

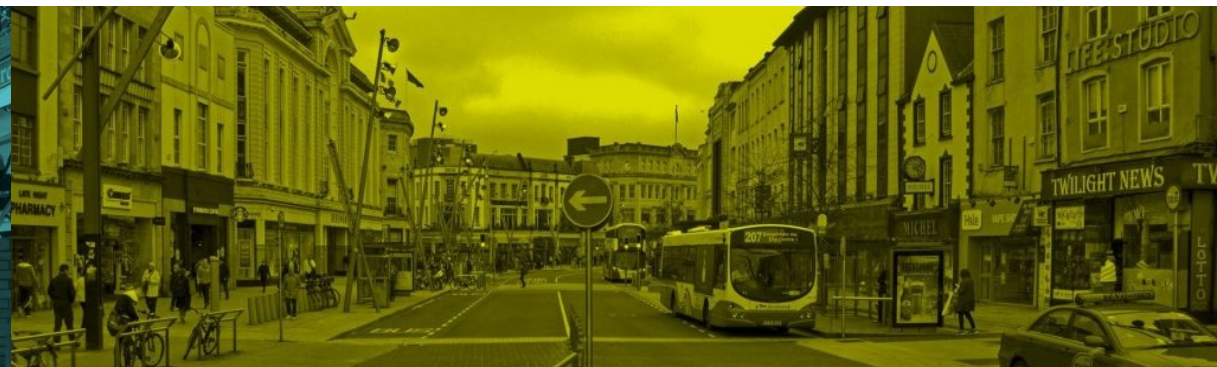


Cork Healthy Cities
a healthier city together



**Healthy
Cork City**

The Role of a City Profile in developing a WHO Healthy City



**Cork – a city that connects to improve the health & well-being of all
its people & Reduce Health Inequalities**

SUPPORTING, VALIDATING, ENABLING, STRENGTHENING

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<http://corkhealthycities.com>

<https://www.facebook.com/corkhealthycities>

@corkhealthycity



Cork - a WHO Healthy City since 2012



World Health
Organization

What is a Healthy City?

