

# Cork City

## Analysis of Present Economic, Social and Cultural Situation

*Draft for discussion only*

**Presented to the Cork City Development Board on March 14<sup>th</sup> 2001**

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

This report sets out the current Economic, Social and Cultural situation in Cork City. As such it forms the basis of the Board's Strategy and provides some answers to the question "where are we?" This is a draft version of the report. It will now be referred back to the various interests and organisations represented on the Board and to other identified service providers in the City. These organisations/interests should check the accuracy of the information in the report, update it/add to it if possible and comment on the analysis contained within it. Their responses should be formally conveyed to the Board in written form. The Report will also be radically altered when the results of the Census of Population 2001 become available.

The report will always have a "work in progress" status but will be valuable to the Board and other interests in the city as a source of information and an integrated analysis of conditions in Cork City.

The Report is structured around 4 broad themes:

Physical Setting  
People  
Infrastructure  
Context

Information has been gathered from many sources and these are noted as they appear in the text. Only 4 of the 11 organisations represented on the Board have a city-only remit (Cork Corporation, City of Cork VEC, Cork City Partnership and Cork City Enterprise Board); 2 have a regional remit (Southern Health Board and South West Regional Tourism Organisation). The remaining 5 are national organisations (Enterprise Ireland, IDA Ireland, FAS, Garda Siochana and the Department of Social, Community and Family Affairs). Of the 3 Social Partners only the Community Forum has a city-only remit. This situation is complicated by the different planning and service boundaries operated by each organisation and the different definitions of Cork City, which rarely coincide with the Board's area of responsibility.

The Interim Report of the Cork Strategic Plan (Vol. I) is a principal source. Much of the available information at City level is based on the Census of Population 1996, now 5 years old. Although efforts have been made to update the information, full sets were rarely available. Information gaps are indicated in the report where they occur and will be remedied as opportunities arise.

The report is posing a series of questions that the Board needs to consider and then respond to in the development of its Strategic Vision and Objectives. These are:

- *What is the current situation?*
- *Is it improving or getting worse?*
- *Should the Board be satisfied with the current situation?*
- *Is the Board aware of the information gaps?*
- *What are the broad implications of the current situation?*

The analysis of the information will result in the measurement of activity and possible comparisons with national or regional conditions. This may cause a certain amount of difficulty for organisations represented on the Board or operating in the city. However a prime objective of the Strategy is changed behaviour by public agencies and other interests in the City, leading to new approaches to issues. This report is one stage in this process and seeks a constructive response from all concerned.

A feature of preparing the report was the difficulty in obtaining data relevant to Cork City or that could be broken down into specific sub-areas of the City. The report has adopted an approach using 6 sub-areas:

North West (NW)  
North East (NE)  
City Centre (CC)  
South West (SW)  
South Centre (SC)  
South East (SE)

These are shown in Figs. 1.1 – 1.7. The Census of Population District Electoral Divisions (DEDs) in each sub-area are set out in Appendix I.

## 2. PHYSICAL SETTING

### 2.1 REGIONAL CONTEXT

Cork City is the largest city in the South West region and the second to Dublin nationally. The South West Region consists of Cork City, Cork County and Kerry County. The current population of the City – as defined by the area administered by Cork Corporation and under the remit of the Cork City Development Board - is currently estimated to be 124,400 (down c. 3,000) from 1996. However the built up area with a close economic, social, cultural and recreational relationship to the City extends beyond these boundaries to include Douglas, Glanmire, Ballincollig, Blarney, Tower, Midleton, Cobh and Carrigaline. This area has experienced quite rapid population and employment growth in the period since 1996. The population of this extended area is estimated to have increased by 4.5% to 251,000 persons in 2001.

The City is also the major centre of employment, higher education and cultural activities in the region. These activities are described in detail in the report.

#### **Key Point:**

How can Cork City improve its position nationally and in the South West Region?

#### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. External Influences                          | 15. Childcare                        |
| 2. Human Resource Development                   | 18. Communications                   |
| 3. Cork's Image                                 | 20. Quality of Life                  |
| 4. Housing                                      | 22. Cultural Activities              |
| 5. Supporting Infrastructure & Public Transport | 23. Competitiveness / Assets of City |

## **2.2 PHYSICAL FEATURES**

Cork City is located at the point where the River Lee enters Cork Harbour. The city developed on a series of islands in the River Lee from the 10<sup>th</sup> Century onwards. This area developed as the modern City Centre. As the River Lee also branched into 2 channels at this point, the increase in traffic from the 1950s onwards created considerable traffic congestion. This congestion has only recently been eased by the construction of the strategic road and river crossings network on foot of the 1978 Land Use and Traffic Study (LUTS) policies.

The topography of the city on each side of the river is a series of ridges, with those on the north particularly steep. This influenced development as the City spread out from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Development has tended to concentrate on the less difficult terrain of the south side of the City, a trend compounded recently by the attractiveness of the South Ring Road and Jack Lynch Tunnel as a communications spine.

However the slopes and complex channel system of the river have given Cork a very attractive character with many fine views and water a prominent feature. The City has also retained a compactness that makes it easy to cross on foot.

## **2.3 PHYSICAL HERITAGE**

Given its history and location Cork possesses important heritage items that give the City a distinctive character. This can be translated into social and economic gain for the City if managed sensitively. Obvious examples are tourism and attracting economic activity through the quality of life available to people working and living in the Cork area. The broader cultural elements of Cork's heritage are dealt with later in the report. This section will describe the physical heritage.

There are 2 proposed Natural Heritage Areas in the City (see Fig. 2.1):

- The Douglas Estuary and part of Lough Mahon – an area of salt marsh, reedbed and inter-tidal mudflat important for birds. This area has also been designated as a Special Protection Area for wild birds under EU regulations
- Cork Lough – a wild fowl sanctuary

The unique character of Cork's built heritage derives from a combination of its plan, topography, built fabric and location on the River Lee at a point where it formed a number of waterways. Medieval Cork developed on islands in the River Lee and its original layout survives today in the historic core of the City, centred on North and South Main Street. Medieval Cork was a walled City and the shadow of the wall remains today, influencing the streetscape and street pattern. The shape of the walled area was itself dictated by the pre-existing islands and the River Lee. The influence has survived because for most of their length the surrounding channels were culverted in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century and replaced by new streets, which today form a ring around the walled town. The 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries saw further infilling of the river channels to create the principal City streets as we know today, such as St. Patrick's Street and Grand Parade. The surviving built fabric is mainly post-17<sup>th</sup> Century in date.

Below ground, remains of every era of Cork's development survive, from the 7<sup>th</sup> Century Monastery to the 17<sup>th</sup> Century City. Remains from the medieval period are particularly rich. Archaeological remains lie within a metre of the modern surface, particularly in the North and South Main Street areas, and these strata survive to a depth of 3m to 4m in places. These are the major archaeological assets of the city. Many archaeological excavations have been carried out in the City Centre over the last decade, particularly in the Urban Renewal Designated Areas, where extensive redevelopment has taken place. These excavations provide extensive evidence on the origins and development of the medieval city.

Above ground the built fabric dating from the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries portrays the lively and inventive building tradition in local stone and brick, plasterwork, painted decoration of rendered elevations, shopfront design and wide mix of uses. The result is a City of diverse but harmonious character with a heritage rich in styles, materials and colour.

However, despite the many qualities contributing to Cork's unique character, much of its surviving built environment is in a precarious state.

In recent years, Cork's wealth of individually important buildings has become more widely appreciated by owners and the general public. Many important buildings have been or are being upgraded to a high standard. St. Finbarre's Cathedral, the 19<sup>th</sup> century Courthouse, the early 18<sup>th</sup> century house on Pope's Quay and the 18<sup>th</sup> century terrace at Fenn's Quay have all had major refurbishment work carried out. Work is pending on several other notable structures, such as UCC's Main Quadrangle building, Skiddy's Almshouse and the Church of Christ the King at Turners Cross.

With a widespread appreciation of the qualities of these buildings, the challenge for the future is to develop policies and approaches for the retention and refurbishment of the urban vernacular architecture which Cork retains to an extent unmatched by any other Irish city. These buildings are often overlooked; their contribution to the character of the city and to the setting of the more important structures is too often unrecognised.

The innovative Historic Centre Action Plan was developed to promote a conservation strategy integrated with other planning and development objectives for a historic city precinct. The former medieval historic centre was conceived as a conservation area, though without statutory recognition, the legislative provision for which was only recently introduced.

In addition to measures to protect the built environment of the City Centre, the distinctive character of the original villages such as Ballintemple and Blackpool, distinctive roads such as Blackrock Road and Sundays Well Road, and unusual groups of houses are recognised in the Development Plan and identified as deserving of protection.

There are over 800 structures listed for protection in the City Development Plan. Recent legislation in this area has increased the duties on local authorities in relation to the protection of the built environment.

There is also a Record of Monuments and Places maintained under the National Monuments Act 1994. Monuments on this record are known as "Recorded Monuments". Recorded monuments and a zone around them are afforded protection. National Monuments can be declared under the National Monuments Act 1930. They may or may not be in the Record of Monuments and Places. In Cork City, any National Monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places. These are set out in Fig. 2.2.

The public realm – footpaths, roads, public spaces, street furniture, utility installations – has been improved recently in certain parts of the City Centre and Blackpool. Yet in much of the City, the public realm is of a poor standard and poorly maintained. This has serious implications for the image of the City and the quality of life of citizens and visitors. A major scheme is underway to improve St. Patrick’s Street and Grand Parade – two of the City’s major streets and public spaces.

### **Key Points**

How can a sustainable balance be achieved between conservation of the physical heritage and the continued development of Cork City?

How can the public realm be improved and maintained to the level expected in a modern European City?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

- |    |              |     |   |
|----|--------------|-----|---|
| 3. | Cork’s Image | 17. | Distinctiveness, Character, Holistic Approach |
| 8. | Identity     | 19. | Foci  |

### 3. PEOPLE

#### 3.1 GENERAL POPULATION

Definite population figures for 2001 must await the publication of the Census of Population 2001. The figures calculated below are estimates that will be refined over the course of the Strategy preparation process. Due to rounding, % figures in the Tables below may not always total to 100 as would be expected.

Population figures are a key part of the Strategy, which will be focused on the interaction between people's needs and their impact on resources and on the wider environment.

In 1966 the population of the City was 122,000. This figure peaked at 138,000 by 1976, followed by a steady decline to 127,000 in 1991. There was little change from 1991 to 1996.

Table 3.1 gives changes over this period in five broad age groups. The data are graphed in Fig 3.1. Despite the fluctuations in total population clear trends are visible in each of the age groups. After a small increase in the first five years, children under 15 showed a sharp and continued decline so that by the end of the period they numbered only 61% of their 1971 level. By contrast, the three oldest age groups (24-44; 45-64 and 65+) all showed steady increases throughout the period. The 15 to 24 age group grew less steadily but its numbers were still higher at the end of the period than at the beginning.

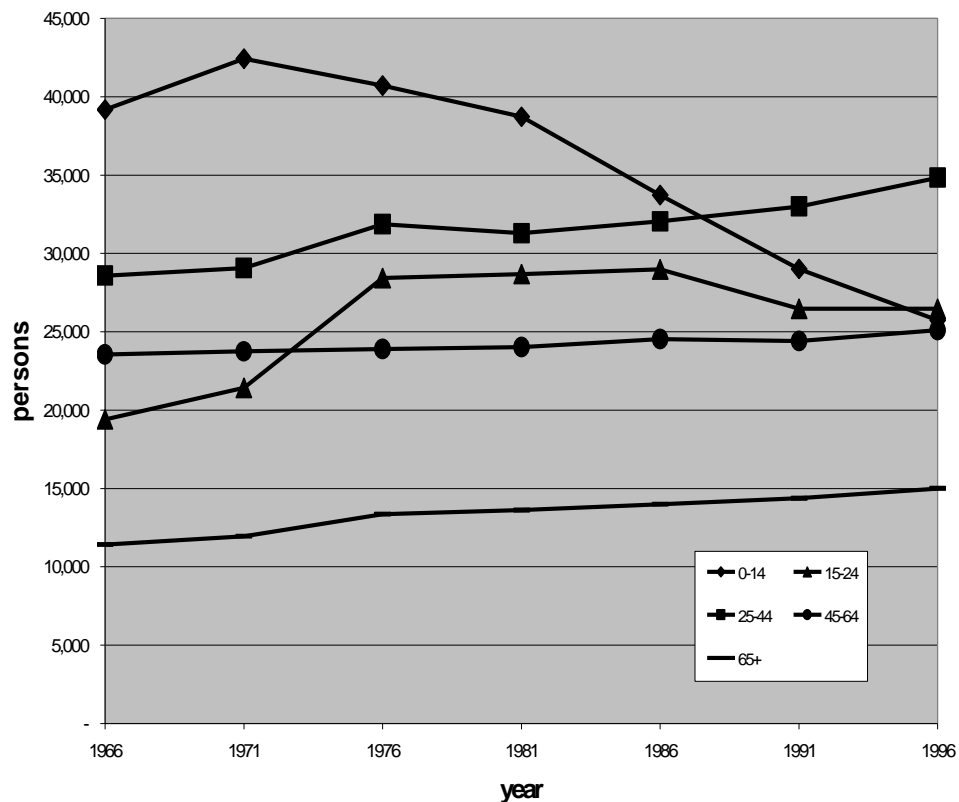
**Table 3.1 Population Change by Age Group 1966 to 1996**

	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65+ yrs	TOTAL
<b>1996</b>	25,735	26,481	34,846	25,121	15,004	127,187
<b>1991</b>	29,014	26,472	32,994	24,413	14,360	127,253
<b>1986</b>	33,727	28,979	32,045	24,524	13,996	133,271
<b>1981</b>	38,724	28,701	31,285	24,026	13,608	136,344
<b>1976</b>	40,715	28,443	31,854	23,902	13,353	138,267
<b>1971</b>	42,431	21,441	29,071	23,756	11,946	128,645
<b>1966</b>	39,166	19,415	28,586	23,558	11,421	122,146

Source: *Census of Population 1996*

These changes resulted from declining fertility, probably combined with differential migration losses with young couples of child-rearing age likely being prominent amongst those leaving the City.

**Fig. 3.1 Population Change by Age Group 1966-1996**



Between Censuses, the following sources offer guidance on changes in population and households.

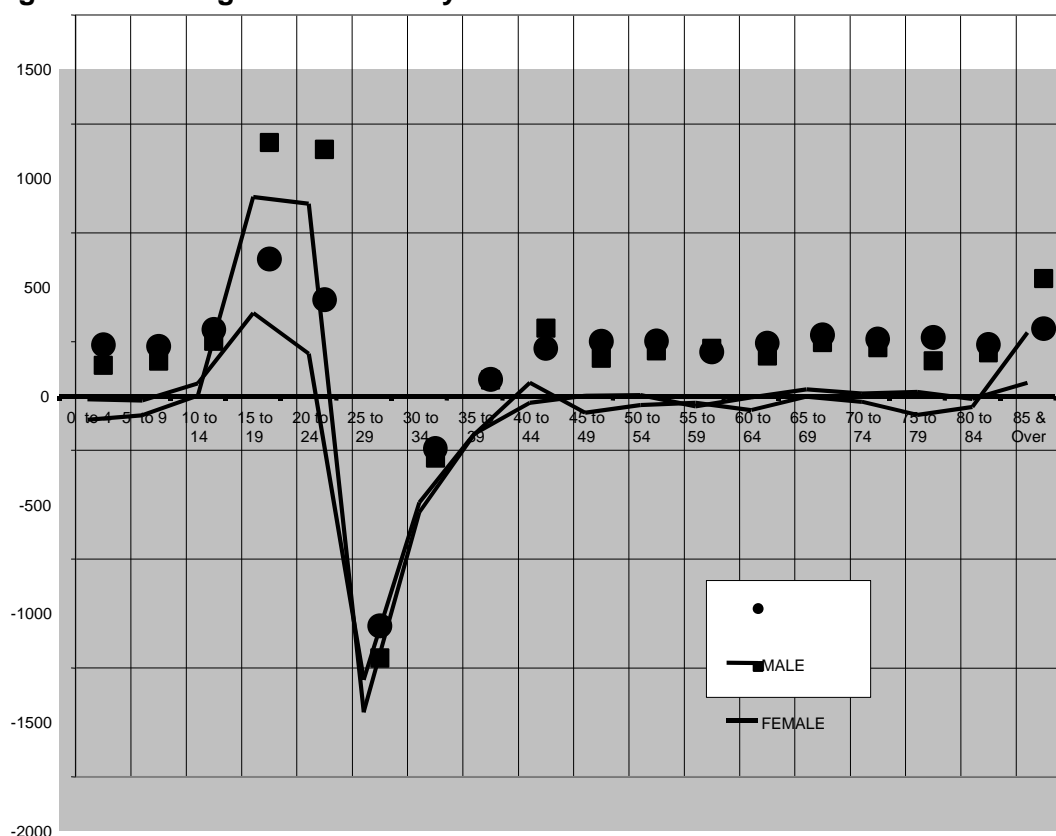
- Registered births and deaths. The basic data are provided for the place of occurrence of the birth or death. Corrected statistics are available giving the local authority of residence of the deceased or of the mother.
- Housing completions, again available by local authority area.
- The electoral registers, which give, for local authority and other electoral areas, the number of persons that are entitled to vote at different types of election.

The first two sources have special uses, but it is only the third that offers guidance on total population change, including migration. In theory the electoral registers give the total number of residents of 18 years and over, including foreigners. The electoral forms are distributed to households in October of each year and are then subject to chasing-up and checking by officials. The instructions are to include all people who will be 18 years or older by the 15th day of the following February. The latest registers therefore indicate the number of people of 18 years or more at 15 February 2001.

## Migration Profile

Fig. 3.2 shows net migration for males and females by 5-year age group between 1991 and 1996. This period had a migration profile of in-migration by people in their late teens and early 20s alongside a larger volume of out-migration by people in their late 20s and early 30s. It seems that in-migration for work and study is taking place together with out-migration for housing. The in-migrant group was overwhelmingly female, while out-migrants are evenly spread between the sexes. Outside these two groups movement is slight. There is a small group of young children associated with the out-migrants and a small inflow amongst the over 85s, perhaps connected with residential care.

**Fig. 3.2 Migration Profile by Gender 1991-1996**



Using the 1996 population data and the age/sex migration data above a population projection for 2001 is estimated. This is set out in Table 3.2 below. It will be reassessed when 2001 Census figures are available.

**Table 3.2 Population Change by Age Group 1996 to 2001**

	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
<b>2001</b>	23,756	25,203	34,173	25,726	15,555	124,413
<b>1996</b>	25,735	26,481	34,846	25,1121	15,004	127,187
<b>% change</b>	-8	-5	2	+2	+4	-2

Source: *Census of Population 1996 and population projection*

The above figures show substantial falls in the population under 24 years, with increases in the population over 45 years. The overall figure is a decrease of 2%. The loss of 2,774 persons is made up of a natural increase of 2,213 balanced by out-migration of 4,987.

### **Population Density**

The area of Cork City is 37.3 sq. kilometers. This gives a population density of 3,335 persons per sq. kilometer. In 1996, the respective densities for the other cities in Ireland were:

	<b>Area (sq. km)</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Persons/sq.km</b>
<b>Dublin</b>	114.99	481,854	4,190
<b>Limerick</b>	19.04	52,039	2,733
<b>Galway</b>	N/A	57,241	N/A
<b>Waterford</b>	38.09	42,540	1,117

Cork has nearly 3 times the population density of Waterford.

### **Gender**

In terms of gender 52% of the 1996 population were female. This remained constant in the 2001 estimate. Tables 3.3 and 3.4 below set out the age/gender composition of the 2001 estimate compared to 1996.

