

Hertfordshire Matters

A needs analysis report for
Hertfordshire Community
Foundation

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Introduction

This report brings together a range of socio-economic data to provide a profile of the key needs and challenges across Hertfordshire. In the following sections, the key issues experienced by communities in Hertfordshire are explored under the following themes:

1. Deprivation and Inequality
 - The population profile
 - Deprivation and inequality
 - Vulnerable groups
2. Place
 - Housing and homelessness
 - Health, wellbeing and disability
 - Crime and safety
 - Strong communities
3. Education and Work
 - Education skills and training
 - Work and the local economy
4. Society
 - Access to services and public places, arts and culture
 - Environment

In each of the themes, a series of relevant open datasets are analysed and compared across Hertfordshire county (benchmarked against the national and regional average), each of the 10 districts in Hertfordshire, each of the major towns in Hertfordshire¹ (with a population of greater than 10,000) and Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)². The key story is summarised at the top of each section, while details of the socio-economic indicators used in the analysis are provided in Appendix A. Appendix B provides a more detailed exploration of vulnerable groups across Hertfordshire.

¹ The definition of towns used in this report is based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2011 Census built-up areas geography. 2011 Census built-up areas geography are defined based on the contiguous boundaries of the villages, towns and cities where people live, and allows comparisons between people living in built-up areas and those living elsewhere. See https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/ref/builtupareas_userguidance.pdf for more details of how these are defined.

² LSOAs are a statistical geography developed as part of the 2001 Census to publish data for equally sized small area neighbourhood geographies of approximately 1,500 people.

Executive summary

While Hertfordshire is on the whole an affluent county, benefiting from a relatively strong economy and good transport links with London, there is strong evidence of high levels of inequality across the county. There are 45 neighbourhoods across the county ranked among the most deprived 30% in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2019. In total, 96,000 people living in the county are identified as *income deprived* on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 (either receiving means tested benefits or with earnings of below 60% of the median income), 43,000 people have been identified as employment deprived³ (people who are involuntarily excluded from the labour market due to unemployment or work limiting illness) and more than 25,000 children are identified as living in poverty across the county (based on the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index). Moreover, there is some evidence to suggest that deprivation is increasing across Hertfordshire relative to other parts of the country, with a higher proportion of areas ranked among the most deprived in the most recent iteration of the Indices of Deprivation compared to previous Indices. This reflects the trend of rising unemployment levels in parts of the county, with unemployment rates in Watford and Stevenage increasing at a faster rate than the national average.

Another notable negative trend is the rise in homelessness across the county, with a 96% increase in statutory homelessness across Hertfordshire and a 165% increase in homeless households in temporary accommodation since 2011. Broxbourne is ranked among the top 10 districts in England with the highest levels of homelessness. Population growth has outstripped increase in housing supply across the county with the population growing by 5.8% while the housing stock increased by 4.9% between 2009 and 2018 and there are now 18,500 households on the housing waiting list. There is a lack of affordable housing across the county, with house prices in nine of the 10 districts higher than the national average.

There are large disparities in outcomes across the major towns in Hertfordshire, with Waltham Cross showing worse outcomes than the national average on a wide range of socio-economic indicators. Other towns with particular challenges include Borehamwood (which has a higher proportion of people in receipt of benefits (particularly those related to long-term illness, higher levels of overcrowding than the national average, as well as containing the most deprived neighbourhood in the county); Stevenage (which experiences relatively high levels of violent crime, higher proportions of people receiving disability benefits and relatively low levels of pupil attainment and pupils entering higher education); Hatfield (which experiences relatively high levels of premature mortality, household overcrowding and low car ownership) and Cheshunt which experiences poor educational outcomes for children and adults alike. Even in relatively affluent rural districts, there are particular local issues with issues around poor-quality housing and low levels of home energy efficiency leading to risks of fuel poverty identified as an issue in parts of rural East Hertfordshire.

Drilling down further to neighbourhood level reveals further pockets of the county experiencing acute challenges – in one LSOA in the Cowley Hill area of Borehamwood one-in-three residents are income deprived (rising to 40% among children) and one-in-four adults are out of work.

A strong evidence base can be used to better understand the diverse and distinct nature of socio-economic challenges occurring in different parts of Hertfordshire and ensure appropriate resources are being targeted to areas with the greatest specific needs. It is also interesting to compare levels of need with current levels of programmes and interventions in these areas. It is interesting to note, that current data on grant funding collated by 360 Giving to shows that the areas with the highest levels of need are not necessarily the areas receiving the highest levels of funding from major national grant funders⁴, with Stevenage and Broxbourne receiving lower levels of grant funding than would be expected given overall levels of need in these areas.

³ Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Employment domain, MHCLG

⁴ These figures exclude Grant Funding from Community Foundations so do not include grants submitted by Hertfordshire CF

Deprivation and Inequality

Population profile

Population size, structure and composition are crucial elements in any attempt to identify, the characteristics and challenges in a community. Looking at trends and patterns in population gives us a better picture of an area's demographic characteristics from which to frame further exploration of local needs.

Key facts and figures in Hertfordshire

The total population in Hertfordshire in 2018 was 1,184,365 a 5.8% increase since 2011 (compared to a 5.4% increase across England).

Hertfordshire is showing greater growth of children and working-age populations than other areas across England. However, the fastest projected rate of growth is seen among the over 65s across each of the districts in Hertfordshire.

Population is growing at a faster rate across Hertfordshire than the England average and it is already the most densely populated non-urban county in England with 7.2 persons per hectare, compared with 3.2 in the East of England and 4.3 for England.

On the other hand, certain areas in East and North Hertfordshire are made up of predominantly rural Output Areas.

The majority of Hertfordshire's population were born in England, but the county also has a relatively high proportion of people born in EU member countries, particularly in Watford and Broxbourne.

Most people living in Hertfordshire are of *White* ethnicity, with a slightly higher proportion of *White Irish* and *Other White non-British* ethnicity groups than the England average.

Whilst a lower proportion of the population are from ethnic minority groups across Hertfordshire, a number of towns have very high proportions of people in ethnic minority groups - in Waltham Cross twice the England average population identify as being from an ethnic minority group (with a further seven towns containing more ethnically diverse populations than England as a whole).

Christianity is the largest religion in Hertfordshire, but people are more likely to have no religion than across England. There is also a larger Hindu and Jewish population than on average across the country.

More people are moving out of Hertfordshire (into other Local Authorities within England) than are moving in (with the notable exceptions of Three Rivers and East Hertfordshire). Watford and Welwyn Hatfield are seeing higher levels of international in-migration than the national average.

The total population in Hertfordshire in 2018 was 1,184,365. The population in Hertfordshire increased by 5.8% since 2011 (a slightly faster rate of increase than across England as a whole (5.4%) over the same period. The tables below show the population in each of the districts and major towns in Hertfordshire.

Population by district	
District	Population 2018
Broxbourne	96,876
Dacorum	154,280
East Hertfordshire	148,105
Hertsmere	104,205
North Hertfordshire	133,214
St Albans	147,373
Stevenage	87,754
Three Rivers	93,045
Watford	96,767
Welwyn Hatfield	122,746

Dacorum (containing the towns of Hemel Hempstead, Berkhamsted and Tring) is the most populous of the 10 districts in Hertfordshire.

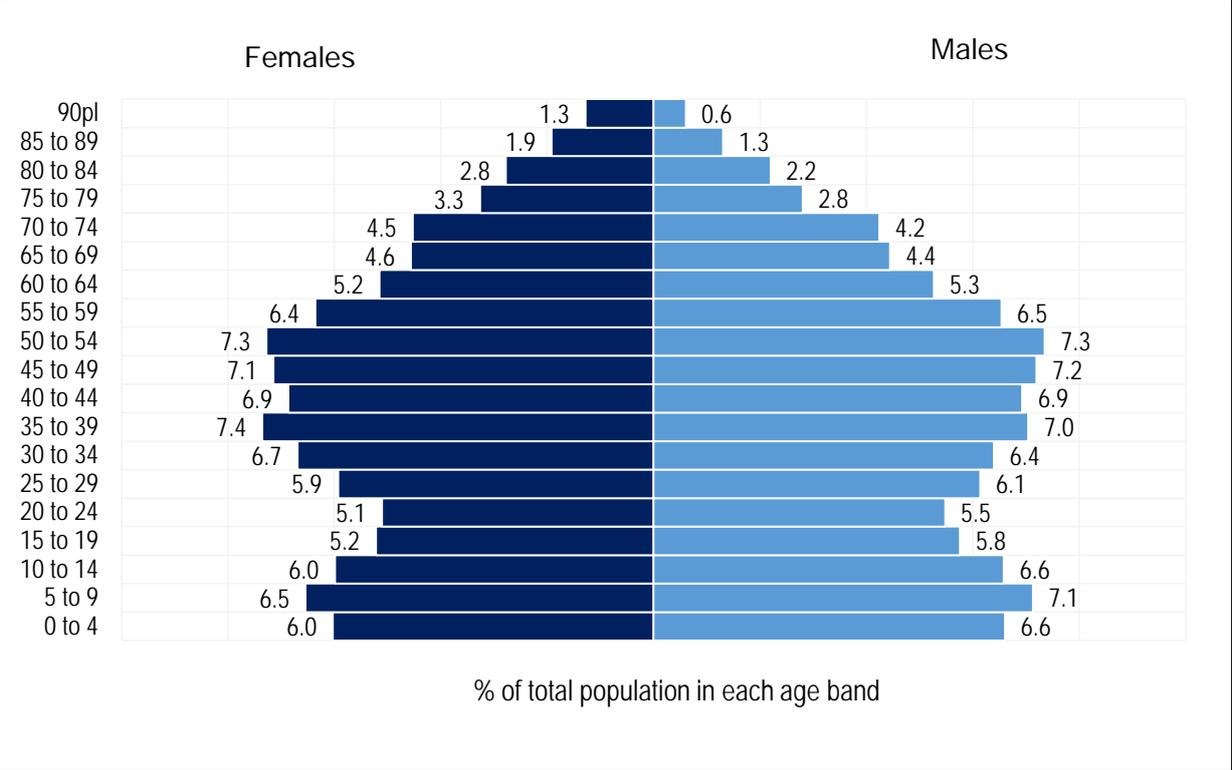
Population largest towns in Hertfordshire			
Town	Population 2018	Town	Population 2018
Watford	141,428	Harpenden	31,392
Hemel Hempstead	102,364	Hertford	28,950
Stevenage	94,518	Bushey	26,924
St Albans	87,032	Rickmansworth	25,413
Welwyn Garden City	63,549	Potters Bar	23,505
Hatfield	49,764	Berkhamsted	22,984
Cheshunt	46,951	Ware	19,970
Hoddesdon	43,836	Royston	16,949
Bishop's Stortford	40,423	Chorleywood	13,524
Hitchin	38,240	Tring	12,307
Borehamwood	37,436	Waltham Cross	10,737
Letchworth Garden City	34,473	Sawbridgeworth	10,629

Looking at the major towns and built up areas across the county, Watford has the highest population with 141,428 people – *note, the built up area definition of Watford stretches beyond the district boundary to take in the areas of Bushey, Leavesden, Croxley Green and South Oxhey, which are geographically contiguous with Watford but not included within the district.* Other large towns in the county include Hemel Hempstead, Stevenage, St Albans and Welwyn Garden City. There are 25 towns within the county with a population of 10,000 or more.

Hertfordshire has a higher proportion of young people than the national average

The population pyramid (below) looks at the age and gender profile of the population in Hertfordshire by five-year age bands. Just over one-in-five people across the county are aged 0-15 (20.6%), slightly above the national average (19.2%).

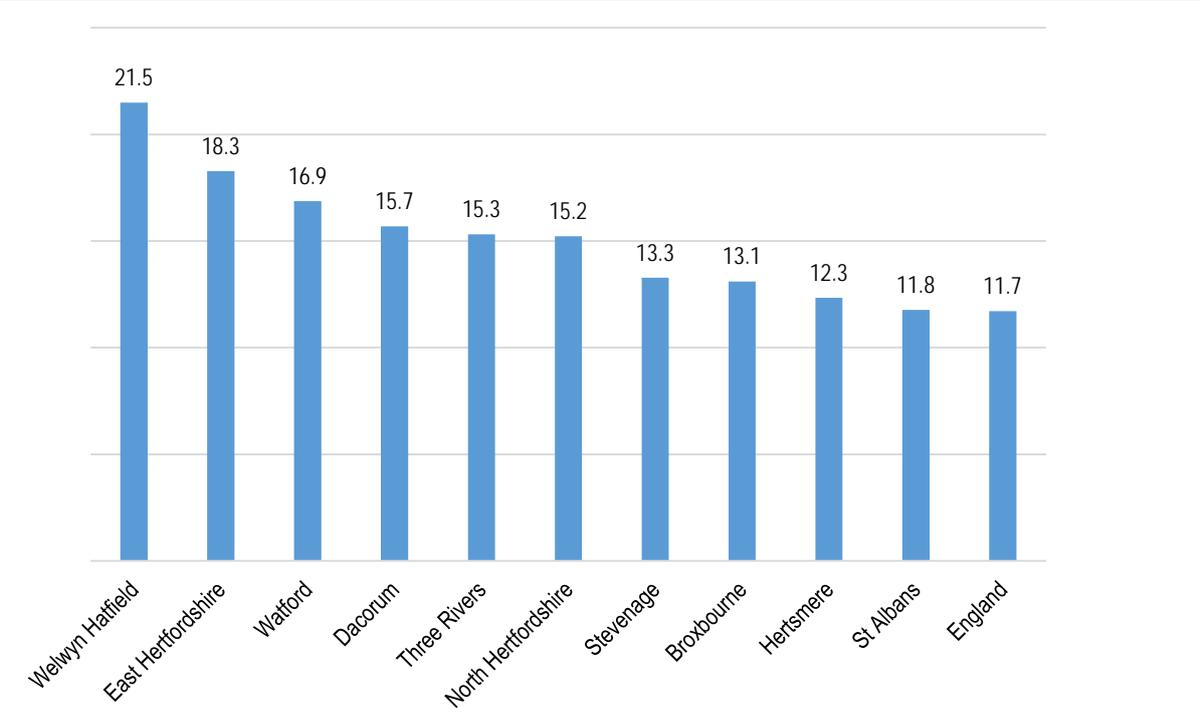
Population by age and gender in Hertfordshire



Population is growing at a greater rate across Hertfordshire than the England average

As shown in the chart below, population is projected to grow more in all districts across Hertfordshire than the England average (11.7%).

Total population 2016 to 2040 % change



All areas show greater increase in the 65+ age group, but Hertfordshire areas also show greater projections amongst children and working-age groups

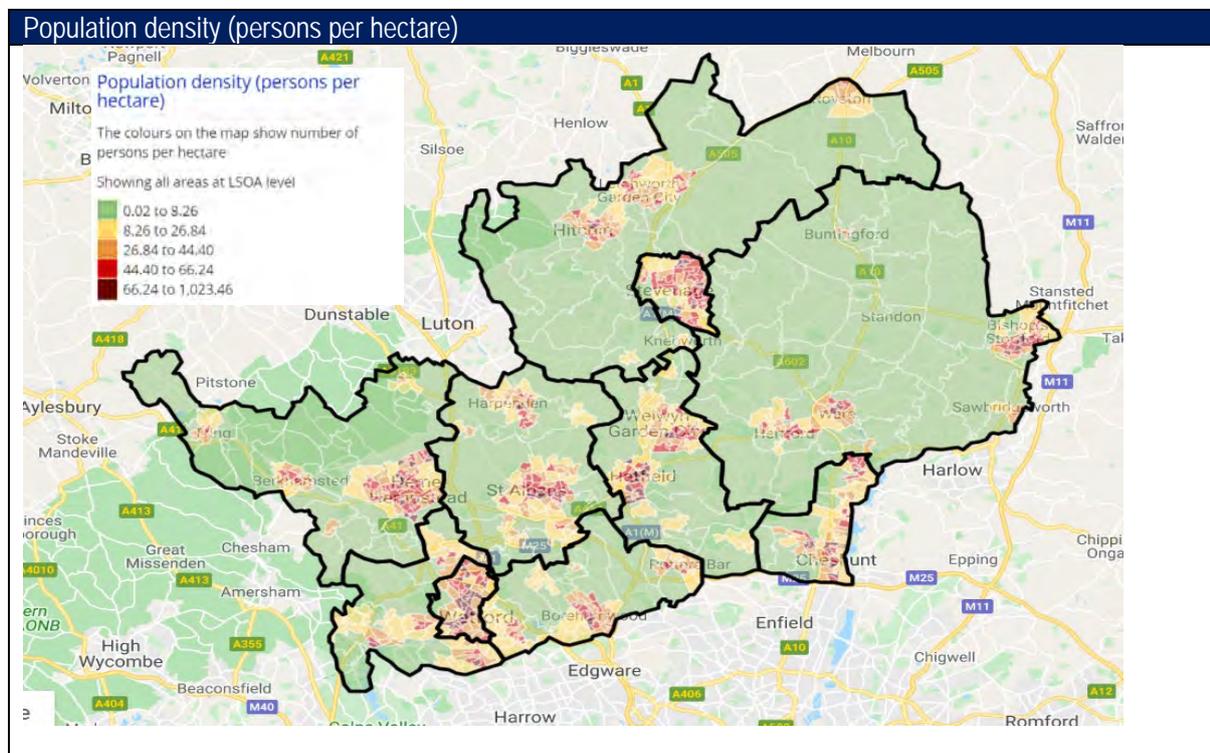
The colours in the table below show the greatest % population change across all age groups. The bars show the greatest % change by areas within each age group. It shows that across all areas the 65+ age group is projected to increase most, particularly in East Hertfordshire and Watford.

Welwyn Hatfield has the greatest % increase across all age groups, with considerably above average population growth predicted in the 0-14 and 15-64 age groups. The majority of areas in Hertfordshire show greater predicted population growth amongst children and working-age people than the England average.

Population Projections 2016 to 2040	0-14 % change	15-64 % change	65+ % change
Welwyn Hatfield	14.2	15.3	58.1
East Hertfordshire	7.4	6.9	72.2
Watford	4.0	11.2	64.8
Dacorum	6.3	7.4	58.0
Three Rivers	3.4	7.2	55.4
North Hertfordshire	3.7	6.3	56.7
Stevenage	1.8	5.6	61.4
Broxbourne	4.4	5.9	48.0
Hertsmere	1.5	3.4	56.5
St Albans	1.3	5.7	48.4
England	1.9	3.6	50.8

Hertfordshire is the most densely populated non-urban county in England, with populations concentrated in town centres and urban areas

Hertfordshire has 7.2 people per hectare and is the most densely populated non-urban county in England with populations concentrated around larger towns in urban areas particularly in the south of the county (as shown in the map below).



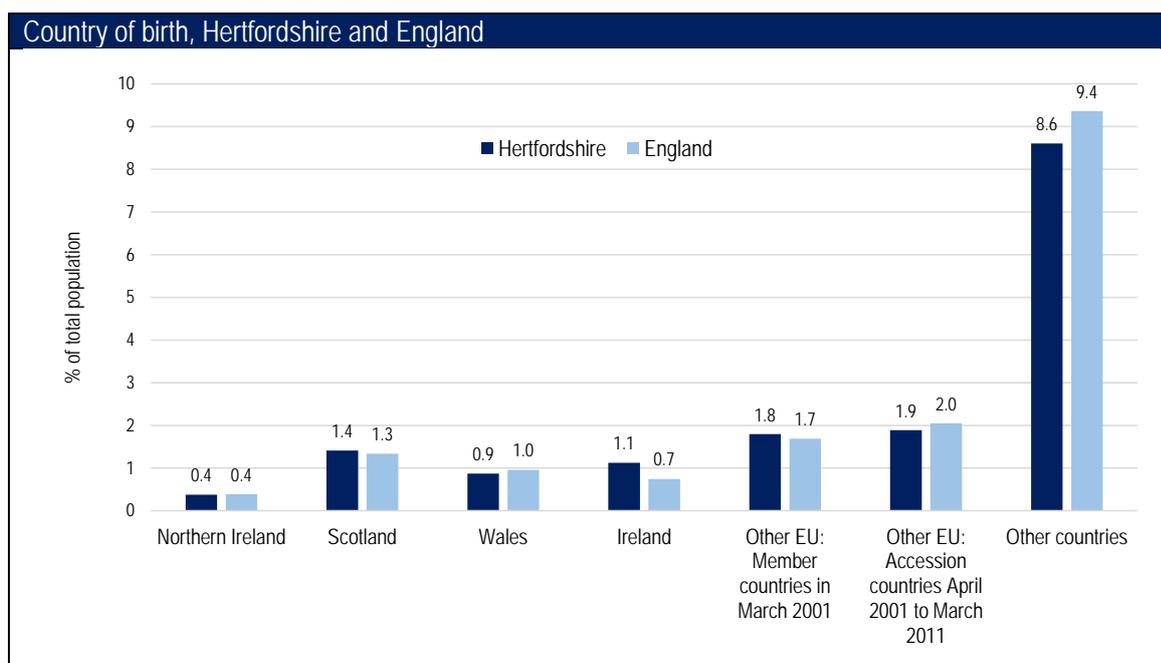
Despite this, large parts of East Hertfordshire and North Hertfordshire are made up of primarily rural areas

The Rural Urban Classification of Output Areas across the UK defines areas as rural if they are not part of settlements with more than a 10,000 resident population. 11.9% of all Output Areas in Hertfordshire are rural resident areas.

East and North Hertfordshire have the highest proportion of rural resident Output Areas, with 29.2% of all neighbourhoods in East Hertfordshire classified as rural and 18.9% in North Hertfordshire. By contrast, 100% of neighbourhoods in Stevenage and Watford are classified as urban areas.

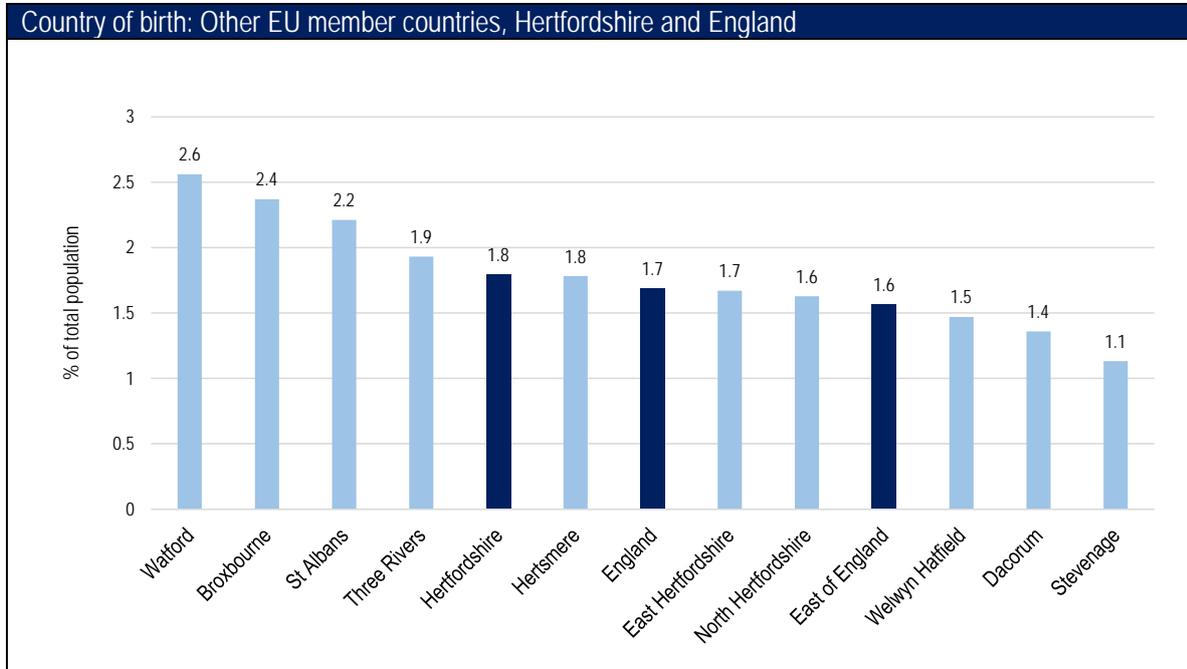
District	Rural Output Areas	Urban Output Areas	Total Output Areas	% Rural Output Areas	% Urban Output Areas
East Hertfordshire	128	310	438	29.2	70.8
North Hertfordshire	79	339	418	18.9	81.1
Hertsmere	48	261	309	15.5	84.5
Dacorum	65	395	460	14.1	85.9
Welwyn Hatfield	43	308	351	12.3	87.7
St Albans	41	388	429	9.6	90.4
Three Rivers	15	262	277	5.4	94.6
Broxbourne	1	289	290	0.3	99.7
Stevenage	0	272	272	0.0	100.0
Watford	0	272	272	0.0	100.0
Hertfordshire	420	3096	3516	11.9	88.1

Hertfordshire has a higher proportion of people born in EU member countries than the England average



83.9% of people in Hertfordshire were born in England, compared to 83.5% in across the country. A slightly higher proportion of the population were born in Scotland, Ireland and Other EU member countries than the England average.

This varies by district, Watford, Broxbourne, St. Albans, Three Rivers and Hertsmere all have a higher proportion of people born in other EU member countries than the England average.



The majority of people living in Hertfordshire are of White ethnicity, with a slightly higher proportion White Irish and Other White non-British ethnicity groups

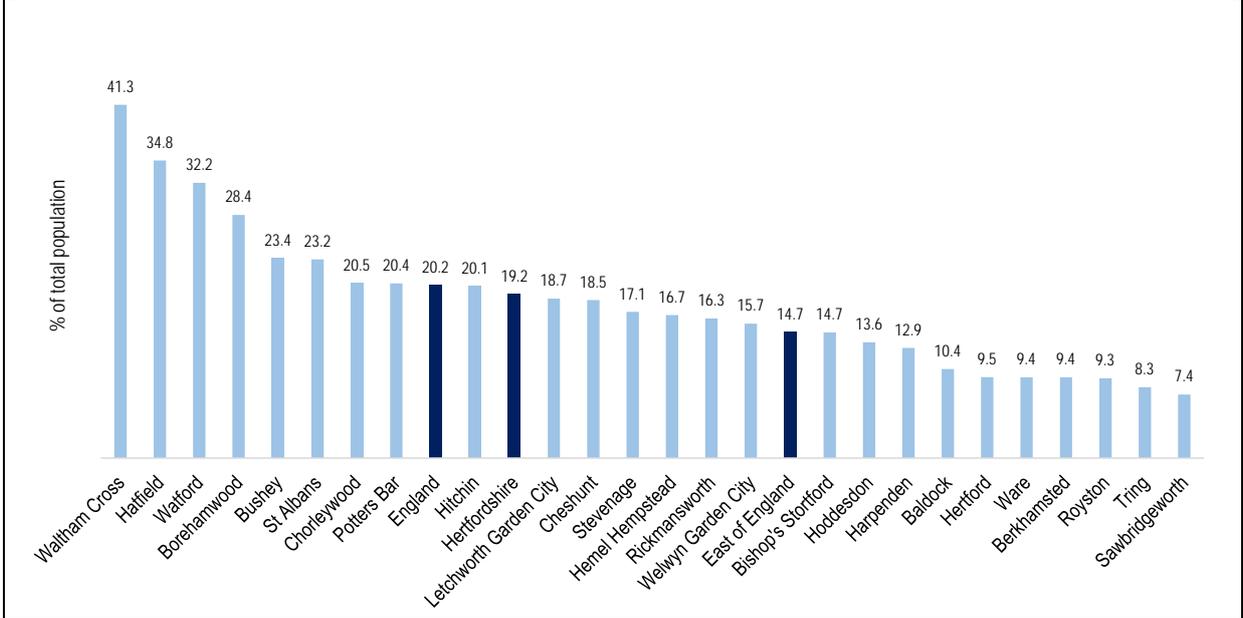
80.8% of people in Hertfordshire are of *White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British ethnicity*, compared to 79.6% in England. This varies by town from 58.7% of *White British ethnicity* in Waltham Cross to 92.5% in Sawbridgeworth.

A higher proportion of the population categorise themselves as *White: Other* in Hertfordshire than across England, with 5.1% compared to 4.6%. Waltham Cross has the highest proportion of the population in this ethnicity group with 16.5% of people living there defining themselves as *White: Other*, compared with just less than 3% in Baldock and Sawbridgeworth.

Eight towns across the county (predominantly in south west Hertfordshire) are more ethnically diverse than the national average

This pattern is mirrored when looking at ethnic minority populations (non-White British) across towns in Hertfordshire. Whilst on average Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of people from ethnic minority groups than across England, there are eight towns across the county which are more ethnically diverse than the national average: Waltham Cross, Hatfield, Watford, Borehamwood, Bushey, St Albans, Chorleywood and Potters Bar.

Ethnic minority population, by town

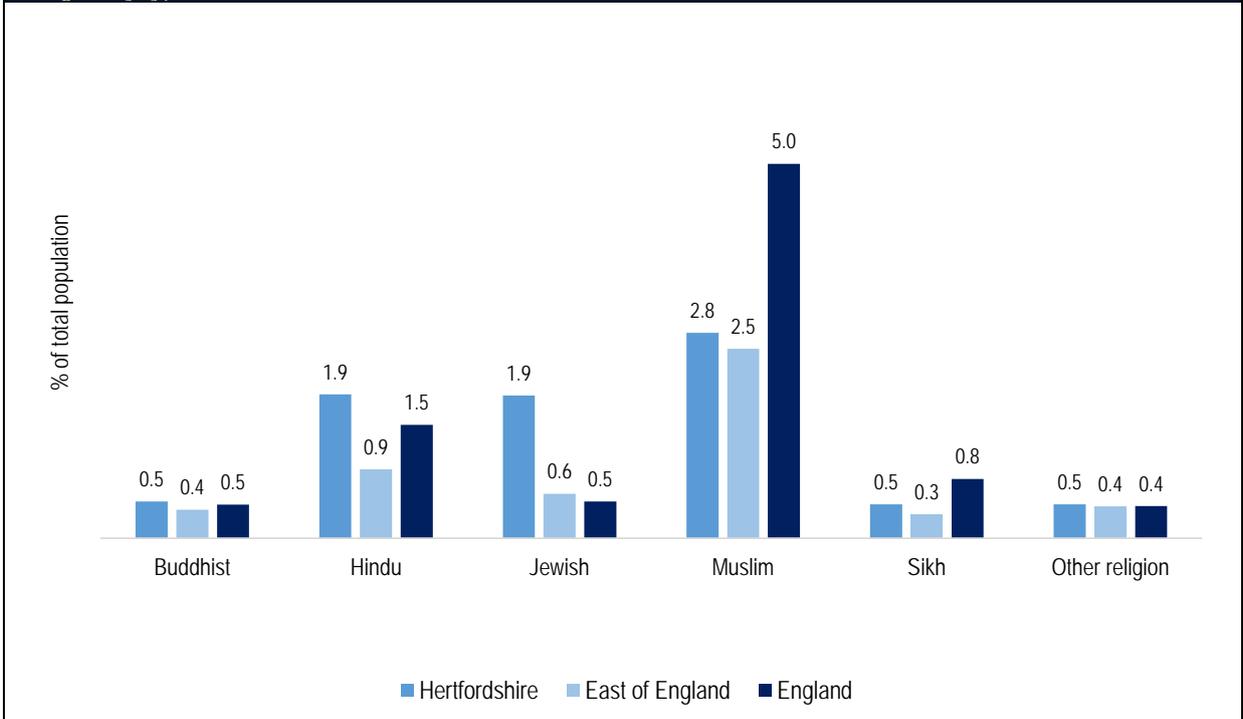


Christianity is the largest religion in Hertfordshire, but people are more likely to have no religion than across England. There is a larger Hindu and Jewish population than on average across the country

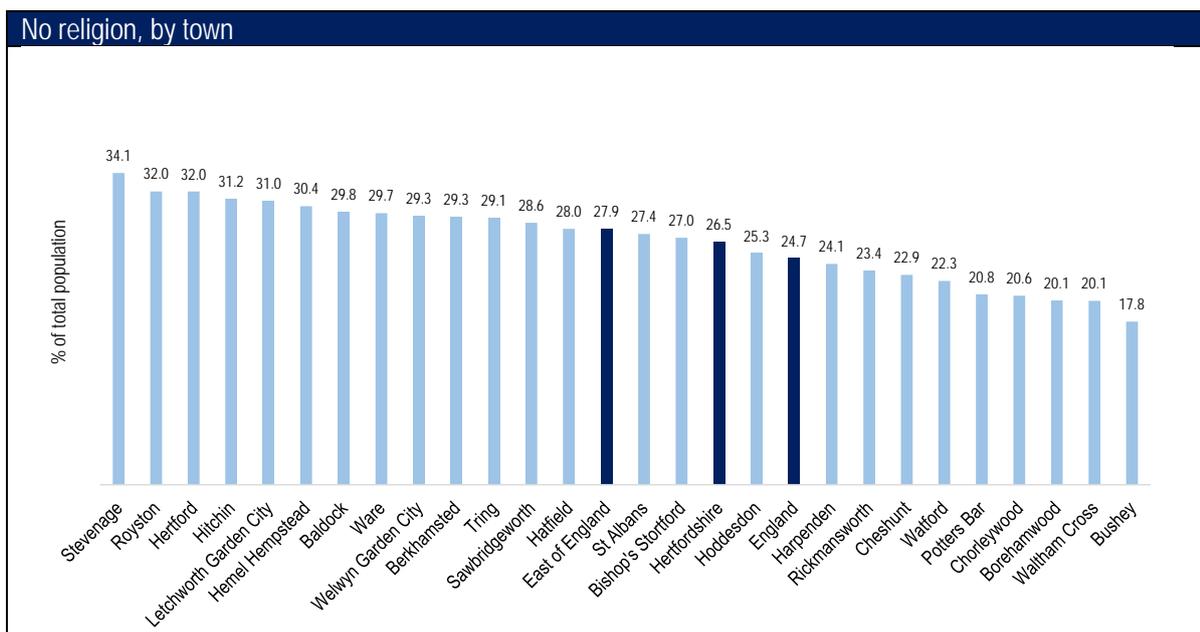
Christianity is the most common religion in Hertfordshire; however, a lower proportion of people identify as Christian than the England average (58.3% compared to 59.3%).

Hertfordshire has a larger Hindu and Jewish population than other areas across the country. There is a large Jewish community in Hertsmeare, where 14.3% of the population identify as Jewish and a large Hindu community in and around Watford and Three Rivers (4.8% and 4.5% respectively).

Religion by type



Hertfordshire has a higher proportion of people with no religion (26.5%) than the national average (24.7%). Within Hertfordshire, Stevenage has the highest proportion of people identifying as having no religion (34.1%).



More people are moving out of Hertfordshire into other districts within England than are moving in

Across all but two of the districts in Hertfordshire, more people moved out of the area than into the area in 2018, with higher net differences in Watford and Welwyn Hatfield. In Three Rivers and East Hertfordshire slightly more people moved into the areas than out in 2018.

Internal migration by districts in England and Wales, year ending June 2018

District	Inflow	Outflow	Net
Broxbourne	5,598	5,960	-362
Dacorum	8,212	8,283	-71
East Hertfordshire	8,759	8,500	259
Hertsmere	7,275	7,491	-216
North Hertfordshire	7,861	8,180	-319
St Albans	8,615	9,060	-445
Stevenage	4,653	5,169	-516
Three Rivers	6,296	6,201	95
Watford	6,810	7,680	-870
Welwyn Hatfield	9,874	10,633	-759

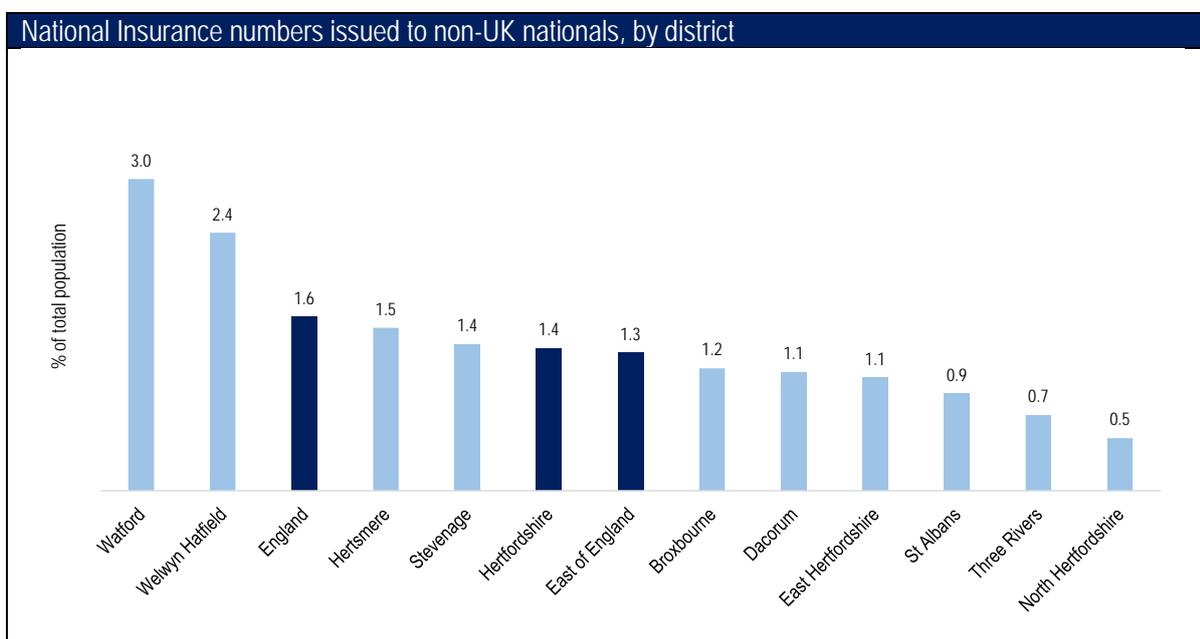
A large proportion of people migrating into Hertfordshire are moving from London boroughs

The table below shows the number of moves from London into each district, including the total moves into each district from all England districts in 2018. In Broxbourne and Hertsmere more than 50% of people moving into the area were coming from London, and in Watford, Three Rivers and Welwyn Hatfield more than one-third of people moving into the districts from other areas in England, were moving from London.

Moves from London, by district				
District	Moves from London	Total moves into district	% from London	
Broxbourne	3,295	5,538	59.5	
Hertsmere	3,921	7,180	54.6	
Watford	2,900	6,656	43.6	
Three Rivers	2,501	6,179	40.5	
Welwyn Hatfield	3,500	9,727	36.0	
St Albans	2,603	8,432	30.9	
Dacorum	2,385	8,053	29.6	
East Hertfordshire	2,185	8,627	25.3	
Stevenage	988	4,542	21.8	
North Hertfordshire	1,617	7,725	20.9	

Whilst internal outflow is highest in Watford and Welwyn Hatfield, these areas are seeing relatively high levels of international in-migration

10,000 people moved into Hertfordshire in 2018 from overseas (based on National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals), 1.3% of the total population (below the England average 1.6%). Rates of overseas in-migration are highest in the larger towns and districts of Watford and Welwyn Hatfield.



The table below shows the most common nationalities for people moving into Hertfordshire from overseas in 2018/19. The most common nationality was Romanian (accounting for more than one-quarter of all registrations).

National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals in Hertfordshire by country of origin in 2018/19

Nationality	Number of people	Nationality	Number of people
Romania	2,777	Philippines	190
India	1,109	Pakistan	176
Italy	643	Ireland	158
Poland	583	Nigeria	150
Bulgaria	402	Ghana	138
Spain	376	Germany	133
Portugal	348	Australia	127
Greece	271	South Africa	116
Hungary	243	United States	106
France	199	Lithuania	96

Deprivation and inequality

Looking at levels of deprivation and disparity in poverty across Hertfordshire allows an insight into levels of inequality across the county.

Key facts and figures in Hertfordshire

Deprivation in Hertfordshire is generally below the England average.

However, there are a significant number of people experiencing deprivation across the county, with more than 96,000 people identified as income deprived and 43,000 identified as employment deprived.

There is evidence of inequality across the county with 45 neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 30% - with the highest concentrations in Broxbourne and Stevenage.

LSOA E01023536 in Borehamwood Cowley Hill is the most deprived neighbourhood in Hertfordshire and is the only neighbourhood ranked among the most deprived 10% in England.

Hertfordshire neighbourhoods show higher levels of deprivation in relation to barriers to housing and services, and the living environment than other types of deprivation.

All districts across Hertfordshire have shown an increase in relative levels of deprivation from 2010 to 2019, with Broxbourne and Stevenage areas seeing the greatest increases. **In other words, Hertfordshire is becoming more deprived relative to other areas in England.**

A higher proportion of people in Waltham Cross and Borehamwood are in receipt of working age benefits than the national average.

Fuel poverty is a concern for certain areas in Hertfordshire, but is much lower in more affluent areas across East and North Hertfordshire.

Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of households in poverty than the England average, but differences between districts and neighbourhoods highlight levels of inequality across the county.

Neighbourhoods in Dacrom, Watford and Broxbourne have the highest proportion of households deprived on multiple dimensions, with values at four times the national average.

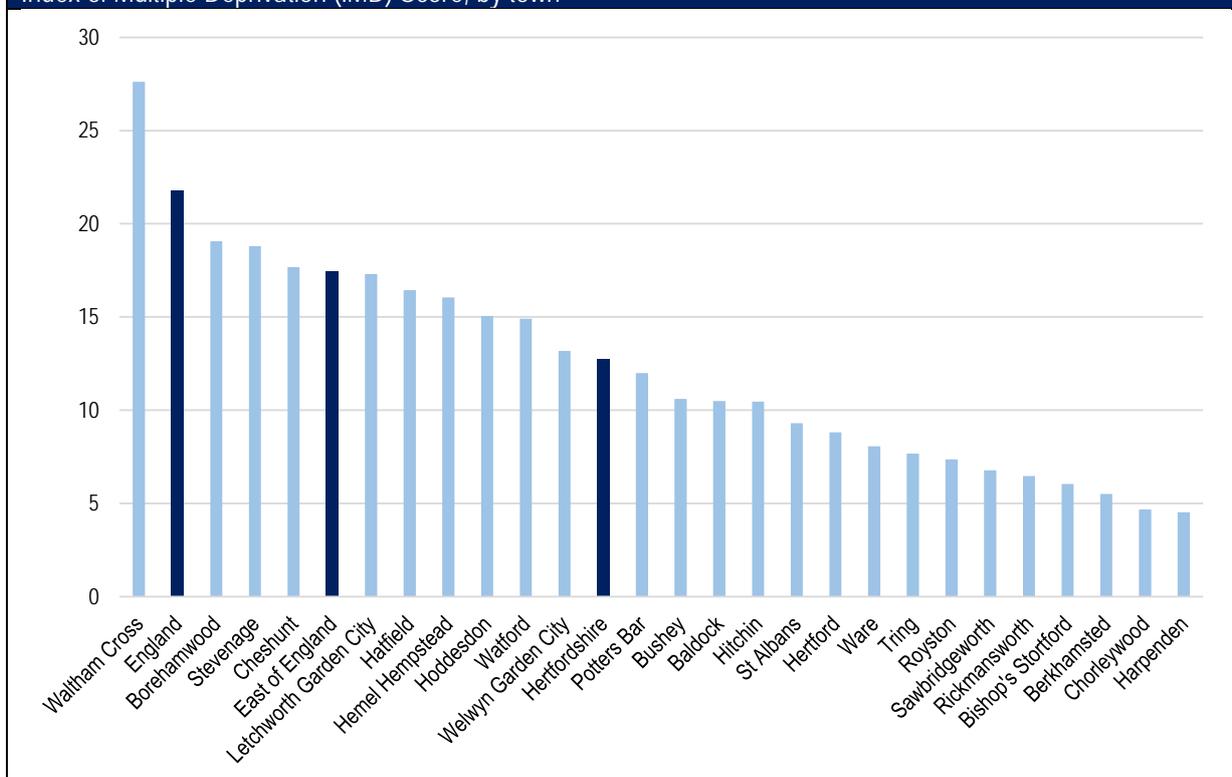
Debt levels in Hertfordshire are higher than the national average, with levels of mortgage and personal debt above the national average in the majority of districts across the county

The majority of towns in Hertfordshire are less deprived than the England average, (with the exception of Waltham Cross)

Hertfordshire has a lower score on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) than the average across England, with a score of 12.7 compared to 21.8. However, there is a lot of variation in deprivation across the county. The chart below shows the average IMD score across each of the largest towns in Hertfordshire.

Waltham cross is the most deprived town in Hertfordshire based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD) with a deprivation score of 27.6, compared to 21.8 across England. The least deprived town in Hertfordshire is Harpenden with a deprivation score of 4.5.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Score, by town



However, focusing on average levels of deprivation alone, mask the fact that there are significant pockets of deprivation across the county.

45 out of 601 neighbourhoods (LSOAs) across Hertfordshire are ranked among the most deprived 30% of neighbourhoods in England

Drilling down to neighbourhood level reveals hidden pockets of deprivation in Hertfordshire, with 45 LSOAs across the county ranked among the most deprived 30% in England.

Number of LSOAs ranked among the most deprived 30% nationally, grouped by district

District	Number of of LSOAs in most deprived 30% nationally	% of LSOAs in most deprived 30% nationally
Broxbourne	10	17.9%
Stevenage	7	13.5%
Hertsmere	5	8.1%
Watford	4	7.5%
Welwyn Hatfield	5	7.5%
Dacorum	6	6.4%
North Hertfordshire	5	6.1%
Three Rivers	1	1.9%
East Hertfordshire	1	1.2%
St Albans	1	1.1%

The table below shows the number of LSOAs in each district in Hertfordshire, ranked among the most deprived 30% in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2019. Broxbourne contains the highest number of deprived neighbourhoods, with 18% of neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 30%.

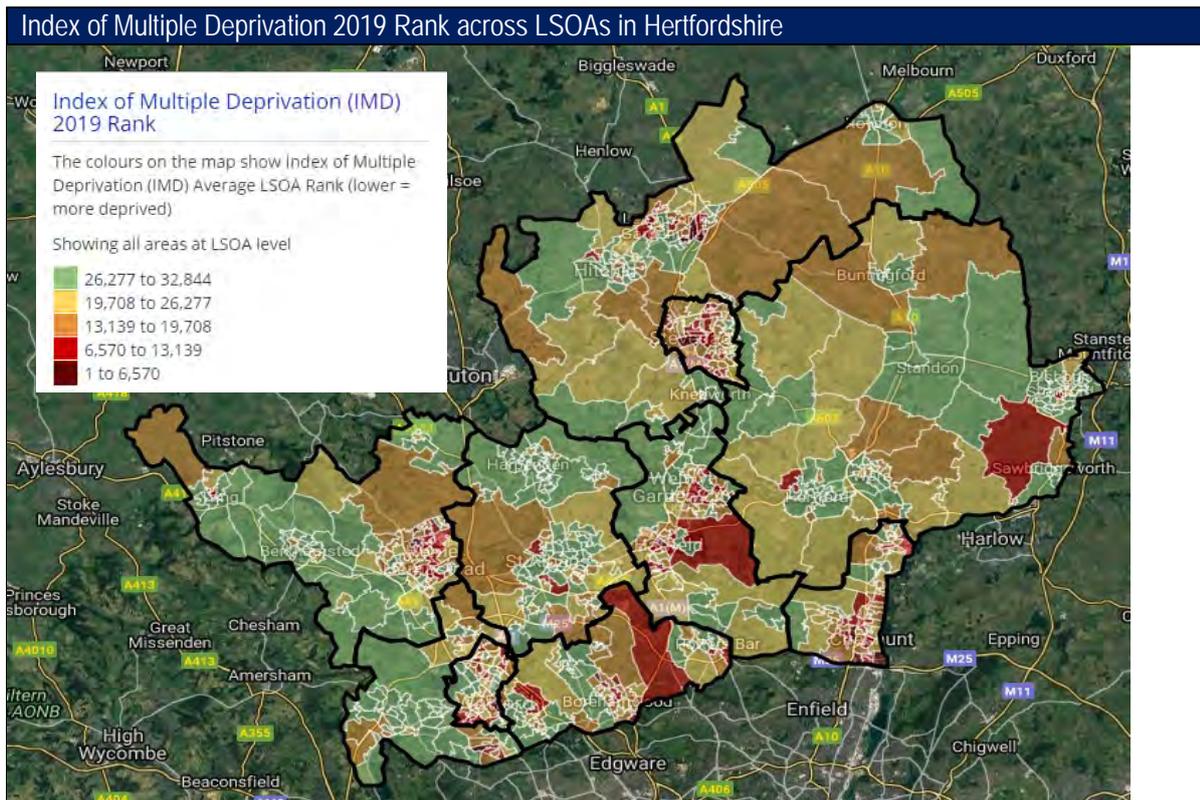
LSOA E01023536 in Borehamwood Cowley Hill is the most deprived neighbourhood in Hertfordshire and is the only neighbourhood ranked among the most deprived 10% in England

The following ten LSOAs in Hertfordshire were the most deprived on the IMD 2019, listed in order of highest deprivation score, alongside their rank nationally (where 1 is the most deprived LSOA in England) and the decile they fall into (where decile 1 is the most deprived 10% LSOAs in the country). The most deprived neighbourhood in Hertfordshire is LSOA - E01023536 in Borehamwood Cowley Hill in Hertsmere, whilst Broxbourne and Stevenage have the highest number of LSOAs in the top 10 most deprived in the county.

Most deprived LSOAs in Hertfordshire on IMD 2019

District	LSOA	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Rank	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Decile
Hertsmere	Borehamwood Cowley Hill E01023536	2,503	1
Stevenage	Bedwell E01023758	3,929	2
Three Rivers	Northwick Hill E01023844	4,265	2
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023338	4,306	2
Watford	Central E01023860	5,055	2
North Hertfordshire	Letchworth South East E01023641	5,132	2
Dacorum	Highfield & St Pauls E01023404	5,254	2
Stevenage	Bandle Hill E01023750	5,411	2
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023339	6,181	2
Broxbourne	Bury Green E01023294	6,291	2

Neighbourhoods around larger towns are more likely to be deprived in Hertfordshire than more rural areas



As shown on the map above, deprived neighbourhoods are dispersed across Hertfordshire with higher concentrations around larger towns (the darker red areas show more deprived LSOAs, the green areas are less deprived).

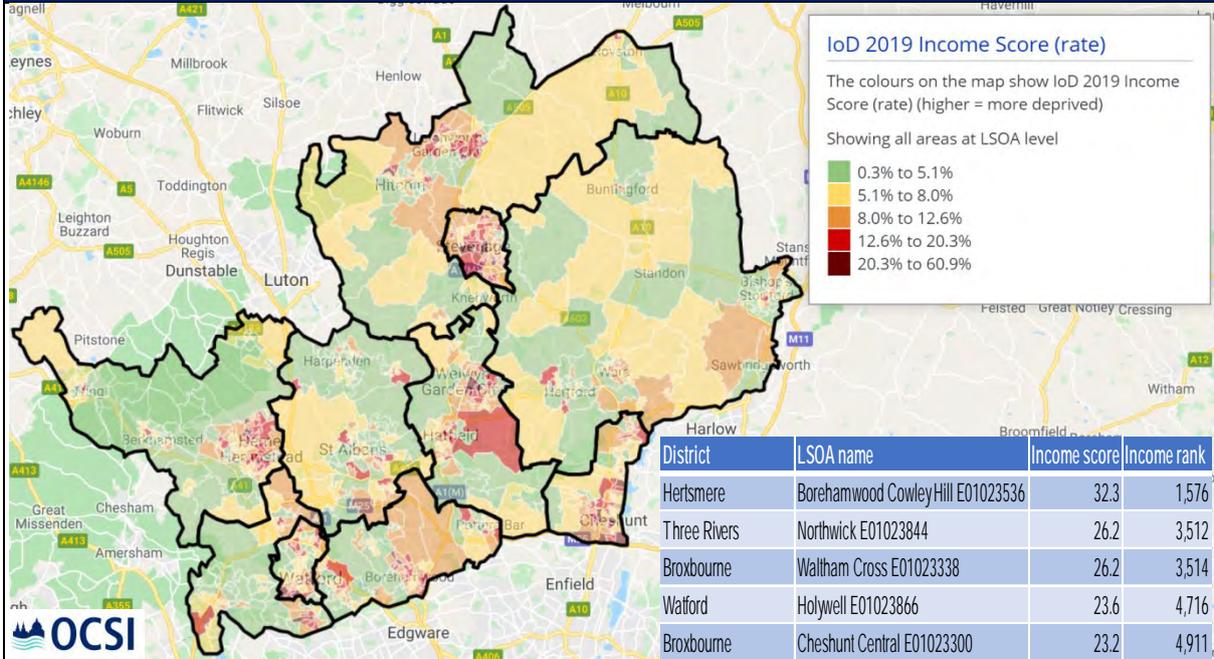
A large number of deprived people do not live in deprived areas

Although Hertfordshire contains a relatively low number of neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived in a national context, it is important to be aware that not all deprived individuals live in those areas identified as deprived. Even though Hertfordshire county is ranked with relatively low levels of deprivation, there are a considerable number of deprived individuals living within the county, with more than 96,000 people identified as income deprived and 43,000 identified as employment deprived across the county.

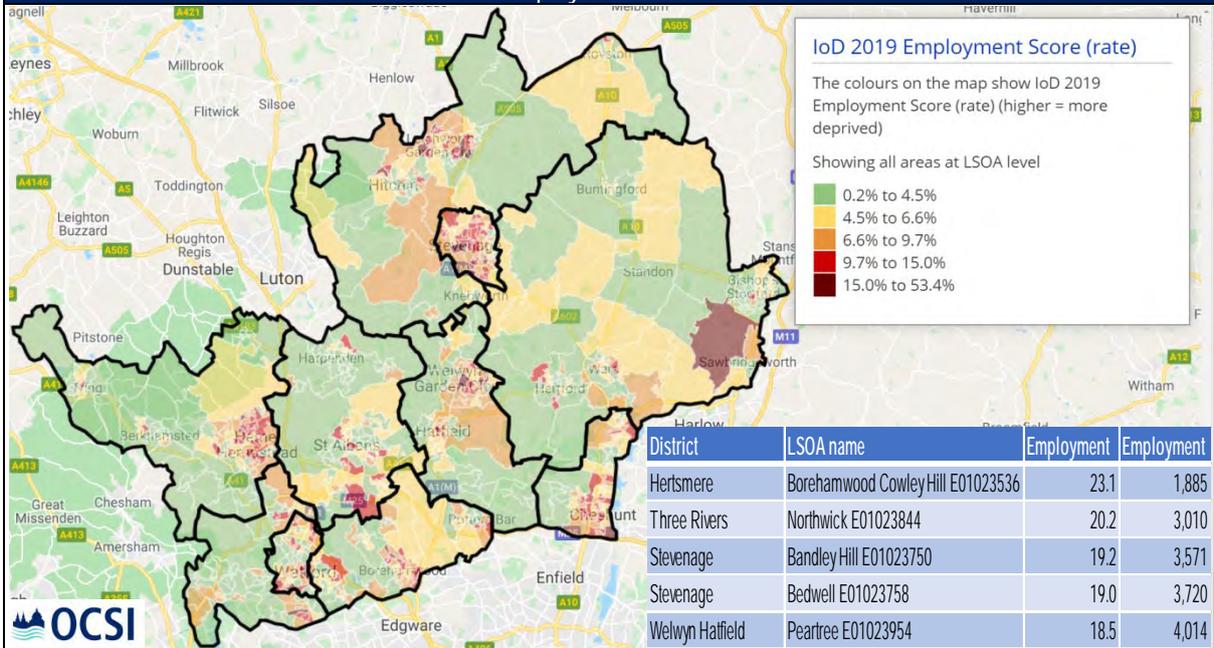
LSOA E01023536 in Borehamwood Cowley Hill has the highest levels of income and employment deprivation, with one in three residents income deprived and nearly a quarter of adults experiencing employment deprivation

The maps and tables below show the LSOAs across Hertfordshire that are most deprived on the Income, Employment, Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People domains. Borehamwood Cowley Hill is the most deprived neighbourhood on three of these domains, with particularly high levels of deprivation related to income and income deprived children, whilst neighbourhoods in Broxbourne have the highest rates of income deprivation affecting older people.

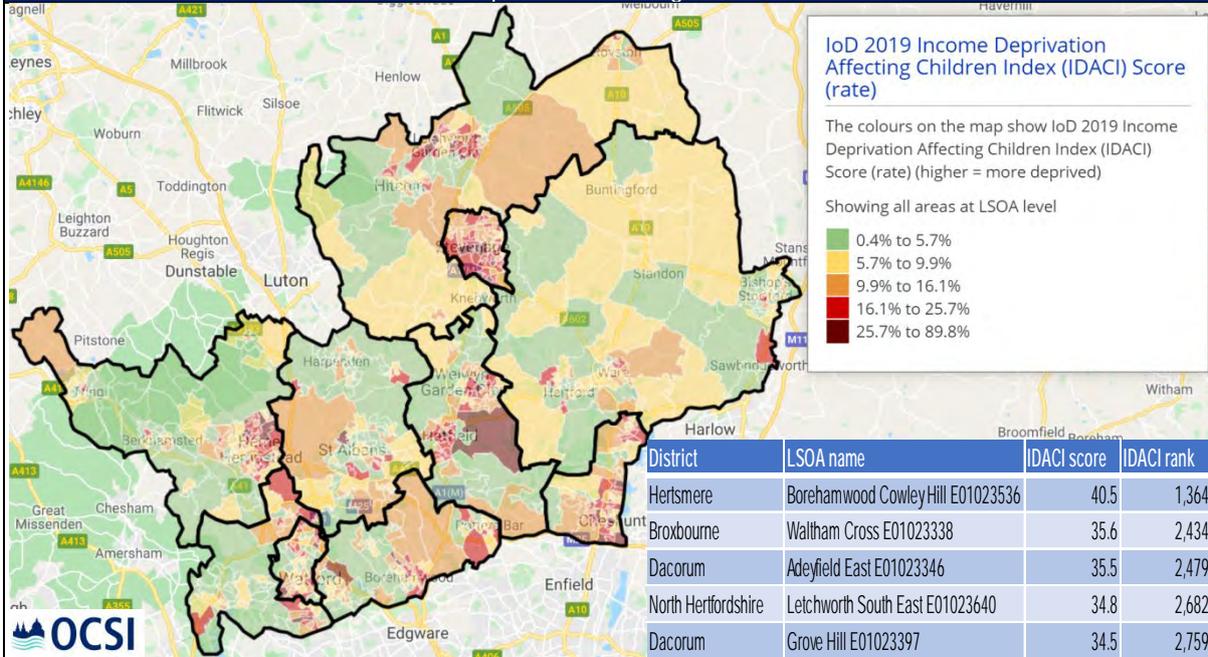
Income domain



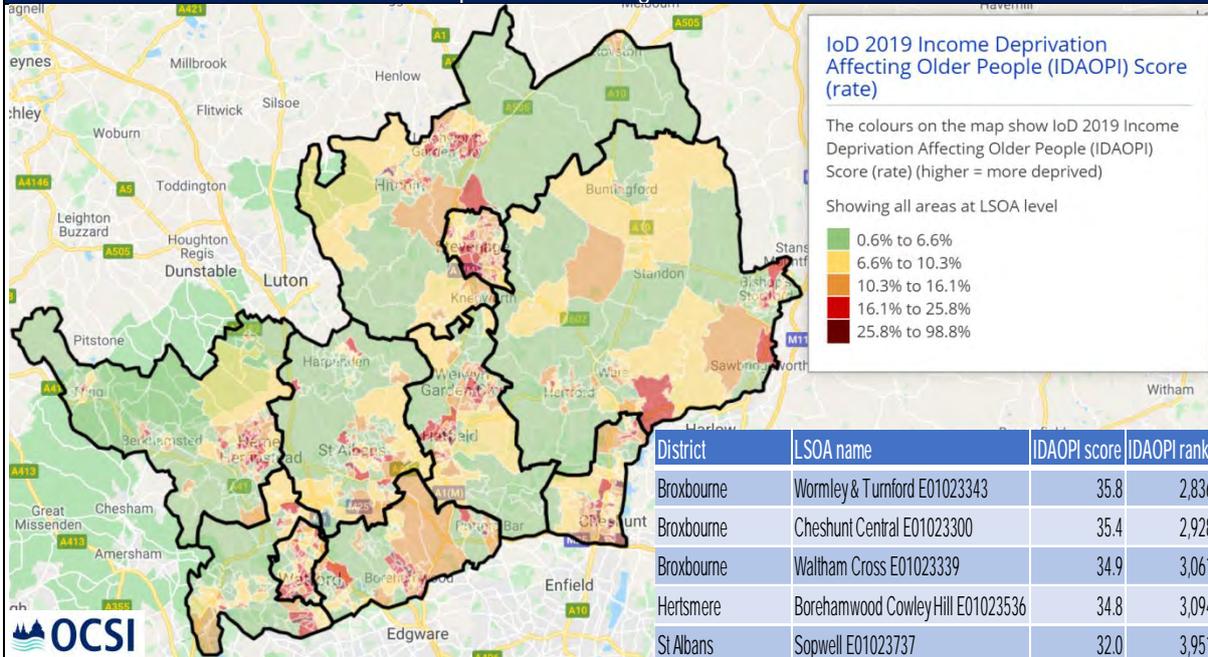
Employment domain

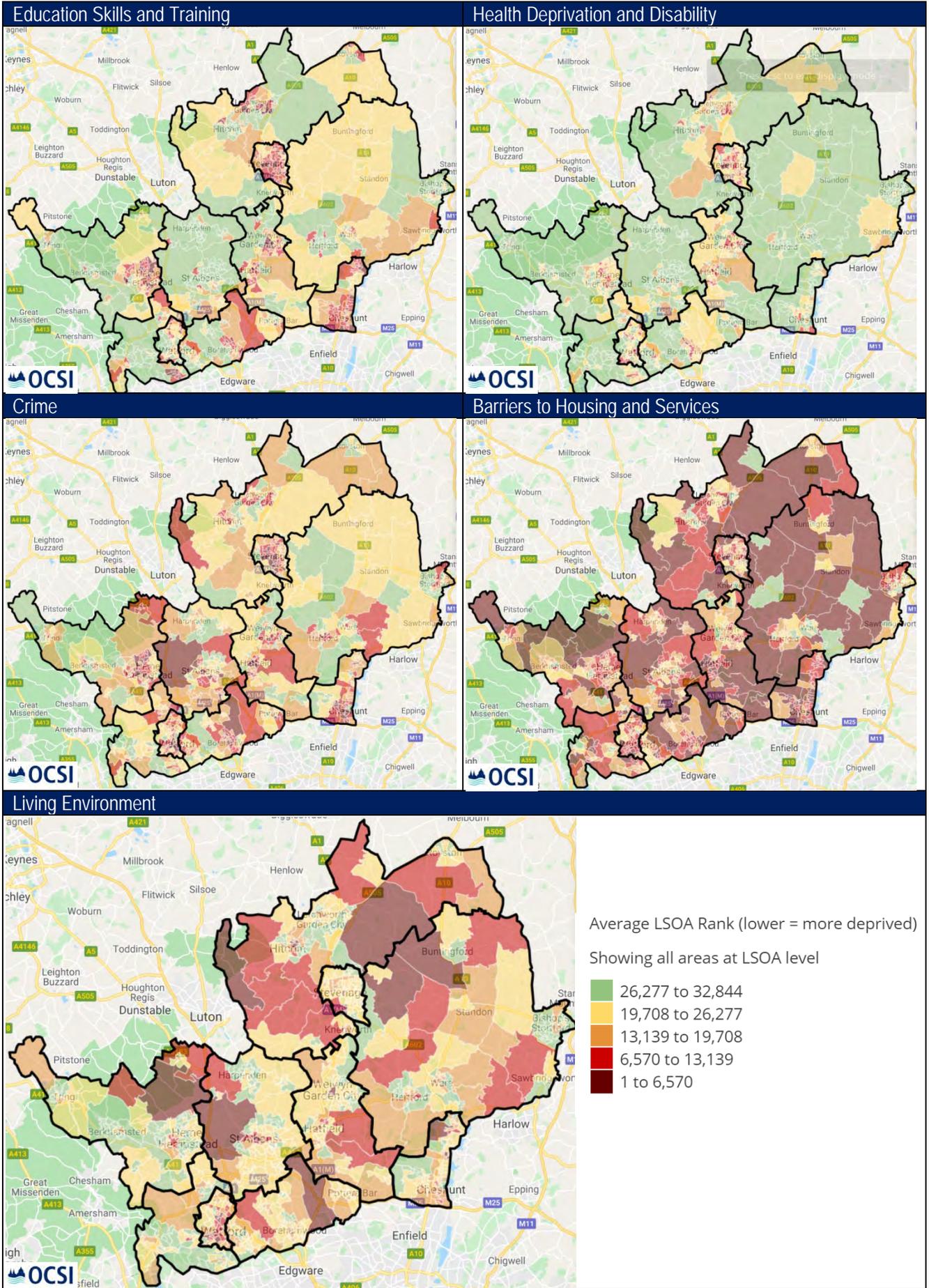


Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index



Income Deprivation Affecting Older Persons Index





Hertfordshire neighbourhoods show higher levels of deprivation in relation to barriers to housing and services, and the living environment than other types of deprivation measured on the IMD

The maps above show the remaining domains on the IMD 2019: Education, Health, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment and Crime. They show that neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire suffer higher levels of deprivation in relation to Barriers to Housing and Services than other domains on the IMD, as well as issues surrounding Living Environment. The Barriers to Housing and Services domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services in relation to 'geographical barriers' and the physical proximity of local services and 'wider barriers', which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. High housing costs and rising levels of homelessness (explored in the housing section below) are key drivers of high deprivation in this domain. The Living Environment Deprivation domain measures the quality of the local environment. With the 'indoors' living environment measuring the quality of housing and the 'outdoors' living environment a measure of air quality and road traffic accidents.

Across the county, a similar number of LSOAs are in the most deprived deciles of the IMD in 2019 as there were in 2015

There has been a slight increase in the number of LSOAs in the more deprived % deciles, with more LSOAs in deciles 2, 3 and 4 than there were in 2015. In total, 45 LSOAs were ranked among the most deprived 30% in 2019, compared with 37 in 2015.

Number of LSOAs in Hertfordshire in each decile of the IMD 2015 and 2019 (where 1 is most deprived 10% of LSOAs)			
IMD Decile	2019	2015	
1	1	2	
2	13	7	
3	31	28	
4	62	55	
5	70	77	
6	94	84	
7	72	94	
8	68	64	
9	104	92	
10	175	187	

All districts across Hertfordshire have shown an increase in relative levels of deprivation from 2010 to 2019, with Broxbourne and Stevenage areas seeing the greatest increases - In other words, Hertfordshire is becoming more deprived relative to other areas in England.

