



Appendix 8.2

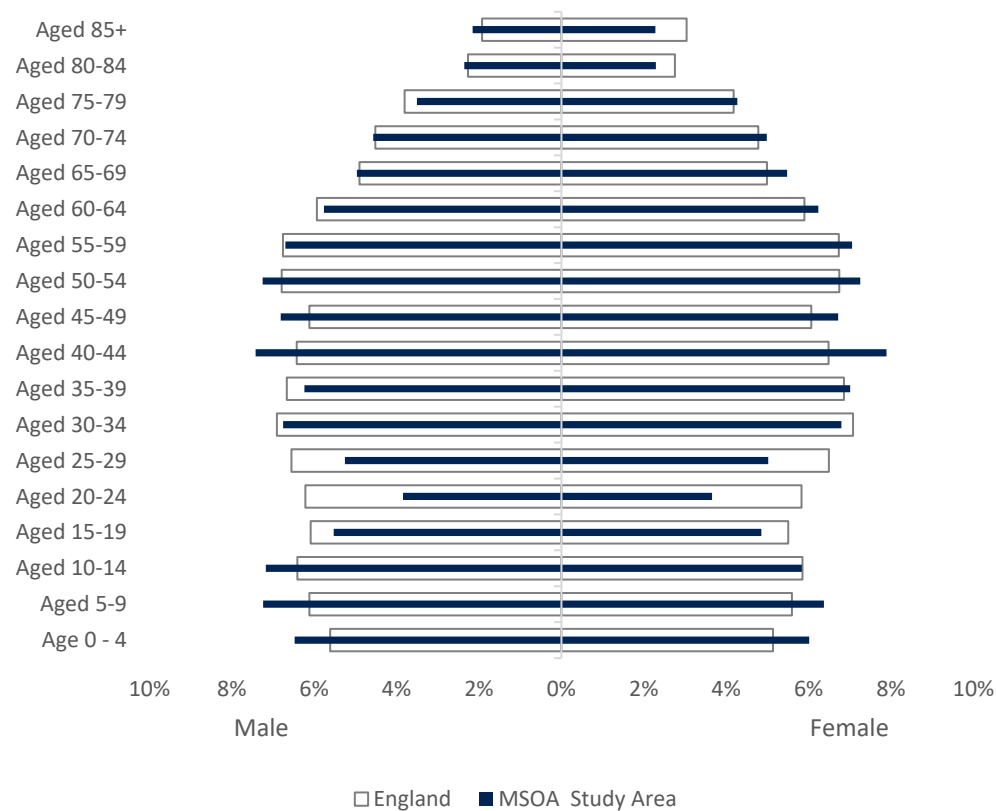
Community Baseline

APPENDIX 8.2: COMMUNITY BASELINE

Introduction

Communities have varying susceptibility to health impacts and/or benefits due to differing demographic structure, physical and mental health, lifestyle and behavioural risk factors and socio-economic circumstance. This human health baseline aims to put into context the local health, demographic and socio-economic circumstance of the communities surrounding the development. The district study area comprises both St Albans and Dacorum districts, using regional (East of England) and national (England) data as relevant comparators. Data at the MSOA-level area is used where available, whereby the MSOA study area comprises Redbourn, Woodhall Farm, and Markyate, Flamstead & Gaddesden MSOAs.

