

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

## Appendix 18.1

Volume 3 Part 10



# Appendix 18.1: Population and Human Health Baseline

## Introduction

Individuals and communities vary in their susceptibility to adverse and/or beneficial population and health impacts associated with changes in environmental and socio-economic conditions as a result of demographic structure (i.e., age); existing burden of poor health; behaviours (i.e., lifestyle choices that constitute risk factors); and socioeconomic circumstance.

The following information, which makes up this demographic and human health baseline, is intended to contextualise the local health circumstance of the communities surrounding Dublin Port using publicly available statistics. When feasible, data has been collected for the Electoral Divisions (ED) (i.e. Pembroke East A, Pembroke East B, Pembroke West A, South Dock and North Dock B) and were compared to the national average. Data for Local Administrative Unit (NUTS4) (i.e. Dublin City) or Regional data (NUTS3) (i.e. Dublin) were utilised in instances where ED data were not available. In terms of socio-economic indicators, income and work prospects are likely to have a broader impact and are therefore more relevant for Dublin region than for individual EDs.

## Population

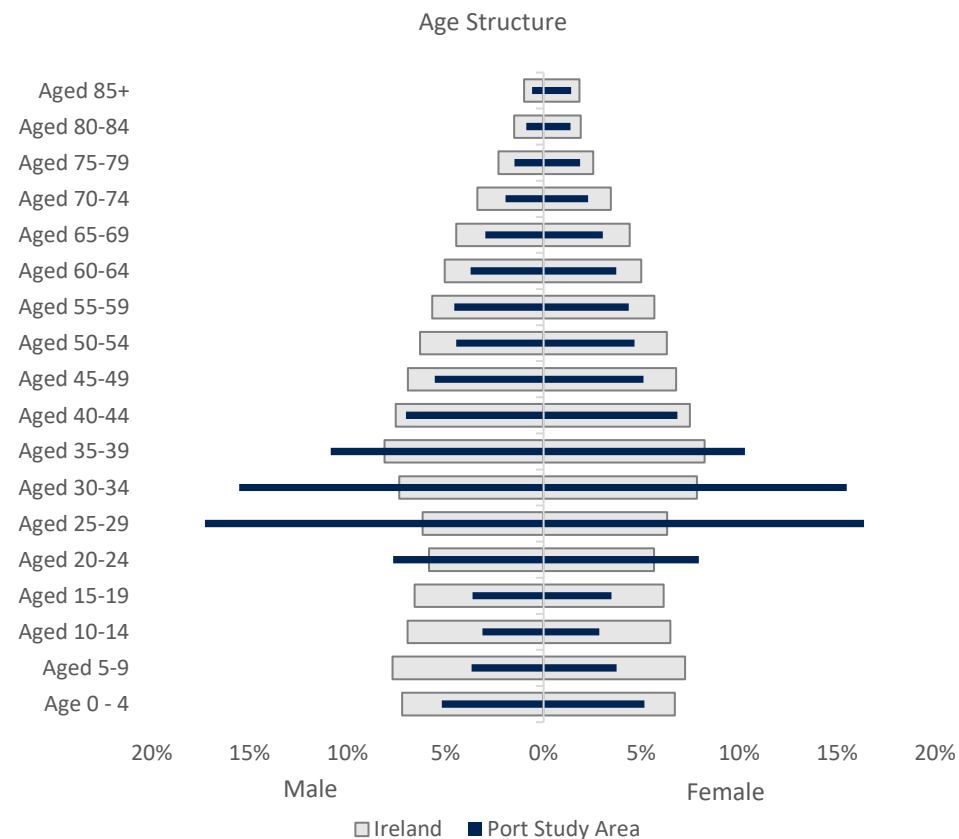
In 2016, there were 28,587 people in the Port Study Area of which there was an even split between males and females. The 2016 age structure for the Port Study Area below shows a high proportion of the population aged 20 to 39 compared to Ireland. Compared to the national average, the age structure shows a low proportion of the population aged 0 to 19, and 40 to 85+.

Between 2011 and 2016, the population in the Port Study Area increased by 5%. The biggest rise in population occurred in North Dock B where the population rose by 11.6%. South Dock, on the other hand, recorded a decrease of 1.8%. In Ireland, the population increased by 3.8% in the observed period.

