
Appendix 11.2

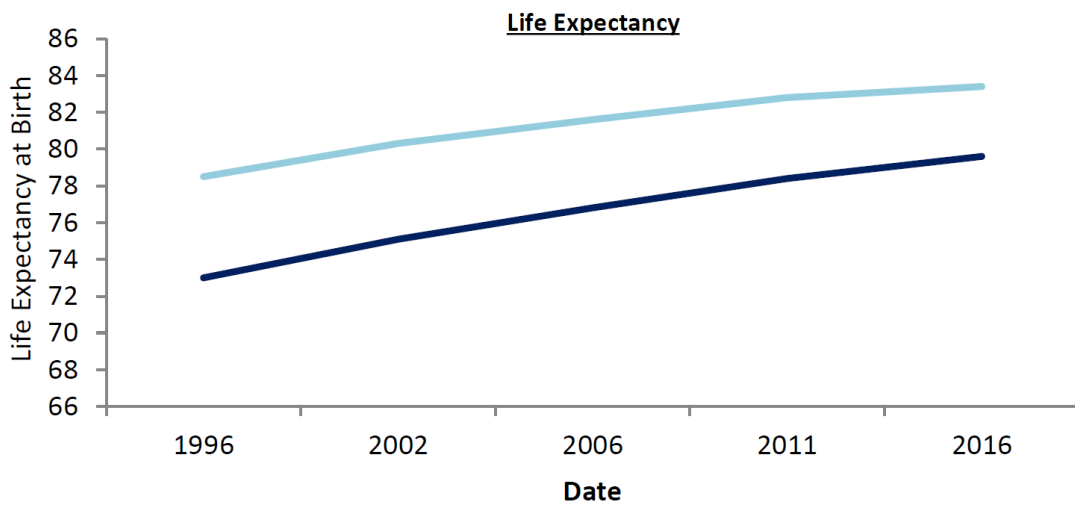
Health Baseline

Introduction

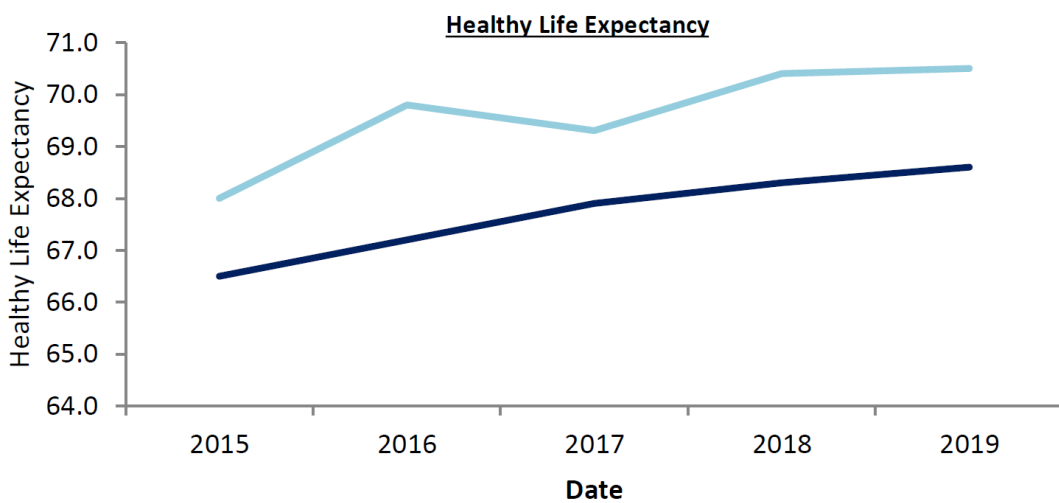
Evidence suggests that different communities have varying susceptibilities to health impacts and benefits as a result of social and demographic structure, behaviour and relative economic circumstance. The purpose of the following information which makes up this human health baseline, is to put into context the local health circumstance of the communities surrounding Slane, drawing from available statistics. Where possible, data has been collected for the Slane Electoral Division (ED), to compare against the national average. Where ED data is not available, we have used County Meath data to compare with the national average.

Life Expectancy

The most recent life expectancy statistics are available for Ireland only; and both male and female life expectancy is increasing with male life expectancy consistently lower than female life expectancy. Healthy life expectancy (HLE) statistics are also only available for Ireland. HLE is the number of years a person lives in good health. Generally, both male and female healthy life expectancy are also increasing, with male HLE consistently lower than female HLE.



