

Hertfordshire & West Essex District Profile 2024 Hertsmere

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

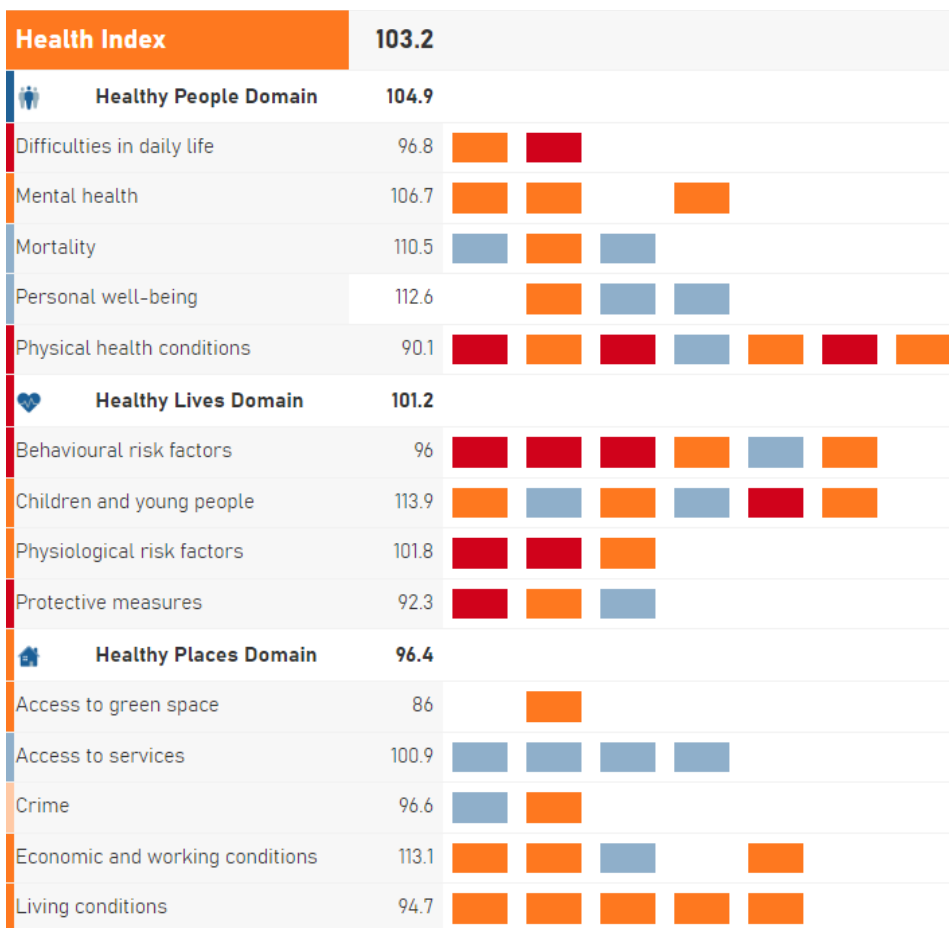
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Overview

This report presents data for Hertsmere. 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 Hertsmere 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.

