

Hertfordshire & West Essex District Profile

2024

Dacorum

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

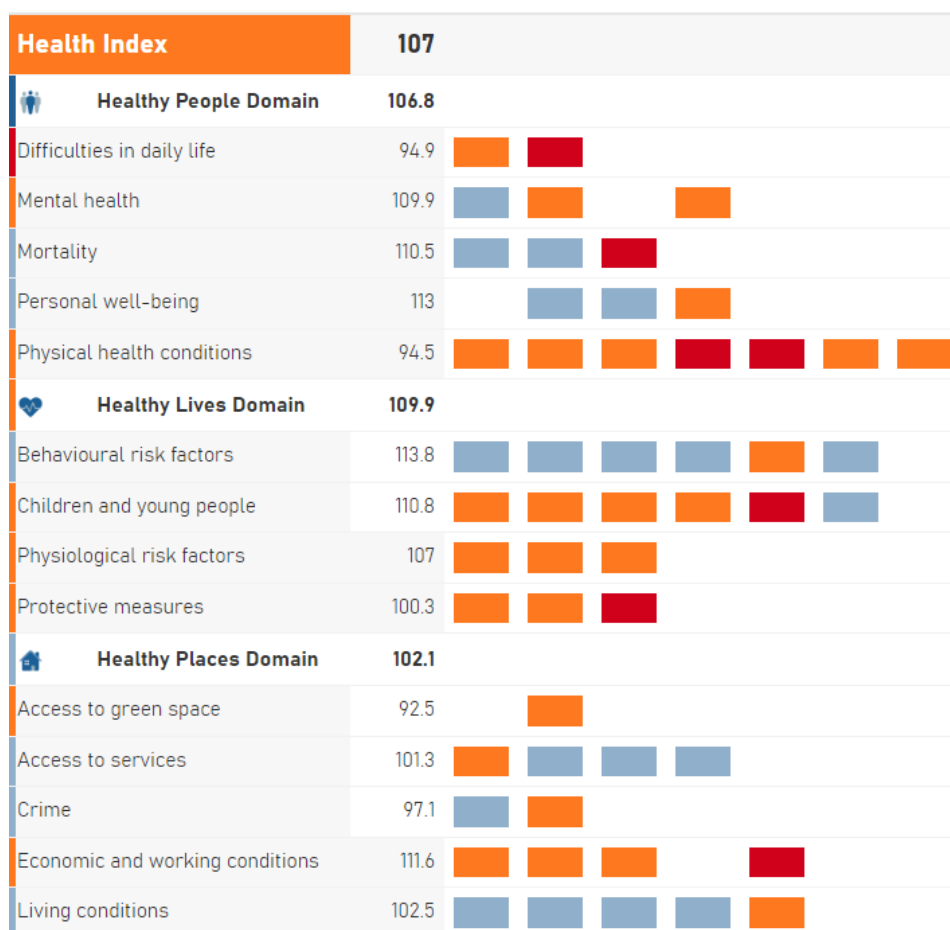
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Overview

This report presents data for Dacorum. 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. For more profiles, reports, and data, please visit the [Herts Health Evidence](#) website.

The below graphic compares Dacorum 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](#).



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.

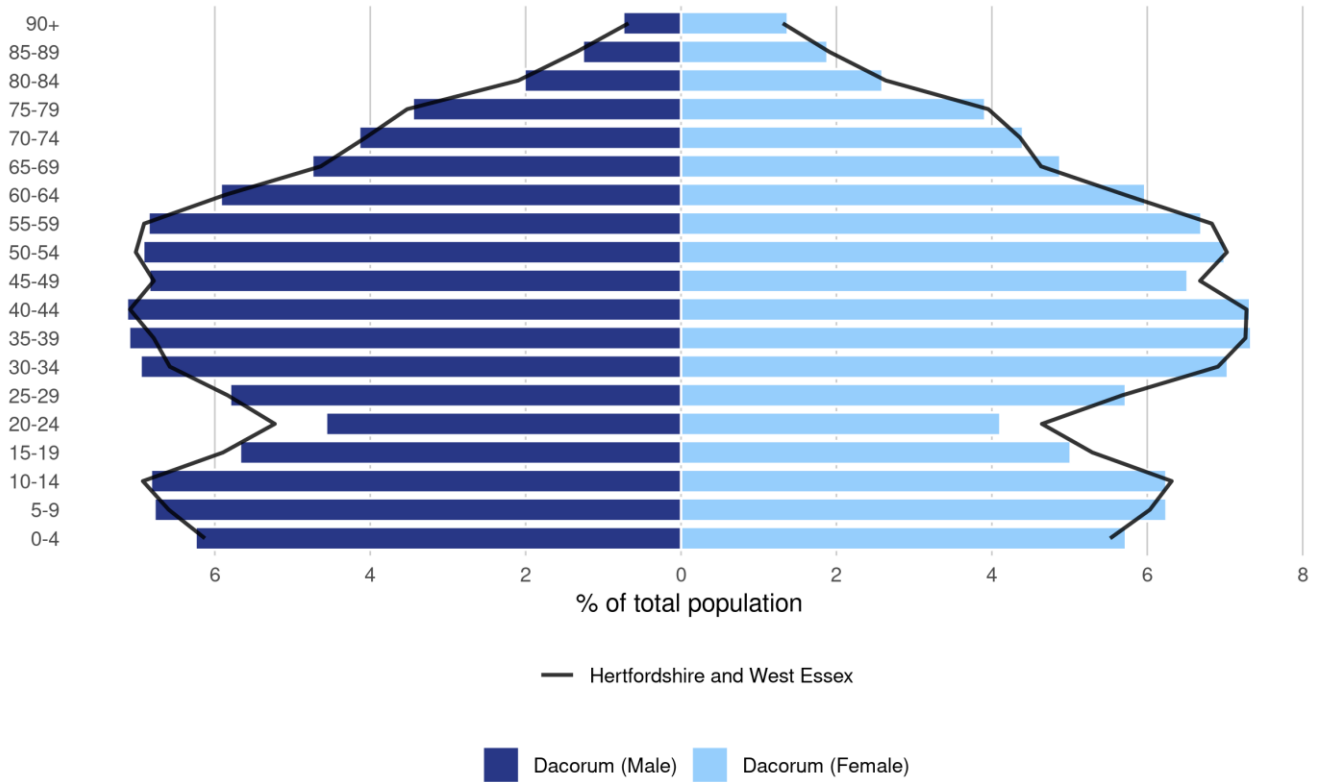
Data Sources: Data has been gathered from a number of different sources including [OHID Fingertips](#), locally analysed deaths data, and Office for National Statistics (ONS) data. Where relevant other data sources are listed within each section. Data may not be available for all areas.

