

# Hertfordshire & West Essex District Profile 2024

## Welwyn Hatfield

Public Health Evidence & Intelligence, Hertfordshire County Council, 2024-03-19

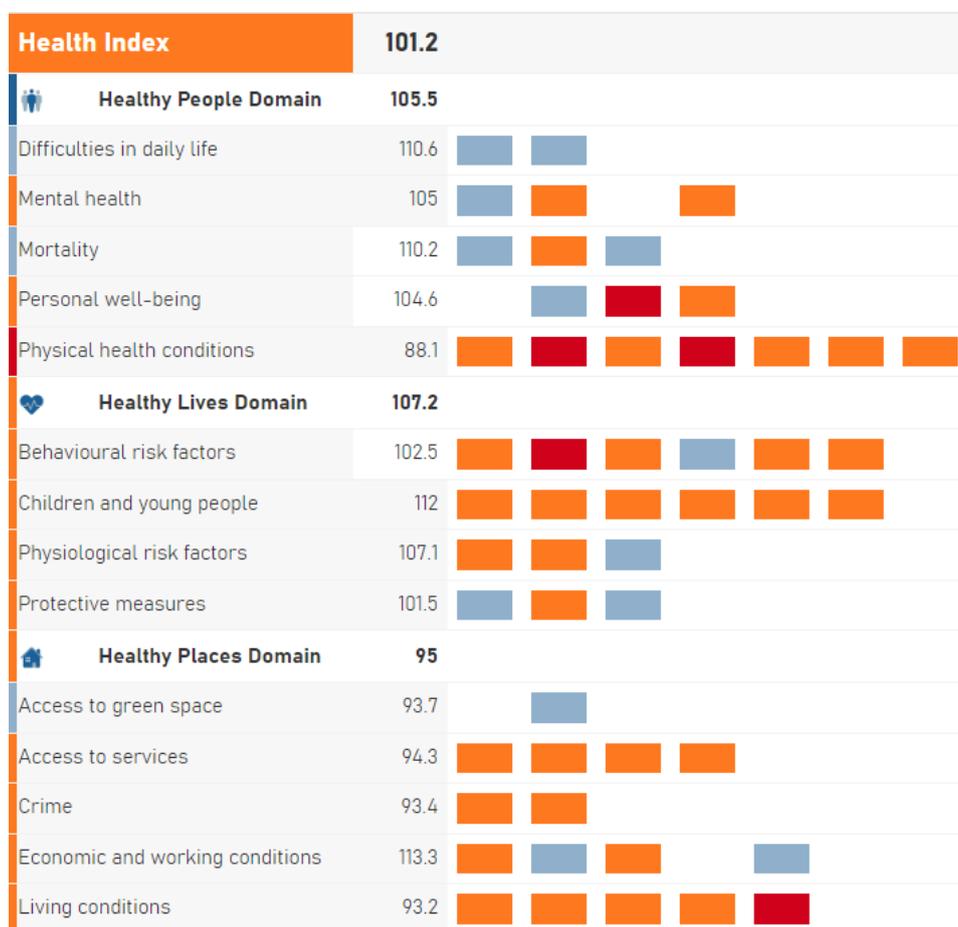
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## Overview

This report presents data for Welwyn Hatfield. It includes demographics as well as indicators on topics such as hospital admissions, service access, disease prevalence, and mortality. If you would like to discuss the report or dig deeper into population needs, please contact [PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk). For more profiles, reports, and data, please visit the [Herts Health Evidence](#) website.

The below graphic compares Welwyn Hatfield to Hertfordshire in terms of its Health Index scores. The Health Index provides a single value for health that can show how health changes over time. It can also be broken down to focus on specific topics to show what is driving these changes. The full scores can be seen at [Herts Health Evidence](#). For the full data see the [ONS Health Index](#).



Source: ONS Health Index Scores 2019

### 2019 ONS Health Index

## Data Sources, Methodology and Definitions

**Suppression:** To protect against disclosure and ensure robust statistics, data for some indicators may be suppressed or rounded. Where data is not present (e.g., missing or suppressed), a blank value is shown.

**Directly age-standardised rates (DSR):** Differences between areas are partly due to the differences in the underlying population age structure. DSRs are used to allow comparisons between areas with different demographics by controlling for the differences in the underlying population. The DSR for an area is the number of events per 100,000 population that would occur in a 'standard reference population' if that standard population had the age-specific rates of the population of interest. This report uses the 2013 European standard population.

**Standardised incidence ratios (SIR):** To understand how the incidence rates of a condition in an area compare to the general population (in this report, the England population), SIRs can be used. The SIR is generated by dividing the observed total number of new cases in the area by the expected number and multiplying by 100. The expected number is calculated by applying age-sex-year-specific incidence rates for England to each area's population.

**'Tartan Rugs':** Tartan rugs are colour coded data tables which allow quick comparison of a large number of indicators against a comparator area. Cell colour is determined by statistical significance. Significance in this sense is a measure of whether any difference is statistically meaningful, rather than a subjective judgement. Areas where the confidence intervals overlap with the comparator area are said to be 'not significantly different'. Where confidence intervals do not overlap, higher or lower values can be judged to be higher/lower or better/worse depending on whether a value judgement can be made as to the polarity of the metric. It is important to consider data quality; an area with a low prevalence may simply have poorer recording for instance.

It is important to note that interventions should not be planned simply based on the colour of a cell in the rug in relation to a particular indicator but should also consider the impactability, current priorities, and data quality. While an area may not be significantly different than the comparator area for a particular indicator, a robust intervention here could make more of an impact than a weak intervention on an indicator which is significantly worse.

**Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL):** Potential years of life lost (PYLL) is a measure of the potential number of years lost when a person dies prematurely. The basic concept of PYLL is that deaths at younger ages are weighted more heavily than those at older ages. The advantage in doing this is that deaths at younger ages may be seen as less important if cause-specific death rates were just used on their own in highlighting the burden of disease

and injury, since conditions such as cancer and heart disease usually occur at older ages and have relatively high mortality rates.

**Geographies:** Lower Layer Super Output Areas are geographic units of around 1,500 people. Wards are electoral geographic units which are more familiar than LSOAs but vary in size.