Source: Statbank (VSA30)

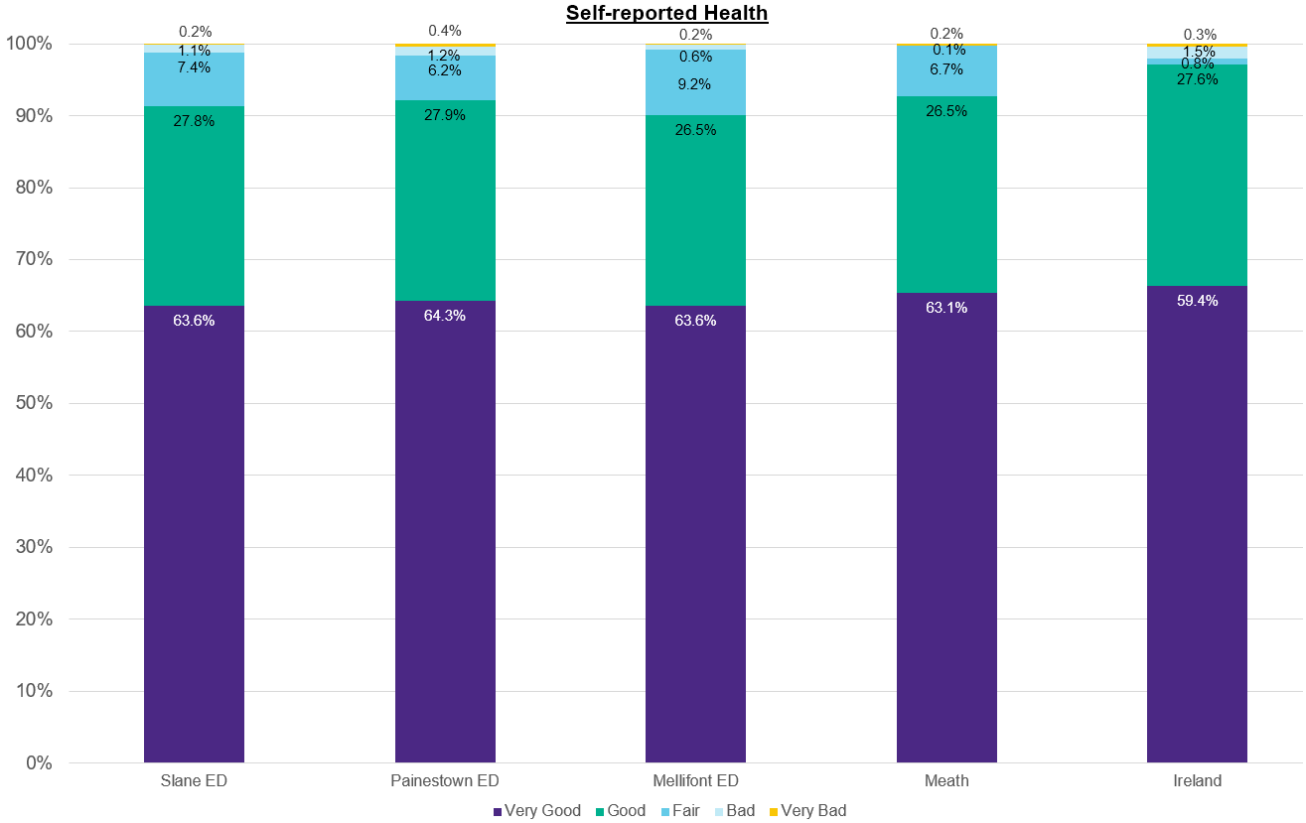


Source: Eurostat

VOL. 4 APPENDIX 11

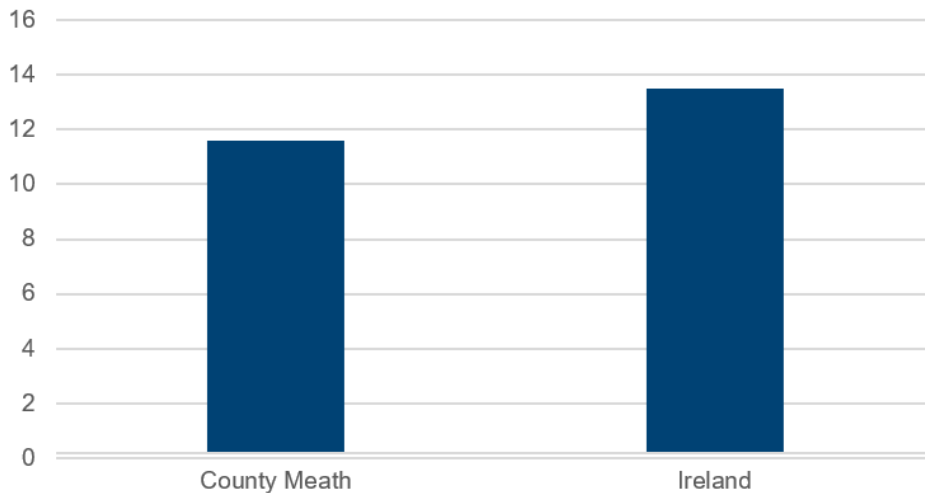
Physical Health

The majority of the population in Slane, Painestown and Mellifont EDs (63.3%, 64.3% and 63.6% respectively) have reported "very good health", which is approximately the same as County Meath (63.1%) but higher than the national average (59.4%). The proportion of people that have reported to have either "bad" or "very bad" health in the Slane, Painestown