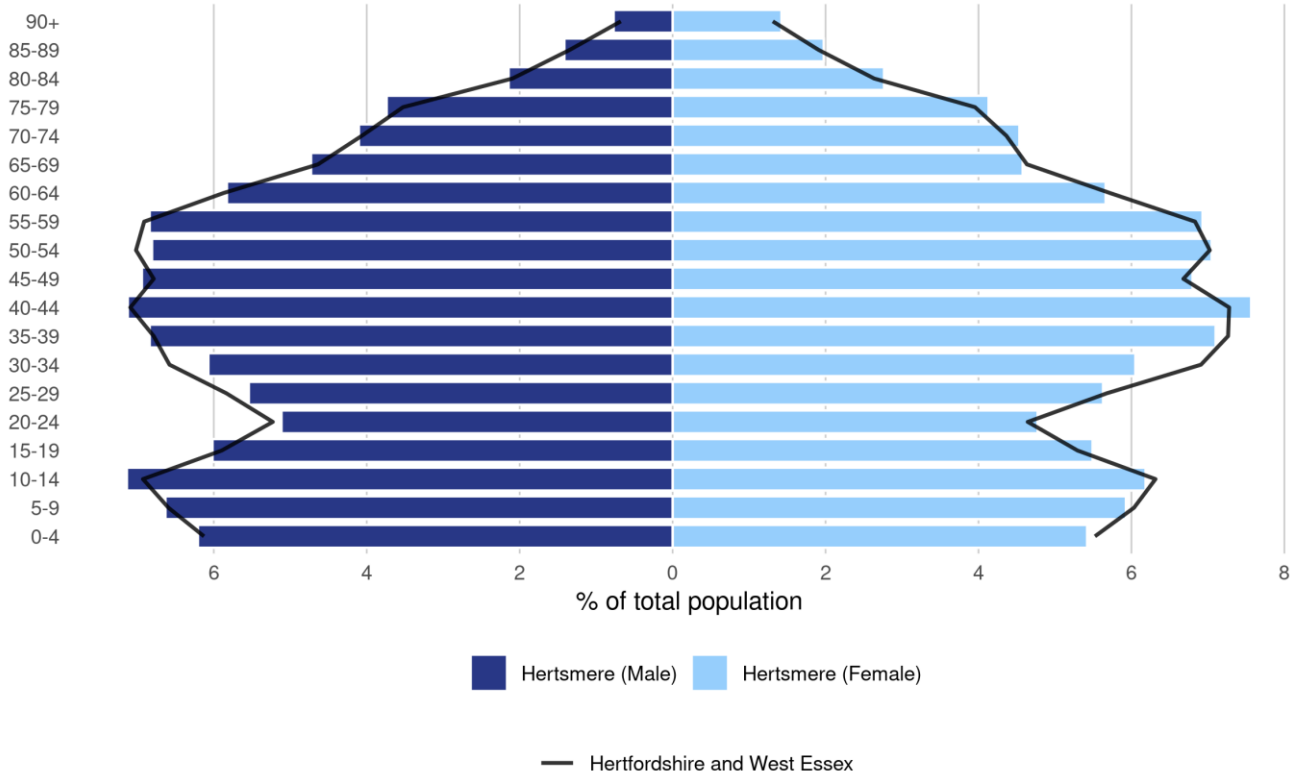
Data Sources: Data has been gathered from a number of different sources including [OHID Fingertips](#), locally analysed deaths data, and Office for National Statistics (ONS) data. Where relevant other data sources are listed within each section. Data may not be available for all areas.

Population

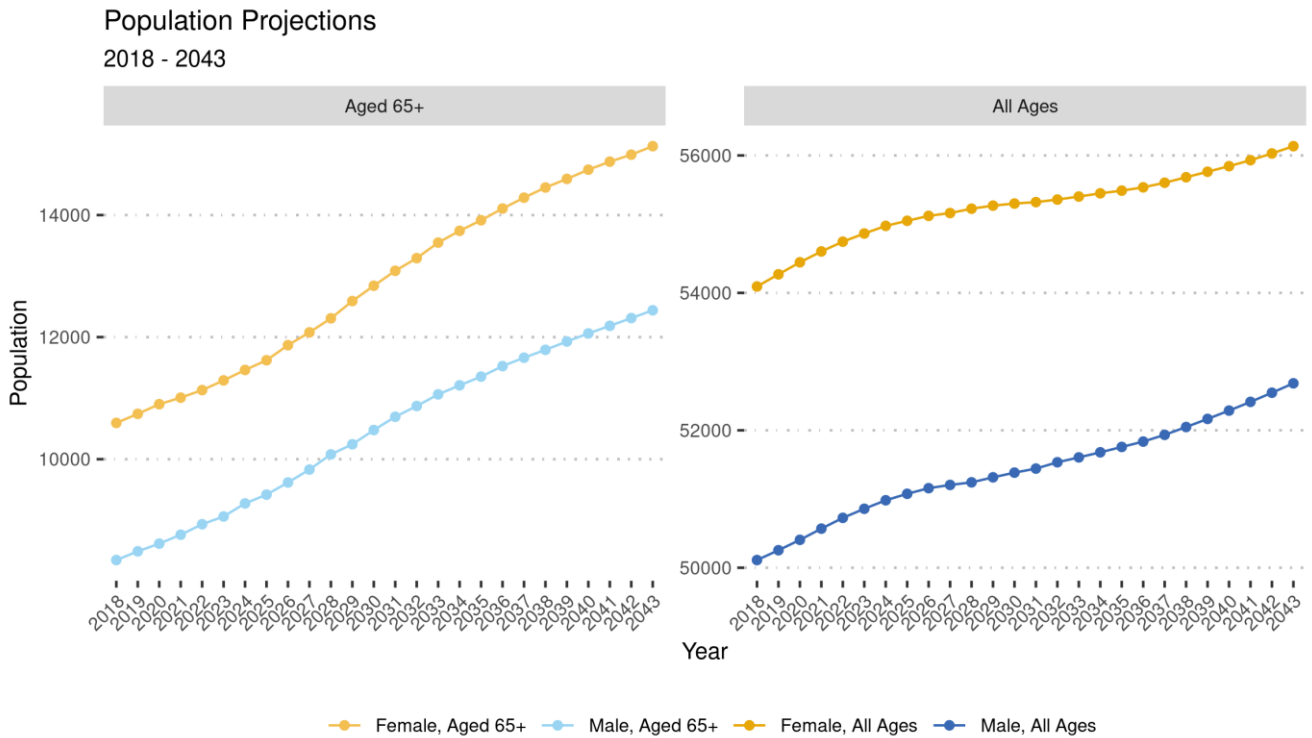
Hertsmere had a population of 108,106 according to ONS 2022 mid-year estimates.