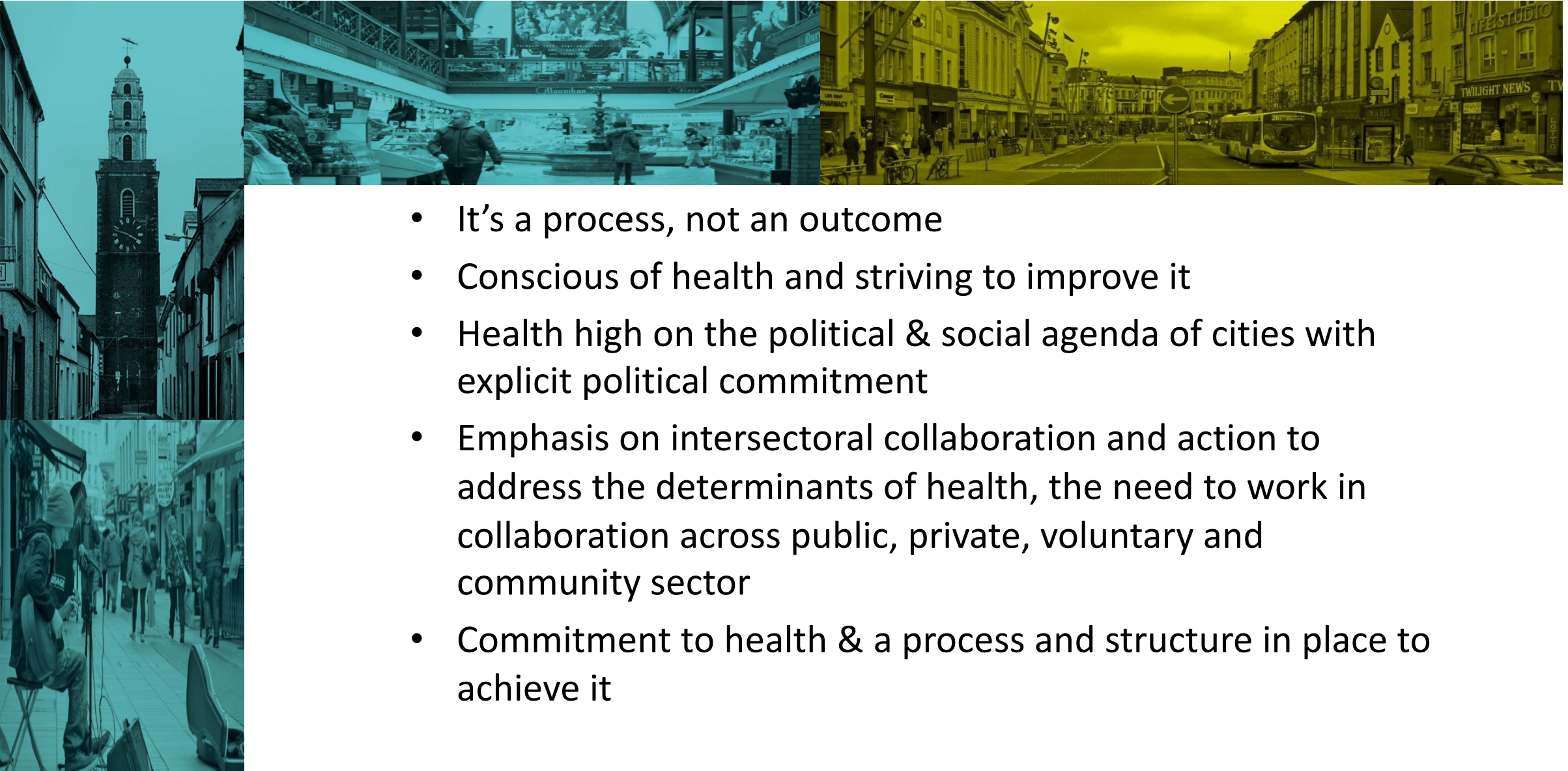


A City is viewed as a complex organism that is living, breathing, growing and constantly changing

A Healthy City is one that improves its environments and expands its resources so that people can support each other in achieving their highest potential



What is a Healthy City?



- It's a process, not an outcome
- Conscious of health and striving to improve it
- Health high on the political & social agenda of cities with explicit political commitment
- Emphasis on intersectoral collaboration and action to address the determinants of health, the need to work in collaboration across public, private, voluntary and community sector
- Commitment to health & a process and structure in place to achieve it



Partners Finding a Common Language



A Community Anchor Project



UPSTREAM HEALTH PROMOTION



Looking at a health problem from an upstream public health perspective requires us to address the source of a problem, not simply the downstream symptoms

The Ottawa Charter

(W.H.O.1986)

Five key action areas were identified in the Ottawa Charter

- Build healthy public policy
- Create supportive environments
- Strengthen community action
- Develop personal skills
- Reorientate the health services



