

Hertfordshire Matters

Hertfordshire Community Needs Analysis

Hertfordshire Community Foundation 2016

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## Foreword

Welcome to the first edition of Hertfordshire Matters.

This isn't the first needs analysis the Foundation has commissioned. Many of you may remember the "Hidden Need", published in 2006. Back then, we wanted to illustrate that deprivation did exist in Hertfordshire, that there was a need to be met. Now, 10 years later, we're taking it a step further.

Hertfordshire Matters is not just a report. It is an ongoing commitment to understanding the needs and challenges in the county, a way of bringing people together to tackle those needs and of tracking progress and demonstrating impact.

We'll be using it to inform our strategy and improve our grant making, but we want it to have a wider purpose. Our aim is that it will help groups demonstrate the need for their projects, start conversations between donors and recipients, unite communities over a common purpose and bring together representatives from the private, public and voluntary sectors for the good of the county as a whole.

We know that's not going to happen immediately and that's why it's important to highlight that this report is just the beginning. With the help of the University of Hertfordshire and Hertfordshire County Council, we've brought together some of the latest statistical data to provide an overview. It's a starting point to help us decide where we need to focus our attention, what needs more investigation and to help to identify the roles we can all play in making a difference.

It shows that Hertfordshire remains a county of contrasts – between rich and poor, rural and urban, tradition and innovation. It suggests that some of our strengths can also be the source of our weaknesses and vice versa. For example, the general affluence of the county can exacerbate the problems of those who are struggling to make ends meet, but it is in some of the most disadvantaged areas where you will find some of the strongest communities. There is much to be proud of, but plenty of work still to do.

This is an exciting time for the Foundation. We're delighted with the report that has been produced. We hope you find it useful. But the true value of Hertfordshire Matters isn't just in the information in this report, it's in what we do with it.

Jonathan Aves, Foundation Director

## Hertfordshire Community Foundation

Hertfordshire Community Foundation is a registered charity that works to make a difference within the county of Hertfordshire by raising and distributing money directly to local causes mainly in the form of grants to community and voluntary groups. Hertfordshire Community Foundation aims to ensure any form of philanthropy, whether from an individual or an organisation, is effective and brings greatest benefit to those in need in our local communities.

Hertfordshire Community Foundation currently manages over 90 funds and in 2014/15 invested over £500 000 into communities within Hertfordshire and the voluntary sector that supports them. Over £12.8 million has been invested in local communities since Hertfordshire Community Foundation was formed in 1988.

We provide administration and management support services to make charitable giving easy and tax-efficient. We also offer donors independent advice on charitable giving and a professional grant-making service, which through our local knowledge links them to local charities that are seeking funding.

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## Acknowledgements

The author of this report would like to acknowledge the generous assistance and support provided by Hertfordshire County Council Community Information and Intelligence Unit, specifically Bernard Thirkettle, Teresa Damen, and Kellie Blanchard. The Community Information and Intelligence Unit is responsible for the Hertfordshire Local Information System website (formerly the Hertfordshire Observatory). This provides access to a wide range of data and intelligence relating to Hertfordshire

and its districts, parishes and other areas. The Herts LIS website also provides access to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Hertfordshire and a range of community profiles.

[www.hertslis.org](http://www.hertslis.org)

Hertfordshire Community Foundation would also like to thank Hertfordshire County Council, the David Laing Foundation and the Office of the PCC for contributing to the funding of the project.

## About the Author

Tracy Turner is an independent consultant, researcher and visiting lecturer at the University of Hertfordshire. Tracy was formerly a local government executive and her career straddles both the public and voluntary sector where her work has focused on policy analysis, performance improvement and strategic collaboration.

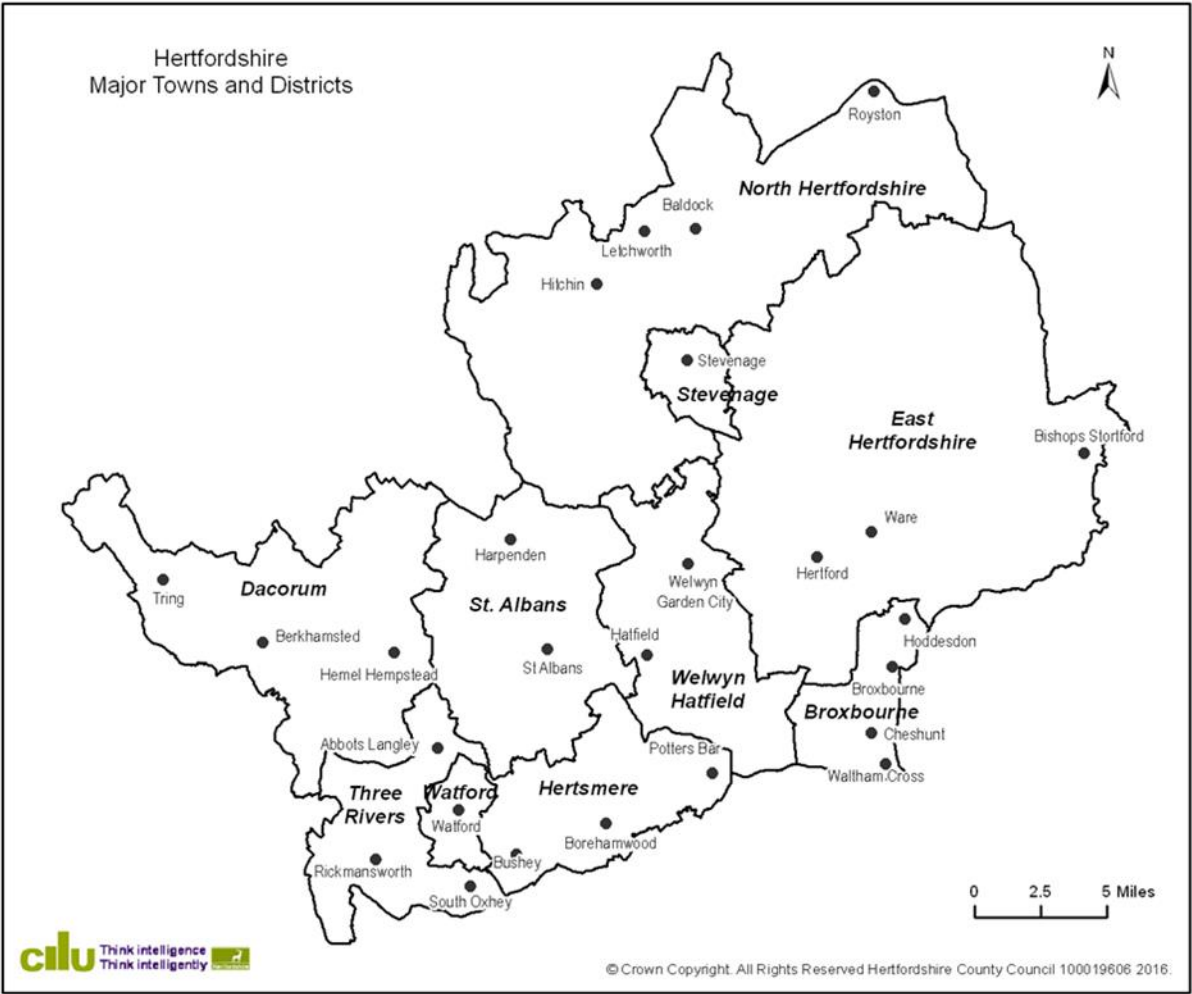
## University of Hertfordshire Research Archive

The University of Hertfordshire Research Archive (UHRA) is a showcase of the research produced by the University of Hertfordshire. Research in UHRA can be viewed and downloaded freely by researchers and students all over the world. As of January 2016, the repository contains 14,703 outputs, including full text where copyright permits.

Research can be found across the following areas and searches can be carried out by communities and collections, issue date, authors, titles and subjects.

- Allied Health Professions
- Business and Management
- Computer Science
- Creative Arts
- Datasets
- Education
- Engineering
- English Language, Literature and Film
- History
- Law
- Life Sciences (including Sport Science)
- Medicine
- Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work
- Pharmacy
- Philosophy
- Physics, Astronomy and Mathematics
- Psychology

The archive is available at <https://uhra.herts.ac.uk>





Mid-year population estimates (2014) – All persons by age and district											
Districts	All ages	0-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
Broxbourne	95,700	18,000	5,700	11,600	12,500	14,200	12,300	9,800	7,000	3,900	700
Dacorum	149,700	28,000	8,700	17,100	20,500	22,200	20,500	15,500	9,800	6,200	1,300
East Herts	143,000	26,300	8,600	8,470	18,500	23,400	20,000	15,300	9,900	5,500	1,100
Hertsmere	102,400	19,800	6,100	11,080	13,300	14,900	13,400	10,500	7,200	4,400	1,100
North Herts	131,000	24,000	7,300	13,500	17,700	20,200	17,300	14,200	9,800	5,500	1,400
St. Albans	144,800	29,900	8,200	13,900	20,400	23,100	18,200	14,400	5,200	5,700	1,300
Stevenage	86,000	16,500	5,100	11,700	11,800	12,400	11,600	7,800	9,600	3,200	600
Three Rivers	90,400	17,100	5,300	9,300	11,800	13,700	12,300	9,600	6,600	3,900	900
Watford	95,500	19,500	5,200	13,200	16,800	13,900	10,800	7,600	5,000	2,900	700
Welwyn Hatfield	116,000	20,200	7,500	20,700	15,300	15,000	13,800	10,300	7,500	4,800	1,100
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>1,154,800</b>	<b>219,300</b>	<b>67,700</b>	<b>137,200</b>	<b>158,500</b>	<b>172,900</b>	<b>150,400</b>	<b>114,900</b>	<b>77,700</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>10,300</b>
East of England	6,018,400	1,449,000	352,300	728,900	752,400	856,000	778,900	691,700	469,200	258,600	57,700
England	54,316,600	9,676,500	3,231,000	7,324,800	7,103,200	7,625,800	6,903,900	5,889,400	3,972,400	2,119,500	470,400

## Executive Summary

The population of Hertfordshire currently stands at 1,154,800 and is increasing due to higher life expectancy, a rising birth rate, and inward migration. In particular, Hertfordshire's population of over 65s is expected to increase by 22% between 2011 and 2021 and this will have a significant impact on the demand for services.

Hertfordshire's minority ethnic population is growing with almost 20% of the county's population belonging to an ethnic group other than White British.

Hertfordshire is often viewed as a prosperous county, yet there are significant areas of deprivation caused by a multiplicity of factors. Borehamwood Cowley Hill in Hertsmere and Northwick in Three Rivers districts are in the 10% most deprived areas in England. Waltham Cross, Flamstead End and Adeyfield East are the three worst income deprived areas in Hertfordshire affecting children. Borehamwood Cowley Hill, Waltham Cross, and Cheshunt South & Theobalds are the three worst income deprived areas in Hertfordshire affecting older people.

Despite the recession the number of dwellings in Hertfordshire is increasing. The number of households in Hertfordshire is also projected to increase with many more people living in single occupancy households. The Hertfordshire areas with the highest deprivation relating to barriers to housing and services are Ashridge, Watling, and Hatfield East. Hertfordshire house prices continue to increase and housing affordability and homelessness are concerns county wide.

Reporting of crime is increasing with the most reported crimes in Hertfordshire (according to the IMD crime and disorder domain) being in Central ward in Watford, Hatfield West and Bedwell in Stevenage. Recording of domestic abuse has also increased and Hertfordshire Constabulary have initiatives aimed at domestic abuse and hate crimes.

The Hertfordshire electorate has mixed engagement, with voter turnout for the 2015 General Election being highest in St Albans at 74% and lowest in Broxbourne at 61%. There is a highly engaged voluntary sector in Hertfordshire with 3441 registered charities in January 2016. In 2012 the value of volunteer time was estimated as £423m.

Hertfordshire's growing workforce is highly skilled, and GCSE attainment remains high. However, the areas with the lowest attainment and skills in the Hertfordshire population are Northwick, Adeyfield East, Waltham Cross, and Highfield & St Pauls. An estimated 3.7% of 16-18 year olds known to Hertfordshire County Council are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET). The areas of Hertfordshire with the highest levels of employment deprivation are Borehamwood Cowley Hill, Northwick in Three Rivers and Bedwell in Stevenage.

Life expectancy at birth for Hertfordshire residents has been increasing. However, some Hertfordshire communities face significant challenges with health deprivation and disability and the Index of Multiple Deprivation shows these are Bandle Hill in Stevenage, Borehamwood Cowley Hill, and Vicarage in Watford. In the 2011 census 14.3% of the Hertfordshire population said they had a long term health problem or disability and 3.9% reported bad or very bad health. Public health concerns include higher risk drinking and obesity. Rates of hospital admissions for alcohol related harm have been rising, and 61% of adults are overweight or obese. Deaths from dementia and

Alzheimer's are increasing and there has also been an increase in hospital stays as a result of intentional self-harm.

Fuel poverty in Hertfordshire is decreasing but long term climate change is expected to have an impact on agriculture, business, commuting and day to day life in the county. Hertfordshire local authorities have made significant improvements on recycling, and across the county only 25% of waste is being sent to landfill, which is above the Eastern region average.

The Hertfordshire Local Economic Partnership's Economic Outlook estimated the output of Hertfordshire's economy at £26.7 billion in 2011. Hertfordshire has the highest employment participation rates of all LEP areas and economic activity rates are high. However, jobs growth has been weak in recent years. Around 11% of Hertfordshire residents are self-employed, above the national average of 9.7%

Hertfordshire residents are relatively well paid, whether they work in the county or commute into London or neighbouring counties. However, as noted previously, Hertfordshire housing prices continue to grow. The higher cost of housing in London and surrounding areas is likely to produce a ripple effect driving up wages and housing costs in commuting districts.

The East of England Forecasting Model (EEFM) estimates that the recession was slightly less severe in the Hertfordshire area than across the UK. However, there is a danger that the long term economic growth rate could slow with Hertfordshire lagging behind other LEP areas and the national average.

## Methodology & Data Sources

The Office of National Statistics (ONS) is the main source for the statistics to be found in this report. The ONS is the UK's largest independent producer of official statistics and is the recognised national statistical institute for the UK. It is responsible for collecting and publishing statistics related to the economy, population and society at national, regional and local levels. It also conducts the census in England and Wales every ten years. The ONS website may be found at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/index.html>. The methodologies for ONS statistics may be found at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/index.html>.

Neighbourhood Statistics are available from the specialist ONS website [www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk). The Neighbourhood Statistics Service was established in 2000 to address gaps in the information required for evidence-based policy making, and to contribute to achieving the Government's National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal.

Public Health profiles are available from the Public Health England website <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>.

Specific statistics used in this report, and their location is listed below.

Theme	Indicator	Source
Population Overview	Population	2001 Census Tables KS02/UV04 <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/census-2001/data-and-products/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/census-2001/data-and-products/index.html</a> 2011 Census <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html</a> Mid-year population estimates <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Population+Estimates">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Population+Estimates</a>
	Ethnicity	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/key-statistics-for-local-authorities-in-england-and-wales/rpt-ethnicity.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/key-statistics-for-local-authorities-in-england-and-wales/rpt-ethnicity.html</a>
	National Insurance Numbers	<a href="https://data.gov.uk/dataset/national-insurance-numbers-allocated-to-adult-overseas-nationals">https://data.gov.uk/dataset/national-insurance-numbers-allocated-to-adult-overseas-nationals</a>
	Lone Parents with Dependent Children	2011 Census Table KS107EW <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html</a>
Inequality	Indices of Multiple Deprivation	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015</a>
Housing	Dwelling Stock Estimate	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/dwelling-stock-estimates-in-england-2014">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/dwelling-stock-estimates-in-england-2014</a>
	House Building Starts and Completions	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-house-building">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-house-building</a>
	Household Projections	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-household-projections">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-household-projections</a>
	IMD Barriers to Housing and Services	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015</a>
	Affordability	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-housing-market-and-house-prices">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-housing-market-and-house-prices</a>
	Owner-occupied households	2011 Census Table KS402EW <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html</a>
	Homeless households	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics</a>
	Overcrowding	2011 Census Tables KS403EW, QS407EW, QS409EW <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html</a>
Safety	IMD crime score	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015</a>
	Total offences per 000 population	<a href="https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/crime-and-policing-comparator/">https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/crime-and-policing-comparator/</a>
	Victim based crime per 000 population	<a href="https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/crime-and-policing-comparator/">https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/crime-and-policing-comparator/</a>

Theme	Indicator	Source
	Violence against the person per 000 population	<a href="https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/crime-and-policing-comparator/">https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/crime-and-policing-comparator/</a>
	Drugs Offences	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/year-ending-march-2015/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/year-ending-march-2015/index.html</a>
	Trafficking of Drugs	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/year-ending-march-2015/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/year-ending-march-2015/index.html</a>
	Possession of Drugs	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/year-ending-march-2015/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/year-ending-march-2015/index.html</a>
	Domestic Abuse	<a href="https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/hertfordshire/">https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/hertfordshire/</a>
	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference	<a href="http://www.hertsdirect.org/services/commsafe/commprotect/ourPerformance/18871085.pdf/">http://www.hertsdirect.org/services/commsafe/commprotect/ourPerformance/18871085.pdf/</a>
	Youth Offending	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-justice-annual-statistics-2013-to-2014">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-justice-annual-statistics-2013-to-2014</a>
	Community Safety Partnership Priorities	<a href="http://www.hertslis.org/commsaf/commsafstrat/">http://www.hertslis.org/commsaf/commsafstrat/</a>
Work & Learning	IMD Skills and qualifications score	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015</a>
	Pupils at Key Stage 4 Achieving 5+ A*-C GCSE or equivalent	<a href="http://www.education.gov.uk/inyourarea/index.shtml">http://www.education.gov.uk/inyourarea/index.shtml</a>
	NEETS (16-18 year olds not in education or training)	<a href="http://www.hertslis.org/ecowellb/workless/ecoinact/neet/">http://www.hertslis.org/ecowellb/workless/ecoinact/neet/</a>
	IMD Employment rate	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015</a>
	Unemployment: Claimant Count	<a href="http://ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Claimant+Count">http://ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Claimant+Count</a>
	Working Age People on Out of Work Benefit	<a href="http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/NESS/WACG/wacg.htm">http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/NESS/WACG/wacg.htm</a>
	Benefits Claimants (Hertfordshire & Districts)	<a href="http://atlas.hertslis.org/IAS/dataviews/view?viewId=1345">http://atlas.hertslis.org/IAS/dataviews/view?viewId=1345</a>
	Healthy Living	IMD health score
Life expectancy/ infant mortality		<a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES">http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES</a>
Adult Smoking		<a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES">http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES</a>

Theme	Indicator	Source
	<b>Alcohol related hospital admissions</b>	<a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES">http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES</a> <a href="http://www.hscic.gov.uk/">http://www.hscic.gov.uk/</a> <a href="http://www.hscic.gov.uk/hes">http://www.hscic.gov.uk/hes</a> <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/ghs/general-lifestyle-survey/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/ghs/general-lifestyle-survey/index.html</a>
	<b>Overweight &amp; Obese Adults &amp; Children</b>	<a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES">http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES</a> <a href="http://activepeople.sportengland.org/">http://activepeople.sportengland.org/</a> <a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/national-child-measurement-programme">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/national-child-measurement-programme</a>
	<b>Sport Participation</b>	<a href="http://localsportprofile.sportengland.org">http://localsportprofile.sportengland.org</a>
	<b>Long term health problems &amp; disability</b>	<a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES">http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES</a> <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html</a>
	<b>Dementia and Alzheimer's Disease</b>	<a href="http://jsna.hertslis.org/top/discondis/dem/">http://jsna.hertslis.org/top/discondis/dem/</a>
	<b>Mental health</b>	<a href="http://www.hscic.gov.uk/hes">http://www.hscic.gov.uk/hes</a> <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html</a>
	<b>Childhood mental health</b>	<a href="http://atlas.hertslis.org/IAS/Custom/Resources/ChimatHertsProfilePDF.pdf">http://atlas.hertslis.org/IAS/Custom/Resources/ChimatHertsProfilePDF.pdf</a>
<b>Environment</b>	<b>IMD natural environment score</b>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015</a>
	<b>Carbon footprint &amp; CO<sup>2</sup> emissions</b>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/check-local-environmental-data">https://www.gov.uk/check-local-environmental-data</a> <a href="http://www.hertsdirect.org/docs/pdf/h/hccclimateriskassessment.pdf">http://www.hertsdirect.org/docs/pdf/h/hccclimateriskassessment.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/local_auth/ni185/ni185.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/local_auth/ni185/ni185.aspx</a>
	<b>Fuel Poverty</b>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics</a>
<b>Strong Communities</b>	<b>Hate Crime</b>	<a href="http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk/">http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk/</a>
	<b>Turnout for local elections</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/electoral-statistics-for-england-wales-and-northern-ireland/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/electoral-statistics-for-england-wales-and-northern-ireland/index.html</a>
	<b>Car Availability</b>	2011 Census Table KS404EW <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html</a>

Theme	Indicator	Source
	<b>Assets of Community Value</b>	<a href="https://www.broxbourne.gov.uk/resident-community-and-living/community-right-bid">https://www.broxbourne.gov.uk/resident-community-and-living/community-right-bid</a> <a href="http://www.dacorum.gov.uk/home%5Ccommunity-living/introduction-to-localism/community-right-to-bid">http://www.dacorum.gov.uk/home%5Ccommunity-living/introduction-to-localism/community-right-to-bid</a> <a href="http://www.eastherts.gov.uk/index.jsp?articleid=26652">http://www.eastherts.gov.uk/index.jsp?articleid=26652</a> <a href="https://www.hertsmere.gov.uk/Planning--Building-Control/Planning-Policy/Community-Right-To-Bid.aspx">https://www.hertsmere.gov.uk/Planning--Building-Control/Planning-Policy/Community-Right-To-Bid.aspx</a> <a href="http://www.north-herts.gov.uk/home/community/community-right-bid">http://www.north-herts.gov.uk/home/community/community-right-bid</a> <a href="http://www.stalbans.gov.uk/community-and-living/improvements/CommunityRights/assets.aspx">http://www.stalbans.gov.uk/community-and-living/improvements/CommunityRights/assets.aspx</a> <a href="http://www.stevenage.gov.uk/about-stevenage/land-and-property/100605/">http://www.stevenage.gov.uk/about-stevenage/land-and-property/100605/</a> <a href="http://www.threerivers.gov.uk/egcl-page/assets-of-community-value-community-right-to-bid">http://www.threerivers.gov.uk/egcl-page/assets-of-community-value-community-right-to-bid</a> <a href="http://www.watford.gov.uk/ccm/content/planning-and-development/assets-of-communityvalue/community-right-to-bid-for-assets-of-community-value.en;jsessionid=F63048A4AF363E768421161A278F1FF2">http://www.watford.gov.uk/ccm/content/planning-and-development/assets-of-communityvalue/community-right-to-bid-for-assets-of-community-value.en;jsessionid=F63048A4AF363E768421161A278F1FF2</a> <a href="http://www.welhat.gov.uk/communityassets">http://www.welhat.gov.uk/communityassets</a>
	<b>Community Life Survey</b>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/447015/Community_Life_Survey_2014-2015_csv.csv/preview">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/447015/Community_Life_Survey_2014-2015_csv.csv/preview</a>
	<b>Hertfordshire County Council Residents Survey</b>	<a href="http://www.hertsdirect.org%2Fdocs%2Fpdf%2Fhertsopendata%2Fsurvey1115.pdf">www.hertsdirect.org%2Fdocs%2Fpdf%2Fhertsopendata%2Fsurvey1115.pdf</a>
	<b>Distribution of voluntary organisations and their financial characteristics</b>	<a href="http://data.ncvo.org.uk/a/almanac15/scope-3/?tablecsv=117">http://data.ncvo.org.uk/a/almanac15/scope-3/?tablecsv=117</a>
<b>Local Economy</b>	<b>GVA per head</b>	<a href="https://data.gov.uk/dataset/gross_value_added_gva_per_head">https://data.gov.uk/dataset/gross_value_added_gva_per_head</a>
	<b>Median pay by household</b>	<a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=30">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=30</a>
	<b>Median pay by workplace</b>	<a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=99">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&amp;version=0&amp;dataset=99</a>

## 1.0 Population Overview

- 1.1 The total population of Hertfordshire increased by 82,085 (7.94%) between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census. The latest (mid-2014) estimate shows that the population has increased by 11.6% between the 2001 Census and 2014. The latest (mid-2014) estimate places the population of Hertfordshire at 565,300 males and 589,500 females.

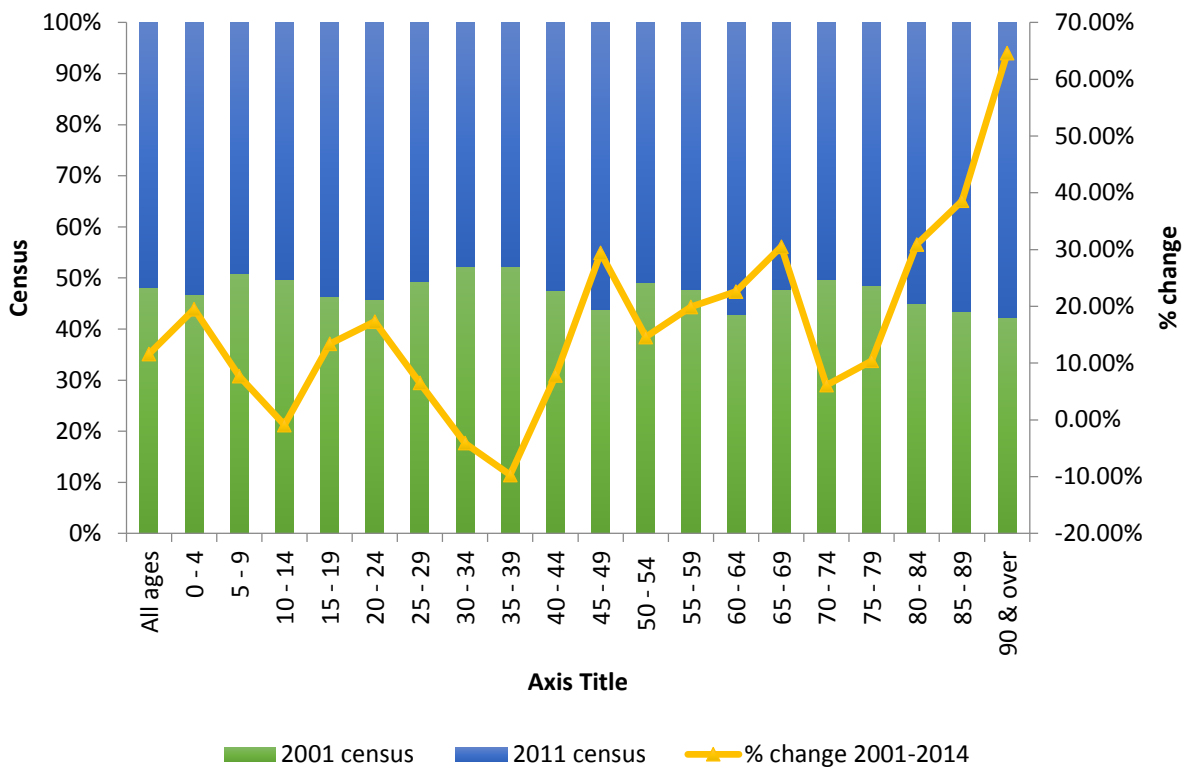
Age structure of those living in Hertfordshire				
	2001 census	2011 census	Mid 2014 estimate	% change 2001-2014
All people	1,033,977	1,116,062	1,154,800	+11.6%
0 - 4	64,979	74,066	77,700	+19.5%
5 - 9	68,669	66,356	74,000	+7.7%
10 - 14	68,232	68,824	67,600	-0.9%
15 - 19	59,716	69,061	67,700	+13.4%
20 - 24	55,160	65,239	64,700	+17.3%
25 - 29	68,075	69,805	72,500	+6.5%
30 - 34	82,209	74,806	78,800	-4.1%
35 - 39	88,236	80,330	79,700	-9.7%
40 - 44	78,354	86,627	84,500	+7.8%
45 - 49	68,300	87,689	88,400	+29.4%
50 - 54	71,820	74,558	82,300	+14.6%
55 - 59	56,789	62,307	68,100	+19.9%
60 - 64	46,991	62,479	57,600	+22.6%
65 - 69	43,900	47,985	57,300	+30.5%
70 - 74	39,199	39,605	41,600	+6.1%
75 - 79	32,704	34,818	36,100	+10.4%
80 - 84	21,687	26,430	28,400	+30.9%
85 - 89	12,702	16,520	17,600	+38.6%
90 & over	6,255	8,557	10,300	+64.6%

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census, Tables KS02/UV04; 2011 Census; 2014 Mid-Year Population Estimates

- 1.2 The Mid-Year Population Estimates give the number of usual residents in an area by age group. The data presented here is for all persons in Hertfordshire and the Districts. Counts have been rounded to the nearest 100 in line with ONS policy.
- 1.3 The number of households in Hertfordshire is projected to increase from 460,000 to 603,000 over the 25-year period from 2012 to 2037. This represents a potential increase of 143,000 (31%) over the 2012 figure.
- 1.4 The household population in Hertfordshire is projected to grow from 1,114,000 to 1,380,000 over the 25-year period from 2012 to 2037. This represents a potential increase of 266,000 (24%) over the 2012 figure.
- 1.5 The average household size in Hertfordshire is projected to fall from 2.42 to 2.29 over the 25-year period from 2012 to 2037.



### Change in Age Structure in Hertfordshire

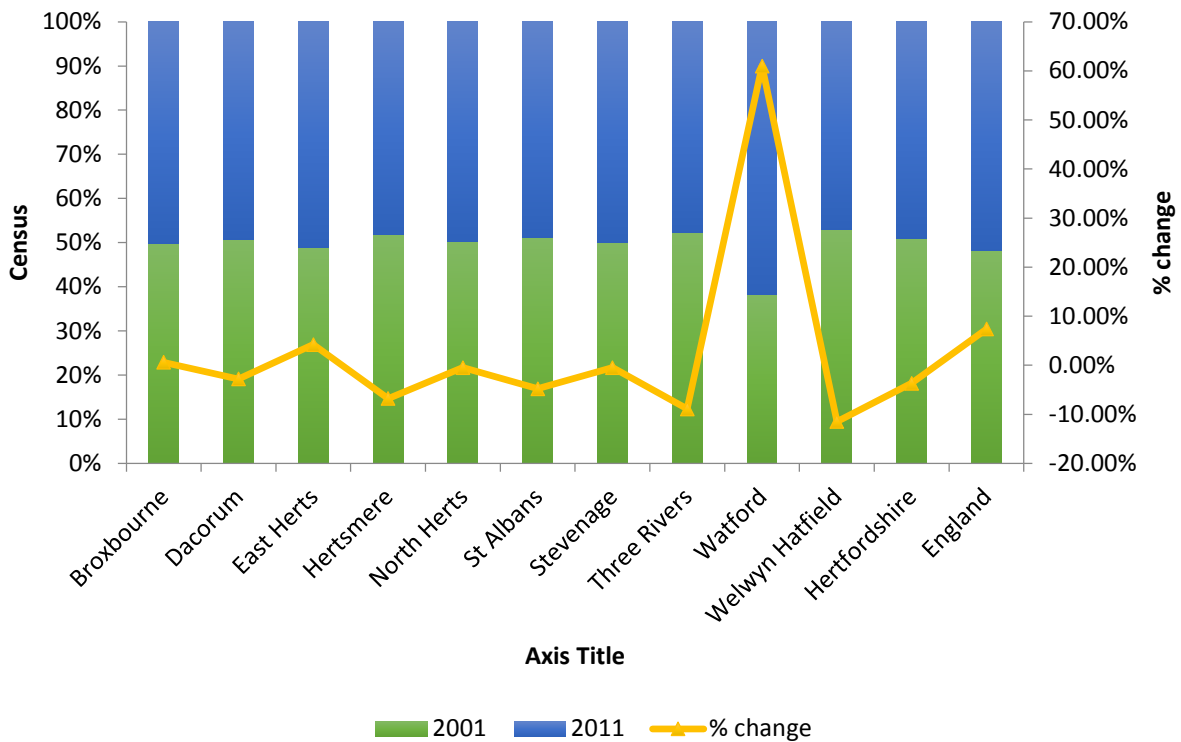


- 1.6 The percentage of the Hertfordshire population aged 65 and over (173,915 2011 census) is predicted to rise dramatically, showing an increase of more than 50% over 20 years.
- 1.7 The 2011 census shows that 53,926 Hertfordshire residents over the age of 65 were living on their own. Between the 2001 and 2011 censuses most Hertfordshire districts saw a decrease in the number of people aged 65 and over living alone. However, Watford district recorded a significant increase of 61% and East Herts 4.2%.

