

# Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2022

## Section 2: Summary



**HILLINGDON**  
LONDON

[www.hillingdon.gov.uk](http://www.hillingdon.gov.uk)

## 2 JSNA - Summary

### Health and wellbeing overall

- Overall, people in Hillingdon are relatively healthy in comparison to England as a whole.
- The average life expectancy for both men and women in Hillingdon is higher than the average for England and is on a par with the London averages. Women in Hillingdon have a life expectancy at birth of 84 years, men can expect to live for 80.4 years.
- As well as longevity, the number of years people live healthy lives without the onset of disease is important. Men in Hillingdon have a healthy life expectancy at birth of 62 years, slightly below the England average of 63 years. Women in Hillingdon have a healthy life expectancy at birth of 60 years, below the England average of 64 years.
- Poor air quality increases the incidence of acute asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and contributes to the onset of heart disease and cancer. Respiratory disease is the third highest cause of death in Hillingdon. Nitrogen dioxide levels caused by road traffic continue to be above recommended levels.
- The main causes of death in Hillingdon were cancer (neoplasms), circulatory diseases, COVID-19, and respiratory diseases. The main cause of death in Hillingdon was cancer (Neoplasm) which accounts for 23% of all deaths in 2020 (25% in males and 21% in females) and circulatory diseases which also caused 23% of all deaths (23% in males and 22% in females).
- COVID-19 has been a significant cause of deaths over the two years from March 2020. In the period 27/03/2020 to 25/12/2020 there were 373 deaths recorded with COVID-19 mentioned on the death certificate. In 2021 from 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021 455 deaths were recorded. With more people taking up vaccinations the first 3 months of 2022 saw the figure reduced to 35 deaths.

## Children and young people

- The percentage of low birth-weight babies in 2020 was higher at 4% than the averages for London and England.
- In 2019/20, there were 11,671 children under 16 living in low-income families in Hillingdon. The proportion of 17% of children is below London and England proportions of 18% and 19%.
- Around 14% of children in Hillingdon had special educational needs in 2018.
- In 2018/19, 74.7% of Hillingdon Reception Year pupils achieved a Good Level of Development, based upon children attaining at least the expected level in the three prime areas of Communication and Language, Physical Development and Personal, Social and Emotional Development along with the specific areas of Mathematics and Literacy. This represented an improvement over the previous year.
- In 2020 75% of Hillingdon pupils achieved a pass (Grades 9-4) in English and Maths. 55% achieved a strong pass (9-5).
- Hillingdon performs well in respect of minimising absence and encouraging attendance across schools. Average daily attendance in the 2020 autumn term was 84.7%, and 85.6% in the 2021 summer term.
- 2021 saw a slight increase in the number of young people on the Virtual Schools roll who were reported NEET (out of education or training for more than 1 calendar month) throughout the academic year.
- Hillingdon's rate of Looked after children is currently 50 per 100,000 – this is higher than both statistical neighbours and England. This is also double the rate the borough had in 2020-21. This growth is due to the recent spike in arrivals of unaccompanied asylum seeker children. Of the 185 looked after children who entered the system in the last 6 months - 128 were unaccompanied asylum seeker children.
- % care leavers in employment – Hillingdon has historically done well in ensuring that looked after children are able to access employment, education or training opportunities for children leaving care. In 202/21 and looking at the 17-18 year old cohort, 71% of care leavers were EET – higher than the England average and the average for statistical neighbours. For the 19-21 age group this figure was 56% - again higher than national and statistical neighbours.

- Hospital admissions for self-harm in children have increased in recent years for England. In Hillingdon, 85 young people aged between 10-19 were admitted to hospital following self-harm during 2020/21.
- Teenage pregnancies have decreased steadily in Hillingdon over recent years. The most recent figure for 2019 was 2.4 per 1000 births, compared to a rate of 8.2 per 1000 in 2010.
- The proportion of babies whose first feed is breast milk is lower in Hillingdon than the London average but is similar to the average for England.
- The proportion of females smoking in early pregnancy in Hillingdon (6.92) was higher than London (6.03) but lower than England's proportion (12.76) in 2018/19.
- Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions under 18s for both male and female are lower in Hillingdon compared to England
- 1 in 5 children in Hillingdon are measured as overweight or obese when they start school. By Year 6, 1 in 3 children is overweight or obese.
- Population immunisation coverage has improved across a number of areas in 2020/21 (latest data) relative to previous years. Thus whether Flu for 2-3 year olds, MMR, PCV or Hib/MenC – rates of coverage have steadily increased. However, despite this progress – Hillingdon, like the rest of London, performs less well when it comes to vaccine coverage – with rates of coverage below the national average and below CIPFA neighbours.
- A third of children aged 5 in Hillingdon have visually obvious dental decay. This is worse than the averages for London and England.
- According to the Active Lives Survey, around 1 in 3 children and young people are not meeting daily physical activity guidelines. This is worse than the estimates for London and England.

## Working age adults

- 80% of Hillingdon residents aged 16-64 were defined as economically active in 2020/21. 74% were in employment.
- Gross weekly earnings in Hillingdon in 2021 averaged £698 per week, which was higher than the Great Britain average but slightly below London as a whole. The average full-time gross weekly pay for men was higher than that for women - £755 compared to £658.
- The 'claimant count' – a measure of the number of people claiming benefit because they are unemployed – rose steeply during the pandemic. In Mar 2020 the claimant count for Hillingdon was 4,835. This rose to 15,000 in Feb 2021 and had fallen to 9,060 by Feb 2022.
- 65% of adults in Hillingdon were classified as overweight or obese in 2019/20.
- Based on the Active Lives Adult Survey carried out by Sport England, 61% of adults were described as physical active in 2019/20, while 31% were classed as physically inactive.

## Older people

- 14% of Hillingdon's population (43,800 people) were aged 65 or over in 2022.
- Hillingdon's population is younger overall compared to England. As people live longer, the population is ageing. In 2020, 64.5% of our population were aged 16-64. By 2030, this will fall to 64.1%. The proportion of people aged 65 or over will rise from 13.6% to 16.4% over the same period. The proportion of people aged 85 or over will rise from 2% to 2.4%.
- The average number of deaths per year in the period 2018-20 in Hillingdon is 2,050 (excluding COVID deaths in 2020). Circulatory diseases and cancers are the two major causes of death in Hillingdon. Deaths as a result of circulatory diseases accounted for an annual average of 537 deaths (26.3%) in the 3-year period 2018-20. Deaths from all cancers accounted for an annual average of 545 deaths (26.7%) in the same period.

An annual average of 282 deaths (13.8%) was as a result of respiratory diseases. The remaining 681 deaths (33.3% of total) were as a result of other causes; excluded from these 3-year averages are the COVID deaths that occurred in 2020 (a total of 388).

- The numbers of people aged 65 or over, 65-79 and over 80 who are admitted to hospital following a fall is lower in Hillingdon compared to London and England. Hip fractures are also lower on average.
- The percentage of people offered reablement services following a stay in hospital (1.7% in 2020/21) is lower than the figure for London (4.3%) and England (3.1%).
- Survey evidence shows that the percentage of users of adult social care services aged 65 or over who have as much social contact as they would like is low in Hillingdon, at 36.9% (2019/20).
- The proportion of permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes for people aged 65 or over is higher than that for London or England.
- The prevalence of dementia and the rate of diagnosis are comparable to London and England.