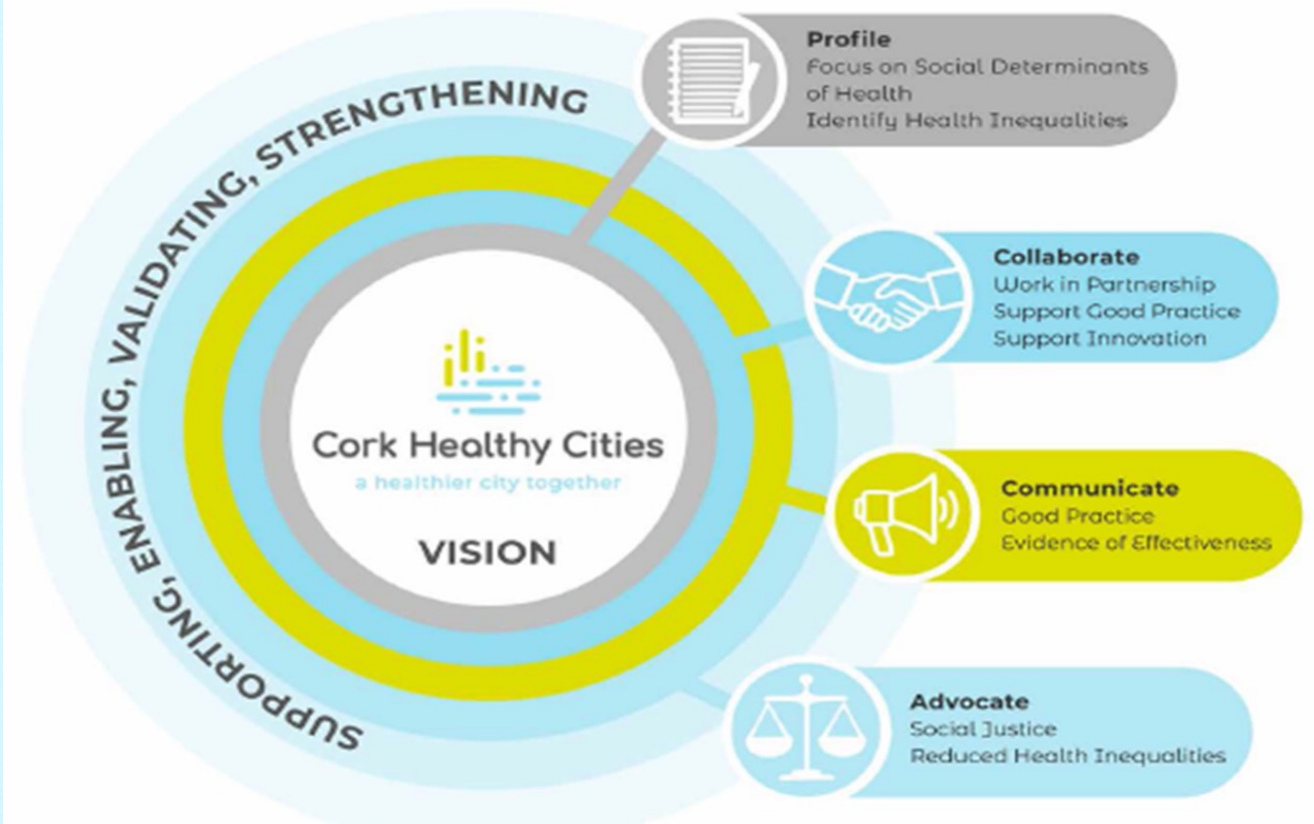
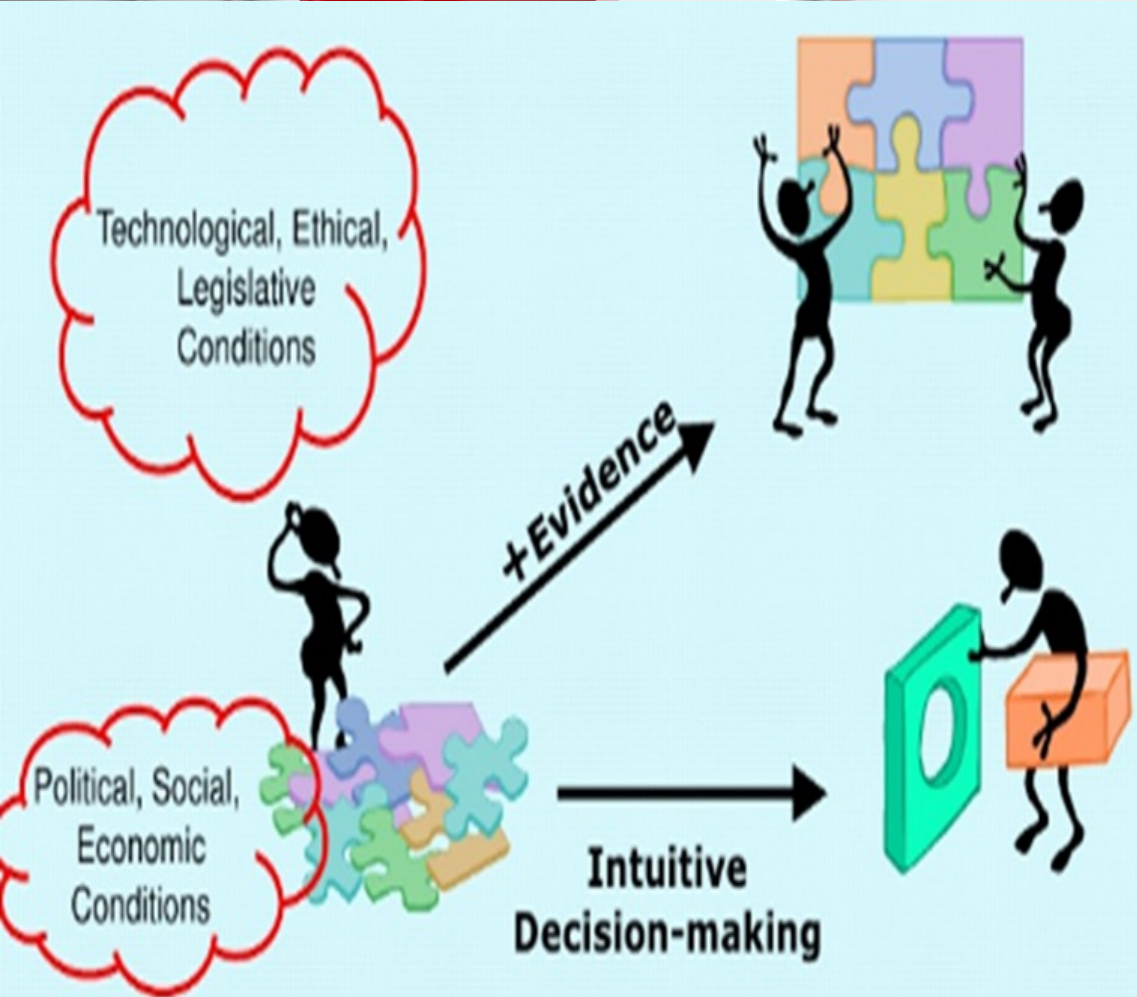
CORK HEALTHY CITIES



Evidence Based Practice

Cork Healthy Cities Vision

A city that connects to improve the health and well-being of all its people and reduce health inequalities.





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a healthier city together

Cork Healthy Cities

Action Plan Phase VII

2020 - 2030

A city that connects to improve the health and well-being of all its people and reduce health inequalities.



Social Determinants of Health to reduce Health Inequalities



Lifestyle Drift
Challenge at local level
Process & Outcomes

Funded by Cork Healthy Cities with the support of the Social Inclusion Unit Cork City Council and Cork City PPN

Author: Dana Swanton

Cork City Profile Sub-group/Committee

- Healthy Cities
- Social Inclusion City Council
- Cork Environmental Forum
- Planning Dept. City Council
- Public Health (HSE)
- Community Health Network
- Cork City Partnership
- UCC (Applied Social Studies)
- Gardaí
- Fire Service
- Young Knocknaheeny
- CYPC

