

# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

The Burrow CFERM scheme

## Appendix 19A

Volume 3



# Appendix 19A: 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 within the boundaries of Donabate coastal towns using publicly available statistics. When feasible, data were collected for the Electoral Division (ED) (i.e. Donabate) and were compared to the national average. Data for Local Administrative Unit (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) NUTS4) (i.e. Fingal) 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 Fingal County and Dublin region than for Donabate.

## Population

In 2016, there were 9,399 people in the Donabate of which 51% of the population were females. The 2016 age structure for Donabate shows a high proportion of the population aged 0 to 19, and 40-54 compared to Ireland for both sexes and females aged 35-39. Compared to the national average, the age structure shows a low proportion of the population aged 20-34 and 55+ for both sexes, and males aged 35-39.

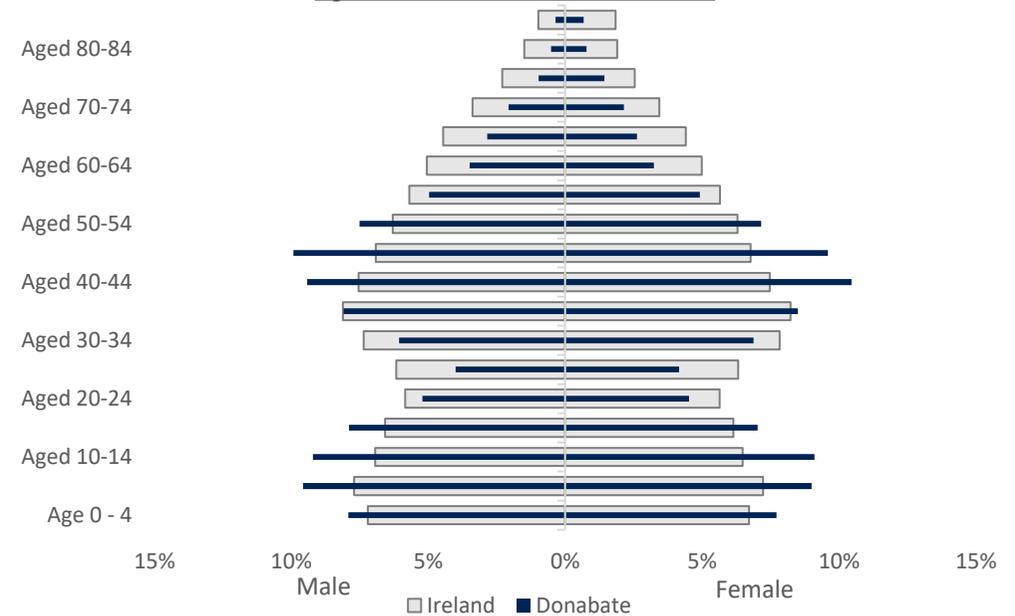
Between 2011 and 2016, the population in the Donabate increased by 7.6%. In Ireland, the population increased by 3.8% in the observed period.

### Total population change between 2011 and 2016

Area	2011	2016	Change (%)
Donabate	8,733	9,399	7.6%
Ireland	4,588,252	4,761,865	3.8%