### Total population change between 2011 and 2016

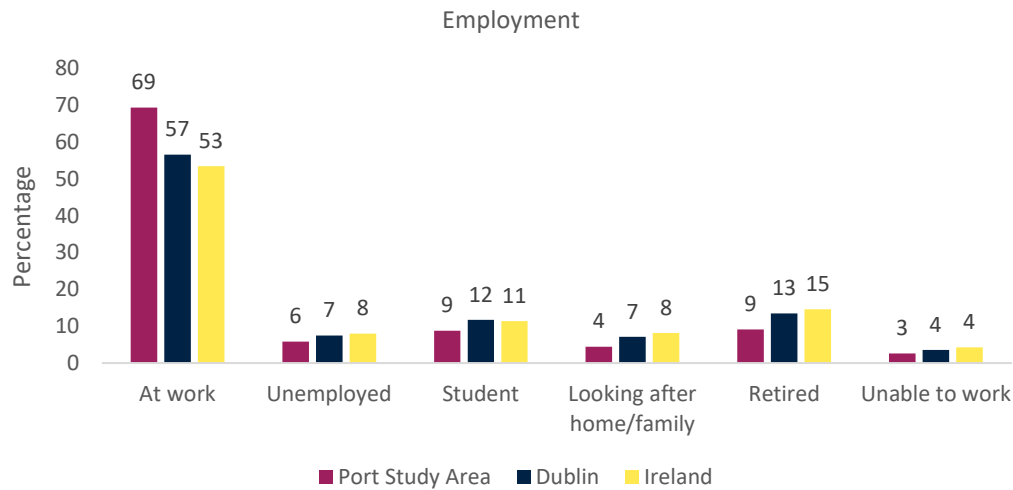
Area	2011	2016	Change (%)
Pembroke East A	4,929	5,078	3.0%
Pembroke East B	3,608	3,818	5.8%
Pembroke West A	4,673	4,992	6.8%
North Dock B	6,895	7,695	11.6%
South Dock	7,129	7,004	-1.8%
<b>Port Study Area</b>	<b>27,234</b>	<b>28,587</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>4,588,252</b>	<b>4,761,865</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

Source: SAPMAP 2011, SAPMAP 2016



Source: SAPMAP 2016

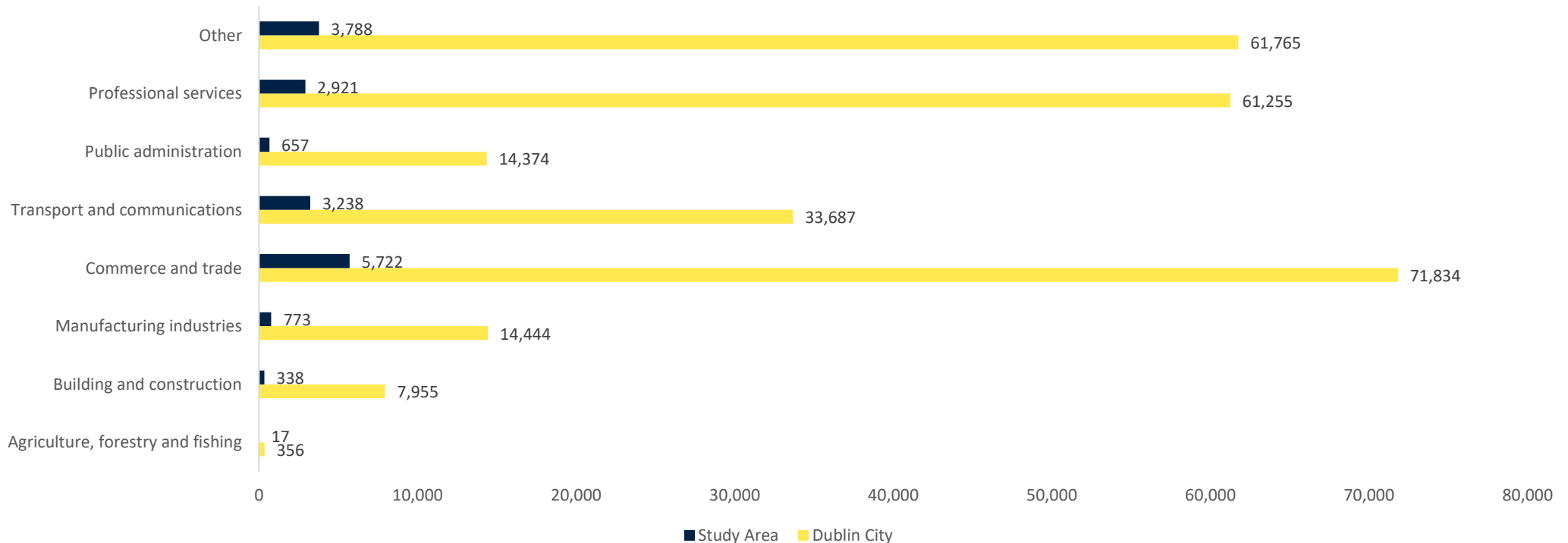
## Socio-economic indicators



The Port Study Area shows higher levels of employment and lower levels of unemployment compared to the Greater Dublin Area and Ireland. In addition, there are fewer students, people looking after the household, people unable to work, and fewer retired people living in the Port Study Area. In comparison to the national average, Dublin's annual income is greater.

Regarding industry analysis of relevance to the proposed development, there is a total of 338 people living within the Port Study Area who are employed in "building and construction"; in the wider Dublin City area, this increases to 7,955 people. There is a total of 3,238 people working in "transport and communications" within the Port Study area; in the wider Dublin City area, this increases to 33,687 people.