Demography and socio-economic circumstance



Source: NOMIS



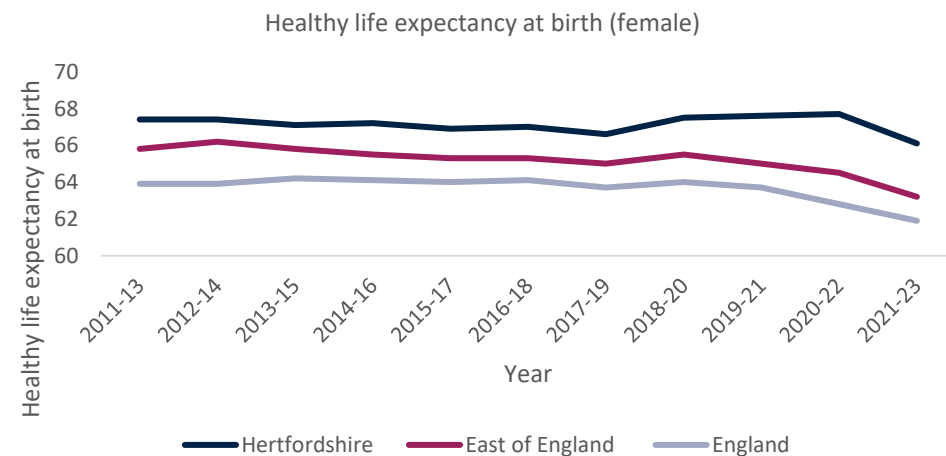
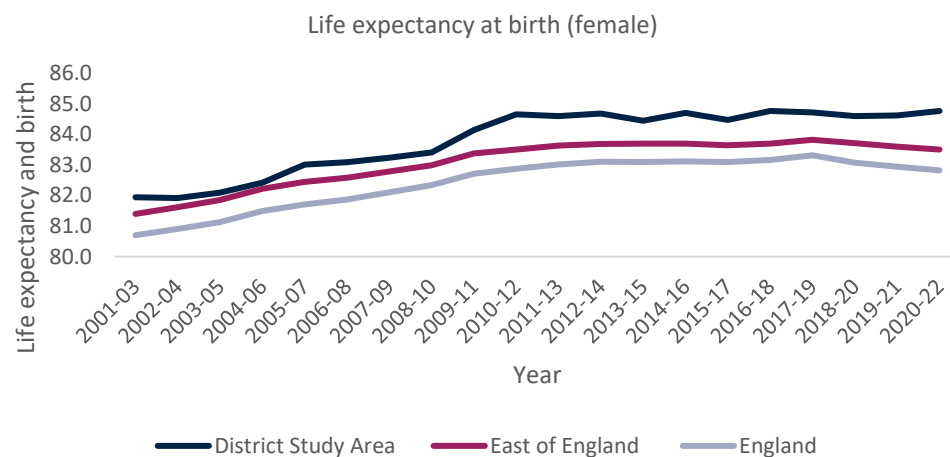
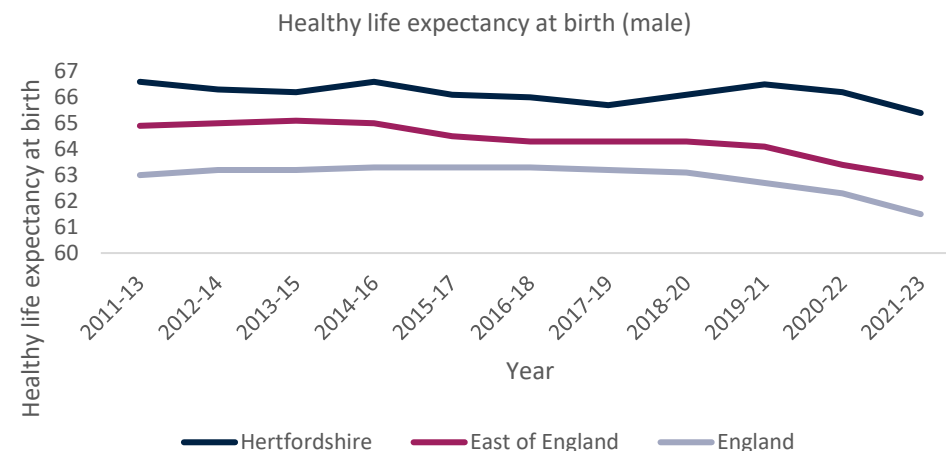
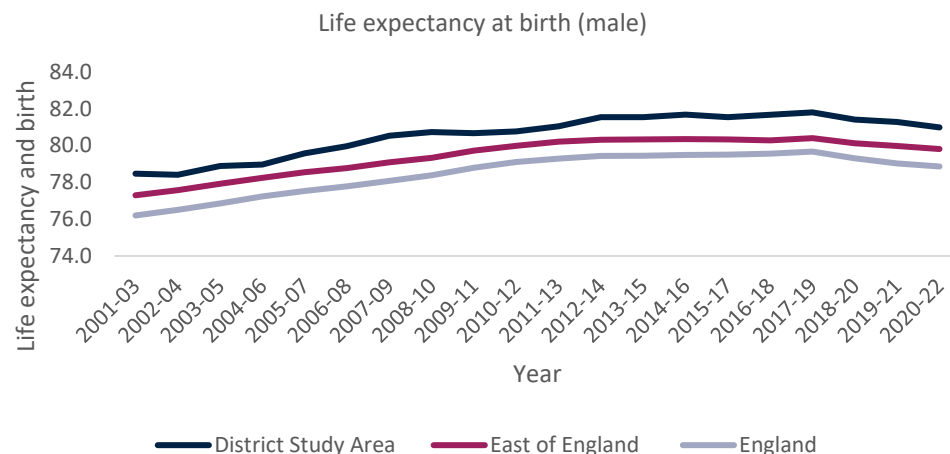
Source: DHSC Fingertips

When compared to the national average, the population living in the MSOA study area has a higher proportion of males and females aged 0 to 14 years, males aged 40 to 54 years, and females aged 35 to 79 years. The age structure diagram shows an ageing population in the MSOA study area.

The percentage of the population in the district study area who are employed has shown an overall increasing trend, however has shown decreasing levels in recent years.