**Table 3.3 Female Population Change by Age Group 1996 to 2001**

	<b>0-14 yrs</b>	<b>15-24 yrs</b>	<b>25-44 yrs</b>	<b>45-64 yrs</b>	<b>65+ yrs</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>2001</b>	11,399	13,376	17,579	13,065	9,238	64,658
<b>1996</b>	12,446	13,700	17,764	12,894	9,129	65,933
<b>% change</b>	-8	-2	-1	+1.3	+1.2	-2

Source: *Census of Population 1996 and population projection*

**Table 3.4 Male Population Change by Age Group 1996 to 2001**

	<b>0-14 yrs</b>	<b>15-24 yrs</b>	<b>25-44 yrs</b>	<b>45-64 yrs</b>	<b>65+ yrs</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>2001</b>	12,357	11,827	16,594	12,661	6,316	59,755
<b>1996</b>	13,289	12,781	17,082	12,227	5,875	61,254
<b>% change</b>	-7	-7	-3	+4	+8	-2

Source: *Census of Population 1996 and population projection*

The changes in population set out in Tables 3.3 and 3.4 show that both male and female populations declined by 2%. As in the total population, the age cohorts below 44 declined, and those above showed some increases. Of note are the smaller decline in females 15-24 compared to males and the larger increases in males 45-64 and especially 65+.

### **Age Structure**

**Table 3.5 % Total Population by Age Group 1996 to 2001**

	<b>0-14 yrs</b>	<b>15-24 yrs</b>	<b>25-44 yrs</b>	<b>45-64 yrs</b>	<b>65+ yrs</b>
<b>2001</b>	19	20	27	21	13
<b>1996</b>	20	21	27	20	12

Source: *Census of Population 1996 and population projection*

According to Table 3.5, the total population shows a slight ageing. In 1996, females made up 61% of the population in the over 65 age group, men 39%. This is generally in keeping with the national average of females 57% and males 43%. A total of 4,191 or 28% of people in this category were living alone.

**Table 3.6 % Female Population by Age Group 1996 to 2001**

	<b>0-14 yrs</b>	<b>15-24 yrs</b>	<b>25-44 yrs</b>	<b>45-64 yrs</b>	<b>65+ yrs</b>
<b>2001</b>	18	21	27	20	14
<b>1996</b>	19	21	27	20	14

Source: *Census of Population 1996 and population projection*

The age profile of the female population is relatively constant between 1996 and 2001.

**Table 3.7 % Male Population by Age Group 1996 to 2001**

	<b>0-14 yrs</b>	<b>15-24 yrs</b>	<b>25-44 yrs</b>	<b>45-64 yrs</b>	<b>65+ yrs</b>
<b>2001</b>	21	20	27	21	11
<b>1996</b>	22	21	28	20	10

Source: *Census of Population 1996 and population projection*

The male population shows a slight ageing.

### Population in each CDB Sub-area

The population projections for 2001 are not broken into the CBD sub-areas. To examine the geographical spread of population one must look at the figures from the Census of Population 1996. Table 3.8 below shows the proportion of the population in each CDB sub-area for total persons, females and males. These figures are now 5 years old and must be treated with a certain degree of caution.

**Table 3.8 % Population in each CDB Sub-area**

	Persons	Females	Males
<b>North West</b>	21	21	22
<b>North East</b>	19	19	20
<b>City Centre</b>	8	8	8
<b>South West</b>	16	17	15
<b>South Centre</b>	16	16	16
<b>South East</b>	19	19	19

Source *Census of Population 1996*

The City Centre has the smallest share of population at 8%. There is little variation between the female and male distribution.

Table 3.9 examines the age and gender distribution within each of the CDB areas.

**Table 3.9 % Population in each CDB Area by Age and Gender**

	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-65	65+	Total
<b>North West</b>						
<b>Total</b>	25	19	28	19	10	100
<b>Females</b>	24	18	28	19	11	100
<b>Males</b>	25	20	27	19	8	100
<b>North East</b>						
<b>Total</b>	22	21	28	21	9	100
<b>Females</b>	21	20	28	20	11	100
<b>Males</b>	24	21	28	21	6	100
<b>City Centre</b>						
<b>Total</b>	12	28	30	16	14	100
<b>Females</b>	11	31	27	15	16	100
<b>Males</b>	14	24	33	17	12	100
<b>South West</b>						
<b>Total</b>	15	29	24	20	13	100
<b>Females</b>	13	29	23	20	14	100
<b>Males</b>	17	28	24	20	11	100
<b>South Centre</b>						
<b>Total</b>	18	18	27	22	15	100
<b>Females</b>	16	18	27	22	18	100
<b>Males</b>	19	18	28	22	13	100
<b>South East</b>						
<b>Total</b>	24	16	29	19	13	100
<b>Females</b>	22	15	29	19	15	100
<b>Males</b>	25	17	29	19	10	100

Source: *Census of Population 1996*

The following conclusions can be drawn from Table 3.9:

1. Over 40 % of the population in the North West, North East and South East were aged under 24 in 1996. In each case the proportion of males under 24 compared to total males was 3-5 % points higher than the equivalent female figure. The opposite occurred in the 65+ age group.
2. The South Centre has an older population profile with 36% under 25, but again males had a higher proportion of their total in the under 25 age group than females.
3. The South West also had a high proportion aged under 25 – 44%. 17% of males were under 14 compared with 13% of females. The influence of UCC, CIT and the Cork University Hospital on the South West age profile should be taken into account.
4. The City Centre had the lowest proportions in the under 15, 45-65 and 65+ age groups. Given the scale of apartment building in the past 15 years and attraction of the City Centre for young workers this is not surprising. 58% of total persons and females and 57% of males were aged between 15 and 45. Females were concentrated in the 15-24 age group and males in the 25-45 age group.
5. The figures for the City Centre concur with the migration analysis, which suggested in-migration for work and study concentrated in the 15-44 age groups with females outnumbering males. 58% of the total City Centre population is in the 15-44 age groups. However only 8% of males and females lived in the City Centre in 1996.
6. The actual 2001 figures should show a 5-year ageing trend modified by deaths/births to residents and net migration.

### **Households**

Table 3.10 shows the number and % of households in each CDB sub-area of Cork City for 1996.

**Table 3.10 Households Cork City and CDB areas**

<b>Households</b>	<b>Cork</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>NE</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>SW</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>SE</b>
<b>Number</b>	41,294	8,166	7,785	4,252	6,308	7,203	7,580
<b>%</b>		20	19	10	15	17	18

Source: *Census of Population 1996*

Households should not be confused with housing units or individual families. The term refers to a group of people living together as a unit. Modern population trends have shown a steady increase in households even when total population was dropping.

The North West, North East, South East and South West each accommodate between 17% and 20% of households. 15% of households live in the South West and 10% in the City Centre.

Table 3.11 compares the proportion of different types of households in each CDB area with Cork City and the State in 1996

**Table 3.11 % Household Type – State, Cork City and CDB Sub-areas, 1996**

Household Type	State	Cork	NW	NE	CC	SW	SC	SE
One person	22	25	20	24	42	23	25	21
Couple	14	13	11	12	12	13	14	13
Couple with children	39	35	41	40	13	31	33	42
Father with children	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Mother with children	8	9	13	11	6	6	9	10
Couple and others	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Couple children and others	5	4	4	3	2	4	4	4
Father children and others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mother children and others	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
Two family units	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Three family units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-family households with related persons	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	2
Two + persons not related(e.g. sharing a flat)	4	7	2	3	18	15	5	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Census of Population 1996*

The following points are notable:

1. The City has a larger proportion of “Single person” and “Two+ person not related” households than the State with a smaller proportion in the “Couple with children” category.
2. Both the City Centre and South West have far above average “Two + persons not related” households. This is also the case for “Single person” households in the City Centre. This is to be expected and correlates with the presence of UCC, CIT and the Cork University Hospital in the South West and the lifestyle/age group of City Centre residents. Both categories would have high proportions of single persons living in apartments or sharing accommodation.
3. The North East and North West have high values for single parent households headed by females. The South East is just above the average.
4. In all areas except the City Centre, the largest category is still couple with children.

In the period 1971-1996 average household size in Cork City declined from 3.96 persons to 2.97 persons. In 1971 there were 23.76 households for every 100 persons, by 1996 this had risen to 32.74 households for every 100 people.

In 1971, 47% of the households were couple with children; in 1996 this category of household accounted for 35%. The number of single person households per 100 people more than doubled from 3.07 to 8.02.

### **Key Points**

Is reversal of population decline a desirable objective?

What are the implications of increased population for service provision and quality of life issues, given that population growth may require increased density of development?

Will the decline in average household size lead to more social isolation?

Are the services in place that are required by the increasing number of non-traditional family households?

Are there sufficient supports in place to address the specific needs of an increasing elderly population?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

Population is linked to all strategic issues.

## 3.2 TRAVELLERS

Travellers in Cork City are currently housed in three broad types of accommodation: houses (rented and purchased), halting sites and road side sites. There are four halting sites located in Cork City (see Fig. 3.3):

- Carrigrohane Road – 12 bay
- Hollyhill/Knocknaheeny – 12 bay
- Mahon – 12 bay
- Spring Lane, Ballyvolane – 10 bay

As of November 2000, 62 families were living in these four sites, which were designed for just 46 families. All four sites have existed for 7-15 years, and all were traditionally used by Travellers before becoming halting sites. However, it is notable that all four sites are located on the periphery of the City.

In November 2000, 46 families were living on road side sites. 37 of these families were considered transient.

A 1999 survey on Traveller accommodation needs, carried out by a group of Traveller women on behalf of Cork Corporation, highlighted a strong lack of satisfaction among halting site and roadside dwellers with the facilities available to them. 71% of those living in halting sites and 70% of roadside dwellers expressed grievances concerning the lack of facilities. In the survey, most travelling families identified standard housing as their accommodation of choice. Others favoured group housing.

In its Traveller Accommodation Plan 2000-2004, Cork Corporation undertook as far as possible to accommodate Travellers in their area of choice and to develop group housing schemes at Spring Lane and Carrigrohane Halting Sites. Halting sites are to be refurbished, and the Corporation aims to develop a transient halting site, in conjunction with Cork County Council. No site has been identified yet.

### **Key Points**

The City's existing halting sites are overcrowded and deemed unsatisfactory by the Travellers. What can be done in the short term to improve this situation?

Halting sites are located on the periphery of the City – what can be done to help Travellers feel part of Cork City, whilst respecting their traditions?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

4. Housing
10. Social Inclusion (facilities)
11. Social Inclusion (marginalised groups)

### 3.3 ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES

The presence of asylum seekers is a relatively new phenomenon in Cork, and has given rise to new challenges concerning their accommodation, living standards, health, etc., and the relationship between asylum seekers and the host communities. The number of asylum seekers in Cork has risen sharply in recent years. In 1999, 250 asylum seekers were dispersed from Dublin to the Southern Health Board area – in 2000 an additional 1,900 asylum seekers were dispersed to the same area. In addition to asylum seekers, there are also refugees in the City who are either in employment or claiming unemployment assistance. However, there is no information available on the number of refugees in Cork.

The number of asylum seekers fluctuates as many return to Dublin or move elsewhere. Currently 1,753 asylum seekers are in the SHB area. Of these, approximately 1,000 are living in or around Cork City. Over half of the asylum seekers in Cork are living in hotels/hostels in or just outside the City. These are primarily single men, as families have priority for private housing in the community. Of the four hotels/hostels which house asylum seekers, two are in the City Centre and two are just outside in the County:

- Island House, Morrison's Quay – 107 asylum seekers
- North Quay Place, Pope's Quay – 247 asylum seekers
- Cork Airport Hotel - 81 asylum seekers
- Ashbourne House Hotel, Glounthane – 89 asylum seekers

A further 475 people are in private rented accommodation throughout the City. These are usually families. While those in private rented accommodation are dispersed throughout the City, there are concentrations of asylum seekers living in certain areas, such as the Lower Glanmire Road, Blackpool and Farranree.

While waiting for a decision on their asylum application, which generally takes 10-12 months, asylum seekers have no right to work. Education and training opportunities are very limited and greatly oversubscribed, with long waiting lists for computer and English language classes. Those in hotel/hostel accommodation receive £15 per week, in addition to the direct provision of accommodation, meals etc. Those living in private rented accommodation have £76 per week to meet their accommodation and general living expenses.

#### **Key Points:**

How can the living standards and supports available to asylum seekers be improved?

The right to work while asylum applications are being considered would greatly enhance the quality of life of asylum seekers, and help counter the growing labour shortage in Cork City – can national policy be influenced in this regard?

What steps need to be taken to help develop a better relationship between asylum seekers and the host communities in Cork, and to counter the growing racism experienced by many on the streets of Cork?

What are the implications for service delivery by public agencies?

#### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

- |     |  |     |   |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| 3.  | Human Resource Development             | 12. | Social inclusion (education & training)       |
| 11. | Social Inclusion (marginalised groups) | 17. | Distinctiveness, Character, Holistic Approach |

### 3.4 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In the academic year 1999/2000 Cork City was served by 55 primary schools, 7 special schools\*, and 29 post primary schools. The City is also served by two higher education institutes and a number of private colleges.

#### Primary Level

Looking firstly at primary level, there has been a fall of 26.3% in the number of pupils attending school since 1990. The rate of decline is considerably higher than the national rate, which fell by 19.5% over the same period. The number of schools has fallen by 8.3% (with 5 fewer schools in 1999/00 than 1990) and the number of teaching teachers has fallen by 6%. Since 1990 the average primary class size in Cork has fallen from 31.4 to 24.64 (slightly lower than the national average of 24.83). There are slightly more boys than girls at primary school in Cork.

**Table 3.12 Primary Schools (Ordinary Classes Only\*)**

Year	Schools In Cork	No. of Pupils**		Teaching Teachers (Cork)	Average Class Size	
		Cork	State		Cork	State
1999/00	55	14,832	428,339	602	24.64	24.83
1995/96	58	16,808	465,854	597	28.1	26.9
1990/91	60	20,134	532,240	641	31.4	30.2

Source: *Information from Department of Education*

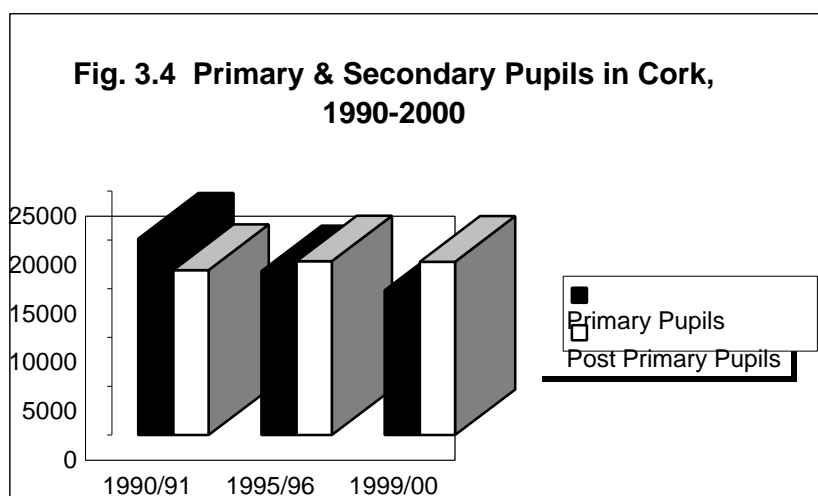
\*In addition, there were 7 special schools in 1999/00 which cater for children with physical, mental or learning disabilities

\*\*The number of pupils excludes both pupils in special schools and pupils with special needs in ordinary schools

#### Post Primary Level

There is a range of post primary schools in the City - 19 secondary schools, 6 community colleges, 3 community schools and 1 comprehensive school. Overall the number of post primary schools in Cork City has fallen by 3.3% from 30 to 29. This mirrors the national trend, which saw a decrease in the number of post primary schools of 4.9%. While the number of primary pupils has fallen by over 26% since 1990, the number of second level pupils in Cork City has risen by 5% since 1991. This growth is considerably higher than the national figures, which saw an average growth in second level students of just 1.4% over the same timeframe.

Unlike primary schools, it is not possible to calculate the average class size for post primary schools, as this will vary depending on the subject taught. Details on the number of secondary school teachers is not available at City level prior to 1998.



**Table 3.13 Cork Post Primary Schools as Share of State**

	No. of Schools			No. of Teachers		No. of Pupils		
	<i>Cork</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Cork as % State</i>	<i>Cork</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Cork</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Cork as % State</i>
<b>1999/00</b>	29	752	3.8%	1369.8	N/A	17,772	353,860	5.0%
<b>1995/6</b>	30	768	3.9%	N/A	20887*	17,820	369,865	4.8%
<b>1991/92</b>	30	791	3.7%	N/A	19284*	16,915	348,917	4.8%

*Source: Information from the Department of Education*

\* Full-time teachers only. In 1991/2 there were 1,068 part-time teachers, and 2,216 in 1995/6

### 3.14 Post Primary Schools in Cork City, 1991-2000

	SCHOOLS				TEACHERS*				PUPILS			
	Sec	Voc	Oth er	All	Sec	Voc	Other	All	Sec	Voc.	Other	Total
<b>1999/2000</b>	19	6	4	29	870	345	155	1370	10289	5318	2165	17772
<b>1995/1996</b>	20	6	4	30	N/A	281	163	N/A	11032	4137	2651	17820
<b>1991/1992</b>	21	5	4	30	N/A	180	164	N/A	11104	3165	2646	16915

\*Whole time equivalents

*Source: Information from the Department of Education*

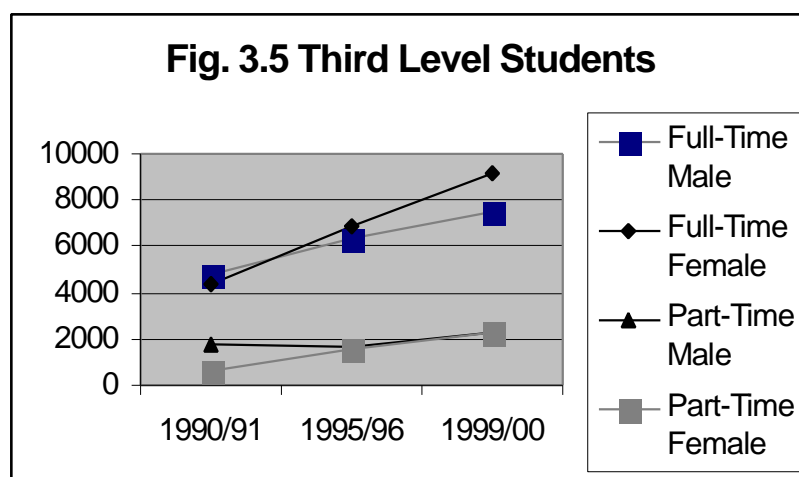
### Third Level

During the period 1990-2000 the number of third level students studying at UCC and CIT (formerly the RTC) rose by 84.4% to 21,150 full and part time students. This does not include the 5,802 people enrolled in CIT in 1999 as apprentices, second level students, in adult education classes etc. Table 3.15 and Fig 3.5 illustrate the rise in student numbers in Cork over the period 1990-2000.