Source: SAPMAP 2011, SAPMAP 2016

Age Structure - Donabate vs. Ireland



Source: SAPMAP 2016

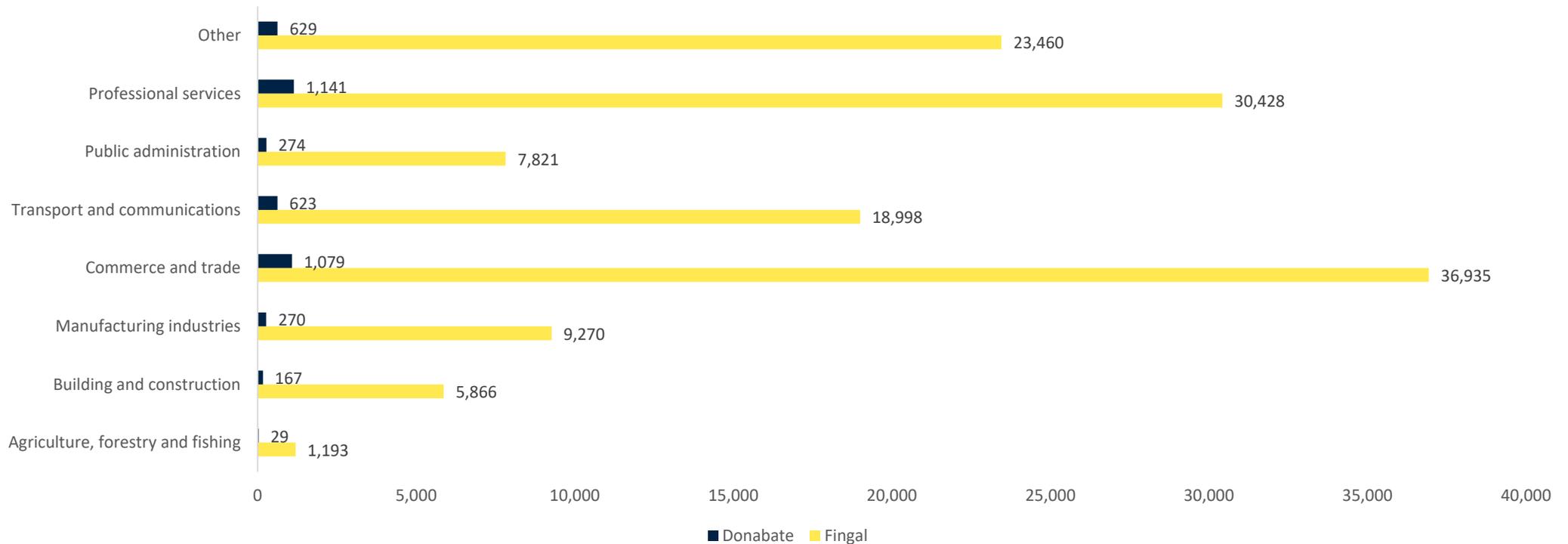
## Socio-economic indicators



The Donabate shows higher levels of employment and lower levels of unemployment compared to the Greater Dublin Area and Ireland. In addition, there are greater students, and fewer retired people living in Donabate. There are slightly greater percentage of people looking after the household when compared to the Greater Dublin Area but is comparable to the national value. The percentage of people unable to work is similar within Donabate to the comparators.

Regarding industry analysis of relevance to the proposed development, there is a total of 167 people living within Donabate who are employed in "building and construction"; in Fingal, this increases to 5,866 people. There is a total of 623 people working in "transport and communications" within Donabate; in Fingal, this increases to 18,998 people.

Source: SAPMAP 2016

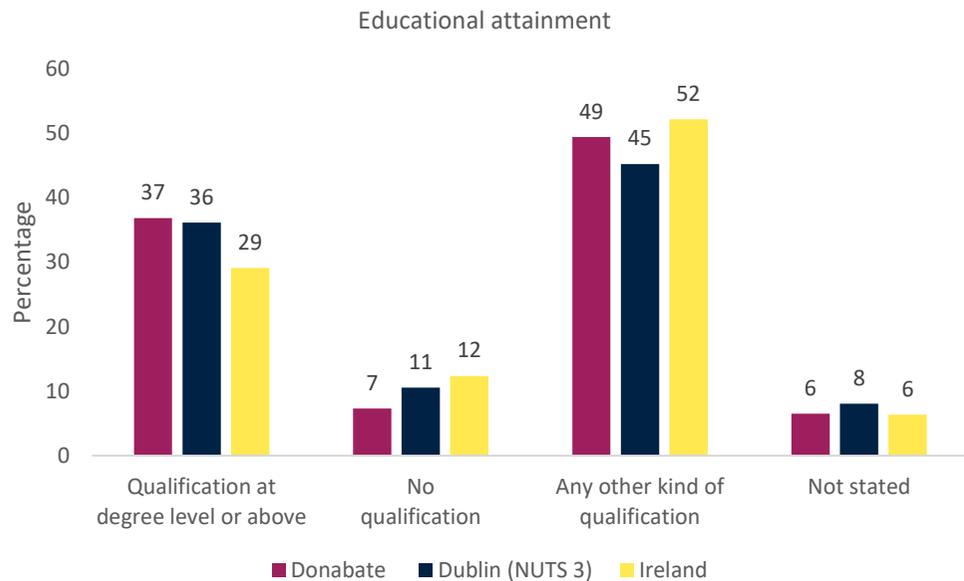


Source: SAPMAP 2016



Regional and national annual income data was publicly available. The regional Dublin mean annual income is higher when compared to the national value.