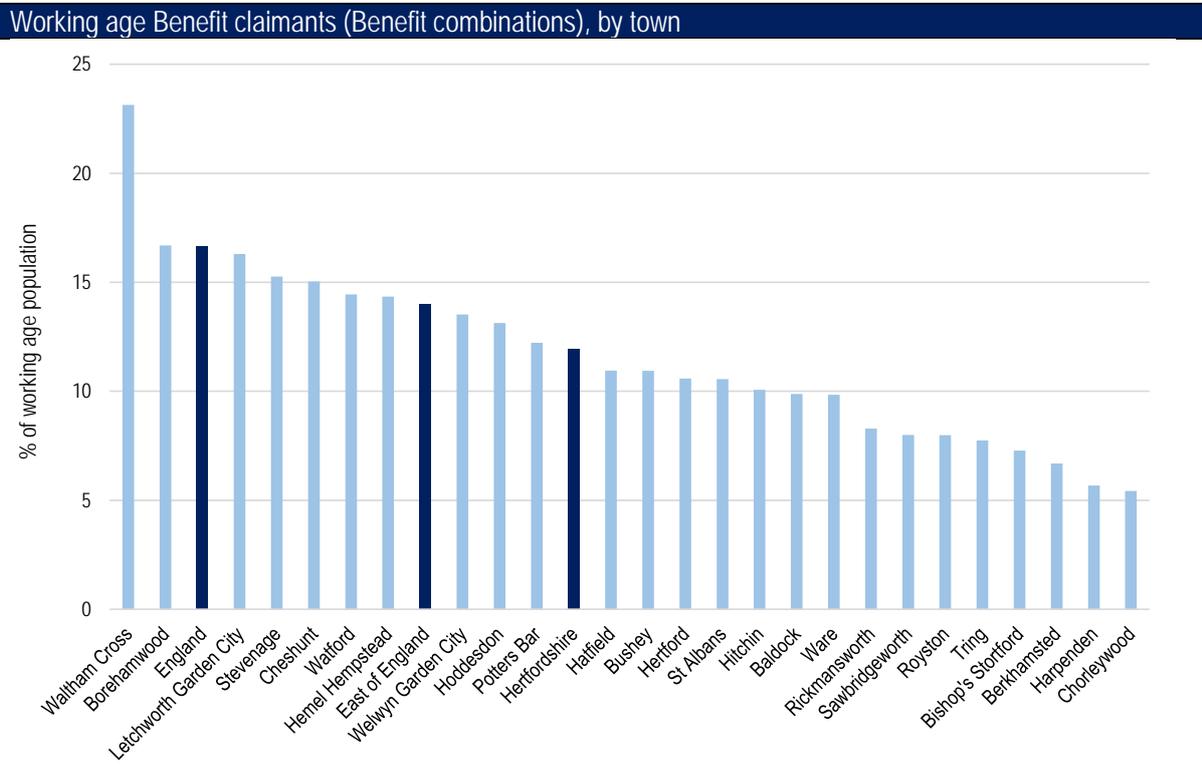
All districts across Hertfordshire have shown an increase in levels of relative deprivation from 2010, based on the average rank of the LSOAs in each area on the IMD. Each district is given an average rank based on the LSOAs within it (where the least deprived LSOA in England is given the rank of 1 and the most deprived LSOA is given the rank of 32,482). Two of the districts with the highest levels of deprivation across the county in all years of the IMD are Stevenage and Broxbourne, both have shown notable increases in average, relative deprivation levels (with the average LSOA ranked over 3,000 places more deprived in Broxbourne and just under 2,500 places more deprived in Stevenage in 2019 compared with 2010). Watford has experienced the smallest change in relative rank position over the same period.

Average LSOA Rank over time, by district (where 1 is most deprived and 32,482 is least deprived)				
District	2019	2015	2010	Difference 2010 to 2019 (negative number = increasing deprivation)
Stevenage	17,355	16,405	14,894	-2,461
Broxbourne	15,414	14,793	12,320	-3,094
Watford	13,265	13,584	13,213	-52
Welwyn Hatfield	12,203	11,246	10,608	-1,595
Hertsmere	11,670	10,943	11,514	-155
Dacorum	10,835	10,267	8,949	-1,886
North Hertfordshire	9,431	9,676	8,354	-1,076
Three Rivers	7,742	7,910	7,447	-295
St Albans	6,248	5,828	5,744	-504
East Hertfordshire	6,092	6,247	5,811	-280

There is a large disparity in the areas where vulnerable working-age adults live across Hertfordshire

There is a large variation in the proportion of vulnerable people who are claiming benefits across Hertfordshire areas. On average, Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of working age people (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability (11.9% compared to 16.6% for England).

However, Waltham Cross (the town with the highest proportion of benefit claimants) has more than four times the proportion of vulnerable working-age adults than the town with the lowest proportion (Chorleywood). Borehamwood also has a higher proportion of working age benefit claimants than the national average.



3.8% of working age people claim Universal Credit across Hertfordshire on the whole, compared with 5.8% in England. However, Waltham cross also has nearly double the proportion of Universal Credit claimants than across England with 10.3% of working age adults in receipt of Universal Credit.

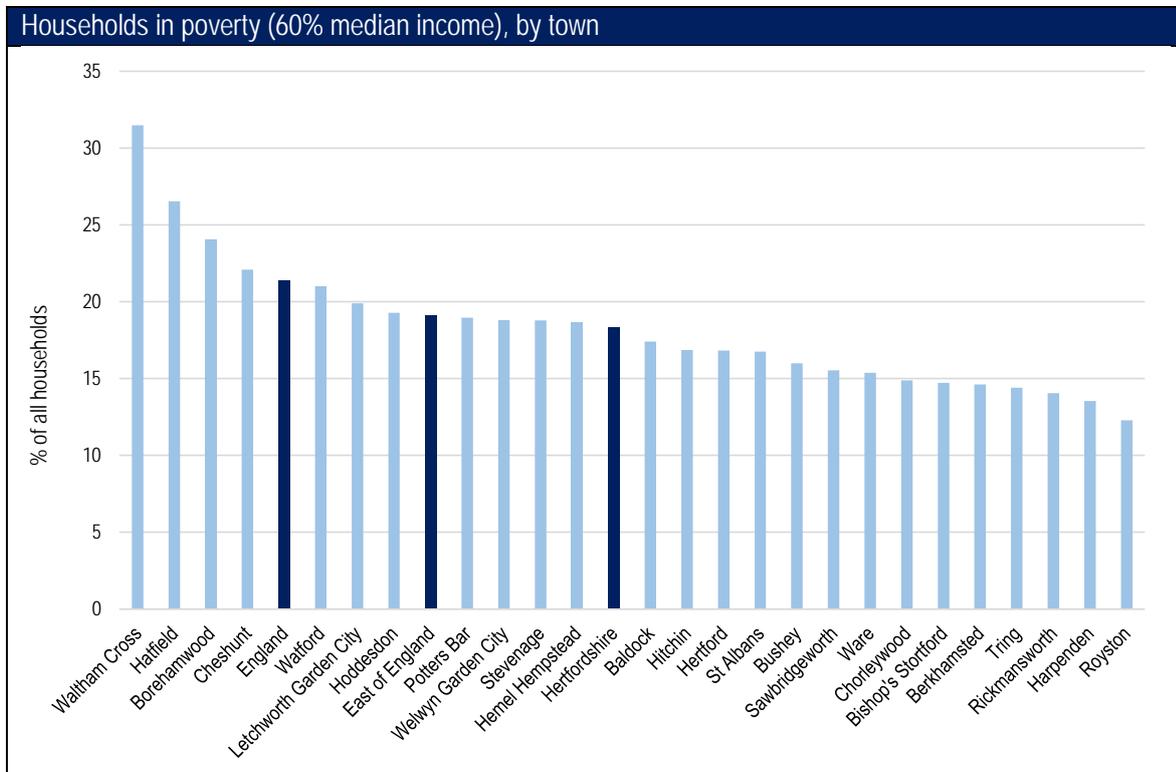
Fuel poverty is a concern for certain areas in Hertfordshire, but much lower in more affluent towns

There are five neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire (three Welwyn Hatfield and two in Watford) where more than one in five residents are living in fuel poverty (double the national average) - these are shown in the table below.

Households in fuel poverty				
	District	LSOA	Households in fuel poverty	%
	Watford	Vicarage E01023899	127	22.5
	Watford	Vicarage E01023900	127	21.6
	Welwyn Hatfield	E01033314	149	21.2
	Welwyn Hatfield	Hatfield South E0102393	106	20.6
	Welwyn Hatfield	Hatfield South E0102393	128	20.5

Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of households in poverty than the England average, with differences between neighbourhoods highlighting levels of inequality across the county

18.3% of households in Hertfordshire have an income that falls below the nationally defined threshold for households in poverty, below the East of England (19.1%) and England average (21.4%). However, there are four towns with higher poverty rates than the national average (Waltham Cross, Hatfield, Borehamwood and Cheshunt).



There is a large discrepancy between the neighbourhoods with the highest proportion of households in poverty and the lowest. 153 LSOAs have higher household poverty rates than the England average, with the highest of

these areas containing more than 30% of households living in poverty based in Broxbourne and Watford. Neighbourhoods with the lowest rates of household poverty (below 10%) are predominantly found in St Albans and North Hertfordshire.

Neighbourhoods in Dacorum, Watford and Broxbourne have the highest proportion of households deprived on multiple dimensions, with values at four times the national average

The following towns have the highest proportion of households that are considered to be deprived on multiple dimensions related to unemployment or permanent sickness, lack of education, poor health or limiting long term illness and overcrowded or unsuitable housing: Highfield & St Pauls E01023402 (Dacorum), Central E01023860 (Watford), Hoddesdon Town E01023323 (Broxbourne) with values at more than four times the England average (0.5%).

The table below shows the number of LSOAs in each district that have a higher proportion of households with multiple needs than the England average.

LSOAs with higher proportion of households with multiple needs, by district	
District	Number of LSOAs above England average
Broxbourne	24
Dacorum	22
Watford	18
Stevenage	16
Hertsmere	13
North Hertfordshire	12
St Albans	12
East Hertfordshire	11
Three Rivers	10
Welwyn Hatfield	10

Hertfordshire experiences relatively high levels of social mobility; however, specific social mobility challenges have been identified in some districts

The Social Mobility Index measures the opportunities young people from poorer backgrounds have to do well at school and get a good job - with each of 324 local authority district areas of England ranked on a scale from 1 (highest levels of social mobility) to 324 (lowest levels of social mobility). Areas ranked among the 20% with the most positive outcomes have been identified as a *Social Mobility Hotspot*, while those in the bottom 20% are identified as *Social Mobility Cold Spots*. The table below presents the rank of each of the districts in Hertfordshire on the Social Mobility Index and each of the domains. The table cell is highlighted red where an area is identified as a *Social Mobility Hotspot* and blue where an area is identified as a *Social Mobility Cold Spot*.

Social Mobility Index and domain national ranks (where 1 is highest level of Social mobility and 324 is lowest level of Social Mobility) across districts in Hertfordshire

District	Overall score (Hot spots / Cold spots)	Early Years	Schools	Youth	Adulthood
Broxbourne	27	42	96	30	83
Dacorum	100	145	214	76	78
East Hertfordshire	14	146	30	23	26
Hertsmere	61	120	117	38	154
North Hertfordshire	66	151	220	32	61
St Albans	38	267	77	29	10
Stevenage	108	91	263	49	184
Three Rivers	78	240	99	68	57
Watford	77	246	114	53	58
Welwyn Hatfield	44	154	47	55	99

All of the districts in Hertfordshire are ranked among the top one-third of districts with the highest levels of social mobility and five of the 10 districts are identified as *Social Mobility Hotspots* (East Hertfordshire, Broxbourne, St. Albans, Welwyn Hatfield and Hertsmere).

However, drilling down to domain level reveals that districts in Hertfordshire experience specific social mobility challenges:

- St Albans is ranked among the bottom 10% (306 out of 324) on the percentage of children eligible for Free School Meals achieving a 'good level of development' at the end of Early Years Foundation Stage
- North Hertfordshire is ranked in the bottom 10% (297 out of 324) for percentage of children eligible for Free School Meals attending a primary school rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted
- Three Rivers is ranked in the bottom 10% (305 out of 324) for average points score per entry for young people eligible for Free School Meals at age 15 taking A-level or equivalent qualifications
- Stevenage is ranked in the bottom 10% (308 out of 324) for average attainment 8 score for pupils eligible for Free School Meals
- St Albans, Three Rivers and Hertsmere are in the bottom 10% for unaffordable housing – measured as the average house prices compared to median annual salary of employees who live in the local area.

Debt levels in Hertfordshire are higher than the national average, with levels of mortgage and personal debt above the national average for the majority of districts across the county

The table below shows average personal and mortgage debt per head across Hertfordshire districts, benchmarked against the national and regional average. Areas shaded red have higher rates of per capita debt than the national average.

Average mortgage and personal debt per capita in Hertfordshire and districts		
District	Mortgage debt per household	Personal debt (unsecured loans) per person aged 18+
Broxbourne	£58,159	£857
Dacorum	£60,745	£763
East Hertfordshire	£65,869	£754
Hertsmere	£73,808	£831
North Hertfordshire	£48,819	£686
St Albans	£81,940	£754
Stevenage	£39,329	£789
Three Rivers	£75,630	£754
Watford	£65,087	£824
Welwyn Hatfield	£54,228	£686
Hertfordshire	£62,768	£764
East of England	£43,008	£714
England	£38,156	£687

Each of the districts in Hertfordshire have higher levels of mortgage debt per household than the national average. St Albans has the highest average mortgage debt across the county (likely to be linked to relatively high property prices) – with the average household owing more than £80,000 – more than double the national average (£38,000). Mortgage debt levels are also relatively high in Three Rivers (£75,630 per household) and Hertsmere (£73,808).

Hertsmere also has very high levels of personal debt (£831 per person aged 18+) and ranks alongside Broxbourne (£857) and Watford (£824) as districts in Hertfordshire with the highest levels of personal debt from unsecured loans. Each of the districts in Hertfordshire has higher levels of personal debt from unsecured loans, with the exception of North Hertfordshire and Welwyn Hatfield (both £686 per person aged 18+), where personal debt levels are broadly in line with the national average (£687).

Vulnerable groups

This chapter looks at vulnerable groups living in Hertfordshire, focusing in on areas where unemployment, sickness or disability, social care needs, caring responsibilities, poverty and loneliness and isolation are particular challenges.

Key facts and figures in Hertfordshire

Whilst the proportion of people with identified needs in Hertfordshire is lower than the national average, there are large numbers of people characterised as having high levels of need across the county:

- Just under 50,000 children in Hertfordshire are estimated to be in poverty (once housing costs are taken into account)
- Just under 47,000 people aged under 65 have a disability and are receiving disability benefits to support their health and social care needs
- 26,000 older people receive Attendance Allowance to provide support with their social care needs

Unemployment rates have been increasing in Watford and Stevenage and are drawing closer to the

national average

Waltham Cross has the highest unemployment rate of the major towns in Hertfordshire, with an unemployment rate at one and a half times the national average.

Borehamwood and Letchworth Garden City have a higher proportion of people claiming out of work benefits due to sickness or disability than the national average

Letchworth, Waltham Cross and Stevenage also have a relatively high proportion of people receiving disability benefits to support their social care needs

Hertfordshire has a marginally lower rate of people over the age of 65 who have social care needs and are claiming Attendance Allowance compared to the national average, with the claimant rate moving above the regional average and drawing closer to the national average in recent years.

The highest rates of provision of unpaid care are concentrated predominantly around neighbourhoods in Stevenage and Broxbourne and Stevenage also has the highest proportion of children providing unpaid care, with one neighbourhood with more than three times the England average.

Waltham Cross has the highest rate of child poverty where just over a fifth of children (aged 0-15) are in poverty, whilst the highest concentrations of child poverty at neighbourhood level can be found in Hemel Hempstead.

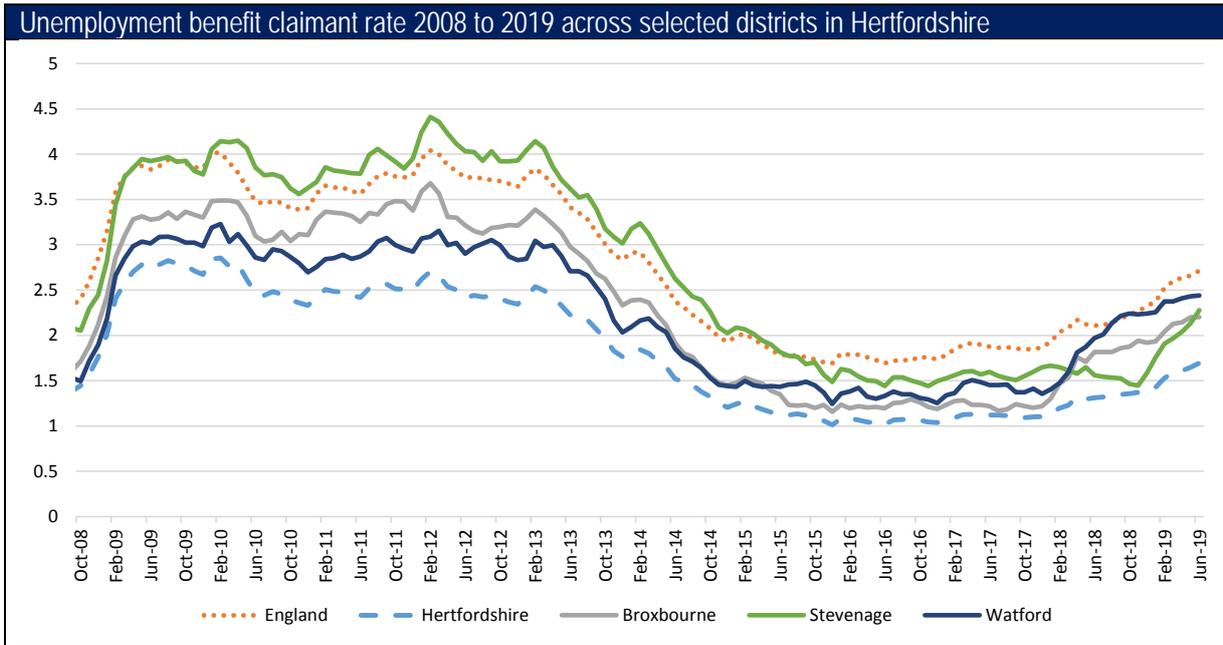
The neighbourhoods with the highest proportion of people with language barriers are predominantly located in Watford.

Stevenage has a higher rate of teenage maternities than on average across the country, whilst overall Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of teen births than nationally.

Unemployment rates have been on the rise in Watford and Stevenage and are drawing closer to the national average

Watford (2.4%) and Stevenage (2.3%) show the highest rates of people receiving unemployment benefit in the county, above the regional average (2.1%) but slightly below the national average (2.7%).

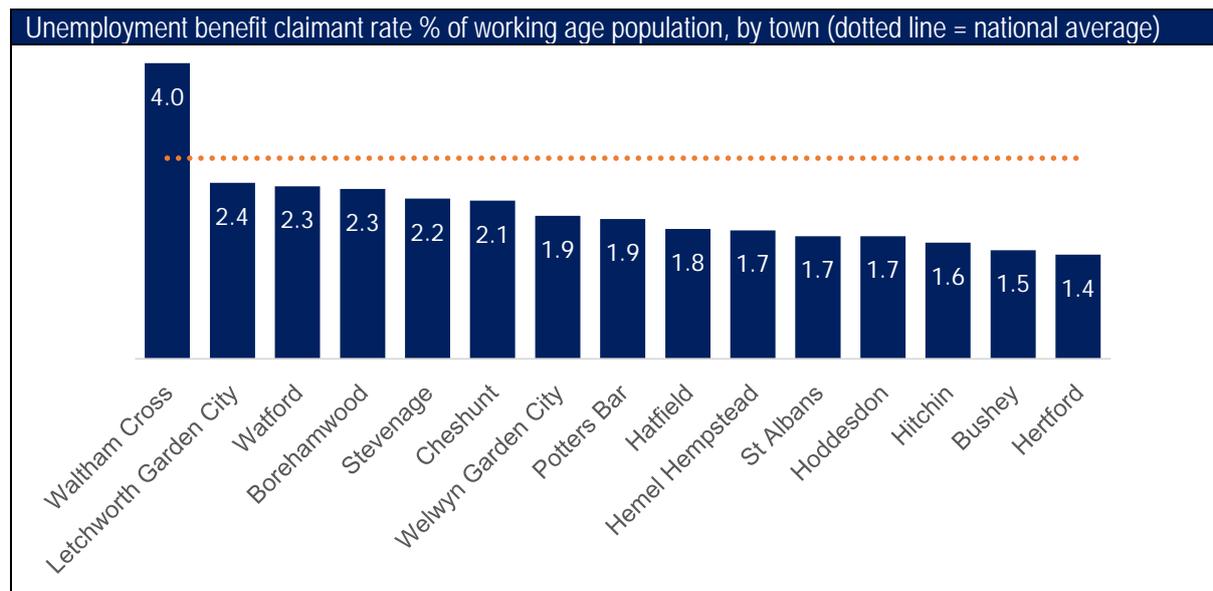
The chart below shows the change in unemployment claimant rate for Broxbourne, Stevenage and Watford (the three districts with the highest levels of Unemployment) benchmarked against the county and national average.



Watford has seen its position worsen relative to other areas in Hertfordshire – by 2018 Watford had the highest unemployment rate of any district in Hertfordshire. Stevenage saw a faster increase in unemployment than the national averages between 2008 and 2010 (during the financial crises) and from 2010 to 2015 had a higher unemployment rate than the national average.

Waltham Cross is the only town in Hertfordshire with a higher unemployment rate than the national average

The unemployment rate in Waltham Cross is nearly one and a half times the national average (4.0%, compared to 2.7%). Letchworth Garden City, Watford, Borehamwood and Stevenage have higher unemployment rates than the East of England average.



The table below shows the LSOAs with the highest unemployment rates across Hertfordshire. The unemployment hotspots are fairly dispersed across the county, with eight of the 10 districts containing at least one neighbourhood with an unemployment rate of greater than 5%. LSOA E01023536 in the Cowley Hill area of

Borehamwood (also ranked as the most deprived LSOA in Hertfordshire) has the highest unemployment rate, with 8.3% of people unemployed – more than three times the national average. A further six LSOAs in Hertfordshire have an unemployment rate that is double the national average.

LSOAs with the highest unemployment rate in Hertfordshire

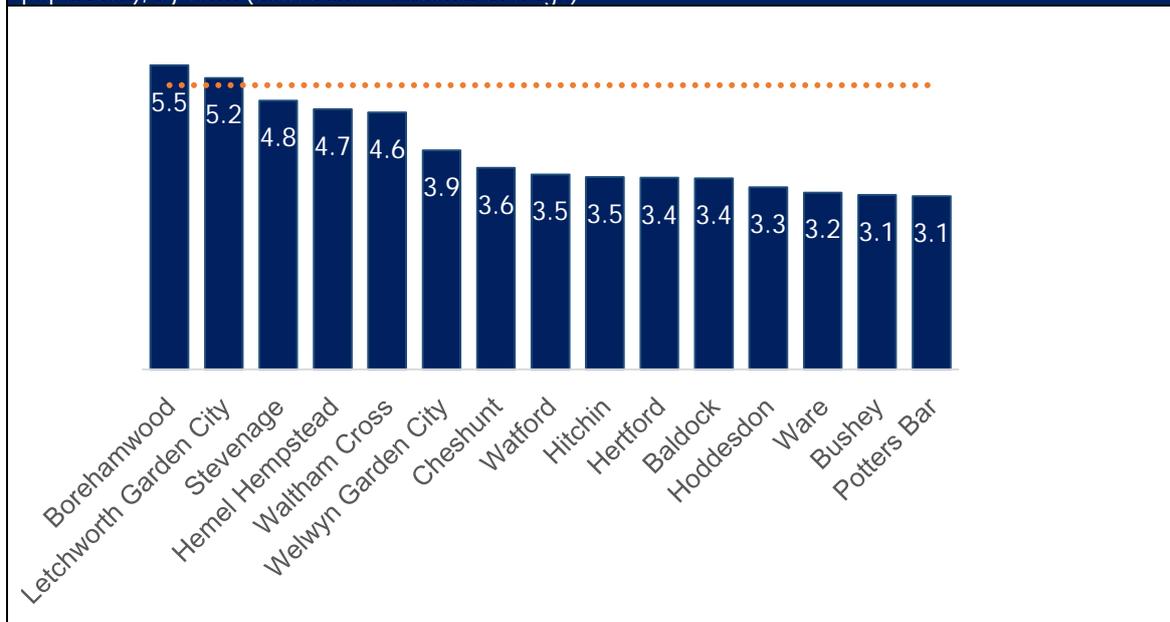
District	Area Name (LSOA)	Unemployment benefit %
Hertsmere	Borehamwood Cowley Hill E01023536	8.3
Three Rivers	Northwick E01023844	8.2
Welwyn Hatfield	Pear tree E01023954	7.7
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023338	6.4
Stevenage	Bedwell E01023758	6.1
Watford	Central E01023859	6.0
North Hertfordshire	Hitchin Oughton E01023613	5.7
Broxbourne	Wormley & Turnford E01023343	5.3
Dacorum	Adeyfield East E01023346	5.1
Watford	Holywell E01023866	5.1

Hertfordshire has lower than average proportions of people workless due to sickness or disability; however, rates in Borehamwood and Letchworth Garden City are above the national average

3.4% of people are receiving out of work benefits due to sickness or disability⁵ across Hertfordshire, compared with 5.1% across England as a whole.

However, Borehamwood and Letchworth Garden City have a higher rate of people claiming out of work benefits due to poor health or disability (5.5% and 5.2% respectively), than other towns across Hertfordshire, and the England average.

Proportion of people receiving out of work benefits due to sickness or disability (% of working age population), by town (dotted line = national average)



⁵ Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance and Universal Credit in the no work requirement group

Seven neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire have twice the national average of the working age population claiming Incapacity Benefit or Employment Support Allowance due to sickness/disability. The table below lists the ten LSOAs with the highest rates in Hertfordshire by district.

LSOAs with the highest proportion of people claiming out of work benefits due to long term illness or disability in Hertfordshire

District	Area Name (LSOA)	People receiving out of work sickness benefits (%)
East Hertfordshire	Much Hadham E01023496	15.6
Stevenage	Bandley Hill E01023750	13.8
Hertsmere	Borehamwood Cowley Hill E01023536	13.5
North Hertfordshire	Letchworth Grange E01023637	11.0
Welwyn Hatfield	E01033311	10.8
Stevenage	Bedwell E01023758	10.6
Three Rivers	Northwick E01023844	10.5
Dacorum	Highfield & St Pauls E01023405	10.3
Broxbourne	Hoddesdon Town E01023323	10.2
Stevenage	Shephall E01023793	10.0

The highest rate is found in rural East Hertfordshire in the High Wych parish near Much Hadham⁶. The other areas with the highest concentrations are in urban areas: Stevenage, Borehamwood, Letchworth, Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, South Oxhey and Hoddeston.

Letchworth, Waltham Cross and Stevenage also have relatively high proportion of people receiving disability benefits to support their social care needs

4% of people in Hertfordshire area claiming disability benefits (aged under 65), compared to 5.6% across England. While the average figure across the county is relatively low, there are notable number of people receiving disability benefits (just under 47,000 people aged under 65) and concentrations are relatively high in a number of towns across the county. Letchworth Garden City (6.1%), Waltham Cross (5.9%) and Stevenage (5.9%) all have a higher proportion of people aged under 65 receiving disability benefits to support their social care than the national average,

LSOAs with the highest proportion of people (aged under 65) claiming disability benefits to support their social care needs in Hertfordshire

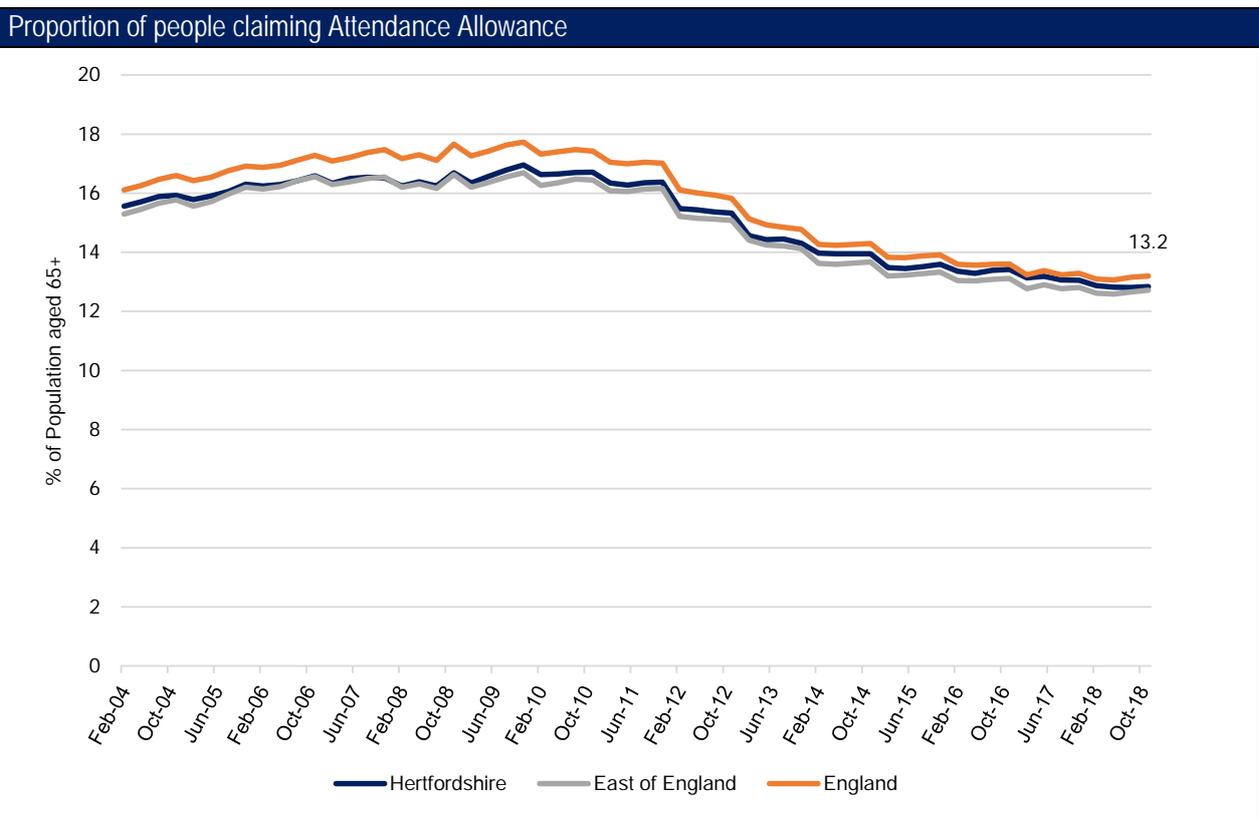
District	Area Name (LSOA)	People receiving DLA, PIP > 65 (%)
Stevenage	Bandley Hill E01023750	12.2
North Hertfordshire	Letchworth Grange E01023637	11.3
East Hertfordshire	Much Hadham E01023496	11.1
North Hertfordshire	Letchworth South East E01023641	9.3
Hertsmere	Borehamwood Cowley Hill E01023536	9.2
Stevenage	Symonds Green E01023796	9.2
Hertsmere	Bushey North E01023555	9.1
Stevenage	Bedwell E01023758	9.1
Stevenage	Shephall E01023793	9.1
Dacorum	Adeyfield East E01023348	9.0

⁶ This includes the St Elizabeth's Centre for people with complex health needs

There are three areas within Hertfordshire where the proportion of people claiming these benefits is approximately double the national average, with more than 11% of the working age population claiming disability benefits (parts of Bandle Hill in Stevenage, Letchworth Grange ward and the area covering the High Wych parish near Much Hadham).

Hertfordshire has a marginally lower rate of people over the age of 65 who have social care needs and are claiming Attendance Allowance compared to the national average, with the claimant rate moving above the regional average and drawing closer to the national average in recent years

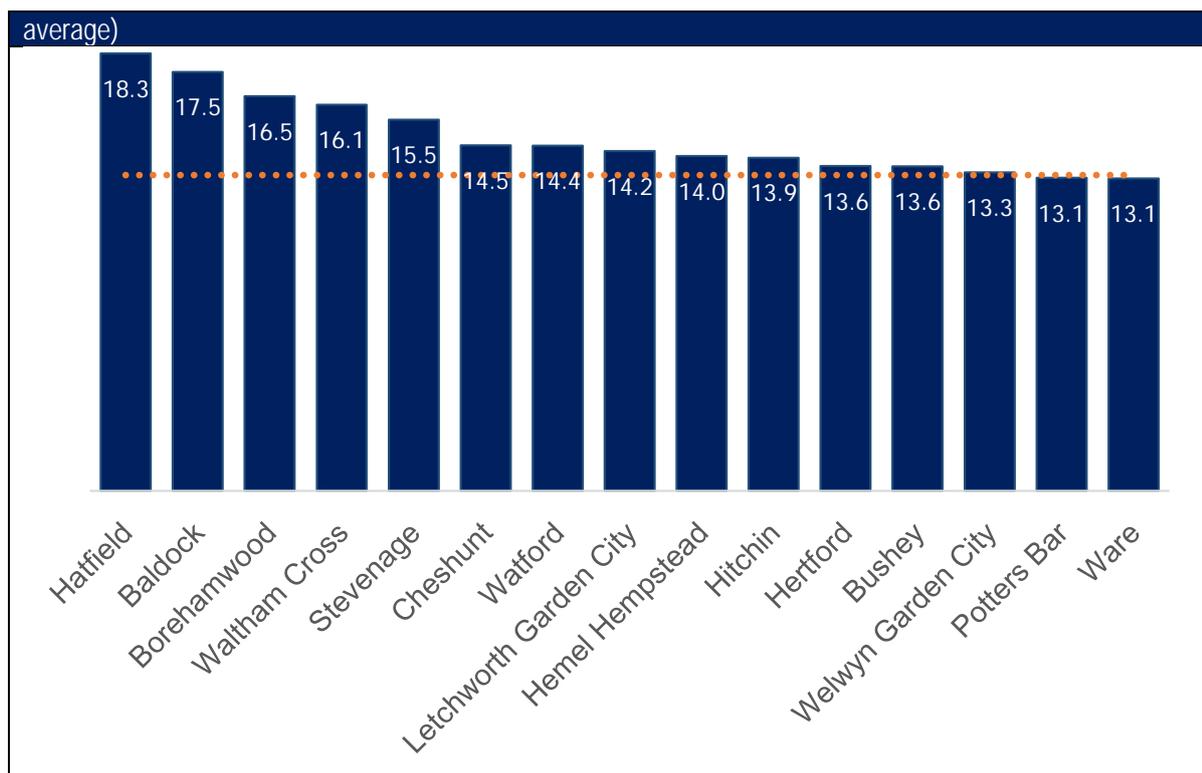
The proportion of people claiming Attendance Allowance for social care needs across Hertfordshire has mirrored the trend across the East of England and England as a whole since 2004, though the claimant rate has moved above the regional average and is drawing closer to the national average in recent years (12.7% compared to 13.2% for England).



Thirteen towns across Hertfordshire have higher levels of older people with social care needs (claiming Attendance Allowance) than the England average; Hatfield shows the highest levels and contains a neighbourhood where more than half of all people aged 65+ are in receipt of Attendance Allowance

The chart below shows the towns in Hertfordshire with a higher proportion of people claiming Attendance Allowance than the national average. Hatfield (18.3%) has the highest rate of Attendance Allowance claimants across Hertfordshire. Again, Borehamwood, Waltham Cross, Stevenage and Letchworth feature prominently among towns with a relatively high proportion of people with long term health and social care needs. Each of the 10 districts in Hertfordshire contains at least one town which has a higher proportion of Attendance Allowance claimants than the national average.

Proportion of people claiming Attendance Allowance (% of population aged 65+) (dotted line = national



Of the ten LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest rates of Attendance Allowance claimants, West Hatfield E01033308 has a notably higher rate than elsewhere in Hertfordshire, with more than half (54%) of all people aged 65 and over in receipt of Attendance Allowance in the LSOA⁷.

LSOAs with the highest proportion of people (aged 65+) claiming Attendance Allowance in Hertfordshire

District	Area Name (LSOA)	Attendance Allowance claimants (%)
Welwyn Hatfield	West Hatfield E01033308	54.0
Watford	Holywell E01023864	33.6
Stevenage	Bandle Hill E01023753	32.5
St Albans	Harpenden East E01023685	31.6
Watford	Leggatts E01023871	31.3
Watford	Holywell E01023867	30.4
Dacorum	Adeyfield West E01023351	29.3
Dacorum	Highfield & St Pauls E01023401	29.2
Three Rivers	Northwick E01023842	27.7
Watford	Nascot E01023879	27.3

The highest rates of provision of unpaid care are concentrated predominantly around neighbourhoods in Stevenage and Broxbourne

Despite relatively high levels of identified social care need across the county (particularly for older people as identified above), a lower proportion of people in Hertfordshire provide informal care for friends and family in Hertfordshire than across the country on a whole. 1.9% of people in the county provide intensive unpaid care (50+ hours a week), compared to 2.4% for England. Waltham Cross (2.5%) has the highest proportion of people providing intensive unpaid care of all towns in the county, slightly above the national average.

⁷ Note this LSOA covers much of the University of Hatfield and it is likely that there are relatively few people aged 65+ living in this area

LSOAs with the highest proportion of people providing unpaid care for more than 50 hours per week in Hertfordshire

District	Area Name (LSOA)	% intensive unpaid care
Stevenage	Longmeadow E01023765	3.9
Watford	Meriden E01023873	3.9
Stevenage	Bandley Hill E01023750	3.8
Stevenage	Symonds Green E01023795	3.8
Welwyn Hatfield	Haldens E01023914	3.8
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023337	3.8
Broxbourne	Rosedale E01023324	3.6
Broxbourne	Cheshunt Central E01023298	3.5
Stevenage	Pin Green E01023782	3.5
Stevenage	Shephall E01023793	3.4

The highest rates of provision of unpaid care can be seen in neighbourhoods in Stevenage, Watford, Welwyn Hatfield and Broxbourne, with some areas at double the England average.

Stevenage also has relatively high levels of children providing unpaid care, with one neighbourhood with more than three times the England average

Hertfordshire has a slightly lower proportion of children providing informal unpaid care than across England, with 1% compared to 1.1%. However, Stevenage, Hertford, Hatfield and Hemel Hempstead have a higher proportion of child carers than the national average.

% of children (aged 0-15) providing informal unpaid care, by town (dotted line = national average)



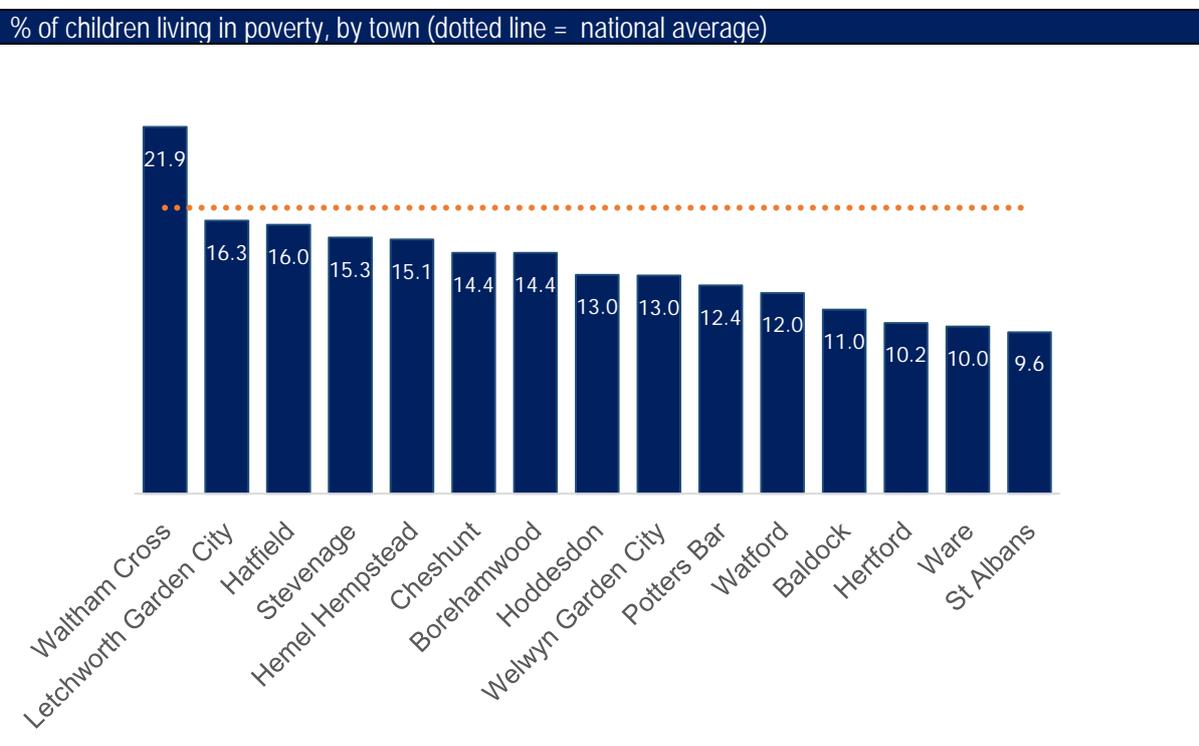
The highest proportion of unpaid carers amongst children can be seen in Symonds Green in Stevenage, where rates were more than three times the national average at 4%.

LSOAs with the highest proportion of children providing unpaid care in Hertfordshire		
District	Area Name (LSOA)	% Children providing unpaid care
Stevenage	Symonds Green E01023797	4.0
Three Rivers	Bedmond & Primrose Hill E01023807	3.6
Dacorum	Adeyfield West E01023350	3.2
Three Rivers	Langleybury E01023829	3.1
Welwyn Hatfield	Hatfield East E01023924	3.1
Welwyn Hatfield	Haldens E01023914	3.1
Stevenage	Shephall E01023793	2.9
Broxbourne	Rye Park E01023327	2.9
Watford	Woodside E01023905	2.8
Stevenage	Pin Green E01023780	2.8

Waltham Cross has the highest rate of child poverty where just over a fifth of children (aged 0-15) are in poverty, whilst the highest concentrations of child poverty at neighbourhood level can be found in Hemel Hempstead

Hertfordshire has a much lower rate of children aged 0-15 in poverty than the East of England and England averages (11.5% compared to 17% in England). However, there are considerable numbers of children experiencing poverty across the county with just under 50,000 children in Hertfordshire estimated to be in poverty (once housing costs are taken into account).

Waltham Cross (21.9%) has the highest rate of child poverty where just over a fifth of children (aged 0-15) are in poverty – the only town in the county which has child poverty rates above the national average (17.0%, presented by the orange dotted line).



The table below lists the ten LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest rates of children in poverty.

LSOAs with the highest proportion of children in poverty in Hertfordshire		
District	Area Name (LSOA)	% Children in poverty
Dacorum	Adeyfield East E01023346	34.3
Dacorum	Highfield & St Pauls E01023404	32.9
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023338	32.7
Dacorum	Grove Hill E01023397	32.4
North Hertfordshire	Letchworth South East E01023640	31.9
Welwyn Hatfield	Hatfield East E01023925	31.1
North Hertfordshire	Letchworth Wilbury E01023652	30.8
Hertsmere	Bushey North E01023555	30.4
Dacorum	Woodhall E01023437	29.9
Stevenage	Bedwell E01023756	29.8

The highest concentrations of child poverty at LSOA level can be found in Hemel Hempstead (in Dacorum district). In 8 of these areas, more than 30% of children aged 0-15 are living in poverty.

The neighbourhoods with the highest proportion of people with language barriers are predominantly located in Watford

Across Hertfordshire, there is a slightly lower proportion of people who do not speak English well or at all than in the East of England or England as a whole. 0.9% of the population did not speak English well or at all across Hertfordshire according to the 2011 Census, compared to 1.1% in the region, and 1.7% across England.

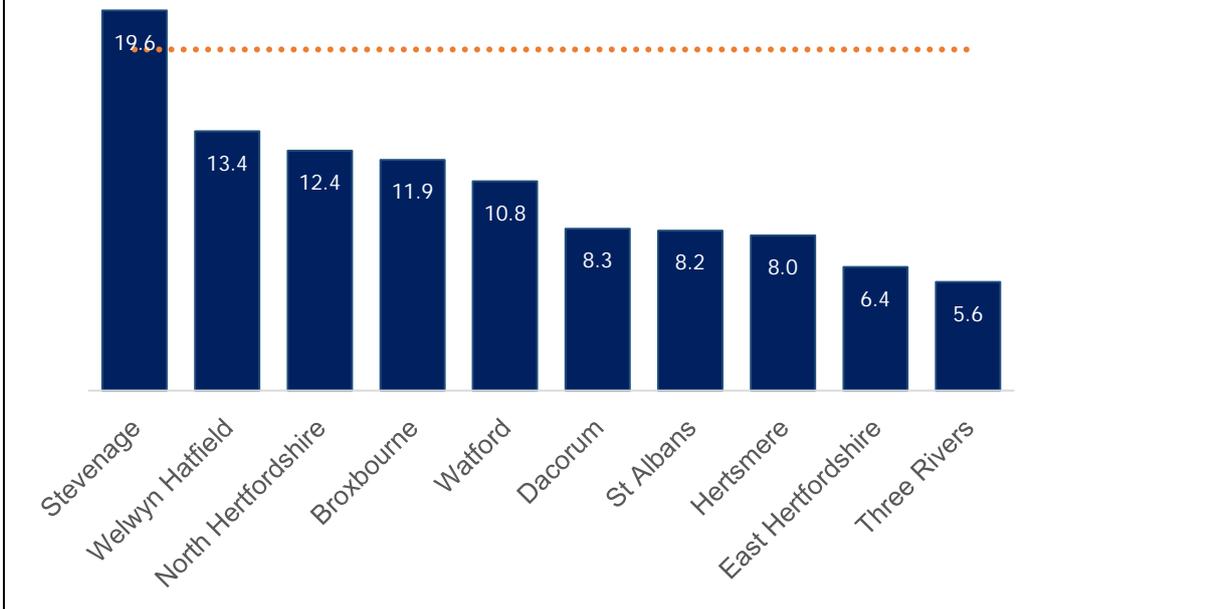
However, three neighbourhoods around Vicarage in Watford have more than two and a half times the proportion of people who do not speak English well than the England average. The table below lists the ten LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest rates. The neighbourhoods with the highest proportion of people with language barriers are predominantly located in Watford (this is likely to be linked to the relatively high levels of ethnic diversity in Watford identified in the population section above).

LSOAs with the highest proportion of people who do not speak English well or at all across Hertfordshire		
District	LSOA name	% not speak English well/at all
Watford	Vicarage E01023903	7.1
Watford	Vicarage E01023900	6.6
Watford	Vicarage E01023899	6.2
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023337	5.8
Watford	Central E01023861	5.8
St Albans	Sopwell E01023737	5.6
Watford	Holywell E01023863	5.2
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023338	5.1
St Albans	Ashley E01023666	5.0
Watford	Holywell E01023865	4.6

Stevenage has a higher rate of teenage maternities than on average across the country

There were 10 live births to teenagers under 18 per 1,000 population in Hertfordshire, compared to 14.2 in East of England and 17.6 across England. However, Stevenage has a higher rate of teenage maternity (19.6 per 1,000 population aged 15-17) than both the regional and national average. Rates in Welwyn are just below the regional average while rates are lower across other districts in Hertfordshire.

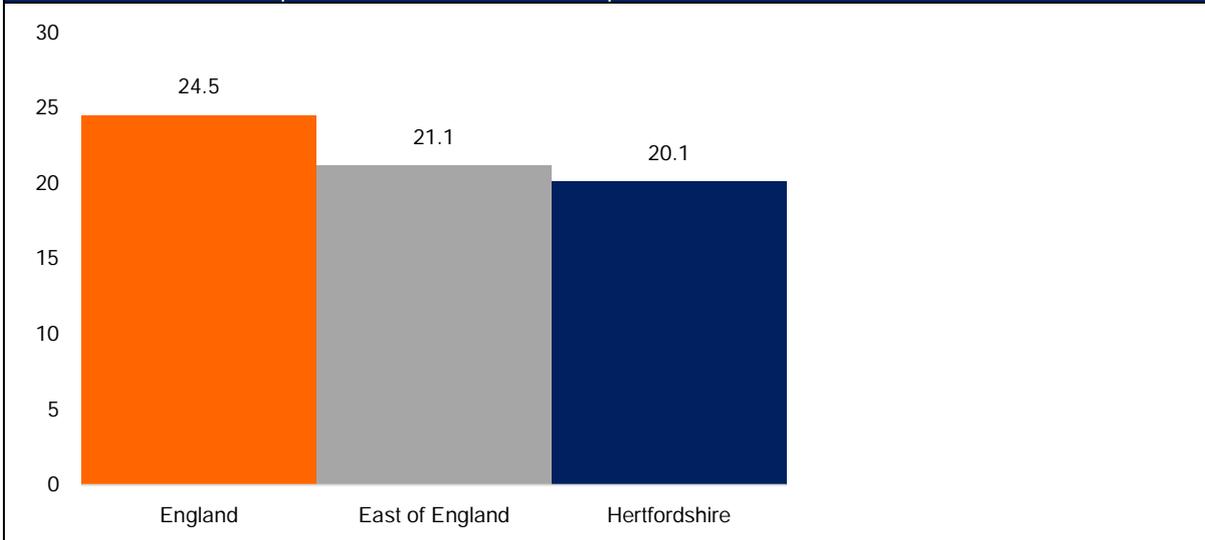
Teenage maternity rate (births to teenagers under 18 per 1,000 female population), by district (dotted line = national average)



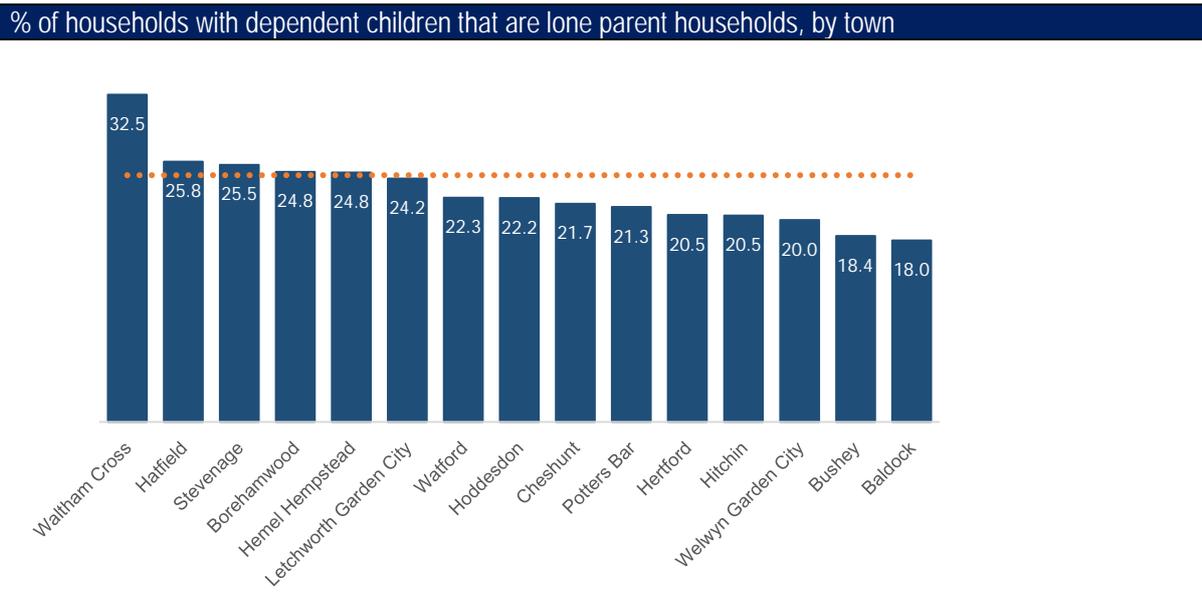
Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of households headed by a lone parent, though rates in Waltham Cross and Hatfield are above the national average

The chart below shows the percentage of households with dependent children that are lone parent households across the county, region and England as a whole. Hertfordshire has a slightly lower proportion of lone parent households with dependent children than the national average.

% of households with dependent children that are lone parent households



The chart below compares the proportion of lone parent households with dependent children across major towns in Hertfordshire (based on built up area divisions and sub-divisions from the Census 2011).



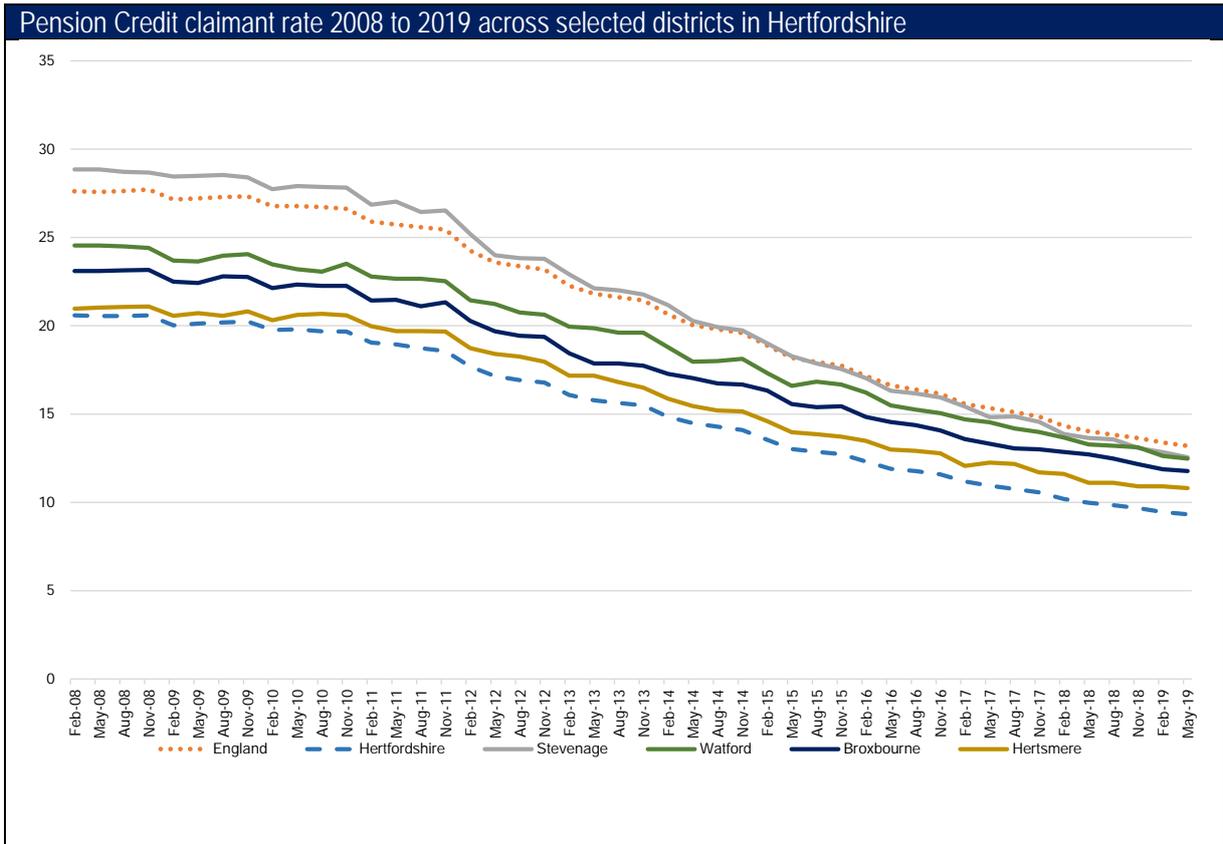
It shows that five areas have a higher proportion of lone parent households with dependent children compared to the England average (24.5%, presented by the orange dotted line). Waltham Cross (32.5%) has the highest proportion of lone parent households with dependent children where just under one-third of all households with dependent children are lone parent households.

The table below lists the ten LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest rates. The highest prevalence of lone parent households are largely concentrated in larger towns in the county including Watford, Cheshunt, Hertford, Stevenage, Borehamwood, Hemel Hempstead, Letchworth and Waltham Cross.

LSOAs with the highest proportion of people who do not speak English well or at all across Hertfordshire			
District	LSOA name	% of households with dependent children that are lone parent households	% not s
Watford	Meriden E01023876	45.7	7
Broxbourne	Wormley & Turnford E01023343	45.2	6
East Hertfordshire	Hertford Sele E01023488	44.7	6
Stevenage	Bedwell E01023758	44.0	5
Hertsmere	Borehamwood Cowley Hill E01023536	43.8	5
Dacorum	Woodhall E01023437	43.6	5
Hertsmere	Borehamwood Brookmeadow E01023530	43.3	5
Broxbourne	Flamstead End E01023310	42.6	5
North Hertfordshire	Letchworth South East E01023641	42.4	5
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023338	41.6	4

Pensioner poverty rates in Hertfordshire are below the national average and have been falling in recent years

The chart below shows the change in the proportion of people aged 65+ receiving Pension Credit (payable to older people on low incomes and a proxy measure of pensioner poverty) in Stevenage, Watford, Welwyn Hatfield, Broxbourne and Hertsmere (the districts with the highest levels of Pension Credit claimants) from 2008 onwards – benchmarked against the Hertfordshire county and national average.



The chart shows that the proportion of people receiving Pension Credit has been falling across all districts in Hertfordshire and England as a whole between 2008 and 2019 – indicating a reduction in the number of older people receiving means tested benefits due to low income. Pensioner poverty rates⁸ have been falling at a faster rate across Hertfordshire (falling by 55% between 2008 and 2019) than across England as a whole (where Pension Credit claimant rates fell by 52%) over the same period. This fall was most notably experienced in Stevenage, which had higher than the national average proportions of people receiving Pension Credit in 2008 (29% - compared with 28% across England) but where claimant rates have fallen by 56% and are now below the national average (12.5% compared with 13.2% across England).

⁸ Measured based on Pension Credit claimant rate

Place

Housing and homelessness

Information on housing and homelessness allows us to identify areas where people may be at risk of social exclusion due to lack of access to adequate housing. Challenges related to affordability and lack of appropriate, comfortable or secure housing stock can lead to people living in unsuitable accommodation or an increased risk of homelessness. Issues of poor housing condition and lack of appropriate heating can increase the risk of fuel poverty and exacerbate a range of health conditions.

Key facts and figures in Hertfordshire

Hertfordshire is the most densely populated non-urban county in England

Population growth has outstripped increase in housing supply across the county with the population growing by 5.8% while the housing stock increased by 4.9% between 2009 and 2018

Since 2011 there has been a 96% increase in statutory homelessness across Hertfordshire and a 165% increase in homeless households in temporary accommodation

Broxbourne is ranked among the top 10 districts in England with the highest levels of homelessness – more than one in 100 households in Broxbourne are living in temporary accommodation (more than 3 times the national average)

18,500 households in Hertfordshire are on the waiting list for social housing, with demand outstripping supply (particularly in Dacorum, Stevenage and Welwyn Hatfield)

18% of households in Hertfordshire live in social rented accommodation – above the national average

More than a quarter of homes in rural Hertfordshire are in poor condition – above the national average)

More than one in 10 households in Waltham Cross, Hatfield, Watford and Borehamwood live in overcrowded conditions

There is a lack of affordable housing across the county, with house prices in nine of the 10 districts higher than the national average.

£47,000 in savings would be required to afford a 15% mortgage deposit and stamp duty for an entry level priced house in Hertfordshire (England = £23,000)

Royston, Hatfield and Hertford have seen higher levels of new homes built than other towns across the county

The number of new homes in Hertfordshire is not keeping pace with population growth

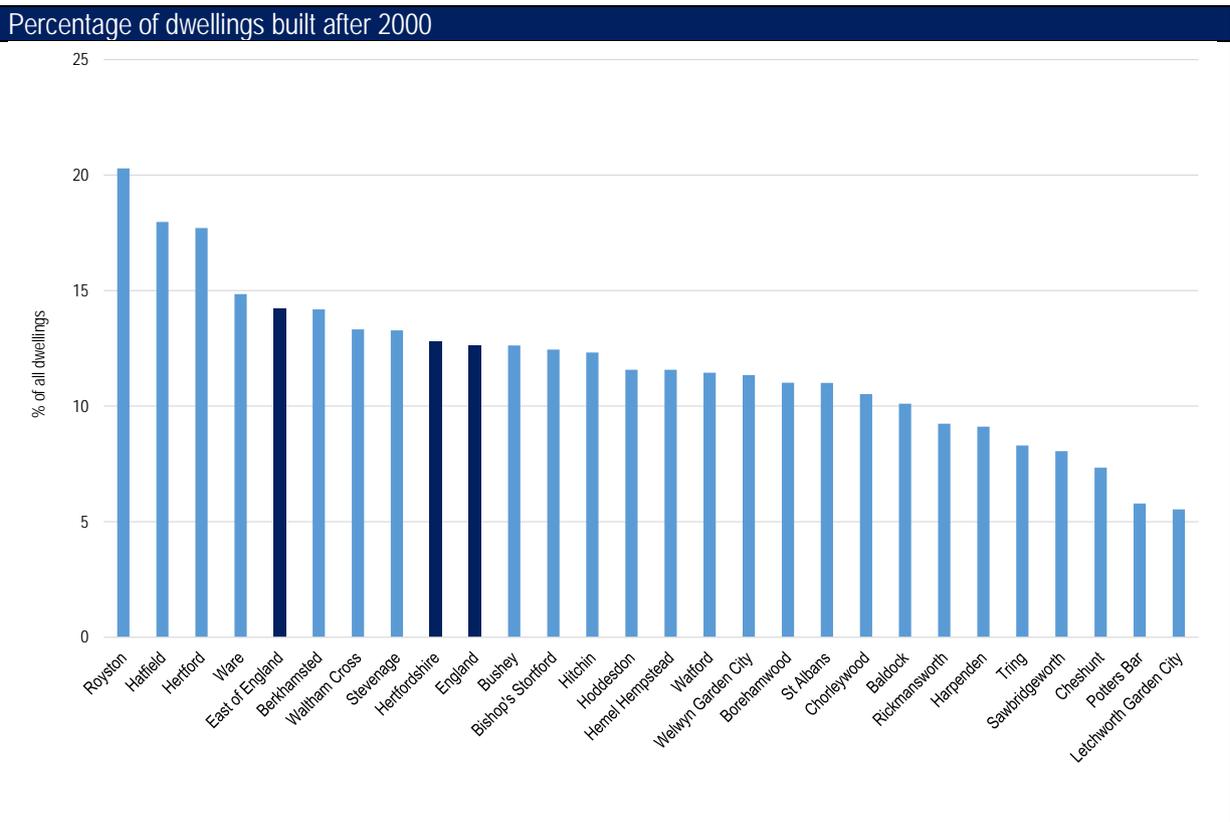
The number of homes in Hertfordshire increased from 468,000 in 2011 to 491,000 in 2018 (an increase of 4.9% - compared with a 5.2% increase across England as a whole over the same period).

Housing supply has not kept pace with overall population growth, with the total population in Hertfordshire increasing by 5.8% over the same period. The issue of population growth exceeding housing supply is

particularly acute in Welwyn Hatfield, which has experienced a population growth of 10.9% between 2011 and 2018 while the stock of available housing has increased by 4.7% over the same period.

One of the challenges to supplying sufficient levels of housing across the county is that Hertfordshire is already comparatively built up – ranking as the most densely populated non-urban county in England, with 721 people per hectare (compared with 430 across England as a whole).

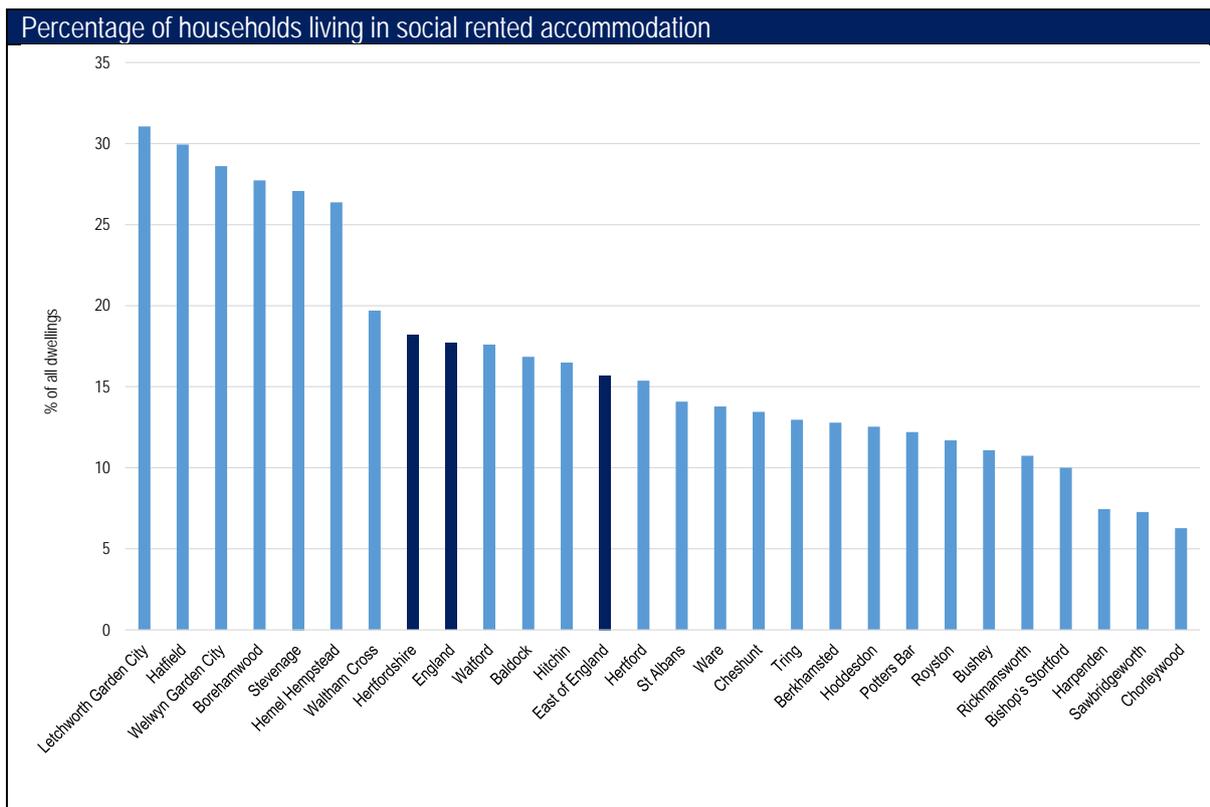
There are no published figures on change in number of dwellings below district level within Hertfordshire. However, data on the age of dwellings allows us to compare the proportion of dwellings built since the year 2000 across each town in Hertfordshire (as a proxy measure of the expansion of new homes across smaller areas within the county – as shown in the chart below). The chart reveals that within Hertfordshire – the town of Royston has seen the greatest relative development of new homes in the last 20 years, with more than one in five homes in Royston built after 2000. By contrast, Letchworth Garden City had the lowest proportion of dwellings constructed after 2000.



Hertfordshire has slightly higher levels of social housing with the highest concentrations in the planned new towns

17.9% of housing in Hertfordshire is social rented – compared with 17.3% across England as a whole.