Hertsmere Age Profile

Mid-year estimates 2022



Population projection within Hertsmere 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 Hertsmere were 54,093 and 50,112, respectively. In 2043, the female population is estimated to increase to 56,135 and the male population is estimated to increase to 52,684. Based on 2018 population projections, the total of number of 65+ females and males were 10,594 and 8,347, respectively. In 2043, the female population is estimated to increase to 15,129 and the male population is estimated to increase to 12,440.

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%)
Hertsmere	107,802	6,296 (5.8%)	19,255 (17.9%)	34,605 (32.1%)	28,523 (26.5%)	16,154 (15%)	2,969 (2.8%)
Aldenham East	4,952	221 (4.5%)	903 (18.2%)	1,295 (26.2%)	1,508 (30.5%)	844 (17%)	181 (3.7%)
Aldenham West	5,106	252 (4.9%)	924 (18.1%)	1,337 (26.2%)	1,501 (29.4%)	918 (18%)	174 (3.4%)
Bentley Heath & The Royds	5,967	211 (3.5%)	922 (15.5%)	1,687 (28.3%)	1,641 (27.5%)	1,233 (20.7%)	273 (4.6%)
Borehamwood Brookmeadow	8,842	657 (7.4%)	1,677 (19%)	3,308 (37.4%)	2,063 (23.3%)	998 (11.3%)	139 (1.6%)
Borehamwood Cowley Hill	9,508	646 (6.8%)	1,834 (19.3%)	3,436 (36.1%)	2,382 (25.1%)	1,029 (10.8%)	181 (1.9%)
Borehamwood Hillside	8,592	645 (7.5%)	1,553 (18.1%)	3,151 (36.7%)	2,138 (24.9%)	959 (11.2%)	146 (1.7%)
Borehamwood Kenilworth	9,390	659 (7%)	1,663 (17.7%)	3,602 (38.4%)	2,353 (25.1%)	978 (10.4%)	135 (1.4%)
Bushey Heath	5,430	268 (4.9%)	835 (15.4%)	1,334 (24.6%)	1,378 (25.4%)	1,299 (23.9%)	316 (5.8%)
Bushey North	8,000	503 (6.3%)	1,470 (18.4%)	2,772 (34.6%)	2,134 (26.7%)	976 (12.2%)	145 (1.8%)
Bushey Park	7,272	402 (5.5%)	1,327 (18.2%)	2,061 (28.3%)	2,033 (28%)	1,268 (17.4%)	181 (2.5%)
Bushey St James	7,698	449 (5.8%)	1,416 (18.4%)	2,399 (31.2%)	2,050 (26.6%)	1,207 (15.7%)	177 (2.3%)
Elstree	5,090	241 (4.7%)	992 (19.5%)	1,556 (30.6%)	1,357 (26.7%)	778 (15.3%)	166 (3.3%)
Potters Bar Furzefield	5,779	291 (5%)	1,072 (18.5%)	1,842 (31.9%)	1,572 (27.2%)	849 (14.7%)	153 (2.6%)
Potters Bar Oakmere	5,799	329 (5.7%)	978 (16.9%)	1,808 (31.2%)	1,528 (26.3%)	945 (16.3%)	211 (3.6%)
Potters Bar Parkfield	4,984	245 (4.9%)	665 (13.3%)	1,491 (29.9%)	1,295 (26%)	1,013 (20.3%)	275 (5.5%)
Shenley	5,393	277 (5.1%)	1,024 (19%)	1,526 (28.3%)	1,590 (29.5%)	860 (15.9%)	116 (2.2%)

