

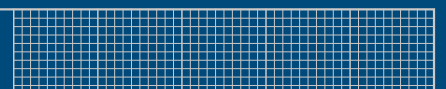


ElAR Volume 6: Onshore Infrastructure Technical Appendices Appendix 6.5.9-1: Human Health

Kish Offshore Wind Ltd

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www.dublinarray-marineplanning.ie



Dublin Array Offshore Wind Farm

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Volume 6, Appendix 6.5.9-1: Human Health

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Electoral Division	An electoral division (ED), is a legally defined administrative area in Ireland.
Hasse and Pratschke (HP) Deprivation index	An index used in Ireland to calculate deprivation using objective information based on three domains of demographic vitality, social class composition and labour market situation.
Median annual income	Median annual income is the income amount that divides a population into two equal groups: half of the population earns more than this amount, and half earns less. This measure is often used to understand income distribution within a specific area or demographic group.
Principal Economic Status	A measure used by the Central Statistics Office of whether people are at work, unemployed or not in the labour force.

Acronyms

Term	Definition
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DART	Dublin Area Rapid Transit-
Dublin Array	Dublin Array Offshore Wind Farm
ED	Electoral Division
HP Index	Hasse and Pratschke Deprivation Index
OES	Onshore electrical system
Onshore ECR	Onshore export cable Route
OSS	Onshore Substation
O&M	Operations and maintenance
TJB	Transition Joint Bay

1 Population Baseline

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix provides overview and interpretation of the general health population characteristics across the State, County Dublin and Dublin City (and its suburbs) and relevant Electoral Divisions (EDs). The data concerned within this appendix has been used to inform the human health assessment Volume 5 Chapter 10: Human Health (hereafter referred to as the Human Health chapter).
- 1.1.2 The EDs selected have been identified as having the potential to be greatest impacted by the Dublin Array Offshore Windfarm (hereafter referred to as Dublin Array). The following EDs form part of this assessment:
- ▲ Dún Laoghaire-west Central;
 - ▲ Shankill - Rathsallagh
 - ▲ Glencullen
 - ▲ Cabinteely - Loughlinstown

The baseline environment set out in this appendix has been identified using the following sources:

- ▲ Central Statistics Office (CSO) data (2022) (provides census data relating to economic, social and general activities and conditions); and
- ▲ Pobal proofing GIS data (2022) (provides a deprivation index for Electoral Wards in Ireland).

1.2 Dublin City and Suburbs

Resident population

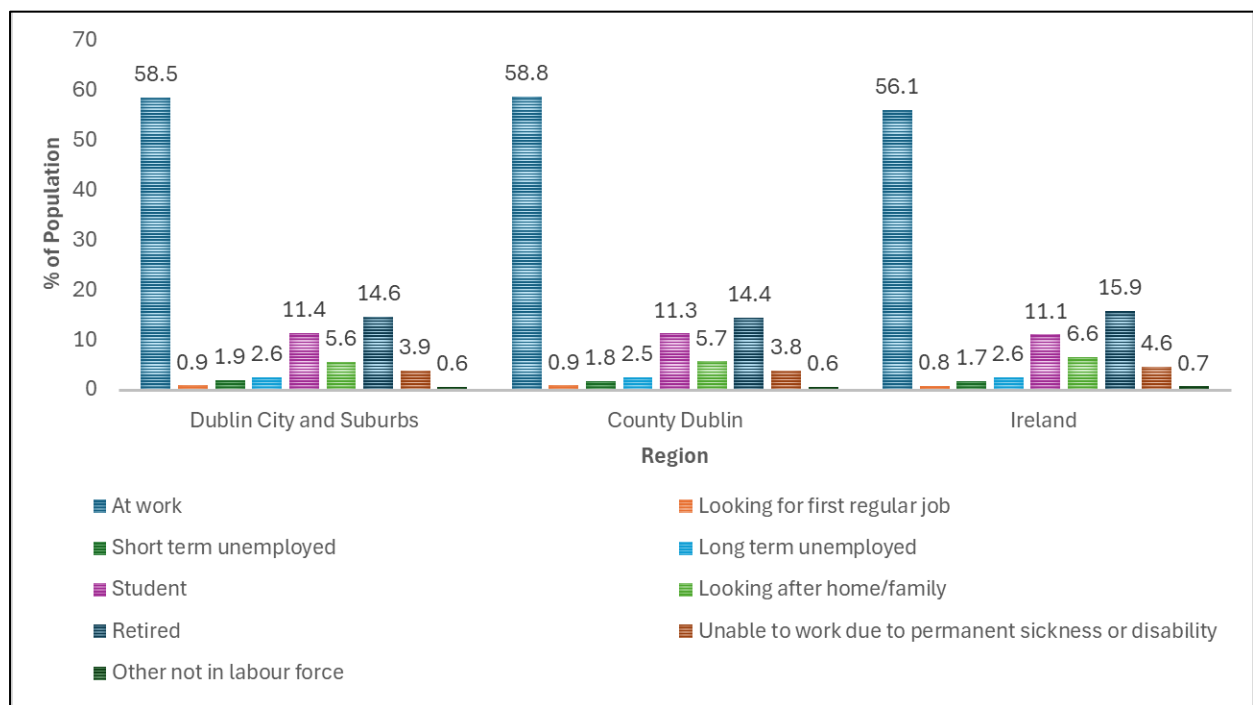
- 1.2.1 The CSO (2022)¹ census data provides the most recent populations statistics for Dublin City and its Suburbs, which shows the city has a population of 1,263,219, which accounts for 86% of County Dublin's population of 1,458,154.
- 1.2.2 Of the Dublin Cities population, 48.9% are male (617,420) and 51.8% are female (645,799).
- 1.2.3 The proportion of Dublin City residents at the working age (those aged 15-64) is 68.6% (866358) which is slightly higher than the wider County Dublin population at 68.1% and higher than the State average of 65.3%.

¹ Central Statistics Office (2022) Census Data. Available at: <https://www.cso.ie/en/index.html>.

Principal economic status

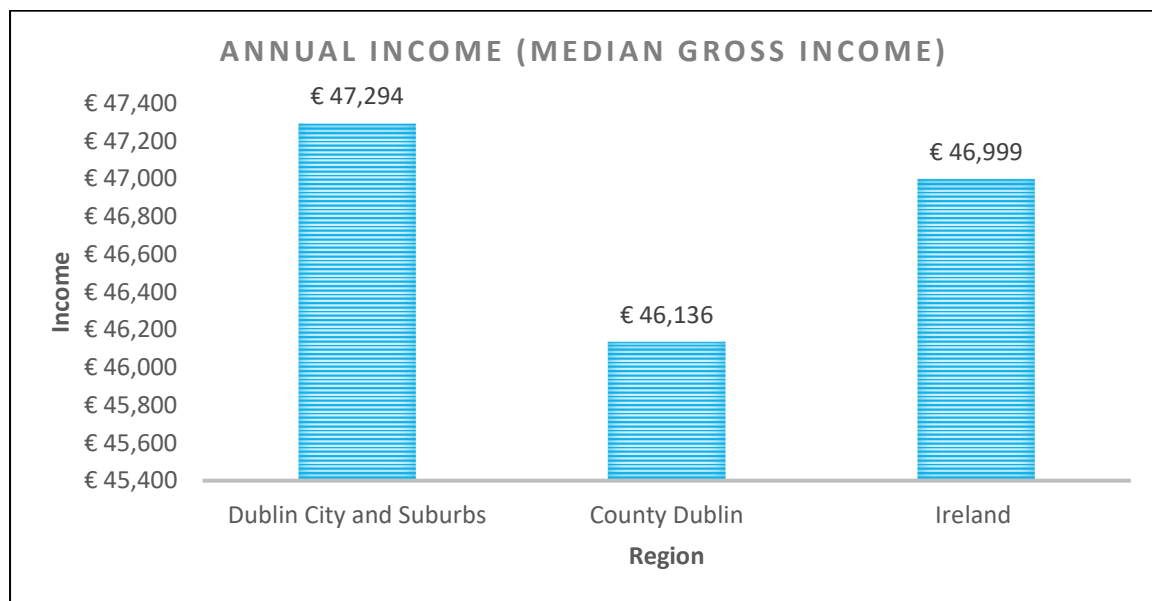
- 1.2.4 The population of Dublin City and its Suburbs shows residents that are in work (aged over the age of 15) constitutes 58.5% (608,252) of the population. This is marginally lower than the County Dublin population at 58.8% and higher than the state average of 56.1%.
- 1.2.5 For context, the CSO (2022) defines principal economic status as a measure of whether people are at work, unemployed or not in the labour force, and is broken down into the following categories:
- ▲ At work;
 - ▲ Looking for first regular job;
 - ▲ Short term unemployed;
 - ▲ Long term unemployed;
 - ▲ Student;
 - ▲ Looking after home/family;
 - ▲ Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability; and
 - ▲ Other not in labour.
- 1.2.6 Persons who are unemployed (both short and long-term) in Dublin City accounts for 4.5% of the population. This is marginally higher than the County Dublin and State average which both account for 4.3% of their respective populations.
- 1.2.7 A full summary of principal economic status statistics is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Employment Statistics for Dublin City, County Dublin and Ireland



- 1.2.8 The data in Figure 1 also shows the percentage of people who are retired, which for Dublin City, this constitutes 14.6% (151,526) of the population, which is marginally higher than the County Dublin population of 14.4% but lower than the State average of 15.9%.
- 1.2.9 In addition, the Figure also shows the percentage of the population who look after their families/homes. For Dublin City, this comprises 5.6% of the population, which is marginally lower than the Dublin County population of 5.7% and lower than the state average of 6.6%.
- 1.2.10 Another way to distinguish the employment quality of an area is the median annual income, which can help identify the quality of jobs and income from employment. Whilst only marginal, Dublin City has higher levels of income when compared to the County and State average, as shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2 Median annual income in Dublin City, County Dublin and Ireland



Social class

1.2.11 Further to the above CSO (2022) also define 6 categories of social classes which the entire population categorised within. These categories are listed in order below:

- 1. Professional workers;
- 2. Managerial and technical;
- 3. Non-manual;
- 4. Skilled manual;
- 5. Semi-skilled; and
- 6. Unskilled.

1.2.12 The upper two social classes comprise 43% (184,236) Dublin City population comprises which is marginally lower than the population of County Dublin of 43.3% and higher than the state average of 40%.

1.2.13 In terms of the bottom two categories, this represents 12.1% (175,059) of the population, which is marginally higher than the County Dublin population of 12%, but lower than the state average of 14.3%.

1.2.14 A full summary of social classes is shown in Figure 3 below:

Figure 3 Social classes defined within Dublin City, County Dublin and Ireland

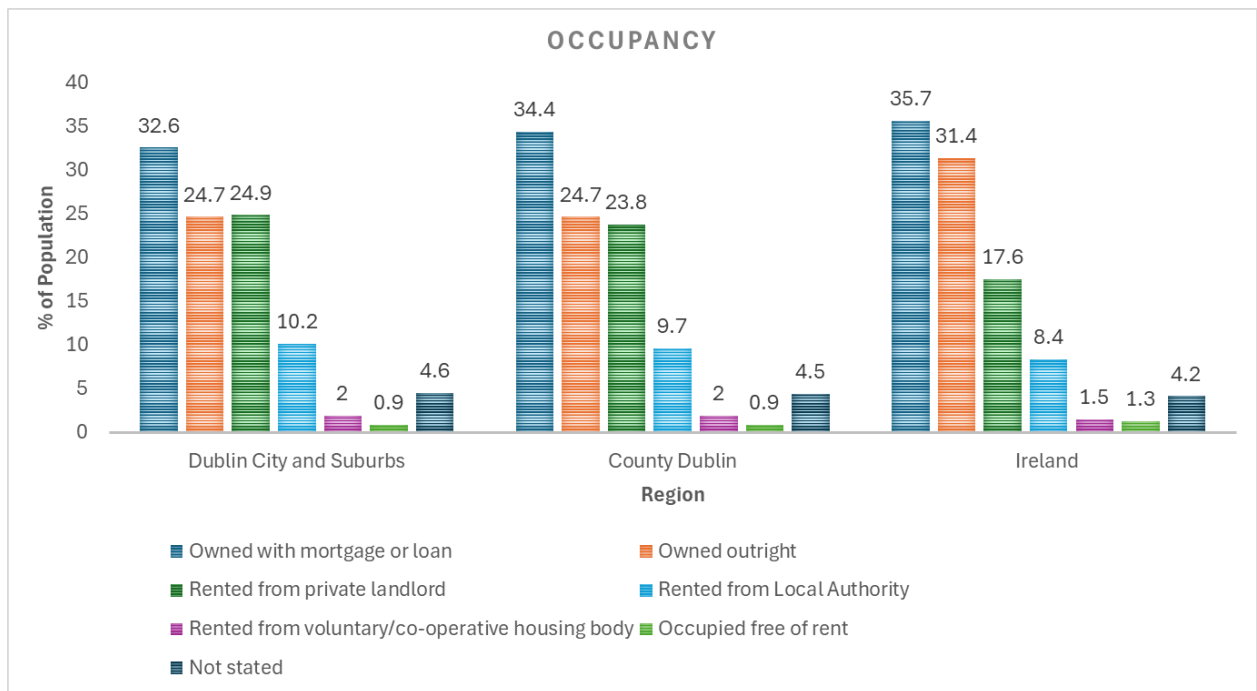


Occupancy

1.2.15 A lower percentage of the population in Dublin City own their homes outright (24.7%) or with a mortgage (32.6%) compared to the County and State average. Within Dublin County 24.7% of persons own their home outright and 34.4% of persons own their homes outright. At the state level, 31.4% of persons own their home outright and 35.7% of persons own their homes outright.

1.2.16 A full summary of occupancy statistics is shown in Figure 4.

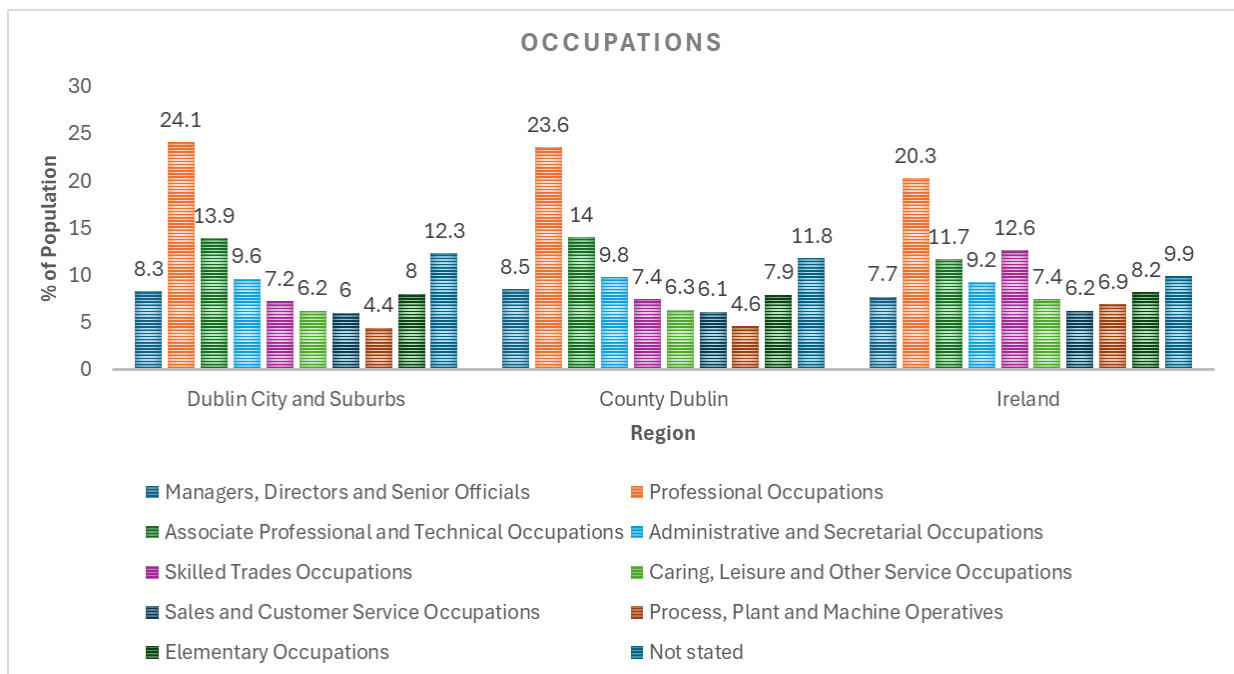
Figure 4 Occupancy types in Dublin City, County Dublin and the State



Occupations

1.2.17 The individual employment occupations for Dublin City, County Dublin and the State are shown in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5 Occupations in Dublin City, County Dublin and Ireland

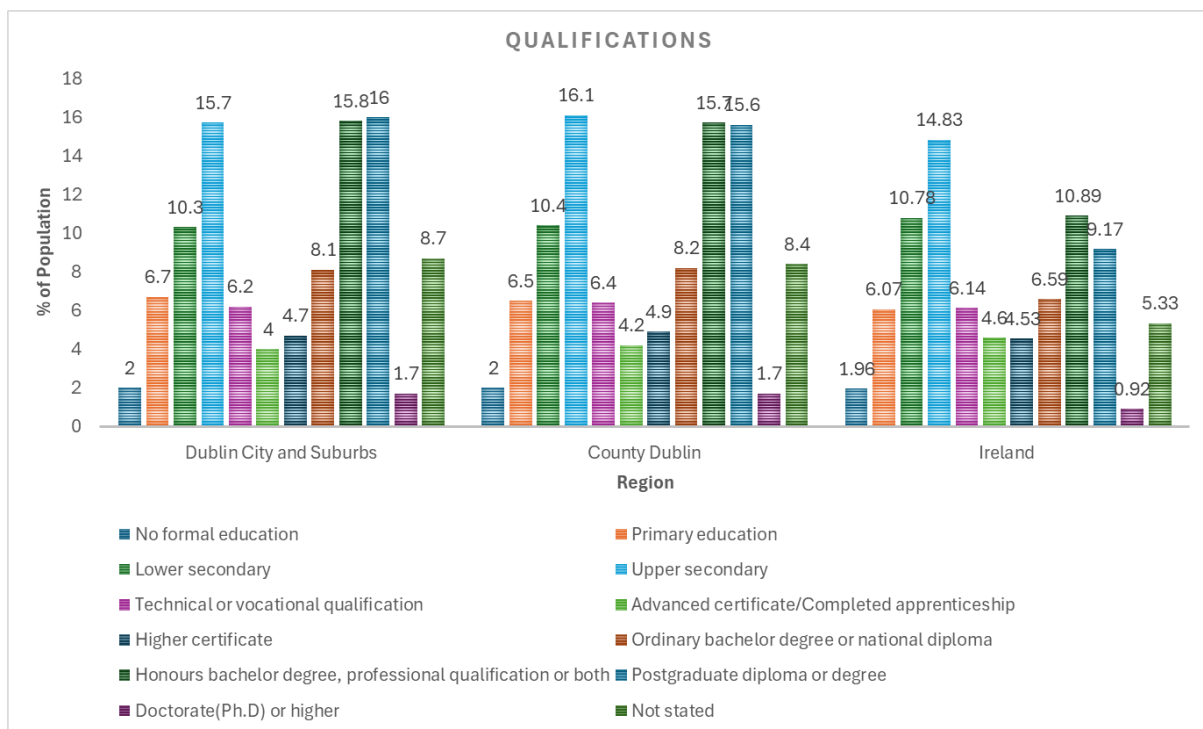


- 1.2.18 The highest proportion of persons across all three regions are employed in 'Professional Occupations'. In Dublin City 24.1% of jobs are within this sector, which is higher than County Dublin and the State which is 23.6% and 20.3% respectively.
- 1.2.19 The number of persons employed as 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' in Dublin City constitutes 8.3% of the population which is comparable to County Dublin (8.5%) and is higher than the state average of 7.7%.
- 1.2.20 The information above infers residents in Dublin City generally work in higher skilled and higher paid employment sectors. This is evident when analysing the populations of lower-skilled jobs; for example, 'Skill Trade Occupations' account for 7.2% of the Dublin City population which is lower than the County Dublin population of 7.4% and significantly lower than the state average of 12.6%.

Education

- 1.2.21 CSO (2022) outlines that 2.0% of Dublin Cities population over the age of 15 have had no form of formal education, which is the same as the County Dublin average, and marginally lower than the state average of 1.96%.
- 1.2.22 The greatest proportion of the population in Dublin City (16.0%) over the age of 15 have completed a postgraduate diploma or degree which is higher than the County Dublin population of 15.6% and State average of 9.17%.
- 1.2.23 A higher proportion of the Dublin City Population (15.8%) have completed an Honours bachelor degree, professional qualification or both when compared to the County Dublin (15.7%) and State (10.8%) averages.
- 1.2.24 The above results indicate that a high level of education qualification attainment in Dublin City comparative to the County and State average.
- 1.2.25 A full summary of levels of qualification is shown in Figure 6 below:

Figure 6 Qualifications in Dublin City, County Dublin and Ireland



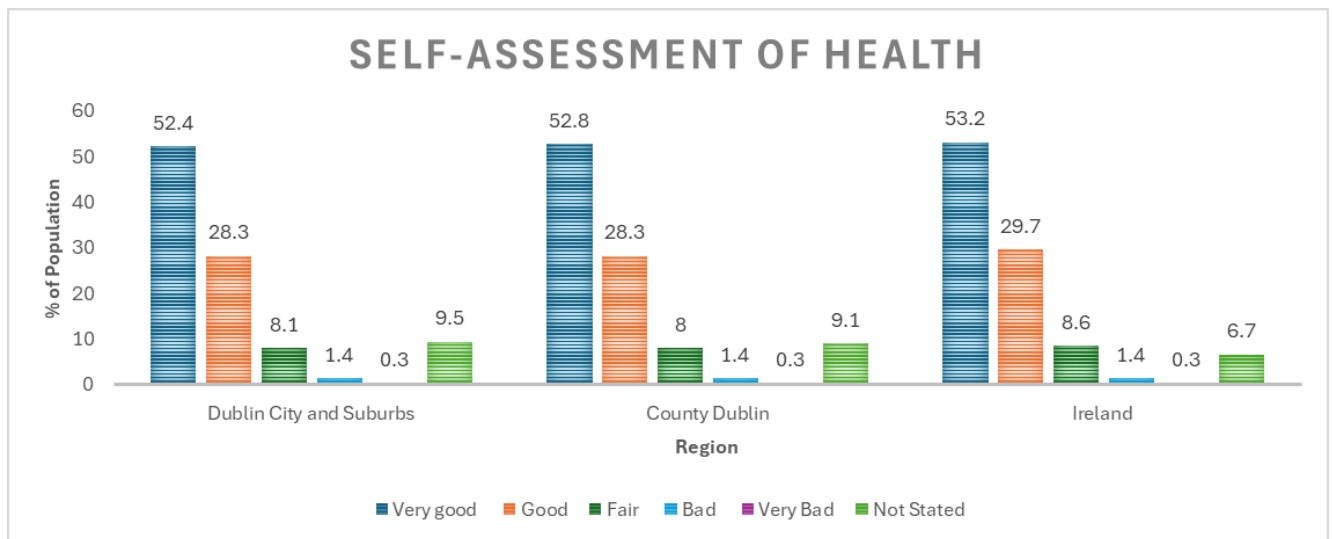
Crime rates

- 1.2.26 The crime rate within 2022 in the Dublin Metropolitan area (which comprises the entire boundaries of Dublin Array's onshore infrastructure elements), was recorded as 513 incidents per 100,000 people for Attempts/Threats to Murder, Assaults, Harassments and Related offences.
- 1.2.27 This was the highest of all regions in Dublin, which as followed by the North Western Region, which has a crime rate of 471 incidents per 100,00.