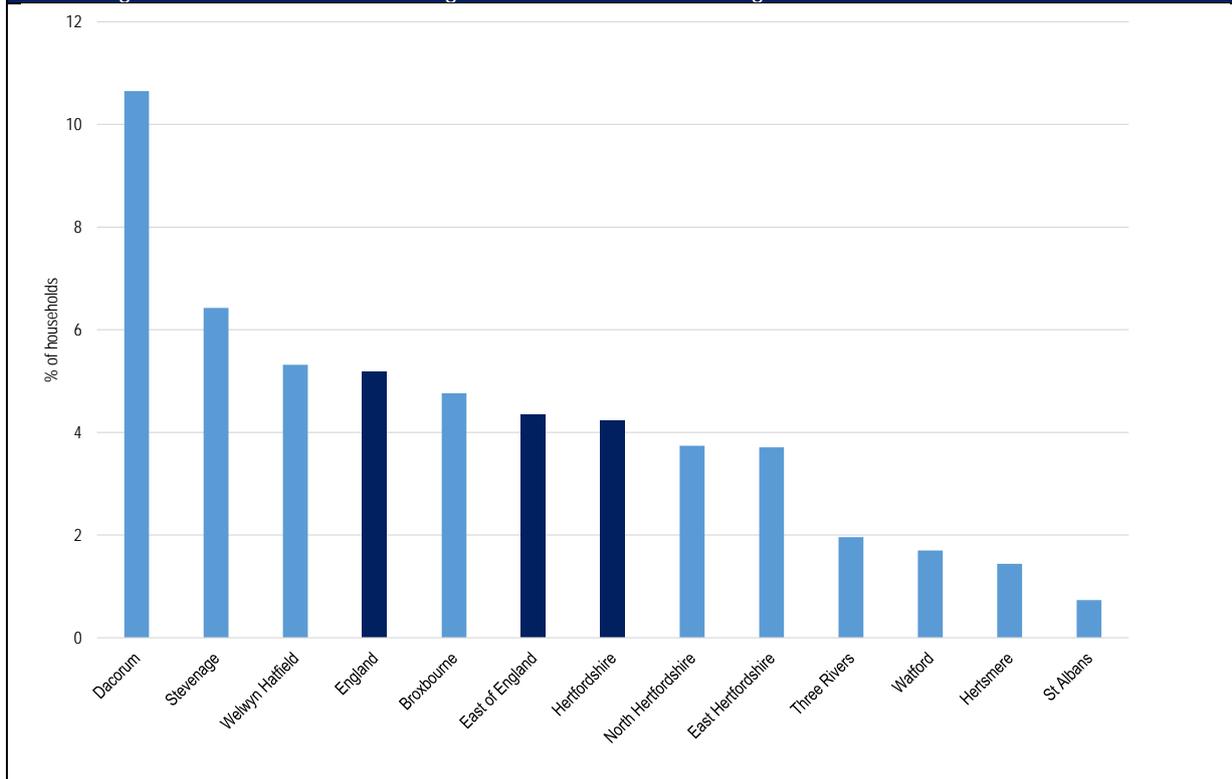
The chart below shows the proportion of people living in social rented accommodation in each of the major towns in Hertfordshire. More than a quarter of households live in social housing in six towns across the county – Letchworth Garden City, Hatfield, Welwyn Garden City, Borehamwood, Stevenage and Hemel Hempstead.



However, demand for social housing is extremely high in certain parts of the county

A lower proportion of households in Hertfordshire are on the housing register (4.2%) for social housing than across England (5.2%) – but there is notable local variation across the county as shown in the chart below.

Percentage of households on the waiting list for social rented housing

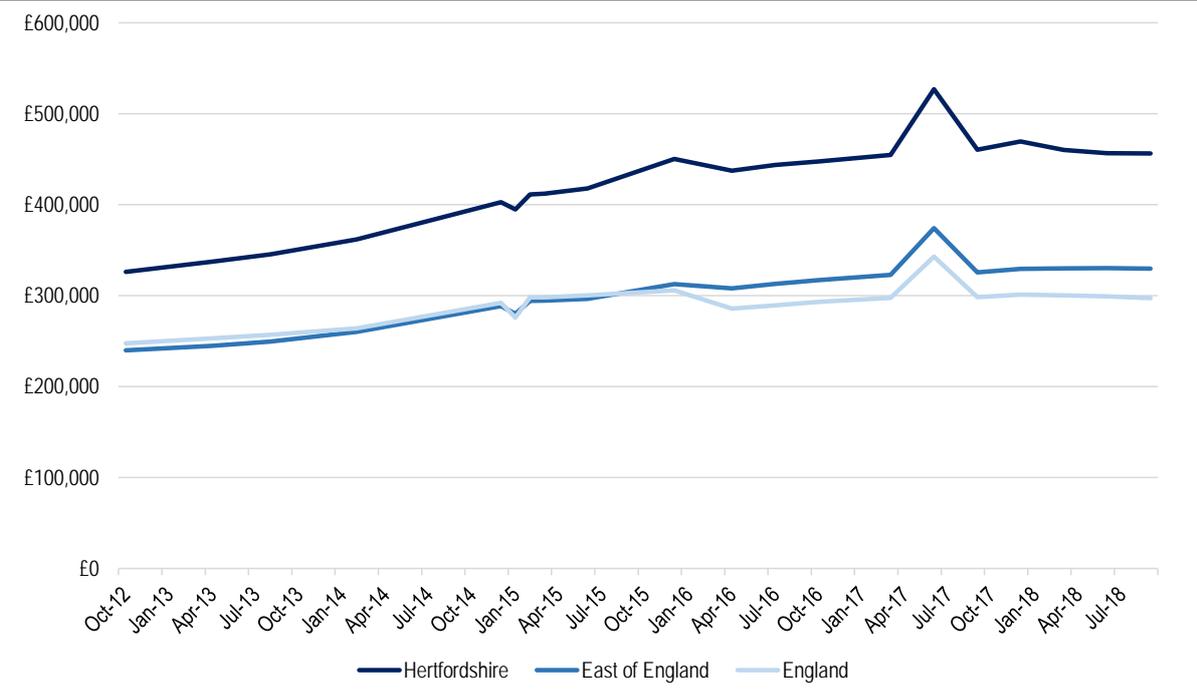


In Dacorum, over one in 10 households are on the waiting list for social housing (10.7%) – more than double the national average. The table below shows the number of households on the waiting list across Hertfordshire districts in 2017-18 and the net change in the number of social homes between 2011 and 2018. The table shows that the two areas with the highest number of people on the housing waiting list (Welwyn Hatfield and Stevenage) have seen a net reduction in the number of social homes between 2011 and 2018.

	Net change in the number of social homes 2011-2018	Total households on the housing waiting list
Hertfordshire	1,263	18,487
Broxbourne	46	1,715
Dacorum	279	6,177
East Hertfordshire	470	2,039
Hertsmere	-72	562
North Hertfordshire	163	1,945
St Albans	20	395
Stevenage	-182	2,121
Three Rivers	419	686
Watford	303	561
Welwyn Hatfield	-183	2,286

There is a lack of affordable housing across the county, with house prices in nine of the 10 districts higher than the national average.

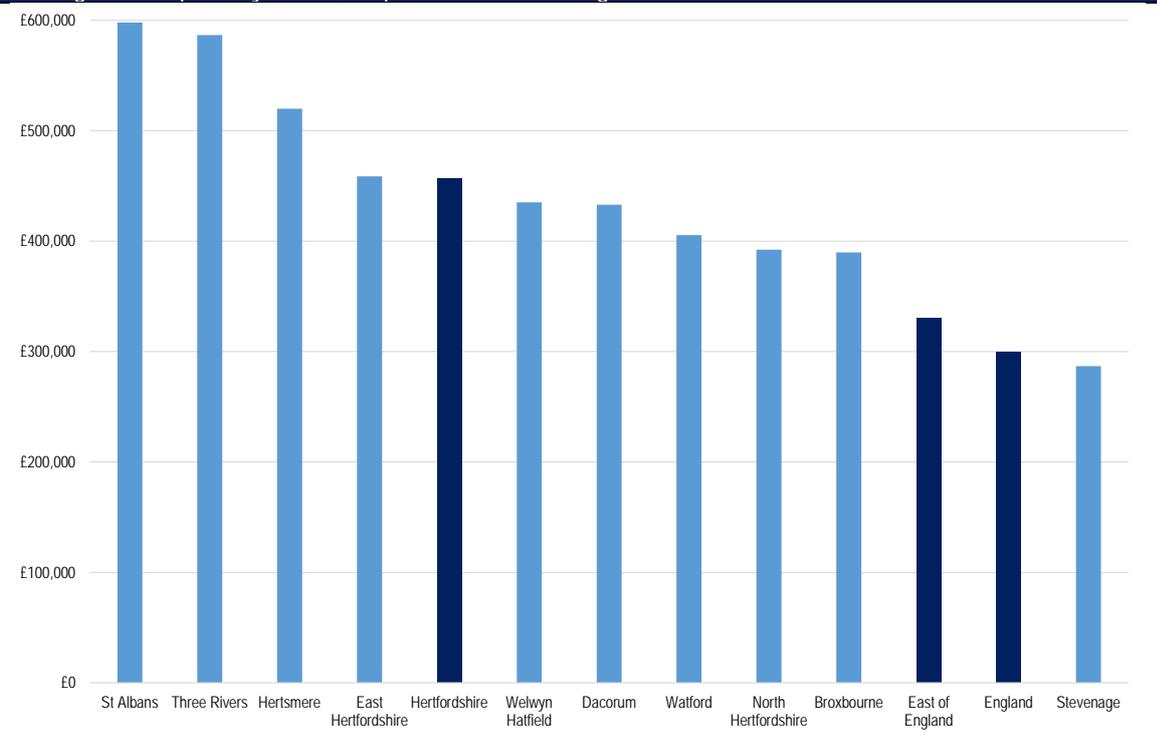
Average house price £ in 12 monthly totals, based on total price paid



Average house prices in Hertfordshire have remained above the England average and East England average over time, with the gap widening in recent years. The average property price increased by 40% in Hertfordshire between 2012 and 2018 compared with a 20% increase in England as a whole over the same period. These trends are shown in the line chart above, which displays average 12 monthly house prices from 2012 to 2018.

Within Hertfordshire, there is large variation in house prices, Stevenage had the lowest house prices between September 2018 and August 2019 with an average of £286,845 and St Albans had the highest with £597,873.

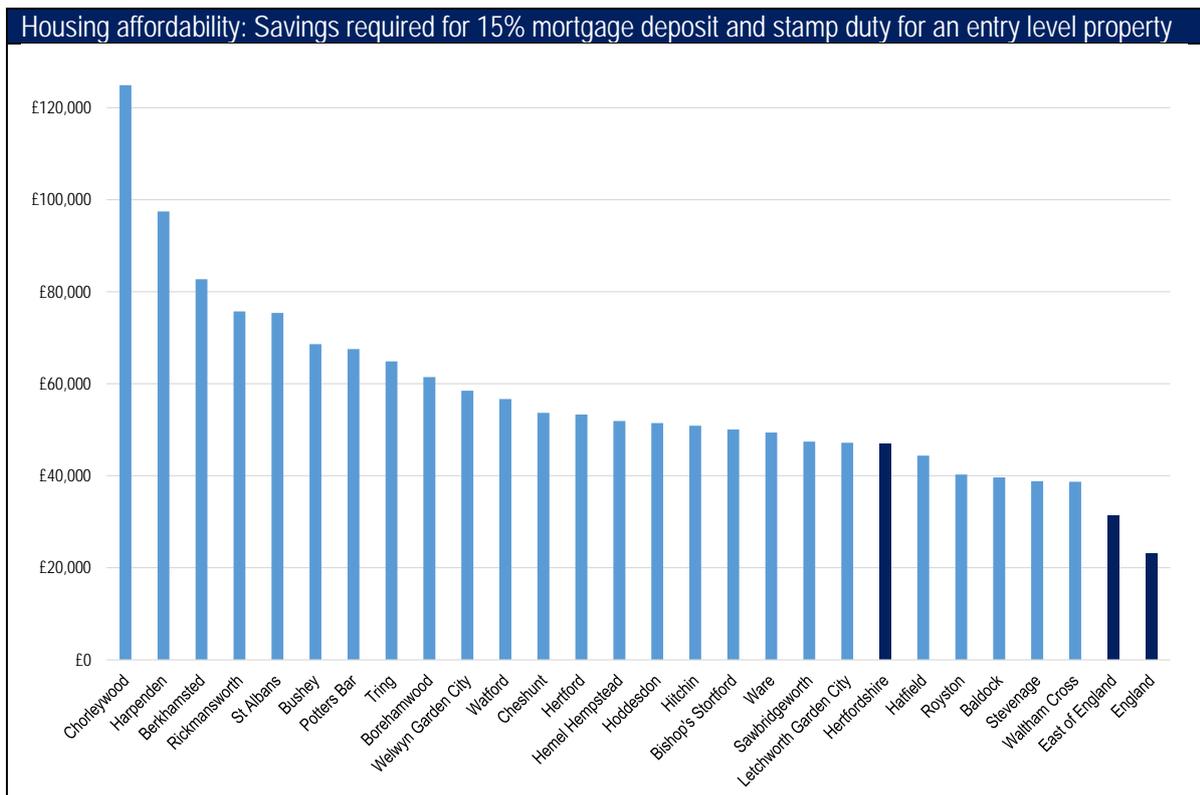
Average house price by district, September 2018 to August 2019



Consequently, first time buyers need a larger deposit to afford a home and are more likely to be priced out of the housing market

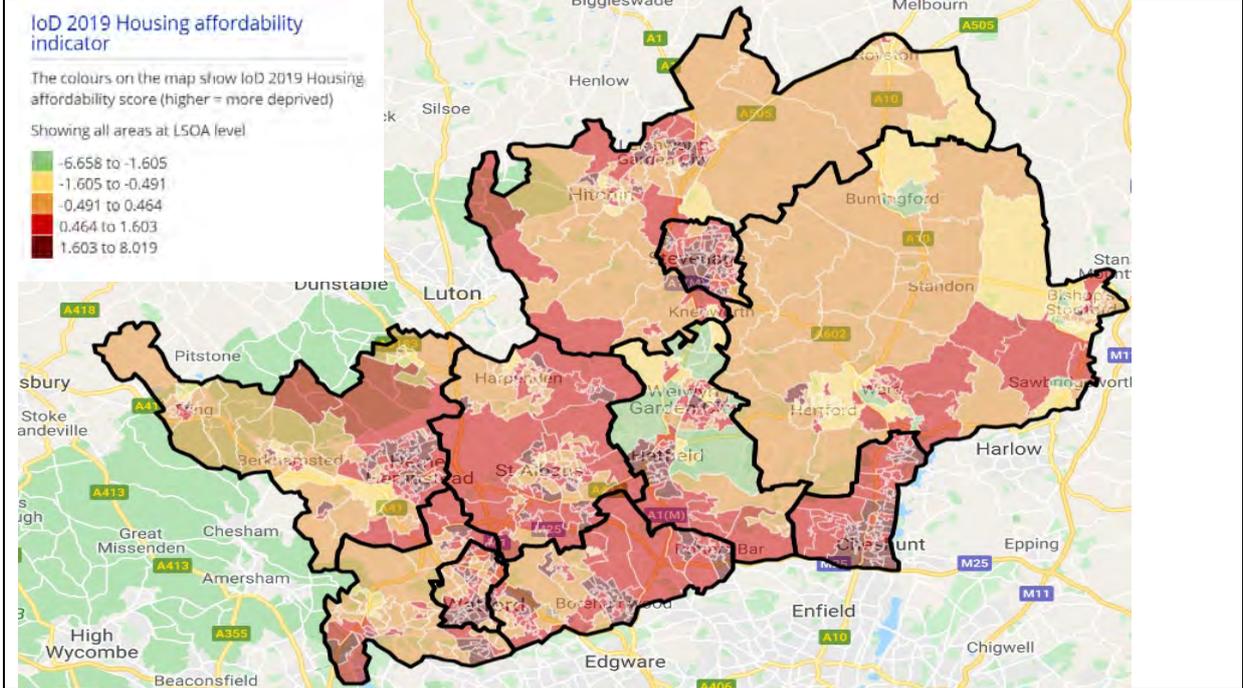
First time buyers in Hertfordshire on average require £47,000 in savings in order to afford a 15% mortgage deposit and stamp duty for an entry level priced property in the local area – more than double the national average (£23,000).

The affordability of local housing varies depending on the town, but all towns in Hertfordshire require more savings to afford a property than the England or East of England average, as shown in the chart below.



Barriers to accessing affordable housing are also evident at neighbourhood level, with 28% of LSOAs in Hertfordshire ranked among the most deprived 20% in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Housing Affordability indicator (measuring inability to afford to enter owner-occupation or the private rental market locally). The map below shows the distribution of these neighbourhoods across Hertfordshire – with areas shaded brown identified as ranked among the most deprived 20% in England on the measure. As can be seen from the map, the areas with the highest affordability challenges are concentrated in the urban areas of Cheshunt, Hemel Hempstead, Stevenage, Borehamwood and Hatfield.

ID 2019 Housing Affordability indicator



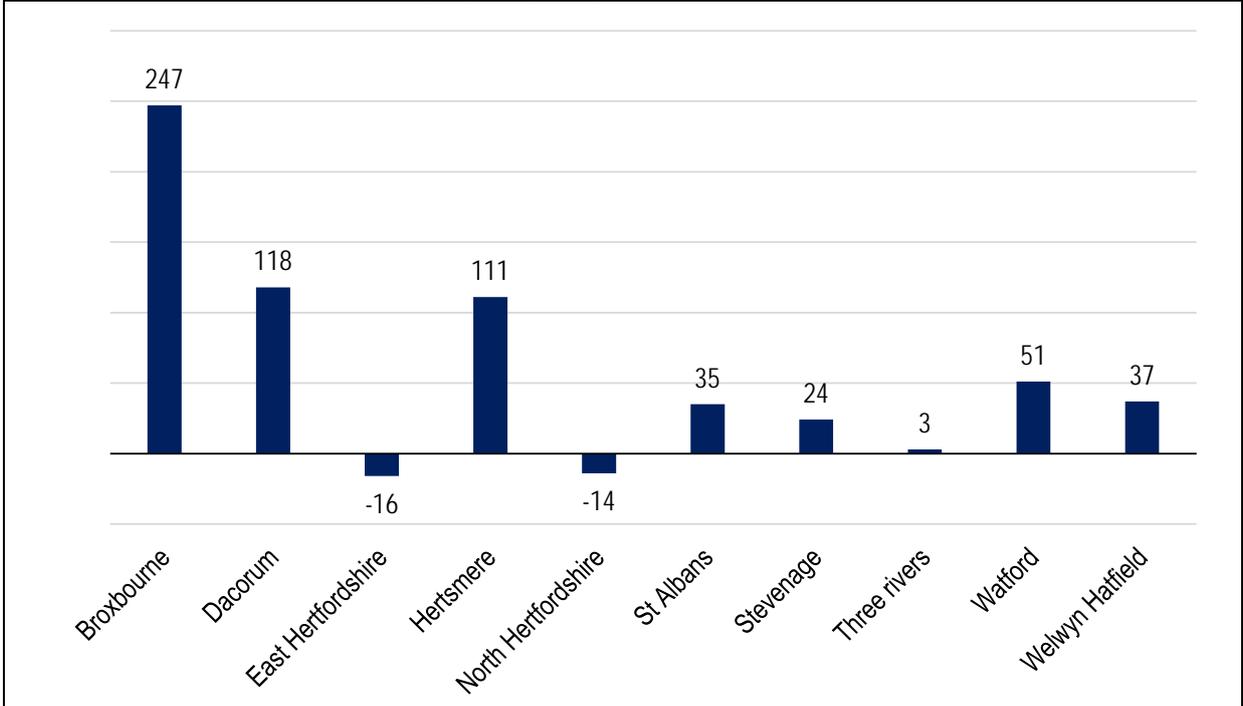
Levels of homelessness have nearly doubled in Hertfordshire since 2009

One of the visible impacts of widespread barriers to accessing affordable accommodation is the rise in homelessness across Hertfordshire.

There were 1,214 people homeless and in priority need across Hertfordshire in 2017-18 – this represents a 96% increase since 2009 (when there were 478 households identified as homeless across the county).

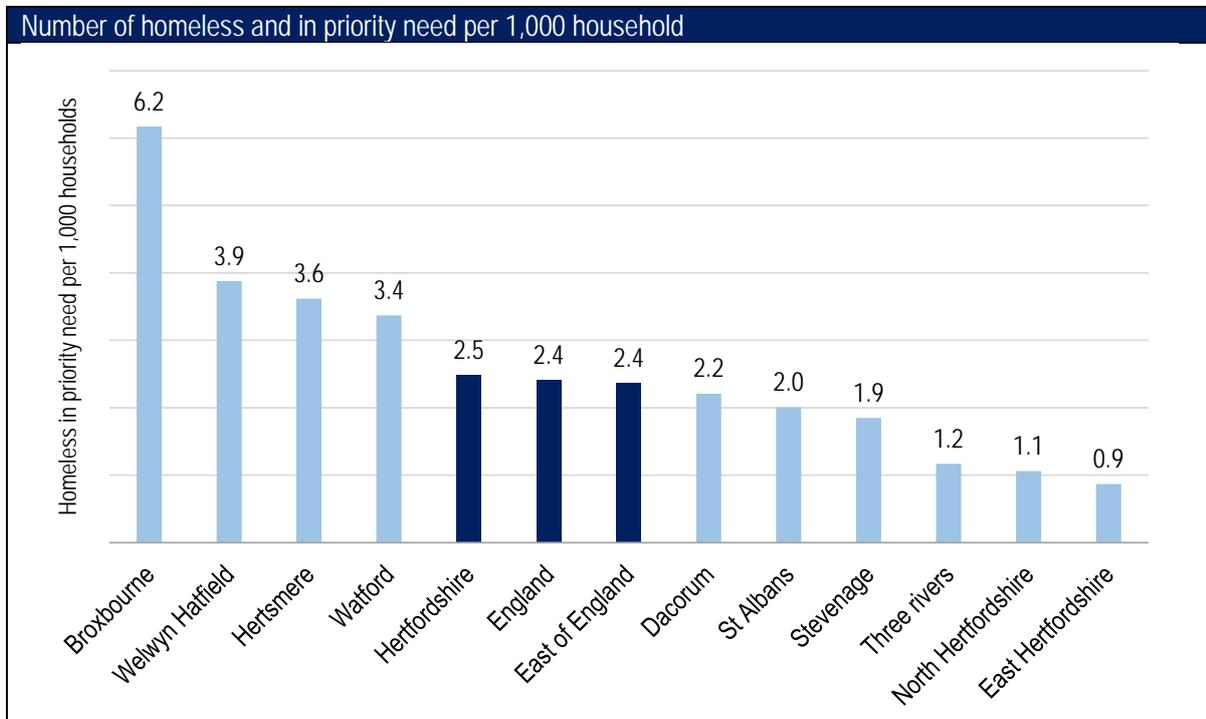
Broxbourne is ranked among the 10 districts in England with the highest levels of homelessness

Difference in the number of homeless people in priority need in 2008-09 and 2018-18



This is driven by large increases in the districts on the periphery of London (seen in the chart above) – most notably Broxbourne which has seen the number of homeless households in priority need increase from 0 in 2008/09 to 247 in 2017/18. Broxbourne is now ranked as having the 9th highest levels of statutory homelessness in England (defined as the rate of people identified as homeless and in priority need per 1,000 households).

As can be seen in the chart below, Welwyn Hatfield, Hertsmere and Watford also have higher levels of homelessness than the national average.



The majority of districts have seen a steady increase in levels of homelessness – however, Watford has seen improvement in recent years

The table below looks at the trends in homelessness in more detail. Across the time period there were peaks in homeless levels in Watford in 2014-15 and Dacorum in 2015-16. Homelessness rates in Broxbourne rose in 2012, before falling slightly between 2013-2015 and have since reached the highest levels across the county in 2016-17 and 2017-18, when rates were more than two and a half times the England average (2.4).

Number of homeless and in priority need per 1,000 household, from 2008-09 to 2017-18

Local Authority	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Broxbourne	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.3	6.0	2.6	1.3	5.5	6.5	6.2
Dacorum	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.6	2.4	2.2
East Hertfordshire	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9
Hertsmere	1.1	0.2	0.7	2.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.6
North Hertfordshire	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1
St Albans	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0
Stevenage	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.5	1.9	3.3	1.9
Three rivers	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.7	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.2
Watford	2.6	2.1	3.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	6.0	2.4	4.2	3.4
Welwyn Hatfield	3.5	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.9
Hertfordshire	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
East of England	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.4
England	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4

Broxbourne, Welwyn Hatfield and Hertsmere also have the highest total numbers of homeless households with dependent children as shown in the table below.

Key homeless counts across Hertfordshire				
District counts	Homeless in priority need (2017-18)	Homeless households with dependent children (2017-18)	Temporary accommodation (2017-18)	Rough sleeping (2018)
Broxbourne	247	141	458	0
Dacorum	143	99	91	14
East Hertfordshire	54	32	25	9
Hertsmere	153	110	150	4
North Hertfordshire	61	48	67	10
St Albans	120	90	91	11
Stevenage	69	(data unavailable)	46	11
Three Rivers	44	28	53	1
Watford	137	98	181	14
Welwyn Hatfield	186	140	106	13

More than one in 100 households in Broxbourne are living in temporary accommodation

There were 1,268 people in temporary accommodation in Hertfordshire in 2017-18, with patterns largely mirroring those for homeless households, as detailed above. However, rates of households in temporary accommodation are generally slightly higher across all areas than the rates of homeless households and in Broxbourne households in temporary accommodation are almost double the rates of statutory homelessness in the district.

Number in temporary accommodation per 1,000 household, from 2008-09 to 2017-18										
Local Authority	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Broxbourne	1.2	0.8	0.8	3.3	7.9	4.7	4.3	7.0	11.7	11.5
Dacorum	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
East Hertfordshire	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Hertsmere	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.3	4.0	3.6
North Hertfordshire	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2
St Albans	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.5
Stevenage	2.9	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.5	3.0	1.2
Three rivers	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.5	2.4	1.4
Watford	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	5.4	5.6	5.2	4.5
Welwyn Hatfield	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2
Hertfordshire	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.6
East of England	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.3
England	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4

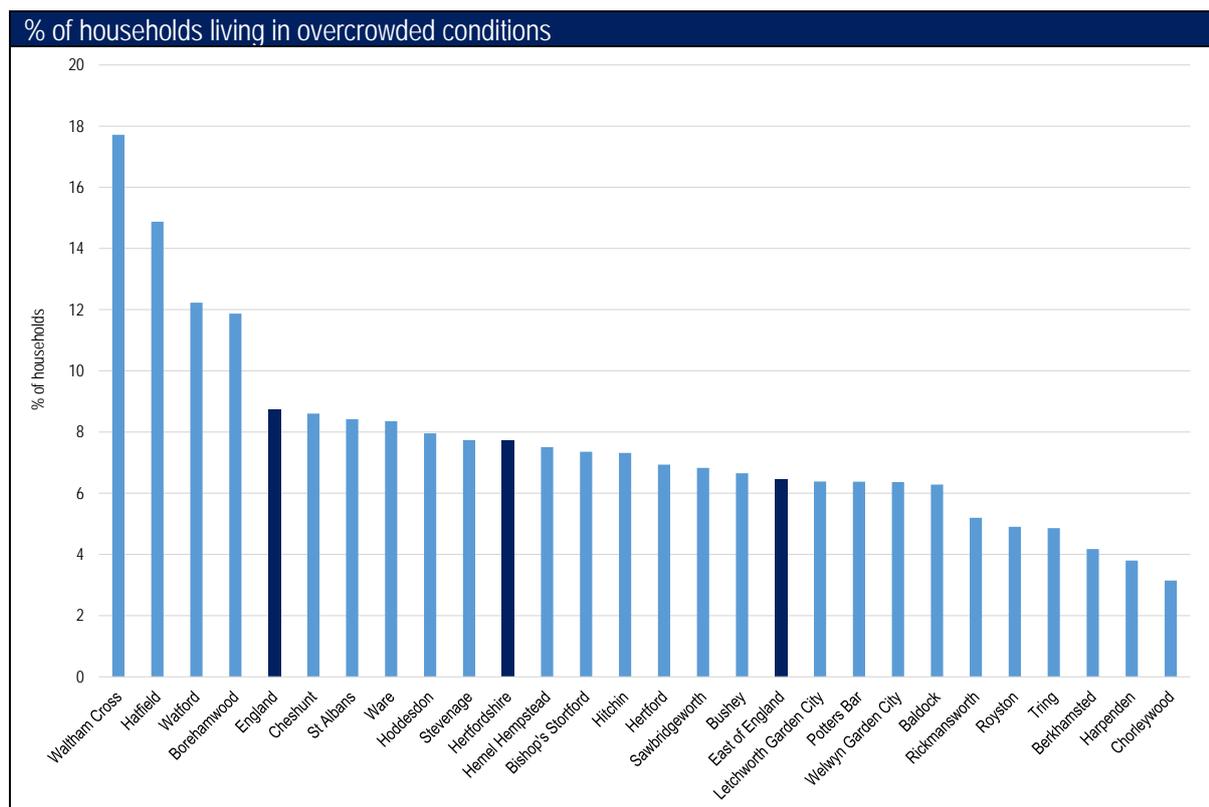
Rough sleeping levels are more concentrated in the urban districts of Watford and Stevenage

Watford shows the highest rate of rough sleeping of all districts in Hertfordshire with 3.5 per 10,000 households, well above the England average 2.0 per 10,000 households. Rates in Stevenage, Welwyn Hatfield and Dacorum are also above the England average.

Street counts, estimates informed by a spotlight street count of rough sleeping, by district										
Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 rate
Broxbourne	1	10	4	6	1	0	3	2	0	0.0
Dacorum	7	4	7	9	7	4	6	7	14	2.2
East Hertfordshire	7	3	4	2	5	5	9	3	9	1.5
Hertsmere	0	0	1	2	3	10	7	6	4	1.0
North Hertfordshire	8	2	2	0	3	5	2	5	10	1.8
St Albans	2	11	9	16	11	19	13	5	11	1.9
Stevenage	7	5	4	13	8	5	17	6	11	3.0
Three rivers	2	1	4	0	0	1	1	2	1	0.3
Watford	8	5	8	15	22	12	13	6	14	3.5
Welwyn Hatfield	1	1	2	1	1	14	3	18	13	2.7
East of England	206	242	276	296	302	418	604	615	484	1.9
England	1768	2181	2309	2414	2744	3569	4134	4751	4677	2.0
Hertfordshire	2017	2465	2630	2774	3107	4062	4812	5426	5248	1.8

More than one in 10 households in Waltham Cross, Hatfield, Watford and Borehamwood live in overcrowded conditions

Levels of overcrowding provide a further indicator of barriers to suitable housing in the local area. Household overcrowding is lower in Hertfordshire than in England as a whole with 7.7% compared with 8.7%. However, overcrowding is higher in four towns in Hertfordshire than the England average, as evidenced in the chart below.



More than a quarter of homes in rural Hertfordshire are in poor condition – above the national average

Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of housing in poor condition than England and East England, with all districts and towns showing below average proportions of social and private homes failing to meet the Decent Homes standard. A property fails the Decent Homes Standard if it fails to meet any one of four separate components: 1) Housing Health and Safety Rating System 2) Disrepair 3) Modernisation 4) Thermal comfort.

Despite this, housing in poor condition is a greater issue in rural areas of Hertfordshire than urban. In rural areas 26% of social and private homes fail to meet the Decent Homes standard, compared to 16% in urban Hertfordshire areas (and 19.6% in England as a whole). There were seven neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire (all in rural areas) where more than 50% of housing was classified as in poor condition.

LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest proportion housing in poor condition – Indices of Deprivation 2019 Housing in Poor Condition indicator		
LSOA	District	Housing in poor condition
Weston and Sandon E01023663	North Hertfordshire	61.6%
Ashridge E01023356	Dacorum	58.9%
Mundens and Cottered E01023494	East Hertfordshire	58.6%
Arbury E01023585	North Hertfordshire	57.7%
Braughing E01023462	East Hertfordshire	53.0%
Much Hadham E01023496	East Hertfordshire	50.2%
Ermine E01023597	North Hertfordshire	50.2%

Hertfordshire generally has fewer issues associated with thermal comfort; however, areas with an older housing stock in the county are more likely to have energy inefficient homes or no central heating

The average energy efficiency of domestic buildings (measured in terms of Standard Assessment Procedure points (SAP) on scale of 1-100 with 100 being most efficient) in Hertfordshire (66.2) is slightly above the England average (65.0). However, this varies at neighbourhood level, where the five LSOAs with the lowest average energy efficiency are all in East Hertfordshire or Dacorum and all below 51.2. Three of the neighbourhoods with the lowest average energy efficiency also featured among the areas with the highest proportion of households in poor condition.

LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the lowest energy efficiency ratings		
LSOA	District	Average energy efficiency rating (Scale of 1-100 with 100 being most efficient)
Mundens and Cottered E01023494	East Hertfordshire	49.12
Ashridge E01023356	Dacorum	49.35
Braughing E01023462	East Hertfordshire	50.30
Mundens and Cottered E01023495	East Hertfordshire	50.83
Watling E01023431	Dacorum	51.17

Despite the overall average energy efficiency in Hertfordshire properties being above the national average, Hertfordshire buildings are less likely to have a high energy efficiency rating than across the region and England. 0.06% of domestic buildings have the highest energy efficiency rating in Hertfordshire, compared with 0.14% in England and 0.16% in East of England.

There is however some variation across Hertfordshire, and the following towns contain no domestic buildings in Band A for highest energy efficiency rating: Bushey, Hitchin, Letchworth Garden City, Potters Bar, Rickmansworth, Tring and Waltham Cross.

At county level only 1.6% of households in Hertfordshire have no central heating, below the England average of 2.7%. Waltham Cross has a higher proportion of households with no central heating at 3.3%, however the issue is most apparent at neighbourhood level where the following LSOAs (listed in the table below) all have above 5% of households with no central heating. Five of these areas are in Watford, while four are in Broxbourne.

LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest proportion of households lacking central heating

LSOA	District	N	%
Callowland E01023858	Watford	92	11.8
Woodhall E01023435	Dacorum	79	11.4
Wormley & Turnford E01023340	Broxbourne	58	8.0
Hitchin Bearton E01023605	North Hertfordshire	50	6.9
Holywell E01023864	Watford	37	5.7
Callowland E01023855	Watford	45	5.6
Leggatts E01023871	Watford	28	5.5
Hoddesdon Town E01023322	Broxbourne	41	5.5
Tudor E01023895	Watford	40	5.3
Waltham Cross E01023338	Broxbourne	58	5.3
Hoddesdon Town E01023323	Broxbourne	40	5.0

Health, wellbeing and disability

Information on health and wellbeing is essential to understanding the needs and services required by people living in local areas across a county.

Key facts and figures in Hertfordshire

There is a high degree of inequality in life expectancy across Hertfordshire, with males in Peartree (Welwyn Hatfield) living on average 11 years less than males in Aldenham in Hertsmere; and females in Holywell (Watford) living nearly 13 years less than those in Welwyn North.

Seven towns in Hertfordshire record a higher number of deaths than expected given the age profile of the population, with Hatfield recording the highest premature mortality rates

Broxbourne has higher rates of death from circulatory disease, respiratory disease and stroke and Three Rivers has higher levels of cancer and coronary heart disease than would be expected given the age and gender profile of these areas

Stevenage, North Hertfordshire, Broxbourne and Three Rivers all had a higher ratio of excess winter deaths than the England average

Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness than on average across England, but there are 117 neighbourhoods where the proportion is above average

Younger children in Hertfordshire are more likely to be admitted to hospital for mental health related conditions

Hertfordshire shows below expected emergency admissions to hospital for all causes, but Watford and Stevenage both show above average admissions to hospital than would be expected given the age profiles of the population

Hertfordshire has higher incidence of dementia than the national average, with 9,500 people aged 65+ diagnosed with dementia

Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of low birth weight births than the average across England;

however, the low birth weight rate in Bushey is one and a half times the national average

The proportion of adults (aged 16+) who are physically active is higher in and around more rural areas in Hertfordshire and obesity amongst children is higher in areas where physical activity amongst adults is lower

Access to hospitals and GP surgeries is a greater issue for rural areas where travel distance and times are further and longer. Royston and Tring show average travel times of 50+ minutes to the nearest hospital, whilst in Hertford travel time is 17 minutes

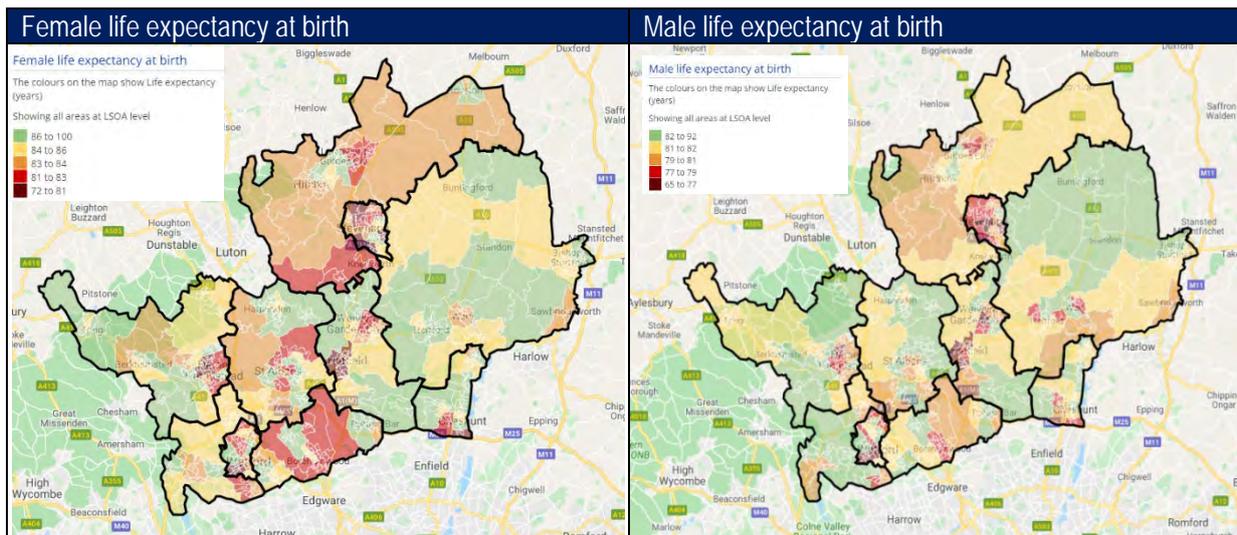
Life expectancy and mortality

There is a high degree of inequality in life expectancy across Hertfordshire, with males in Peartree (Welwyn Hatfield) living on average 11 years less than males in Aldenham in Hertsmere; and females in Holywell (Watford) living nearly 13 years less than those in Welwyn North

Male and female life expectancy at birth is higher across Hertfordshire (81 for males and 84 for females) than across England as a whole (79 and 83 respectively).

However, there is a degree of inequality across the county, with an 11 year age gap between the male life expectancy in Peartree in Welwyn Hatfield (the neighbourhood with the lowest male life expectancy – 75.1) and Aldenham in Hertsmere (the area with the highest male life expectancy – 86.1). The inequality gap is even wider for female life expectancy, with females in Holywell in Watford living 12.8 years less than females in Welwyn North (79.2 compared with 91.8).

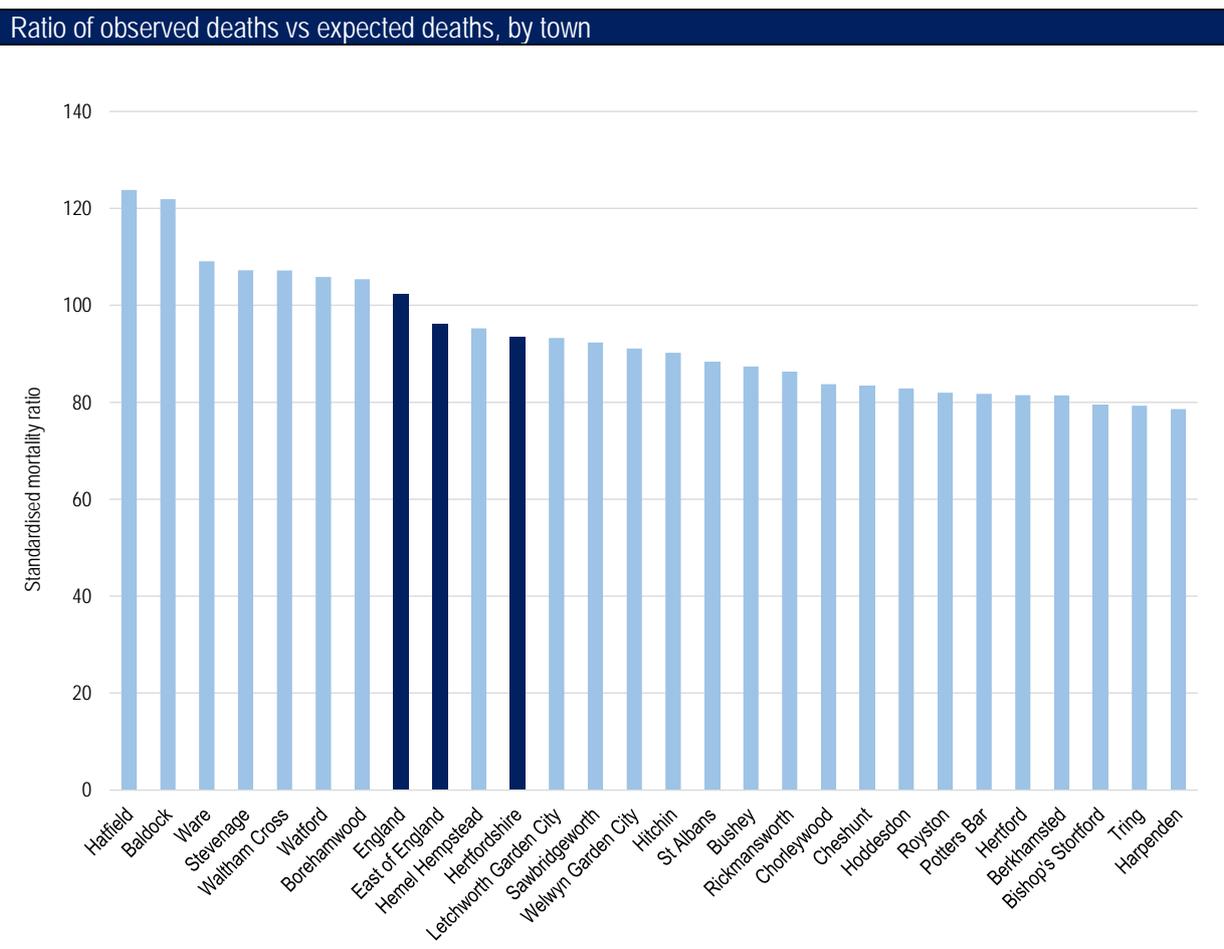
The map below shows the variation in male and female life expectancy across Hertfordshire, with areas shaded brown ranked among the 20% of neighbourhoods in England with the lowest average life expectancy and areas shaded green among the 20% of neighbourhoods with the highest average life expectancy. As can be seen in the maps below, the lowest average life expectancy is concentrated in urban areas (Hatfield, Stevenage, Watford, Hemel Hempstead and Waltham Cross).



Seven towns in Hertfordshire record a higher number of deaths than expected given the age profile of the population, with Hatfield recording the highest rates

The chart above shows the ratio of observed to expected deaths (given the age profile of the population) for all towns across Hertfordshire. A mortality ratio of 100 indicates an area has a mortality rate consistent with the age profile of the area, less than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is higher than expected.

Hertfordshire had a mortality ratio of 93.5, in other words the county experienced lower prevalence of mortality than would be expected given the age and gender profile of the area. However, seven towns in the county showed higher than expected rates, with Hatfield (123.8) and Baldock (121.9) recording the highest ratio of observed to expected deaths.



Broxbourne has higher rates of death from circulatory disease, respiratory disease and stroke and Three Rivers has higher levels of cancer and coronary heart disease than would be expected given the age and gender profile of these areas

The table below shows the standardised mortality ratio by cause for districts in Hertfordshire. Broxbourne recorded the highest standardised mortality ratios for circulatory disease, respiratory disease and stroke, while Three Rivers had the highest ratio of deaths from cancer (111.5) and coronary heart disease.

Standardised mortality ratio from key health conditions					
Area	Cancer	Coronary heart disease (CHD)	Circulatory disease	Respiratory disease	Stroke
Broxbourne	96.9	103.0	113.7	123.7	124.0
Dacorum	96.0	85.1	91.3	97.4	95.4
East Hertfordshire	97.6	94.4	95.2	96.0	93.3
Hertsmere	87.4	77.1	84.8	92.1	93.9
North Hertfordshire	83.1	83.7	86.4	89.6	87.6
St Albans	98.4	92.0	97.6	104.7	116.0
Stevenage	101.9	104.6	103.0	104.8	101.0
Three Rivers	111.5	107.1	103.6	112.8	108.1
Watford	93.8	88.3	92.8	100.4	95.3
Welwyn Hatfield	94.9	81.5	88.2	91.6	85.8
Hertfordshire	91.2	92.5	93.7	99.7	96.2
East of England	96.2	78.2	90.8	109.8	83.8
England	92.1	95.5	88.5	96.9	71.1

Suicide rates in Hertfordshire have consistently been below the East of England and England average since 2002-2004, with slight variation at district level

There were 243 deaths due to suicide in Hertfordshire in 2016-18 (7.9 per 100,000 age standardised population, compared to 10.0 for East of England and 9.6 across England).

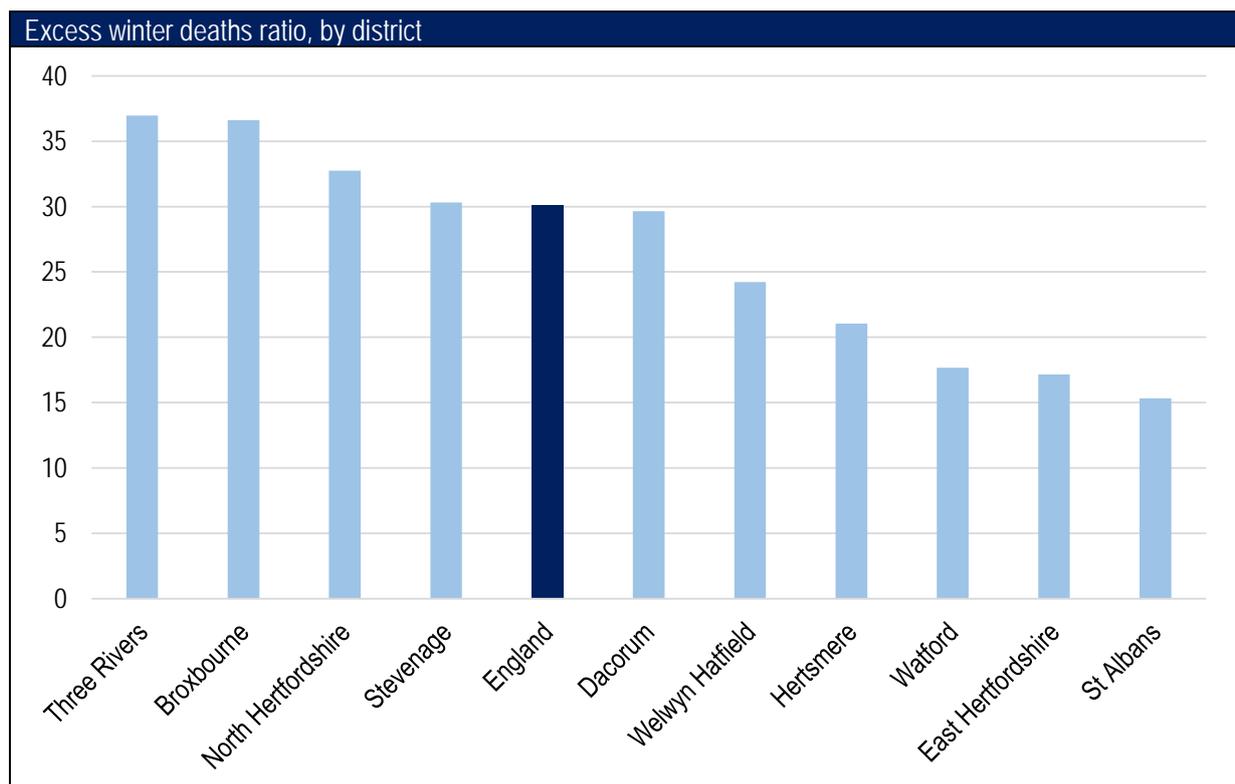
However, when looking at district level there have been increases and decreases across areas over time. In 2016-18 Watford had a rate above the England average with 10.8 per 100,000 population. In 2012-2014 Welwyn Hatfield recorded the same rate as the England average and in 2008-2010 and 2007-2009 suicide rates in North Hertfordshire were above England levels.

Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)										
Area	2016-18	2015-17	2014-16	2013-15	2012-14	2011-13	2010-12	2009-11	2008-10	2007-09
Watford	10.8	9.0	7.8	7.0	5.0	5.5	4.1	5.6	7.0	8.4
East of England	10.0	9.3	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9
England	9.6	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.3
Three Rivers	8.8	7.0	6.6	6.1	6.3	7.1	7.6	8.5	6.2	4.6
Broxbourne	8.6	7.5	7.5	7.7	5.3	6.5	8.3	8.2	7.0	5.7
North Hertfordshire	8.5	6.9	7.1	5.7	6.5	4.6	6.6	7.1	10.5	9.9
Hertsmere	8.1	7.9	6.6	5.9	7.1	6.4	6.9	5.4	7.2	8.0
Hertfordshire	7.9	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.5
Welwyn Hatfield	7.9	8.7	9.0	9.2	10.0	8.2	9.0	6.7	7.5	7.5
St Albans	7.8	6.0	7.2	7.0	5.9	5.6	4.8	6.9	5.0	6.7
Dacorum	7.2	7.8	7.3	8.1	8.2	8.8	8.1	7.8	9.0	8.1
Stevenage	6.9	5.3	4.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.5	4.9	8.2	8.4
East Hertfordshire	6.6	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.6	6.6	7.2	6.2	4.9	7.4

Stevenage, North Hertfordshire, Broxbourne and Three Rivers all had a higher ratio of excess winter deaths than the England average

The Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) measures excess winter deaths as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths.

In 2017-18 there were 795 excess winter deaths in Hertfordshire. As shown in the chart below, Stevenage, North Hertfordshire, Broxbourne and Three Rivers all had a higher ratio of excess winter deaths than the England average.



Incidence of health conditions

Prevalence of health issues varies greatly by district

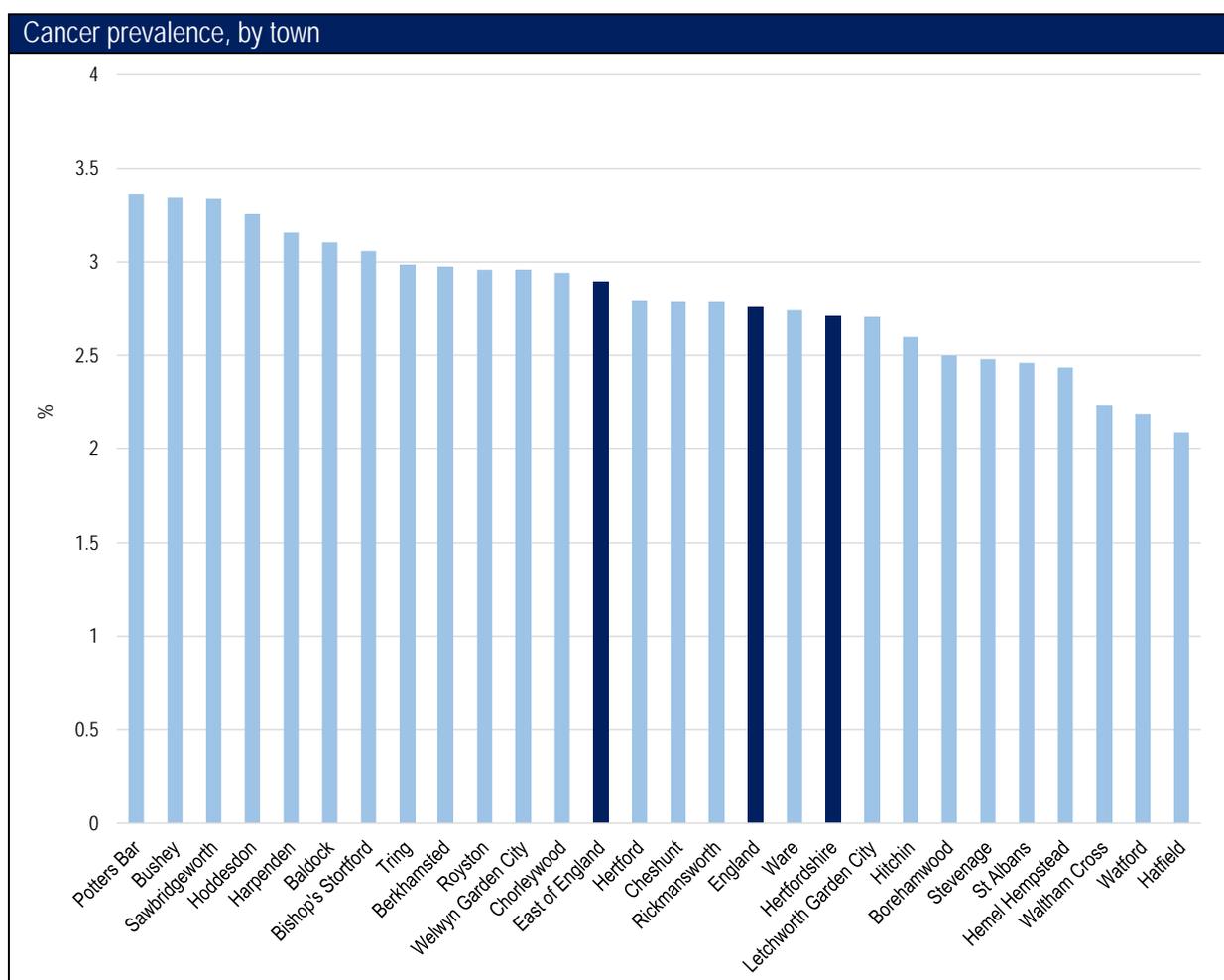
The table below looks at the prevalence of key health conditions in each district in Hertfordshire – collected from GP register records. Generally, areas in Hertfordshire record a lower prevalence of key conditions; however, Broxbourne shows higher rates of high blood pressure and obesity than the England average, Stevenage has higher rates of depression and obesity, Dacorum has higher rates of depression, and North and East Hertfordshire show higher rates of asthma than the England average.

Prevalence rates for key health conditions (based on GP register records)					
Area	High Blood Pressure prevalence	Depression prevalence	Obesity prevalence	Diabetes prevalence	Asthma prevalence
Broxbourne	14.2	8.8	10.3	6.4	5.4
Dacorum	13.3	10.5	8.8	5.7	5.2

East Hertfordshire	13.2	8.9	8.2	5.2	6.1
Hertsmere	13.0	9.5	8.1	6.1	5.1
North Hertfordshire	13.8	8.5	7.8	6.1	6.7
St Albans	11.1	7.5	5.6	4.8	5.4
Stevenage	13.0	11.2	11.1	6.4	5.7
Three Rivers	13.8	8.9	7.5	6.2	5.5
Watford	11.6	8.4	9.5	6.5	5.1
Welwyn Hatfield	12.3	9.6	8.9	5.4	4.8
Hertfordshire	12.9	9.1	8.4	5.8	5.5
East of England	14.3	9.3	9.3	6.5	6.1
England	14.0	9.9	9.8	6.8	5.9

Cancer prevalence is lower in Hertfordshire than the average across England, but prevalence rates are above average in Potters Bar, Bushey and Sawbridgeworth

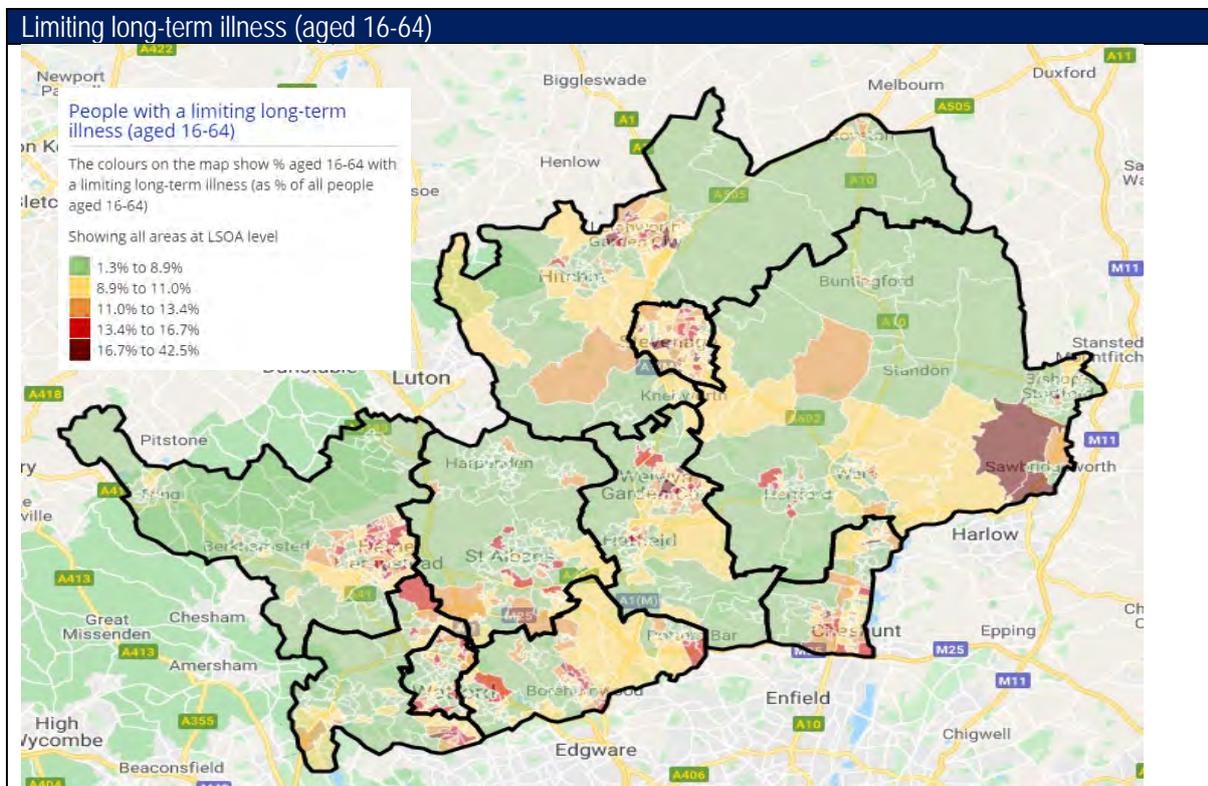
2.7% of people were estimated to have cancer in Hertfordshire based on GP register records, just below the England average of 2.8%. However, cancer rates are higher in 12 towns across Hertfordshire with the highest prevalence (greater than 3%) in Potters Bar, Bushey, Sawbridgeworth, Hoddesdon, Harpenden, Baldock and Bishop's Stortford.



Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness than on average across England, but there are 117 neighbourhoods where the proportion is above average

In terms of long-term health conditions, Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness than England, with 9.6% compared to 12.7%. Each of the districts within the county have lower levels of limiting long-term illness than the national average. However, there are 117 neighbourhoods with a higher proportion of working age people with a long-term illness in Hertfordshire. The four areas with the highest proportion are Much Hadham E01023496 (in East Hertfordshire 23.3%), Borehamwood Cowley Hill E01023536 (in Hertsmeire 20.3%), Letchworth Grange E01023637 (in North Hertfordshire 19.4%) and Bandle Hill E01023750 (in Stevenage 19.3%). The high levels of limiting long-term illness in Much Hadham (alongside the more expected high levels in the relatively deprived urban neighbourhoods) is likely to be driven by the presence of the St. Elizabeth's School and residence for children and young adults with epilepsy in the neighbourhood.

The map below shows the neighbourhoods with the highest prevalence of working age adults (aged 16-64) with a limiting long-term illness (areas shaded brown are ranked among the 20% of neighbourhoods in England with the highest proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness).



Hemel Hempstead has the highest concentrations of people with poor mental health conditions across the county

The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 *Mood and anxiety disorder* indicator is a broad measure of levels of mental ill health in the local population. The indicator is modelled from three sources: GP prescriptions for people with a mental health condition; hospital admissions for mental health conditions and suicide mortality.

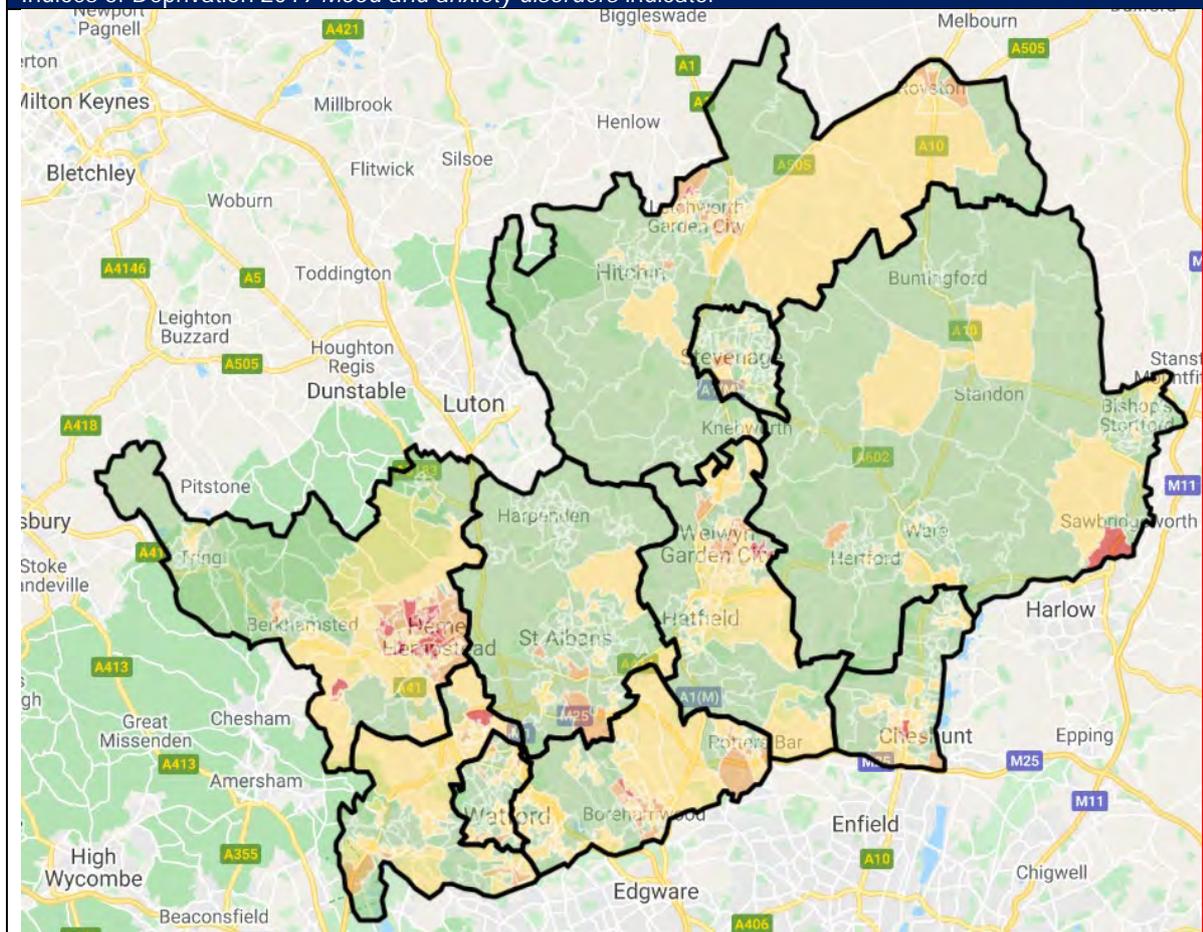
The table below shows the LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest deprivation rank on the ID 2019 *Mood and anxiety disorder* indicator.

LSOAs with the highest levels of deprivation on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Mood and Anxiety Disorders indicators

LSOA	District	Rank (out of 32,844 LSOAs in England – where 1 is most deprived)	Decile (where 1 is most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England)
Warners End E01023427	Dacorum	7,892	3
Panshanger E01023952	Welwyn Hatfield	8,247	3
Highfield & St Pauls E01023403	Dacorum	9,272	3
Borehamwood Cowley Hill E01023536	Hertsmere	9,552	3
Panshanger E01023951	Welwyn Hatfield	9,629	3
Abbots Langley E01023804	Three Rivers	9,644	3
Adeyfield West E01023350	Dacorum	9,718	3
Bennetts End E01023357	Dacorum	10,557	4
Bovingdon, Flaunden & Chipperfield E01023373	Dacorum	10,606	4
Warners End E01023429	Dacorum	10,893	4

The table shows that there are relatively high concentrations of people with mental health challenges across Hemel Hempstead, with five of the 10 LSOAs with the highest *Mood and anxiety disorder* deprivation scores across the county located in Hemel Hempstead. Seven LSOAs across Hertfordshire rank among the most deprived 30% in England on the ID 2019 *Mood and anxiety disorders* indicator.

Indices of Deprivation 2019 *Mood and anxiety disorders* indicator



The map above shows the neighbourhoods with the highest prevalence of mental health related challenges measured using the ID 2019 Mood and anxiety disorders indicator. LSOAs shaded red are ranked among the 40% of neighbourhoods in England with the highest levels of mood and anxiety disorders. As seen in the table above, the highest concentrations are found in Hemel Hempstead and in towns concentrated in the south of the county.

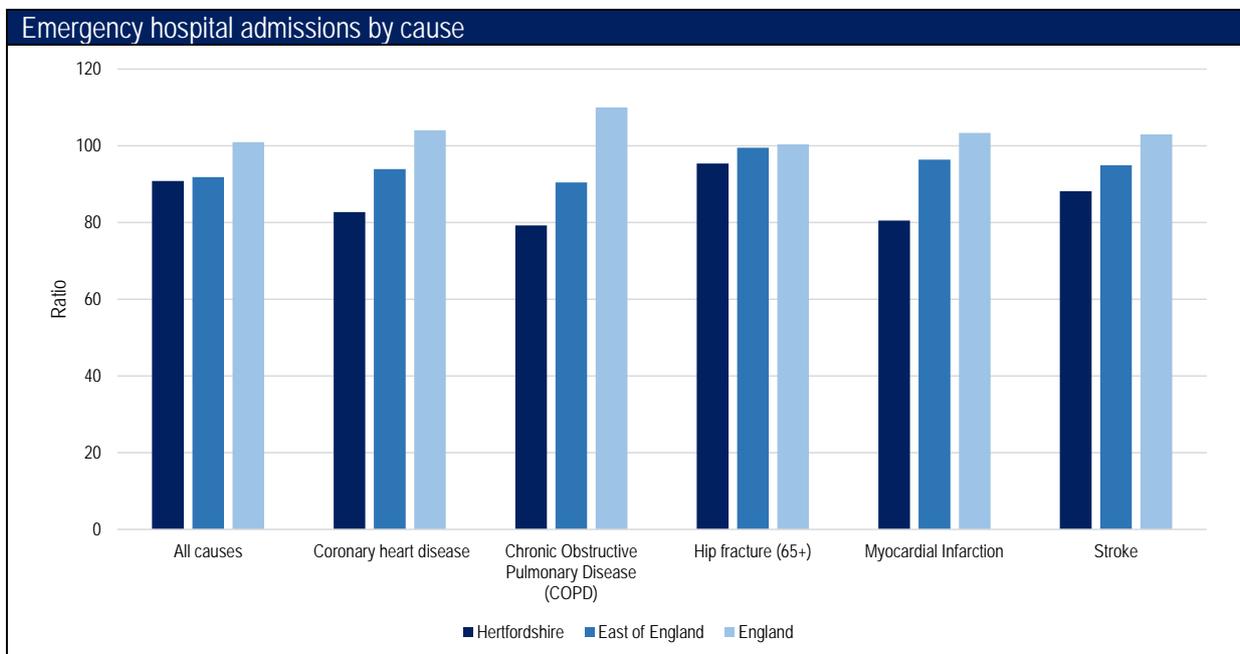
Younger children in Hertfordshire are more likely to be admitted to hospital for mental health related conditions

The table below shows the proportion of children in Hertfordshire who have been admitted to hospital for mental health conditions (as a crude rate per 100,000 population).