Population

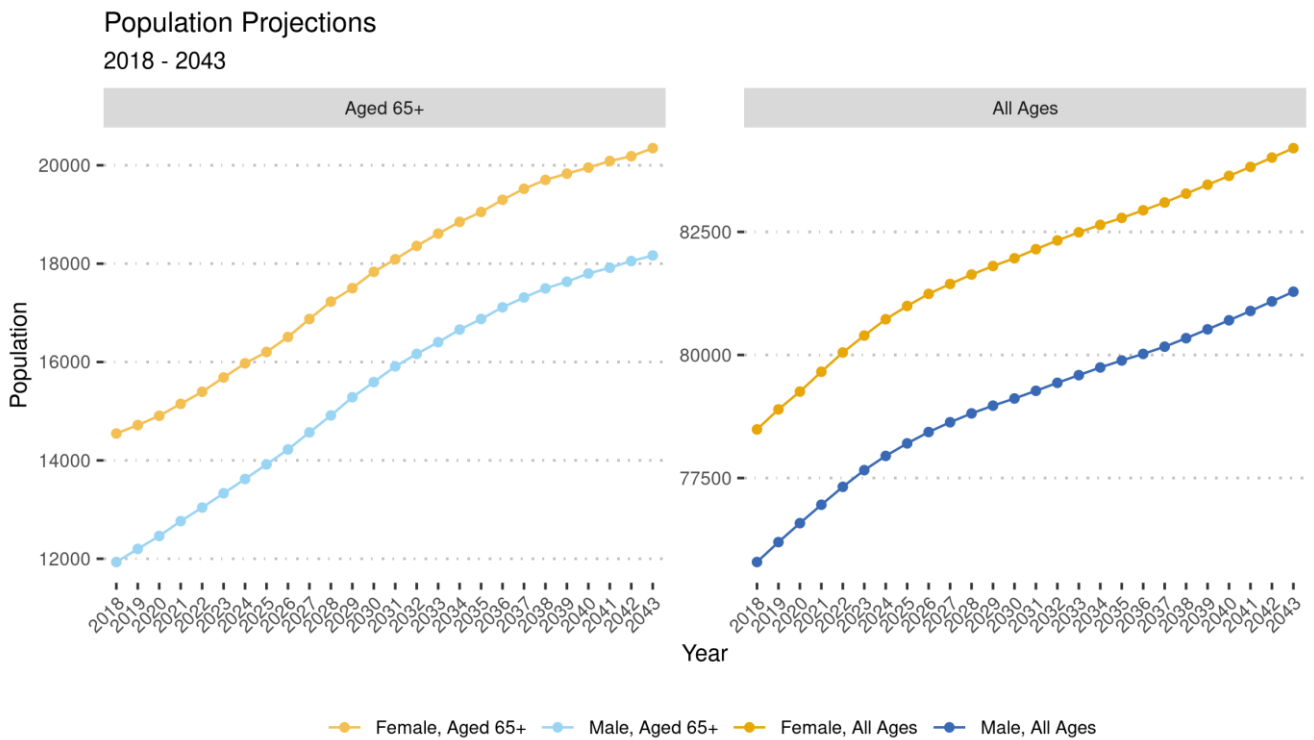
Dacorum had a population of 156,123 according to ONS 2022 mid-year estimates.

Dacorum Age Profile

Mid-year estimates 2022



Population projection within Dacorum 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 Dacorum were 78,487 and 75,793, respectively. In 2043, the female population is estimated to increase to 84,201 and the male population is estimated to increase to 81,285. Based on 2018 population projections, the total of number of 65+ females and males were 14,546 and 11,933, respectively. In 2043, the female population is estimated to increase to 20,348 and the male population is estimated to increase to 18,166.

