

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2022

Section 3: Population



3 JSNA - Population

Hillingdon Population Characteristics

- The population of Hillingdon in 2020 was 309,000
- There were about 3,000 more males (156,000) than females (153,000) in 2020.
- The population of individuals aged 25 to 29 years decreased from 2018 to 2020 and those 40 to 44 years increased from 2018 to 2019.
- Homelessness, particularly households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction act, households in temporary accommodation, and households with dependent children owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction act is worse in Hillingdon compared to England and London in 2019/20.
- The six-year trend shows that the number and percentage of children living in low-income families is overall upward, with this issue worsening not just in Hillingdon, but also in London and nationally.
- Townfield and Yeading have the highest percentage of children (under 16 years old) in low-income families.
- Townfield is the most deprived ward in Hillingdon in 2019 compared to the other wards.
- The level of development of children at the end of reception is higher in Hillingdon (74.7%) as compared to England (71.8%) in 2018/2019.
- Children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception is higher in Hillingdon (63.7%) as compared to England (56.5%) for this period.
- In England, approximately 77.3% of adults with a learning disability are living in stable and appropriate accommodation whereas this was exceeded in Hillingdon at 80.2%, indicating improved safety and reduced risk of social exclusion.
- According to data in 2019/2020, about 62% of the adults that registered on the GP learning disability register in Hillingdon are receiving long-term support from local authorities which was around 50% for England for the period.
- Overall, the Total Fertility Rate in Hillingdon in 2019 is 1.85 children per woman, down from 1.95 in 2013, and higher than the England and London average of 1.66 and 1.60 respectively.

- The prevalence of current adult smokers (18+ years) was lower in Hillingdon (11.8) compared to London (12.9) and England (13.9).
- Smoking prevalence in early pregnancy in Hillingdon (6.92%) was higher than London (6.03%) but lower than England's proportion (12.76%) in 2018/19.
- The proportion of current adult smokers in routine and manual occupations in Hillingdon decreased from 33.6% in 2018 to 15.9 % in 2019.
- Screening coverage for Breast, Cervical and Bowel cancers are lower in Hillingdon as compared to England for the year 2020. Breast cancer screening – 72.7% for Hillingdon and 74.1% for England. Cervical cancer screening – 64.9% for Hillingdon and 70.2% for England (Figure 199). Bowel cancer screening – 56.7% for Hillingdon and 63.8% for England. The trend in incidence rate of alcohol related cancer in females in Hillingdon has shown a decline from 2012 to 2018.

Mortality and Life expectancy

- Life Expectancy at birth for both males (80.2 years) and females (84 years) in 2017/2019 in Hillingdon is higher than England (79.8 years and 83.4 years respectively) for those years, however, healthy life expectancy at birth for both males (61.6 years) and females (60.1 years) is lower as compared to England (63.2 years for males and 63.5 years for females) for those years.
- Age-standardised mortality rates have declined until 2019 but increased from 2020 which is largely because of deaths due to COVID-19.
- The main cause of death in Hillingdon is 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). Hillingdon followed the same pattern as London and England, where these two causes of death contributed to over 45% of deaths.
- Overall, there has been a decline in premature mortality from all causes from the 2010-12 baseline to 2017-19 with the exception of males in Hillingdon.
- The trend of the early mortality rate due to cancer in Hillingdon is declining in line with London and England.

Health outcomes projections

- The proportion of persons with dementia (all ages) is projected to increase by about 0.3% in 2024/25.
- The proportion of physically inactive adults in Hillingdon is estimated to increase from 31% in 2019/20 to 34% in 2024/25.
- The prevalence of obesity in Reception (10.4%), Year 6 (21.3%), and adults (18+ years old) (65.3%) is higher in Hillingdon than London and England in 2019/20,

and it is projected to increase to 24.5% in Year 6 and 76.6% in adults by 2024/25.

- The rate of violence offences per 1000 population in Hillingdon is estimated to increase by 2024/25, from 23.9 in 2019/20 to 28.9 in 2024/25.
- The rate of sexual offences (crude rate) in all persons per 1,000 population in Hillingdon is projected to increase to 2.02 in 2024/25 from 1.42 in 2019/2020.
- The ratio of excess winter deaths index in Hillingdon is estimated to increase from 12.8 in 2018 to 31.6 in 2025.
- The proportion of type II diabetes among ethnic minorities in Hillingdon is projected to increase from 52.12% in 2018/19 to 65.15% in 2024/25.

Inequalities

- The highest levels of children in low-income families are in Townfield, Yeading, Pinkwell, Heathrow Villages, Barnhill, Botwell, and Charville in South Hillingdon, and Yiewsley.
- The highest levels of income deprivation are in Townfield, Botwell, Yeading, Barnhill, Pinkwell in South Hillingdon, and Yiewsley and West Drayton in the Centre of Hillingdon.
- More births took place in Botwell, Townfield, Pinkwell, Yeading, and Barnhill in South Hillingdon and West Drayton and Yiewsley in Centre Hillingdon compared to other wards.
- The mortality rate for males in Hillingdon in 2020 is similar to the London average but lower than the England average. However, the mortality rate for females in Hillingdon is higher than the London average and similar to the England average.
- Botwell, Harefield, West Drayton, and Townfield are the wards with high all causes mortality rates compared to the national average.
- The indirectly standardised premature mortality ratio in wards such as Townfield, Uxbridge South, West Drayton, Botwell, and Yiewsley are worse than the England average.
- Male Cardiovascular diseases early death rates are higher than the England and London averages whereas female rates are now similar to the England and London averages.
- Heart disease early death rates are more than four times higher for males than for females in Hillingdon and this difference has increased in recent years.

- The standardised mortality ratio for all ages from coronary heart disease shows rates in Yiewsley Barnhill, West Drayton, Townfield, and Botwell remains higher than the Hillingdon average.
- Early death rate from stroke for men living in Hillingdon (22 per 100,000) is over twice the rate for women in Hillingdon (9 per 100,000) and has increased more in recent years. The mortality rate in males under 75 years is also higher in Hillingdon and continues to rise compared to London and England where cases are falling.
- Within wards, West Drayton, Yiewsley, Botwell, and Townfield have a higher standardised mortality ratio for all ages from circulatory disease than the Hillingdon average.
- Barnhill, West Drayton, Townfield, and Yiewsley have a higher standardised premature mortality ratio from circulatory disease than the Hillingdon average.
- Uxbridge South, West Drayton, Harefield, Townfield, and Botwell have a higher standardised mortality ratio for all ages from cancer than Hillingdon average.
- The standardised mortality ratio from respiratory diseases for all ages is higher in Botwell, Harefield, and Townfield than the Hillingdon averages from 2015-19.
- Early mortality rate from liver disease in Hillingdon shows that the rate has increased gradually since 2015 and is similar to that of ten years ago (20.0 per 100,000).
- In Hillingdon rates for early death from liver disease in 2017-19 are almost three times higher in men than in women.
- Between March 2020 and April 2021, the mortality rate from COVID-19 in Hillingdon is 261 per 100,000 which was higher than London (248 per 100,000) and nationally (182 per 100,000).
- The early mortality rate for males in Hillingdon (18.3 per 100,000) from injuries is more than twice that of females (6.7 per 100,000) but has fallen in recent years.