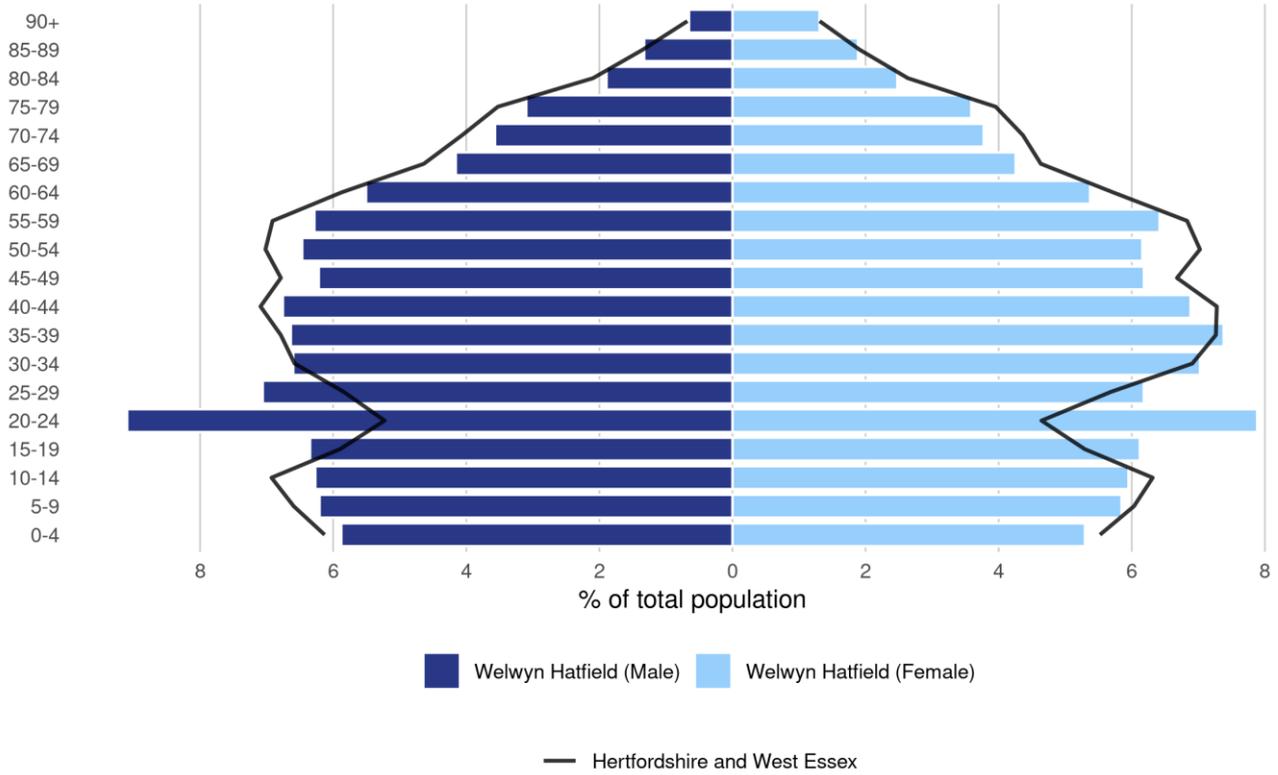
**Data Sources:** Data has been gathered from a number of different sources including [OHID Fingertips](#), locally analysed deaths data, and Office for National Statistics (ONS) data. Where relevant other data sources are listed within each section. Data may not be available for all areas.

## Population

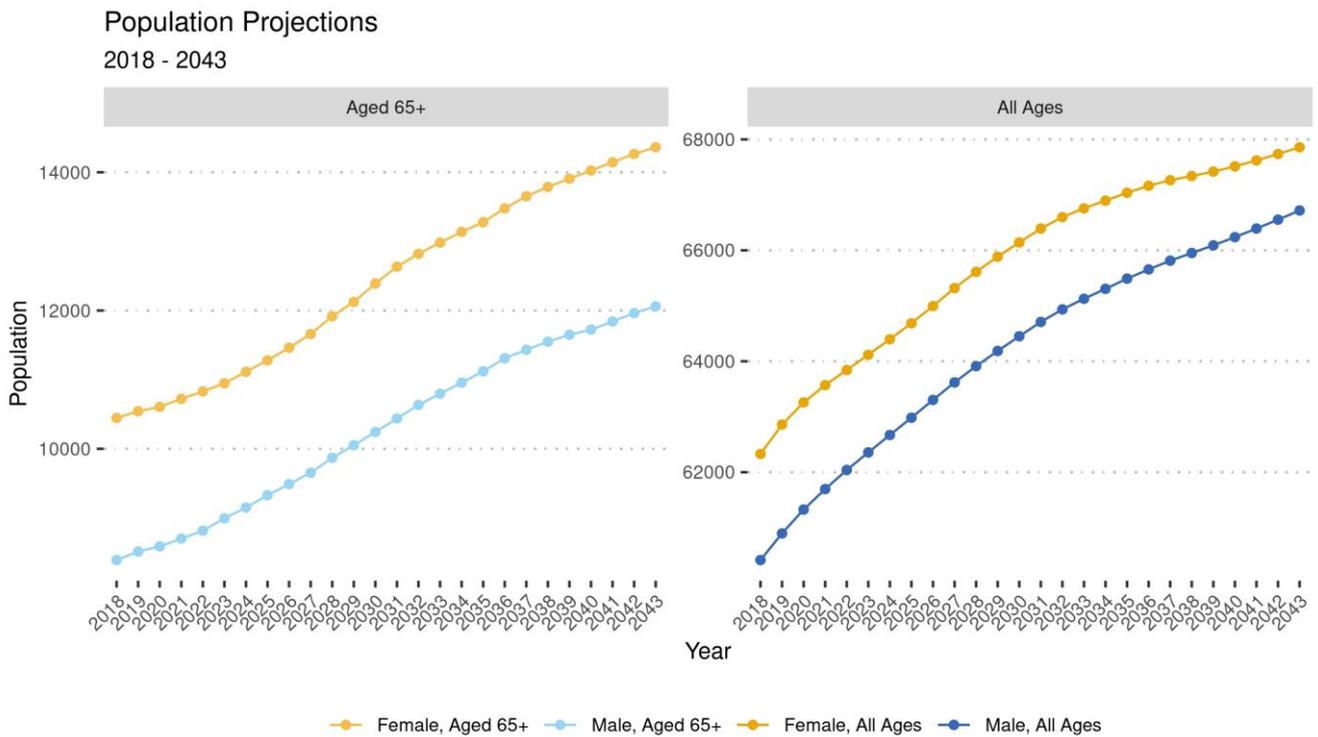
Welwyn Hatfield had a population of 120,213 according to ONS 2022 mid-year estimates.