Life expectancy

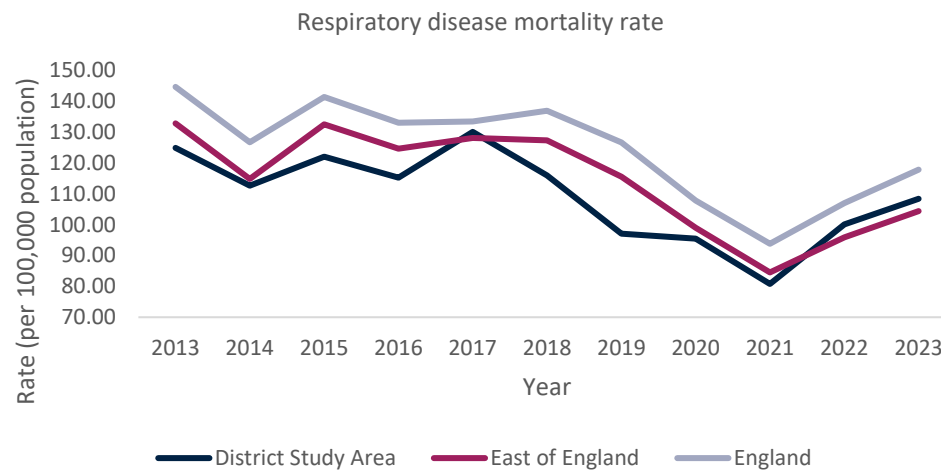
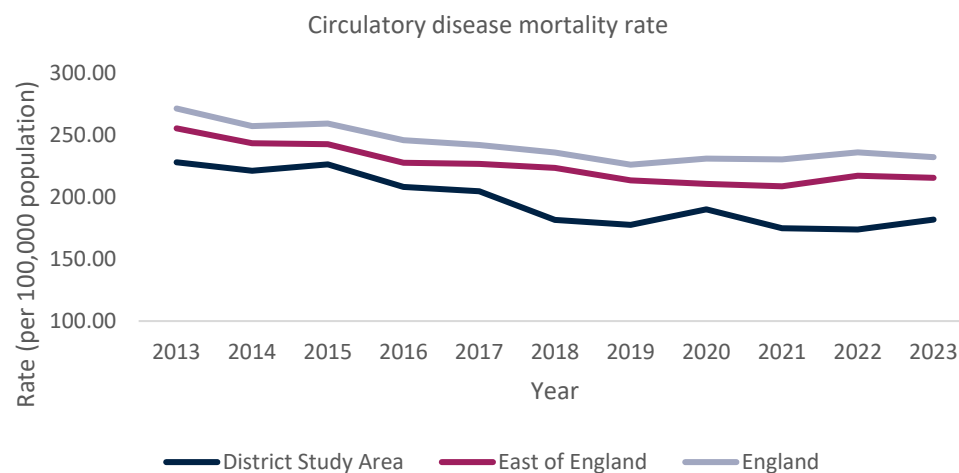
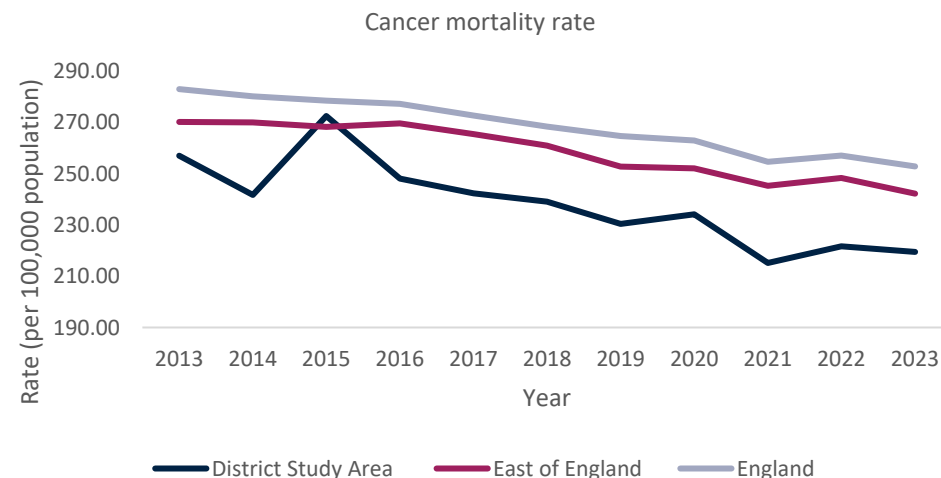
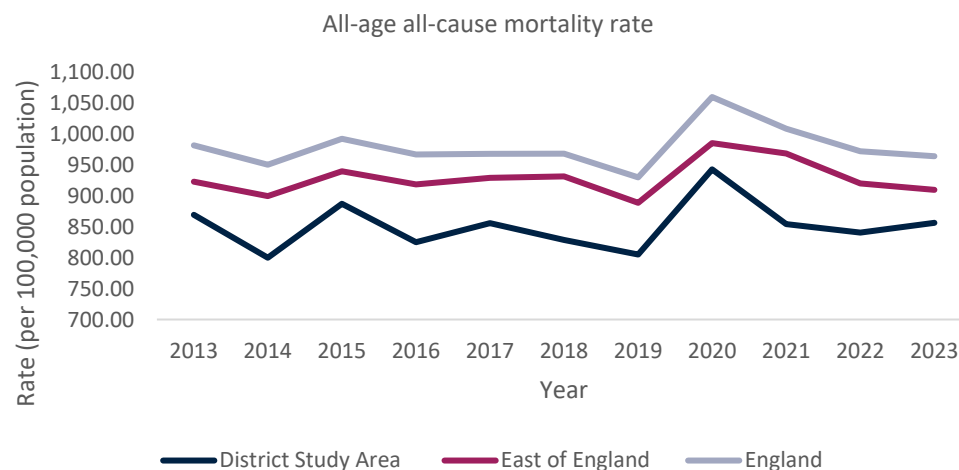
Male and female life expectancy in the district study area has increased over the years and has consistently remained higher than the regional and national averages. Hertfordshire is the lowest geography that healthy life expectancy (HLE) data is available for; both male and female HLE in Hertfordshire was consistently higher than the regional and national averages; while this is the case, both male and female HLE show a decreasing trend in recent years, consistent with trends for the relevant comparators.