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%)
Dacorum	155,106	9,581 (6.2%)	26,813 (17.3%)	50,336 (32.5%)	41,389 (26.7%)	22,968 (14.8%)	4,019 (2.6%)
Adeyfield East	6,081	487 (8%)	964 (15.9%)	2,251 (37%)	1,439 (23.7%)	757 (12.4%)	183 (3%)
Adeyfield West	5,958	353 (5.9%)	1,097 (18.4%)	2,034 (34.1%)	1,524 (25.6%)	793 (13.3%)	157 (2.6%)
Aldbury and Wigginton	2,412	100 (4.1%)	404 (16.7%)	542 (22.5%)	814 (33.7%)	488 (20.2%)	64 (2.7%)
Apsley and Corner Hall	10,320	728 (7.1%)	1,587 (15.4%)	4,205 (40.7%)	2,529 (24.5%)	1,123 (10.9%)	148 (1.4%)
Ashridge	2,694	112 (4.2%)	467 (17.3%)	534 (19.8%)	852 (31.6%)	627 (23.3%)	102 (3.8%)
Bennetts End	6,025	368 (6.1%)	1,165 (19.3%)	2,057 (34.1%)	1,566 (26%)	759 (12.6%)	110 (1.8%)
Berkhamsted Castle	6,108	309 (5.1%)	973 (15.9%)	1,627 (26.6%)	1,820 (29.8%)	1,145 (18.7%)	234 (3.8%)
Berkhamsted East	6,132	362 (5.9%)	1,164 (19%)	1,821 (29.7%)	1,750 (28.5%)	868 (14.2%)	167 (2.7%)
Berkhamsted West	6,530	426 (6.5%)	1,349 (20.7%)	1,714 (26.2%)	1,865 (28.6%)	996 (15.3%)	180 (2.8%)
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield	9,506	386 (4.1%)	1,431 (15.1%)	2,974 (31.3%)	2,706 (28.5%)	1,752 (18.4%)	257 (2.7%)
Boxmoor	8,741	507 (5.8%)	1,361 (15.6%)	2,938 (33.6%)	2,371 (27.1%)	1,327 (15.2%)	237 (2.7%)
Chaulden and Warners End	9,285	562 (6.1%)	1,625 (17.5%)	3,095 (33.3%)	2,467 (26.6%)	1,288 (13.9%)	248 (2.7%)
Gadebridge	5,795	380 (6.6%)	1,060 (18.3%)	1,924 (33.2%)	1,617 (27.9%)	665 (11.5%)	149 (2.6%)
Grovehill	8,008	481 (6%)	1,483 (18.5%)	2,681 (33.5%)	1,985 (24.8%)	1,276 (15.9%)	102 (1.3%)
Hemel Hempstead Town	7,191	548 (7.6%)	1,134 (15.8%)	3,014 (41.9%)	1,608 (22.4%)	737 (10.2%)	150 (2.1%)
Highfield (Dacorum)	5,885	419 (7.1%)	1,037 (17.6%)	2,104 (35.8%)	1,376 (23.4%)	764 (13%)	185 (3.1%)
Kings Langley	5,286	304 (5.8%)	846 (16%)	1,461 (27.6%)	1,533 (29%)	933 (17.7%)	209 (4%)
Leverstock Green	9,708	592 (6.1%)	1,772 (18.3%)	3,023 (31.1%)	2,491 (25.7%)	1,547 (15.9%)	283 (2.9%)

Area	All ages	Under 5	5-18	19-44	45-64	65-84	85 and over
Nash Mills	3,788	258 (6.8%)	572 (15.1%)	1,484 (39.2%)	912 (24.1%)	439 (11.6%)	123 (3.2%)
Northchurch	2,841	117 (4.1%)	433 (15.2%)	619 (21.8%)	876 (30.8%)	624 (22%)	172 (6.1%)
Tring Central	5,391	311 (5.8%)	1,009 (18.7%)	1,536 (28.5%)	1,540 (28.6%)	879 (16.3%)	116 (2.2%)
Tring East	3,418	157 (4.6%)	725 (21.2%)	799 (23.4%)	960 (28.1%)	681 (19.9%)	96 (2.8%)
Tring West and Rural	5,182	282 (5.4%)	839 (16.2%)	1,420 (27.4%)	1,571 (30.3%)	895 (17.3%)	175 (3.4%)
Watling (Dacorum)	5,799	331 (5.7%)	1,004 (17.3%)	1,672 (28.8%)	1,737 (30%)	928 (16%)	127 (2.2%)
Woodhall Farm	7,022	701 (10%)	1,312 (18.7%)	2,807 (40%)	1,480 (21.1%)	677 (9.6%)	45 (0.6%)

Ethnicity

Within Dacorum, 19.4% of the population are 'Non-White UK'. This percentage is significantly lower 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 Dacorum, 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.