and Mellifont EDs is 1.3%, 1.6% and 0.8% respectively, which is slightly higher compared to County Meath (0.3%) but slightly lower than the national average (1.8%).

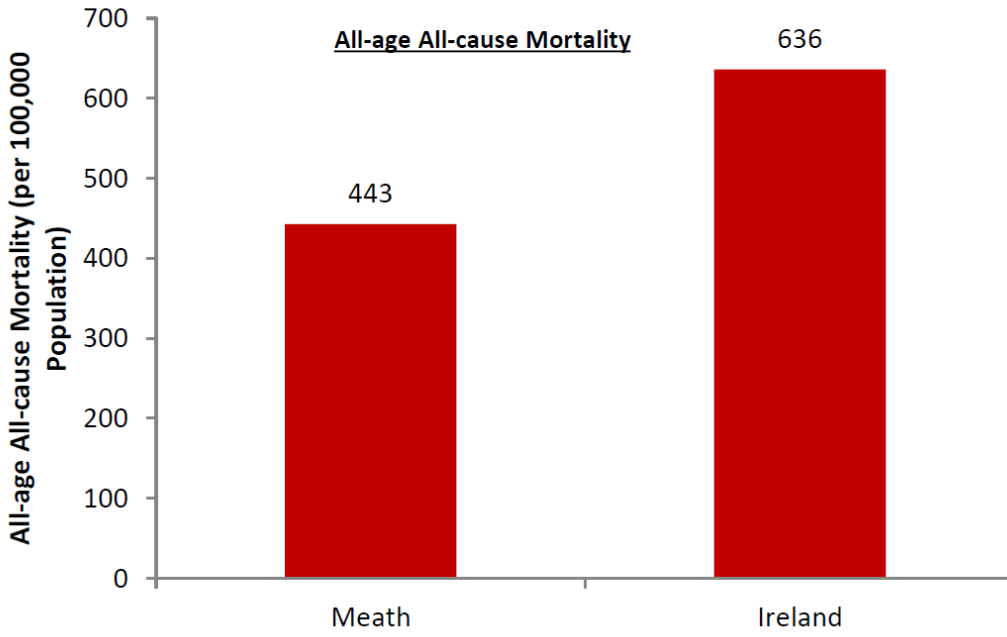


The proportion of the population in County Meath is 11.6%, lower than the national average of 13.5%. The all-age all-cause mortality rate per 100,000 people in County Meath (443) is lower than the national average (636).

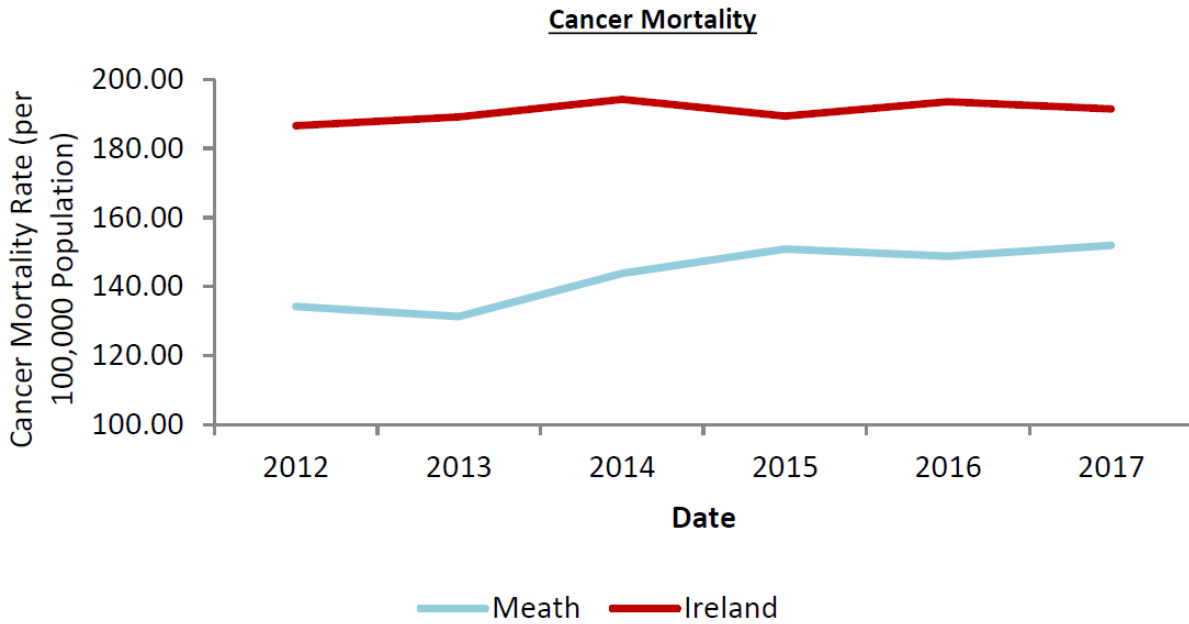
Percentage of the Population with a Disability