Source: DHSC Fingertips

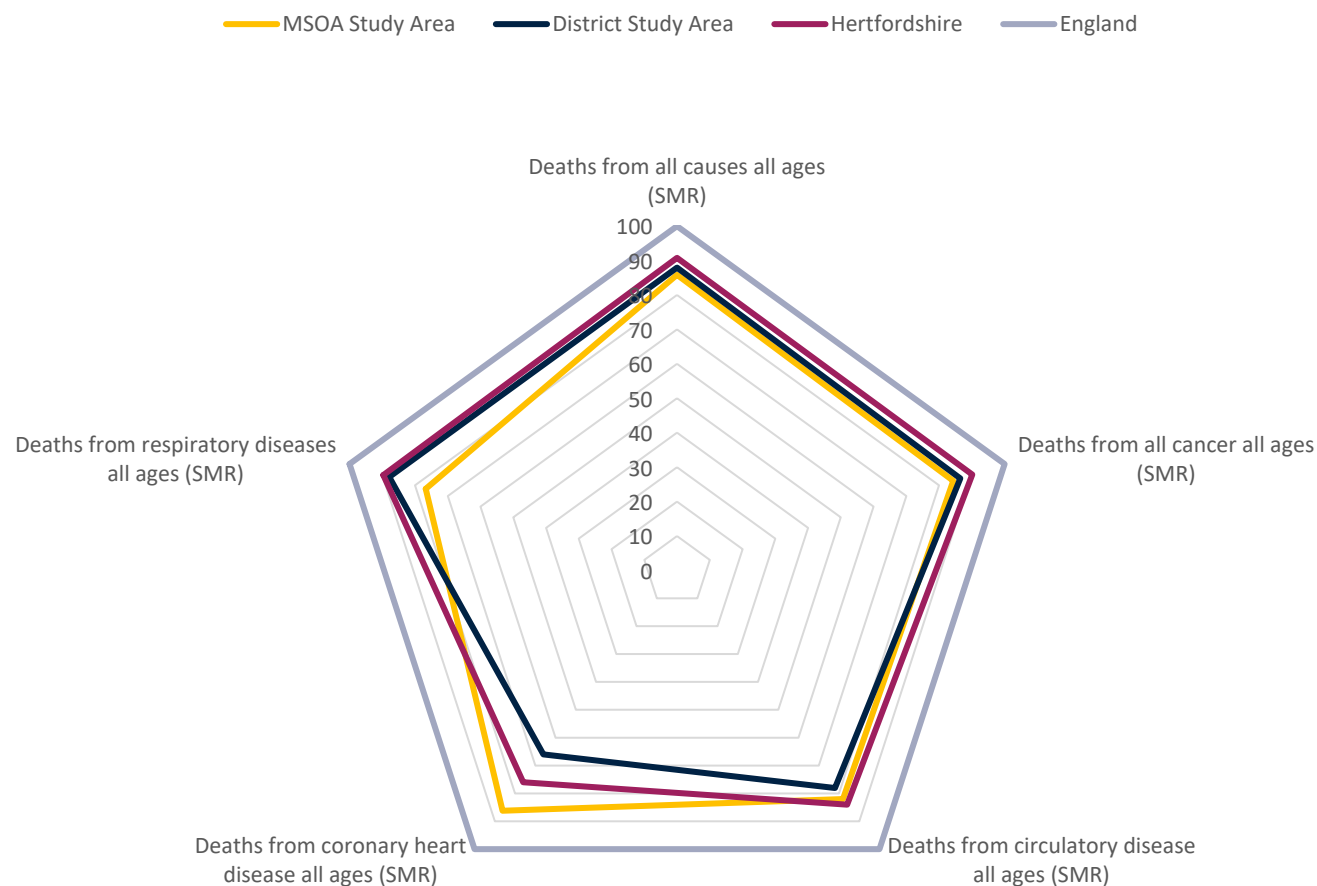
Physical health

Trend analysis shows that all-age all-cause mortality, circulatory disease mortality and respiratory disease mortality in the district study area has generally remained lower than all relevant comparators. Mortality rates from cancer in the district study area have fluctuated above the regional average in 2015, but have remained lower than all relevant comparators since 2016. Mortality rates from respiratory disease in the district study area, which have also shown fluctuations above the regional average in 2017, 2022 and 2023, but remains consistently lower than the national average.



Source: NOMIS

Physical health (cont.)

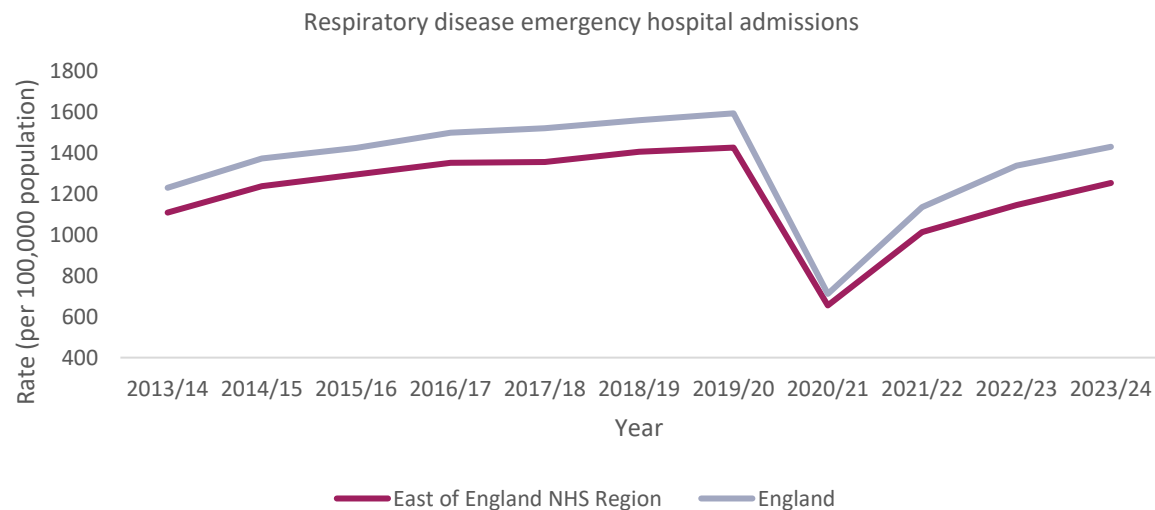


Standardised mortality rate (SMR) for all causes in the MSOA study area is lower than all relevant comparators. The same is true when analysing deaths from cancer and respiratory diseases.

Deaths from circulatory disease in the MSOA study area is higher than the district study area average, but lower than the Hertfordshire and national averages.

Deaths from coronary heart disease in the MSOA study area are higher than the district study area and Hertfordshire averages, but remain lower than the national average.

