

Hertfordshire & West Essex District Profile

2022

Dacorum

Public Health Evidence & Intelligence, Hertfordshire County Council, 2022-08-24

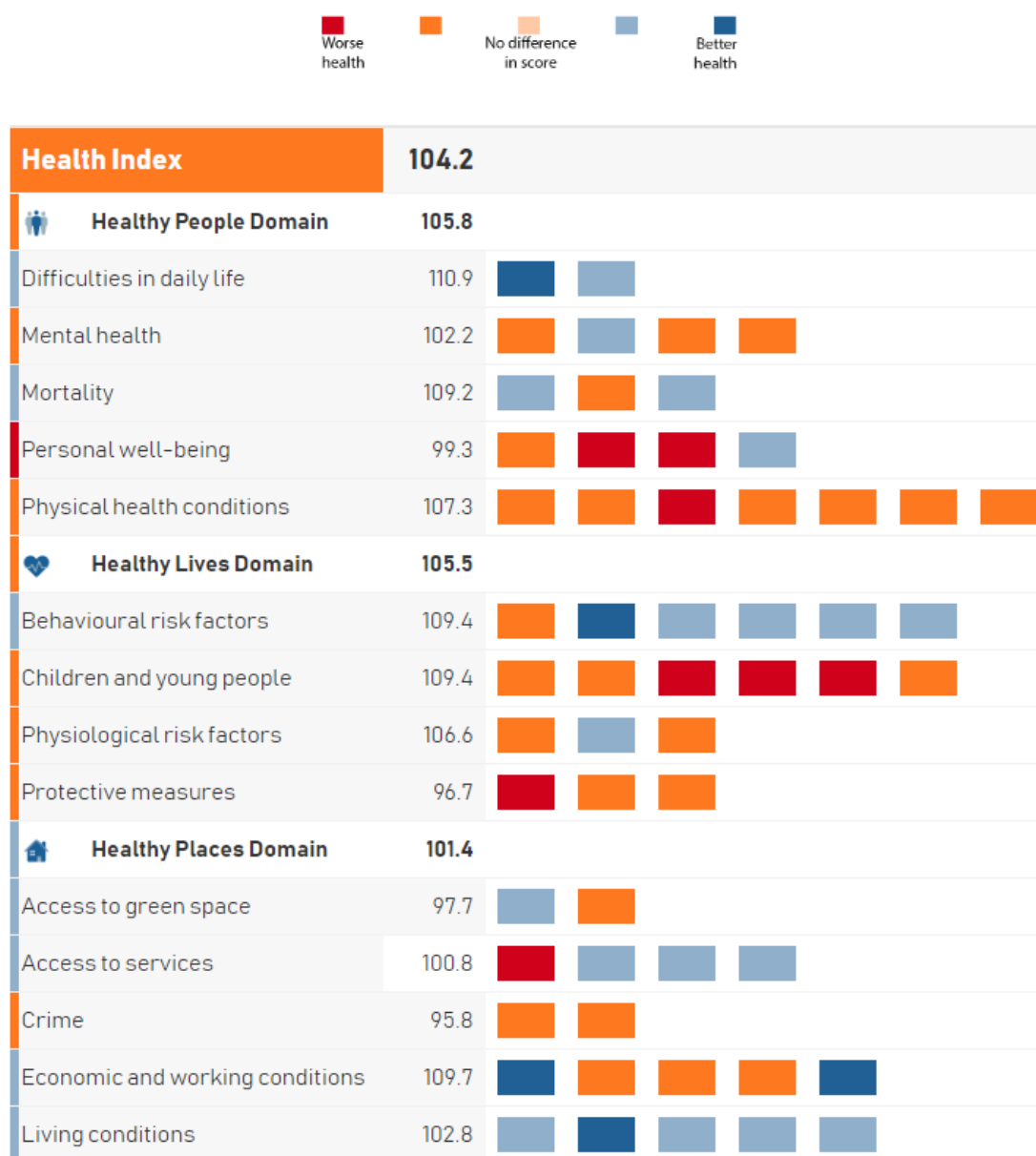
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Overview

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](#).



