

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2022

Section 6: Wider determinants of health

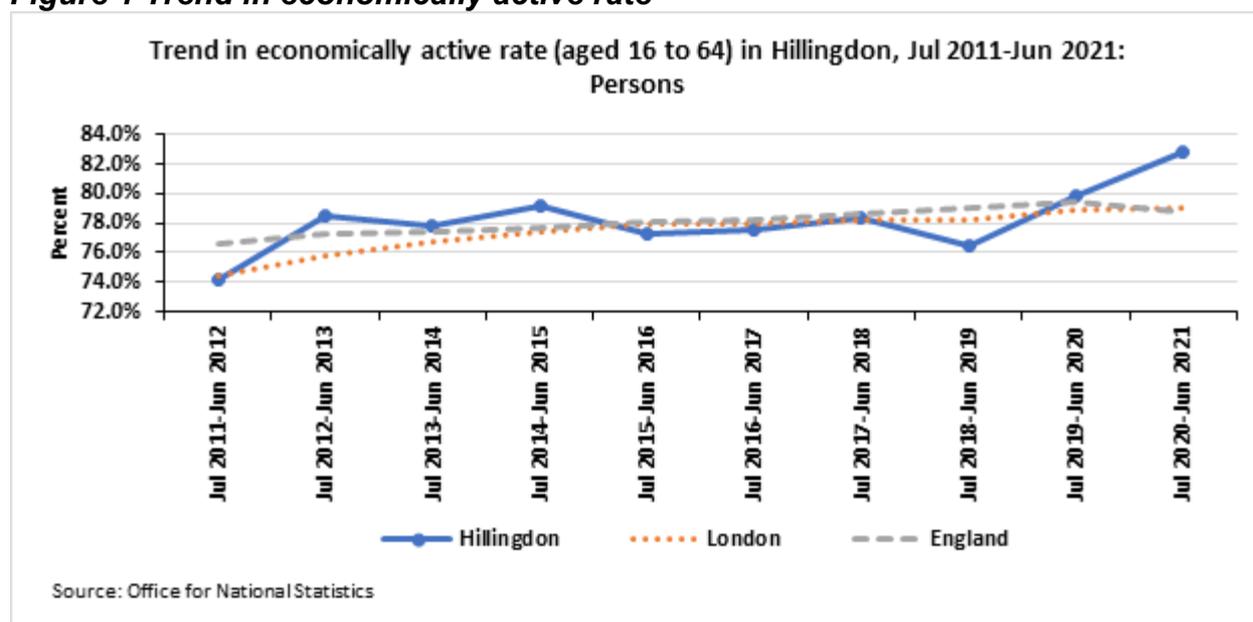


6 Wider Determinants of Health

Income and Employment

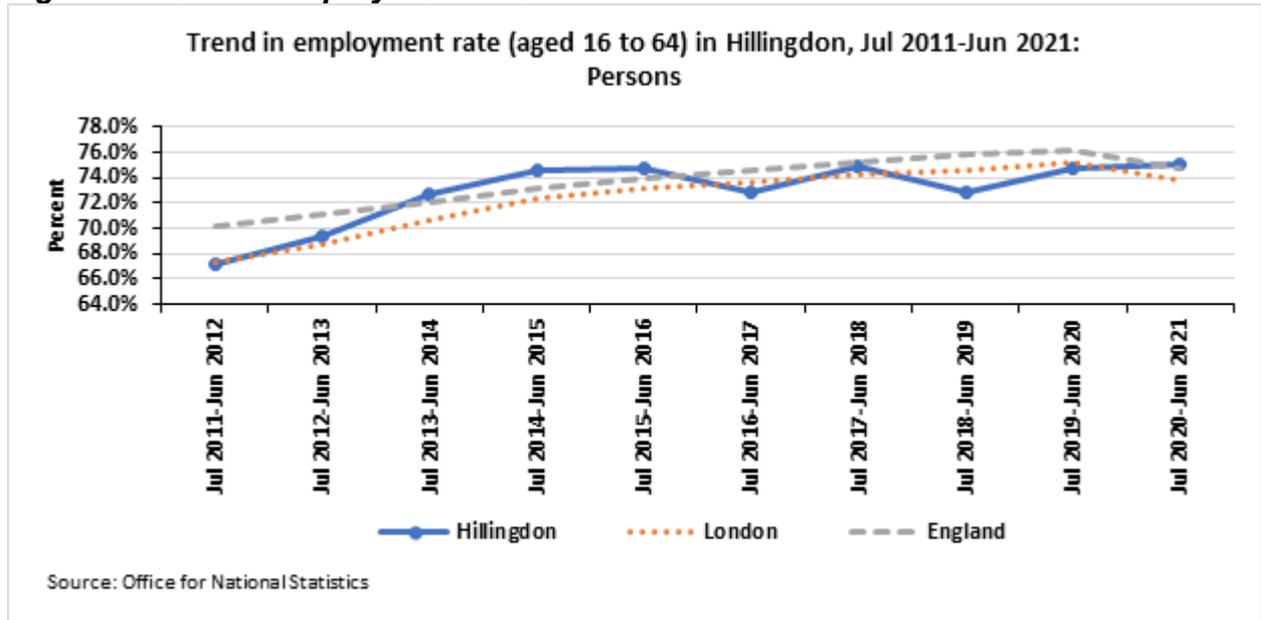
Between 2011 and 2021, the percentage of people aged 16 to 64 in Hillingdon who were economically active had increased from 74.1% in July 2011-June 2012 to 82.8% in July 2020-June 2021. The economically active rate has increased steeply from July 2018-June 2019 and was higher than London and England from June 2020.

