



BALLYHOURA
DEVELOPMENT CLG

Community Planning

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Oola Community Survey



The Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) 2018-2022 is funded by the Irish Government through the Department of Rural and Community Development and co-funded by the European Social Fund under the Programme for Employability, Inclusion and Learning (PEIL) 2014-2020



Paul O’Raw
Community Trainer & Facilitator

Community Planning – For What?

- To bring community together
- To articulate a shared vision
- To work towards a more inclusive community
- To gather information, views and ideas
- To prepare an agreed plan
- To bring in more resources and services
- To improve local communications

Elements of Community Planning

- Preparing the socio-economic profile
- Reviewing other local information
- Individual survey
- Groups survey
- 3 community consultation sessions
 1. Presenting the socio-economic profile
 2. Presenting the individual survey results
 3. Presenting a draft plan/ implementing the plan

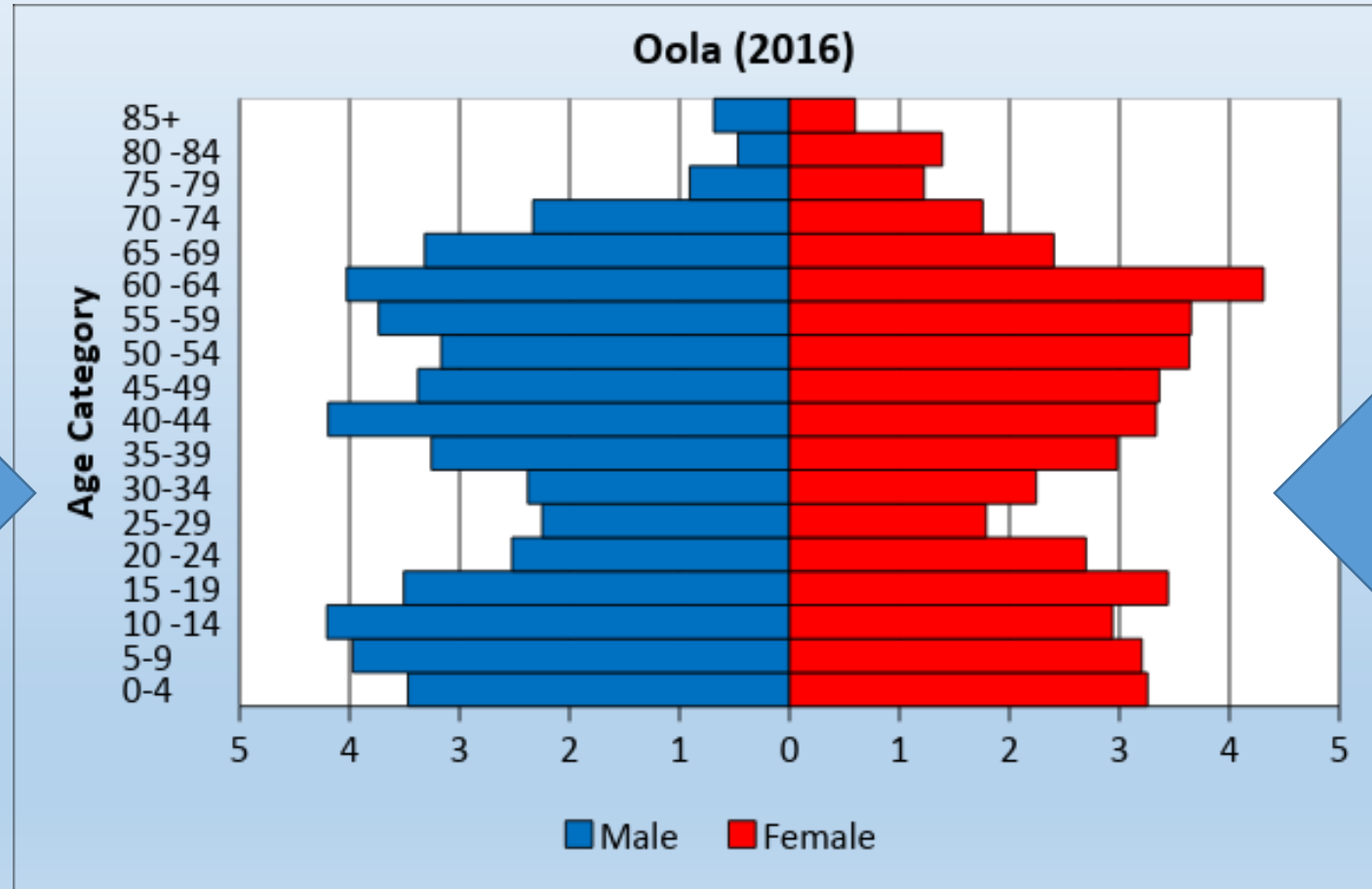
Area covered

Village settlement of Oola and its immediate rural hinterland. In total, this area contains 2 Small Areas and a portion of another 4 SAs.