### Welwyn Hatfield Age Profile

Mid-year estimates 2022



Population projection within Welwyn Hatfield across all ages and 65+ in males and females.



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Source: Office for National Statistics National population projections: 2018-based

Based on 2018 population projections, the total of number of females and males in Welwyn Hatfield were 62,329 and 60,417, respectively. In 2043, the female population is estimated to increase to 67,858 and the male population is estimated to increase to 66,718. Based on 2018 population projections, the total of number of 65+ females and males were 10,446 and 8,391, respectively. In 2043, the female population is estimated to increase to 14,362 and the male population is estimated to increase to 12,061.

## Estimated age breakdown within the district by ward (2021 Census)

Area	All ages	Under 5	5-18	19-44	45-64	65-84	85 and over
Hertfordshire and West Essex	1,518,427	89,365 (5.9%)	265,422 (17.5%)	497,907 (32.8%)	403,131 (26.5%)	223,929 (14.7%)	38,673 (2.5%)
Welwyn Hatfield	119,831	6,627 (5.5%)	20,052 (16.7%)	45,211 (37.7%)	29,131 (24.3%)	15,824 (13.2%)	2,986 (2.5%)
Brookmans Park and Little Heath	6,893	321 (4.7%)	1,233 (17.9%)	1,828 (26.5%)	2,004 (29.1%)	1,321 (19.2%)	186 (2.7%)
Haldens	6,587	411 (6.2%)	1,028 (15.6%)	2,224 (33.8%)	1,706 (25.9%)	1,047 (15.9%)	171 (2.6%)
Handside	6,942	312 (4.5%)	1,089 (15.7%)	1,898 (27.3%)	1,889 (27.2%)	1,415 (20.4%)	339 (4.9%)
Hatfield Central	8,316	536 (6.4%)	1,277 (15.4%)	3,664 (44.1%)	1,842 (22.2%)	879 (10.6%)	118 (1.4%)
Hatfield East	8,104	468 (5.8%)	1,244 (15.4%)	3,455 (42.6%)	1,831 (22.6%)	909 (11.2%)	197 (2.4%)
Hatfield South West	11,401	540 (4.7%)	1,842 (16.2%)	6,462 (56.7%)	1,730 (15.2%)	675 (5.9%)	152 (1.3%)
Hatfield Villages	10,621	463 (4.4%)	1,704 (16%)	5,546 (52.2%)	2,030 (19.1%)	737 (6.9%)	141 (1.3%)
Hollybush	7,059	523 (7.4%)	1,413 (20%)	2,644 (37.5%)	1,685 (23.9%)	683 (9.7%)	111 (1.6%)
Howlands	7,401	552 (7.5%)	1,375 (18.6%)	2,583 (34.9%)	1,873 (25.3%)	841 (11.4%)	177 (2.4%)
Northaw and Cuffley	6,087	273 (4.5%)	947 (15.6%)	1,515 (24.9%)	1,836 (30.2%)	1,275 (20.9%)	241 (4%)
Panshanger	6,048	353 (5.8%)	970 (16%)	2,039 (33.7%)	1,621 (26.8%)	867 (14.3%)	198 (3.3%)
Peartree (Welwyn Hatfield)	7,949	539 (6.8%)	1,485 (18.7%)	3,374 (42.4%)	1,790 (22.5%)	665 (8.4%)	96 (1.2%)
Sherrards	5,973	365 (6.1%)	1,152 (19.3%)	1,607 (26.9%)	1,714 (28.7%)	938 (15.7%)	197 (3.3%)
Welham Green and Hatfield South	7,658	373 (4.9%)	1,161 (15.2%)	2,978 (38.9%)	1,833 (23.9%)	1,115 (14.6%)	198 (2.6%)
Welwyn East	6,634	291 (4.4%)	1,140 (17.2%)	1,759 (26.5%)	2,021 (30.5%)	1,178 (17.8%)	245 (3.7%)
Welwyn West	6,158	307 (5%)	992 (16.1%)	1,635 (26.6%)	1,726 (28%)	1,279 (20.8%)	219 (3.6%)

## Ethnicity

Within Welwyn Hatfield, 31.5% of the population are 'Non-White UK'. This percentage is significantly higher than Hertfordshire and West Essex (24.8%). 'Non-White UK' refers to the percentage of the population that do not state their ethnicity as English, Welsh, Scottish or Northern Irish.

The population distribution within Welwyn Hatfield, along with each of the wards within the district were compared to the distribution of Hertfordshire and West Essex, with the colour of the rug reflecting whether any significant differences exist. Ethnicity populations used the 2011 LSOA census data, the LSOA was matched to the current ward geography using the ONS Open Geography Portal.

	White (%)	Asian / Asian British / Chinese (%)	Black / African / Caribbean / Black British (%)	Mixed / multiple ethnic groups (%)	Other ethnic groups (%)	Non-White UK (%)
Period	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Hertfordshire & West Essex	83.1	7.8	3.5	3.6	2	24.8
Welwyn Hatfield	78.7	8.9	6.1	4.1	2.3	31.5
Brookmans Park and Little Heath	85.6	5.4	2.2	3.6	3.2	23.8
Haldens	86.1	5.6	3.7	3.6	1	20.8
Handside	87	5.7	2.2	3.7	1.3	19.3
Hatfield Central	72	12.1	8.7	4.4	2.8	44.1
Hatfield East	72.4	10.4	10.3	4	2.9	44.6
Hatfield South West	62.6	18.5	10.4	4.4	4.1	51.8
Hatfield Villages	58.4	18.4	15.2	5.2	2.9	53.7
Hollybush	85.1	5.6	3.9	3.8	1.6	21.4
Howlands	83.4	6.8	3.8	4.4	1.6	24
Northaw and Cuffley	83.4	5.2	3.9	3.3	4.2	26.7
Panshanger	85.2	6.3	3.4	4	1.1	21.9
Peartree	83.6	4.6	6	4.3	1.6	25.2
Sherrards	87.5	4.8	2.2	4.6	0.9	19.1
Welham Green and Hatfield South	72.4	10.6	9.6	4.7	2.8	42.5
Welwyn East	88.5	5.1	2.2	3	1.1	17.1
Welwyn West	90.7	4	1.3	3	1	13.8

■ Similar ■ Significantly Lower ■ Significantly Higher

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Tartan rug showing differences in Ethnicity between wards within the district, compared to the ICS.

## Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth reflects the cumulative impact of the prevalence of risk factors, prevalence and severity of disease, and the effectiveness of intervention and treatment. Differences in life expectancy reflect potential health inequalities between regions and sex.

Period	Male life expectancy at birth (upper age band 90+)	Female life expectancy at birth (upper age band 90+)
	2016 - 20	2016 - 20
Hertfordshire	80.9	84.2
Welwyn Hatfield	80.7	84.1
Brookmans Park and Little Heath	84.1	88.8
Haldens	80.2	84.2
Handside	80.6	86.5
Hatfield Central	76.6	79.8
Hatfield East	79.8	82.6
Hatfield South West	80.6	86.8
Hatfield Villages	78.2	81.3
Hollybush	79	81.3
Howlands	80.1	82
Northaw and Cuffley	84.1	88.2
Panshanger	79.9	83.4
Peartree	76.6	81.4
Sherrards	83.9	86.7
Welham Green and Hatfield South	77.4	81.9
Welwyn East	84.9	90.9
Welwyn West	83.7	85.3

■ Similar   
 ■ Significantly Worse   
 ■ Significantly Better

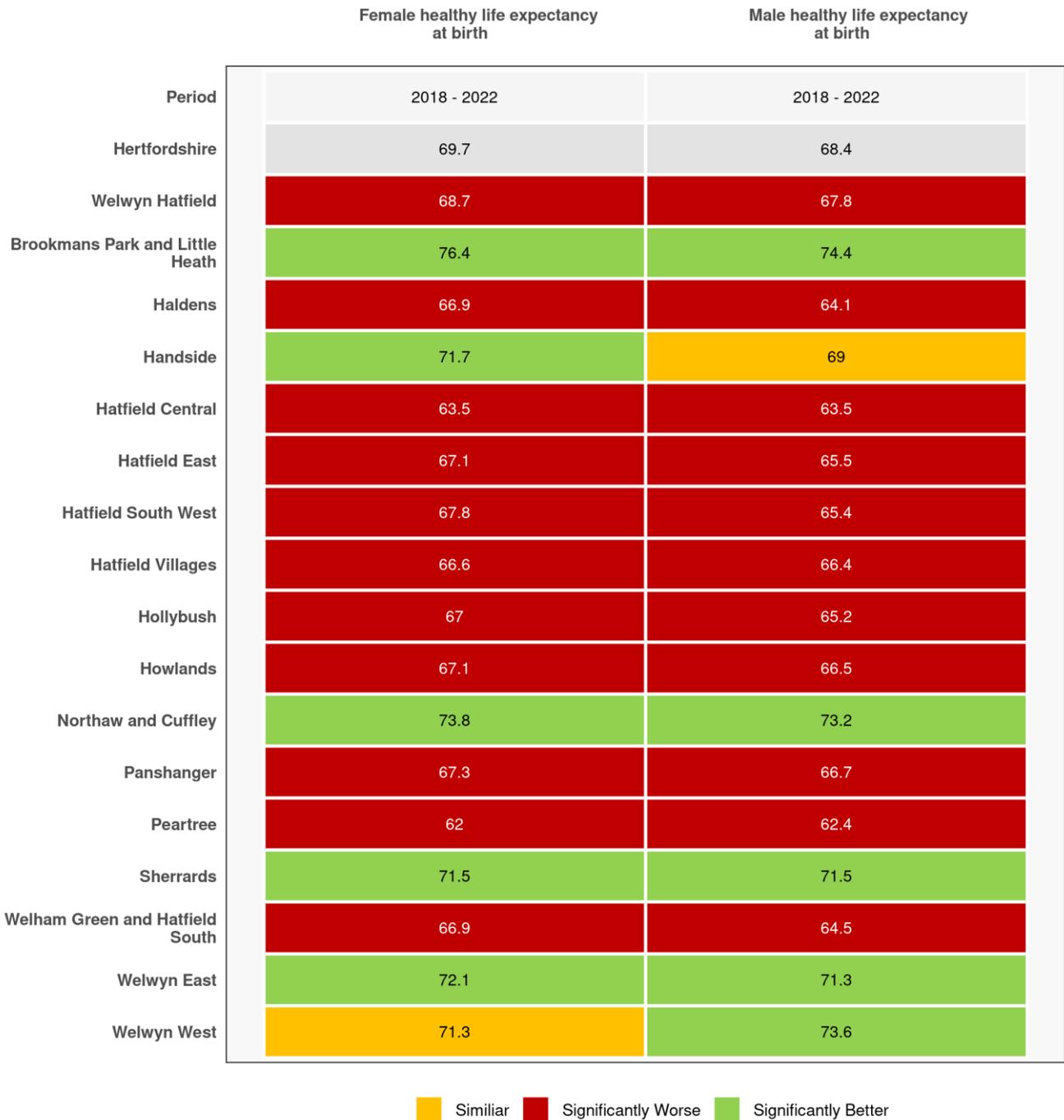
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Male life expectancy in Welwyn Hatfield is statistically similar Hertfordshire, with five wards in the district having significantly higher life expectancies than Hertfordshire and four wards with significantly lower life expectancies. Female life expectancy in Welwyn Hatfield is statistically similar Hertfordshire, with five wards in the district having significantly higher life expectancies than Hertfordshire and six wards with significantly lower life expectancies.

### Health State Life Expectancies

Health state life expectancies add a quality dimension to estimates of life expectancy by dividing expected lifespan into time spent in different states of health.

The main metric involves examining healthy life expectancy (HLE), whereby it aims to define how long an individual experiences life expectancy as a period of good health. This is an important supplementary measure to life expectancy itself, as those living with poor health tend to have poorer well-being and have higher care needs.



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Tartan rug showing differences in healthy life expectancy in males and females between wards within the district, compared to the county.

## Wider Determinants

The wider determinants of health are a diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors which impact on people's health. This includes factors such as the built and natural environment, employment and income, crime, and education. These factors account for a substantial part of the difference between the health and well-being of individuals. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combine several indicators covering a range of economic, social, health and housing issues into a single score of deprivation. Estimates for IMD, and child and elder poverty are from 2019, fuel poverty from 2020, and unemployment and long-term unemployment from 2021/22. The following section gives details on these wider determinants and crime statistics for each ward.