Health

- 1.2.28 Health statistic have already been presented in Figure 1 with regards to the population who cannot work due to permanent sickness or disability. Within Dublin City, this constitutes 3.9% (404,72) of the population, which is marginally higher than the County Dublin population of 3.8% but lower than the State average of 4.6%.
- 1.2.29 CSO (2022) also shows the general health of populations in Ireland. Within Dublin City, 80.7% of the population consider themselves to have very good or good health, which is marginally lower than the County Dublin population of 81.3% and the State average of 82.8%.
- 1.2.30 Regarding the population who consider themselves who have bad or very bad health, across all three regions discussed, the same percentage of populations consider themselves to fall under these categories (1.7%) inferring the population on a whole have good level of health.
- 1.2.31 Figure 7 provides a full summary of the self-assessment of health.

Figure 7 General health (self-assessment) within Dublin City, County Dublin and Ireland



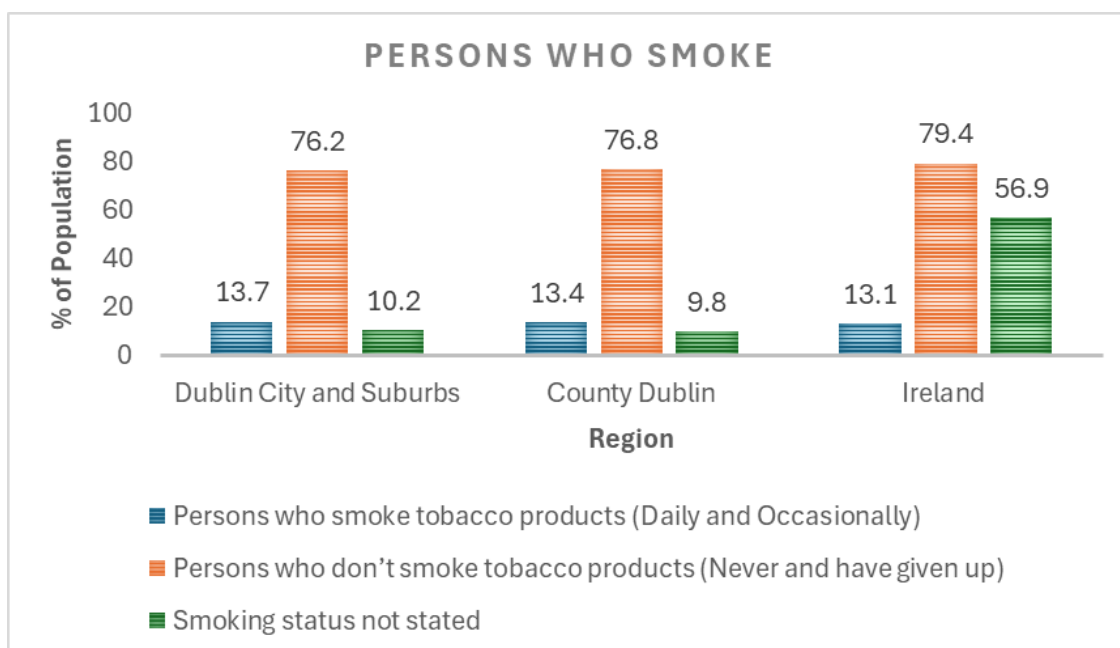
Smoking and tobacco

1.2.32 Persons who smoke may be more susceptible to change (e.g. air quality) and are likely to have poor quality of health; CSO (2022) data reveals in Ireland over 90% of people who never smoked reported very good/good health, compared 79% who smoke daily. Tobacco use is also cited as the leading cause of preventable deaths in Ireland²

1.2.33 In Dublin City 76.2% (962061) of persons do not smoke tobacco products which is lower than County Dublin (76.8%) and the state average (79.4%).

1.2.34 A full summary of persons who smoke is provided in Figure 8 below:

Figure 8 Persons who Smoke in Dublin City, County Dublin and the State



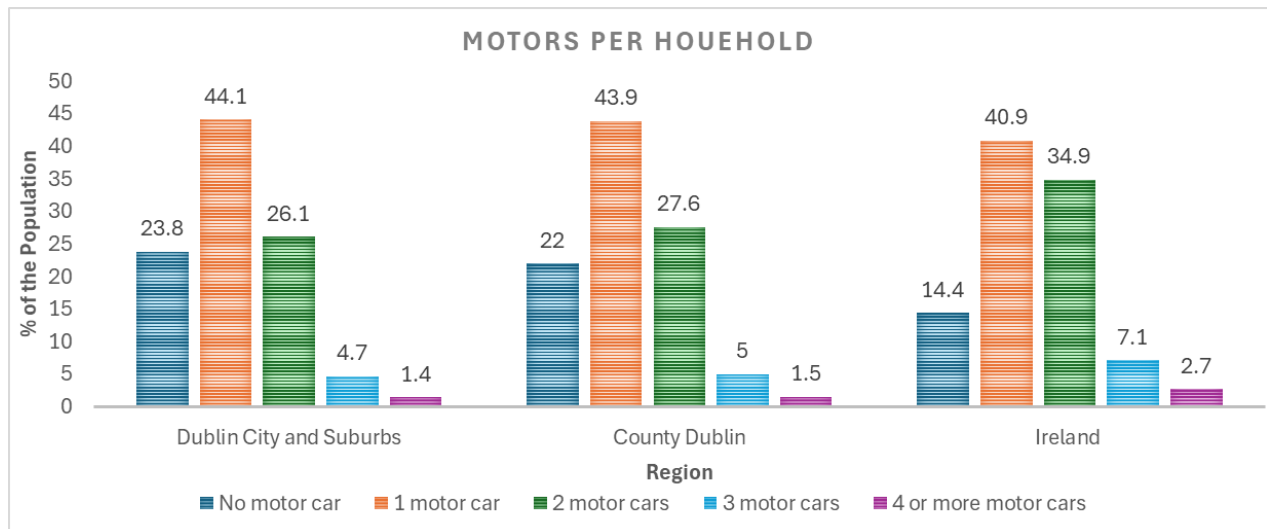
² Our Health Service (2024) Smoking- the facts. Available at: [Smoking - the facts - HSE.ie](https://www.hse.ie/eng/health/smoking-the-facts/).

Transport

1.2.35 CSO (2022) indicates that the proportion of households who have no motor cars is higher within Dublin City (23.8%) when compared to County Dublin (22%), however, lower than the state (14.4%). By Contrast, the number of households who own one or more cars is higher in Dublin City (44.1%) than County Dublin (43.9%), as well as being higher than the State average (40.9%).

1.2.36 A full summary of motor ownership is presented in Figure 9 below:

Figure 9 Motors per household in Dublin City, County Dublin and Ireland



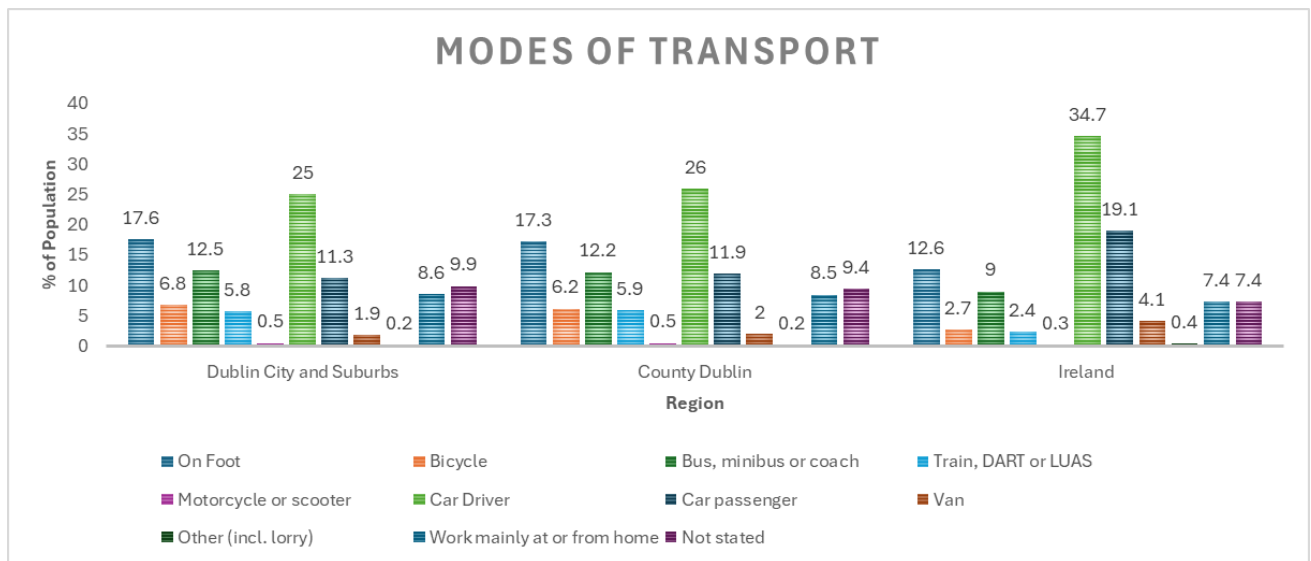
Mode of transport to work, school, college or childcare

1.2.37 The CSO (2022) data base provides statistics on the mode of transport persons take to work, colleague or childcare. Residents in Dublin City generally take more healthier and sustainable modes of transport, with 'On Foot' and 'Bicycle' representing 17.7% (159056) and 6.8% (61125) of the population respectively. This is higher when compared to County Dublin whom 6.2% and 12.2 % of the population travel by foot and bicycle respectively and the State of which 12.6% and 2.7% travel by foot and bicycle respectively.

1.2.38 A lower number in Dublin City also travel by car; 36.3% of the population are either car drivers or passengers which is lower than County Dublin with an average of 37.9% and the state which is 53.8%.

1.2.39 A full summary of modes of transport statistics is provided in Figure 10.

Figure 10 Modes of transport to work, school, college or childcare in Dublin City, County Dublin and Ireland



Deprivation

1.2.40 Deprivation data is made available on the Government Pobal (2022)³ Hasse and Pratschke (HP) Deprivation index. The index calculates deprivation using objective information based on three domains of demographic vitality, social class composition and labour market situation. The domains are made up of the following ten data points:

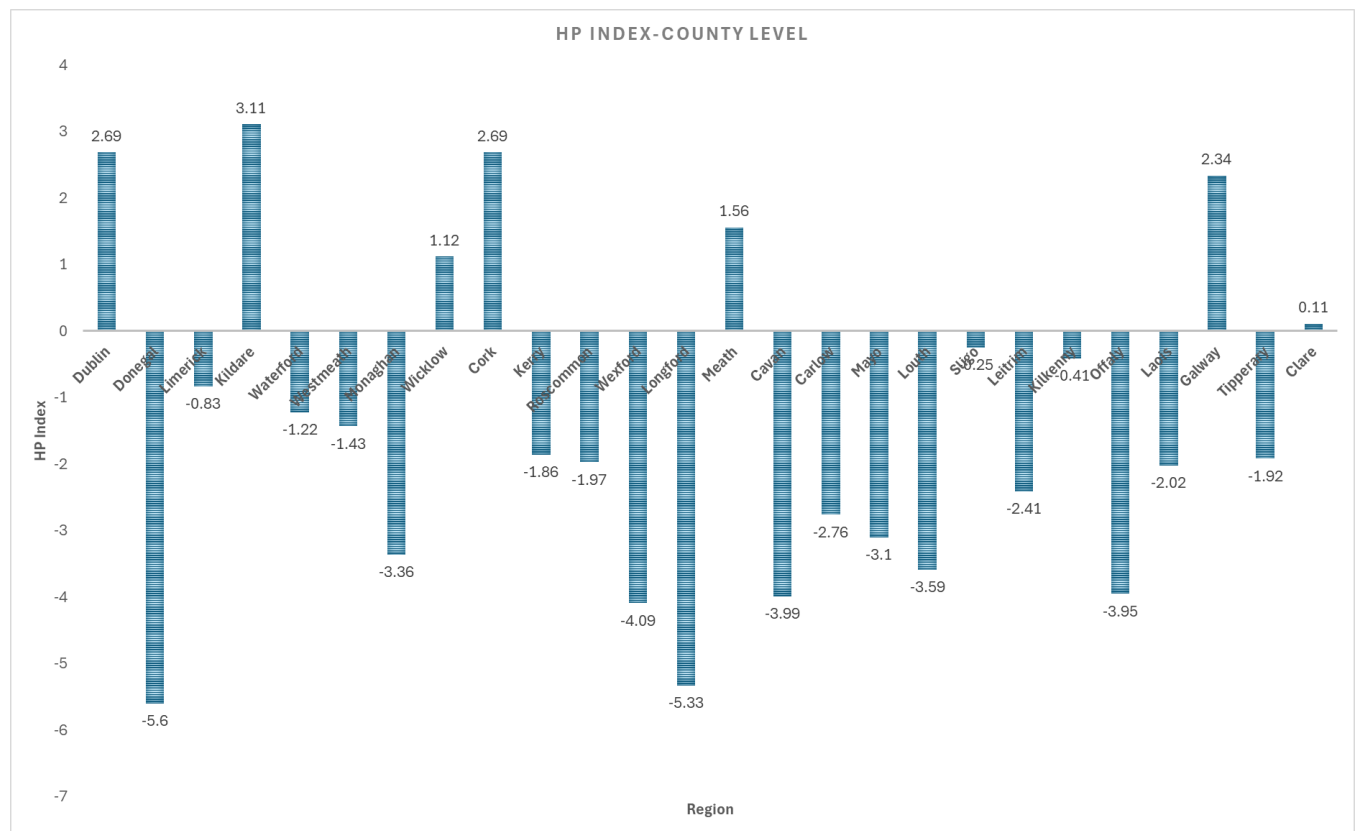
- ▲ Age Dependency;
- ▲ Population Change;
- ▲ Low Education;
- ▲ High Education;
- ▲ Professional/Managerial;
- ▲ Persons per Room;
- ▲ Lone Parents;
- ▲ Low-Skilled;
- ▲ Male unemployment; and
- ▲ Female unemployment.

1.2.41 An overall deprivation score is then calculated using the above data points and categorised into different categories of deprivation from extremely disadvantaged to extremely affluent. Scores greater than 0 are above average- affluent and scores below 0 are below average-disadvantaged.

³ Pobal HP Deprivation Index (2022). Available at: <https://www.pobal.ie/pobal-hp-deprivation-index/>.

1.2.42 There are no deprivation scores available for the Dublin City level, however, County Dublin has a score 2.69 and is categorised as ‘marginally above average’ in terms of deprivation. A full summary of deprivation at the County level

Figure 11 County Level HP deprivation index.



1.3 Dún Laoghaire-west Central

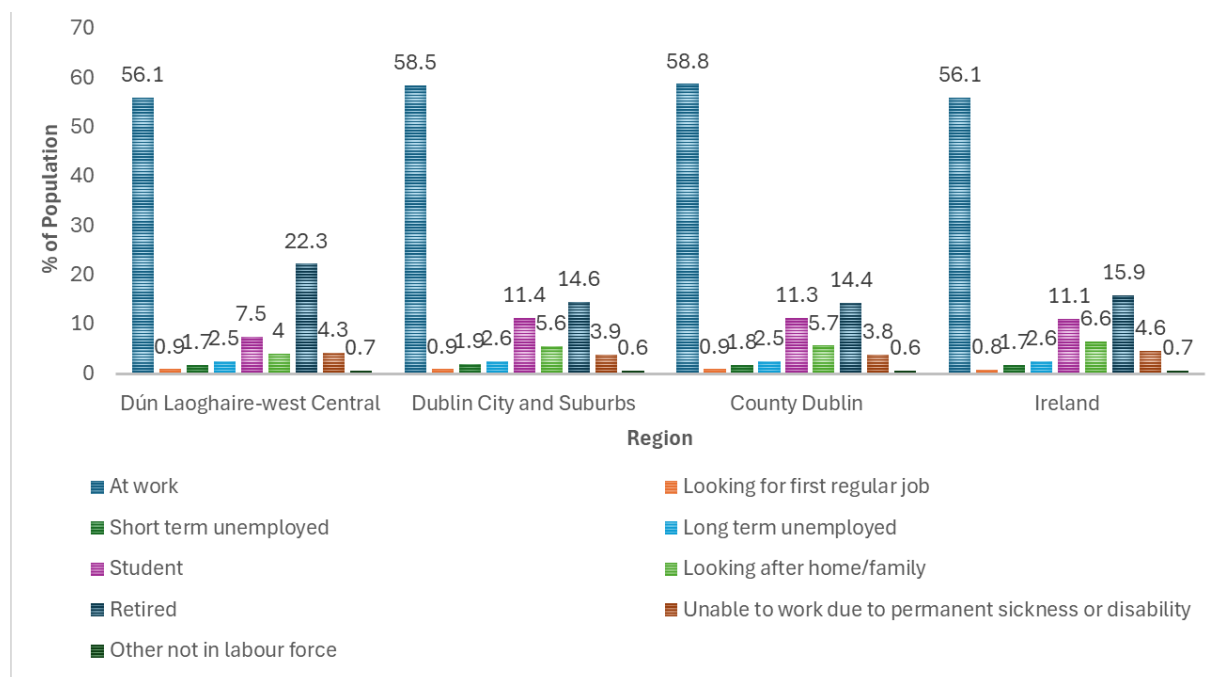
Resident population

- 1.3.1 The most recent population statistics from 2022 show the resident population of Dún Laoghaire-west Central is 2,726, which equates to 0.19% of Dublin City (and its suburbs) population.
- 1.3.2 The proportion of Dún Laoghaire-west Central who are at the working age is (aged 15-64) is 65.2% (1778). This is lower than the Dublin City average (68.6), the wider Dublin County population at 68.1% and state at 65.3%.
- 1.3.3 In comparison, in Dún Laoghaire-west Central, people aged 65+ accounts for 20.8% of the population, which is higher than Dublin City (13.7%), the wider Dublin County population (13.4%) and the state (15.1%)

Principal economic status

- 1.3.4 The population of Dún Laoghaire-west Central residents who are at work (aged over 15 years) constitutes 56.1% (1316) of the population. This is lower than the Dublin City (58.5%), County Dublin (58.8%) and State (56.1%) averages.
- 1.3.5 Persons who are unemployed comprises 4.2% (98) of the Dún Laoghaire-west Central population, which is marginally lower than the Dublin City (4.5%), County Dublin (4.3%) and State (4.3%) averages.
- 1.3.6 A fully summary of principal economic status statistics is shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12 Employment Statistics for Dún Laoghaire-west Central, compared to the local, county and state scales.



- 1.3.7 The data in Figure 12 also shows the percentage of people who are retired, which for Dún Laoghaire-west Central, this constitutes 22.3% (523) of the population. This is higher the Dublin City (14.6%), Dublin County (14.4%) and State (15.9%) averages.
- 1.3.8 In addition, Figure 12 also shows the percentage of the population who look after their families/homes. For Dún Laoghaire-west Central, this comprises 4.0% (93) of the population, which is lower than the Dublin City (5.6%), County Dublin (5.7%) and state (6.6%) averages.
- 1.3.9 As already discussed, another way to distinguish the employment quality of an area is the median annual income, which can help identify the quality of jobs and income from employment. However, at the ED level, this is only available based on 2016 (see Table 4).

Social class

1.3.10 Within the upper two social classes defined by the CSO (2022) which refer to professional workers and managerial and technical jobs, these classes comprise 52.7% (1,437) of the population within Dún Laoghaire-west Central, which is higher than the Dublin City (43.0%), County Dublin (43.3%) and state (40.0%) averages.

1.3.11 Within the bottom two social classes which refer to semi-skilled and unskilled jobs, these classes comprise 9.7% (265) of the Dún Laoghaire-west Central. Which is lower than the Dublin City (12.1%), County Dublin (12.0%) and state (14.3%) averages.

1.3.12 A full summary of social classes is shown in Figure 13 below.

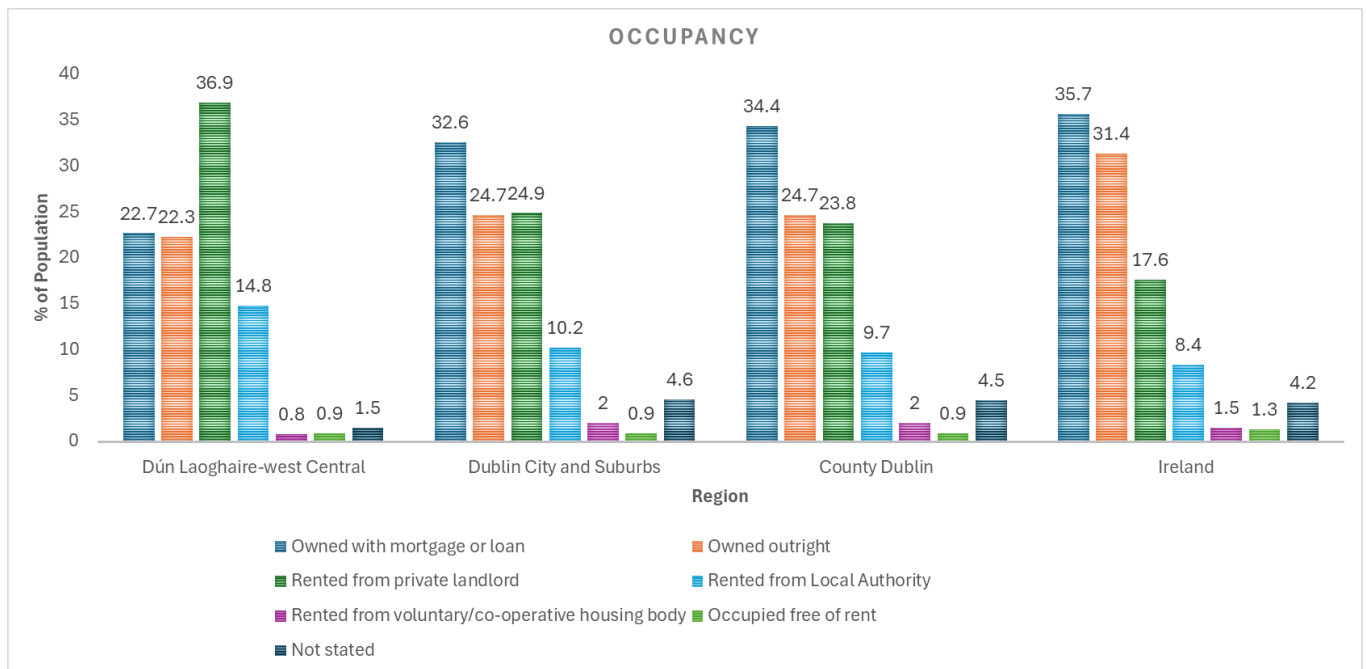
Figure 13 Social classes within Dún Laoghaire-west Central, compared to the local, county and state scales.