Figure 1 Trend in economically active rate



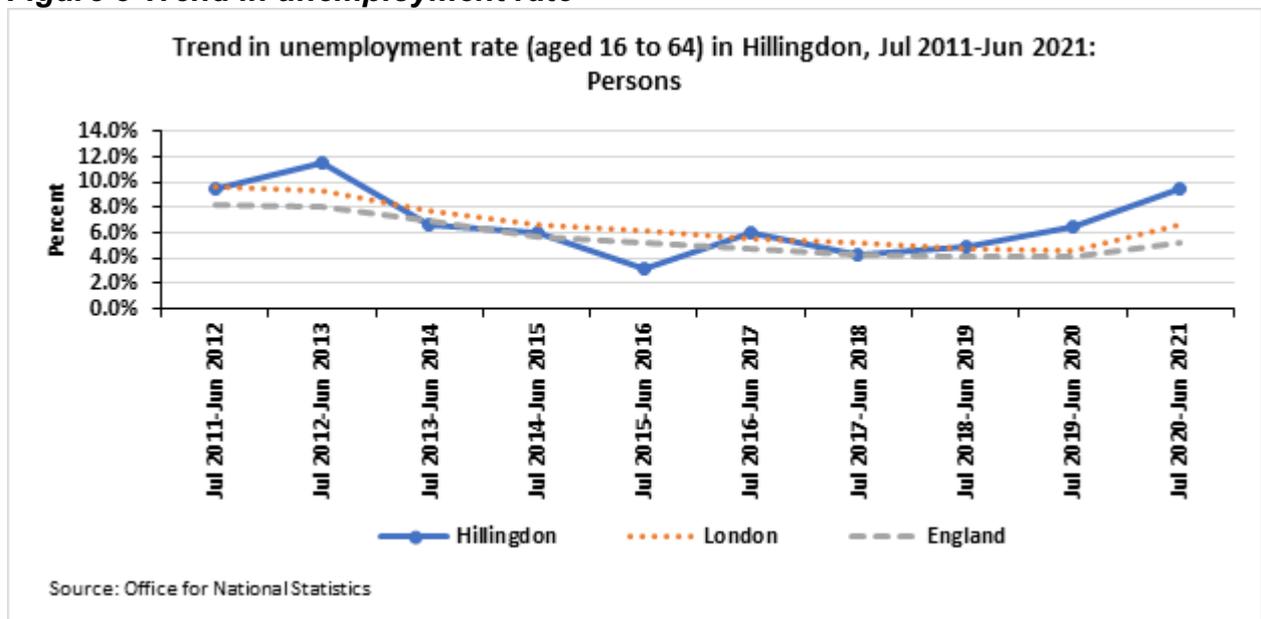
Of those who were economically active, the percentage of people in employment was similar in Hillingdon (75.0%), London (73.8%) and England (74.7%) between July 2020 and June 2021.

Figure 2 Trend in employment rate



However, 9.5% of people were unemployed in Hillingdon which was higher than the London average of 6.6% and England average of 5.2% in the same period. The unemployment rate in Hillingdon has gradually increased from July 2017 onwards.