People aged 65 and over living alone (Hertfordshire & districts)			
	2001	2011	% change
<b>Broxbourne</b>	4558	4584	+0.6%
<b>Dacorum</b>	7416	7207	-2.8%
<b>East Herts</b>	6122	6379	+4.2%
<b>Hertsmere</b>	5408	5040	-6.8%
<b>North Herts</b>	6763	6728	-0.5%
<b>St Albans</b>	6712	6390	-4.8%
<b>Stevenage</b>	4103	4083	-0.5%
<b>Three Rivers</b>	4868	4433	-8.9%
<b>Watford</b>	3946	6355	+61%
<b>Welwyn Hatfield</b>	6130	5427	-11.5%
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	56026	53926	-3.7%

Source: 2001 & 2011 Census

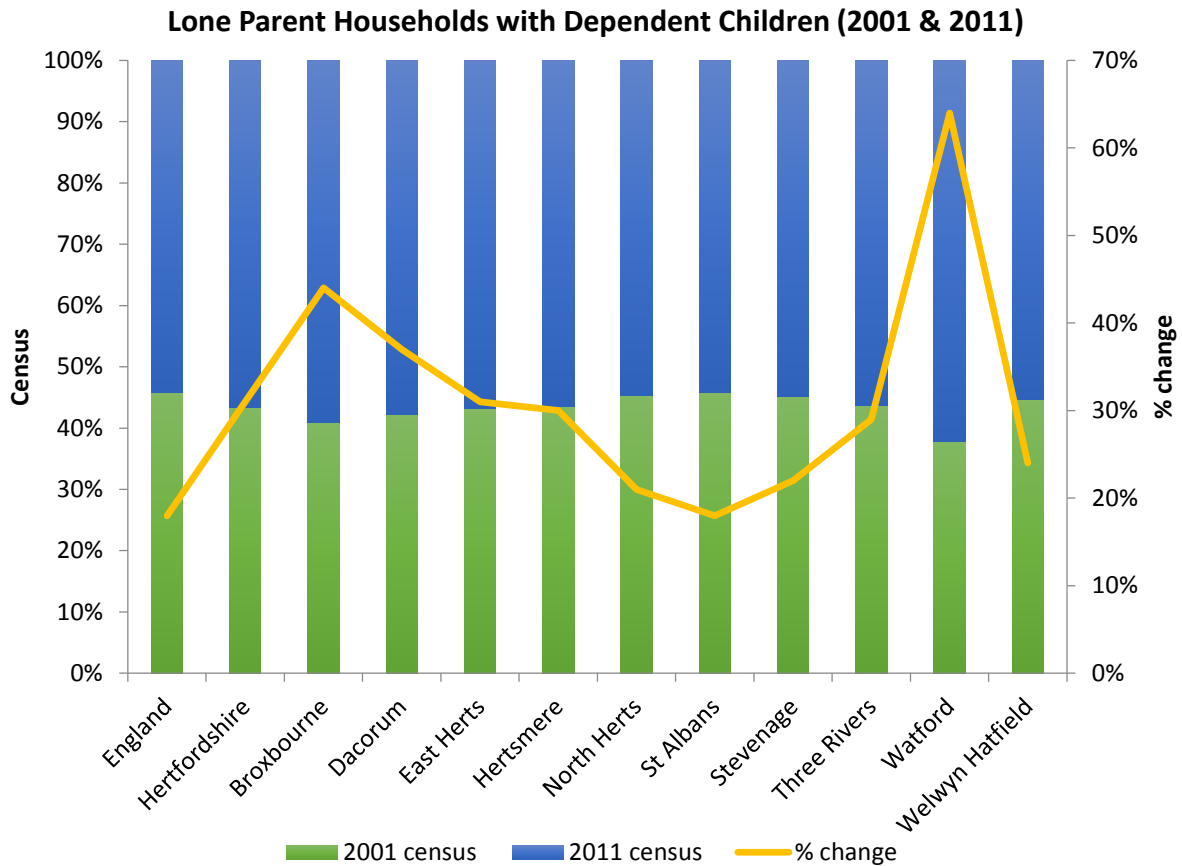
### People aged 65 and over living alone (Hertfordshire & districts) 2001 & 2011



1.8 The 2011 census shows there were 28,863 lone parent households in Hertfordshire with dependent children. 29% of lone parents in Hertfordshire were working full time (which is higher than the 26.7% for the East of England or 26% for England as a whole). 34.5% of lone parents in Hertfordshire were working part time. This is slightly below the 35.3% recorded for the East of England, but above the 33.4% recorded for England as a whole. 36.4% of lone parents in Hertfordshire were not working. This is below the 37.8% rate for the East of England, and 40.5% recorded for England as a whole.

Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children			
	Hertfordshire	East of England	England
Lone parent households with dependent children (2011)	28863	149839	1564681
Lone parents working part-time (2011)	9963	52962	522789
Lone parents working full-time (2011)	8388	40181	407873
Lone parents not working (2011)	10512	56696	634019
% of Lone parents working part-time (2011)	34.52	35.35	33.41
% of Lone parents working full-time (2011)	29.06	26.82	26.07
% of Lone parents not working (2011)	36.42	37.84	40.52

Source: Office for National Statistics, Census 2011, Table KS107EW



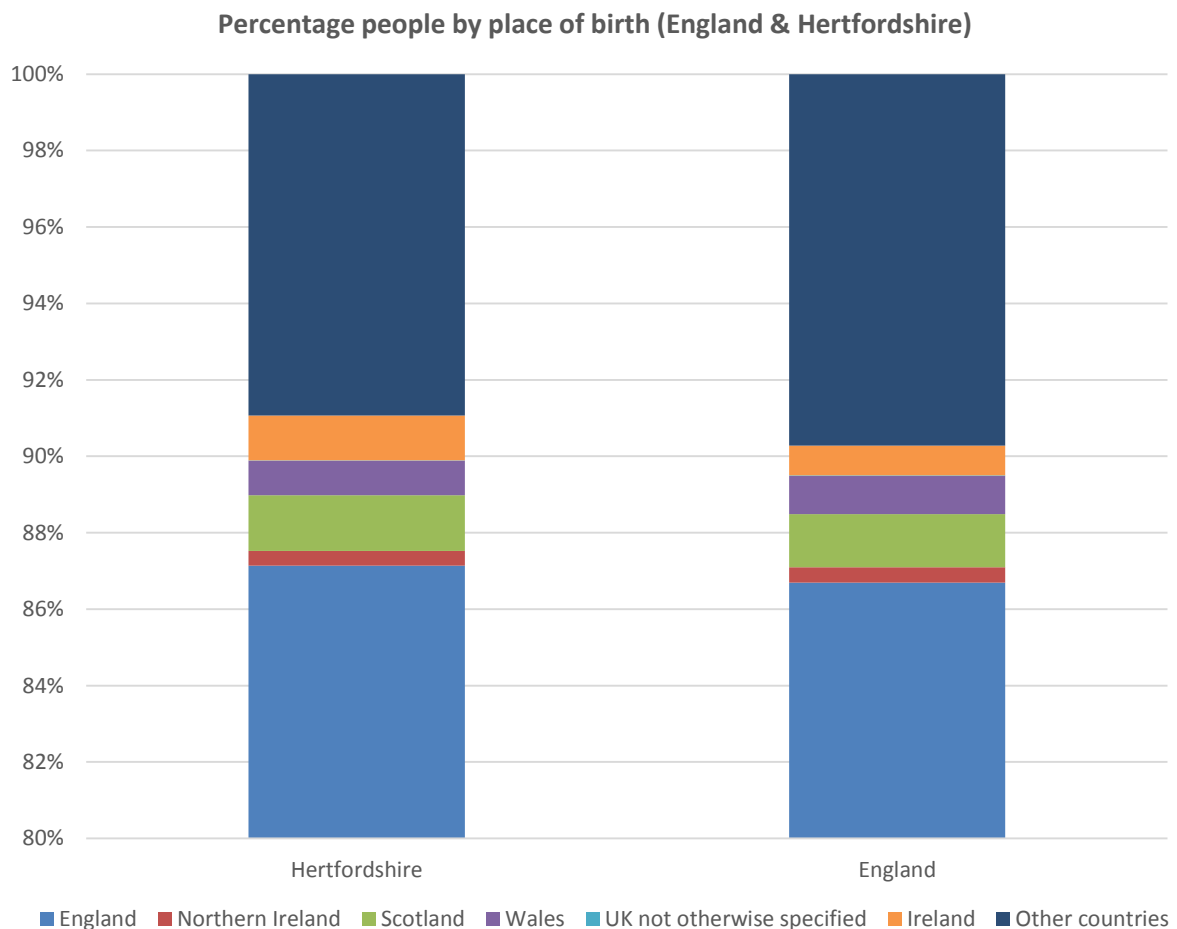
1.9 The mid-year population estimates show that between mid-2013 and mid-2014 there was an increase in the estimated population of Hertfordshire of approximately 14,100 (1.24%). This was in part due to natural change, i.e. more births than deaths, which resulted in an increase of 6000.

1.10 Net in-migration to Hertfordshire during this period accounted for around 8000 people. There was net international in-migration to all districts in Hertfordshire during this period, but this was highest in number in Welwyn Hatfield (1600). However, in terms of migration to and from places within the UK there was no net change in Broxbourne, and net out-migration in Welwyn Hatfield (100) and Stevenage (200). The volume of migration per 1000 population gives a picture of the total amount of migration for an area. For all migration (internal and international) this was highest in Welwyn Hatfield and lowest in Stevenage. For international migration the volume of migration was highest in Welwyn Hatfield and lowest in North Hertfordshire.

1.11 The census is the main source of detailed ethnic group data and the groups used differed slightly between 2001 and 2011. In 2011 the proportion of the Hertfordshire population that was in a minority ethnic group was 19.2%. This compares to a proportion of 11.2% in 2001.

Percentage of people born in (2011 Census)			
	Hertfordshire	East of England	England
% England	83.93	86.58	83.46
% Northern Ireland	0.37	0.35	0.39
% Scotland	1.41	1.33	1.34
% Wales	0.87	0.74	0.96
% UK not otherwise specified	0.01	0.01	0.01
% Ireland	1.13	0.75	0.75
% Other EU: Countries in March 2001	1.79	1.57	1.69
% Other EU: Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	1.89	2.07	2.05
% Other countries	8.60	6.60	9.36
% UK (Derived variable)	86.59	89.02	86.16
% EU (excluding UK) (Derived variable)	4.81	4.38	4.48

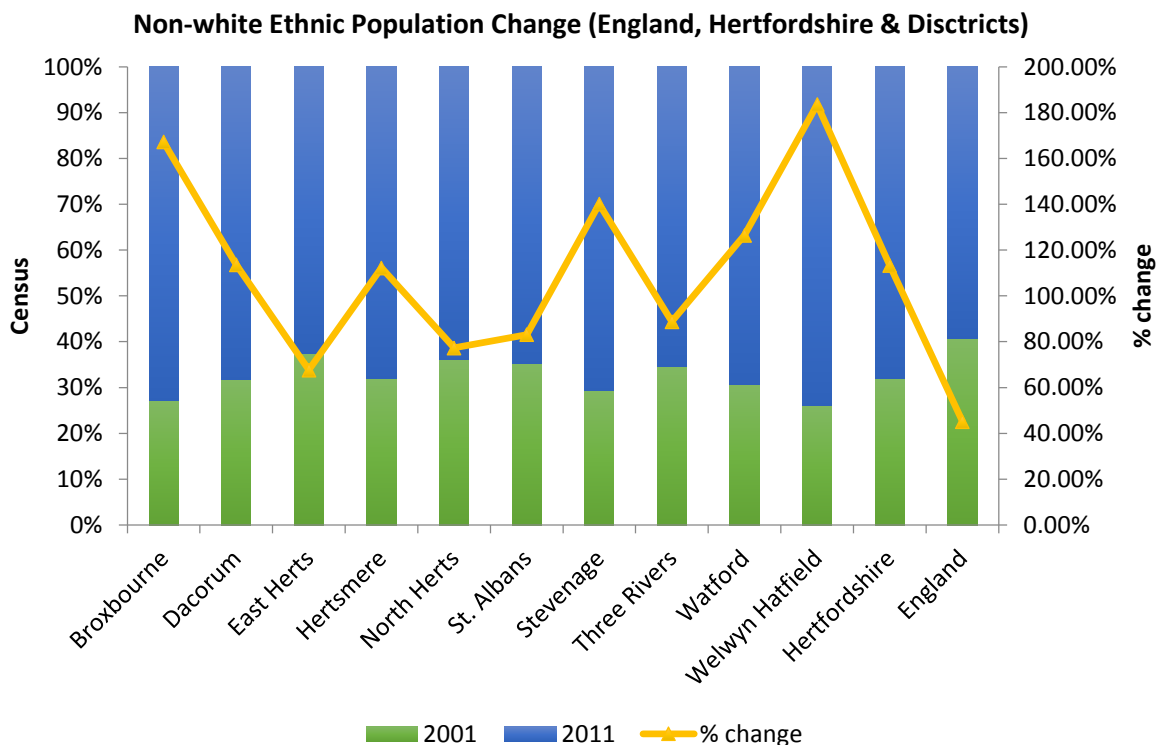
Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, Table KS204EW



### Ethnic group percentages for those living in Hertfordshire at 2011

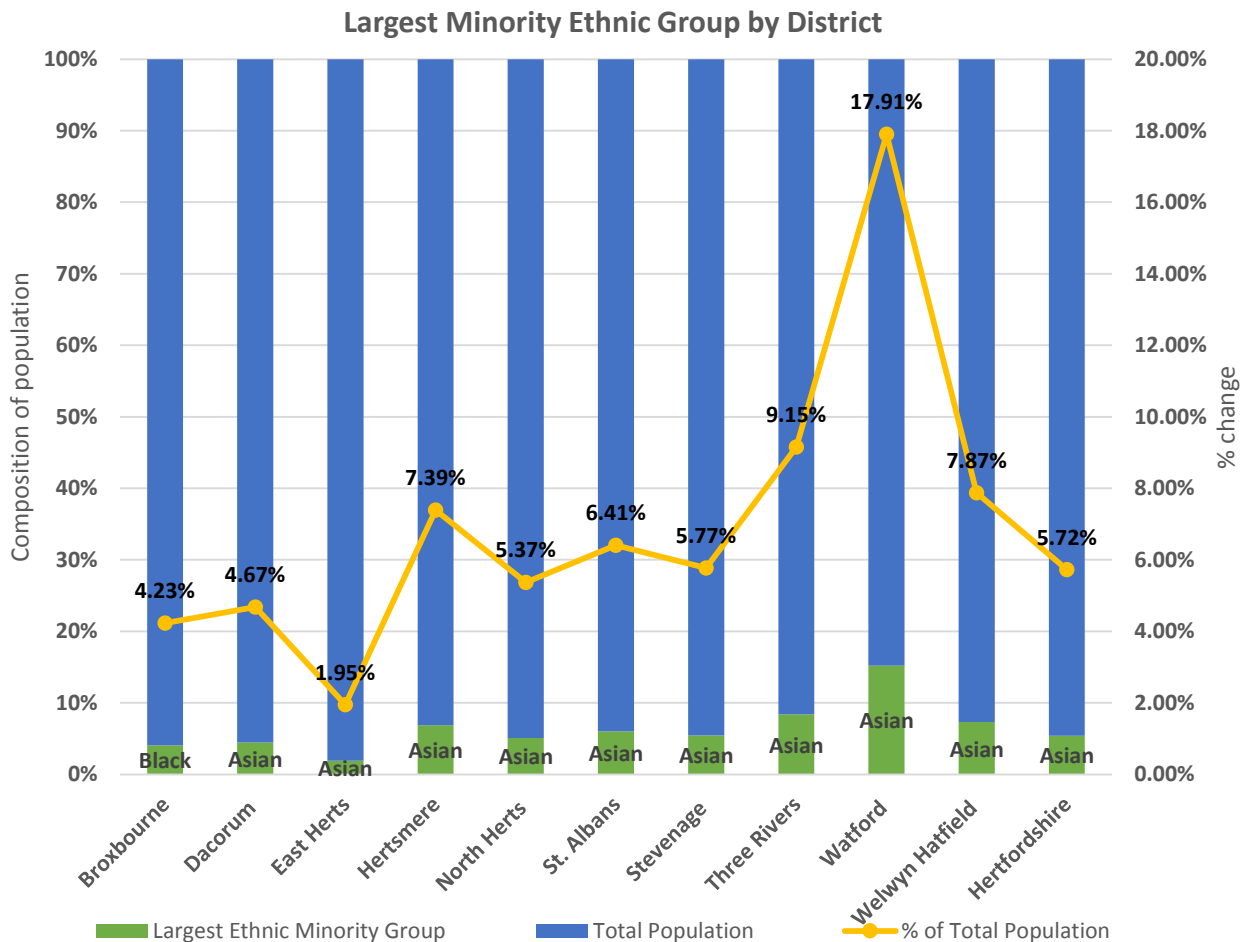
	Herts %	East of England %	England %
% of White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	80.8	85.3	79.7
% of White: Irish	1.55	0.95	0.98
% of White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.10	0.13	0.10
% of White: Other	5.11	4.45	4.58
% of Mixed or multiple ethnic group: White & Black Caribbean	0.80	0.64	0.78
% of Mixed or multiple ethnic group: White & Black African	0.29	0.26	0.30
% of Mixed or multiple ethnic group: White & Asian	0.78	0.55	0.63
% of Mixed or multiple ethnic group: Other	0.60	0.47	0.53
% of Asian or Asian British: Indian	2.58	1.48	2.63
% of Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	1.10	1.13	2.10
% of Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.50	0.56	0.82
% of Asian or Asian British: Chinese	0.76	0.57	0.72
% of Asian or Asian British: Other	1.56	1.01	1.55
% of Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	1.77	1.20	1.84
% of Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	0.78	0.57	1.11
% of Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other	0.27	0.24	0.52
% of Other ethnic group: Arab	0.21	0.18	0.42
% of Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	0.42	0.32	0.62
% of Any other than White British (Derived variable)	19.18	14.72	20.25
% of Any other than White (Derived variable)	12.4	9.2	14.6

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, Table KS201EW



Ethnic group populations (Count) for those living in Hertfordshire (2011 census)			
	Herts	East of England	England
All usual residents	1,116,062	5,846,965	53,012,456
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	902,006	4,986,170	42,279,236
White: Irish	17,260	55,573	517,001
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	1,149	8,165	54,895
White: Other	57,080	260,286	2,430,010
Mixed or multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	8,899	37,222	415,616
Mixed or multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	3,250	15,388	161,550
Mixed or multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	8,703	32,226	332,708
Mixed or multiple ethnic group: Other	6,645	27,280	283,005
Asian or Asian British: Indian	28,848	86,736	1,395,702
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	12,302	66,270	1,112,282
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	5,608	32,992	436,514
Asian or Asian British: Chinese	8,462	33,503	379,503
Asian or Asian British: Other	17,361	58,871	819,402
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	19,722	69,925	977,741
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	8,713	33,614	591,016
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other	2,966	13,903	277,857
Other ethnic group: Arab	2,359	10,367	220,985
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	4,729	18,474	327,433

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, Table KS201EW

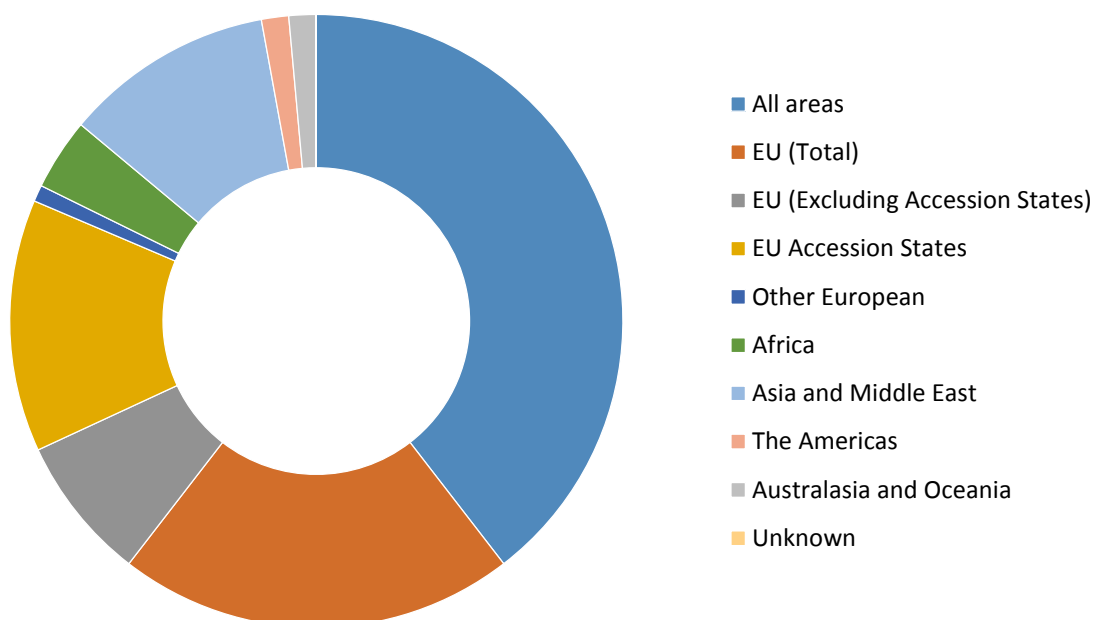


1.12 The 2011 census shows that 93.9% of usual residents in Hertfordshire had English as their main language. 0.8% of residents did not have English as a main language and could not speak English well. 0.13% of residents could not speak English at all. In 2011, 93.9% of residents in Hertfordshire used English as their main language. This compares to 94.5% in the East of England and 92% in England as a whole.

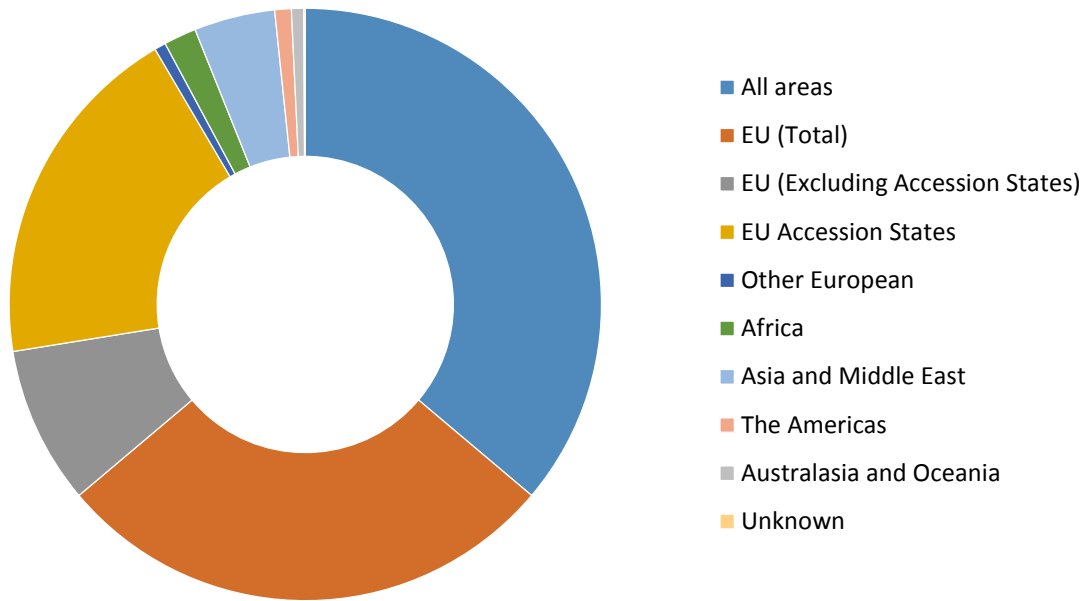
National Insurance Numbers allocated to Overseas Adults by Year and World Area of Origin					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All areas	8427	8452	7023	8078	11326
European Union (Total)	3830	4477	4255	5447	8674
European Union (Excluding Accession States)	1389	1631	1813	2491	2699
European Union Accession States	2441	2846	2442	2956	5975
Other European	175	186	145	151	194
Africa	950	810	620	656	557
Asia and Middle East	2859	2365	1553	1339	1383
The Americas	331	307	231	250	283
Australasia and Oceania	282	301	214	235	210
Unknown	0	6	5	0	25

Source: DWP, National Insurance Numbers allocated to Overseas Adults entering the UK

**National Insurance numbers allocated to overseas adults (2011)**



### National Insurance numbers allocated to overseas adults (2014)



### Top Twenty Countries of Origin for National Insurance Number Allocations in Hertfordshire (2014)

1	Romania
2	Poland
3	Italy
4	India
5	Bulgaria
6	Spain
7	Portugal
8	Hungary
9	Rep of Ireland
10	France
11	Nigeria
12	Other European Union (excluding Accession States)
13	Pakistan
14	Rep of Lithuania
15	Australia
16	Germany
17	China Peoples Rep
18	Czech Rep
19	Other European
20	Slovak Rep

Source: DWP, National Insurance Number Allocations to Overseas Adults entering the UK



## Key Needs Identified

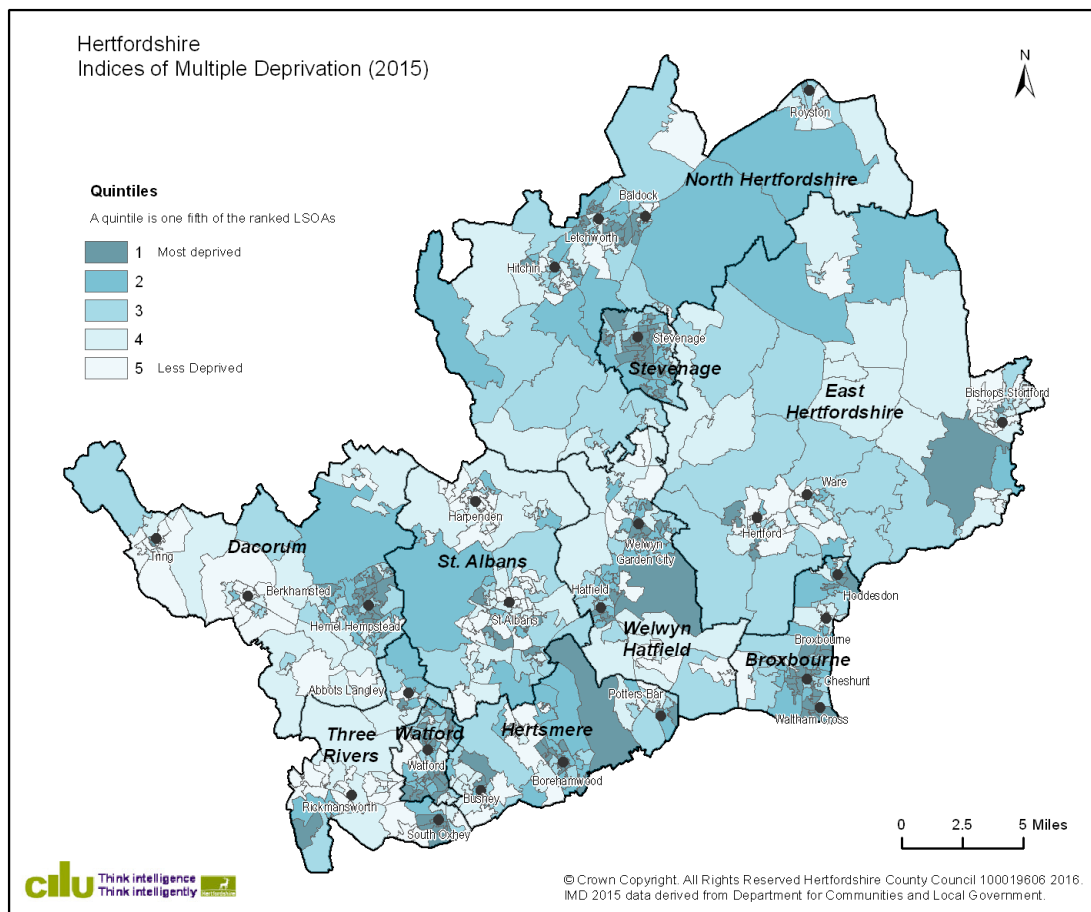
1.13 The Hertfordshire population is growing faster than the England average due to higher life expectancy, rising birth rates and inward migration (and outwards migration from London). Specific changes will increase the need for more flexibility and innovation within service delivery. Key needs identified may include the following:

- The proportion of minority ethnic groups living in Hertfordshire has increased and this will mean that more culturally diverse services may need to be designed and delivered
- Increasing numbers of older people will place greater demands on health and care services, as well as having an impact on the type of housing being built or retrofitted
- Older people living on their own may be at greater risk for depression and the impact of loneliness and isolation
- Community focused programmes may be required to increase cohesion, reduce loneliness and increase community support for these groups

## 2.0 Inequality

### Index of Multiple Deprivation

- 2.1 Hertfordshire is often viewed as a prosperous county, yet even in areas such as this, there are significant areas of deprivation caused by a multiplicity of factors.
- 2.2 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the most often used and quoted of a collective group of 10 different deprivation indexes. The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines seven different domains of deprivation which are described in more detail in the following sections. The seven domains are:
- Income Deprivation
  - Employment Deprivation
  - Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
  - Health Deprivation and Disability
  - Crime
  - Barriers to Housing and Services
  - Living Environment Deprivation.
- 2.3 Although areas are often described as deprived, it is not the area itself, but the circumstances and lifestyles of the people who live there that affect the deprivation score. An area has a higher deprivation score than another one if the proportion of people living there who are classed as deprived is higher.
- 2.4 Deprivation is measured across 690 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Hertfordshire. Each LSOA is allocated a score for each index and these are ranked across all LSOAs in England. It is therefore possible to provide an assessment of each area's rank in England, and in Hertfordshire.



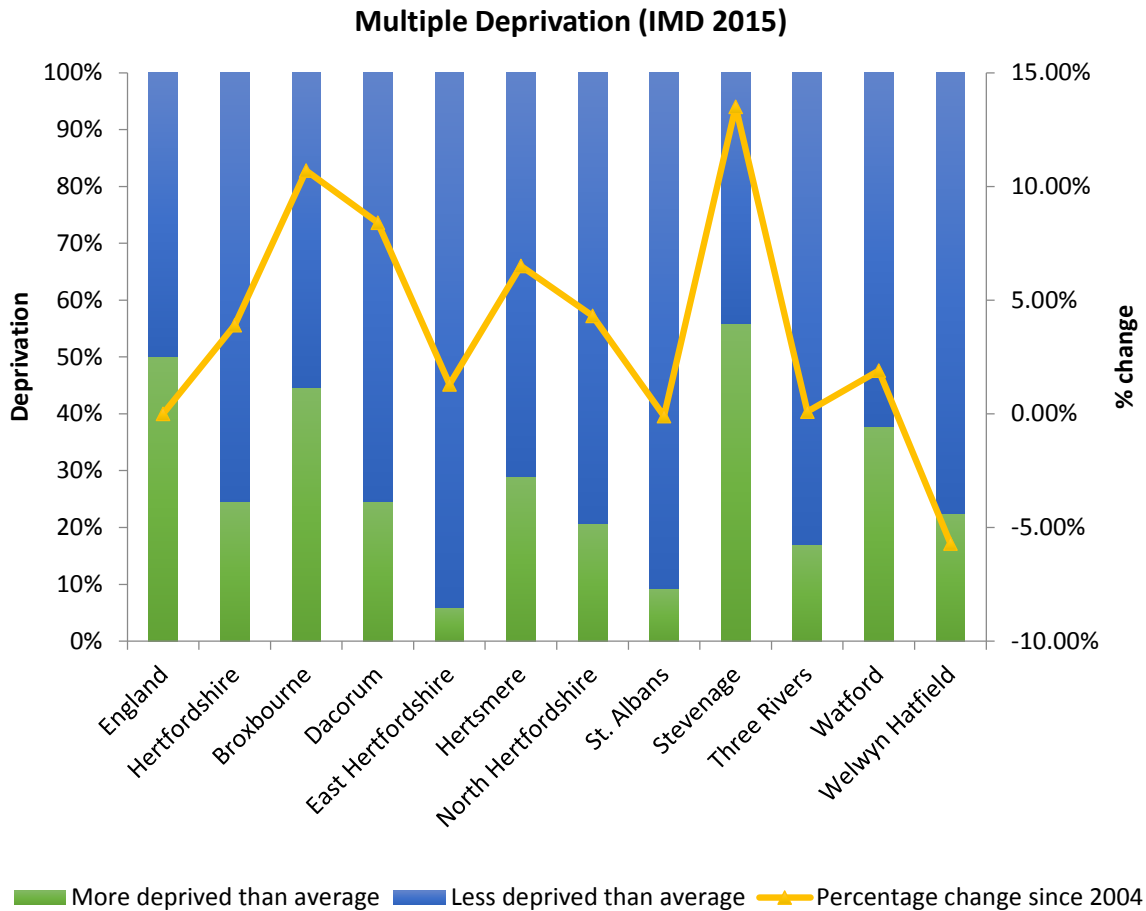
2.5 The 2015 Indices of Deprivation show that two of Hertfordshire’s LSOAs are in the 10% of most deprived areas in England. These are Borehamwood Cowley Hill in the Hertsmere district and Northwick in the Three Rivers District. In 2010 none of Hertfordshire’s LSOAs were in this banding.

10 Most Deprived Lower-layer Super Output Areas in Hertfordshire (IMD 2015)			
Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Borehamwood Cowley Hill, Hertsmere</b>	1	3049	45.62
<b>Northwick, Three Rivers</b>	2	3268	44.64
<b>Bedwell, Stevenage</b>	3	4216	41.01
<b>Waltham Cross (part), Broxbourne</b>	4	4399	40.38
<b>Central, Watford</b>	5	5005	38.39
<b>Bandley Hill, Stevenage</b>	6	5265	37.60
<b>Letchworth South East, North Hertfordshire</b>	7	5822	35.87
<b>Highfield &amp; St Pauls, Dacorum</b>	8	6009	35.38
<b>Waltham Cross (part), Broxbourne</b>	9	6292	34.65
<b>Bury Green, Broxbourne</b>	10	6631	33.70

- 2.6 In contrast 187 LSOAs in Hertfordshire are in the 10% least deprived. This has fallen from 194 LSOAs in 2010. The least deprived areas are Berkhamsted West in Dacorum, Chorleywood West in Three Rivers and Rickmansworth West in Three Rivers.