Occupancy

1.3.13 A lower percentage of the population in Dún Laoghaire-west Central own their homes outright (22.7%) or with a mortgage (22.3%) compared to the Dublin City (24.7% and 32.6% respectively), County Dublin (24.7% and 34.4% respectively) and State (31.4% and 24.7% respectively) averages.

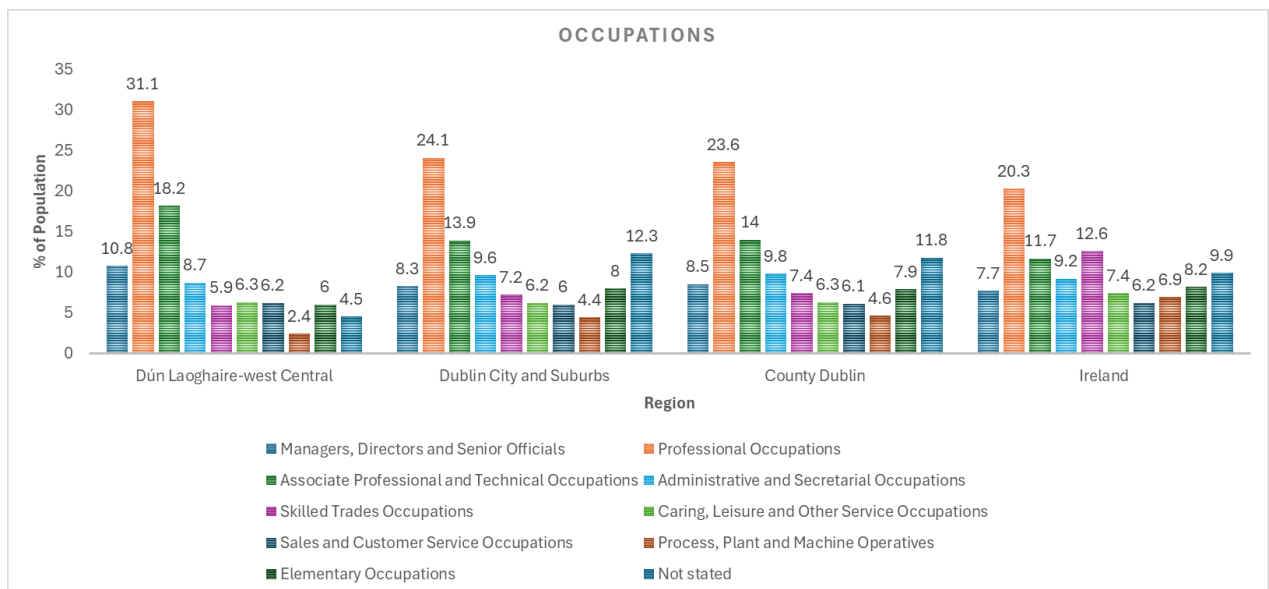
Figure 14 Occupancy within Dún Laoghaire-west Central, compared to the local, county and state scales



Occupations

1.3.14 The individual employment occupations for Dún Laoghaire-west Central, Dublin City, County Dublin and the State are shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15 Occupations within Dún Laoghaire-west Central, compared to the local, county and state scales.



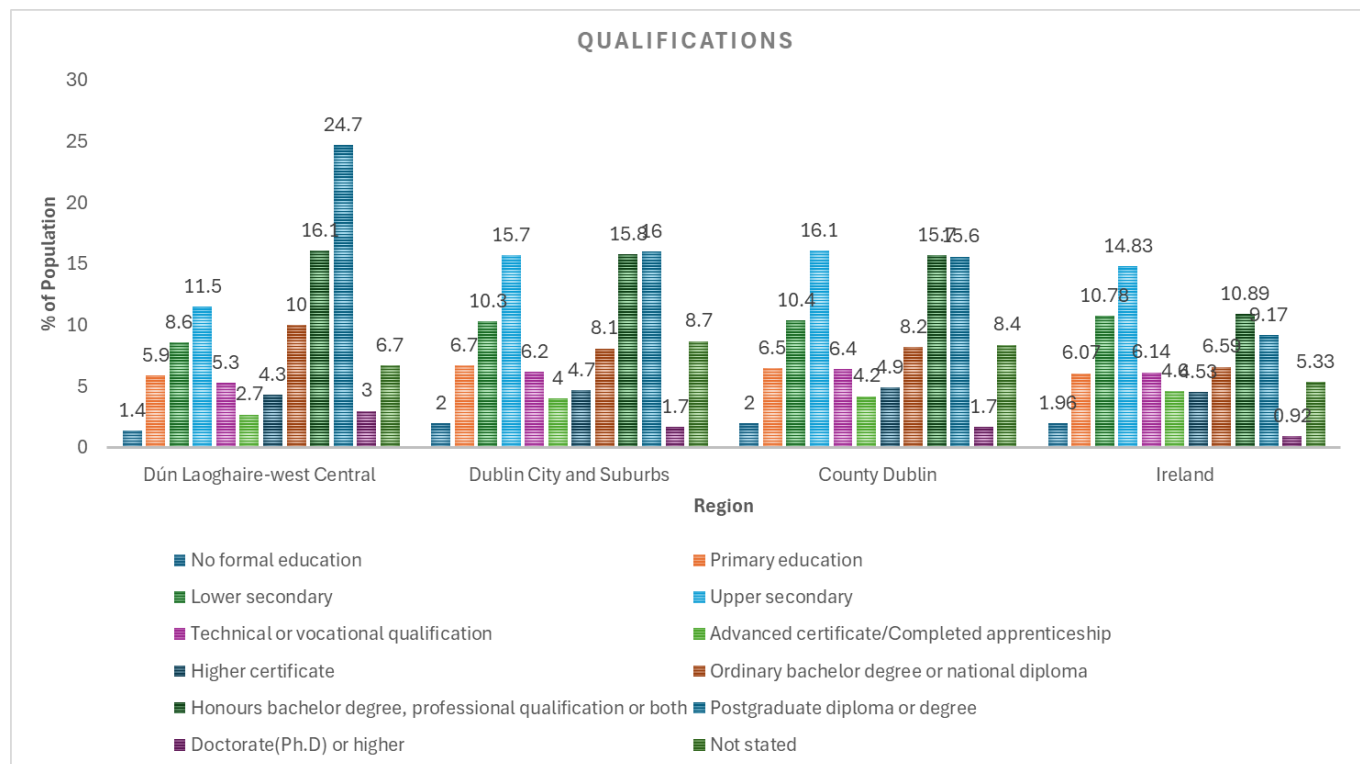
1.3.15 The highest employment sector in Dún Laoghaire-west Central is 'Professional Occupations' which constitutes 31.1% (440) of the population, which is higher than the Dublin City (24.1%), County Dublin (23.6%) and state (20.3%) averages.

- 1.3.16 The percentage of the Dún Laoghaire-west Central who are employed as Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' constitutes 10.8% (153) of the population, which is higher than the Dublin City (8.3%), County Dublin (8.5%) and state (7.7%) averages.
- 1.3.17 The information presented above indicates the residents in Dún Laoghaire-west Central work in higher skilled and higher paid employment sectors. This is evident when analysing the populations of lower-skilled jobs; for example, 'Skill Trade Occupations' account for 5.9% of the Dún Laoghaire-west Central population, which is lower than the Dublin City (7.2%), Dublin County (7.4%) and state (12.6%) averages.

Education

- 1.3.18 CSO (2022) outlines 1.4% of the Dún Laoghaire-west Central population over the age of 15 have had no form of formal education, which is lower than the Dublin City (2.0%), Dublin County (2.0%) and state (1.96%) averages.
- 1.3.19 A higher proportion of the Dún Laoghaire-west Central population (24.7%) have completed a postgraduate diploma or degree qualification when compared to the Dublin City (16.0%), County Dublin (15.6%) and state (9.17%) averages.
- 1.3.20 The above results indicate that a high level of education qualification attainment in Dún Laoghaire-west Central comparative to the city, County and state average.
- 1.3.21 A full summary of the level of qualifications is shown in Figure 16 below:

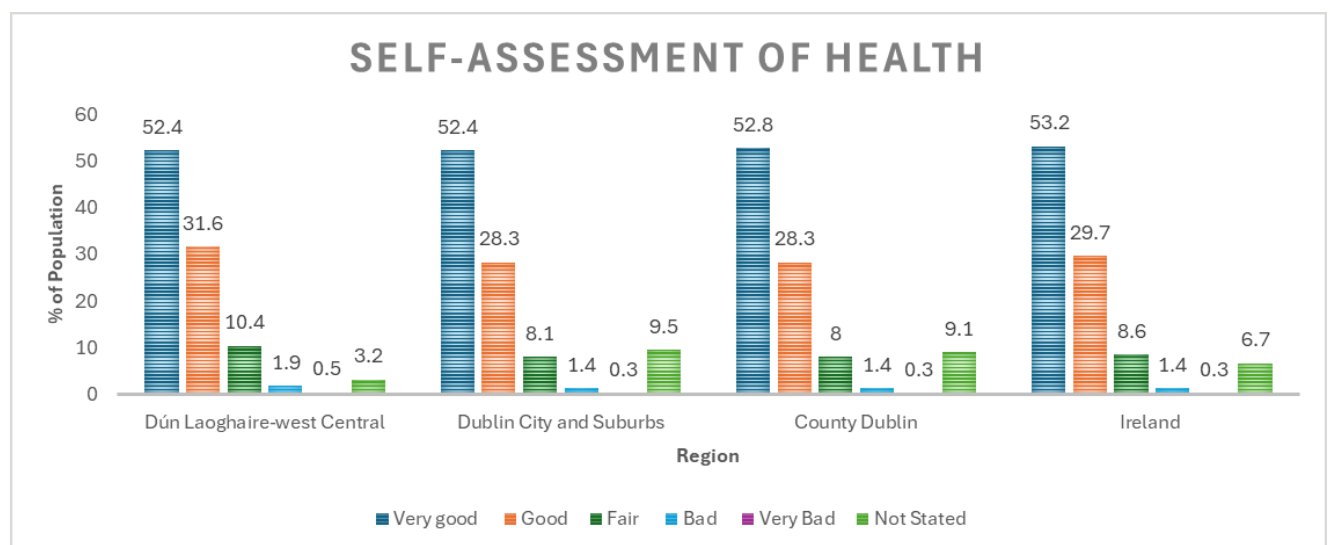
Figure 16 Qualifications in Dún Laoghaire-west Central compared to the local, county and state scales.



Health

- 1.3.22 Health statistics have already been presented in Figure 1 with regards to the population who cannot work due to permanent sickness or disability. Within Dún Laoghaire-west Central, this constitutes 4.3% (102) which is higher than the Dublin City (3.9%) and County Dublin (3.8%) but lower than the state average (4.6%).
- 1.3.23 CSO (2022) also shows the general health of populations in Ireland. Within Dún Laoghaire-west Central 84.0% of the population consider themselves to have very good or good health, which is higher than the Dublin City (80.7%), County Dublin (81.3%) and state (82.8%) averages.
- 1.3.24 Regarding the population who consider themselves who have bad or very bad health, this constitutes 2.4% of the population which is higher than the Dublin City, County Dublin and state averages (all 1.7%).
- 1.3.25 Figure 17 below provides a full summary of the self-assessment of health:

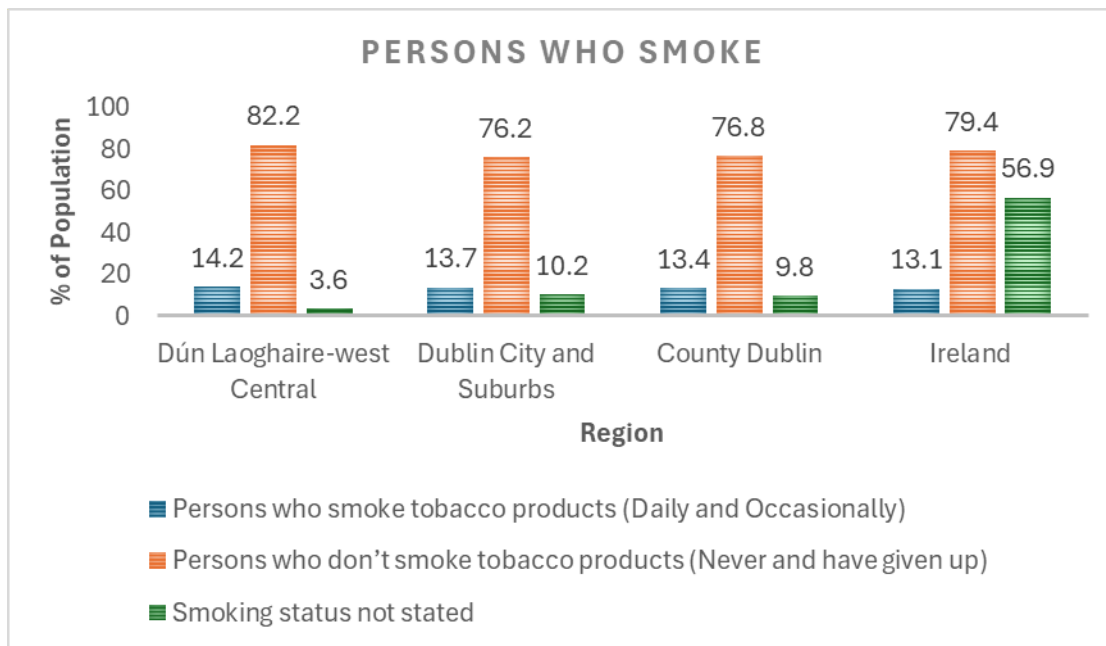
Figure 17 General health (self-assessment) within Dún Laoghaire-west Central compared to the local, county and state scales.



Smoking and tobacco

- 1.3.26 In Dún Laoghaire-west Central, 82.2% (2241) of the population do not smoke tobacco products, which is a higher percent of the population compared to the Dublin City (76.2%), County Dublin (76.8%) and state average (79.4%).
- 1.3.27 Full summary of persons who smoke is provided in Figure 18.

Figure 18 Persons who smoke in Dún Laoghaire-west Central compared to the local, county and state scales.

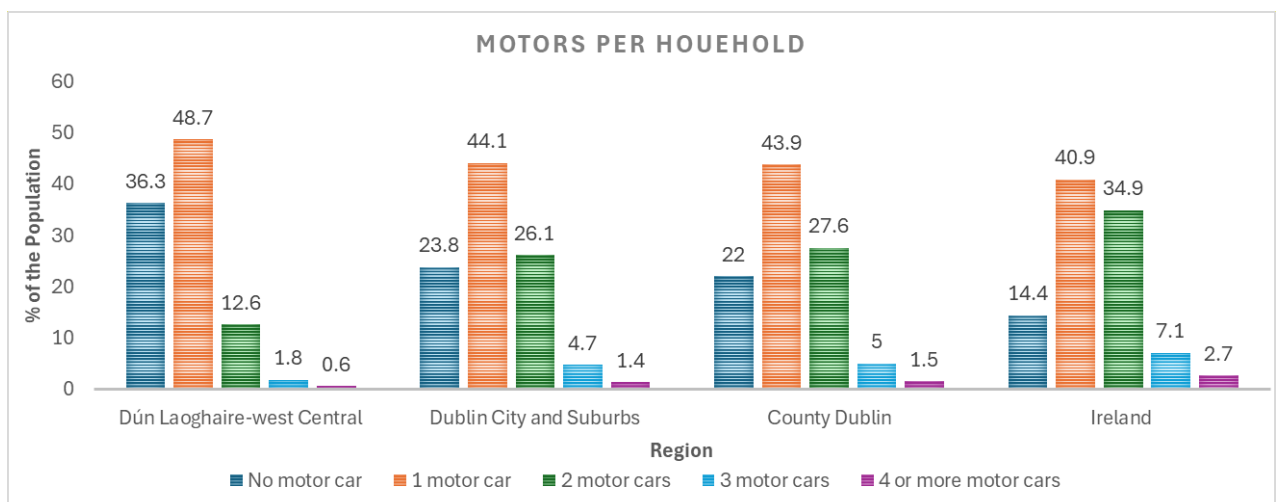


Transport

1.3.28 CSO (2022) indicates that the proportion of households who have no motor cars is higher within Dún Laoghaire-west Central (36.3%) when compared to the Dublin City (23.8%), County Dublin (22%) and state (14.4%) averages. By contrast, the number of households who own one or more cars is higher in Dún Laoghaire-west Central (48.7%) than the Dublin City (44.1%), County Dublin (43.9%) and state (40.9%) averages.

1.3.29 A full summary of motor ownership is presented in Figure 19 below:

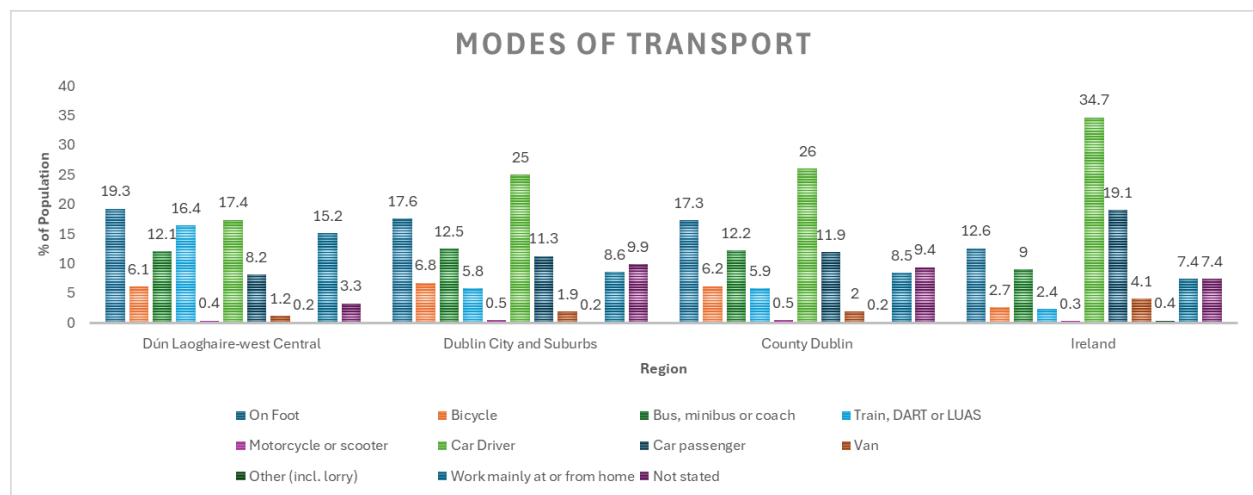
Figure 19 Motors per household in Dún Laoghaire-west Central compared to the local, county and state scales.



Mode of transport to work, school, college or childcare

- 1.3.30 Residents in Dún Laoghaire-west Central generally take more healthier and sustainable modes of transport to work, colleague or childcare, specifically by foot which accounts for 19.3% (211) of the population, which is higher than the Dublin City (17.6%), County Dublin (17.3%) and state (12.6%) averages. However, the number of Dún Laoghaire-west Central who travel by bicycle (6.1%) is slightly lower than the Dublin City (6.8%) and County Dublin (6.2%), but significantly higher than the state average (2.7%).
- 1.3.31 A low number of Dún Laoghaire-west Central also travel by car; 25.6% of the population are either car drivers or passengers which is lower than the Dublin City (36.3%), County Dublin (37.9%) and state (53.8%) averages.

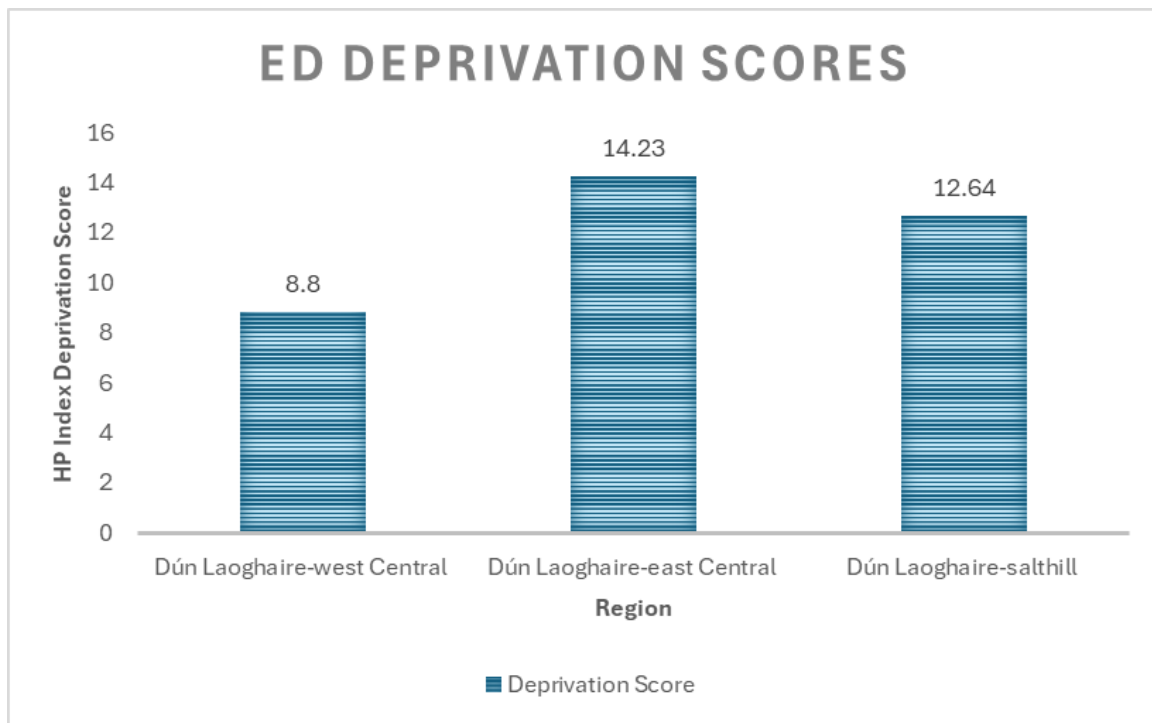
Figure 20 Modes of transport to work, school, college or childcare in Dún Laoghaire-west Central, Dublin City, County Dublin and Ireland.