Ethnicity

Within Hertsmere, 34.5% 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 Hertsmere, 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
Hertsmere	77.2	10.5	4.7	3.7	3.8	34.5
Aldenham East	81.5	9	2.6	2.9	4	28.8
Aldenham West	82.8	7.8	2.8	3.1	3.4	26.9
Bentley Heath & The Royds	79.4	9.4	3.7	3.6	3.9	31
Borehamwood Brookmeadow	76.9	6.7	7.7	4.1	4.6	40.3
Borehamwood Cowley Hill	76.5	8.6	7.8	3.6	3.5	38.6
Borehamwood Hillside	75.4	8.9	7.4	3.6	4.7	38.2
Borehamwood Kenilworth	77.8	8.2	7.2	3.7	3.1	36.3
Bushey Heath	77.9	12.9	1.3	3	4.9	34.9
Bushey North	72.2	17	4.2	4	2.6	38.4
Bushey Park	76.6	14.2	2.3	3.3	3.6	31.9
Bushey St James	76.1	11.9	4.4	4.8	2.7	32.8
Elstree	71.7	15.7	4.3	3	5.3	41.4
Potters Bar Furzefield	76.4	11.3	3.8	4.2	4.3	34.1
Potters Bar Oakmere	77.4	8.6	5.2	4.4	4.2	33.1
Potters Bar Parkfield	78.6	10.1	3.1	4.1	4.1	32
Shenley	86.3	5.9	1.9	3.1	2.9	21.8

■ 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
Hertsmere	80.3	84.1
Aldenham East	84.9	88.9
Aldenham West	83.2	87.7
Bentley Heath & The Royds	80.9	86
Borehamwood Brookmeadow	79.6	84.5
Borehamwood Cowley Hill	77	80.4
Borehamwood Hillside	77.1	80.3
Borehamwood Kenilworth	79.2	82.8
Bushey Heath	82	83.1
Bushey North	80.5	87.5
Bushey Park	81.7	86.1
Bushey St James	80.2	85.2
Elstree	80.3	81.6
Potters Bar Furzeffield	80.7	84.4
Potters Bar Oakmere	79.4	84.5
Potters Bar Parkfield	84.1	86.5
Shenley	78.7	81.2

■ Similar
 ■ Significantly Worse
 ■ Significantly Better

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Male life expectancy in Hertsmere is statistically similar Hertfordshire, with three wards in the district having significantly higher life expectancies than Hertfordshire and two wards with significantly lower life expectancies. Female life expectancy in Hertsmere is statistically similar Hertfordshire, with four wards in the district having significantly higher life expectancies than Hertfordshire and four 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.

Period	Female healthy life expectancy at birth	Male healthy life expectancy at birth
	2018 - 2022	2018 - 2022
Hertfordshire	69.7	68.4
Hertsmere	69.9	67.9
Aldenham East	77.5	74.8
Aldenham West	73.1	71.3
Bentley Heath & The Royds	67.9	66.1
Borehamwood Brookmeadow	66.4	65.2
Borehamwood Cowley Hill	63.1	62.3
Borehamwood Hillside	66.7	65.6
Borehamwood Kenilworth	67	63.8
Bushey Heath	72.3	70.6
Bushey North	73.2	69.2
Bushey Park	73.1	71.2
Bushey St James	71	67.5
Elstree	71.2	68.2
Potters Bar Furzeffield	70.8	69.6
Potters Bar Oakmere	70.4	65.9
Potters Bar Parkfield	74.1	73
Shenley	68.7	66.7

■ Similar
 ■ Significantly Worse
 ■ Significantly Better

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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
Hertsmere	10.7	0.7	4.2	10.8	11.3	13.9
Aldenham East	9.2	0	2.2	3	4.2	5.3
Aldenham West	9	0	3.6	6.1	6.6	8.4
Bentley Heath & The Royds	12	0	4.4	15.8	9.1	15.3
Borehamwood Brookmeadow	11.8	0.9	5.6	12.5	19.2	18.9
Borehamwood Cowley Hill	14.7	1.8	6.3	20.7	23.3	27.4
Borehamwood Hillside	11.8	0.9	5	11.1	14.3	16.7
Borehamwood Kenilworth	9.8	0.9	5.5	15.2	16.2	17.5
Bushey Heath	7.4	0	2.2	3.1	6.6	5.2
Bushey North	10.6	1.9	3.8	11.6	10.4	13.5
Bushey Park	8.5	0.1	3.1	6.9	8.1	8.5
Bushey St James	11.2	1.2	3.7	9.5	12.6	12
Elstree	7.9	0	3.3	6.5	9.3	9.6
Potters Bar Furzeffield	11.8	0	3.3	9.4	11.9	11
Potters Bar Oakmere	11.2	0	5	13	10.3	17
Potters Bar Parkfield	9.9	0	3.4	5.9	6.2	5.7
Shenley	10.2	0	3.9	9.6	9.9	14.7