Hospital admissions for mental health conditions in children				
	Hospital admissions aged 10-14		Hospital admissions aged 15-17	
	No.	Rate per 100,000	No.	Rate per 100,000
Hertfordshire	100	139.6	100	242.2
East of England	310	87.7	415	203.7
England	3,085	97.4	4,750	261.2

Children aged 10-14 in Hertfordshire are more likely to be admitted to Hospital for Mental Health related conditions (139.9 admissions per 100,000 10-14 year olds) than the regional (87.7) and national (97.4) average. Hertfordshire also experienced a higher admission rate for mental health conditions among 15-17 year olds (242.2 per 100,000) than the regional average (203.7) though below the average across England as a whole (261.2)⁹.

Hertfordshire shows below expected emergency admissions to hospital for all causes, but Watford and Stevenage both show above average admissions to hospital than would be expected given the age profiles of the population



⁹ However, it is important to recognise that that the numbers associated with this indicator are relatively low and viewing the 95% confidence intervals for this data reveals that none of the differences observed are statistically significant.

The chart above shows emergency admissions to hospital. The data is presented as standardised ratios; a ratio of 100 indicates an area has an admission rate consistent with the national average, less than 100 indicates that the admission rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the admission rate is higher than expected taking into account the age and gender profile of the area.

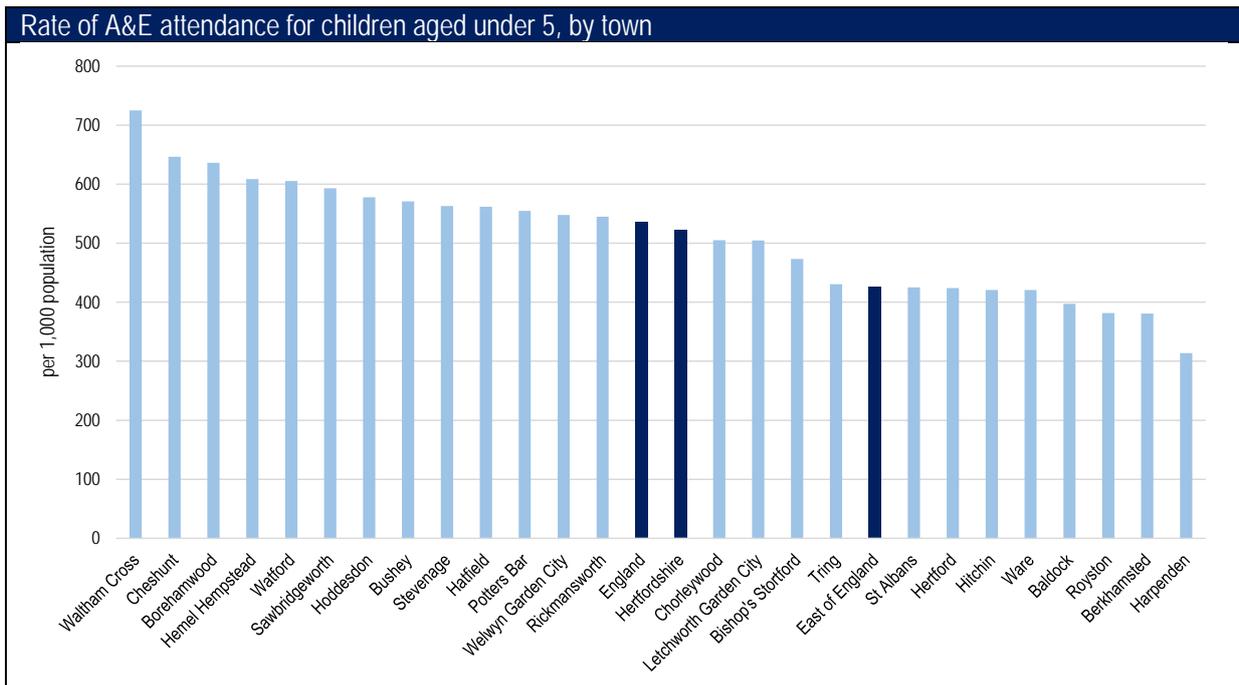
As shown in the chart, Hertfordshire has lower than expected admission rates to hospital for all causes than the East of England and England averages.

When looking in more detail at admissions to hospital by cause across Hertfordshire districts, residents in Watford and Stevenage both show above average admissions than would be expected given the age profiles of the population. Watford has higher rates of Coronary Heart Disease, COPD and Stoke than expected, whilst Stevenage shows higher rates of COPD and hip fracture. This is likely to be partially linked to the presence of larger hospitals in these districts – with residents in Stevenage and Watford having relatively low average travel times to hospitals of all districts in Hertfordshire (31 and 29 minutes respectively by walking/public transport, compared with 35 minutes across the county as a whole)¹⁰.

Emergency hospital admissions (standardised admission ratio – value > 100 = higher than expected levels of admissions)						
Emergency Hospital admissions	All causes	Coronary heart disease	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	Hip fracture (65+)	Myocardial Infarction	Stroke
Stevenage	115.4	93.4	119.3	104.1	86.9	84.3
Watford	112.0	106.1	105.7	98.1	94.2	107.0
Three Rivers	100.8	89.3	75.4	93.2	82.1	92.3
North Hertfordshire	93.0	72.2	76.9	101.9	70.7	84.7
Hertsmere	92.0	81.8	80.7	94.8	83.8	99.3
Welwyn Hatfield	91.6	78.7	99.8	90.2	74.0	87.5
Dacorum	85.1	88.3	70.6	97.8	81.9	89.1
Broxbourne	83.0	91.2	79.3	93.5	97.9	88.7
St Albans	79.0	68.5	51.7	91.5	69.2	85.3
East Hertfordshire	75.5	73.3	61.7	91.3	76.8	72.7

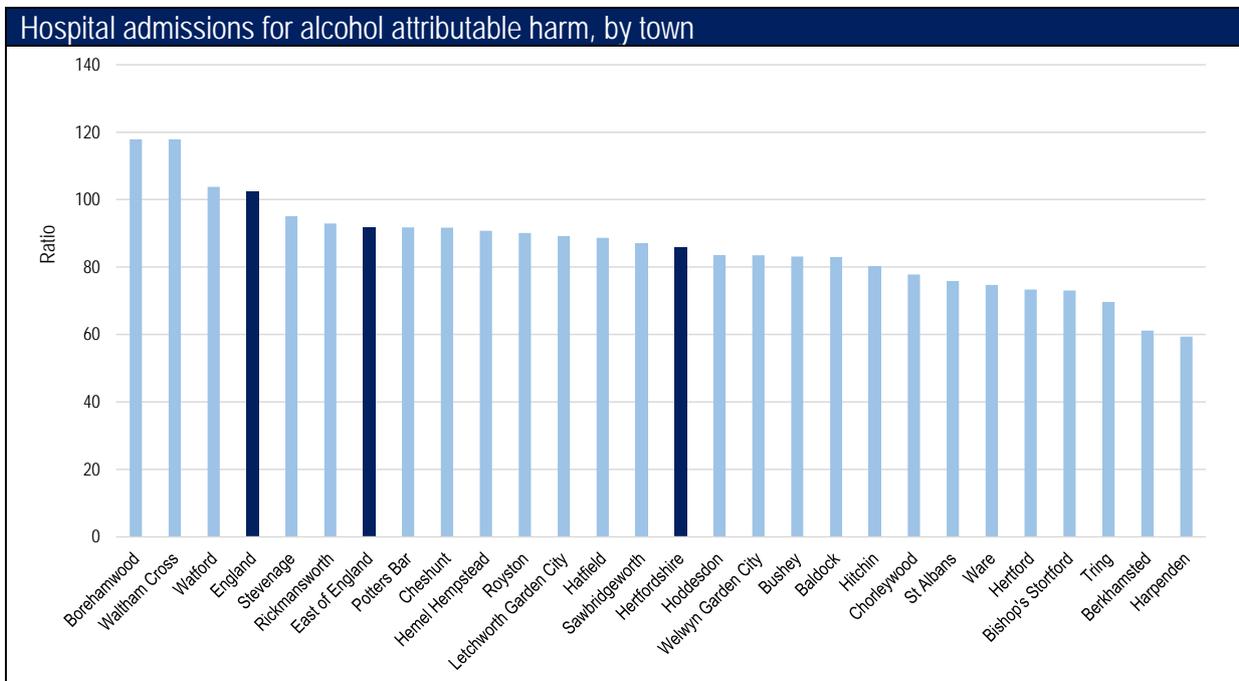
¹⁰ Travel time to nearest Hospital by public transport/walk – Department for Transport 2017

Child A & E attendance rates are higher in the larger towns and more populated urban areas



Hertfordshire has a slightly lower rate of child attendance to accident and emergency departments than the England average (523.2 compared to 536.0 per 1,000 population). However, rates of attendance amongst children are notably above average in Borehamwood, Cheshunt and Waltham Cross where there were 725 visits to A & E per 1,000 population aged under 5.

Borehamwood, Waltham Cross and Watford show above expected levels of alcohol-related hospitalisations



The chart above shows the standardised emergency admission ratio (SAR) for hospital stays where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses contain an alcohol-attributable condition. An SAR of 100 indicates

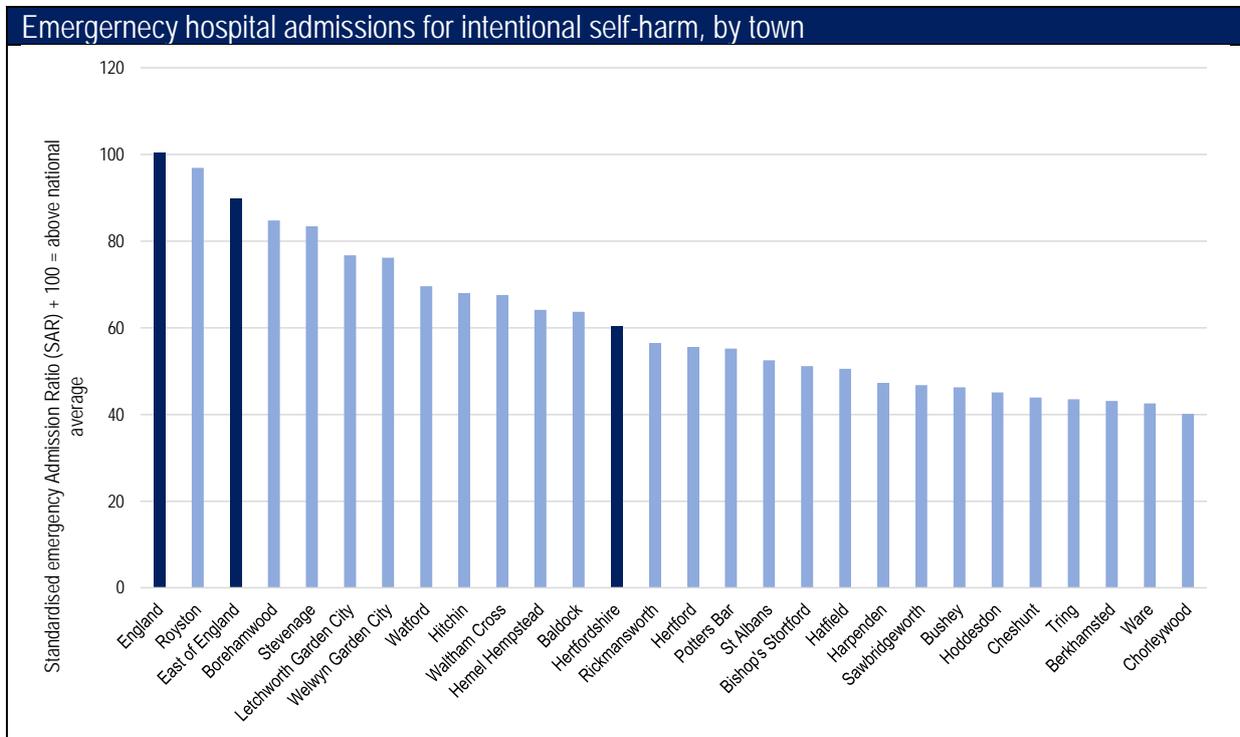
that the area has average emergency admission rate, higher than 100 indicates that the area has higher than average emergency admission rate, lower than 100 indicates lower than average emergency admission rate.

Borehamwood, Waltham Cross and Watford all show higher than expected levels of hospitalisations due to alcohol-attributable harm. Rates in Borehamwood and Waltham Cross were both 117.8.

Royston has the highest level of emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (above the regional average)

The chart below shows the standardised emergency admission ratio (SAR) for hospital stays due to intentional self-harm. An SAR of 100 indicates that the area has average emergency admission rate, higher than 100 indicates that the area has higher than average emergency admission rate, lower than 100 indicates lower than average emergency admission rate.

All of the towns in Hertfordshire have lower rates of emergency hospital admissions for self-harm than the national average – with the highest rate in Royston (the only town in Hertfordshire with an admission rate above the regional average).



Hertfordshire has a lower rate of hospital admissions for drug misuse than the regional and national average

Hospital finished admission episodes for drug related conditions						
	Hospital admissions with primary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders		Hospital admissions with primary or secondary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders		Hospital admissions with primary diagnosis of poisoning by drug misuse	
	No.	Rate per 100,000	No.	Rate per 100,000	No.	Rate per 100,000
Hertfordshire	120	10	1,320	114	225	19
East of England	640	11	8,090	135	1,610	27
England	7,376	13	96,705	175	18,053	33

The table above compares hospital admissions for drug related conditions across Hertfordshire, the East of England and England as a whole. The table shows that Hertfordshire has lower levels of hospital admissions per head for diagnoses relating to drug misuse – however there were over 1,300 admissions for drug related conditions across the county.

Hertfordshire has higher incidence of dementia than the national average

Dementia and Alzheimer's are the leading cause of death among people in England (accounting for 12.8% of all deaths in 2018 – 69,478 people)¹¹.

The table below looks at the prevalence of dementia (percentage of patients (aged 65+) with dementia as recorded on all open and active GP practice disease registers) and the standardised mortality rate from dementia (deaths from dementia taking into account the age profile of the population) across Hertfordshire, the East of England and England as a whole.

Dementia prevalence and mortality				
	Prevalence of people aged 65+ with dementia		Mortality of people with dementia aged 65+	
	No.	%	No.	Directly age standardised rate per 100,000
Hertfordshire	9,497	4.5	1,822	829.4
East of England	52,004	4.2	10,881	870.4
England	448,348	4.3	91,906	902.9

Just under 9,500 people aged 65+ in Hertfordshire have dementia. The county has a slightly higher prevalence of people aged 65+ with dementia (4.5%) than the regional (4.2%) and national (4.3%) average. However, once the age profile of the population is taken into account, people living in Hertfordshire are less likely to die of dementia than the regional and national average.

Wider determinants of health

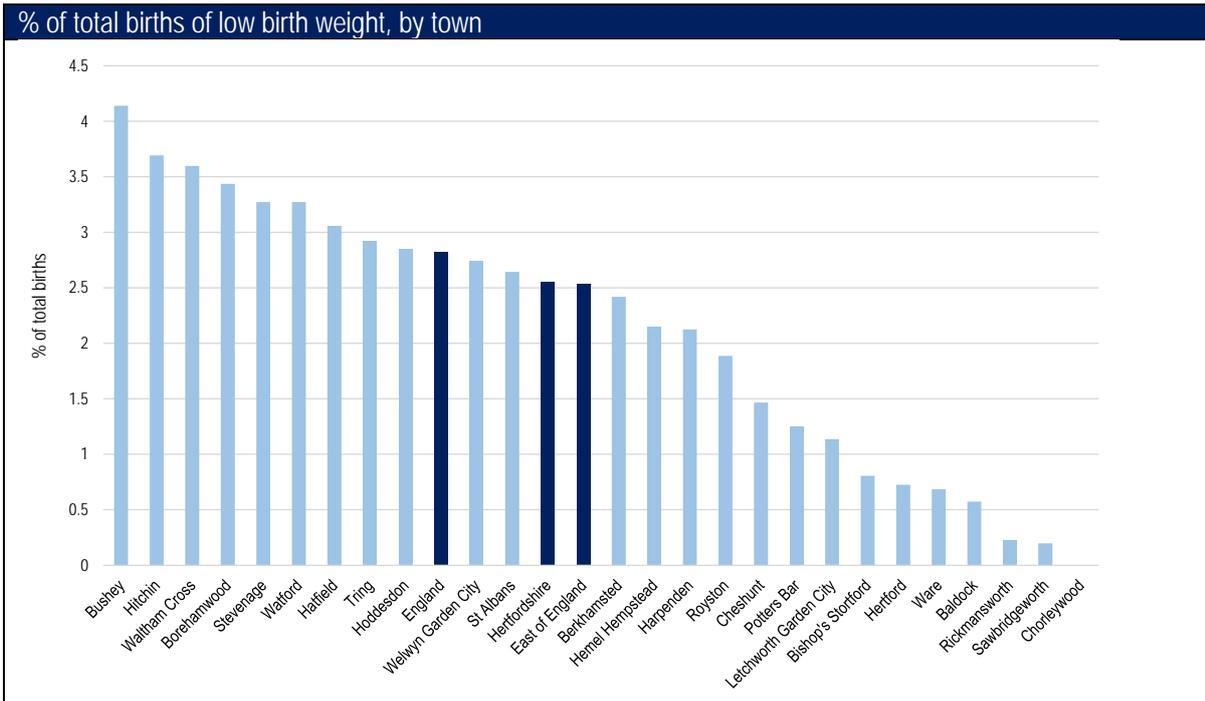
Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of low birth weight births than the average across England, however the low birth weight rate in Bushey is one and a half times the England average

Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of low birth weight births than England, with 2.6% compared to 2.8%. However, nine towns in the county have a higher low birth weight rate than across the country. The low birth weight rate in Bushey is one and a half times the England average.

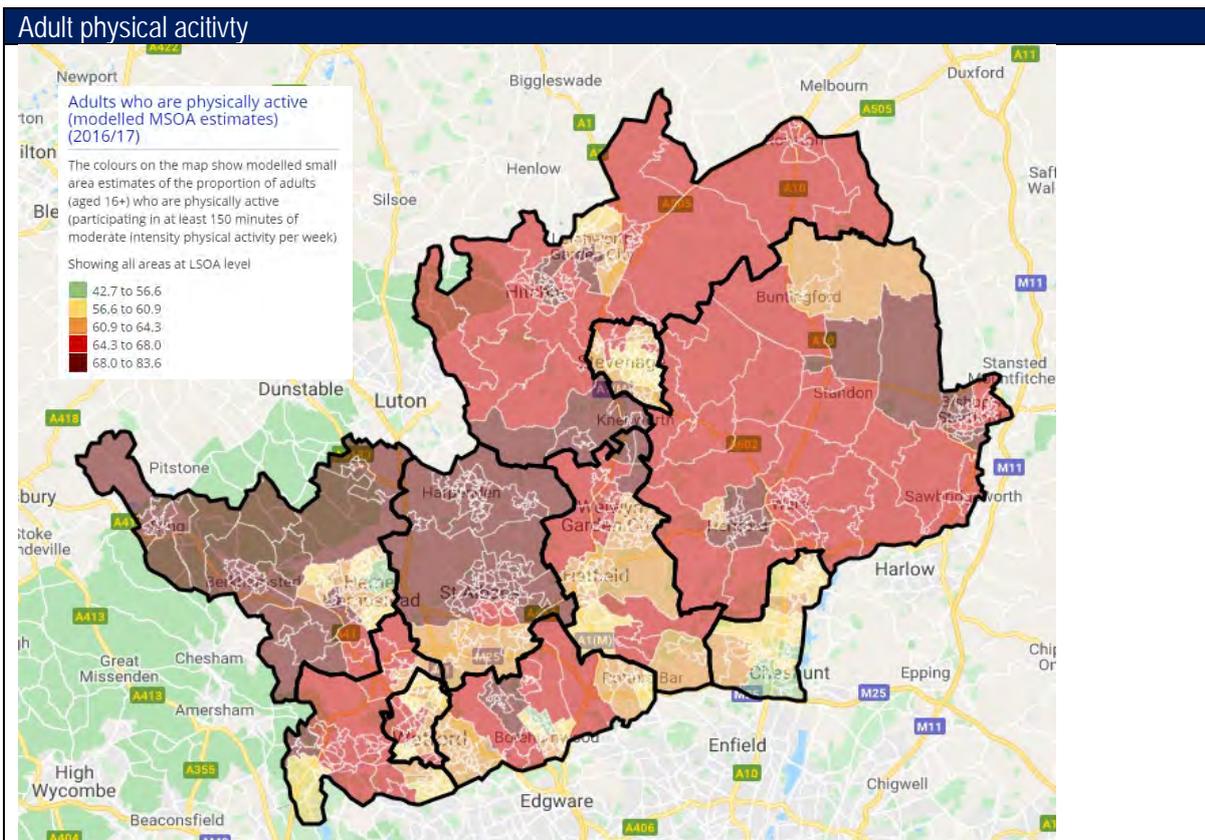
Three neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire have a particularly high instance of babies born with a low birth weight, with rates at more than three times the national average. These are all in Welwyn Hatfield: Welwyn South E01023971 (10%), Welwyn North E01023967 (9.3%) and Welwyn North E01023965 (9.1%).

¹¹

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/deathsregisteredinenglandandwalesseriesdr/2017>



The proportion of adults (aged 16+) who are physically active is higher in and around more rural areas in Hertfordshire

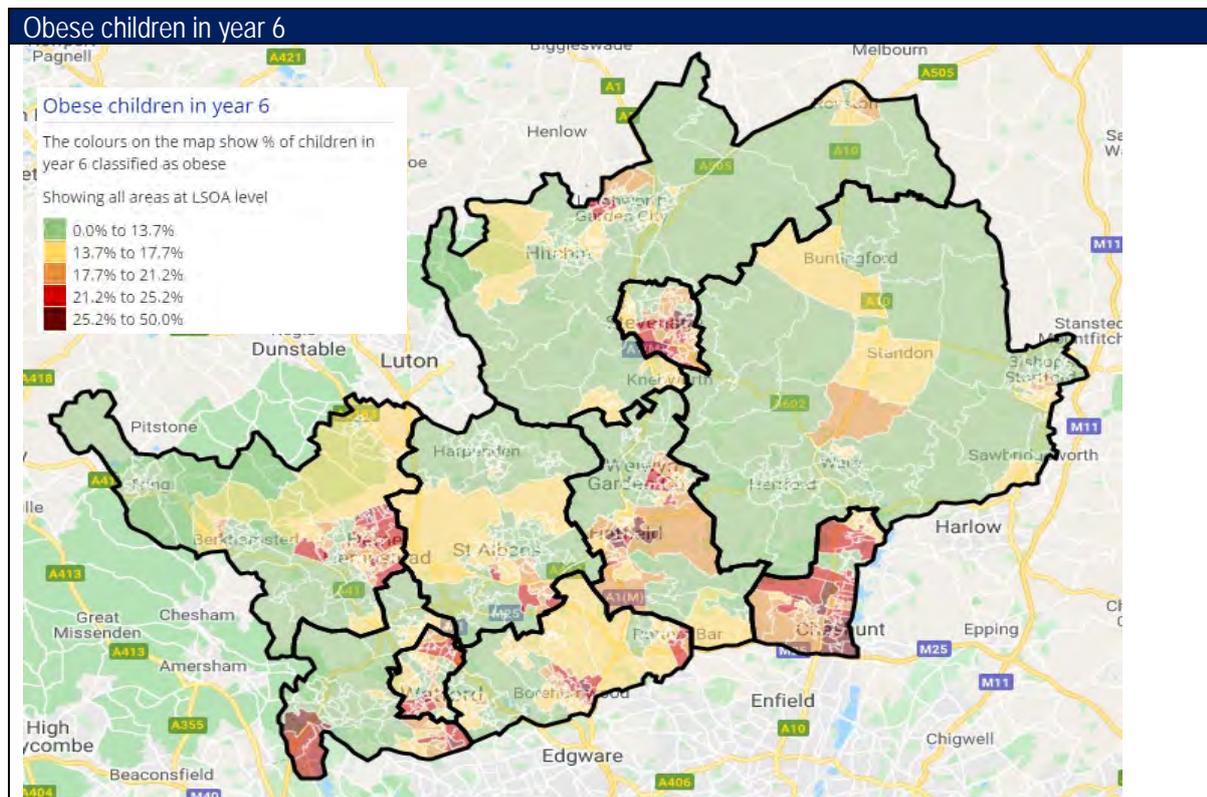


64.7% of adults in Hertfordshire are physically active (participating in at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity per week), above the England average of 62.5%. The map above shows levels of physical activity across neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire, with areas with the highest levels of activity shaded brown. As can be seen from the map, a higher proportion of adults are physically active in areas away from urban centres

and towns, or around more affluent areas. The lowest levels of physical activity are found in Broxbourne (Cheshunt and Waltham Cross) with Hemel Hempstead and Borehamwood also containing neighbourhoods ranked among the 20% in England with the lowest levels of physical activity.

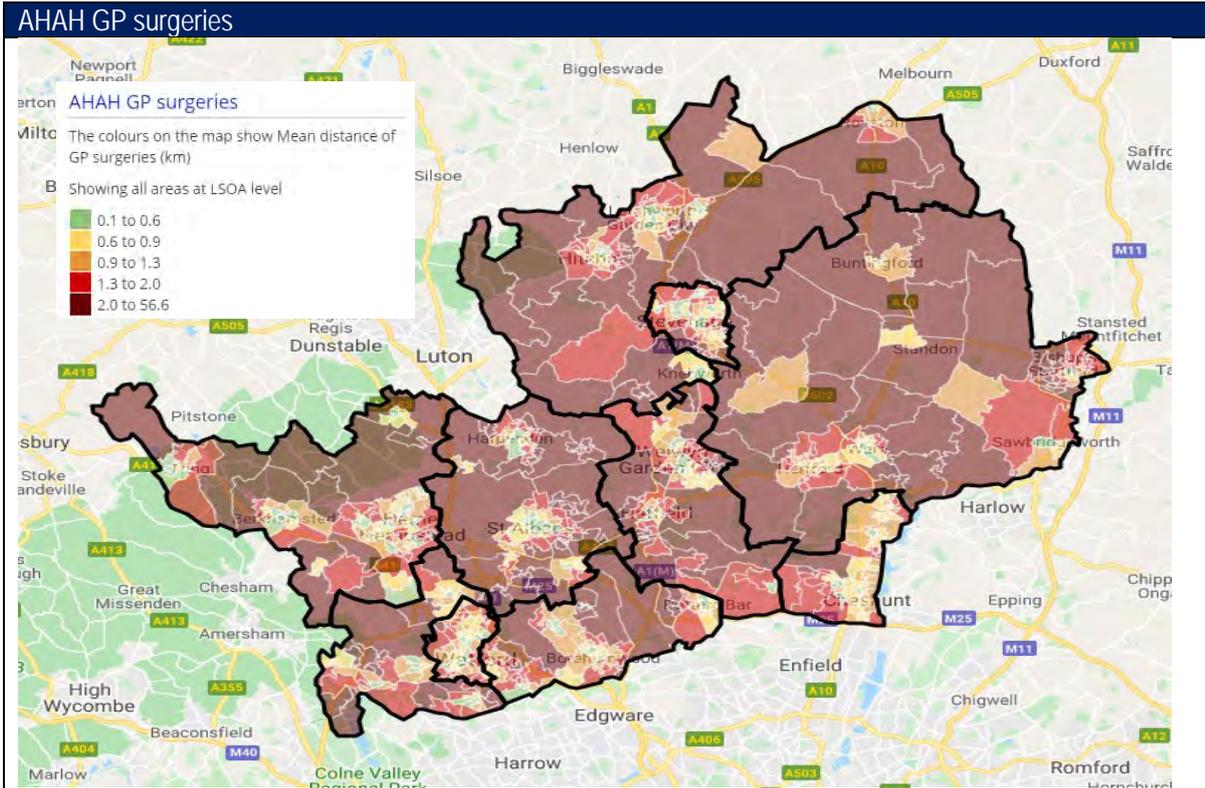
Obesity amongst children is higher in areas where physical activity amongst adults is lower

15.6% of children in year 6 are obese in Hertfordshire, below the average for England of 20%. As shown by the map below, obesity amongst children is higher in areas where physical activity amongst adults is lower (map above) and is highest in Waltham Cross where 29.6% of year 6 students are obese.

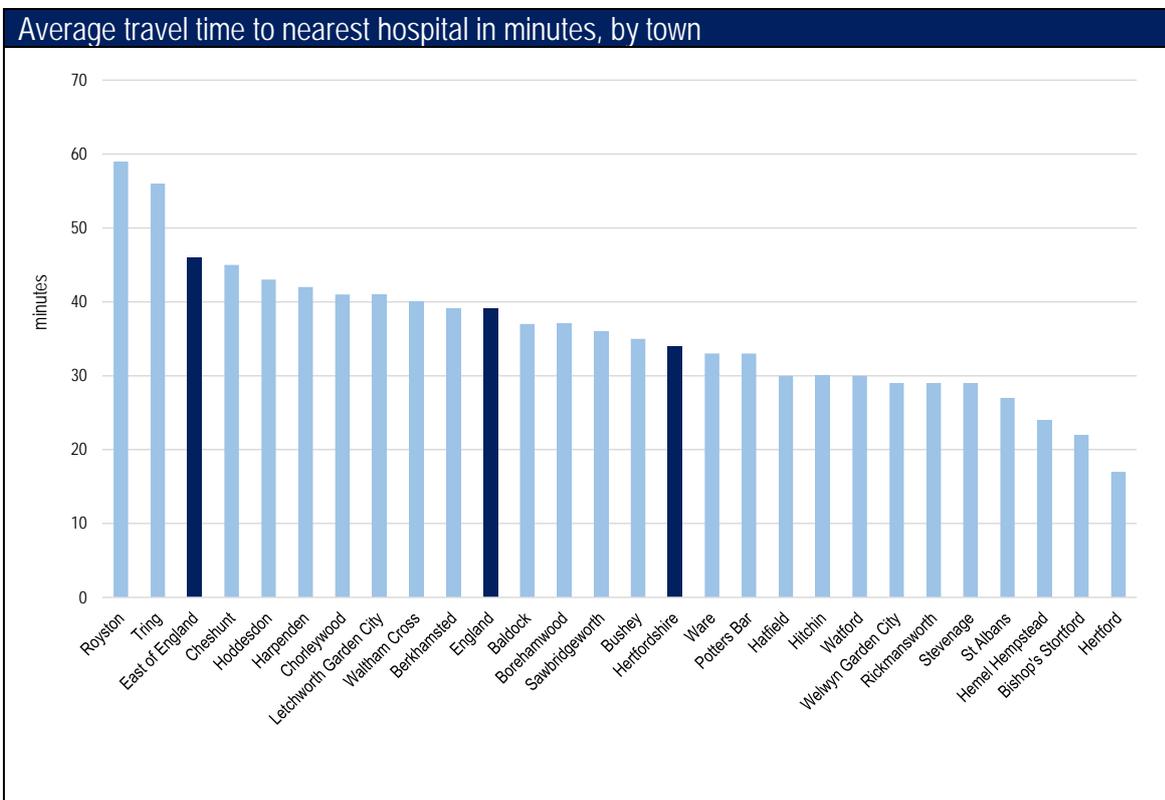


Access to hospitals and GP surgeries is a greater issue for rural areas where travel distance and times are further and longer

On average across Hertfordshire the mean distance (in km) to a GP surgery is the same as the England average (1.5 km). However, distance to GP surgeries is a greater issue for rural areas, as shown on the map below.



Royston and Tring show average travel times of 50+ minutes to the nearest hospital, whilst in Hertford travel time is 17 minutes



This is also true of travel time to hospitals, with rural areas of Royston and Tring showing average travel times of 50+ minutes to the nearest hospital, whilst in Hertford travel time is 17 minutes. The England average is 39

minutes. It is also notable, that towns in Broxbourne (Cheshunt, Hoddesdon and Waltham Cross) are identified as having both relatively high travel times to hospital and relatively high prevalence of health conditions – identifying a potential gap between need and provision in these towns.

Crime and safety

Crime and fear of crime feature regularly as key issues afflicting individuals and communities. Crime can have a detrimental impact upon people's quality of life in a number of ways: individuals can be physically victimised (e.g. assaulted), materially victimised (e.g. burgled), or psychologically victimised (e.g. afraid to leave the house or walk alone after dark). The negative effects of crime are not just restricted to those individuals who are personally victimised, but also transfer to friends, family, neighbours and colleagues. If left unchecked, these problems may become self-reinforcing, as more and more people in an area experience victimisation, either personally or via someone they know. If such problems persist over time, a neighbourhood may gain a reputation as a dangerous place to live, resulting in population out-migration, which can further reinforce the cycle of decline. Crime rates in a local area are an important measure of community cohesion, safety and belonging.

Key facts and figures in Hertfordshire

Across most crime types, Hertfordshire has a lower crime rate than across the East of England and England. However, the country experiences higher rates of shoplifting and slightly higher rates of drug offences and vehicle crime.

Violent crime and anti-social behaviour are more concentrated around towns and city centres, whilst burglary and vehicle crime are greater issues in rural neighbourhoods.

Drug offences are a particular issue in and around Waltham Cross, where they are nearly four times the England average.

10 towns across the county have higher levels of drug offences than the national average.

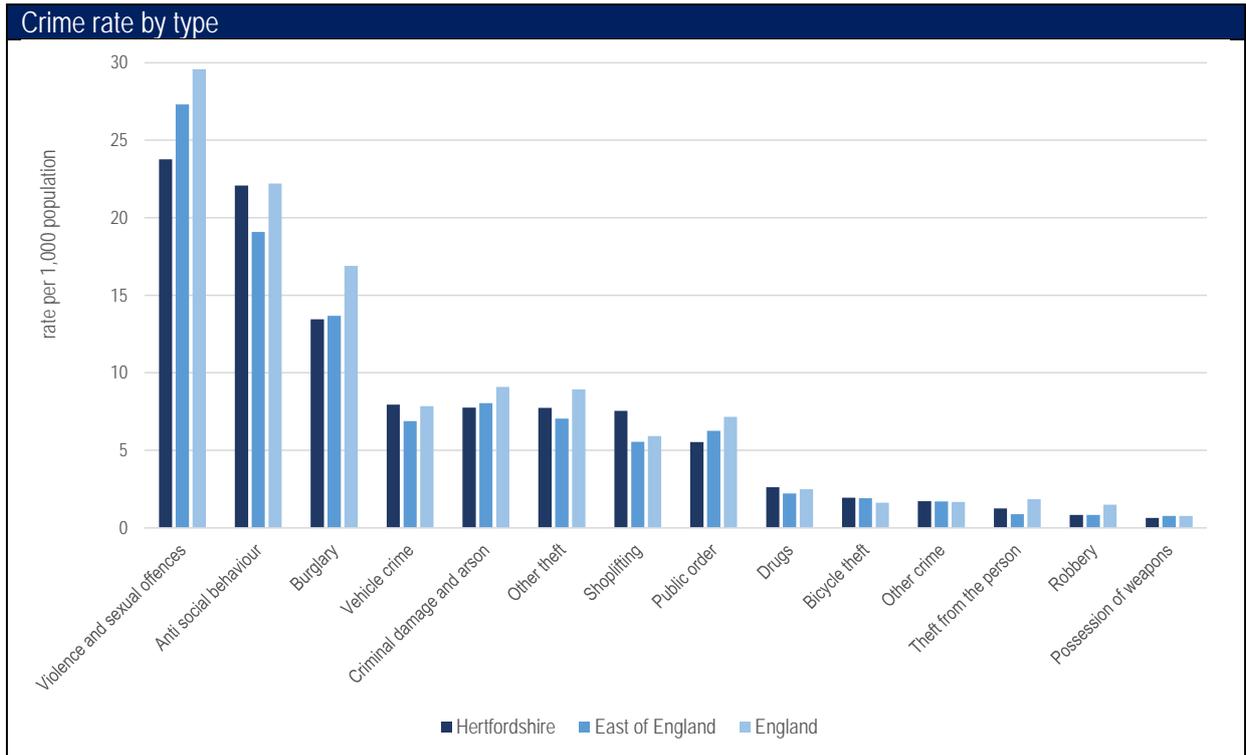
There are three neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire where drug offences were at or above ten times the England average.

Waltham Cross has higher levels of violent crime and burglary than other towns across the county and England as a whole

Knife crime has been growing at a faster rate across Hertfordshire than the regional and national average, overtaking the East of England average in 2017/18

Hertfordshire has a lower crime rate across the majority of crime types than the England average

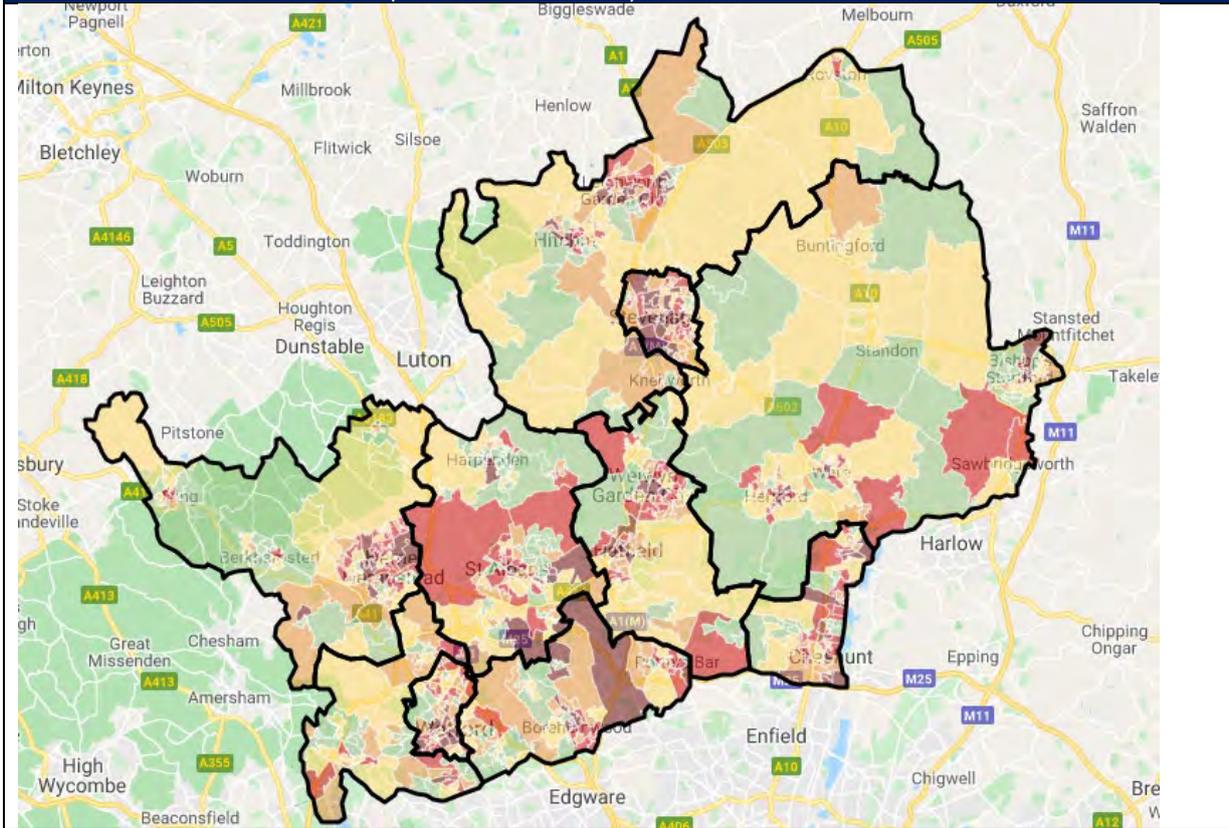
Across most crime types, Hertfordshire has a lower crime rate than the East of England and England. However, rates of shoplifting (7.5 per 1,000 population compared to 5.9) drug offences and vehicle crime are above the national average.



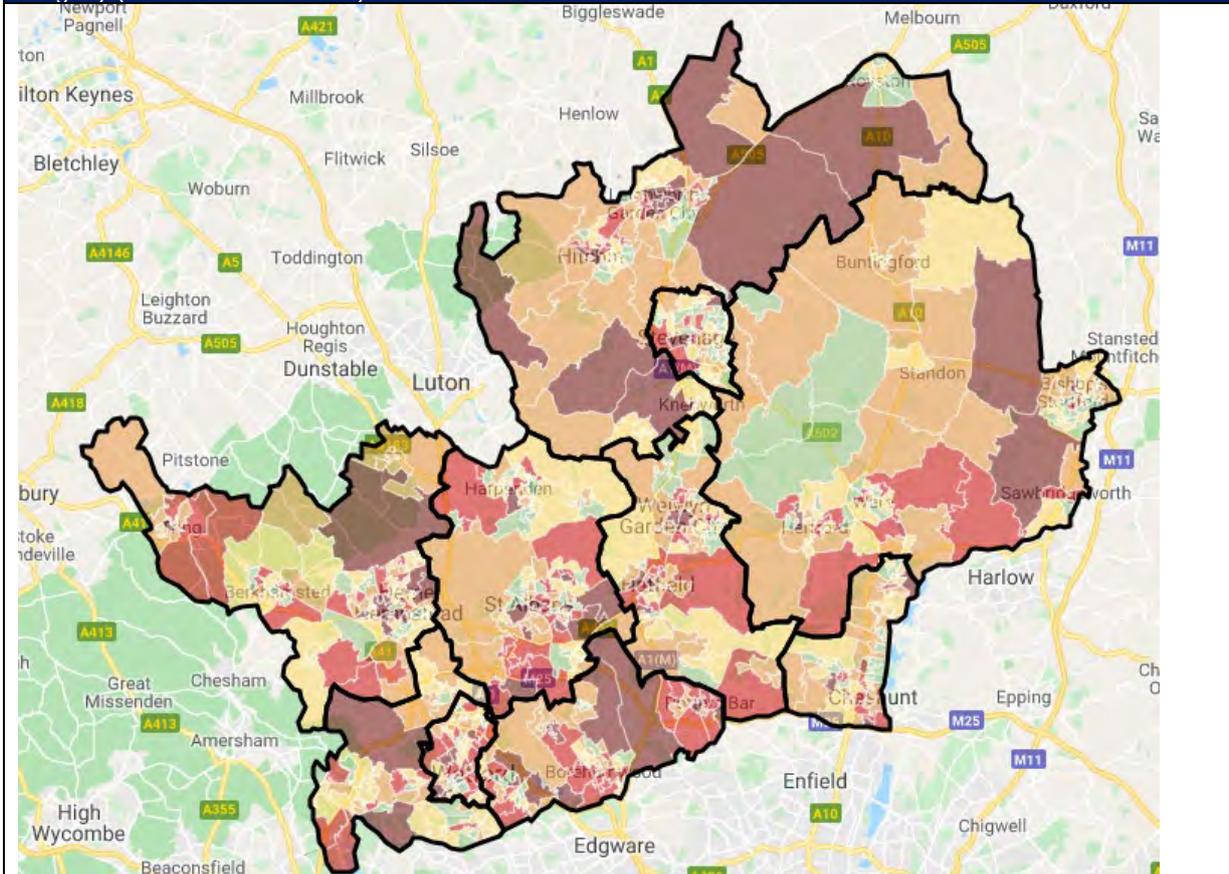
Violent crime and anti-social behaviour are more concentrated around towns and city centres, whilst burglary and vehicle crime are greater issues in rural neighbourhoods.

The maps below show the variation in crime levels for the four crime types with the highest crime rates across the county. Violent crime and anti-social behaviour are more concentrated around towns and city centres, whilst burglary and vehicle crime are greater issues in rural neighbourhoods and typically more affluent areas at the edge of the county.

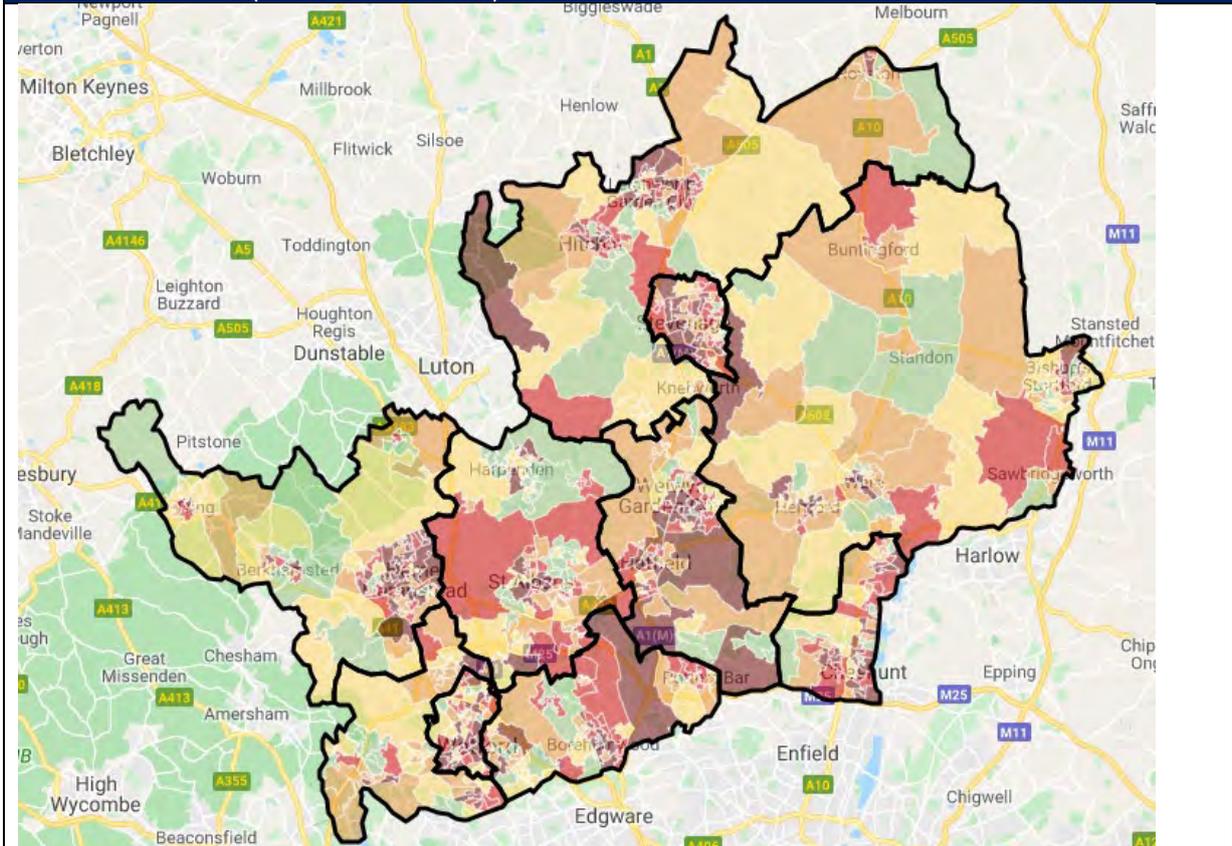
Violent crime and sexual offences (Hertfordshire = 23.8%)



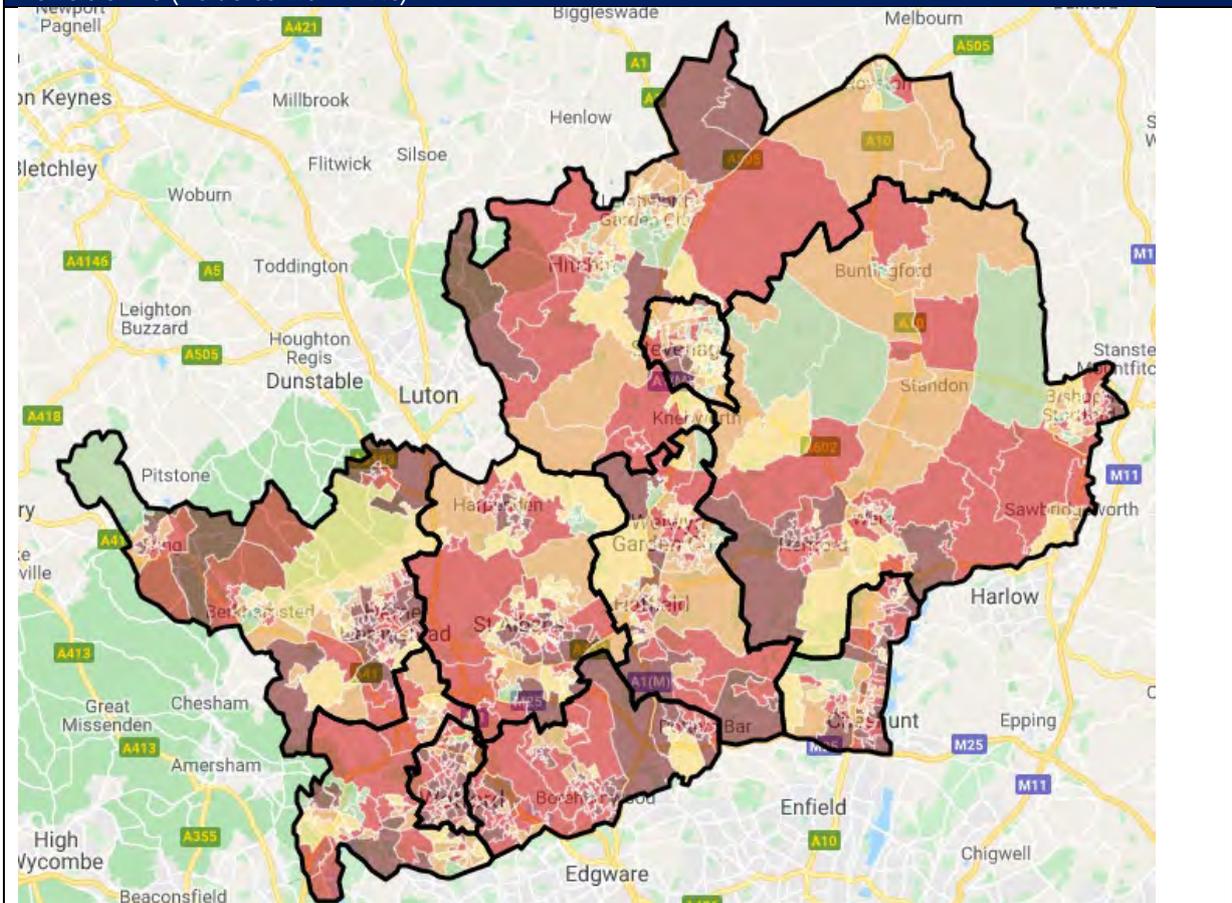
Burglary (Hertfordshire = 13.4%)



Anti-social behaviour (Hertfordshire = 22.1%)

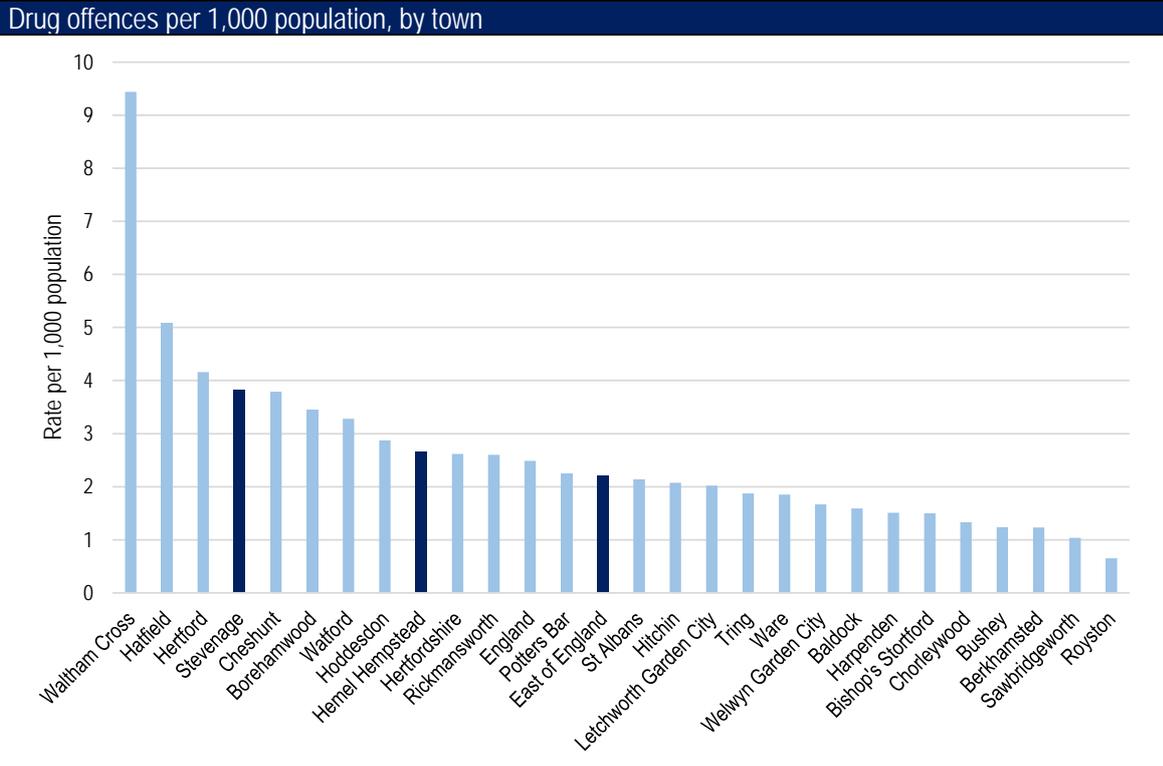


Vehicle crime (Hertfordshire = 7.9%)



Drug offences are a particular issue in Waltham Cross, which has a recorded drug offence rate of nearly four times the England average

Looking at the offence rates at town level, we see that a number of towns across the county have relatively high offence rates. Drug offences are a particular issue in and around Waltham Cross, where the number of recorded offences is nearly four times the England average. 10 towns across Hertfordshire have higher instances of recorded drug offences than the national average, highlighting the potential impact of *County Lines* drug operations, moving into urban areas across the county.

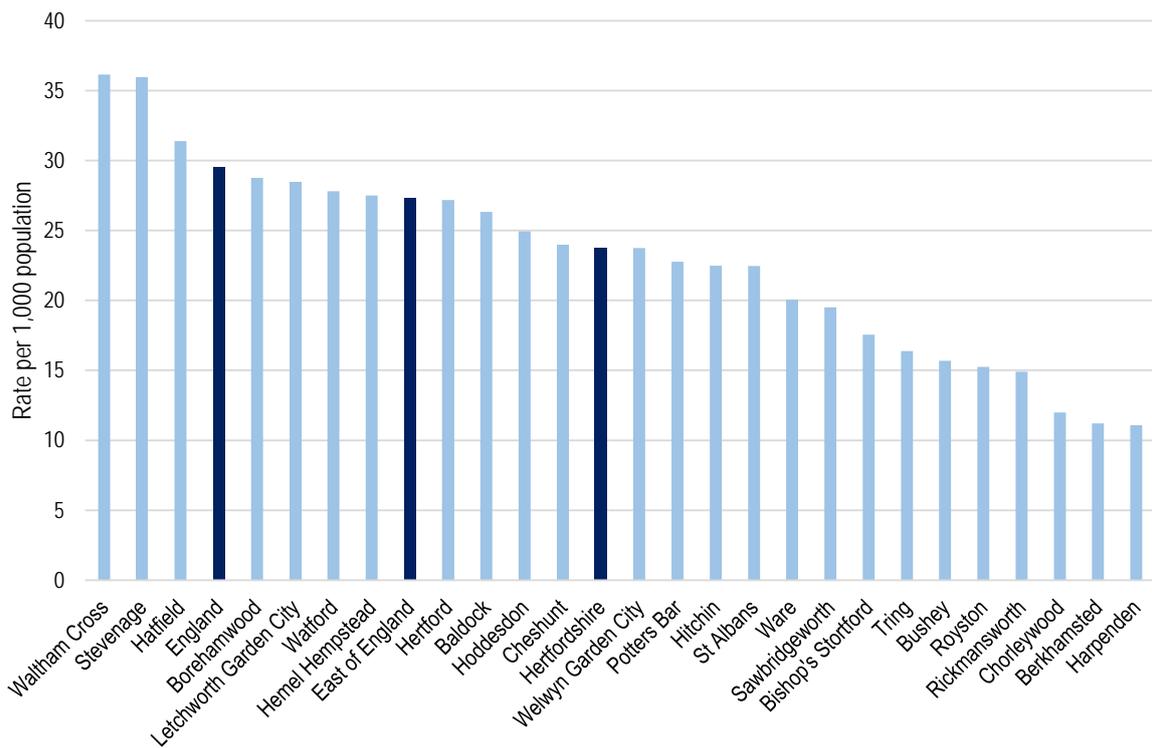


There are three neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire where drug offences were at or above ten times the England average (2.5 per 1,000 population). These were Central E01023861 in Watford (33.9 per 1,000 population), Bedwell E01023758 in Stevenage (31.7 per 1,000 population) and Waltham Cross E01023337 in Broxbourne (21.2 per 1,000 population).

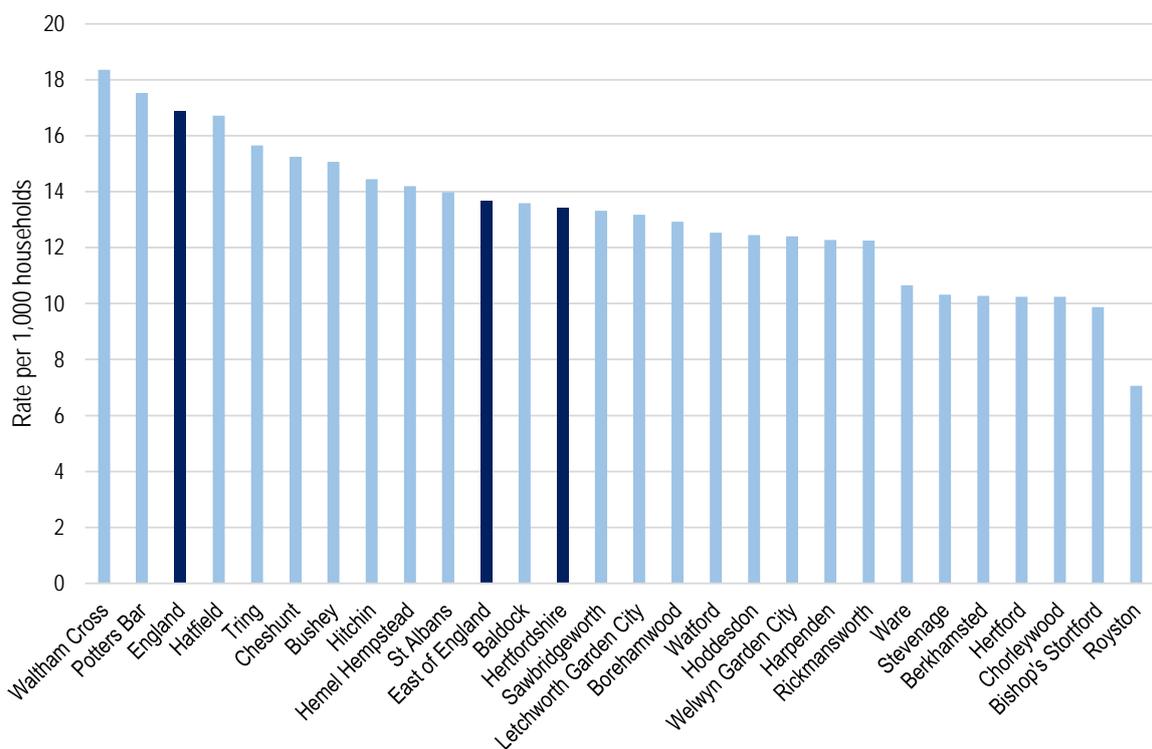
Waltham Cross also has higher levels of violent crime and burglary than other towns across the county and England as a whole

The charts below compare levels of violent crime (as a rate per 1,000 population) and burglary (as a rate per 1,000 households) across the largest towns in Hertfordshire. The charts show that Waltham Cross has the highest levels of violent crime and burglary of all towns in the county. Stevenage and Hatfield also have higher levels of violent crime than the national average, while Potters Bar has higher rates of recorded burglary than the national average.

Violent crime and sexual offences per 1,000 population, by town



Burglary offences per 1,000 households, by town



Knife crime has been growing at a faster rate across Hertfordshire than the regional and national average, overtaking the East of England average in 2017/18

The table below looks at the level of knife crime and change in knife crime across Hertfordshire, the East of England and England and Wales.

Prevalence of Knife crime in Hertfordshire and comparator areas				
Area	Number of crimes (2017/18)	Offences per 100,000 population (2017/18)	Percentage point change 2010/11 - 2017/18	% change 2010/11 - 2017/18
Hertfordshire	511	44	21	90%
East of England	2,613	43	12	41%
England and Wales	40,147	69	12	20%

There were more than 500 knife crime incidents across Hertfordshire in 2017/18, with the rate of offences (44 per 100,000) exceeding the regional average (43) for the first time in the decade, though knife crime rates remained below the average across England and Wales (69). However, Hertfordshire has experienced a more notable increase in knife crime between 2010/11 and 2017/18 than the regional and national average, with a 90% increase in offences – more than double the rate of increase across the East (41%) and more than four times the average rate of increase across England (20%).

Hertfordshire experiences lower levels of domestic abuse than the regional average and domestic abuse accounts for a lower proportion of total offences than the average across England and Wales

The table below compares the level of domestic abuse offences across Hertfordshire, the East region and England and Wales.

Domestic abuse			
Area	Total number of domestic abuse-related offences	Percentage of all offences that were domestic abuse-related	All domestic abuse-related offences (rate per 1,000 population)
Hertfordshire	11,130	12.9	9.4
East of England	56,599	14.3	11.1
England and Wales	599,549	14.2	12.6

There were just over 11,000 recorded incidences of domestic abuse across Hertfordshire in 2017/18: 9.3 per 1,000 population - a lower offence rate than across the East of England (11.1) and England and Wales (12.6). Domestic abuse accounts for a lower percentage of recorded offences (12.9% of all offences reported to the police are domestic abuse related across the county) than the regional (14.3%) and national (14.2%).

Strong communities

Measures of engagement with the local area and community cohesion provide an insight into the sense of wellbeing people receive from where they live.

Key facts and figures in Hertfordshire

Hertfordshire has lower levels of belonging and satisfaction with the local area than the national average

People have a greater sense of belonging to their local area in rural areas, away from larger towns and more populated neighbourhoods

Chorleywood has the highest level of satisfaction with their local area

The neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire which score highly in terms of local social relationships are predominantly located in North and East Hertfordshire

Hertfordshire has more charities per 1,000 population than across England

A higher proportion of adults in Hertfordshire volunteer to support sport and physical activity than across England, with the highest rates in North Hertfordshire and Dacorum

A higher proportion of people voted at the most recent local elections in Hertfordshire than across England, with turnout highest in St Albans, and the lowest turnout in Broxbourne

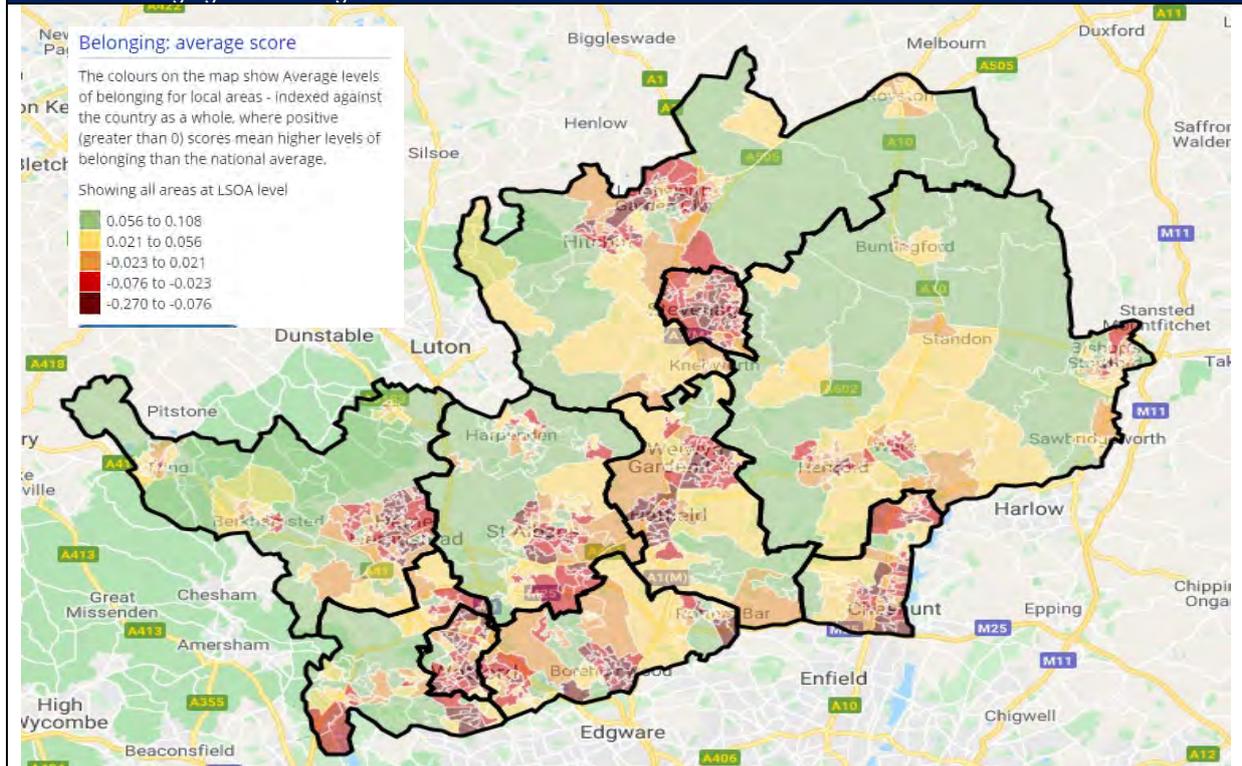
Hertfordshire received lower levels of grant funding per head than the average across England, with the highest levels of funding in Welwyn Hatfield and lowest levels in Hertsmeire

The most deprived districts in Hertfordshire are receiving lower levels of grant funding per head (calculated based on location of the organisations receiving funding) than the county average

People have a greater sense of belonging to their local area in rural areas, away from larger towns and more populated neighbourhoods

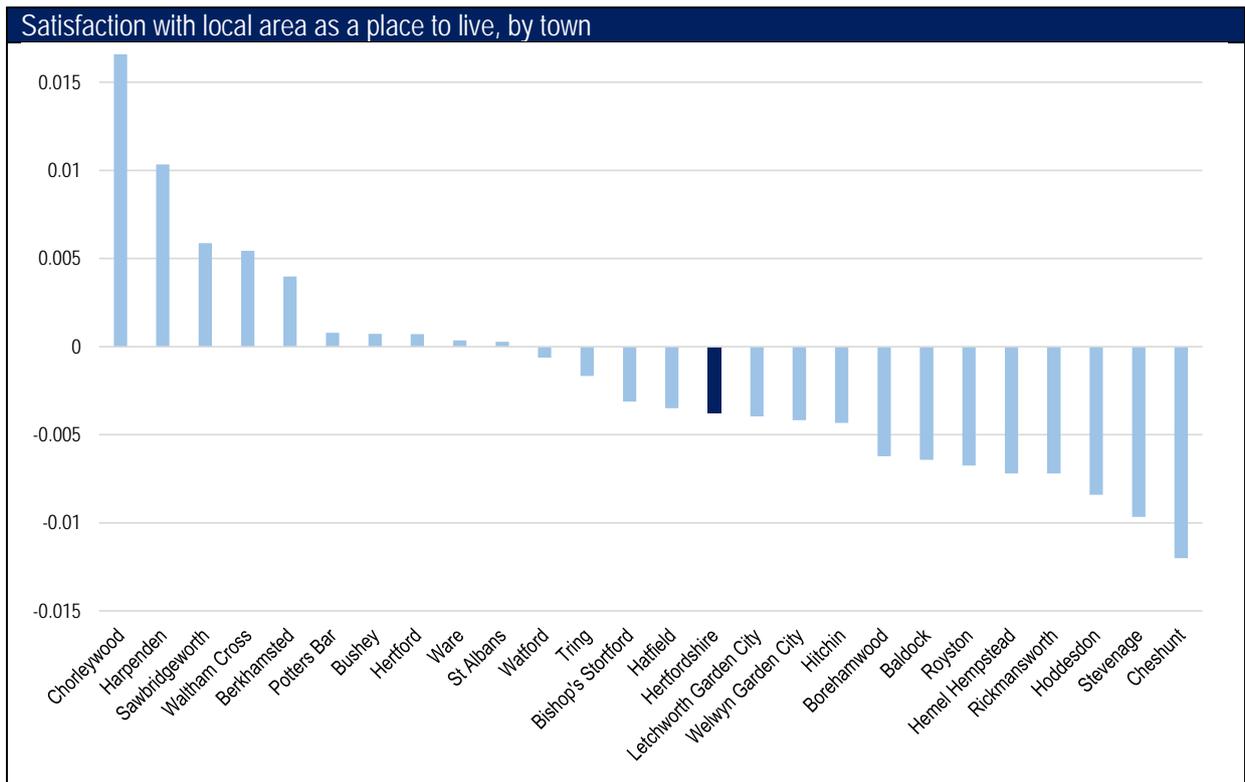
Hertfordshire has a lower level of belonging overall than the national average, with a value of -0.019 (where 0 is the national average). This varies across the county, with higher scores seen in rural areas and lower scores in neighbourhoods around the more populated towns (particularly the post-war new towns of Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, Stevenage and South Oxhey).