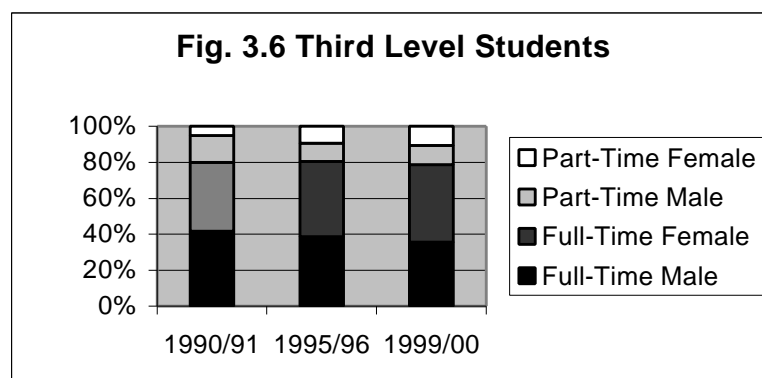
**Table 3.15 Third Level Students in Cork**

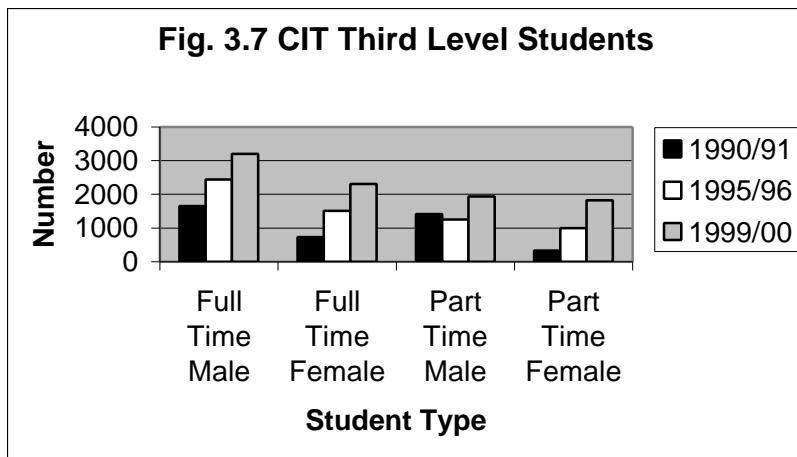
	Full-Time		Part-Time		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>1999/00</b>	7,516	9,116	2,255	2,263	9,771	11,379
<b>1995/96</b>	6,345	6,855	1,644	1,545	7,989	8,400
<b>1990/91</b>	4,779	4,383	1,727	579	6,506	4,962

Source: Information from the Department of Education

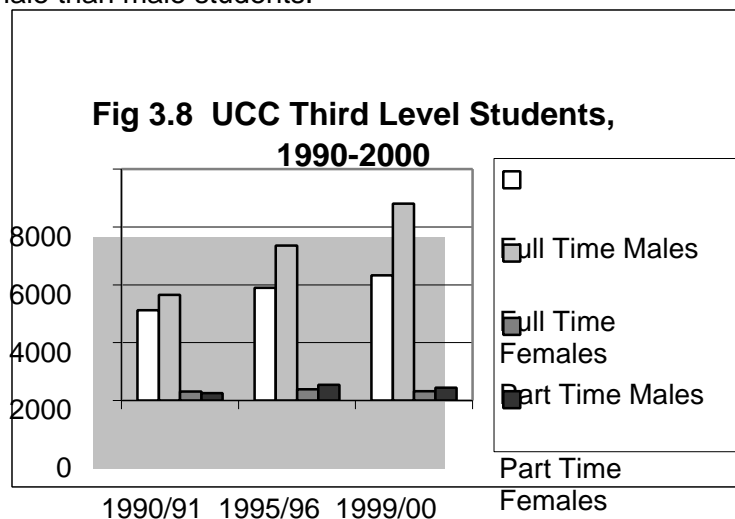


During the last decade there has been a considerable shift in the gender balance of third level students in Cork. In 1990/91 56.7% of third level students were male – by 1999/00 the proportion of male students had fallen to 46.1%. This shift is even more marked amongst part time students, where the proportion of males has fallen from 74.8% in 1990/91 to 49.9% in 1999/00 (see Fig. 3.6).





The increase in the number of females at third level is particularly evident in the case of CIT. Table 3.7 shows that between 1990 and 2000, the number of female students at CIT nearly quadrupled, rising from 1,057 to 4,128. Over this period the male:female ratio fell from 74%:26% to 55%:45%. This contrasts with UCC (Fig 3.8) which consistently had more female than male students.



Information on the domiciliary origin of students enrolled in full time, third level courses throughout the country is not available for 1999/00. However, of the 108,830 Irish students enrolled in full time third level courses in 1998/99, 13,890 (i.e. 12.7%) were from Cork (City and County). This compares to 11.5% in 1995/96.

### **Private Colleges**

In addition to the two Department of Education aided third level institutions, there is one full-time, post senior cycle college in Cork City – Skerry’s Business College. Skerry’s is an approved Institution under the National Council for Educational Awards Act (NCEA) and offers NCEA National Certificates, Diplomas and Degrees, in addition to a range of other awards in the fields of business and management.

Table 3.16 below highlights the sharp decline in the number of full time enrollments since 1995, and the high proportion of female students.

**Table 3.16 Full Time Enrollments in Private Colleges**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	1995/00 % Change
<b>1999/00</b>	176	12.5%	87.5%	-46.5%
<b>1998/99</b>	161	9.3%	90.06%	
<b>1995/96</b>	329	10.3%	89.6%	

Source: Information from the Department of Education

### **Educational Attainment Levels**

The most recent data available concerning levels of educational attainment date back to the 1996 census. This shows that in 1996, 101,452 people in Cork were aged 15 and over. 14.5% (i.e. 14,757) of those aged 15 and over were still at school or college, university etc. Of the remaining 86,695, 27.6% had attended primary school only or had no formal education. This percentage was lower than the national figure and had fallen slightly since 1991. The other notable trend is the increase in numbers who went on to third level education – up from 13.4% in 1991 to 19.5% in 1996 (see Fig. 3.9). This increase mirrors the national increase in third level attendance. There were no significant variations when considering the gender breakdown for these figures. Tables 3.17 and 3.18 show educational levels for both Cork and the State.

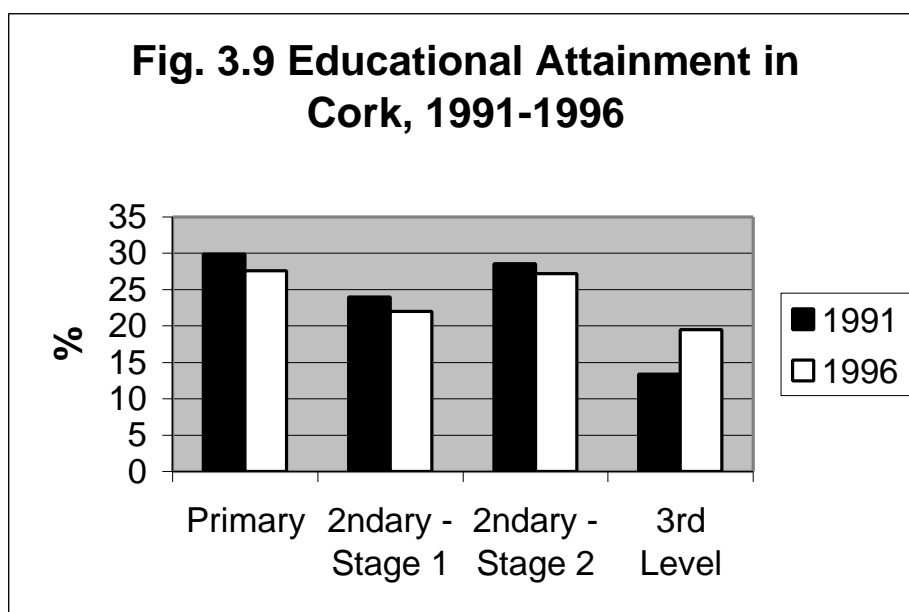
**Table 3.17 Highest Level Education Completed – Cork**

YEAR	Pop Aged 14+ Not still in school or college	Primary	2ndary Stage 1	2ndary Stage 2	3 <sup>rd</sup> level
<b>1996</b>	86,695	24,005 (27.6%)	19,137 (22%)	23,663 (27.2%)	16,910 (19.5%)
<b>1991</b>	85,529	25,649 (29.9%)	20,549 (24%)	24,482 (28.6%)	11,523 (13.4%)

Source: Information from the Department of Education

**Table 3.18 Highest Level Education Completed – State**

YEAR	Pop Aged 14+ Not still in school or college	Primary	2ndary Stage 1	2ndary Stage 2	3 <sup>rd</sup> level
<b>1996</b>	2,427,067	693,341 (28.5%)	490,635 (20.2%)	701,720 (28.9%)	462,288 (19%)
<b>1991</b>	2,302,081	765,204 (33.2%)	472,892 (20.5%)	683,060 (29.6%)	301,395 (13%)



### **Educational Disadvantage**

It is important to note that while overall levels of educational attainment in Cork increased, the pattern varies greatly within the City. In 23 of the City's 74 wards, less than 10% of the population had third level qualifications in 1996 (see Fig. 3.10).

In 1996, of those who had ceased full time education, 20.2% had left education aged under 15. A further 12.3% had left aged 15, and 16.1% left aged 16. So, a total of 48.6% of those not in full time education had left education aged 16 or under. When considering the gender breakdown, 48.4% of females had left aged 16 or under, and 49% of males. However, as with third level attendance, this City average masks the level of educational disadvantage which exists in certain parts of the City. In 17 wards over 50% of the population had ceased formal education aged 15 or under (see Fig. 3.11). These wards correspond to those with the lowest rates of third level qualifications.

Nine post primary schools in Cork City have been designated "disadvantaged" by the Department of Education (see Fig. 3.12 ) This status is decided on the basis of socio-economic and educational indicators (eg unemployment levels, housing, medical card holders etc) and entitles these schools to additional resources and supports.

Of the 316 primary schools included in the Department of Education's disadvantaged areas scheme, 31 (i.e. 9.8%) are based in Cork City (see Fig. 3.12). As with post primary schools, these schools receive special teaching assistance and additional funding in order to address the effects of socio-economic deprivation.

### **Early School Leaving**

Based on data from the Department of Education (see Table 3.19), a study on educational attainment in Cork City concluded that of the City's student cohort which started second level education in 1993 (in non-disadvantaged schools), 85.7% went on to take at least 1 senior cycle exam in 1998 or 1999 (allowing for 5 and 6 year programmes). However, the retention rate in "disadvantaged" schools was much lower, with just 69.8% staying to take at least one senior cycle exam. Similarly, the retention rate to Junior Certificate was considerably lower in disadvantaged schools than for non-disadvantaged.

**Table 3.19 Progress of the 1993-98/9 Second Level Cohort, Cork City**

<b>School Status</b>	<b>Number in Cohort, 30 September 1993</b>	<b>Junior Cert Exam Sits</b>	<b>Senior Cycle Exam Sits</b>
<b>All City Disadvantaged</b>	1,133	89.7%	69.8%
<b>All City Non-Disadvantaged</b>	1,861	96.2%	85.7%

*Source: Information from the Department of Education*

The Government's stated policy is to ensure a retention rate of 90% to senior cycle in the future. Given the current retention rate of 69.8%, it will take considerable additional measures and resources to achieve this target in disadvantaged schools.

### **Socio-economic Background of Third Level Students**

A recent report on educational attainment in Cork City shows that 15.2% of Senior Cycle (2,000) students from disadvantaged schools were offered places in CIT, compared to 22.6% of those from non disadvantaged schools. The differential was higher still for UCC, which offered places to 15.6% of students from disadvantaged schools, compared to 28.4% from non disadvantaged schools in Cork.

Figures on the socio-economic background of Cork City entrants to UCC in 2000 showed that just 9.5% were from manual worker (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled) backgrounds. 38.8% of entrants' backgrounds were higher/lower professional, employers and managers, while 20.3% were salaried employees or other non-manual. The background of the remaining 31.3% was categorised as other/unknown/unemployed (figures from UCC, 2000 as quoted in the report "Cork Northside College for Higher Education").

Both CIT and UCC have launched a number of initiatives aimed at increasing the proportion of students from disadvantaged schools entering higher education. Access officers in both institutions have developed innovative programmes, in conjunction with local schools, Cork City Partnership etc, to introduce young people and their parents to third level education, e.g. exploring education programmes, student shadowing, parent information sessions etc. UCC also offers direct entry places for students from schools working with the Access programme, which in certain circumstances enables students from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds to access university courses without meeting the CAO's points requirements.

CIT's Educational Opportunities Department seeks to increase participation in higher education amongst groups traditionally under-represented, particularly amongst unemployed adults and women returners (e.g. through provision of educational guidance services for adults, and foundation studies courses for higher education). CIT has also promoted the use of accreditation of prior learning as a means of giving adults academic credit for learning through life, work, experience etc.

## **Adult Education**

The work of the City of Cork VEC's Adult Education Board centres primarily on the provision of learning opportunities for adults who display a considerable degree of disadvantage in their capacity to participate and advance in education and training. This service is provided through community based units and is overseen by the Adult Education Board. The service is provided under the following categories/locations: -

- Literacy
- Family Resource Centres
- Community Development Projects
- Home/School/Community
- Elderly
- Travellers
- Disability
- Health
- Art

While exact figures are not available for participants in these courses it is estimated that the numbers taking part have increased by as much as 400% over the last 5-6 years. There are currently approximately 2,300 people being catered for in this category including 560 receiving literacy training.

There are currently 130 people participating in various VTOS courses. The improved economic climate has led to a reduction in the demand for these courses and student numbers have fallen by over 40% over the last five years. The VEC also provides wholtime education course in four venues throughout the City, the College of Commerce, St John's Central College, Colaiste Stiofain Naofa and Terence McSwiney Community College. There were 4,087 enrollment for these courses for the current academic year.

## **Youth**

Special programmes are provided for young people who leave school early without basic qualifications. There are three Youthreach centres in the City. The VEC also supports Community Training Workshops funded by FAS of which there is a total of 6.

There are 14 special Youth Service Projects in the City. Each project caters for 40-60 people.

## Continuing Education and Training

80% of the workforce which will be working in 2010 is already at work. The upskilling of people in employment will play a crucial role in meeting future labour market demands and maintaining competitiveness. No information could be sourced concerning the extent of adult participation in continuing education and training in Cork. However, OECD studies put Ireland near the bottom of the table in terms of adult participation in education and training, both for those within the labour market and those outside it. In his analysis of the OECD adult literacy survey, Philip O'Connell of the ESRI highlighted the fact that in Ireland, those with the lowest educational qualifications are least likely to receive further education and training. Thus the pattern of continuing education and training tends to exacerbate existing inequalities.

### Key Points:

The decline in primary school pupils will reduce the future cohort of school leavers available for employment and higher education. How can the impact of this on Cork City's competitiveness and economic growth potential be lessened?

Over one quarter of Cork City's population has no formal or primary education only. How does this impact on people's quality of lives?

Educational disadvantage is concentrated in certain areas, characterised by high rates of early school leaving and low third level attendance – how can this cycle of disadvantage be broken?

Changes in the labour market and the pace of technological change have increased the importance of lifelong learning. What can be done to encourage more flexible provision of education and training, enabling people to access education while still in employment?

How does Cork rate in terms of adult participation in education and training and what can be done to encourage employers, especially small companies, to invest in upskilling their staff?

What strategies are needed to ensure that those most in need of continuing education and training can access that training?

### Linked to Strategic Issues:

2. Human Resource Development
12. Social Exclusion (Education and Training)
15. Childcare
23. Competitiveness

### 3.5 LABOUR FORCE

According to the 1996 census out of a total of 101,452 people aged 15 and over in Cork, 51,971 (51.2%) were in the labour force (see Table 3.20). Out of this 10,802 (20.8%) were unemployed and 41,169 (79.2%) were at work. A total of 49,481 (48.8%) were not in the labour force. There was a significant difference in the participation rates between the sexes, with a participation rate of 65.2% for men as opposed to 38.7% for women. Women did experience a lower unemployment rate 16.7% against 23.5% for men.

**Table 3.20 Labour Force Participation**

	<b>In Labour Force</b>	<b>At work</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>Not in Labour Force</b>
<b>Male</b>	31,269	23,922	7,347	16,696
<b>Female</b>	20,702	17,247	3,455	32,785
<b>Total</b>	51,971	41,169	10,802	49,481

*Source: Census of Population 1996*

Recent trends indicate that the female participation rate is increasing. According to the National Quarterly Household survey the national female participation rate increased by 2.4% between 1998 and 2000, from 44.5% in the third quarter in 1998 to 47.9% in the third quarter of 2000. During the same period the national male participation rate increased by 1.2 %, from 69.8% to 71.0%.

#### **Key Points**

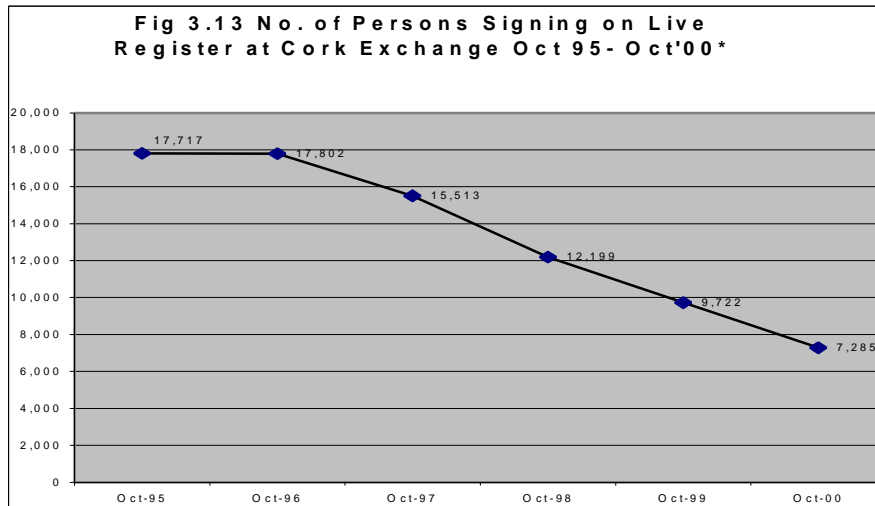
Relative to male the female participation rate in the labour force is quite low. Is there a need to address this issue, and if so how can more women be encouraged to join the labour force?

#### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

2. Human Resource development
6. Participation

## Unemployment

Like the rest of the country, Cork has experienced a significant decline in unemployment from 1995, to today's low levels. Fig. 3.13 shows the decline in the number of people on the live register in Cork City for the period 1995-2000. During this time there was a drop of 58.8% in the numbers signing on. For the same period there was a decrease of 49.5% at national level.



Source: CSO Statistical Releases

\* There is one Local Office for Cork City located at Hanover Street. The figures given here include all those signing on at this exchange some of whom may live outside the City.

As indicated there has been a significant decline in the numbers signing on in Cork during the period in question. This decline has been greater than the national figure in all cases, but particularly amongst women where unemployment in Cork fell by 60.6%, compared to the national fall of 40.5%. The group with the greatest decline was males under 25; unemployment fell least amongst women over 25. Table 3.21 gives a more detailed breakdown of the live register for the period in question, in terms of age and gender.

**Table 3.21 Live Register by Age/Gender at DSCFA Local Office Cork, Oct 95-00\***

	<b>Total Males</b>	<b>Males Under 25</b>	<b>Males 25 &amp; Over</b>	<b>Total Females</b>	<b>Females Under 25</b>	<b>Females 25 &amp; Over</b>
<b>October 2000</b>	4,653	691	3,962	2,632	572	2,060
<b>October 1995</b>	11,049	2,805	8,244	6,668	1,981	4,687
<b>% Fall</b>	57.8%	75.3%	51.9%	60.5%	71.1%	56.0%
<b>% Fall National</b>	54.5%	69.9%	49.8%	40.5%	66.0%	29.6%

Source: CSO statistical releases. \*See note on Fig 3.13.

Live Register figures for Cork City residents allow a more in depth look to be taken at the picture in Cork City. There were a total of 6,784 people from the City on the live register in September 2000. This figure is broken down into the six CDB areas in Table 3.22.

**Table 3.22 Nos. Unemployed by Age and Gender by CDB Area**

	<b>Men Under 25</b>	<b>Men 25 &amp; Over</b>	<b>Total Men</b>	<b>Women Under 25</b>	<b>Women 25 &amp; Over</b>	<b>Total Women</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>N East</b>	131	840	971	134	423	557	1,528
<b>%</b>	8.57%	54.97%	63.54%	8.76%	27.68%	6.45%	100%
<b>N West</b>	219	1,155	1374	146	374	520	1,894
<b>%</b>	11.56%	60.98%	72.54%	7.70%	19.74%	27.45%	100%
<b>S Cent.</b>	90	575	665	68	293	361	1,026
<b>%</b>	8.77%	56.04%	64.81%	6.62%	28.55%	35.18%	100%
<b>S East</b>	68	410	478	59	369	428	906
<b>%</b>	7.50%	45.25%	52.75%	6.51%	40.72%	47.24%	100%
<b>S West</b>	58	271	329	72	205	277	606
<b>%</b>	9.57%	44.71%	54.29%	11.88%	33.82%	45.7%	100%
<b>C Cent.</b>	91	450	541	94	182	276	817
<b>%</b>	11.13%	55.07%	66.2%	11.5%	22.57%	33.78%	100%

Source: Information supplied by DSCFA Local Office Hanover Street, Cork

Of the total number signing on, 4,358 (64%) were male and 2,419 (36%) female. Notwithstanding variation in the percentages the trend was the same throughout the CDB areas, men over 25 accounted for the greatest number signing on in each area, then women over 25. There is little difference in the number of women and men under 25 signing on.