More analysis on [crime](#), [deprivation and poverty](#) and [unemployment](#) can be found on Herts Insight.

More information about IMD and associated measures can be found on the [IMD Profiles page on Herts Health Evidence](#).

A broader discussion around the impact of the wider determinants of health can be found in the [OHID Health Profiles](#) and the [Marmot Review in a Hertfordshire Context](#).

	<i>Modelled estimates of the proportion of households in fuel poverty (%)</i>	<i>Long-Term Unemployment. Rate per 1,000 working age population</i>	<i>Unemployment (Percentage of the working age population claiming out of work benefit)</i>	<i>Child Poverty, Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACi)</i>	<i>Older people in poverty, income deprivation affecting older people Index (IDAOPI)</i>	<i>Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Score</i>
Period	2020	2021/22	2021/22	2019	2019	2019
Welwyn Hatfield	13.1	0.2	3.6	13.3	10.3	14.2
Brookmans Park and Little Heath	10.1	0	2.3	9.3	4.3	9.9
Haldens	10.9	0	4.5	14.7	12.8	18.5
Handside	10.4	0	2.6	7.3	9.7	9.4
Hatfield Central	17.3	0	5.1	19.2	19.7	23.2
Hatfield East	14.4	0.7	4.5	15.9	13.2	16.6
Hatfield South West	19.7	0	2.9	15	8.2	13.8
Hatfield Villages	17.2	0	2.4	11.1	11.1	12.4
Hollybush	14.6	0	4.5	15.3	14.6	15.4
Howlands	13	0	4.2	15.4	12.1	14.8
Northaw and Cuffley	8.9	0	2.2	6.2	3.9	7.2
Panshanger	7.4	0	3.1	9.7	10.1	11.6
Peartree	17.2	1	6.7	24.2	22.3	28.4
Sherrards	10.4	0	2.9	8.2	7.1	8.7
Welham Green and Hatfield South	17	0	4.6	15.5	14	15.9
Welwyn East	8.2	0	2.4	6.3	5.8	6.7
Welwyn West	8.9	0	2.6	6.8	7.2	8.5

■ Similar 
 ■ Significantly Worse 
 ■ Significantly Better

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Tartan rug showing differences in wider determinants health between wards within the district.

Crime indicator breakdown within the district by ward (2023). Metric rates per 1,000 population. Data from Jan-23 - Dec-23., except St. Albans' ward level data from Jul-21 - Jun-22. Not available for West Essex areas.

Area	All Crime Rate	Burglary Rate	Shoplifting Rate	Drugs Rate	Possession of weapons Rate	Violence and sexual offences Rate	Anti-social behaviour Rate
Hertfordshire	64.71	3.27	7.14	1.80	0.61	24.07	21.38
Welwyn Hatfield	72.82	3.75	6.45	2.23	0.80	28.40	26.29
Brookmans Park and Little Heath	41.35	6.69	1.07	0.67	0.67	12.98	14.45
Haldens	76.08	4.04	1.94	1.94	0.97	31.66	28.11
Handside	168.69	5.79	51.71	2.54	1.55	46.48	58.91
Hatfield Central	135.86	5.53	15.33	4.80	1.67	48.59	49.53
Hatfield East	75.75	3.79	0.59	1.06	0.24	35.03	23.32
Hatfield South West	49.54	3.25	0.83	2.42	0.75	24.02	23.10
Hatfield Villages	74.83	2.26	3.08	4.42	0.51	34.43	21.48
Hollybush	68.45	2.49	0.13	2.87	1.25	31.55	20.70
Howlands	77.82	3.14	3.41	1.77	0.41	25.94	35.22
Northaw and Cuffley	41.16	8.79	0.00	1.12	0.19	10.48	8.79
Panshanger	29.81	0.78	0.00	0.94	0.31	17.32	18.73
Peartree	117.92	3.82	14.56	4.71	1.76	46.91	49.55
Sherrards	47.20	1.98	1.48	0.99	0.33	22.94	11.88
Welham Green and Hatfield South	57.30	3.39	1.50	1.50	1.00	22.72	22.22
Welwyn East	34.64	2.07	0.95	1.43	0.64	14.62	13.82
Welwyn West	49.55	3.04	9.59	0.48	0.00	15.82	10.87

# Morbidity

## Childhood factors

Deliveries (births) to teenage mothers, 5 year pooled data (%)

Low birth weight (LBW) of live babies, five year pooled (%)

Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including combined (%))

Reception prevalence of overweight (including combined (%))

Period	2016/17-20/21	2016-20	2020/21-22/23	2020/21-22/23
Hertfordshire and West Essex	0.4	5.8	31.6	19.3
Welwyn Hatfield	0.3	5.6	32.4	22
Brookmans Park and Little Heath		9.3	23.3	25.9
Haldens		5.5	31.4	28.2
Handside	0	3.3	28.6	21.1
Hatfield Central		5.9	41.1	28.8
Hatfield East		5	34.5	23.5
Hatfield South West	0	7.7	41	19
Hatfield Villages		6.5	31.7	22
Hollybush		4.8	35.2	23.1
Howlands		5	32.8	21.7
Northaw and Cuffley	0	4.4	28.6	18.2
Panshanger	0	4.5	27	17.6
Peartree		5.9	35.6	22.6
Sherrards	0	3.3	26.2	29.4
Welham Green and Hatfield South		7.9	30.2	17.9
Welwyn East	0	4	27.5	18.8
Welwyn West	0	3.9	23.7	15.6

Similar Significantly Worse

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The electoral wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly worse than Hertfordshire and West Essex was Hatfield Central. There were no electoral wards with any significantly better indicators than Hertfordshire and West Essex.