Level of belonging across neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire



Chorleywood has the highest level of satisfaction with the local area as a place to live

Hertfordshire also has a slightly lower than national average score of satisfaction with the local area as a place to live with -0.004.



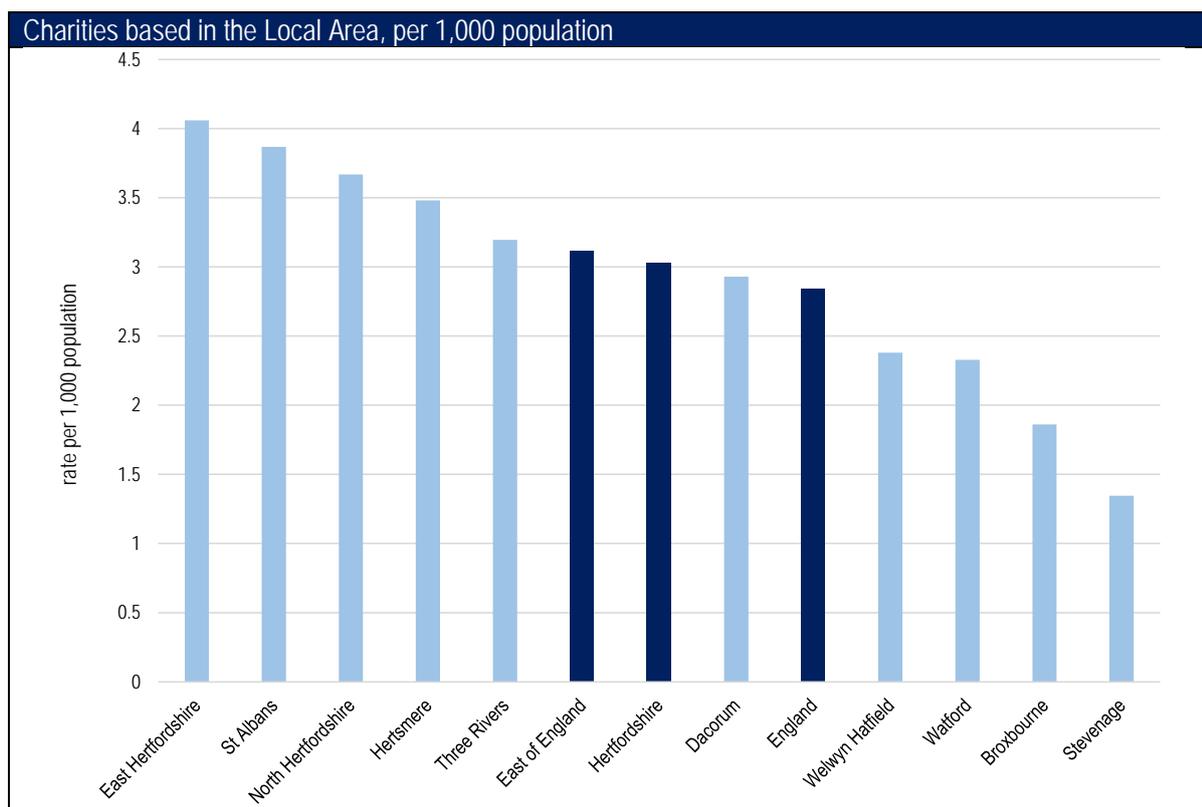
However, this varies by town and 10 towns across the county record scores above the national average for satisfaction with the local area. The highest is in Chorleywood and the lowest in Cheshunt.

The neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire which score highly in terms of local social relationships are predominantly located in North and East Hertfordshire

Chorleywood also scores more positively than other towns in Hertfordshire in terms of self-reported strength of local social relationships. However, the neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire with the highest local social relationships scores are predominantly located in rural areas in North and East Hertfordshire, as listed in the table below.

LSOAs with highest local social relationships scores		
District	LSOA name	Average score
North Hertfordshire	Ermine E01023597	0.078
East Hertfordshire	Braughing E01023462	0.070
North Hertfordshire	Arbury E01023585	0.068
North Hertfordshire	Ermine E01023598	0.063
East Hertfordshire	Much Hadham E01023496	0.063
North Hertfordshire	Hoo E01023625	0.062
North Hertfordshire	Weston and Sandon E01023663	0.058
Welwyn Hatfield	Brookmans Park and Little Heath E01023910	0.057
Dacorum	Ashridge E01023356	0.055
Three Rivers	Sarratt E01023854	0.054

Hertfordshire has more charities per 1,000 population than across England



There are 3.0 charities per 1,000 people in Hertfordshire, compared to 2.8 across England. East Hertfordshire shows the highest rate of registered charities, with 4.1 per 1,000 people, whilst Stevenage shows the lowest with 1.3 per head.

A higher proportion of adults in Hertfordshire volunteer to support sport and physical activity than across England, with the highest rates in North Hertfordshire and Dacorum

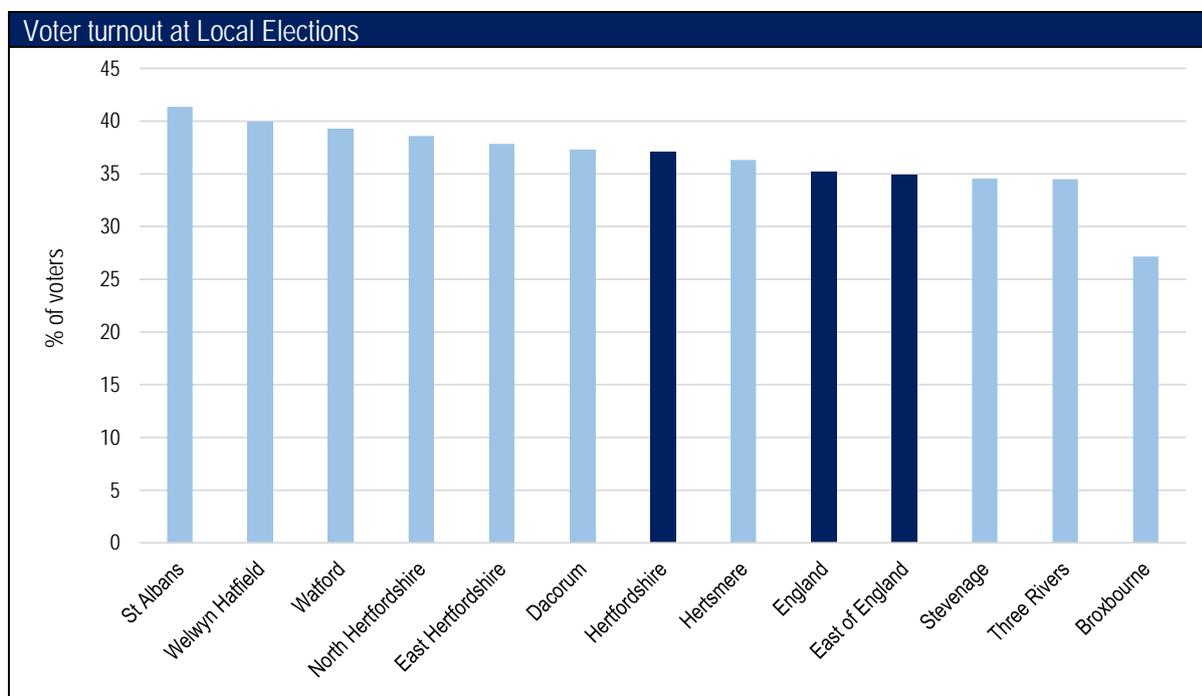
Volunteering to support sport and physical activity at least twice in past 12 months

Area name	% volunteering
North Hertfordshire	20.8
Dacorum	19.8
Welwyn Hatfield	18.4
St Albans	18.3
Three Rivers	17.1
Hertfordshire	17.1
East Hertfordshire	15.7
England	14.6
Hertsmere	13.4
Stevenage	13.3
Broxbourne	13.2

Hertfordshire has relatively strong levels of volunteering, with 17.1% of people aged 16+ that volunteered to support sport and physical activity at least twice in the last 12 months, compared to 14.6% in England. Looking at

the variation across the districts, volunteering levels were particularly strong in North Hertfordshire, where 20.8% of people volunteered, well above the proportion who volunteered in Broxbourne at 13.2%.

A higher proportion of voters voted at the most recent local elections in Hertfordshire than across England, with turnout highest in St Albans, and lowest in Broxbourne



Voter turnout can be used as a proxy measure of civic participation. 37.1% of voters in Hertfordshire, voted in their most recent compared to 35.2% across England as a whole. The highest turnout was in St Albans with 41.4% voter turnout. By contrast, three districts had lower turnouts than average across England as a whole - Stevenage, Three Rivers and Broxbourne (which had the lowest voter turnout in the county (27.2%).

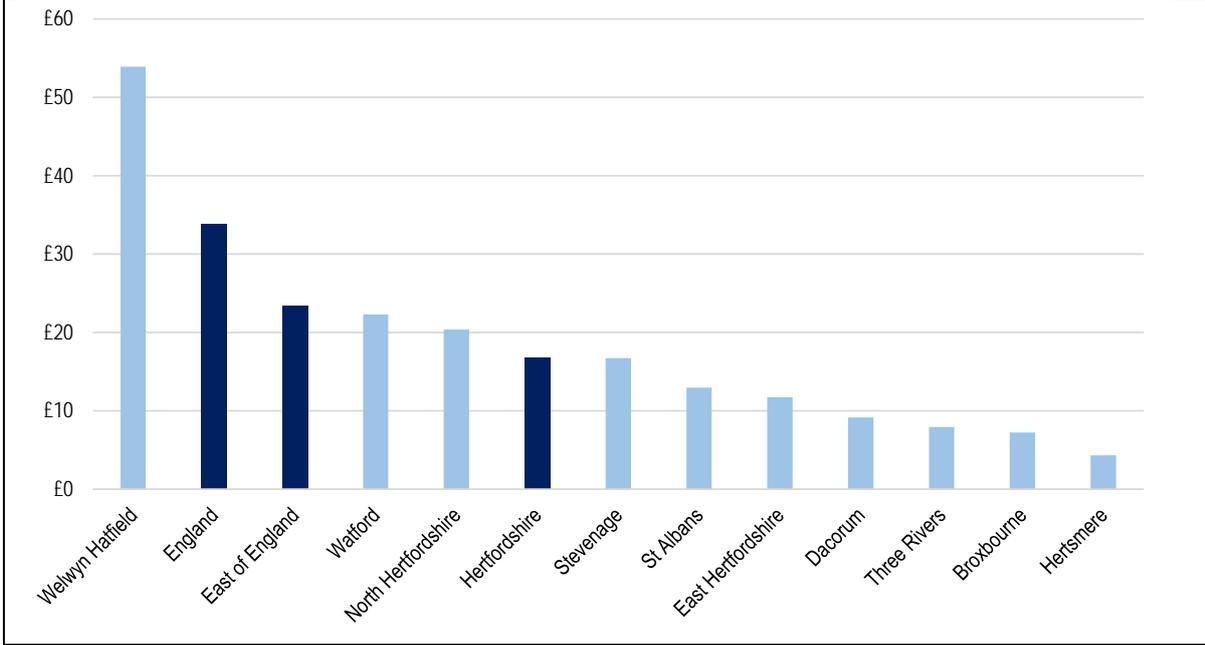
Hertfordshire received lower levels of grant funding per head than the average across England, with the highest levels of funding in Welwyn Hatfield and lowest levels in Hertsmere

The chart below compares the levels of grant funding in local areas and shows the total combined grant funding per head from the largest national grant giving organisations whose data has been subject to the 360Giving standard. The total amount awarded from major grant funders in Hertfordshire was £16.80 per head, whilst the England value was more than double this at £33.80. Welwyn Hatfield received the largest proportion per head of population with £53.90 and was the only district in the county to receive higher levels of grant funding per head than the national average. Grant funding per head in Welwyn Hatfield was more than 12 times the amount awarded in Hertsmere (£4.30 per head – the lowest amount awarded across Hertfordshire).

The most deprived districts in Hertfordshire are receiving lower levels of grant funding per head (calculated based on location of the organisations receiving funding) than the county average

Comparing grant funding to the needs and deprivation challenges identified in this report, reveals there is a disconnect between levels of funding and levels of need across Hertfordshire. On average, Stevenage and Broxbourne have the highest levels of socio-economic challenges relative to other districts across Hertfordshire. However, these districts receive lower levels of grant funding per head (calculated based on the postcode location of organisations receiving funding) with funding levels in these areas below the county average. Organisations based in Hertsmere receive the lowest levels of overall grant funding despite Hertsmere district containing the most deprived neighbourhood in the county.

Grant funding per head of population, by district



Education and Work

Education, skills and training

Improving the level of education and skills present within a local population remains an important policy objective. The task of implementing initiatives to improve life-long learning and enhance individual development (and employability) represents a significant and essential challenge. This section explores educational disadvantage both in terms of the educational performance of children in Hertfordshire and the skill levels of the adult population.

Key facts and figures in Hertfordshire

Pupils in Hertfordshire outperform the national average at all benchmarked stages – with higher levels of average attainment at Key Stages 1, 2 and 4.

However, there is notable inequality in educational attainment within Hertfordshire, with pupils in Broxbourne and Stevenage consistently performing at below the national average.

There are pockets of very high educational deprivation among children and young people, with 14 neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire ranked among the most deprived 10% in England in terms of the Children and Young People Education deprivation domain.

The neighbourhoods with the highest levels of educational disadvantage are found in Letchworth Garden City, Welwyn Garden City and Hemel Hempstead.

Young adults living in Hertfordshire are more likely to progress to Higher Education; however, education participation rates are lower than the national average in Stevenage, Broxbourne, Hemel Hempstead, Royston and Hatfield

A relatively low proportion of adults have no qualifications across Hertfordshire, while the proportion of people qualified to degree level is above the national average

However, areas of Broxbourne (Waltham Cross, Hoddesdon and Cheshunt) have a higher proportion of people with no qualifications than the regional and national average.

Pupils in Hertfordshire outperform the national average at all Key Stages

The tables below summarise the educational attainment of pupils at Key Stages 1, 2 and 4 across the districts in Hertfordshire. The figures are based on where the pupils live rather than where they attend school and cover pupils in the state sector only.

Hertfordshire outperforms the national average on all Key Stage 1 measures with a higher proportion of pupils achieving expected grades for Reading, Writing, Maths and Science.

However, there is some variation across the county, with pupils living in Stevenage less likely to achieve the expected grades in Writing and Science than the national average, pupils in Broxbourne performing less well than the national average in Maths, and pupils in Dacorum and Watford performing below average in terms of attainment in Science.

Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1 (2018)				
District	Achieving expected grade at Key Stage 1 Reading	Achieving expected grade at Key Stage 1 Writing	Achieving expected grade at Key Stage 1 Maths	Achieving expected grade at Key Stage 1 Science
Broxbourne	75.6	70.6	74.9	83.5
Dacorum	76.5	70.5	77.3	82.0
East Hertfordshire	80.4	73.9	80.1	86.5
Hertsmere	78.9	73.5	79.4	86.0
North Hertfordshire	78.6	71.8	76.5	84.6
St Albans	81.5	76.3	80.9	87.8
Stevenage	75.9	69.0	77.8	82.2
Three Rivers	80.7	75.5	81.1	86.1
Watford	77.6	72.8	77.5	82.4
Welwyn Hatfield	76.1	70.4	76.1	84.5
Hertfordshire	78.3	72.5	78.2	84.6
East of England	75.5	69.9	76.1	82.9
England	75.6	70.1	76.3	83.0

Hertfordshire also has a higher proportion of pupils achieving the expected and higher standard at Key Stage 2. Again, there is some variation across the county, with pupils in Stevenage and Broxbourne performing less well than the national average in terms of proportions of pupils reaching expected or higher standards at Key Stage 2. North Hertfordshire and Welwyn Hatfield also had a lower proportion of pupils achieving the expected standard than the average across England as a whole.

Pupil attainment at Key Stage 2 (2018)			
District	Number of pupils at the end of Key Stage 2	% reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and maths	% reaching a higher standard in reading, writing and maths
Broxbourne	1,177	63.8	9.0
Dacorum	1,652	65.7	12.3
East Hertfordshire	1,603	70.0	14.7
Hertsmere	1,200	66.5	14.8
North Hertfordshire	1,541	63.1	12.3
St Albans	1,866	75.3	16.1
Stevenage	1,111	58.2	8.1
Three Rivers	1,042	71.8	16.5
Watford	1,228	69.1	14.1
Welwyn Hatfield	1,216	62.8	11.2
Hertfordshire	13,636	67.1	13.1
East of England	68,526	62.9	9.9
England	612,667	64.9	10.0

However, pupils in Broxbourne and Stevenage consistently perform at below the national average at all Key Stages

A similar pattern can be seen at Key Stage 4 where pupils living in Hertfordshire on a whole achieve higher average attainment 8 scores and are more likely to achieve grade 9-4 and 9-5 at English and Maths GCSE.

However, there is some variation across the county, with a lower proportion of pupils in Stevenage attaining grade 9-5 or 9-4 and achieving lower overall Attainment 8 scores than the national average. This is consistent with lower performances at Key Stages 1 and 2 across the district. There is also evidence of lower levels of educational attainment in Broxbourne with fewer pupils achieving grade 9-5 at GCSE. Again, this reflects lower educational attainment at earlier Key Stages across the district.

Pupil attainment at Key Stage 4 (2018)				
District	Number of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4	Average Attainment 8 score per pupil	English and maths GCSEs % who achieved grade 9-5	English and maths GCSEs % who achieved grade 9-4
Broxbourne	1,079	46.7	42.9	66.0
Dacorum	1,482	49.7	49.5	70.1
East Hertfordshire	1,516	53.8	57.7	79.3
Hertsmere	1,016	53.7	58.1	75.0
North Hertfordshire	1,197	48.9	47.2	69.0
St Albans	1,470	58.6	68.5	83.0
Stevenage	883	44.2	38.7	60.6
Three Rivers	865	50.6	51.6	71.3
Watford	1,015	51.7	53.5	73.5
Welwyn Hatfield	1,058	48.3	46.2	68.2
Hertfordshire	12,372	51.5	53.1	73.3
East of England	59,100	47.0	43.9	65.3
England	521,202	46.6	43.5	64.4

There are pockets of very high educational deprivation among children and young people, with 14 neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire ranked among the most deprived 10% in England on the Children and Young People Education deprivation domain

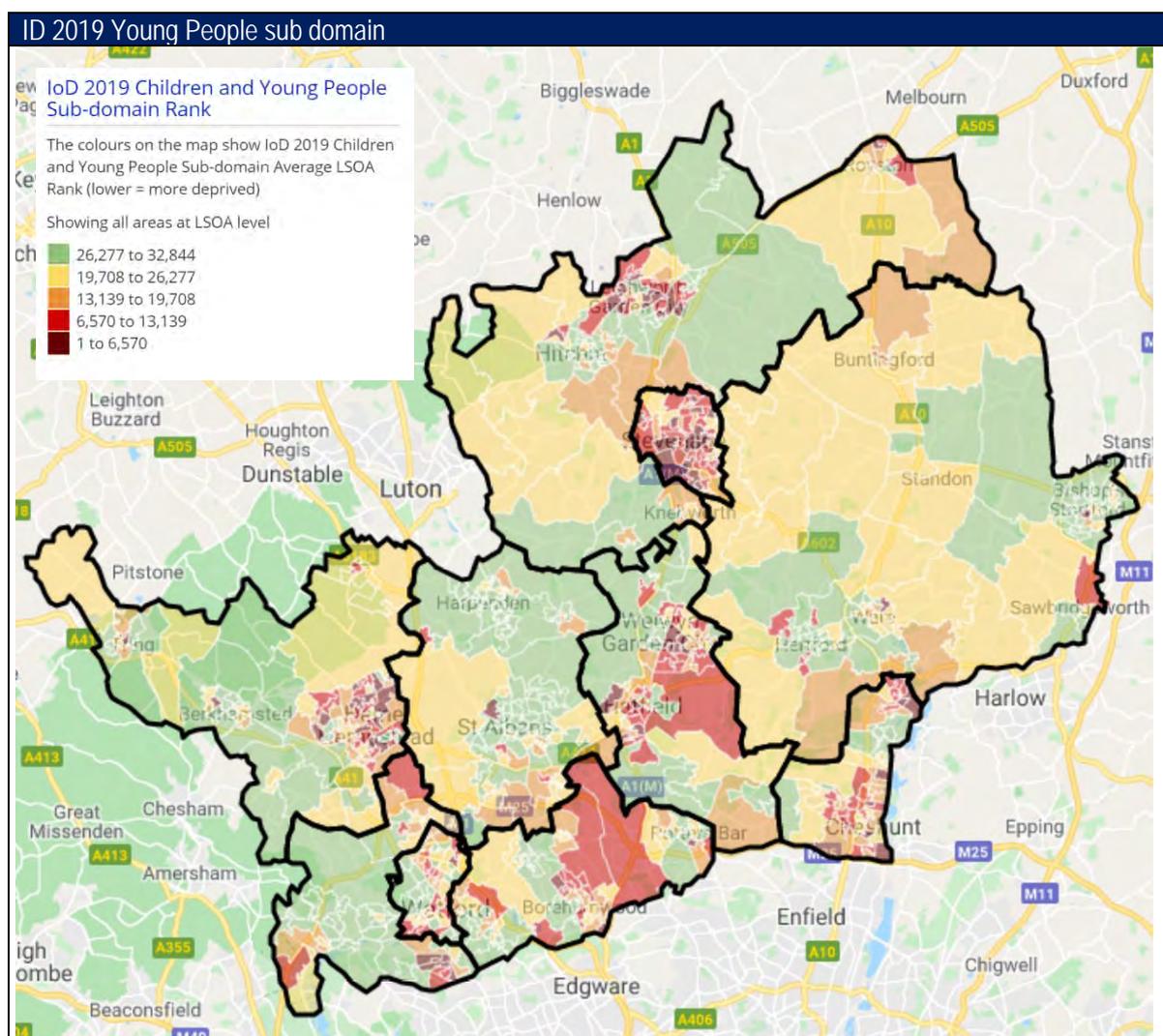
The Department for Education no longer publishes data on pupil educational performance at below district level. However, the Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Children and Young People subdomain can be used to identify hotspots of educational disadvantage across neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire. The Children and Young People sub domain is a composite measure, which combines data on pupil attainment at Key Stage 2 and 4, pupil absence, staying on at school rates and information on pupils not entering Higher Education.

LSOAs in Hertfordshire ranked among the most deprived 10% in England on the ID 2019 Child Young People sub domain		
LSOA	District	IMD rank (where 1 is most deprived and 32,844 is least deprived)
Letchworth South East E01023641	North Hertfordshire	632
Highfield & St Pauls E01023404	Dacorum	716
Tring Central E01023418	Dacorum	1,425
Peartree E01023957	Welwyn Hatfield	1,449
Waltham Cross E01023338	Broxbourne	1,946
Highfield & St Pauls E01023405	Dacorum	2,068
Adeyfield East E01023346	Dacorum	2,463
Letchworth Wilbury E01023650	North Hertfordshire	2,630
Letchworth South East E01023640	North Hertfordshire	2,675
Letchworth East E01023630	North Hertfordshire	2,789
Letchworth South West E01023646	North Hertfordshire	2,821
Peartree E01023958	Welwyn Hatfield	2,871
Symonds Green E01023797	Stevenage	2,897
Peartree E01023956	Welwyn Hatfield	3,233

The table above lists the most deprived neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire on the ID 2019 Child Young People sub domain.

14 neighbourhoods across Hertfordshire are ranked among the most deprived 10% in England on the ID 2019 Child Young People sub domain, including five in North Hertfordshire (all in Letchworth), four in Dacorum (three in Hemel Hempstead), three in the Peartree ward in Welwyn Garden City and one each in Broxbourne (Waltham Cross, Stevenage (Symonds Green) and Tring).

The map below shows the distribution of neighbourhoods across Hertfordshire with the highest levels of deprivation on the 2019 Children Young People sub domain in more detail – with areas shaded brown identified as ranked among the most deprived 20% in England on the measure. As can be seen from the map, the areas with the highest levels of education deprivation among children and young people are concentrated in the urban areas of Cheshunt, Hemel Hempstead, Stevenage, Borehamwood and Hatfield.



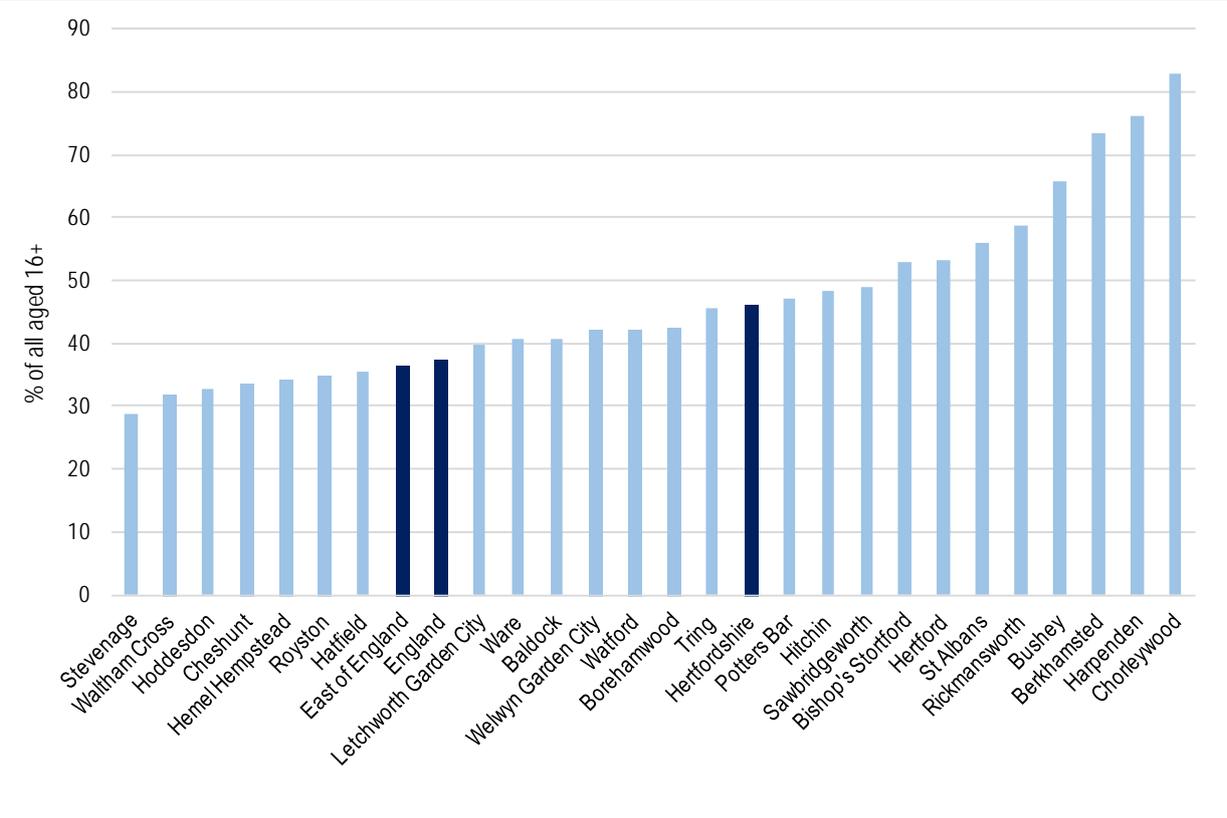
Young adults living in Hertfordshire are more likely to progress to Higher Education; however, education participation rates are lower than the national average in Stevenage, Broxbourne, Hemel Hempstead, Royston and Hatfield

Hertfordshire has a relatively high proportion of young people progressing to Higher Education with 46% of the 14-17 cohort participating in Higher Education by the time they turned 19 – higher than the average across the East of England (36%) and England as a whole (37%). This is likely to be linked to the higher levels of educational attainment across all Key Stages in Hertfordshire.

However, there are a number of areas in Hertfordshire where a lower proportion of young adults go on to Higher Education. The chart below shows the proportion of young people participating in Higher Education in the major towns in Hertfordshire.

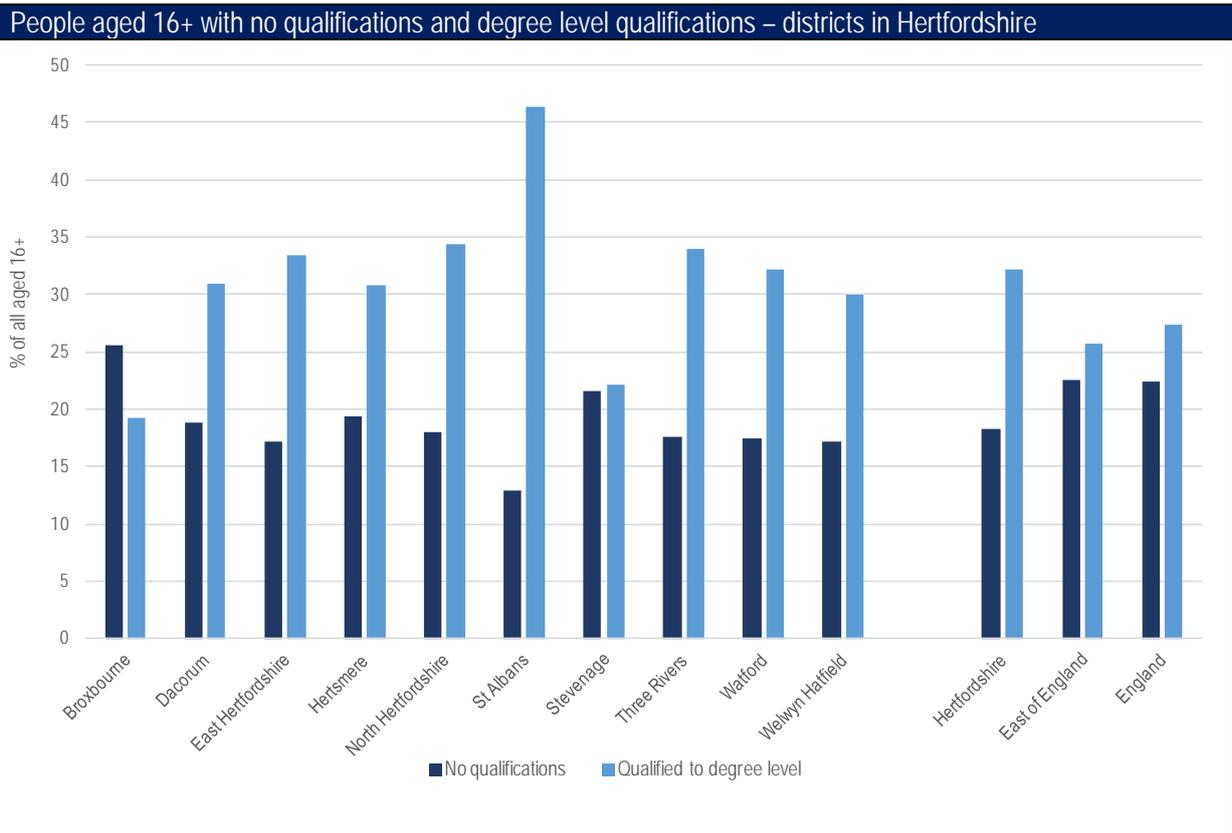
Stevenage has the lowest proportion of children going on to Higher Education (with 29% of young adults participating in Higher Education by age 19). A further six towns across Hertfordshire have lower rates of Higher Education participation than the national average – three in Broxbourne (Waltham Cross, Hoddesdon and Cheshunt), Hemel Hempstead and Hatfield and Royston in North Hertfordshire.

Participation in Higher Education (Proportion of a young cohort that has entered Higher Education by age 19)

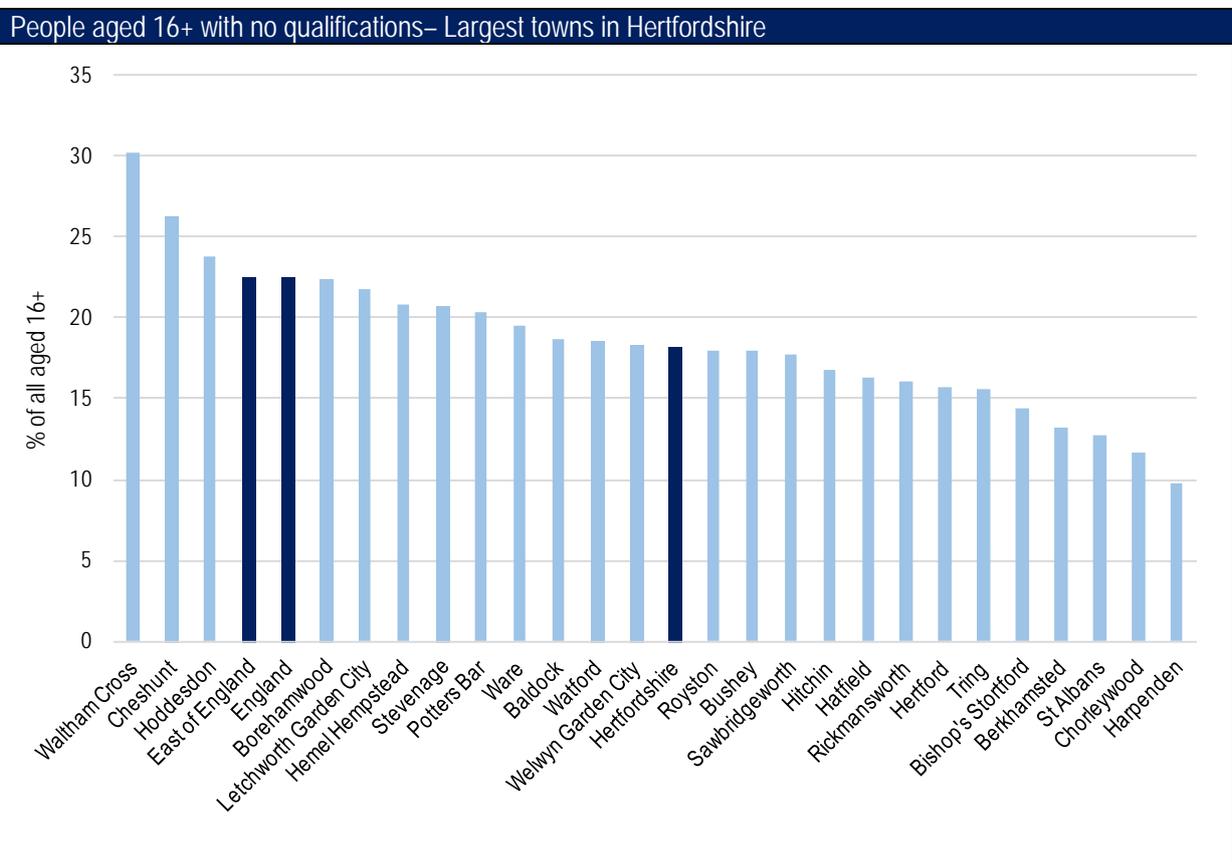


A relatively low proportion of adults have no qualifications across Hertfordshire, while the proportion of people qualified to degree level is above the national average

The chart below shows the proportion of people with no qualifications and high-level qualifications (qualifications at degree level or above) across Hertfordshire districts, county and regional and national averages. The chart provides further evidence of the educational divides across the county. While Hertfordshire as a whole has a lower proportion of people with no qualifications (18.2%) and a higher proportion of people with degree or higher level qualifications (32.1%) than the regional (22.5% with no qualifications and 25.7% with degree level qualifications) and national average (22.5% and 27.4% respectively), Broxbourne and Stevenage have notably higher proportions of people with no qualifications and lower proportions of people with high level qualifications than elsewhere in the county.



Drilling down further to town level reveals that three towns across Hertfordshire have a higher proportion of people with no qualifications than the national average – all in Broxbourne (Waltham Cross, Hoddesdon and Cheshunt).



Work and the local economy

Employment, income and job opportunity in a local area are essential markers of the economic strength of an area and viability of living well within the local community

Key facts and figures in Hertfordshire

Hertfordshire has a higher rate of people employed full-time than across England, as well as higher rates of self-employment, particularly in rural areas.

Jobs density is higher in Hertford, Watford and Welwyn Garden City, and lower in Cheshunt and Baldock

The three largest job sectors in Hertfordshire are *Business administration and support services*; *Professional, scientific and technical*; and *Retail*.

Stevenage and Watford have very high levels of public sector employment

People living in each of the districts in Hertfordshire earn more per week than the national average.

However, those working in Hertfordshire earn less than those living in Hertfordshire, with workplace earnings in Watford, Dacorum, St Albans and North Hertfordshire below the national average.

Each of the towns in Hertfordshire have higher median household income than the England average (with the exception of Waltham Cross).

More people work from home in Hertfordshire than on average across the country, with home working much more prominent in rural parts of the county.

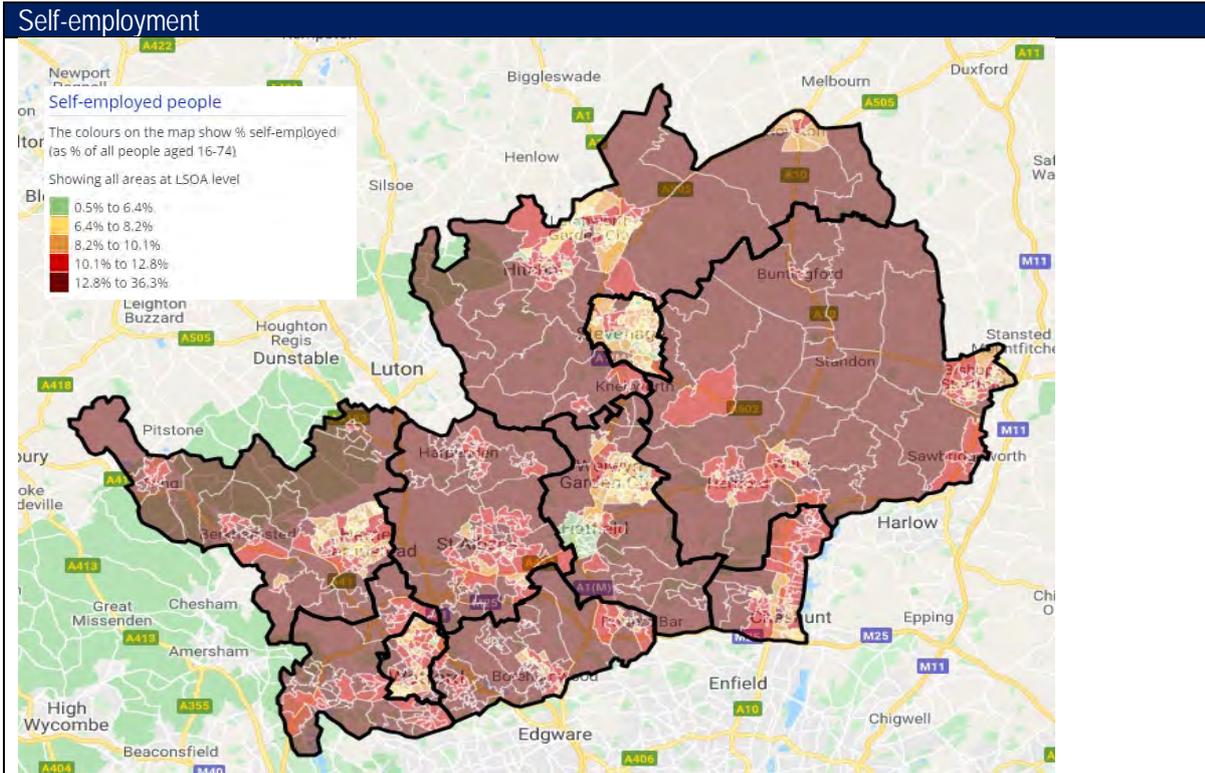
A much higher proportion of people travel more than 10km to work in Hertfordshire than across England with 50% of people travelling long distances to work in some neighbourhoods.

A relatively high proportion of people living in Hertfordshire commute into London for work, with the highest levels in districts adjacent to London.

Hertfordshire has a higher rate of people employed full-time than across England, as well as higher rates of self-employment, particularly in rural areas

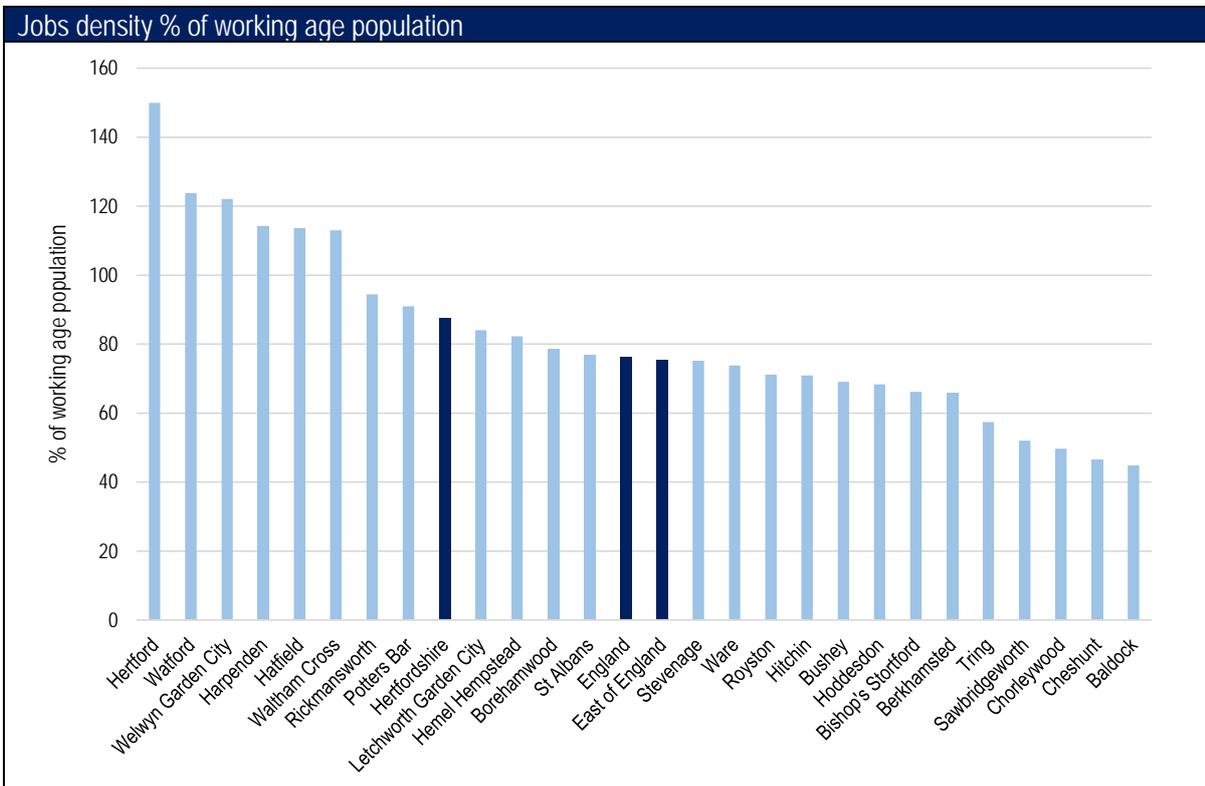
People are more likely to be economically active in Hertfordshire than on average across England where 74.2% of working-age people are economically active, compared to 69.9% in England. Within Hertfordshire, economic activity rates are highest in Baldock, Bishop's Stortford and Ware (77%) and lowest in Hatfield (65.6%) – likely to be linked to the relatively large student population in the town.

Hertfordshire also has a higher rate of full-time employment than across England (42.3% compared to 38.6%), as well as higher proportions of self-employment with 11.6% of the working-age population self-employed, compared to 9.8% in England. Self-employment rates are higher in rural areas, as seen in the map below.



Hertfordshire has a strong local jobs market, with a relatively large number of jobs available locally; however, 13 towns across the county have lower jobs density levels than the national average

Jobs density refers to the number of jobs in an area as a ratio of the working age population in that area and is a measure of the availability of jobs locally. Hertfordshire has a higher jobs density (87.4 jobs per 100 working age adults) than the national average (76.3).



Within the county there are six towns where there are more jobs available locally than there are working age adults (Hertford, Watford, Welwyn Garden City, Hatfield and Waltham Cross) – these areas are likely to experience a degree of in-commuting. By contrast, there are thirteen towns with lower levels of jobs density than the national average (as shown in the chart below). Some of the people living in towns with the low jobs density are likely to need to travel outside of these towns to seek employment. The towns with the lowest jobs density in Hertfordshire are Cheshunt and Baldock.

The three largest job sectors in Hertfordshire are Business administration and support services; Professional, scientific and technical; and Retail

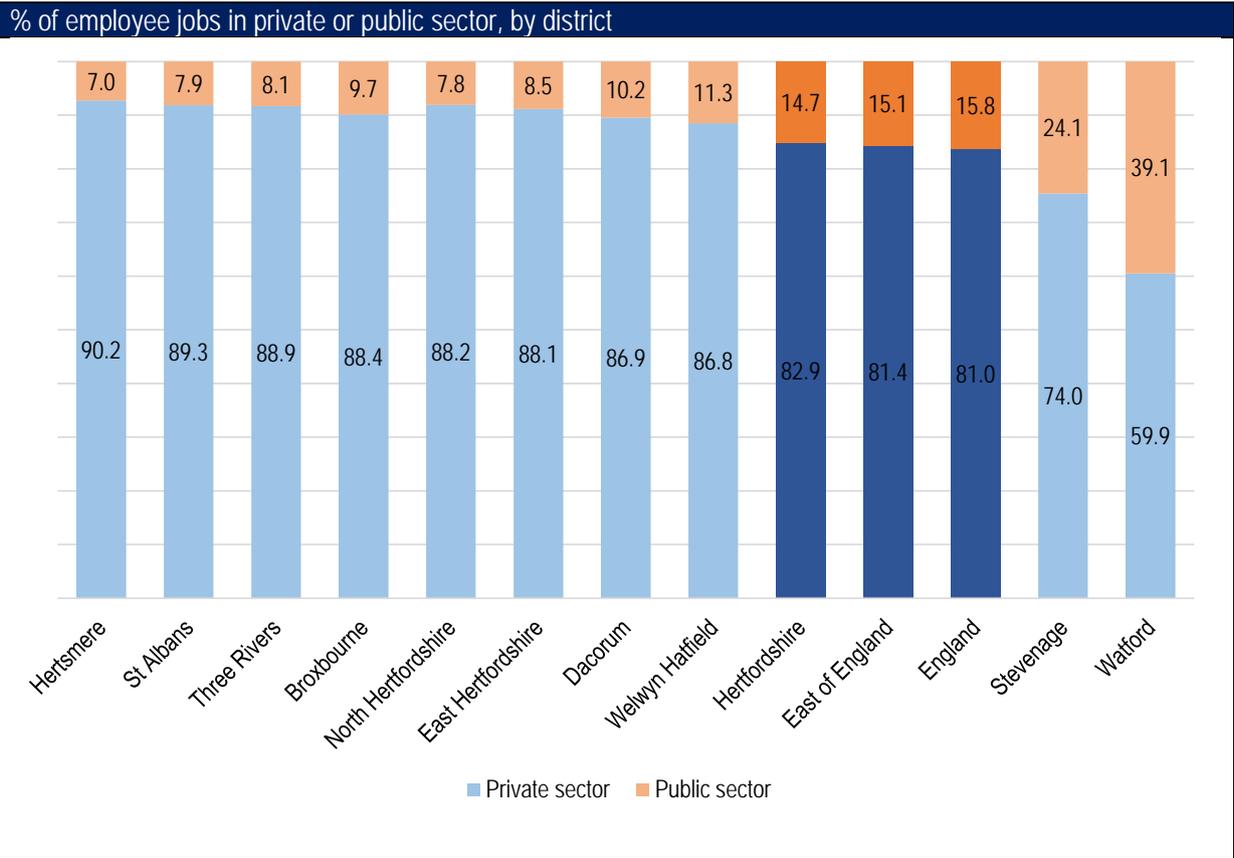
14.7% of all employee jobs in Hertfordshire are in Business Administration and Support Services roles, 11.9% in Professional, Scientific and Technical sectors and 11.3% in Retail, 9.1% in Health and 7.3% in Education.

Jobs by sector across districts in Hertfordshire										
Job sector	Broxbourne	Dacorum	East Hertfordshire	Hertsmere	North Hertfordshire	St Albans	Stevenage	Three Rivers	Watford	Welwyn Hatfield
Business Administration And Support Services	15.8	7.0	16.0	9.1	6.5	17.3	7.6	7.3	35.0	8.6
Professional, Scientific And Technical	7.9	9.9	10.7	10.9	9.3	14.7	10.9	14.6	20.0	7.5
Retail	10.5	11.3	6.7	8.2	9.3	9.3	10.9	4.9	8.0	26.9
Health	5.9	8.5	9.3	8.2	9.3	8.0	17.4	7.3	8.0	10.8
Education	6.6	8.5	8.0	8.2	7.4	8.0	7.6	8.5	3.0	7.5
Construction	7.9	4.9	5.3	9.1	6.5	5.3	3.3	12.2	3.5	4.8
Accommodation And Food Services (Hospitality)	4.6	5.6	6.7	7.3	7.4	6.7	5.4	6.1	4.0	3.8
Manufacturing	7.9	6.3	6.7	4.5	13.0	3.0	10.9	2.4	2.3	4.3
Wholesale	10.5	8.5	3.3	7.3	5.6	4.0	3.3	8.5	3.0	4.3
Information And Communication	1.8	7.0	4.0	5.5	4.2	4.7	4.3	6.1	4.0	4.3
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation And Other Services	3.3	4.9	4.0	6.4	4.6	5.3	3.8	4.9	2.5	5.4
Transport And Storage (Inc Postal)	4.6	7.0	8.0	3.6	1.9	3.3	2.2	2.4	1.8	3.2
Financial And Insurance	1.6	1.4	1.3	3.6	2.8	2.0	2.2	4.3	1.3	0.8
Public Administration And Defence	1.6	2.8	2.0	0.8	1.5	1.1	3.3	1.5	1.0	3.2
Motor Trades	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.8	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.3
Property	2.1	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.0	3.0	1.0	0.8
Mining, Quarrying And Utilities	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.6
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1

This varies by district, as shown in the table above. Broxbourne has a large wholesale sector, alongside higher proportions of employees working in retail and business administration. East Hertfordshire has a higher proportion of employees working in transport and storage than other districts in Hertfordshire. North Hertfordshire has a larger manufacturing industry than any other area. Hertsmere and Three Rivers both include large proportions of employees in construction industries.

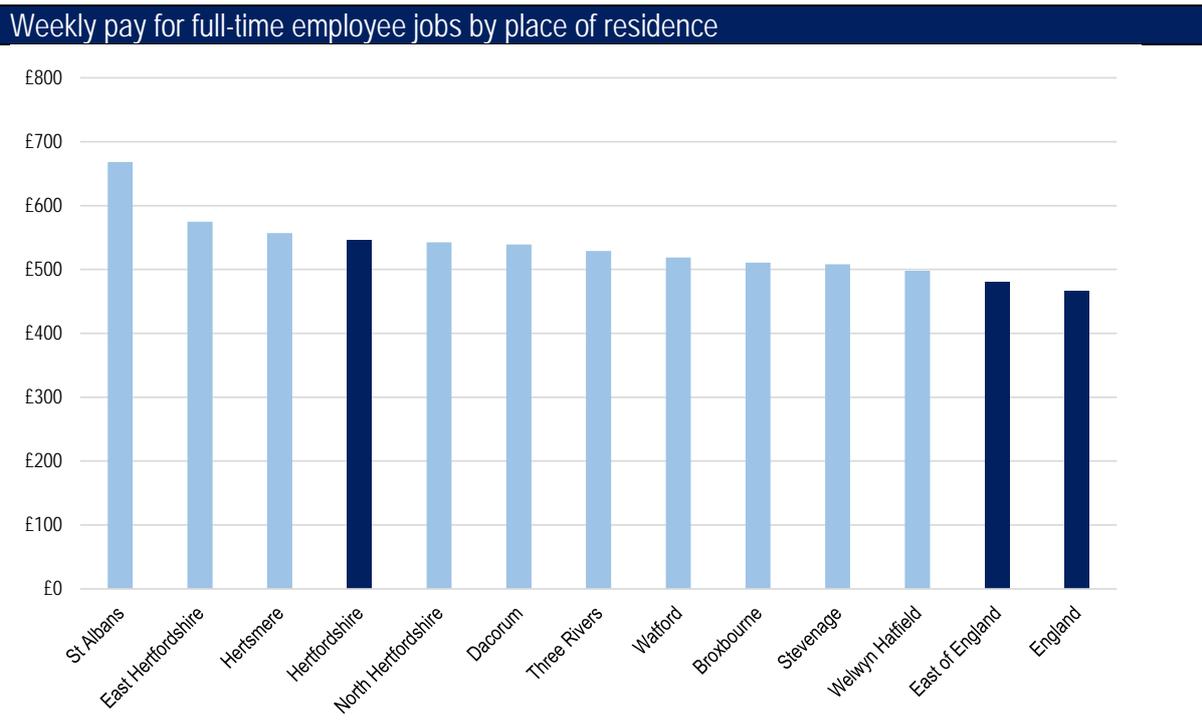
Stevenage and Watford have very high levels of public sector employment

Hertfordshire has a slightly lower proportion of public sector employee jobs (14.7%) than across England as a whole (15.8%), with the majority of districts in Hertfordshire having lower levels of public sector employment than the national average. By contrast, there are very high levels of employee jobs in the public sector in the urban districts of Watford (39.1%) and Stevenage (24.1%).



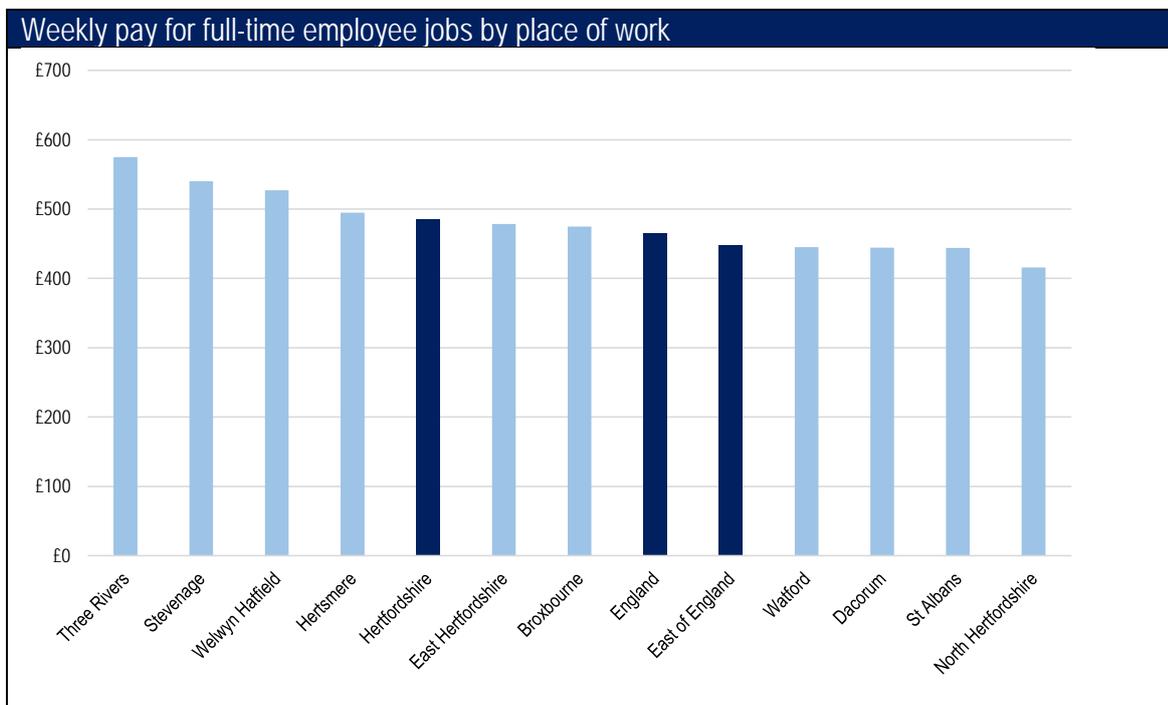
People living in each of the districts in Hertfordshire earn more per week than the national average

Weekly median income for people living in Hertfordshire (who work full-time) is £546 per week, £80 per week above the average for England at £466. People living in St Albans have the highest weekly earnings in the county at £668 per week, while those living in Welwyn Hatfield have the lowest average weekly earnings (£498 per week, though this is still above the national average).



However, those working in Hertfordshire earn less than those living in Hertfordshire, with workplace earnings in Watford, Dacorum, St Albans and North Hertfordshire below the national average

People working full-time in Hertfordshire earn (£485 – compared with £546 for those living in the county). The primary reason for this disparity is that a large number of Hertfordshire residents work in London (where pay levels are higher) – *this is explored below*. However, full-time *workplace* earnings within Hertfordshire are also above the national average - £485 compared to £466.

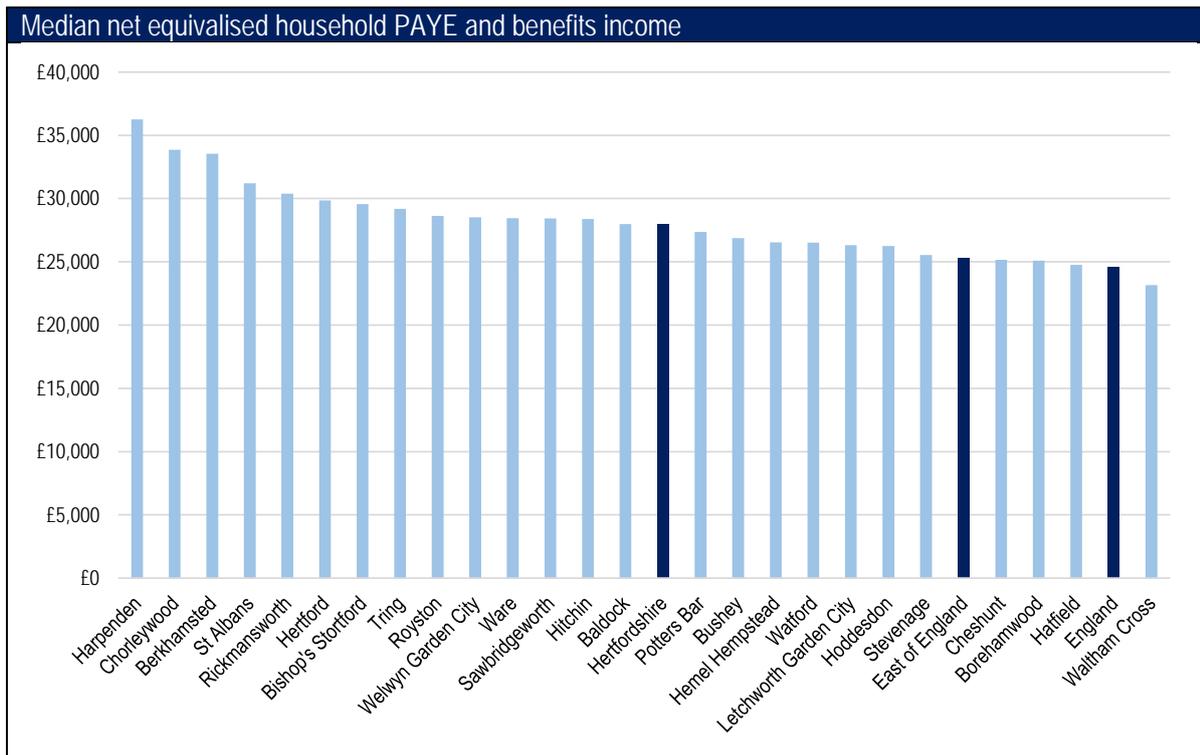


However, there are four districts in Hertfordshire where *workplace* earnings are below the national average: Watford (£445), Dacorum (£444), St Albans (£444) and North Hertfordshire (£416). Stevenage and Welwyn Hatfield have higher workplace earnings than resident earnings – indicating that they have relatively strong local economies, with people commuting into these towns for better paid work. By contrast, there is a large disparity between resident and workplace earnings in St Albans, indicating that a large number of people commute out of the district for better paid employment.

Each of the towns in Hertfordshire have higher median household income than the England average (with the exception of Waltham Cross)

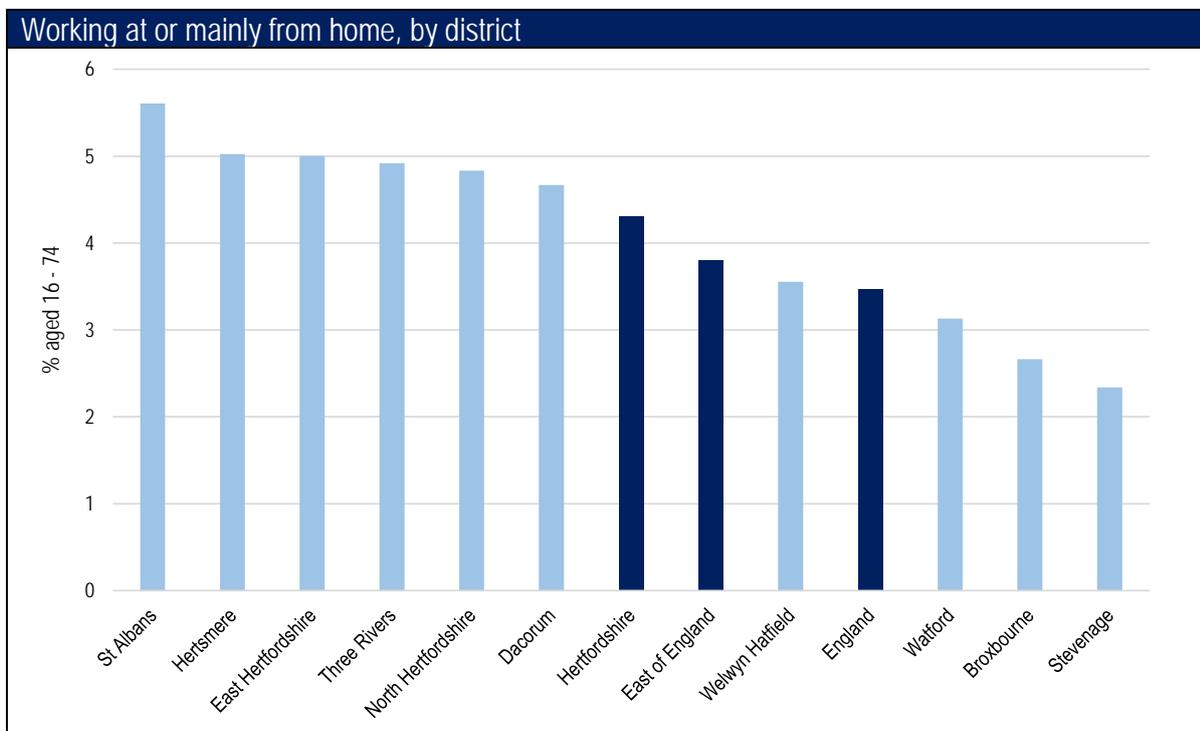
Drilling down to town level we can see the impact of the relatively high wage economy across the county, with income levels in all bar one of the principle towns in Hertfordshire at above the national average. However, net median equivalised household income levels in Waltham Cross are below the national average (£23,155), while median income levels in Hatfield, Cheshunt and Borehamwood are below the regional average. *Note, the figures here differ from those above as they are drawn from a different source¹², and are at household level (adjusting for the size of households) and take into account all earnings for all households regardless of the employment status of the household members.*

¹² Pay As You Earn (PAYE) employment and pension data and Tax Credits data from HM Revenue and Customs, and benefits data from the Department for Work and Pensions



More people work from home in Hertfordshire than on average across the country, with home working much more prominent in rural parts of the county

4.3% of people in Hertfordshire work from home, above the average for England (3.5%). St Albans contains the highest rate of home working with 5.6%, more than double the value for Stevenage where 2.4% of people work from home.



People are more likely to work from home in rural areas, there are 11 neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire (all in rural areas) where more than 10% of workers work exclusively or mainly from home (listed in the table below).