<b>10 Least Deprived Lower-layer Super Output Areas in Hertfordshire (IMD 2015)</b>			
Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Bishop's Stortford All Saints, East Hertfordshire</b>	681	32,754	1.53
<b>Welwyn North, Welwyn Hatfield</b>	682	32,758	1.52
<b>Berkhamsted Castle, Dacorum</b>	683	32,791	1.37
<b>Hitchin Highbury, North Hertfordshire</b>	684	32,798	1.34
<b>Berkhamsted East, Dacorum</b>	685	32,803	1.28
<b>Harpenden East, St Albans</b>	686	32,828	1.03
<b>Marshalswick North, St Albans</b>	687	32,832	0.92
<b>Rickmansworth West, Three Rivers</b>	688	32,834	0.90
<b>Chorleywood West, Three Rivers</b>	689	32,838	0.87
<b>Berkhamsted West, Dacorum</b>	690	32,839	0.81

<b>Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015</b>						
District	Total LSOAs	10% Most Deprived	10-20% Most Deprived	20-50% Most Deprived	% More Deprived Than England Average 2015	% Change since 2004
<b>Broxbourne</b>	56	0	2	23	44.6%	10.7%
<b>Dacorum</b>	94	0	1	22	24.5%	8.4%
<b>East Herts</b>	84	0	0	5	6.0%	1.3%
<b>Hertsmere</b>	62	1	0	17	29.0%	6.5%
<b>North Herts</b>	82	0	1	16	20.7%	4.3%
<b>St. Albans</b>	87	0	0	8	9.2%	-0.1%
<b>Stevenage</b>	52	0	2	27	55.8%	13.5%
<b>Three Rivers</b>	53	1	0	8	17.0%	0.1%
<b>Watford</b>	53	0	1	19	37.7%	1.9%
<b>Welwyn Hatfield</b>	67	0	0	15	22.4%	-5.7%
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>



2.7 Not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived, and not all deprived people live in deprived areas. However, the most deprived communities in Hertfordshire include:

- 9,400 pre-school age children aged 0 to 4 years
- 18,700 school age children aged 5-17 years
- 70,000 working age adults aged 18-64 years
- 15,400 retirement age adults aged 65 years and over

### Income Deprivation

2.8 The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area who are experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income includes people who are out of work, and those who are working but have low earnings. The measure is produced by combining the following indicators:

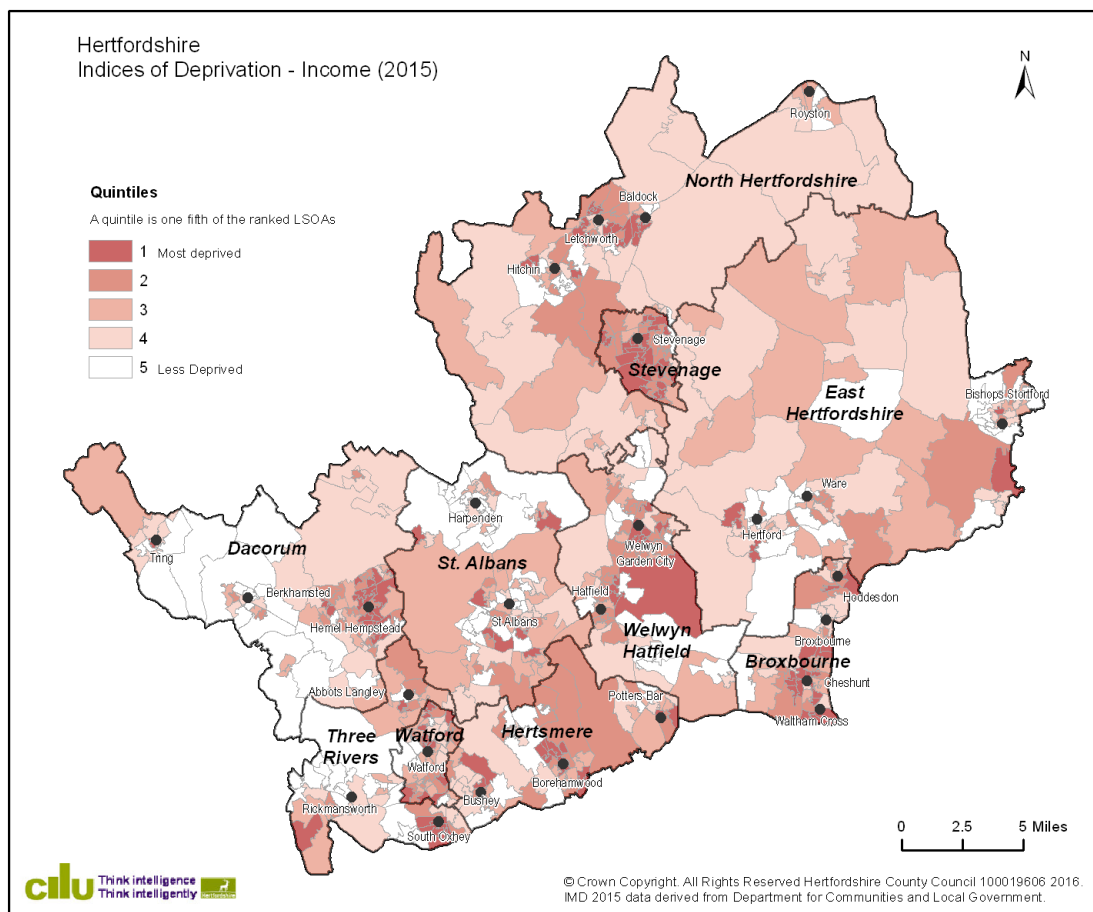
- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Working Tax Credit 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 per cent of the median before housing costs

- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both

2.9 An Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index have also been created to show the proportion of children aged 0-15, and people aged 60 and over, living in income deprived households.

2.10 The index demonstrates that the top three income deprived areas in Hertfordshire are the Borehamwood Cowley Hill, Waltham Cross, and Northwick. In contrast the three least income deprived areas are Berkhamsted West, Marshalswick South and Harpenden South.



### 10 Most Income Deprived Hertfordshire Lower-layer Super Output Areas (IMD 2015)

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Borehamwood Cowley Hill, Hertsmere</b>	1	1794	0.35
<b>Waltham Cross, Broxbourne</b>	2	3297	0.30
<b>Northwick, Three Rivers</b>	3	3336	0.30
<b>Flamstead End, Broxbourne</b>	4	3896	0.29
<b>Bedwell, Stevenage</b>	5	4207	0.28
<b>Wormley &amp; Turnford, Broxbourne</b>	6	4269	0.28
<b>Highfield &amp; St Pauls, Dacorum</b>	7	4774	0.27
<b>Hitchin Oughton, North Hertfordshire</b>	8	4946	0.26
<b>Bandley Hill, Stevenage</b>	9	5177	0.26
<b>Peartree, Welwyn Hatfield</b>	10	5223	0.26

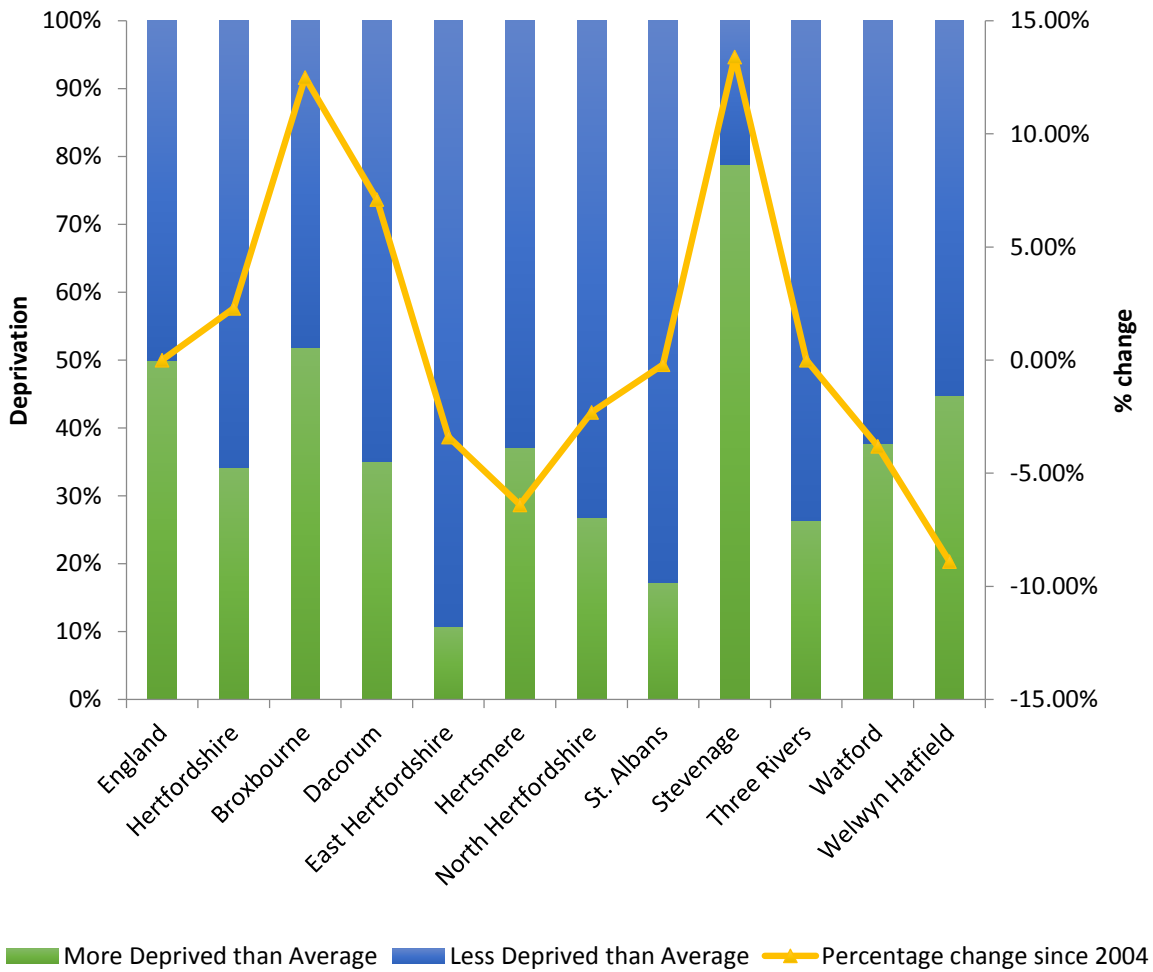
### 10 Least Income Deprived Hertfordshire Lower-layer Super Output Areas (IMD 2015)

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Northaw, Welwyn Hatfield</b>	679	32,697	0.02
<b>Harpenden North, St Albans</b>	682	32,752	0.01
<b>Chorleywood West, Three Rivers</b>	682	32,748	0.01
<b>Sherrards, Welwyn Hatfield</b>	682	32,745	0.01
<b>Berkhamsted Castle, Dacorum</b>	685	32,764	0.01
<b>Harpenden East, St Albans</b>	686	32,795	0.01
<b>Brookmans Park &amp; Little Heath, Welwyn Hatfield</b>	686	32,794	0.01
<b>Berkhamsted West, Dacorum</b>	688	32,831	0.01
<b>Marshalswick South, St Albans</b>	689	32,839	0.01
<b>Harpenden South, St Albans</b>	690	32,840	0.01

### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

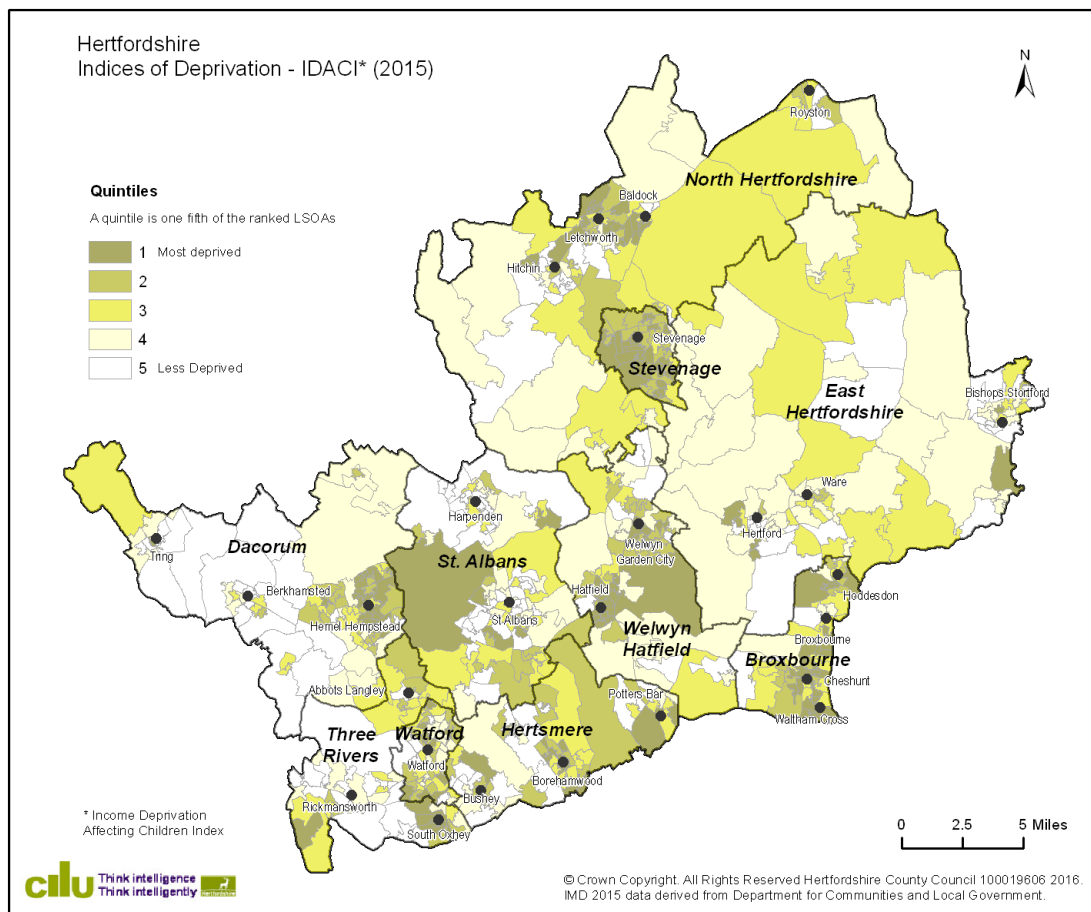
District	Total LSOAs	10% Most Deprived	10-20% Most Deprived	20-50% Most Deprived	% more deprived than England Average 2015	% change since 2004
<b>Broxbourne</b>	56	0	6	23	51.8%	12.5%
<b>Dacorum</b>	94	0	5	28	35.1%	7.1%
<b>East Herts</b>	84	0	1	8	10.7%	-3.4%
<b>Hertsmere</b>	62	1	0	22	37.1%	-6.4%
<b>North Herts</b>	82	0	3	19	26.8%	-2.3%
<b>St. Albans</b>	87	0	0	15	17.2%	-0.2%
<b>Stevenage</b>	52	0	3	38	78.8%	13.4%
<b>Three Rivers</b>	53	0	1	13	26.4%	0.0%
<b>Watford</b>	53	0	3	17	37.7%	-3.8%
<b>Welwyn Hatfield</b>	67	0	2	28	44.8%	8.9%
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>

### Income Deprivation (IMD 2015)



2.11 The three worst income deprived areas in Hertfordshire affecting children are Waltham Cross, Flamstead End and Adeyfield East. The three least income deprived areas affecting children are Harpenden South, Marshalswick South and Harpenden West.





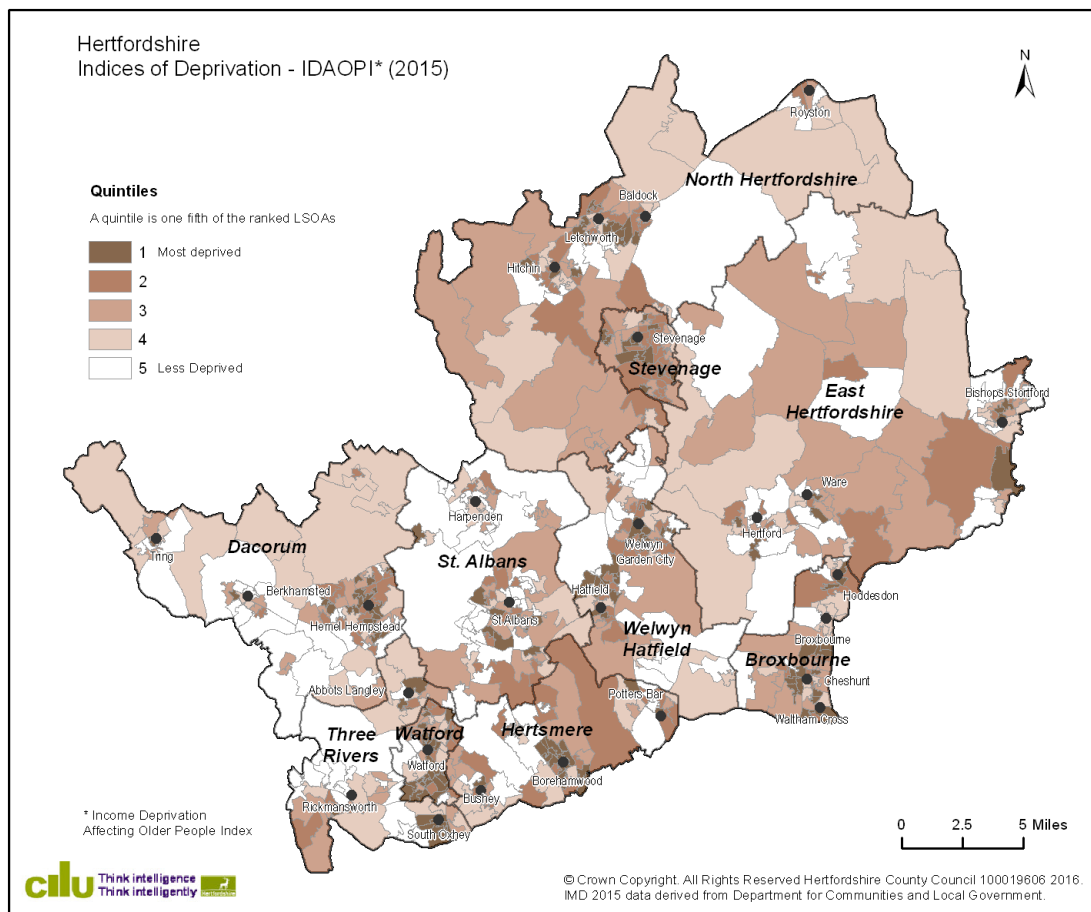
### 10 Worst Income Deprived Lower-layer Super Output Areas in Hertfordshire Affecting Children (IMD 2015)

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Waltham Cross, Broxbourne</b>	1	1903	0.44
<b>Flamstead End, Broxbourne</b>	2	2151	0.43
<b>Adeyfield East, Dacorum</b>	3	2261	0.42
<b>Hatfield East, Welwyn Hatfield</b>	4	2294	0.42
<b>Woodhall, Dacorum</b>	5	2730	0.40
<b>Grove Hill, Dacorum</b>	6	2916	0.40
<b>Borehamwood Cowley Hill, Hertsmere</b>	7	3173	0.39
<b>Wormley &amp; Turnford, Broxbourne</b>	8	3193	0.39
<b>Letchworth South East, North Hertfordshire</b>	9	3334	0.39
<b>Highfields &amp; St Pauls, Dacorum</b>	10	4211	0.36

### 10 Least Income Deprived Lower-layer Super Output Areas in Hertfordshire Affecting Children (IMD 2015)

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Berkhamsted East, Dacorum</b>	681	32,746	0.01
<b>Berkhamsted West, Dacorum</b>	682	32,779	0.01
<b>Verulam (part), St Albans</b>	683	32,819	0.01
<b>Verulam (part), St Albans</b>	684	32,829	0.01
<b>Harpenden West (part), St Albans</b>	685	32,836	0.01
<b>Marshalswick North, St Albans</b>	686	32,837	0.01
<b>Harpenden West (part), St Albans</b>	687	32,838	0.01
<b>Harpenden South, St Albans</b>	688	32,841	0.01
<b>Marshalswick South, St Albans</b>	689	32,842	0.01
<b>Harpenden West (part), St Albans</b>	690	32,843	0.01

- 2.12 The three worst income deprived areas in Hertfordshire affecting older people are Borehamwood Cowley Hill, Waltham Cross and Cheshunt South and Theobalds. The three least income deprived areas affecting older people are, Marshalswick South, Tring East and Harpenden South.
- 2.13 25 Hertfordshire LSOAs fall in the 20% most income deprived affecting older people nationally (National Quintile 1). 148 Hertfordshire LSOAs fall in the 40% most deprived nationally (National Quintiles 1 and 2). 382 Hertfordshire LSOAs fall in the 40% least deprived nationally (National Quintiles 4 and 5). 228 Hertfordshire LSOAs fall in the 20% least deprived nationally (National Quintile 5).



### 10 Worst Income Deprived Lower-layer Super Output Areas in Hertfordshire Affecting Older People (IMD 2015)

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Borehamwood Cowley Hill (part), Hertsmere</b>	1	1941	0.42
<b>Waltham Cross, Broxbourne</b>	2	3451	0.36
<b>Cheshunt South &amp; Theobalds, Broxbourne</b>	3	3805	0.35
<b>Sopwell, St Albans</b>	4	3881	0.35
<b>Peartree, Welwyn Hatfield</b>	5	3892	0.35
<b>Wormley &amp; Turnford, Broxbourne</b>	6	4066	0.34
<b>Hitchin Oughton, North Hertfordshire</b>	7	4446	0.33
<b>Borehamwood Cowley Hill (part), Hertsmere</b>	8	4648	0.33
<b>Hatfield Central, Welwyn Hatfield</b>	9	4715	0.33
<b>Ashley, St Albans</b>	10	4865	0.32

### 10 Least Income Deprived Lower-layer Super Output Areas in Hertfordshire Affecting Older People (IMD 2015)

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Berkhamsted East (part), Dacorum</b>	681	32,765	0.02
<b>Brookmans Park &amp; Little Heath, Welwyn Hatfield</b>	682	32,767	0.02
<b>Berkhamsted East (part), Dacorum</b>	683	32,791	0.02
<b>Harpenden North, St Albans</b>	684	32,794	0.02
<b>Berkhamsted Castle, Dacorum</b>	685	32,806	0.02
<b>Harpenden East, St Albans</b>	686	32,813	0.02
<b>Verulam, St Albans</b>	687	32,821	0.01
<b>Marshalswick South, St Albans</b>	688	32,824	0.01
<b>Tring East, Dacorum</b>	689	32,826	0.01
<b>Harpenden South, St Albans</b>	690	32,831	0.01

### Needs Identified

2.14 Deprivation remains a key issue even within Hertfordshire, particularly for those people affected within the 10 most deprived lower-layer super output areas:

- Borehamwood Cowley Hill, Hertsmere
- Northwick, Three Rivers
- Bedwell, Stevenage
- Waltham Cross (part), Broxbourne
- Central, Watford
- Bandle Hill, Stevenage
- Letchworth South East, North Hertfordshire
- Highfield & St Pauls, Dacorum
- Waltham Cross (part), Broxbourne
- Bury Green, Broxbourne

2.15 The factors affecting this deprivation:

- Income
- Employment
- Education, Skills and Training
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment Deprivation

will require a range of interventions to address. However, many of these will require long term interventions that may be particularly vulnerable at present within restricted public sector funding streams.

## Key Item for Debate/Discussion

2.16 Commentators are pointing to rising levels of consumer debt, particularly in unsecured loans where people are seeking credit to help cushion slow pay increases. Debt has a massive effect on households and impacts across all areas of life such as health and wellbeing and housing. According to a 2015 Citizens Advice report<sup>1</sup> UK households hold £170 billion of unsecured debt, a figure that is set to reach between £300 billion and £350 billion by 2020. Unsecured debt is rising faster than secured debt and Citizens Advice estimate that the ratio of unsecured household debt to income is set to reach 20-24% by 2021. Increasingly people are using credit and hire purchase to help with purchases. However, the significant change is the amount of council tax, rent and energy bill arrears. People have also been using high cost credit such as payday loans, logbook loans and guarantor loans. One of the groups most affected by debt are young people under the age of 35 who comprise 29% of the adult population but shoulder 48% of the debt. People without property wealth were also three times likely to be in arrears than those with property wealth. Single people are also very vulnerable. Citizens Advice state that 20% of lone parents with dependent children are in arrears on one or more household bill compared to 7% of couples with dependent children.

2.17 In Hertfordshire key areas for discussion could include:

- Appropriate support for third sector organisations providing advice to people in debt
- Appropriate support for Credit Unions, or support to initiate these where they currently don't exist
- Supporting organisations providing budgeting resources and classes for vulnerable groups

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<sup>1</sup> Unsecured and Insecure

[https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/Global/CitizensAdvice/Debt%20and%20Money%20Publications/Unsecured or insecureFinal.pdf](https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/Global/CitizensAdvice/Debt%20and%20Money%20Publications/Unsecured%20or%20insecureFinal.pdf)

## 3.0 Housing

### Introduction

- 3.1 Despite the recession the number of dwellings in Hertfordshire is increasing, with an estimated 479,370 dwellings at 31 March 2015, up from 476,730 in 2014 and 467,985 in 2011<sup>2</sup>. During 2014/15 there were 2,170 house building starts and 1,820 completions in Hertfordshire<sup>3</sup>.
- 3.2 The number of households in Hertfordshire is projected to increase from 460,000 to 603,000 over the 25-year period 2012-2037, representing an increase of 31 percent (143,000) on the 2012 figure<sup>4</sup>.

### Barriers to Housing and Services – Index of Multiple Deprivation

- 3.3 The Barriers to Housing and Services domain within the Indices of Multiple Deprivation measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators comprise 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. The geographical barriers sub-domain comprises:
- Road distance to a post office
  - Road distance to a primary school
  - Road distance to a general store or supermarket
  - Road distance to a GP surgery.
- 3.4 The wider barriers sub-domain comprises:
- Household overcrowding: The proportion of households in a Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) that are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household’s needs
  - Homelessness: Local authority district level rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act, assigned to the relevant LSOA
  - Housing affordability: Difficulty of access to owner-occupation or the private rental market, expressed as the inability to afford to enter owner occupation or the private rental market
- 3.5 In Hertfordshire the three LSOAs with the highest barriers to housing and services are Ashridge, Watling and Hatfield East. The three areas with the lowest barriers to housing and services are Hertford Kingsmead, Walkern and part of Ware Christchurch.

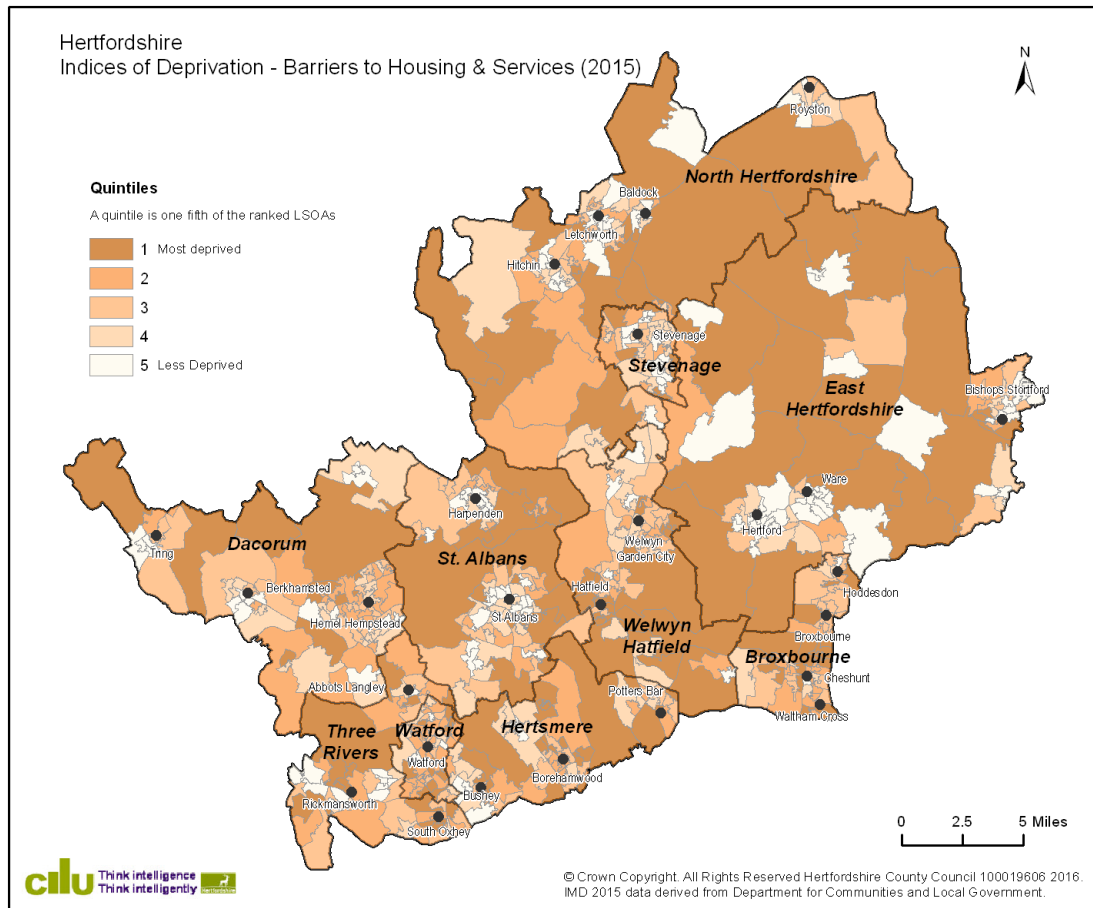
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<sup>2</sup> DCLG Dwelling Stock Estimates <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/dwelling-stock-estimates-in-england-2014>

<sup>3</sup> DCLG House Building Starts and Completions <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-house-building>

<sup>4</sup> DCLG Household Projections <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-household-projections>

3.6 The mapped scores shown below for barriers to housing and services demonstrate the significant area of Hertfordshire (coloured dark brown) where the highest barriers to housing and services exist. These are particularly prominent in the rural areas of East Hertfordshire and North Hertfordshire districts where there may be barriers to accessing some services such as the availability of health services within the local area, or a lack of regular public transport services.



### 10 Hertfordshire Lower-layer Super Output Areas with Highest Barriers to Housing & Services (IMD 2015)

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
Ashridge, Dacorum	1	454	48.67
Watling, Dacorum	2	577	47.70
Hatfield East, Welwyn Hatfield	3	699	46.72
Hatfield Villages, Welwyn Hatfield	4	991	44.99
Thundridge & Standon, East Hertfordshire	5	1121	44.34
Much Hadham, East Hertfordshire	6	1126	44.32
Aldenham West, Hertsmere	7	1223	43.75
Tring West, Dacorum	8	1256	43.60
Mundens & Cottered, East Hertfordshire	9	1433	42.79
Hatfield West, Welwyn Hatfield	10	1486	42.57

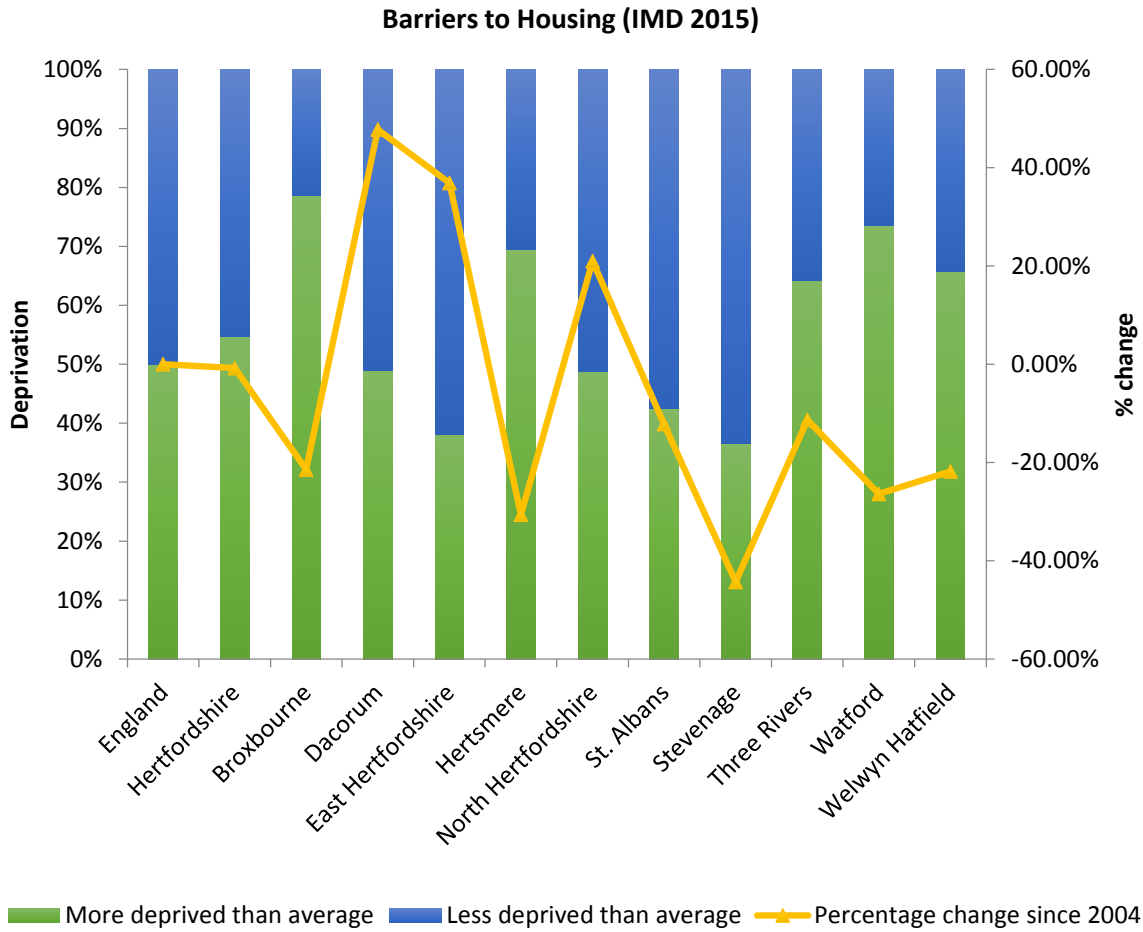
### 10 Hertfordshire Lower Super Output Areas with Lowest Barriers to Housing & Services (IMD 2015)

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
Sawbridgeworth, East Herts	681	31,523	6.33
Watton at Stone, East Herts	682	31,599	6.17
Ware Christchurch (part), East Herts	683	31,630	6.11
Ware Trinity, East Herts	684	31,762	5.86
Knebworth, North Hertfordshire	685	31,871	5.62
Bishop's Stortford Central, East Hertfordshire	686	31,978	5.39
Berkhamsted East, Dacorum	687	32,132	4.99
Hertford Kingsmead, East Hertfordshire	688	32,275	4.50
Walkern, East Hertfordshire	689	32,355	4.21
Ware Christchurch (part), East Hertfordshire	690	32,457	3.86

### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

District	Total LSOAs	10% Most Deprived	10-20% Most Deprived	20-50% Most Deprived	% more deprived than England Average 2015	% change since 2004
Broxbourne	56	2	9	33	78.6%	-21.4%
Dacorum	94	5	6	35	48.9%	47.8%
East Herts	84	8	8	16	38.1%	36.9%
Hertsmere	62	4	7	32	69.4%	-30.6%
North Herts	82	4	8	28	48.8%	21.0%
St. Albans	87	2	6	29	42.5%	-12.2%
Stevenage	52	1	3	15	36.5%	-44.3%
Three Rivers	53	1	8	25	64.2%	-11.3%
Watford	53	1	8	30	73.6%	-26.4%
Welwyn Hatfield	67	5	14	25	65.7%	-21.8%
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>



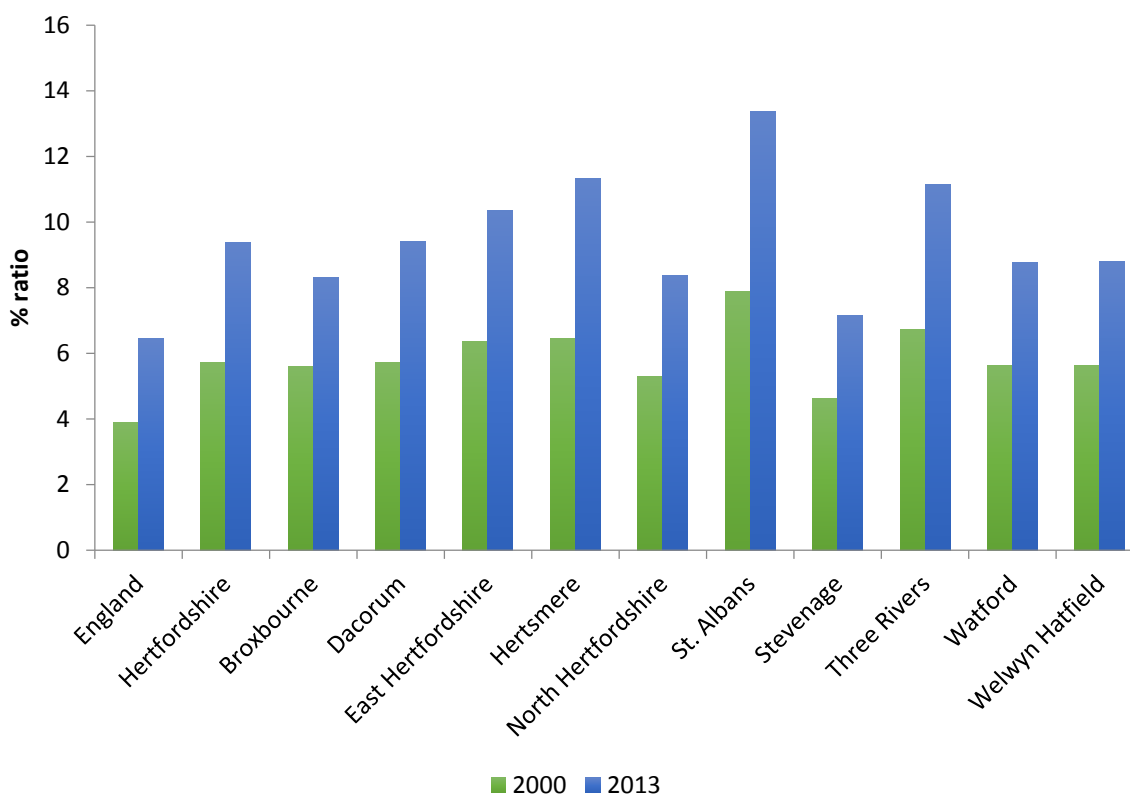


### Housing Affordability

- 3.7 The Department for Communities and Local Government prepare data on housing affordability by comparing the lower quartile house prices with lower quartile earnings from the Office for National Statistics Annual Survey of House and Earnings. The lower quartile housing affordability ratio is calculated as lower quartile house prices divided by the lower quartile earnings. This gives the number of times the lower quartile house price exceeds the lower quartile earnings figure.
- 3.8 The ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings has increased over the period 2000-2013 in Hertfordshire. In 2000 whilst for England lower quartile house price exceeded lower quartile earnings by 3.91 times, this had risen to 6.45 times in 2013. In Hertfordshire however this ratio has increased from 5.72 times in 2000 to 9.37 times 2013. The highest ratio currently exists in St Albans at 13.36 and the lowest is 7.16 in Stevenage.

Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings by Hertfordshire district, from 2000-13 <sup>5</sup>														
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>7.10</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>9.08</b>	<b>9.37</b>	<b>9.43</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.04</b>	<b>9.02</b>	<b>9.25</b>	<b>9.63</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>9.37</b>
England	3.91	4.08	4.45	5.23	6.28	6.82	7.15	7.25	6.97	6.28	6.69	6.57	6.58	6.45
Broxbourne	5.60	6.05	8.15	8.93	10.81	10.29	10.33	10.03	9.16	9.52	8.36	8.76	9.56	8.30
Dacorum	5.72	6.26	6.90	8.57	9.15	9.02	9.10	9.52	9.71	8.72	9.40	8.97	9.70	9.41
East Hertfordshire	6.35	6.39	7.40	8.87	9.70	9.62	10.58	10.48	11.36	9.28	10.26	10.16	10.26	10.36
Hertsmere	6.46	7.32	8.41	11.98	10.42	12.77	12.10	13.10	12.72	10.56	10.23	11.08	10.98	11.34
North Hertfordshire	5.29	5.47	6.40	8.35	8.56	8.30	9.10	9.27	9.50	8.92	9.02	9.71	9.17	8.37
St. Albans	7.89	7.88	9.01	10.44	11.38	12.11	11.90	13.40	12.90	11.55	12.56	13.03	12.50	13.36
Stevenage	4.63	4.99	5.92	7.13	7.66	8.14	7.38	7.67	7.61	6.87	7.13	6.98	7.02	7.16
Three Rivers	6.71	6.70	7.06	7.71	8.29	7.92	8.16	9.43	9.77	8.34	9.30	9.20	10.40	11.15
Watford	5.62	6.15	7.05	7.89	9.27	9.37	8.99	11.72	10.77	8.70	9.26	9.75	9.00	8.76
Welwyn Hatfield	5.62	6.08	6.47	8.03	8.65	8.80	9.72	8.75	9.89	8.50	8.53	10.01	9.09	8.80

**Housing Affordability - ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings 2000/2013**



3.9 In 2015 the average price of a detached house in Hertfordshire was highest in St Albans at £911,100 and lowest in Stevenage at £376,500. The highest priced flat and maisonette could be found in Hertsmere at £288,400 and the lowest in Stevenage at £149,200. The highest average across all house prices could be found in St Albans at £556,200 and the lowest in Stevenage at £250,300.

<sup>5</sup> DCLG Table 576 Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-housing-market-and-house-prices>

Average House Prices in Districts 2015					
	Detached House	Semi Detached	Terraced House	Flats & Maisonettes	All Houses
Broxbourne	£559,500	£365,100	£301,600	£185,000	£316,600
Dacorum	£775,300	£396,200	£327,100	£227,700	£434,600
East Hertfordshire	£614,600	£389,800	£329,900	£216,800	£373,900
Hertsmere	£873,700	£491,700	£386,600	£288,400	£479,800
North Hertfordshire	£553,200	£367,900	£298,500	£181,000	£352,000
St Albans	£911,100	£583,400	£449,100	£268,500	£556,200
Stevenage	£376,500	£284,900	£230,300	£149,200	£250,300
Three Rivers	£892,900	£450,000	£377,900	£278,600	£525,300
Watford	£775,500	£429,800	£339,100	£229,900	£345,000
Welwyn Hatfield	£682,300	£397,700	£306,500	£195,500	£396,400

## Owner Occupied Households

3.10 The 2011 census recorded the number of households in Hertfordshire as 453,817. Of these 303,276 were owner occupied and 82,543 were social rent<sup>6</sup>.

Hertfordshire Housing Tenure 2011 <sup>7</sup>											
	Households with at least one usual resident	Owned outright	Owned with a mortgage	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: From council (local authority)	Social rented: Other	Social rented: Total	Private rented	Rented	Living rent free
Broxbourne	37,658	12,262	15,198	27,460	418	1,106	4,191	5,297	4,199	9,496	284
Dacorum	59,938	17,458	21,419	38,877	373	10,407	2,638	13,045	7,107	20,152	536
East Hertfordshire	56,577	18,186	22,479	40,665	508	1,129	6,056	7,185	7,446	14,631	773
Hertsmere	39,778	12,489	14,408	26,897	471	756	6,176	6,932	4,981	11,913	497
North Hertfordshire	53,426	16,201	18,871	35,072	472	3,774	6,530	10,304	6,993	17,297	585
St. Albans	5,6140	19,409	21,422	40,831	261	4,753	2,079	6,832	7,624	14,456	592
Stevenage	34,898	7,736	12,603	20,339	422	7,964	1,938	9,902	3,980	13,882	255
Three Rivers	35,108	11,988	13,544	25,532	194	1,680	3,638	5,318	3,708	9,026	356
Watford	36,681	8,954	13,654	22,608	426	1,469	4,518	5,987	7,371	13,358	289
Welwyn Hatfield	43,613	11,561	13,434	24,995	395	8,693	3,048	11,741	5,911	17,652	571
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>453,817</b>	<b>136,244</b>	<b>167,032</b>	<b>303,276</b>	<b>3,940</b>	<b>41,731</b>	<b>40,812</b>	<b>82,543</b>	<b>59,320</b>	<b>14,1863</b>	<b>4,738</b>
East of England	242,3035	797,019	840,842	163,7861	1,7760	18,8886	19,1445	38,0331	35,6227	736,558	30,856

<sup>6</sup> ONS 2011 Census Table KS402EW

<sup>7</sup> ONS 2011 Census Table KS402EW

## Homeless Households

- 3.11 Homelessness can take many forms and the number of people affected can change rapidly reflecting the differing legal responsibilities of local authorities towards them. The three main categories of homelessness include:
- Single homeless people and rough sleepers (SHRS): a group of homeless people for whom there may be no statutory duty or simple solution
  - Statutory homeless: those defined in homelessness legislation as being in priority need and entitled to housing support from District/Borough housing authorities (over 1,000 households across Hertfordshire in 2012/13, mostly families)
  - Hidden homeless and those at risk of homelessness: those not recognised by local authorities or services (could be much larger than the two other groups together)
- 3.12 Local counts within the districts of Hertfordshire take place from time to time of those people who are rough sleeping. In 2013 it was estimated that there were 64 rough sleepers across Hertfordshire as a whole with up to 16 people in each district. The counts of rough sleepers do not include people who may be 'sofa surfing' with friends or relatives, who may fall within the hidden homeless category.
- 3.13 Population adjusted statistics for 2013/14 shows that the highest rates of households in Hertfordshire for whom a full statutory homelessness duty was accepted was in Watford, followed by Three Rivers. At 31 March 2014 the numbers of households living in temporary accommodation, for whom a full homelessness duty was accepted, was highest in Broxbourne, Dacorum and Watford.
- 3.14 The Hertfordshire trend in numbers of homeless households, those threatened with homelessness, and of those in temporary accommodation was downwards from 2005/06 to 2010/11. However, most Hertfordshire districts have reported an increase in homelessness since the start of 2011/12, and a marked increase in households for whom the authority accepted a statutory duty of homelessness in Broxbourne, Dacorum, Hertsmere and St Albans<sup>8</sup>.

## Overcrowding

- 3.15 The Census contains a measure of the household space or accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. The census also measures whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied in an occupancy rating. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer room/bedroom than required, whereas +1 implies that they have one more room/bedroom than the standard requirement.
- 3.16 7.72% of household spaces in Hertfordshire in 2011 were recorded with an occupancy rating for rooms of -1 or less. This means that 7.72% of households had one or more rooms less than they would be expected to require (based on the household composition and

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<sup>8</sup> DCLG, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping data <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics>

relationships between household members). 1.54% of households in Hertfordshire had over 1 person per room.

- 3.17 4.05% of household spaces in Hertfordshire in 2011 were recorded with an occupancy rating for bedrooms of -1 or less. This means that 4.05% of households had one or more bedrooms less than they would be expected to require (based on the household composition and relationships between household members). 22.79% of households in Hertfordshire had over 1 person per bedroom.

<b>Number of Household Spaces, Rooms and Occupancy Rating for Rooms (with percentages) in Hertfordshire at 2011<sup>9</sup></b>			
	<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>East of England</b>	<b>England</b>
Household spaces with at least one usual resident	453,817	2,423,035	22,063,368
Average household size	2.43	2.37	2.36
Average rooms per household	5.5	5.6	5.4
Household spaces with 1 room	2,215 (0.49%)	11,420 (0.47%)	172,008 (0.78%)
Household spaces with 2 rooms	13,065 (2.88%)	56,289 (2.32%)	641,307 (2.91%)
Household spaces with 3 rooms	49,990 (11.02%)	218,770 (9.03%)	2,264,602 (10.26%)
Household spaces with 4 rooms	81,203 (17.89%)	427,324 (17.64%)	4,227,236 (19.16%)
Household spaces with 5 rooms	102,538 (22.59%)	591,100 (24.40%)	5,446,830 (24.69%)
Household spaces with 6 rooms	86,428 (19.04%)	477,702 (19.72%)	4,275,834 (19.38%)
Household spaces with 7 rooms	49,015 (10.80%)	267,353 (11.03%)	2,223,733 (10.08%)
Household spaces with 8 rooms	32,730 (7.21%)	179,573 (7.41%)	1,400,789 (6.35%)
Household spaces with 9 or more rooms	36,633 (8.07%)	193,504 (7.99%)	1,411,029 (6.40%)
Occupancy Rating (Rooms) -1 or less	35,044 (7.72%)	156,437 (6.46%)	1,928,596 (8.74%)
Persons per room (Households) Up to 0.5 persons per room	318,388 (70.16%)	1,768,594 (72.99%)	15,695,637 (71.14%)
Persons per room (Households) Over 0.5 and up to 1.0 persons per room	128,437 (28.30%)	619,603 (25.57%)	5,904,342 (26.76%)
Persons per room (Households) Over 1.0 and up to 1.5 persons per room	5,490 (1.21%)	27,365 (1.13%)	343,583 (1.56%)
Persons per room (Households) - Over 1.5 persons per room	1,502 (0.33%)	7,473 (0.31%)	119,806 (0.54%)

<sup>9</sup> Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, Tables KS403EW, QS407EW, QS409EW

Number of Household Spaces, Bedrooms and Occupancy Rating for Bedrooms (with percentages) in Hertfordshire at 2011 <sup>10</sup>			
	Hertfordshire	East of England	England
Household spaces with at least one usual resident	453,817	2,423,035	22,063,368
Average bedrooms per household	2.8	2.8	2.7
Household spaces with no bedrooms	1,092 (0.24%)	5,194 (0.21%)	54,938 (0.25%)
Household spaces with 1 bedroom	55,514 (12.23%)	251,374 (10.37%)	2,593,893 (11.76%)
Household spaces with 2 bedrooms	112,703 (24.83%)	633,776 (26.16%)	6,145,083 (27.85%)
Household spaces with 3 bedrooms	181,220 (39.93%)	1,002,547 (41.38%)	9,088,213 (41.19%)
Household spaces with 4 bedrooms	76,340 (16.82%)	407,633 (16.82%)	3,166,531 (14.35%)
Household spaces with 5 or more bedrooms	26,948 (5.94%)	122,511 (5.06%)	1,014,710 (4.60%)
Occupancy Rating (Bedrooms) -1 or less	18,402 (4.05%)	82,582 (3.41%)	1,024,473 (4.64%)
Persons per bedroom (Households) Up to 0.5 persons per bedroom	119,538 (26.34%)	680,696 (28.09%)	6,067,833 (27.50%)
Persons per bedroom (Households) Over 0.5 and up to 1.0 persons per bedroom	230,870 (50.87%)	1,239,739 (51.16%)	11,192,231 (50.73%)
Persons per bedroom (Households) Over 1.0 and up to 1.5 persons per bedroom	63,993 (14.10%)	315,460 (13.02%)	2,829,210 (12.82%)
Persons per bedroom (Households) - Over 1.5 persons per bedroom	39,416 (8.69%)	187,140 (7.72%)	1,974,094 (8.95%)

## Needs Identified

3.18 With an increasingly ageing population people's housing needs and living circumstances are changing:

- Many older people are struggling to live independently on their own
- Younger people starting on the housing ladder are now finding home purchase much more difficult to afford
- Increased personal debt, including the legacy of student loans, is making it much harder for young people to save a large deposit
- Although the total number of households in Hertfordshire has increased, the relative proportion of people owning their own home has decreased
- Increasing levels of rent, council tax and utilities are increasingly impacting on household budgets
- The proportion of people in social rented accommodation has decreased and there is relatively less social housing available
- Extension of the right to buy to social housing could have a devastating effect on the supply of housing in this sector
- There is a clear need for more social housing, affordable private rented housing, and flexible housing for purchase which addresses the needs of Hertfordshire residents at all life stages

3.19 The challenges of low incomes, long term unemployment, and housing issues are predominantly to be found in Watford, Stevenage, Broxbourne and Welwyn Hatfield.

<sup>10</sup> Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census, Tables KS403EW, QS411EW, QS413EW

## Key Item for Debate/Discussion

- 3.20 The Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) released a report on the extension of the Right to Buy<sup>11</sup> in November 2015. The report set out that whilst around 1.3 million housing association tenants will gain the Right to Buy, only around 180,000 of these are eligible and able to afford to exercise it. The total uptake of the Right to Buy over the first five years of operation is estimated at 128,000. The JRF believe that around 10 per cent of local authority housing nationally is high value for its size and region. This varies dramatically between authorities, but the worst affected areas will see a reduction in over 50 per cent in social housing available for letting, at least until replacement stock is built. If stock is replaced like-for-like in terms of tenure, the Right to Buy and local authority sales will in time have a positive impact on the availability of low-cost housing and on poverty. However, if social rented homes are replaced with Affordable Rented ones, rent levels, poverty and housing benefit costs will all increase. If social rented homes are replaced with shared ownership or Starter Homes these will not be affordable to households who would otherwise have accessed the social rented homes. This will increase the number of poorer households renting in the private rented sector, which will increase poverty and housing benefit costs.
- 3.21 Hertfordshire investors looking to improve housing through charitable giving may wish to consider:
- Community self-build schemes which provide the opportunity for self-builders to learn building skills alongside building a home for themselves or their family
  - Providing hostels/housing schemes for vulnerable groups i.e. young people leaving care, victims of domestic abuse
  - Supporting communities exercising the Community Right to Build
  - Community-led housing schemes
  - Supporting Community Asset Transfer schemes
- 3.22 Rural dwellers may find it particularly difficult to access services, either through non-availability in the local community, or due to a lack of, or reducing, public transport. Hertfordshire investors may therefore wish to target initiatives such as community health or community transport.

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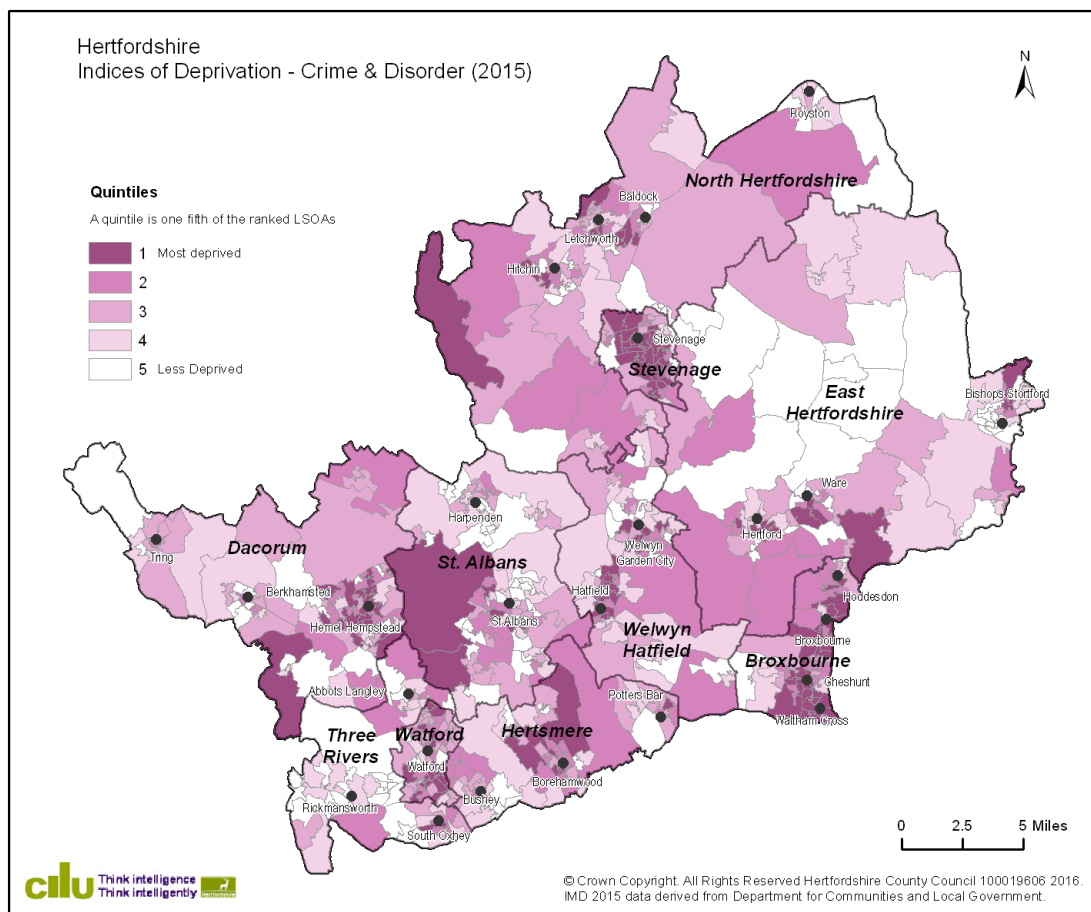
<sup>11</sup> Understanding the likely poverty impacts of the extension of Right to Buy to housing association tenants <https://www.jrf.org.uk/file/48597/download?token=yRLrKgRZ&filetype=full-report>

## 4.0 Safety

### Crime – Index of Multiple Deprivation

4.1 The crime domain within the index of multiple deprivation measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at a local level. Specifically, it covers:

- Violence – number of reported violent crimes (18 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Burglary – number of reported burglaries (4 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Theft – number of reported thefts (5 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Criminal damage – number of reported crimes (8 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population



4.2 The crime and disorder domain shows that the areas with the most reported crimes in Hertfordshire were the Central ward in Watford, Hatfield West and Bedwell in Stevenage. Areas with the least reported crimes were Harpenden North, Bishop's Stortford Silverleys and Chesfield.



### 10 Hertfordshire Lower-layer Super Output Areas with the Lowest Crime & Disorder Risks (IMD 2015)

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
Harpenden North, St Albans	681	32,622	-1.87
Munden & Cottered, East Hertfordshire	682	32,660	-1.91
Haldens, Welwyn Hatfield	683	32,671	-1.91
Berkhamsted Castle, Dacorum	684	32,688	-1.94
Bishop's Stortford South, East Hertfordshire	685	32,767	-2.04
Harpenden North, St Albans	686	32,813	-2.22
Bishop's Stortford Silverleys, East Hertfordshire	687	32,825	-2.31
Chesfield, North Hertfordshire	688	32,842	-3.00
Chesfield, North Hertfordshire	689	32,843	-3.15
Chesfield, North Hertfordshire	690	32,844	-3.23

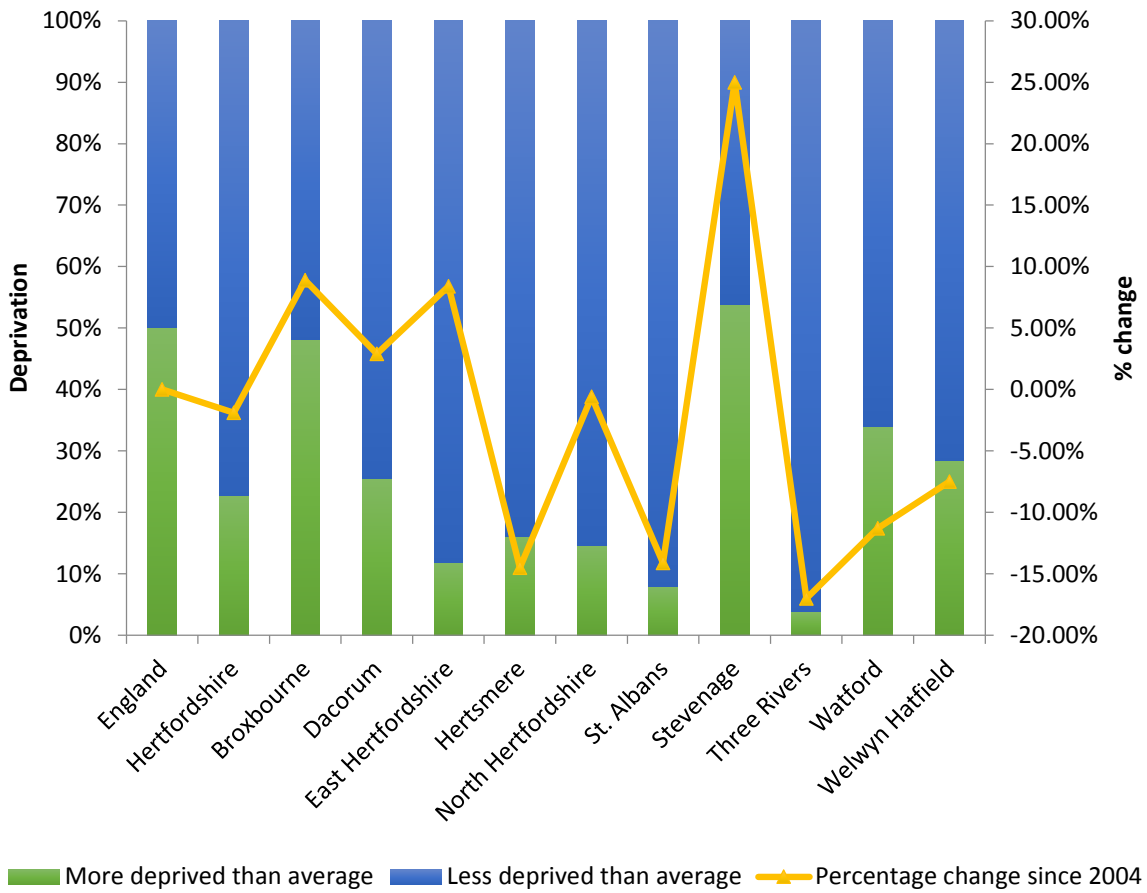
### 10 Hertfordshire Lower Super Output Areas with the Highest Crime & Disorder Risks (IMD 2015)

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
Central (part), Watford	1	1361	1.32
Central (part), Watford	2	1526	1.28
Hatfield West, Welwyn Hatfield	3	3053	1.04
Central (part), Watford	4	3586	0.98
Bedwell, Stevenage	5	3767	0.96
Cheshunt Central, Broxbourne	6	3864	0.95
Waltham Cross, Broxbourne	7	4059	0.93
Hertford Bengoe, East Hertfordshire	8	4274	0.90
Old Town, Stevenage	9	4288	0.90
Theobalds, Broxbourne	10	4548	0.87

### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

District	Total LSOAs	10% Most Deprived	10-20% Most Deprived	20-50% Most Deprived	% more deprived than England Average 2015	% change since 2004
Broxbourne	56	0	6	21	48.2%	8.9%
Dacorum	94	0	4	20	25.5%	2.9%
East Herts	84	0	1	9	11.9%	8.4%
Hertsmere	62	0	0	10	16.1%	-14.5%
North Herts	82	0	0	12	14.6%	-0.6%
St. Albans	87	0	0	7	8.0%	-14.1%
Stevenage	52	0	7	21	53.8%	25.0%
Three Rivers	53	0	0	2	3.8%	-17.0%
Watford	53	2	1	15	34.0%	-11.3%
Welwyn Hatfield	67	1	0	18	28.4%	-7.5%
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>

### Crime Deprivation (IMD 2015)



### Recorded Crime

4.3 This category shows all crimes recorded by the police (with the exception of fraud). In Hertfordshire, crimes per 1000 population had been falling to a low at December 2013. Since that time the number of recorded crimes have increased. This may be due to an increase in recording rather than an increase in actual crimes. Paragraph 4.6 below shows that police recorded all drugs crimes in Hertfordshire, though falling, are largely above the average for England and Wales.

Crimes per 1,000 population <sup>12</sup>				
	12 months to December 2011	12 months to December 2012	12 months to December 2013	12 months to December 2014
Hertfordshire	54.67	46.97	44.15	49.38
England & Wales	68.78	62.74	60.69	61.42

<sup>12</sup> HMIC Crime & Policing Comparator <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/crime-and-policing-comparator/>

## Victim-based Crime

- 4.4 This category shows police-recorded crimes that have a direct victim. The 'victim' here includes individuals and organisations. Recorded victim-based crime numbered 42.55 per 1000 population in Hertfordshire in the 12 months to December 2014.

Victim-based crime per 1,000 population <sup>13</sup>				
	12 months to December 2011	12 months to December 2012	12 months to December 2013	12 months to December 2014
Hertfordshire	47.21	39.82	37.39	42.55
England & Wales	60.91	55.69	53.91	54.56

## Violence against the Person

- 4.5 The category violence against the person per 1000 population shows police-recorded violent crimes. These include crimes where the offender has injured someone, as well as crimes where there is no injury. In the 12 months to December 2014 the number of crimes in this category rose from 6.81 to 9.47 per 1000 population in Hertfordshire. This still remains significantly below the national figure of 12.89 per 1000 population.

Violence against the person per 1,000 population <sup>14</sup>				
	12 months to December 2011	12 months to December 2012	12 months to December 2013	12 months to December 2014
Hertfordshire	7.52	7.16	6.81	9.47
England & Wales	11.02	10.56	10.68	12.89

## Drugs Offences

- 4.6 This category shows all police-recorded drug crimes. This includes possessing, making, selling, importing and exporting illegal or controlled drugs. The trend for Hertfordshire is reducing but remains above that for England and Wales.

Drug offences per 1,000 population				
Force	12 months to December 2011	12 months to December 2012	12 months to December 2013	12 months to December 2014
Hertfordshire	4.36	4.25	4.11	3.47
England & Wales	4.04	3.67	3.47	3.09

Source: ONS, Crime Survey for England and Wales <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/year-ending-march-2015/index.html>

<sup>13</sup> HMIC Crime & Policing Comparator <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/crime-and-policing-comparator/>

<sup>14</sup> HMIC Crime & Policing Comparator <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/crime-and-policing-comparator/>

- 4.7 This category shows police-recorded crimes where the offender has trafficked drugs. This includes selling, making, importing and exporting illegal or controlled drugs. In the 12 months to December 2014 Hertfordshire recorded trafficking of drugs fell below the figure for England and Wales.

Trafficking of drugs per 1,000 population				
Force	12 months to December 2011	12 months to December 2012	12 months to December 2013	12 months to December 2014
Hertfordshire	0.50	0.53	0.64	0.46
England and Wales	0.56	0.52	0.52	0.49

Source: ONS, Crime Survey for England and Wales <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/year-ending-march-2015/index.html>

- 4.8 This category shows police-recorded crimes where the offender has been caught using or carrying illegal drugs for his or her personal use, and other drug offences such as unlawfully prescribing drugs and unlawfully selling intoxicating substances (e.g. solvents). The Hertfordshire trend is reducing but remains above that for England and Wales.

Possession of drugs per 1,000 population				
Force	12 months to December 2011	12 months to December 2012	12 months to December 2013	12 months to December 2014
Hertfordshire	3.86	3.72	3.47	3.00
England and Wales	3.47	3.15	2.95	2.60

Source: ONS, Crime Survey for England and Wales <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/year-ending-march-2015/index.html>

## Domestic Abuse

- 4.9 There were 11.5 domestic abuse calls for assistance per 1000 population in Hertfordshire in the 12 months to 31 March 2015 (compared to 15.8 in England and Wales)<sup>15</sup>.
- 4.10 In the 12 months to 31 March 2015, recorded domestic abuse in Hertfordshire increased by 46 percent against the previous 12 months and accounted for 10 percent of all police recorded crime. Across England and Wales during the same period there was a 21 percent increase, with domestic abuse accounting for 10 percent of all police recorded crime.
- 4.11 There were 55 domestic abuse arrests per 100 domestic abuse crimes recorded in the 12 months to 31 March 2015 by Hertfordshire Constabulary (this compares to 66 arrests per 100 domestic abuse crimes for England and Wales). The domestic abuse charge rate as a percentage of all domestic abuse crimes recorded in the 12 months to 31 March 2015 was 26.5% for Hertfordshire Constabulary (England and Wales 27.3%).

<sup>15</sup> HMIC <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/hertfordshire/>

4.12 Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) are regular local meetings between local agencies to share information about high risk domestic abuse victims and to draw up risk focused safety plans to support the victim. The Hertfordshire MARAC recorded a significant increase in the number of cases (102% increase) and repeat cases (129% increase) referred to the MARAC. This is due to improvement plans implemented in 2014 which has led to a large increase in police referrals<sup>16</sup>.

## Youth Offending

4.13 The Youth Justice Board (YJB) is the public body overseeing the Youth Justice System in England and Wales, working to prevent young people under the age of 18 years from offending and re-offending. Nationally the number of young people in the Youth Justice System continued to reduce in 2013/14, and reductions have occurred in the number entering the system for the first time. However, the re-offending rate has increased. The number of young people in the Youth Justice System in Hertfordshire has also reduced in line with the national trend.

4.14 A disposal is a term referring both to sentences given by the court and to out of court decisions made by the police. Disposals can therefore be divided into four categories of increasing seriousness:

- Out of court disposals
- First tier penalties
- Community penalties
- Custodial sentences

4.15 In Hertfordshire in 2013/14 there were 1,261 offences that resulted in 954 disposals. 28 young people received a custodial sentence in 2013/14 representing a rate of 0.26 per 1000 of the 10-17 population. Nationally there were 90,765 offences that resulted in 62,875 disposals.