Period	White (%)	Asian / Asian British / Chinese (%)	Black / African / Caribbean / Black British (%)	Mixed / multiple ethnic groups (%)	Other ethnic groups (%)	Non-White UK (%)
Hertfordshire & West Essex	83.1	7.8	3.5	3.6	2	24.8
Dacorum	87.1	5.6	2.8	3.4	1.2	19.4
Adeyfield East	81.1	8.6	4.5	4	1.8	28
Adeyfield West	85	7.1	3	3.4	1.4	22.7
Aldbury and Wigginton	95.5	1	0.5	2.1	0.9	8.5
Apsley and Corner Hall	80.9	8.4	3.9	5	1.7	27.1
Ashridge	95.1	1.9	0.8	1.9	0.4	8.2
Bennetts End	80.8	10.8	3.7	3.8	0.9	26.9
Berkhamsted Castle	94.1	2.1	0.4	2.6	0.8	11.2
Berkhamsted East	93.1	2.5	0.8	2.9	0.7	12.6
Berkhamsted West	93.2	2.6	0.8	2.6	0.8	11.8
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield	88.2	4.3	2.9	3.5	1.1	15.8
Boxmoor	91.9	3.7	0.8	2.7	0.9	13.5
Chaulden and Warners End	88.5	5	2.8	2.7	1	18.3
Gadebridge	87.7	4.9	3.3	3.5	0.6	18.4
Grovehill	80.9	6.9	7.2	3.6	1.4	29.8
Hemel Hempstead Town	84.3	6.2	4.2	3.3	1.9	24.1
Highfield	80	8.4	5	4.7	1.9	29.7
Kings Langley	91.4	3.8	0.9	3	0.8	13.5
Leverstock Green	81.2	10.8	3.5	3.2	1.4	24.3
Nash Mills	81.9	9.8	2.1	4.5	1.6	24.6
Northchurch	94.7	2.3	0.3	2	0.7	9.4
Tring Central	94	1.8	0.6	3	0.5	10.1
Tring East	95.3	1.4	0.7	2.2	0.6	8.8
Tring West and Rural	94.5	1.4	0.6	2.6	0.9	9.5
Watling	91.8	2.5	1.7	3.5	0.5	11.9
Woodhall Farm	80.3	8.2	5.7	3.8	2	31.3

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
Dacorum	81.2	84.1
Adeyfield East	79.2	81.6
Adeyfield West	80.3	79.7
Aldbury and Wigginton	81.3	86.1
Apsley and Corner Hall	80	82.2
Ashridge	85.1	83.2
Bennetts End	80.7	86.2
Berkhamsted Castle	84.6	88.2
Berkhamsted East	81.2	84.4
Berkhamsted West	82.9	84.7
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield	83.7	86.9
Boxmoor	83	85.4
Chaulden and Warners End	82.6	86.7
Gadebridge	79.5	82.8
Grovehill	80.4	83.9
Hemel Hempstead Town	75.5	80.1
Highfield	75.1	80.5
Kings Langley	81.9	86.5
Leverstock Green	84.5	84.9
Nash Mills	80.8	83.1
Northchurch	81.3	86.1
Tring Central	79.5	85
Tring East	83.1	87.5
Tring West and Rural	82.5	86.6
Watling	81.4	84.4
Woodhall Farm	82.6	81.3

■ Similar
 ■ Significantly Worse
 ■ Significantly Better

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Male life expectancy in Dacorum is statistically similar Hertfordshire, with six wards in the district having significantly higher life expectancies than Hertfordshire and two wards with significantly lower life expectancies. Female life expectancy in Dacorum is statistically similar Hertfordshire, with six 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](#).

Period	Modelled estimates of the proportion of households in fuel poverty (%)	Long-Term Unemployment. Rate per 1,000 working age population	Unemployment (Percentage of the working age population claiming out of work benefit)	Child Poverty, Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACi)	Older people in poverty, income deprivation affecting older people Index (IDAOPI)	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Score
	2020	2021/22	2021/22	2019	2019	2019
Dacorum	11.1	1.2	3.9	11.9	9.4	13
Adeyfield East	12	1	5.4	24.2	13.5	19.4
Adeyfield West	13	1.4	5.1	13.8	14.6	19.7
Aldbury and Wigginton	11.6	0	2.1	3.4	6	7.5
Apsley and Corner Hall	11.6	0.7	3.8	10.5	12.3	13.5
Ashridge	12.6	0	1.7	4.9	5.8	8.7
Bennetts End	12.7	1.6	3.9	15.5	13.1	15.9
Berkhamsted Castle	7.6	0	1.4	2.4	3	2.8
Berkhamsted East	11.2	1.3	2.9	5.7	7.2	6.5
Berkhamsted West	10.1	1.3	2.3	7.3	7.3	7.1
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield	9.2	0.9	2.2	4.4	5.3	6.5
Boxmoor	9.6	0.9	3.3	5.3	7.8	6.9
Chaulden and Warners End	12.1	0.8	3.8	14.6	12.6	14.3
Gadebridge	12.5	2.6	4.7	11.7	11	14.8
Grovehill	13.1	1.7	5.9	23.4	14.3	23.7
Hemel Hempstead Town	11.5	3.1	7.6	14.3	14.2	20.8
Highfield	16.3	2.1	5.9	24	18.8	26.9
Kings Langley	10.1	0	2.2	5.1	6.1	6.8
Leverstock Green	12.7	2.4	4.5	15.1	7.9	14.3
Nash Mills	9.7	2	4.3	13	8.2	13.8
Northchurch	7.3	0	2	2.3	7	5.3
Tring Central	9.9	1.5	3.4	11.3	9.1	11.8
Tring East	7.3	0	1.5	2.4	3.9	4.1
Tring West and Rural	9.7	0.3	2.6	6.3	5.1	7.3
Watling	11.2	0.1	2.7	7.5	7	10.4
Woodhall Farm	7.3	1.6	4.9	17.6	10.5	15.1