Source: ONS Health Index Scores 2019

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.

Confidence Intervals (CIs): CIs are a measure of the statistical precision of a value and show the range of uncertainty (caused by sample size and random variation) around the value. Calculations based on smaller sample sizes tend to result in wider CIs. The wider the CI the greater the uncertainty in the value. In public health, the conventional practice is to use 95% CIs. This represents the probability that the interval includes the true value. CIs are important to consider when interpreting data and comparing areas to assess whether differences are 'real' or statistically significant. If the CIs around a figure do not overlap with the interval around another then we can be certain that there is a statistically significant difference between the data points. If the CI around a figure overlaps with the interval around another, we cannot say with certainty that there is more than a chance difference between the two figures.

'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.

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 of National Statistics data. Where relevant other data sources are listed within each section. Data may not be available for all areas.

Demographics

Population

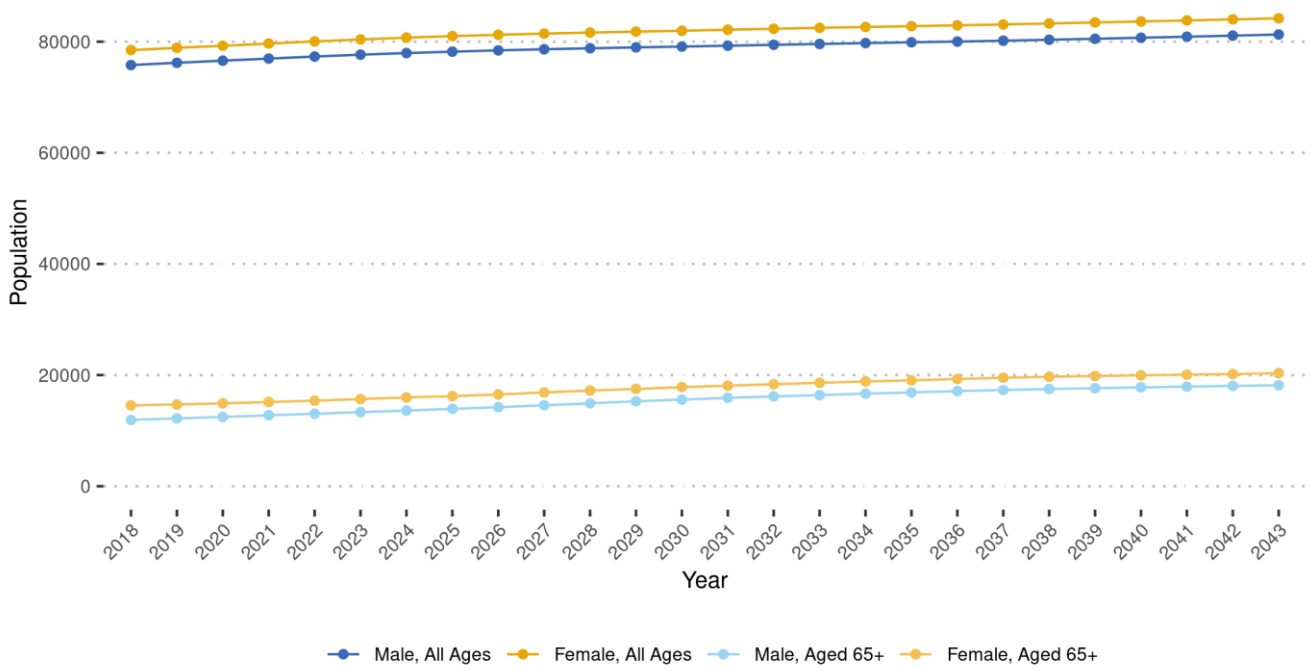
Dacorum had a population of 155,457 according to ONS 2020 mid-year estimates.