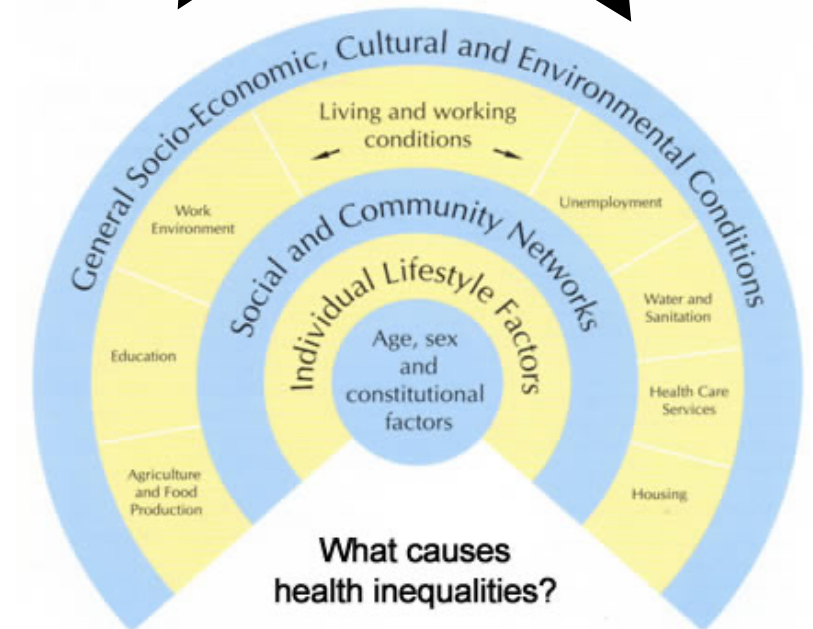


INTERAGENCY Profiling of the City

census
2016
RESULTS



- Statistical & Geographical Profile
- Particular focus on:
 - The Social Determinants of Health (the conditions that cause ill health)
 - Social Inclusion
- Census Data (2016) a cornerstone
- Wide variety of other data also utilised



Cork City Profile 2018



SECTION ONE

Cork City Profile 2018

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



SECTION TWO

Cork City Profile 2018

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

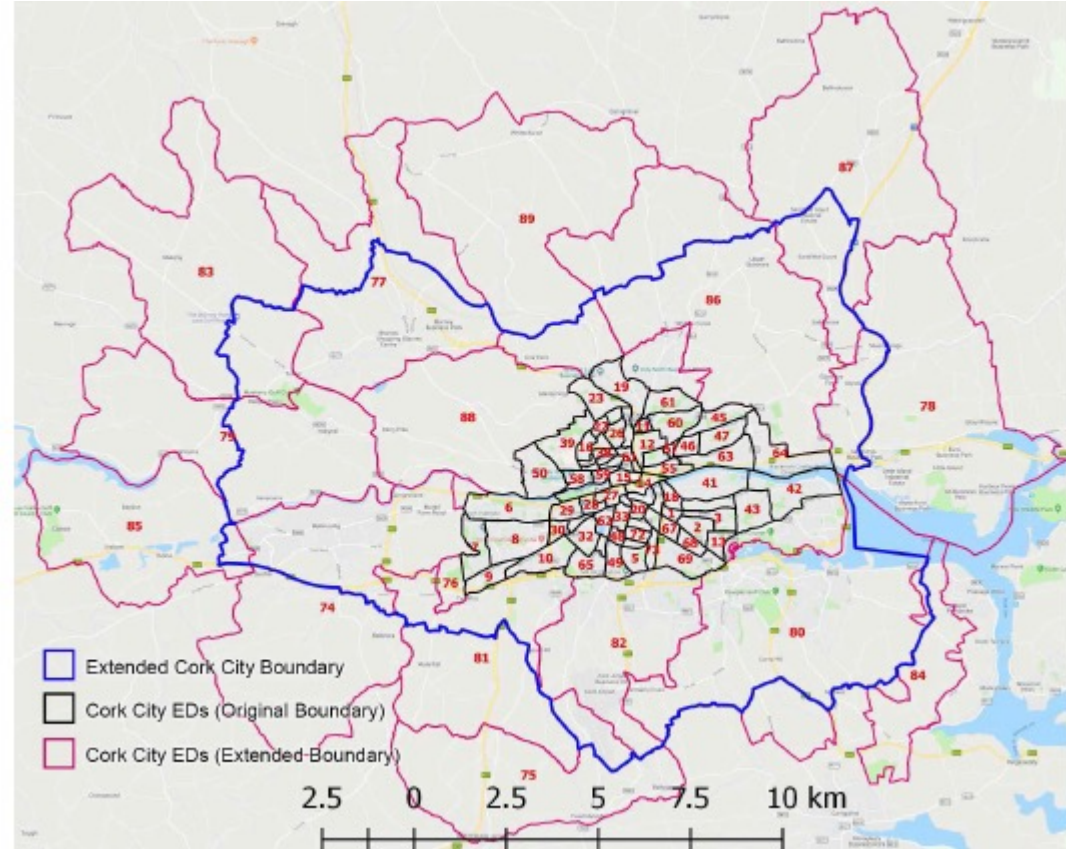


Structure/Content

Section I includes maps, satellite images, selected Census data across 10 themes to allow for local analysis of the socio economic characteristics:

1. Demography,
2. Economy,
3. Education & Learning,
4. Diversity,
5. Environment,
6. Housing,
7. Family & Living Arrangements,
8. Deprivation,
9. Community
10. Health

Section II contains the electoral district level analysis
of which there are 74 in the current city boundary



Including the 16 additional Electoral District (EDs) in the new city boundary also to allow for future planning and analysis of progress for future profile developments.