Population change in the area

	Pop. 2016	Pop. 2011	% Change 11 – 16	Townlands / Streets / Estates
	271	253	7.11	Clashanea; Kilenagoneeny; Glebe; Castlillyod; Garryduff; Kilmacogue; Castlecluggin; Cluggin; Milltown; Brackloon;
	76	80	-5.00	Ballyvalode; Portane; Keeloges
	268	265	1.13	Gortakilleen; Shanaclogh East; Shanaclogh West; Ballylahiff; Boherdotia; Ballybeg; Oolahills East; Moanroe; Gortyvahane; Moanviddige; Lisnacullia; Longford East; Longford West
	185	173	6.93	Moanoola; Oolahills West
	42	41	2.43	Gortnaboola; Newtown; Rathard
	145	152	-4.60	Ballyneety; Arrybrea; Garryheakin; Prospect; Newtown South; Newtown North; Prospect; Farranafina; Gortaclareen; Maelra; Boarheeny
	987	964	2.38 %	

Oola Population Pyramid



Socio-Economic Profile

- CSO
- Comparing changes and trends from 2011- 2016
- Oola area consists of 2 small areas (SAs) and portions of another 4 SAs
- Themes included in the profile:

Population Growth	Deprivation Index (scale)	Demographics
Nationalities	Family Life Cycle	Home Ownership
Education	Employment	Disability