VOL. 4 APPENDIX 11



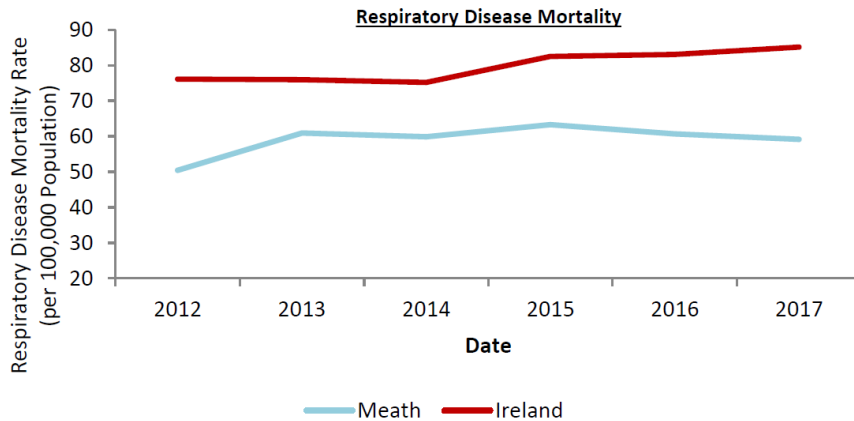
Mortality rate from cancer within County Meath has fluctuated year-on-year, increasing slightly over the years following the national trend; but has remained below the national average.



Source: Statbank (DHA12)

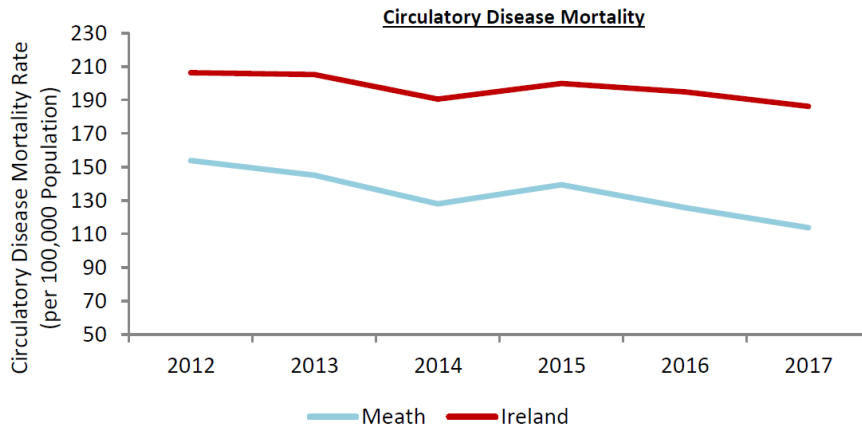
VOL. 4 APPENDIX 11

Mortality rate from respiratory diseases within County Meath has fluctuated over the years and has been decreasing in recent years. It has been consistently lower than the national average.



Source: Statbank (DHA12)