■ 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
Dacorum	64.76	3.71	9.68	1.59	0.59	22.28	24.99
Adeyfield East	149.25	6.90	35.76	2.76	1.10	37.41	59.64
Adeyfield West	49.27	3.48	0.18	0.73	0.18	20.15	20.88
Aldbury and Wigginton	49.48	4.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.09	11.74
Apsley and Corner Hall	88.46	3.74	15.32	1.87	0.28	25.88	30.17
Ashridge	30.87	8.38	0.00	0.38	0.00	9.53	9.15
Bennetts End	29.15	3.19	0.00	1.60	0.40	13.58	16.17
Berkhamsted Castle	48.57	3.36	13.14	1.07	0.30	10.54	13.75
Berkhamsted East	39.19	3.11	3.63	0.69	0.34	12.60	15.88
Berkhamsted West	26.74	2.40	0.30	0.15	0.45	9.61	15.92
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield	36.90	2.78	1.50	1.18	0.75	15.83	12.30
Boxmoor	39.40	1.69	0.38	0.94	0.38	17.64	17.82
Chaulden and Warners End	61.66	2.90	16.75	1.26	0.48	22.75	31.46
Gadebridge	42.12	2.54	0.00	0.73	0.00	22.88	20.15
Grovehill	62.67	4.13	9.01	1.63	1.00	23.77	28.90
Hemel Hempstead Town	193.27	6.82	43.87	7.70	2.53	64.09	77.95
Highfield	75.62	4.53	3.77	2.72	1.36	35.32	27.62
Kings Langley	48.13	2.85	1.14	0.19	0.19	15.60	11.98
Leverstock Green	61.68	2.12	9.23	1.57	0.74	20.59	19.21
Nash Mills	50.88	4.34	4.92	1.73	0.87	16.19	14.46
Northchurch	28.94	3.14	2.09	0.70	0.00	8.37	10.46
Tring Central	56.66	3.49	15.13	1.36	0.00	21.93	20.18
Tring East	29.23	3.48	0.00	0.35	0.35	14.27	9.74

Area	All Crime Rate	Burglary Rate	Shoplifting Rate	Drugs Rate	Possession of weapons Rate	Violence and sexual offences Rate	Anti-social behaviour Rate
Tring West and Rural	38.48	5.19	2.68	0.00	0.00	13.89	11.54
Watling	64.17	4.04	0.35	1.41	0.35	18.11	12.31
Woodhall Farm	53.64	2.00	9.16	0.83	0.33	19.99	31.15

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
Dacorum	0.5	6.4	31.8	20
Adeyfield East		6.6	43.3	21.8
Adeyfield West		5.2	38	15.2
Aldbury and Wigginton	0		25	14.3
Apsley and Corner Hall		7.7	37.3	17.5
Ashridge		7.4		
Bennetts End		6.9	36.5	21.4
Berkhamsted Castle	0	6.2	18.8	13.5
Berkhamsted East		3.8	18.9	13.2
Berkhamsted West		6.1	22.9	13.2
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield		5.3	25	16.3
Boxmoor	0	4.2	25.5	13.5
Chaulden and Warners End		5.6	33.3	22.8
Gadebridge		9.2	31.7	22.5
Grovehill		7	43.3	25.8
Hemel Hempstead Town		6.5	37.2	22.4
Highfield	2.2	9.9	39.6	22.6
Kings Langley	0	6.2	31.2	18.5
Leverstock Green		6.9	32.9	25.7
Nash Mills		8.1	32	25
Northchurch	0	5	18.8	23.1
Tring Central		7.2	24.3	21.6
Tring East	0		15	14.3
Tring West and Rural	0	4.2	24.2	16.2
Watling	0	4.7	28.9	13.8
Woodhall Farm		4.9	34.2	29.2

Similar Significantly Worse Significantly Better

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The electoral wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly worse than Hertfordshire and West Essex was Highfield. The electoral wards with the largest

number of indicators that were statistically significantly better than Hertfordshire and West Essex were Berkhamsted East, and Berkhamsted West.

Disease and Poor Health

Period	2011	2015-19	2015-19	2015-19	2015-19	2015-19
	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
Hertfordshire and West Essex	14.6	107.3	87.2	97.1	104.6	98.1
Dacorum	14.7	103.3	84.2	94.9	103.5	94.7
Adeyfield East	18.9	101.6	116.9	109.1	92.8	93.6
Adeyfield West	16.8	87.5	126.3	92.2	81.8	98.8
Aldbury and Wigginton	12.9	74.5	106.3	64.5	97.6	95
Apsley and Corner Hall	14.3	95.1	71	82.7	112	93.9
Ashridge	12.8	64.9	51	89.9	88.1	83.3
Bennetts End	16.1	135	97	109.2	99.4	105.9
Berkhamsted Castle	12	49.2	42.5	121.7	107.4	78.3
Berkhamsted East	11	95.7	76.1	130.7	123.6	101.6
Berkhamsted West	12.7	91.4	84.6	77.9	59.3	76.9
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield	12.9	103.7	32	67.8	106.3	85.1
Boxmoor	14.5	146.3	56.6	122.4	120.9	105.1
Chaulden and Warners End	16.3	76.5	125.6	75.9	87.7	90.1
Gadebridge	16.1	85.6	118.9	119.7	66.1	89.8
Grovehill	16.3	120.3	109.1	83.5	120.9	105.8
Hemel Hempstead Town	17.4	101.5	108.1	61.8	118.2	98.9
Highfield	20.6	99.7	101.8	102.9	143.4	101.5
Kings Langley	13.2	111.1	64.3	110.8	69.5	94.5
Leverstock Green	15	106.3	85.3	102.6	101	95.5
Nash Mills	14.6	116.6	127	124.7	95.6	104.3
Northchurch	17.3	120.2	75	104.7	85.4	96.6
Tring Central	13.9	55.8	71.2	123.1	113.4	92.3
Tring East	11.4	121.1	41.4	77.3	147.2	96
Tring West and Rural	13.7	127.2	86	77.1	93.9	93.2
Watling	13	159.7	93.3	64.5	142.4	108.6
Woodhall Farm	12.1	126.8	109.8	82.3	109.8	94.9

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 Adeyfield East, Adeyfield West, Bennetts End, Chaulden and Warners End, Gadebridge, Grovehill, Hemel Hempstead Town, Highfield, Northchurch, and Watling. The electoral wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly better than Hertfordshire and West Essex was Berkhamsted Castle.