Over half of those on the live register in Cork City in September 2000 were unemployed for less than one year. This was true of all CDB areas in the City, with the exception of the North West where just over 52% fell in to the long term unemployed category (i.e. over one year unemployed). Almost a third of those on the live register in the North West were unemployed for over three years (see Table 3.23).

**Table 3.23 Nos. Signing by Duration and CDB Area\***

	<b>Under 1 Yr.</b>	<b>1yr-3yrs</b>	<b>Over 3 Yrs</b>
<b>C Centre</b> %	511 62.54%	137 16.76%	169 20.68%
<b>N East</b> %	839 54.90%	311 20.25%	378 24.73%
<b>N West</b> %	915 48.31%	369 19.48 %	610 32.20%
<b>S Central</b> %	576 56.14%	182 17.73%	268 26.12%
<b>S East</b> %	530 58.49%	183 20.19%	193 21.30%
<b>S West</b> %	402 66.33%	98 16.17%	106 17.49%
<b>Total</b> %	3,773 55.67%	1,280 18.88%	1,724 25.43%

Source: *Information supplied by DSCFA local office Hanover Street, Cork*

\* 7 out of the 6,874 on the live register could not be allocated to a CDB area

It should be pointed out that while the live register is a good indicator of unemployment levels it does not fully reflect the amount of people dependent on Social Welfare. Table 3.24 gives a comprehensive although not exhaustive list of other Social Welfare payments and the numbers in receipt of them in the City.

**Table 3.24 Additional Social Welfare Payments, Cork City January 2000**

<b>Payment Type</b>	<b>Old Age Pension</b>	<b>Widow/er Pension</b>	<b>One Parent Family</b>	<b>Deserted Wives</b>	<b>Separated Spouse</b>	<b>Suppl.* Payments</b>	<b>Disability Benefit</b>
<b>No.</b>	8,789	262	3,717	728	254	1,164,	4,153

*Source: Information supplied by DSCFA statistical unit*

\*Includes, Back to Work Allowance, Casual Workers, Third Level Option, Second Level Option, STEP, Self-Employed.

The Health Board also provides an income maintenance service through its Community Welfare Service, which administers the Supplementary Welfare Allowance scheme. There are currently 54 Community Welfare officers in the North Lee/South Lee Community Care area, of which 48 serve the City.

### **Key points**

September 2000 figures show that there were over 3,000 people long-term unemployed in Cork City. What measures are needed to encourage people from this group to take up meaningful employment?

Many people on Social Welfare payments, other than the live register face specific barriers to entering the labour market e.g. a deficient supply of affordable child care is often cited as a reason many lone parents are unable to take up employment. What supports are needed to allow individuals from these groups enter the labour market?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

- 2. Human Resource Development
- 11. Social Inclusion (Marginalised Groups)
- 12. Social Inclusion (Education and Training)

## Skills

According to the 1996 Census 9,366 people classified themselves as unskilled i.e. 9.2% of all persons over 15. These figures are broken into CDB areas in Table 3.25. Also given is the percentage of unskilled workers as a percentage of the population in each CDB area.

**Table 3.25 % Of Population Classified as Unskilled by CDB Area**

	<b>South East</b>	<b>South West</b>	<b>South Central</b>	<b>North East</b>	<b>North West</b>	<b>City Centre</b>
<b>No</b>	1,006	600	1,792	1,714	3,544	710
<b>%</b>	4.1%	2.9%	8.8%	7.0%	13.1%	6.6%

*Source: Census of Population, 1996*

As can be seen above the North West has significantly more people classified as unskilled than any other area. This is significant as it is probable that unskilled workers are more liable to be unemployed, are more likely to fall in to the long term unemployed category and are also more likely to become unemployed in the event of an economic downturn. As noted earlier the North West is also the area with most people on the live register and the highest share of long term unemployment. Over 13% of the people living in this area classify themselves as unskilled this compared with 2.9% in the South West.

### **Key Points**

According to the skills and training survey "Labour Force '99" carried out for the Chambers of Commerce of Ireland, the majority of reported vacancies were for skilled staff. What measures can be put in place to encourage unskilled workers acquire skills which will allow them compete more effectively in the labour market?

Are training courses currently on offer relevant to the needs of employers?

How can employers be enabled to co-operate with training providers in the design, delivery and accreditation of training which meets local needs?

What can be done to facilitate access to training for people with low skill levels who are currently in employment?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

2. Human Resource Development
3. Education and Training
12. Social Inclusion (Education and Training)

### 3.6 HOUSING

Since 1995 the average price of a new house in Cork City has more than doubled. The average cost of a new house in Cork in 1995 was £60,334. By 2000 that figure had risen to £129,745 (first three quarters only) or a rise of 115%, just above the national average of 113%. This was also the largest increase in any urban area outside Dublin. The average price of a house in Cork is greater than any other urban centre, again Dublin. Table 3.26 illustrates the increase in new house prices from 1995 to 2000.

**Table 3.26 House Price Increases 1995-2000 all Urban Centres**

	1995 £	1996 £	1997 £	1998 £	1999 £	2000* £	% increase
<b>Cork</b>	60,334	67,219	75,642	88,312	111,052	129,745	<b>115%</b>
<b>Dublin</b>	68,259	76,439	96,111	126,561	152,414	171,912	<b>150%</b>
<b>Galway</b>	69,135	73,282	86,557	93,514	109,415	124,819	<b>80%</b>
<b>Limerick</b>	57,766	65,589	71,729	82,102	95,988	114,254	<b>98%</b>
<b>Waterford</b>	55,090	62,835	72,147	85,021	103,998	114,613	<b>108%</b>
<b>State</b>	61,425	68,677	80,506	98,683	124,545	130,610	<b>113%</b>

\* To September 2000

Source: Dept of the Environment and Local Government Housing Statistics Bulletins

Average industrial earnings have failed to keep pace with the rise in house prices, rising by just 19.28 % over the same period. However it should be noted that the rate of growth in average industrial earnings may overstate the extent to which houses have become less affordable, as they do not reflect the increase in disposable income which has resulted from reduced tax levels and lower interest rates. Table 3.27 shows the rise in the average national industrial wage from 1995-2000.

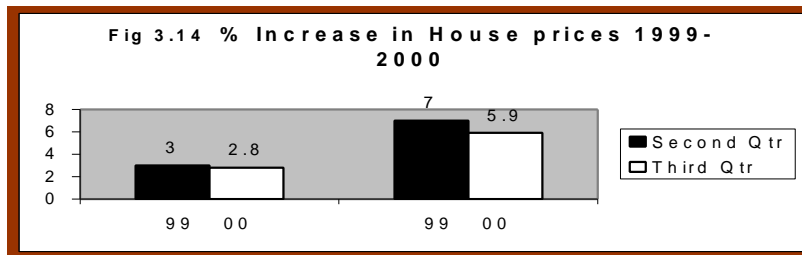
**Table 3.27 Average Industrial Wage, 1995-2000**

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*
<b>Average Industrial Wage (all Industries) £</b>	14,443	14,798	15,267	15,926	16,819	17,228

\* First quarter only

Source: CSO "Industrial earnings and hours worked" November 2000

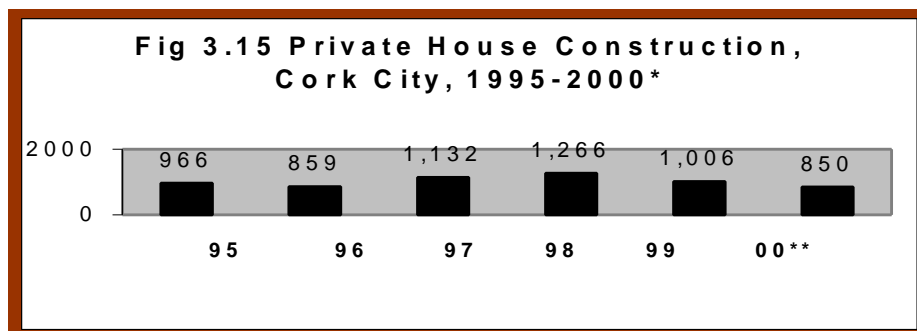
While house prices continue to rise a comparison of house prices for the first three-quarters of 1999 with 2000 indicates that they are doing so at a slightly lower rate (see Fig 3.14).



Source: DELG Housing Statistics Bulletins

A total of 1,006 houses were constructed in the Cork County Borough in 1999. Private house completion accounted for 804 of these houses. The level of house completions in 1999 was marginally lower than 1998, when the level of house building in the City peaked. It is also worth pointing out that the level of house building in the county also peaked in 1998 when 3,903 houses were built. This figure dropped to 3,702 in 1999.

Fig 3.15 shows the level of private house construction in the City for the period 1995-2000. The level of house building in Cork City does not reflect the national picture, which saw an increase in houses built every year during the period in question, from 30,575 houses in 1995 to 46,512 in 1999.



Source: DELG Housing Statistics Bulletins

\* House completion rates are based on connection figures supplied by the ESB. As the ESB includes areas such as Rochestown and Douglas in their calculations for the City the rates of house completions for the City will be slightly inflated.

\*\* Figures for first three months of 2000 only.

### **Key Points**

New house prices are the highest in any urban centre outside Dublin. What influence does this have in terms of Cork's competitiveness?

Current house prices present a huge barrier to people trying to enter the property market, how can this issue be addressed?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

- 2. Housing
- 3. Cork's Image
- 11. Social Inclusion (Marginalised Groups)
- 20. Quality of Life

### **Local Authority Housing**

The rapid escalation in house prices has put even more pressure on local authorities to provide affordable housing. Cork Corporation owns approximately 7,469 lettable properties. This represents approximately half of those properties which Cork Corporation owned at some stage. Each year new properties are built, and a number of rented properties are sold to existing tenants directly or through shared ownership. In all, 44% of properties once owned by the Corporation have been sold or are in the process of being sold to tenants. Of the 7,469 lettable housing units currently owned by the Corporation, 374 are unoccupied (i.e. 5.0%).

The number of new properties built and/or bought by the Corporation has remained fairly constant in recent years. In the mid 1990s, approximately 160 houses per annum were built/acquired by the Corporation, with 162 housing units built or acquired in Cork City in 1999. However in 2000 this figure rose by 28% to 207.

While demand for Corporation housing has always outstripped supply, waiting lists have grown as the rise in house prices has pushed private home ownership beyond the reach of more and more people. At the end of 1999, 2,153 eligible applicants were on the waiting list for Corporation housing. By the end of 2000 this figure had risen to 3,007, with a further 578 applicants awaiting assessment.

The need to increase public housing provision is hampered by the shortage of suitable land within the City – this has led to an increased emphasis by the Corporation on the purchase of private houses and even of whole private housing projects. Of the 207 housing units built acquired by the Corporation in 2000, 154 were purchased and just 53 built.

Public housing is largely concentrated in the Northside of the City. Table 3.28 shows that 63% of properties currently rented by the local authority are in the North East and North West of the City.

**Table 3.28 LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSING IN CORK CITY**

	NW	NE	SW	SC	SE	CC	TOTAL
<b>All properties once owned by Corporation</b>	5,946	2,829	688	3,459	1,317	504	14,748
<b>Properties rented by Corporation</b>	2,771	1,708	370	994	897	355	7,095
<b>As % all Cork City</b>	39%	24%	5.2%	14%	12.6%	5%	
<b>Properties bought/ vested</b>	2,887	561	288	2,349	312	90	6,847
<b>No. people in rented properties</b>	10,138	5,368	1,257	3,048	3,593	903	24,307
<b>As % all Cork City</b>	41.7%	22%	5.1%	12.5%	14.7%	3.7%	

*Source: Information from Cork Corporation*

**Key Points:**

Public housing is concentrated in a number of areas in Cork City, with the majority in the North of the City. What impact does this over-concentration have and how can it be addressed?

The rise in house prices has increased the number of people reliant on social housing – how can the local authority meet this increased demand?

**Linked to Strategic Issues:**

- 4. Housing
- 11. Social Inclusion (Marginalised Groups)

### 3.7 CHILDCARE

There are two main sources of information concerning childcare facilities in Cork City. The Southern Health Board's list of notified pre-school services identifies some 114 facilities within the City. However, this list provides no details of the number of places available or the management structure of the facility. The recent National Childcare Census Report provides a much more detailed picture of facilities, and as such is the source of all of the data outlined below.

However, it should be noted that this data does not present a complete picture of facilities, for a number of reasons. Firstly, the census contacted 106 facilities in Cork City – i.e. not all those on the Health Board's list. Just 94 of those facilities contacted participated in the census. Secondly, it would seem that some of the facilities surveyed may have been located in Cork County. Of the 78 childcare facilities which gave permission to be included in the directory of services for Cork City, 4 are in Cork County.

Of the 94 facilities which participated in the census, just 23 provided full day care facilities. The remaining 71 offered sessional facilities. Between them, the 94 facilities offered a total of 2,243 childcare places. Of these places, 1,629 (72.6%) were sessional – i.e. usually for 2.5/3.5 hours per day. The remaining 614 places were full day care. A further 853 children are on waiting lists for childcare places. Table 3.29 gives a breakdown by age of the numbers of children attending and waiting for childcare.

**Table 3.29 Childcare in Cork City**

	<b>Children Attending (%)</b>	<b>Children on waiting lists</b>	<b>Children on waiting lists as % of those attending</b>
<b>Under 1 Year</b>	95 (4.2%)	94	98.9%
<b>1 to 3 Year Old</b>	567 (25.2%)	380	67%
<b>3 to 6 Year Old</b>	1,502 (66.9%)	340	22.6%
<b>6 to 12 Year Old</b>	79 (3.5%)	39	49.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,243	853	38%

*Source: National Childcare Census Report, Cork County Borough*

Currently almost 67% of those in childcare are aged 3 to 6. Just 4.2% of those in childcare are aged under 1. However, relative demand for childcare places is highest for the under 1s.

Almost half of the facilities surveyed were managed privately. The other facilities were managed by locally-based community groups, sometimes linked to larger organisations such as the Southern Health Board. A breakdown on the number of childcare places by type of facility is only available for those 73 City-based facilities which agreed to have their individual details published. Of these, 38 private facilities had places for 796 children. The 34 community-based facilities had places for 1,172 children.

The Childcare Census concluded that the childcare places which exist in Cork City are relatively evenly distributed through the City and are accessible for most with short travel distances. When considering the distance travelled to reach a childcare facility, the majority were 1-3 miles from their clients.

The key issue concerning childcare in Cork City is the general shortage of childcare places – particularly for children aged under 1 and for after-school age groups. The changing nature of labour force participation means demand for quality childcare places will continue to rise.

**Key Points:**

Why is there a shortage of childcare places? Is it possible to name the barriers which exist at present and consider what can be done to overcome them?

Should employers play a bigger role in the provision of childcare facilities and what can be done to facilitate their involvement?

**Linked to Strategic Issues:**

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 2. Human Resource Development     | 15. Childcare                          |
| 5. The Social Economy             | 23. Competitiveness/Assets of the City |
| 10. Social Inclusion (Facilities) |  |

### 3.8 LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES

Cork City is served by one County Borough Council (Cork Corporation). In 1997 Cork Corporation employed 1,300 member of staff. The City has one main fire station (Anglesea St) and one sub station (Watercourse Road – due to move to the North Ring Road, Ballyvolane). The local authority employs 140 officers and fire fighters in its fire service.

Public facilities provided by the Corporation include (see Fig. 3.16 ):

#### **Public libraries**

There is one central library (which includes a music library and a local history collection) and five community libraries (Mayfield, Ballypheane, Douglas, Holyhill and St Mary's Road, together with a mobile library service (for Bishopstown and Mahon). In 1999 Cork City library had 19,757 registered readers, and issued over 1 million books.

#### **Parks and open spaces**

Within the city there is c 607 hectares of public open space areas (16% of the City's area). The quality of these areas ranges from extremely good to very poor. Cork Corporation has the following significant amenity areas and parks in the city:

Fitzgeralds Park	The Glen Amenity Park	Mahon Amenity Walk,
Bishop Lucey Park,	Clashduv Park	Murphy's Park
The Lough,	Gerry O'Sullivan Park	Curaheen River Walk
The Lee Fields,	The Marina/Atlantic Pond	Shalom Park

#### **Sports facilities**

The Corporation has provided 65 playing pitches for a variety of sports. These have generally been let to community associations and sports associations. All weather pitches have been provided at the Sam Allen complex in Gurranebraher. The City's two sports centres (Knocknaheeny and Tramore Road) are managed by the VEC on behalf of Cork Corporation. Other facilities include two public swimming pools (Gus Healy – Douglas and Matt Talbot – Churchfield) plus Waterworld in Bishopstown, and one municipal golf course (Mahon). In 1999, attendance figures for the two swimming pools were 192,254, and 25,899 for Mahon golf course.

#### **Key Points:**

How accessible are these recreational services and amenities to the citizens of Cork, and in particular to marginalised groups in the City?

Are additional facilities required and/or is there a need for existing facilities to be improved?

#### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

3. Cork's Image	19. Focii
8. Identity	20. Quality of Life
10. Social Inclusion (Facilities)	22. Cultural Activities

### 3.9 CULTURE

Cork is home to 40 different cultural venues, which can be divided into two categories performing arts and visual arts. More detailed breakdowns are given in Tables 3.30. and 3.31.

**Table 3.30 Performing Arts Venues**

Theatre	Music	Cinema	Dance	Total
6	5	4	1	16

*Source: Cork 2005 European City of Culture*

#### **1. Theatre**

- Cork Opera House...1,000 Seat capacity.
- Everyman Palace Theatre...600 Seat capacity.
- The Granary Theatre...100 Seat capacity.
- The Triskel Theatre...100 Seat studio theatre.
- Cork Arts Theatre...130 Seat amateur drama venue.
- The Half Moon Theatre...80 Seat studio space.

#### **2. Music**

- Cork City Hall...1,330 Seat concert hall.
- Cork Millennium Hall...350 Seat music hall.
- Aula Maxima, UCC...500 Seat concert hall.
- Connolly Hall...150 seat concert hall
- Fr Matthew Hall...200 seat musical hall.

#### **3. Cinema**

- The Kino Cinema
- Triskel-Cinametek
- The Gate Cinema.
- The Capitol Cineplex

#### **4. Dance**

- Institute for Choreography and Dance

• **Table 3.31 Visual Arts Venues**

Galleries	Artists Workspaces	Music Resources	Film	Religion	Heritage	Libraries	Total
8	4	3	1	3	2	3	24

Source Cork 2005 European City of Culture

**1. Galleries**

- The Crawford Municipal Gallery
- The Triskel Gallery
- The Lavit Gallery
- The Tig Fili Gallery
- The Fenton Gallery
- The Vanguard Gallery
- Boole Library Gallery
- Gallery 44

**2. Artists Workspaces**

- The National Sculpture Factory
- Wandesford Quay Complex
- Cork Artists Collective
- The Triskel Artists

**3. Music Resources**

- Cork School of Music
- Community Music Project, Blackpool
- Community Music Project, Togher.

**4. Film**

- Cork Film Centre

**5. Religion**

- St Finbarre's Cathedral
- North Cathedral
- Honan Chapel

**6. Heritage**

- Cork Public Museum
- The Vision Centre

**7. Libraries**

- Cork City Library: Includes five Branch libraries and a mobile library.
- Boole Library
- Cork Institute of Technology

Cork is also home to 12 major annual festivals, these are listed below

**Festivals**

- Guinness Cork Jazz Festival (October)
- Murphy's Cork Film Festival (October)
- Cork International Choral Festival (May)
- Cork Midsummer Festival (June)
- Cork Fringe Theatre Festival
- Artsfest (November)
- Art Trail
- Heineken Weekend Festival (July)
- Eigse Na gCuige Literature Festival (February)
- St Patrick's Day Festival
- Intermedia (May)
- Cork Folk Festival

## Cultural Groups

While it would be difficult if not impossible to catalogue all cultural groups in the City, not least because of questions of definition, an examination of grant applications to the Corporation in 2000 should give an accurate picture of the levels of activity in this sector. Excluding applications from individuals, arts venues and festivals, of which there were 23, a total of 98 cultural organisations applied to the Corporation for grant aid in 2000. A detailed breakdown of the types of organisation these applications came from is given in Table 3.32

**Table 3.32 Cultural Groups**

Drama	Literature	Music	Dance	Film	Visual Arts	Community Arts	Total
12	5	32	8	4	11	26	98

*Source: Arts Officer, Cork Corporation*

The CDB's audit of community and voluntary groups has also identified additional 15 cultural organisations.