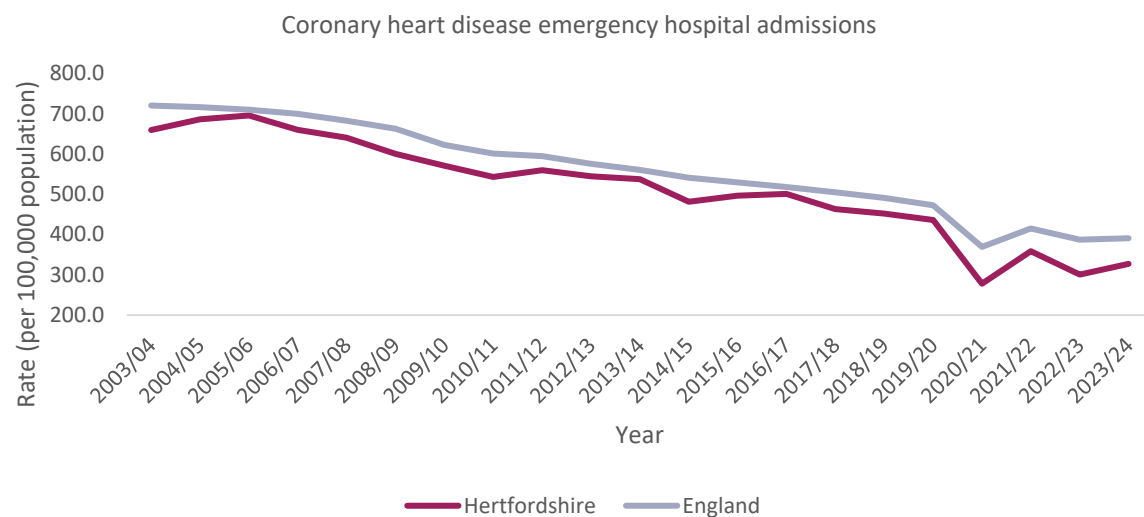
Physical health (cont.)



Data for emergency hospital admissions for respiratory disease was only available at the NHS Region level, whereby data shows that respiratory disease hospital admissions have been consistently lower than the national average.

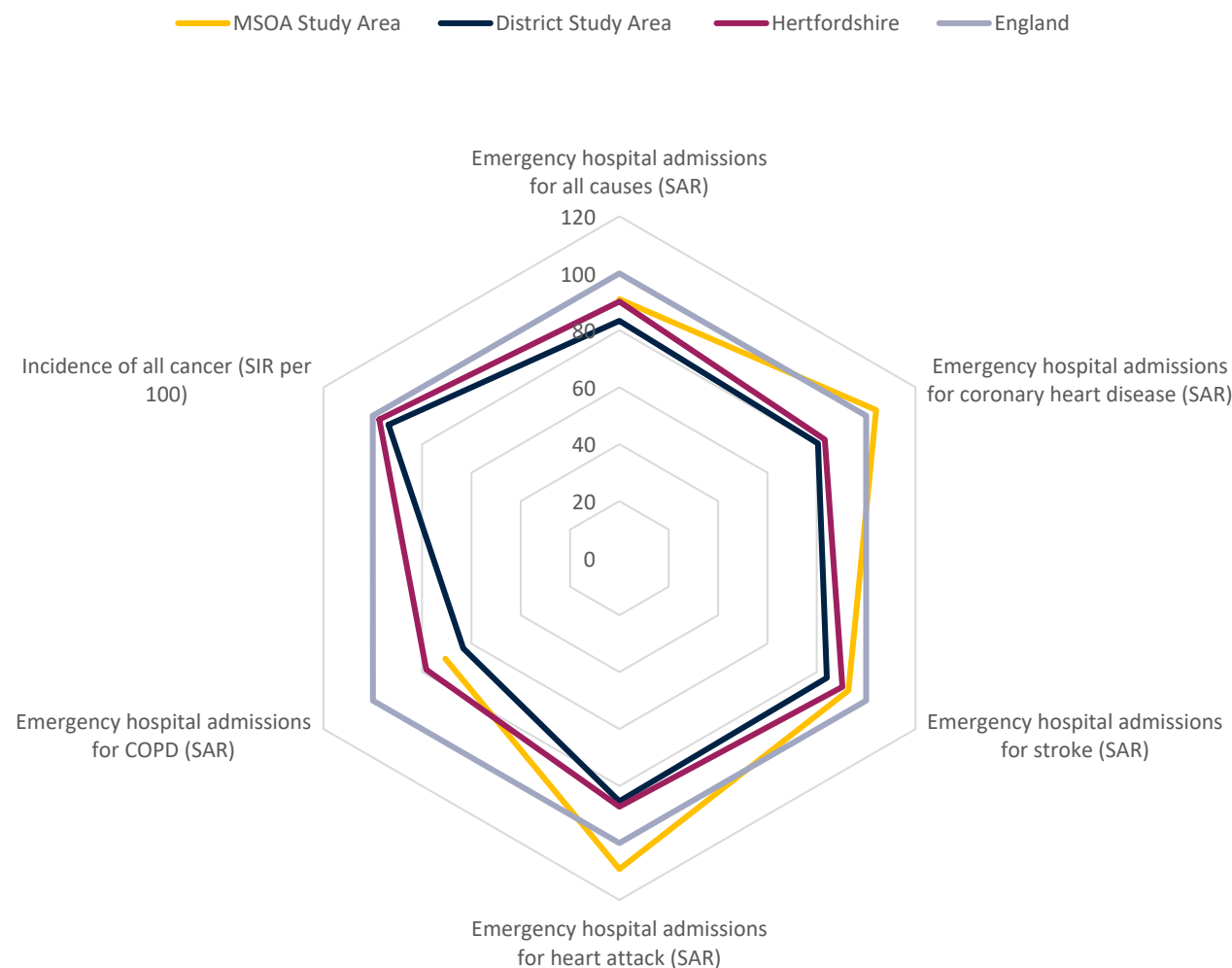
Hertfordshire is lowest geography that data is available for coronary heart disease emergency hospital admissions. Data shows that emergency hospital admissions in Hertfordshire have been consistently lower than the national average and shows a decreasing trend.