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
Hertsmere	74.69	4.25	6.58	2.47	0.57	25.35	22.74
Aldenham East	50.44	3.88	5.72	0.82	0.00	11.84	13.68
Aldenham West	47.58	8.28	0.21	2.97	0.21	18.05	11.89
Bentley Heath & The Royds	53.97	2.80	0.94	2.34	0.23	21.03	16.59
Borehamwood Brookmeadow	118.58	3.91	28.93	3.79	1.66	33.68	32.85
Borehamwood Cowley Hill	99.51	4.81	5.69	4.37	0.98	42.76	43.63
Borehamwood Hillside	73.67	4.20	7.84	2.58	0.29	19.40	19.88
Borehamwood Kenilworth	113.13	8.56	16.34	3.58	0.93	32.68	35.17
Bushey Heath	73.79	4.41	1.93	0.83	0.55	5.78	9.36
Bushey North	63.09	3.50	2.08	1.42	1.09	26.68	16.73
Bushey Park	36.07	2.67	0.00	1.02	0.13	17.40	17.91
Bushey St James	43.40	2.85	2.00	0.86	0.43	16.13	26.70
Elstree	63.15	6.29	1.57	4.13	0.39	15.35	14.95
Potters Bar Furzefield	78.64	3.45	9.61	3.00	0.45	29.87	19.96
Potters Bar Oakmere	81.68	4.71	1.10	1.73	0.47	48.54	19.01
Potters Bar Parkfield	78.25	2.62	6.55	1.31	0.37	22.84	21.90
Shenley	93.49	2.20	3.67	3.67	0.00	21.27	22.00

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 obesity), 3 years data combined (%)

Reception prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3 years data 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
Hertsmere	0.2	6.6	33.1	19.7
Aldenham East	0	4.3	25	13.3
Aldenham West	0	3.3	33.3	14.3
Bentley Heath & The Royds		9.6	33.3	22.2
Borehamwood Brookmeadow	0	6.8	37.9	21.5
Borehamwood Cowley Hill		7.3	39.4	20.3
Borehamwood Hillside		6.3	32.3	19
Borehamwood Kenilworth	0	6.8	39	18.8
Bushey Heath	0	6.4	28.6	13.8
Bushey North	0	6.5	34	22.9
Bushey Park	0	8.5	23.3	12.8
Bushey St James		5.2	32.7	17.1
Elstree		8.3	26.7	27.3
Potters Bar FurzeField	0	6.6	28.2	25
Potters Bar Oakmere	0	6.5	35.1	21.7
Potters Bar Parkfield	0	6.8	30	17.6
Shenley		6	32.5	24.1

■ 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 were Bentley Heath & The Royds, Borehamwood Brookmeadow, Borehamwood Cowley Hill, Borehamwood Kenilworth, and Bushey Park. The

electoral wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly better than Hertfordshire and West Essex was Bushey Park.

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
Hertsmere	14.9	89.8	96.4	103.5	89.6	95
Aldenham East	10.3	71.5	55.5	115.8	85.2	80.8
Aldenham West	12.8	60.3	111	71.6	100	81.5
Bentley Heath & The Royds	19.8	136.1	84.9	97.9	108.3	105.8
Borehamwood Brookmeadow	14.4	65.2	103.1	119	77.2	96.7
Borehamwood Cowley Hill	20	86.6	200.9	116	94	115.1
Borehamwood Hillside	14	87.6	96	126.6	118.5	110.4
Borehamwood Kenilworth	13.5	121.3	84.5	109.8	82.7	100.6
Bushey Heath	17.6	66.4	60.3	67.6	83.5	75.9
Bushey North	12.2	87.6	113.2	103.6	98.6	98.9
Bushey Park	13.3	82.3	81.4	74.3	94	97.7
Bushey St James	14.7	61.7	112.7	128	111.9	93.2
Elstree	13.4	54.1	104.5	130.7	74.1	90.6
Potters Bar Furzeffield	12.4	119.3	114.3	99.3	76.3	96.6
Potters Bar Oakmere	17.2	137.4	87.7	115	66.5	98.7
Potters Bar Parkfield	17.4	107.4	65.9	83.7	53.4	82.6
Shenley	14.4	85.9	68.4	119.7	100	87.9

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 was Borehamwood Cowley Hill. The electoral wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly better than Hertfordshire and West Essex was Aldenham West.