## Irish Speakers

According to the 1996 census out of a total population of 122,655, 52,236 or 42.58% of the population over three described themselves as Irish speakers. This is broadly in line with the national average of 41.1%.

Over half those in the 5-24 age groups in Cork (59.18%) described themselves as Irish speakers. The largest proportion of Irish speakers (71.4 %) were in the 15 –19 age group, the group with the lowest proportion of Irish speakers (excluding 3-4 yr. olds) was the over 65s.

There is little difference between the sexes in their ability to speak Irish, with just slightly more women falling in to this category, 45.7%, as opposed to 43.9% of men.

There are currently 16 all-Irish schools in the City catering for 3,700 pupils.

There are approximately 10 groups currently working for the promotion of the Irish language in the City. There is no exclusively Irish festival.

### **Key Points**

How can Cork's arts infrastructure be developed to make Cork a more attractive place in which to live and to visit?

Do the citizens of Cork see existing cultural amenities as relevant and accessible? If not, how can this be addressed?

According to the 1996 census more than 4 out of 10 people in Cork can speak Irish. What measures can be introduced to encourage every day use of the language?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

- |     |              |     |                        |
|-----|--------------|-----|------------------------|
| 3.  | Cork's image | 21. | Our Cultural Awareness |
| 19. | Foci         | 22. | Cultural Activities    |

### 3.10 HEALTH

The Southern Health board has a population of 546,640, which is 15% of the national population. Nearly a quarter of the population lives in Cork City.

In line with the national picture cardiovascular disease is the single largest cause of death in Cork and Kerry accounting for 46% of all deaths. Within this group of diseases coronary heart disease is the major killer. Stroke accounts for 9% of all deaths.

**TABLE 3.33 Principal Causes of Death, 1993-1997, SHB, All Ages**

<i>Cardiovascular Disease</i>	46%
<i>Cancers</i>	23%
<i>All Other Causes</i>	13%
<i>Injuries and poisonings</i>	4%
<i>Respiratory Diseases</i>	14%

Source: "Building Healthier Hearts" Southern Health Board 5 Year action Plan 2000-2004.

**Table 3.34 Principal Causes of Premature Death 1993-1997, Females SHB, under 65 Years**

<i>Cardiovascular Disease</i>	21%
<i>Cancers</i>	43%
<i>All Other Causes</i>	21%
<i>Injuries and Poisonings</i>	9%
<i>Respiratory Disease</i>	6%

Source: "Building Healthier hearts"

**Table 3.35 Principal Causes of Premature Death 1993 –1997, Males SHB under, 65 Years**

<i>Cardiovascular Disease</i>	34%
<i>Cancers</i>	28%
<i>All Other Causes</i>	14%
<i>Injuries and Poisonings</i>	19%
<i>Respiratory Disease</i>	5%

Source: "Building Healthier Hearts"

The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) is an overall measure of mortality, which takes into account the variations in age distribution between one region and another. The average for the country is taken as 100. A figure of over 100 is worse than the national average and less than 100 is better.

**Table 3.36 Levels of SMR Cardiovascular Disease in Cork\*, 1993-1997**

	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
<b>All Ages</b>	106.68	107.49	106.32
<b>Age 0 – 64</b>	100.07	100.8	98.27

Source: “Building Healthier Hearts”  
\* City and County

Most of the high SMRs are explained by the fact that more men and women over 65 years in Cork die of cardiovascular diseases than the national average

### **Infant Mortality**

When discussing the mortality rates of infants under one year it is necessary to divide this group into two categories, less than one month and 4 weeks to one year, as the main causes of death in these two groups are significantly different. Tables 3.37 and 3.38 show the main causes of infant mortality in the Southern Health Board region.

**Table 3.37 Causes of neo natal (<1 Month) deaths**

Congenital anomalies (birth defects)	34%
Anoxia/hypoxia (a deficiency of oxygen reaching the tissues)	17%
Prematurity	16%
Other	33%

Source: Report of the Director of Public Health, Southern Health Board, November 1999

**Table 3.38 Causes of death 4 weeks to one year**

Sudden infant Death Syndrome	45%
Congenital anomalies	22%
Infectious Disease	7%
Other	26%

Source: Report of the Director of Public Health, Southern Health Board, November 1999

While the infant mortality rate for the SHB region has been largely in keeping with the national trend for the period from 1988-1997, the trend in Cork City has been above the national average

For the preparation of its strategic plan, the Cork Local Drugs Task force engaged in a widespread consultation process in order to assess the current extent and nature of the drug problem in Cork City. The plan also drew on the results of two research projects, *“Drugs unplugged: facing the reality of drug abuse in Cork City”* 1996 and the Southern Health Board’s *“Smoking, Alcohol and Drug Use Survey”* 1996. The main findings of this research are given below:

- The use of drugs amongst young people in Cork City is widespread
- The most common drugs used are alcohol, cigarettes and cannabis.
- The most common drugs used as defined by young people are cannabis, ecstasy and tranquilisers. Cocaine and LSD are also available.
- Maximum drug use was in the age group 20-24 years and 15-19 years.
- There is an increase in the abuse of prescription drugs and solvent abuse.
- The highest drug use in Cork City was concentrated in the City wards of North Centre, South West and South East. All areas of Cork showed some levels of use regardless of deprivation status.
- In all the consultations that took place alcohol is seen as a very serious issue in the City. 78% of the population drank alcohol, 81% of men and 75% of women. Almost half those under the legal age of 18 were drinkers.

### **Key Points**

What role can the Board play in promoting healthier lifestyles in Cork City?

Can health statistics be compiled on a citywide basis to better inform the preparation of the Development Plan?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

20. Quality of Life

26. Health

### 3.11 SAFETY AND SECURITY

Cork has three Garda Divisions – Cork City, Cork North and Cork West . These divisions were created in 1996/7, prior to which there were just two Divisions – Cork East (which included Cork City) and Cork West. Because of this reorganisation of Garda divisions it is not possible to compare statistics post 1996 with earlier figures.

The Cork City Garda division covers all of the Cork County Borough and parts of the County (extending North to Blarney, West to Ovens and South to Crosshaven and Myrtleville). It includes highly populated areas of the County such as Ballincollig and Carrigaline, but excludes Glanmire. The variation in boundaries between the Garda City Division and the Cork County Borough boundary means that it is not possible in most cases to obtain statistics which relate solely to the County Borough. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the District Court areas do not correspond to the Garda districts or the County Borough electoral boundaries.

Cork City Garda Division consists of 4 Garda districts, and has a total of 18 Garda stations (see Fig 3.17).

**Anglesea Street District** (stations include Anglesea St, Barrack St, Blackrock and Bridewell)

**Mayfield District** (includes Mayfield, Watercourse Road, Mallow Road and McCurtain St)

**Togher District** (includes Togher, Bishopstown, Douglas\*, Carrigaline\*, Crosshaven\* and Passage West\*)

**Gurranebraher District** (includes Gurranebraher, Ballincollig\*, Blarney\* and Rathduff\*)

Of these 18 stations, 11 are located within the County Borough. Those stations indicated by \* are in County Cork.

In the absence of any population figures for Garda Districts or the Cork City Garda Division, it is not possible to calculate the rate of crime in Cork City. However, the rate for the Southern Region (i.e. Counties Cork, Kerry and Limerick) in 1999 was 17.06 crimes per 1,000 population.

Table 3.39 highlights the steady decrease in the numbers of reported crimes in recent years. A direct comparison between the 1994/6 and subsequent figures is distorted by the reorganisation of Garda divisions, with the elimination of Cork East Riding which covered a wider area than the current Cork City Division. However, it is unlikely that the sharp decline can be solely attributed to this reorganisation, particularly since the area concerned was largely rural.

Moreover, since 1997, the downward trend has continued, with the number of reported crimes falling by 11.7% between 1997 and 1999. Figures for 2000 are not yet formally available but a further substantial decrease is anticipated.

However, the numbers of certain offences have increased since 1994, particularly offences under the 1977 Misuse of Drugs Act, which have trebled (albeit from a low base of just 3 in 1994 to 9 in 1998).

**Table 3.39 Reported Offences - % Change 1994-1999\***

TYPE OF OFFENCE	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% Change
Against the Person	160	193	96	101	105	N/A	
Against Property	4,802	4,757	3,429	2,891	2,737	N/A	
Larcenies	5,564	4,998	3,893	2,896	2,864	N/A	
Others	20	22	21	25	17	N/A	
<b>ALL</b>	<b>10,546</b>	<b>9,970</b>	<b>7,439</b>	<b>5,913</b>	<b>5,723</b>	<b>5,220</b>	<b>-50.5%</b>

Source: Cork City Garda Division

\* Figures for 1994-95 are those for the Cork East Riding Division, which included the current Cork City Division and East County Cork.

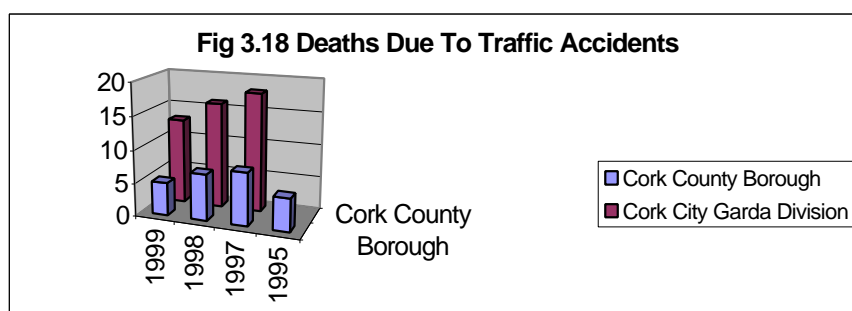
Detection levels have remained relatively stable over the period, averaging 45.5% (see Table 3.40).

**Table 3.40 Offences Detected 1994-1999**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Offences Reported</b>	10,546	9,970	7,439	5,913	5,723	5,220
<b>% Detected</b>	48.8%	42.8%	45.4	46.8%	43.9%	N/A

Source: Cork City Garda Division

Between 1995 and 1999 the number of people who died due to traffic accidents each year has varied between 5 and 8. However, it is noticeable that the number who died in the City is considerably lower than that for the larger Cork City Garda Division. Of the 13 deaths due to traffic accidents which took place in the Cork City Garda Division in 1999, just five occurred within the County Borough. Fig. 3.18 shows that the number of road deaths in the Cork City Garda division was more than twice that for the County Borough from 1997 to 1999.



Figures concerning non-indictable road traffic offences concern those offences in which proceedings were taken (usually in the District Courts). The trend in this area is the opposite of that for indictable offences. Between 1997 and 1999 road traffic offences have increased by 166%. Over half of these offences were speeding related in 1999. However, this increase is likely to be partially attributed to the increased Garda clamp down on speeding, rather than purely the increased incidence of speeding.

**Table 3.41 Non-Indictable Road Traffic Offences 1996-99**

	1996**	1997	1999
<b>Offences in which proceedings were taken*</b>	20,526	9,787	26,057
<b>Of which:</b>			
<b>Drinking &amp; driving related</b>	335 (1.6%)	297 (3%)	409 (1.57%)
<b>Speeding related</b>	5,654 (27.5%)	3,060 ( 31.26%)	13,673 (52.5%)

Source: National Roads Authority

\* These figures exclude those charges which were subsequently withdrawn or dismissed

\*\*The 1996 statistics relate to the former Cork East Riding Division (i.e. Cork City and Cork North)

**Key Points:**

Literature has suggested there may be a difference between the level of reported crime and actual crime. Is there a need for further research in this area?

To what extent is the fall in crime levels due to increased employment in the city and how can we ensure that the trend continues?

**Linked to Strategic Issues:**

- 14. Youth Services/Young Offenders
- 24. Personal Safety

## **4. INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **4.1 TRANSPORT**

#### **Airport**

Cork City is served by Cork Airport - the country's third largest airport, located in County Cork, just 4-5 miles from the City Centre. The airport has grown considerably since 1990, with ten scheduled airlines operating 17 scheduled routes in January 2001. This compares with just 5 scheduled airlines in 1994. This growth has been reflected in the steady increase in passenger numbers, which have risen by some 200,000 per annum since 1995. While still the smallest of Aer Rianta's three airports, the number of passengers using Cork Airport increased by 137.2% over the period 1990-2000. The combined increase for all three airports was lower at 126.7%. The growth in passenger numbers in Cork Airport was particularly strong in the period 1995-00 – at 73% Cork had the highest growth rate of all three airports. Cork Airport's share of total passengers fell sharply from 12.8% in 1990 to 9.2% in 1995. However, since then the downward trend has been halted and in 2000 Cork Airport accounted for 9.4% of all Aer Rianta passengers (see table 4.1).

**Table 4.1 AER RIANTA Passenger Numbers**

	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000*</b>	<b>% Rise 1990- 1995</b>	<b>% Rise 1995- 2000</b>	<b>Overall Rise 1990- 2000</b>
<b>Cork Airport</b>	708,000	971,000	1.68 m	37.1%	73%	137.2%
<b>Shannon Airport</b>	1.6 m	1.5 m	2.4 m	-6.2%	60%	50%
<b>Dublin Airport</b>	5.5 m	8 m	13.8 m	45.5%	72.5%	150.9%
<b>TOTAL (Aer Rianta)</b>	7.808 m	10.471 m	17.8 m	34.1%	69.9%	126.7%
<b>Cork Share of Total</b>	12.8%	9.2%	9.4%			

*Source: Aer Rianta*

\*2000 figures are estimates for Shannon and Dublin airports

The number and frequency of scheduled routes from Cork has increased, particularly to destinations in the UK. There has also been an increase in the number of direct scheduled services to mainland Europe. However, the number of mainland European countries served directly by Cork Airport remains small – France, Germany and the Netherlands. There are no direct scheduled flights from Cork to the U.S.A, and the capacity of the existing runway to cater for wide body jets is uncertain. Table 4.2 shows scheduled flights from Cork Airport.

**Table 4.2 Frequency of Scheduled Flights in Cork Airport**

	10 flts/ day	5 flts/ day	4 flts/ day	3 flts/ day	2 flts/ day	Daily	6 days/ week	3 days/ week	1 day/ week
Dublin	✓								
Birmingham			✓						
Bristol						✓			
Amsterdam*						✓			
Cardiff*								✓	
Glasgow						✓			
Liverpool				✓					
London- G					✓				
London H		✓							
London S			✓						
Manchester				✓					
Newcastle**							✓		
Plymouth						✓			
Dusseldorf									✓
Frankfurt						✓			
Jersey									✓
Paris						✓			

*\*As of May 2001 flights to Amsterdam will increase to 2 per day, and there will be daily flights to Cardiff*

*\*\*This new route will commence on 25 March 2001*

*Source: Aer Rianta*

The growth in passenger volume means that Cork Airport is now operating beyond its design capacity. The development plan for Cork Airport included plans to expand the passenger terminal, expand and upgrade the airfield area, develop new cargo facilities and a 600 space multi-storey car park. Costed at £61 million over a 5 year period, the plan was intended to raise passenger capacity to 2.5 million per annum.

### **Key Points:**

To what extent does the lack of direct flights to most of mainland Europe and the USA hinder Cork's economic growth potential?

What can be done to encourage the introduction of new direct routes?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

3. Cork's image
7. Supporting infrastructure and public transport
23. Competitiveness/Cork's assets

## **Port**

The Port of Cork has facilities at the City Quays and a container facility at Tivoli. There is also a deepwater facility at Ringaskiddy. It has commissioned a study of port operations and key issues on the River Lee are:

- Decline in use of City Quays.
- Capacity problems at Tivoli.

A total of 194,000\* passengers passed through Ringaskiddy passenger terminal last year. The decision of Irish Ferries to withdraw from Cork and concentrate on their Rosslare operations, allied to Brittany Ferries decision to reduce the number of sailings on the Cork – Roscoff route has led to a 24% decline in passenger numbers since 1997 when 254,000 people passed through the port.

The current routes from Cork are:

- Cork-Swansea: - Operates from March to November. 6 sailings per week during peak season (June –September) and 4 sailings per week for the other months.
- Cork-Roscoff which operates from March to September and has one sailing a week.

The amount of cargo handled by the Port of Cork increased by 13.4% to 10.14 million tonnes from 1999-2000. Imports increased by 10.2% to 6.27 million tonnes and exports increased by 19% to 3.87 million tonnes. The main commodity throughputs for the port are bulk liquid, dry bulk and break bulk cargoes and Lo-Lo trade. There is also a car trade throughput and a declining volume of passengers and tourist cars. The Port of Cork handles commercial trade at three main locations – City quays, Tivoli and Ringaskiddy, with the remainder of the trade passing over private quays.

*\* Information from Marketing Department, Port of Cork*

### **Key Points**

The number of passengers passing through Ringaskiddy has declined by 23.62% since 1997. Irish Ferries has withdrawn from Cork, and Brittany ferries have reduced their sailings. What are the consequences for tourism?

How will the future development of the port impact on the socio-economic life of the City?

What is the timescale for the projected redevelopment of the City Docks?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

- |    |              |     |   |
|----|--------------|-----|---|
| 3. | Cork's Image | 17. | Distinctiveness, Character, Holistic Approach |
| 4. | Housing      | 23. | Competitiveness/Assets of the City            |

## Rail

The only rail station in the City is Kent Station. There are five primary routes from Kent Railway Station. The number of weekday departures to and from ultimate destinations is given below.

- Cork-Dublin:  
Dublin-Cork: 9 Departures Mon –Thurs; 11 Departures Friday  
10 Departures Mon, Fri; 9 Departures Tues-Thurs
- Cork –Limerick:  
Limerick- Cork: 8 Departures Mon; 7 Departures Tues- Friday  
9 departure Mon: 7 Departures Tues-Thurs;  
8 Departures Friday
- Cork-Tralee:  
Tralee-Cork: Five Departures Mon-Friday  
Four Departures Mon-Friday
- Cork-Cobh  
Cobh-Cork 16 Departures Mon- Friday  
15 Departures Mon-Friday
- Cork-Rosslare Europort\*  
Rosslare Europort –Cork One Departure Mon-Friday  
One Departure Mon-Friday

\*Serves Waterford

## Bus

Bus Eireann operates an extensive bus network within Cork City. Ten bus routes operate as follows:

	<u>Weekdays</u>	<u>Sats</u>	<u>Suns</u>
<b>Mahon – Knocknaheeny</b> (via Merchant’s Quay/Parnell Place)	10-30 min	15-30 min	30-45 min
<b>Farranree – Ballypheane</b> (via Statue)	10-30 min	20-30 min	20-40 min
<b>CIT to Patrick St</b>	10-50 min	20-45 min	45min-2hr35
<b>Merchant’s Quay to Mallow Road</b>	50 m-2hr 10*	4 per day	none
<b>Grange to South Mall</b>	10-15 min	10-20	20-40
<b>Ballyvolane to Donnybrook</b> (via Statue)	10-25 min	20-30	25-45
<b>Bishopstown to Mayfield</b> (via Statue)	10-30 min	15-25	20-30
<b>Glasheen to Skehard</b> (via Grand Parade)	20-40 min	20-60	1-2 hours
<b>Glenthorn to Merchant’s Quay</b> (via the Glen)	25-50 min	25-65	None
<b>Wilton to Statue</b>	20-30 min	30 min**	50-60 min

\* Service stops 17.10/17.30

\*\* Indicates longer waits after 19.30

The italicised routes all saw an increase in departures of 47-193% in 2000. In addition the outer terminus of routes 206 on the Grange Road and 207 at Donnybrook and Ballyvolane have been extended further out to cater for the new housing developments in those areas.

2000 also saw the introduction of a new **Orbital Service** which connects Mayfield and Bishopstown via Ballyvolane, Farranree, Gurranebraher and Knocknaheeny and provides a valuable link across the northside of the City to Cork Institute of Technology, Cork University Hospital, Fas, Wilton Shopping Centre, U.C.C. etc. A further Orbital route is planned linking Mahon and Bishopstown, via Douglas and Ballypheane.

Other proposals for future development include a City Centre shuttle service, park and ride facilities and a cross river bus service at the Harbour Ferry.