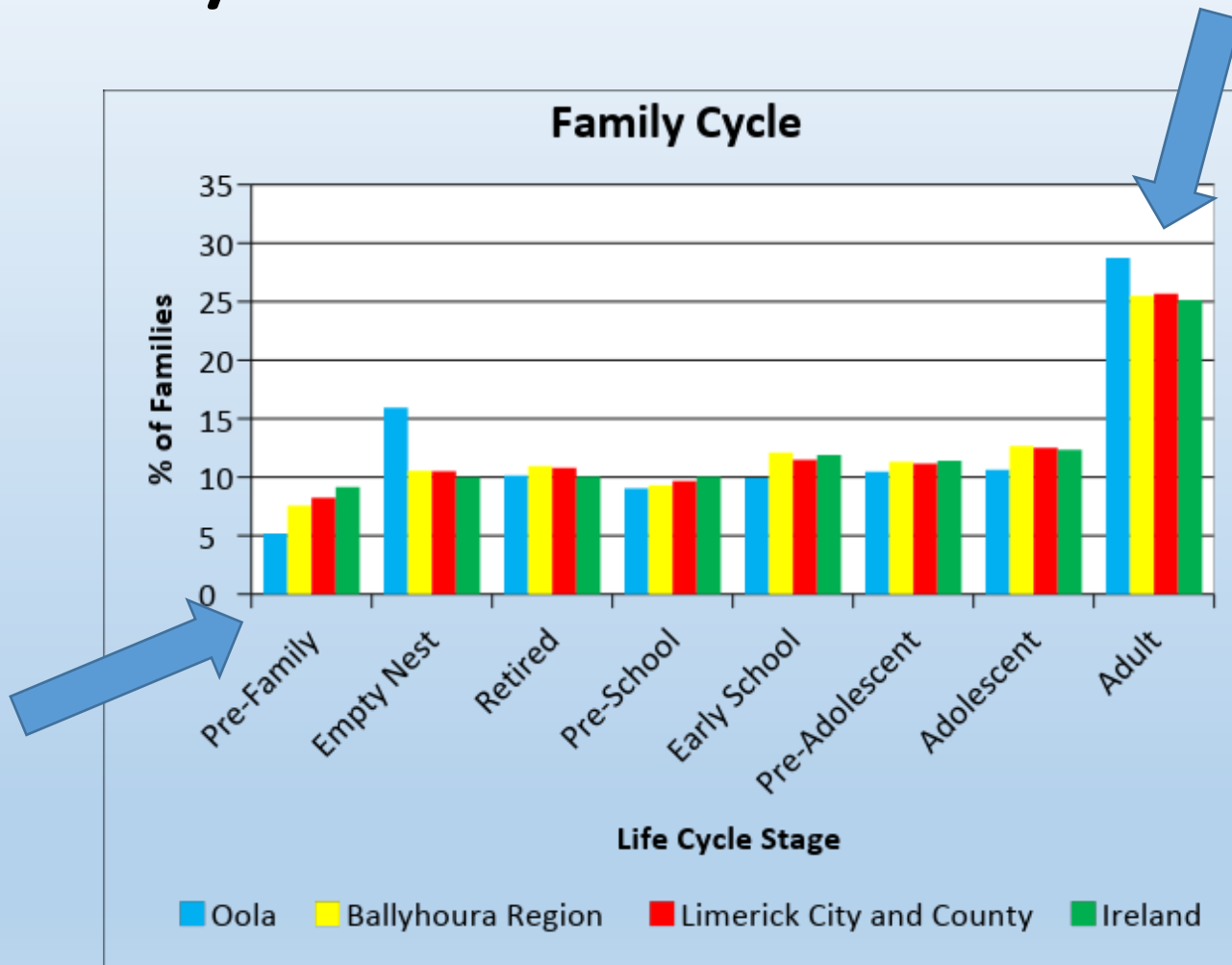
Population Growth Oola: Slow increase

Lower numbers of 20-30 years-Migration

Significant % 60 years or older

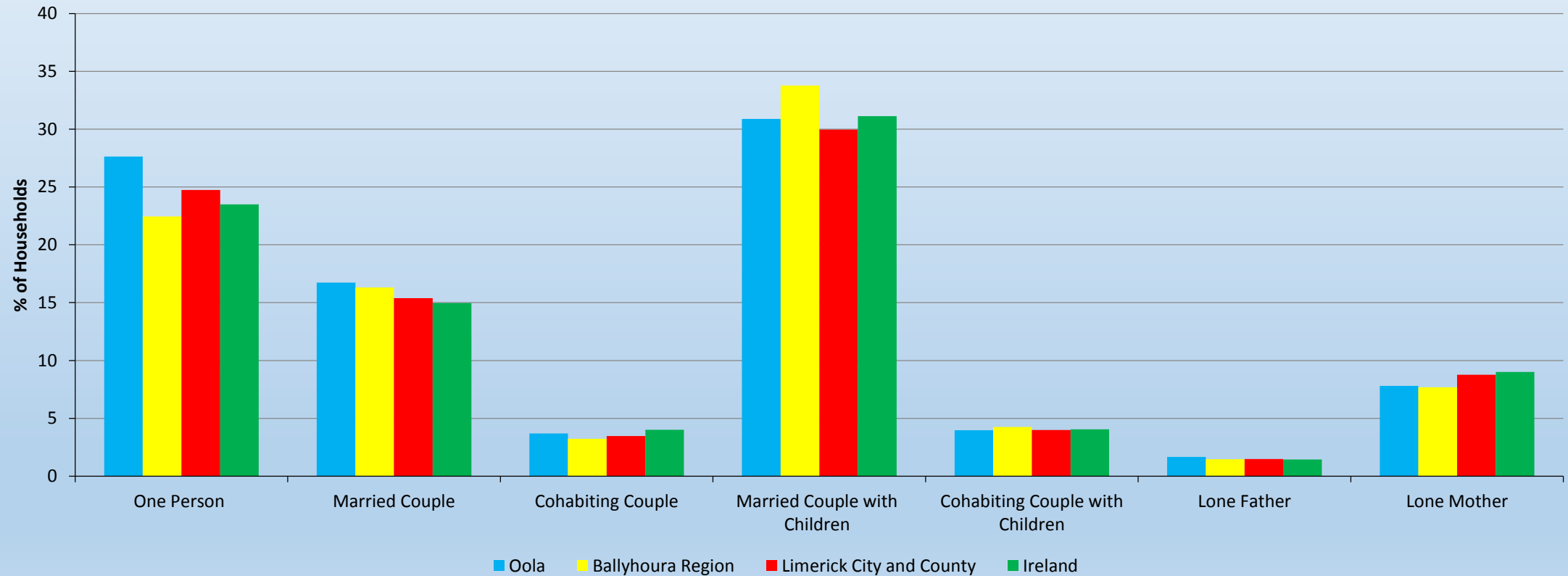
Proportionately more males than females in this cohort

Family Life Cycle for Selected Locations (2016)



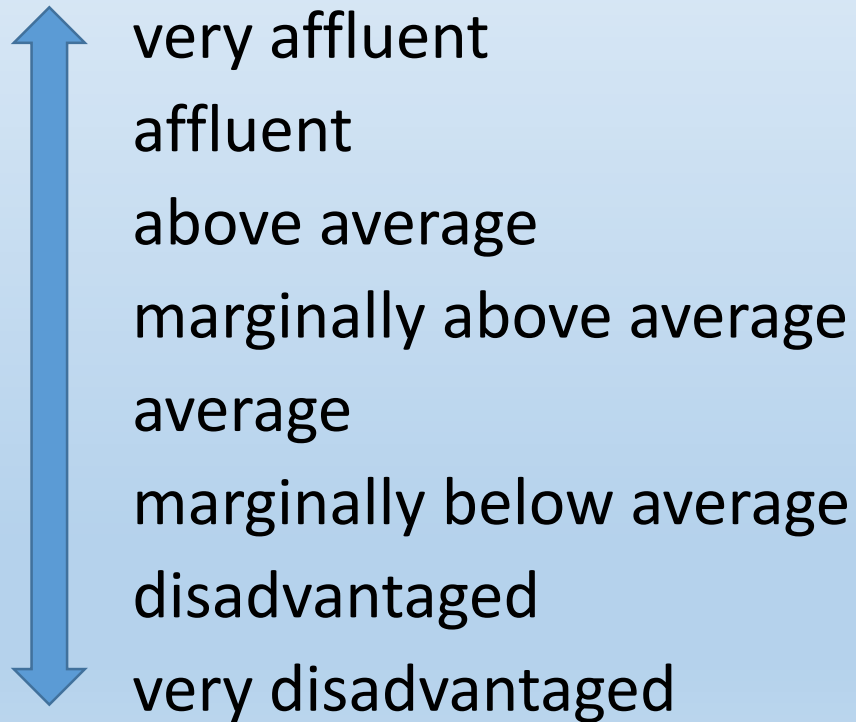
Household Family Composition for Selected Locations (2016)