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 were Borehamwood Brookmeadow, Borehamwood Cowley Hill, and Borehamwood Hillside. The ward with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly worse than Hertfordshire were Bushey Heath, and Potters Bar Parkfield.

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
Hertsmere	299.4	119	58.1	864	199	538.1	165.4
Aldenham East	144	82.5		457.5	294.4	766	
Aldenham West	233.1	100.6	43.3	814.3		287.4	151.3
Bentley Heath & The Royds	236.6	107.4	67.7	982.5		376.7	66.5
Borehamwood Brookmeadow	363.2	143.4	89.5	1062.5	149.8	690.9	323.8
Borehamwood Cowley Hill	526.2	202	122.6	1823	164.7	572.7	122.7
Borehamwood Hillside	472.4	144.4	70.3	1047.6	749.2	833.4	81.3
Borehamwood Kenilworth	341.3	129	69.6	1051.5	196.9	722.3	128.7
Bushey Heath	188.1	88.7		406.2	65.5	368.5	
Bushey North	272.9	121.5	31.9	610.9	86.5	554.5	315.2
Bushey Park	264.2	117.9	37.1	432	164.4	545.7	494.2
Bushey St James	312.7	114.4	73	1000.1	88.4	636.5	
Elstree	252.4	84	48.7	724.1	496.7	640.1	
Potters Bar Furzeffield	324	166.1	70.9	1349.7	51.4	529.3	
Potters Bar Oakmere	251.8	106.1		638.9	460.9	278.6	
Potters Bar Parkfield	164	71.2		390.9	81.9	305.1	
Shenley	317	88.4	52.4	635.7	179.3	278.4	644.3

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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
Hertsmere	3.2	85.3	97.2	87.9	80.8	89.5	94.9
Aldenham East		45.2	45.3	83.4	49.9	67	64.2
Aldenham West		76.2	75	57	50.5	65.7	76.3
Bentley Heath & The Royds		66.3	70.9	79.8	96.6	97.8	99.1
Borehamwood Brookmeadow		104.2	106	78.5	116	93.1	102.2
Borehamwood Cowley Hill		163.1	108.5	98.7	170.8	115.5	138.5
Borehamwood Hillside		125.6	160.3	129	98.1	103	115.8
Borehamwood Kenilworth		111.7	135.8	125.7	97.6	108.2	87
Bushey Heath		46.9	95.6	95.6	49.1	105.9	83.4
Bushey North		83.4	68.6	52	53.4	60.9	88.8
Bushey Park		54	73.3	37.7	52.3	84.9	99.5
Bushey St James		88	88.8	108.6	91.9	91.9	81.9
Elstree		60.8	115.5	165.4	68	104.8	118.3
Potters Bar FurzeField		93.7	93.3	68.7	93.9	72.7	120.3
Potters Bar Oakmere		64.5	123.5	89.3	49.3	75.3	90
Potters Bar Parkfield		45.5	79.7	73.7	49.6	78.8	78.7
Shenley		95.5	152.2	87.5	70.5	98.7	81.5