During 1999-2000 a number of new, low floor buses were introduced as replacements for older buses and as additional buses to improve frequency of services. Two thirds of the City/Suburban fleet is now made up of low-floor fully accessible buses.

**Key Points:**

Is there a need for improved rail links to the rest of the country, particularly to Waterford and Galway?

Is the coverage and frequency of existing bus routes sufficient to meet existing AND future demand?

How can public transport be made a more attractive alternative to private cars?

**Linked to Strategic Issues:**

- |     |  |     |                        |
|-----|--|-----|------------------------|
| 3.  | Cork's Image                                 | 20. | Quality of life        |
| 7.  | Supporting public transport & infrastructure | 21. | Competitiveness/Assets |
| 11. | Social inclusion (Marginalised groups)       | 25. | Environmental Issues   |

## **Roads**

Cork is the focal point of National Primary Routes from Dublin (N8), Limerick (N20), Waterford (N25) and Killarney (N22). The National Secondary Route (N71) from West Cork also terminates in the City. The City has bypass routes in place from the North to the South West through the North Ring Road (R635), Lower Glanmire Road (N8), Jack Lynch Tunnel and South Ring Road (N25) to Bishopstown.

The South City Link Road (N27) provides direct access to the City Centre from the South Ring Road and it is also the main route to Kinsale. The Blackpool Bypass (due for completion in April 2001) will provide direct access from the City Centre to the N20 and North Ring Road.

Cork County Council commences construction of the Ballincollig Bypass in 2001. This will extend the South Ring Road (N25) to the West where it will join the N22 to Killarney.

The only part of the City not currently provided with a bypass option is the North West. Studies are being undertaken on potential routes at present.

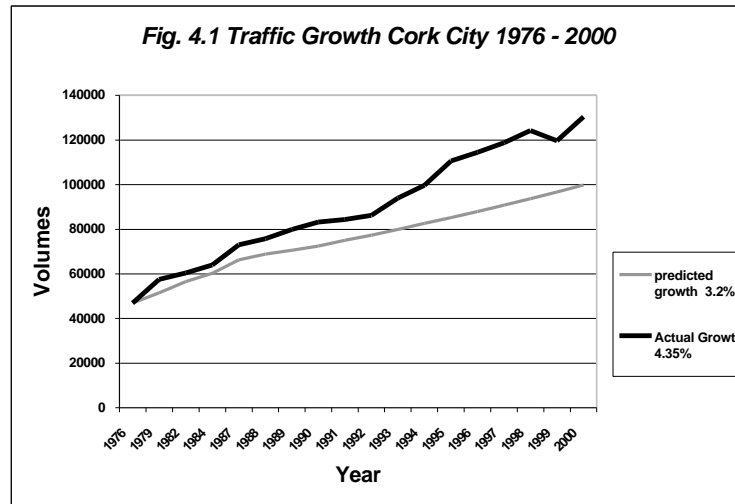
There are 23 kms of National Roads, 37 kms of Regional Roads and 349 kms of Local Roads in the City. In the City Centre there are 5,574 off-street car parking spaces and 2,300 on-street spaces, 80 of which are reserved for drivers with disabilities. The City has a total of 5kms of cycle paths, and 500 metres of bus priority routes.

A rolling programme to maintain and improve road standards is being implemented at present. Urban roads, in contrast to rural roads, face particular management problems due to:

- the greater damaging effect of slow moving HGV's on the road pavement
- the diversity and number of road users
- the greater use of roads as rights of way for underground utility services and consequent access demands for extension, renewal, repair and connection
- the requirement for dedicated footways for pedestrians
- encroachment by vehicular traffic onto footways
- more complex drainage
- higher expectations of road users in respect of the public realm
- more sophisticated and elaborate traffic management
- provision of on street parking

## **Traffic Volume**

Figure 4.1 below shows the increase in daily inbound traffic volume as measured at 46 sites around the City since 1976 (the commencement of the Land Use and Transportation Study). The volume of traffic has risen by 18% since 1995 and 57% since 1990. The 2000 total is 31% above the predicted levels.



Source: Cork Corporation Surveys

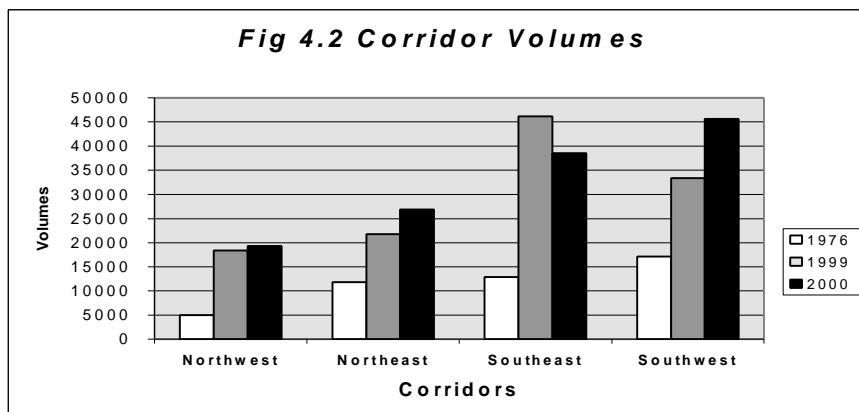
Table 4.3 below gives the 24 hour traffic volumes on the principal routes in the City in November 2000.

**Table 4.3 Traffic Volumes on Principal Routes 2000**

	Vehicles	% Cars	% Heavy Goods Vehicles
N28 - South Ring Road	53,815	89	7
N8 - Lower Glanmire Road	32,019	79	10
N20 - Commons Road	53,933	81	12
N27 - South City Link Road	24,501	86	10
St. Patrick's Street	15,968	78	11
N71 - Wilton Road	31,621	87	6

Private cars form the vast majority of traffic on all routes whilst the proportion of heavy goods vehicles varies between 5 % and 12 %.

Figure 4.2 distributes the total traffic volume to 4 corridors of the City.



Source: Cork Corporation Surveys

These are 12 hour figures. Traffic volumes are higher in the Southeast and Southwest than in the Northwest and Northeast. This is to be expected given the location of employment and principal routes such as the Jack Lynch Tunnel and the South Ring Road. The drop in volume in the Southeast in 2000 compared to 1999 can be explained by the impact of the Jack Lynch Tunnel which took traffic out of this sector. Some of this traffic would have been conveyed directly to the Southwest by the South Ring Road.

### **Key Points**

How can public transport be made a more attractive alternative to private cars?

What are the environmental, health and economic costs of increased road borne transport?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

- |     |  |     |                      |
|-----|--|-----|----------------------|
| 3.  | Cork's image                                   | 20. | Quality of Life      |
| 7.  | Supporting Infrastructure and Public Transport | 23. | Competitiveness      |
| 11. | Social Inclusion (Marginalised Groups)         | 25. | Environmental Issues |

## 4.2 ENERGY

While the ESB and Bord Gas have both indicated that there will be no problems with supply capacity in Cork over the next ten years, recent media reports seem to contradict this. Various reports, e.g. Irish times Saturday 17/02/01 "*Electricity reserve may run short next winter, warns EirGrid*" and Thursday February 22/02/01 "*Energy crisis in Republic could mean capital funds loss*", Business and Finance 23/03/00 "*Ireland's Energy Crisis*", have predicted that many parts of the country may face power cuts or power shortages over the coming years, as the ESB will be unable to generate sufficient capacity to meet demand. It is also argued that existing transmission facilities are incapable of meeting this same demand. While these supply problems will affect domestic users they will have a greater impact on industrial users and may force firms to either relocate or avoid investing in Cork.

Similarly a Report published by the Department of Public Enterprise "The Gas 2025 Project Close-Out Report and Review" indicates that current gas supplies are likely to be sufficient only until the winter of 2003/4. A failure to source additional supplies by then would have serious economic consequences.

### **Key Issues**

Is there sufficient energy to supply Cork's social and economic requirements?

How vulnerable is existing economic activity to energy shortages?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues**

- |     |                            |     |                                    |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 2.  | Human Resource Development | 20. | Quality of Life                    |
| 3.  | Cork's Image               | 23. | Competitiveness/Assets of the City |
| 18. | Communications             | 25. | Environmental Issues               |

### **4.3 WATER AND SEWERAGE**

#### **Water Supply**

All business and residential premises in Cork City are supplied with water to approved standards. The Lee Road Waterworks is the main source of water with a capacity of 54,000 cubic meters per day, while 18,000 cubic meters per day may be extracted from Cork Harbour and City Water Supply Scheme. In 1999, demand for water in the City was 65,111 cubic meters averaged per day.

There are 571 kms of water pipes in the City. The Cork Water Network Management Project has provided the information to improve management of the water network and address issues such as pipe corrosion, high pressure, leakage control and higher quality standards. Some of the older pipe network is being replaced in conjunction with the Cork Main Drainage Scheme. An application has been made to the Department of the Environment and Local Government for approval to commence a detailed study on the rehabilitation of the remainder of the network.

The proposed upgrading of the Lee Road Waterworks will commence shortly as a Public Private Partnership. This will deliver a more efficient and flexible installation with a slightly increased design capacity of 57,000 cubic meters.

It is anticipated that Cork City's water needs can be met for the period the strategy covers.

#### **Waste Water Collection and Treatment**

Over 99% of residences and other premises are currently connected to the public sewers. Currently foul sewage discharges directly into the River Lee without treatment. This will cease when the Cork Main Drainage Scheme is completed. Then all foul sewage from the City will be collected and transported to a new treatment plant at Carrigrennan in Little Island. This will provide Cork City with appropriate primary and secondary wastewater treatment and significantly improve water quality in the River Lee and Cork Harbour.

Certain areas of the City remain surcharged – i.e. peak flows are capacity due to storm water in the system as most of Cork's drainage system is a combined one that carries rainwater. The Cork Main Drainage Scheme will not alleviate this situation. This will require increased capacity in the sewer network.

Increased development in surcharged areas will increase volumes of storm water to the sewers as more areas will be paved. The speed at which this water runs off to the sewers will be increased. Development in these areas must be accompanied by storage for the extra run-off water. Thus the potential for problems in the system will be greater.

It is also possible that climatic change may deliver greater annual amounts of rainfall and more frequent exceptional concentrations of rainfall.

### **Key Points**

Will development be restricted in surcharged areas?

What will be the impact of increased and more severe episodes of rainfall in the context of climatic change?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues**

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 3. Cork's Image                                   | 23. Competitiveness/Assets |
| 7. Supporting Infrastructure and Public Transport | 25. Environmental Issues   |
| 20. Quality of Life                               |                            |

#### **4.4 TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

Cork Corporation recently commissioned a short report on E-commerce infrastructure and services including telecommunications. Some of the conclusions and recommendations were:

1. Cork is at a critical stage in the development of E-Commerce and the Information Society within the City and region. Since deregulation many carriers are entering the Irish market, firstly concentrating on developing international and Dublin centric networks and then rolling these services out to the regions. Cork is in the unique position of being able to learn from experiences in the capital and to plan to facilitate these operators and services in the most effective way possible.
2. The current price of a broadband circuit from Dublin to London is 7% less than that from Cork to London.
3. The national broadband network needs to be extended further to provide a Southern Digital Corridor, which will interconnect Cork with Middleton, Youghal, Waterford and Wexford at speeds of 40 Gb/sec. Cork is currently vulnerable as it is on a spur of the network .

Cork needs to be designated as a point of international interconnection for the following reasons:

- To eliminate the 'back-haul' charges to link broadband circuits from Cork through Dublin, this currently increases the cost of broadband services in regional cities such as Cork.
- To increase the resilience of broadband services in Cork and other regional cities by providing a second point of international inter-connection
- To improve the image of Cork as a 'Broadband and Teleservices Centre of Excellence' for existing and incoming multinationals
- To address the needs of companies who wish to run high end web hosting, E-Commerce and datacomms based on-line businesses in Cork utilising state of the art telecoms and datacomms
- To gain leading edge broadband interconnectivity which will allow it to be a viable entity as a base for E-Commerce and Information age industry

For carriers who wish to develop their own infrastructure a common standardised approach needs to be developed with the local authorities in terms of standards of road works and reinstatement required, application of legislation and financial arrangements.

Current broadband technology is inadequate for existing needs and is having a negative impact on Cork's competitiveness as an information technology centre. The extra cost of broadband technology relative to Dublin gives Cork an added economic disadvantage.

It is not possible to get an accurate picture of mobile phone usage in Cork, as this is considered commercially sensitive information and companies are unwilling to release it.

**Key Point**

How can Cork's connectivity to international standard bandwidth be improved?

**Linked to Strategic Issues:**

- 3. Cork's Image
- 18. Communications
- 23. Competitiveness/Assets of the City

## 5. CONTEXT

### 5.1 LOCAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

#### Employment

As there has been no comprehensive workplace survey since 1996, the principal sources of information on employment in Cork City are still the 1996 Census of Population and Cork Corporation's Employment and Landuse Survey, which surveyed workplace employment within the City in 1996. In view of the rapid economic growth which the country has undergone during the 1990s, relying on the 1996 data would provide an outdated picture.

Therefore, for the purposes of this report, data from the 1996 Employment Survey has been partially updated using information from the IDA and Enterprise Ireland, together with information directly supplied by some of Cork's main employers. However, it should be noted that this exercise is not exact and is likely to have underestimated employment growth, particularly in the retail/wholesale and services sectors.

This information will be updated when data becomes available from the 2001 Census of Population and the new CSO Business Register.

On the basis of this exercise, it appears that total employment in Cork City has increased by 12.1% since 1996, with some 54,353 people now employed in the City. However, this increase is not uniform throughout the City. While most areas have experienced some increase in employment, the North East has fared best in relative terms, with an increase of 21.3%. Employment rose throughout the South of the City, but fell by 15.8% in the North West (see Table 5.1).

**Table 5.1 Employment by CDB Area, 1996-2000**

	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>City Centre</b>	19,207	21,310	+10.9%
<b>North East</b>	5,169	6,274	+21.3%
<b>North West</b>	4,601	3,870	-15.8%
<b>South Centre</b>	3,605	4,211	+16.8%
<b>South East</b>	6,235	7,307	+17.0%
<b>South West</b>	9,671	11,431	+18.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	48,488	54,403	+12.1%

*Source: IDA, Enterprise Ireland, Cork Corporation and Various Companies*

By this estimate, the rate of employment growth in Cork City is considerably less than the national figure – from 1996-2000 employment grew by approximately 25-30%. However, as stated above, these estimates are likely to underestimate growth in retail/wholesale and services. In addition, much of the employment growth in the Cork City area has taken place in industrial parks located just outside the City (e.g. the Cork Airport Industrial Park).

Employment is concentrated in the City Centre, which accounts for 39.1% of all employment in the City (see Table 5.2). The next largest concentration is in the South West, where 21% of the City's employment is located. The North West accounts for 7.1% of employment in Cork City.

**Table 5.2 Employment in Cork – Distributed by CDB Area**

	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>City Centre</b>	39.6%	39.1%
<b>North East</b>	10.7%	11.5%
<b>North West</b>	9.5%	7.1%
<b>South Centre</b>	7.4%	7.7%
<b>South East</b>	12.9%	13.4%
<b>South West</b>	19.9%	21.0%
<b>CORK</b>	100%	100%

*Source: IDA, Enterprise Ireland, Cork Corporation and Various Companies*

### **Employment by Sector**

The largest single category of employment in the City is still “professional services”, despite the fact that the share has fallen since 1996. Professional services includes education and training providers, hospitals, accountants, solicitors, architects etc. and accounts for 25.2% of all employment. Approximately 42% of employment in the professional services area is based in the South West of the City.

Manufacturing and repair activities are the City's second main areas of employment, accounting for 23.3% of employment. Jobs in the area of manufacturing/repair have increased by 47% since 1996, and are relatively evenly dispersed throughout the City. Within this sector, an area which has expanded considerably is software development and systems engineering. After manufacturing, the only other area in which employment has grown is business and finance, with 30% more jobs. Much of this growth is due to the growth of the telemarketing sector (see Table 5.3).

**Table 5.3 Cork City Employment by Sector**

	1996		2000	
	No. of Jobs	Share of All Jobs	No. of Jobs	Share of All Jobs
<b>Agriculture</b>	43	0	13	0
<b>Manufacturing/Repair</b>	8,573	17.6%	12,720	23.3%
<b>Building/Construction</b>	1,768	3.6%	1,434	2.6%
<b>Utilities</b>	575	1.1%	575	1.0%
<b>Retail/Wholesale</b>	10,043	20.7%	10,842	19.9%
<b>Business &amp; Finance</b>	2,579	5.3%	3,390	6.2%
<b>Transport, Communication</b>	2,335	4.8%	2,177	4.0%
<b>Public Admin/Defence</b>	4,486	9.2%	4,521	8.3%
<b>Professional Services</b>	13,291	27.4%	13,697	25.2%
<b>Personal Services</b>	3,832	7.9%	4,065	7.4%
<b>Recreation</b>	959	1.9%	969	1.7%
<b>ALL</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>54,403</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: IDA, Enterprise Ireland, Cork Corporation and Various Companies*

**Key Points:**

By these estimates, the North West is the only area in Cork where employment has fallen. What are the key factors behind this fall and what can be done to promote employment in the area?

Employment is concentrated in the City Centre, which accounts for almost 40% of jobs. What is the impact of this concentration (e.g. in terms of numbers of people travelling into the centre each day)?

Are any areas in Cork (or the City as a whole) particularly vulnerable in the event of a downturn in any one sector/company?

Should particular areas of the City be targeted for employment growth and how can this be achieved?

What strategies are needed to combat skills shortages and ensure that Cork's future employment growth potential is realised?

**Linked to Strategic Issues:**

- 2. Human Resource Development
- 7. Supporting Infrastructure & Public Transport
- 11. Social Inclusion (Marginalised Groups)
- 15. Childcare
- 23. Competitiveness/Assets of City

## 5.2 INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Gross industrial output in Cork (both City and County combined) has almost tripled from 1990-98, amounting to over £12.2 billion in 1998. Over the same period net industrial output in Cork increased by almost 370%.

**Table 5.4 Industrial Output**

	Gross Industrial Output £bn			Net Industrial Output £bn		
	Cork* £bn	Cork as % South West	Cork as % of State	Cork* £bn	Cork as % South West	Cork as % of State
<b>1998</b>	12.2	94.9%	24.0%	8.28	97.4%	29.7%
<b>1995</b>	6.64	91.7%	18.6%	3.41	94.7%	19.5%
<b>1990</b>	4.13	88.9%	19.2%	1.76	89.3%	17.8%

Source: Census of Industrial Production, 1998, 1995 and 1990

**Table 5.5 Industrial Units in Cork\*, 1990-1998**

	No. Industrial Units in Cork*	% Share of South West	% Share of State
<b>1998</b>	596	82.5%	12.0%
<b>1995</b>	587	81.0%	12.1%
<b>1990</b>	557	82.3%	11.5%
<b>1990-1998 % Change</b>	+7%		

Source: Census of Industrial Production, 1998, 1995 and 1990

\* Data on industrial output and the number of industrial units is not available for Cork City. The Census of Industrial Production provides data for Cork City and County combined.

While the Census of Industrial Production only gives data for Cork City and County combined, the 1996 Employment and Landuse Survey conducted by Cork Corporation showed a figure of 574 manufacturing and repair units based in Cork City.

### 5.3. TOURISM

The number of overseas tourists visiting the South West region increased by 9.6% in the period 1996-2000. During the same time domestic tourism increased by 20.6%. The only market that showed a decline was Northern Ireland, with the number of Northern visitors down by 47.4%.

**Table 5.6 Number of Tourist Visits to the South West, 1996-1999**

	1996 (‘000)	1997 (‘000)	1998 (‘000)	1999 (‘000)	% Change South West	% Change State
<b>Total Overseas Visits</b>	1,428	1,499	1,455	1,566	+ 9.7 %	+ 26.9 %
<b>Domestic Tourism</b>	1,119	1,315	1,308	1,350	+ 20.6%	+18.1%
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	57	40	27	30	- 47.4%	- 24%
<b>Total tourists</b>	2,604	2,854	2,790	2,946	+13. %	+19.5%

Source: *Bord Failte Tourism Facts 1999*

The increase in tourist numbers led to a 64% increase in revenue. Table 5.7 provides a breakdown of the origin of this revenue.