## Disease and Poor Health

	Percentage of people who reported having a limiting disability (%)	Incidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio	Incidence of lung cancer, standardised incidence ratio	Incidence of colorectal cancer, standardised incidence ratio	Incidence of breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio	Incidence of all cancers, standardised incidence ratio
Period	2011	2015-19	2015-19	2015-19	2015-19	2015-19
Hertfordshire and West Essex	14.6	107.3	87.2	97.1	104.6	98.1
Welwyn Hatfield	14.4	102.5	89.2	100.9	98.8	97.1
Brookmans Park and Little Heath	12.7	90	59.2	123.9	90	83.9
Haldens	16.9	96	114.5	97.2	100.7	103.4
Handside	17.3	110.1	64.8	116	106.2	98
Hatfield Central	16.1	82.7	117.9	108.9	104.3	104.7
Hatfield East	14.6	125.4	132.1	161.5	99.1	112.4
Hatfield South West	11.6	70.1	75.8	68	74.4	82.8
Hatfield Villages	8.4	86.4	70.9	88.9	95.1	86.9
Hollybush	13.9	131.5	87.2	58.6	117.9	98.3
Howlands	16.5	101.3	141.9	102.6	85.1	106.3
Northaw and Cuffley	14.4	100.6	58.1	110.9	109.5	93.9
Panshanger	13.1	69.1	107.2	107.1	111.5	95.5
Peartree	15.1	76.3	138.3	95.6	91.3	112.9
Sherrards	15.9	95.3	63.8	115.9	101.9	93.2
Welham Green and Hatfield South	16.8	100.6	102.3	83.3	101	104.1
Welwyn East	14.2	120.7	86.2	68.1	94.3	84.7
Welwyn West	16.4	154.3	54.3	88.8	97.2	98.1

Similar    Significantly Worse    Significantly Better

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Tartan rug showing differences in disease and poor health indicators between wards within the district, compared to the ICS.

The electoral wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly worse than Hertfordshire and West Essex were Hatfield East, Howlands, and Welwyn West. The electoral wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly better than Hertfordshire and West Essex were Brookmans Park and Little Heath, Hatfield South West, Hatfield Villages, and Panshanger.

## Mortality

Mortality is a good high-level indicator of the overall health of a population, and is correlated with many other measures of population health. Geographical and cohort-based differences between mortality in different areas reflects a wide range of underlying differences between populations and can track progress to tackle inequality over extended periods.

Indicators in the following tartan rug are directly standardised by age, accounting for differences in the population structures of different areas and facilitating more accurate comparisons. Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) indicators are limited to those [considered amenable](#) to healthcare such as infections, neoplasms, injuries, and certain diseases. Premature mortality indicators have a [wider range of causes](#) but are limited to deaths occurring in those aged under 75. The PYLL indicators show the number of years of life lost by every 100,000 adults in the denominator population.

The ward with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly better than Hertfordshire was Hollybush. The ward with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly worse than Hertfordshire were Brookmans Park and Little Heath, and Sherrards.

Period	Premature All cause DSR per 100,000	Premature Cancer DSR per 100,000	Premature Cardiovascular diseases DSR per 100,000	PYLL - Diseases of the circulatory system DSR per 100,000	PYLL - Diseases of the respiratory system DSR per 100,000	PYLL - Neoplasms DSR per 100,000	PYLL - Pregnancy, childbirth and the perinatal period DSR per 100,000
	2016-2020	2016-2020	2016-2020	2016-2020	2016-2020	2016-2020	2016-2020
Hertfordshire	282.6	115.2	58.5	819.4	177.5	595.3	217.1
Welwyn Hatfield	304.3	119.8	66.4	903.8	192.9	649.1	216.1
Brookmans Park and Little Heath	192.1	82.7	49.6	513.9	42.6	377.7	295
Haldens	399	135	83	1288.5	348.5	691	45.4
Handside	266.3	116.6	63.5	758.5	105.3	1048.7	217.7
Hatfield Central	487.7	171.3	134.1	1690.2	377.9	570.9	257.6
Hatfield East	344.6	122.4	94.6	1318.1	270.2	505.7	84.1
Hatfield South West	269.9	94.3	48.7	771.6	216.6	621.8	
Hatfield Villages	300	82.4	90.6	1390.2	260.1	324.4	321.7
Hollybush	495	202.3	107.4	1669.1	637.1	1090.9	673.3
Howlands	356.3	166.1	74.3	778.9	306.6	888.9	284
Northaw and Cuffley	180.4	108.4		315.3		944.3	275
Panshanger	249.5	75.7	46.6	649.2	99.7	387.2	189.8
Peartree	503.7	180	125.8	1893.5	164.1	979.4	
Sherrards	186	95.9		232.3	47	388.4	294.5
Welham Green and Hatfield South	371.2	128.1	72.3	1201.1	334.2	552.1	498.4
Welwyn East	211.2	98.2	32.5	326		686.2	249.5
Welwyn West	254.9	119.9	45	449.2		678.8	72.5

■ Similar 
 ■ Significantly Worse 
 ■ Significantly Better

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Tartan rug of mortality indicators for wards. Indicators include premature all-cause DSR rates and PYLL for a number of death causes

Indicators in the following tartan rug are taken from the Fingertips Local Health profile. Other than infant mortality rate, which is expressed as the number of infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 live births, indicators are expressed as standardised mortality ratio (SMR).

SMR shows how more or less likely a population with certain condition dies when compared to the overall mortality rate of the general population. Please note that infant mortality rate is not available at ward level.

Period	2020-22	2016-20	2016-20	2016-20	2016-20	2016-20	2016-20
Hertfordshire and West Essex	2.9	80.1	94.4	88.5	82.4	88.4	92.4
Welwyn Hatfield	4.5	87.2	94.1	102.9	91.2	91.3	92.9
Brookmans Park and Little Heath		42.6	41.9	76.1	67	77.6	69.7
Haldens		123.6	103.2	37.7	116.4	76.7	96.9
Handside		73.5	68.1	116.2	89.7	101.1	93.4
Hatfield Central		132.3	114.5	157.4	194.3	142	116.5
Hatfield East		86.3	137	156.1	115.6	107.3	97.8
Hatfield South West		80.3	98.3	75.5	77.2	83.4	94.5
Hatfield Villages		65.1	121.3	196.3	104.8	109.6	66.5
Hollybush		121.8	139.7	141.1	116	124.3	110.3
Howlands		103.8	120.7	95.3	94.4	103.6	130.3
Northaw and Cuffley		46.9	68.4	73.8	31	58.8	84.2
Panshanger		91.4	103.8	122	67.7	99.9	77.2
Peartree		158.8	137.1	132.1	186.8	134.6	135.1
Sherrards		30.4	77.4	49.5	31.6	60.9	85.3
Welham Green and Hatfield South		133	145.8	178.8	95.5	111.3	112.3
Welwyn East		67	61	39.7	47.5	43.2	65.4
Welwyn West		62.2	54.6	59.8	66	87.9	83.1