Dacorum Age Profile

Mid-year estimates 2020



Population Projections
2018 - 2043



Source: Office for National Statistics

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Based on 2018 population projections the total of number of females and males in Dacorum was 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 was 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.

Hertfordshire & West Essex District Profile 2022: Dacorum

Area	All ages	Under 5	5-18	19-44	45-64	65-84	85 and over
Hertfordshire and West Essex	1,507,886	92,639 (6.1%)	269,044 (17.8%)	484,312 (32.1%)	398,404 (26.4%)	223,489 (14.8%)	39,998 (2.7%)
Dacorum	155,457	9,863 (6.3%)	27,383 (17.6%)	49,513 (31.8%)	41,548 (26.7%)	23,073 (14.8%)	4,077 (2.6%)
Adeyfield East	7,234	714 (9.9%)	1,321 (18.3%)	2,562 (35.4%)	1,567 (21.7%)	833 (11.5%)	237 (3.3%)
Adeyfield West	5,688	393 (6.9%)	1,076 (18.9%)	1,864 (32.8%)	1,466 (25.8%)	747 (13.1%)	142 (2.5%)
Aldbury and Wigginton	2,383	95 (4%)	436 (18.3%)	531 (22.3%)	789 (33.1%)	471 (19.8%)	61 (2.6%)
Apsley and Corner Hall	10,791	749 (6.9%)	1,699 (15.7%)	4,250 (39.4%)	2,724 (25.2%)	1,196 (11.1%)	173 (1.6%)
Ashridge	2,639	89 (3.4%)	468 (17.7%)	516 (19.6%)	818 (31%)	649 (24.6%)	99 (3.8%)
Bennetts End	6,157	410 (6.7%)	1,267 (20.6%)	2,061 (33.5%)	1,519 (24.7%)	763 (12.4%)	137 (2.2%)
Berkhamsted Castle	6,241	325 (5.2%)	1,017 (16.3%)	1,715 (27.5%)	1,819 (29.1%)	1,111 (17.8%)	254 (4.1%)
Berkhamsted East	6,125	396 (6.5%)	1,141 (18.6%)	1,791 (29.2%)	1,749 (28.6%)	873 (14.3%)	175 (2.9%)
Berkhamsted West	6,667	409 (6.1%)	1,406 (21.1%)	1,779 (26.7%)	1,836 (27.5%)	1,034 (15.5%)	203 (3%)
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield	9,303	416 (4.5%)	1,418 (15.2%)	2,788 (30%)	2,689 (28.9%)	1,761 (18.9%)	231 (2.5%)
Boxmoor	8,437	494 (5.9%)	1,349 (16%)	2,757 (32.7%)	2,313 (27.4%)	1,283 (15.2%)	241 (2.9%)
Chaulden and Warners End	9,408	637 (6.8%)	1,672 (17.8%)	3,091 (32.9%)	2,439 (25.9%)	1,313 (14%)	256 (2.7%)
Gadebridge	5,779	377 (6.5%)	1,050 (18.2%)	1,883 (32.6%)	1,650 (28.6%)	663 (11.5%)	156 (2.7%)
Grovehill	8,245	506 (6.1%)	1,561 (18.9%)	2,801 (34%)	1,981 (24%)	1,283 (15.6%)	113 (1.4%)
Hemel Hempstead Town	7,348	589 (8%)	1,190 (16.2%)	2,963 (40.3%)	1,683 (22.9%)	742 (10.1%)	181 (2.5%)
Highfield	5,845	416 (7.1%)	1,045 (17.9%)	2,072 (35.4%)	1,374 (23.5%)	741 (12.7%)	197 (3.4%)
Kings Langley	5,265	304 (5.8%)	880 (16.7%)	1,399 (26.6%)	1,548 (29.4%)	961 (18.3%)	173 (3.3%)
Leverstock Green	9,706	589 (6.1%)	1,801 (18.6%)	3,017 (31.1%)	2,511 (25.9%)	1,507 (15.5%)	281 (2.9%)
Nash Mills	3,479	259 (7.4%)	534 (15.3%)	1,314 (37.8%)	824 (23.7%)	433 (12.4%)	115 (3.3%)
Northchurch	2,850	140 (4.9%)	447 (15.7%)	645 (22.6%)	855 (30%)	602 (21.1%)	161 (5.6%)