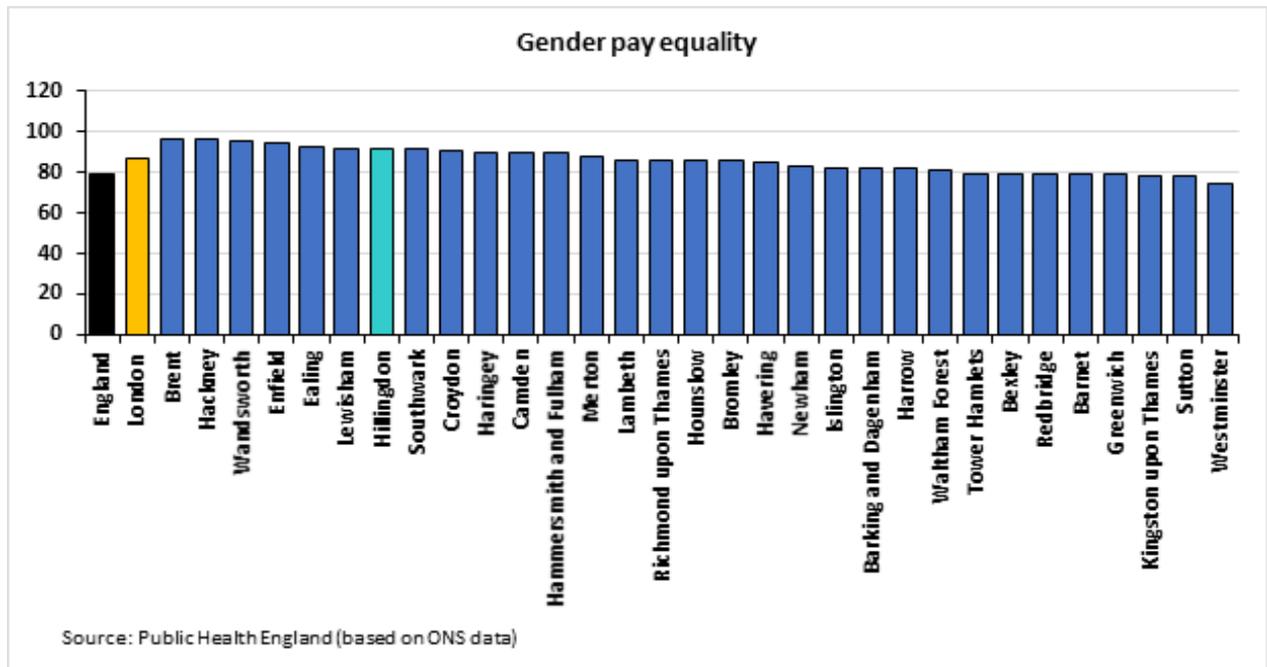
Figure 3 Trend in unemployment rate



Gender pay equality

The percentage of gender pay equality in 2015 was better in Hillingdon than England and London.

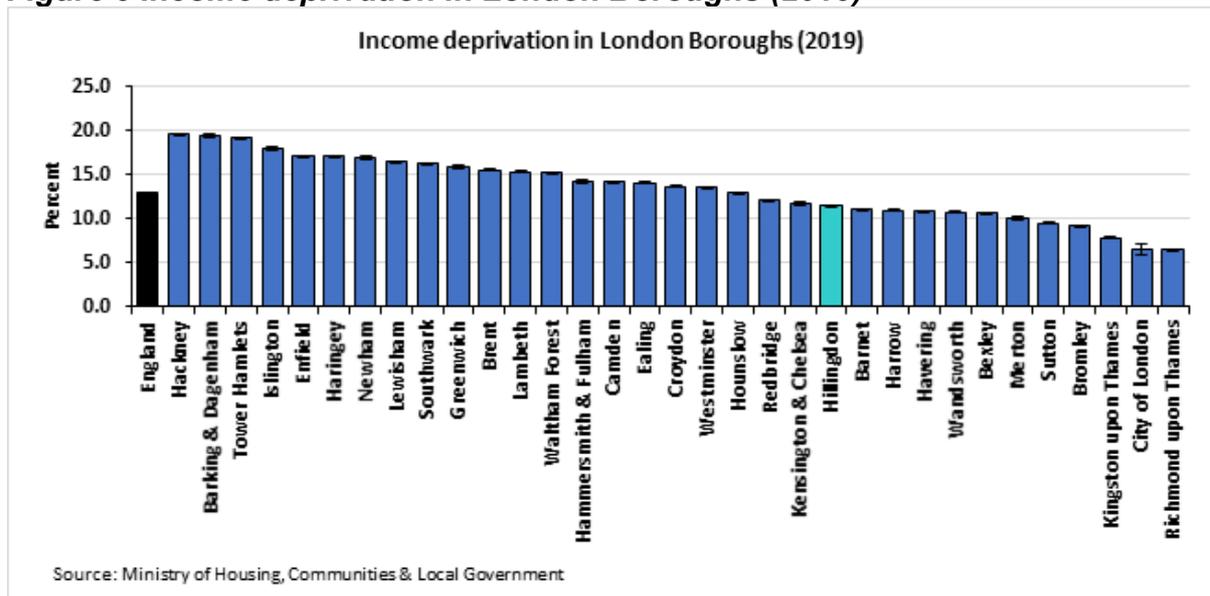
Figure 4 Percentage of gender pay equality in London Borough in 2015