Source: DHSC Fingertips



Source: DHSC Fingertips

Physical health (cont.)



Standardised admission rate (SAR) for all causes in the MSOA study area is lower than the national average but higher than district and Hertfordshire averages. The same is true for emergency hospital admissions from stroke

Hospital admissions for COPD in the MSOA study area is higher than the district study average, but lower than the county and national averages.

Hospital admissions from coronary heart disease and heart attack in the MSOA study area, however, are higher than all relevant comparators.

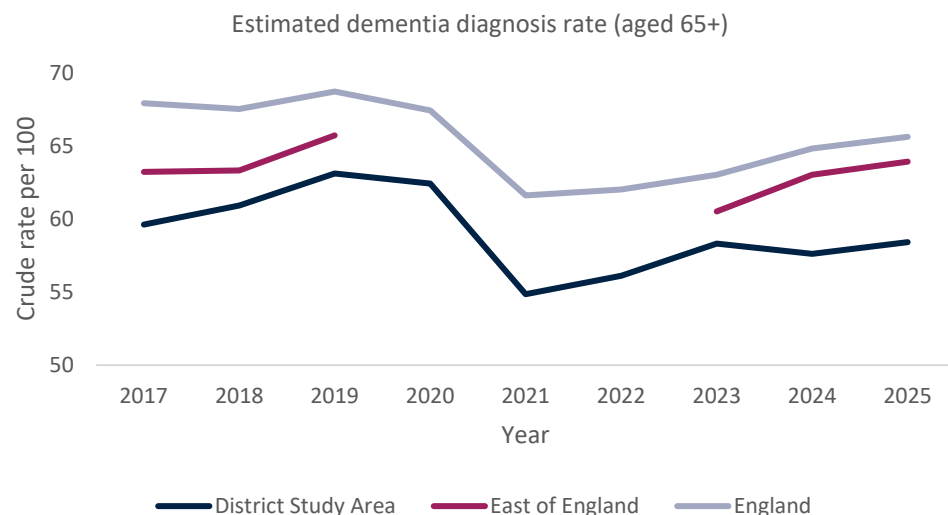
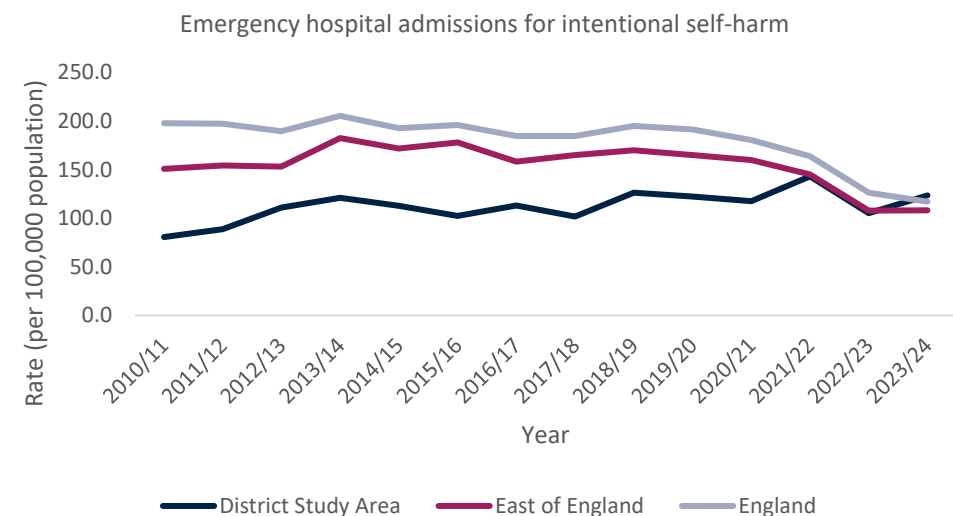
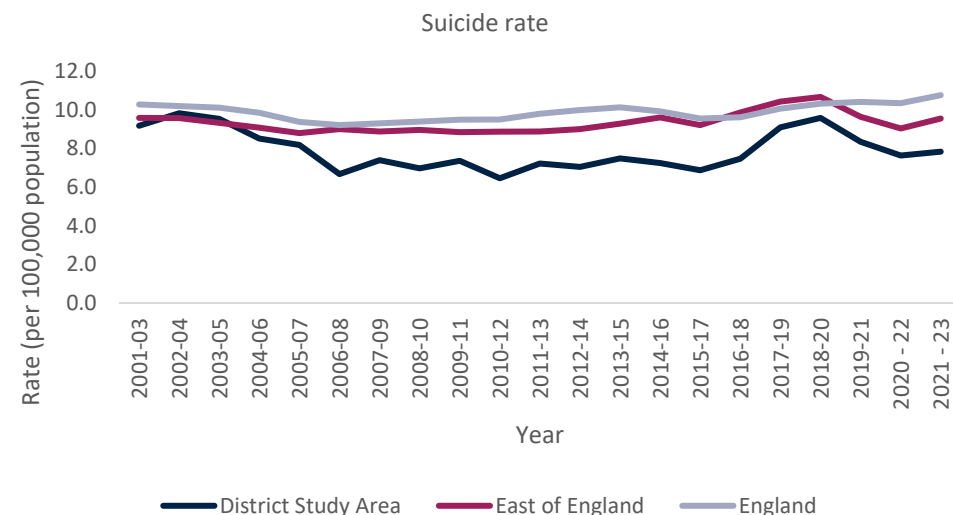
In the absence of admissions data, standardised incidence ratio (SIR) has been analysed for cancer. While this data is absent at the MSOA level, district-level data shows lower cancer incidence than all relevant comparators.