Section II contains the electoral district level analysis of which there are 74 in the current city boundary

'Ballinlough A' Electoral Division

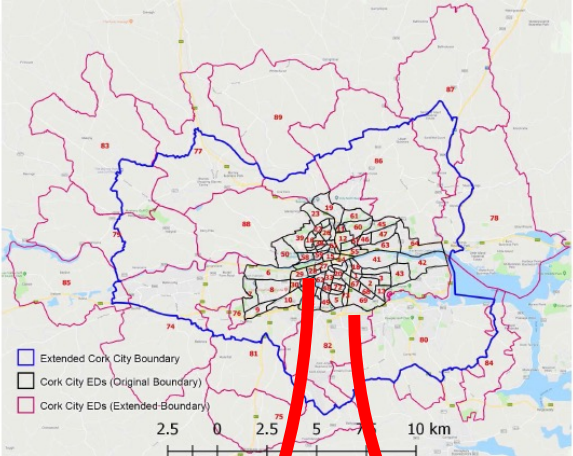


Satellite Image and Street Map of 'Ballinlough A' Electoral Division (Source of Boundary Files: Ordnance Survey Ireland)

Key Points

- This Electoral Division comprises 786 people living in 352 houses. The overall population of This Electoral Division increased by 3.97% between 2011 and 2016
- Totalling 5, the percentage of persons born in another EU country here is substantially greater than the state-wide figure of 3.1. This represents a relative difference of 62.
- At 9.7, the percentage of household reference persons classified as 'higher professionals' in this ED is higher than the national average of 6.6.
- At 7.3, the percentage of the population that are widowed in Ballinlough A is significantly higher than the national average of 4.1. This represents a relative difference of 76. The absolute difference here is 3.1.
- At 19, the percentage of households without access to a car here is higher than the national average of 15.2. This represents a relative difference of 25.5. The absolute difference here is 3.9.
- At 19.3, the percentage of aged 65 or older in this ED is significantly higher than the national average of 12. This represents a relative difference of 61.6. The absolute difference here is 7.4.
- At 31.3, the percentage of those at work employed in professional services in this ED is higher than the national average of 23.5. This represents a relative difference of 33. The absolute difference here is 7.8.
- The percentage of the population aged 15+ with an ordinary bachelor degree, national diploma or higher in Ballinlough A (39.0) compares with a higher national average of 28.5.
- At 33.6, the old age dependency ratio here is substantially greater than the state-wide figure of 20.4. This represents a relative difference of 64.3. The absolute difference here is 13.2.

Marital Status							
ED	Cork City	Ireland	ED	Cork City	Ireland		
Single Population (%)	53.8	58.8	53.6	Separated/Divorced (%)	5.0	4.9	4.7
Married Population (%)	34.0	31.2	37.6	Widowed Population (%)	7.3	5.1	4.1
Age Breakdown				Families (% of families)			
ED	Cork City	Ireland	ED	Cork City	Ireland		
Age Dependency Ratio	58.1	42.8	52.7	1 child	27.1	31.2	28.0
Youth Dependency Ratio	24.5	20.4	32.3	2 children	17.7	21.5	25.2
Old Age Dependency Ratio	33.6	22.4	20.4	3 children	9.9	9.4	12.5
Aged 0-4 (%)	5.2	5.0	7.0	4 or more children	2.1	3.5	5.1
Aged 5-19 (%)	14.4	15.6	20.5	Lone Parents	9.5	15.5	19.7
Aged 20-44 (%)	33.5	41.5	35.3	Pre-family	14.1	12.5	9.2
Aged 45-64 (%)	25.7	22.3	23.8	Empty Nest	12.5	9.5	10.0
Aged 65-74 (%)	9.5	8.5	7.8	Pre-School	8.9	9.1	10.0
Aged 75-84 (%)	9.8	5.5	4.1	Adolescent	8.3	10.0	12.3
Aged 85+ (%)	1.9	1.7	1.4	Adult	20.8	29.1	25.1