Source: Statbank (NEA05)



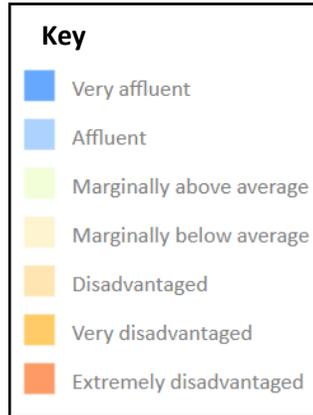
Additionally, Donabate has a high degree of educational attainment with a slightly larger proportion of residents holding a qualification at a degree level or above and a lower proportion of residents with no qualification compared to Dublin and the national percentage. Compared to the national percentages, Donabate has fewer residents with other kinds of qualifications such as lower secondary, upper secondary, technical or vocational qualifications, and advanced or higher certificates.

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, at the ED level, Donabate has remained in the 'Marginally above average' category since 2006.



2006



2011



2016



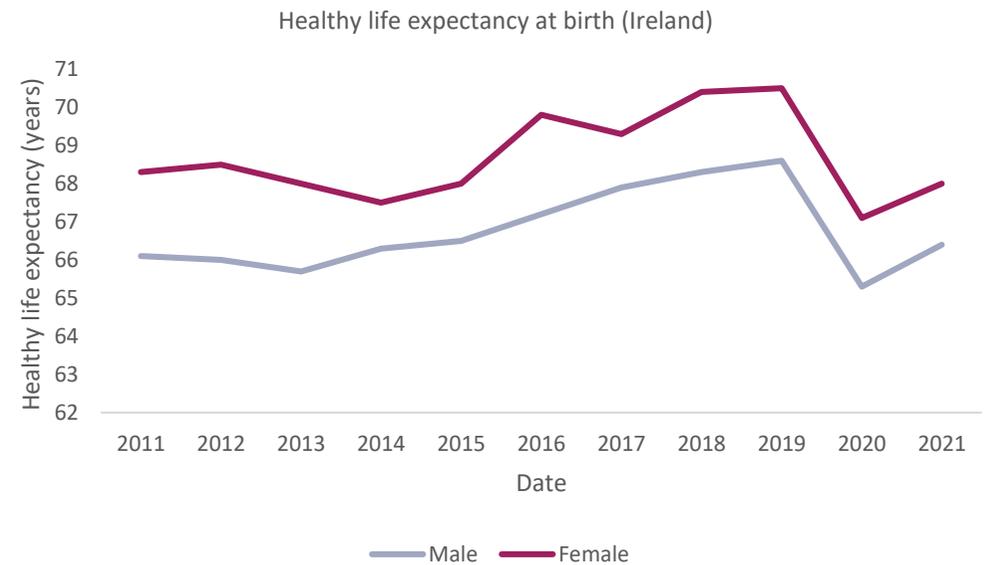
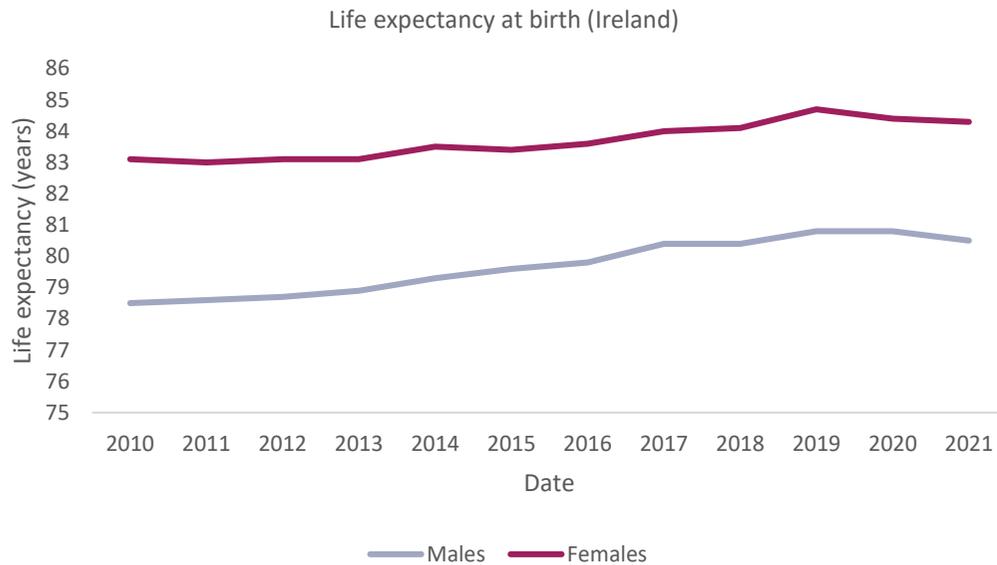
2016