Hertfordshire & West Essex District Profile 2022: Dacorum

Tring Central	5,508	324 (5.9%)	1,031 (18.7%)	1,583 (28.7%)	1,568 (28.5%)	894 (16.2%)	108 (2%)
Tring East	3,451	153 (4.4%)	712 (20.6%)	821 (23.8%)	991 (28.7%)	692 (20.1%)	82 (2.4%)
Tring West and Rural	5,087	276 (5.4%)	853 (16.8%)	1,307 (25.7%)	1,580 (31.1%)	903 (17.8%)	168 (3.3%)
Watling	5,764	308 (5.3%)	993 (17.2%)	1,596 (27.7%)	1,772 (30.7%)	982 (17%)	113 (2%)
Woodhall Farm	6,057	495 (8.2%)	1,016 (16.8%)	2,407 (39.7%)	1,483 (24.5%)	636 (10.5%)	20 (0.3%)

Table 1: Estimated age breakdown within the district by ward (2020)

Ethnicity

Within Dacorum, 14% of the population are 'Non-White UK'. This percentage is significantly lower than Hertfordshire and West Essex (18%). Within the tartan rug Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) refers to the percentage of the population that do not state their ethnicity as 'White'. '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.

	White (%)	Asian / Asian British Inc Chinese (%)	Black / African / Caribbean / Black British (%)	Mixed/multiple ethnic groups (%)	Other ethnic groups (%)	Non-White UK (%)	BAME (%)
Period	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
Hertfordshire and West Essex	88.4	5.9	2.7	2.3	0.6	18	11.6
Dacorum	90.8	4.7	2.1	2.1	0.3	14	9.2
Adeyfield East	89.3	5.8	2.4	2.2	0.3	15.9	10.7
Adeyfield West	88.2	6.2	2.4	2.8	0.4	16.1	11.8
Aldbury and Wigginton	97.1	1.3	0.3	1	0.2	6.1	2.9
Apsley and Corner Hall	86.2	8	2.6	2.7	0.5	19.7	13.8
Ashridge	97.2	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	6.7	2.8
Bennetts End	86.2	8.4	2.8	2.3	0.4	18.4	13.8
Berkhamsted Castle	95.4	2.3	0.3	1.9	0.2	10	4.6
Berkhamsted East	96.5	1.5	0.3	1.3	0.3	8.5	3.5
Berkhamsted West	95.4	2.4	0.3	1.7	0.2	9.8	4.6
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield	91.5	3.1	2.6	2.4	0.4	13.3	8.5
Boxmoor	94.6	3.1	0.5	1.7	0.2	10	5.4
Chaulden and Warners End	92.7	3.6	1.7	1.7	0.3	11.2	7.3
Gadebridge	92	3.9	1.5	2.3	0.2	11.6	8
Grovehill	86.5	5.7	5.2	2.2	0.5	19.4	13.5
Hemel Hempstead Town	86.4	7	3.4	2.6	0.6	19	13.6
Highfield	84.2	7.3	5.4	2.8	0.4	21.6	15.8
Kings Langley	93.9	2.7	0.8	2.2	0.3	11.4	6.1
Leverstock Green	86.2	9.1	2.2	2.2	0.3	17.9	13.8
Nash Mills	86.2	8.9	1.8	2.5	0.5	18.1	13.8
Northchurch	94.8	2.1	0.6	1.7	0.7	10.2	5.2
Tring Central	96.3	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.2	8.3	3.7
Tring East	96.5	1.6	0	1.5	0.4	7.8	3.5
Tring West and Rural	96.3	1.1	0.6	2	0.1	8	3.7
Watling	96.2	1.1	0.8	1.8	0.1	7.9	3.8
Woodhall Farm	81.8	8.6	6.2	2.9	0.5	24	18.2

■ Similar
 ■ Significantly Lower
 ■ Significantly Higher

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

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.