Deprivation

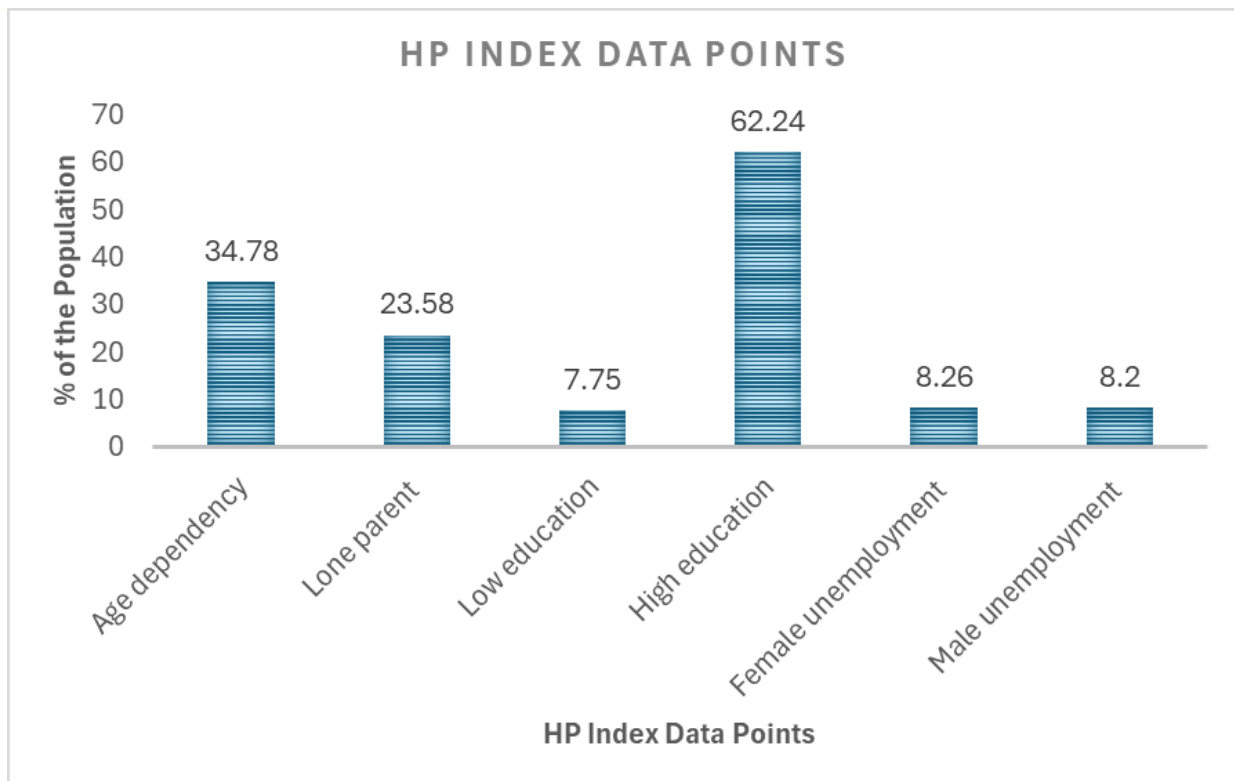
- 1.3.32 In line with Dublin Arrays worst-case scenario approach, the ED that was selected to be representative of the operations and maintenance base is considered the most deprived within the Pobal (2022) HP deprivation index.
- 1.3.33 Dún Laoghaire-west Central has a score of 5.14 and is considered marginally above average in terms of deprivation.
- 1.3.34 A comparison of the deprivation scores within EDs relevant to the operations and maintenance base is shown in Figure 21.

Figure 21 Deprivation scores of EDs relevant to the operations and maintenance base.



1.3.35 Regarding the individual data points within the Pobal (2022) HP index, those relevant to health are shown in Figure 22 below.

Figure 22 Pobal HP index data points relevant to health with Dún Laoghaire-west Central



1.4 Shankill - Rathsaltagh

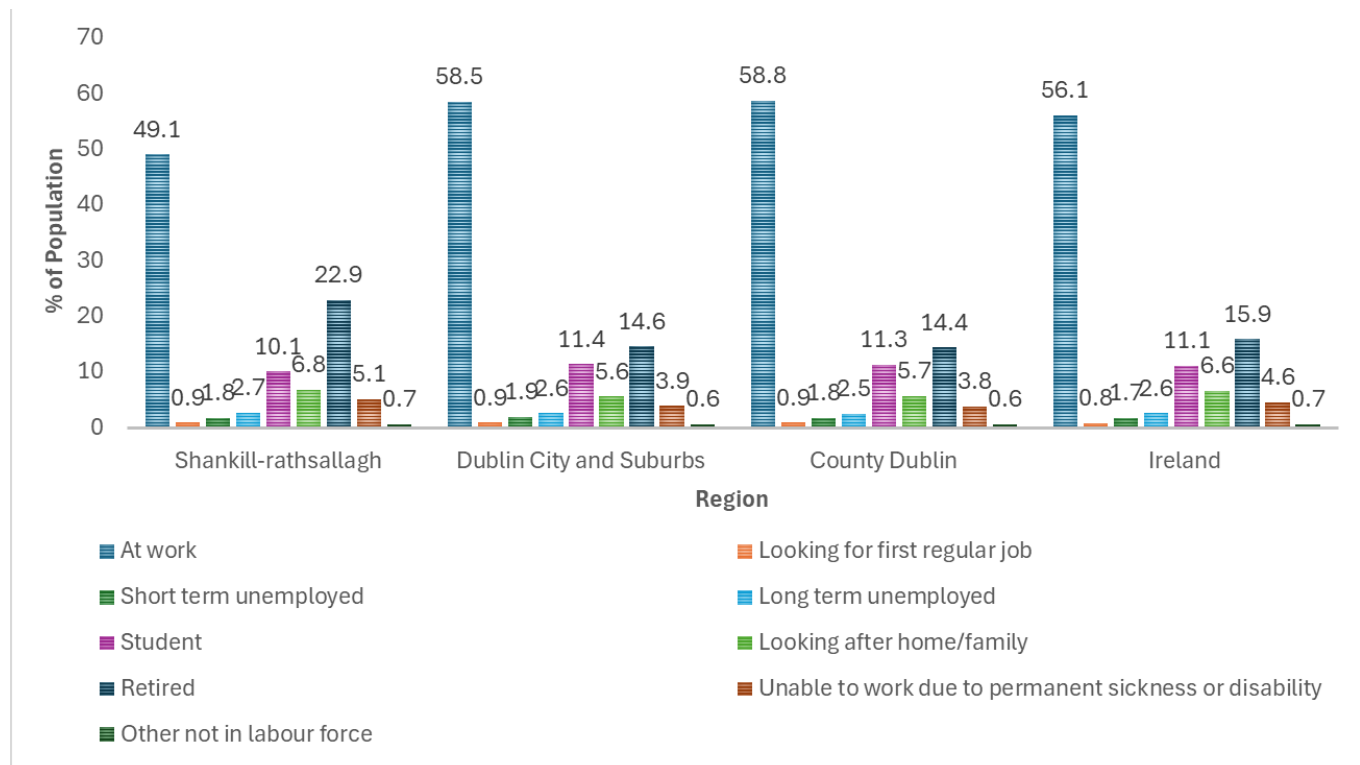
Resident population

- 1.4.1 The most recent population statistics from 2022 show the resident population of Shankill - Rathsaltagh is 3252, which equates to 0.26% of Dublin City (and its suburbs) population.
- 1.4.2 The proportion of Shankill - Rathsaltagh who are at the working age is (aged 15-64) is 63% (2049). This is lower than the Dublin City average (68.6), the wider Dublin County population at 68.1% and state at 65.3%.
- 1.4.3 In comparison, in Shankill - Rathsaltagh, people aged 65+ accounts for 22.2% of the population, which is higher than Dublin City (13.7%), the wider Dublin County population (13.4%) and the state (15.1%)

Principal economic status

- 1.4.4 The population of Shankill - Rathsaltagh residents who are at work (aged over 15 years) constitutes 49.1% (1361) of the population. This is lower than the Dublin City (58.5%), County Dublin (58.8%) and State (56.1%) averages.
- 1.4.5 Persons who are unemployed comprises 4.5% (125) of the Shankill - Rathsaltagh population, which is the same as the Dublin City (4.5%) and higher than the County Dublin (4.3%) and State (4.3%) averages.
- 1.4.6 A fully summary of principal economic status statistics is shown in Figure 23.

Figure 23 Employment statistics for Shankill - Rathsaltagh, compared to the local, county and state scales.



- 1.4.7 The data in Figure 23 also shows the percentage of people who are retired, which for Shankill - Rathsallagh, this constitutes 22.9% (634) of the population. This is higher the Dublin City (14.6%), Dublin County (14.4%) and State (15.9%) averages.
- 1.4.8 In addition, the Figure 23 also shows the percentage of the population who look after their families/homes. For Shankill - Rathsallagh, this comprises 6.8% (188) of the population, which is lower than the Dublin City (5.6%), County Dublin (5.7%) and state (6.6%) averages.
- 1.4.9 As already discussed, another way to distinguish the employment quality of an area is the median annual income, which can help identify the quality of jobs and income from employment. However, at the ED level, this is only available based on 2016 (see Table 4).

Social class

- 1.4.10 Within the upper two social classes defined by the CSO (2022) which refer to professional workers and managerial and technical jobs, these classes comprise 40.9% (1,328) of the population within Shankill - Rathsallagh, which is lower than the Dublin City (43.0%), County Dublin (43.3%) averages but higher than the state (40.0%) average.
- 1.4.11 Within the bottom two social classes which refer to semi-skilled and unskilled jobs, these classes comprise 17.1% (556) of the Shankill - Rathsallagh population, which is lower than the Dublin City (12.1%), County Dublin (12.0%) and state (14.3%) averages.
- 1.4.12 A full summary of social classes is shown in Figure 24.

Figure 24 Social classes within Shankill - Rathsallagh, compared to the local, county and state scales.



Occupancy

- 1.4.13 A higher percentage of the population in Shankill - Rathsallagh own their homes outright (31.7%) compared to the Dublin City (24.7%) County Dublin and the state (31.4%) averages.

1.4.14 A significantly higher percentage of Shankill - Rathhallagh population (26.1%) rented from the local authority, compared to the Dublin City (10.2%), County Dublin (9.7%) and the state (8.4%) averages.

1.4.15 A full summary of occupancy types in Shankill - Rathhallagh is shown in Figure 25 below:

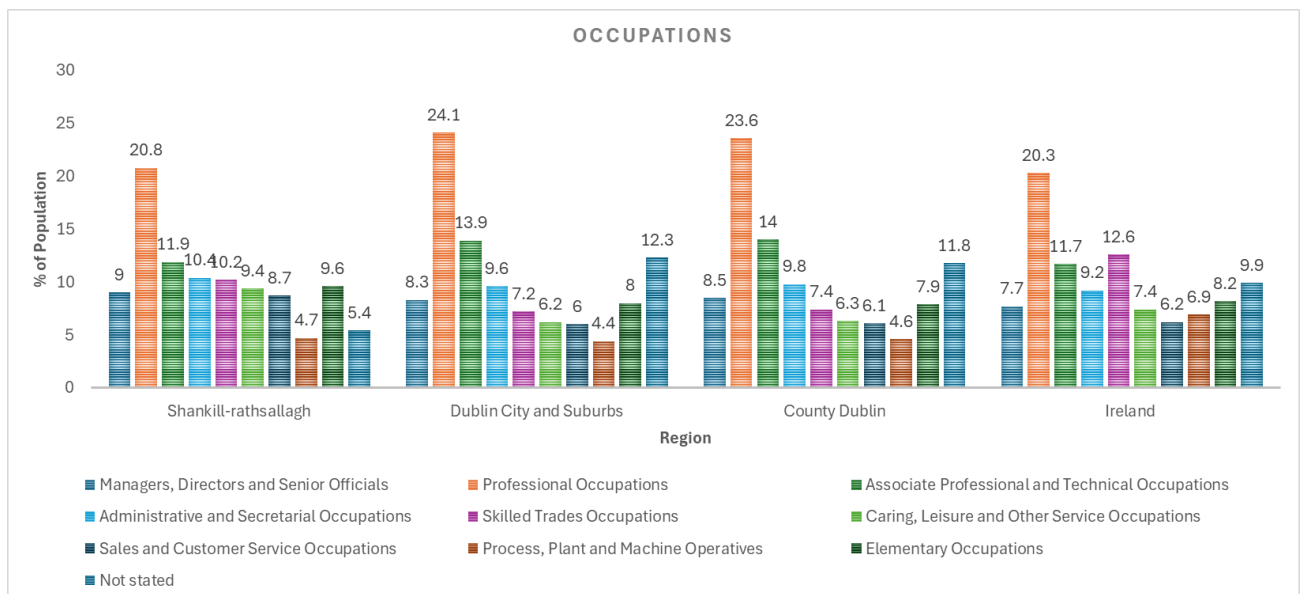
Figure 25 Occupancy within Shankill - Rathhallagh, compared to the local, county and state scales



Occupations

1.4.16 The individual employment occupations for Shankill - Rathhallagh, Dublin City, County Dublin and the State are shown in Figure 26.

Figure 26 Occupations within Shankill - Rathhallagh, compared to the local, county and state scales.

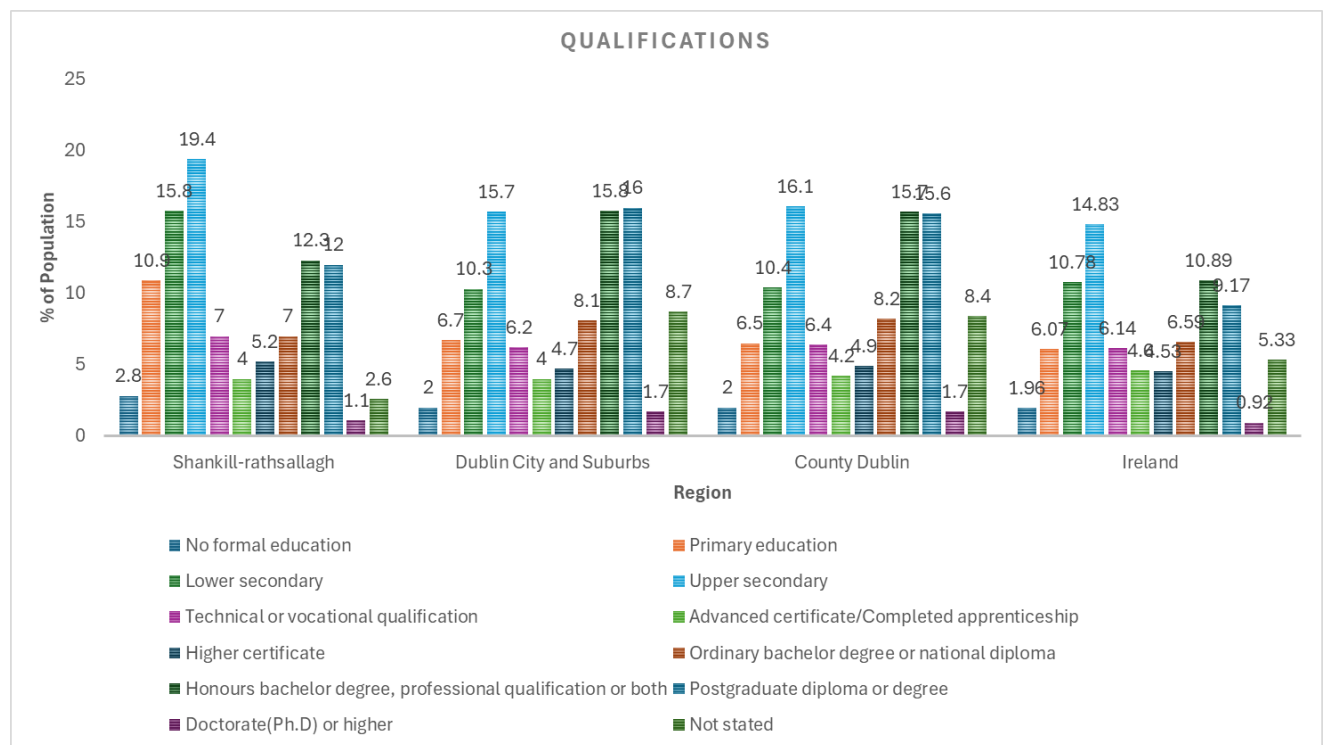


- 1.4.17 The highest employment sector in Shankill - Rathsaltagh is 'Professional Occupations' which constitutes 20.8% (309) of the population, which is lower Dublin City (24.1%), County Dublin (23.6%) and state (20.3%) averages.
- 1.4.18 The percentage of the Shankill - Rathsaltagh who are employed as 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' constitutes 9.0% (134) of the population, which is higher than the Dublin City (8.3%), County Dublin (8.5%) and state (7.7%) averages.
- 1.4.19 Whilst there is a higher number of persons who are employed employed as 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials', residents in Shankill - Rathsaltagh generally have lower skilled jobs in comparison to that at the local-county level. This is evident when analysing the populations of lower-skilled jobs; for example, 'Skill Trade Occupations' account for 10.2% of the Shankill - Rathsaltagh population, which is higher than the Dublin City (7.2%), Dublin County (7.4%), but lower than the state (12.6%) average.

Education

- 1.4.20 CSO (2022) outlines 2.8% of the Shankill - Rathsaltagh population over the age of 15 have had no form of formal education, which is higher than the Dublin City (2.0%), Dublin County (2.0%) and state (1.96%) averages.
- 1.4.21 A lower proportion of the Shankill - Rathsaltagh population (12.3%) have completed a Honours bachelor degree, professional qualification or both compared to the Dublin City (15.8%) and County Dublin (15.7%) average, however, higher than the state average of 10.8%.
- 1.4.22 The above results indicate that a lower of education qualification attainment in Dún Laoghaire-west Central comparative to the city, County average, however, higher than the state average.
- 1.4.23 A full summary of the level of qualifications is shown in Figure 27 below.

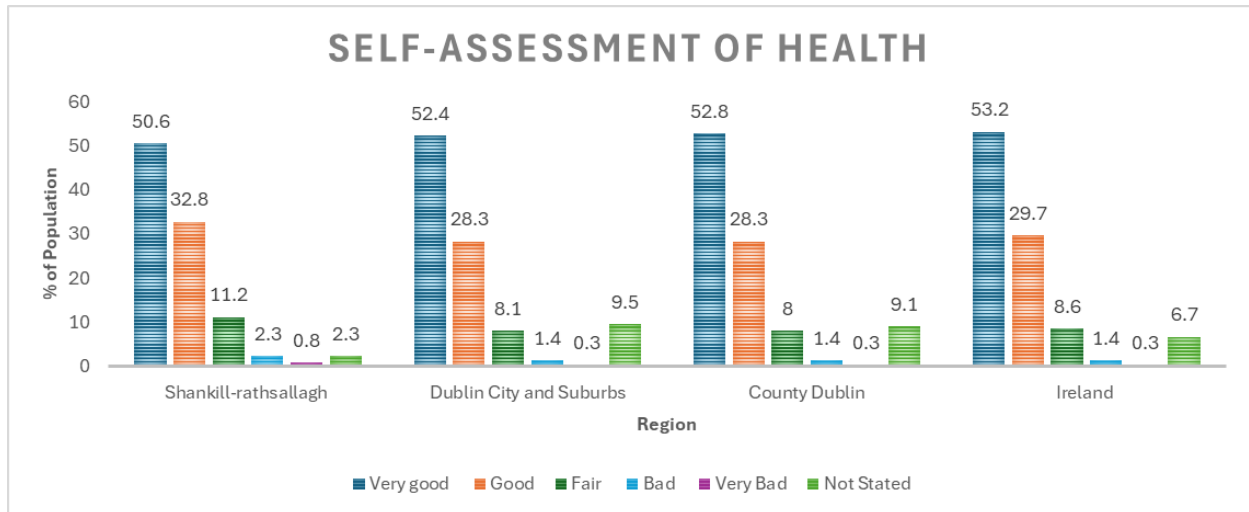
Figure 27 Qualifications in Shankill - Rathsaltagh compared to the local, county and state scales.



Health

- 1.4.24 Health statistics have already been presented in Figure 23 with regards to the population who cannot work due to permanent sickness or disability. Within Shankill - Rathsaltagh, this constitutes 5.1% (142) which is higher than the Dublin City (3.9%) and County Dublin (3.8%) but lower than the state average (4.6%).
- 1.4.25 CSO (2022) also shows the general health of populations in Ireland. Within Shankill - Rathsaltagh 83.4% of the population consider themselves to have very good or good health, which is higher than the Dublin City (80.7%), County Dublin (81.3%) and state (82.8%) averages.
- 1.4.26 Regarding the population who consider themselves who have bad or very bad health, this constitutes 3.1% of the population which is higher than the Dublin City, County Dublin and state averages (all 1.7%).
- 1.4.27 Figure 28 provides a full summary of the self-assessment of health.

Figure 28 General health (self-assessment) within Shankill - Rathsaltagh compared to the local, county and state scales.



Smoking and tobacco

1.4.28 In Shankill - Rathsaltagh, 78.9% (2566) of the population do not smoke tobacco products, which is a higher percent of the population compared to the Dublin City (76.2%) and County Dublin (76.8%) averages but lower than the state average (79.4%).

1.4.29 Full summary of persons who smoke is provided in Figure 29 below:

Figure 29 Persons who smoke in Shankill - Rathsaltagh compared to the local, county and state scales.

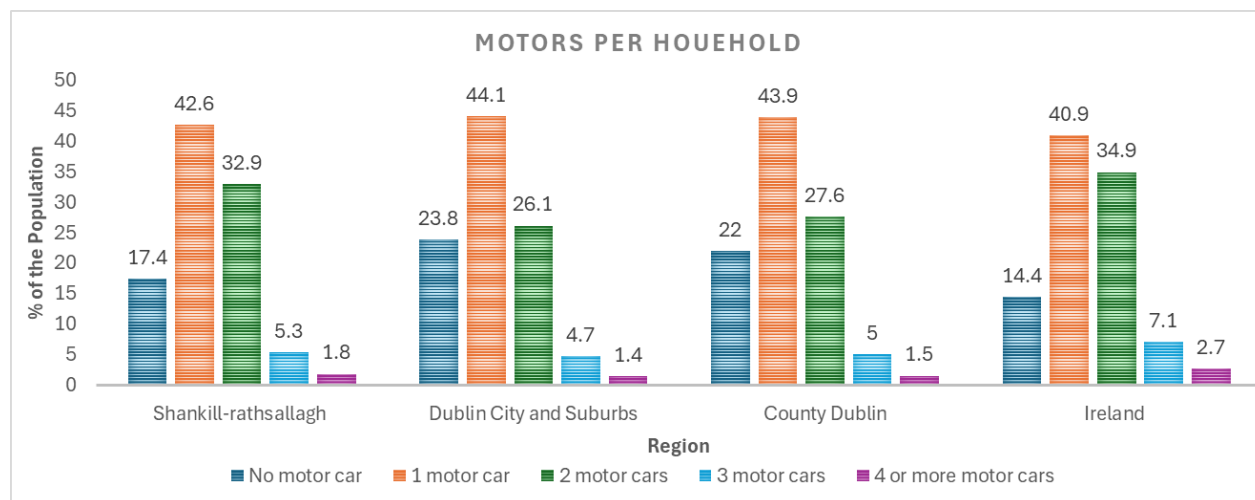


Transport

1.4.30 CSO (2022) indicates that the proportion of households who have no motor cars is lower within Shankill - Rathsaltagh (17.4%) when compared to the Dublin City (23.8%) and County Dublin (22%) averages, but lower than the state (14.4%) average. By Contrast, the number of households who own one or more cars is lower in Shankill - Rathsaltagh (42.6%) than the Dublin City (44.1%) and County Dublin (43.9%) averages but higher than the state (40.9%) average.

1.4.31 A full summary of motor ownership is presented in Figure 30 below:

Figure 30 Motors per household in Shankill - Rathsaltagh compared to the local, county and state scales.