**Table 5.7 Revenue Generated in (Ir. £M) by Tourism to the South West 1996-1999**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	% Change SW	%Change State
<b>Total Overseas Revenue</b>	285.4	308.3	337.6	389.6	+ 36.5%	+61.5%
<b>Domestic Tourism</b>	122.1	149.6	159.8	187.3	+53.4%	+92.9%
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	5.9	8.8	12.3	11.2	+89.83%	+33.5%
<b>Total Tourism Revenue</b>	413.4	466.7	509.7	588.1	42.25%	74.23%

Source: *Bord Failte Tourism Facts 1999*

Overall tourism to the South West has risen over the period 1995-1999, but at a slower rate than the national average. Total revenue generated by tourism to the region in 1999 was £588.1 million.

While tourism figures are not available for Cork City it is possible to get them on a countywide basis. Of the 1,566 overseas visitors to the region in 1999, 1,062 or 68% visited Cork. These visitors accounted for £245 million in revenue, or 63% of the revenue generated by overseas tourists to the region in 1999.

Of the total calls to visitor information centres 150,268 were made to the Cork City Office - just under 25% of the 603,476 calls made to tourist offices in the region. The main attractions for visitors to the City include: Cork City Gaol, Shandon, the Greyhound Track, City Hall, the Public Museum and St Finbarre's Cathedral.

### **Key Points**

How can the benefits of tourism to Cork City be maximised in a sustainable manner?

Is it possible to compile information on the number of tourists to Cork City and the revenue generated by tourism to the City?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues**

- 3. Cork's Image
- 19. Foci
- 22. Cultural Activities

## 5.4 RETAILING

Retailing is both a very important economic activity and a vital service. The major retail location is the City Centre. Important shopping centres are also located at Blackpool, Ballyvolane and Wilton within the City boundary. There are also 2 large shopping centres at Douglas and another at Bishopstown just outside the boundary (see Fig. 5.1). Table 5.8 shows the area of both convenience and comparison floorspace in 1999 in the City (including planning permissions likely to commence).

**Table 5.8 Convenience and Comparison Floorspace (sq. m)**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Convenience*</b>	<b>Comparison**</b>
<b>City Centre</b>	<b>14,724</b>	<b>96,893</b>
<b>Blackpool</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>4,340</b>
<b>Ballyvolane</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>2,219</b>
<b>Bishopstown</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>957</b>
<b>Bishops Court</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>1,636</b>
<b>Douglas Court</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>6,942</b>
<b>Douglas Village</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>3,114</b>
<b>Wilton</b>	<b>7,018</b>	<b>9,403</b>
<b>Togher</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Hollyhill</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>177</b>

Source: *Cork Corporation Surveys*

\*Food, Alcohol and Non-alcoholic beverages, Tobacco, Non-durable household goods

\*\*Clothing, Footwear, Furniture, Household Equipment, Medical, Educational, Books

Two major current issues related to retailing are:

- the impact of “out-of-centre” and “out-of-town” shopping developments on the City Centre. Cork Corporation has recently zoned an area of the City Centre between St. Patrick’s Street and Emmet Place for a major shopping development;
- the environmental and social impacts of shopping developments which are dependent on car access. This will cause disadvantage to households without access to private transport

These issues have been addressed in national retailing guidelines. Under these guidelines Cork Corporation and Cork Council Council are required to prepare a joint retail strategy. This will commence shortly.

### **Key Points**

How can retailing be an agent of inner City renewal?

How will equality of access for shopping facilities be provided for all sections of the population?

What are the environmental and congestion costs of increasing dependence on large shopping facilities mostly accessed by car?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

- |     |  |     |                      |
|-----|--|-----|----------------------|
| 7.  | Supporting Infrastructure and Public Transport | 20. | Quality of Life      |
| 11. | Social Inclusion (Marginalised Groups)         | 25. | Environmental Issues |

## **5.5 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **Research & Development Facilities in Cork City**

Research and development (R&D) activities in Cork City are largely centred around the two higher education institutes. University College Cork and the Cork Institute of Technology house a wide range of research units, institutes and centres, many of which work in partnership with industry in the field of R&D, specialised training, technology licensing and patents, joint ventures etc.

University College Cork research units, institutes and centres include:

- AMT Ireland Centre (advanced technology solutions for manufacturing)
- Biosciences Research Institute
- BIOMERIT Research Centre
- The Wellcome Trust Cellular Physiology Research Unit
- The Coastal Zone Institute (including the Aquaculture Development Centre, Coastal Resources Centre and Hydraulics and Maritime Research Centre)
- Executive Systems Research Centre
- Food Industry Training Unit
- Institute for Nonlinear Science
- National Food Biotechnology Centre
- National Microelectronics Research Centre
- Oral Health Services Research Centre
- Power Electronics Ireland Technologies Research Centre
- Teltec Ireland Centre

Research Centres and groups in CIT include:

- Biological and Environmental Services Unit
- Clean Technology Centre
- Centre for Advanced Manufacturing & Management Systems
- Centre for Surface and Interface Analysis
- Ecotoxicology Research Unit
- Energy Engineering Group
- Nautical Enterprise Centre

Cork City hosts four PAT (Programmes in Advanced Technology) centres. Located in UCC each PAT centre aims to develop the application of new technologies in specific areas and to transfer them to industry. Cork's four PAT centres are:

- AMT Ireland (advanced manufacturing technology)
- National Food Biotechnology Centre
- Power Electronics Ireland
- Teltec Ireland (national programme in advanced technology telecommunications)

Through the Technology Transfer Initiative, UCC has joined forces with the University of Limerick and UCG, the private sector and Enterprise Ireland in order to foster industrial development in the regions. This initiative will support the development of indigenous industry, particularly in the software, food and pharmaceutical sectors.

There is no Cork City-based innovation centre. One Business Innovation Centre (BIC), located just outside the City boundary, provides serviced incubation space, access to seed capital, general and specialist advice to high potential, technology or technology-enabled businesses. The BIC serves all of Cork and Kerry, but approximately 50% of its clients are from Cork City. The BIC provides serviced business incubation space for some 15 companies. Currently there is no serviced business incubation unit provider in Cork City. However, September 2001 will see the opening of the National Software Centre in Mahon, which will include 1,859 sq. metres for business incubation and shared services.

### **Scientific and Technological Qualifications**

Information from the Census of Population from 1996 has been used to determine the proportion of people with scientific and technological qualifications in Cork City. Comparisons with earlier census figures have not been included, due to the increased variety and complexity of scientific and technological qualifications and differences in CSO coding practices. In 1996, 7187 people aged 15 and over in Cork City had a scientific or technological qualification – this amounts to 7% of Cork City's total population aged 15 and over at the time. This share is higher than the national one in 1996, when just 5.7% of the total population aged 15 and over held a scientific or technological qualification.

**Table 5.9 Persons Aged 15 and Over with a Scientific or Technological Qualification, 1996**

	TOTAL	BRANCH IN WHICH QUALIFICATION IS HELD				
		<i>Agric. Science &amp; Vet.</i>	<i>Engineering, Arch &amp; Surveying</i>	<i>Medical &amp; related sciences</i>	<i>Social Sciences</i>	<i>Natural &amp; others, incl Computer</i>
<b>Cork City</b>	7187	272	2371	1023	1330	2191
<b>% Male</b>	65.6%	72.4%	92.9%	47.4%	41.8%	58.3%
<b>State</b>	157940	13826	59341	18767	23049	42957
<b>% Male</b>	69.9%	84.3%	93.9%	46.9%	43.7%	57%

*Source: Census of Population 1996*

The gender divide in Cork City mirrors the national one, in that men are over-represented in the areas of engineering, architecture, surveying, agricultural, natural and other sciences. Women are slightly over-represented in fields of social, medical and related sciences.

### **Business Spend on R&D**

There is no published information available which identifies the level of business spend on research and development at a City level. However, unpublished figures from Forfas\* show that while business expenditure on R&D in Cork City has risen by 18% since 1991, this is considerably lower than the overall national increase of 221.9% for the period 1991-97.

In 1997 the total business spend on R&D in Cork City and County accounted for 10.7% of the national total, falling from 15.3% in 1991. However, the City's share of national R&D expenditure has fallen from 4.1% in 1991 to just 1.5% in 1997. By comparing Cork City's share of the population with its R&D expenditure the extent of this underspend is evident. On the basis of the 1996 census, Cork City's population stood at 127,187 – this represents 3.5% of the national population in 1996. Yet just one year later Cork City accounted for just 1.5% of national expenditure on R&D.

**Table 5.10 R&D Expenditure**

	<b>1997 (Estimated) £</b>	<b>1995 (Estimated) £</b>	<b>1993 £</b>	<b>1991 £</b>
<b>National Total</b>	533,658,070	394,831,787	269,806,810	165,744,800
<b>Cork City &amp; County</b>	57,244,700	55,287,500	36,589,200	25,486,000
<b>Cork City</b>	<b>8,123,200</b>	<b>8,744,100</b>	<b>4,584,100</b>	<b>6,881,800</b>
<b>Cork City &amp; County as % of National</b>	10.7%	14%	13.5%	15.3%
<b>Cork City as % of National</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>

*\*Source: Unpublished data from Forfas, figures are not guaranteed*

**Key Points:**

Is there a need for more serviced, sector specific business incubation units and parks to support the development of indigenous industry?

Why is Cork City's business spend on R&D falling and how can this counteracted?

How can the number of women studying engineering, architecture, surveying, agricultural, natural and other sciences be increased?

How can the relationship between higher education and local companies (e.g. co-design and delivery of programmes which meet labour market needs) be further developed?

**Linked to Strategic Issues:**

2. Human Resource Development
23. Competitiveness/Assets of the City

## 5.6 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

### Area-Based Partnership Companies

One partnership company operates throughout Cork City – Comhar Chathair Chorcaí Teo (the Cork City Partnership). Key areas of work include:

***Enterprise Creation and Development*** – over the period 1996-99, a total of 797 people were progressed to self employment with the support of the Area-Based Allowance/Back to Work Enterprise Allowance. The majority of people using this service were men. During the same period more than 2,200 people considering self-employment availed of a range of services from the Enterprise Creation and Development Dept.

### ***Services to the Unemployed***

The Local Employment Service (LES) has 6 outreach offices (Knocknaheeny/Holyhill, Churchfield/Farranree/Gurranebraher, Blackpool/The Glen, Mayfield, Mahon and Togher), in addition to bases in the central FAS office and the Partnership. From 1996 to 1999, 3,652 clients registered with the LES (outreach offices) 1,322 were progressed into employment, and 1,555 progressed into education and training programmes or community employment. 56% of LES clients over this period had been unemployed for 12 months or more.

### ***Education and Training***

The Partnership was involved in a wide range of education and training programmes for children, young people, adults, parents, teachers etc. Activities ranged from preventative education programmes and supervised study, to community-based education programmes.

- From 1996-99 a total of 234 young people participated in the preventive education programme
- 285 - 450 pupils participated in supervised study sessions and supplementary local tuition each year from 1997-9
- 59 pupils participated in Homework Support and Tuition Groups in 1997, rising to 269 and 326 in 1998/99
- 300-400 people per annum participated in literacy tuition, and 41-48 women underwent training concerning the rehabilitation of ex-offenders in 1998 and 1999
- Each year the Partnership allocated approximately 2,500-4,000 teaching hours to support the provision of community-based education programmes.

### ***Community Development***

Community development and capacity building initiatives focussed largely around the development of and support for the Community Forum. The Partnership provides regular training for forum members on issues such as meeting skills, group skills, leadership, anti-discriminatory practice, equality etc. In 1999 150 representatives of community groups participated in training workshops.

42 people attended the Certification course in Non Formal guidance at UCC, and 17 underwent the Diploma in community-based guidance and support studies.

*Source: Comhar Chathair Chorcaí Teo, Annual Reports 1996-99*

### **Cork City Enterprise Board**

One Enterprise Board serves Cork City. The main services provided by the Board are the provision of grant aid and management training to new and existing entrepreneurs. In all 35 companies were grant aided by the Board in 2000. Table 5.11 below shows the headings under which these grants were allocated.

**Table 5.11 Cork City Enterprise Board Grant Aid by Type**

<b>Grant Type</b>	<b>Capital</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Feasibility</b>	<b>Preference Shares</b>	<b>Refundable Grant Aid</b>
<b>No. of Grants</b>	8	16	6	3	2

*Source: Cork City Enterprise Board*

## **5.7 LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION**

### **Waste and Recycling**

Both Cork Corporation and Cork County Council adopted the “Cork Joint Waste Management Strategy” for the Cork Region in 1995. It concentrates on:

- the expansion of recycling activities;
- the reduction of volume of waste disposed to landfill;
- the disposal of waste to landfill in accordance with European Union and Environmental Protection Agency guidelines

The Strategy has the following elements to be implemented by Cork Corporation:

- Establishment of recycling facilities and “Bring” sites.
- Establishment of Civic Amenity sites to facilitate recycling of waste and transfer of residues to landfill.
- Construction of a Municipal Solid Waste Recovery Facility to mechanically separate recyclable wastes and wastes for composting and the residue for landfill.
- Provision of a new Landfill site for the residual end-of-cycle waste from the above processes.

A Civic Amenity site is in operation at the Kinsale Road landfill. This is currently being upgraded. A second is planned for the Northside of the City. 31 Brings Sites are in operation in the city at present, and it is proposed to expand this number shortly.

A facility to recycle construction and demolition waste material is in operation at the Kinsale Road Landfill. The facility is reducing the amount of waste going to landfill by 50%.

Currently residents and businesses in the City generate approximately 130,500 tons of waste per annum.

Household hazardous waste (e.g. batteries, weedkiller, fluorescent tubes) collections are held 4 times per year and generate a good response.

According to REHAB recycling statistics in the period January – June 1999 more glass was recycled in Cork City than any other location in the country with 1,302 tons, a 19% increase on 1998.

### **Air Quality**

This report describes air quality in Cork City through an assessment of the monitoring data being generated by Cork Corporation. The parameters considered are suspended particulates, PM10 (very small particles capable of penetrating and damaging lungs), sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, nitric oxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead and aromatics. These pollutants are mainly generated or affected by fuel consumption in traffic and space heating including domestic heating. They are the parameters present in significant amounts in the air that could affect the well being of the City’s inhabitants.

These are the classical parameters chosen in most other European cities to describe air quality. Instrumentation for the continuous monitoring of PM10, benzene, toluene and xylene has been purchased within the past year. The monitoring suite at the Environmental Laboratory is now complete. It is intended to provide one or two monitors such as nitric oxide or PM10 at another location or locations in the coming years in order to compare areas. It is intended to continue monitoring for black smoke and sulphur dioxide at most of the six stations around the City for the immediate future.

The report does not consider the impact, if any, from industry in the harbour area. Emissions from industry in the Lower Harbour area should not affect the City because of the distance involved. Emissions from Little Island could affect the eastern side of the City. These emissions are licensed and controlled by the EPA to ensure there is no affect on the environment or human beings.

Monitoring data is forwarded on request to the EPA. They now have a modem link to access most of the continuous monitoring.

Detailed comments are:

1. Suspended particulates reached about 90% of the EU limits in the past and have now reduced to about 30% of the limit due to the ban on sale of coal. These particulates arise from the inefficient combustion of solid fuels and diesel. Particulates affect the lungs, blacken buildings and reduce visibility. A new monitoring parameter called PM10 is now being used to monitor for particulates. It measures particulates less than 10 microns. Particulates of this size penetrate more deeply into the lungs and are more clearly linked to health defects. Results from the gravimetric method suggest compliance but these results are not for a full year and are provisional for the moment.
2. Sulphur dioxide levels were always quite low in Cork reaching about 25% of the limit. The first smokeless fuels increased levels but levels have now fallen again to previous values. Sulphur is a contaminant in most types of fuel. Sulphur dioxide affects the lungs and corrodes materials.
3. Nitrogen dioxide levels are less than 50% of the present EU limit. It arises from air being used as an oxidant in the high temperature combustion of fuel in space heating and traffic. It affects lungs, plants and buildings.
4. Nitric oxide has no ambient standard because it is an intermediate in the oxidation sequence to nitrogen dioxide and is also less toxic.
5. Ozone levels exceeded the EU threshold level over four days in 1999. This is not a limit but is for public information. The levels can be strongly influenced by imported pollution and/or natural events. Other stations in Ireland also reported high levels at these times. Rural stations in Ireland have far higher levels than our urban station because nitric oxide reduces ozone levels in cities. It is only in urban areas with extreme traffic densities and very high sunshine levels that a different series of reactions dominate to produce very high ozone levels of approximately 10 times our values.

Ozone is always been present in ambient air but levels have increased due to the general world rise in air pollution. It also arises from downward diffusion from the stratosphere. Ozone is an irritant to the respiratory system.

6. Carbon monoxide levels are about 30% of the draft EU standard. It arises from poor oxidation of fuel. It is toxic, reducing the supply of oxygen in the blood.

7. Lead levels are about 1/110 of the present limit and about 1/30 of the new EU limit. This is a major decrease from the 1980's. Over 90% of the fleet now use unleaded petrol. Lead is a petrol additive to prevent "knock" and improve acceleration. It is a cumulative poison affecting the nervous system.

8. The new continuous monitor, in operation since March 2000 suggests benzene levels to be about 30 % of the new EU limit but this is provisional on the analysis of a full years monitoring data. Benzene derives from traffic fuels.

### **Surface Water Quality in Cork City**

This report describes surface water quality in Cork City through an assessment of the monitoring data being generated by Cork Corporation.

#### **The River Lee**

The Lee is monitored on a twice-monthly basis from the Waterworks Weir to Tivoli. Most of this stretch is estuarial. There is great variability in quality due to the ingress of large volumes of sea water twice a day and the discharge of domestic and trade discharges at various points.

Conditions have improved greatly from the early 70s due to the installation of the north and south interceptor sewers. These collected most of the separate discharges and transported them to the end of the central island. In the early 70s for instance there was sometimes zero oxygen at Parliament Bridge. Today the oxygen levels do not fall below 2.6 mg/l and the average levels have improved from 5.5 to 8.3 mg/l.

Conditions at the end of the central island are poor. The stations at the lower end do show some very low oxygen levels on occasion such as 1.5mg/l at the De Valera Bridge and 1.0 mg/l at St. Patrick's Bridge. These levels could not support freshwater fish for any extended period. Ammonium and BOD levels also indicate poor quality.

At low tide anoxic bubbles are seen at this point and the black sediments become visible. Work is proceeding on the Cork Main Drainage project. All the sewer discharges will be collected and transported to a treatment plant at the end of Little Island. The treated effluent will discharge into the Passage.

#### **Ponds**

The Atlantic Pond and The Lough are monitored. Both ponds are shallow and prone to eutrophication.

The Atlantic Pond has a high concentration of nutrients derived from the catchment, large growths of algae appear in the summer. The Cork Main Drainage project will alleviate the problem by collecting the septic tank effluents in the catchment.

The Lough is less seriously affected but is also shallow with only a small throughput of water. The main source of nutrients is from the bird life.

### **Smaller Streams**

The Tramore, Glasheen and Curragheen Rivers drain the Southside of the city. The Bride and The Glen Rivers drain the Northside.

The Tramore River is affected in the lower reaches by the landfill and sewage discharges. The Cork Main Drainage project will improve its condition as well as the collection, conditioning and diversion to sewer of landfill leachate, which is just beginning.

The Glasheen River is affected by cross-connections from domestic premises and the occasional breakdown of a sewage pumping station. It is a slow moving stream and suffers from algal and plant growth.

The Curragheen River is affected by similar sources. A program of inspection by Corporation personnel is alleviating the problem.

The Bride and Glen Rivers suffer from similar influences in the lower reaches, generally from Watercourse Road to the Lee.

### **Key Points**

How will generation waste be curtailed given current socio-economic trends?

How will air and water quality be protected and improved?