Year	Score for Donabate	Pobal HP Description
2006	6.38	Marginally above average
2011	8.27	Marginally above average
2016	8.93	Marginally above average

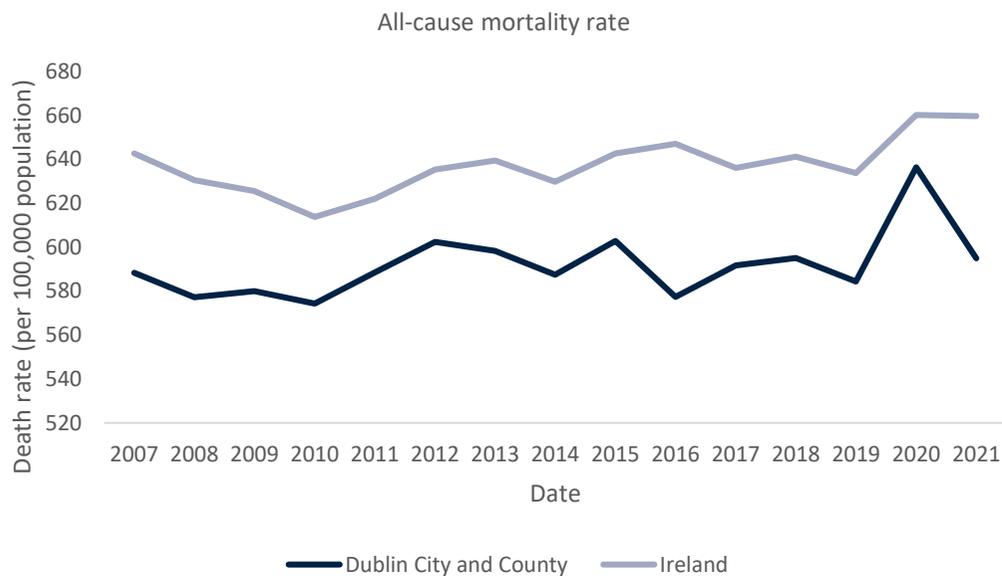
There are pockets of deprivation within Donabate when assessing the Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas. Within Donabate in 2016, 4 small areas were described as "marginally below average" and one community was "disadvantaged".