Population estimates

Population estimates are the starting point to inform decisions regarding the provision of services such as education, housing, transport and health. Any overarching appraisal of need and subsequent commissioning of services will consider the change in the size of the population living locally.

The most widely used population projections are the Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP) from the Office of National Statistics (ONS). These projections are available by single year of age, by sex for Local Authorities from mid-2018 to mid-2043. There are other sources of population data available (these are the latest release):

Hillingdon population	Year	Population estimate, 2020
Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP)	2020	309,310
Greater London Authority (GLA) 2016 Housing Led Projection Age Range	2018	316,300
GP registered population (NHS Digital)*	2020 (Apr)	325,000
ONS, total Electors (aged 18+)	2018 (Dec)	198,938
Greater London Authority, total daytime population (including tourists)	2014	357,000

The current population of 309,300 is estimated to increase by 2.2% (6,720) over the next 5 years (ONS Sub-National Population Projections, 2018-based).

Like all local authorities in England and Wales, Hillingdon's population projections were retrospectively revised in 2018 and along with 39% of LAs show a decrease in expected growth. In the 2014 data release, our population was expected to be 323,000 in 2020; the current population is 4.2% lower than what was predicted.

The current population is split into the following age bands:

Age	2020 estimate	%
0-4	21,541	7.0
5-9	22,334	7.2
10-14	19,946	6.4
15-19	18,023	5.8
20-24	20,346	6.6
25-29	22,072	7.1
30-34	23,675	7.7
35-39	24,216	7.8
40-44	22,763	7.4
45-49	19,995	6.5
50-54	19,426	6.3
55-59	18,027	5.8
60-64	14,824	4.8
65-69	11,500	3.7
70-74	10,625	3.4
75-79	7,635	2.5
80-84	6,220	2.0
85+	6,142	2.0
Total	309,310	100%

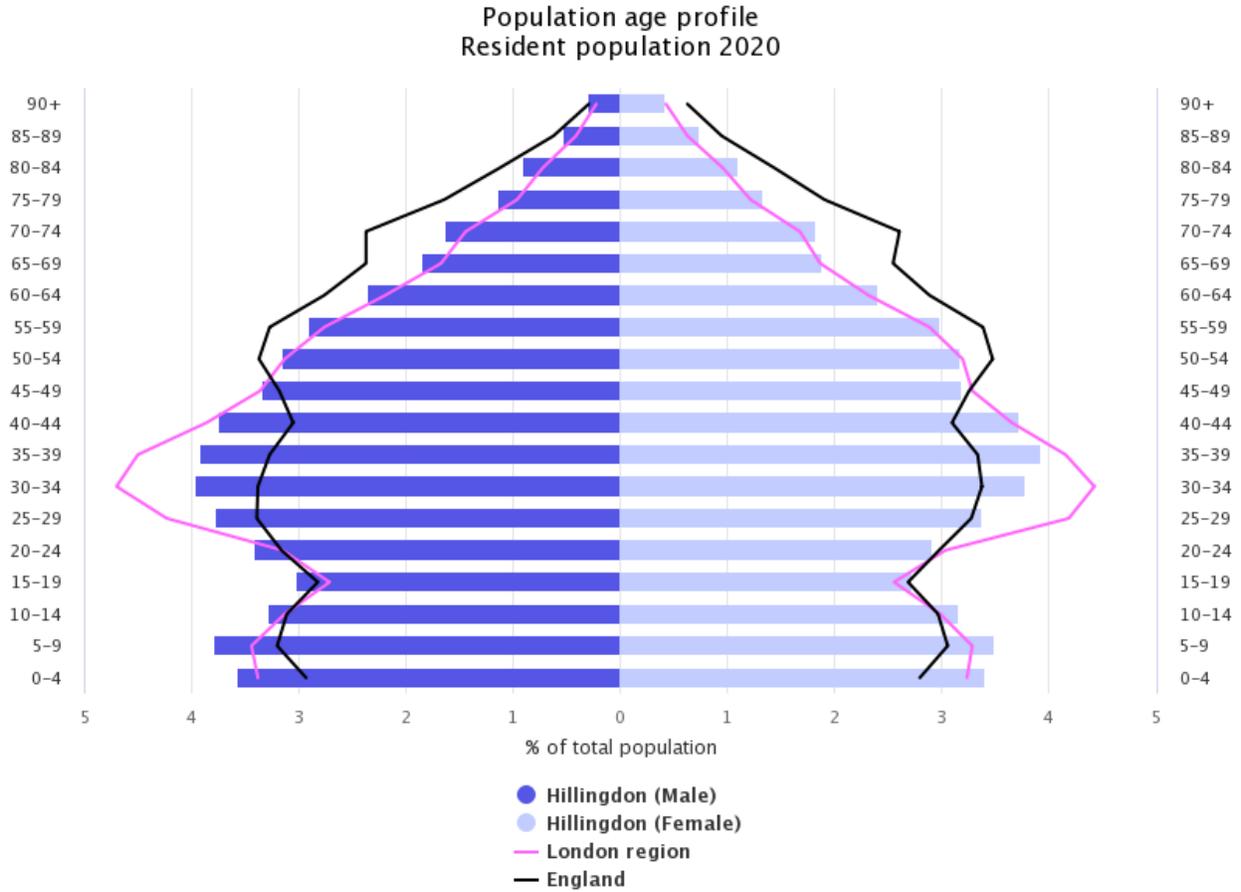


Figure 2. Population profile by age group and by gender in Hillingdon compared to London and England. Data source: PHE.

In terms of wards, Botwell (22,650) was the most populated in 2020 followed by West Drayton (19,050). The least populated area was Harefield (7,950).