### **Linked to Strategic Issues:**

3. Cork's Image
7. Supporting Infrastructure and Public Transport
17. Distinctiveness, Character, Holistic Approach
20. Quality of Life
23. Competitiveness/Assets of City
25. Environmental Issues
26. Health

**APPENDIX I****Census of Population DEDs in Each CDB Sub-area**

<b><u>North West</u></b>	<b><u>North East</u></b>	<b><u>City Centre</u></b>
Churchfield	Blackpool A	Centre A
Fair Hill A	Blackpool B	Centre B
Fair Hill B	Commons	City Hall A
Fair Hill C	Mayfield	City Hall B
Farranferris A	Montenotte A	Gillabbey A
Farranferris B	Montenotte B	Shandon A
Farranferris C	St Patrick'S B	Shandon B
Gurranebraher A	St Patrick'S C	South Gate A
Gurranebraher B	The Glen A	South Gate B
Gurranebraher C	The Glen B	St Patrick'S A
Gurranebraher D	Tivoli A	
Gurranebraher E	Tivoli B	
Knocknaheeny		
Shanakiel		
Sunday'S Well A		
Sunday'S Well B		

<b><u>South West</u></b>	<b><u>South Centre</u></b>	<b><u>South East</u></b>
Bishopstown A	Ballyphehane A	Ballinlough A
Bishopstown B	Ballyphehane B	Ballinlough B
Bishopstown C	Evergreen	Ballinlough C
Bishopstown D	Glasheen C	Browningtown
Bishopstown E	Greenmount	Knockrea A
Gillabbey B	Pouladuff A	Knockrea B
Gillabbey C	Pouladuff B	Mahon A
Glasheen A	The Lough	Mahon B
Glasheen B	Togher A	Mahon C
Mardyke	Togher B	Tramore A
	Turner'S Cross A	Tramore B
	Turner'S Cross B	Tramore C
	Turner'S Cross C	
	Turner'S Cross D	

**APPENDIX II****Population Age Structure each DED 1996 – Total Persons****North West**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Churchfield	316	293	458	374	202	1,643
Fair Hill A	132	128	215	206	120	801
Fair Hill B	138	166	249	338	147	1,038
Fair Hill C	1,444	874	1,469	648	159	4,594
Farranferris A	345	295	426	383	300	1,749
Farranferris B	253	186	296	261	127	1,123
Farranferris C	149	137	171	141	155	753
Gurranebraher A	190	148	226	218	103	885
Gurranebraher B	131	103	184	164	122	704
Gurranebraher C	190	180	276	239	239	1,124
Gurranebraher D	205	184	297	267	165	1,118
Gurranebraher E	239	205	358	317	165	1,284
Knocknaheeny	1,642	1,090	1,265	698	176	4,871
Shanakiel	1,042	795	1,096	559	197	3,689
Sunday'S Well A	137	134	213	178	121	783
Sunday'S Well B	95	208	238	142	113	796
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,648</b>	<b>5,126</b>	<b>7,437</b>	<b>5,133</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>26,955</b>

**North East**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Blackpool A	234	115	252	170	130	901
Blackpool B	229	238	385	250	152	1,254
Commons	130	128	187	151	95	691
Mayfield	1,145	751	981	737	159	3,773
Montenotte A	357	310	555	378	289	1,889
Montenotte B	416	539	704	710	407	2,776
St Patrick'S B	156	294	399	232	161	1,242
St Patrick'S C	151	142	256	179	132	860
The Glen A	663	574	725	519	148	2,629
The Glen B	1,187	1,090	1,320	855	152	4,604
Tivoli A	182	236	304	259	152	1,133
Tivoli B	609	586	743	586	122	2,646
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>5,003</b>	<b>6,811</b>	<b>5,026</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>24,398</b>

**City Centre**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Centre A	130	90	126	71	42	459
Centre B	98	262	274	190	238	1,062
City Hall A	94	125	218	169	187	793
City Hall B	210	226	415	224	183	1,258
Gillabbey A	233	797	430	265	214	1,939
Shandon A	121	167	299	223	135	945
Shandon B	82	313	305	134	99	933
South Gate A	73	464	449	122	106	1,214
South Gate B	110	258	273	153	153	947
St Patrick'S A	151	270	385	178	123	1,107
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>10,657</b>

**South West**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Bishopstown A	183	409	259	159	115	1,125
Bishopstown B	506	546	550	451	152	2,205
Bishopstown C	976	1,305	1,279	1,350	867	5,777
Bishopstown D	349	499	469	531	206	2,054
Bishopstown E	500	965	1,125	809	336	3,735
Gillabbey B	74	482	231	201	233	1,221
Gillabbey C	116	821	285	222	251	1,695
Glasheen A	105	149	182	117	147	700
Glasheen B	89	253	168	121	153	784
Mardyke	84	338	272	107	107	908
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>5,767</b>	<b>4,820</b>	<b>4,068</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>20,204</b>

**South Centre**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ballyphehane A	132	123	197	164	181	797
Ballyphehane B	194	165	249	225	146	979
Evergreen	179	291	432	231	231	1,364
Glasheen C	595	801	859	944	448	3,647
Greenmount	417	382	724	377	213	2,113
Pouladuff A	183	138	288	204	203	1,016
Pouladuff B	367	275	582	413	359	1,996
The Lough	255	390	429	320	253	1,647
Togher A	650	513	745	611	161	2,680
Togher B	134	140	246	260	141	921
Turner'S Cross A	128	155	262	177	257	979
Turner'S Cross B	202	202	370	300	305	1,379
Turner'S Cross C	125	132	179	176	135	747
Turner'S Cross D	89	82	151	119	121	562
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>3,789</b>	<b>5,713</b>	<b>4,521</b>	<b>3,154</b>	<b>20,827</b>

**South East**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ballinlough A	155	148	250	209	172	934
Ballinlough B	391	267	513	405	374	1,950
Ballinlough C	339	251	511	386	236	1,723
Browningtown	204	206	273	314	220	1,217
Knockrea A	144	131	239	203	234	951
Knockrea B	135	113	256	140	167	811
Mahon A	1,000	740	1,193	772	445	4,150
Mahon B	1,521	624	1,276	485	136	4,042
Mahon C	750	690	919	925	362	3,646
Tramore A	113	69	240	128	266	816
Tramore B	239	164	350	254	222	1,229
Tramore C	703	421	871	423	259	2,677
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,694</b>	<b>3,824</b>	<b>6,891</b>	<b>4,644</b>	<b>3,093</b>	<b>24,146</b>

**APPENDIX III****Population Age Structure each DED 1996– Total Females****North West**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Churchfield	150	121	203	180	134	788
Fair Hill A	73	65	89	108	66	401
Fair Hill B	59	79	108	182	76	504
Fair Hill C	735	413	750	325	103	2,326
Farranferris A	174	143	213	205	172	907
Farranferris B	129	93	143	118	75	558
Farranferris C	70	53	80	70	96	369
Gurranebraher A	92	72	111	109	69	453
Gurranebraher B	62	46	90	79	74	351
Gurranebraher C	95	96	147	124	146	608
Gurranebraher D	108	94	146	133	97	578
Gurranebraher E	117	96	177	150	103	643
Knocknaheeny	794	551	717	339	92	2,493
Shanakiel	504	379	588	280	98	1,849
Sunday'S Well A	60	71	111	82	83	407
Sunday'S Well B	48	116	113	66	66	409
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,270</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>3,786</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>13,644</b>

**North East**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Blackpool A	113	58	132	84	82	469
Blackpool B	108	130	186	116	89	629
Commons	60	65	92	75	57	349
Mayfield	562	388	550	392	93	1,985
Montenotte A	183	164	287	190	187	1,011
Montenotte B	208	254	351	386	272	1,471
St Patrick'S B	59	157	202	113	114	645
St Patrick'S C	71	67	128	81	90	437
The Glen A	318	235	320	263	79	1,215
The Glen B	569	496	685	405	91	2,246
Tivoli A	82	135	140	127	96	580
Tivoli B	270	311	377	285	69	1,312
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>12,349</b>

**City Centre**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Centre A	29	56	42	21	17	165
Centre B	55	163	128	95	116	557
City Hall A	48	79	109	70	116	422
City Hall B	101	112	209	111	113	646
Gillabbey A	103	476	211	141	142	1,073
Shandon A	57	97	135	125	96	510
Shandon B	35	186	136	58	57	472
South Gate A	38	274	219	62	54	647
South Gate B	57	144	140	80	101	522
St Patrick'S A	76	164	161	78	74	553
<b>Total</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>5,567</b>

**South West**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Bishopstown A	101	226	140	84	68	619
Bishopstown B	231	236	302	238	88	1,095
Bishopstown C	485	643	667	717	508	3,020
Bishopstown D	150	225	225	284	111	995
Bishopstown E	224	473	607	455	190	1,949
Gillabbey B	32	303	116	103	156	710
Gillabbey C	67	560	153	141	160	1,081
Glasheen A	63	93	102	63	92	413
Glasheen B	52	154	82	67	101	456
Mardyke	41	239	152	53	72	557
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>10,895</b>

**South Centre**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ballyphehane A	57	47	94	80	111	389
Ballyphehane B	94	95	121	103	90	503
Evergreen	79	175	205	117	150	726
Glasheen C	266	444	454	507	266	1,937
Greenmount	180	202	373	183	123	1,061
Pouladuff A	87	57	132	98	122	496
Pouladuff B	165	128	282	226	198	999
The Lough	124	215	217	163	162	881
Togher A	322	233	391	307	85	1,338
Togher B	64	75	126	140	82	487
Turner'S Cross A	60	84	130	98	164	536
Turner'S Cross B	95	96	182	166	185	724
Turner'S Cross C	70	57	93	91	84	395
Turner'S Cross D	56	44	68	65	69	302
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>2,868</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>10,774</b>

**South East**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ballinlough A	68	71	123	107	109	478
Ballinlough B	185	127	272	217	238	1,039
Ballinlough C	178	115	244	213	140	890
Browningtown	105	112	151	170	129	667
Knockrea A	82	65	112	99	129	487
Knockrea B	63	67	127	82	113	452
Mahon A	490	368	632	397	283	2,170
Mahon B	748	308	708	254	85	2,103
Mahon C	361	354	467	469	234	1,885
Tramore A	56	39	135	63	188	481
Tramore B	116	83	183	146	142	670
Tramore C	357	188	470	220	147	1,382
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>12,704</b>

**APPENDIX IV****Population Age Structure each DED 1996 – Total Males****North West**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Churchfield	166	172	255	194	68	855
Fair Hill A	59	63	126	98	54	400
Fair Hill B	79	87	141	156	71	534
Fair Hill C	709	461	719	323	56	2,268
Farranferris A	171	152	213	178	128	842
Farranferris B	124	93	153	143	52	565
Farranferris C	79	84	91	71	59	384
Gurranebraher A	98	76	115	109	34	432
Gurranebraher B	69	57	94	85	48	353
Gurranebraher C	95	84	129	115	93	516
Gurranebraher D	97	90	151	134	68	540
Gurranebraher E	122	109	181	167	62	641
Knocknaheeny	848	539	548	359	84	2,378
Shanakiel	538	416	508	279	99	1,840
Sunday'S Well A	77	63	102	96	38	376
Sunday'S Well B	47	92	125	76	47	387
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>13,311</b>

**North East**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Blackpool A	121	57	120	86	48	432
Blackpool B	121	108	199	134	63	625
Commons	70	63	95	76	38	342
Mayfield	583	363	431	345	66	1,788
Montenotte A	174	146	268	188	102	878
Montenotte B	208	285	353	324	135	1,305
St Patrick'S B	97	137	197	119	47	597
St Patrick'S C	80	75	128	98	42	423
The Glen A	345	339	405	256	69	1,414
The Glen B	618	594	635	450	61	2,358
Tivoli A	100	101	164	132	56	553
Tivoli B	339	275	366	301	53	1,334
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,856</b>	<b>2,543</b>	<b>3,361</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>12,049</b>

**City Centre**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Centre A	101	34	84	50	25	294
Centre B	43	99	146	95	122	505
City Hall A	46	46	109	99	71	371
City Hall B	109	114	206	113	70	612
Gillabbey A	130	321	219	124	72	866
Shandon A	64	70	164	98	39	435
Shandon B	47	127	169	76	42	461
South Gate A	35	190	230	60	52	567
South Gate B	53	114	133	73	52	425
St Patrick'S A	75	106	224	100	49	554
<b>Total</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>5,090</b>

**South West**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Bishopstown A	82	183	119	75	47	506
Bishopstown B	275	310	248	213	64	1,110
Bishopstown C	491	662	612	633	359	2,757
Bishopstown D	199	274	244	247	95	1,059
Bishopstown E	276	492	518	354	146	1,786
Gillabbey B	42	179	115	98	77	511
Gillabbey C	49	261	132	81	91	614
Glasheen A	42	56	80	54	55	287
Glasheen B	37	99	86	54	52	328
Mardyke	43	99	120	54	35	351
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>9,309</b>

**South Centre**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ballyphehane A	75	76	103	84	70	408
Ballyphehane B	100	70	128	122	56	476
Evergreen	100	116	227	114	81	638
Glasheen C	329	357	405	437	182	1,710
Greenmount	237	180	351	194	90	1,052
Pouladuff A	96	81	156	106	81	520
Pouladuff B	202	147	300	187	161	997
The Lough	131	175	212	157	91	766
Togher A	328	280	354	304	76	1,342
Togher B	70	65	120	120	59	434
Turner'S Cross A	68	71	132	79	93	443
Turner'S Cross B	107	106	188	134	120	655
Turner'S Cross C	55	75	86	85	51	352
Turner'S Cross D	33	38	83	54	52	260
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>10,053</b>

**South East**

<b>DED Name</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>25-44</b>	<b>45-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ballinlough A	87	77	127	102	63	456
Ballinlough B	206	140	241	188	136	911
Ballinlough C	161	136	267	173	96	833
Browningtown	99	94	122	144	91	550
Knockrea A	62	66	127	104	105	464
Knockrea B	72	46	129	58	54	359
Mahon A	510	372	561	375	162	1,980
Mahon B	773	316	568	231	51	1,939
Mahon C	389	336	452	456	128	1,761
Tramore A	57	30	105	65	78	335
Tramore B	123	81	167	108	80	559
Tramore C	346	233	401	203	112	1,295
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>2,207</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>11,442</b>

**APPENDIX V % Population by Age Education Ceased 1996**

<b>North West</b>		
<b>DED Name</b>	<b>Education Ceased aged 15 or younger</b>	<b>Education Ceased aged 18 or younger</b>
Churchfield	62.2	97.5
Fairhill A	55.9	93.9
Fairhill B	55.2	94.7
Fairhill C	51.1	94.7
Farranferris A	57.3	95.0
Farranferris B	65.5	98.0
Farranferris C	54.6	93.2
Gurrabraher A	57.7	95.9
Gurrabraher B	54.6	92.8
Gurrabraher C	55.3	95.7
Gurrabraher D	58.9	95.9
Gurrabraher E	57.0	96.2
Knocknaheeny	59.9	96.5
Shanakiel	40.7	84.4
Sunday's Well A	24.5	65.9
Sunday's Well B	36.2	79.3
<b>North East</b>		
<b>DED Name</b>	<b>Education Ceased aged 15 or younger</b>	<b>Education Ceased aged 18 or younger</b>
Blackpool A	50.0	91.6
Blackpool B	38.5	84.9
Commons	39.0	91.0
Mayfield	43.5	91.6
Montenotte A	25.2	73.6
Montenotte B	28.7	79.0
St. Patrick's B	15.1	61.9
St. Patrick's C	27.4	79.3
The Glen A	54.3	93.0
The Glen B	36.1	90.0
Tivoli A	18.4	60.8
Tivoli B	26.9	84.6
<b>City Centre</b>		
<b>DED Name</b>	<b>Education Ceased aged 15 or younger</b>	<b>Education Ceased aged 18 or younger</b>
Centre A	15.9	51.2
Centre B	38.0	73.2
City Hall A	32.7	80.2
City Hall B	25.3	69.2
Gillabbey A	27.1	64.2
Shandon A	39.6	84.1
Shandon B	30.7	72.4
Southgate A	18.4	56.8
Southgate B	42.4	82.5
St. Patrick's A	18.2	65.8

<b>South West</b>		
<b>DED Name</b>	<b>Education Ceased aged 15 or younger</b>	<b>Education Ceased aged 18 or younger</b>
Bishopstown A	12.7	54.5
Bishopstown B	27.0	74.7
Bishopstown C	17.6	63.6
Bishopstown D	11.3	60.4
Bishopstown E	13.7	62.3
Gillabbey B	36.7	79.5
Gillabbey C	13.6	56.8
Glasheen A	24.2	70.1
Glasheen B	20.8	68.6
Mardyke	17.2	60.6
<b>South Centre</b>		
<b>DED Name</b>	<b>Education Ceased aged 15 or younger</b>	<b>Education Ceased aged 18 or younger</b>
Ballyphehane A	47.7	93.9
Ballyphehane B	50.9	92.6
Evergreen	31.3	76.0
Glasheen C	29.1	78.7
Greenmount	38.9	82.3
Pouladuff A	48.4	91.7
Pouladuff B	53.5	95.3
The Lough	42.2	84.0
Togher A	46.7	90.7
Togher B	43.3	93.3
Turner's Cross A	23.7	76.8
Turner's Cross B	35.3	86.0
Turner's Cross C	41.5	91.0
Turner's Cross D	24.3	84.5
<b>South Centre</b>		
<b>DED Name</b>	<b>Education Ceased aged 15 or younger</b>	<b>Education Ceased aged 18 or younger</b>
Ballinlough A	18.6	70.7
Ballinlough B	15.6	72.5
Ballinlough C	18.4	72.3
Browningstown	10.6	62.3
Knockrea A	13.8	58.5
Knockrea B	15.9	58.9
Mahon A	27.8	79.1
Mahon B	36.9	88.0
Mahon C	16.6	69.5
Tramore A	30.2	75.6
Tramore B	11.0	65.2
Tramore C	23.4	75.3

**APPENDIX VII**

**% of Population aged over 15 with Third Level Qualifications  
1996**

<b>North West</b>	
<b>DED Name</b>	<b>% Third Level Qualification</b>
Churchfield	3.2
Fairhill A	5.7
Fairhill B	5.4
Fairhill C	5.1
Farranferris A	4.4
Farranferris B	3.0
Farranferris C	6.0
Gurranaברה A	3.3
Gurranaברה B	6.0
Gurranaברה C	6.4
Gurranaברה D	4.7
Gurranaברה E	4.8
Knocknaheeney	2.8
Shanakiel	16.3
Sunday's Well A	35.8
Sunday's Well B	19.4
<b>North East</b>	
<b>DED Name</b>	<b>% Third Level Qualification</b>
Blackpool A	8.3
Blackpool B	14.3
Commons	14.2
Mayfield	9.7
Montenotte A	27.5
Montenotte B	20.0
St. Patrick's B	36.5
St. Patrick's C	21.1
The Glen A	6.0
The Glen B	9.9
Tivoli A	39.5
Tivoli B	17.3
<b>City Centre</b>	
<b>DED Name</b>	<b>% Third Level Qualification</b>
Centre A	49.1
Centre B	27.6
City Hall A	19.4
City Hall B	32.0
Gillabbey A	35.9
Shandon A	17.0
Shandon B	28.7
Southgate A	42.8
Southgate B	18.4
St. Patrick's A	33.5

<b>South West</b>	
<b>DED Name</b>	<b>% Third Level Qualification</b>
Bishopstown A	46.7
Bishopstown B	25.9
Bishopstown C	36.8
Bishopstown D	40.1
Bishopstown E	38.4
Gillabbey B	23.2
Gillabbey C	45.3
Glasheen A	32.1
Glasheen B	35.3
Mardyke	38.1
<b>South Centre</b>	
<b>DED Name</b>	<b>% Third Level Qualification</b>
Ballyphehane A	5.7
Ballyphehane B	7.3
Evergreen	24.5
Glasheen C	22.2
Greenmount	18.5
Pouladuff A	8.9
Pouladuff B	4.8
The Lough	17.1
Togher A	9.5
Togher B	7.7
Turner's Cross A	21.0
Turner's Cross B	15.8
Turner's Cross C	12.3
Turner's Cross D	16.1
<b>South East</b>	
<b>DED Name</b>	<b>% Third Level Qualification</b>
Ballinlough A	28.6
Ballinlough B	28.3
Ballinlough C	26.7
Browningstown	39.7
Knockrea A	42.6
Knockrea B	40.7
Mahon A	21.4
Mahon B	12.9
Mahon C	30.2
Tramore A	22.9
Tramore B	37.3
Tramore C	24.2