## Life expectancy and physical health



Source: Eurostat

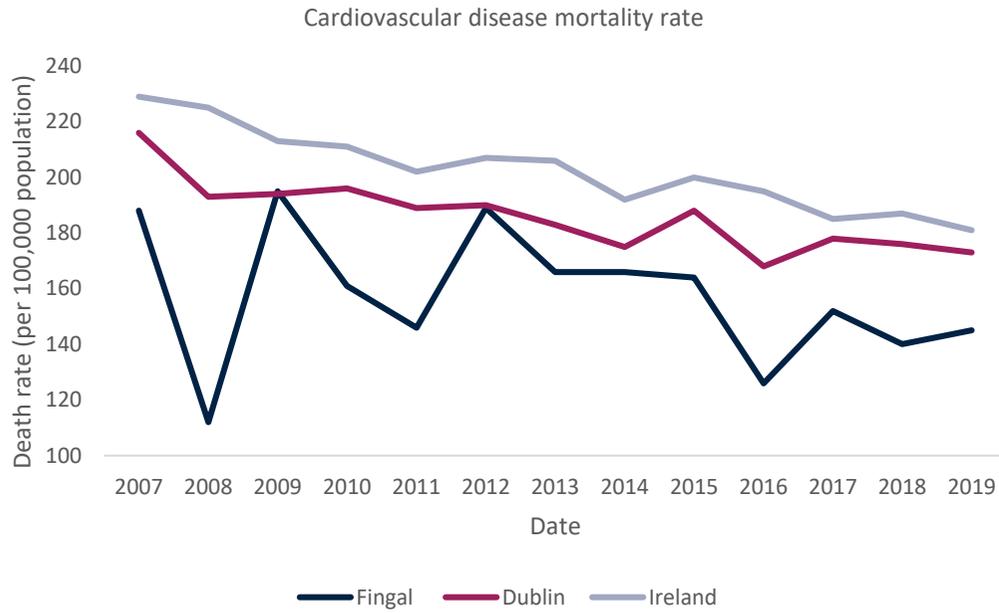
Source: Eurostat



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. Since 2020, the HLE has increased to 66.4 years for males and 68 years for females. Overall, female LE and HLE are consistently higher than for males.

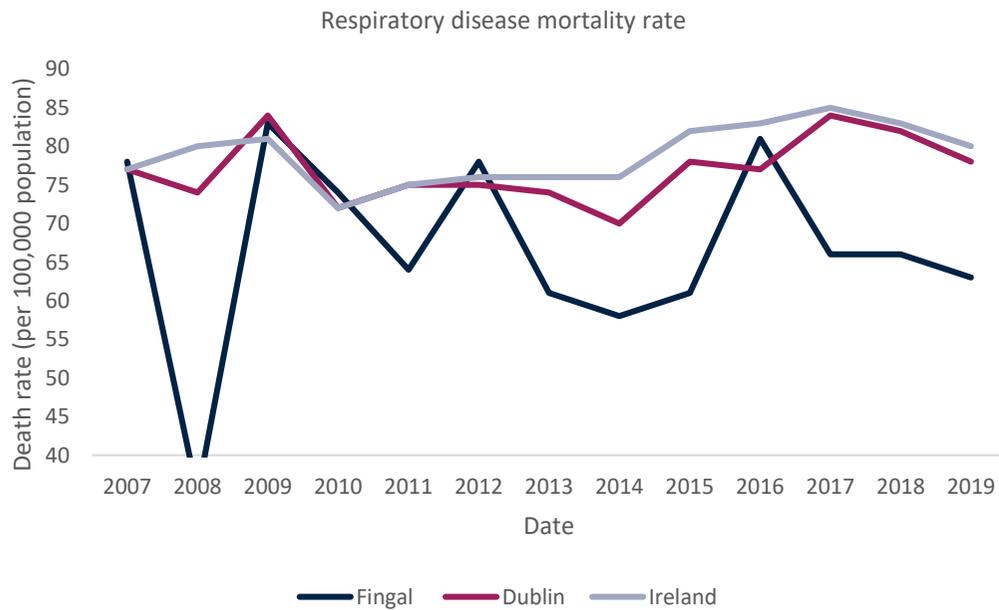
All-cause mortality rate across Dublin City and County has been consistently lower than the Ireland average. Overall, the all-cause mortality rate has remained relatively static over the years, with some fluctuation year-on-year. Notably, there was an increase in the mortality rate in 2020 which may have been caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Source: Statbank (DHA12)