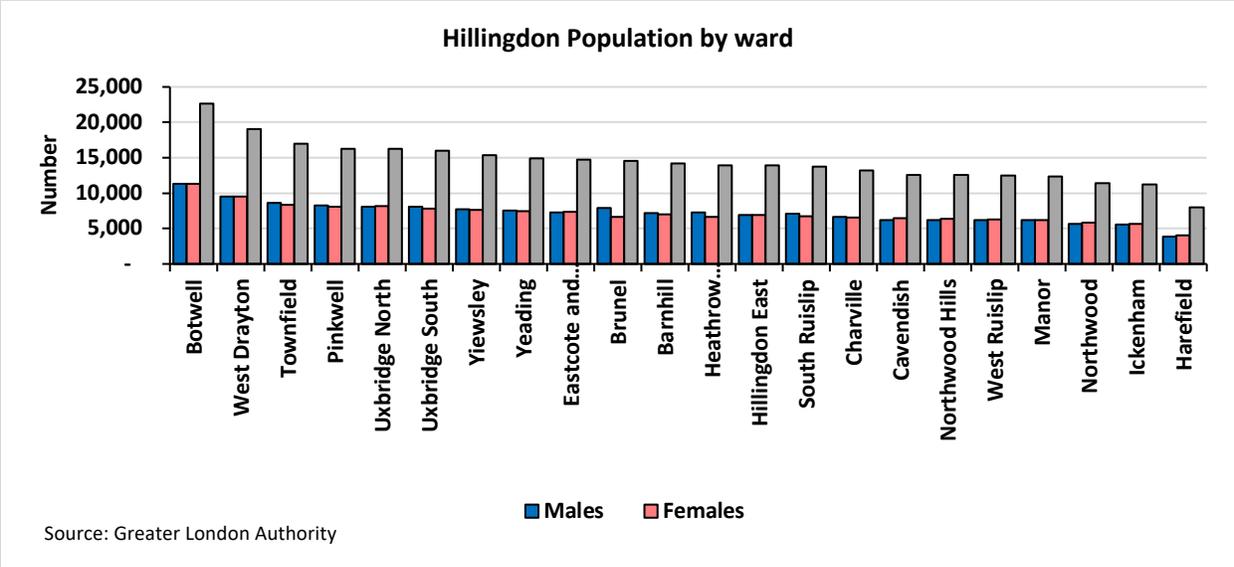


Figure 1. Hillingdon’s population by wards

GP registered population

The GP registered population is estimated at 355,000 (Nov 2021); the difference between this and the usual population is that some will be non-Hillingdon residents registered at a GP within the borough (and some of our residents would be registered with GPs outside of Hillingdon).

Age Distribution

The population of individuals aged 25 to 29 years decreased from 2018 to 2020 and those 40 to 44 years increased from 2018 to 2020 in Hillingdon.

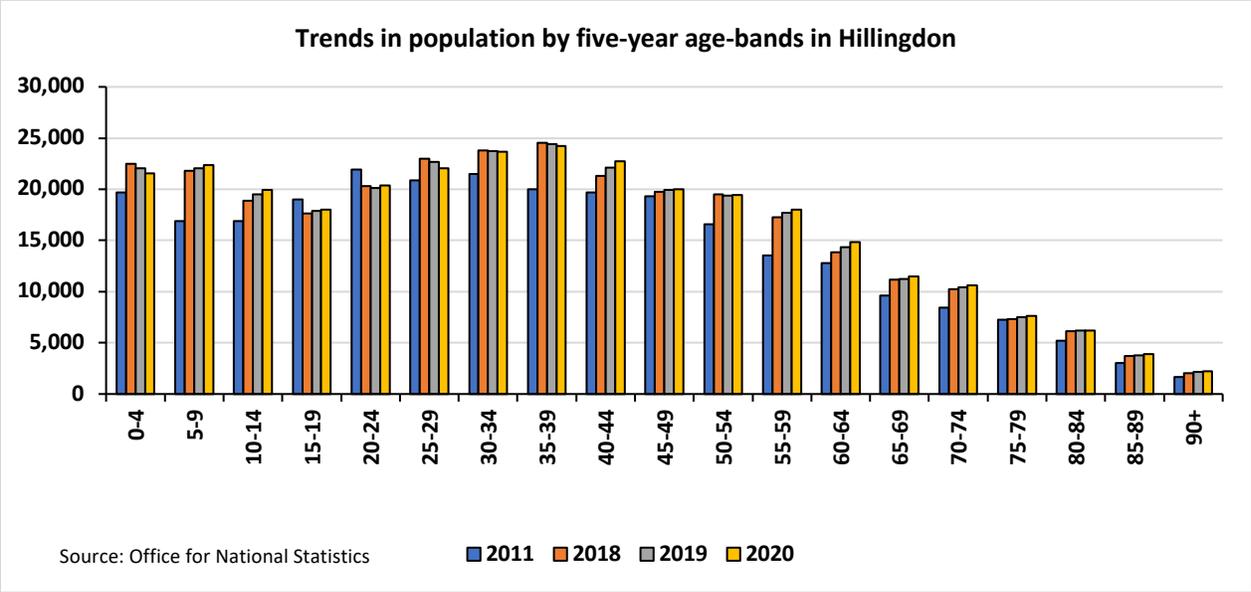


Figure 2. Trends in population by five-year age-bands

The population of individuals aged 55 to 90+ years is estimated to increase by 2040 while those aged 10 to 14 years, 35-39 years, 40-44 years, and 45-49 years are projected to decline by 2040.

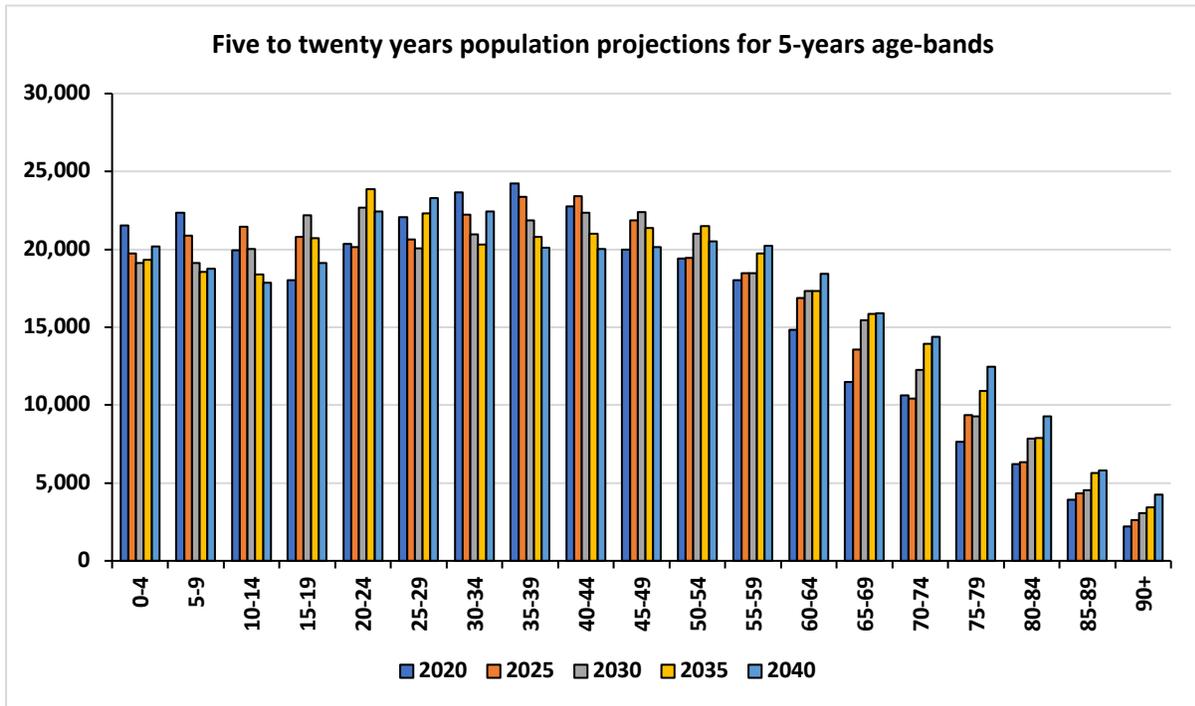


Figure 3. Five to twenty years population projections for 5-years age-band. Data source: ONS