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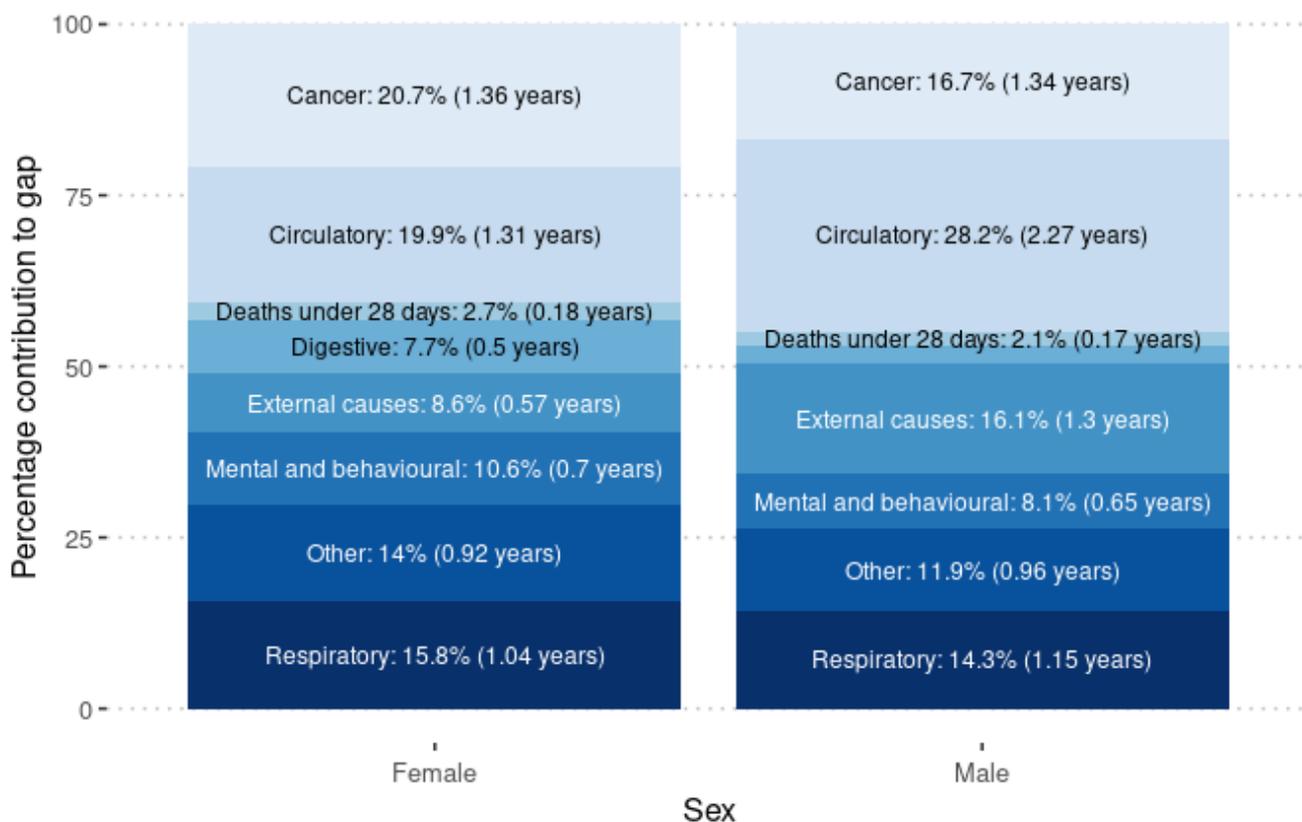
Tartan rug of mortality indicators for wards. Indicators include infant mortality rates and standard mortality ratio for a number of death causes

The electoral wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly worse than Hertfordshire and West Essex were Hatfield Central, Peartree, and Welham Green and Hatfield South. The electoral wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly better than Hertfordshire and West Essex was Welwyn East.

The following scarf chart shows, for each broad cause of death or each broad age group, the percentage contribution that it makes to the overall life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived areas within the area. Causes of death/age groups are only included in the scarf chart if they make a contribution to the gap in life expectancy (i.e. where the mortality rate is higher for that cause of death).

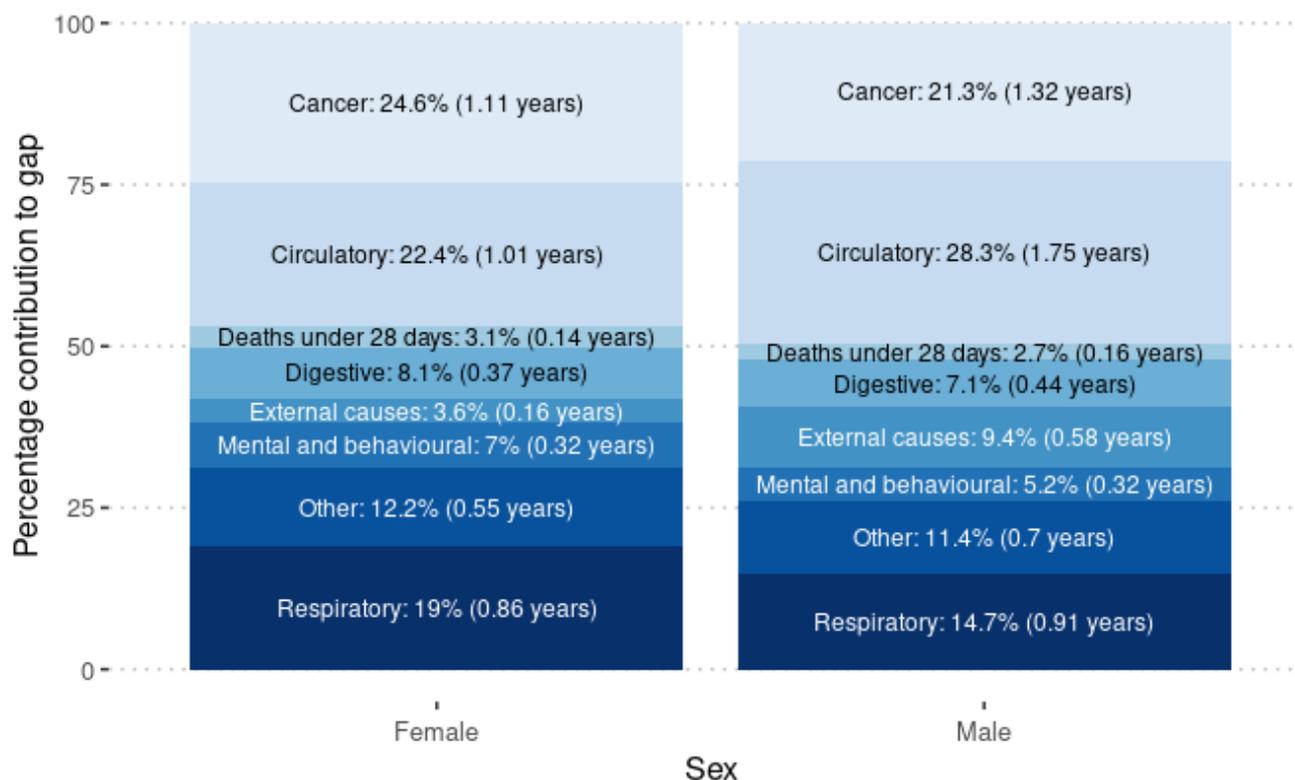
Some causes of death may be highlighted as contributing a large percentage of the life expectancy gap, even though the gap itself may be small so both the percentage and the gap in years should be examined. It is also important to consider the mortality rate for each cause in the area as a whole. For example, if a local authority has a very high mortality rate for cancer, the within area breakdown may not highlight cancer as a significant contributor to the within area gap because the mortality rates are consistently high across the whole local authority. In this case, cancer would still be an issue requiring consideration in the local authority, even though it had not been highlighted in the within area analysis.