Source: SAPMAP 2016

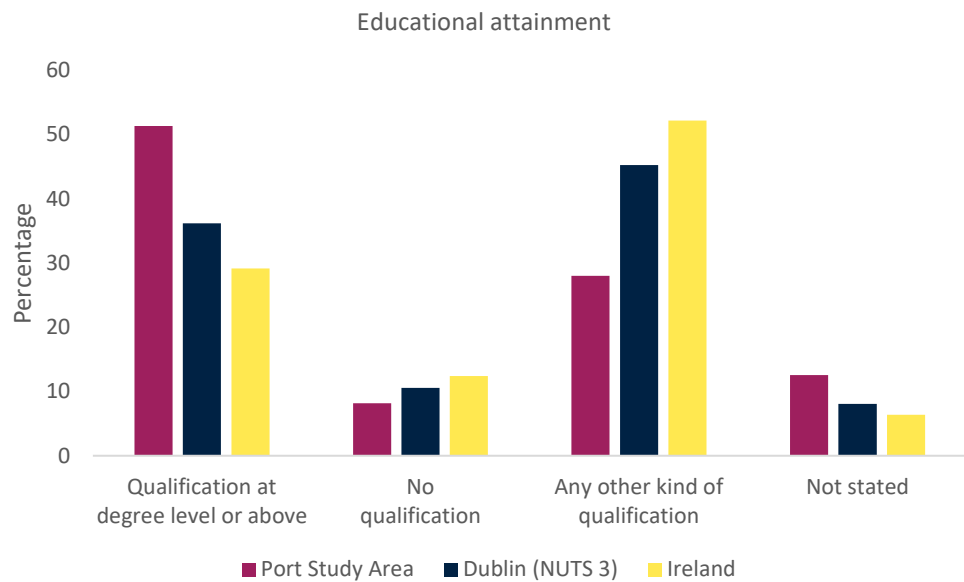


Source: SAPMAP 2016



Additionally, the Port Study Area has a high degree of educational attainment with a larger proportion of residents holding a qualification at a degree level or above and a lower proportion of residents with no qualification compared to Dublin and the national average. In the Port Study Area, there are also fewer residents with other kinds of qualifications such as lower secondary, upper secondary, technical or vocational qualifications, and advanced or higher certificates.

Source: Statbank (NEA05)

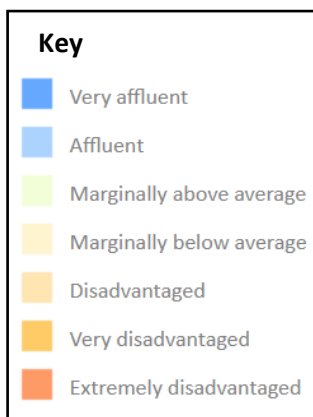


Source: SAPMAP 2016

# Deprivation

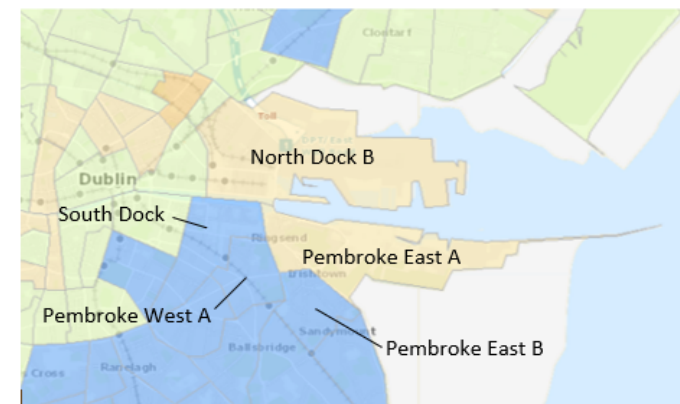
The Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas is the Irish Government's official measure of deprivation for small areas in Ireland. It draws on data from the Census of Population and reflects three dimensions of affluence and disadvantage: the Demographic Profile, Social Class Composition, and Labour Market Situation. The scores range from approximately -40 (most disadvantaged) to +40 (most affluent). The Pobal HP Deprivation Index uses Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) in its construction, ensuring a consistent measuring scale throughout a series of census waves. The Pobal HP Deprivation score is therefore comparable across census years.

As shown in the figures to the right, deprivation in the Port Study Area decreased between 2006 and 2016. Pembroke East A's and North Dock B's ratings raised from 'Marginally below average' in 2006 to 'Marginally above average' and 'Affluent' in 2016, respectively. The remaining ED deprivation scores (Pembroke East B, Pembroke West A and South Dock) have also improved between 2006 and 2016, but remain within the same 'Affluent' category.

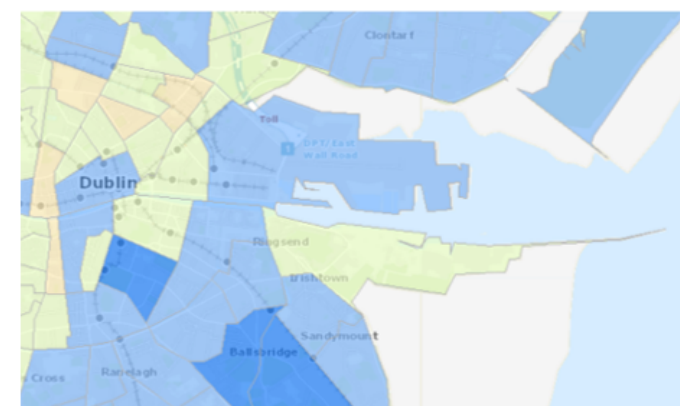


Area	Score (2016)	Pobal HP Description
Pembroke East A	2.15	Marginally above average
Pembroke East B	14.87	Affluent
Pembroke West A	15.96	Affluent
South Dock	15.93	Affluent
North Dock B	11.1	Affluent