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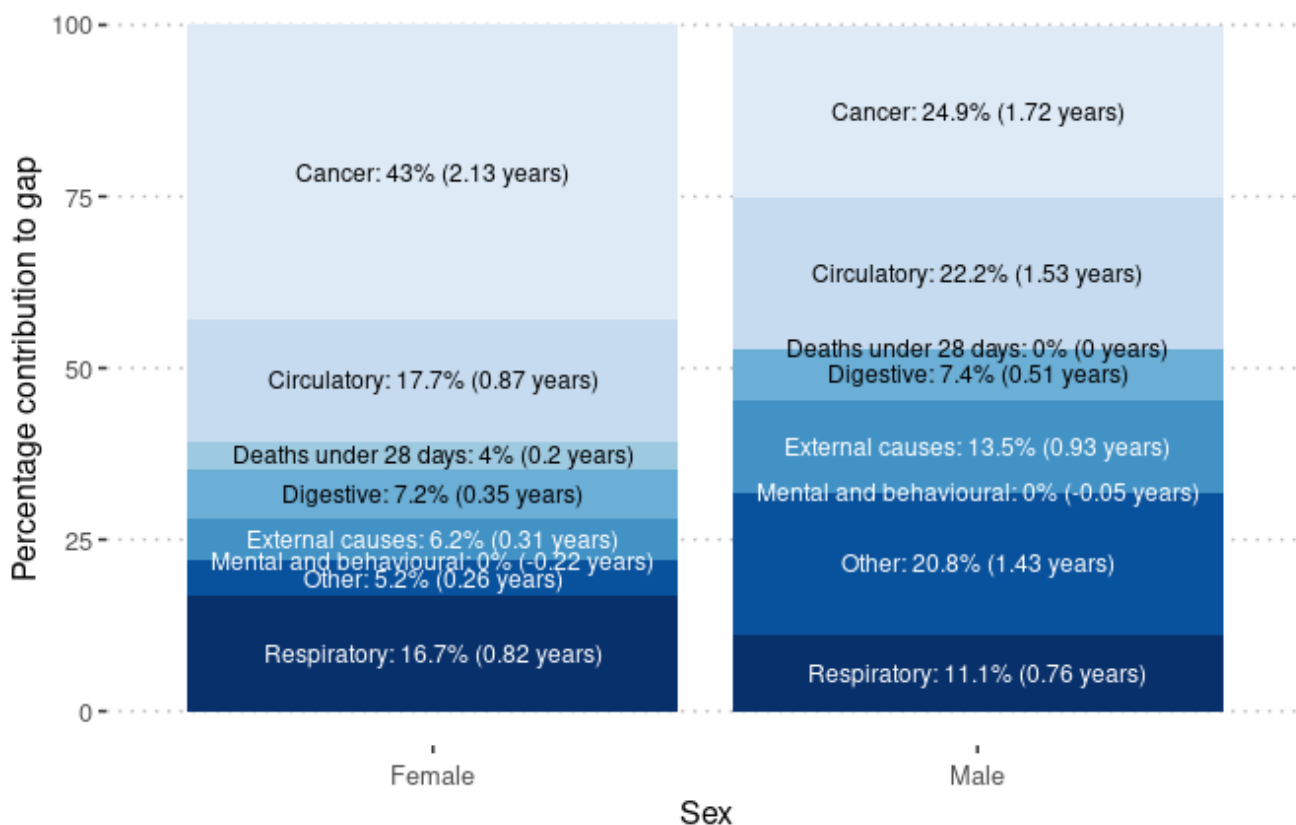
Tartan rug of mortality indicators for wards. Indicators include infant mortality rates and standard mortality ratio for a number of death causes

The electoral wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly worse than Hertfordshire and West Essex was Borehamwood Cowley Hill. The electoral wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly better than Hertfordshire and West Essex was Aldenham 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).