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<sup>16</sup> Hertfordshire County Council  
<http://www.hertsdirect.org/services/commsafe/commprotect/ourPerformance/18871085.pdf/>

Offences resulting in a disposal 2013/14 (Herts)	Age			
	10 - 14	15	16	17+
Arson	1	1	3	0
Breach of Bail	1	8	9	9
Breach of Conditional Discharge	1	3	2	1
Breach of Statutory Order	9	7	20	18
Criminal Damage	41	41	51	37
Death or Injury by Dangerous Driving	0	2	0	0
Domestic Burglary	3	10	12	6
Drugs	12	17	30	64
Fraud and Forgery	2	2	7	3
Motoring Offences	0	15	16	25
Non Domestic Burglary	2	6	12	5
Other	5	4	10	13
Public Order	19	13	27	27
Racially Aggravated	8	5	5	5
Robbery	9	9	6	4
Sexual Offences	4	2	2	8
Theft and Handling Stolen Goods	62	68	58	65
Vehicle Theft/Unauthorised Taking	2	5	7	6
Violence Against the Person	77	55	65	86
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>382</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice and Youth Justice Board for England and Wales  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-justice-annual-statistics-2013-to-2014>

Hertfordshire Disposals 2013/14				
	10 - 14	15	16	17+
<b>Pre Court</b>				
Youth Caution	39	35	49	57
Youth Conditional Caution	58	22	28	31
<b>First Tier</b>				
Absolute Discharge	0	1	0	1
Bind Over	0	0	0	0
Compensation Order	22	27	44	41
Conditional Discharge	5	9	7	27
Fine	0	0	5	27
Referral Order	44	49	57	50
Reparation Order	1	3	6	2
Sentence Deferred	0	0	0	0
<b>Community</b>				
Youth Rehabilitation Order	15	32	65	67
Youth Default Order	0	0	0	0
<b>Custody</b>				
Detention and Training Order	4	6	5	12
Section 226b	0	0	0	0
Section 90-92 Detention	0	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>315</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice and Youth Justice Board for England and Wales  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-justice-annual-statistics-2013-to-2014>

## Needs Identified

4.16 Each district within Hertfordshire hosts a Community Safety Partnership (CSP) that were set up under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. Each CSP has a responsibility to protect their community from crime and to help people feel safer. The CSPs are comprised of representatives of the ‘responsible authorities’:

- Police (including the Police and Crime Commissioner)
- Local authorities
- Fire and rescue authorities
- Probation service
- Health

Community Safety Partnership Priorities for 2015/16	
<b>Broxbourne</b>	<p>Reduce levels of serious acquisitive crime, particularly burglary dwelling</p> <p>Increase the rate of positive outcomes and reduce repeat victims for incidents of domestic abuse and hate crime</p> <p>Tackle issues of street drinking/misuse of nitrous oxide and raise awareness about local drug and alcohol support services</p> <p>Continue to tackle dangerous/obstructive parking, particularly outside schools</p> <p>Target anti-social behaviour/enviro-crimes ‘hotspots’, including sites vulnerable to traveller incursions</p> <p>Continue to improve public confidence/reassurance</p>
<b>Dacorum</b>	<p>Anti-Social Behaviour and Criminal Damage</p> <p>Dwelling Burglary</p> <p>Vehicle Crime</p> <p>Alcohol Misuse</p> <p>Drug Misuse</p> <p>Managing Offenders/Reducing Re Offending</p>
<b>East Herts</b>	<p>Keep crime levels low and improve public confidence through reassurance and crime prevention measures, with a particular focus on anti-social behaviour and rural crime.</p> <p>To support the countywide community safety priorities which will include domestic abuse, substance misuse and hate crime.</p>
<b>Hertsmere</b>	<p>To create safer environments by tackling crime (particularly dwelling burglary and vehicle crime), anti-social behaviour and alcohol-related disorder</p> <p>To improve lives by reducing harm caused to communities by drugs</p> <p>To reduce offending and manage offender behaviour</p> <p>To build community confidence and increase feelings of safety</p>

## Community Safety Partnership Priorities for 2015/16

<b>North Herts</b>	<p>To reduce anti-social behaviour &amp; criminal damage</p> <p>To encourage North Herts residents to increase security measures within their homes to minimise the risk of them becoming victims of crime and to reduce dwelling burglary</p> <p>To raise awareness of domestic abuse and hate crime and promote the need and importance of reporting these crimes, as well as supporting frontline providers of these services</p> <p>To promote public reassurance and confidence and increase feelings of safety to North Herts residents and visitors</p> <p>To raise awareness and tackle substance misuse</p> <p>To support retail businesses with increasing security measures to reduce opportunities for shoplifting in the district</p>
<b>St. Albans</b>	<p>Preventing and Reducing Theft Related Offences; including burglary dwelling, theft from a person &amp; theft from a vehicle.</p> <p>Protecting Vulnerable People – in particular children at risk of child sexual exploitation, those suffering domestic abuse, safeguarding children and vulnerable and or families and individuals who may be at risk of radicalisation</p> <p>Preventing and Reducing Anti- Social Behaviour by ensuring we are using a victim centred approach to support victims and utilising all available powers to tackle problems.</p> <p>Preventing and Reducing Drug and Alcohol Misuse; increasing awareness of treatment services, penalties for trafficking and possession of drugs, targeting cannabis, alcohol and psychoactive substance use (legal highs).</p> <p>Managing and Supporting Offenders to ensure that adequate assistance is in place to target repeat offenders and those who require the most amount of input.</p>
<b>Stevenage</b>	<p>Help people feel safe</p> <p>Reduce crime</p> <p>Provide a coordinated response to domestic abuse</p> <p>Effectively tackle antisocial behaviour (ASB) together with the community</p> <p>Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse.</p>
<b>Three Rivers</b>	<p>Children and Young People’s Wellbeing</p> <p>Health and Disability</p> <p>Adult Skills and Employment</p> <p>Affordable Housing</p> <p>Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour</p>
<b>Watford</b>	<p>Updating crime</p> <p>Protecting our communities</p> <p>Reassure and Inform</p>
<b>Welwyn Hatfield</b>	<p>Keep Down Crime especially burglary in homes</p> <p>Prevent Antisocial Behaviour</p> <p>Reduce the damage caused to neighbourhoods by drugs and alcohol misuse</p> <p>Protect Vulnerable People</p> <p>Support people enduring or escaping domestic abuse, intimidation and harassment</p>
<p>Source: Community Safety Partnership websites accessed from <a href="http://www.hertslis.org/commsaf/commsafstrat/">http://www.hertslis.org/commsaf/commsafstrat/</a></p>	

### Key Item for Debate/Discussion

- 4.17 Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) seek to develop partnership working and would welcome the opportunity to discuss alternative funding to address local priorities. The



Hertfordshire Police and Crime Commissioner also has a range of programmes and projects that are funded to address crime and disorder priorities across the county.

4.18 Partners within the CSPs can provide further specialist advice on the evidence underpinning various interventions. Amongst recent research and evaluation on offending there is a 2013 report from the Ministry of Justice on Transforming Rehabilitation<sup>17</sup>. This sets out a range of approaches and interventions for which there is some evidence of reducing reoffending.

4.19 In summary these are:

- a) **Addressing drug misuse** – importance of prison and community based drugs interventions including abstinence-focused approaches, substitute prescribing, psycho-social approaches, diverting offenders with drug dependence into treatment, and residential and community-based treatment interventions
- b) **Addressing alcohol misuse** – good evidence that alcohol related interventions reduce hazardous drinking more generally, and mixed/promising evidence on the impact of drink driver programmes on drink driving offences
- c) **Addressing accommodation needs** - mixed/promising evidence that housing support for offenders with mental health problems has a positive impact on levels of homelessness and crime. Accommodation needs are often complicated by factors such as employment, mental health and substance abuse. Offenders may also require help in managing money and debt
- d) **Addressing employment needs** – mixed/promising evidence on the effectiveness of employment/education programmes in reducing reoffending. These should be combined with other support services to address other barriers to finding employment such as learning difficulties or mental health
- e) **Addressing mental health problems** – mixed/promising evidence on the effectiveness of probation projects where offenders with mental health problems are supervised by specialist officers with reduced caseloads
- f) **Offender behaviour programmes** – good evidence to support the impact of cognitive skills programmes on reoffending. There is also good evidence that psychosocial interventions can reduce violence
- g) **Developing and enhancing family relationships** – there is promising evidence that approaches to developing family/intimate relationships may help reduce reoffending
- h) **Addressing negative peer relationships** - there is insufficient evidence on the impact of reducing negative peer influences on adult reoffending
- i) **Restorative justice conferencing** – mixed/promising evidence on the effectiveness of restorative justice conferencing especially when it follows the face to face model
- j) **Mentoring** – mixed/promising evidence on the effectiveness of mentoring especially when this starts in prison and lasts beyond release

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<sup>17</sup> Transforming Rehabilitation: a summary of evidence on reducing offending, Ministry of Justice 2013  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/.../evidence-reduce-reoffending.pdf>

## 5.0 Work & Learning

### Education, Skills & Training – Index of Multiple Deprivation

- 5.1 The education, skills and training domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The domain comprises two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people which measures the attainment of qualifications, and the other relating to adult skills which measures the lack of qualifications in the resident adult working age population:

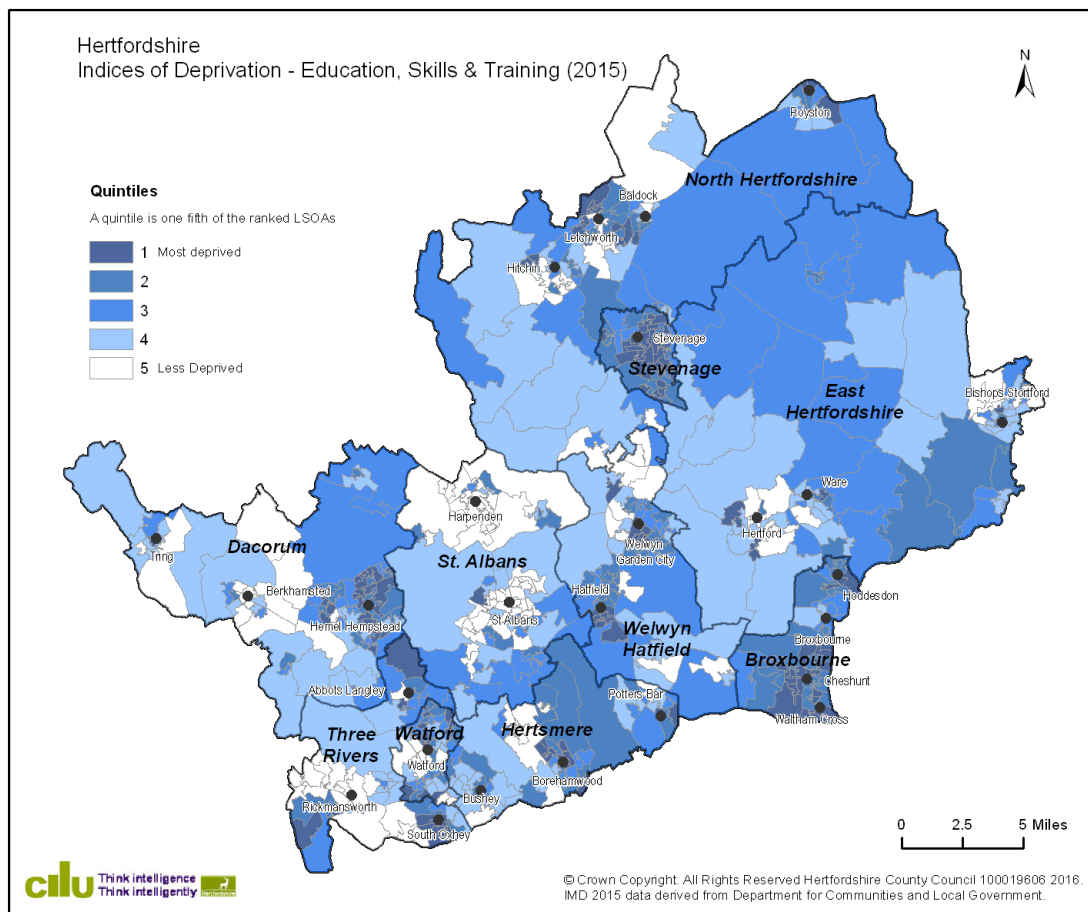
#### *Children and Young People sub-domain*

- Key Stage 2 attainment: The average points score of pupils taking reading, writing and mathematics 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
- Entry to higher education: A measure of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education

#### *Adult Skills sub-domain*

- The Adult Skills sub-domain is a non-overlapping count of two indicators:
  - Adult skills: The proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64
  - English language proficiency: The proportion of working age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64

- 5.2 In Hertfordshire the areas with the lowest attainment and skills in the local population are Northwick, Adayfield East, Waltham Cross, and Highfield & St Pauls. Areas with the highest attainment and skills are all within the St Albans district, namely Marshalswick South, Harpenden West and Clarence.



10 Hertfordshire Lower-layer Super Output Areas with the Lowest Education, Skills & Training (IMD 2015)			
Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Northwick, Three Rivers</b>	1	1273	63.69
<b>Adeyfield East, Dacorum</b>	2	2026	57.31
<b>Waltham Cross, Broxbourne</b>	3	2071	56.95
<b>Highfield &amp; St Pauls, Dacorum</b>	3	2070	56.95
<b>Highfield &amp; St Pauls, Dacorum</b>	5	2326	55.12
<b>Letchworth South East, North Hertfordshire</b>	6	2691	52.74
<b>Bishop's Stortford Central, East Hertfordshire</b>	7	2998	50.94
<b>Shephall, Stevenage</b>	8	3911	46.24
<b>Waltham Cross, Broxbourne</b>	9	3973	45.87
<b>Ashridge, Three Rivers</b>	10	4214	44.75

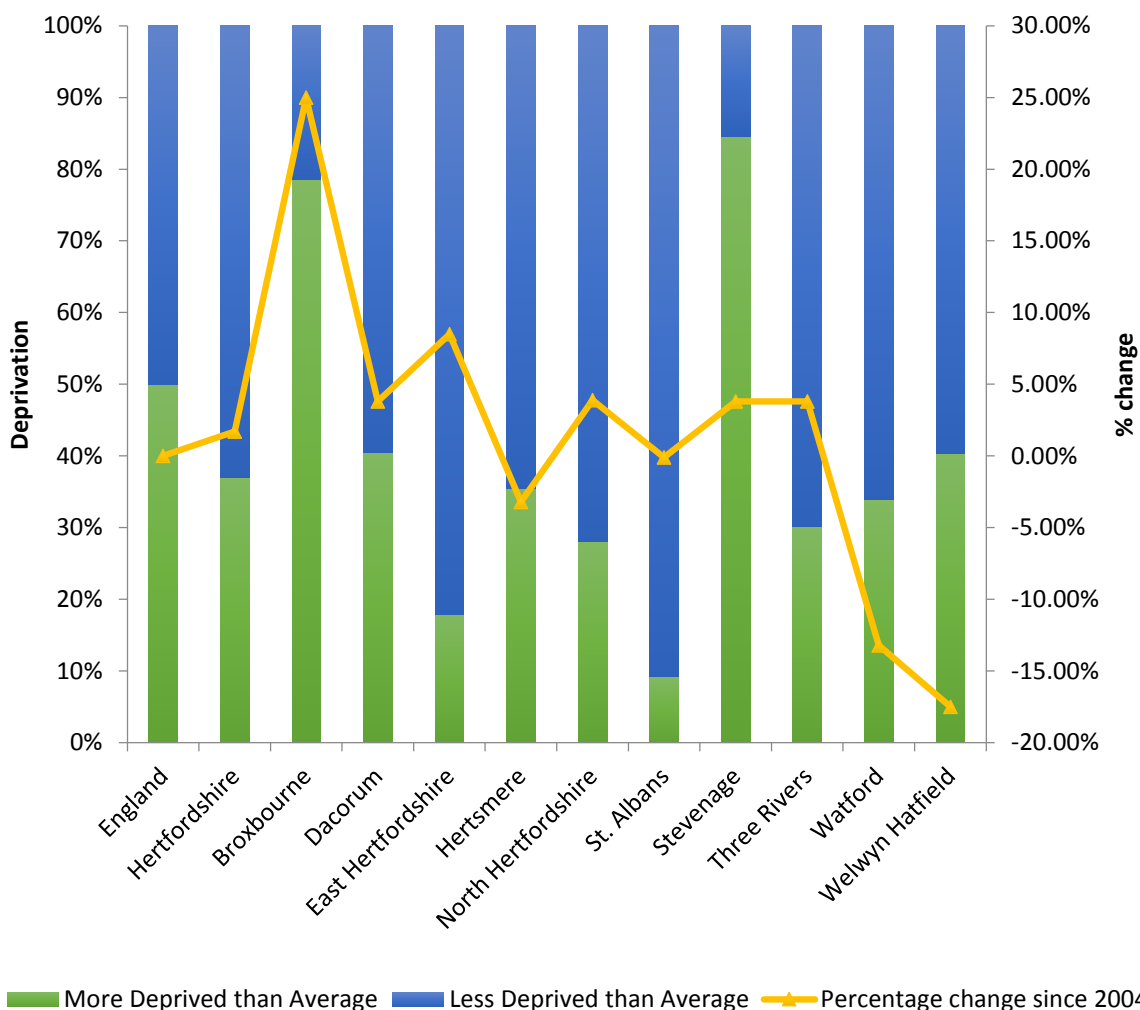
### 10 Hertfordshire Lower-layer Super Output Areas with the Highest Education, Skills & Training (IMD 2015)

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Verulam, St Albans</b>	681	32746	0.23
<b>Harpenden North, St Albans</b>	682	32770	0.19
<b>Harpenden West, St Albans</b>	683	32773	0.19
<b>Harpenden South, St Albans</b>	684	32776	0.18
<b>Harpenden West, St Albans</b>	685	32783	0.17
<b>Marshalswick South, St Albans</b>	686	32793	0.15
<b>Harpenden West, St Albans</b>	687	32798	0.15
<b>Clarence, St Albans</b>	688	32800	0.14
<b>Harpenden West, St Albans</b>	689	32802	0.14
<b>Marshalswick South, St Albans</b>	690	32814	0.11

### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

District	Total LSOAs	10% Most Deprived	10-20% Most Deprived	20-50% Most Deprived	Percentage more deprived than England Average 2015
<b>Broxbourne</b>	56	1	6	37	78.6%
<b>Dacorum</b>	94	3	6	29	40.4%
<b>East Hertfordshire</b>	84	1	1	13	17.9%
<b>Hertsmere</b>	62	0	3	19	35.5%
<b>North Hertfordshire</b>	82	1	7	15	28.0%
<b>St. Albans</b>	87	0	0	8	9.2%
<b>Stevenage</b>	52	0	16	28	84.6%
<b>Three Rivers</b>	53	1	4	11	30.2%
<b>Watford</b>	53	0	3	15	34.0%
<b>Welwyn Hatfield</b>	67	0	3	24	40.3%
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>37.0%</b>

### Education Deprivation (IMD 2015)



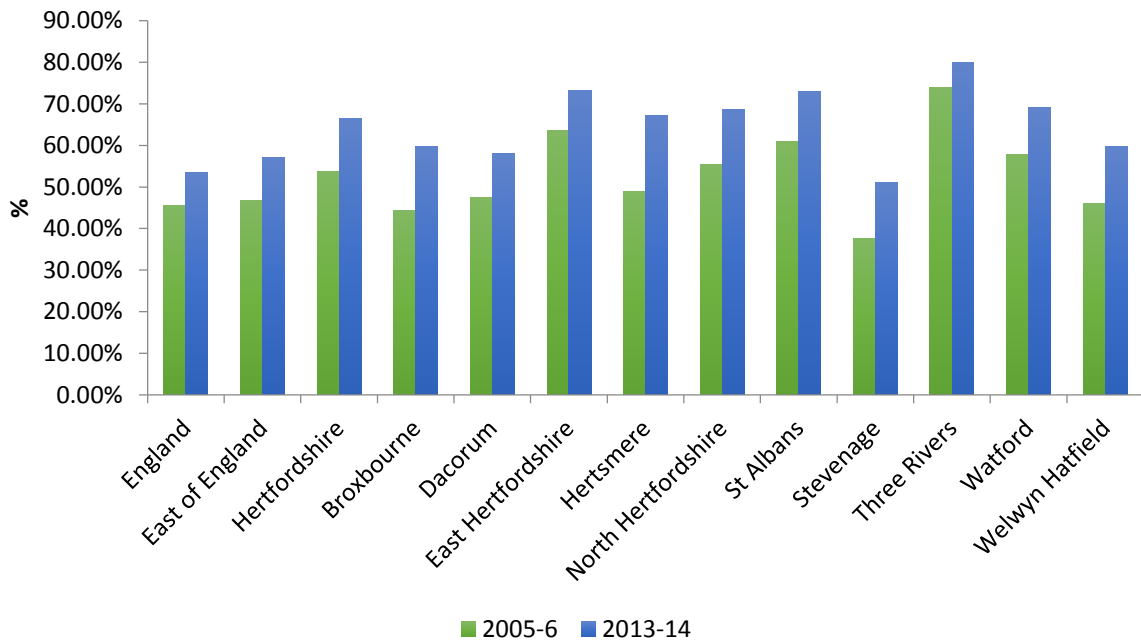
### Pupil Achievement

5.3 Between the academic years 2005/6 and 2013/14 the percentage of Hertfordshire pupils at Key Stage 4 attaining Level 2 including GCSE English and Mathematics has increased from 54% to 66%.

Pupils at Key Stage 4 Achieving 5+ A*-C (GCSE or Equivalent Level), including English & Maths (%) (School based location per academic year) <sup>18</sup>									
	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14
Broxbourne	44.4	45.9	47.3	46.4	56.3	58.8	60.7	60.3	59.8
Dacorum	47.5	50.4	54.5	56.4	58.0	62.2	60.1	57.2	58.0
East Herts	63.5	67.0	68.7	70.1	72.9	73.3	70.5	71.4	73.3
Hertsmere	49.0	50.8	55.0	58.9	63.5	66.7	65.5	63.9	67.3
North Herts	55.5	56.7	57.5	57.4	64.6	65.6	67.0	68.0	68.5
St Albans	60.8	62.6	65.7	69.0	69.3	73.2	71.3	73.9	73.0
Stevenage	37.6	42.1	42.2	41.1	50.4	52.1	49.1	50.1	51.0
Three Rivers	73.9	73.7	73.3	76.1	78.6	79.9	78.3	76.9	79.9
Watford	57.9	60.1	61.2	62.5	65.6	74.4	79.7	73.7	69.1
Welwyn Hatfield	46.1	47.7	50.2	48.8	58.0	60.1	56.8	66.5	59.7
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>66.4</b>
East of England	46.7	48.4	50.3	51.9	56.0	59.1	58.2	59.8	57.2
England	45.6	46.3	47.6	49.8	53.4	59.0	59.4	59.2	53.4

5.4 The percentage of the population with no qualifications for both the East of England and all England was 22.5% in 2011 compared to a much smaller 18.2% for Hertfordshire.

**Pupil Attainment - pupils at Key Stage 4 achieving 5+ A\*-C (GCSE or Equivalent Level), including English & Maths (%) 2005/6 compared with 2013/14**



<sup>18</sup> Department for Education <http://www.education.gov.uk/inyourarea/index.shtml>

## Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training

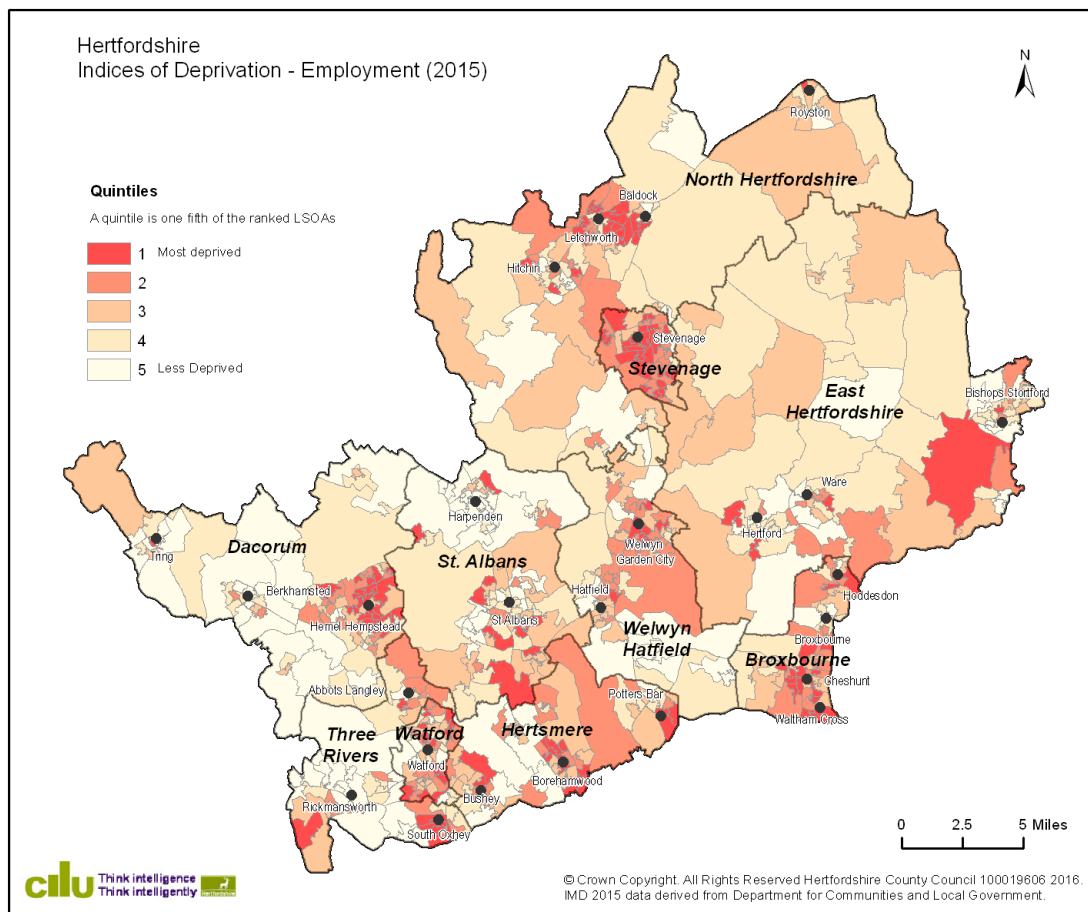
- 5.5 Young people who have left school and are not in employment or training are often described as NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training). Hertfordshire County Council estimates 3.7% of 16-18 year olds who are known to the local authority are NEET (as at the end of 2014). This is a reduction from 4.1% in 2013 and 4.5% in 2012<sup>19</sup>.

## Employment Deprivation – Index of Multiple Deprivation

- 5.6 The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area who are involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but who are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness, disability, or caring responsibilities. A combined count of employment deprived individuals per Lower-layer Super Output Area is calculated by summing the following non-overlapping indicators:
- 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, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
  - Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
  - Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
  - Claimants of Carer’s Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64

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<sup>19</sup> Hertfordshire County Council <http://www.hertslis.org/ecowellb/workless/ecoinact/neet/>



5.7 In Hertfordshire the areas with the highest levels of employment deprivation are Borehamwood Cowley Hill, Northwick in Three Rivers and Bedwell in Stevenage. Areas with the least employment deprivation are Sherrards in Welwyn Hatfield, Harpenden North and South, and Moor Park & Eastbury.

**10 Hertfordshire Lower-layer Super Output Areas with the Highest Employment Deprivation (IMD 2015)**

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Borehamwood Cowley Hill, Hertsmere</b>	1	2348	0.25
<b>Northwick, Three Rivers</b>	2	2557	0.25
<b>Bedwell, Stevenage</b>	3	2708	0.24
<b>Peartree, Welwyn Hatfield</b>	4	3133	0.23
<b>Letchworth South East, North Hertfordshire</b>	5	4175	0.22
<b>Letchworth Grange, North Hertfordshire</b>	6	4291	0.21
<b>Bandle Hill, Stevenage</b>	7	4329	0.21
<b>Hitchin Oughton, North Hertfordshire</b>	8	4473	0.21
<b>Shephall, Stevenage</b>	9	4735	0.21
<b>Central, Watford</b>	9	4764	0.21

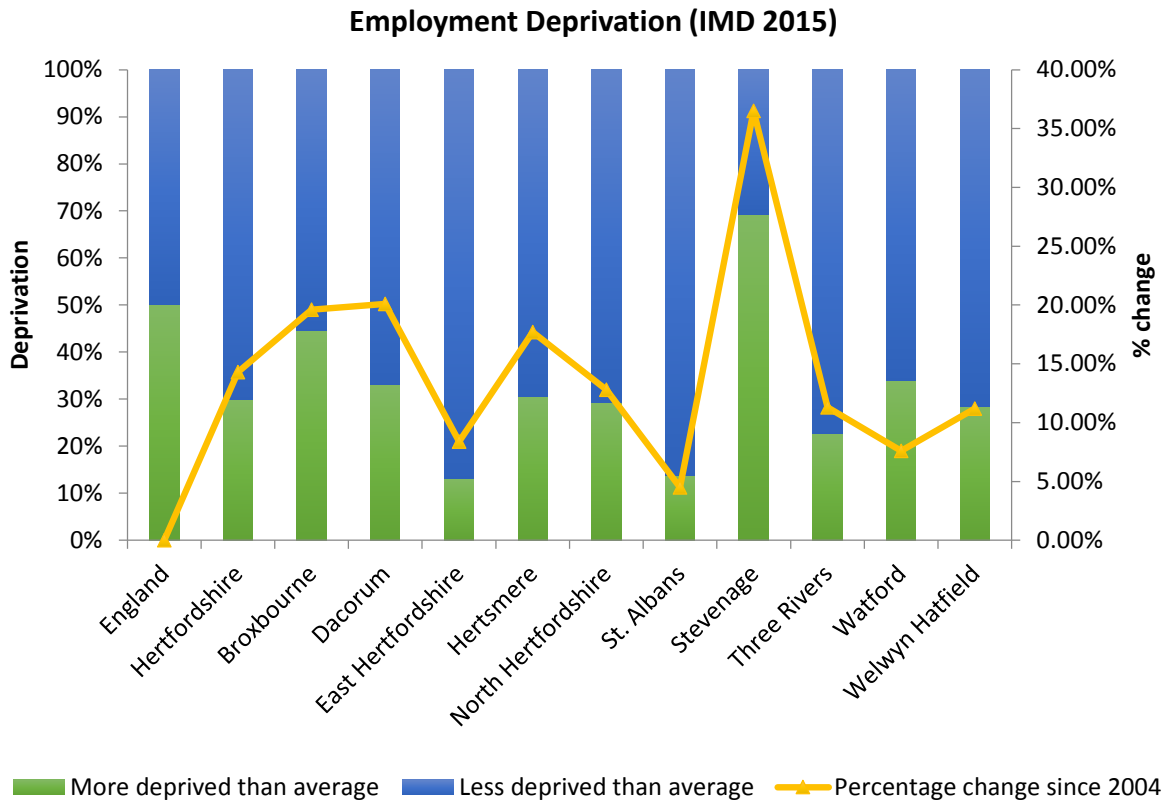


### 10 Hertfordshire Lower Super Output Areas with the Lowest Employment Deprivation (IMD 2015)

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Berkhamsted Castle, Dacorum</b>	681	32,653	0.02
<b>Harpenden North, St Albans</b>	681	32,673	0.02
<b>Marshalswick South, St Albans</b>	681	32,669	0.02
<b>Bishop's Stortford South, East Hertfordshire</b>	684	32,676	0.02
<b>Brookmans Park &amp; Little Heath, Welwyn Hatfield</b>	684	32,685	0.02
<b>Berkhamsted West, Dacorum</b>	686	32,715	0.02
<b>Sherrards, Welwyn Hatfield</b>	686	32,722	0.02
<b>Harpenden North, St Albans</b>	688	32,749	0.01
<b>Moor Park &amp; Eastbury, Three Rivers</b>	688	32,741	0.01
<b>Harpenden South, St Albans</b>	690	32,768	0.01

### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

District	Total LSOAs	10% Most Deprived	10-20% Most Deprived	20-50% Most Deprived	Percentage more deprived than England Average 2015
<b>Broxbourne</b>	56	0	4	21	44.6%
<b>Dacorum</b>	94	0	1	30	33.0%
<b>East Hertfordshire</b>	84	0	2	9	13.1%
<b>Hertsmere</b>	62	1	0	18	30.6%
<b>North Hertfordshire</b>	82	0	4	20	29.3%
<b>St. Albans</b>	87	0	0	12	13.8%
<b>Stevenage</b>	52	1	2	33	69.2%
<b>Three Rivers</b>	53	1	0	11	22.6%
<b>Watford</b>	53	0	1	17	34.0%
<b>Welwyn Hatfield</b>	67	1	0	18	28.4%
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>30.0%</b>



## Unemployment

- 5.8 Unemployment is a concept that is defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) as referring to all those who are out of work, actively seeking work and available to start work. The official unemployment rate is measured by the Labour Force Survey at national and regional levels.
- 5.9 At local levels the number of people claiming Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA) is used as an indication of how unemployment varies over time. This is also known as the Claimant Count, and provides a view of a subset of the unemployment. People claiming JSA for 12 months or over are considered to be long term claimants. Claimant count proportions are calculated as the number of claimants expressed as a percentage of the working age populations.
- 5.10 In Hertfordshire the number of Jobseeker’s Allowance claimants at August 2015 was 8,240<sup>20</sup>. The total claimant count for all Hertfordshire districts at September 2015 was highest in Dacorum and North Hertfordshire. The lowest total claimant count was in Three Rivers district. Across Hertfordshire districts the total claimant count as a proportion of the working age population was highest in September 2015 in Stevenage and Watford and lowest in East Hertfordshire and St Albans.

<sup>20</sup> Office for National Statistics <http://ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Claimant+Count>

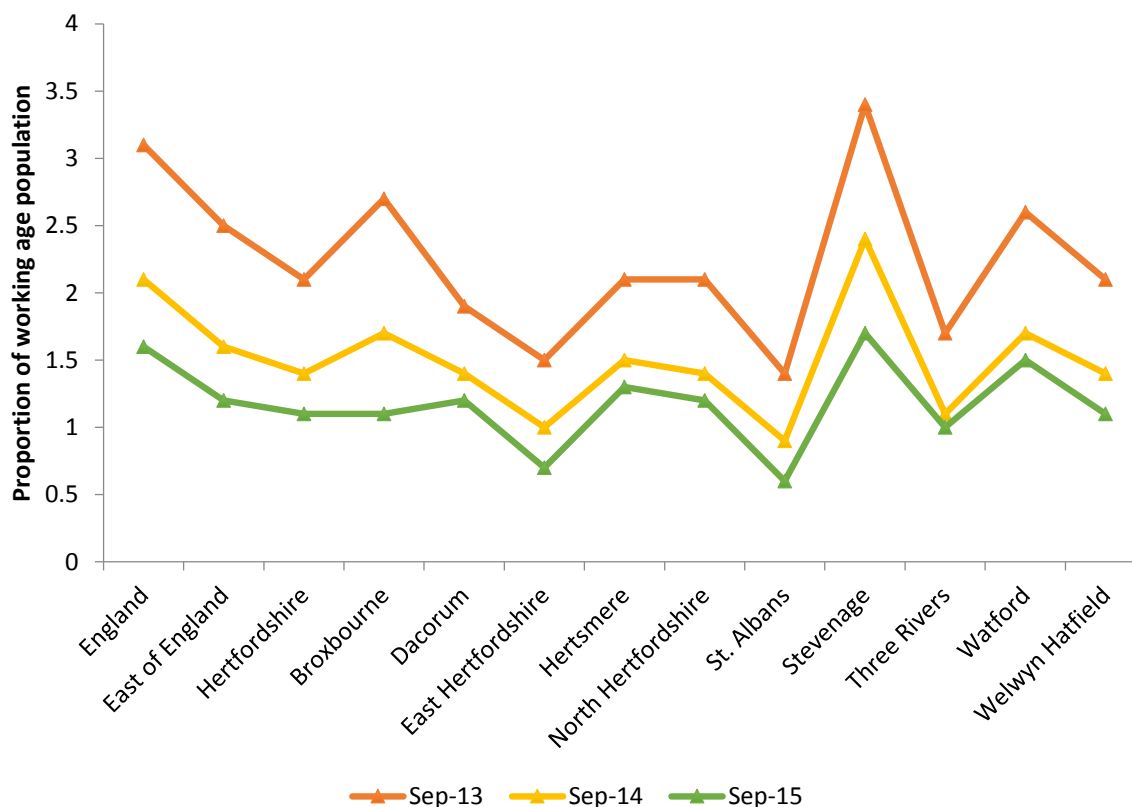
Unemployment									
	Total Claimant Count			Male Claimant Count			Female Claimant Count		
	Sept 2013	Sept 2014	Sept 2015	Sept 2013	Sept 2014	Sept 2015	Sept 2013	Sept 2014	Sept 2015
Broxbourne	1598	986	684	874	528	367	724	458	317
Dacorum	1798	1318	1098	1086	772	648	712	546	450
East Hertfordshire	1326	881	625	795	551	370	531	330	255
Hertsmere	1313	950	821	796	556	491	517	394	330
North Hertfordshire	1719	1110	948	1063	688	583	656	422	365
St. Albans	1280	832	569	790	533	351	490	299	218
Stevenage	1879	1328	938	1187	815	561	692	513	377
Three Rivers	939	597	540	594	343	330	345	254	210
Watford	1573	1031	942	980	614	575	593	417	367
Welwyn Hatfield	1557	1038	875	960	640	531	597	398	344
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>14982</b>	<b>10071</b>	<b>8040</b>	<b>9125</b>	<b>6040</b>	<b>4807</b>	<b>5857</b>	<b>4031</b>	<b>3233</b>
East of England	93511	59172	44380	57797	36051	27001	35714	23121	17379
England	1078299	734155	537543	678889	454762	332785	399410	279393	204758

Source: ONS <http://ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Claimant+Count>

Unemployment - Claimant count as a proportion of the working age population 2013-2015									
	Total Claimant Count Proportion			Male Claimant Count Proportion			Female Claimant Count Proportion		
	Sept 2013	Sept 2014	Sept 2015	Sept 2013	Sept 2014	Sept 2015	Sept 2013	Sept 2014	Sept 2015
Broxbourne	2.7	1.7	1.1	3.0	1.8	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.0
Dacorum	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.9
East Hertfordshire	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hertsmere	2.1	1.5	1.3	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.0
North Hertfordshire	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.9
St. Albans	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.5
Stevenage	3.4	2.4	1.7	4.3	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.3
Three Rivers	1.7	1.1	1.0	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.7
Watford	2.6	1.7	1.5	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.2
Welwyn Hatfield	2.1	1.4	1.1	2.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.9
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
East of England	2.5	1.6	1.2	3.1	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.9
England	3.1	2.1	1.6	4.0	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.2

Source: ONS <http://ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Claimant+Count>

**Total Claimant count as a proportion of the working age population (at September 2013/2014/2015)**



## Out of Work Benefits

5.11 Working age people who are out of work or have a low income may be entitled to claim benefits. Until the introduction of Universal Credit, claimants may have claimed more than one benefit. Data on working age benefits provided by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) has traditionally assigned claimants to one of seven different statistical groups, in the following priority order.