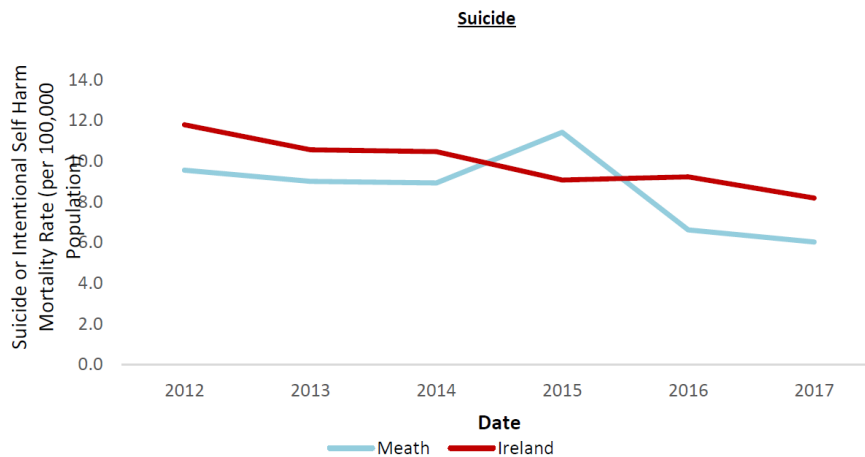
Mortality rate from circulatory diseases within Meath shows a decreasing trend overall, similar to the national trend. It has however remained consistently lower than the national average.



Source: Statbank (DHA12)

Mental Health

Suicide rate within County Meath has fluctuated above and below the national average over the years but shows a general decreasing trend and has been below the national average in most recent years (2016-17).

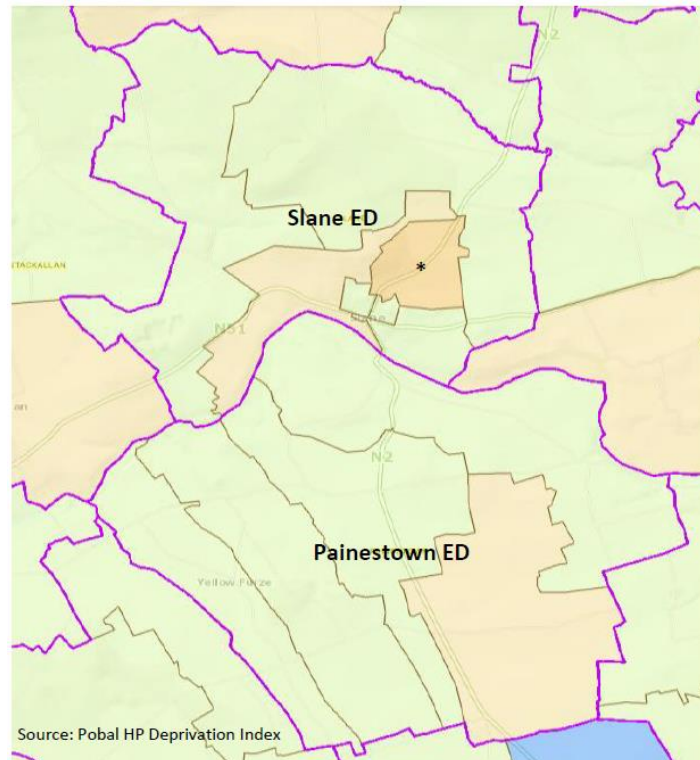


Source: Statbank (DHA12)

Deprivation

Deprivation statistics are derived for Slane Electoral Division (ED) and its Small Areas (green and orange areas) using the Pobal All-Island HP Deprivation Index (2016). The most recent statistics show that the population living within Small Areas 1,2, 5, 6 and 7 are categorised as "Marginally Above Average", with a relative score ranging between +0 and +7 (where the minimum is -39.9 and the maximum is +40.3). The population living within Small Area 4 are categorised as "Disadvantaged", with a relative score of -13.78. The Pobal HP score for Slane ED is -0.59 which is categorised as "Marginally Below Average".

The Pobal HP score for Painestown ED is 0.92 which is categorised as "Marginally Above Average". All its Small Areas are also classified as "Marginally Above Average", with a relative score ranging between +0.40 and +3.23. One exception is Small Area 167071001 which has a relative score of -2.85 and is classified "Marginally Below Average".



Conclusion

It should be noted that data for morbidity statistics (such as hospital admissions); several mental health indicators (e.g. anxiety and depression) and lifestyle and behavioural factors (such as physical activity, obesity, alcohol consumption) are currently unavailable due to updates to the Institute for Public Health's databases. Available data has been collected and analysed to form this baseline. Overall, physical health statistics for Slane ED and County Meath perform better than national averages. There is a higher proportion of people reporting good health, and mortality rates for all causes, cancer, circulatory diseases, and respiratory diseases are all consistently lower than national levels.

Currently, the only mental health statistic available is suicide rate, which has fluctuated over the years but is currently showing a decreasing trend and is lower than the national average.

Deprivation levels in the study area are relatively low, with 5 out of the 7 Small Areas which make up the Slane ED being classified as "Marginally Above Average". However, one Small Area is classified as "Disadvantaged", and the overall deprivation of Slane ED is classified as "Marginally Below Average" and Painestown ED classified as "Marginally Above Average".