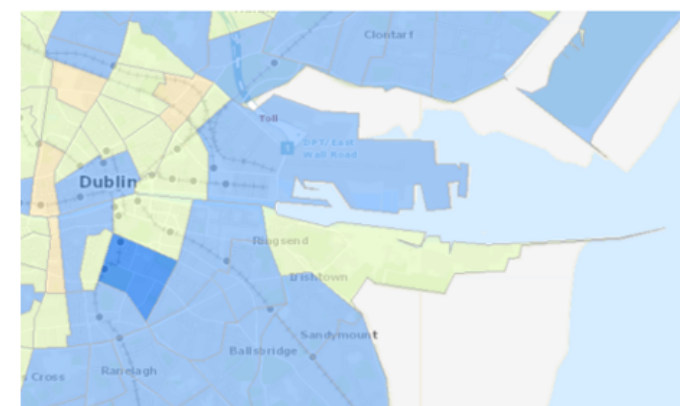
2006



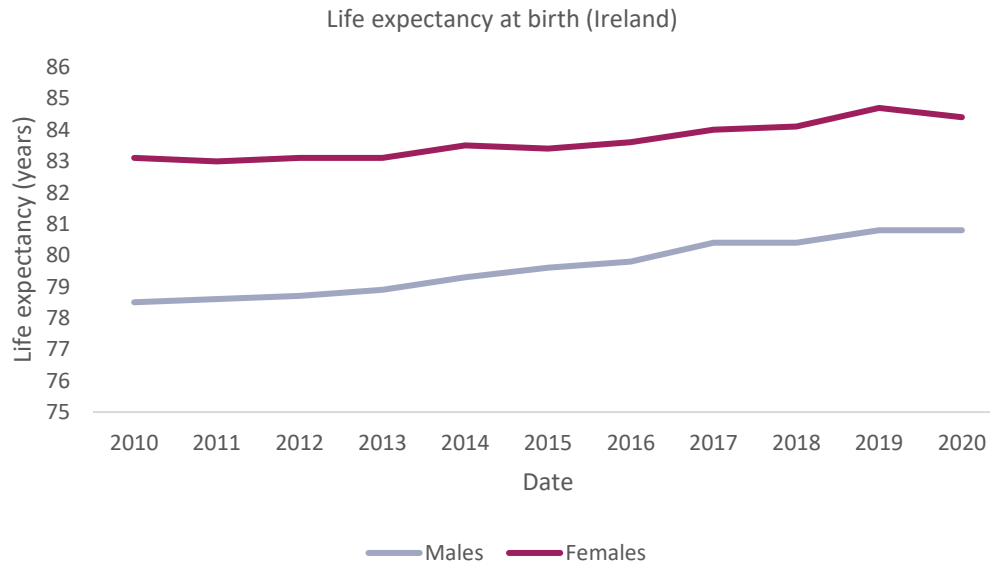
2011



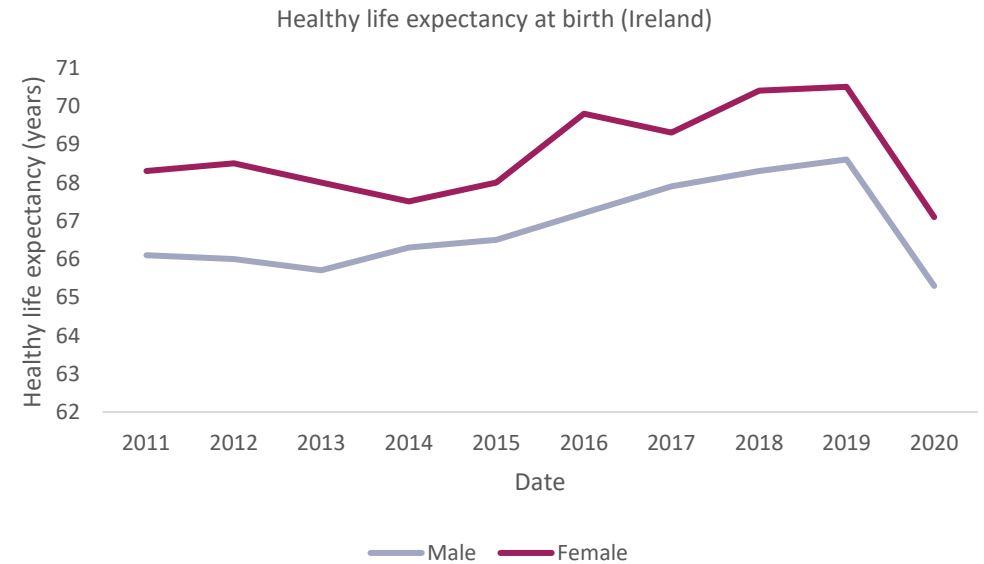
2016



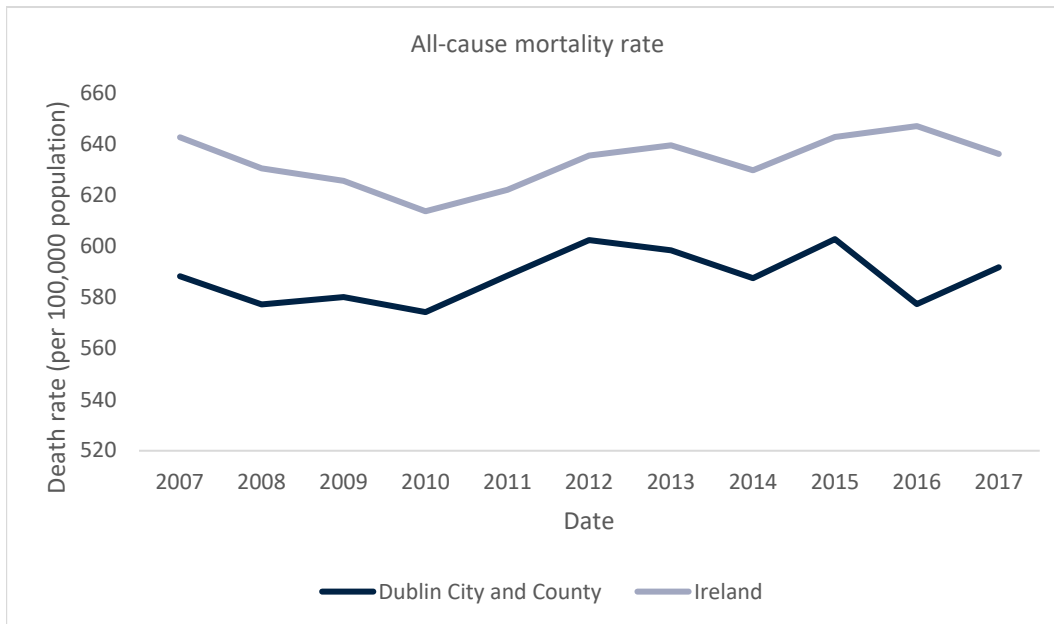
## Life expectancy and physical health



Source: Eurostat



Source: Eurostat

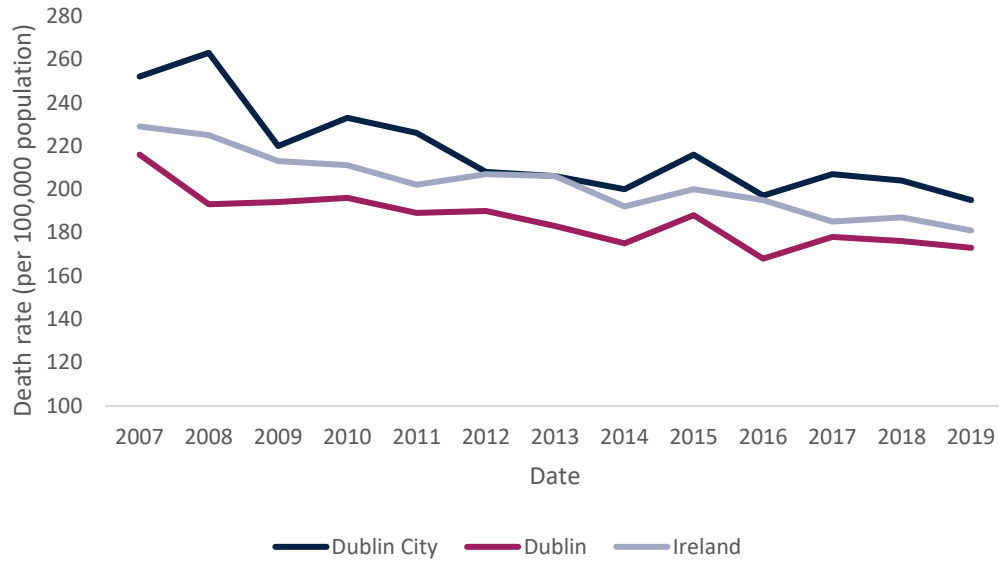


Source: Statbank (DHA12)

Life expectancy statistics are available for Ireland only. Both male and female life expectancy (LE) at birth has been increasing steadily. Healthy life expectancy (HLE), which represents the number of years a person is in good health, also increased for both males and females since 2013 and 2014, respectively. Despite this, there was a decline in HLE between 2019 and 2020. It should be noted that this may have been caused by the covid-19 pandemic. Overall, female LE and HLE is consistently higher than for males.

All cause mortality rate across Dublin City and County has been consistently lower than the Ireland average. Overall, all cause mortality rate has remained relatively static over the years, with some fluctuation year-on-year.