- Job Seekers: Jobseeker's Allowance claimants
- Incapacity Benefits: Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance claimants
- Lone Parent: Income Support claimants with a child under 16 and no partner
- Carer: Carer's Allowance claimants
- Others on Income Related Benefit: Other Income Support (including Income Support Disability premium) or Pension Credit claimants under State Pension age
- Disabled: Disability Living Allowance
- Bereaved: Widow's Benefit, Bereavement Benefit or Industrial Death Benefit claimants

5.12 The ordering carried out by the DWP means that claimants receiving income support as a lone parent and incapacity benefit, would be classified into the incapacity benefits group. The data group for lone parents will not therefore include all the lone parents claiming

income support as some may be included in other groups such as the incapacity benefits example here.

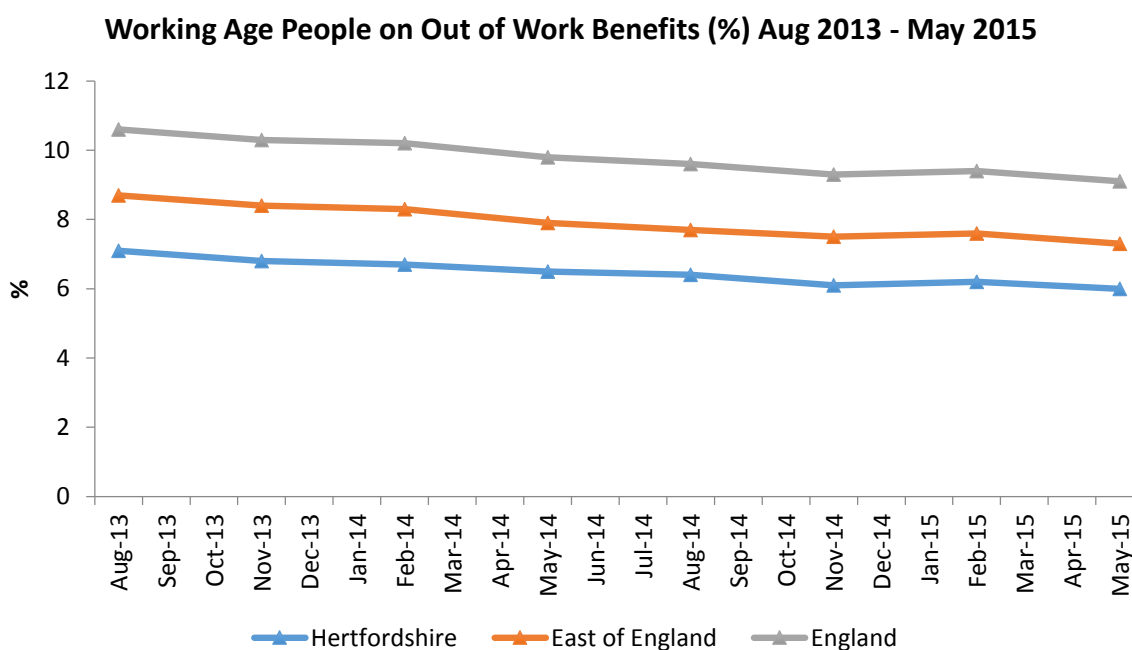
5.13 Universal Credit is a new initiative being introduced as part of the Government’s welfare reform agenda. Universal Credit will provide a single payment replacing:

- Income-based Jobseeker’s Allowance
- Income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- Income Support
- Working Tax Credit
- Child Tax Credit
- Housing Benefit

5.14 In May 2015, 6.0% of working aged people in Hertfordshire were in receipt of an out of work benefit. This compares to 7.3% in East of England, and there is a reducing trend.

Working Aged People on Out of Work Benefits (%)								
	Aug 2013	Nov 2013	Feb 2014	May 2014	Aug 2014	Nov 2014	Feb 2015	May 2015
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.0
<b>East of England</b>	8.7	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.3
<b>England</b>	10.6	10.3	10.2	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.4	9.1

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) <http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/NESS/WACG/wacg.htm>

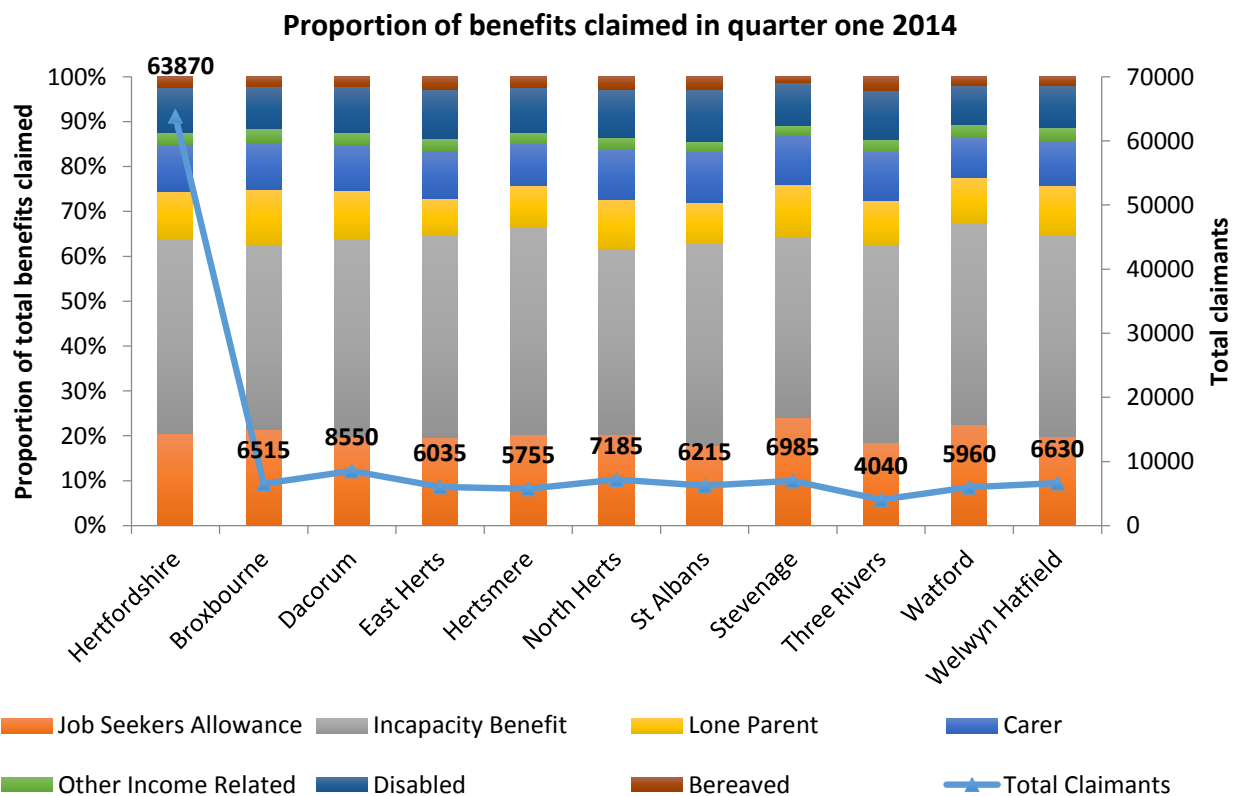


5.15 At the end of May 2014 there were 14,600 out-of-work benefit households in Hertfordshire. Within these households there were a total 24,320 children aged 0 to 15 (10.4% of the estimated children of this age resident in Hertfordshire) and 26,900 children aged 0 to 18. This is broken down as follows:

- 9,630 children aged 0 to 4
- 8,740 children aged 5 to 10
- 5,950 children aged 11 to 15
- 2,650 children aged 16 to 18

Benefits Claimants: Hertfordshire and Districts (Q1 2014)								
	Total Claimants	Job Seekers Allowance	Incapacity Benefit	Lone Parent	Carer	Other Income Related Benefits	Disabled Claimants	Bereaved Claimants
Broxbourne	6515	1395	2675	815	680	195	615	140
Dacorum	8550	1705	3760	920	865	240	880	180
East Herts	6035	1180	2715	500	645	165	660	170
Hertsmere	5755	1165	2665	530	535	150	580	130
North Herts	7185	1465	2960	790	820	175	775	200
St Albans	6215	1105	2800	570	700	140	720	180
Stevenage	6985	1680	2820	815	770	140	665	95
Three Rivers	4040	745	1780	405	435	110	440	125
Watford	5960	1345	2675	595	535	180	510	120
Welwyn Hatfield	6630	1325	2960	745	655	195	625	125
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>63870</b>	<b>13110</b>	<b>27810</b>	<b>6685</b>	<b>6640</b>	<b>1690</b>	<b>6470</b>	<b>1465</b>

Source: Hertfordshire County Council <http://atlas.hertslis.org/IAS/dataviews/view?viewId=1345>



## Needs Identified

- 5.16 The Hertfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership launched the first Hertfordshire Skills Strategy<sup>21</sup> in 2015 designed to ensure the county's workforce and future labour market meet the skills requirements of local employers. The strategy and associated action plan focus on:
- a) helping young people aged 16-24 into training and employment by forging strong links with employers and schools and colleges and increasing the number of apprenticeships and traineeships
  - b) providing a package of measures to support the unemployed, vulnerable adults and those aged 50 plus back into the jobs market
  - c) enhancing opportunities through lifelong learning by improving adult English and maths skills and encouraging greater focus on training in areas where there are high numbers of low qualified residents
  - d) helping to deliver higher level skills to meet skills gaps in key sector areas such as advanced manufacturing, life sciences and the creative industries
  - e) providing targeted skills training support for small to medium-sized businesses
- 5.17 People in receipt of Universal Credit receive a single monthly payment which includes payments such as Housing Benefit which would previously have been paid direct to the landlord. This means it is essential that they have access to an appropriate bank account, and that they have budgeting skills to manage a single large payment each month.

## Key Item for Debate/Discussion

- 5.18 The Hertfordshire Skills Strategy highlights the increasing proportion of people aged 50+ as a percentage of total jobseekers. This age group has been particularly vulnerable to reductions in the labour market such as reducing financial settlements in the public sector, yet may be supporting younger job seekers in the family, and have added caring responsibilities.
- 5.19 Is there a role for community philanthropy in developing a model for budgeting skills classes or 1:1 mentoring rolled out through peer trainers?
- 5.20 Can community philanthropists work with the Hertfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership to develop apprenticeships targeted at areas of higher unemployment and designed to develop high demand skills?

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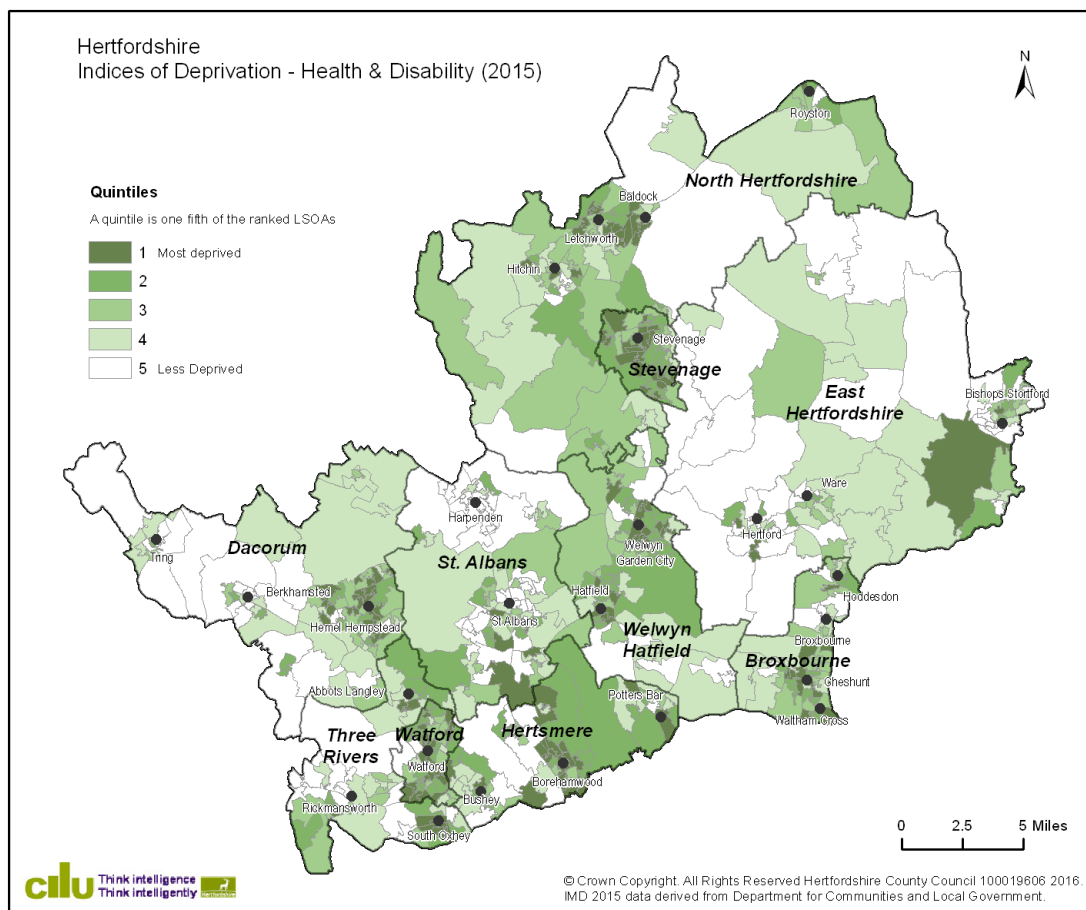
<sup>21</sup> Hertfordshire Skills Strategy [http://mediafiles.thedms.co.uk/Publication/BH-Herts/cms/pdf/HertfordshireSkillsStrategy2015\\_17.pdf](http://mediafiles.thedms.co.uk/Publication/BH-Herts/cms/pdf/HertfordshireSkillsStrategy2015_17.pdf)

## 6.0 Healthy Living

### Health Deprivation and Disability – Index of Multiple Deprivation

6.1 The Health Deprivation and Disability domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor mental or physical health. The measures used include:

- Years of potential life lost: age and sex standardised measure of premature death
- Comparative illness and disability ratio: age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio
- Acute morbidity: 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



6.2 Areas of highest health deprivation and disability in Hertfordshire are Bandley Hill Stevenage, Borehamwood Cowley Hill and Vicarage in Watford. The areas with the lowest health deprivation and disability scores were Harpenden East and South and Marshalswick South.



### 10 Hertfordshire Lower-layer Super Output Areas with the Highest Levels of Health Deprivation & Disability (IMD 2015)

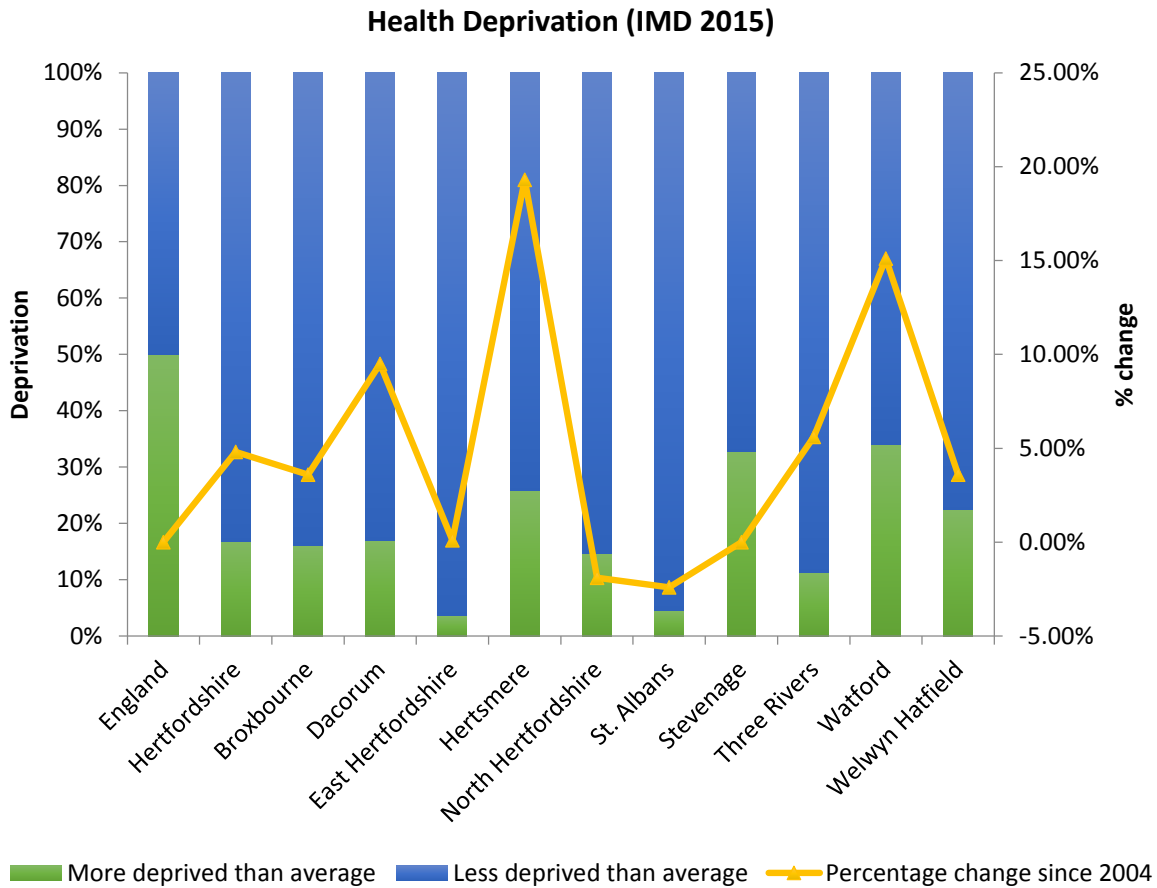
Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Bandley Hill, Stevenage</b>	1	2874	1.24
<b>Borehamwood Cowley Hill, Hertsmere</b>	2	4508	0.99
<b>Vicarage, Watford</b>	3	4795	0.95
<b>Central, Watford</b>	4	4830	0.95
<b>Meriden, Watford</b>	5	6262	0.78
<b>Borehamwood Hillside, Hertsmere</b>	6	6549	0.75
<b>Borehamwood Cowley Hill, Hertsmere</b>	7	6582	0.75
<b>Hatfield Central, Welwyn Hatfield</b>	8	6602	0.75
<b>Northwick, Three Rivers</b>	9	6916	0.72
<b>Holywell, Watford</b>	10	7020	0.71

### 10 Hertfordshire Lower-layer Super Output Areas with the Lowest Levels of Health Deprivation & Disability (IMD 2015)

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Moor Park &amp; Eastbury, Three Rivers</b>	681	32,693	-2.25
<b>Berkhamsted Castle, Dacorum</b>	682	32,714	-2.29
<b>Northaw, Welwyn Hatfield</b>	683	32,721	-2.31
<b>Verulam, St Albans</b>	684	32,779	-2.49
<b>Harpenden North, St Albans</b>	685	32,780	-2.49
<b>Hertford Heath, East Hertfordshire</b>	686	32,788	-2.53
<b>Marshalswick North, St Albans</b>	687	32,792	-2.55
<b>Harpenden East, St Albans</b>	688	32,819	-2.71
<b>Harpenden South, St Albans</b>	689	32,821	-2.73
<b>Marshalswick South, St Albans</b>	690	32,839	-2.89

### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

District	Total LSOAs	10% Most Deprived	10-20% Most Deprived	20-50% Most Deprived	Percentage more deprived than England Average 2015	Percentage change since 2004
<b>Broxbourne</b>	56	0	0	9	16.1%	3.6%
<b>Dacorum</b>	94	0	0	16	17.0%	9.5%
<b>East Hertfordshire</b>	84	0	0	3	3.6%	0.1%
<b>Hertsmere</b>	62	0	2	14	25.8%	19.3%
<b>North Hertfordshire</b>	82	0	0	12	14.6%	-1.9%
<b>St. Albans</b>	87	0	0	4	4.6%	-2.4%
<b>Stevenage</b>	52	1	0	16	32.7%	0.0%
<b>Three Rivers</b>	53	0	0	6	11.3%	5.6%
<b>Watford</b>	53	0	3	15	34.0%	15.1%
<b>Welwyn Hatfield</b>	67	0	0	15	22.4%	3.6%
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>

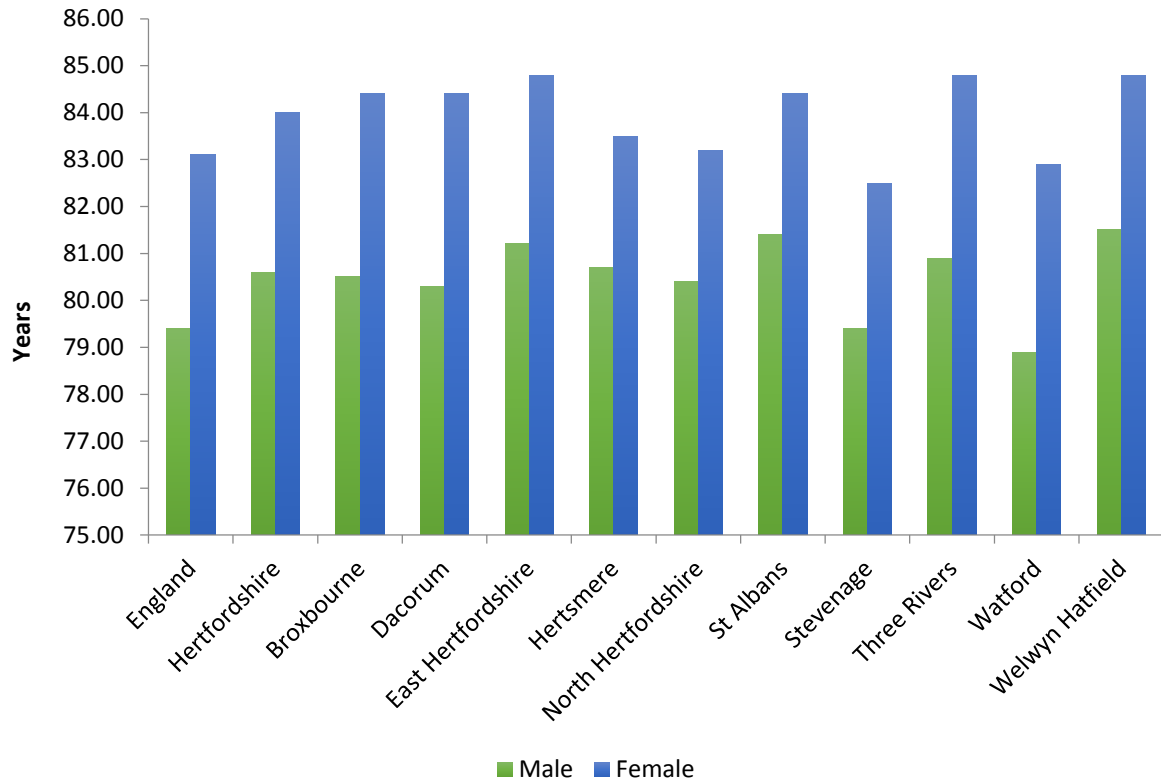


## Life Expectancy and Infant Mortality

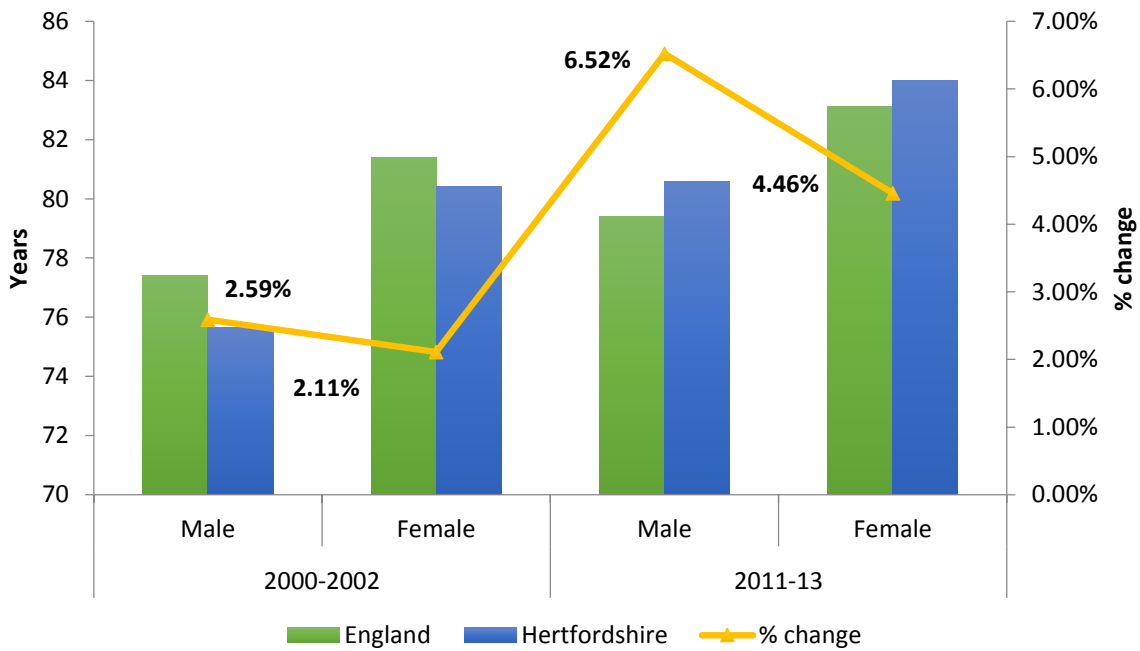
- 6.3 Life expectancy in Hertfordshire is higher than the England average, but varies between men and women and between areas. The main causes of death in the county are heart disease and stroke, dementia and Alzheimer’s disease, cancers and respiratory diseases.
- 6.4 Life expectancy at birth for a Hertfordshire resident between 2011-13 was 80.6 years for men and 84 years for women. Life expectancy for men increased by 3.2 years in Hertfordshire between 2000-2002 and 2011-2013. For the same period life expectancy increased for women by 2.6 years. The greatest increases have been for women in Broxbourne and men in Stevenage, and the least increase has been for women in North Herts. The lowest life expectancy is in Borehamwood Hillside (76.4) and the highest in Chorleywood West (87.9)<sup>22</sup>.

<sup>22</sup> Public Health England Health Profiles [http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P\\_HEALTH\\_PROFILES](http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES)

### Life Expectancy at Birth 2011-13



### Change in life expectancy 2000 - 2013

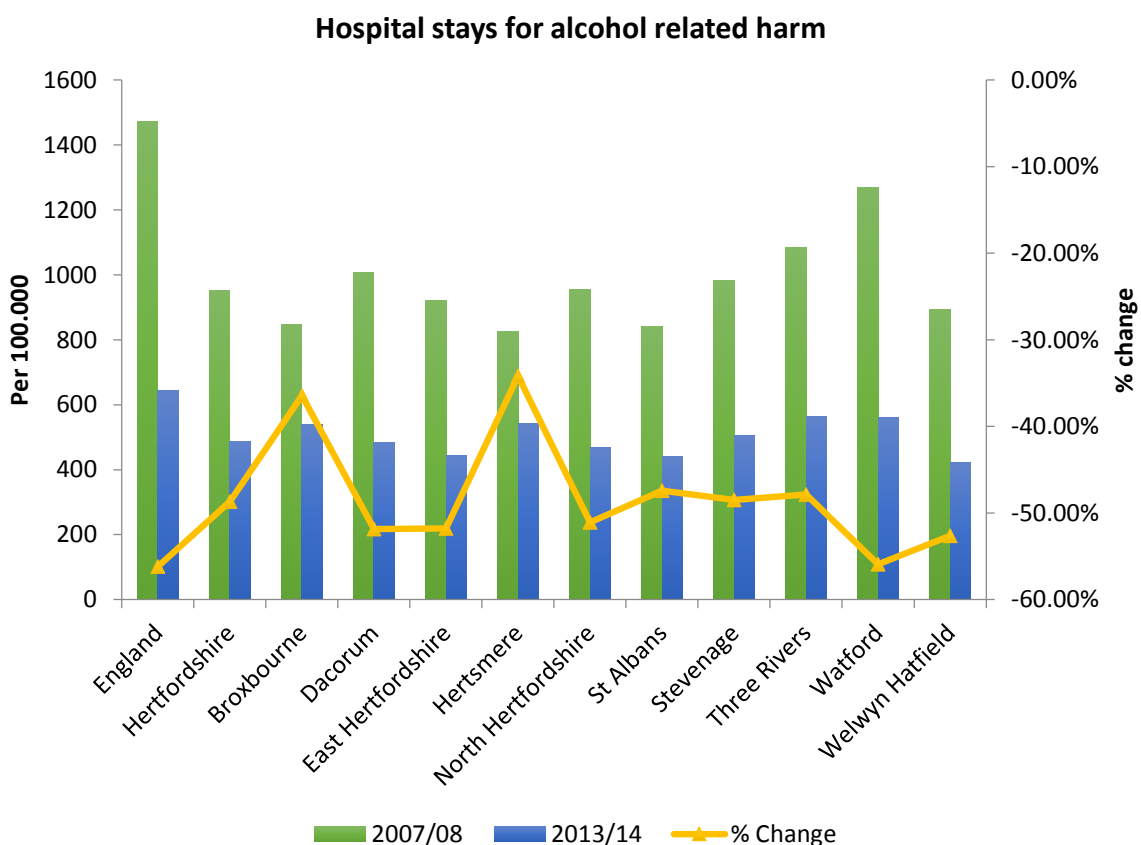


## Adult Smoking

- 6.5 Public Health England estimate that around 19.5% of adults in Hertfordshire are smokers. The proportion of adults who smoke decreased between 2009-2013, however rates have increased in Welwyn Hatfield, Broxbourne and Three Rivers, whilst decreasing in others<sup>23</sup>.

## Alcohol related hospital admissions

- 6.6 Rates of admissions to hospital for alcohol related harm have been rising in all Hertfordshire districts between 2007-2012. In most Hertfordshire districts the estimated rates of higher risk drinking are greater than the national average. It is estimated that more than one in five adults (23%) are consuming alcohol in a way detrimental to their health. In 2013 there were 458.74 alcohol related hospital admissions per 100,000 population. Broxbourne, Stevenage, Watford and Hertsmere have higher rates of admissions for alcohol related harm than the Hertfordshire average<sup>24</sup>.