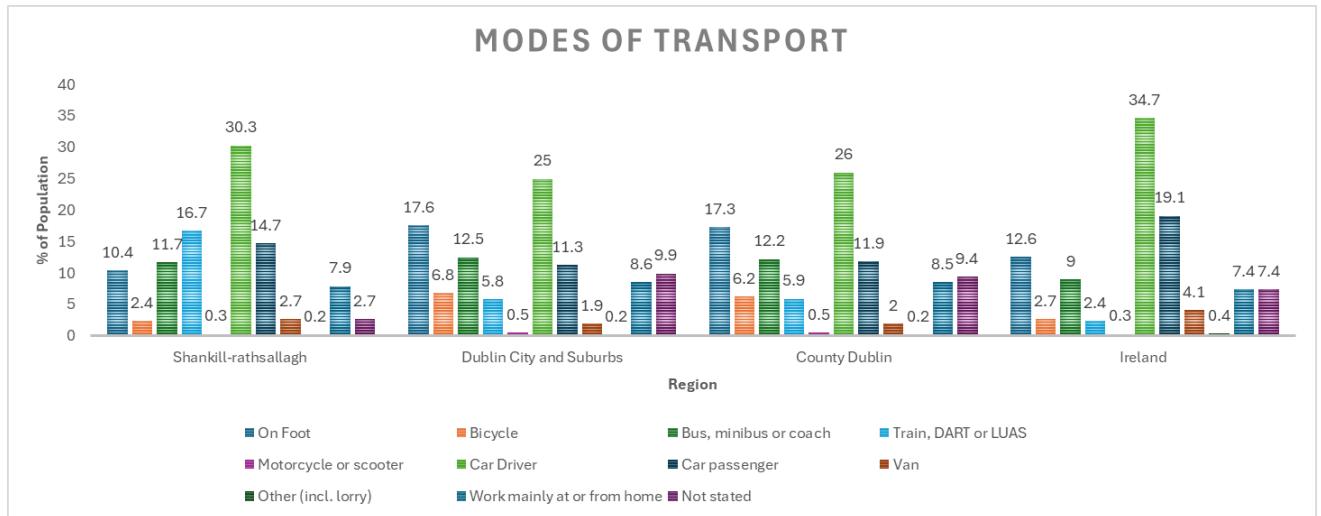
Mode of transport to work, school, college or childcare

1.4.32 Residents in Shankill - Rathsaltagh generally take less healthier and sustainable modes of transport to work, college or childcare. 10.4% (211) of the Shankill - Rathsaltagh population travel on foot which is lower than the Dublin City (17.6%), County Dublin (17.3%) and state (12.6%) average. 2.4% (48) of the Shankill - Rathsaltagh population which is lower than the Dublin City (6.8%), County Dublin (6.2%) and state 2.7%).

1.4.33 A higher percentage of the Shankill - Rathsaltagh (45%) population travel by car (either drivers or passengers) when compared to the Dublin City (36.3%) and County Dublin (37.9%) averages, but lower than the state (53.8%) averages.

1.4.34 A full summary of modes of transport statistics is provided in Figure 31.

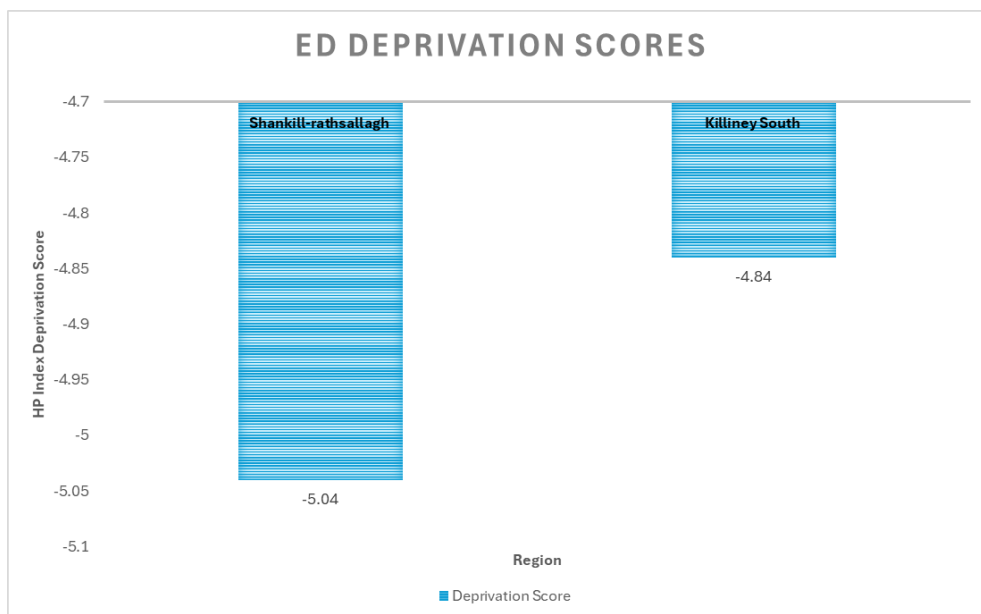
Figure 31 Modes of transport to work, school, college or childcare in Shankill - Rathsaltagh, Dublin City, County Dublin and Ireland.



Deprivation

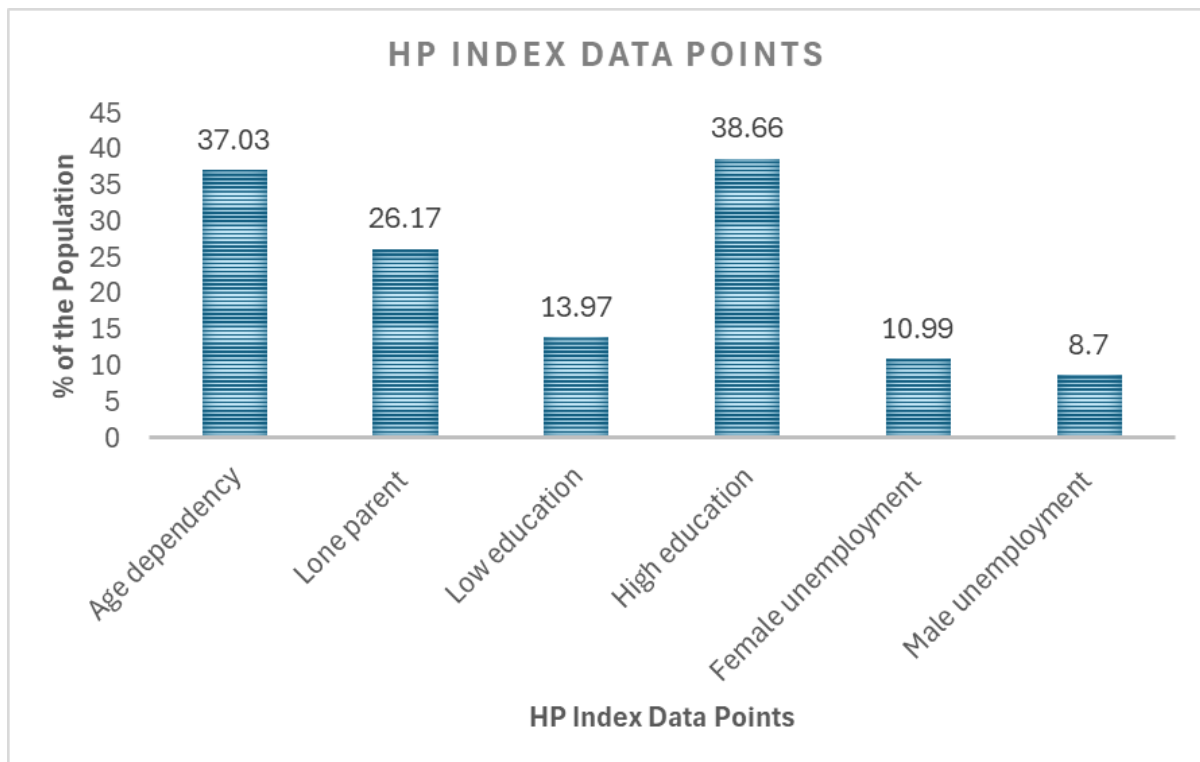
- 1.4.35 In line with Dublin Array's worst-case scenario approach, the ED that was selected to be representative of the Landfall Site is considered the most deprived within the Pobal (2022) HP deprivation index.
- 1.4.36 Shankill - Rathsaltagh has a score of -5.04 and is considered marginally below average in terms of deprivation.
- 1.4.37 A comparison of the deprivation scores within EDs relevant to the operations and maintenance base is shown in Figure 32 below:

Figure 32 Deprivation scores of EDs relevant to the landfall area.



1.4.38 Regarding the individual data points within the Pobal (2022) HP index, those relevant to health are shown in Figure 33 below.

Figure 33 Pobal HP index data points relevant to health with Shankill - Rathsalagh.



1.5 Glencullen

Resident population

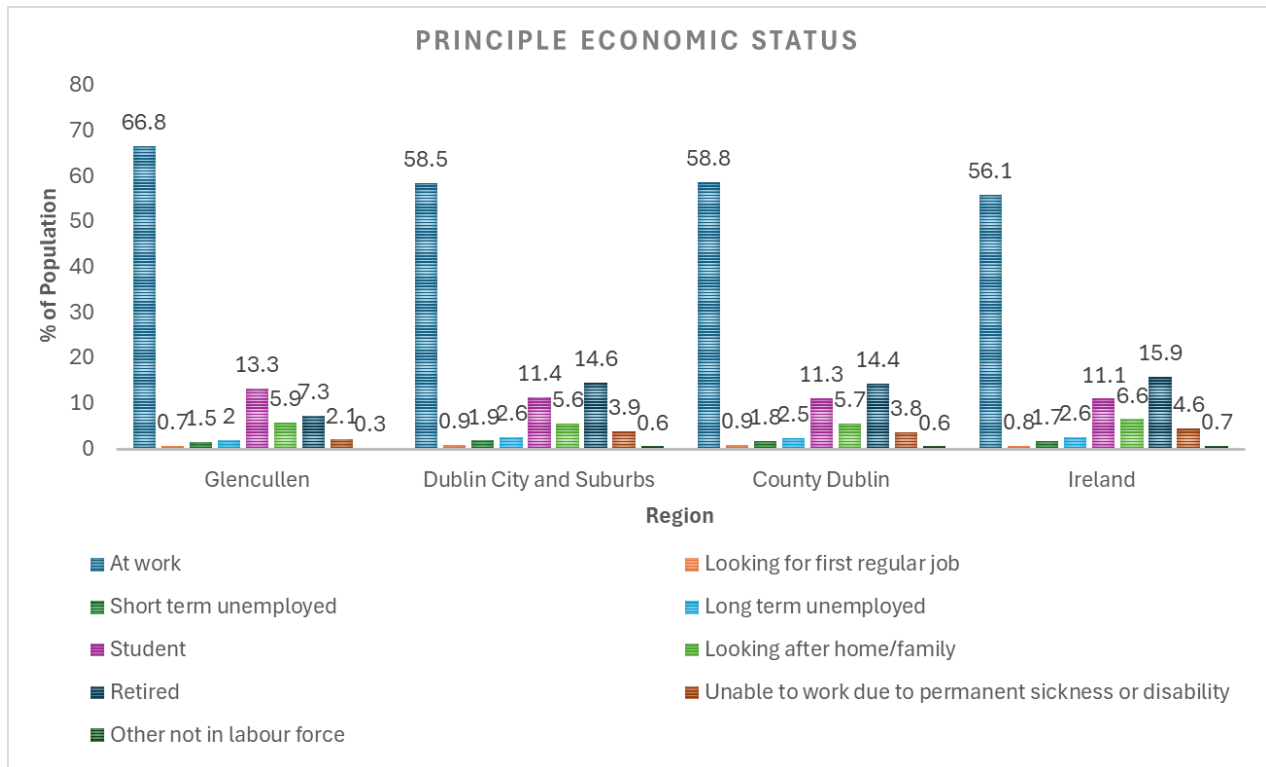
- 1.5.1 The most recent population statistics from 2022 show the resident population of Glencullen is 23596, which equates to 1.9% of Dublin City (and its suburbs) population.
- 1.5.2 The proportion of Glencullen who are at the working age is (aged 15-64) is 70.4% (16611). This is higher than the Dublin City average (68.6), the wider Dublin County population at 68.1% and state at 65.3%.
- 1.5.3 The Glencullen population also has a young population with 23.3% (5488) of the population comprising children, which is higher than the Dublin City (17.7%), County Dublin (18.4%) and state (19.7%) averages.

Principal economic status

- 1.5.4 The population of Glencullen residents who are at work (aged over 15 years) constitutes 66.8% (12,097) of the population. This is higher than the Dublin City (58.5%), County Dublin (58.8%) and State (56.1%) averages.
- 1.5.5 Persons who are unemployed comprises 3.5% (625) of the Glencullen population, which lower than the Dublin City (4.5%), County Dublin (4.3%) and State (4.3%) averages.

1.5.6 A fully summary of principal economic status statistics is shown in Figure 34

Figure 34 Employment Statistics for Glencullen, compared to the local, county and state scales.



1.5.7 The data in Figure 34 also shows the percentage of people who are retired, which for Glencullen, this constitutes 7.3% (1,328) of the population. This is higher the Dublin City (14.6%), Dublin County (14.4%) and State (15.9%) averages.

1.5.8 In addition, Figure 34 also shows the percentage of the population who look after their families/homes. For Glencullen, this comprises 5.9% (1075) of the population, which is lower than the Dublin City (5.6%), County Dublin (5.7%) and state (6.6%) averages.

1.5.9 As already discussed, another way to distinguish the employment quality of an area is the median annual income, which can help identify the quality of jobs and income from employment. However, at the ED level, this is only available based on 2016 (see Table 4).

Social class

1.5.10 Within the upper two social classes defined by the CSO (2022) which refer to professional workers and managerial and technical jobs, these classes comprise 60.9% (14,369) of the population within Glencullen, which is significantly higher than the Dublin City (43.0%), County Dublin (43.3%) averages but higher than the state (40.0%) average.

1.5.11 Within the bottom two social classes which refer to semi-skilled and unskilled jobs, these classes comprise 6.7% (556) of the Glencullen population, which is significantly lower than the Dublin City (12.1%), County Dublin (12.0%) and state (14.3%) averages.

1.5.12 A full summary of social classes is shown in Figure 35.

Figure 35 Social classes within Glencullen, compared to the local, county and state scales.



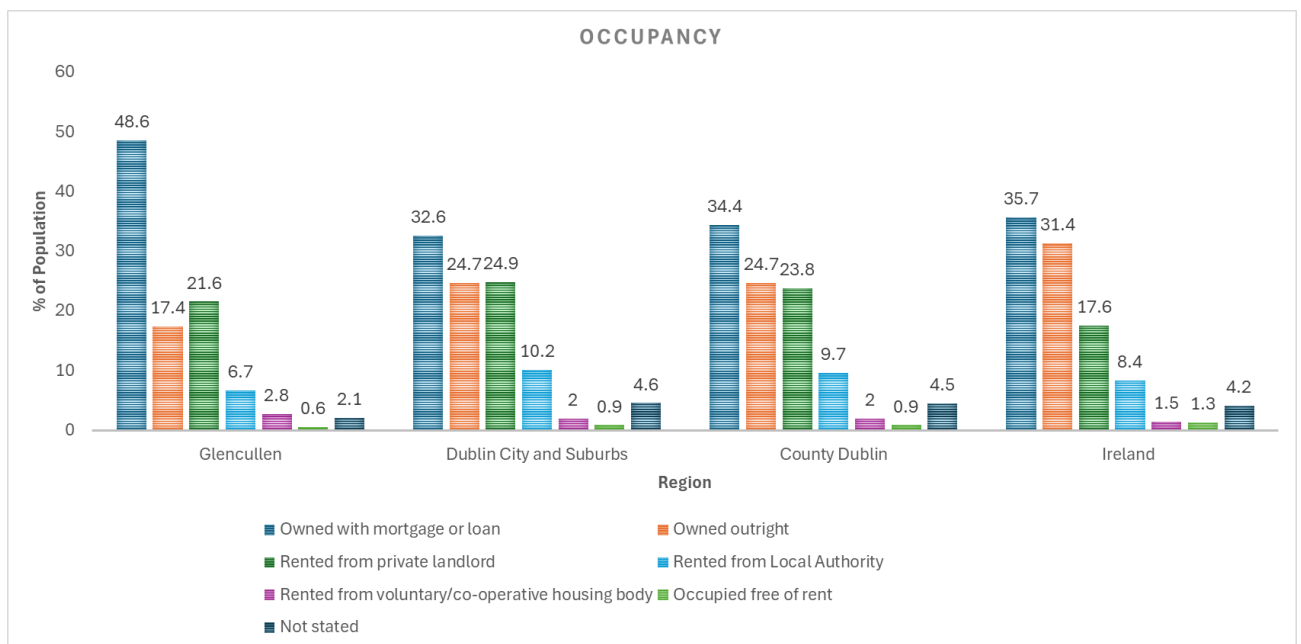
Occupancy

1.5.13 A higher percentage of the population in Glencullen own their homes with a mortgage or loan (48.6%) compared to the Dublin City (32.6%), County Dublin (34.4%) and state (35.7%) averages.

1.5.14 However, a lower percentage of the population in Glencullen own their homes outright (17.4%) when compared to the Dublin City (24.7%), County Dublin (24.7%) and state average (31.4%).

1.5.15 A full summary of occupancy types in Glencullen is shown in Figure 36 below:

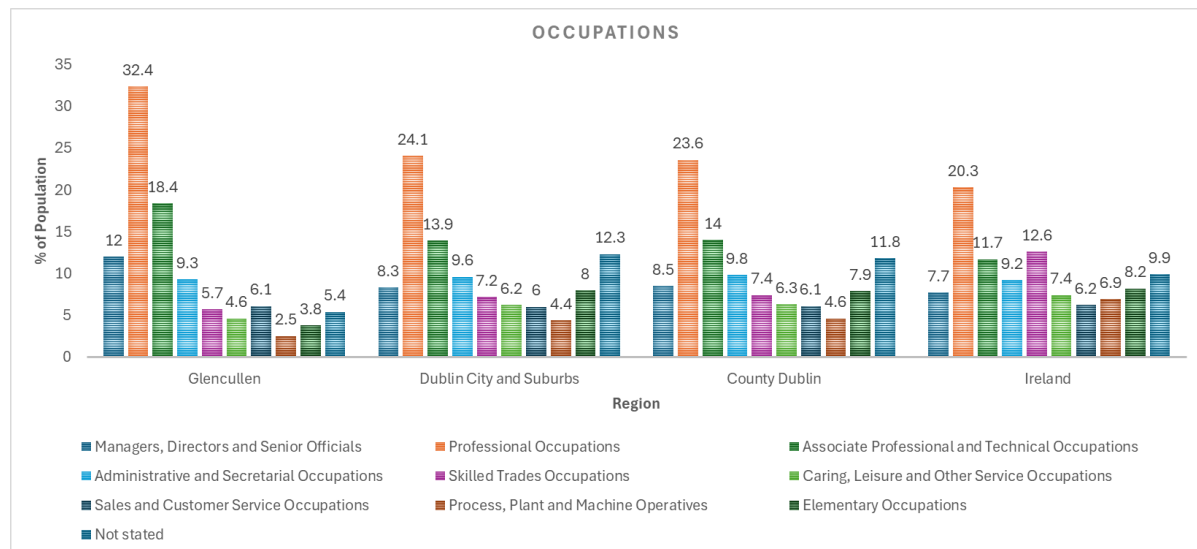
Figure 36 Occupancy within Glencullen, compared to the local, county and state scales.



Occupations

1.5.16 The individual employment occupations for Glencullen, Dublin City, County Dublin and the State are shown in Figure 37.

Figure 37 Occupations within Glencullen, compared to the local, county and state scales.



1.5.17 The highest employment sector in Glencullen is 'Professional Occupations' which constitutes 32.4% (4119) of the population, which is significantly higher than the Dublin City (24.1%), County Dublin (23.6%) and state (20.3%) averages.

1.5.18 The percentage of the Glencullen who are employed as 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' constitutes 12.0% (134) of the population, which is higher than the Dublin City (8.3%), County Dublin (8.5%) and state (7.7%) averages.

1.5.19 The information presented above indicates the residents in Glencullen work in higher skilled and higher paid employment sectors. This is evident when analysing the populations of lower-skilled jobs; for example, 'Skill Trade Occupations' account for 5.7% of the Glencullen population, which is lower than the Dublin City (7.2%), Dublin County (7.4%) and state (12.6%) averages.

Education

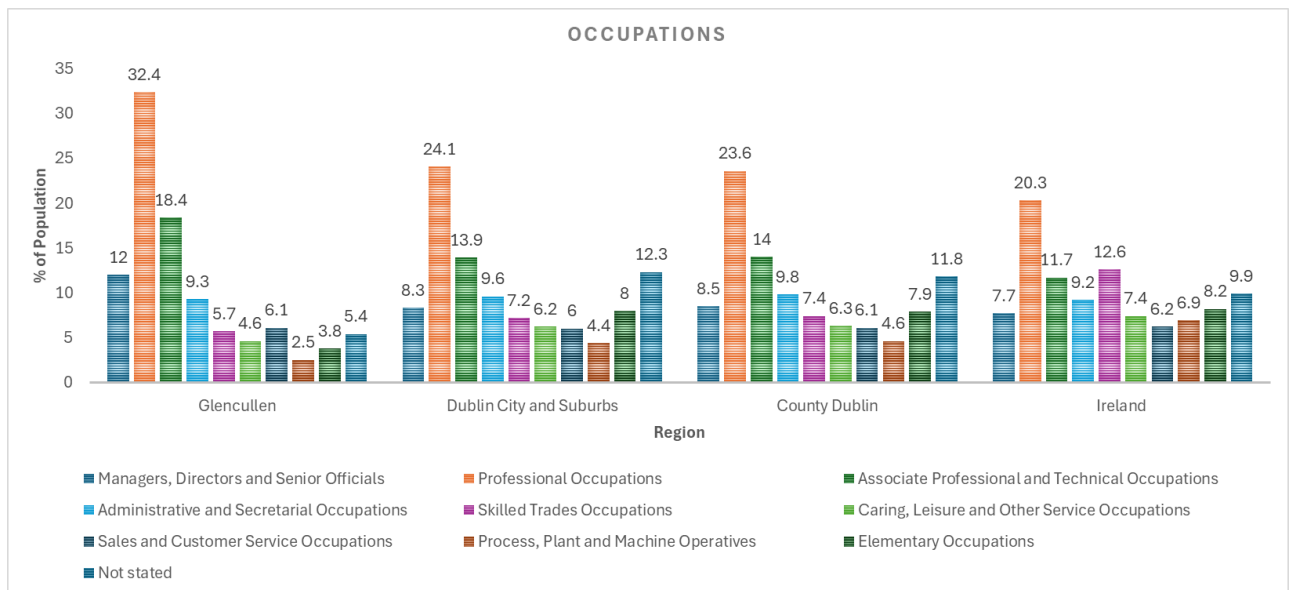
1.5.20 CSO (2022) outlines 1.0% of the Glencullen population over the age of 15 have had no form of formal education, which is lower than the Dublin City (2.0%), Dublin County (2.0%) and state (1.96%) averages.