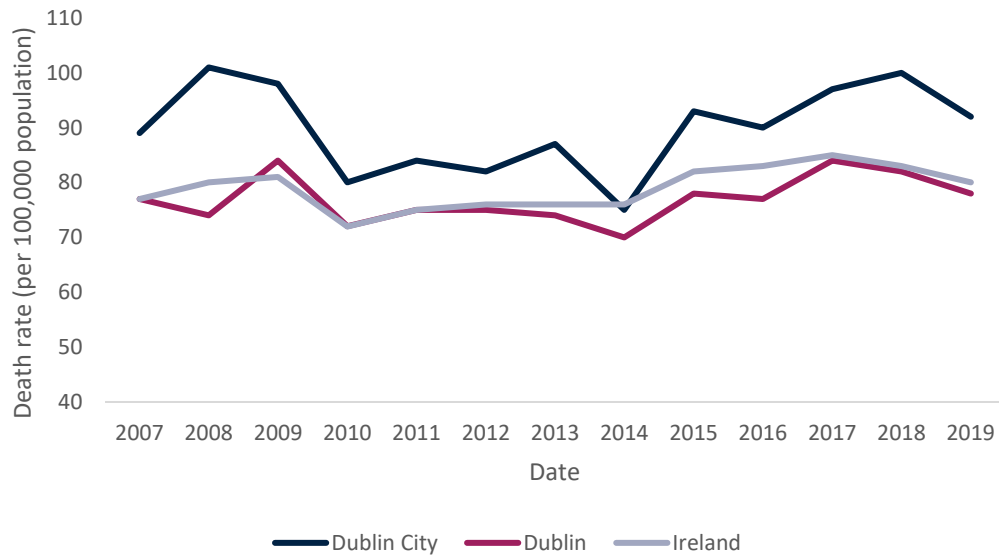
Cardiovascular disease mortality rate



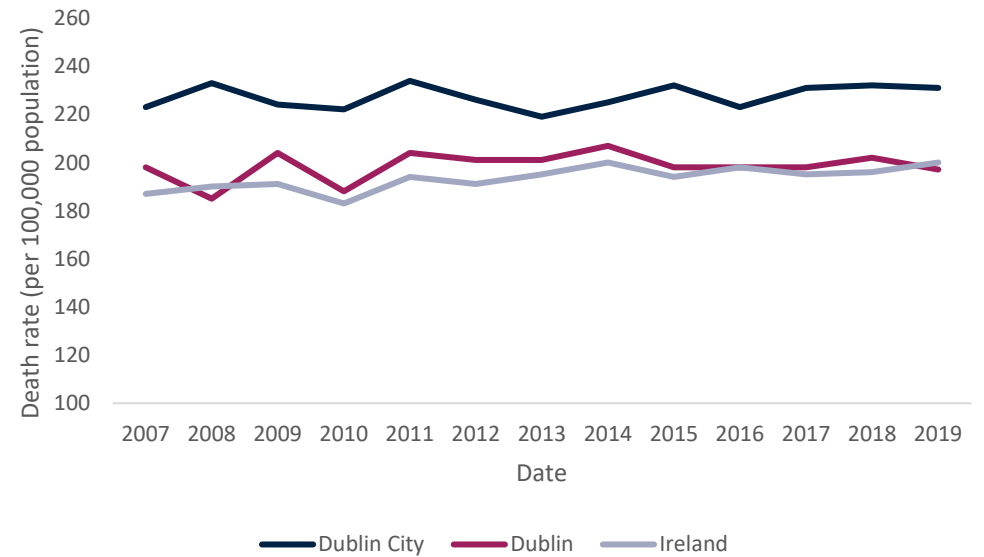
In Dublin City, cardiovascular disease-related mortality, respiratory disease-related mortality and cancer mortality are generally higher than the wider Dublin County and national averages.

Source: Statbank (VSD12)

Respiratory disease mortality rate



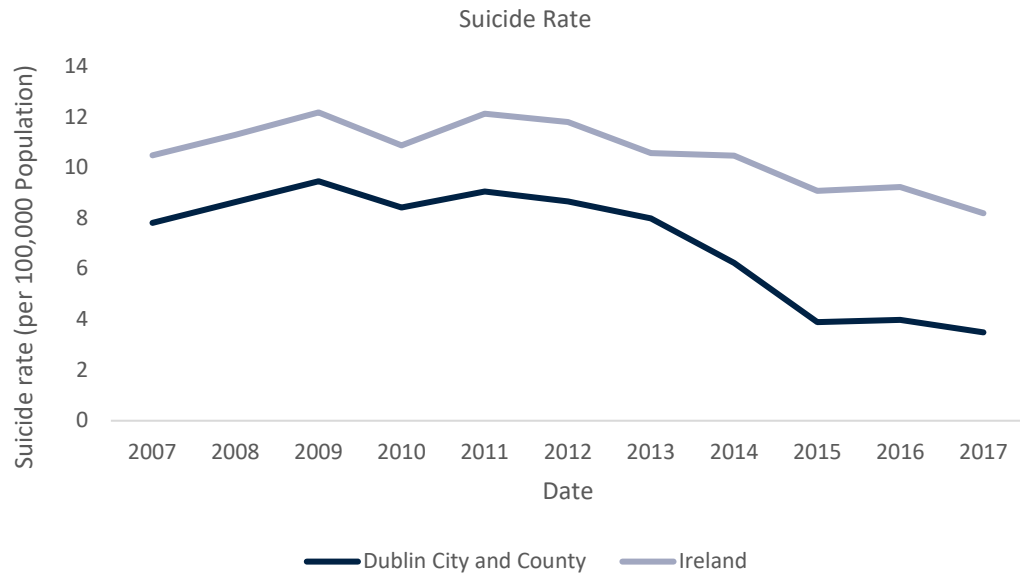
Cancer mortality rate



Source: Statbank (VSD12)