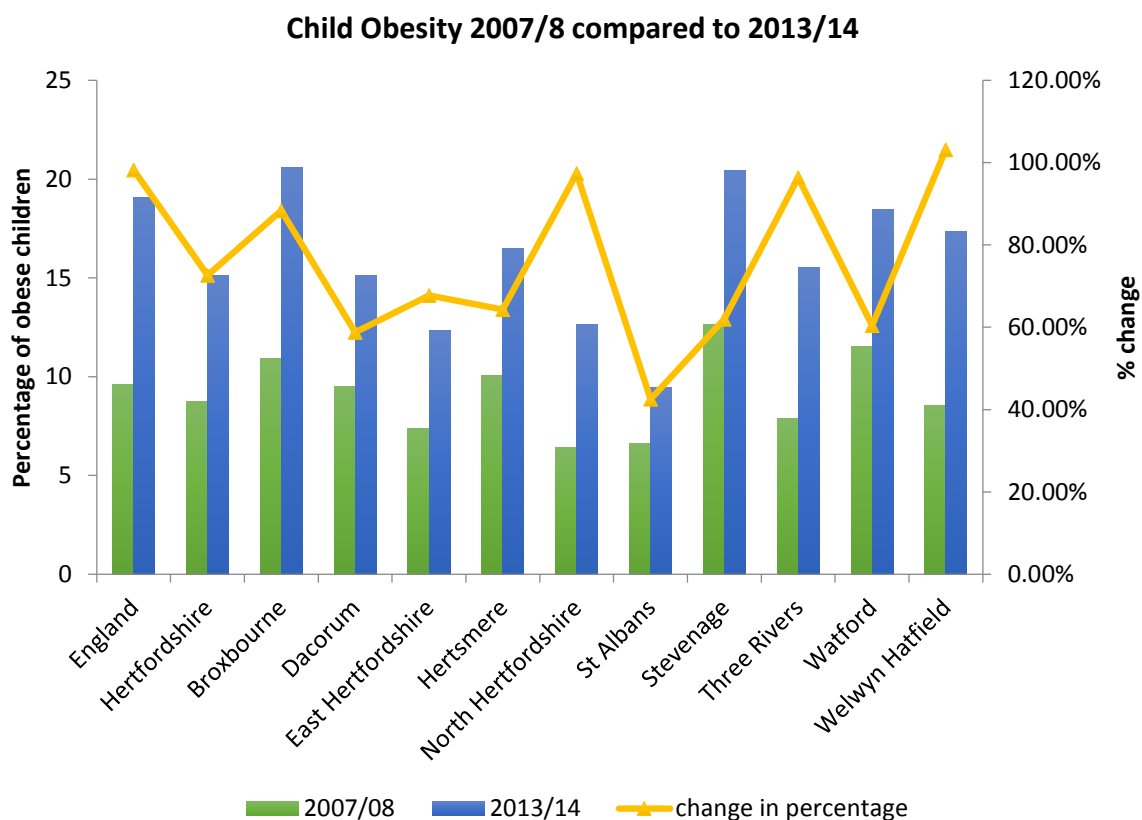


<sup>23</sup> Public Health England Health Profiles [http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P\\_HEALTH\\_PROFILES](http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES)

<sup>24</sup> PHE Health Profiles, 2015 [http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P\\_HEALTH\\_PROFILES](http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES); Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/>; Hospital Episode Statistic (HES) <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/hes>; General Lifestyle Survey (GLF) <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/ghs/general-lifestyle-survey/index.html>

## Overweight & Obese Adults & Children

- 6.7 Having excess weight is acknowledged as a major determinant of premature death and a cause of avoidable ill health. Across all Hertfordshire districts relatively few people are managing to either maintain a healthy weight or healthy levels of physical activity with the result that in every district more than 50% of adults are overweight or obese. Excess weight in adults is defined by those falling into the overweight and obese categories for their Body Mass Index (BMI). 61.8% of Hertfordshire adults were deemed to be overweight or obese in 2012.
- 6.8 Weight problems often start in childhood. Children are classified as obese if their BMI falls above the 95<sup>th</sup> centile classification, and takes account of the child's height, weight, date of birth and sex. In Hertfordshire 28.6% (2815 pupils) of children in Year 6 measures were overweight or obese. Some districts such as East Herts and St Albans have shown some improvements in overweight or obese children. However, with the situation worsening in Hertsmeire and North Hertfordshire this has resulted in no overall improvement across the county as a whole<sup>25</sup>.



<sup>25</sup> PHE Health Profiles, 2015 [http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P\\_HEALTH\\_PROFILES](http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES); Sport England, Active People Survey <http://activepeople.sportengland.org/>; National Measurement Programme (NCMP) <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/national-child-measurement-programme>

## Sport participation

- 6.9 Sport England estimates that in 2012/13 around 38.7% of adults (aged 16 and over) in Hertfordshire participated in sport at least once a week. This compared to 35.7% in England and 35.1% in the East of England<sup>26</sup>.
- 6.10 In 2013/14 Sport England estimated that 88.4% of adults (aged 16 and over) in Hertfordshire walked (any continuous walk of over 10 minutes) at least once per month, irrespective of purpose. This compared to 86.3% in both England and the East of England. Around 15% of adults (aged 16 and over) in Hertfordshire cycled (irrespective of length or purpose) at least once per month. This compared to 15.0% in England and 17.5% in the East of England<sup>27</sup>.

Adult (16+) Participation in Sport (at least once a week), by year, and demographic breakdown						
	Hertfordshire		East of England		England	
	2005/06	2014/15	2005/06	2014/15	2005/06	2014/15
Male	42.2 %	41.2 %	39.1 %	39.2 %	39.4 %	40.6 %
Female	33.8 %	32.2 %	31.5 %	30.1 %	30.1 %	30.7 %
White British	38.3 %	37.8 %	35.0 %	34.3 %	34.4 %	35.1 %
BME	35.1 %	31.6 %	36.8 %	37.7 %	35.9 %	37.9 %
Disabled	18.3 %	22.2 %	15.9 %	18.2 %	15.3 %	17.2 %
Not Disabled	40.8 %	38.9 %	38.5 %	37.8 %	38.2 %	39.3 %
16 to 25	58.4 %	50.9 %	57.1 %	53.8 %	56.2 %	54.8 %
26 to 34	48.9 %	40.2 %	46.5 %	43.7 %	45.6 %	44.7 %
35 to 54	39.3 %	39.7 %	37.0 %	37.0 %	35.7 %	37.7 %
55+	22.7 %	25.3 %	20.4 %	21.4 %	18.9 %	20.9 %

Source: Active People Survey, Adult (16+) Participation in Sport (at least once a week), by year, and demographic breakdown

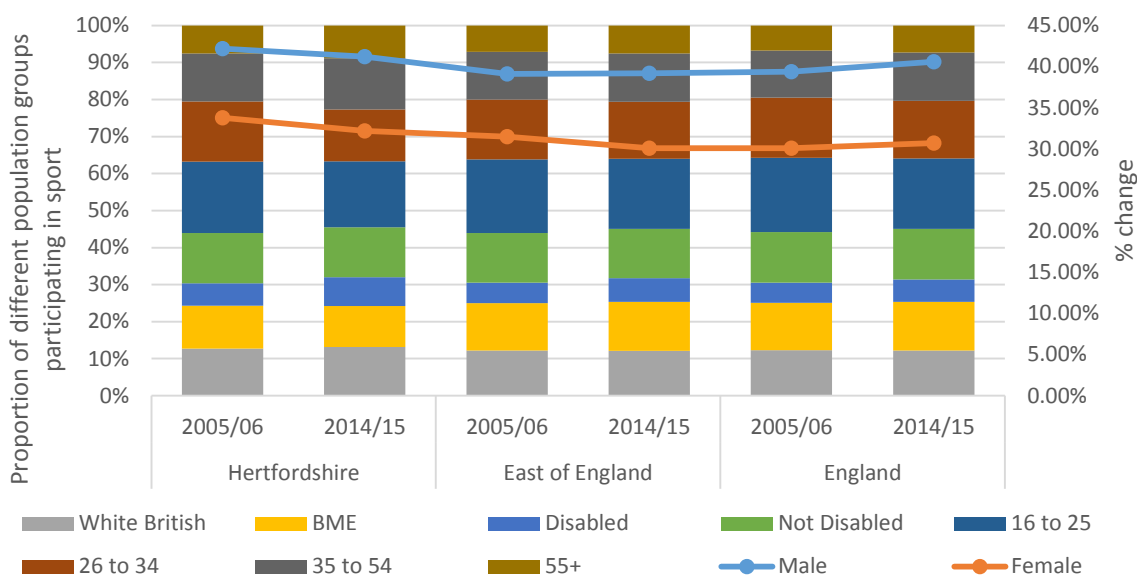
Adult (16+) Participation in Sport & Active Recreation (formerly N18) by year, frequency and gender							
		Hertfordshire CC		East of England		England	
		2005/06	2013/15	2005/06	2013/15	2005/06	2013/15
0 days / 0x30	All	45.5 %	49.8 %	49.0 %	52.6 %	50.0 %	50.9 %
	Male	41.0 %	43.3 %	45.0 %	47.2 %	45.1 %	45.8 %
	Female	49.7 %	55.9 %	52.8 %	57.7 %	54.6 %	55.8 %
1-11 days / 1-2x30	All	32.5 %	28.6 %	30.2 %	24.8 %	28.8 %	25.1 %
	Male	35.1 %	32.6 %	32.2 %	27.3 %	30.9 %	27.0 %
	Female	30.0 %	24.9 %	28.2 %	22.4 %	26.7 %	23.3 %
12+ days / 3x30 - N18	All	22.0 %	21.6 %	20.8 %	22.6 %	21.3 %	23.9 %
	Male	23.9 %	24.2 %	22.8 %	25.5 %	24.0 %	27.2 %
	Female	20.3 %	19.2 %	18.9 %	19.9 %	18.7 %	20.8 %

Source: Active People Survey

<sup>26</sup> Sport England, Active People Survey <http://localsportprofile.sportengland.org>

<sup>27</sup> Sport England, Active People Survey <http://localsportprofile.sportengland.org>

### Adult (16+) Sport Participation



### Long term health problems and disability

6.11 In the 2011 census 14.3% of the Hertfordshire population stated they had a long term health problem or disability that limited, to some extent, their daily activities. In addition, 3.9% people in Hertfordshire reported having bad or very bad health<sup>28</sup>.

### Dementia & Alzheimer’s Disease

6.12 The proportion of deaths from Dementia and Alzheimer’s disease have increased in all the Hertfordshire districts over the period 2008/12. 870 people died in Hertfordshire in 2012 from dementia or Alzheimer’s disease. Hertfordshire County Council estimates that the number of people living in Hertfordshire affected by dementia will rise by 24% for those aged 65 and over between 2012-20. It is estimated that there are currently over 14,000 people with dementia in Hertfordshire and this number is set to increase to 16,400 by the year 2020<sup>29</sup>.

### Mental Health

6.13 People in Hertfordshire generally report high levels of happiness and satisfaction and lower levels of anxiety and worthlessness than across England as a whole. However, the number of hospital stays as a result of intentional self-harm has increased in all Hertfordshire districts between 2009 and 2012. The biggest increase has been in North Hertfordshire and

<sup>28</sup> PHE Health Profiles, 2015 [http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P\\_HEALTH\\_PROFILES](http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES); ONS <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

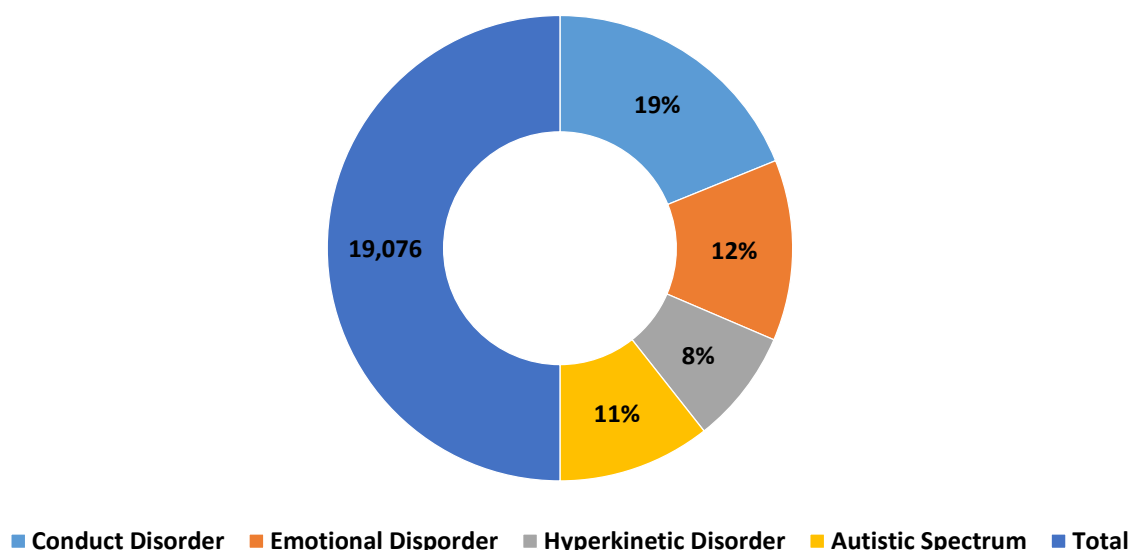
<sup>29</sup> Hertfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment <http://jsna.hertsllis.org/top/discondis/dem/>

in 2012, together with Hertsmere they had significantly higher rates of hospital admissions due to self-harm than the average for Hertfordshire<sup>30</sup>.

## Childhood Mental Health

- 6.14 Hertfordshire's rates of children and adolescents with different mental health conditions are lower than national rates due to the lower rates of deprivation in Hertfordshire<sup>31</sup>. In 2012/13 Hertfordshire expenditure for child and adolescent mental health conditions was £0.2m/100,000 population. This represents the lowest level of spend on child and adolescent mental health conditions in the East of England/nationally.
- 6.15 Estimated numbers of Hertfordshire children with different mental health conditions are as follows:
- Conduct disorder: 3.2% - 5.8% (7,196 5-16 year olds)
  - Emotional disorder: 2.1% - 3.9% (4,797 5-16 year olds)
  - Hyperkinetic disorder: 1.5% - 2.2% (3,029 5-16 year olds)
  - Autistic spectrum: 4,054 under 18 year olds
- 6.16 There is a lower mental disorder admission rate for under-18 year olds in Hertfordshire compared to national and regional rates. Hertfordshire also has a lower alcohol related admission rate for under-18 year olds, lower substance misuse admission rate, and a lower self-harm emergency admission rate for under-18 year olds.

**Estimated children with mental health conditions in Hertfordshire**



<sup>30</sup> Health and Social Care Information Centre - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/hes>; ONS <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

<sup>31</sup> Public Health England <http://atlas.hertslis.org/IAS/Custom/Resources/ChimatHertsProfilePDF.pdf>



## Needs Identified

- 6.17 Public Health England produce an annual Health Profile for each local authority area in England. These provide an overview of life expectancy, local priorities, deprivation, health inequalities, and a health summary. These are available from [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info).

Summary of Health Priorities for County and Districts in Hertfordshire 2015	
<b>Broxbourne</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve breastfeeding initiation rates</li> <li>Reduce the levels of obesity and excess weight in adults</li> <li>Reduce the prevalence of smoking</li> </ul>
<b>Dacorum</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce levels of obesity</li> <li>Increase levels of physical activity in adults</li> <li>Reduce the prevalence of smoking</li> <li>Improve levels of GCSE attainment</li> </ul>
<b>East Hertfordshire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce levels of excess weight in adults</li> <li>Reduce the prevalence of smoking</li> <li>Help the growing older population maintain their health</li> </ul>
<b>Hertsmere</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce levels of obesity and increase levels of physical activity in adults</li> <li>Reduce the prevalence of smoking</li> <li>Help the growing older population maintain their health</li> </ul>
<b>North Hertfordshire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the prevalence of smoking</li> <li>Help the growing older population maintain their health</li> <li>Reduce the levels of obesity and excess weight in adults</li> </ul>
<b>St Albans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce levels of excess weight in adults</li> <li>Help the growing older population maintain their health</li> <li>Reduce the prevalence of smoking</li> </ul>
<b>Stevenage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase levels of physical activity in adults</li> <li>Reduce the prevalence of smoking</li> <li>Improve levels of GCSE attainment</li> </ul>
<b>Three Rivers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce levels of obesity and increase levels of physical activity in adults</li> <li>Reduce the prevalence of smoking</li> <li>Help the growing older population maintain their health</li> </ul>
<b>Watford</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce levels of obesity</li> <li>Increase levels of physical activity in adults</li> <li>Reduce the prevalence of smoking</li> <li>Help the growing older population maintain their health</li> </ul>
<b>Welwyn Hatfield</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce levels of obesity</li> <li>Reduce the prevalence of smoking</li> <li>Help the growing older population maintain their health</li> </ul>
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce levels of excess weight and obesity and increase levels of physical activity</li> <li>Reduce the prevalence of smoking</li> <li>Help the growing older population maintain their health</li> </ul>
Source: Public Health England Health Profiles 2015	

## Key Item for Debate/Discussion

6.18 The arguments for preventative programmes in health are well known and this thinking underpins the public health priorities for Hertfordshire County Council and the Hertfordshire districts. An LSE report on the economic case for mental health prevention and promotion<sup>32</sup> modelled interventions across 15 areas:

- Health visiting and reducing post-natal depression
- Parenting interventions for children with persistent conduct disorders
- School-based social and emotional learning programmes to prevent conduct problems in childhood
- School-based interventions to reduce bullying
- Early detection for psychosis
- Early intervention for psychosis
- Screening and brief intervention in primary care for alcohol misuse
- Workplace screening for depression and anxiety disorders
- Promoting well-being in the workplace
- Debt and mental health
- Population-level suicide awareness training and intervention
- Bridge safety measures for suicide prevention
- Collaborative care for depression in individuals with Type II diabetes
- Tackling medically unexplained symptoms
- Befriending of older adults

6.19 The results showed that:

- School based social emotional learning programmes result in net savings of £84 for each £ spent
- Work based mental health promotion programmes result in net savings of £10 for each £ spent
- Debt advice produces savings of £3 per £ invested
- Other cost effective interventions include physical activity, befriending services, time-banks and community navigators
- Cost effective targeted promotion interventions for those recovering from mental disorder include supported employment and supported housing

6.20 A key concern for the future is how to sustain public health programmes in the light of public sector funding reductions and uncertain funding for third sector activities. Community philanthropists may consider how they can assist sustainable programmes benefitting public health priorities in Hertfordshire.

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<sup>32</sup> Mental Health Promotion and Prevention: Economic Case  
[www.lse.ac.uk/businessAndConsultancy/.../pdf/PSSRUfeb2011.pdf](http://www.lse.ac.uk/businessAndConsultancy/.../pdf/PSSRUfeb2011.pdf)

## 7.0 Environment

### Living Environment Deprivation – Index of Multiple Deprivation

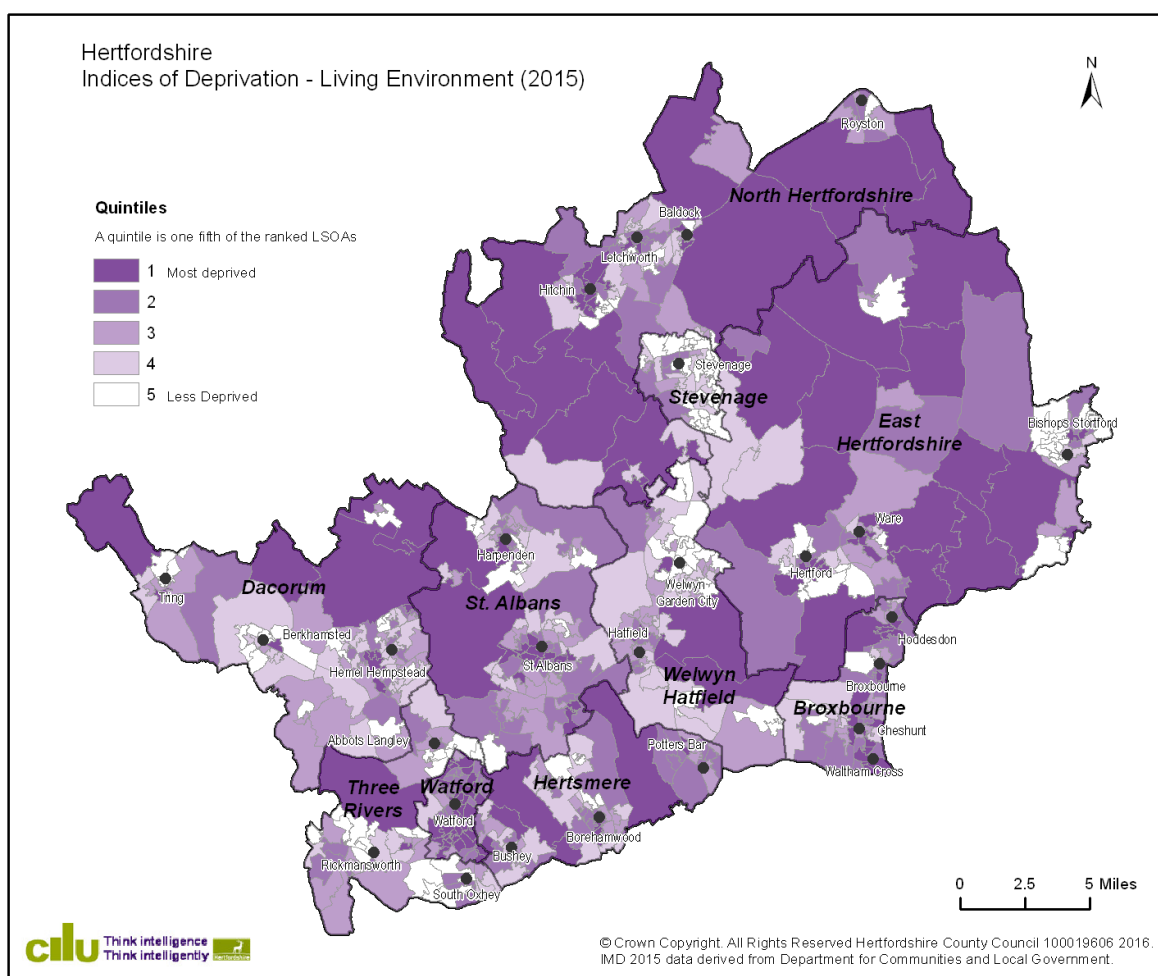
7.1 The Living Environment Deprivation domain measures the quality of the local environment through two sub-domains:

#### *Indoors sub-domain*

- 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

#### *Outdoors sub-domain*

- 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



- 7.2 Areas in Hertfordshire scoring high with a poor living environment are Callowland and Vicarage in Watford and Watling in Dacorum. The lowest scoring areas for this domain in Hertfordshire are Silverleys and Central in Bishop’s Stortford and Bishop in Stevenage.

#### 10 Hertfordshire Lower-layer Super Output Areas with the Lowest Quality Living Environment (IMD 2015)

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Callowland, Watford</b>	1	933	59.45
<b>Vicarage, Watford</b>	2	2524	48.64
<b>Watling, Dacorum</b>	3	2761	47.57
<b>Callowland, Watford</b>	4	3009	46.38
<b>Callowland, Watford</b>	5	3809	43.12
<b>Weston &amp; Sandon, North Hertfordshire</b>	6	3959	42.62
<b>St Peters, St Albans</b>	7	4198	41.77
<b>Woodhall, Dacorum</b>	8	4685	40.13
<b>Hitchin Bearton, North Hertfordshire</b>	9	4729	39.98
<b>Walkern, East Hertfordshire</b>	10	4780	39.79

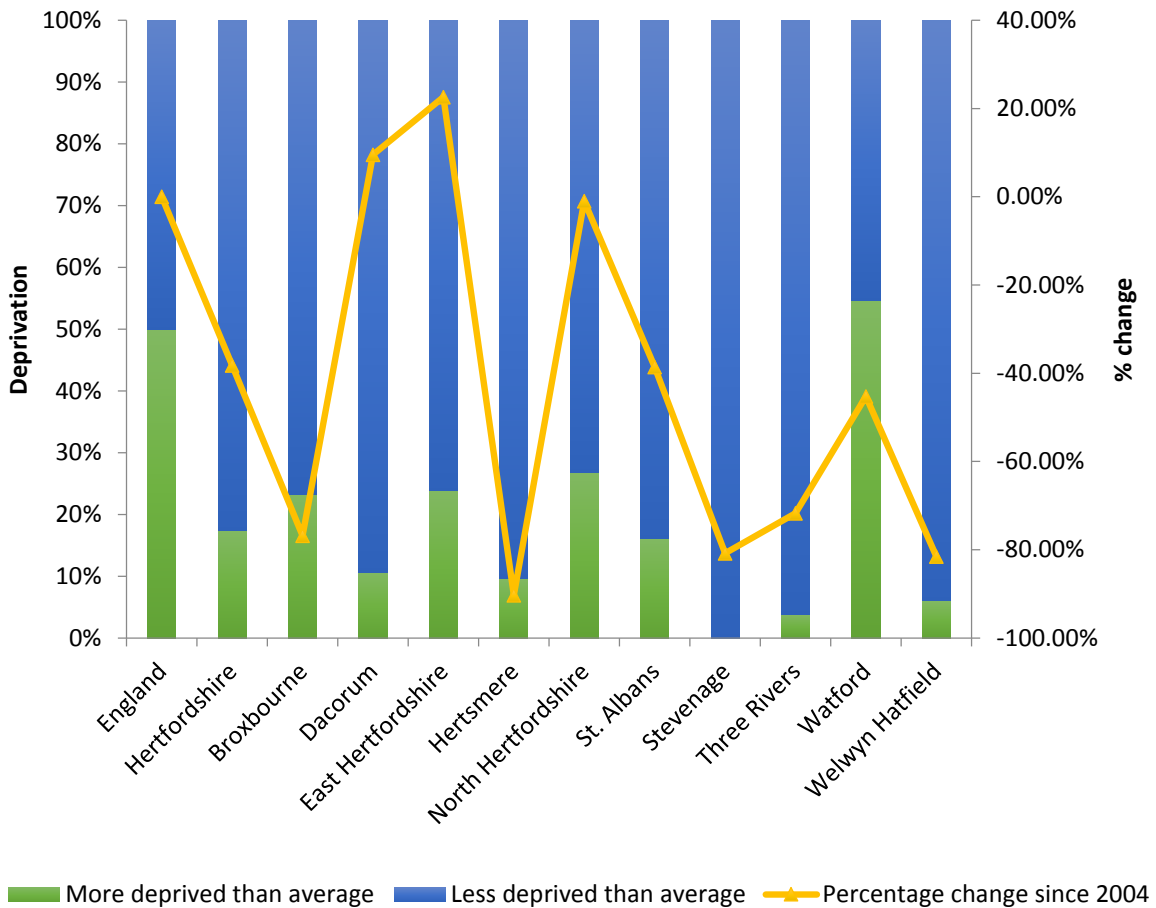
#### 10 Hertfordshire Lower-layer Super Output Areas with the Highest Quality Living Environment (IMD 2015)

Ward & District	Hertfordshire Rank	National Rank	Score
<b>Hertford Kingsmead, East Hertfordshire</b>	681	32,321	1.70
<b>Bishop’s Stortford All Saints, East Hertfordshire</b>	682	32,370	1.62
<b>Bishop’s Stortford All Saints, East Hertfordshire</b>	683	32,377	1.60
<b>Bandley Hill, Stevenage</b>	684	32,394	1.57
<b>Bishop’s Stortford Silverleys, East Hertfordshire</b>	685	32,561	1.27
<b>Manor, Stevenage</b>	686	32,612	1.17
<b>Woodfield, Stevenage</b>	687	32,637	1.11
<b>Bishop’s Stortford Silverleys, East Hertfordshire</b>	688	32,651	1.08
<b>Bishop’s Stortford Central, East Hertfordshire</b>	689	32,707	0.94
<b>Manor, Stevenage</b>	690	32,718	0.89

### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

District	Total LSOAs	10% Most Deprived	10-20% Most Deprived	20-50% Most Deprived	Percentage more deprived than England Average 2015
Broxbourne	56	0	0	13	23.21%
Dacorum	94	1	1	8	10.64%
East Hertfordshire	84	0	3	17	23.81%
Hertsmere	62	0	0	6	9.68%
North Hertfordshire	82	0	3	19	26.83%
St. Albans	87	0	4	10	16.09%
Stevenage	52	0	0	0	0.00%
Three Rivers	53	0	0	2	3.77%
Watford	53	3	6	20	54.72%
Welwyn Hatfield	67	0	0	4	5.97%
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>17.39%</b>

### Environment Deprivation (IMD 2015)



## Carbon Footprint and CO<sup>2</sup> Emissions

- 7.3 The annual mean temperatures for Hertfordshire show a long term warming trend, and rainfall levels have been high since the drought in 2011. Hertfordshire received a total of 788mm of rainfall in 2014<sup>33</sup>.
- 7.4 As a county Hertfordshire emitted a total of 6,887,990 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup> in 2011 which represented a decrease of 7.3% from 2010. The greatest proportion of emissions was generated by road transport (37.6%) followed by (32.7%). Domestic, industry and commercial sector emissions decreased in all districts between 2010 and 2011. The lowest domestic emissions in 2011 were in Stevenage (1.7 tonnes CO<sup>2</sup> per capita), and the greatest in Hertsmere and Three Rivers (2.2 tonnes CO<sup>2</sup> per capita). Six Hertfordshire districts had a lower domestic per capita CO<sup>2</sup> emission score than the average for the East of England (2.0 tonnes).
- 7.5 Local authorities in Hertfordshire also measure their emissions from their own estate and operations. Hertfordshire County Council estimates that it has reduced its own emissions by 14.9% since 2005<sup>34</sup>.

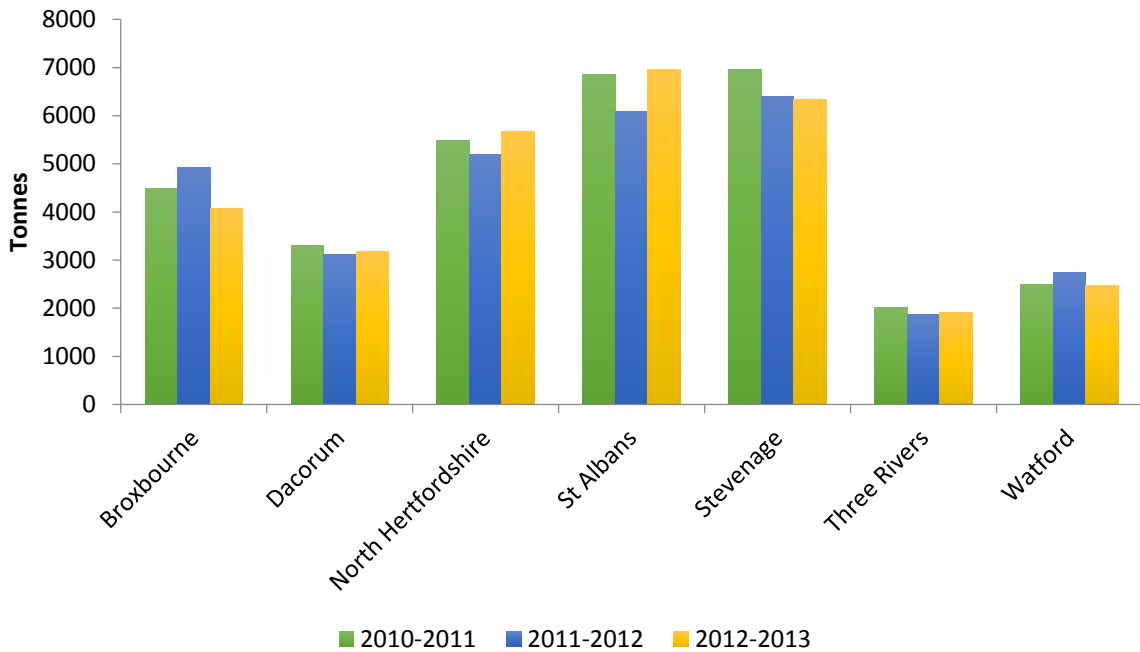
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Tonnes CO <sup>2</sup> (Local Authority Own Estate and Operations) <sup>35</sup>			
	CO <sup>2</sup> emissions per tonne (2010-2011)	CO <sup>2</sup> emissions per tonne (2011-2012)	CO <sup>2</sup> emissions per tonne (2012-2013)
<b>Broxbourne</b>	4481	4914	4072
<b>Dacorum</b>	3301	3128	3181
<b>East Hertfordshire</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Hertsmere</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>North Hertfordshire</b>	5486	5188	5667
<b>St Albans</b>	6867	6092	6956
<b>Stevenage</b>	6963	6404	6336
<b>Three Rivers</b>	2017	1862	1905
<b>Watford</b>	2489	2750	2479
<b>Welwyn Hatfield</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	175,477	150,221	147,087

<sup>33</sup> Royston Weather Station; Chipping Weather Station; The Environment Agency <https://www.gov.uk/check-local-environmental-data>

<sup>34</sup> 'Hertfordshire County Council Corporate Climate Risk Assessment' report: <http://www.hertsdirect.org/docs/pdf/h/hccclimateriskassessment.pdf>

<sup>35</sup> DECC, 'Greenhouse gas emissions from local authority estate and operations': [http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/local\\_auth/ni185/ni185.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/local_auth/ni185/ni185.aspx)

### CO<sup>2</sup> Emissions 2010-2013

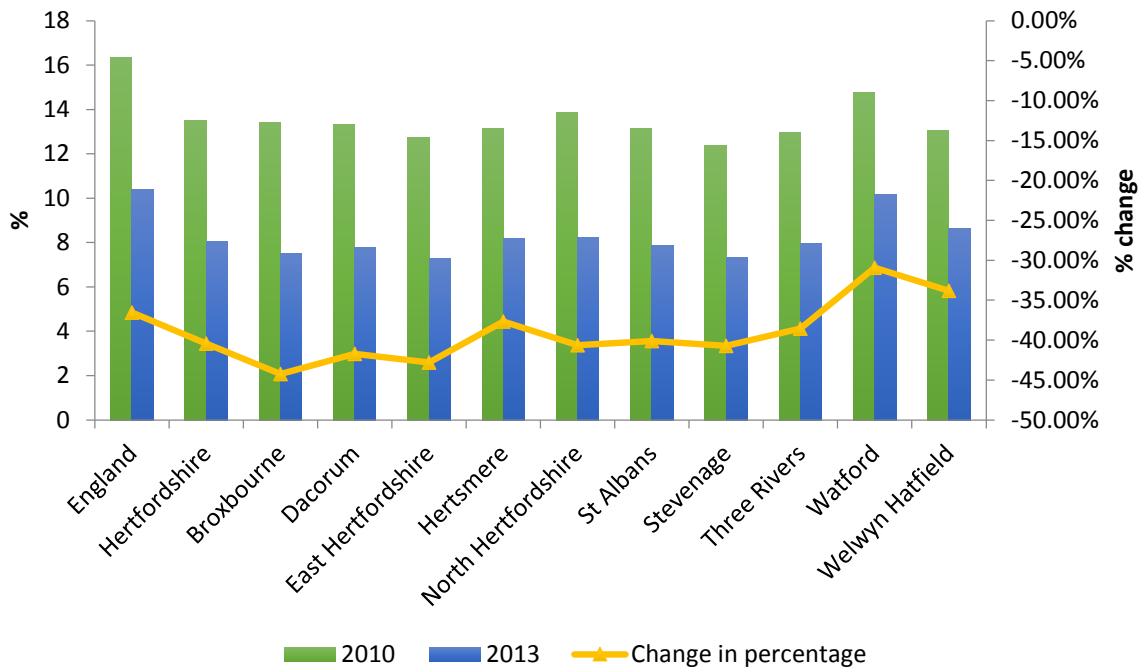


### Fuel Poverty

- 7.6 Households are said to be in fuel poverty when they need to spend more than 10% of income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime. The three key factors which determine whether a household is considered to be in fuel poverty are the energy efficiency of the property, the cost of energy and household income.
- 7.7 Fuel poverty in Hertfordshire as a whole decreased by 15.58% to 9.9% in 2012<sup>36</sup>. All ten districts have once again shown a decrease in the number of fuel poor households between 2011 and 2012. The greatest decrease was in Three Rivers, with fuel poor households decreasing by 22.18%. Watford showed the lowest reduction in fuel poor households, falling by 5.94%.