Wider Determinants

The wider determinants of health are a diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors which impact on people's health and include 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) 2019 combine several indicators covering a range of economic, social, health and housing issues into a single score of deprivation. The following section gives details on these wider determinants and crime statistics for each ward.

More analysis on crime 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	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
	2021/22	2021/22	2019	2019	2019
Dacorum	1.2	3.9	11.9	9.4	13
Adeyfield East	1	5.4	24.2	13.5	19.4
Adeyfield West	1.4	5.1	13.8	14.6	19.7
Aldbury and Wigginton	0	2.1	3.4	6	7.5
Apsley and Corner Hall	0.7	3.8	10.5	12.3	13.5
Ashridge	0	1.7	4.9	5.8	8.7
Bennetts End	1.6	3.9	15.5	13.1	15.9
Berkhamsted Castle	0	1.4	2.4	3	2.8
Berkhamsted East	1.3	2.9	5.7	7.2	6.5
Berkhamsted West	1.3	2.3	7.3	7.3	7.1
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield	0.9	2.2	4.4	5.3	6.5
Boxmoor	0.9	3.3	5.3	7.8	6.9
Chaulden and Warners End	0.8	3.8	14.6	12.6	14.3
Gadebridge	2.6	4.7	11.7	11	14.8
Grovehill	1.7	5.9	23.4	14.3	23.7
Hemel Hempstead Town	3.1	7.6	14.3	14.2	20.8
Highfield	2.1	5.9	24	18.8	26.9
Kings Langley	0	2.2	5.1	6.1	6.8
Leverstock Green	2.4	4.5	15.1	7.9	14.3
Nash Mills	2	4.3	13	8.2	13.8
Northchurch	0	2	2.3	7	5.3
Tring Central	1.5	3.4	11.3	9.1	11.8
Tring East	0	1.5	2.4	3.9	4.1
Tring West and Rural	0.3	2.6	6.3	5.1	7.3
Watling	0.1	2.7	7.5	7	10.4
Woodhall Farm	1.6	4.9	17.6	10.5	15.1

■ Similar
 ■ Significantly Worse
 ■ Significantly Better

Area	All Crime Rate	Burglary Rate	Shoplifting Rate	Drugs Rate	Possession of weapons Rate	Violence and sexual offences Rate	Anti-social behaviour Rate
Hertfordshire	64.00	2.99	4.99	2.10	0.59	25.67	20.79
Dacorum	60.37	2.90	6.22	2.02	0.50	23.40	20.99
Adeyfield East	111.42	4.28	19.61	3.73	0.83	36.31	30.79
Adeyfield West	50.37	1.83		1.65	0.55	26.37	13.92
Aldbury and Wigginton	41.09	3.77	1.68	0.42	0.84	9.22	13.42
Apsley and Corner Hall	78.75	3.08	8.50	3.27	0.84	26.53	28.59
Ashridge	27.06	1.52	0.00	0.76	0.38	8.00	10.67
Bennetts End	38.54	0.60	1.00	1.20	0.20	17.57	23.56
Berkhamsted Castle	50.86	4.12	9.32	1.22	0.30	14.21	11.91
Berkhamsted East	31.08	0.69	0.52	0.34	0.00	15.54	11.22
Berkhamsted West	34.70	3.15	0.90	0.30	0.60	16.67	14.87
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield	43.21	3.64	1.28	2.46	0.21	17.01	9.20
Boxmoor	41.09	3.38	0.19	1.88	0.75	12.38	16.32
Chaulden and Warners End	49.56	2.90	4.07	1.55	0.10	19.36	18.59
Gadebridge	45.75	2.18	0.00	1.27	0.00	24.69	26.51
Grovehill	59.92	3.00	5.38	2.75	0.50	27.27	19.77
Hemel Hempstead Town	202.07	7.92	42.22	8.13	2.31	70.58	67.72
Highfield	67.02	2.42	3.47	2.26	0.60	33.81	24.45
Kings Langley	44.13	2.28	1.14	1.33	0.57	18.07	10.84
Leverstock Green	47.55	1.57	3.88	1.29	0.28	17.91	16.99
Nash Mills	34.98	0.87	1.45	2.02		17.64	15.03
Northchurch	27.20	2.09	2.79	0.70	0.00	10.81	10.81
Tring Central	42.69	1.94	1.94	0.19	0.19	22.31	20.76
Tring East	46.63	3.13	1.39	0.35	0.35	13.92	9.39
Tring West and Rural	31.79	1.84	2.01	1.51	0.34	11.21	19.74