Mental health

Suicide rate in the district study area has shown an overall decrease over time. While there has been some fluctuation over the years, most recent statistics show that suicide rate in the district study area is lower than the regional and national averages.

Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self harm in the district study area was lower than the regional and national averages, until the most recent year 2023-24, where it has risen above both. This shows an increasing trend, in contrast to the regional and national trends, which are decreasing.

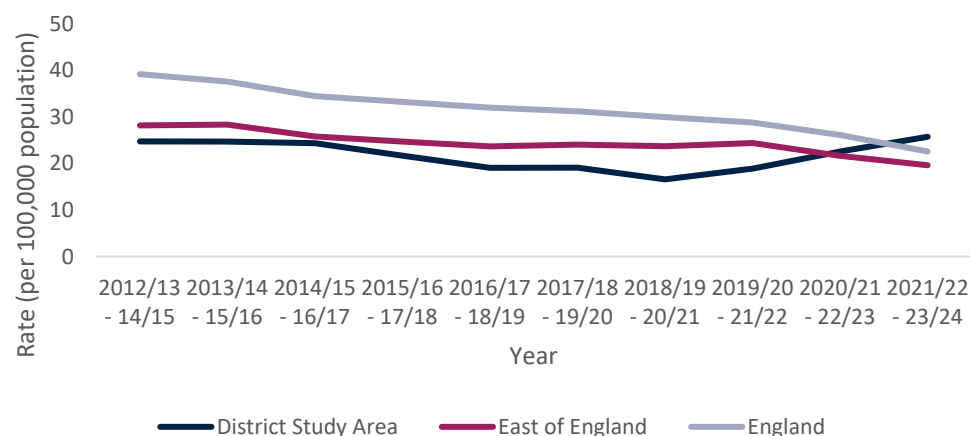
Dementia diagnosis in the district study area in those aged 65+ has remained consistently below national average (and regional average where data is available), but has shown an increase in recent years.



Source: DHSC Fingertips

Lifestyle and behavioural risk factors

Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (Under 18s)

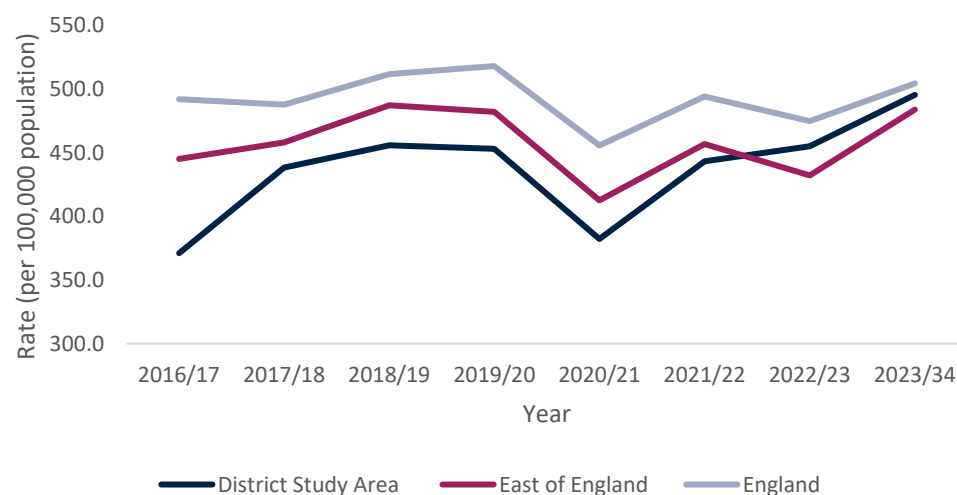


Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions in under 18s in the district study area has shown an overall increase over time to a level which is higher than the regional and national averages, which show a decreasing trend.

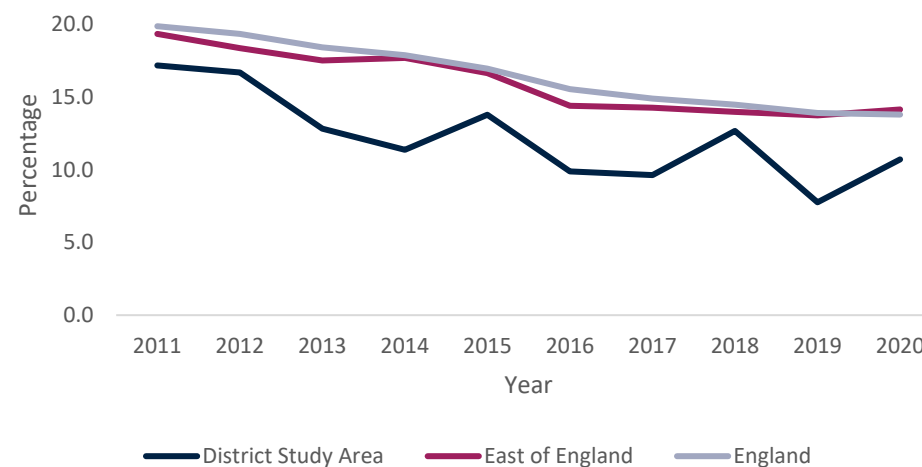
In the adult population, hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions has fluctuated and shows an overall increase over time to a level which has remained higher than the regional average since 2022/23.

Adult smoking prevalence has shown an overall reduction in the district study area and has remained consistently lower than both the regional and national averages.

Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions

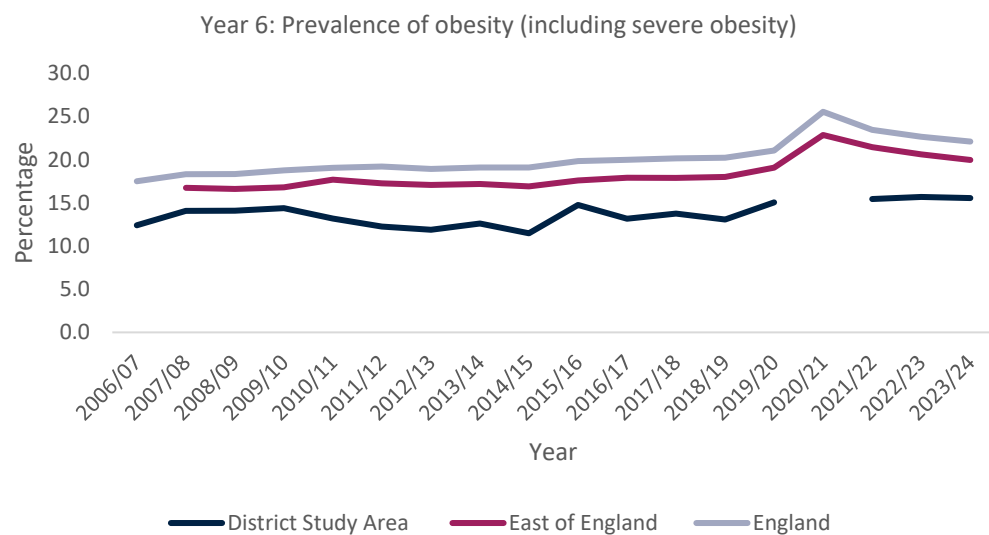
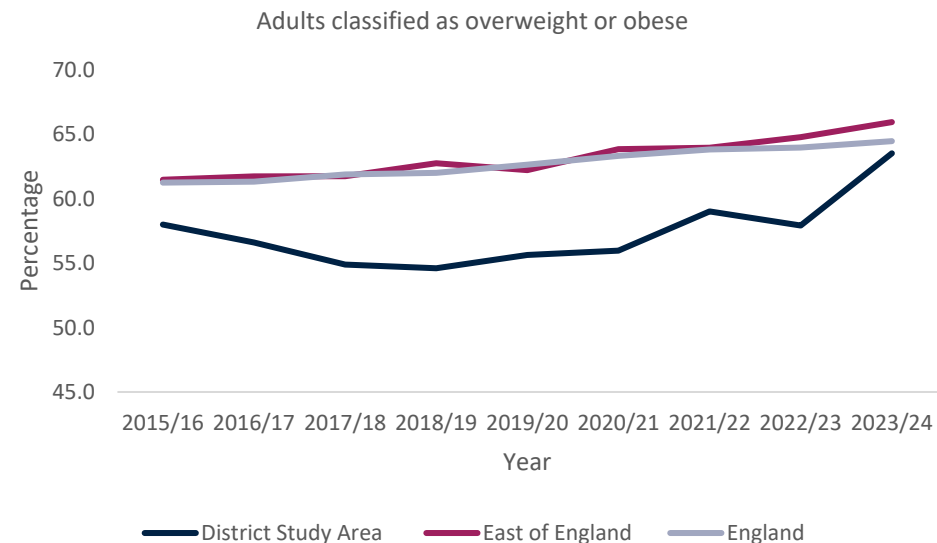
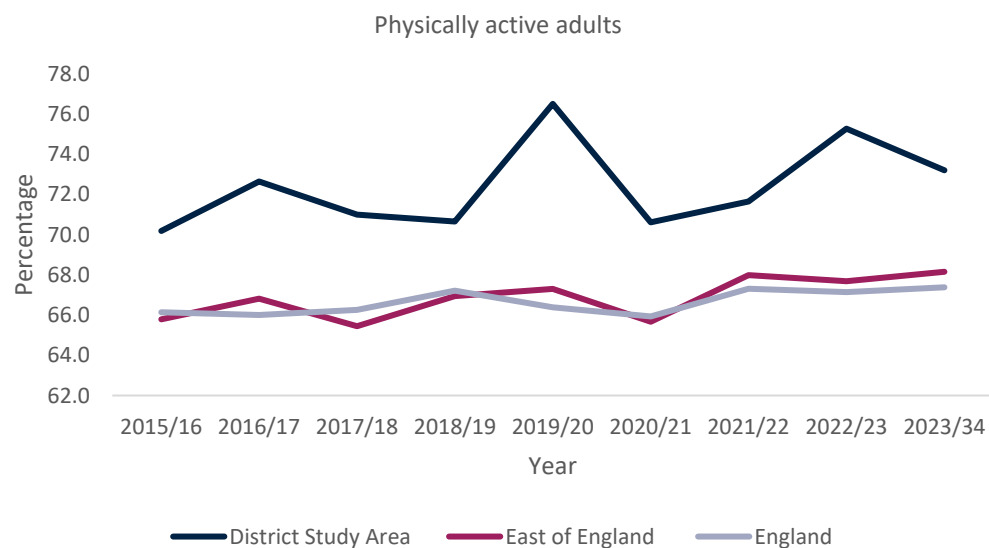


Smoking prevalence in adults



Source: DHSC Fingertips

Lifestyle and behavioural risk factors (cont.)



Although the percentage of physically active adults in the district study area has fluctuated over the years, it has consistently remained higher than all relevant comparators. Consistently, the percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese in the district study area has been lower than the regional and national averages across all years analysed.

The prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) in Year 6 children has remained consistently lower than all relevant comparators (where data is available).