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 Hemel Hempstead Town. The ward with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly worse than Hertfordshire was Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield.

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
Dacorum	279.8	115	57.2	790.7	180.9	593.2	210.1
Adeyfield East	340.2	121.1	68.5	901.5	352.9	602.4	132.8
Adeyfield West	358.2	135.7	89.9	1479.5	161.6	785.8	192.7
Aldbury and Wigginton	260.6	136.8		668.2	531	1205.1	
Apsley and Corner Hall	312.4	137.2	64.5	697	366.3	979.6	312.2
Ashridge	176.4	105.2		248.1	74.2	651.4	
Bennetts End	305	104.7	63.6	770.9	239.7	326.4	492.1
Berkhamsted Castle	171.5	96.5		275.1		690.5	
Berkhamsted East	282	122.8	55.9	660	91.3	536.1	204.9
Berkhamsted West	238	93.3	43.9	626.4	52.2	303.7	
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield	216.4	78.6	54.8	910.8	73.2	360.4	
Boxmoor	249.6	112.7	32.8	370.5	79.9	704.8	339.4
Chaulden and Warners End	261.7	134	44.8	534.2	185.4	674.5	
Gadebridge	297.7	113.6	61.6	878.7	71.6	646	394.4
Grovehill	370.7	110	101.9	1624	457.1	586.7	333.8
Hemel Hempstead Town	494.8	178.8	119	1644.3	465.6	721	131.1
Highfield	495.1	163	84.6	1272.6	106.7	464.5	170.3
Kings Langley	239.5	125.8	47.3	614.7	76.7	534.9	
Leverstock Green	238.8	106.4	41.8	703	291.9	278.7	491.6
Nash Mills	263	143.3		962.4		773.3	
Northchurch	277	143.9		153.4		499.3	112.7
Tring Central	263.6	87.5	44.5	752.4	356.6	427.2	494.6
Tring East	146.9	65.1		517.4		712.8	527.7
Tring West and Rural	230.4	105.8	44.6	678.8	196.9	732.5	
Watling	245	102.1	40.7	404.3		634.7	256.7
Woodhall Farm	345.7	132.3	87.4	1134.8	168.7	517.3	227.2

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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
Dacorum	3.1	82.6	93.3	80.9	79.5	85	91.4
Adeyfield East		122.5	134.4	93.4	106	91.4	82.7
Adeyfield West		115.7	190.6	148.9	108.9	114	115.9
Aldbury and Wigginton		56.4	95.6	89.1	83.6	85	124.1
Apsley and Corner Hall		99.6	122.3	74	99.2	97.1	97.7
Ashridge		47.9	65.7	74.9	46	78.2	87.7
Bennets End		81	94.8	84.4	77.3	93.2	84.5
Berkhamsted Castle		40.3	49	36.6	43.2	67.1	75.9
Berkhamsted East		84.9	58.9	76	78.5	102	87.3
Berkhamsted West		63.6	88.8	94.6	60.2	79.1	97.6
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield		67.3	72.6	91.9	77.8	77.7	72.5
Boxmoor		56.6	79.3	46.8	38.5	64.7	89.1
Chaulden and Warners End		81.9	78.3	85.9	66.7	85.8	91.6
Gadebridge		82.1	93.8	101.8	89.3	83.9	87
Grovehill		108.4	146.5	81.3	140.6	102.9	94.9
Hemel Hempstead Town		151.6	104.1	118.6	169.2	124.6	106.2
Highfield		164.9	144.4	115.3	108.2	105.1	109.3
Kings Langley		44	74	83.9	66.2	66.8	95.2
Leverstock Green		77.3	78	65.7	58.7	72.6	80
Nash Mills		75.4	90.3	105	100.9	88.4	108.4
Northchurch		81.1	71.2	36	37.8	51.3	102.1
Tring Central		92.2	119.2	75.8	66.7	86.4	86.9
Tring East		45.4	75.5	30.9	40.4	50.1	73
Tring West and Rural		54	64.5	76.6	57.4	77.1	88.9
Watling		79.4	72.9	61.4	56.9	89.5	93.6
Woodhall Farm		84	97.9	89.9	113.6	115.4	107.7