Death causes' contribution to life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived quintile in Welwyn Hatfield, for 2017-19 deaths



Scarf plot showing various death causes' contribution to the life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived quintile in the district and Hertfordshire & West Essex

Death causes' contribution to life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived quintile in Hertfordshire and West Essex, for 2017-19 deaths



Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities

Scarf plot showing various death causes' contribution to the life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived quintile in the district and Hertfordshire & West Essex

For females in Welwyn Hatfield, the causes of death that account for the largest differences in life expectancies between the most and least deprived areas are cancer (1.36 years, compared to 1.11 years in HWE), circulatory diseases (1.31 years, compared to 1.01 years in HWE) and respiratory diseases (1.04 years, compared to 0.86 years in HWE). For males in Welwyn Hatfield, the causes of death that account for the largest differences in life expectancies between the most and least deprived areas are circulatory diseases (2.27 years, compared to 1.75 years in HWE), cancer (1.34 years, compared to 1.32 years in HWE) and external causes (1.3 years, compared to 0.58 years in HWE).

## Health Service Utilisation

Using hospital admission data, the indicators in the following section aim to provide information on unplanned/emergency utilisation of acute hospitals. Hospital utilisation does not always correlate with need, for example, not all injuries will result in emergency admissions.

Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions, (Narrow definition) indirectly age standardised ratio  
 Emergency hospital admissions for injuries in 15 to 24 years old, crude rate per 10,000  
 Emergency hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years old, crude rate per 10,000  
 Emergency hospital admissions in under 5 years old, crude rate per 1000  
 Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self harm, standardised admission ratio  
 Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in persons 65 years and over, standardised admission ratio  
 Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), standardised admission ratio  
 Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack), standardised admission ratio  
 Emergency hospital admissions for stroke, standardised admission ratio  
 Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease, standardised admission ratio  
 Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, all ages, standardised admission ratio

Period	16/17 - 20/21	16/17 - 20/21	16/17 - 20/21	18/19 - 20/21	16/17 - 20/21	16/17 - 20/21	16/17 - 20/21	16/17 - 20/21	16/17 - 20/21	16/17 - 20/21	16/17 - 20/21
Hertfordshire and West Essex	89	112.8	84.8	116.2	58.9	99	77.4	88.5	89.4	85.1	90.7
Welwyn Hatfield	86.1	92.1	107.8	146.6	48.6	100.4	90.8	82	94.5	78.3	86.8
Brookmans Park and Little Heath	84.2	103.3	95.6	185.5	34.3	62.3	23.9	89.1	75	75.3	73.6
Haldens	112.4	175.3	110.5	135	94.6	107.1	126.9	90.1	111.8	110.5	106.9
Handside	90.9	145.8	76	121.7	71.6	107	61.5	80	115.5	85.3	79.8
Hatfield Central	103.4	99.9	136.2	145.3	49.7	139.1	177	114.4	120.5	105.1	104.8
Hatfield East	79.6	73.3	105.1	136.1	47.9	118.3	161	98.2	84.2	75.4	96.6
Hatfield South West	81.5	43.9	84.6	158.7	28.8	80.1	62.6	95.7	81.5	90.3	71.3
Hatfield Villages	61.6	61.6	107.9	131.7	33.8	172.7	65.2	99.1	113.6	70.5	72.8
Hollybush	110.7	103.6	106.2	160.3	50.9	102.4	118.9	105.2	101.4	90.4	100
Howlands	84.8	186	107.1	152.5	55.7	144.6	105	88.8	105.2	86.9	103.6
Northaw and Cuffley	53.7	69.8	87.9	93.8		112.1	18.8	60.8	110.3	60.3	65.2
Panshanger	89	86.7	95.1	146	50.4	129.4	91.8	68.5	119.6	90.5	95.3
Peartree	106.7	200	147.8	149.8	99	85.1	147.6	84.4	105.4	87.5	105.6
Sherrards	67.8	113	87.9	128.5	52.3	72.4	62.7	47.9	56.3	44.6	74.1
Welham Green and Hatfield South	80.3	99.1	128.4	142.6	42.5	83.2	133.5	77.1	81.8	74.3	87
Welwyn East	77.8	159.7	112	172.2	51.2	73	102.2	55.2	55.8	50.3	72.5
Welwyn West	92.4	101.7	108.7	158.8	48	81.4	58.5	76.7	98.7	68.8	87.8

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Tartan rug showing differences in Health Service Utilisation between wards within the district, compared to the ICS.

The ward with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly worse than Hertfordshire and West Essex were Haldens, Howlands, and Peartree. The ward with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly better than Hertfordshire and West Essex was Sherrards.