Watling	42.02	4.22	0.00	1.05	0.35	14.59	11.96
Woodhall Farm	72.46	1.33	9.83	1.17	0.33	28.99	21.99

Table 2: Crime indicator breakdown within the district by ward (2021/2022). Metric rates per 1,000 population. Data from Jul-21 - Jun-22. Not available for West Essex areas.

Morbidity

Childhood factors

Period	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; text-align: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Deliveries to teenage mothers (%)</div> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Low birth weight of live babies, five year pooled (%)</div> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3-years data combined (%)</div> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3-years data combined (%)</div> </div>			
	2016/17-20/21	2016-20	2017/18-19/20	2017/18-19/20
Hertfordshire and West Essex	0.4	5.8	29.8	19.6
Dacorum	0.5	6.4	30.4	20.7
Adeyfield East		6.6	37	26.2
Adeyfield West		5.2	36.4	20.5
Aldbury and Wigginton	0		20	16.7
Apsley and Corner Hall		7.7	30.4	18.8
Ashridge		7.4		
Bennets End		6.9	34	19.5
Berkhamsted Castle	0	6.2	14.7	11.4
Berkhamsted East		3.8	18.9	14.3
Berkhamsted West		6.1	25	17.1
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield		5.3	25.5	16.3
Boxmoor	0	4.2	29.1	16.7
Chaulden and Warners End		5.6	33.3	25
Gadebridge		9.2	30.8	25
Grovehill		7	45.5	24.2
Hemel Hempstead Town		6.5	34.1	24.6
Highfield	2.2	9.9	33.3	22.9
Kings Langley	0	6.2	25	14.8
Leverstock Green		6.9	35.4	25.4
Nash Mills		8.1	36.4	25
Northchurch	0	5	23.5	18.2
Tring Central		7.2	23.1	26.5
Tring East	0		15	
Tring West and Rural	0	4.2	20	13.5
Watling	0	4.7	28.6	17.2
Woodhall Farm		4.9	34.8	29.8

■ Similar
 ■ Significantly Worse
 ■ Significantly Better

The wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly worse than Hertfordshire and West Essex were Adeyfield East, Grovehill, and Highfield. The wards with

the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly better than Hertfordshire and West Essex were Berkhamsted Castle, Berkhamsted East, and Tring West And Rural.

Disease and Poor Health

Period	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
	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
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

The 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 ward 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 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

■ Similar
 ■ Significantly Worse
 ■ Significantly Better

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	2018-20	2016-20	2016-20	2016-20	2016-20	2016-20	2016-20
	Infant mortality rate per 1000	Deaths from causes considered preventable, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio	Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, standardised mortality ratio	Deaths from stroke, all ages, standardised mortality ratio	Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio	Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio	Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio
Hertfordshire and West Essex	3.3	80.1	94.4	88.5	82.4	88.4	92.4
Dacorum	2.6	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
Bennetts 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