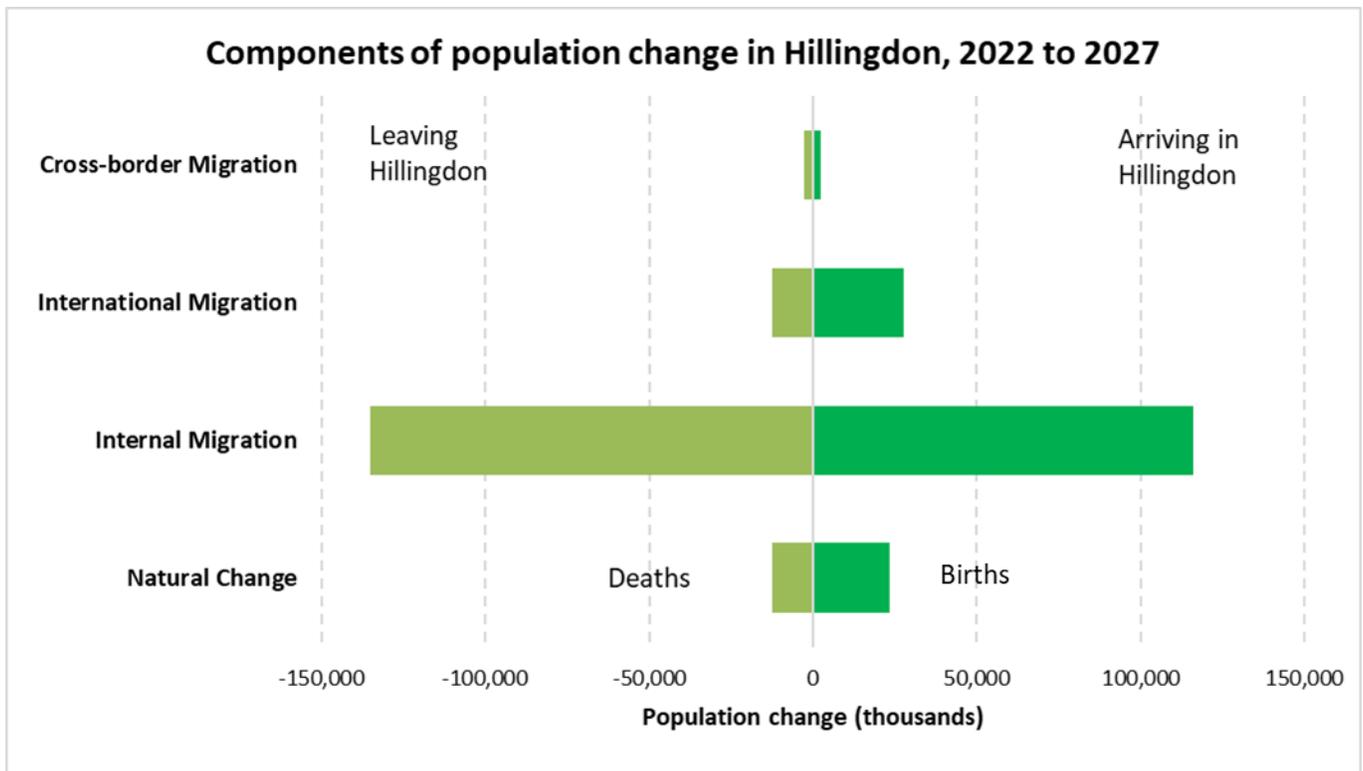
Hillingdon age breakdown, 2022:

Age Band	Hillingdon Persons	Hillingdon % population	London % population	England % population
Age 0-3	16,279	5.2%	5.0%	4.4%
Age 4-18	62,571	20.0%	18.6%	18.1%
Age 19-64	190,020	60.8%	63.8%	58.6%
Age 65-74	22,518	7.2%	6.7%	9.7%
Age 75+	21,282	6.8%	5.9%	9.2%

Hillingdon has a lower proportion of the population aged under 65 compared to London, but a higher proportion compared to England. Hillingdon has higher proportions of the population aged 65+ compared to London, but lower proportions than England.

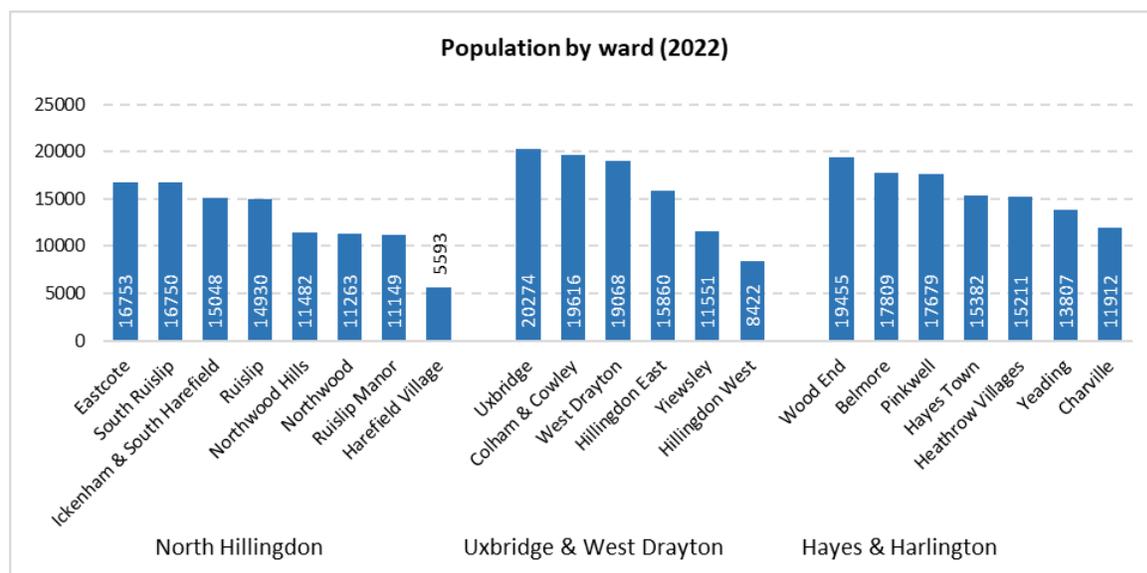
Population projections

The population increase in Hillingdon between 2022 and 2027 is expected to be 5,037 or 1.6%. The corresponding 5-year increase in London is 1.8% and in England is 2.2%.