Deprivation

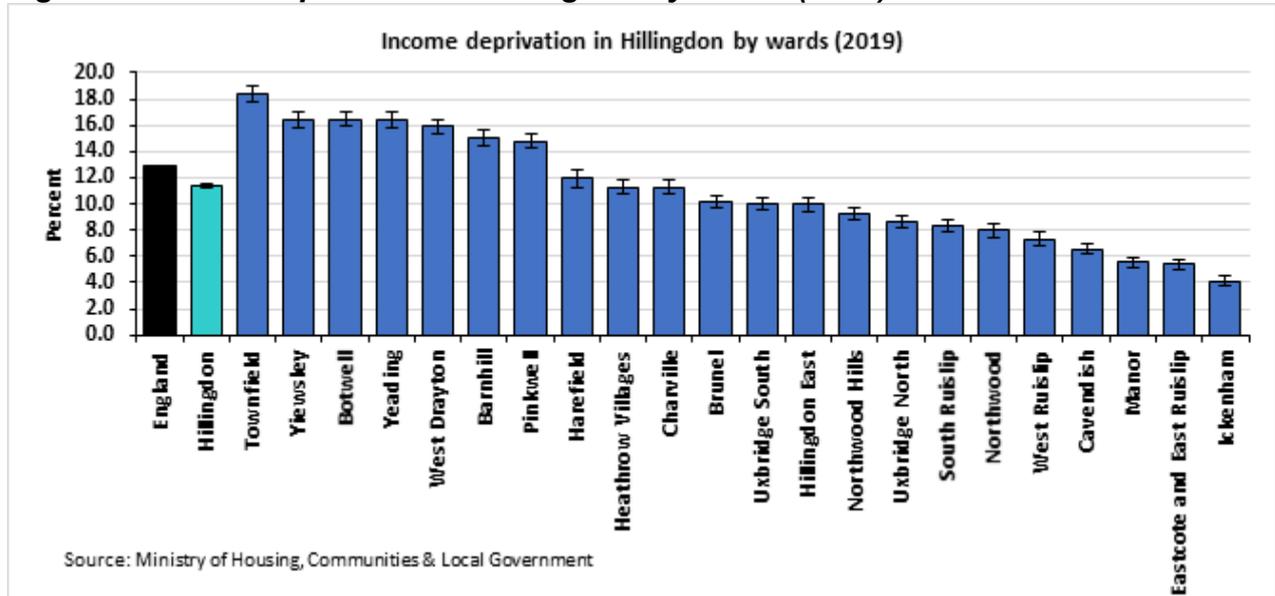
In Hillingdon, 11.4% of the population was income-deprived in 2019. Of the 316 local authorities in England (excluding the Isles of Scilly), Hillingdon is ranked 141st most income deprived.

Figure 5 Income deprivation in London Boroughs (2019)



By ward, the highest levels of income deprivation are in Townfield, Botwell, Yeading, Barnhill, Pinkwell in South Hillingdon, and Yiewsley and West Drayton in the Centre Hillingdon.

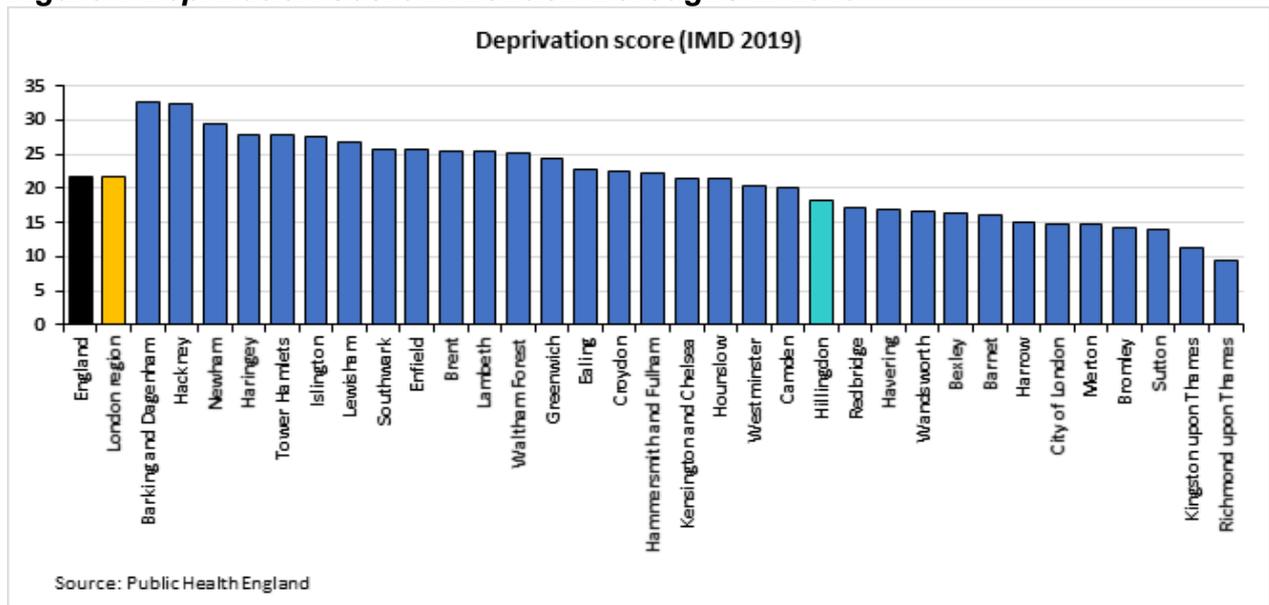
Figure 6 Income deprivation in Hillingdon by wards (2019)