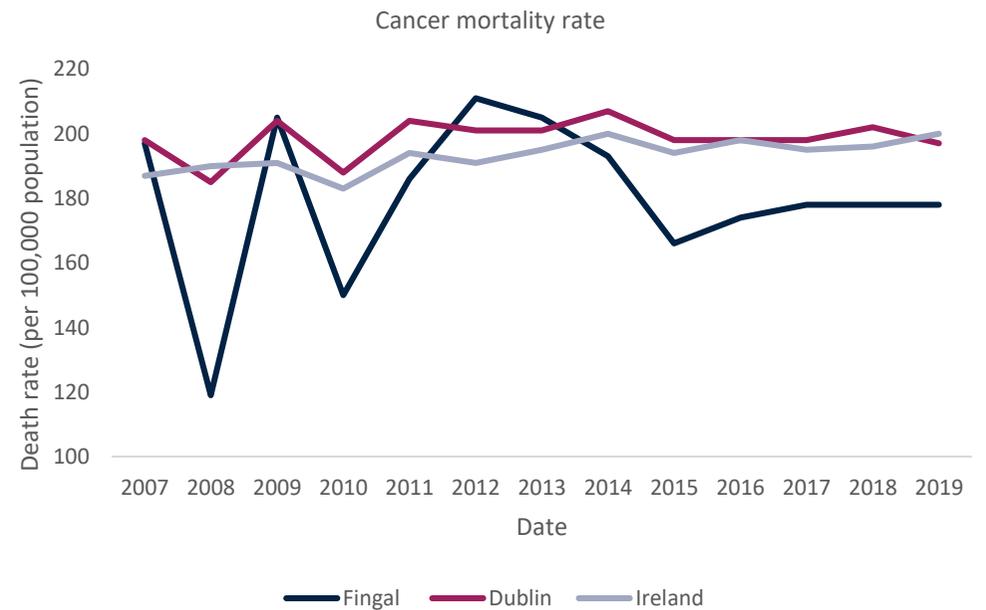


In Fingal, cardiovascular disease-related mortality, respiratory disease-related mortality and cancer mortality are generally lower than the wider Dublin County and national averages.

Source: Statbank (VSD12)

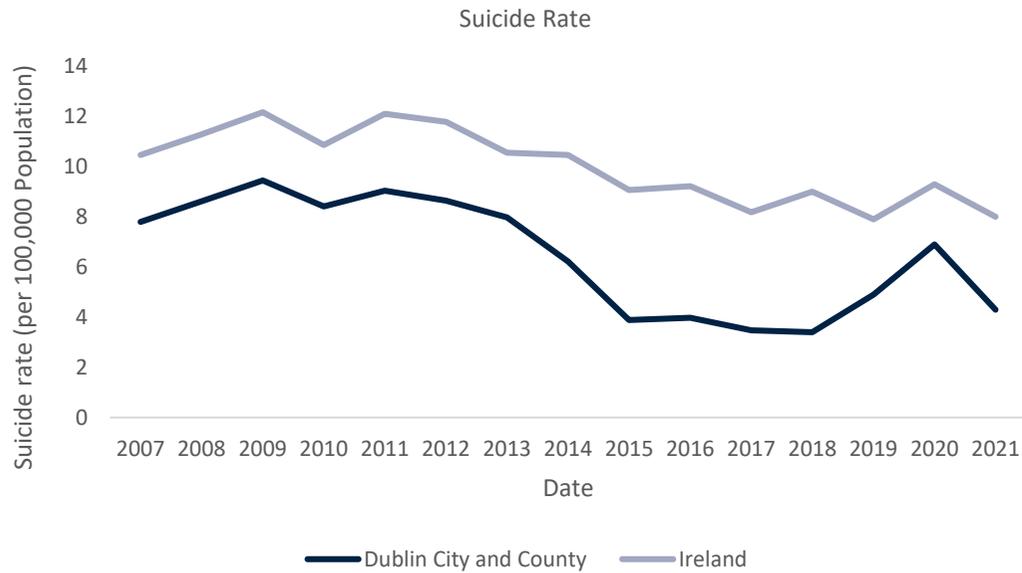


Source: Statbank (VSD12)