Population by ward

In the new ward structures from May 2022, 36% of Hillingdon residents are living in Hayes & Harlington, 33.3% living in North Hillingdon and 30.7% living in Uxbridge & West Drayton.



Births and birth projections

In Hillingdon, there are more live births than deaths resulting in an increase in the population due to natural change. Over a last six-year period (2013 to 2019) there were a total of 30,279 births and 13,623 deaths, resulting in a population increase of 16,656 people. The number of births in Hillingdon gradually increased from the year 2013 onward, reaching a peak of 4,508 births in 2016. Since then, births in Hillingdon have fallen gradually with the lowest number recorded in 2018 with 4,075 live births.

Overall, the Total Fertility Rate in Hillingdon in 2019 was 1.85 children per woman, down from 1.95 in 2013, and higher than the England and London average of 1.66 and 1.60, respectively.

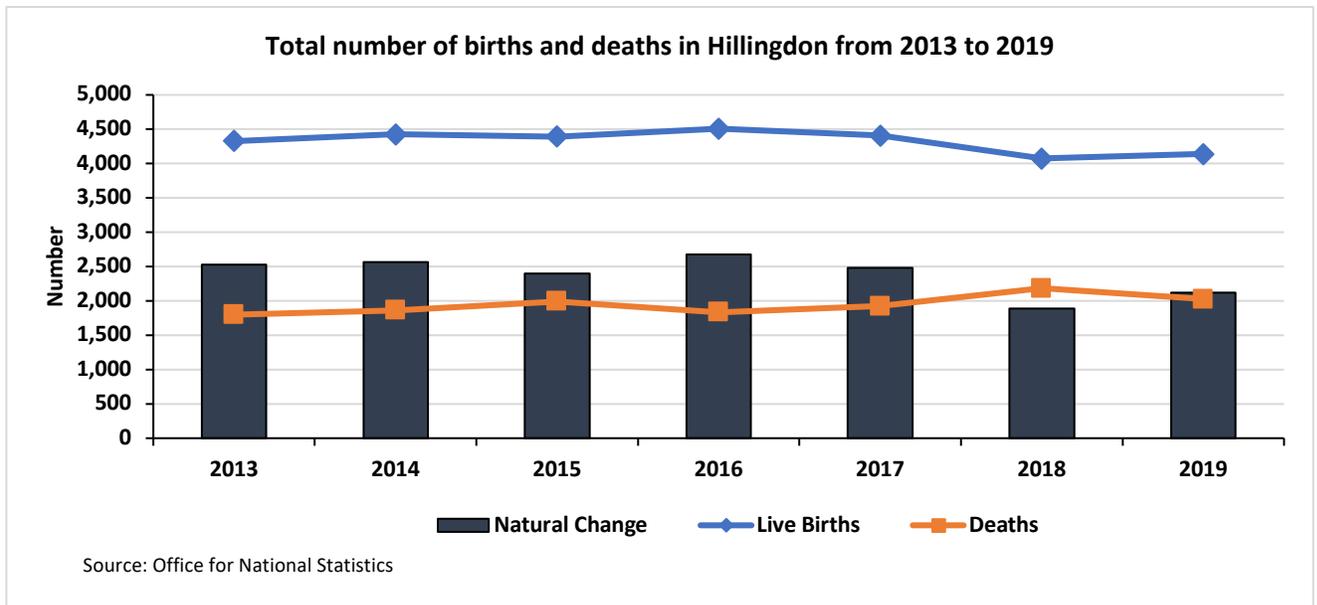


Figure 4. Total number of births and deaths in Hillingdon from 2013 to 2019

More births took place in Botwell, Townfield, Pinkwell, Yeading, and Barnhill in South Hillingdon and West Drayton and Yiewsley in Centre Hillingdon compared to other wards.

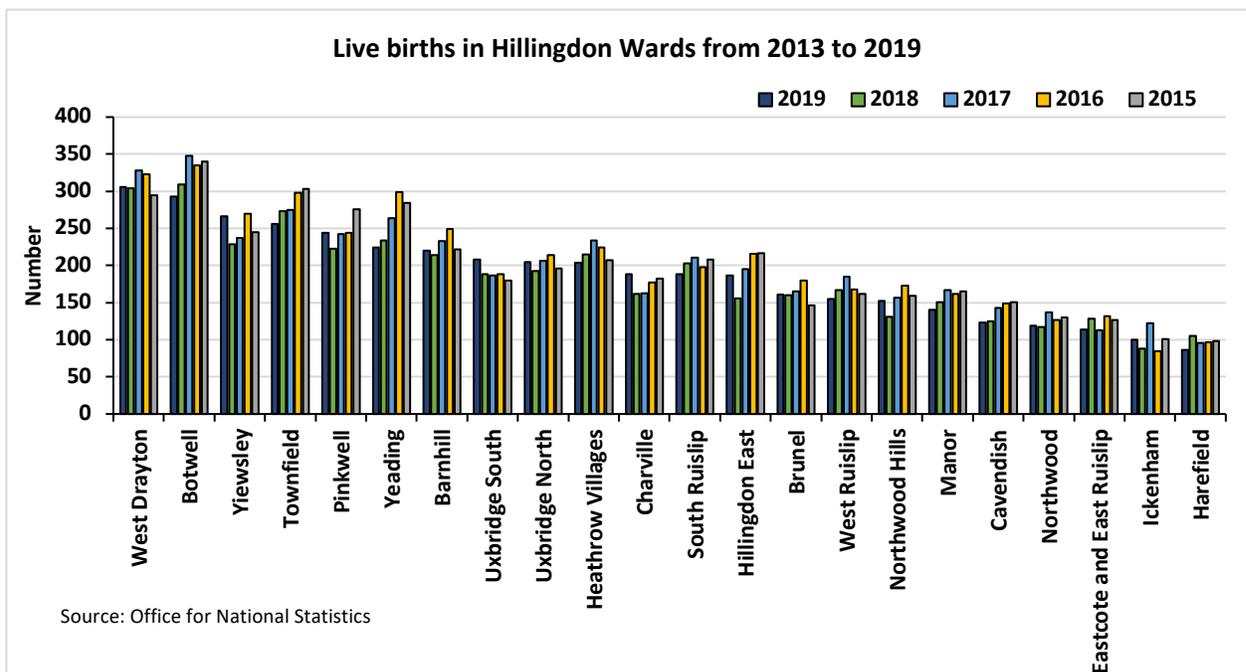
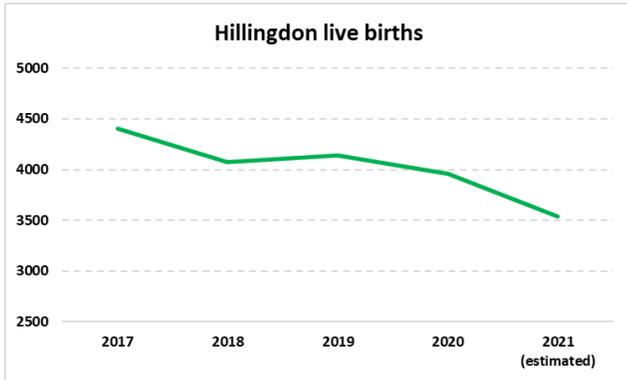
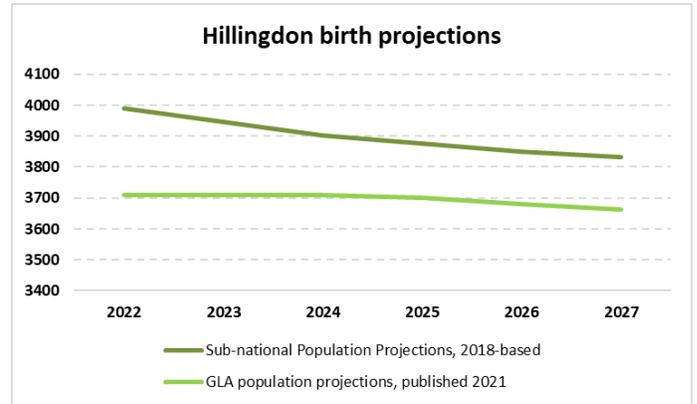