1.5.21 A higher proportion of the Glencullen population (24.2%) have completed a postgraduate diploma or degree when compared to the Dublin City (16.0%), County Dublin (15.6%) and state (9.17%) averages.

1.5.22 The above results indicate that a higher level of education qualification attainment in Glencullen comparative to the city, County average, however, higher than the state average.

1.5.23 A full summary of the level of qualifications is shown in Figure 38.

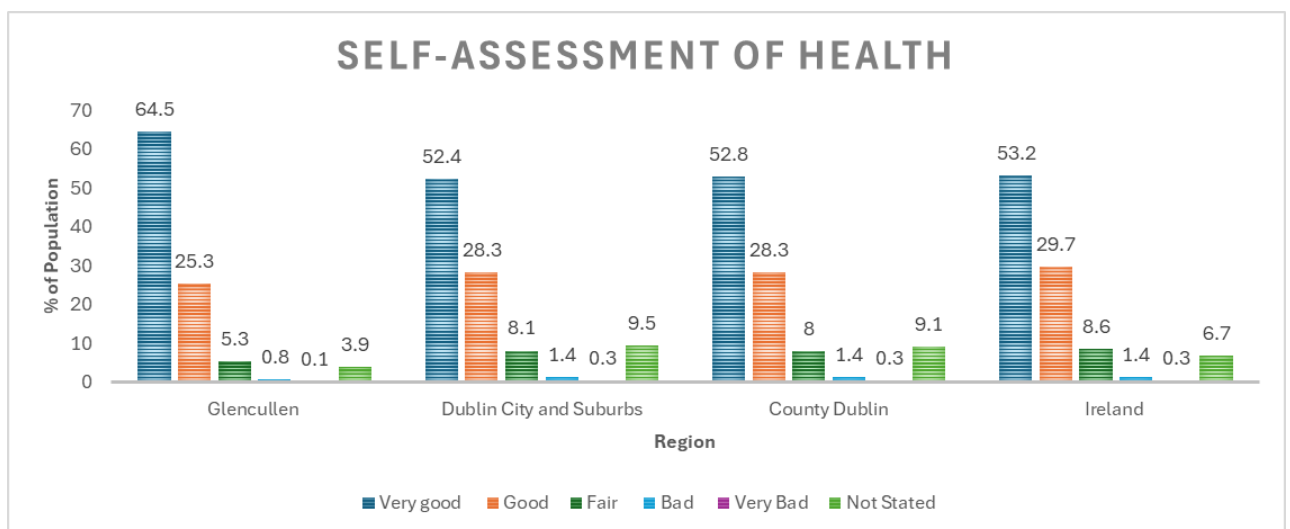
Figure 38 Qualifications in Glencullen compared to the local, county and state scales.



Health

- 1.5.24 Health statistics have already been presented in Figure 34 with regards to the population who cannot work due to permanent sickness or disability. Within Glencullen, this constitutes 2.1% (142) which is lower than the Dublin City (3.9%), County Dublin (3.8%) and state averages (4.6%).
- 1.5.25 CSO (2022) also shows the general health of populations in Ireland. Within Glencullen 89.8% of the population consider themselves to have very good or good health, which is higher than the Dublin City (80.7%), County Dublin (81.3%) and state (82.8%) averages.
- 1.5.26 Regarding the population who consider themselves who have bad or very bad health, this constitutes 0.9% of the population which is lower than the Dublin City, County Dublin and state averages (all 1.7%).
- 1.5.27 Figure 39 below provides a full summary of the self-assessment of health:

Figure 39 General health (self-assessment) within Glencullen compared to the local, county and state scales.

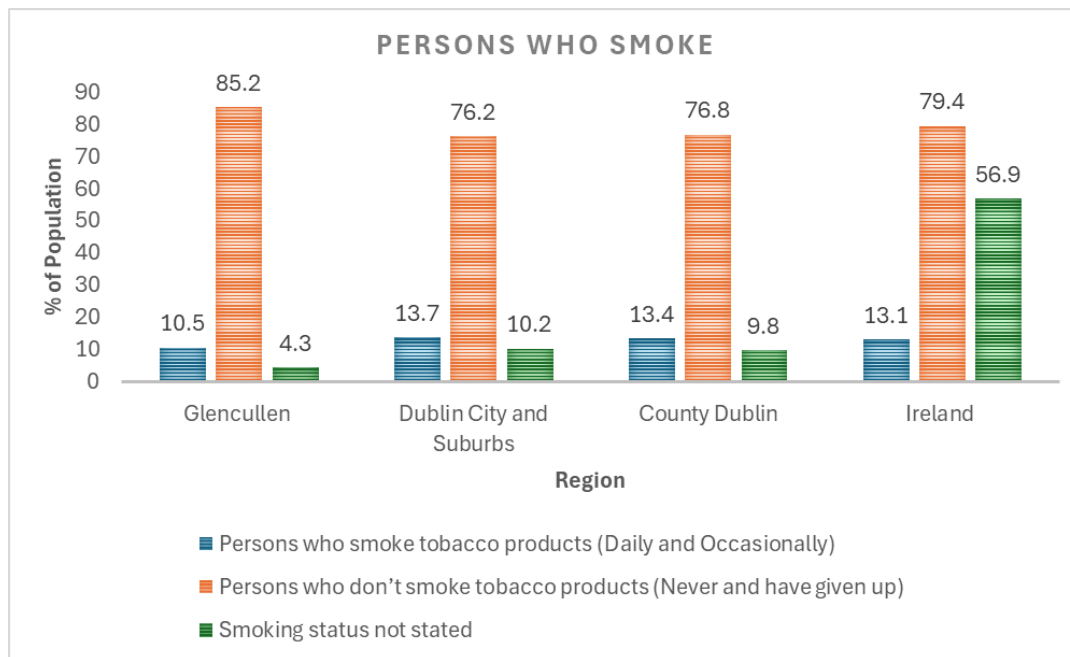


Smoking and tobacco

1.5.28 In Glencullen 85.2% (20,095) of the population do not smoke tobacco products, which is a higher percent of the population compared to the Dublin City (76.2%) and County Dublin (76.8%) averages but lower than the state average (79.4%).

1.5.29 Full summary of persons who smoke is provided in Figure 40 below:

Figure 40 Persons who smoke in Glencullen compared to the local, county and state scales.

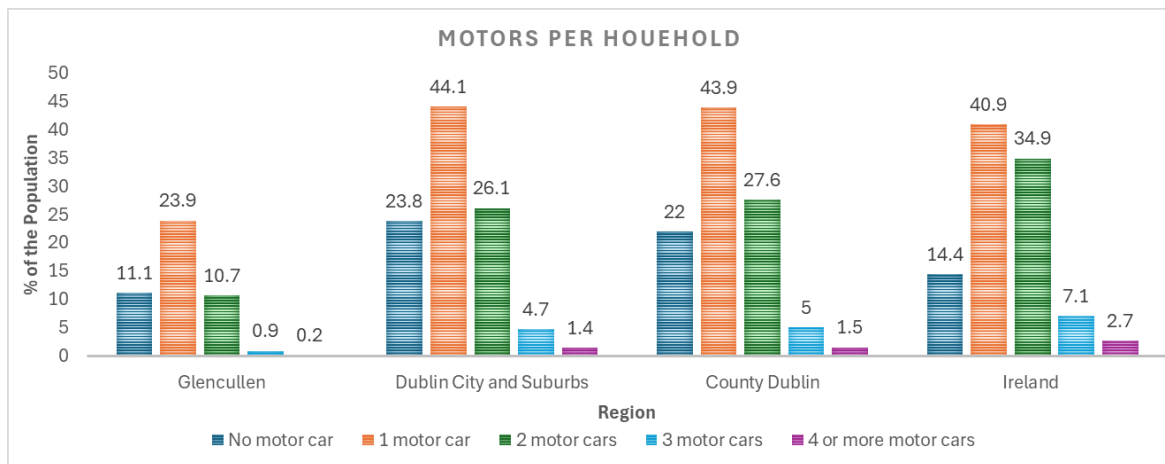


Transport

1.5.30 CSO (2022) indicates that the proportion of households who have no motor cars is lower within Glencullen (11.1%) when compared to the Dublin City (23.8%) and County Dublin (22%) averages, but lower than the state (14.4%) average. By Contrast, the number of households who own one or more cars is lower in Glencullen (23.9%) than the Dublin City (44.1%) and County Dublin (43.9%) averages but higher than the state (40.9%) average.

1.5.31 A full summary of motor ownership is presented in Figure 41.

Figure 41 Motors per household in Glencullen compared to the local, county and state scales.



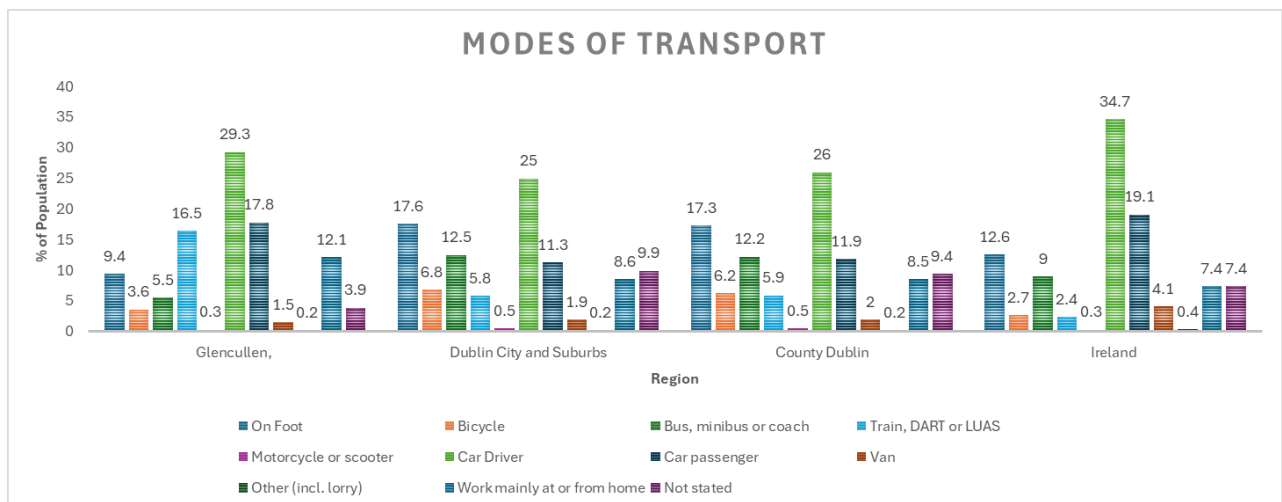
Mode of transport to work, school, college or childcare

1.5.32 Residents in Glencullen generally take less healthier and sustainable modes of transport to work, colleague or childcare. 9.4% (1,792) of the Glencullen population travel on foot which is lower than the Dublin City (17.6%), County Dublin (17.3%) and state (12.6%) average. 3.6% (686) of the Glencullen population which is lower than the Dublin City (6.8%), County Dublin (6.2%) and state 2.7%).

1.5.33 A higher percentage of the Glencullen (47.1%) population travel by car (either drivers or passengers) when compared to the Dublin City (36.3%) and County Dublin (37.9%) averages, but lower than the state (53.8%) averages.

1.5.34 A full summary of modes of transport statistics is provided in Figure 42 below:

Figure 42 Modes of transport to work, school, college or childcare in Glencullen.



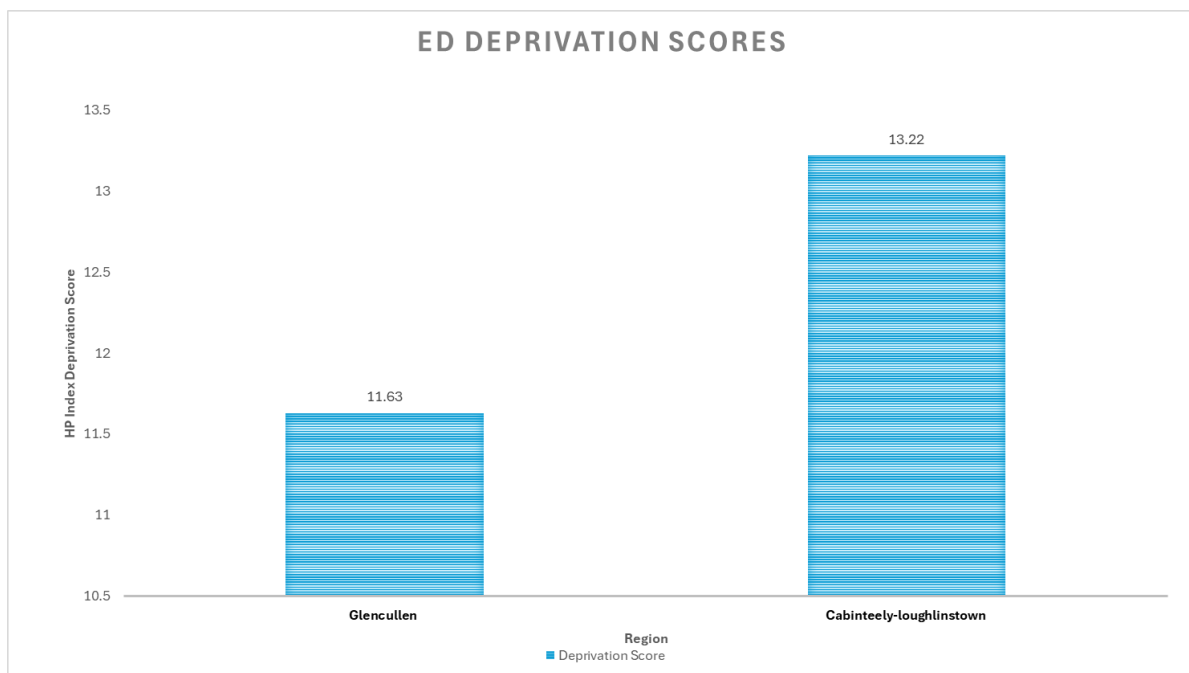
Deprivation

1.5.35 In line with Dublin Arrays worst-case scenario approach, the ED that was selected to be representative of the landfall is considered the most deprived within the Pobal (2022) HP deprivation index.

1.5.36 Glencullen has a score of 11.63 and is considered affluent in terms of deprivation.

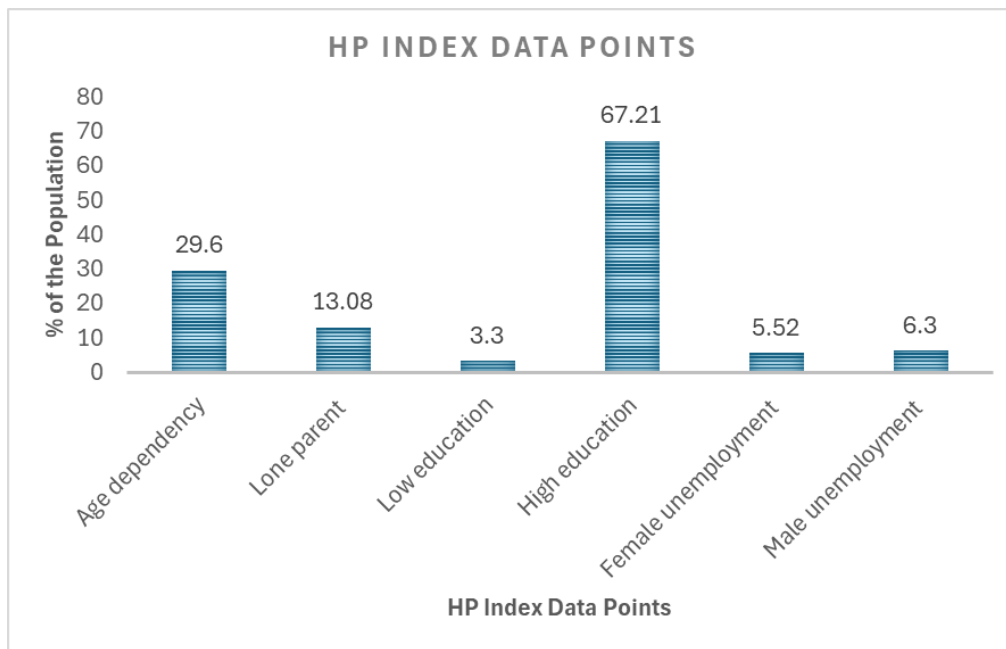
1.5.37 A comparison of the deprivation scores within EDs relevant to the operations and maintenance base is shown in Figure 43 below:

Figure 43 Deprivation scores of EDs relevant to the substation area.



1.5.38 Regarding the individual data points within the Pobal (2022) HP index, those relevant to health are shown in Figure 44.

Figure 44 Pobal HP index data points relevant to health within Glencullen



1.6 Cabinteely - Loughlinstown

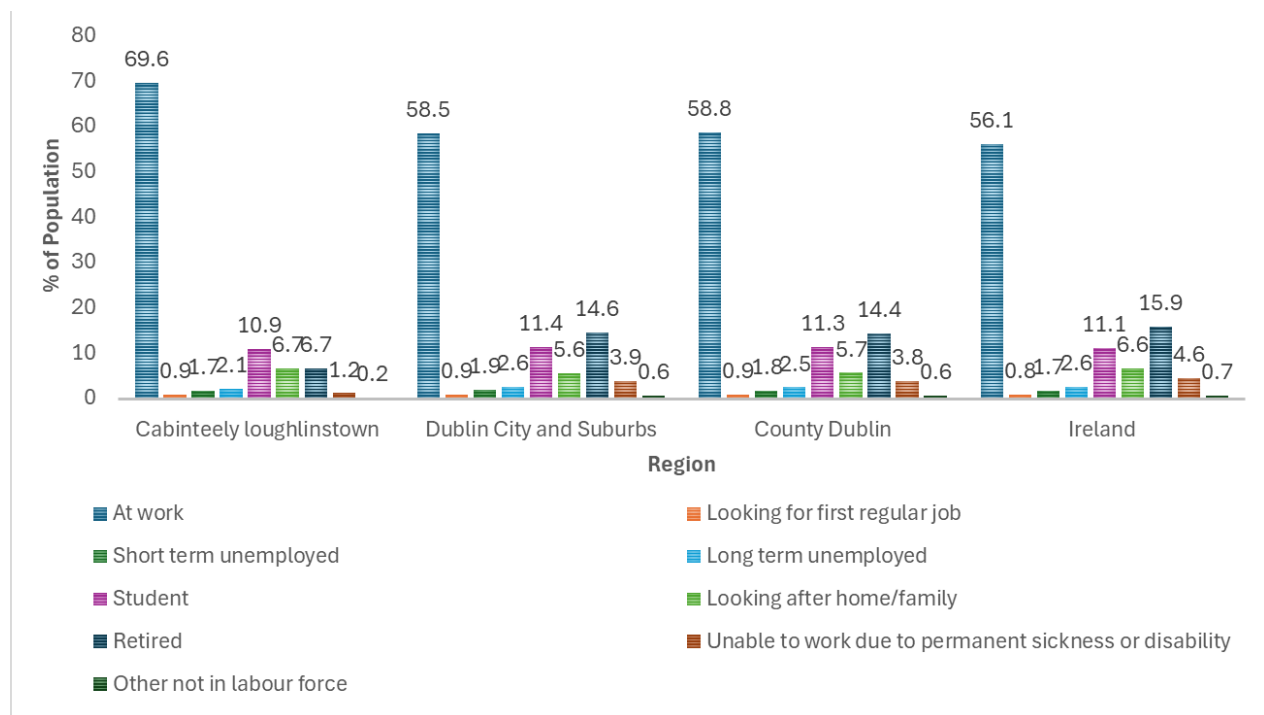
Resident population

- 1.6.1 The most recent population statistics from 2022 show the resident population of Cabinteely - Loughlinstown is 5362, which equates to 0.42% of Dublin City (and its suburbs) population.
- 1.6.2 The proportion of Cabinteely - Loughlinstown who are at the working age is (aged 15-64) is 71.4% (3,828). This is higher than the Dublin City average (68.6), the wider Dublin County population at 68.1% and state at 65.3%.
- 1.6.3 The Cabinteely - Loughlinstown population also has a young population with 22.2% (1192) of the population comprising children, which is higher than the Dublin City (17.7%), County Dublin (18.4%) and state (19.7%) averages.

Principal economic status

- 1.6.4 The population of Cabinteely - Loughlinstown residents who are at work (aged over 15 years) constitutes 69.6% (2,903) of the population. This is higher than the Dublin City (58.5%), County Dublin (58.8%) and State (56.1%) averages.
- 1.6.5 Persons who are unemployed comprises 3.8% (159) of the Cabinteely - Loughlinstown population, which is lower than the Dublin City (4.5%), County Dublin (4.3%) and State (4.3%) averages.
- 1.6.6 A fully summary of principal economic status statistics is shown in Figure 45.

Figure 45 Employment Statistics for Cabinteely - Loughlinstown, compared to the local, county and state scales.



1.6.7 The data in Figure 45 also shows the percentage of people who are retired, which for Cabinteely - Loughlinstown, this constitutes 6.7% (280) of the population. This is higher the Dublin City (14.6%), Dublin County (14.4%) and State (15.9%) averages.

1.6.8 In addition, Figure 45 also shows the percentage of the population who look after their families/homes. For Cabinteely - Loughlinstown, this comprises 6.7% (278) of the population, which is higher than the Dublin City (5.6%), County Dublin (5.7%) and state (6.6%) averages.

1.6.9 As already discussed, another way to distinguish the employment quality of an area is the median annual income, which can help identify the quality of jobs and income from employment. However, at the ED level, this is only available based on 2016 (see Table 4).

Social class

1.6.10 Within the upper two social classes defined by the CSO (2022) which refer to professional workers and managerial and technical jobs, these classes comprise 60.6% (3,248) of the population within Cabinteely - Loughlinstown, which is significantly higher than the Dublin City (43.0%), County Dublin (43.3%) averages but higher than the state (40.0%) average.

1.6.11 Within the bottom two social classes which refer to semi-skilled and unskilled jobs, these classes comprise 6.6% (353) of the Cabinteely - Loughlinstown population, which is significantly lower than the Dublin City (12.1%), County Dublin (12.0%) and state (14.3%) averages.

1.6.12 A full summary of social classes is shown in Figure 46.

Figure 46 Social classes within Cabinteely - Loughlinstown, compared to the local, county and state scales.