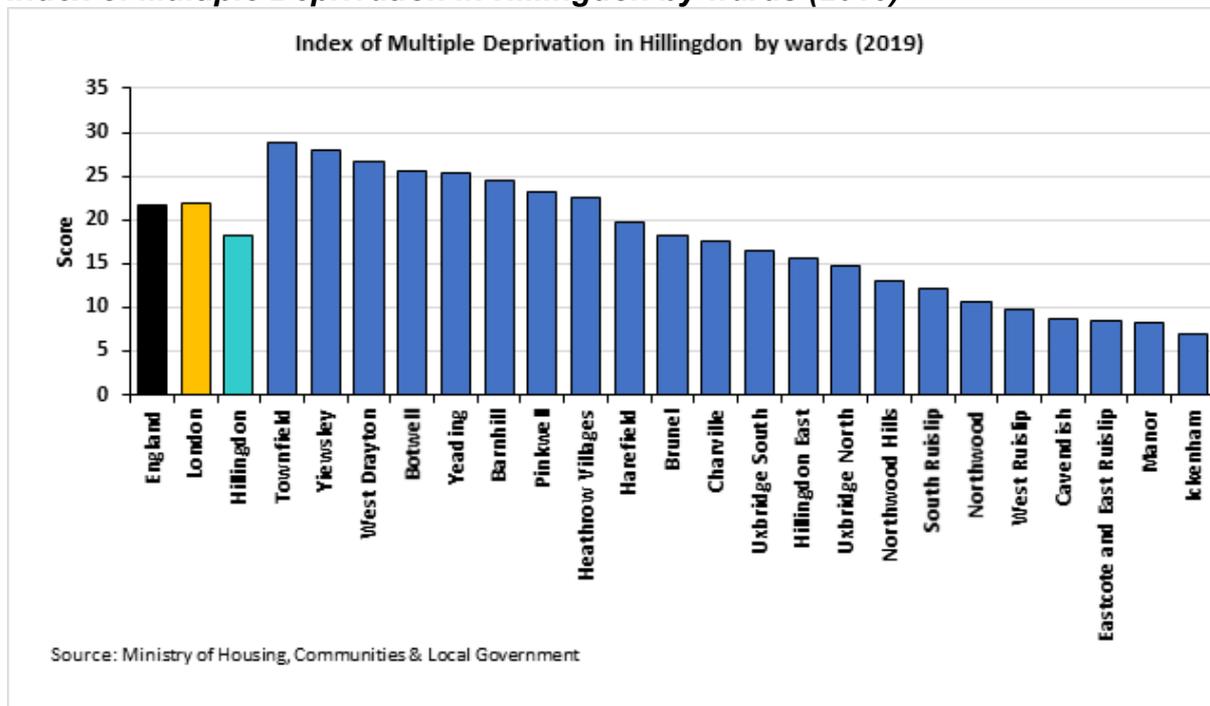
Index of Multiple Deprivation

Hillingdon was less deprived in 2019 compared to England and London.