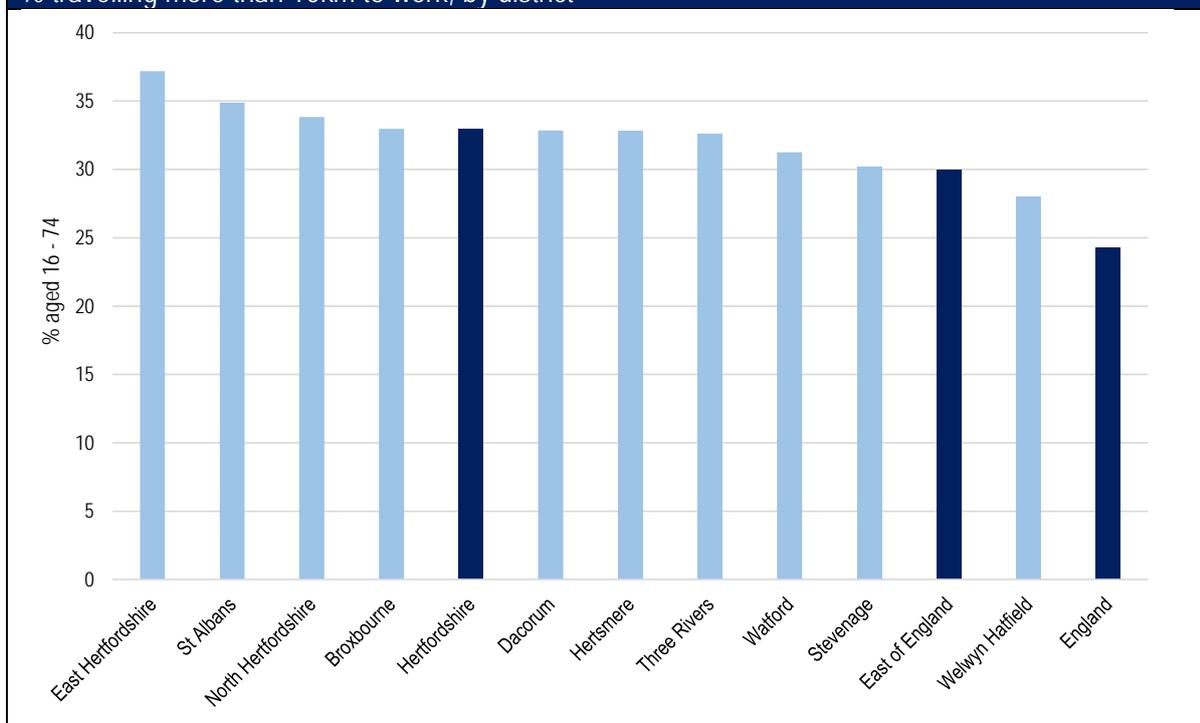
LSOAs with the highest proportion of people working at or mainly from home

District	LSOA name	%
Dacorum	Watling E01023430	12.0
Hertsmere	Aldenham East E01023524	11.8
Three Rivers	Chorleywood East E01023813	11.6
Hertsmere	Aldenham West E01023526	11.4
Hertsmere	Elstree E01023566	11.3
Dacorum	Ashridge E01023355	10.7
North Hertfordshire	Ermine E01023597	10.7
Hertsmere	Aldenham East E01023523	10.7
North Hertfordshire	Weston and Sandon E01023663	10.1
Dacorum	Ashridge E01023356	10.1
North Hertfordshire	Ermine E01023598	10.0

A much higher proportion of people travel more than 10km to work in Hertfordshire than across England with 50% of people travelling long distances to work in some neighbourhoods

Hertfordshire has a higher rate of people travelling more than 10km to work than the England average (32.9% compared to 24.2%). This is likely linked to relatively high proportions of people commuting to London (see section below). Distances travelled to work are highest in more rural districts and areas with a greater distance from London in East Hertfordshire, St Albans and North Hertfordshire.

% travelling more than 10km to work, by district



A relatively high proportion of people living in Hertfordshire commute into London for work, with the highest levels in districts adjacent to London

The table below shows the proportion of people aged 16-74 who commute into London for work in each of the districts in Hertfordshire. Unsurprisingly, the districts in closest proximity to London have the highest levels of commuting into the city, with more than one-in-four people (aged 16-74) living in Hertsmere commuting into London for work. North Hertfordshire and Stevenage have the lowest proportions of people commuting into London.

Area	Commute to London	Population aged 16 to 74	% commuting to London
Hertsmere	17,959	71,511	25.1
Broxbourne	14,436	67,599	21.4
Three Rivers	13,104	62,440	21.0
Watford	11,676	66,285	17.6
St Albans	16,633	99,863	16.7
Hertfordshire	117,694	806,213	14.6
East Hertfordshire	12,844	100,093	12.8
Welwyn Hatfield	9,415	81,514	11.6
Dacorum	10,164	104,410	9.7
North Hertfordshire	7,489	91,510	8.2
Stevenage	3,974	60,988	6.5

Society

Access to services and public spaces, arts and culture

Understanding issues around access to services within a local area is essential to planning where service provision and infrastructure could be improved. The availability of arts and culture within a local area, as well as people's participation with these events and sites can be a useful measure of the cultural activities available to people and the sense of community that they can bring.

Key facts and figures in Hertfordshire

Households with no car are predominantly located in urban areas of Hertfordshire – with the lowest car ownership rates in Waltham Cross and Hatfield

Rural areas experience greater travel times to key services; however, some people living in urban areas also experience difficulty accessing services – with relatively high travel times to employment centres from parts of Stevenage, South Oxhey and Chorleywood

Average broadband speeds are high across Hertfordshire but there are neighbourhoods in rural parts of the county with very poor connectivity

Museum participation rates are highest in North Hertfordshire, Watford and Welwyn Hatfield and lowest in East Hertfordshire and St Albans.

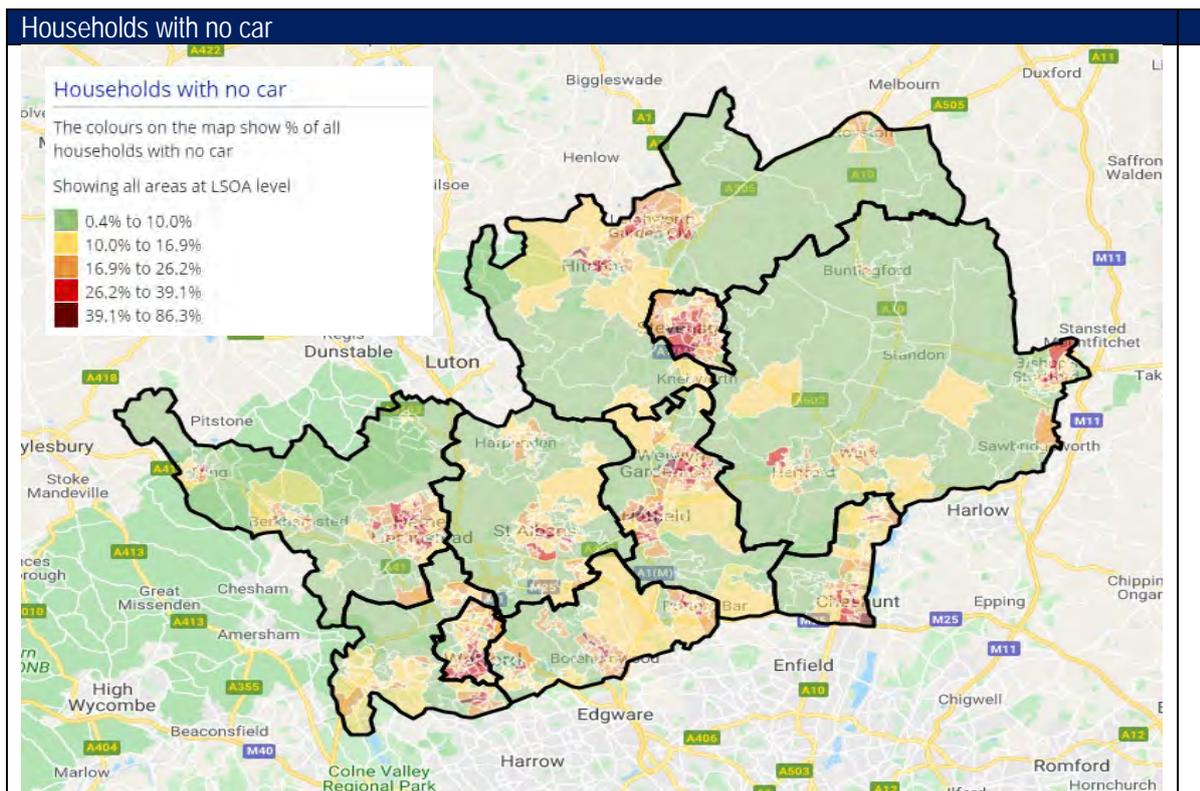
Welwyn Hatfield has a much higher proportion of people who visit heritage sites than across the country on a whole, whilst Watford has the lowest participation rate.

North Hertfordshire also records the highest participation rate for visiting historic parks and gardens, whilst St Albans and East Hertfordshire have the lowest participation rates.

Hertfordshire has relatively low levels of arts funding – with each of the 10 districts receiving lower levels of funding per head than the national average.

Households with no car are predominantly located in urban areas of Hertfordshire – with the lowest car ownership rates in Waltham Cross and Hatfield

Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of households with no car than the England average, where 16.9% of households in Hertfordshire have no car, compared to 25.8% in England. Households are less likely to own a car in areas where public transport and local services are more accessible, around larger urban areas in the county. By contrast, households are more likely to have a car in rural areas and less accessible parts of the county. Waltham Cross (30.5%) and Hatfield (26%) have lower car ownership rates than the national average.



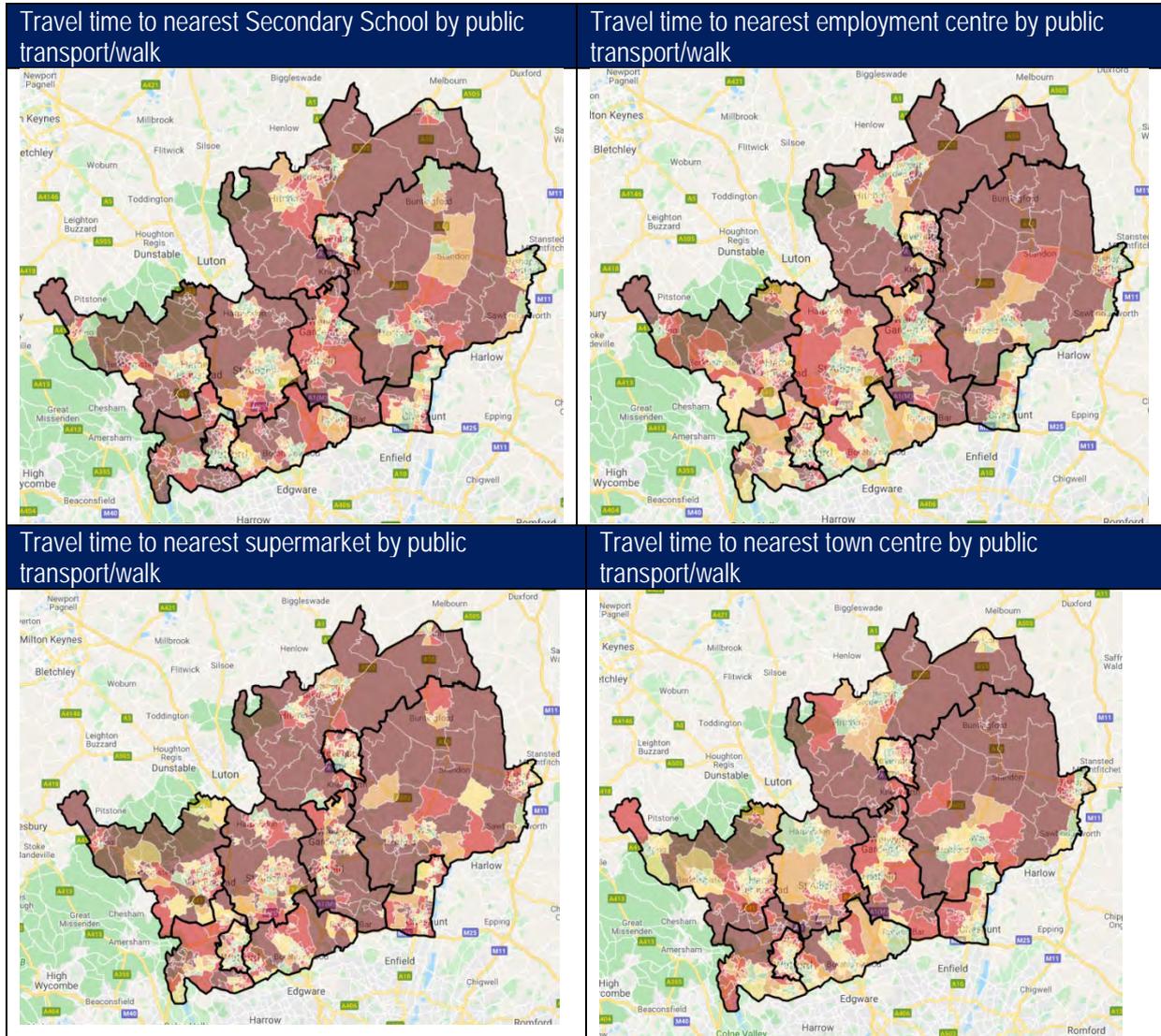
Rural areas experience greater travel times to key services; however, some people living in urban areas also experience difficulty accessing services – with relatively high travel times to employment centres from parts of Stevenage, South Oxhey and Chorleywood

The table below shows travel time (in minutes) to key services across Hertfordshire districts. Overall, Hertfordshire shows similar or slightly lower travel times to all services compared with the national average

Travel time to key services (in minutes) by walking or public transport							
Area	Employment Centre	Further Education Institution	GP	Primary School	Secondary School	Supermarket	Town Centre
Broxbourne	11	16	9	9	16	9	16
Dacorum	14	18	11	9	18	10	19
East Hertfordshire	16	20	12	10	19	12	22
Hertsmere	9	16	12	10	16	9	14
North Hertfordshire	15	20	14	10	21	11	20
St Albans	11	17	12	10	16	9	18
Stevenage	16	16	10	10	16	8	19
Three Rivers	15	22	12	10	22	10	20
Watford	10	15	10	8	16	7	18
Welwyn Hatfield	13	19	11	10	19	10	17
Hertfordshire	13	18	11	10	18	10	18
East of England	15	23	13	11	20	10	23
England	13	21	11	10	18	9	20

However, travel times are higher in certain districts, particularly with a large proportion of rural neighbourhoods, including East Hertfordshire, North Hertfordshire and Three Rivers. Despite this general pattern, urban Stevenage also records higher than average travel times to an employment centre.

The maps below show more detail around distance to services within neighbourhoods across Hertfordshire. The darker red areas show longer travel times and are predominantly located in rural areas across the county.



Average broadband speeds are high across Hertfordshire but there are neighbourhoods in rural parts of the county with very poor connectivity

The average broadband speed across Hertfordshire (56.7 bps) is faster than the national average. Similarly, a lower proportion of connections in Hertfordshire receive low download speeds as compared to the average across the country (1.9% compared to 2.2%).

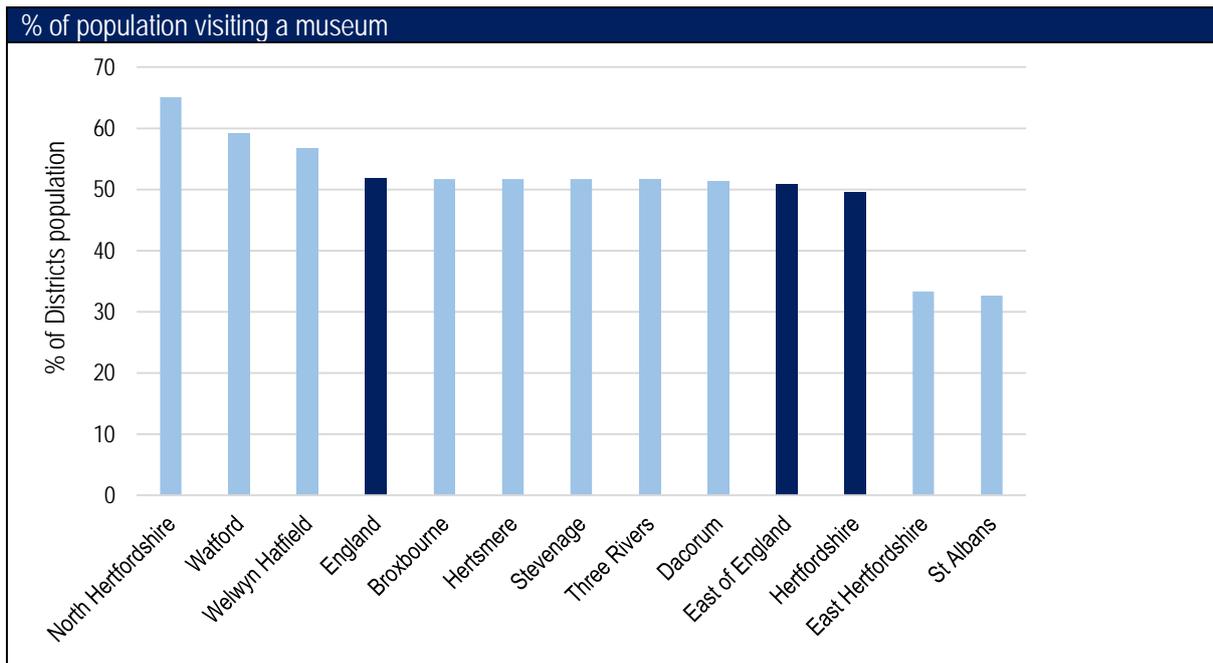
However, this varies considerably by neighbourhood, with some rural areas considerably less well connected. The table below shows LSOAs across Hertfordshire where more than 20% of households have low broadband speeds; these are concentrated in rural areas of Dacorum, Three Rivers, Hertsmeire and East Hertfordshire.

LSOAs with highest proportion of households with low download speeds			
District	LSOA name	% low download speeds	
Dacorum	Watling E01023431	28.3	
Three Rivers	Sarratt E01023854	25.8	
East Hertfordshire	Hunsdon E01023491	21.8	
Hertsmere	Shenley E01023584	21.5	

The following areas, mostly in East and North Hertfordshire, recorded considerably lower average broadband speeds than the England average (45.1 bps).

LSOAs with the slowest average broadband speeds			
District	LSOA name	Average speed (bps)	
East Hertfordshire	Braughing E01023463	6.0	
Dacorum	Watling E01023430	6.6	
East Hertfordshire	Walkern E01023508	6.9	
North Hertfordshire	Weston and Sandon E01023663	7.5	
East Hertfordshire	Much Hadham E01023496	7.8	
East Hertfordshire	Thundridge & Standon E01023507	8.6	
North Hertfordshire	Arbury E01023585	9.7	
East Hertfordshire	Mundens and Cottered E01023494	9.9	
East Hertfordshire	Little Hadham E01023493	10.4	
East Hertfordshire	Braughing E01023462	10.8	

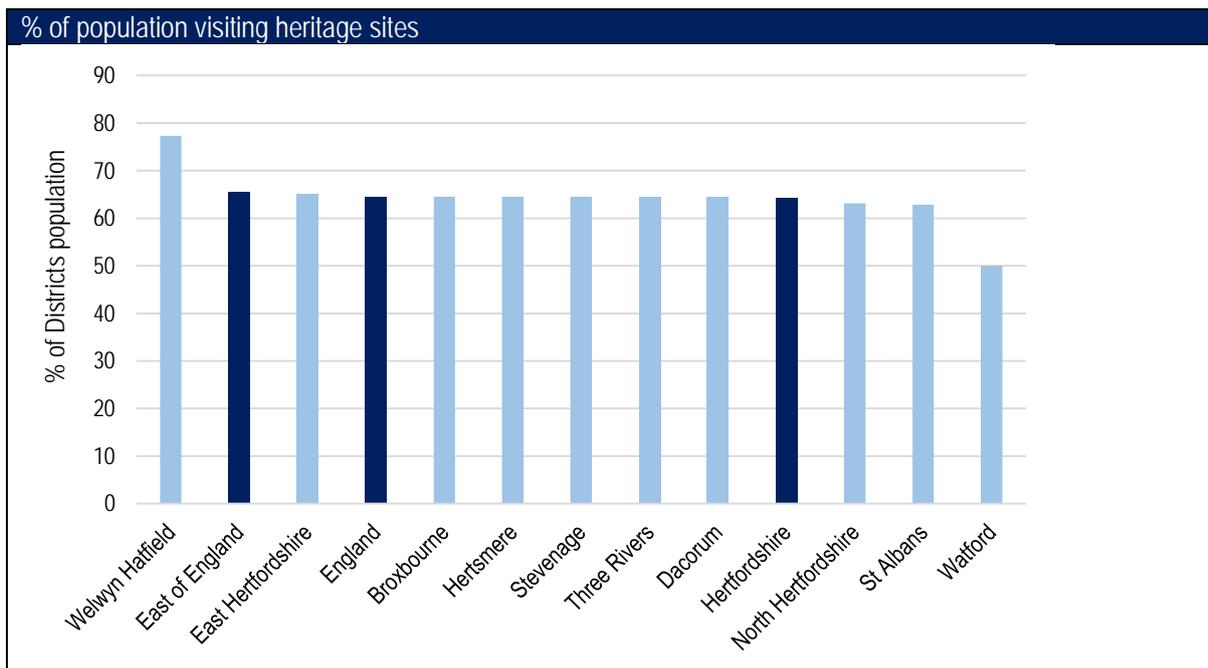
People in Hertfordshire have a similar museum participation rate as the England average, with populations in North Hertfordshire, Watford and Welwyn Hatfield participating at a higher rate than across the country



The museum participation rate was 49.6% in Hertfordshire, just below the level across England 51.8%. However, North Hertfordshire had a much higher rate of visits to museums with 65.1% and participation rates were also above the national average in Watford (59.3%) and Welwyn Hatfield (56.7%). The lowest participation rates were in East Hertfordshire and St Albans with around a third of people visiting museums (33.3% and 32.7% respectively).

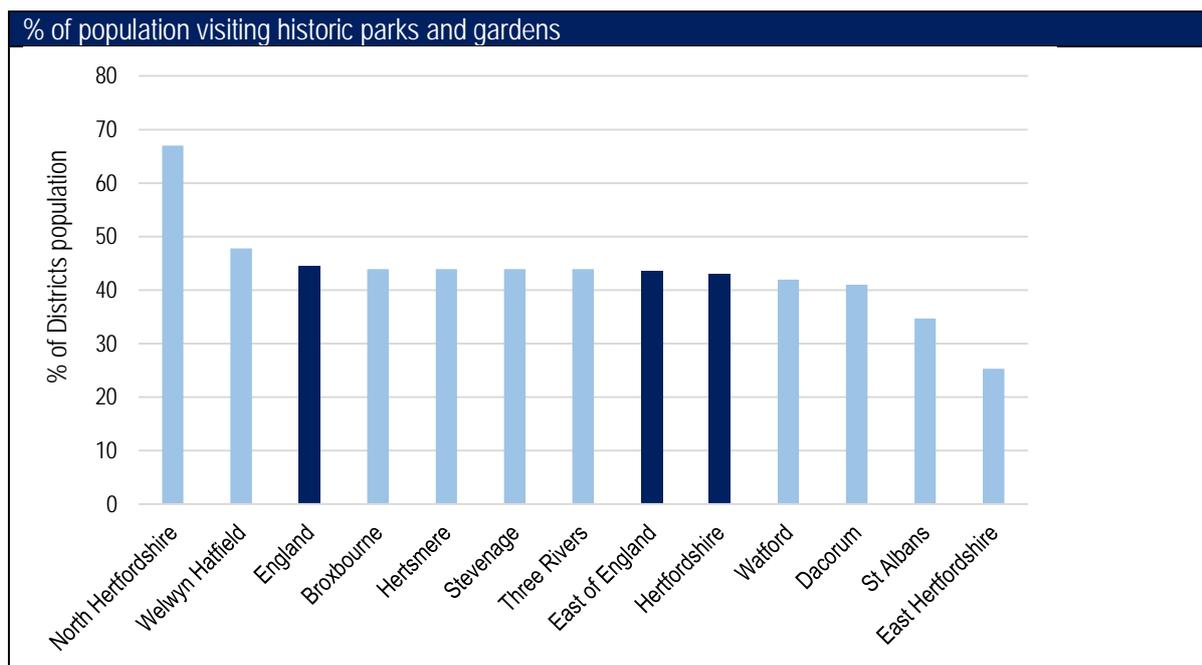
Welwyn Hatfield has a much higher proportion of people who visit heritage sites than across the country on a whole, whilst Watford has the lowest participation rate

Again, Hertfordshire has a similar proportion of people who visit heritage sites as the national average (64.3% and 64.5%). Participation rates in Welwyn Hatfield were much higher than average at 77.3%, whilst participation in Watford is much lower than average, where half of the population had visited a heritage site.



North Hertfordshire also records the highest participation rate for visiting historic parks and gardens, whilst St Albans and East Hertfordshire have the lowest participation rates

70% of people in North Hertfordshire had visited historic parks and gardens, well above the England average of 44.5% which is just slightly above the rate across Hertfordshire 42.9%. East Hertfordshire showed the lowest proportion of visits to historic parks and gardens with about a quarter of the population visiting these sites (25.3%).



Hertfordshire has relatively low levels of arts funding – with each of the 10 districts receiving lower levels of funding per head than the national average

Arts council funding was £0.77 per head of the population across Hertfordshire, less than one-third of the average levels of funding across England as a whole. Each of the 10 districts in Hertfordshire receive lower funding per head than the national average, with the highest funding per head in Watford (£1.75 per head) and the lowest in Broxbourne and Hertsmere £0.25 and £0.22 per head of the population.

Area	Arts council funding (£)	£ per head
England	£147,077,859	£2.63
Watford	£169,750	£1.75
East of England	£9,132,210	£1.47
St Albans	£200,438	£1.36
North Hertfordshire	£150,211	£1.13
Three Rivers	£97,865	£1.05
Welwyn Hatfield	£120,510	£0.98
Hertfordshire	£909,885	£0.77
Dacorum	£67,256	£0.44
East Hertfordshire	£56,865	£0.38
Broxbourne	£24,500	£0.25
Hertsmere	£22,490	£0.22
Stevenage	no data	no data

Environment

Information on the environment is a helpful indication of the quality of life and potential wellbeing opportunities an area can offer. This section explores issues concerning energy consumption, access to green spaces, air pollution and household waste.

Key facts and figures in Hertfordshire

Carbon dioxide emissions have reduced steadily across Hertfordshire from 2005 to 2017.

Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of residual household waste per household than on average across England, with a higher proportion sent for reuse, recycling or composting.

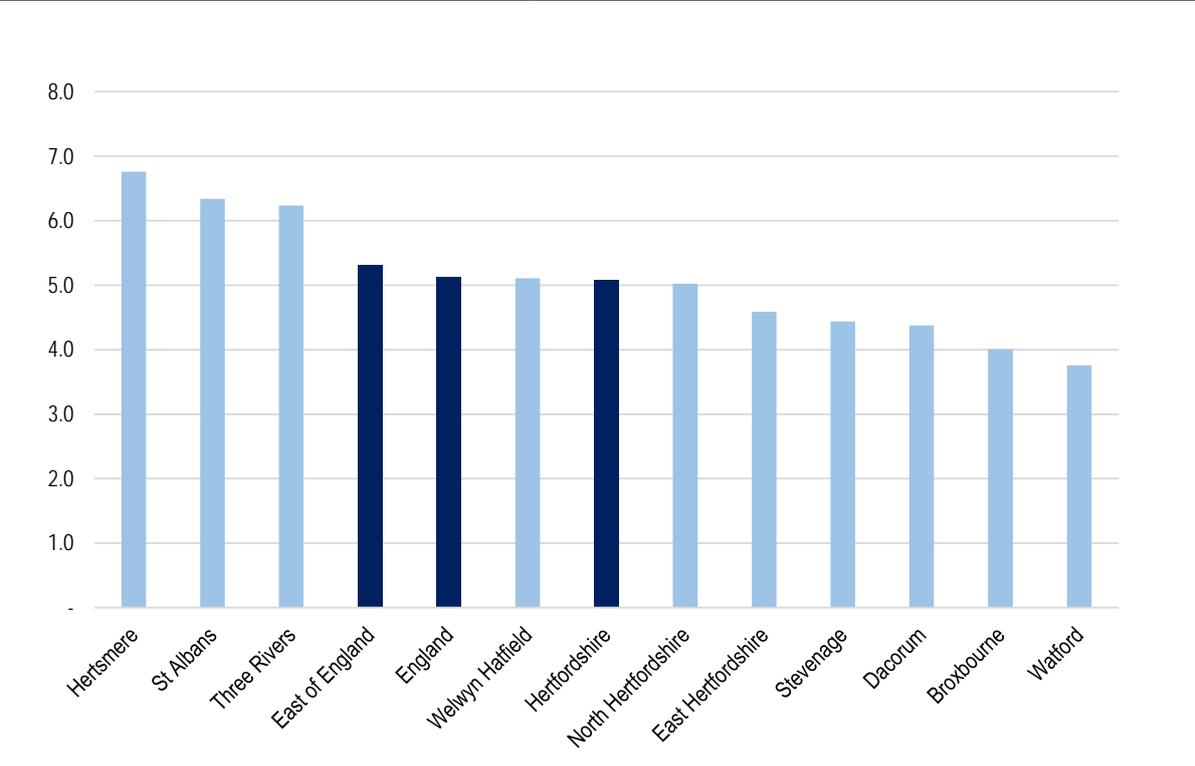
Rural areas have better air quality with higher concentrations of pollution around urban centres and towns. Six of the 10 Local Authorities in Hertfordshire have higher levels of pollution than the national average.

Hertfordshire has vast areas of accessibility to green space, with rural spaces dispersed across the county, but less immediate access from within urban centres.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions have reduced steadily across Hertfordshire from 2005 to 2017

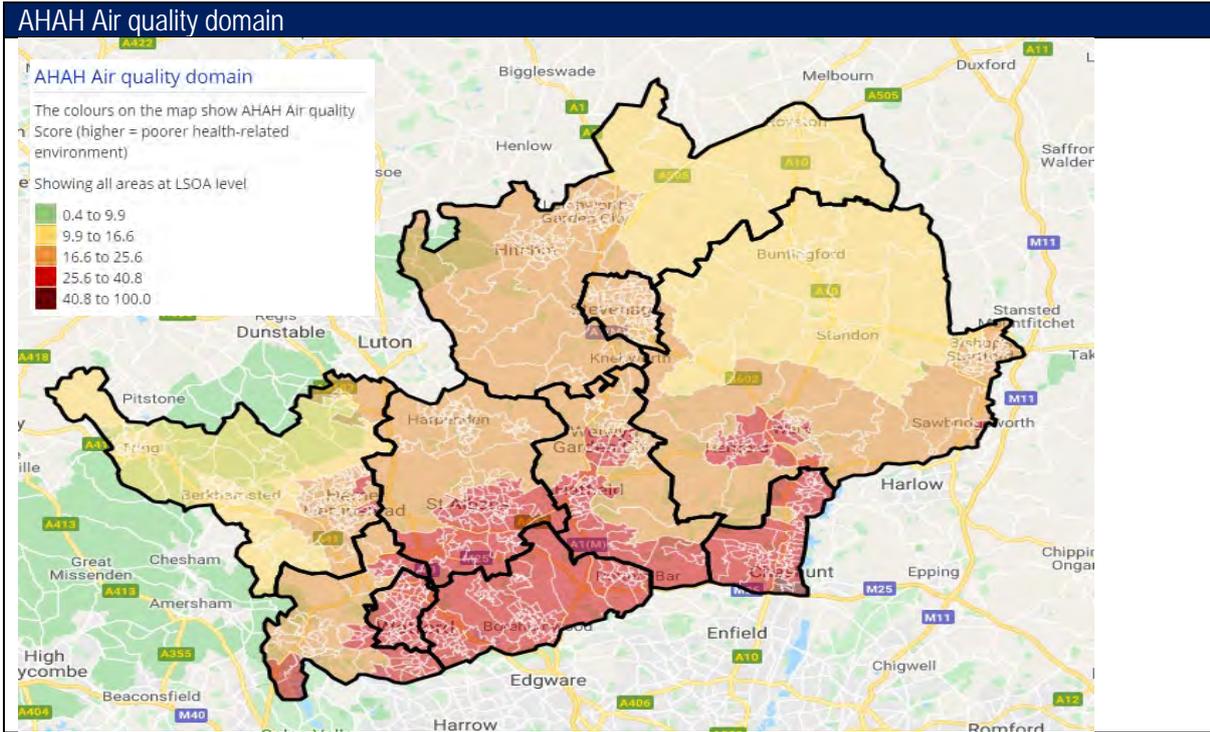
The overall levels of CO2 emissions across Hertfordshire have reduced from 7.8 kt of CO2 emissions per capita in 2005 to 5.1 per capita in 2017. Hertsmere, St Albans and Three Rivers had the highest emissions across the county in 2017, all above the England and East of England averages (as shown in the bar chart below).

Carbon Dioxide Emissions (kt CO2 per capita), by district



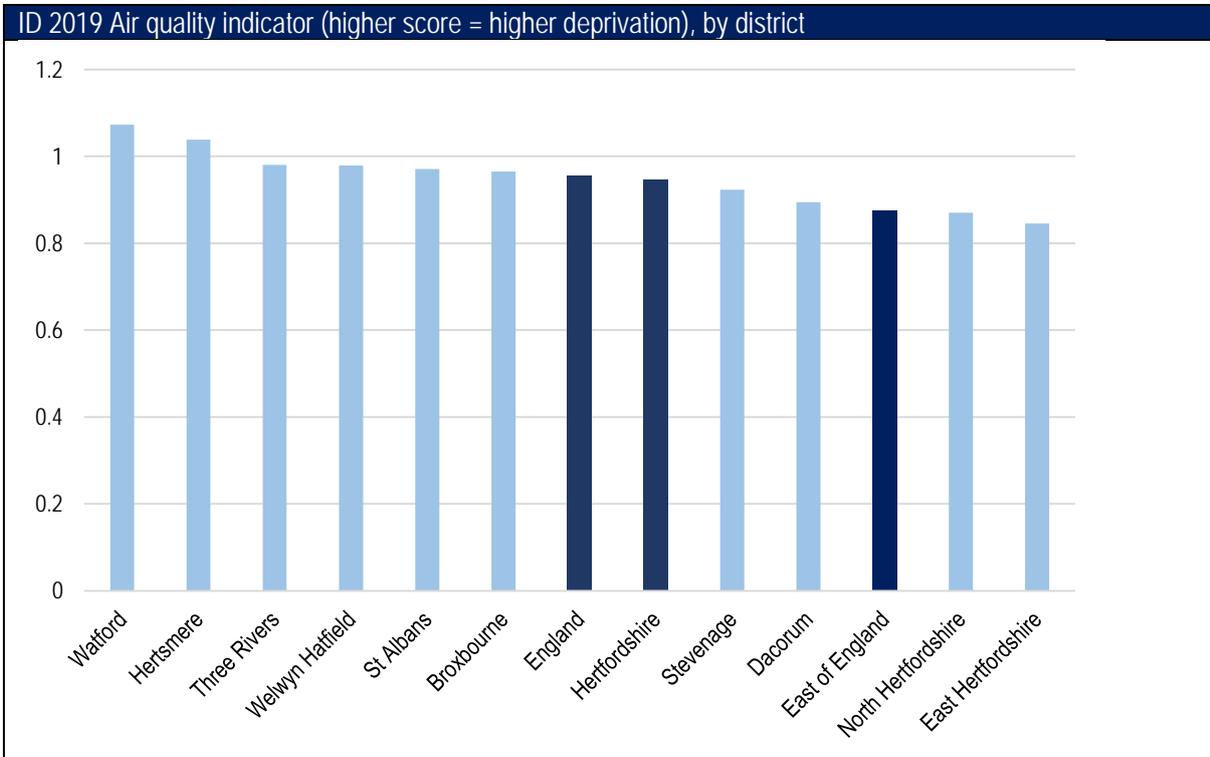
Rural areas have better air quality with higher concentrations of pollution around urban centres and towns

The Access to Healthy Assets and Hazards (AHAH) dataset includes an indicator of air quality which measures accessibility in terms of the amount of air pollutants in the atmosphere that include nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter and sulphur dioxide. As shown in the map below, Hertfordshire shows higher levels of air pollution in the south of the county, concentrated around urban areas.



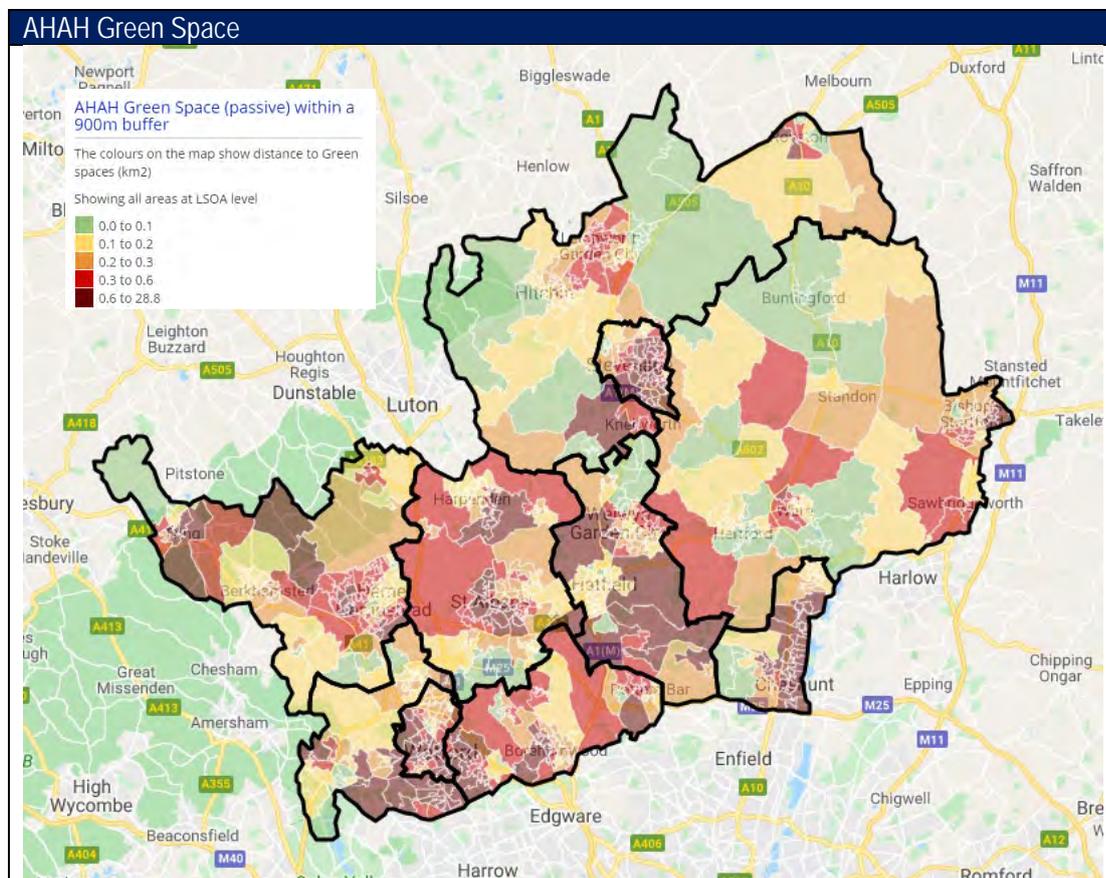
Six of the 10 districts have higher levels of background pollutants than the national average

This can also be seen when looking at the ID 2019 Air Quality Indicator, where higher concentrations of pollutants and greater levels of deprivation relating to air quality can be seen in the more populated towns such as Watford, and less pollutants in more rural areas of North and East Hertfordshire.



Rural areas have better immediate access to green space than urban areas across Hertfordshire

The map below compares access to green space across each neighbourhood in Hertfordshire – calculated by measuring the total green space areas available to within 900 metres of each postcode. Areas shaded brown are ranked among the 20% of LSOAs in England with the poorest access to green space, while areas shaded green are ranked among the 20% of LSOAs with the best access to green space. A large number of neighbourhoods in Stevenage and Broxbourne have relatively poor access to green space.



Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of residual household waste per household than on average across England, with a higher proportion sent for reuse, recycling or composting

Hertfordshire had 475.6 kg per household of residual household waste in 2018/19, considerably below the average for England of 537.2kg per household. All districts in Hertfordshire sent a higher proportion of household waste for recycling than across England, except for Broxbourne which had the lowest recycling rate with 42% (compared to 43.5% for England and 51.7% for Hertfordshire). The 'household waste' measure includes street bins, street sweepings, gully emptying, parks and grounds waste, soil, and compost like output, separately collected healthcare waste and asbestos.

Household waste, by district

Area	Residual household waste per household (kg/household)	% of household waste sent for reuse, recycling, composting
England	537.2	43.5%
East of England	518.9	48.5%
Broxbourne	505.4	42.0%
Hertsmere	480.7	44.3%
Hertfordshire	475.6	51.7%
East Hertfordshire	447.3	49.4%
Watford	444.6	45.1%
Welwyn Hatfield	436.8	45.4%
Dacorum	406.1	52.3%
North Hertfordshire	347.2	56.8%
Three Rivers	319.8	63.0%
St Albans	317.7	62.1%

Appendix A – Indicators used in this report

Population Indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
Mid-Year Population Estimates	Shows total population of the area. Age and gender breakdowns (by broad age band - 0-15, working age, pensionable age are also provided) Date: 2001-2018 Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Subnational Population Projections	This dataset provides estimates of future population levels in local areas for each year from 2016 until 2041 broken down by gender and single year age band. They take into account results from the Mid-Year Estimates and project the population forward using as a set of underlying demographic assumptions regarding fertility, mortality and migration based on the last five years of local trends. Date: 2016-2041 ONS
Population density (persons per hectare)	Population density is based on the local population size and geographical area. The ONS has details of the area in hectares of all standard geographical boundaries. The population density figure is calculated by dividing the total population (taken from mid-year population estimates) by the area in hectares for the relevant boundary. Date: 2018 ONS
Rural population based on ONS Rural Urban classification	The Rural Urban Classification is an Official Statistic used to distinguish rural and urban areas. The Classification defines areas as rural if they are outside settlements with more than 10,000 resident population. Date: 2011 ONS
Country of Birth	Shows the proportion of people by country of birth, based on self-reported responses to the country of birth question in Census 2011. The following breakdowns are proposed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Born in England • Born in Northern Ireland • Born in Scotland • Born in Wales • Born in United Kingdom not otherwise specified • Born in Ireland • Born in EU • Born in EU Accession countries • Born in non-European countries Date: 2011 Census, 2011
Ethnicity	Shows the proportion of people by ethnicity, based on self-reported responses to the ethnicity question in Census 2011. Date: 2011

	Census, 2011
Religion	This information was created from responses to the religion question in the 2011 Census. Date: 2011 Census, 2011
People moving into and out of the district	Residential moves between different districts within the UK based on internal migration data sourced from the NHS Patient Register, the NHS Central Register (NHSCR) and the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA). Shows the number of people moving from one district to another. Date: June 2018 ONS
National Insurance numbers issued to non-UK nationals	The total number of people registering with a National Insurance number who have come from overseas. This is a measure of the number of people who have migrated to the UK from overseas to work, who have moved into the local area. Date: 2018/19 Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), 2018/19

Deprivation and inequality indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 are based on 37 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019) Date: 2019 (underlying indicators from various sources) Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)
ID 2019 Income Domain	The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests). The following indicators are included: Adults and children in Income Support families; Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families; Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families; Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted that is those who are not in receipt of Income Support income-based Jobseeker's Allowance income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60% of the median before housing costs; Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support accommodation support or both. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Date: 2019 (underlying indicators August 2015) Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)
ID 2019 Employment Domain	The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment sickness or disability or caring responsibilities. The

	<p>following indicators are included: Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based) women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64; Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance aged 18 to 59 / 64; Claimants of Incapacity Benefit aged 18 to 59 / 64; Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance aged 18 to 59 / 64; Claimants of Carer's Allowance aged 18 to 59 / 64. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.</p> <p>Date: 2019 (underlying indicators May 2015, August 2015, November 2015, February 2016) Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)</p>
ID 2019 Education, Skills and Training Domain	<p>The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Education Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is the 'children and young people' sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow') while the 'skills' sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age adult population ('stock'). A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.</p> <p>Date: 2019 (underlying indicators: Adult skills – 2011, Pupil attainment - 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17, Pupil absence - 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17, Staying on in school - 2010 to 2012, Not entering higher education - 2012/13 to 2016/17) Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)</p>
ID 2019 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain	<p>The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation. The following indicators are included: Years of potential life lost: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death; Comparative illness and disability ratio: An age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio; Acute morbidity: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital; Mood and anxiety disorders: A composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders hospital episodes data suicide mortality data and health benefits data. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.</p> <p>Date: 2019 (underlying indicators: Years of potential life lost – 2013 to 2017, Comparative illness and disability ratio- March 2016, Acute morbidity - 2015/16 to 2016/17, Prescribing data - 2016/17 and 2017/18, Hospital episode data for mood and anxiety disorders - 2015/16 to 2016/17, Suicide mortality data - 2013 to 2017 Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)</p>
ID 2019 Crime Domain	<p>Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level. The following indicators are included: Violence: The rate of violence per 1000 at-risk population; Burglary: The rate of burglary per 1000 at-risk properties; Theft: The rate of theft per 1000 at-risk population; Criminal Damage: The rate of criminal damage per 1000 at-risk population. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.</p> <p>Date: 2019 (underlying indicators - 2016/17 and 2017/18) Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)</p>
ID 2019 Barriers to Housing and Services	<p>The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The</p>

Domain	<p>indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers' which relate to the physical proximity of local services and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.</p> <p>Date: 2019 (underlying indicators - Road distance to a post office - March 2018, road distance to primary school – Feb 2019, Road distance to a general store or supermarket - May 2018, Road distance to a GP surgery -2019, Household overcrowding – 2011, Homelessness - 2015/16 to 2017/18, Housing affordability – 2016)</p> <p>Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)</p>
ID 2019 Living Environment Domain	<p>The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents. The Indoors sub-domain contains the following indicators: Houses without central heating: The proportion of houses that do not have central heating; Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard. The Outdoors sub-domain contains the following indicators: Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants; Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists: A measure of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists among the resident and workplace population. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.</p> <p>Date: 2019 (underlying indicators: Housing in poor condition - 2015, Houses without central heating – 2011, Air quality indicator – 2016, Road traffic accidents indicator 2015-2017)</p> <p>Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)</p>
ID 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	<p>The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index comprises children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. For the Indices of Deprivation 2019 income deprived families are defined as families that either receive Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs. The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is expressed as the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.</p> <p>Date: 2019 (underlying indicators August 2015)</p> <p>Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)</p>
ID 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)	<p>The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index captures deprivation affecting older people defined as those adults aged 60 or over receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) families as a proportion of all those aged 60 or over. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.</p> <p>Date: 2019 (underlying indicators August 2015)</p> <p>Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)</p>
Households with multiple needs	<p>Multiply deprived households refers to households with each of the following four deprivation characteristics: a) Employment: Any member of the household aged 16-74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick; b)</p>

	<p>Education: No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) or equivalent AND no member of the household aged 16-18 is in full-time education c) Health and disability: Any member of the household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long term illness d) Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded; OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating. These figures are taken from responses to various questions in census 2011</p> <p>Date: 2011 Census 2011</p>
Households in poverty (60% median income)	<p>Shows the number of households with an income that falls below the nationally defined threshold for households in poverty. Households are defined as in poverty if their equivalised income (income after size of household is taken into account) is below 60% of the median income (after housing costs). These figures are model-based estimates, taking the regional figures from the Family Resources Survey and modelling down to neighbourhood level based on characteristics of the neighbourhood obtained from census and administrative statistics. In 2013/2014 a household's net equivalised weekly income (before housing costs) would need to be below £272 for it to be classified as in poverty.</p> <p>Date: 2016 ONS</p>
Households in Fuel Poverty	<p>Shows an estimate of the number of households in Fuel Poverty. The definition of fuel poverty is based on the Low Income High Costs framework, where a household is in fuel poverty if a) their required fuel costs are above average (the national median level), and b) were they to spend that amount they would be left with an income below the official poverty line. The indicator is estimated using regional data from the English Housing Survey and modelling down to local areas based on characteristics of the local area.</p> <p>Date: 2016 Department for Energy and Climate Change</p>
Universal Credit claimants	<p>Universal Credit provides a single payment based upon the circumstances of the household to provide support for housing costs, children and childcare costs and additions for disabled people and carers. The following benefits will be abolished as Universal Credit rolls out, Income-based Jobseekers Allowance, Income-related Employment and Support Allowance, Income Support, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit and Housing Benefit. The main differences between Universal Credit and the current welfare system are: Universal Credit is available to people who are in work and on a low income, as well as to those who are out-of-work, Most people will apply online and manage their claim through an online account, Universal Credit will be responsive as people on low incomes move in and out of work, they will get ongoing support. Most claimants on low incomes will still be paid Universal Credit when they first start a new job or increase their part-time hours, Claimants will receive a single monthly household payment, paid into a bank account in the same way as a monthly salary, support with housing costs will usually go direct to the claimant as part of their monthly payment.</p> <p>Date: 2019 DWP</p>
Working age Benefit claimants (Benefit combinations)	<p>Shows the proportion of people of working age receiving DWP benefits. Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability. The following benefits are</p>

	<p>included: Universal Credit, Bereavement Benefit, Carers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Pension Credit and Widows Benefit. The aim of these statistics is to provide Working Age statistics on the number of individuals claiming a DWP benefit in total (i.e. only counting each individual claimant once). These are Experimental Statistics and should only be used for looking at the whole, combined picture for DWP benefits. The data shows benefits as at quarterly snapshots points.</p> <p>Date: 2019 DWP</p>
<p>Social Mobility Index</p>	<p>The Social Mobility Index compares the chances that a child from a disadvantaged background will do well at school and get a good job across each of the 324 local authority district areas of England.</p> <p>It examines a range of measures of the educational outcomes achieved by young people from disadvantaged backgrounds and the local job and housing markets to shed light on which are the best and worst places in England in terms of the opportunities young people from poorer backgrounds have to succeed</p> <p>The aim of the Social Mobility Index was to look at the impact of where a disadvantaged young person grows up on their chances of doing well as an adult. The index uses a suite of indicators that are related to the chances of experiencing upward social mobility.</p> <p>The focus is on two types of outcome:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Educational attainment of those from poorer backgrounds in each local area – from the early years, through primary and secondary school, to post-16 outcomes and higher education participation. This reflects the academic literature that suggests that this is the most important driver of a child's life chances. 2) Outcomes achieved by adults in the area – average income, prevalence of low paid work, availability of professional jobs, home ownership and the affordability of housing. This measures the prospects that people have of converting good educational attainment into good adulthood outcomes. <p>Given the aims of the index, the majority of data explores the outcomes achieved by young people from disadvantaged backgrounds, using eligibility for free school meals as the main metric of disadvantage. The data on educational outcomes is produced on the basis of where young people live rather than where young people attend nursery, school or college. Data on adulthood outcomes produced on the basis of where people who live in the local area work.</p> <p>Date: 2017 Social Mobility Commission</p>
<p>Mortgage debt per household</p>	<p>The total amount of borrowing outstanding on customer accounts for residential mortgages divided by the total number of households (Census 2011).</p> <p>The data have been modelled from postcode sector to Output Areas using a weighted lookup built from the numbers of shared postcodes between a postcode sector and Output Area in combination with the number of households per Output Area.</p> <p>Date: 2019 UK Finance</p>
<p>Personal debt (unsecured loans) per person aged 18+</p>	<p>The total amount of borrowing outstanding on customer accounts for unsecured personal loans divided by the population aged 18+ (ONS 2017).</p> <p>The data have been modelled from postcode sector to Output Areas using a weighted lookup built from the numbers of shared postcodes between a postcode</p>

	sector and Output Area in combination with the working age population per Output Area. Date: 2019 UK Finance
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Vulnerable groups indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit)	The proportion of people receiving benefits payable to people who are unemployed - receiving either Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work. This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week Date: June 2019 Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
People receiving out of work benefits due to sickness/disability (Employment Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Universal Credit (for those with no work requirements))	The proportion of people who are out of work and receiving benefits relating to poor health: Incapacity Benefit (IB) / Employment Support Allowance (ESA)/Universal Credit no work requirements (UCNWR). IB, ESA and UCNWR are workless benefits payable to people who are out of work and have been assessed as being incapable of work due to illness or disability and who meet the appropriate contribution conditions. ESA replaced IB and Income Support paid on the grounds of incapacity for new claims from 27th October 2008. From March 2016 Universal Credit began to replace ESA for new claims Date: November 2018 Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
People receiving Disability Benefits (Disability Living Allowance, Personal Independence Payment) aged under 65	The proportion of people receiving Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independence Payment (PIP). PIP helps with some of the extra costs caused by long-term disability, ill-health or terminal ill-health. From 8th April 2013 DWP started to replace Disability Living Allowance (DLA) for working age people with PIP. DLA is payable to children and adults who become disabled before the age of 65, who need help with personal care or have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled. People can receive DLA whether they are in or out of work. It is non-means tested and is unaffected by income or savings of the claimant. DLA provides support for paying with additional care or mobility requirements associated with a disability Date: November 2018 Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
Older people with social care needs receiving Attendance Allowance	The proportion of people aged 65+ who have social care needs and are receiving Attendance Allowance (AA). AA is payable to people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision Date: November 2018 Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
People providing intensive unpaid care	The proportion of people providing unpaid care for 50 or more hours per week. Figures are based on self reported responses to the 2011 Census. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age. The figures include all people of all ages providing unpaid care

	Date: 2011 Census 2011
Children providing unpaid care	Children (aged 0-15) providing informal unpaid care. Figures are based on self reported responses to the 2011 Census. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age Date: 2011 Census 2011
Children in poverty	The children in poverty measure shows the proportion of children (aged 0-15) in families in receipt of out of work benefits, or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of the median income. Out of work means-tested benefits include: Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance, incapacity benefits and Income Support Date: 2016 HM Revenue and Customs/Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)	The percentage of children estimated to be in poverty after housing costs. The Centre for Research in Social Policy makes these annual estimates for the End Child Poverty Coalition of the number of children in poverty in each ward, district and parliamentary constituency in the UK. This local data is calculated by classifying children (aged under 16) as in poverty if they live in families in receipt of out of work benefits or in receipt of in-work tax credits where their reported family income is less than 60 per cent of median income (reported for August 2014 by HMRC). Figures are then updated, taking into account Labour Force Survey data on the number of children in non-working households (reported for the third quarter of 2017). Child Benefit data are used to count the total number of children in each area. These estimates are not accurate counts of how many children are in poverty in each area. Rather, they use the best local data available to give an indication of where child poverty is particularly high, and therefore where there needs to be the strongest efforts to tackle it Date: July to September 2017 End Child Poverty
Lone parent households with dependent children	The proportion of lone parent households with dependent children (as a % of all households with dependent children) Date: 2011 Census 2011
Pensioners living alone	The proportion of households that are comprised of one person aged 65+ living alone. Figures are self-reported and taken from the household composition questions in the 2011 census Date: 2011 Census 2011
People who do not speak English well/at all	The proportion of people aged three and over whose main language is not English and who cannot speak English well or at all. Figures are self-reported and taken from the English language proficiency questions in the 2011 Census Date: 2011 Census 2011
Teenage conceptions and maternities	The conception and maternity rates of those aged under 18 per 1,000 population in the 15-17 age cohort Date: 2010, 2014

	Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Pension Credit	Pension Credit provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law. Date: May 2019 Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Housing and homeless indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
Dwelling stock	Number of Dwellings by Tenure and district. Date: 2011-2018 Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)
Total population	Shows total population of the area (all ages and genders). These population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Estimates. Age and gender breakdowns (by broad age band - 0-15, working age, pensionable age will also be provided). Date: 2018 ONS
Dwellings built since 2000	Shows the number of dwellings in the local area by the time period at which they were built. A dwelling refers to the accommodation itself, for example a house or a flat and includes second homes that are not let out commercially. Date: 2018 Valuation Office Agency (VOA)
Households living in social rented housing	Shows the proportion of housing that is rented from a Local Authority, Housing Associations or rented from Registered Social Landlords. The tenure of a household is derived from the response to the 2011 Census question asking whether the household owns or rents its accommodation and, if rented, from the response to the question asking who is the landlord. Date: 2011 Census, 2011
Households on the housing register for social housing	Total households on the waiting list for social rented housing. Data excludes households already in social rented housing looking to be transferred to other social housing Date: 2017/18 MHCLG
Average house price	Average house-price for all properties (and broken down by type - detached, semi-detached, flat, terraced house), over the last 12 months. The Land Registry collect data on all housing transactions, published by individual property and date. Community Insight presents this for your neighbourhoods, averaged over a 12-month period. Date: June-18 to May-19 Land Registry
Housing affordability	Estimated savings required (GBP) to afford a 15% mortgage deposit and stamp duty for an entry level priced house in the area. An estimate of total savings required to take out a mortgage on an 'entry level' residential property in the local area. 'Entry level' house prices are based on the lower quartile price paid

	<p>of all houses sold in the area (LSOA level). Lower Quartile represents the value halfway between the median and lowest value if all prices were ranked in order. The 15% mortgage deposit and stamp duty are calculated based on the Lower Quartile house price for the area. Stamp Duty exclusions for first time buyers are not accounted for.</p> <p>Date: Year ending Sep 2017 House Prices, 2015/16 Earnings Land Registry</p>
<p>Indices of Deprivation 2019 Housing Affordability indicator</p>	<p>This indicator is a measure of the inability to afford to enter owner occupation or the private rental market. The indicator is made up of two components relating to housing affordability: one component which measures difficulty of access to owner-occupation, and one component which measures difficulty of access to the private rental market. The private rental component considers whether people can afford to rent in the market without assistance from Housing Benefit. The two components are constructed separately. The indicator is a modelled estimate based on house prices and rents in the relevant Housing Market Area and modelled incomes at Lower-layer Super Output Area level. The main data sources are the Family Resources Survey and/or Understanding Society Survey for household incomes and composition, the Regulated Mortgage Survey/Land Registry for house prices, and the Valuation Office Agency for market rents. Other sources include a range of Census and other published data at Lower-layer Super Output Area level, and indicators at district level including the Annual Population Survey and the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. The target group is households aged up to 40, which aims to capture the cohort of households entering the housing market based on the recognition that most first time buyers are in the younger adult age group.</p> <p>Date: 2016 MHCLG</p>
<p>Homeless and in priority need</p>	<p>The rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation. Homelessness is defined as applications made to local housing authorities under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation where a decision has been made and the applicant has been found to be eligible for assistance (acceptances).</p> <p>Date: 2017/18 MHCLG</p>
<p>Rough sleeping</p>	<p>Counts of rough sleeping in England are derived from street counts, evidence-based estimates, and estimates informed by a spotlight street count of rough sleeping. Rough sleeping is defined as people sleeping, about to bed down (sitting on/in or standing next to their bedding) or actually bedded down in the open air (such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments). People in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or "bashes"). The definition doesn't include; people in hostels or shelters, sofa surfers, people in campsites or other sites used for recreational purposes or organised protest, squatters or Travellers.</p> <p>Date: 2018 MHCLG</p>
<p>Overcrowded households</p>	<p>The proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions, using the Census 2011 'occupancy rating' measure. The 'occupancy rating' measure provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under-occupied. There are two measures of occupancy rating, one based on the total number of rooms in a household's accommodation, and one based only</p>

	<p>on the number of bedrooms. The household overcrowding indicator uses the occupancy rating based on rooms. This relates the actual number of rooms in a dwelling to the number of rooms required by the household, taking account of the ages of, and relationships between, household members. The room requirement used in the occupancy rating states that every household needs a minimum of two common rooms, excluding bathrooms, with bedroom requirements that reflect the composition of the household.</p> <p>Date: 2011 Census, 2011</p>
ID 2019 households in poor condition indicator	<p>The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 housing in poor condition indicator is a modelled estimate of the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard. A property fails the Decent Homes Standard if it fails to meet any one of four separate components: 1) Housing Health and Safety Rating System 2) Disrepair 3) Modernisation 4) Thermal comfort. Each of these components was modelled separately, using data from the 2015 English Housing Survey at national level, in combination with a commercial dataset that provides information on the age, type, tenure and occupant characteristics of the housing stock at individual dwelling level. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.</p> <p>Date: 2015 MHCLG, BRE</p>
Average energy efficiency	<p>Shows the average energy efficiency as derived from Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for domestic buildings. Data has been calculated by averaging (mean) the median energy efficiencies of Output Areas.</p> <p>Date: 2016 Department for Energy and Climate Change</p>
High energy efficiency	<p>The percentage of domestic buildings with band A (highest) energy efficiency rating, as derived from Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for domestic buildings. Band A rated buildings have an energy efficiency score of 92 or higher.</p> <p>Date: 2016 Department for Energy and Climate Change</p>
No central heating	<p>Shows households living in accommodation that is lacking in central heating. A household's is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating in any of the rooms (whether used or not). Central heating includes gas, oil or solid fuel central heating, night storage heaters, warm air heating and underfloor heating.</p> <p>Date: 2011 Census, 2011</p>

Health, wellbeing and disability indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
Life Expectancy	<p>Life Expectancy data is calculated using mortality rates by single age bands and is a measure of the age a person being born today can expect to live until. Data is broken down by gender</p> <p>Date: 2013-2017</p>

	ONS
Healthy life expectancy	<p>Healthy life expectancy (HLE) is the average number of years that an individual might expect to live in "good" health in their lifetime. The 'good' health state used for estimation of HLE was based on self-reports of general health at the 2011 Census; specifically, those reporting their general health as 'very good' or 'good' were defined as in 'Good' health in this context. The HLE estimates are a snapshot of the health status of the population, based on self-reported health status and mortality rates for each area in that period. They are not a guide to how long someone will actually expect to live in "good" health, both because mortality rates and levels of health status are likely to change in the future, and because many of those born in an area will live elsewhere for at least part of their lives.</p> <p>Date: 2009-2013 ONS</p>
Disability-free life expectancy (DFLE)	<p>Disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) is the average number of years that an individual might expect to live free from a limiting persistent illness or disability in their lifetime. The prevalence of disability free health is derived from self-rated assessment of how health problems limit an individual's ability to carry out day-to-day activities. This information was collected as part of the 2011 Census. The DFLE estimates are a snapshot of the health status of the population, based on self-reported health status and mortality rates for each area in that period. They are not a guide to how long someone will actually expect to live free from disability, both because mortality rates and levels of health status are likely to change in the future, and because many of those born in an area will live elsewhere for at least part of their lives.</p> <p>Date: 2009-2013 ONS</p>
Deaths by cause	<p>Shows age standardised estimates of deaths from key causes. The data is presented as a standardised mortality ratio of calculated by dividing the observed total deaths in the area (by five-year age and gender band) by the expected deaths (applying age-specific death rates for England) and multiplying by 100.</p> <p>Date: 2013-2017 ONS</p>
Prevalence of key health conditions (GP health prevalence)	<p>Prevalence of key health conditions. The estimate is calculated based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2017/18, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions. The data from England's GP practices was published by NHS digital.</p> <p>Date: 2017/18 NHS digital</p>
Cancer prevalence	<p>Shows the estimated percentage of Cancer prevalence. The estimate is calculated based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2017/18, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions. The data from England's GP practices was published by NHS digital. Please note that these are only estimates and that they are sensitive to the accuracy of GP data reporting. For some conditions (e.g. obesity and dementia), GP-recorded prevalence is lower than the proportion of people living with the condition.</p> <p>For full notes, methodology, and limitations, please see https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/social-policy/health/diseases/constituency-data-how-healthy-is-your-area/ for more details.</p> <p>Date: 2017/18 House of Commons Library</p>

<p>Hospital and emergency admissions</p>	<p>Shows the standardised emergency admission ratio (SAR) for hospital stays for various diagnosis. An SAR is a measure of how more or less likely a person living in that area is to have an emergency admission to hospital compared to the standard population, in this case England. The SAR is a ratio of the actual number of emergency admissions in the area to the number expected if the area had the same age specific admission rates as England, multiplied by 100. An SAR of 100 indicates that the area has average emergency admission rate, higher than 100 indicates that the area has higher than average emergency admission rate, lower than 100 indicates lower than average emergency admission rate.</p> <p>Date: 2011-2015 Hospital Episode Statistics (NHS Digital)</p>
<p>Suicides in England by district</p>	<p>Deaths from Suicide - suicide is defined as deaths given an underlying cause of intentional self-harm or injury/poisoning of undetermined intent. The following International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes are used in this dataset - X60-X84 Intentional self-harm, Y10-Y341 Injury/poisoning of undetermined intent.</p> <p>Date: 2017 Office for National Statistics (ONS)</p>
<p>Excess Winter Deaths</p>	<p>The Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) measures excess winter deaths as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths.</p> <p>Date: 2017/18 Office for National Statistics: Public Health England Annual Births and Mortality Extracts</p>
<p>People with mental health issues (receiving IB/ESA)</p>	<p>The figures for the number and proportion of people with mental health issues are based on the claimants of Incapacity Benefit who are claiming due to mental health related conditions. Incapacity Benefit is payable to persons unable to work due to illness or disability. Note, since March 2016, ESA is being replaced by Universal Credit for new claimants.</p> <p>Date: May-19 DWP</p>
<p>People receiving Carer Allowance</p>	<p>Shows the proportion of working age people receiving DWP benefits due to caring responsibilities. Figures are derived from 100% sample of administrative records from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS), with all clients receiving more than one benefit counted only by their primary reason for interacting with the benefits system (to avoid double counting). The majority of those receiving benefits will be eligible for Income Support or Carer Allowance.</p> <p>Date: Feb-19 DWP</p>
<p>Babies with low birth weight</p>	<p>Shows the proportion of babies born with a low birth weight. The Low birth weight count is the number of live and still births occurring in the year with a stated birth weight greater than 0 and less than 2500 grams for all maternal ages. The denominator is all live and still births occurring in a year with a valid stated birth weight for all maternal ages.</p> <p>Date: ONS 2011-2015</p>
<p>Adults who are physically active (modelled MSOA)</p>	<p>This data shows the modelled estimated percentage of adults (aged 16+) who are classed as active. People are described as being active if they have done at least 150</p>

estimates)	<p>minutes of moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) physical activity (excluding gardening) in the past week. Activity is counted in moderate intensity equivalent minutes whereby each moderate minute counts as one minute and each 'vigorous' minute counts as two moderate minutes. Moderate activity is defined as activity where you raise your breathing rate, whereas vigorous activity is defined as doing activity where you are out of breath or are sweating (you may not be able to say more than a few words without pausing for breath).</p> <p>Date: Nov 2016 - Nov 2017 Sport England (Active Lives Adult Survey)</p>
AHAH GP surgeries	<p>Shows the accessibility to GP practices in kilometres. This indicator is an input measure for the Access to Healthy Assets and Hazards (AHAH) index as part of the Health Services domain. The AHAH index is a multi-dimensional index developed by the CDRC for Great Britain measuring how 'healthy' neighbourhoods are. It combines indicators under four different domains of accessibility: retail environment, health services, physical environment and air quality.</p> <p>Date: 2017 NHS digital</p>
Travel time to nearest Hospital by public transport/walk	<p>These statistics are derived from the analysis of spatial data on public transport timetables; road, cycle and footpath networks; population and key local services. The data shows the average minimum travel time - the shortest travel time by walking and public transport, averaged over the LSOA. Where the shortest journey is by public transport, an average of five minutes is added to allow for a margin for catching the service, but if a quicker walking journey is available, this will be used with nothing added.</p> <p>Date: 2016 Department for Transport (DfT)</p>
The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Mood and anxiety disorders indicator	<p>The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Mood and anxiety disorders indicator is a broad measure of levels of mental ill health in the local population. The definition used for this indicator includes mood (affective), neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders. The indicator is a modelled estimate based on three separate sources: prescribing data; hospital episodes data; suicide mortality data; and health benefits data. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Prescribing data captures the number of patients within a particular GP practice with mental health problems will be estimated using information on the conditions for which particular drugs are prescribed and their typical dosages. Hospital episode data is used to estimate the proportion of the population suffering severe mental health problems relating to depression and anxiety, based on all those who have had an inpatient spell for reason of mental ill health. The indicator will be an annual count of those suffering at least one severe mental health inpatient spell during the year, an 'annual incidence of hospitalisation'. Suicide mortality data is not a direct measure of mental health but is highly associated with depression where it is implicated in a majority of cases.</p> <p>Date: 2019 (underlying indicators: Prescribing data - 2016/17 and 2017/18, Hospital episode data for mood and anxiety disorders - 2015/16 to 2016/17, Suicide mortality data - 2013 to 2017 Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)</p>
Hospital stays for intentional self harm	<p>The standardised emergency admission ratio (SAR) for hospital stays for intentional self harm (ICD10 code X60 to X84). An SAR is a measure of how more or less likely a person living in that area is to have an emergency admission to hospital compared to the standard population, in this case England. The SAR is a ratio of the actual number of emergency admissions in the area to the number expected if the area had the</p>