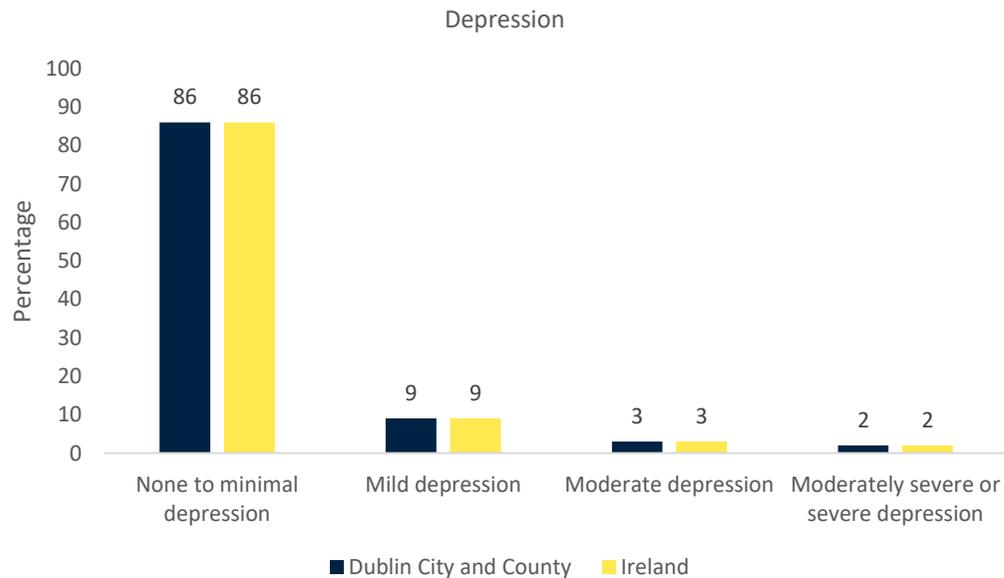
Source: Statbank (VSD12)

## Mental health



The suicide rate in Dublin City and County is consistently lower than the national average and has shown a gradual decline from 2011 until 2018. The suicide rate in Dublin City and County increased from 2018 to 2020 and declined again in 2021.

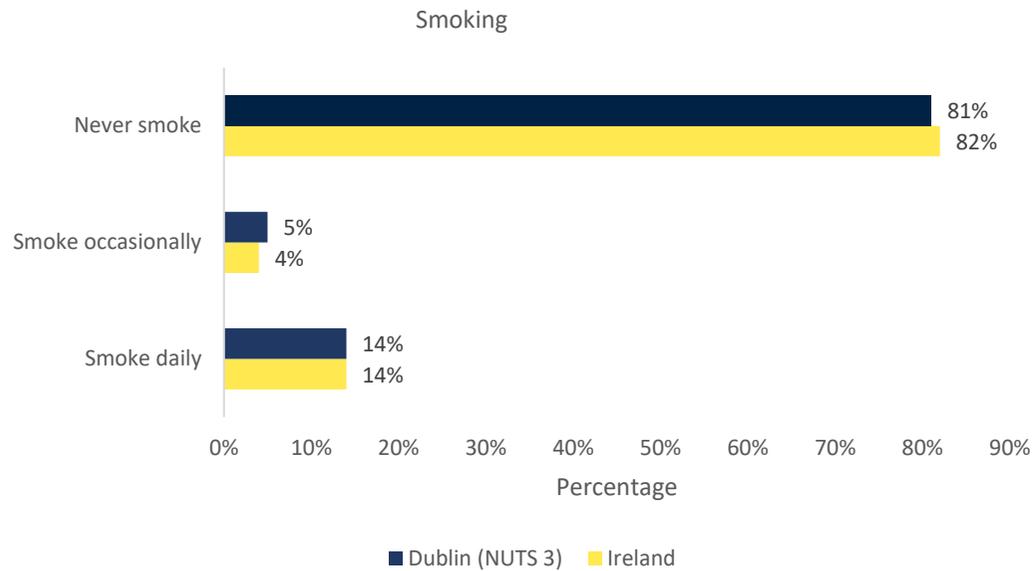
Source: Statbank (DHA12)