<sup>36</sup> Department of Energy & Climate Change <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics>

**Fuel Poverty 2010/2013**



## Waste

7.8 UK waste statistics<sup>37</sup> show that Hertfordshire is getting better at recycling, composting or reusing household waste and is currently ranked 13 out of the 32 Waste Disposal Authorities. The total amount of household waste per Hertfordshire household in 2014/15 was 1,046 kg which represents an improvement on the figure of 1,062 kg in 2013/14. Total residual waste per household in kilograms for Hertfordshire was 534kg, comparable to the Eastern region figure of 531kg and better than the England average of 558kg. The percentage of household waste recycled, composted or reused improved in 2014/15 to 49.8%, an increase on the 2013/14 total of 49.1%. This is comparable to the regional figure of 49.3% and above the England average of 43.7%.

7.9 The proportion of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) which went to landfill in 2014/15 was 25%, which represents a significant (positive) decrease on the 2013/14 total of 34.3%. Across the Eastern region 34.8% of LACW was landfilled which suggests a lack of sufficient non-landfill facilities in the region. In comparison only 8.8% of LACW went to landfill in the North East of England, reflecting the greater capacity of alternative options such as energy from waste.

<sup>37</sup> UK Waste Statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data>



## Needs Identified

7.10 Hertfordshire County Council predicts that Hertfordshire's future climate will be warmer, with drier summers and wetter winters<sup>38</sup>. Future climate change is likely to have a wide range of impact across the county including:

- Implications for agricultural practices, such as change in crops grown and season of activity
- Threats to the natural environment and native biodiversity
- Implications for human health
- Risks and opportunities for local businesses
- Opportunities for leisure and tourism sector
- Weather-related disruption of transport system
- New types of building design and existing buildings no longer being fit for purpose
- Increased river and surface water flood risk

## Key Item for Debate/Discussion

7.11 What impact might climate change have on community philanthropy in Hertfordshire, particularly in relation to new service requirements, impact on health and adult care services, new types of building design or buildings being no longer fit for purpose?

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<sup>38</sup> Hertfordshire County Council Corporate Climate Risk Assessment report:  
<http://www.hertsdirect.org/docs/pdf/h/hccclimateriskassessment.pdf>

## 8.0 Strong Communities

### Hate crimes

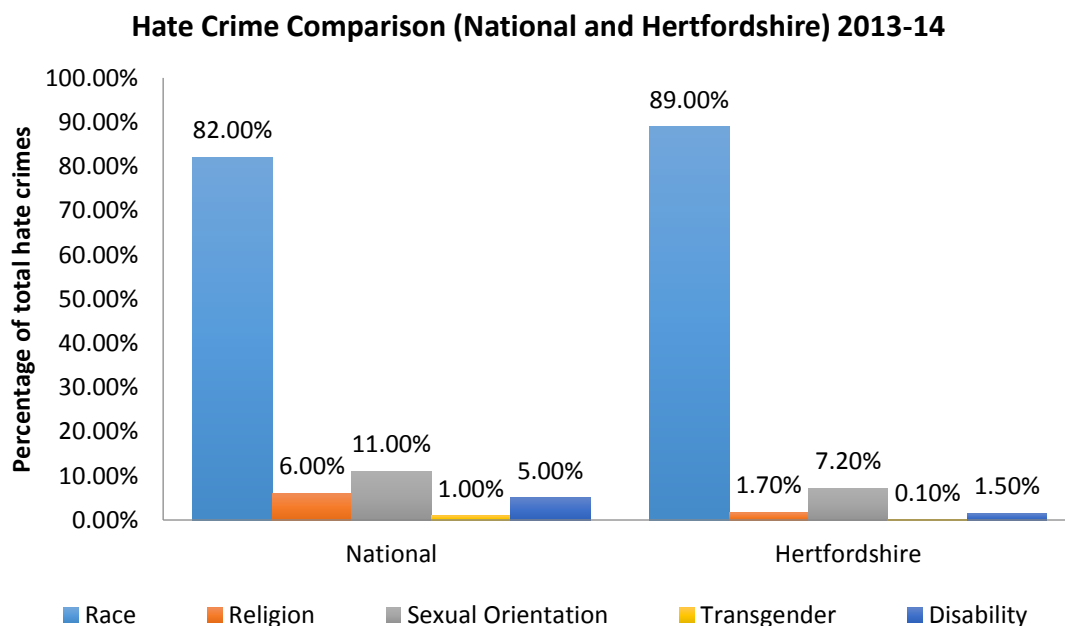
8.1 Nationally in 2014/15, there were 52,528 hate crimes recorded by the police, an increase of 18 per cent compared with the 44,471 hate crimes recorded in 2013/14<sup>39</sup>, of which:

- 42,930 (82%) were race hate crimes
- 5,597 (11%) were sexual orientation hate crimes
- 3,254 (6%) were religion hate crimes
- 2,508 (5%) were disability hate crimes and
- 605 (1%) were transgender hate crimes

8.2 The increase is not necessarily due to an increase in crime, but can be indicative of an increase in reporting. There has been a significant drive in Hertfordshire during 2014/15 to increase the reporting of hate crimes with a move to designate neutral places for the reporting of hate crimes across the county.

8.3 The Association of Chief Police Officers data for Hertfordshire for 2013/14<sup>40</sup> records:

- 519 (89%) race hate crimes
- 10 (1.7%) religion hate crimes
- 42 (7.2%) sexual orientation hate crimes
- 1 (0.1%) transgender hate crime
- 9 (1.5%) disability hate crimes



<sup>39</sup> Crime Survey for England and Wales <http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk/>

<sup>40</sup> Crime Survey for England and Wales <http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk/>

## Turnout in Local Elections

8.4 Research carried out by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in 2002<sup>41</sup> has shown that there are a number of variables that can have an impact on voter turnout in local elections. These include:

- marginality at the last election - that is, the smaller majority of the winning party at ward (votes) and/or local authority (seats) level, the greater the turnout
- smaller electorates - the larger the electorate in a ward, the lower the turnout
- multiple member wards - where single and multiple member wards exist side by side, as in many shire districts with all-out elections, single member wards reduce turnout by nearly 2 percentage points
- number of parties contesting an election - an increase from 2 to 3 in the number of parties contesting a ward election increases turnout by nearly 2 percentage points
- partisanship of ward - higher shares of the Liberal Democrat vote have a positive effect on turnout across all types of local authority. The converse is true for the Labour vote

Hertfordshire Election Turnout 2011 & 2015					
	2015 Electorate	Total number of ballots at count	Total number of valid votes counted	2015 Valid vote turnout (all valid votes)	2011 Valid vote turnout (all valid votes)
Broxbourne	72,159	44,145	43,925	60.87	37.8
Dacorum	109,229	74,764	74,305	68.03	45.0
East Hertfordshire	106,764	74,433	73,543	68.88	45.0
Hertsmere	69,544	45,842	44,463	63.94	40.5
North Hertfordshire	73,272	51,680	51,406	70.16	46.8
St Albans	108,267	80,855	80,407	74.27	51.1
Stevenage	64,386	40,779	40,518	62.93	41.8
Three Rivers	68,585	47,382	47,052	68.60	44.0
Watford	70,602	44,648	44,385	62.87	40.5
Welwyn Hatfield	77,278	52,007	51,689	66.89	42.5
All Districts	<b>14,652,632</b>	<b>9,844,590</b>	<b>9,732,620</b>	<b>66.42</b>	<b>44.0</b>
England	<b>30,244,564</b>	<b>19,542,369</b>	<b>19,360,756</b>	<b>64.01</b>	<b>41.0</b>

Source: ONS <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/electoral-statistics-for-england--wales-and-northern-ireland/index.html>

8.5 Voter turnout across Hertfordshire for the General Election<sup>42</sup> and local government elections in 2015 was significantly higher than for the 2011 Election. The valid vote turnout was highest in St Albans at 74% and lowest in Broxbourne at 61%.

<sup>41</sup> **Turnout at local elections. Influences on levels of voter registration and voting. Research report published May 2002.** [www.dca.gov.uk/elections/elect\\_odpm\\_turnout.pdf](http://www.dca.gov.uk/elections/elect_odpm_turnout.pdf)

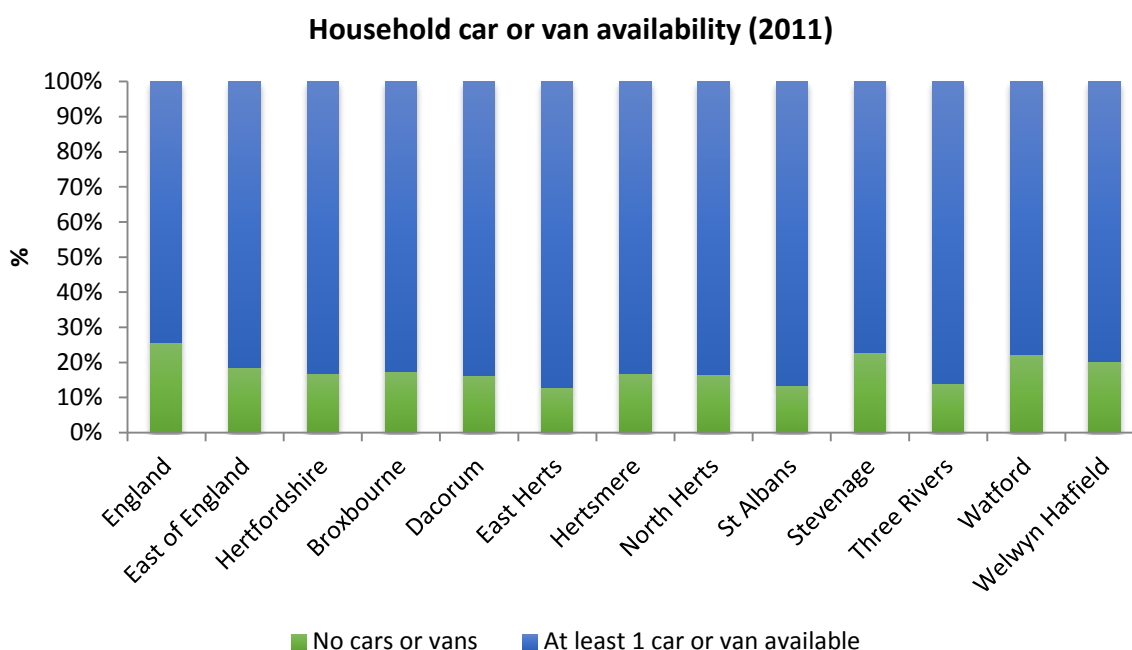
<sup>42</sup> ONS <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/electoral-statistics-for-england--wales-and-northern-ireland/index.html>

## Car Availability

- 8.6 In 2011, 16.93% of households in Hertfordshire had no car or van available for their use, compared to 26% nationally. The Hertfordshire average for car or van availability per household was 1.38<sup>43</sup>.
- 8.7 The highest levels of car ownership in Hertfordshire are found in Three Rivers and East Herts. This is probably due to the larger proportion of households with two or more cars available. Stevenage and Watford have the lowest levels of car ownership.

Car or Van Availability (2011 Census)								
	Households with at least one usual resident	No cars or vans in household	One car or van in household	Two cars or vans in household	Three cars or vans in household	Four or more cars or vans in household	At least one car or van in household	All cars or vans in the area
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	453,817	76,823	191,349	140,172	32,826	12,647	376,994	6,26,113
<b>East of England</b>	2,423,035	449,358	1,039,677	703,968	166,426	63,606	1,973,677	3,231,763
<b>England</b>	22,063,368	5,691,251	9,301,776	5,441,593	1,203,865	424,883	16,372,117	25,696,833

Source: ONS 2011 Census Table KS404EW <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>



<sup>43</sup> ONS <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

## Assets of Community Value

- 8.8 The Localism Act 2011 introduced a scheme whereby community groups can nominate ‘assets of community value’. District councils must maintain a list of ‘community assets’, nominated by community groups. If the asset comes up for sale the group will be notified and given time to come up with a bid. The scheme does not give the community group a right to buy the asset, just to bid. Owners of property nominated for the register may appeal against listing and claim compensation if they can prove that its value has been reduced.
- 8.9 The table below provides details of the assets listed by Hertfordshire districts at January 2016 and includes links to their active register of community assets.

Hertfordshire Assets of Community Value (January 2016)			
District	Assets Listed (Jan 2016)	Assets	Link to Asset Register
Broxbourne	2	Victoria Public House, Turners Hill, Cheshunt The Queens Head, 66 High Road, Wormley	<a href="https://www.broxbourne.gov.uk/resident-community-and-living/community-right-bid">https://www.broxbourne.gov.uk/resident-community-and-living/community-right-bid</a>
Dacorum	12	New Mill Social Centre, Tring Royal Oak Public House, Bovington St Bartholomew’s Church, Tring Wigginton Baptist Chapel, Tring The Greyhound Public House, Tring Wigginton Village Hall, Wigginton Gable Hall, Berkhamsted Berkhamsted Civil Centre, Berkhamsted Royal Oak Public House, Chipperfield Half Moon Public House, Wilstone Marlowes Methodist Church, Hemel Hempstead The Boot Public House, Kings Langley	<a href="http://www.dacorum.gov.uk/home%5Ccommunity-living/introduction-to-localism/community-right-to-bid">http://www.dacorum.gov.uk/home%5Ccommunity-living/introduction-to-localism/community-right-to-bid</a>
East Herts	8	Buntingford Library, Buntingford The White Horse Public House, Hertford Rose & Crown Public House, Aston Farmers Boy Public House & associated land, Brickendon Southern Maltings Building, Ware Allens Green Village Hall, Allens Green Hunsdon Recreation Ground, Hunsdon The Cock Public House, Bishop’s Stortford	<a href="http://www.eastherts.gov.uk/index.jsp?articleid=26652">http://www.eastherts.gov.uk/index.jsp?articleid=26652</a>
Hertsmere	4	Maxwell Park Community Centre, Borehamwood Three Horseshoes Public House, Letchmore Heath White Horse Public House, Shenley King William IV Public House, Shenley	<a href="https://www.hertsmere.gov.uk/Planning--Building-Control/Planning-Policy/Community-Right-To-Bid.aspx">https://www.hertsmere.gov.uk/Planning--Building-Control/Planning-Policy/Community-Right-To-Bid.aspx</a>

## Hertfordshire Assets of Community Value (January 2016)

<p><b>North Herts</b></p>	<p>26</p>	<p>Hitchin Museum, Hitchin  Thomas Bellamy House, Hitchin  Royston Hospital, Royston  Jackmans Community Centre and Old Library, Letchworth Garden City  Red Lion Public House, Weston  Royston Market Place, Royston  Sir John Barleycorn Public House, Hitchin  Molly Mallones Public House, Hitchin  Three Horseshoes Public House, Willian  The Cabinet Public House, Reed  The Plough Public House, Ley Green  Weston Stores and Post Office, Weston  Rising Sun Public House, Weston  The Cricketers Public House, Weston  Land between Baldock Road and Radburn Way, Letchworth Garden City  British Legion House and former Paynes Park Social Club, Hitchin  Pirton Post Office and Village Store, Pirton  The Fox Public House, Pirton  Motte &amp; Bailey Public House, Pirton  Methodist Hall, Pirton  Ley Green Recreation Ground, Kings Walden  Pirton Village Hall, Pirton  Top Field, Fishponds Road, Hitchin  The Windmill Public House, Charlton  The Maiden's Head Public House, Whitwell  The White Horse Public House, Kimpton</p>	<p><a href="http://www.north-herts.gov.uk/home/community/community-right-bid">http://www.north-herts.gov.uk/home/community/community-right-bid</a></p>
<p><b>St. Albans</b></p>	<p>22</p>	<p>Keith Clegg Garden, St Albans  Butterfield Playing Field &amp; Nature Reserve, Wheathampstead  Hitchin Allotments, Wheathampstead  Wadley Hut, St Albans  Bedmond Lane Field, St Albans  Mitchell Hall Royal British Legion, St Albans  Birklands Meadow, St Albans  Sandridge Village Hall, Sandridge  St Stephen's Hill Open Space, St Albans  Park Wood, Chiswell Green  Scrubs Wood, Chiswell Green  Meauty's Open Space, St Albans  St Stephen's Recreation Ground, St Albans  Lower Heath, Bernards Heath  Batford Springs Local Nature Reserve HQ and land, Harpenden  Sopwell Youth Club, St Albans  Hanstead Wood, Bricket Wood  Field off Drop Lane, Bricket Wood  The Camp Public House, St Albans  Victoria Playing Fields, St Albans  The Rats Castle Public House, St Albans  Red Cow Public House, Harpenden</p>	<p><a href="http://www.stalbans.gov.uk/community-and-living/improvements/CommunityRights/assets.aspx">http://www.stalbans.gov.uk/community-and-living/improvements/CommunityRights/assets.aspx</a></p>

## Hertfordshire Assets of Community Value (January 2016)

<b>Stevenage</b>	1	The Royal Oak Public House, Stevenage	<a href="http://www.stevenage.gov.uk/about-stevenage/land-and-property/100605/">http://www.stevenage.gov.uk/about-stevenage/land-and-property/100605/</a>
<b>Three Rivers</b>	1	Croxley Green Library and Red Cross Centre, Croxley Green	<a href="http://www.threerivers.gov.uk/egcl-page/assets-of-community-value-community-right-to-bid">http://www.threerivers.gov.uk/egcl-page/assets-of-community-value-community-right-to-bid</a>
<b>Watford</b>	2	Red Lion Public House, Watford Unit 3, Entrance B, Rembrandt House, Watford	<a href="http://www.watford.gov.uk/ccm/content/planning-and-development/assets-of-communityvalue/community-right-to-bid-for-assets-of-community-value.en;jsessionid=F63048A4AF363E768421161A278F1FF2">http://www.watford.gov.uk/ccm/content/planning-and-development/assets-of-communityvalue/community-right-to-bid-for-assets-of-community-value.en;jsessionid=F63048A4AF363E768421161A278F1FF2</a>
<b>Welwyn Hatfield</b>	0		<a href="http://www.welhat.gov.uk/communityassets">http://www.welhat.gov.uk/communityassets</a>

- 8.10 An interactive map that shows all the community rights under the Localism Act, which includes community assets is available at <http://communities.maps.arcgis.com/apps/OnePane/basicviewer/index.html?appid=2fe0e278eaf5457497ca35fd4555c44b>

### Civil Society

- 8.11 The UK Government tracks volunteering in a Community Life survey<sup>44</sup> undertaken annually. This data captures three types of volunteering:
- Formal volunteering – giving unpaid help through groups, clubs or organisations
  - Informal volunteering – giving unpaid help as an individual to people who are not relatives
  - Employer supported volunteering - volunteering undertaken by employees that is enabled by employers / companies.
- 8.12 Nationally, in 2014-15, 69% of people had volunteered at least once in the previous 12 months, a significant decrease compared to 2013-14 (74%). This was caused by a significant decrease in informal volunteering (59% compared to 64%). The proportion of people formally volunteering has remained similar compared to 2013-14 (42% and 41% respectively). Overall the levels of participation in informal (34%), formal (27%) and overall volunteering (47%) at least once a month have remained similar compared to 2013-14 and 2012-13. Employer volunteering has also remained stable nationally with 8% of people

<sup>44</sup> Community Life Survey 2014-15. Available at: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/447015/Community\\_Life\\_Survey\\_2014-2015\\_csv.csv/preview](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/447015/Community_Life_Survey_2014-2015_csv.csv/preview)

participating in employer volunteering in 2014-15, no change from 2013-14, but a significant increase compared to 2012-13 (6%).

- 8.13 The Community Life Survey also reports on social action which is described as people coming together to support a community project in their local area, e.g. trying to set up a new service or amenity to help local residents, or organising a community event e.g. a street party.
- 8.14 Nationally in 2014-15, just under a fifth of people (18%) had been involved in social action at least once in the last year, no change since 2013-14 (18%) but a significant decrease compared to 2012-13 (23%). 36% of people were aware of people in their area getting together to support a community project, but were not involved in it. This is not significantly different from 2013-14 (37%).
- 8.15 Within Hertfordshire 38% of those who had taken part in voluntary work in 2014 had participated at least once a week and 74% had participated at least once a month<sup>45</sup>. Residents living in the Three Rivers district, aged 65 years or over, were significantly more likely to take part in voluntary work at least once a month. By contrast, residents living in Watford were significantly less likely to take part in voluntary work at least once a month.

**Distribution of voluntary organisations and their financial characteristics by region and UK country, 2012/13<sup>46</sup>**

	Organisations	Income (£m)	Expenditure (£m)	Assets (£m)	Population (000s)	Orgs per 1,000 people
UK	160,045	40,504.0	39,353.7	104,708.2	64,105.7	2.5
England	130,775	35,141.2	34,319.5	93,530.7	53,865.8	2.4
<b>East of England</b>	<b>16,371</b>	<b>2,337.8</b>	<b>2,228.8</b>	<b>4,581.5</b>	<b>5,954.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
London	23,559	16,570.1	16,541.0	58,985.4	8,416.5	2.8
South East	24,323	4,785.0	4,574.1	9,452.1	8,792.6	2.8

## Needs Identified

- 8.16 The selected data shows evidence of strong communities in Hertfordshire, however it also reveals areas of continuing need. For example, whilst car ownership in the county is generally very high, there are still areas where car ownership is low. Because Hertfordshire contains some significant rural areas, access to a car or public transport is important in terms of access to services. Hertfordshire County Council's Accessibility Strategy reports that accessing hospitals for rural residents without a car is difficult via public transport due to a lack of, or infrequent services that do not tie in with appointment times.

<sup>45</sup> Hertfordshire County Council Residents Survey  
[www.hertsdirect.org%2Fdocs%2Fpdf%2Fhertsopendata%2Fsurvey1115.pdf](http://www.hertsdirect.org%2Fdocs%2Fpdf%2Fhertsopendata%2Fsurvey1115.pdf)

<sup>46</sup> National Council of Voluntary Organisations UK Civil Society Almanac 2015. Available at:  
<http://data.ncvo.org.uk/a/almanac15/scope-3/?tablecsv=117>



- 8.17 A report produced in 2007/8 for the Hertfordshire Community and Voluntary Service (CVS) showed that there were 3238 registered charities, 2016 other formal groups and 6000 constituted groups across the county. A further report for the Hertfordshire Community Assembly in 2012 noted that the impact and scale of the third sector in the county amounted to a total annual income of £716m<sup>47</sup>. The value of volunteers' time was estimated to £423m, with the equivalent 'for profit' value of services of £1.62bn.
- 8.18 By May 2014 there were 3336 registered charities in Hertfordshire (3441 at January 2016) with around 35,000 full time equivalent employees, and providing opportunities for 24,000 volunteers. Based on earlier reports it is safe to assume that registered charities represent under a third of the total number of community and voluntary groups in Hertfordshire.
- 8.19 A new Voluntary Sector Commissioning Strategy for Hertfordshire has been developed by commissioning organisations including Hertfordshire County Council, District Councils, Clinical Commissioning Groups and the Police and Crime Commissioner. The strategy calls on the voluntary sector to:
- Collaborate and share information
  - Provide good value for money and diversify income
  - Innovate
  - Encourage volunteers
  - Manage demand
  - 7-day working

### Key Item for Debate/Discussion

- 8.20 Research by Professor Sue Halliday at Hertfordshire Business School has revealed the nuanced differences of the perceptions of different resident groups on their local area. This will be of interest to community development and regeneration professionals who may want to use similar methodology before advocating change in areas.
- 8.21 Professor Halliday's research 'Seeing Through Hatfield Eyes' received University funding to examine the perception of Hatfield residents on their town. The aim of the research was to:
- create awareness of the current 'brand identity' of Hatfield for residents
  - create an understanding of what it is like to live in Hatfield Town
  - support and extend the current 'Love Hatfield' campaign run by the Council with a range of stakeholders, including the University; now supporting the new urban renewal/regeneration project
  - engage the community, as brand meaning is co-created and cannot simply be imposed from above by consultants/council/another
- 8.22 The research comprised a resident survey which aimed to understand current feelings, and a volunteer photography project. The survey developed was robust, tailored to the Hatfield context, and was comprehensive of town activities. It included typical household daily activities, like shopping, recreation, markets and festivals. It also included more abstract

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<sup>47</sup> Hertfordshire County Council, Voluntary Sector Strategy [www.hertsdirect.org/docs/pdf/v/volsectstrat.pdf](http://www.hertsdirect.org/docs/pdf/v/volsectstrat.pdf)

ideas like cultural heritage and social bonding that form core values for many residents. Additionally, a wide range of social matters like education, transportation, housing, parking and rubbish collection, were also included.

8.23 Research findings show that:

- Cultural heritage was high for all groups, but was particularly high for older residents and women
- Perception of housing quality and well-maintained housing increases with age
- Younger residents have a higher rating of fast food, the University of Hertfordshire, and supermarkets
- Younger residents are similar to older residents in terms of bus convenience, but they find the buses unreliable
- Women have a higher rating of the Borough Council's services
- The town centre is not regarded highly by any group, but it is worst for middle-age groups and for women
- Older residents like Hatfield the most

8.24 When looking specifically at the views of social housing residents they showed:

- less appreciation of history and cultural heritage compared with owner occupied [but more than private renters who of course may be unaware of the history]
- least regard [lowest perception] for the University of Hertfordshire [both economically and socially]
- greatest concern about:
  - safety [perceptions of safety were the lowest of the three groups]
  - housing maintenance
  - about train convenience and train reliability
  - how neat and clean Hatfield is
  - water quality
  - self-employment opportunities
  - markets
  - recreation choices

8.25 On the other hand, social housing tenants rate parks, services and coffee shops the highest - possibly because they are more likely to be stuck in the town and use the parks and have to use the local services. In terms of liking to live in Hatfield, social housing residents rate Hatfield less than owner occupiers but more than private renters.

8.26 Overall the project identified that the major weaknesses that needed addressing in Hatfield were:

- Entertainment
- Local restaurants
- Creative arts
- Hatfield shopping centre

8.27 How can community philanthropy enable the Third Sector in Hertfordshire to respond to the challenges within the Voluntary Sector Commissioning Strategy?

8.28 How can community philanthropy help build sustainability, resilience and innovation in the Third Sector in Hertfordshire, particularly in relation to diversifying income and providing 7-day working?

## 9.0 Local Economy

### Economic Outlook

- 9.1 The Hertfordshire Local Economic Partnership's Economic Outlook<sup>48</sup> estimates that the output of Hertfordshire's economy was valued at £26.7 billion in 2011. The East of England Forecasting Model (EEFM) estimates that the recession was slightly less severe in the Hertfordshire area than across the UK. However, there is a danger that the long term economic growth rate could slow with Hertfordshire lagging behind other LEP areas and the national average.
- 9.2 Recent employment growth in the county has been slightly above the national average. The county has a number of industrial specialisms such as pharmaceutical manufacturing, which is five times more important in the county than nationally. Computer programming and legal and accounting services are also major employers in the county.
- 9.3 Hertfordshire has the highest employment participation rates of all LEP areas and economic activity rates are high. However, jobs growth has been weak in recent years. Around 11% of Hertfordshire residents are self-employed, which is above the national average of 9.7%.

### Gross Value Added

- 9.4 Gross value added (GVA) is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area. The GVA for Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire is significantly higher than the value per head in the East of England and remains higher than the per head value for England and that for the United Kingdom. The long term trend indicates that the gap per head between Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, and that for England and the United Kingdom is narrowing.

Gross Value Added (GVA) £ Per Head <sup>49</sup>										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
East of England	18,018	18,762	19,817	20,425	20,910	20,279	20,895	20,994	21,379	21,897
East Anglia	17,314	17,922	19,871	20,205	20,525	19,953	20,734	20,936	21,514	21,934
<b>Bedfordshire &amp; Hertfordshire</b>	20,940	22,404	22,472	23,221	24,465	23,508	23,556	23,485	23,890	24,602
Essex	16,094	16,320	17,121	17,960	17,916	17,513	18,459	18,572	18,664	19,107
England	18,922	19,827	20,757	21,799	22,232	21,750	22,555	22,975	23,475	24,091
UNITED KINGDOM	18,736	19,684	20,699	21,656	22,139	21,604	22,318	22,779	23,168	23,755

<sup>48</sup> [http://www.hertsdirect.org/docs/pdf/hertsopendata/Economic\\_Outlook.pdf](http://www.hertsdirect.org/docs/pdf/hertsopendata/Economic_Outlook.pdf)

<sup>49</sup> Office for National Statistics [https://data.gov.uk/dataset/gross\\_value\\_added\\_gva\\_per\\_head](https://data.gov.uk/dataset/gross_value_added_gva_per_head)

## Median pay by household

- 9.5 The median weekly pay (gross) by household for both male and female full time workers exceeds that for Great Britain and the East of England. The gross median weekly pay for part time females for Great Britain exceeded the figure for Hertfordshire. In 2014 male full time workers in Hertfordshire received gross median weekly pay of £660.10 (£561.50 for Great Britain), and their female equivalents received £533.50 (£463 for Great Britain). During the same period male part time workers in Hertfordshire received gross median weekly pay of £151.80 (£151.40 for Great Britain) and the female equivalents received £165.40 (£166.70 for Great Britain).
- 9.6 The median hourly pay (excluding overtime) by household for both male and female full time and part time workers also exceeds that for Great Britain and the East of England. In 2014 male full time workers in Hertfordshire received median hourly pay (excluding overtime) of £16.52 (£13.70 for Great Britain), and their female equivalents received £14.53 (£12.34 for Great Britain). During the same period male part time workers in Hertfordshire received gross median hourly pay of £8.67 (£8.00 for Great Britain) and the female equivalents received £8.83 (£8.47 for Great Britain).

Median Weekly Pay (Gross) In Pounds by Household (Employees Living in the Area) <sup>50</sup>									
	Hertfordshire			Great Britain			East		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
<b>Male Full Time Workers</b>	652.8	666.2	660.1	548.8	559.0	561.5	580.4	594.5	586.8
<b>Male Part Time Workers</b>	142.7	166.3	151.8	145.9	149.5	151.4	145.7	150.3	147.4
<b>Female Full Time Workers</b>	520.5	539.9	533.5	449.8	459.7	463.0	461.1	469.4	471.7
<b>Female Part Time Workers</b>	154.6	170.6	165.4	159.5	164.3	166.7	154.1	164.4	163.3
<b>Full Time Workers</b>	598.4	610.3	601.2	508.3	517.9	520.8	531.4	543.5	539.1

<sup>50</sup> ONS Nomis

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=30>

### Median Hourly Pay (Excluding Overtime) In Pounds by Household (Employees Living in the Area)<sup>51</sup>

	Hertfordshire			Great Britain			East		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
<b>Male Full Time Workers</b>	16.59	16.56	16.52	13.36	13.68	13.70	14.12	14.39	14.30
<b>Male Part Time Workers</b>	7.95	8.74	8.67	7.76	7.95	8.00	7.67	8.00	7.99
<b>Female Full Time Workers</b>	14.10	14.55	14.53	12.04	12.26	12.34	12.31	12.61	12.58
<b>Female Part Time Workers</b>	8.52	8.57	8.83	8.15	8.39	8.47	8.14	8.45	8.49
<b>Full Time Workers</b>	15.60	15.85	15.61	12.80	13.08	13.15	13.34	13.69	13.62

### Median pay by workplace

- 9.7 The median weekly pay (gross) by workplace for both male and female full time workers exceeds that for Great Britain and the East of England. The gross median weekly pay for part time females for Great Britain exceeded the figure for Hertfordshire. In 2014 male full time workers in Hertfordshire received gross median weekly pay by workplace of £593.80 (£560.60 for Great Britain), and their female equivalents received £498.30 (£462.50 for Great Britain). During the same period male part time workers in Hertfordshire received gross median weekly pay of £151.80 (£151.40 for Great Britain) and the female equivalents received £161 (£166.20 for Great Britain).
- 9.8 The median hourly pay (excluding overtime) by workplace for both male and female full time and part time workers also exceeds that for Great Britain and the East of England. In 2014 male full time workers in Hertfordshire received median hourly pay (excluding overtime) by workplace of £14.41 (£13.68 for Great Britain), and their female equivalents received £13.45 (£12.33 for Great Britain). During the same period male part time workers in Hertfordshire received gross median hourly pay of £8.12 (£8.00 for Great Britain) and the female equivalents received £8.39 (£8.45 for Great Britain).

<sup>51</sup> ONS Nomis

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=30>

Median Weekly Pay (Gross) In Pounds by Workplace (Employees Working in the Area) <sup>52</sup>									
	Hertfordshire			Great Britain			East		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
<b>Male Full Time Workers</b>	591.5	595.2	593.8	548.3	558.6	560.6	538.5	551.6	548.6
<b>Male Part Time Workers</b>	140.1	160.7	151.8	145.9	149.5	151.4	145.8	151.9	149.5
<b>Female Full Time Workers</b>	466.2	472.3	498.3	449.3	459.5	462.5	425.8	440.8	443.3
<b>Female Part Time Workers</b>	146.4	161.3	161.0	159.0	164.1	166.2	151.5	161.9	162.2
<b>Full Time Workers</b>	539.2	547.1	548.7	507.9	517.6	520.2	495.2	505.0	505.8

Median Hourly Pay (Excluding Overtime) In Pounds by Workplace (Employees Working in the Area) <sup>53</sup>									
	Hertfordshire			Great Britain			East		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
<b>Male Full Time Workers</b>	14.38	14.68	14.41	13.33	13.66	13.68	12.89	13.30	13.17
<b>Male Part Time Workers</b>	7.59	8.39	8.12	7.75	7.92	8.00	7.57	8.00	8.00
<b>Female Full Time Workers</b>	12.37	12.80	13.45	12.02	12.26	12.33	11.30	11.73	11.79
<b>Female Part Time Workers</b>	8.52	8.60	8.39	8.15	8.38	8.45	8.10	8.41	8.33
<b>Full Time Workers</b>	13.50	13.96	14.05	12.79	13.07	13.14	12.28	12.73	12.61

## Needs Identified

- 9.9 The Hertfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership has negotiated a Growth Deal with Government that focuses on three Growth Areas:
- M1/M25 – including Hemel Hempstead, Watford and St Albans
  - A1(M) – including Stevenage, Welwyn Garden City, Hatfield, Hitchin and Letchworth Garden City
  - A10/M11 – including Bishop’s Stortford, Hertford, Broxbourne and Stansted Airport

<sup>52</sup> ONS Nomis

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=99>

<sup>53</sup> ONS Nomis

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=99>

9.10 The investment in the Growth Deal focuses on:

- Enabling flagship sites for housing and employment
- Enhancing transport connectivity across the area
- Growing the skills base
- Growing jobs and providing support for key sectors in the LEP area

9.11 Further details of the Hertfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership and the Growth Deal can be found at <http://www.hertfordshirelep.com/>

### Key Item for Debate/Discussion

9.12 How can community philanthropy add to the priorities of the three Growth Areas to produce more sustainable outcomes or bring greater benefits to the more relatively deprived communities highlighted in other sections of this needs analysis?