	<p>same age specific admission rates as England, multiplied by 100. An SAR of 100 indicates that the area has average emergency admission rate, higher than 100 indicates that the area has higher than average emergency admission rate, lower than 100 indicates lower than average emergency admission rate.</p> <p>Date: 2013/14 – 2017/18 Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital (http://www.localhealth.org.uk/)</p>
Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable harm	<p>Standardised emergency Admission Ratio (SAR) for hospital stays where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses contain an alcohol-attributable condition (http://www.lape.org.uk/downloads/Lape_guidance_and_methods.pdf, page 7). Children under 16 were only included if they had an alcohol-specific diagnosis i.e. where the alcohol-attributable fraction (AAF) equalled one, meaning that alcohol consumption was a contributory factor in all cases. For other conditions, the AAF estimates were not available for children.. An SAR is a measure of how more or less likely a person living in that area is to have an emergency admission to hospital compared to the standard population, in this case England. The SAR is a ratio of the actual number of emergency admissions in the area to the number expected if the area had the same age specific admission rates as England, multiplied by 100. An SAR of 100 indicates that the area has average emergency admission rate, higher than 100 indicates that the area has higher than average emergency admission rate, lower than 100 indicates lower than average emergency admission rate.</p> <p>Date: 2013/14 – 2017/18 Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital (http://www.localhealth.org.uk/)</p>
Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65 years and over)	<p>The percentage of patients (aged 65+) with dementia as recorded on all open and active GP practice disease registers.</p> <p>Date: 2018 NHS Digital 2018</p>
Direct standardised rate of mortality: People with dementia (aged 65 years and over)	<p>Directly age standardised rate of mortality in persons (aged 65+) with a recorded mention of dementia per 100,000 population. Number of deaths with a mention of dementia (classified as either underlying cause of death or contributory cause) recorded as ICD codes F00-F04 and G30-G31 registered in the respective calendar years, in people aged 65+ grouped into quinary age bands for age standardisation.</p> <p>Date: 2013-2017 ONS</p>
Hospital admissions for mental health conditions in children	<p>Recorded hospital admissions from Hospital Episode statistics for children aged 10-17 with mental health conditions – presented as a crude rate per 100,000 populations.</p> <p>Date: 2017/18 Hospital Episode Statistics, Office for National Statistics</p>

Crime and safety indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
Crime offences by type	<p>Shows 12 month total of neighbourhood-level incidents of crime by type, and as a rate per 1,000 residents. The incidents were located to the point at which they occurred and allocated to the appropriate output area and lower super output area (LSOA). Following crime types are included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent crime and sexual offences • Burglary from a dwelling • Robbery

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle crime • Anti-social behaviour • Criminal damage • Drug crime offences <p>Date: Jun 2018 to May 2019 Police UK (Police recorded crime figures)</p>
Knife crime	<p>Police recorded crime statistics for offences involving a knife or sharp instrument based on data from 43 police forces in England and Wales</p> <p>Date: 2017/18 Home Office</p>
Domestic abuse	<p>Domestic abuse numbers, prevalence, types and victim characteristics, based upon findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and police recorded crime.</p> <p>One of the strengths of the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) is that it covers many crimes that are not reported to the police. The CSEW provides reliable estimates of the prevalence of domestic abuse using a consistent methodology that is not affected by changes in recording practices and police activity, or by changes in the propensity of victims to report to the police. While the CSEW provides the best available estimate of trends in the prevalence of domestic abuse, it cannot be used to make any inferences about demands on the police.</p> <p>Domestic abuse in the (CSEW) combines the following different types of abuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-sexual abuse: physical force, emotional or financial abuse, or threats to hurt the respondent or someone close to them • sexual assault: rape or assault by penetration (including attempts), or indecent exposure or unwanted touching • stalking: two or more incidents (causing distress, fear or alarm) of receiving obscene or threatening unwanted letters, emails, text messages or phone calls, having had obscene or threatening information about them placed on the internet, waiting or loitering around home or workplace, or following or watching <p>The CSEW collects information on these types of abuse carried out by a partner (including a former partner) and carried out by a family member other than a partner (father or mother, step-father or mother or other relative).</p> <p>The Home Office collects data on the number of domestic abuse-related incidents and the number of domestic abuse-related crimes recorded by the police. Domestic abuse-related incidents only include those reports where, after initial investigation, the police have concluded that no notifiable crime was committed. Incidents of domestic abuse that result in a crime being recorded by the police are included in the data on domestic abuse-related crimes.</p> <p>Date: 2018/19 Home Office</p>

Indicator name	Indicator details
Belonging: average score	<p>Shows predicted average levels of belonging for local areas. Figures are presented indexed against the country as a whole where positive scores mean higher levels of belonging than the national average. Negative scores mean lower levels of belonging than the national average. The results have been calculated by combining responses about how strongly residents felt about the following statements from the Understanding Society Survey: "I feel like I belong to this neighbourhood" "I plan to remain resident of this neighbourhood for a number of years". Social Life construct this indicator using modelled data from the annual.</p> <p>Date: 2015/16 Community Life Survey</p>
Satisfaction with local area as a place to live: average score	<p>Shows predicted average levels of satisfaction of the local area as a place to live. Local satisfaction is useful in understanding residents' overall feelings about where they live. Low satisfaction is often an indicator of low social capital in an area, and undermines the long-term development of communities. Figures are presented indexed against the country as a whole where positive scores mean stronger sense of satisfaction than the national average. Negative scores mean weaker sense of satisfaction than the national average. The results have been calculated by combining responses about how strongly residents felt about the following question: Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your local area as a place to live? Social Life construct this indicator using modelled data from the annual</p> <p>Date: 2015/16 Community Life Survey</p>
Local social relationships: average score	<p>Shows predicted strength of local social relationships. Figures are presented indexed against the country as a whole where positive scores mean stronger local relationships than the national average. Negative scores mean weaker local relationships than the national average. The results have been calculated by combining responses to the following questions: "To what extent would you agree or disagree that people in this neighbourhood pull together to improve the neighbourhood?" (Community Life Survey), "The friendships and associations I have with other people in my neighbourhood mean a lot to me." (Understanding Society Survey), "I borrow things and exchange favours with my neighbours." (Understanding Society Survey), "I regularly stop and talk with people in my neighbourhood." (Understanding Society Survey), "I would be willing to work together with others on something to improve my neighbourhood." (Understanding Society Survey), "If I needed advice about something I could go to someone in my neighbourhood." (Understanding Society Survey). Social Life construct this indicator using modelled data from the annual</p> <p>Date: 2015/16 Community Life Survey</p>
Charities based in the Local Area	<p>Registered charities in England by postcode. This is based on location of Charities rather than areas where they operate.</p> <p>Date: 2018 Charities Commission</p>
Adults who volunteer to support sport and physical activity (for use at LA level only)	<p>The proportion of adults (aged 16+) who have volunteered to support sport and physical activity at least twice in the last 12 months.</p> <p>Date: 2017/18 Sport England Active Lives survey,</p>
Grant funding in local areas	<p>Combined grant funding from grant giving organisations whose data has be subject to the 360giving standard.</p>

	Date: 2018 360 Giving
Voter Turnout at Local Elections	Shows the valid voter turnout (%) at the most recent Local Council Elections. Date: 2018 Electoral commission

Education, skills and training indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
People with no qualifications	Shows the proportion of adults (aged 16+) with no academic, vocational or professional qualifications. The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2011 Census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question. Date: 2011 Census 2011
Highest level of qualification: Level 4/5 (degree or higher) qualifications	Shows the proportion of adults (aged 16+) with qualification levels at level 4 or higher. The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2011 Census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question. Level 4+ qualifications include Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor Other qualifications/level unknown: Other qualifications (e.g. City and Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel), Other Professional Qualifications. Date: 2011 Census 2011
Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1 – Achieving expected grade in Reading, Writing, Maths and Science	Shows the proportion of pupils in maintained schools who reach the expected standard in Reading, Writing, Maths and Science at Key Stage 1 (tests for people in year 2). Pupils take tests (commonly referred to as SATs) in reading and maths and receive a teacher assessment (TA) in reading, writing, maths and science. The data that is reported is based only on TA in these statistics because test data is not submitted to the Department for Education. Figures are based on postcode of the pupils residence rather than where they attend school and are derived from the School Census. Date: 2018 Department for Education (DfE)
Pupil attainment at Key Stage 2 – Achieving expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths	Shows the proportion of pupils in maintained schools who reach the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 (tests for people in year 6). The combined reading, writing, and maths measure uses the reading and maths test results along with the outcome of the writing teacher assessment (TA). To reach the expected standard in all of reading, writing and maths, a pupil must achieve a scaled score of 100 or more in reading and maths tests and an outcome of 'reaching the expected standard' or 'working at greater depth' in writing TA. Together, these subjects give a broad measure of pupil attainment. Figures are based on postcode of the pupils residence rather than where they attend school and are derived from the School Census. Date: 2018 Department for Education (DfE)
Key stage 4 attainment	Shows the headline performance of pupils in maintained schools at Key Stage 4 (year

	<p>11) on key measures – Attainment 8, English and Maths grade 9-5 and English and Maths grade 9-4. Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications including English (double weighted if the combined English qualification, or both language and literature are taken), maths (double weighted), three further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) and three further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications (including EBacc subjects) or any other non-GCSE qualifications on the DfE approved list. The attainment in English and maths (9-5) measure looks at the percentage of pupils achieving a grade 5 or above in both English and maths. Pupils can achieve the English component of this with a grade 5 or above in English language or literature. The attainment in English and maths (9-4) measure looks at the percentage of pupils achieving grade 4 or above in both English and maths. Pupils can achieve the English component of this with a grade 4 or above in English language or literature. There is no requirement to sit both exams.</p> <p>Figures are based on postcode of the pupils residence rather than where they attend school and are derived from the School Census.</p> <p>Date: 2018 Department for Education (DfE)</p>
<p>ID 2019 Children and Young People Sub-domain Rank</p>	<p>The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Children and Young People sub-domain measures the lack of attainment in the local population. The following indicators are included: Key Stage 2 attainment: The scaled score of pupils taking Mathematics, English reading and English grammar, punctuation and spelling Key Stage 2 exams; Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4; Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school; Staying on in education post 16: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16 and Entry to Higher Education: The proportion of young people aged under 21 not entering Higher Education. Data shows Average LSOA Rank, a lower rank indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.</p> <p>Date: 2019 (underlying indicators: Adult skills – 2011, Pupil attainment - 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17, Pupil absence - 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17, Staying on in school - 2010 to 2012, Not entering higher education - 2012/13 to 2016/17) Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)</p>
<p>Participation in Higher Education (Proportion of a young cohort that has entered Higher Education by age 19)</p>	<p>Shows the combined participation rates of those who entered Higher Education between the academic years 2009-10 and 2013-14 if they entered aged 18, or between 2010-11 and 2014-15 if they entered aged 19 as a proportion of the whole young person population cohort during those years. More information on the geographical classification can be found in the POLAR4 report on the HEFCE website. The numerator in this participation rate calculation is the combined cohort young entrant estimate entering Higher Education aged 18 in 2009-10 and 2013-14 and 19 in 2010-11 and 2014-15 (taken from HESA student records / Individualised Learner Records supplied by the Data Service / FES data provided by the Scottish Funding Council). The denominator is the total combined cohort young population estimate during the same year. Data is estimated at MSOA level and then converted to other geographies. Due to the inherent variability involved in the estimation of MSOA-level entrants and populations 130 MSOAs have participation rates which are estimated to be greater than 100 per cent. The rates in these MSOAs have been capped at 100 per cent. Entrant estimates along with population and participation rates for MSOAs with populations of less than 20 or less than 10 entrants have been omitted to prevent the identification of individuals.</p> <p>Date: 2009/10 to 2013/14 - 2010/11 to 2014/15</p>

	Office for Students (OFS) (https://www.officeforstudents.org.uk/data-and-analysis/polar-participation-of-local-areas/)
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Work and the local economy indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
Economically active	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16-74 who are economically active. Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Figures are based on responses to the 2011 Census economic activity questions. Date: 2011 Census, 2011
Jobs by sector	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs by sector. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Date: 2017 Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)
Jobs Density	Shows the number of jobs located in the local area as a percentage of the working age population in that area. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Date: 2017 Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)
Median net equivalised household PAYE and benefits income	Shows the median net equivalised household PAYE and benefits income at LSOA level for the tax year ending 2016. The data is sourced from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) employment and pension data and Tax Credits data from HM Revenue and Customs, and benefits data from the Department for Work and Pensions. Date: 2015/16 ONS
Net annual household income estimate after housing costs	Shows the average annual household income estimate (equivalised to take into account variations in household size) after housing costs are taken into account. These figures are model-based estimates, taking the regional figures from the Family Resources Survey and modelling down to neighbourhood level based on characteristics of the neighbourhood obtained from census and administrative statistics. Date: 2015/16 ONS
Resident earnings	Weekly pay for full-time employee jobs by place of residence. This data set provides information about earnings of employees who are living in an area, who are on adult

	<p>rates and whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) is conducted in April each year to obtain information about the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings and hours worked for employees. ASHE is based on a sample of employee jobs taken from HM Revenue & Customs PAYE records. Information on earnings and hours is obtained in confidence from employers. ASHE does not cover the self-employed nor does it cover employees not paid during the reference period. ASHE is based on a one per cent sample of employee jobs taken from HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) PAYE records. Information on earnings and hours is obtained from employers and treated confidentially.</p> <p>Date: 2017 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)</p>
Workplace earnings	<p>Weekly pay for full-time employee jobs by place of work. This data set provides information about earnings of employees who are working in an area, who are on adult rates and whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) is conducted in April each year to obtain information about the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings and hours worked for employees. ASHE is based on a sample of employee jobs taken from HM Revenue & Customs PAYE records. Information on earnings and hours is obtained in confidence from employers. ASHE does not cover the self-employed nor does it cover employees not paid during the reference period. SHE) is based on a one per cent sample of employee jobs taken from HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) PAYE records. Information on earnings and hours is obtained from employers and treated confidentially. ASHE does not cover the self-employed nor does it cover employees not paid during the reference period.</p> <p>Date: 2017 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)</p>
People in in work poverty (receiving Universal Credit - working with requirements).	<p>Shows the proportion of people receiving Universal Credit who are in work but could earn more, or not working but has a partner with low earnings. Conditionality means work-related things an eligible adult will have to do in order to get full entitlement to Universal Credit. Each eligible adult will fall into one of six conditionality regimes based on their capability and circumstances. Different members of a household can be subject to the same or different requirements. As circumstances change claimants will also transition between different levels of conditionality.</p> <p>Date: October-2019 DWP</p>
Home working	<p>Shows the proportion of people working from home as a % the usual resident population aged 16-74. Responses are taken from the Census 2011 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work.</p> <p>Date: 2011 Census, 2011</p>
People travelling more than 10km to work	<p>Shows the proportion of people travelling more than 10km to work as % the usual resident population aged 16-74 in employment. Responses are taken from the Census 2011 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work.</p> <p>Date: 2011 Census, 2011</p>
Commuting to London	<p>A count of the number of people in each district who work in London. In addition, the dataset will provide a count of the total number of people in the district who work in a</p>

	<p>different district and for each area, the five most popular districts that people commute into.</p> <p>Date: 2011 Census, 2011</p>
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Access to services and public spaces, arts and culture indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
Households with no car	<p>Shows the proportion of households who do not have a car or van. Figures are based on responses to the 2011 Census car ownership question which asks information on the number of cars or vans owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. It includes company cars and vans available for private use. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.</p> <p>Date: 2011 Census, 2011</p>
Travel time to key services	<p>These statistics are derived from the analysis of spatial data on public transport timetables; road, cycle and footpath networks; population and key local services. The data shows the average minimum travel time - the shortest travel time by walking and public transport, averaged over the LSOA. Where the shortest journey is by public transport, an average of five minutes is added to allow for a margin for catching the service, but if a quicker walking journey is available, this will be used with nothing added.</p> <p>Date: 2016 DfT</p>
Internet User Classifications	<p>The IUC is a bespoke classification that describes how people living in different parts of Great Britain interact with the Internet. It provides aggregate population profiles of Internet use and engagement at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. It has been developed in order to update and expand to the previous (2014) IUC and as such includes wider and more comprehensive data, built from a range of consumer, survey and open data collected by the CDRC. Input data for the 2018 IUC includes the British Population Survey (BPS), supplied by DataTalk, which provides, among other, behavioural characteristics of the population regarding various aspects of Internet use. Online retailers provide transactional data for the online shopping behaviour of populations. These datasets are supplied by the CDRC and are available for access through its secure facilities. Infrastructure characteristics, such as average download speed per postcode, were supplied by Ofcom. Finally, administrative and Census data from the ONS were used as secondary data in order to train models providing predictions at the small-area level.</p> <p>Date: 2018 Alexiou, A. and Singleton, A. (2018). The 2018 Internet User Classification. ESRC Consumer Data Research Centre; Contains National Statistics data Crown copyright and database right (2017); Contains Ofcom data (2016). Contains CDRC data from Data Partners (2017)</p>
Broadband speeds and proportion of low download connections	<p>Shows the average broadband download linespeed (Mbit/s) for connections in the area and the proportion of low speed download connections.</p> <p>Date: June-2017 Ofcom</p>

Museum, heritage site and historic parks and gardens participation rate	<p>A combined indicator derived from responses to the Taking Part survey to produce the following indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of district population visiting heritage site at least 3 times in last 12 months • % of district population visiting museum or gallery at least once in last 12 months • % of district population visiting archive at least once in last 12 months <p>Date: 2011-2013 Taking Part 2011-13 (RSA asset heritage index)</p>
Arts council funding	<p>The arts council publishes data on a range of its funding streams. There is geographic data available showing where all the 828 National portfolio organisations are located and how much each organisation receives in funding. There is also geographic data on where their grant data is being spent.</p> <p>Date: 2018 Arts Council</p>

Environment indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
Carbon dioxide emissions	<p>UK district and regional estimates of carbon dioxide emissions</p> <p>Date: 2005 to 2017 Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy</p>
Household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	<p>Household waste recycling rate. The 'household waste' measure includes street bins, street sweepings, gully emptying, parks and grounds waste, soil, and compost like output, separately collected healthcare waste and asbestos</p> <p>Date: 2018 Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)</p>
AHAH Air quality domain	<p>The Access to Healthy Assets and Hazards (AHAH) Air quality domain measures accessibility in terms of the amount of air pollutants in the atmosphere that include nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter and sulphur dioxide. The AHAH index is a multi-dimensional index developed by the CDRC for Great Britain measuring how 'healthy' neighbourhoods are. It combines indicators under four different domains of accessibility: retail environment, health services, physical environment and air quality. A higher score indicates that an area has a poorer health-related environment.</p> <p>Date: 2017 DEFRA</p>
ID 2019 Air Quality Indicator	<p>The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Air quality indicator is an estimate of the concentration of the four pollutants nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. Indicators for each of the pollutants were based on 2016 air quality data published by the UK Air Information Resource for 1km grid-squares, which was modelled to Lower-layer Super Output Area level using the point-in-polygon method. For each pollutant the atmospheric concentration was compared to a national standard value, with the concentrations in each Lower-layer Super Output Area divided by the appropriate national standard, before summing to produce a single indicator. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.</p> <p>Date: 2016</p>

	MHCLG
AHAH Green Space within a 900m buffer	<p>Shows the accessibility to Green spaces, by showing the total green space areas available to each postcode in a range of a 900-metre buffer (passive) before creating LSOA averages. This indicator is an input measure for the Access to Healthy Assets and Hazards (AHAH) index as part of the Physical Environment domain.</p> <p>Date: 2017 DEFRA</p>

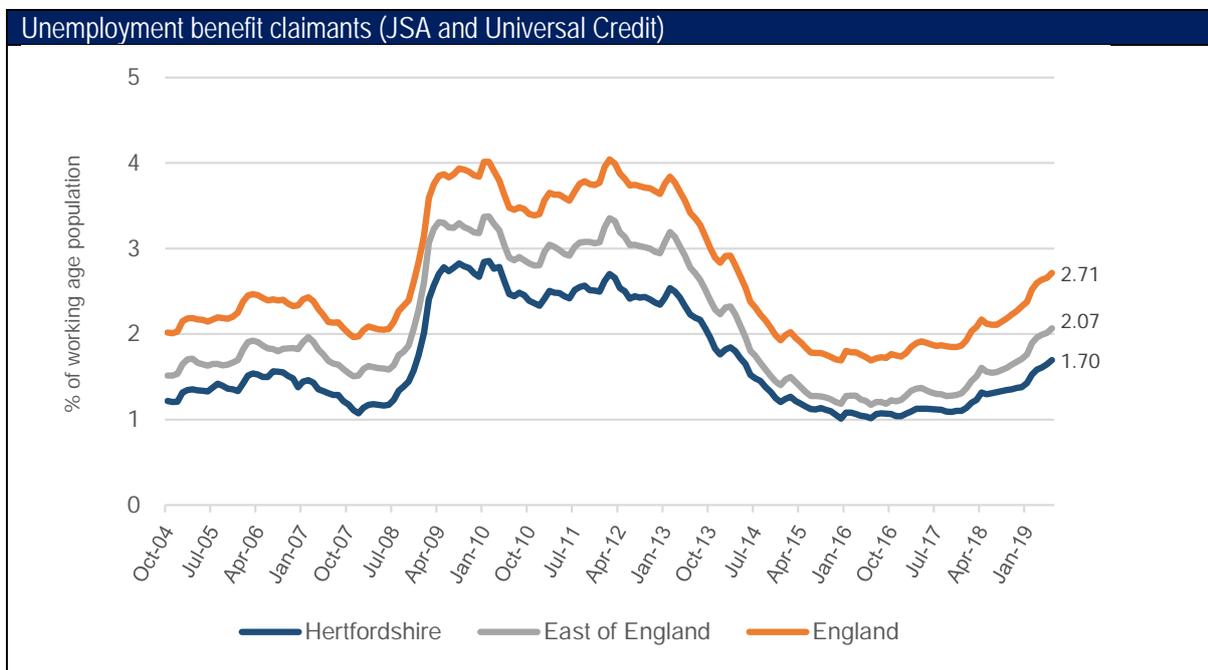
Appendix B – detailed analysis of vulnerable groups across Hertfordshire

This section takes a closer look at each of the indicators in the *Vulnerable Groups* theme at district, town and small area level, highlighting areas with the highest levels of need in the context of the county, region and England as a whole.

Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit)

How does the context of Hertfordshire differ from the national average?

Hertfordshire has a slightly lower rate of unemployment benefit claimants than the national average. The chart below shows how this has remained constant over time, in relation to the rate of unemployment claimants in Hertfordshire, the East of England and England.



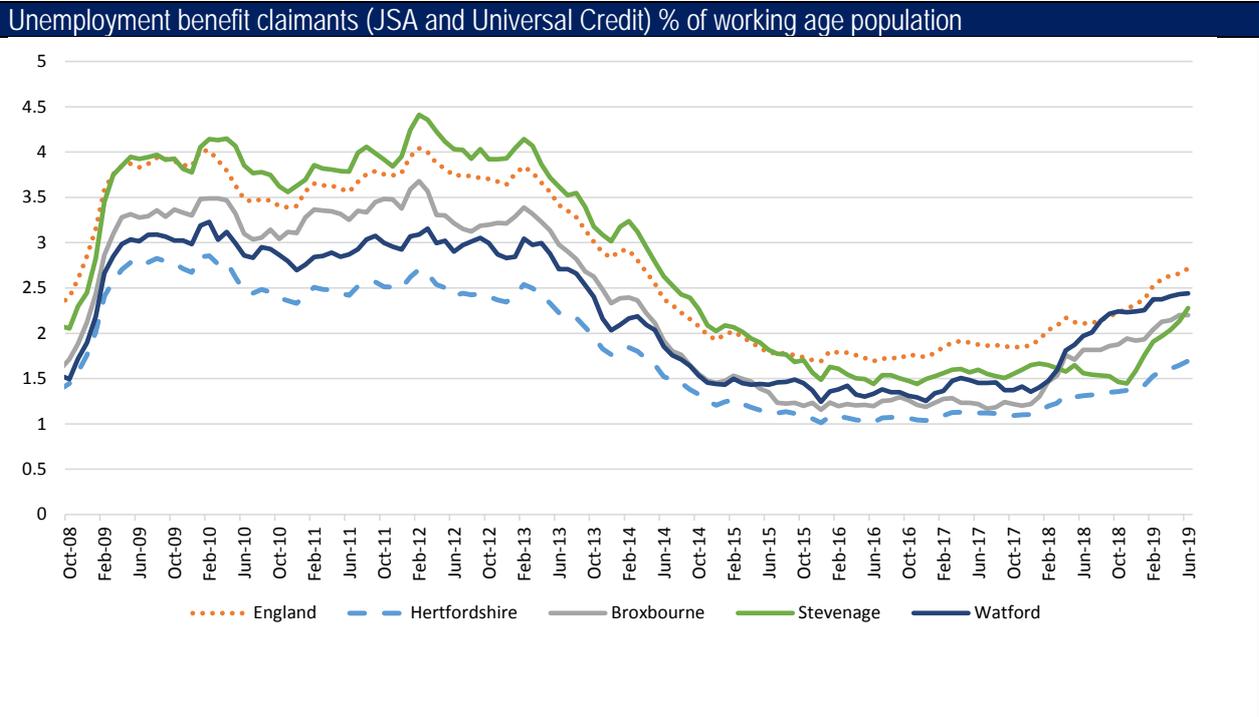
How are districts in Hertfordshire performing over time compared with benchmark areas?

The chart below shows the unemployment claimant rate for Broxbourne, Stevenage and Watford (the three districts with the highest levels of Unemployment) benchmarked against the county and national average from 2008 onwards (where there was a sharp increase across all areas following the global financial crises). The chart shows that there are some variations in unemployment trends across each of the districts over the past 10 years.

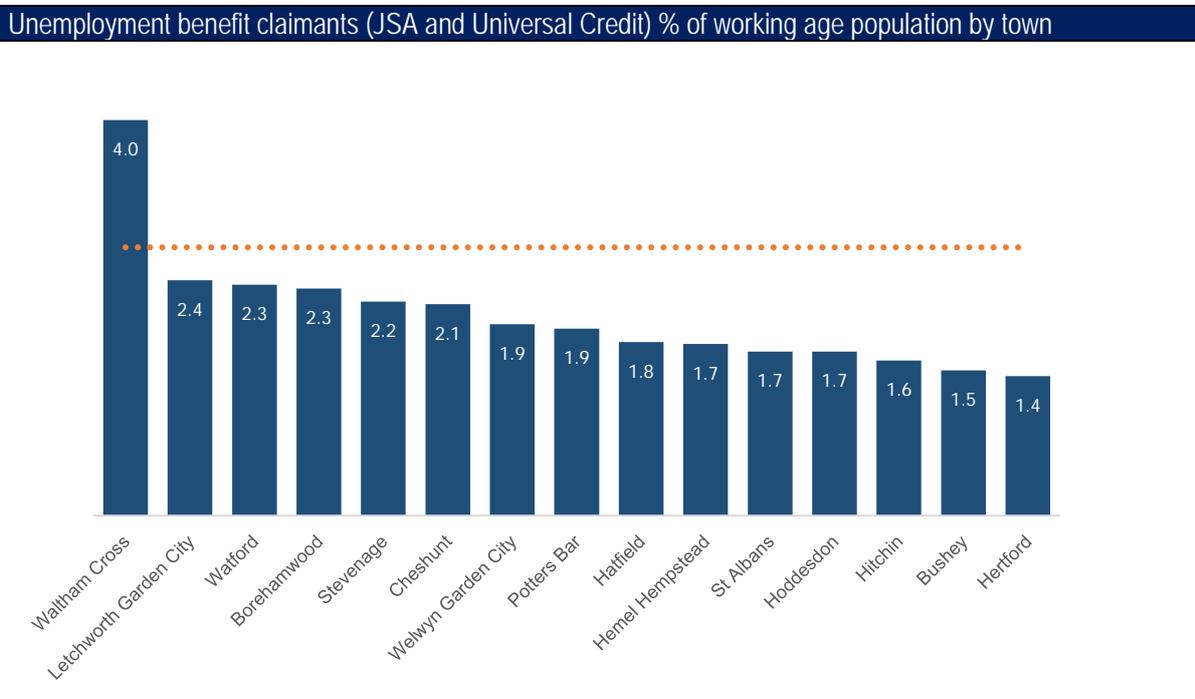
Watford has seen its position worsen relative to other areas in Hertfordshire over the last 10 years – in 2008 the unemployment rate in Watford was broadly in line with the Hertfordshire average – by 2018 Watford had the highest unemployment rate of any district in Hertfordshire. This was driven by fairly sharp rises in unemployment in Watford between 2018 and 2019, with unemployment rising at a faster rate than across the county and England as a whole – briefly rising above the national average in summer 2018.

Stevenage saw a faster increase in unemployment than the national averages between 2008 and 2010. Between 2010 to 2015 had a higher unemployment rate than the national average. From 2015 onwards the unemployment rate has fluctuated across Stevenage and is currently the second highest of all districts in Hertfordshire.

Broxbourne has seen trends that more closely mirror the national average; however, Broxbourne is falling further behind the Hertfordshire average. In 2008 the unemployment rate in Broxbourne was only slightly above the average across Hertfordshire, but the district experienced a larger increase in unemployment between 2008 and 2009 and again between 2017 and 2019 than the county average and currently has an unemployment rate 0.5 percentage points higher than across Hertfordshire.



Which towns in Hertfordshire face the greatest challenges?



The chart above compares the unemployment rate across major towns in Hertfordshire (based on built up area divisions and sub-divisions from the Census 2011). Waltham Cross (4%) has the highest rate of unemployment claimants - more than double the Hertfordshire average (1.7%) and above the national average (2.7%, presented by the orange dotted line).

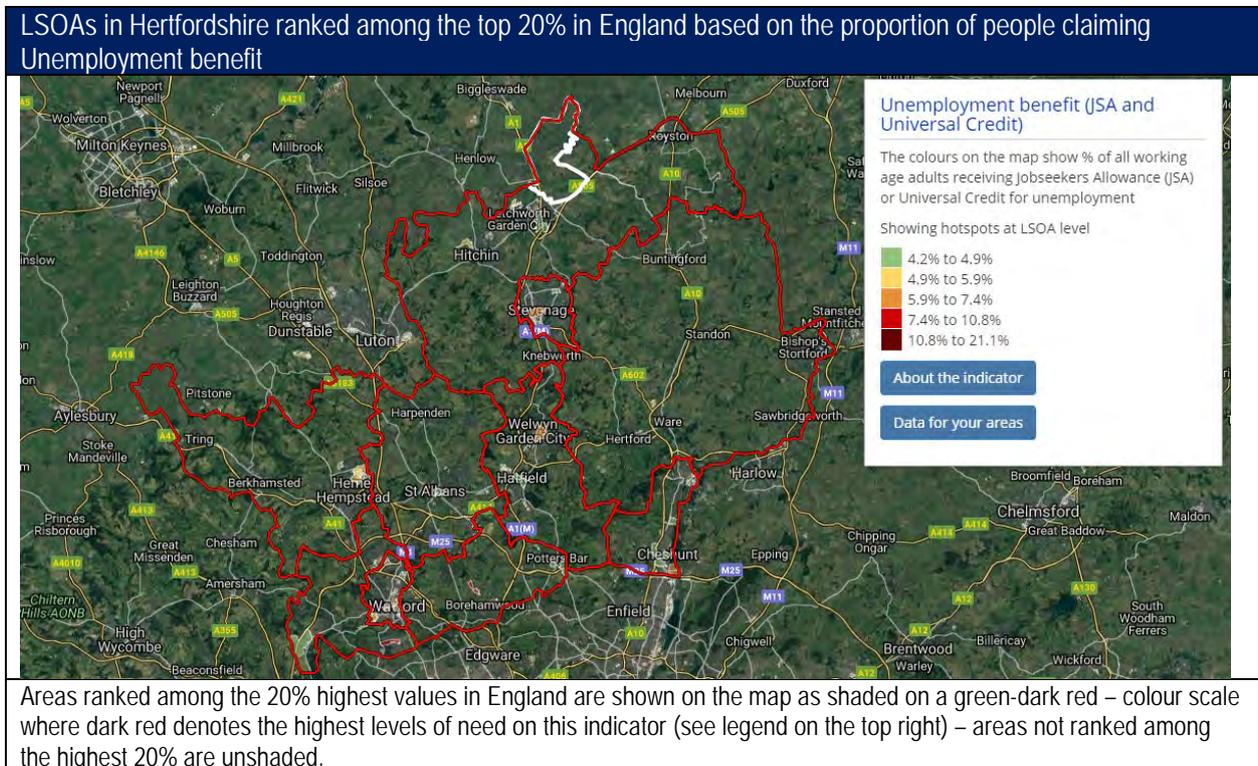
Letchworth Garden City, Watford, Borehamwood, Stevenage, Cheshunt, Welwyn Garden City, Potters Bar and Hatfield all have unemployment rates above average for the county.

Which neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire are facing the most acute challenges?

The table below shows the LSOAs with the highest unemployment rates across Hertfordshire. LSOA E01023536 in the Cowley Hill area of Borehamwood has the highest unemployment rate, with 8.3% of people unemployed – more than three times the national average. A further six LSOAs in Hertfordshire have an unemployment rate that is double the national average.

District	Area Name (LSOA)	Unemployment benefit %
Hertsmere	Borehamwood Cowley Hill E01023536	8.3
Three Rivers	Northwick E01023844	8.2
Welwyn Hatfield	Peartree E01023954	7.7
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023338	6.4
Stevenage	Bedwell E01023758	6.1
Watford	Central E01023859	6.0
North Hertfordshire	Hitchin Oughton E01023613	5.7
Broxbourne	Wormley & Turnford E01023343	5.3
Dacorum	Adeyfield East E01023346	5.1
Watford	Holywell E01023866	5.1

The map below shows a broader view of the neighbourhoods with the highest level of need – showing the LSOAs in Hertfordshire ranked among the 20% in England with the highest proportion of people receiving unemployment benefit.



The areas with the highest proportion of people receiving unemployment benefit are dispersed across Hertfordshire with the highest concentrations in the south of the county in the towns of Watford, Hemel Hempstead, Waltham Cross, Cheshunt, Hatfield, Boreham Wood and South Oxhey.

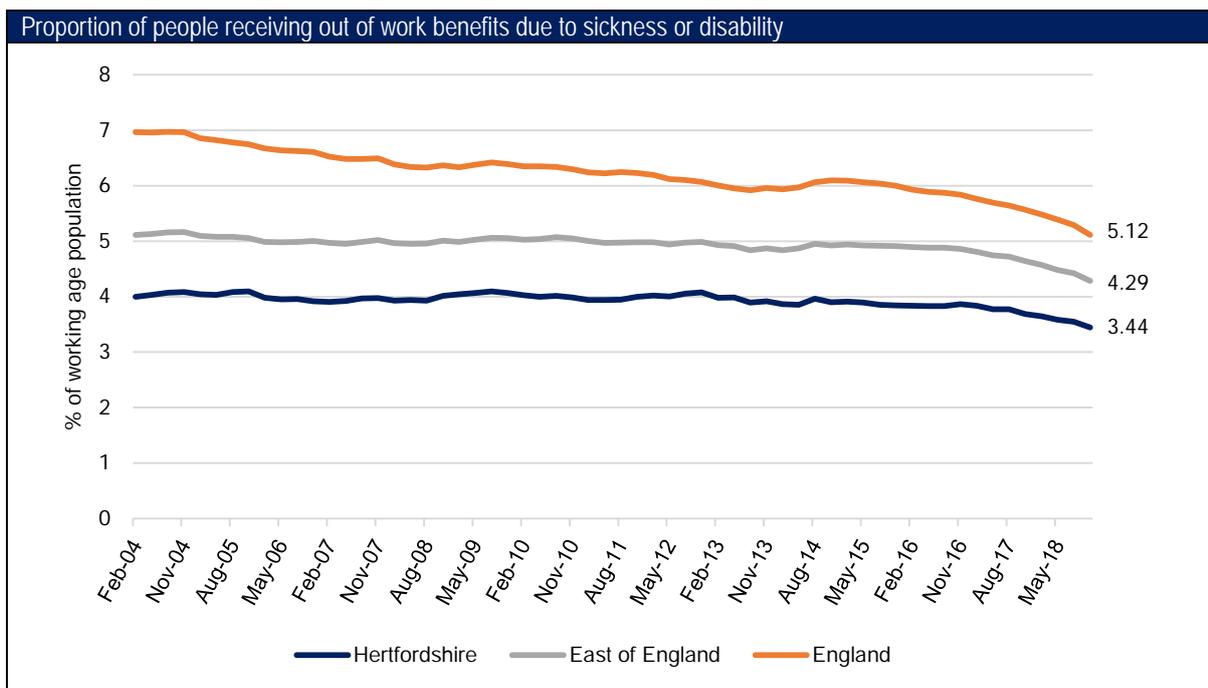
People receiving out of work benefits due to sickness/disability

How does the context of Hertfordshire differ from the national average?

The chart below shows the proportion of people receiving out of work benefits due to sickness or disability (Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance and Universal Credit in the no work requirement group) between 2004 and 2019.

Hertfordshire consistently has had a lower rate of people claiming out of work benefits due to sickness or disability compared with the regional and national average. The chart below shows how this has remained constant over time across Hertfordshire until 2015 when claimant rates started to fall. The fall in claimant rates post 2015 are partially driven by changes to the benefits system, with those previously eligible for sickness benefits starting to move across to Universal Credit¹³.

There are some interesting divergences between Hertfordshire and England prior to 2015, with Hertfordshire not experiencing the fall in claimant rates that were evident across England as a whole over the period – claimant rates fell by more than 1 percentage point nationally while remaining unchanged across Hertfordshire between 2004 and 2015.

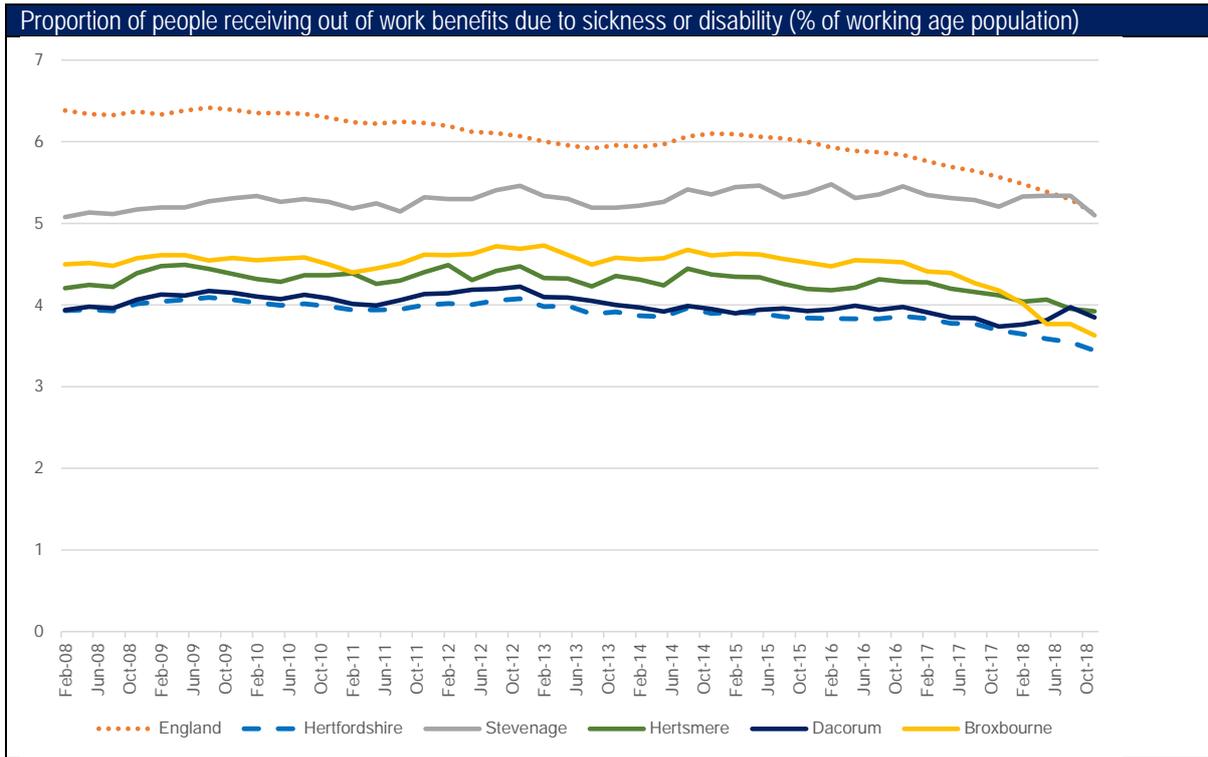


How are districts in Hertfordshire performing over time compared with benchmark areas?

The chart below compares the performance of the districts with the highest rates of people receiving out of work sickness benefits in Hertfordshire against England as a whole between 2008 and 2018.

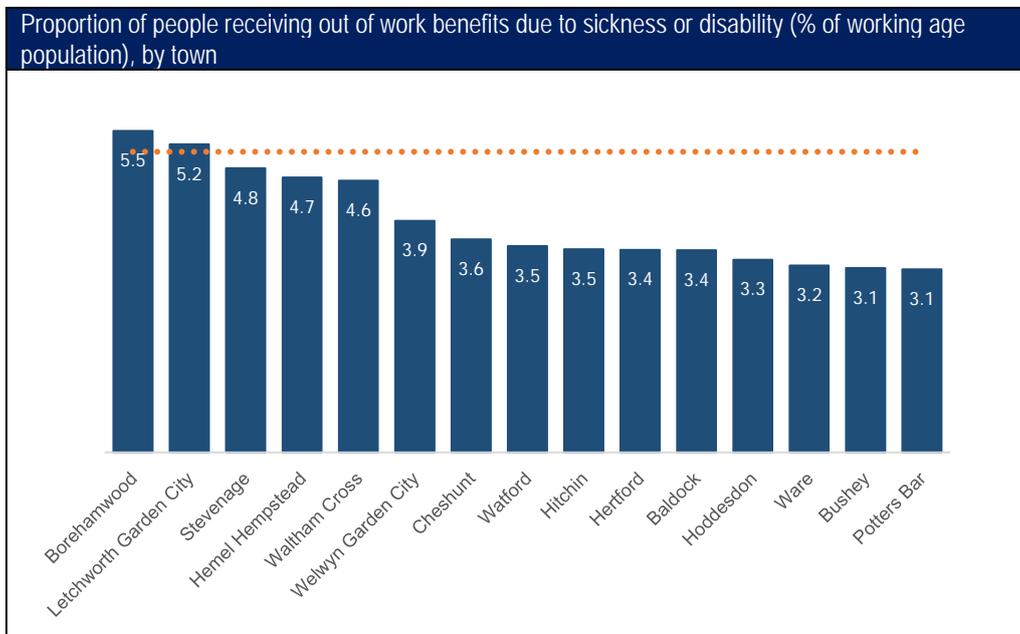
The chart shows that each of the districts shows a similar performance to the Hertfordshire average, with claimant rates remaining relatively stable in contrast to a fall across England as a whole over the same period.

¹³ Universal Credit has different conditionality categories than the benefits it replaces. While some of those who previously received Employment and Support Allowance or Incapacity Benefit have now been moved into the 'no work requirements group' and therefore continue to be included in the out of work benefits due to sickness or disability measure, a subset of former Employment and Support Allowance/ Incapacity Benefit have been deemed fit to work and are not included in this measure from 2015.



Stevenage has experienced the most notable decline in relative performance over the period; in 2008 claimant rates in Stevenage were notably below the national average but by 2018 they had risen above the average across England as a whole. Broxbourne has had the greatest decline in the rate of workless through sickness benefit claimants in recent years drawing closer to the county levels.

Which towns in Hertfordshire face the greatest challenges?



The chart above compares the proportion of people claiming out of work benefits due to poor health or disability across major towns in Hertfordshire (based on built up area divisions and sub-divisions from the Census 2011).

It shows that two towns (Borehamwood and Stevenage) have a higher rate of people claiming out of work benefits due to poor health or disability than the England average (5.1%, presented by the orange dotted line). Borehamwood (5.5%) has the highest rate of people receiving out of work benefits due to sickness/disability.

Which neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire are facing the most acute challenges?

135 out of the 600+ LSOAs in Hertfordshire have higher rates of people claiming out of work benefits due to poor health than the national average (5.2%). Seven of these areas have twice the national average of the working age population claiming Incapacity Benefit or Employment Support Allowance due to sickness/disability. The table below lists the ten LSOAs with the highest rates in Hertfordshire.

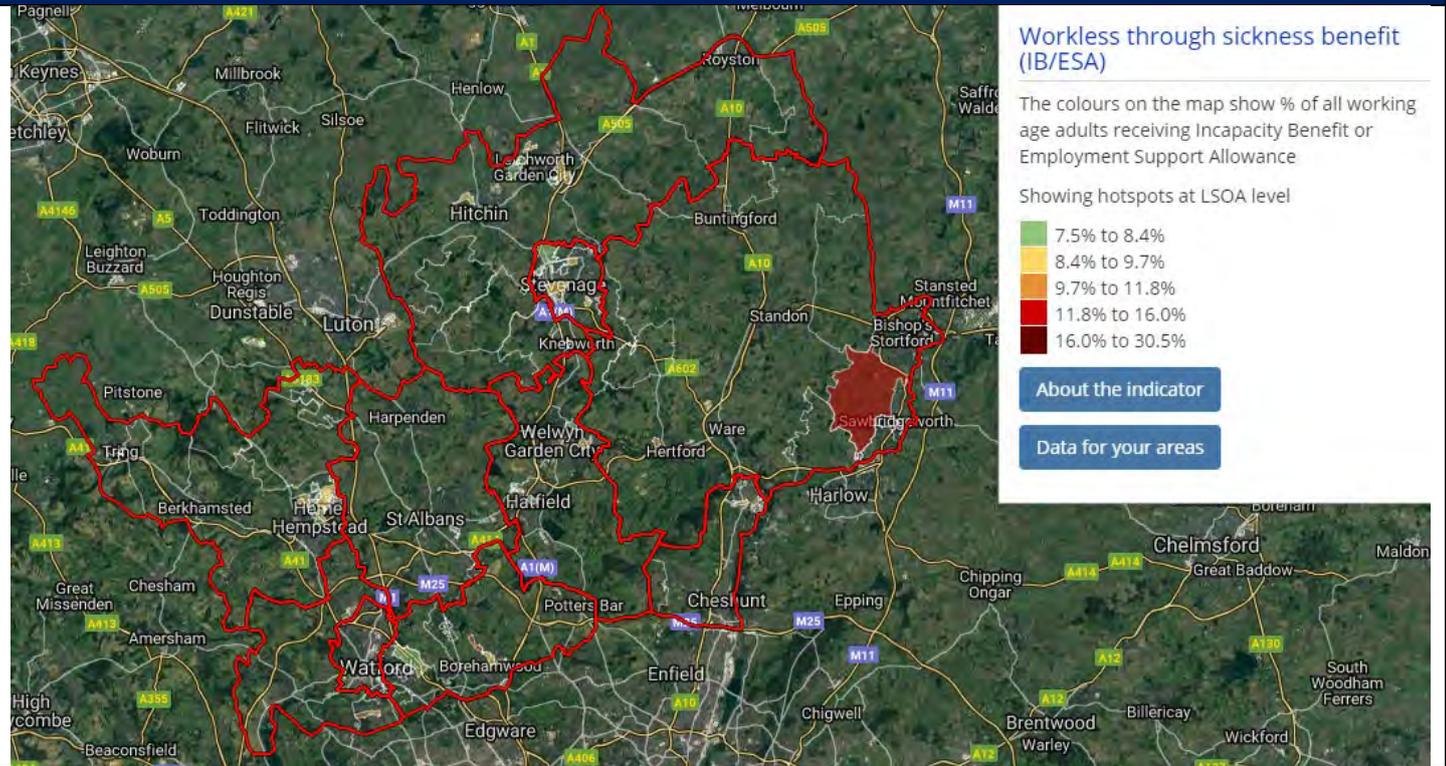
District	Area Name (LSOA)	People receiving out of work sickness benefits (%)
East Hertfordshire	Much Hadham E01023496	15.6
Stevenage	Bandley Hill E01023750	13.8
Hertsmere	Borehamwood Cowley Hill E01023536	13.5
North Hertfordshire	Letchworth Grange E01023637	11.0
Welwyn Hatfield	E01033311	10.8
Stevenage	Bedwell E01023758	10.6
Three Rivers	Northwick E01023844	10.5
Dacorum	Highfield & St Pauls E01023405	10.3
Broxbourne	Hoddesdon Town E01023323	10.2
Stevenage	Shephall E01023793	10.0

The highest rate is found in rural East Hertfordshire in the High Wych parish near Much Hadham¹⁴. The other areas with the highest concentrations are in urban areas: Stevenage, Borehamwood, Letchworth, Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, South Oxhey and Hoddeston.

The map below shows a more broader view of the neighbourhoods with the highest level of need – showing the LSOAs in Hertfordshire ranked among the 20% in England with the highest proportion of people receiving out of work sickness benefits.

¹⁴ This includes the St Elizabeth’s Centre for people with complex health needs

LSOAs in Hertfordshire ranked among the top 20% in England based on the proportion of people claiming workless through sickness benefits

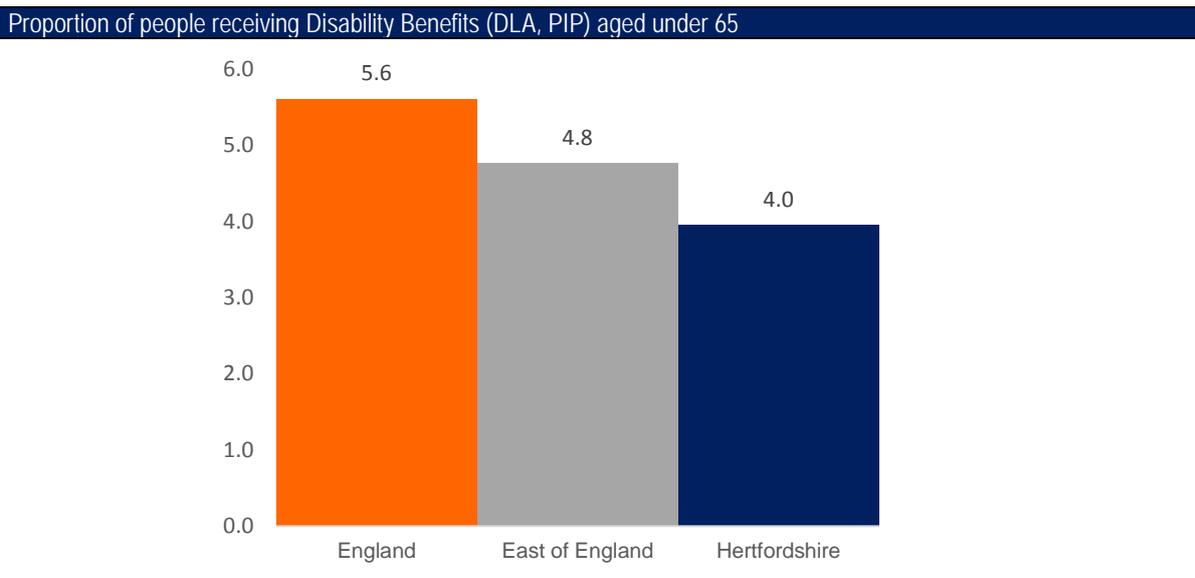


Areas ranked among the 20% highest values in England are shown on the map as shaded on a green-dark red – colour scale where dark red denotes the highest levels of need on this indicator (see legend on the top right) – areas not ranked among the highest 20% are unshaded.

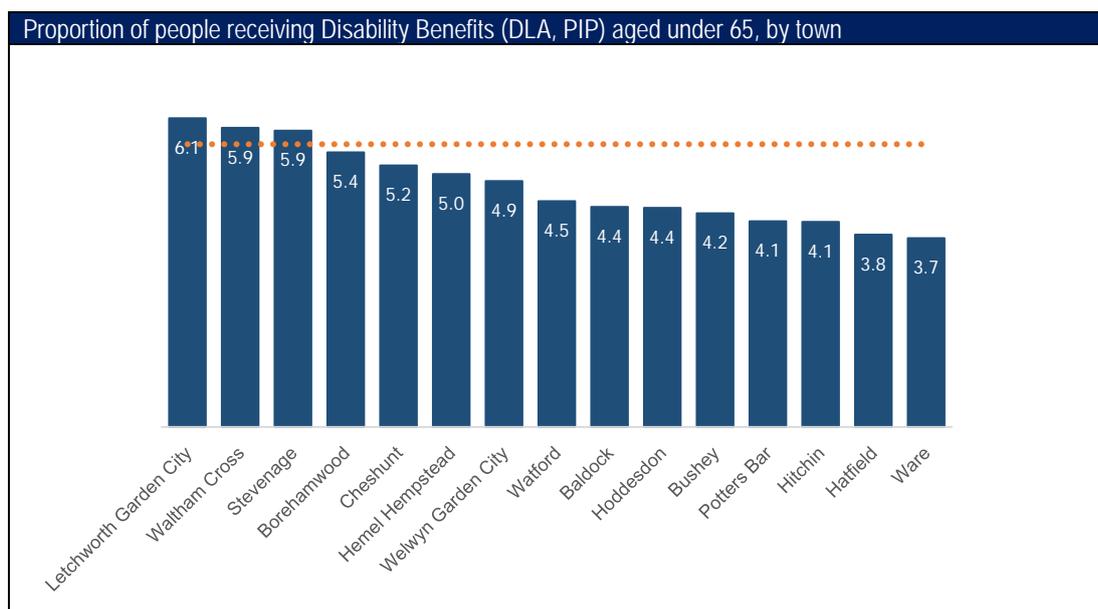
People receiving Disability Benefits (DLA, PIP) aged under 65

How does the context of Hertfordshire differ from the national average?

Hertfordshire has a lower rate of Disability Benefit claimants than the national average. The chart below shows the proportion of people receiving Disability Benefits (DLA, PIP) across the county, region and England as a whole.



Which towns in Hertfordshire face the greatest challenges?



The chart above compares the Disability benefit claimant rate across major towns in Hertfordshire (based on built up area divisions and sub-divisions from the Census 2011). It shows that three areas have a higher rate of people claiming disability benefits than the England average (5.6%, presented by the orange dotted line). Letchworth Garden City (6.1%) has the highest rate of Disability Benefit claimants (DLA, PIP), with Waltham Cross and Stevenage also having higher rates than the national average.

Which neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire are facing the most acute challenges?

146 out of the 600+ LSOAs in Hertfordshire have rates above then England average of 5.6%. Of these, three areas are around double the national average, with more than 11% of the working age population claiming disability benefits. The table below lists the ten LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest rates.

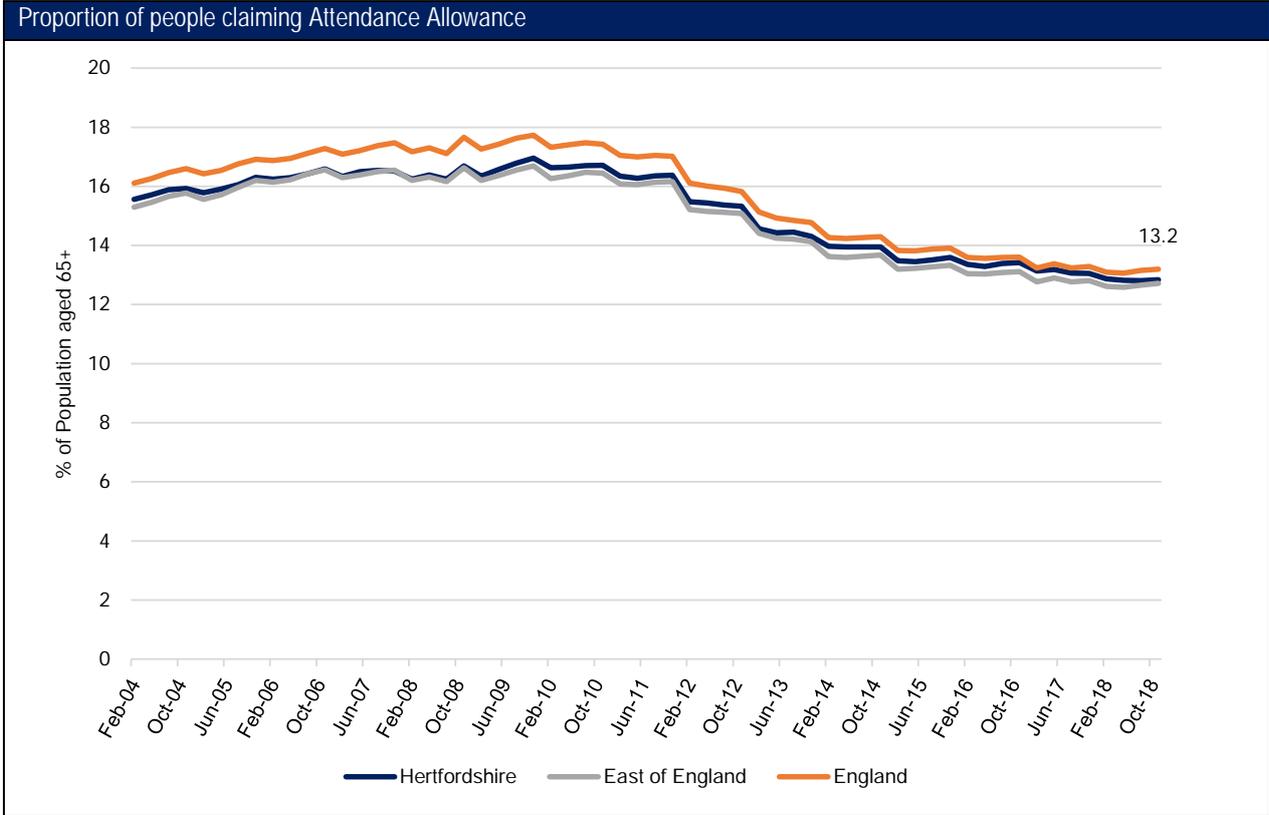
District	Area Name (LSOA)	People receiving DLA, PIP > 65 (%)
Stevenage	Bandley Hill E01023750	12.2
North Hertfordshire	Letchworth Grange E01023637	11.3
East Hertfordshire	Much Hadham E01023496	11.1
North Hertfordshire	Letchworth South East E01023641	9.3
Hertsmere	Borehamwood Cowley Hill E01023536	9.2
Stevenage	Symonds Green E01023796	9.2
Hertsmere	Bushey North E01023555	9.1
Stevenage	Bedwell E01023758	9.1
Stevenage	Shephall E01023793	9.1
Dacorum	Adeyfield East E01023348	9.0

Older people with social care needs receiving Attendance Allowance

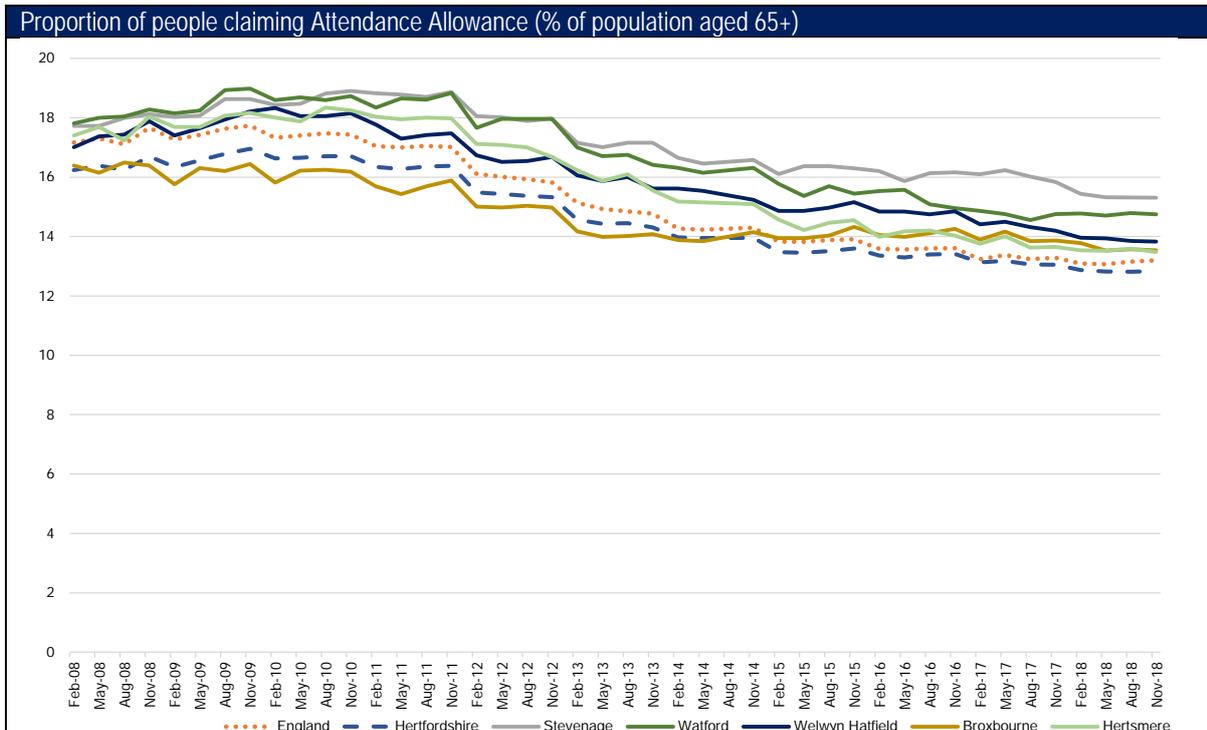
How does the context of Hertfordshire differ from the national average?

The chart below compares the proportion of people claiming Attendance Allowance across Hertfordshire, the East of England and England as a whole between 2004 and 2019. The chart shows that Hertfordshire has a marginally lower rate of

people over the age of 65 who have social care needs and are claiming Attendance Allowance compared to the national average. Hertfordshire has mirrored the trend across the East of England and England as a whole over the period, though the claimant rate has moved above the regional average and is drawing closer to the national average in recent years.



How are districts in Hertfordshire performing over time compared with benchmark areas?

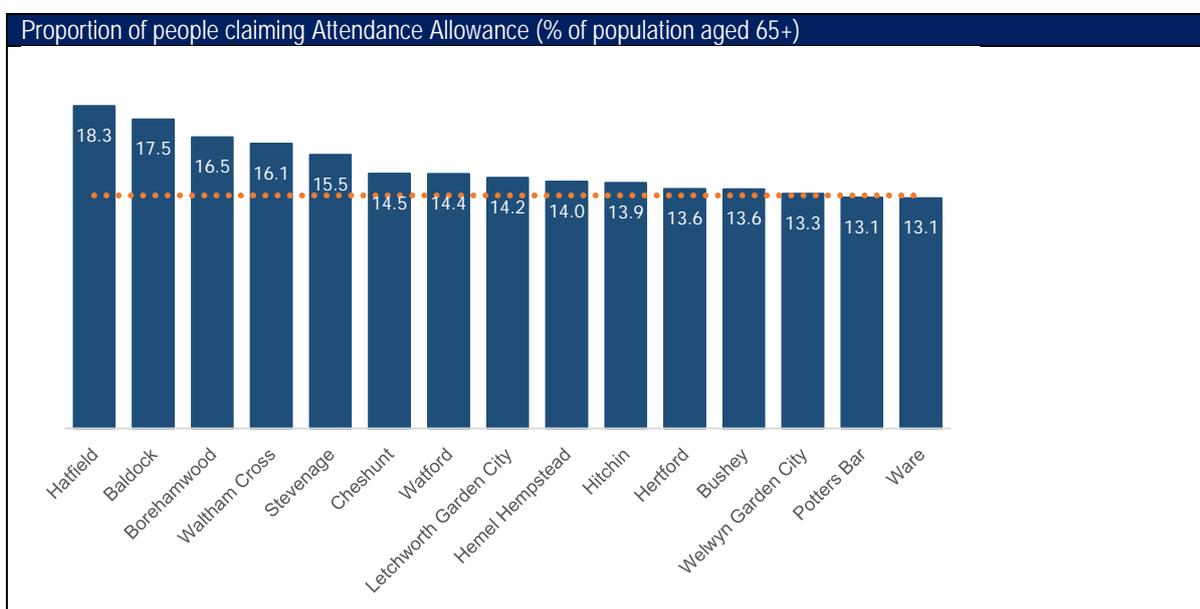


The chart above shows the rate of Attendance Allowance claimants for, Stevenage, Watford, Welwyn Hatfield, Broxbourne and Hertsmere (the districts with the highest levels of Attendance Allowance claimants) from 2008 onwards – benchmarked against the county and national average.

The proportion of people receiving Attendance Allowance has fallen across each of these districts over the period shown; however, there has been some variation in the relative position of the districts over the period. In 2008, Broxbourne and Welwyn Hatfield had a lower proportion of people receiving Attendance Allowance than the national average. However, both districts saw a smaller fall in claimant rate between 2008 and 2018 and now have claimant rates at above the national average. The other three districts shown, have remained consistently above the national average over the period.

Which towns in Hertfordshire face the greatest challenges?

The chart below compares the Attendance Allowance claimant rate across major towns in Hertfordshire (based on built up area divisions and sub-divisions from the Census 2011). It shows that thirteen areas have a higher rate of people claiming Attendance Allowance than the England average (13.2%, presented by the orange dotted line). Hatfield (18.3%) has the highest rate of Attendance Allowance claimants.



Which neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire are facing the most acute challenges?