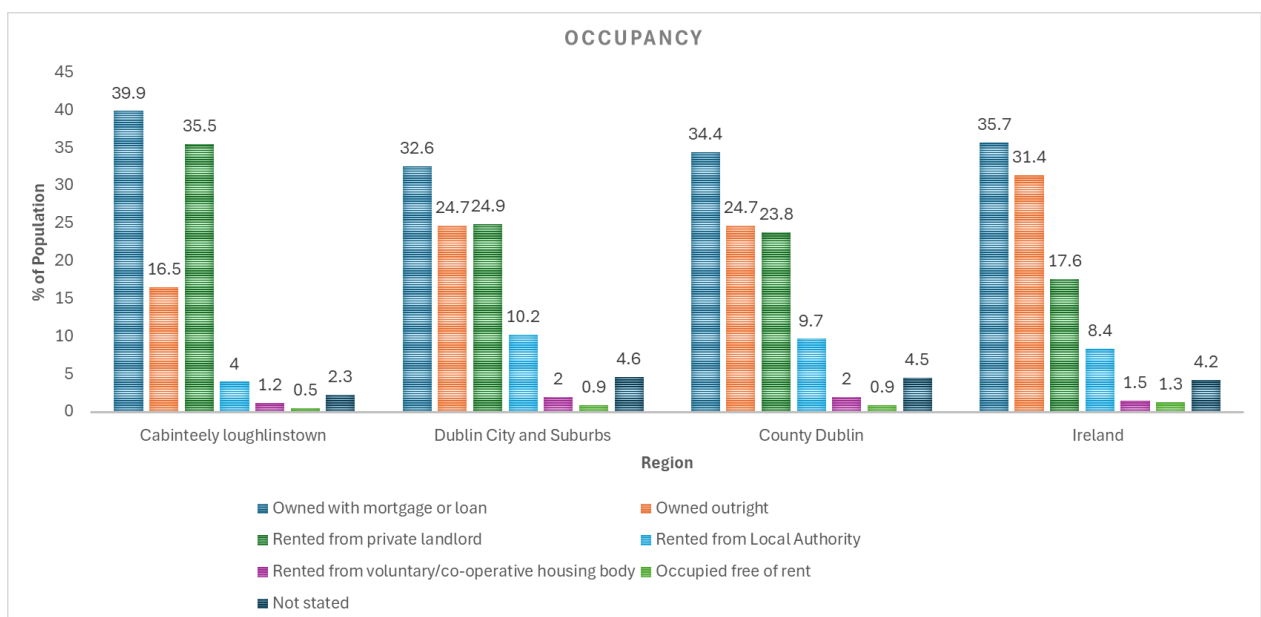
Occupancy

1.6.13 A higher percentage of the population in Cabinteely - Loughlinstown own their homes with a mortgage or loan (39.9%) compared to the Dublin City (32.6%), County Dublin (34.4%) and state (35.7%) averages.

1.6.14 However, a lower percentage of the population in Cabinteely - Loughlinstown own their homes outright (16.5%) when compared to the Dublin City (24.7%), County Dublin (24.7%) and state average (31.4%).

1.6.15 A full summary of occupancy types in Cabinteely - Loughlinstown is shown in Figure 47 below:

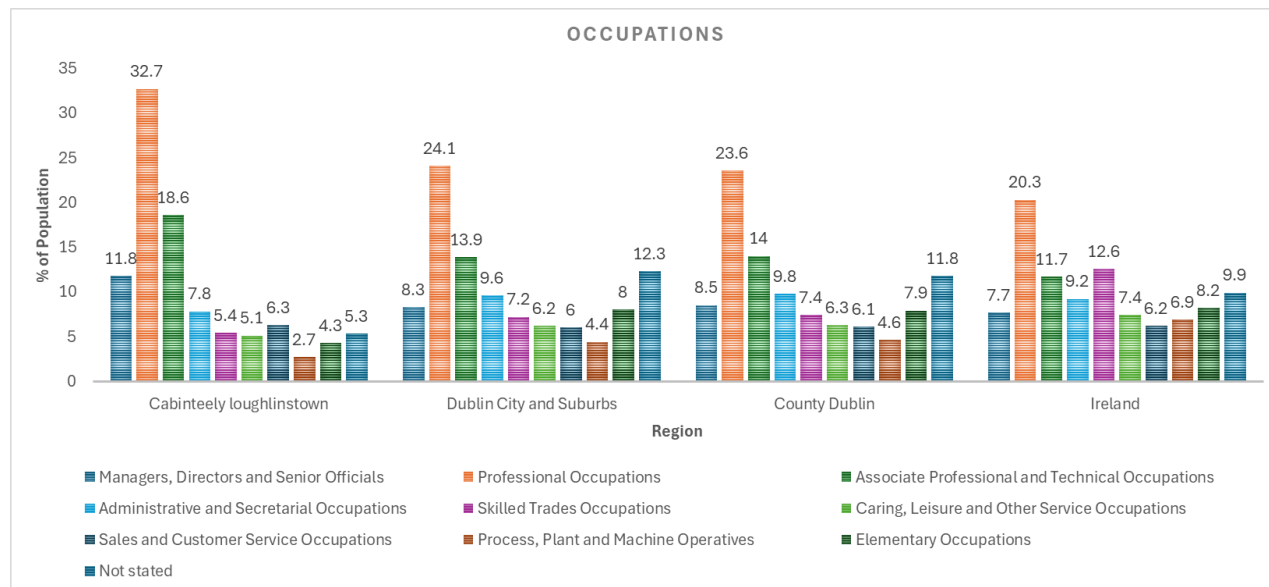
Figure 47 Occupancy within Cabinteely - Loughlinstown, compared to the local, county and state scales.



Occupations

1.6.16 The individual employment occupations for Cabinteely - Loughlinstown, Dublin City, County Dublin and the State are shown in Figure 48.

Figure 48 Occupations within Cabinteely - Loughlinstown, compared to the local, county and state scales.



1.6.17 The highest employment sector in Cabinteely - Loughlinstown is 'Professional Occupations' which constitutes 32.7% (1000) of the population, which significantly

1.6.18 higher than the Dublin City (24.1%), County Dublin (23.6%) and state (20.3%) averages.

1.6.19 The percentage of the Cabinteely - Loughlinstown who are employed as 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' constitutes 11.8% (362) of the population, which is higher than the Dublin City (8.3%), County Dublin (8.5%) and state (7.7%) averages.

1.6.20 The information presented above indicates the residents in Cabinteely - Loughlinstown work in higher skilled and higher paid employment sectors. This is evident when analysing the populations of lower-skilled jobs; for example, 'Skill Trade Occupations' account for 5.4% of the Cabinteely - Loughlinstown population, which is lower than the Dublin City (7.2%), Dublin County (7.4%) and state (12.6%) averages.

Education

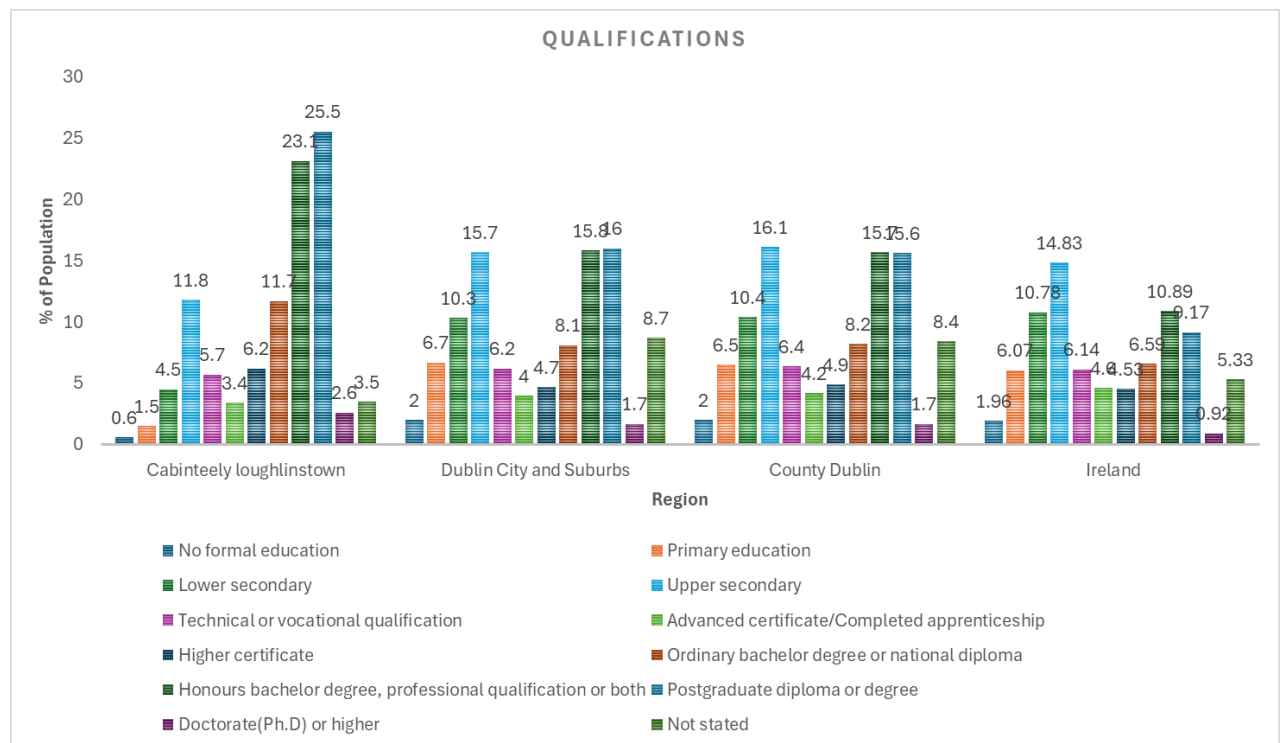
1.6.21 CSO (2022) outlines 0.6% of the Cabinteely - Loughlinstown population over the age of 15 have had no form of formal education, which is lower than the Dublin City (2.0%), Dublin County (2.0%) and state (1.96%) averages.

1.6.22 A higher proportion of the Cabinteely - Loughlinstown population (25.5%) have completed a postgraduate diploma or degree when compared to the Dublin City (16.0%), County Dublin (15.6%) and state (9.17%) averages.

1.6.23 The above results indicate that a higher level of education qualification attainment in Cabinteely - Loughlinstown comparative to the city, County average, however, higher than the state average.

1.6.24 A full summary of the level of qualifications is shown in Figure 49 below:

Figure 49 Qualifications in Cabinteely - Loughlinstown compared to the local, county and state scales.



Health

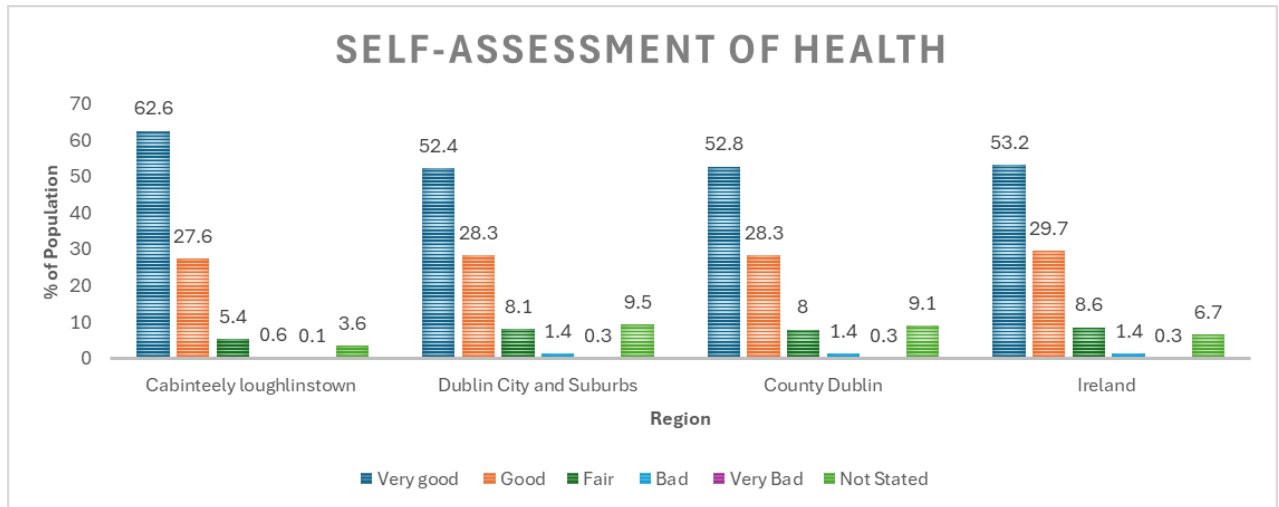
1.6.25 Health statistics have already been presented in Figure 45 with regards to the population who cannot work due to permanent sickness of disability. Within Cabinteely - Loughlinstown, this constitutes 1.2% (87) which is lower than the Dublin City (3.9%) County Dublin (3.8%) and state averages (4.6%).

1.6.26 CSO (2022) also shows the general health of populations in Ireland. Within Cabinteely - Loughlinstown 90.2% of the of the population consider themselves to have very good or good health, which is higher than the Dublin City (80.7%), County Dublin (81.3%) and state (82.8%) averages.

1.6.27 Regarding the population who consider themselves who have bad or very bad health, this constitutes 0.7% of the population which is lower than the Dublin City, County Dublin and state averages (all 1.7%).

1.6.28 Figure 50 provides a full summary of the self-assessment of health:

Figure 50 General health (self-assessment) within Cabinteely - Loughlinstown compared to the local, county and state scales.



Smoking and tobacco

1.6.29 In Cabinteely - Loughlinstown, 85.2% (4570) of the population do not smoke tobacco products, which is a higher percent of the population compared to the Dublin City (76.2%) and County Dublin (76.8%) averages but lower than the state average (79.4%).

1.6.30 Full summary of persons who smoke is provided in Figure 51 below:

Figure 51 Persons who smoke in Cabinteely - Loughlinstown compared to the local, county and state scales.

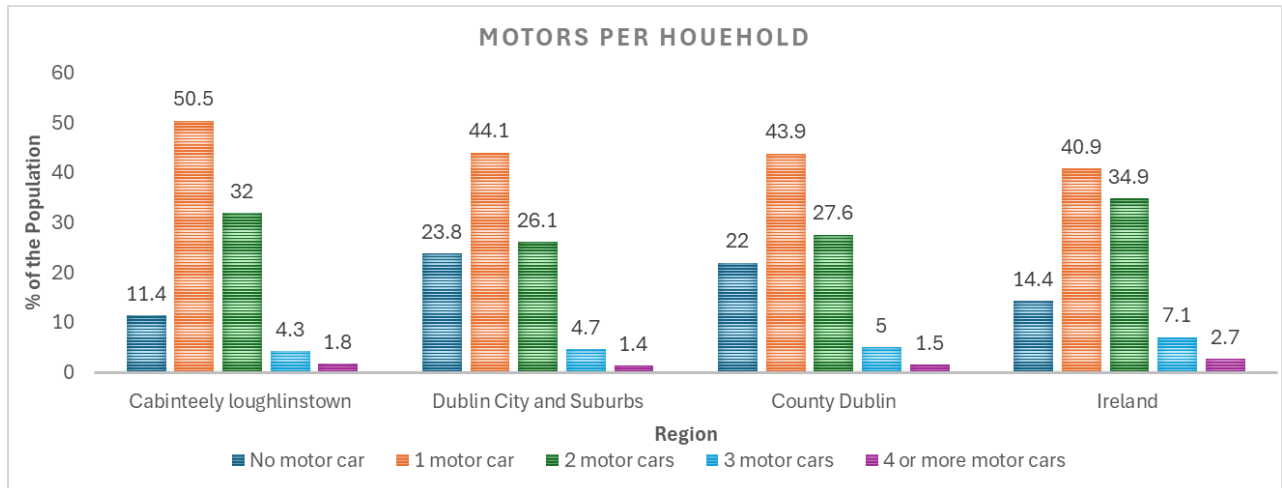


Transport

1.6.31 CSO (2022) indicates that the proportion of households who have no motor cars is lower within Cabinteely - Loughlinstown (11.4%) when compared to the Dublin City (23.8%) and County Dublin (22%) averages, but lower than the state (14.4%) average. The number of households who also own one or more cars is lower in Cabinteely - Loughlinstown (50.5%) than is higher than the Dublin City (44.1%), County Dublin (43.9%) and state (40.9%) averages.

1.6.32 A full summary of motor ownership is presented in Figure 52 below:

Figure 52 Motors per household in Cabinteely - Loughlinstown compared to the local, county and state scales.



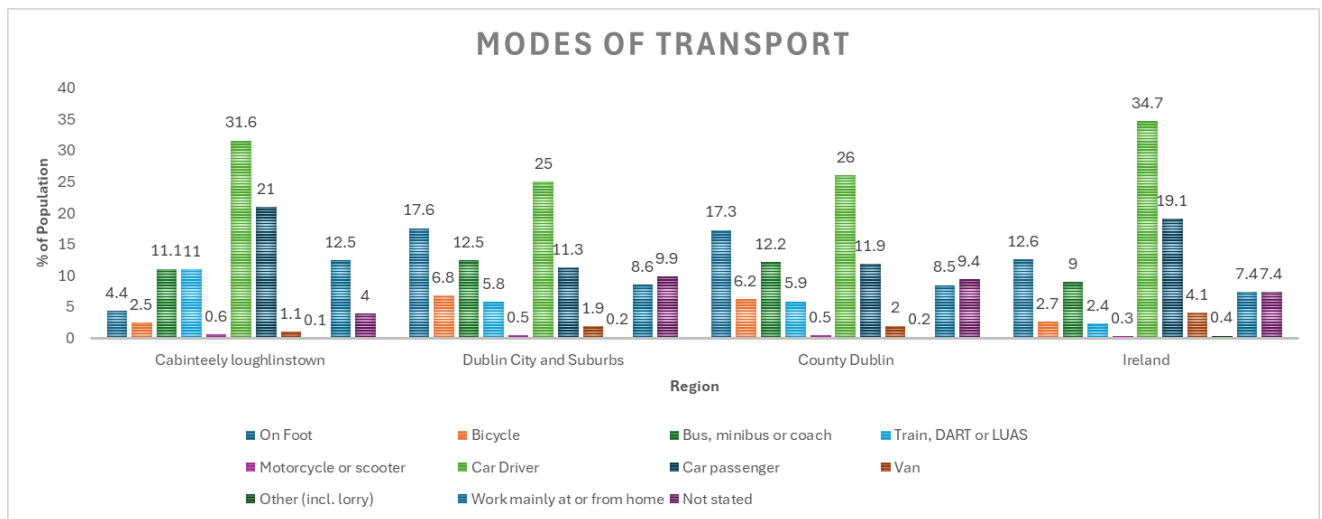
Mode of transport to work, school, college or childcare

1.6.33 Residents in Cabinteely - Loughlinstown generally take less healthier and sustainable modes of transport to work, colleague or childcare. 4.4% (191) of the Cabinteely - Loughlinstown population travel on foot which is lower than the Dublin City (17.6%), County Dublin (17.3%) and state (12.6%) average. 2.5% (108) of the Cabinteely - Loughlinstown population which is lower than the Dublin City (6.8%), County Dublin (6.2%) and state 2.7%).

1.6.34 A higher percentage of the Cabinteely - Loughlinstown (52.6%) population travel by car (either drivers or passengers) when compared to the Dublin City (36.3%) and County Dublin (37.9%) averages, but lower than the state (53.8%) averages.

1.6.35 A full summary of modes of transport statistics is provided in Figure 53.

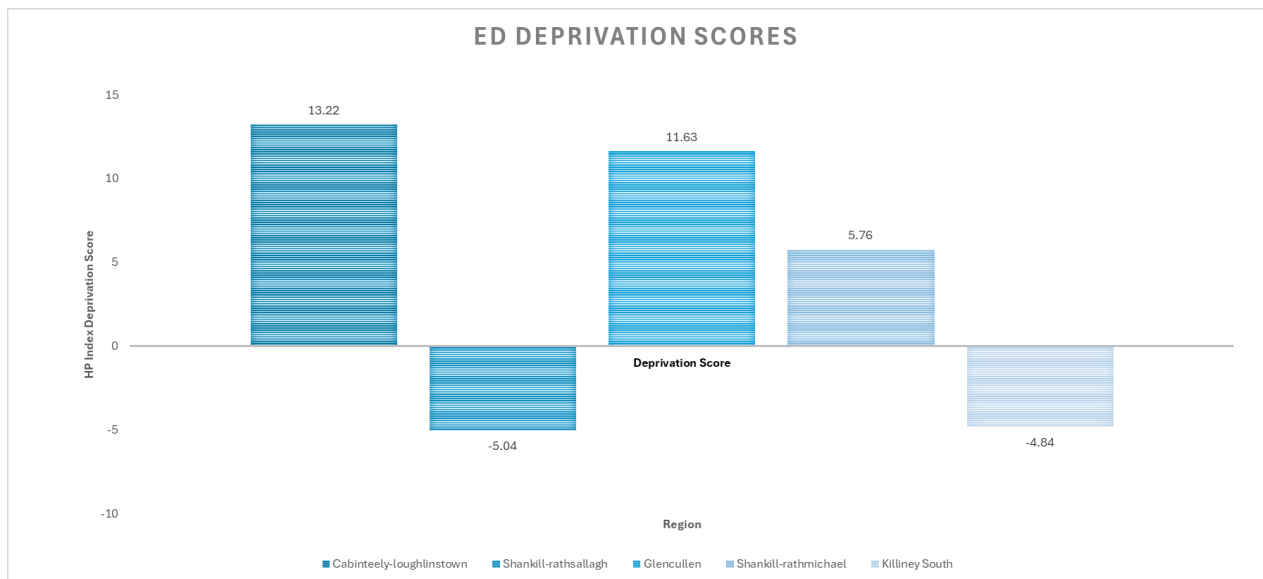
Figure 53 Modes of transport to work, school, college or childcare in Cabinteely - Loughlinstown.



Deprivation

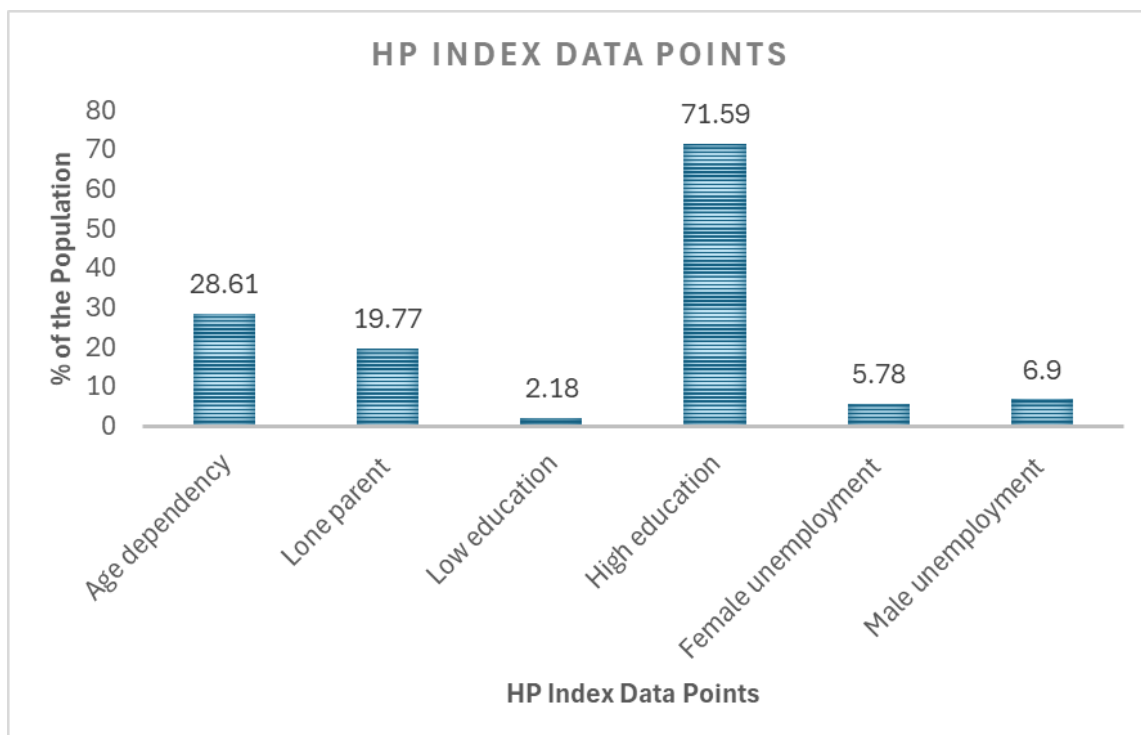
- 1.6.36 Whilst the EDs selected for the other onshore elements of this project already discussed in this appendix have been chosen for being the most deprived, in line with Dublin Arrays worst-case scenario approach, the ED selected to represent the onshore electrical system has taken a different approach.
- 1.6.37 As shown in Figure 54, whilst Cabinteely - Loughlinstown is not the most deprived ED that is located within or near to the Onshore Electrical System (OES). Figure 2 of the Human Health chapter (Volume 5, Chapter 9 shows the greatest proportion of the OES falls within the Cabinteely – Loughlinstown ED. This population would likely experience the greatest impacts arising from the OES and therefore has been selected for the purpose of identifying the OES baseline environment.
- 1.6.38 A comparison of the deprivation scores within EDs relevant to the operations and maintenance base is shown in Figure 54 below:

Figure 54 Deprivation scores of EDs relevant to the onshore electrical system.