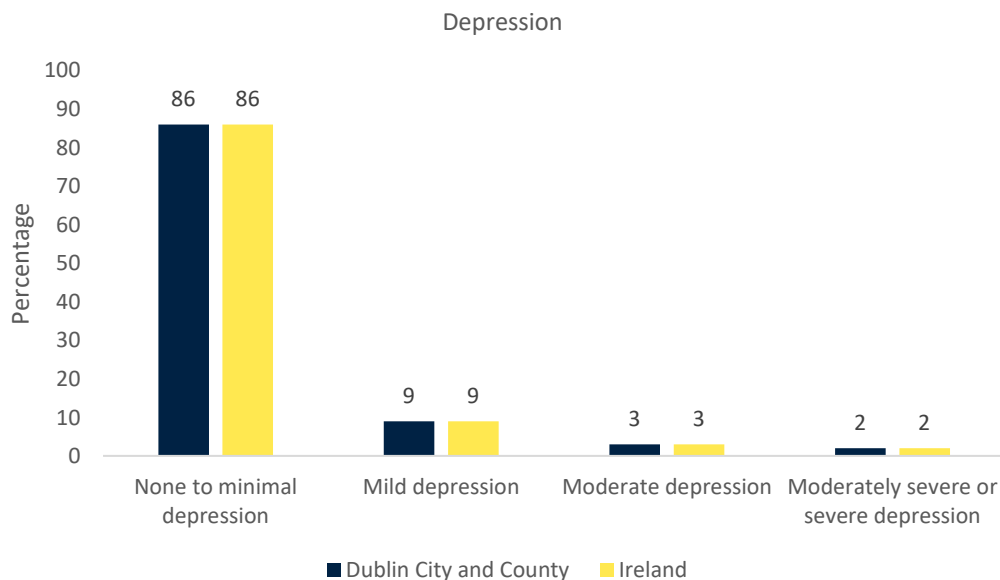
Source: Statbank (VSD12)

# Mental health



The suicide rate in Dublin City and County is consistently lower than the national average and has showed a gradual decline since 2011.

Source: Statbank (DHA12)

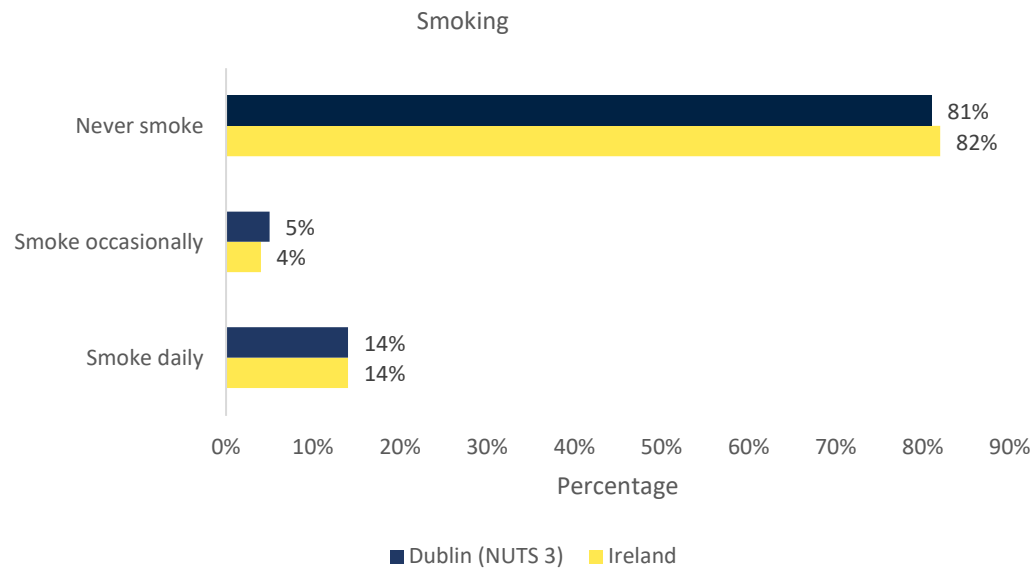


Depression statistics are based on the data collected via The Irish Health Survey (IHS) conducted in 2019. The self-reported depression status reflects how respondents felt in the two weeks prior to the Survey. The depression rates among people aged 15 years and over are the same for Dublin City and County as they are for the national average, with 9% of the population reporting mild depression, 3% of the population reporting moderate depression, and 2% of the population reporting moderately severe or severe depression.