Similar Significantly Worse Significantly Better

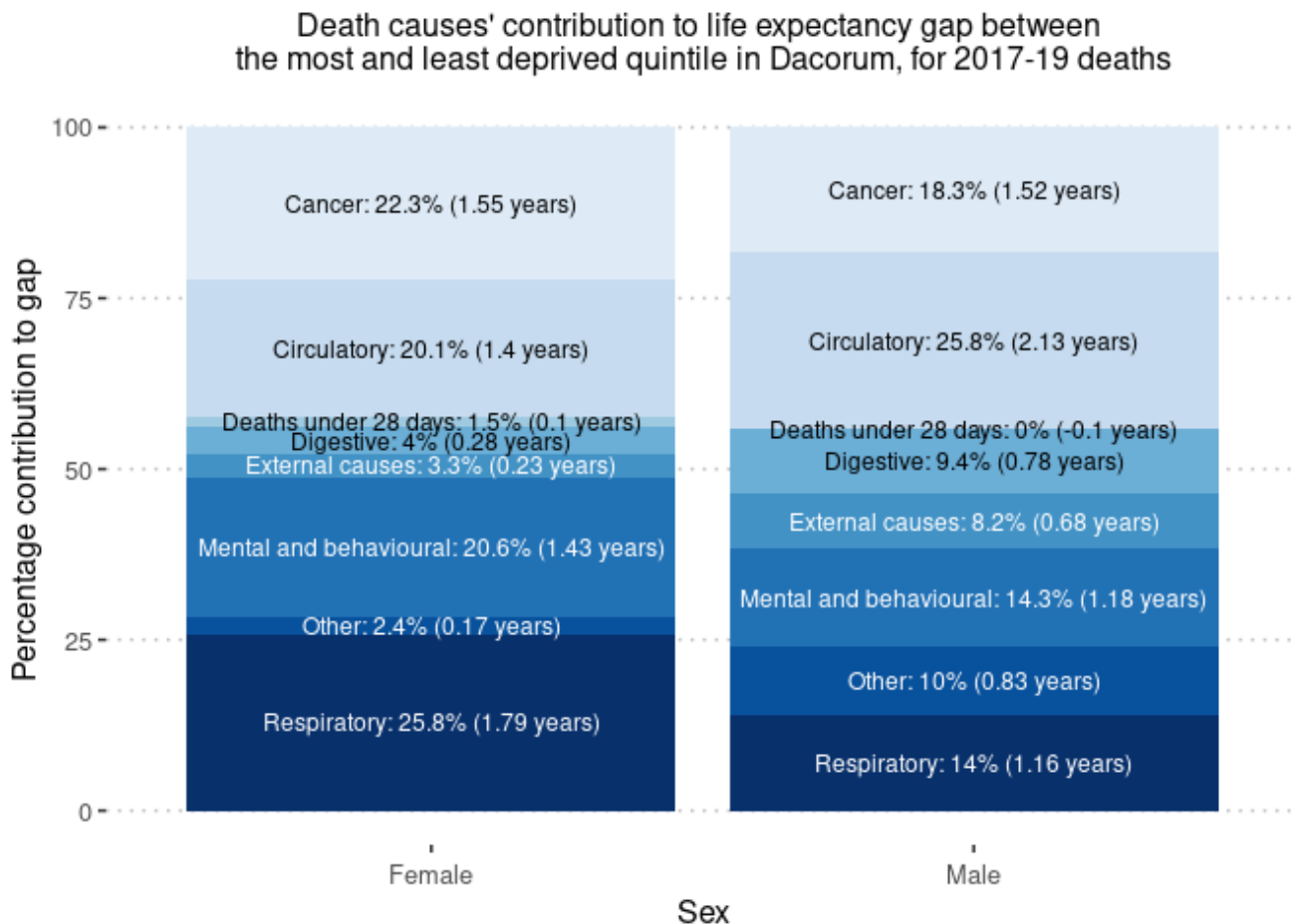
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Tartan rug of mortality indicators for wards. Indicators include infant mortality rates and standard mortality ratio for a number of death causes

The electoral wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly worse than Hertfordshire and West Essex were Adeyfield West, Grovehill, and Hemel Hempstead Town. The electoral wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly better than Hertfordshire and West Essex was Berkhamsted Castle.

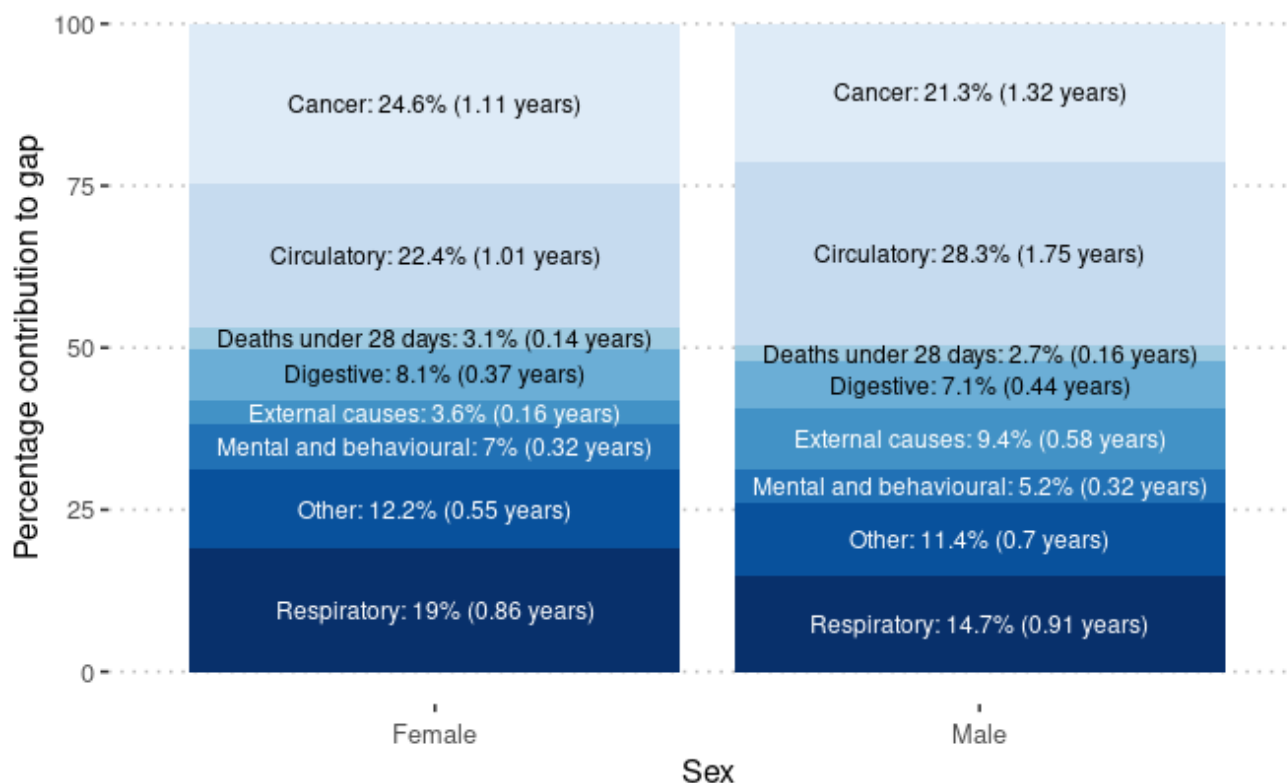
The following scarf chart shows, for each broad cause of death or each broad age group, the percentage contribution that it makes to the overall life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived areas within the area. Causes of death/age groups are only included in the scarf chart if they make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