Household Family Composition



'Deprivation' oola 2016

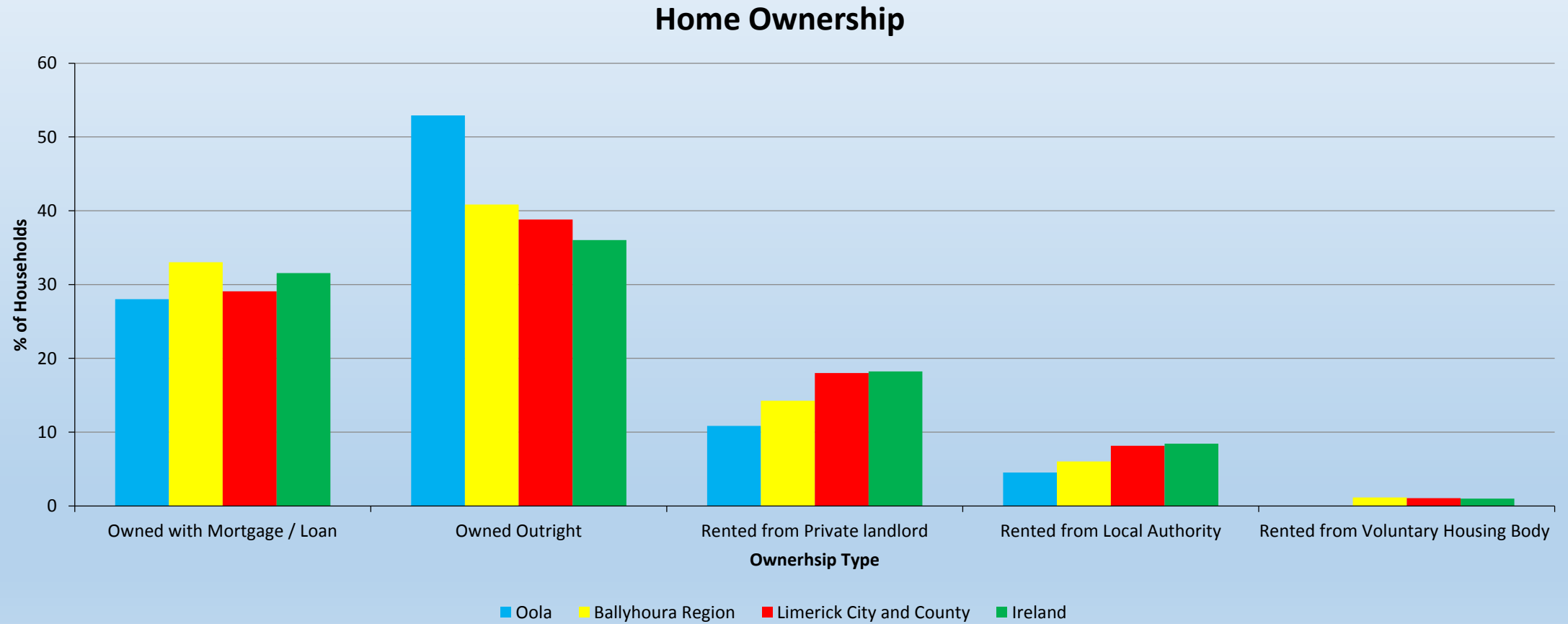
- The 'Deprivation Index' is a scale used by to measure affluence and disadvantage



Oola:

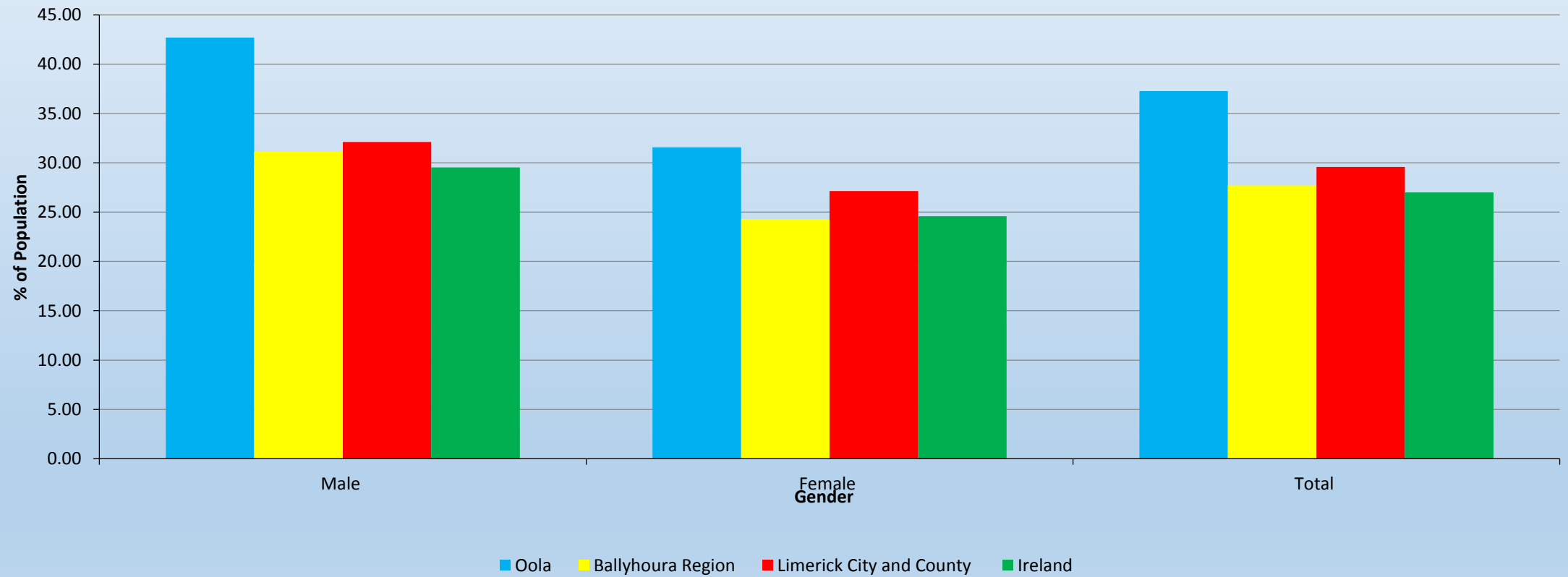
Urbanised area classed as Disdvantaged
Other Small Areas marginally below
(deprivation) or above (affluence)

Home Ownership

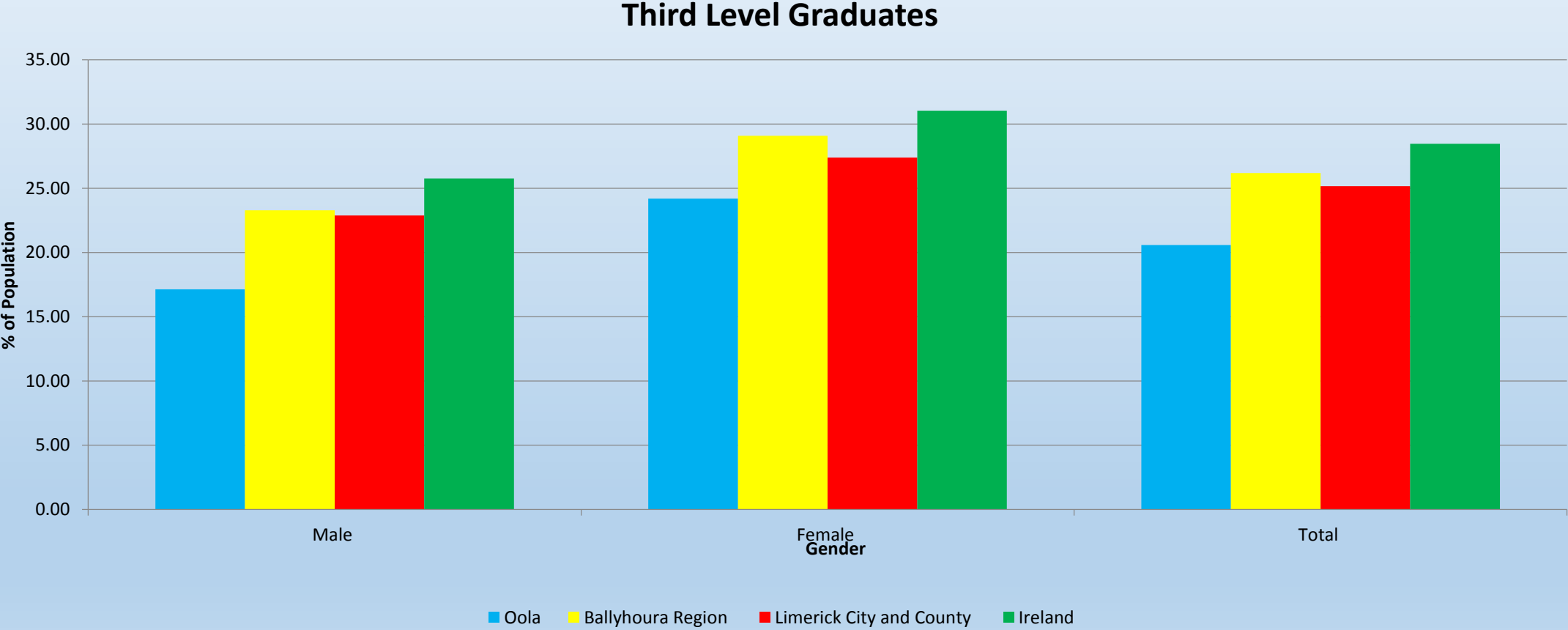


Early School Leavers (2016)