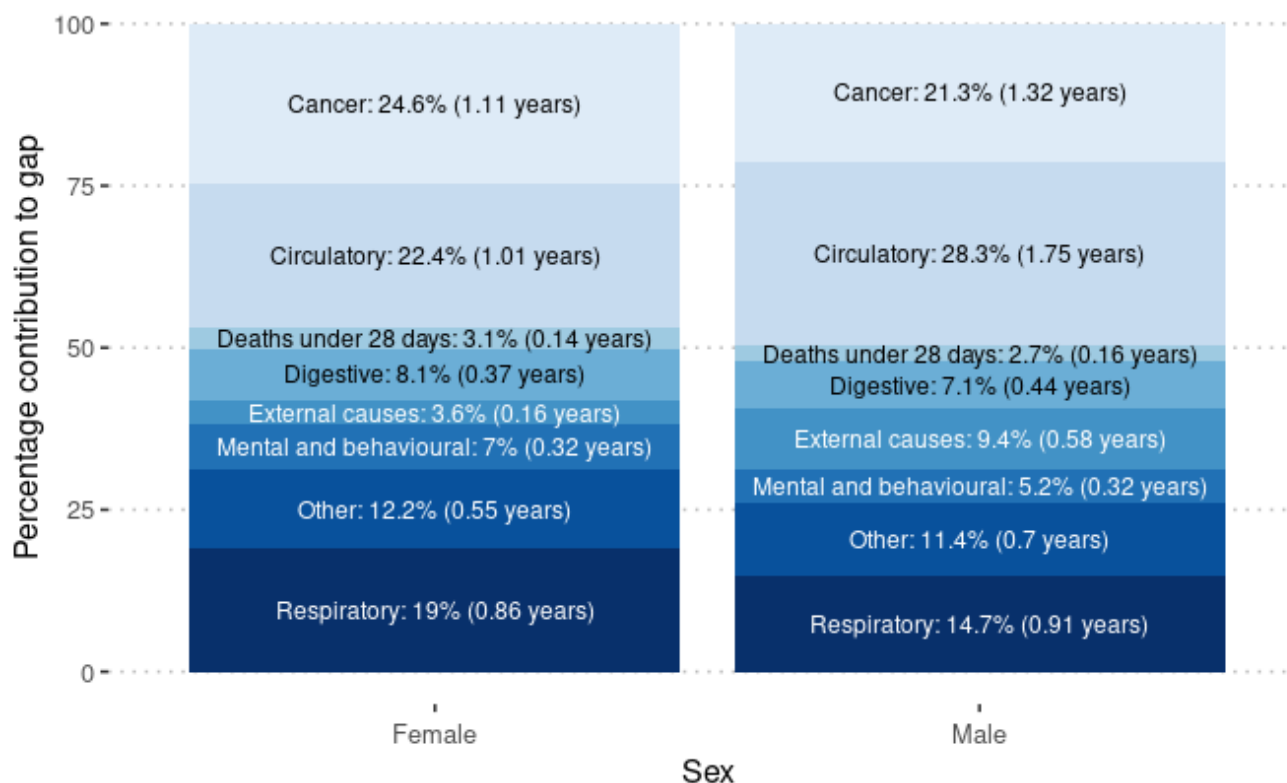
Some causes of death may be highlighted as contributing a large percentage of the life expectancy gap, even though the gap itself may be small so both the percentage and the gap in years should be examined. It is also important to consider the mortality rate for each cause in the area as a whole. For 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 Hertsmere, 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 Hertsmere, the causes of death that account for the largest differences in life expectancies between the most and least deprived areas are cancer (2.13 years, compared to 1.11 years in HWE), circulatory diseases (0.87 years, compared to 1.01 years in HWE) and respiratory diseases (0.82 years, compared to 0.86 years in HWE). For males in Hertsmere, the causes of death that account for the largest differences in life expectancies between the most and least deprived areas are cancer (1.72 years, compared to 1.32 years in HWE), circulatory diseases (1.53 years, compared to 1.75 years in HWE) and other (1.43 years, compared to 0.7 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
Hertsmere	91.7	115.7	79.4	96.2	67	101.7	67	83.8	99.2	77.2	93.5
Aldenham East	47.3	97.4	64	94.9	36.8	63.2	16.9	62.7	60.1	48.9	66
Aldenham West	82.5	40.1	81.4	93.8	49.7	69.1	48.2	65.5	81.6	69.6	81
Bentley Heath & The Royds	108.5	119.1	65.3	65.1	48.2	124.1	64.8	69	98.7	58.8	91.4
Borehamwood Brookmeadow	101.9	135.7	81.7	105.7	67.7	89.2	92.5	64.4	110.1	57.4	98.8
Borehamwood Cowley Hill	108.9	147.2	65.5	88.3	117.6	146.7	134.7	122.1	108.2	103.5	119.6
Borehamwood Hillside	111.6	167.5	88.2	93.5	111.1	100.6	95.2	73.9	129	78.1	104.9
Borehamwood Kenilworth	107.5	131.9	65.2	117.3	58.8	100.9	59.7	96	129.9	97.3	100.3
Bushey Heath	50.9	109.3	75.6	79	52.7	104.4	20.6	76.8	61.7	76.5	88.6
Bushey North	88.3	111.4	96.4	113.4	49.8	95.9	80	108.4	86.3	90.8	93.1
Bushey Park	80.4	87.2	59.5	103.5	38.8	77	80.6	99	83.1	99.9	96.4
Bushey St James	94.4	103	75.1	95.6	52.8	102	51.7	75.7	89.4	84.6	93.4
Elstree	73.9	78.6	56.4	78.9	37.7	132.9	33.1	75.1	80.4	78.8	83.6
Potters Bar FurzeField	78.4	76.6	101.8	91.2	54.2	120.5	57.5	99.9	141.5	78.4	89.4
Potters Bar Oakmere	121.1	207.9	131.3	88.9	119.7	100.3	79.1	76.1	103.7	64.7	91.5
Potters Bar Parkfield	68	82.7	51.3	96.9	37.9	100.8	35.2	76.4	101.1	60.3	75.8
Shenley	107.7	108.4	94.1	97.7	64.1	103	77.6	75.3	121.6	69	97.3

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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 was Borehamwood Cowley Hill. The ward with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly better than Hertfordshire and West Essex was Potters Bar Parkfield.