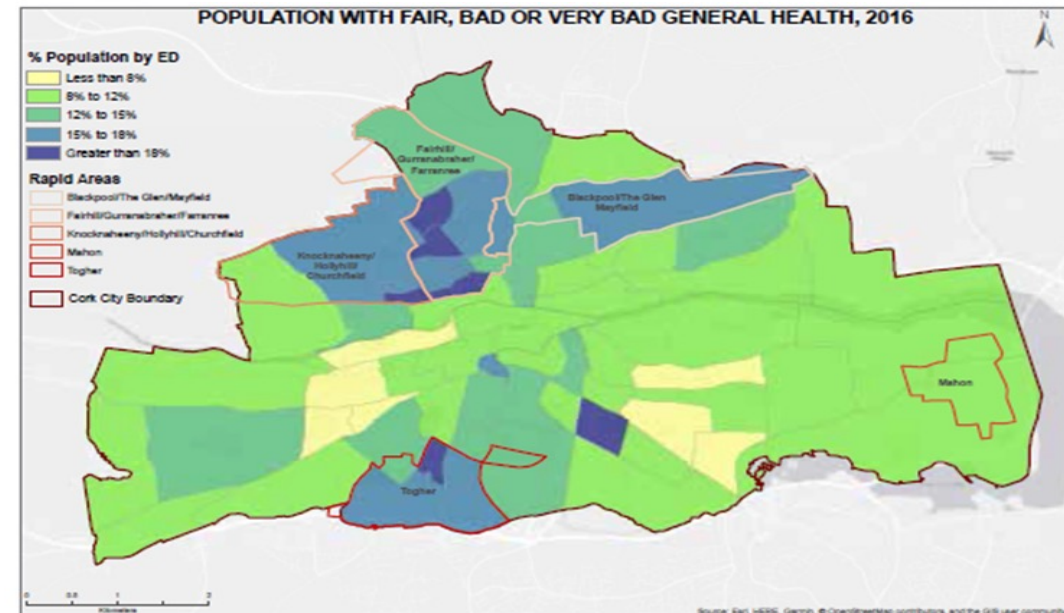
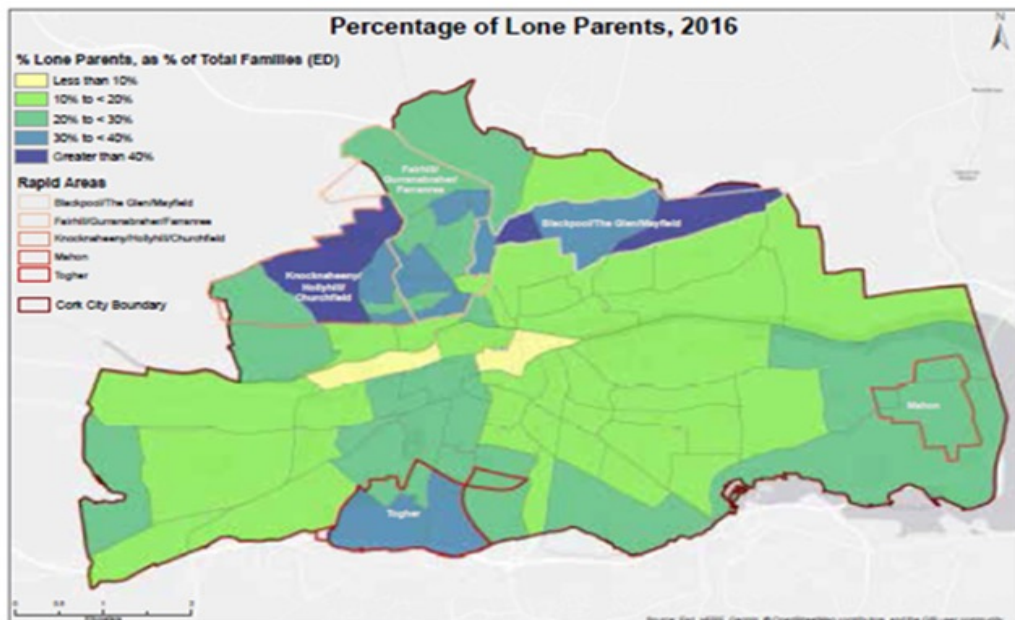
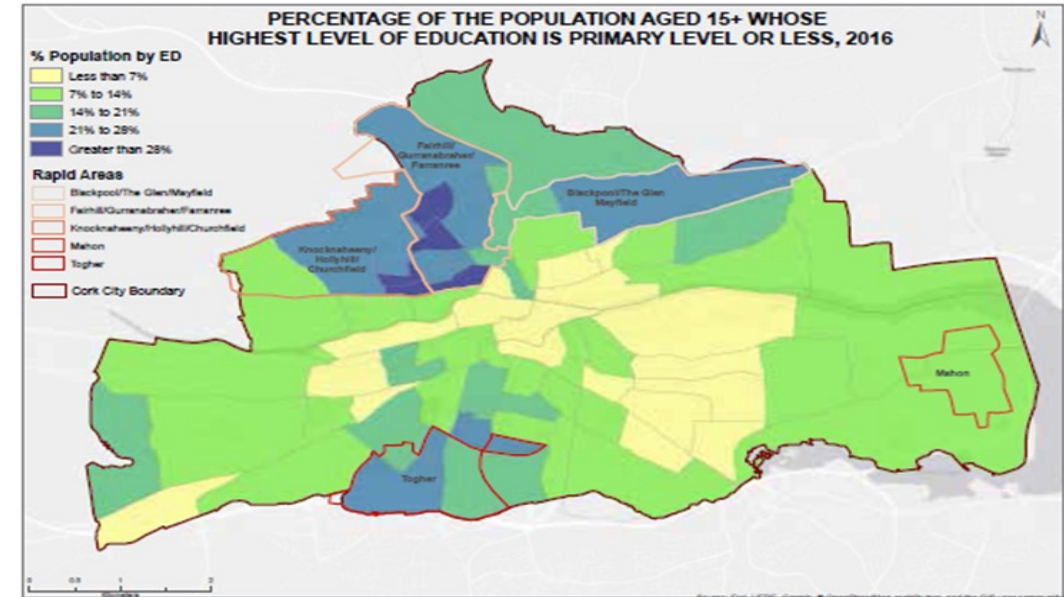
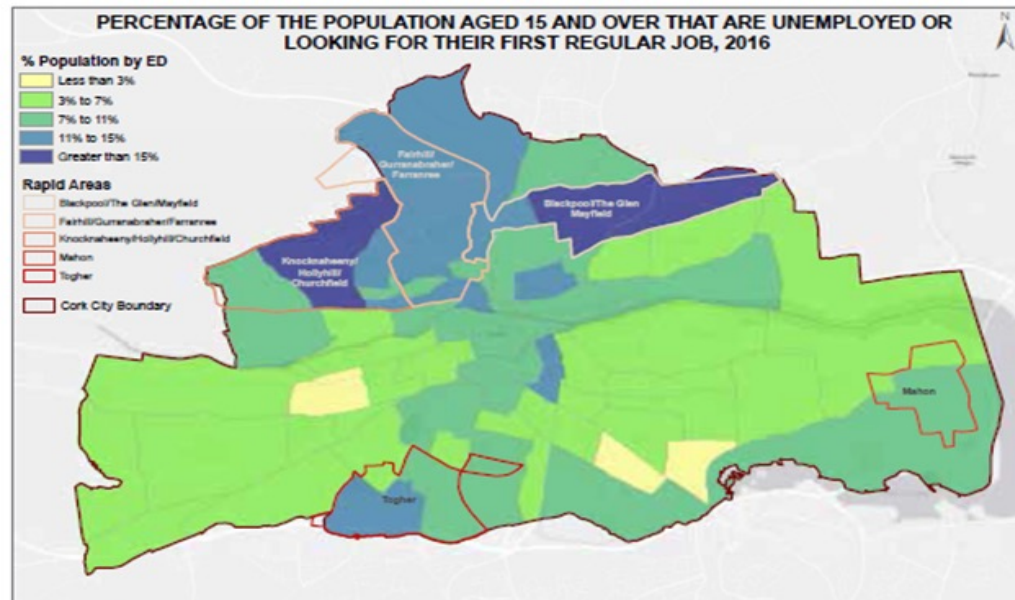