Figure 7 Deprivation Score in London Boroughs in 2019



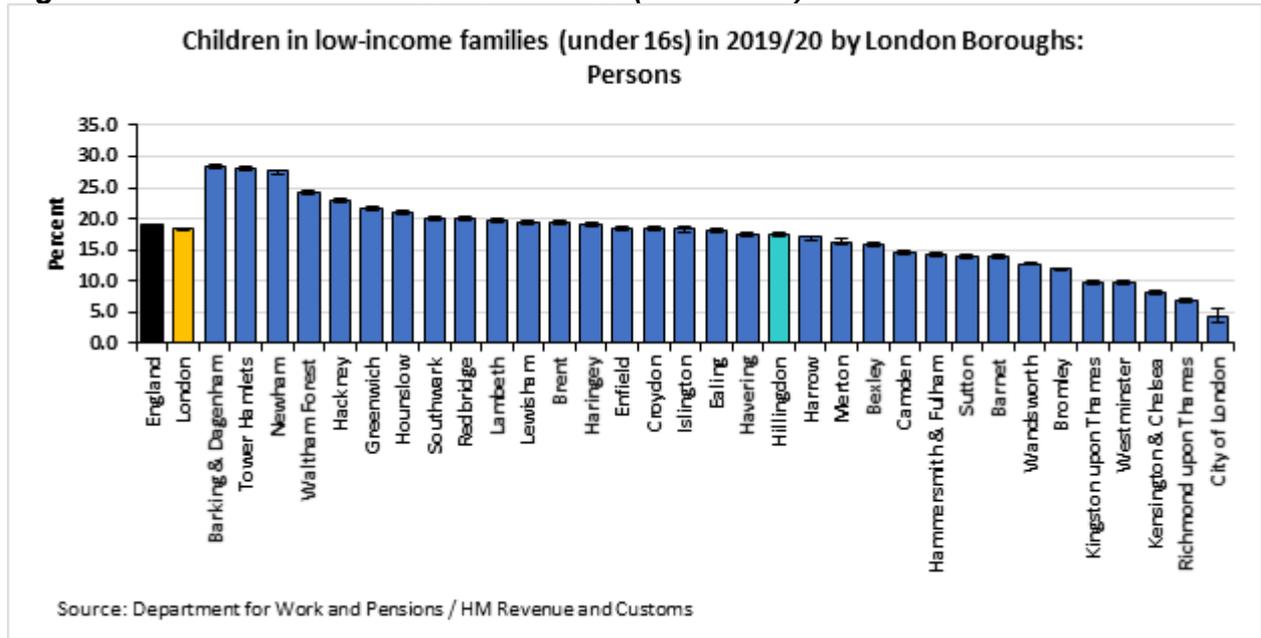
Index of Multiple Deprivation in Hillingdon by wards (2019)



Child Poverty

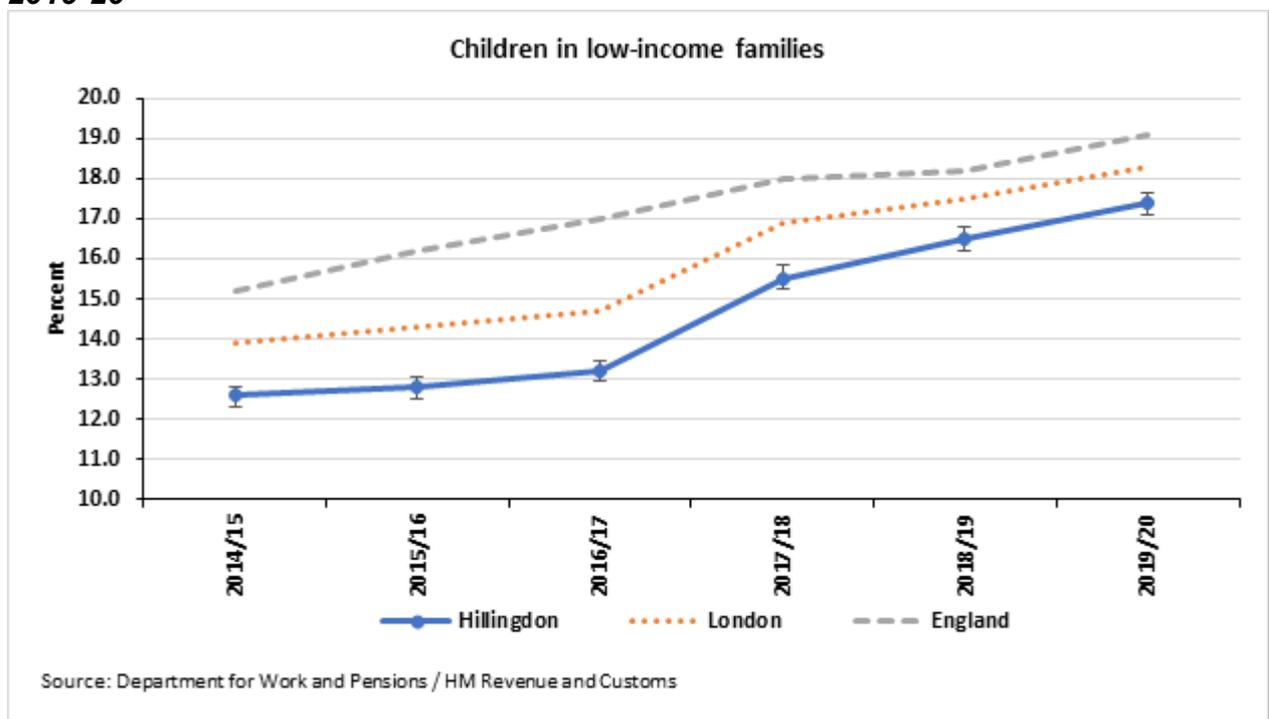
In 2019/20, there were 11,671 children under 16 in low-income families in Hillingdon; this is 17.4% of children, better than the London and England averages of 18.3% and 19.1%, respectively.