Figure 5. Live births in Hillingdon Wards from 2013 to 2019.

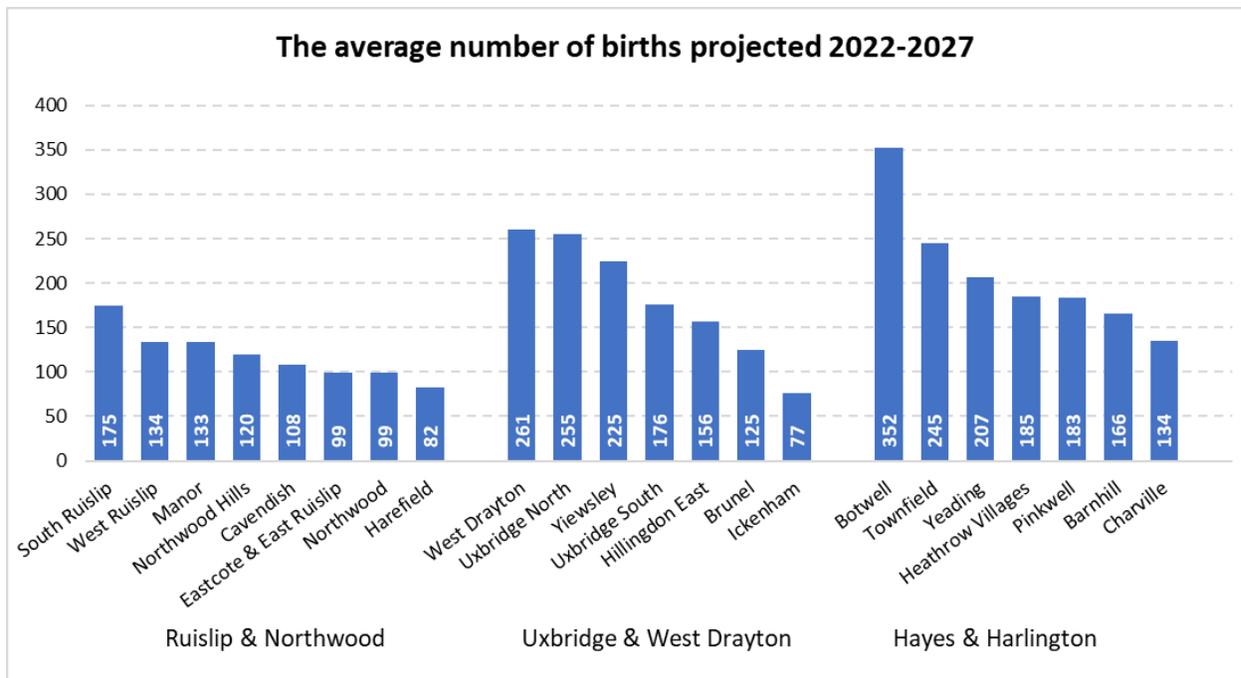
There were 3,958 live births in 2020; this figure has decreased since 2018 and is predicted to decrease further with an average of 3,880 births per annum over the next 5 years.



Source: ONS Birth Summary Tables, England & Wales



Ickenham has the lowest number of births expected per annum in the five years up until 2027. Wards with the highest projections of births are in the south of the borough.

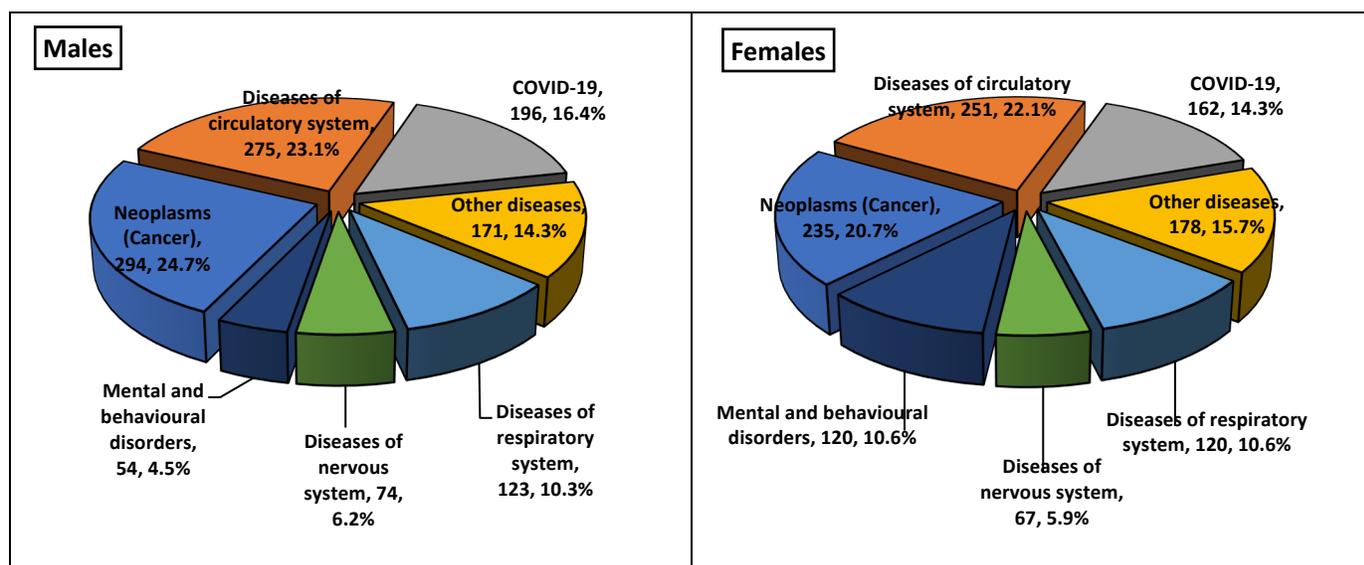


Causes of death

In 2020, the major 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). Hillingdon followed the same pattern as London and England, where these two causes of death contributed to over 45% of deaths.