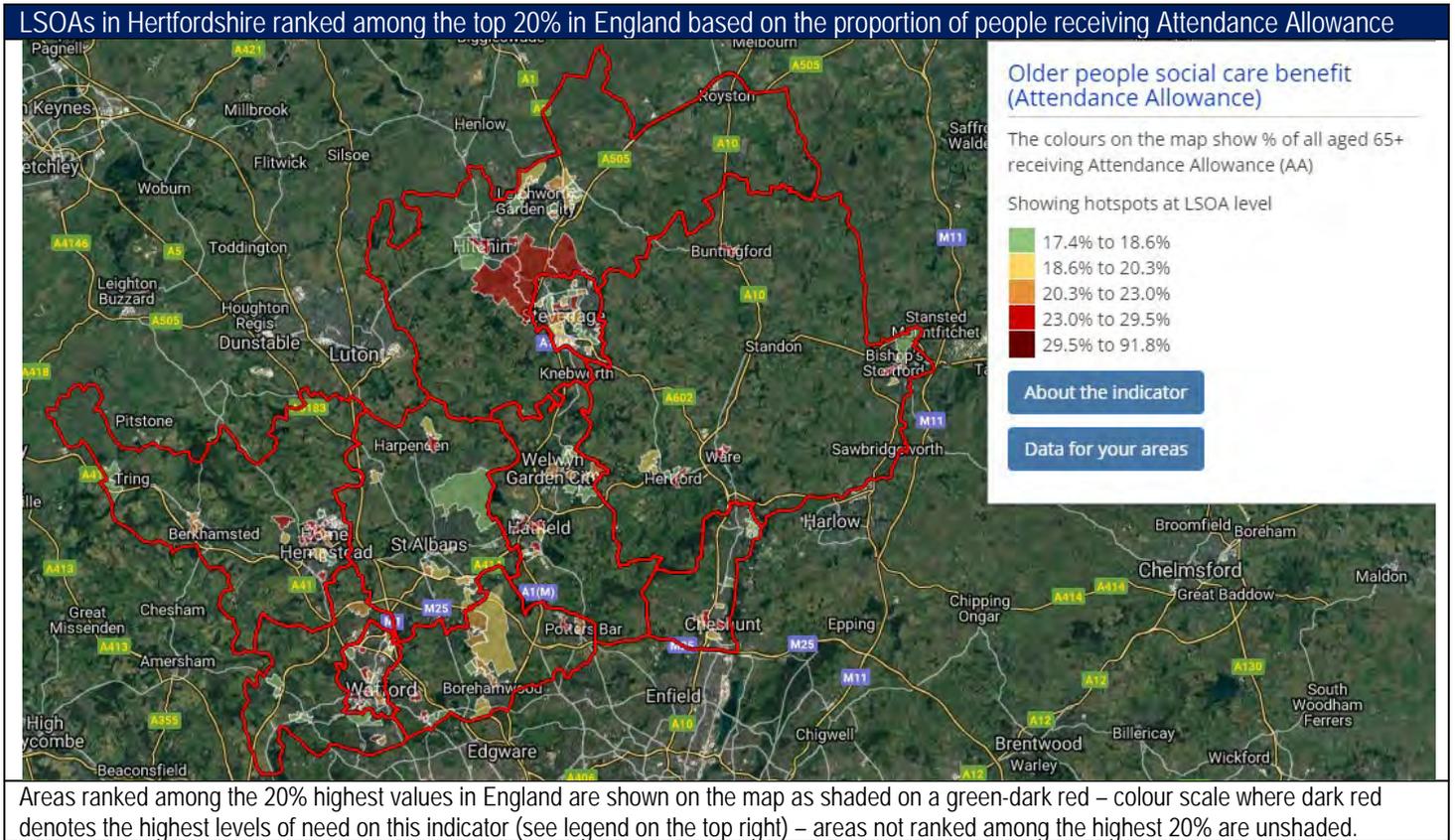
Despite Hertfordshire having fairly similar rates of Attendance Allowance claimants to the national average and the region, there are some areas that have notably higher rates than the national average. In total, 295 out of the 600+ LSOAs in Hertfordshire have rates above the national average (13.2%), with 13 LSOAs having claimant rates that are double the national average. The table below lists the ten LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest rates. LSOA E01033308 in the West of Hatfield has a notably higher rate than elsewhere in Hertfordshire, with more than half (54%) of all aged 65 and over in receipt of Attendance Allowance in the LSOA¹⁵.

District	Area Name (LSOA)	Attendance Allowance claimants (%)
Welwyn Hatfield	West Hatfield E01033308	54.0
Watford	Holywell E01023864	33.6
Stevenage	Bandley Hill E01023753	32.5
St Albans	Harpenden East E01023685	31.6
Watford	Leggatts E01023871	31.3

¹⁵ Note this LSOA covers much of the University of Hatfield and it is likely that there are relatively few people aged 65+ living in this area

Watford	Holywell E01023867	30.4
Dacorum	Adeyfield West E01023351	29.3
Dacorum	Highfield & St Pauls E01023401	29.2
Three Rivers	Northwick E01023842	27.7
Watford	Nascot E01023879	27.3

The map below shows a broader view of the neighbourhoods with the highest level of need – showing the LSOAs in Hertfordshire ranked among the 20% in England with the highest proportion of people aged 65+ receiving Attendance Allowance.

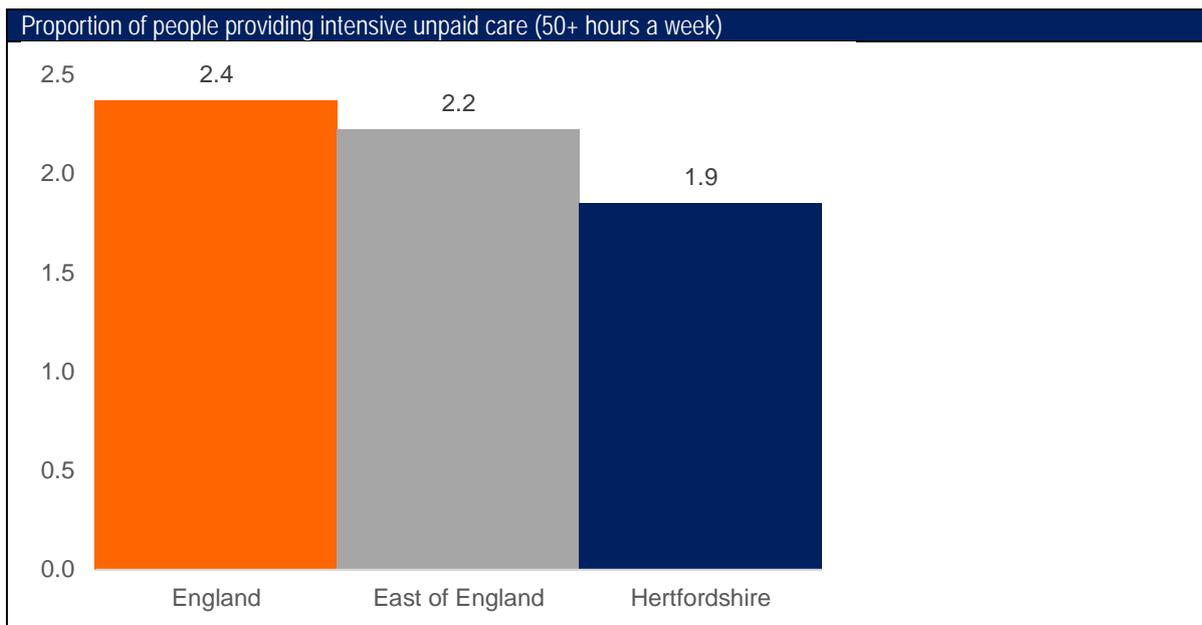


Each of the 10 districts contain areas ranked among the 20% highest in England in terms of high levels of Attendance Allowance claimants with the highest concentrations around the largest towns and rural areas around Stevenage.

People providing intensive unpaid care

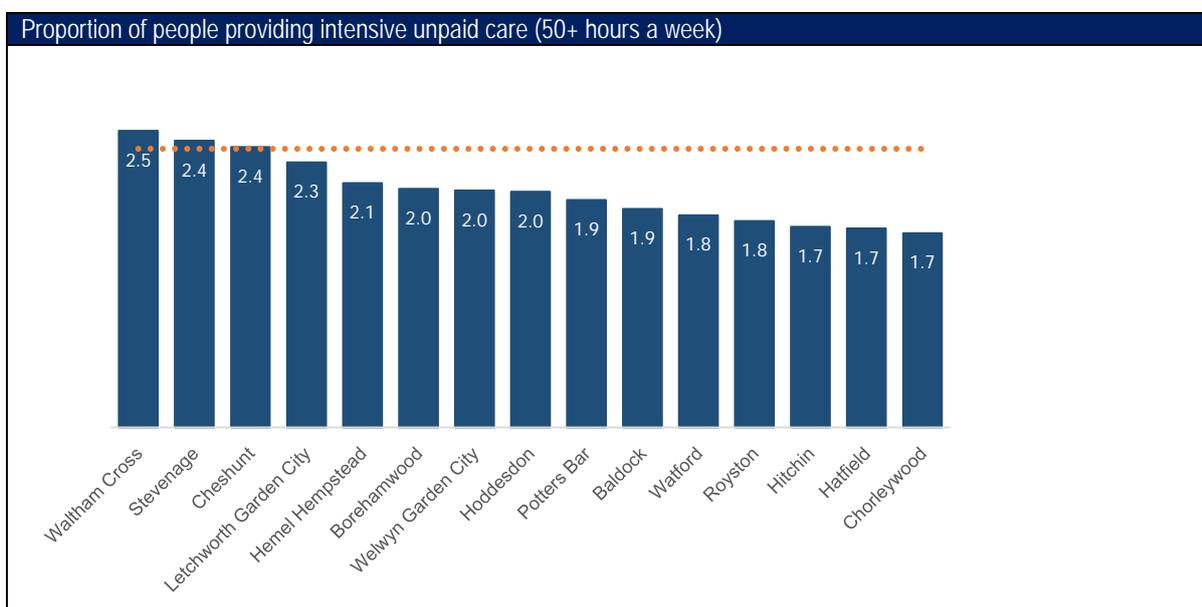
How does the context of Hertfordshire differ from the national average?

Hertfordshire has a lower proportion of people providing intensive unpaid care (50+ hours a week) than the national average. The chart below shows the percentage for all people providing intensive unpaid care across the county, region and England as a whole.



Which towns in Hertfordshire face the greatest challenges?

The chart below compares the percentage of people providing intensive unpaid care across major towns in Hertfordshire (based on built up area divisions and sub-divisions from the Census 2011). It shows that three areas have a higher proportion of people providing intensive unpaid care compared to the England average (2.4%, presented by the orange dotted line).



Waltham Cross (2.5%) has the highest proportion of people providing intensive unpaid care based on the built up area sub-divisions from the Census 2011.

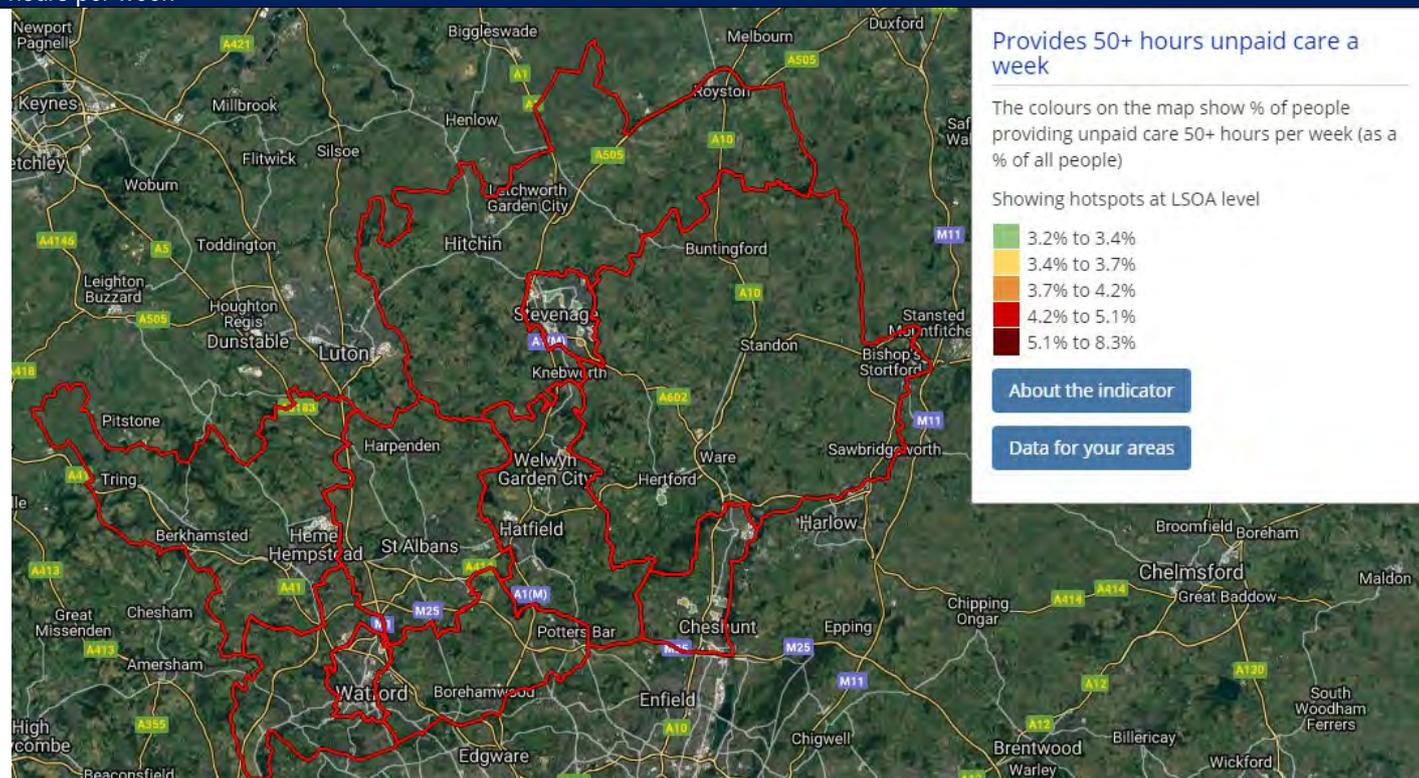
Which neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire are facing the most acute challenges?

The table below lists the ten LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest rates. Five out of the 600+ LSOAs in Hertfordshire have rates that are double the county average (above 3.7%).

District	Area Name (LSOA)	% intensive unpaid care
Stevenage	Longmeadow E01023765	3.9
Watford	Meriden E01023873	3.9
Stevenage	Bandley Hill E01023750	3.8
Stevenage	Symonds Green E01023795	3.8
Welwyn Hatfield	Haldens E01023914	3.8
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023337	3.8
Broxbourne	Rosedale E01023324	3.6
Broxbourne	Cheshunt Central E01023298	3.5
Stevenage	Pin Green E01023782	3.5
Stevenage	Shephall E01023793	3.4

The map below shows the LSOAs in Hertfordshire ranked among the 20% in England with the highest proportion of people providing unpaid care for more than 50 hours per week.

LSOAs in Hertfordshire ranked among the top 20% in England based on the proportion of people providing unpaid care for 50+ hours per week



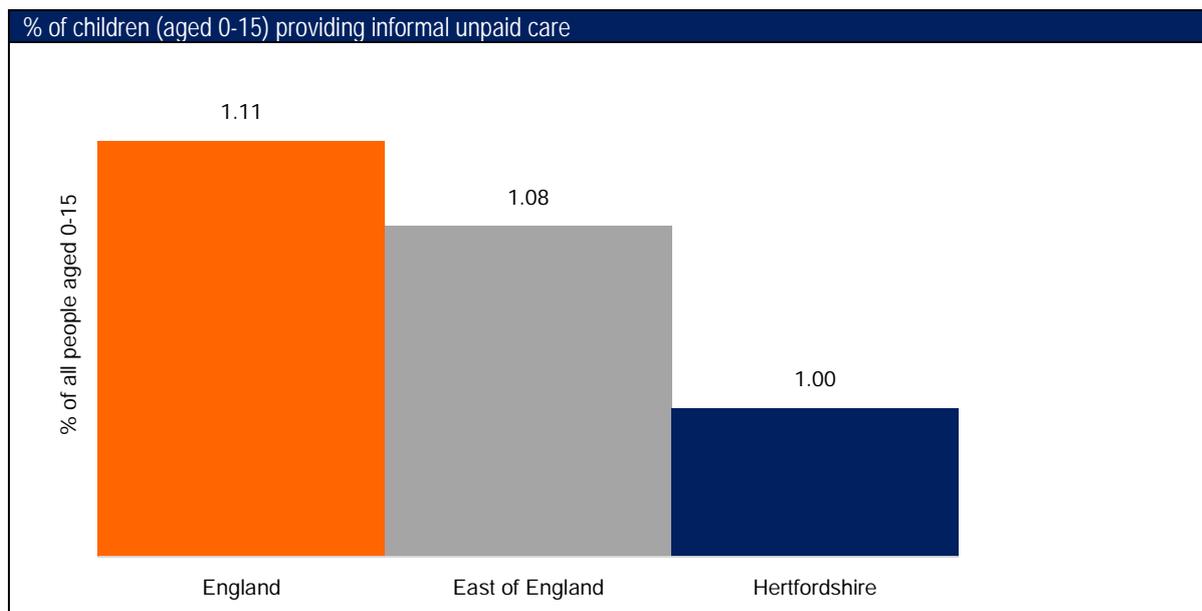
Areas ranked among the 20% highest values in England are shown on the map as shaded on a green-dark red – colour scale where dark red denotes the highest levels of need on this indicator (see legend on the top right) – areas not ranked among the highest 20% are unshaded.

The map shows that the areas with relatively high proportions of people providing intensive unpaid care are predominantly concentrated in Stevenage and Broxbourne.

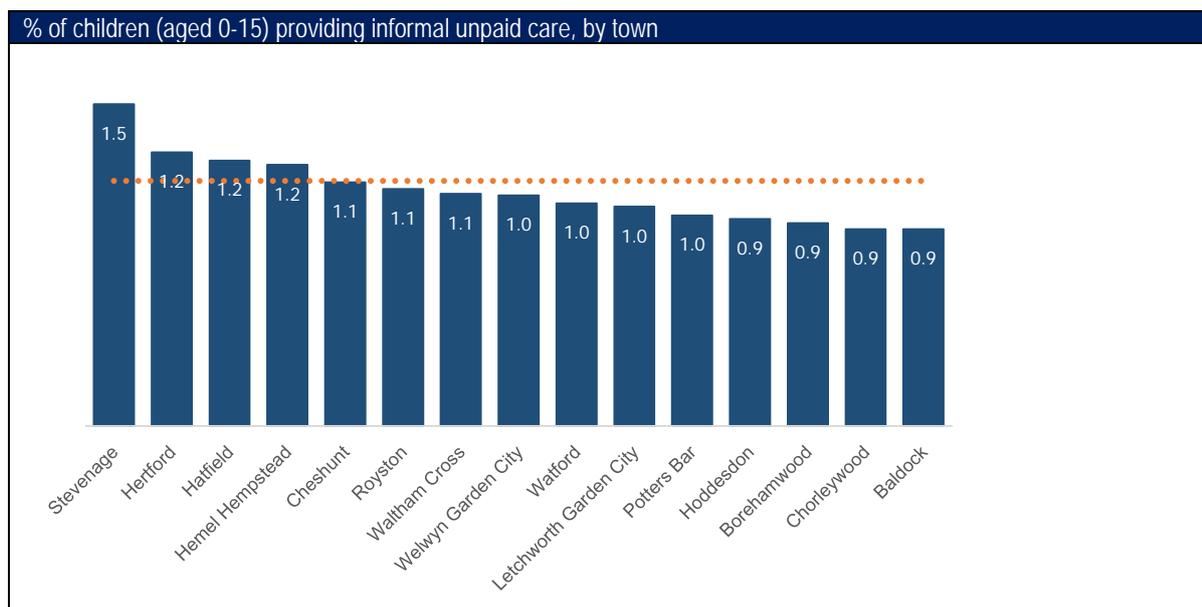
Children providing unpaid care

How does the context of Hertfordshire differ from the national average?

Hertfordshire also has a lower proportion of children (aged 0-15) providing informal unpaid care than the national average. The chart below shows the percentage of children providing unpaid care across the county, region and England as a whole.



Which towns in Hertfordshire face the greatest challenges?



The chart above compares the percentage of children providing unpaid care across major towns in Hertfordshire (based on built up area divisions and sub-divisions from the Census 2011). It shows that four areas have a higher proportion of children providing unpaid care compared to the England average (1.1%, presented by the orange dotted line). Stevenage (1.5%) has the highest proportion of children (aged 0-15) providing unpaid care.

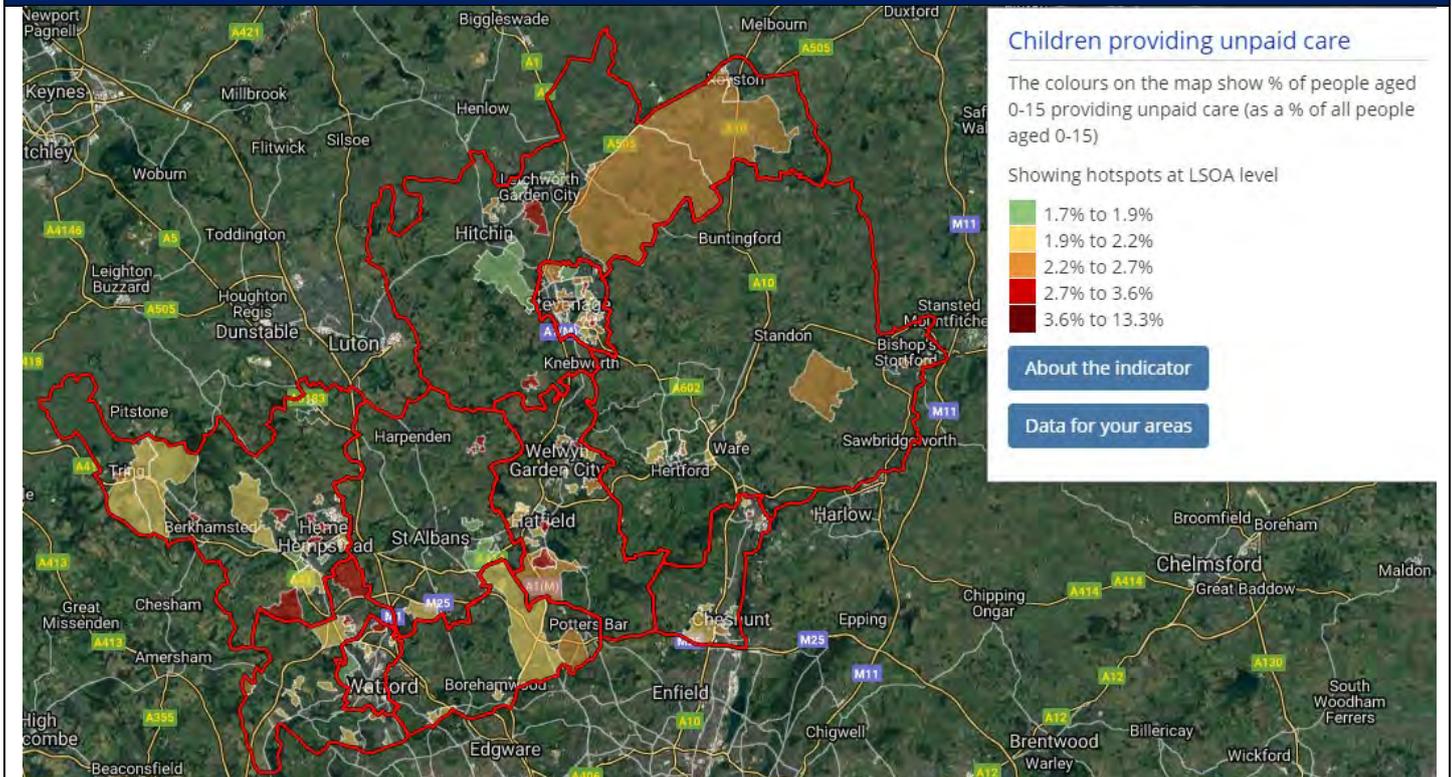
Which neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire are facing the most acute challenges?

264 of the 690 LSOAs in Hertfordshire have higher rates of children providing unpaid care than the national average. Six of these have nearly three times the national average % of children aged between 0-15 providing unpaid care. The table below lists the ten LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest rates.

District	Area Name (LSOA)	% Children providing unpaid care
Stevenage	Symonds Green E01023797	4.0
Three Rivers	Bedmond & Primrose Hill E01023807	3.6
Dacorum	Adeyfield West E01023350	3.2
Three Rivers	Langleybury E01023829	3.1
Welwyn Hatfield	Hatfield East E01023924	3.1
Welwyn Hatfield	Haldens E01023914	3.1
Stevenage	Shephall E01023793	2.9
Broxbourne	Rye Park E01023327	2.9
Watford	Woodside E01023905	2.8
Stevenage	Pin Green E01023780	2.8

The map below shows the LSOAs in Hertfordshire ranked among the 20% in England with the highest proportion of children providing unpaid care.

LSOAs in Hertfordshire ranked among the top 20% in England based on the proportion of children (aged 0-15) providing unpaid care



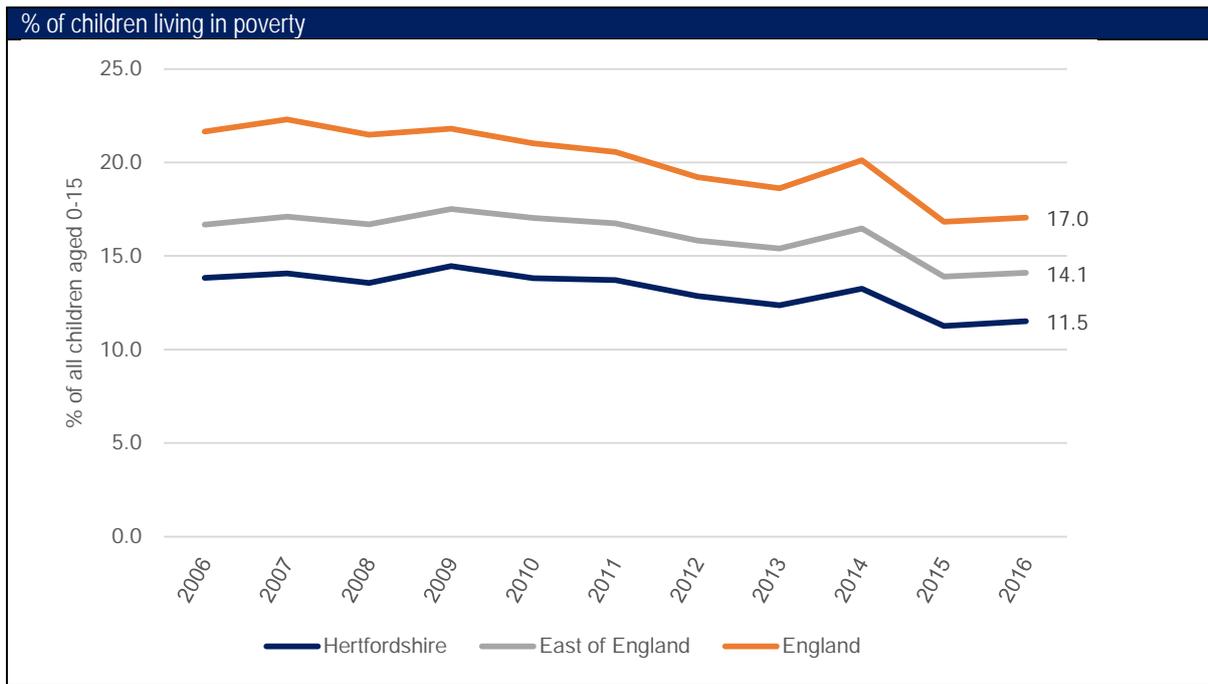
Areas ranked among the 20% highest values in England are shown on the map as shaded on a green-dark red – colour scale where dark red denotes the highest levels of need on this indicator (see legend on the top right) – areas not ranked among the highest 20% are unshaded.

Each of the 10 districts contain areas ranked among the 20% highest in England in terms of high levels of children providing unpaid care with the highest concentrations around the largest towns in the county.

Children in poverty

How does the context of Hertfordshire differ from the national average?

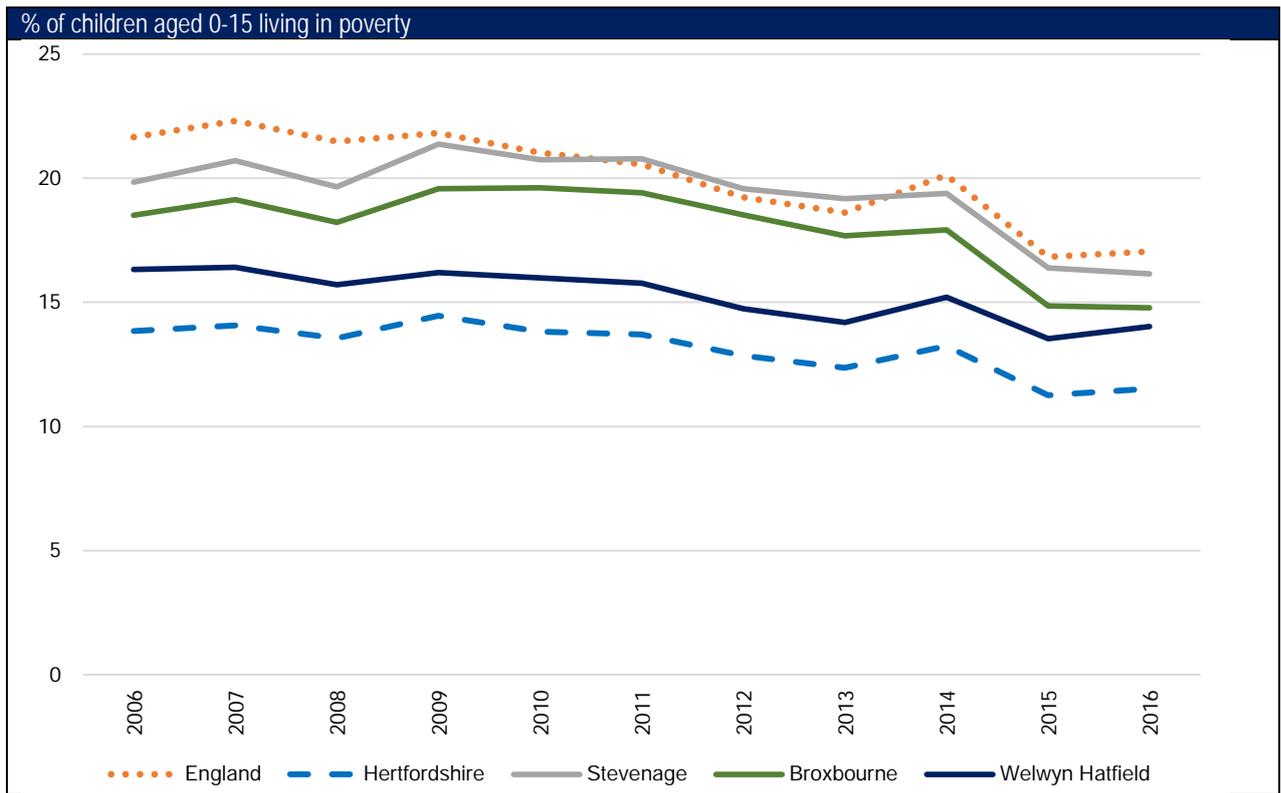
The chart below compares levels of child poverty across the county and comparators between 2006 and 2016. Hertfordshire has a much lower rate of children aged 0-15 in poverty than the East of England and England averages and has shown a similar trajectory to the regional and national comparators over the period.



How are districts in Hertfordshire performing over time compared with benchmark areas?

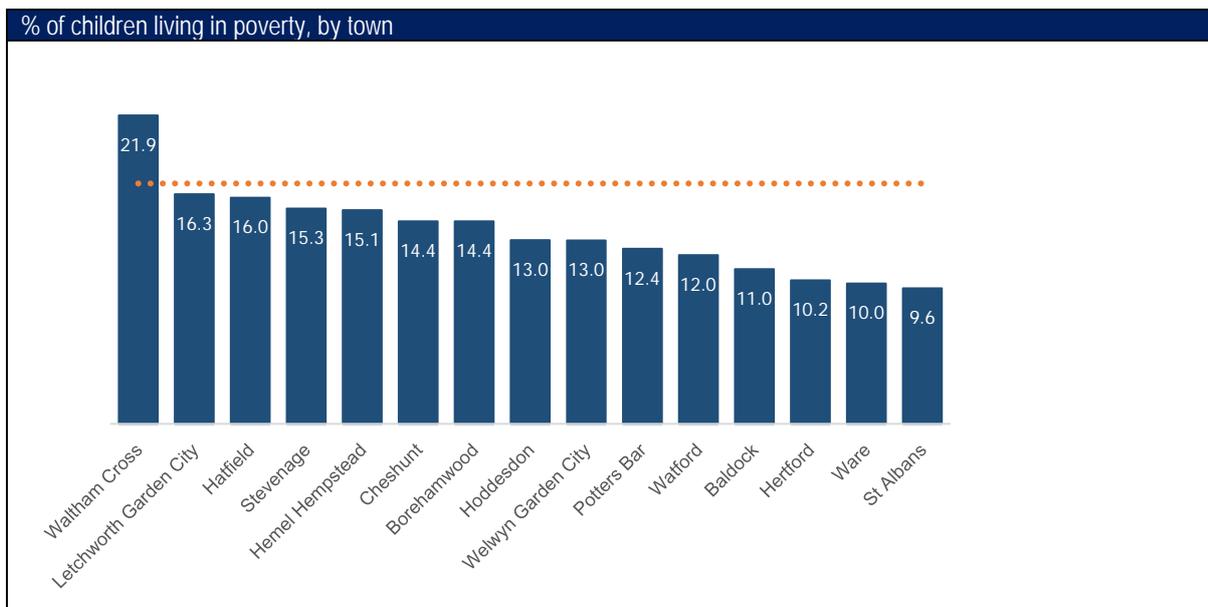
The chart below shows the child poverty rate for England, Hertfordshire, Stevenage, Broxbourne and Welwyn Hatfield from 2006 onwards (the districts with the highest child poverty rates).

Of the three districts in Hertfordshire that have the closest rates of child poverty to the average across England, Stevenage has the highest levels and has mirrored national trends in recent years. Prior to the financial crises in 2008, levels of child poverty in Stevenage were lower than the national average. However, child poverty rates increased sharply across Stevenage between 2008 and 2009, drawing close to the national average, and have subsequently remained in line with the national average. Rates in each of the other three districts, have remained consistently above the average across Hertfordshire as a whole.



Which towns in Hertfordshire face the greatest challenges?

The chart below compares the rate of children in poverty across major towns in Hertfordshire (based on built up area divisions and sub-divisions from the Census 2011). Waltham Cross (21.9%) has the highest rate of child poverty where just over a fifth of children (aged 0-15) are in poverty – the only town in the county which has child poverty rates above the national average (17.0%, presented by the orange dotted line).



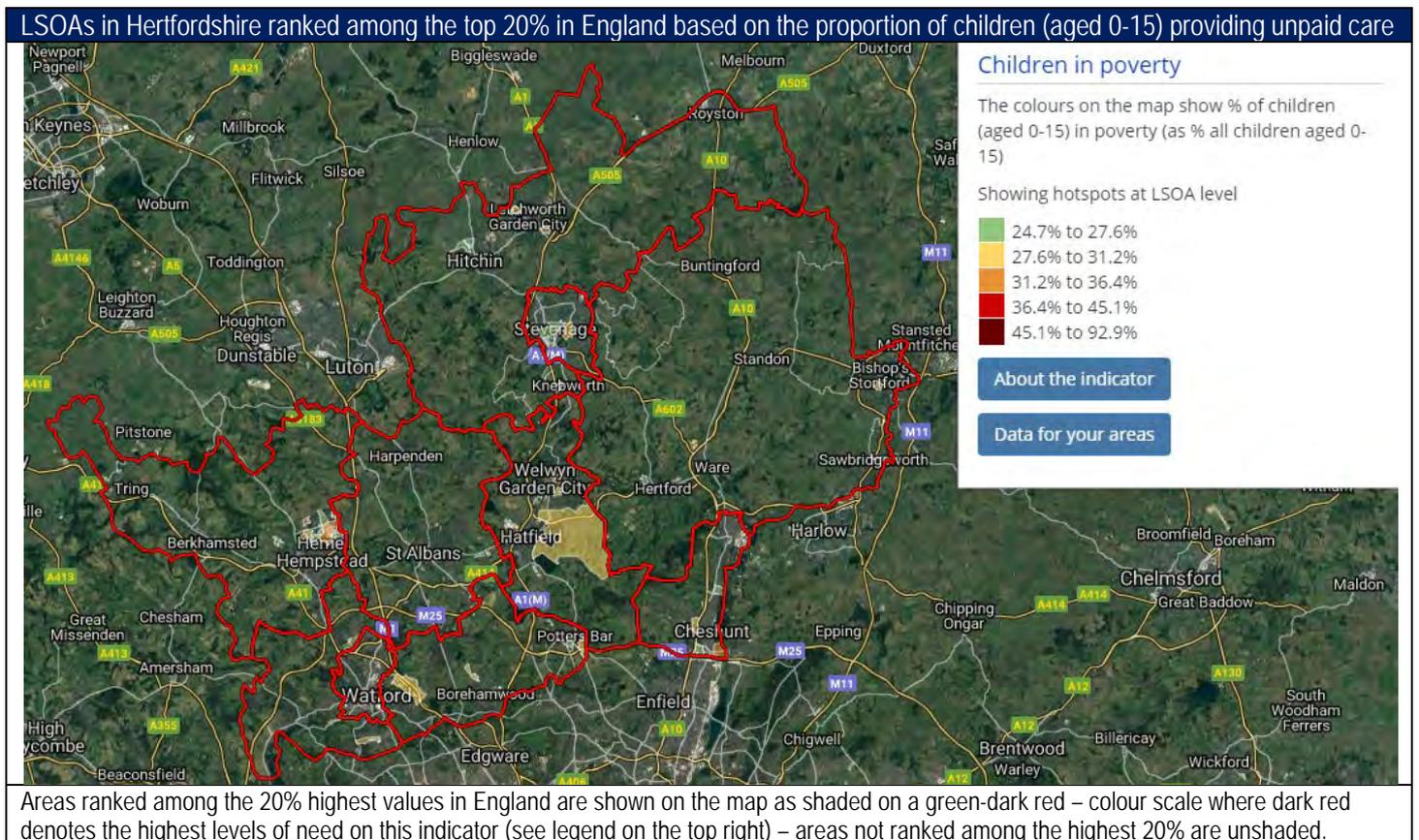
Which neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire are facing the most acute challenges?

Despite Hertfordshire having much lower rates of child poverty than the national and regional averages, there are some areas where greater levels of child poverty are apparent. 137 out of the 600+ LSOAs in Hertfordshire have rates above the national average (17%). In 8 of these areas, more 30% of children aged 0-15 are living in poverty. The table below lists the ten LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest rates.

District	Area Name (LSOA)	% Children in poverty
Dacorum	Adeyfield East E01023346	34.3
Dacorum	Highfield & St Pauls E01023404	32.9
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023338	32.7
Dacorum	Grove Hill E01023397	32.4
North Hertfordshire	Letchworth South East E01023640	31.9
Welwyn Hatfield	Hatfield East E01023925	31.1
North Hertfordshire	Letchworth Wilbury E01023652	30.8
Hertsmere	Bushey North E01023555	30.4
Dacorum	Woodhall E01023437	29.9
Stevenage	Bedwell E01023756	29.8

The highest concentrations are found in Hemel Hempstead (in Dacorum district).

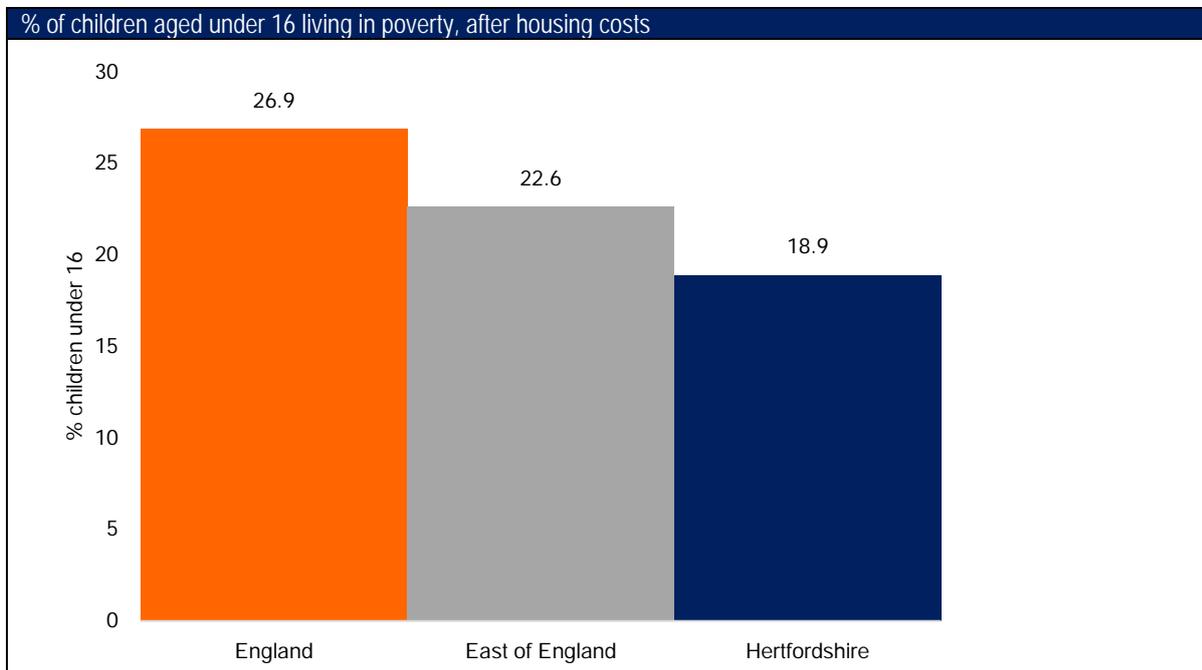
This can also be seen in the map below which shows the LSOAs in Hertfordshire ranked among the 20% in England with the highest proportion of children in poverty



Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs)

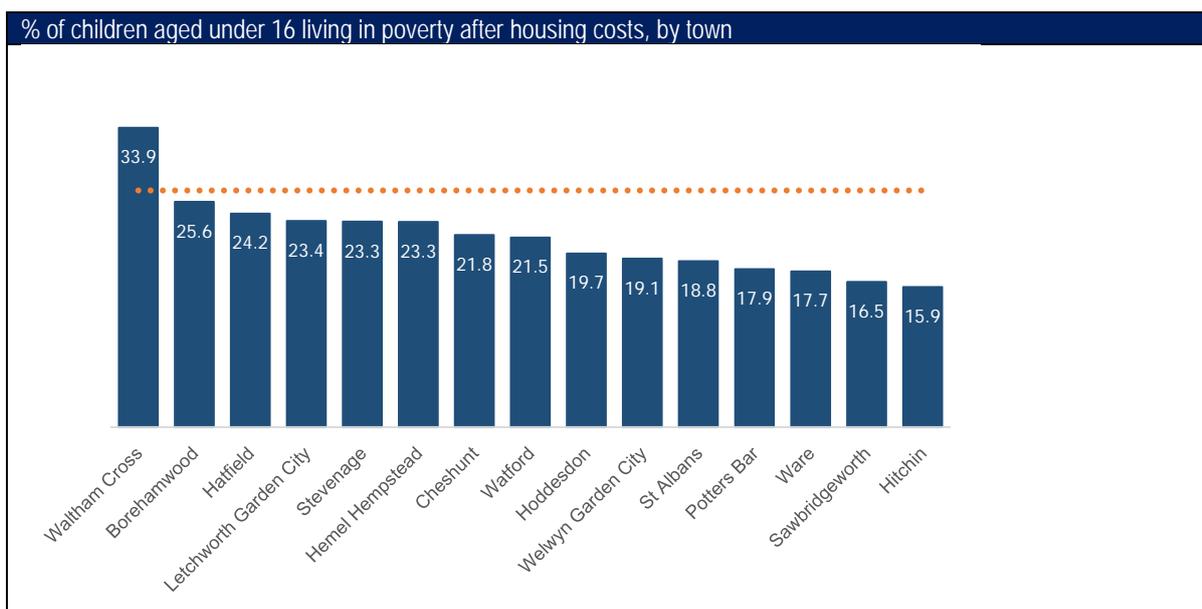
How does the context of Hertfordshire differ from the national average?

As above, Hertfordshire also has a lower proportion of children under 16 estimated to be in poverty after housing costs than the national average. The chart below shows the percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs) across the county, region and England as a whole.



Which towns in Hertfordshire face the greatest challenges?

The chart below compares the rate of children in poverty (after housing costs) across major towns in Hertfordshire (based on built up area divisions and sub-divisions from the Census 2011). It shows that one area has a higher proportion of children in poverty (after housing costs) compared to the England average (26.9%, presented by the orange dotted line). Of all large towns in Hertfordshire, Waltham Cross (33.9%) has the highest rate of child poverty (after housing costs) where just over one-third of children (aged under 16) are estimated to be in poverty after housing costs.



Which neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire are facing the most acute challenges?

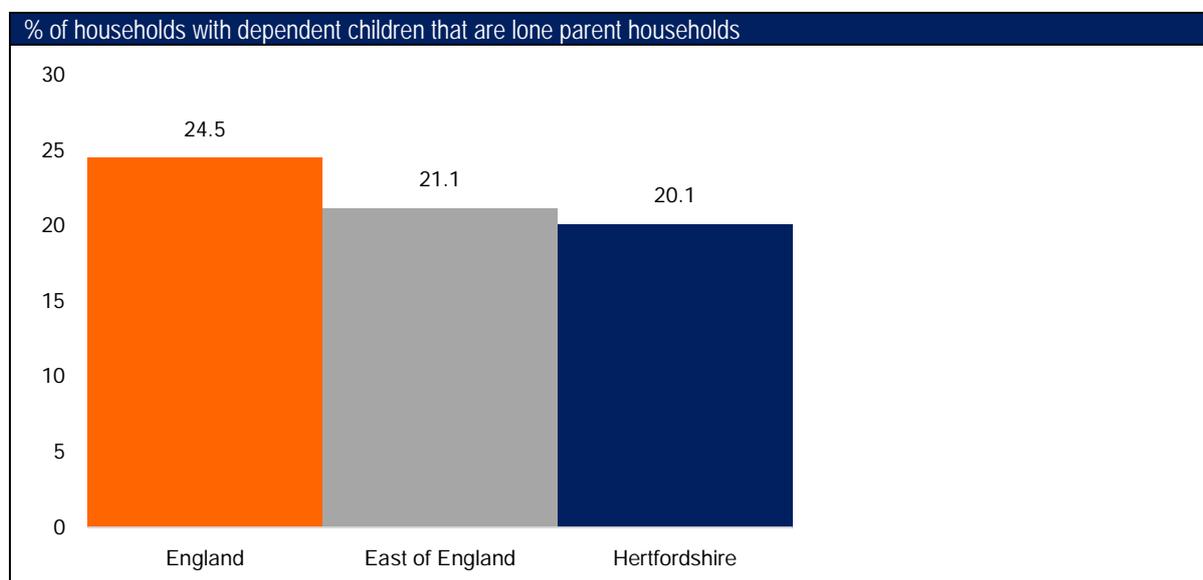
Continuing the trend in the above sections, there are some areas within the county that have higher rates of child poverty after housing costs than the national average. 87 out of the 600+ LSOAs in Hertfordshire have rates above the national average 26.9%. Five of these have more than a third of children aged under 16 in poverty (after housing costs) - these areas are all in Broxbourne district. The table below lists the ten LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest rates.

District	Area Name (LSOA)	% Children in poverty (after housing costs)
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023338	34.1
Broxbourne	Theobalds E01023335	34.0
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023339	34.0
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023336	34.0
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023337	33.8
Welwyn Hatfield	Hatfield South E01023933	32.6
Welwyn Hatfield	Hatfield South E01023932	32.2
Welwyn Hatfield	Hatfield South E01023934	32.1
Dacorum	Grove Hill E01023397	31.9
Dacorum	Grove Hill E01023393	31.8

Lone parent households with dependent children

How does the context of Hertfordshire differ from the national average?

The chart below shows the percentage of households with dependent children that are lone parent households across the county, region and England as a whole. Hertfordshire has a slightly lower proportion of lone parent households with dependent children than the national average.

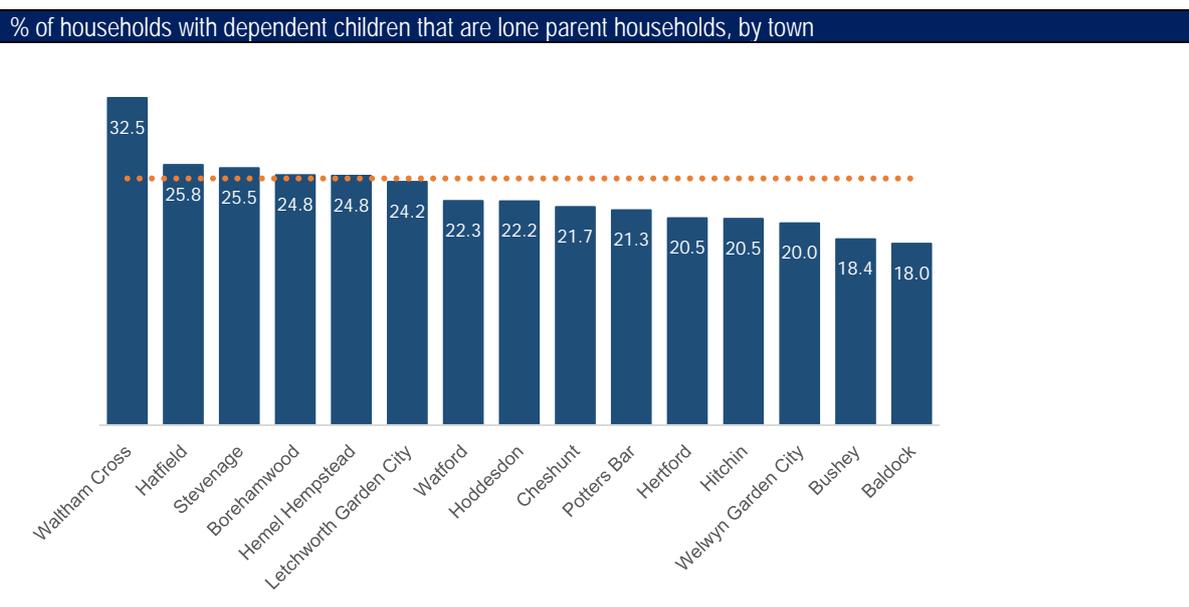


Which towns in Hertfordshire have the highest proportion of lone parents?

The chart below compares the proportion of lone parent households with dependent children across major towns in Hertfordshire (based on built up area divisions and sub-divisions from the Census 2011).

It shows that five areas have a higher proportion of lone parent households with dependent children compared to the England average (24.5%, presented by the orange dotted line). Waltham Cross (32.5%) has the highest proportion of lone

parent households with dependent children where just under one-third of all households with dependent children are lone parent households.



Which neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire have the highest proportion of lone parents?

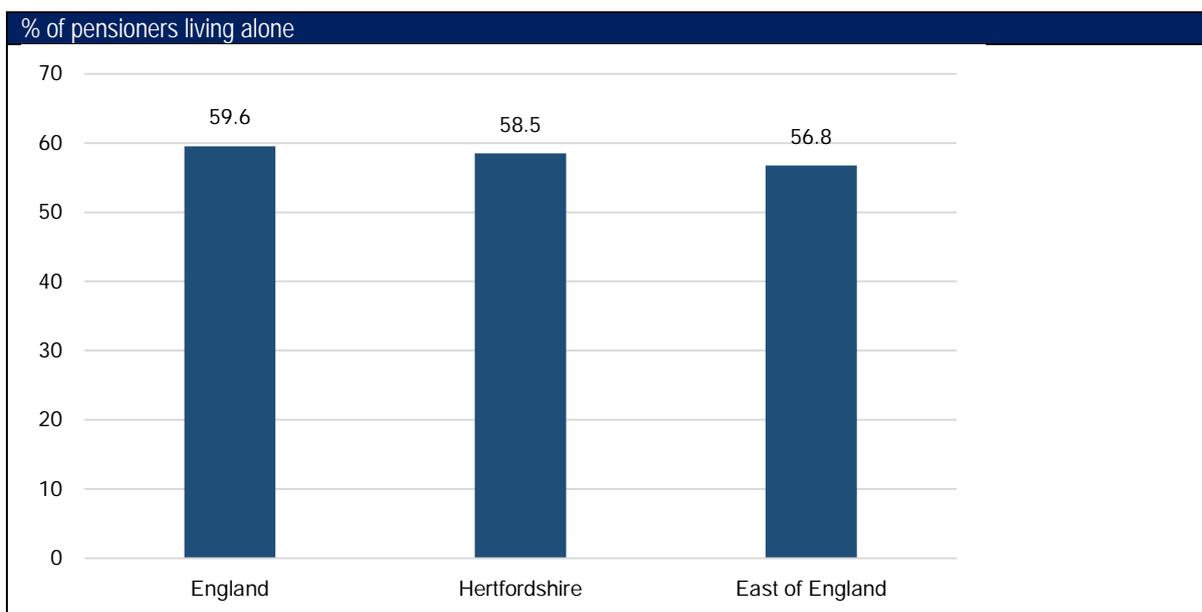
There are some areas of Hertfordshire that have higher proportions of lone parent households with dependent children. 210 out of the 600+ LSOAs in Hertfordshire have rates above the national average (24.5%). The table below lists the ten LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest rates. The highest prevalence of lone parent households are largely concentrated in larger towns in the county including Watford, Cheshunt, Hertford, Stevenage, Borehamwood, Hemel Hempstead, Letchworth and Waltham Cross.

District	Area Name (LSOA)	% of households with dependent children that are lone parent households
Watford	Meriden E01023876	45.7
Broxbourne	Wormley & Turnford E01023343	45.2
East Hertfordshire	Hertford Sele E01023488	44.7
Stevenage	Bedwell E01023758	44.0
Hertsmere	Borehamwood Cowley Hill E01023536	43.8
Dacorum	Woodhall E01023437	43.6
Hertsmere	Borehamwood Brookmeadow E01023530	43.3
Broxbourne	Flamstead End E01023310	42.6
North Hertfordshire	Letchworth South East E01023641	42.4
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023338	41.6

Pensioners Living Alone

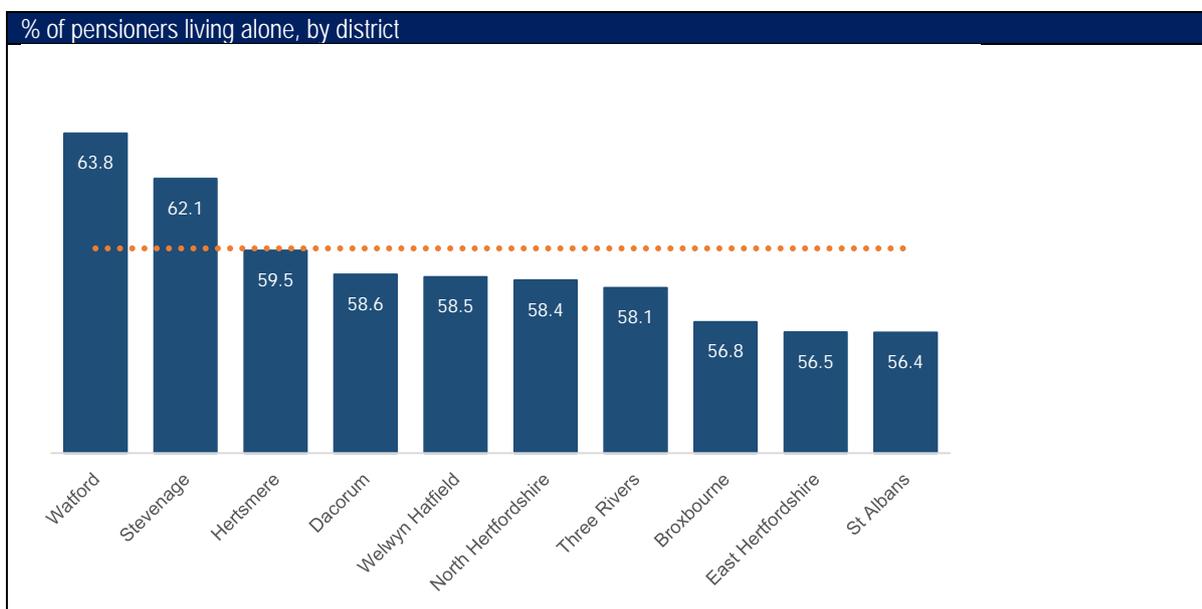
How does the context of Hertfordshire differ from the national average?

As the chart below shows, pensioners in Hertfordshire are slightly more likely to be living alone than across the East of England, but very slightly less likely than the national average.



Which districts in Hertfordshire have the highest prevalence of pensioners living alone?

The chart below shows the rate of pensioners who are living alone by district in Hertfordshire. There are two districts in Hertfordshire where pensioners are more likely to be living alone than the England average where 59.6% of pensioners are living alone (presented by the dotted line in the chart below).



Watford and Stevenage both have a much higher proportion of pensioners living alone than the England, Hertfordshire or East of England averages, with 63.8% of pensioners in Watford and 62.1% of pensioners living alone.

Which neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire have the highest prevalence of pensioners living alone?

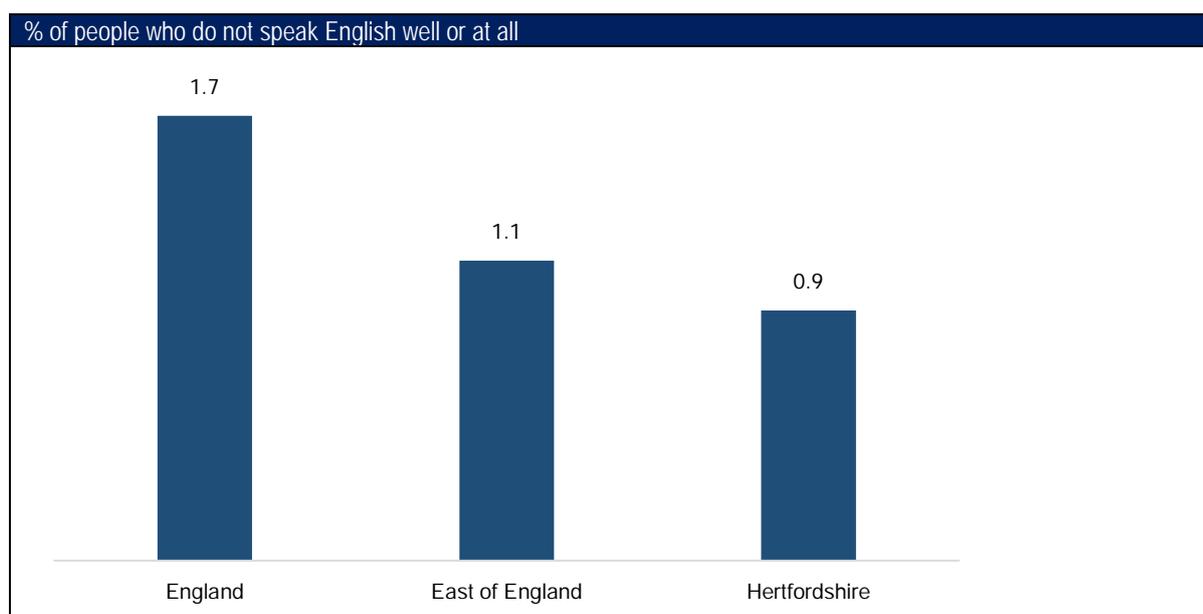
At LSOA level there are 319 areas where loneliness in older age may be more of an issue than the national average. At the top end of the scale, there are 18 LSOAs where more than 80% of pensioners are living alone. The table below lists the ten LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest rates.

District	LSOA name	% of pensioners living alone
St Albans	St Peters E01023727	89.7
Welwyn Hatfield	Hatfield East E01023924	86.2
Three Rivers	Northwick E01023844	85.9
Watford	Central E01023861	84.7
Dacorum	Highfield & St Pauls E01023404	83.8
St Albans	Clarence E01023674	83.6
Watford	Central E01023862	83.3
Dacorum	E01033023	83.3
Welwyn Hatfield	Panshanger E01023952	83.2
Welwyn Hatfield	Hatfield Central E01023920	83.1

People who do not speak English well/at all

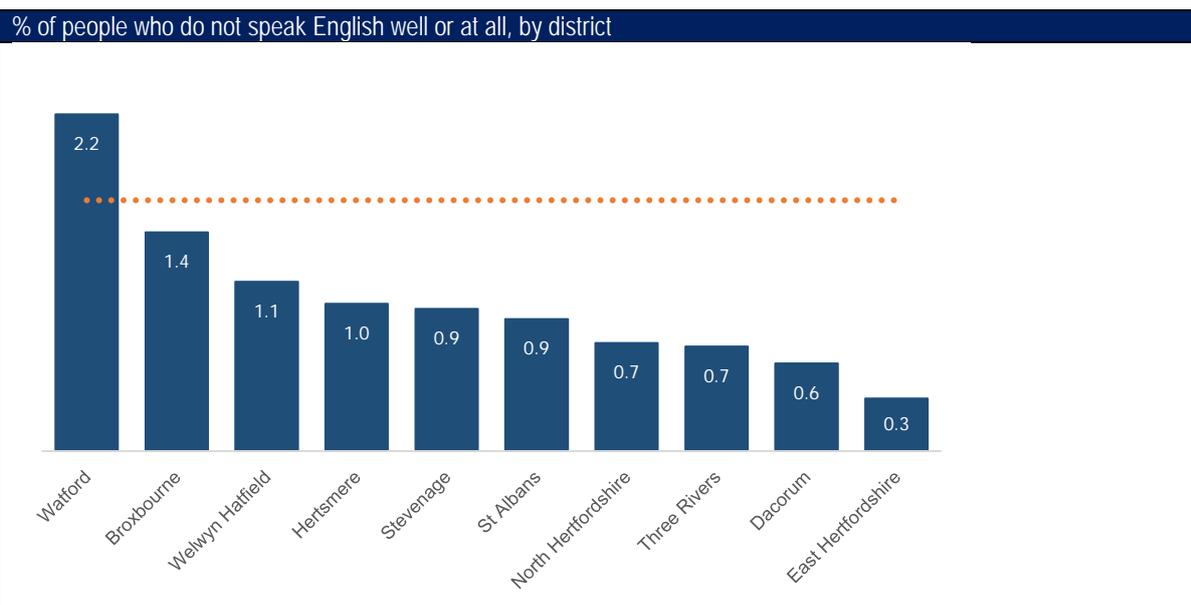
How does the context of Hertfordshire differ from the national average?

Across Hertfordshire, there is a slightly lower proportion of people who do not speak English well or at all than in the East of England or England as a whole. This is shown in the chart below - 0.9% of the population did not speak English well or at all across Hertfordshire according to the 2011 Census, compared to 1.1% in the region, and nearly double across England (1.7%).



Which areas in Hertfordshire are facing the largest language barriers?

Despite the picture across Hertfordshire, when broken down by district, four areas have a higher proportion of people who do not speak English well or at all than the Hertfordshire average, two areas above regional average and one above the England average (presented by the dotted line in the chart below).



Which neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire face the greatest challenges?

There are 98 LSOAs in Hertfordshire with a higher proportion of people who do not speak English well or at all than the national average (1.7%). Twelve of these areas have more than two and a half times the proportion of people who do not speak English well than the England average. The table below lists the ten LSOAs in Hertfordshire with the highest rates. The neighbourhoods with the highest proportion of people with language barriers are predominantly located in Watford.

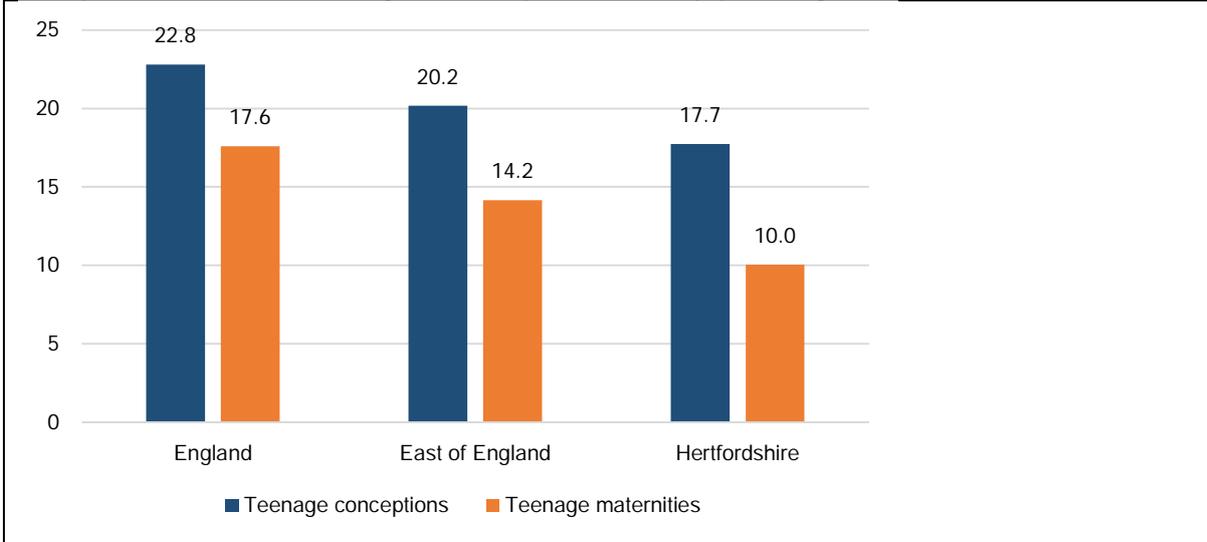
District	LSOA name	% not speak English well/at all
Watford	Vicarage E01023903	7.1
Watford	Vicarage E01023900	6.6
Watford	Vicarage E01023899	6.2
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023337	5.8
Watford	Central E01023861	5.8
St Albans	Sopwell E01023737	5.6
Watford	Holywell E01023863	5.2
Broxbourne	Waltham Cross E01023338	5.1
St Albans	Ashley E01023666	5.0
Watford	Holywell E01023865	4.6

Teenage conceptions and maternities

How does the context of Hertfordshire differ from the national average?

The teen conception and maternity data, explored below, show the total levels of conceptions and live births to those aged under 18, presented as a rate per 1,000 population in the 15-17 female age cohort. The data shows that Hertfordshire has a lower rate of teenage conceptions and maternities than across the region and England on average. There were 10 live births to teenagers under 18 per 1,000 population in Hertfordshire, compared to 14.2 in East of England and 17.6 across England.

Conceptions and maternities to teenagers under 18 per 1,000 female population aged 15-17



Which districts in Hertfordshire have the highest conception and maternity rates?

The chart below compares teenage births by district in Hertfordshire – benchmarked against the national average (presented by the dotted line in the chart below). Stevenage has a higher rate of teenage maternity rate (19.6 per 1,000 population aged 15-17) than both the regional (14.2) and national (17.6) averages. Rates in Welwyn are just below the regional average while rates are lower across other districts in Hertfordshire.

Teenage maternity rate (births to teenagers under 18 per 1,000 female population), by district