Household Composition (% of households)				Housing (%)			
ED	Cork City	Ireland	ED	Cork City	Ireland		
1 Person	37.5	29.4	23.5	House/Bungalow	92.0	78.7	86.5
2 Person	31.3	31.6	28.6	Flat/Apartment	7.4	19.3	11.8
3-5 Person	29.5	36.1	43.5	Households built in 1960 or before	69.9	36.9	22.2
6 or more Person	1.7	2.9	4.4	Households built from 1961-1990	17.9	31.8	29.5
Cohabiting Couple	6.8	4.8	4.0	Households built from '91-2010	2.6	19.1	39.6
Cohabiting Couple and Children	3.7	3.1	4.1	Households built in 2011 or Later	0.0	1.1	2.0
Two or more Non-related Persons	7.1	10.1	4.1	Households with 1 - 3 Rooms	13.6	23.3	16.8
Education (% of those aged 15+)				Households with 4 - 6 Rooms	55.1	52.4	50.5
ED	Cork City	Ireland	ED	Households with 7 or more Rooms	26.4	17.3	27.1
Primary Education or Less	6.7	13.6	12.5	Households without Central Heating	1.4	2.1	1.4
Lower Secondary	12.1	16.0	14.5	Households without Public Main	3.1	7.0	23.0
Upper Secondary	20.1	17.5	18.5	Households with Public Scheme	95.7	92.9	65.9
Technical or Vocational qualification	7.8	7.3	8.8	Households without a PC	27.0	33.6	28.2
Advanced Certificate/Completed Apprenticeship	3.7	4.5	5.9	Households without Internet Access	20.7	20.8	18.4
Higher Certificate	5.5	4.1	5.0	Households Owner Occupied with Mortgage	24.7	18.1	31.6
Ordinary Bachelor Degree or National Diploma or Higher	39.1	29.1	28.5	Households Owner Occupied without Mortgage	48.3	32.2	36.0
Health (%)				Households Rented from Private Landlord	21.9	26.3	18.2
ED	Cork City	Ireland	ED	Households Rented from Local Authority	2.0	16.5	8.4
Population with Very Good General Health	58.9	54.1	58.4	Unoccupied Permanent Dwellings	12.7	10.6	14.8
Population with Good General Health	28.0	29.5	27.6	Employment (%)			
Population with Fair General Health	10.2	10.0	8.0	ED	Cork City	Ireland	
Population with Bad General Health	0.9	1.8	1.3	Unemployed	5.9	7.4	7.1
Population with Very Bad General Health	0.4	0.4	0.3	Student	9.9	15.2	11.4
Population of Carers	2.9	4.3	4.1	Looking After Home/Family	7.5	7.1	8.1
Population with a Disability	14.8	18.1	13.5	Retired	21.1	15.8	14.5
Social Class (% of Household Reference Persons)				Unable To Work due to Sickness or Disability	4.4	6.2	4.2
ED	Cork City	Ireland	ED	Employed in Building and construction	3.9	3.6	5.1
Employers and Managers	15.6	10.4	14.2	Employed in Manufacturing industries	12.5	13.9	11.4
Higher Professional	9.7	7.5	6.6	Employed in Commerce and Trade	22.9	22.4	23.9
Lower Professional	16.5	11.2	11.8	Employed in Transport and Communications	9.5	9.5	8.5
Non-manual	20.5	19.7	18.2	Employed in Public Administration	5.4	4.1	5.3
Manual skilled	6.5	8.3	8.8	Employed in Professional Services	31.3	25.1	23.5
Semi-skilled	4.5	9.2	8.3	Transport (% aged 5+ by Means/Length of Travel to Work, School or College)			
Unskilled	2.8	4.9	3.7	ED	Cork City	Ireland	
Own account workers	3.1	3.0	4.8	On foot/Bicycle	30.5	32.7	16.6
Migration and Ethnicity (%)				Public Transport	5.9	10.8	12.9
ED	Cork City	Ireland	ED	Car, Motorcycle or Scooter driver	40.4	32.3	39.6
Other EU (Ex. UK)	5.0	5.3	3.1	Car passenger	15.4	14.8	18.6
Rest of the World	5.4	6.3	5.1	30 minutes or over	17.1	21.2	31.5
White Irish Traveller	0.5	0.7	0.7	% of Households without a Motor Car	19.0	29.7	15.2
Resident elsewhere one year previous	9.7	11.2	7.5				
Able to speak English 'Not Well' or 'Not at all'	12.9	10.5	14.2				