1.6.39 Regarding the individual data points within the Pobal (2022) HP index, those relevant to health are shown in Figure 55 below.

Figure 55 Pobal HP index data points relevant to health within Cabinteely - Loughlinstown



1.7 Community facilities/receptors near the site application boundary

1.7.1 In establishing the baseline, this appendix has also had regard to sensitive receptors related to health, which include:

- ▲ Recreational assets and space;
- ▲ Hospitals;
- ▲ Schools and childcare; and
- ▲ Health Centres and Community facilities.

1.7.2 Volume 3, Chapter 18: Socio-economic, Tourism, Recreation and Land Use also provides baseline information regarding the above categories.

Recreational assets and space

1.7.3 There are several areas of open space, gardens and amenity ground located within cable corridor and onshore elements of the Dublin Array focussed mainly around three principal areas:

- ▲ Shanganagh around the proposed temporary construction works area at the Landfall/Transition Joint Bay (TJB) and either side of the Dublin Area Rapid Transit (DART) railway;
- ▲ Loughlinstown Linear Park on either side of the Kill o' the Grange Stream to the west of Shanganagh Road;
- ▲ Proposed Greenway through Cherrywood.

A list of recreational assets and space is shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Recreational assets and space located around the onshore infrastructure of the Dublin Array

Name	Type of recreational asset/space
The Coast	Recreational asset
Shanganagh Community Gardens	Community Gardens
Shanganagh Cliffs, Playing Pitches and Playground	Open amenity ground/local park
Killiney and Shanganagh Beaches	Open space
Ground west of Shanganagh Road	Informal open space
Loughlinstown Linear Park, Ballybrack	Park
Proposed Greenway and surrounding open space through Cherrywood SDZ	Green Way and associated walkway/cycleways
Proposed Jamestown Park	Community Park
Stepaside Golf Course	Golf Course

Hospitals

1.7.4 There are no hospitals located within the study area of the onshore infrastructure elements of the Dublin Array.

Schools and childcare

1.7.5 Schools and childcare facilities located around the onshore elements of the Dublin Array are illustrated in Table 2 below:

Table 2 Schools and childcare facilities located around the onshore elements of the Dublin Array

School/childcare facility	Location
St. Columbanus School,	Loughlinstown Drive, Ballybrack
Gaelscoil Phadraig	Glencarr Lawn, in Ballybrack
Ballyowen Meadows Special School	Loughlinstown Drive
St Colmcille Junior and Senior National Schools	North of cable corridor in Coolevin
St Laurence College	Located off Wyattville Park to the south of the cable corridor
Gaelscoil Shliabh Rua	Ballyogan Road to the north of cable corridor.

Health centres and community facilities

1.7.6 There are several health centres and community facilities located around the onshore elements of the Dublin Array, which are illustrated in Table 3 below:

Table 3 Health centres and community facilities located around the onshore elements of the Dublin Array

Health centre/community facility	Location
Health and Safety clinic	Loughlinstown Drive
Health and Safety clinic	Leopardstown Valley Shopping Centre
Medical centre, including dental clinic	Cherrywood Business Park
Health Care Services	Several located around Wyattville Road/Church Road/Ballybrack
Loughlinstown Community Rooms	Loughlinstown Drive.
Community Groups in Ballybrack and Cabinteely	Ballybrack to the north of the Cable corrido
Cabinteely FC, Seapoint Rugby Club and Foxrock Cabinteely GAA Club	Kilboggett playing fields to the north of the cable corridor
Ballyogan Community Centre and Family Resource Centre	Ballyogan Road to the north of the Cable Corridor
Leisure centre	Cherrywood
The Carrickmines Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club	Glenamuck Road, Carrickmines
Egyptian Embassy	Brennanstown Road to the north of the cable corridor

1.8 Statistics

- 1.8.1 Table 4 and Table 5 present the baseline statistics that have informed the analysis of the baseline environment in this appendix and within Volume 3, Chapter 3.11: Human Health.

Table 4 Baseline Census-related statistics (number of persons and percentage) taken from CSO (2022) unless stated otherwise (where Census data is not available).

Population Group Variable	Site Specific								Local		County		State	
	Dún Laoghaire-west Central (O&M Base)		Shankill - Rathsallagh (Landfall)		Glencullen (Substation)		Cabinteely-Loughlinstown (ECR)		Dublin City and suburbs		County Dublin		Ireland	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
Age structure and population														
Total Population	2726	100	3254	100	23596	100	5362	100	1263219	100	1458154	100	5149139	100
Aged 0-14 (Children)	381	14	481	14.8	5488	23.3	1192	22.2	224207	17.7	268943	18.4	1012287	19.7
Aged 15-64 (Working age)	1778	65.2	2049	63	16611	70.4	3828	71.4	866358	68.6	993547	68.1	3360537	65.3
Aged 65 and over (Older people)	567	20.8	724	22.2	1497	6.3	342	6.4	172654	13.7	195664	13.4	776315	15.1
Average Age	43.6	N/A	43.5	N/A	33.8	N/A	33.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	38	N/A	38.9	N/A
Population Density (persons per sq km)	5745.2	N/A	3278.5	N/A	696.6	N/A	848.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sex														
Male	1287	47.2	1573	48.3	11471	48.6	2587	48.2	617420	48.9	713606	48.9	2544549	49.4
Female	1439	58.8	1681	51.7	12125	51.4	2775	51.8	645799	51.1	744548	51.1	2604590	50.6
Resident population by ethnic or cultural background														
White Irish	1787	66.5	2789	86.5	15564	67.0	2973	56.1	837328	67.3	975589	68.0	3911518	76.0
White Irish Traveller	3	0.1	11	0.3	61	0.3	4	0.1	5223	0.4	6196	0.4	33033	0.6
Other White	474	17.6	222	6.9	3409	14.7	936	17.7	147433	11.9	172297	12.0	534397	10.4
Black or Black Irish	10	0.4	18	0.6	296	1.3	69	1.3	26567	2.1	32131	2.2	77312.0	1.5
Asian or Asian Irish	224	8.3	67	2.1	1988	8.6	927	17.5	75639	6.1	82765	5.8	169605	3.3
Other	106	3.9	55	1.7	1141	4.9	194	3.7	39574	3.2	43757	3.0	105076	2.0

Population Group Variable	Site Specific								Local		County		State	
	Dún Laoghaire- west Central (O&M Base)		Shankill - Rathsallagh (Landfall)		Glencullen (Substation)		Cabinteely- Loughlinstown (ECR)		Dublin City and suburbs		County Dublin		Ireland	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
Not stated	83	3.1	63	2.0	761	3.3	194	3.7	111514	9.0	122714	8.5	318198	6.2
General health														
Very good	1429	52.4	1647	50.6	15229	64.5	3358	62.6	661766	52.4	770623	52.8	2740994	53.2
Good	862	31.6	1068	32.8	5980	25.3	1481	27.6	356942	28.3	413090	28.3	1527027	29.7
Fair	283	10.4	364	11.2	1261	5.3	291	5.4	101941	8.1	116257	8.0	444895	8.6
Bad	53	1.9	75	2.3	184	0.8	32	0.6	18174	1.4	20439	1.4	72556	1.4
Very Bad	13	0.5	25	0.8	32	0.1	8	0.1	4241	0.3	4742	0.3	16843	0.3
Not Stated	86	3.2	75	2.3	910	3.9	192	3.6	120155	9.5	133003	9.1	346824	6.7
Persons at work (industries)														
Total number/percentage of people in work	1316	48.3	1361	41.8	12097	51.3	2903	54.1	608252	48.2	698931	47.9	2320297	45.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	0.1	3	0.2	28	0.2	8	0.3	746	0.1	1826	1.5	82228	3.5
Building and construction	32	2.4	71	5.2	393	3.2	88	3.0	26592	4.4	31217	4.5	134482	5.8
Manufacturing industries	55	4.2	102	7.5	814	6.7	160	5.5	38239	6.3	45017	6.4	273102	11.8
Commerce and trade	418	31.8	413	30.3	4221	34.9	1012	34.9	172025	28.3	197444	28.2	552642	23.8
Transport and communications	220	16.7	152	11.2	2204	18.2	510	17.6	82538	13.6	95814	13.7	212383	9.2
Public administration	63	4.8	63	4.6	392	3.2	83	2.9	32666	5.4	38420	5.5	131639	5.7

Population Group Variable	Site Specific								Local		County		State	
	Dún Laoghaire- west Central (O&M Base)		Shankill - Rathsallagh (Landfall)		Glencullen (Substation)		Cabinteely- Loughlinstown (ECR)		Dublin City and suburbs		County Dublin		Ireland	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
Professional services	327	24.8	375	27.6	2695	22.3	654	22.5	147846	24.3	168897	24.2	568105	24.5
Other	200	15.2	182	13.4	1350	11.2	388	13.4	107600	17.7	120296	17.2	365716	15.8
Occupation														
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	153	10.8	134	9.0	1521	12.0	362	11.8	53992	8.3	63705	8.5	192679	7.7
Professional Occupations	440	31.1	309	20.8	4119	32.4	1000	32.7	157721	24.1	177216	23.6	507044	20.3
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	257	18.2	177	11.9	2344	18.4	569	18.6	91171	13.9	104957	14.0	292273	11.7
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	123	8.7	154	10.4	1183	9.3	240	7.8	62813	9.6	73691	9.8	229737	9.2
Skilled Trades Occupations	83	5.9	151	10.2	719	5.7	166	5.4	46868	7.2	55648	7.4	313921	12.6
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	89	6.3	139	9.4	586	4.6	156	5.1	40409	6.2	47466	6.3	183584	7.4
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	87	6.2	129	8.7	772	6.1	193	6.3	39500	6.0	45777	6.1	154238	6.2
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	34	2.4	70	4.7	313	2.5	84	2.7	28999	4.4	34719	4.6	172521	6.9

Population Group Variable	Site Specific								Local		County		State	
	Dún Laoghaire- west Central (O&M Base)		Shankill - Rathsallagh (Landfall)		Glencullen (Substation)		Cabinteely- Loughlinstown (ECR)		Dublin City and suburbs		County Dublin		Ireland	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
Elementary Occupations	85	6.0	143	9.6	482	3.8	131	4.3	52208	8.0	59175	7.9	203532	8.2
Not stated	63	4.5	80	5.4	683	5.4	161	5.3	80708	12.3	88642	11.8	247044	9.9
Economic status for the population aged over 15 years (principal economic status)														
At work	1316	56.1	1361	49.1	12097	66.8	2903	69.6	608252	58.5	698931	58.8	2320297	56.1
Looking for first regular job	20	0.9	25	0.9	133	0.7	37	0.9	9137	0.9	10330	0.9	34526	0.8
Short term unemployed	39	1.7	49	1.8	266	1.5	72	1.7	19223	1.9	21889	1.8	70217	1.7
Long term unemployed	59	2.5	76	2.7	359	2.0	87	2.1	26914	2.6	30176	2.5	106059	2.6
Student	177	7.5	279	10.1	2401	13.3	453	10.9	118390	11.4	134910	11.3	459275	11.1
Looking after home/family	93	4.0	188	6.8	1075	5.9	278	6.7	58555	5.6	68227	5.7	272318	6.6
Retired	523	22.3	634	22.9	1328	7.3	280	6.7	151526	14.6	171712	14.4	657790	15.9
Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability	102	4.3	142	5.1	386	2.1	50	1.2	40472	3.9	45686	3.8	189308	4.6
Other not in labour force	16	0.7	19	0.7	63	0.3	10	0.2	6543	0.6	7350	0.6	27062	0.7
Highest level of education completed for the population aged over 15 years														
No formal education	28	1.4	65	2.8	136	1.0	20	0.6	16857	2.0	18836	2.0	81280	1.96
Primary education	119	5.9	256	10.9	310	2.2	48	1.5	55708	6.7	61625	6.5	251219	6.07

Population Group Variable	Site Specific								Local		County		State	
	Dún Laoghaire- west Central (O&M Base)		Shankill - Rathsallagh (Landfall)		Glencullen (Substation)		Cabinteely- Loughlinstown (ECR)		Dublin City and suburbs		County Dublin		Ireland	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lower secondary	175	8.6	372	15.8	848	6.0	144	4.5	86002	10.3	99180	10.4	446007	10.78
Upper secondary	233	11.5	458	19.4	1794	12.7	380	11.8	130631	15.7	154071	16.1	613478	14.83
Technical or vocational qualification	107	5.3	164	7.0	771	5.4	183	5.7	52021	6.2	61361	6.4	253892	6.14
Advanced certificate/Completed apprenticeship	54	2.7	94	4.0	579	4.1	111	3.4	33095	4.0	40157	4.2	190268	4.60
Higher certificate	87	4.3	123	5.2	778	5.5	201	6.2	39279	4.7	46609	4.9	187488	4.53
Ordinary bachelor degree or national diploma	203	10.0	165	7.0	1485	10.5	377	11.7	67134	8.1	78494	8.2	272535	6.59
Honours bachelor degree, professional qualification or both	327	16.1	291	12.3	3123	22.1	746	23.1	131599	15.8	149733	15.7	450523	10.89
Postgraduate diploma or degree	502	24.7	283	12.0	3418	24.2	824	25.5	133467	16.0	148720	15.6	379416	9.17
Doctorate(Ph.D) or higher	61	3.0	26	1.1	292	2.1	85	2.6	14531	1.7	15866	1.7	38212	0.92
Not stated	137	6.7	61	2.6	613	4.3	114	3.5	72848	8.7	79921	8.4	220311	5.33
Means of travel to work, school, college or childcare														
On Foot	348	19.3	211	10.4	1792	9.4	191	4.4	159056	17.6	180789	17.3	456291	12.6

Population Group Variable	Site Specific								Local		County		State	
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	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bicycle	110	6.1	48	2.4	686	3.6	108	2.5	61125	6.8	64387	6.2	97212	2.7
Bus, minibus or coach	218	12.1	238	11.7	1047	5.5	482	11.1	112900	12.5	127159	12.2	323923	9.0
Train, DART or LUAS	296	16.4	339	16.7	3147	16.5	477	11.0	52430	5.8	61401	5.9	85316	2.4
Motorcycle or scooter	7	0.4	7	0.3	59	0.3	27	0.6	4656	0.5	5118	0.5	9150	0.3
Car Driver	314	17.4	617	30.3	5570	29.3	1366	31.6	225377	25.0	272279	26.0	1254419	34.7
Car passenger	148	8.2	299	14.7	3387	17.8	910	21.0	102017	11.3	124443	11.9	691044	19.1
Van	22	1.2	55	2.7	277	1.5	48	1.1	17112	1.9	21137	2.0	148823	4.1
Other (incl. lorry)	4	0.2	5	0.2	39	0.2	5	0.1	1480	0.2	1837	0.2	14092	0.4
Work mainly at or from home	273	15.2	161	7.9	2302	12.1	542	12.5	77322	8.6	89359	8.5	266726	7.4
Not stated	60	3.3	55	2.7	734	3.9	173	4.0	89003	9.9	98530	9.4	266412	7.4
Population social class														
Professional workers	389	14.3	337	10.4	3597	15.2	776	14.5	144329	11.4	162383	11.1	476817	9.3
Managerial and technical	1048	38.4	991	30.5	10772	45.7	2472	46.1	399070	31.6	469069	32.2	1579601	30.7
Non-manual	431	15.8	594	18.3	3703	15.7	798	14.9	199808	15.8	234822	16.1	832358	16.2
Skilled manual	193	7.1	416	12.8	1580	6.7	407	7.6	128356	10.2	151210	10.4	666220	12.9
Semi-skilled	212	7.8	403	12.4	1288	5.5	266	5.0	116201	9.2	134138	9.2	577690	11.2
Unskilled	53	1.9	153	4.7	280	1.2	87	1.6	36454	2.9	40921	2.8	159792	3.1

Population Group Variable	Site Specific								Local		County		State	
	Dún Laoghaire- west Central (O&M Base)		Shankill - Rathsallagh (Landfall)		Glencullen (Substation)		Cabinteely- Loughlinstown (ECR)		Dublin City and suburbs		County Dublin		Ireland	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
All others gainfully occupied and unknown	400	14.7	360	11.1	2376	10.1	556	10.4	239001	18.9	265611	18.2	856661	16.6
Persons with a disability to a greater extent or less extent as a percentage of the population														
Population with any disability	834	30.6	948	29.1	4059	17.2	823	15.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1109557	21.5
Population with a disability to a great extent	365	13.4	395	12.1	1159	4.9	227	4.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	407342	7.9
Population with a disability to some extent	469	17.2	553	17	2900	12.3	596	11.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	702215	13.6
Persons who smoke														
Persons who smoke tobacco products (Daily and Occasionally)	387	14.2	569	17.5	2486	10.5	582	10.9	172692	13.7	195672	13.4	676187	13.1
Persons who don't smoke tobacco products (Never and have given up)	2241	82.2	2566	78.9	20095	85.2	4570	85.2	962061	76.2	1119723	76.8	4087857	79.4
Smoking status not stated	98	3.6	119	3.7	1015	4.3	210	3.9	128466	10.2	142759	9.8	385095	56.9

Population Group Variable	Site Specific								Local		County		State	
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	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
Households with cars														
No motor car	394	36.3	195	17.4	835	11.1	216	11.4	98052	23.8	103603	22.0	245455	14.4
1 motor car	529	48.7	476	42.6	3385	23.9	955	50.5	181747	44.1	207180	43.9	696979	40.9
2 motor cars	137	12.6	368	32.9	2663	10.7	606	32.0	107550	26.1	130361	27.6	594716	34.9
3 motor cars	20	1.8	59	5.3	444	0.9	81	4.3	19210	4.7	23380	5.0	121594	7.1
4 or more motor cars	6	0.6	20	1.8	174	0.2	34	1.8	5615	1.4	7138	1.5	46658	2.7
Households with internet access														
Broadband	962	85.1	1029	89.0909 1	7222	91.5 335 9	1833	91.9 719	381738	83.9	437344	84.3	1457883	79.4
No	105	9.4	70	6.06060 6	166	2.10 392 9	35	1.75 614 7	23221	5.1	25732	5.0	159866	8.7
Not stated	39	3.5	38	3.29004 3	392	4.96 831 4	103	5.16 808 8	44553	9.8	48808	9.4	145814	7.9
Other	15	1.3	18	1.55844 2	110	1.39 417	22	1.10 386 4	5488	1.2	6606	1.3	73165	4.0

Population Group Variable	Site Specific								Local		County		State	
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	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
Annual income (median gross income)														
Median Household income for Site Specific groups (CSO, 2016) and Estimates of annual household income for country and state levels.	€50770	N/A	€48313	N/A	€74418	N/A	€66509	N/A	€47294	N/A	€46,136	N/A	€46,999	N/A
Type of occupancy (number of persons in private households)														
Owned with mortgage or loan	576	22.7	1040	32.4	11383	48.6	2158	39.9	399661	32.6	34.4	34.4	1796653	35.7
Owned outright	566	22.3	1019	31.7	4085	17.4	894	16.5	302125	24.7	24.7	24.7	1580928	31.4
Rented from private landlord	934	36.9	246	7.7	5067	21.6	1921	35.5	305026	24.9	23.8	23.8	885758	17.6
Rented from Local Authority	376	14.8	839	26.1	1569	6.7	217	4.0	124566	10.2	9.7	9.7	421847	8.4
Rented from voluntary/co-operative housing body	20	0.8	15	0.5	666	2.8	67	1.2	24636	2.0	2.0	2.0	75240	1.5
Occupied free of rent	24	0.9	14	0.4	142	0.6	29	0.5	11625	0.9	0.9	0.9	67034	1.3
Not stated	37	1.5	37	1.2	501	2.1	122	2.3	56700	4.6	4.5	4.5	209157	4.2

Population Group Variable	Site Specific								Local		County		State	
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	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
Household size														
1 person households	358	14.1	279	8.7	1332	5.7	372	6.9	7832	0.6	114795	8.1	425974	8.4
2 person households	776	30.6	630	19.6	4168	17.8	1278	23.6	60259	4.9	314798	22.2	1066964	21.1
3 person households	576	22.7	585	18.2	4719	20.2	1290	23.9	125101	10.2	288879	20.4	986100	19.5
4 person households	484	19.1	784	24.4	7020	30.0	1460	27.0	152453	12.5	349960	24.7	1241244	24.6
5 person households	245	9.7	560	17.4	4250	18.1	670	12.4	295720	24.2	211765	15.0	822975	16.3
6 person households	30	1.2	252	7.9	1284	5.5	234	4.3	232609	19.0	85770	6.1	335262	6.6
7 person households	28	1.1	77	2.4	420	1.8	63	1.2	146504	12.0	27734	2.0	102284	2.0
8 or more persons households	36	1.4	43	1.3	224	1.0	41	0.8	151653	12.4	21341	1.5	65878	1.3

Table 5: Pobal HP (2022) Deprivation Index rating and Census measures

Population Group Variable	Site Specific			
	Dún Laoghaire-west Central (O&M Base)	Shankill - Rathsallagh (Landfall)	Glencullen (Substation)	Cabinteely- Loughlinstown (ECR)
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Deprivation HP index ranking (<-30 represents the most disadvantaged and >30 represents the most affluent)	5.14 (marginally above average)	-5.04 (marginally below average)	11.63 (affluent)	13.22 (affluent)
Age dependency	34.78	37.03	29.6	28.61
Lone parent	23.58	26.17	13.08	19.77
Low education	7.75	13.97	3.3	2.18
High education	62.24	38.66	67.21	71.59
Female unemployment	8.26	10.99	5.52	5.78
Male unemployment	8.2	8.7	6.3	6.9
Persons per room	0.56	0.49	0.57	0.57

1.9 References

Central Office Statistics (2022) 'Census Statistics'. <https://www.cso.ie/en/index.html> [Accessed April 2024].

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