Figure 8 Children in low-income families (under 16s)



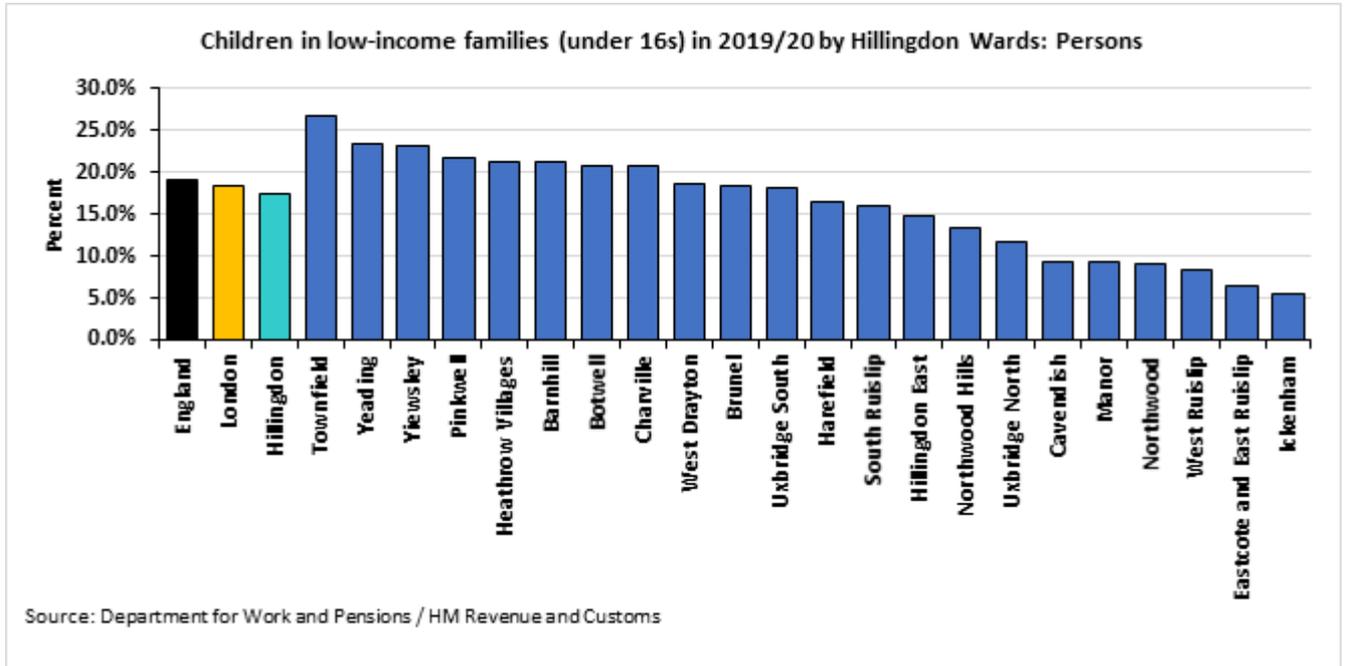
The six-year trend shows that the number and percentage of children living in low income families have an overall upward trend and this is getting worse in Hillingdon, London and nationally.

Figure 9 Trend of children in low-income families (under 16s) from 2014-15 to 2019-20



The greatest levels of child poverty are in Townfield, Yeading, Pinkwell, Heathrow Villages, Barnhill, Botwell, and Charville in South Hillingdon, and Yiewsley.