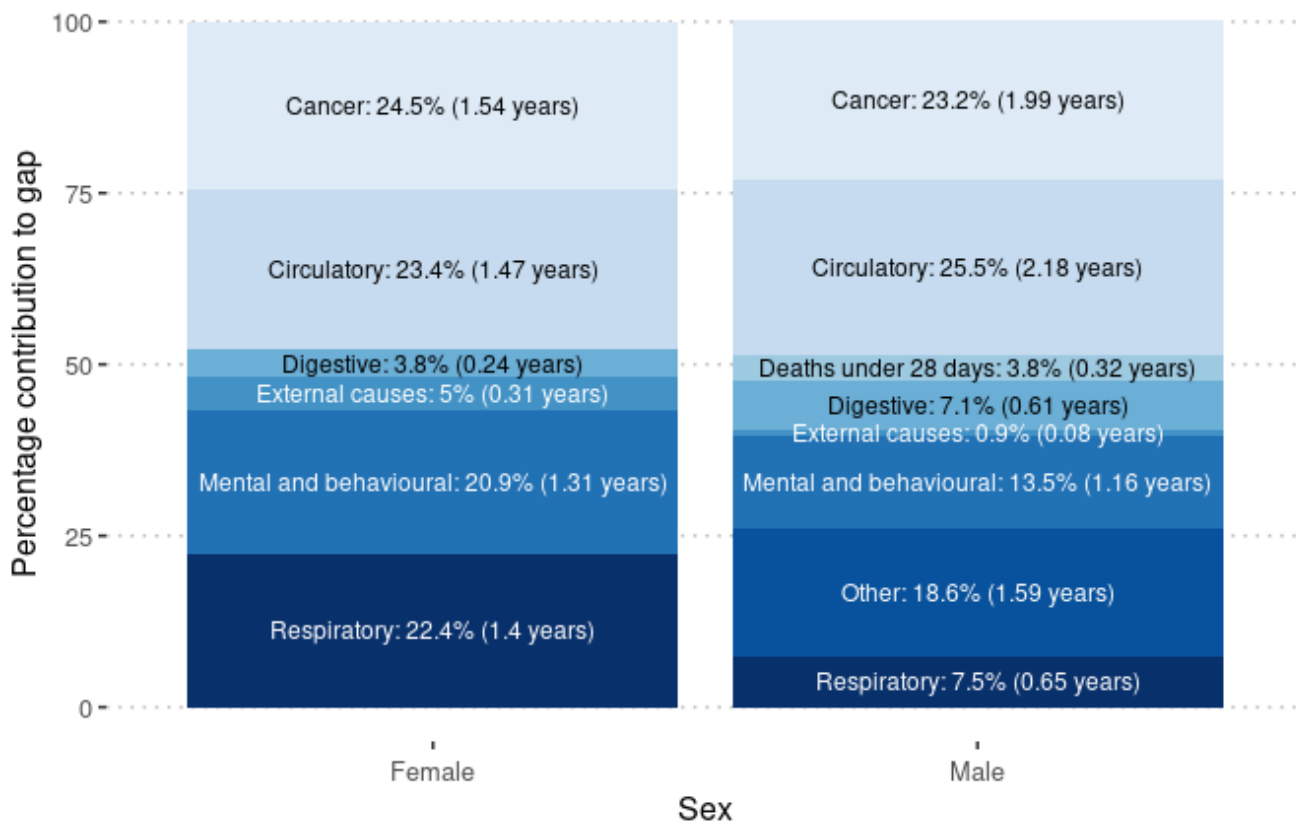
The wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly worse than Hertfordshire and West Essex were Adeyfield West, Grovehill, and Hemel Hempstead Town.

The ward with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly better than Hertfordshire and West Essex was Berkhamsted Castle.