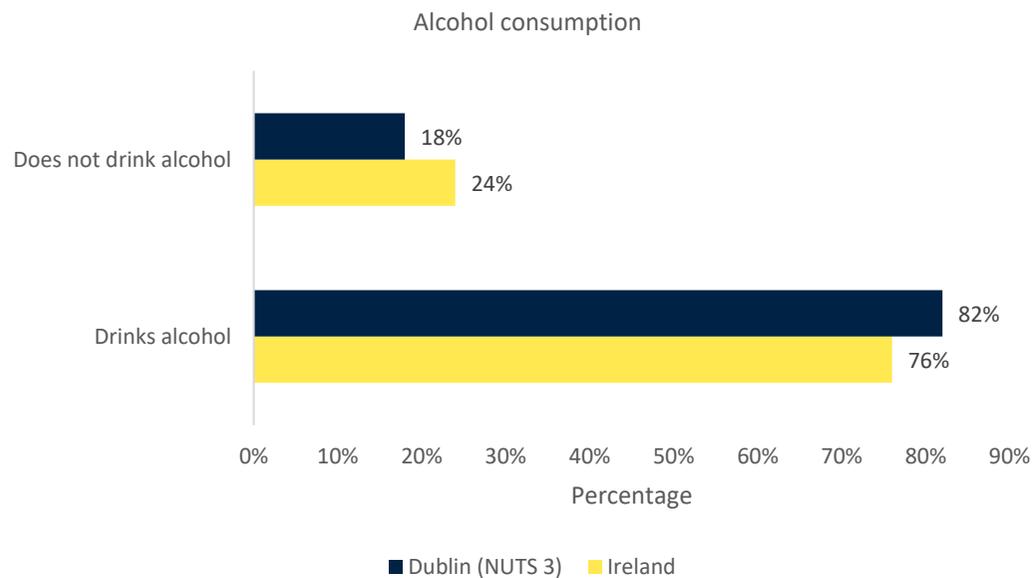
Depression statistics are based on the data collected via The Irish Health Survey (IHS) conducted in 2019. The self-reported depression status reflects how respondents felt in the two weeks prior to the Survey. The depression rates among people aged 15 years and over are the same for Dublin City and 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)

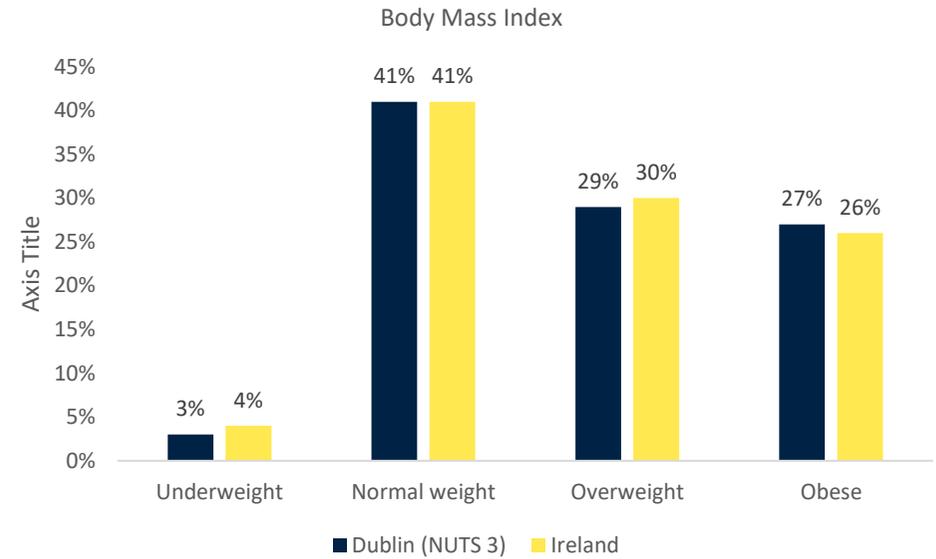
## Lifestyle and behavioural factors



Source: Statbank (IH296 & IH298)



Source: Statbank (IH296 & IH298)



Source: Statbank (IH307 & IH309)

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 Donabate have higher levels of employment and education when compared to the national average. Donabate is classified as 'Marginally above average' as per the Pobal HP Deprivation Index. Donabate comprises a higher proportion of people aged 0-19 and 40-54 in comparison to the national average for both sexes, and its population has increased by 7.6% between 2011 and 2016.

Regarding physical health, all-cause mortality in the Dublin region is lower than the national average. Mortality relating to certain specific causes (cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases and cancer) is generally lower in Fingal compared to the regional and national averages. Regarding mental health, levels of depression in Dublin are comparable to the national average and the 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.