Neoplasms were the highest killer in males while circulatory diseases were the highest killers in females.

Figure 6. Causes of death (for all ages) in Hillingdon, 2020



Data Source: ONS Mortality Statistics

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a newborn child could expect to live if he or she pass through life subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period. Healthy life expectancy at birth is the estimate of the average number of years newborn child will live in a state of good general health if mortality levels at each age, and the level of good health at each age, remain constant in the future.

Healthy life expectancy at birth for males in Hillingdon in 2017-2019 is lower (61.6 years) compared to England (63.2 years).

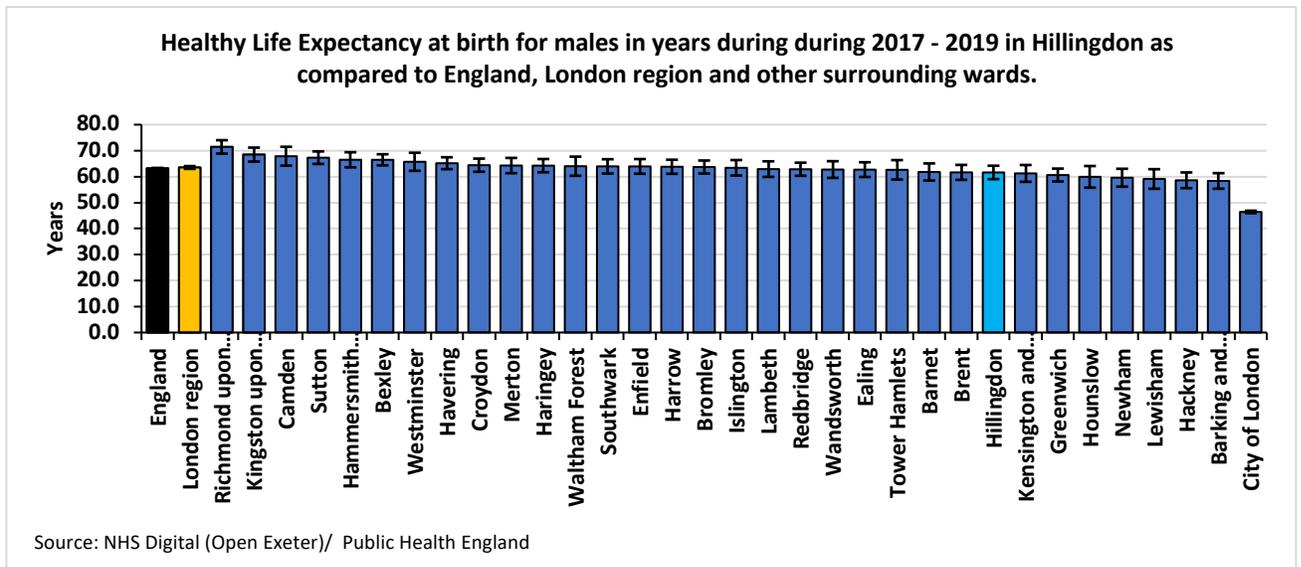


Figure 7. Healthy life expectancy at birth for male in 2017-2019

Healthy life expectancy for females in 2017-2019 was lower (60.1%) in Hillingdon as compared to England (63.5%).

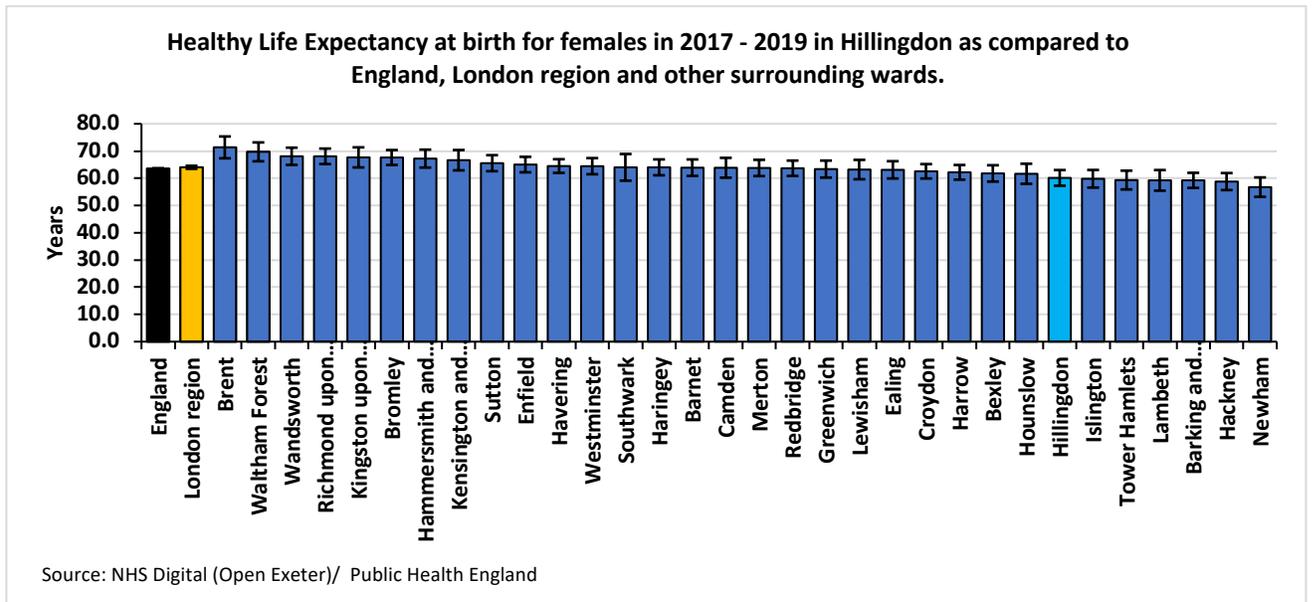


Figure 8. Healthy Life Expectancy at birth for female in 2017-2019 in Hillingdon as compared to England and other London wards.