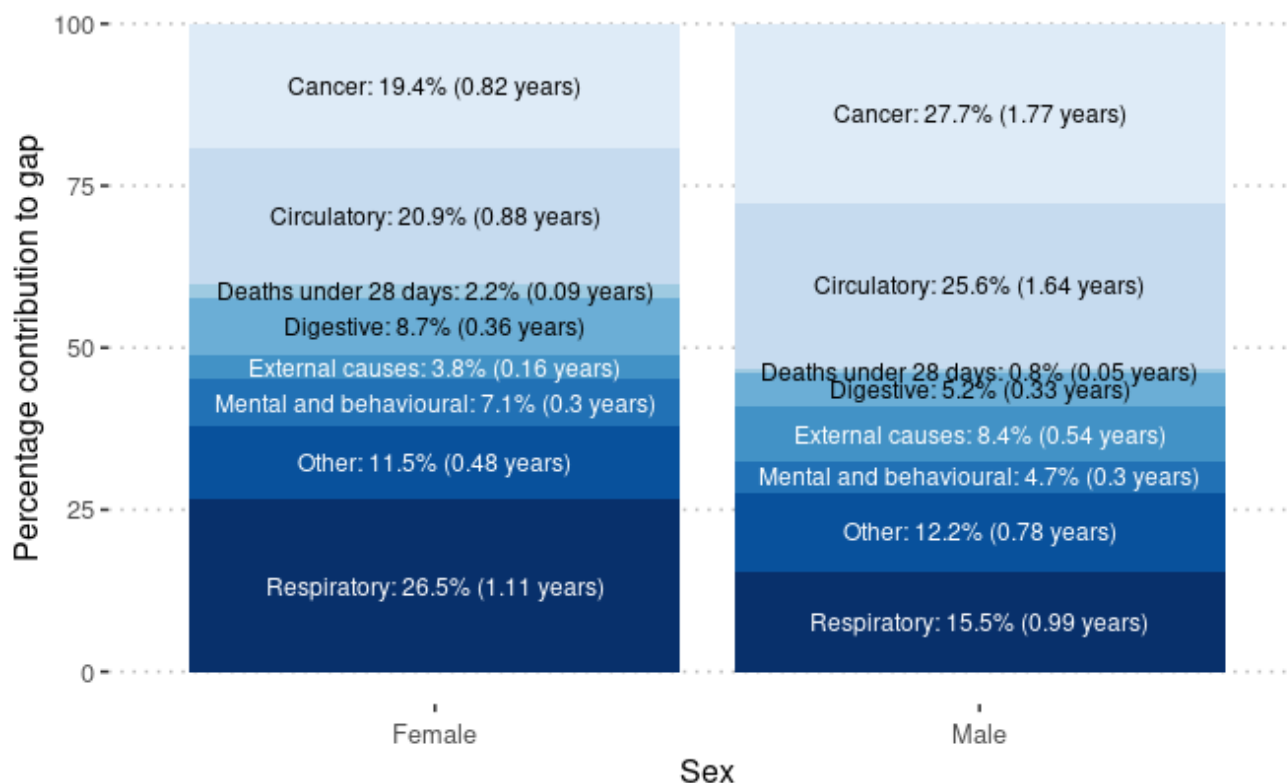
The following scarf chart shows, for each broad cause of death or each broad age group, the percentage contribution that it makes to the overall life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived areas within the area. Causes of death/age groups are only included in the scarf chart if they make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

Death causes' contribution to life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived quintile in Dacorum



Death causes' contribution to life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived quintile in Hertfordshire and West Essex



Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities

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 cancer (1.54 years, compared to 0.82 years in HWE), circulatory diseases (1.47 years, compared to 0.88 years in HWE) and respiratory diseases (1.4 years, compared to 1.11 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 (2.18 years, compared to 1.64 years in HWE), cancer (1.99 years, compared to 1.77 years in HWE) and other (1.59 years, compared to 0.78 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 falls will result in emergency admissions.

The wards 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 wards with the largest number of indicators that were statistically significantly better than Hertfordshire and West Essex were Berkhamsted Castle, and Kings Langley.

Hertfordshire & West Essex District Profile 2022: Dacorum

	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
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
Watting	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

Similar
 Significantly Worse
 Significantly Better