Section I – Key Themes

1. Demography,
2. Economy,
3. Education,
4. Diversity,
5. Housing,
6. Family & Living Arrangements,
7. Deprivation,
8. Environment,
9. Community
10. Health

Patterns of Inequality in Cork City



Evaluation & User Feedback on the 2014 profile



- Applications for funding in areas of disadvantage
- Development of city plan
- Applications to WHO
- Evaluation of regeneration in a deprived area
- Teaching tool on the social determinants of health
- Planning social inclusion measures in the city
- Community group service planning



Section II of Profile ED
(electoral division) data



PDF document (inability to
interrogate & extrapolate local
data)

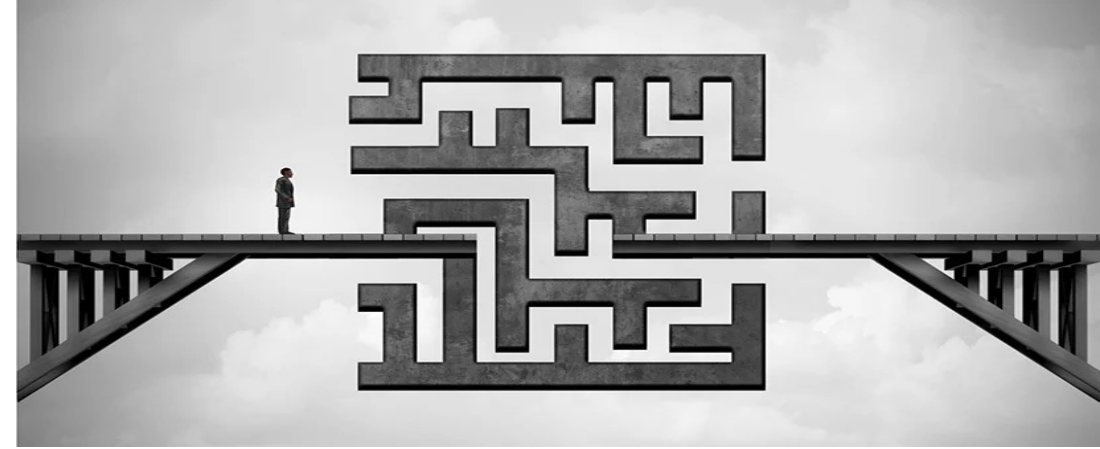
Cork City Profile 2014

- A product of interagency action – broad ownership & greater awareness of the impact of health inequalities
- Challenges the perception that health, health promotion and health equity are sole responsibility of any one agency but shared responsibility among city, its agencies, communities and citizens
- A snapshot of our city – a gauge of how we are doing
- The Census and other data through a Social Determinants lens
- A document for action planning / research
 - Community health plans
 - Primary Schools
 - Recreational Areas
 - Childcare facilities
 - Older People's Networks
- A document for supporting submissions
- An educational tool
- Local government / Community sector / Interagency working



CORK HEALTHY CITIES

Challenges in creating profiles



In Ireland, there is a lack of data at a local level and limited cross-sectoral collaboration. Significant challenges remain in:

- Gathering and keeping data up to date
- Costs associated with providing data
- Getting data at the appropriate level on different topics eg on wider determinants of health
- Geo-coding of addresses
- No nationally agreed standard
- Access to data
- Ensuring comparability of data across sectors by using consistent geographies, classifications and methodologies and adhering to a common code of practice for producing data.



CORK HEALTHY CITIES

Open data platforms provide us all with an opportunity to work collectively to address shared data challenges whilst improving profile data usability for everyone.



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- Important that we eradicate the duplication of effort and work more efficiently
- ED level data is essential for local action
- Data that is available at a geography lower than county level is needed for local action. Different agencies use different geographies (local authority areas (in Cork City Boundary - split ED's, Gardaí use different regions, HSE now have CHN's administrative areas) So it's difficult to compare data.
- Life Expectancy at ED level, Chronic Disease levels at ED level
- Technology to use open data is in place – user friendly, multiple users can access, onus to provide data now. Open Data agenda at local level that will benefit nationally – technology there – data providers needs to be in right format
- Widget for data live on our website
- Good to be part of the journey