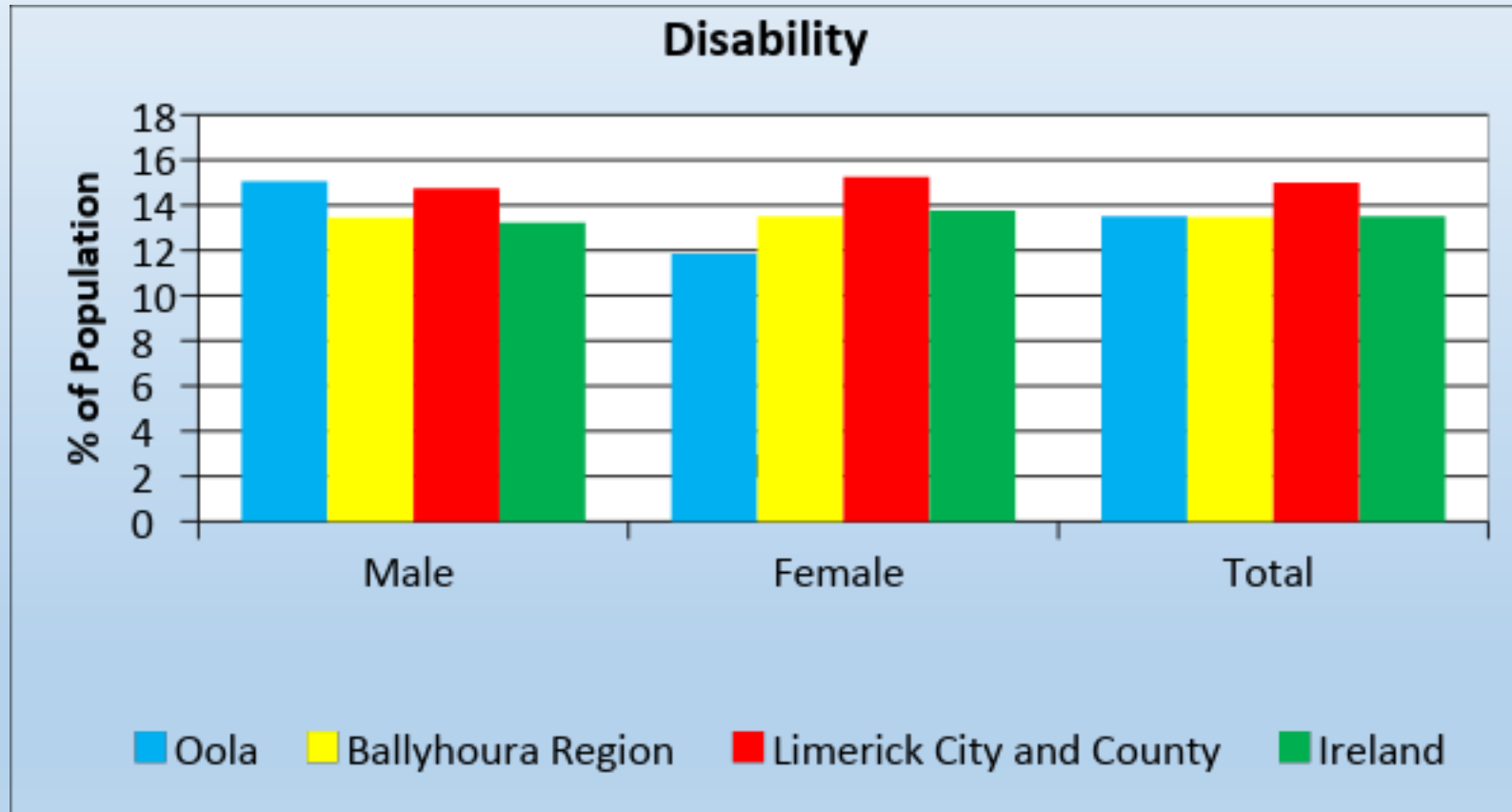
Early School Leavers



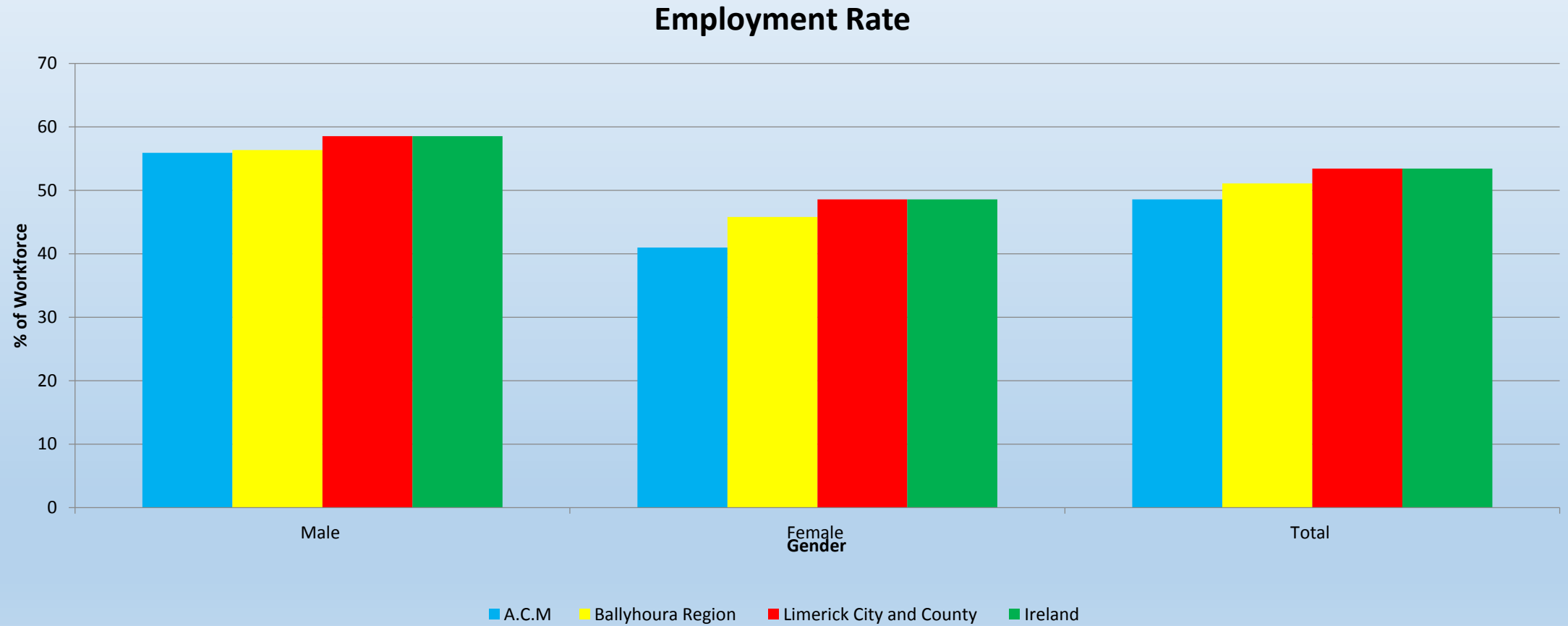
Third Level Graduates



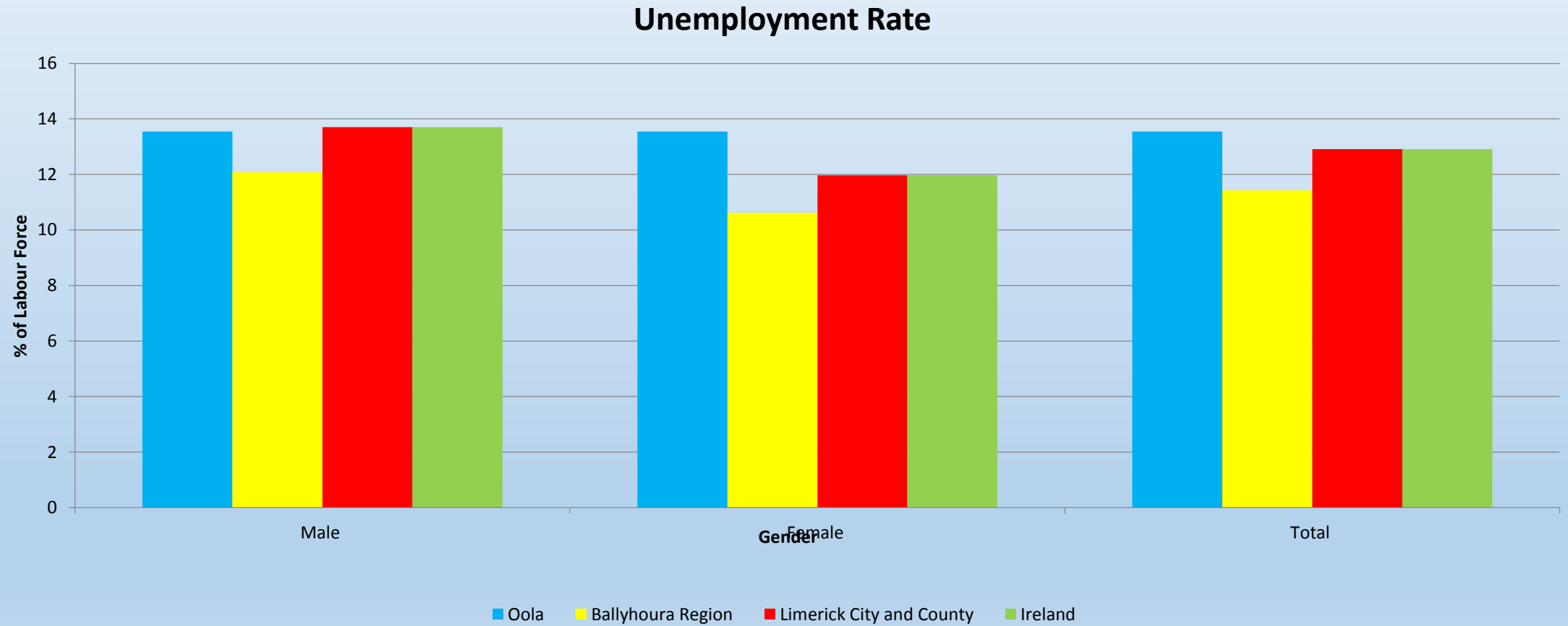
More males than females with disability



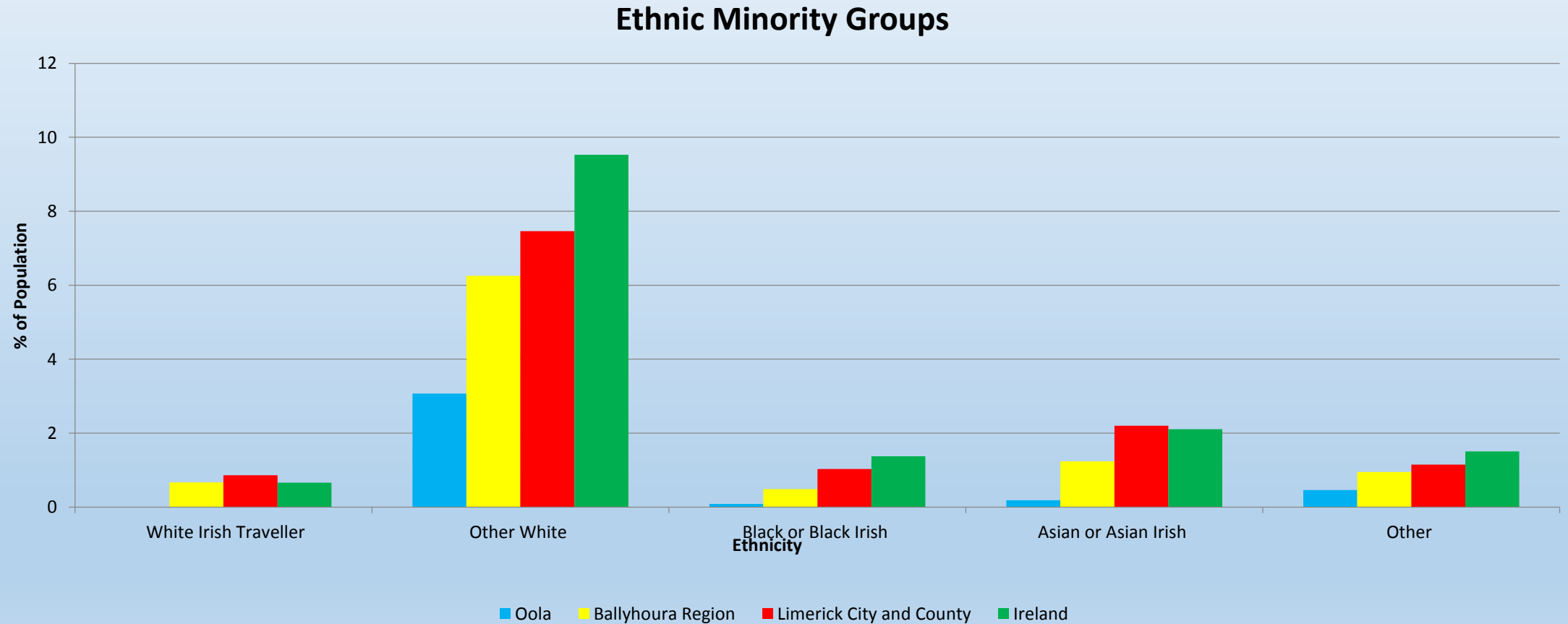
Employment Rate



Unemployment Rate



Low levels of ethnic minorities



Conclusions from CSO analysis of Oola:

Low population growth	Male and female employment rates in Oola are lower than Ballyhoura region and national averages.
The elderly dependency identical to the rest of the region and Ireland	Employment rate is lower than other regions
35 Foreign nationals living in Oola, mainly UK	Unemployment rate is higher than other regions
According to the Pobal Deprivation Index, the urbanised part of Oola is classified as being disadvantaged, with the remaining SAs being either marginally below (deprivation) or above (affluence)	Steady, traditional style rural/small town community, low levels of non nationals living in the areas relative to other areas
Higher levels of Early School Leavers and Lower levels of College Graduates- this relates to the age structure of the area	Issues could emerge in time due to lower numbers of younger people/children/young families
Older community, couples and single adults, lower levels of younger children and couples at the stage of having children.	