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 Dacorum, the causes of death that account for the largest differences in life expectancies between the most and least deprived areas are respiratory diseases (1.79 years, compared to 0.86 years in HWE), cancer (1.55 years, compared to 1.11 years in HWE) and mental and behavioural disorders (1.43 years, compared to 0.32 years in HWE). For males in Dacorum, the causes of death that account for the largest differences in life expectancies between the most and least deprived areas are circulatory diseases (2.13 years, compared to 1.75 years in HWE), cancer (1.52 years, compared to 1.32 years in HWE) and mental and behavioural disorders (1.18 years, compared to 0.32 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.

Hertfordshire & West Essex District Profile 2024: Dacorum

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
Dacorum	87	101.7	69.6	118.2	61.8	100.5	72.4	91.5	82.1	89.2	87.4
Adeyfield East	84.2	89.3	94.3	122.5	57.9	106.3	100.9	114.3	64.7	108.6	102.1
Adeyfield West	112.3	129.8	74.9	108.4	56.7	210.5	173.3	106.3	98.7	112.1	111.3
Aldbury and Wigginton	98.3	142.9	47.1	133.8		95.7	42.1	68.3	66.5	62.5	73.3
Apsley and Corner Hall	112.6	79.3	39.4	106.4	50.4	86.1	93.8	91.4	92.3	92.3	88.5
Ashridge	62.5		69.7	109.5		87.4		69.9	51.5	58.2	66.3
Bennetts End	120.9	96.7	64.5	109.7	63.7	106.2	62.5	131.7	135.1	131.8	98
Berkhamsted Castle	63.3	79.2	54.2	94.3	39.4	82.9	30.2	94.2	59	78.8	61.6
Berkhamsted East	77.7	99.5	76.6	106.7	76.8	86	39.2	74	79	70.6	75.3
Berkhamsted West	63	81	62.1	125.9	36.7	83.7	68.4	64.4	77.8	71.3	75.3
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield	67.8	110.6	68.8	93.2	72.3	61.1	44.5	81.9	71.2	71.9	69.9
Boxmoor	89.1	119.8	66.5	114.9	65	106.5	69.9	61.1	60.1	56.6	79.4
Chaulden and Warners End	85.3	90.1	59.2	102.2	76.5	113.6	94	102.9	76	114.8	91.6
Gadebridge	95.8	80.5	63.2	112.3	73.8	159.1	86.4	91.6	109.7	92	102
Grovehill	95.4	129.7	66.5	111.7	72.2	67.8	142.2	117.7	108	116.2	106.5
Hemel Hempstead Town	125.6	92.7	77.1	122.2	83.8	139.8	102.6	83.1	94.9	95.4	96.7
Highfield	109.3	163.4	70.7	106.8	84.1	126	126.7	103.7	106	97.3	112.8
Kings Langley	71.7	94.8	84.9	76.7	34.7	56.7	44.2	91.4	74.2	92.6	80.6
Leverstock Green	77.3	67.7	73.7	122.9	56.6	74.5	67.2	100.8	90.3	110.2	88.7
Nash Mills	81.1	87.8	82	111.4	52.3	155	53.9	55.7	99.4	68.8	87.9
Northchurch	101.4		64.6	99.8		89	47.8	78.1	79.5	75.4	75.7
Tring Central	73.3	131	82.8	155.9	53.3	98.7	32.9	82.6	79.5	65.4	89.9
Tring East	51.8	246.3	60.2	176.1	124.9	110.4	28.9	61.4	57.8	47.4	63.4
Tring West and Rural	82	86	85.7	203.5	52.6	99.9	62.4	93	51.2	71.6	78.3
Watling	77	101.5	88	171.7	48.3	82.3	53.5	87.7	59.7	68.3	86.6
Woodhall Farm	81.8	94.8	56.6	125.3	76.9	93.4	73.8	147.1	149.8	149.7	93.5

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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 Bennetts End, Hemel Hempstead Town, and Highfield. The ward with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly better than Hertfordshire and West Essex were Berkhamsted Castle, and Kings Langley.