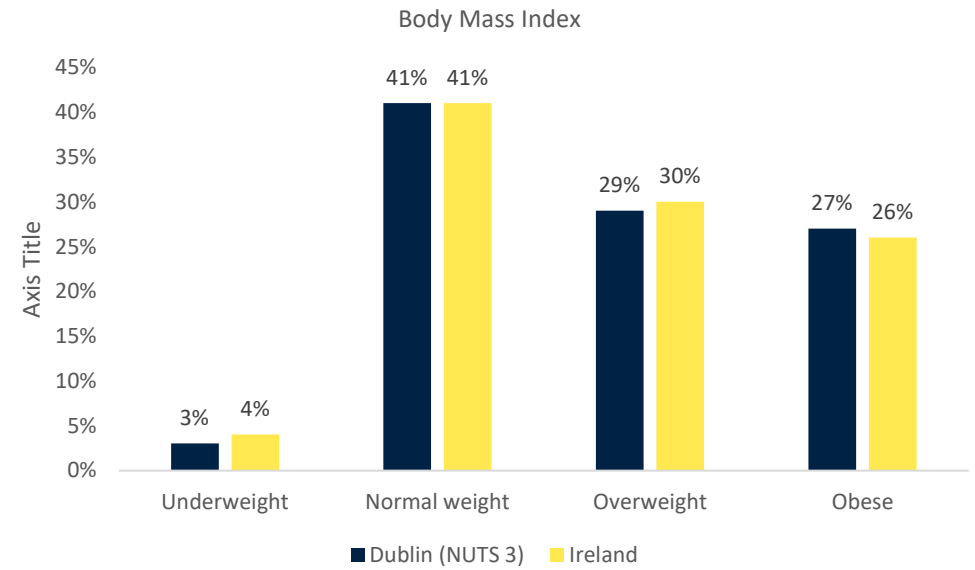
Source: Statbank (IH245 & IH243)



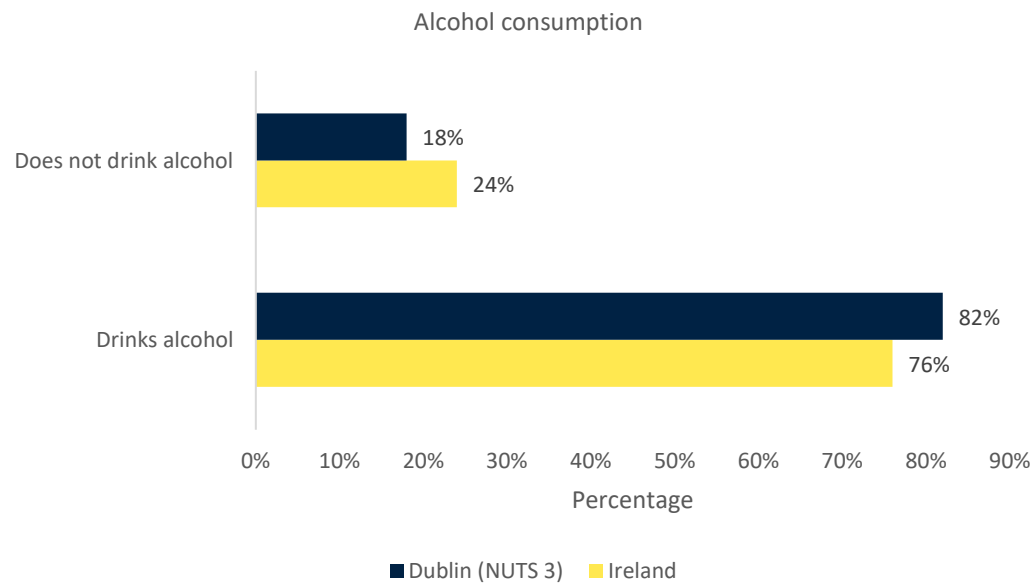
## Lifestyle and behavioural factors



Source: Statbank (IH296 & IH298)



Source: Statbank (IH307 & IH309)



Source: Statbank (IH296 & IH298)

The distribution of Body Mass Index across the Dublin region is similar to that of Ireland. In comparison to the national average, Dublin has 1% fewer people who are classified as overweight and 1% more people classified as obese.

Smoking prevalence in the Dublin region is the same as for the national average, with 14% of the population smoking on a daily basis. Alcohol consumption is 6% higher in the Dublin region compared to the national average.

## Conclusions

Overall, the population living within the Port Study Area have higher levels of employment, education, and income compared to the national average. Four out of the five EDs which make up the Port Study Area (Pembroke East B, Pembroke West A, North Dock B and South Dock) are classified as 'Affluent', while one ED (Pembroke East A) is classified as 'Marginally above average'. The Port Study Area comprises a higher proportion of young adults aged 25 to 39 in comparison to the national average, and its population has increased by 5% between 2011 and 2016.

Regarding physical health, all-cause mortality in Dublin is lower than the national average. While this is the case, mortality relating to certain specific causes (cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases and cancer) is higher in Dublin compared to the national average. Regarding mental health, levels of depression in Dublin are comparable to the national average and suicide rate is consistently lower than the national average.

In terms of lifestyle and behavioural risk factors, Dublin has greater levels of alcohol consumption and comparable smoking prevalence. The proportion of the population living within Dublin who are overweight/obese is similar to the national average.