Life Expectancy at birth for males in 2017-2019 in Hillingdon was 80.2 years which was slightly higher than England (79.8 years).

The trend in life expectancy at birth for males from 2009/2011 to 2017/2019 in Hillingdon shows it has slightly increased from 2009 to 2017 and doing better compared to the England average.

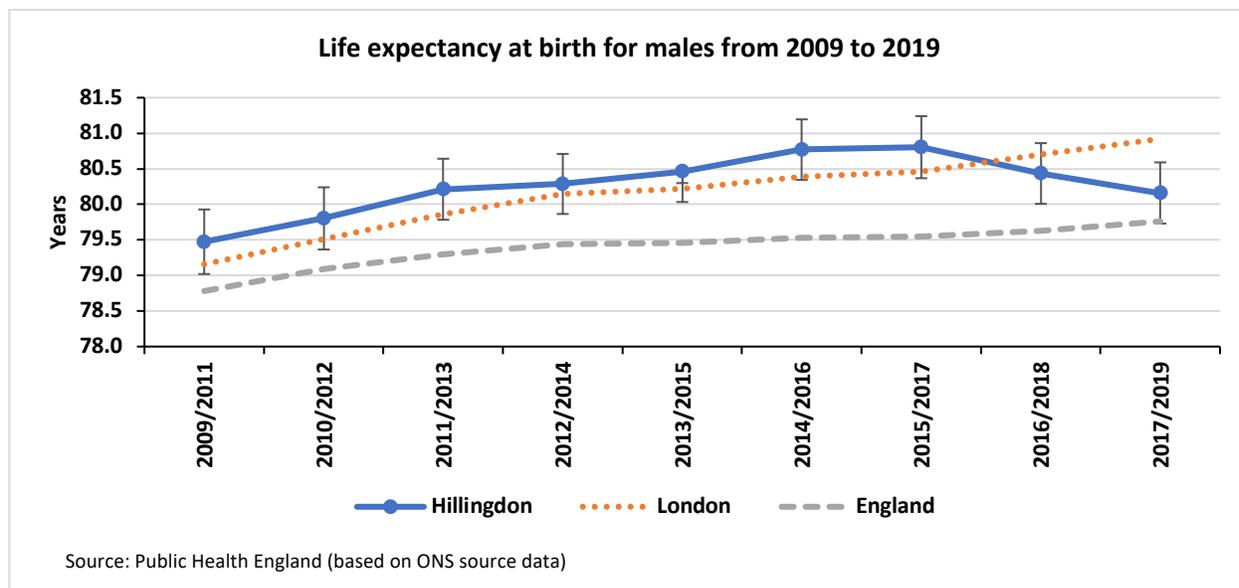


Figure 9. Life expectancy at birth for males from 2009 to 2019 in England, London and Hillingdon.

Life expectancy at birth for females is increasing from 2009 to 2019 in Hillingdon and doing better than England. It was 81.3 years in 2007 and in 2019 it was 84 years for Hillingdon.

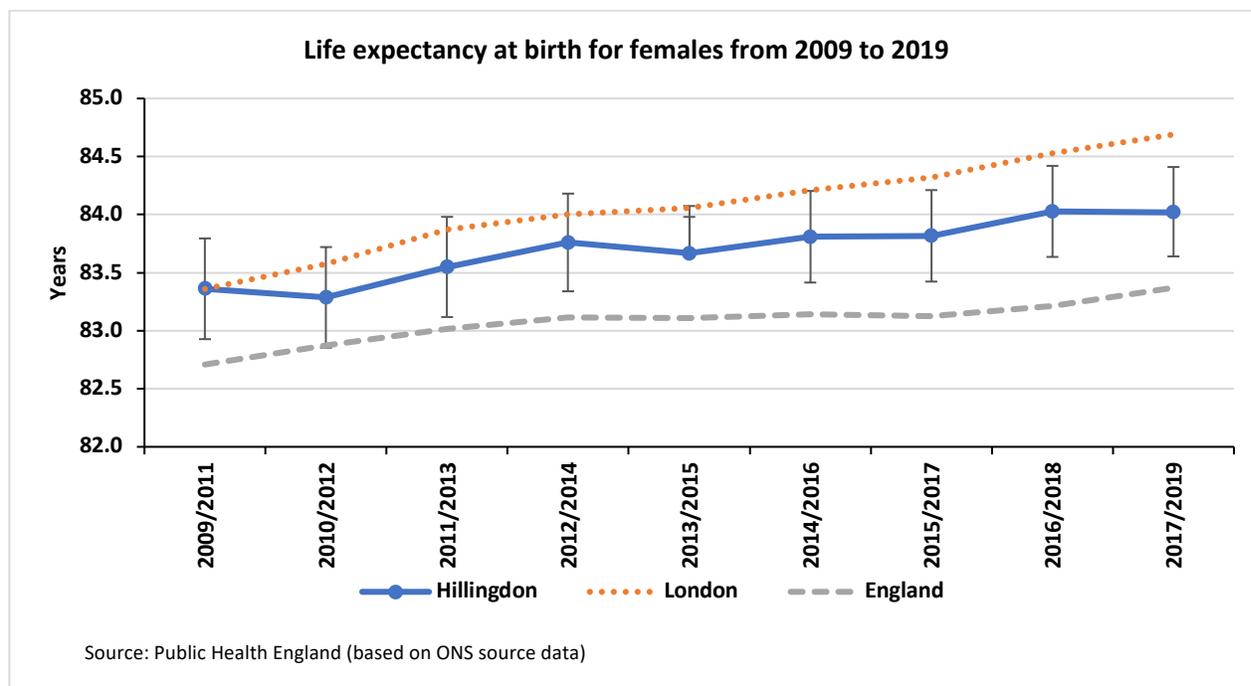


Figure 10. Life expectancy at birth for females from 2009 to 2019 in Hillingdon, England and London

Ethnicity

London is the most ethnically diverse area in the country, with 40.2% of residents identified as belonging to either the Asian, Black, Mixed or Other ethnic group.

The most recent figures available are from the 2011 Census.

Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
White - British	129,365	41.7
White - Irish	5,989	1.9
Other White	25,654	8.3
BAME	148,919	48.0
White and Black Caribbean	3,481	1.1
White and Black African	2,299	0.7
White and Asian	4,754	1.5
Other Mixed	4,479	1.4
Indian	50,034	16.1
Pakistani	12,613	4.1
Bangladeshi	3,604	1.2
Chinese	4,454	1.4
Other Asian	23,734	7.7
Black African	15,640	5.0
Black Caribbean	5,726	1.8
Other Black	5,757	1.9
Arab	4,753	1.5
Any other ethnic groups	7,593	2.4

Source GLA