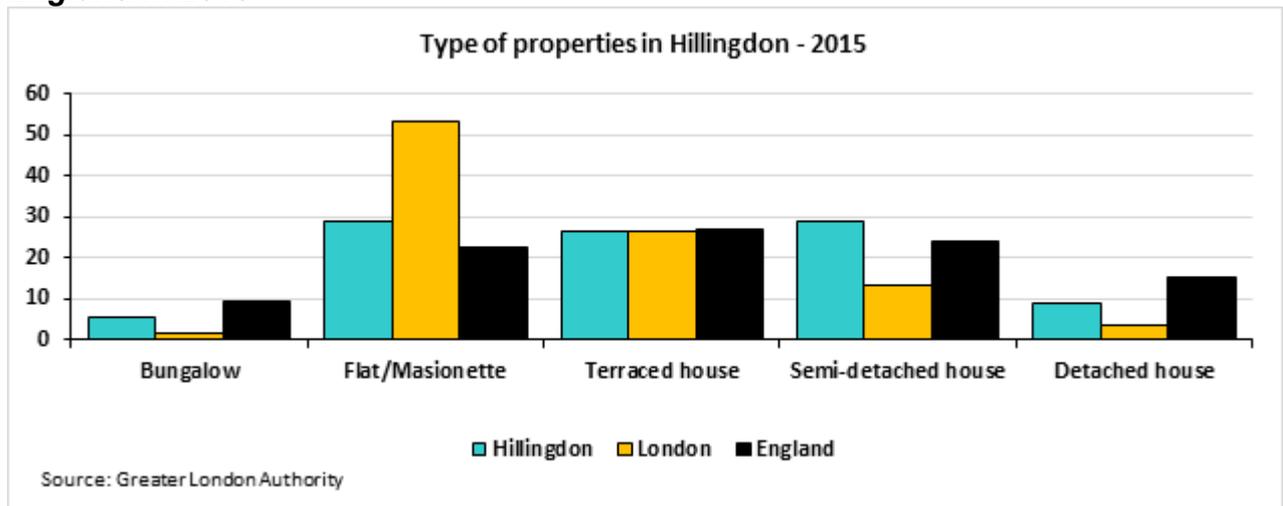
Figure 10 Children in low-income families (under 16s) in 2019/20 by Hillingdon Wards: Persons



Housing and Homelessness

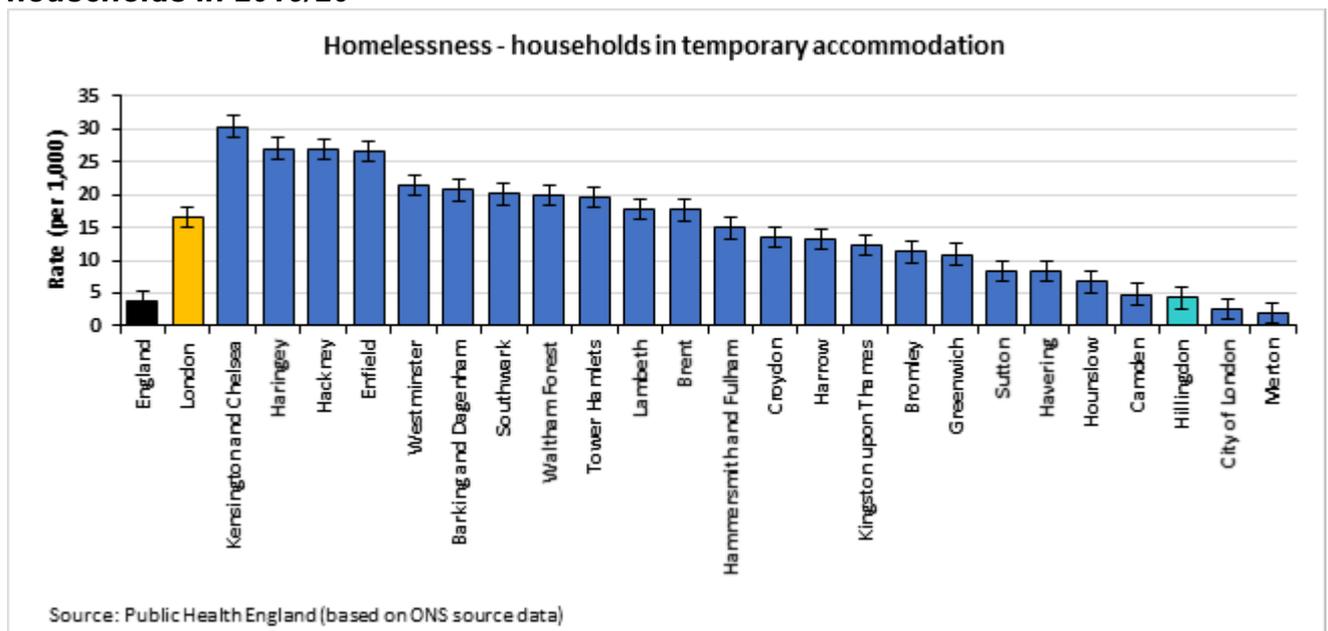
The percentage of semi-detached houses was higher in Hillingdon (29.04%) than England (24%) and London (13.3%). Also, the percentage of flat/maisonette was greater in Hillingdon (29.1) compared to England (22.4); but smaller than London (53.4). However, the percentage of terraced houses in Hillingdon (26.7) was comparable to both London (26.6) and England (26.8).

Figure 11 Types of properties (%) in Hillingdon compared to London and England in 2015



The rate of households in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households was better in Hillingdon than London but worse compared to England.

Figure 12 Households in temporary accommodation – crude rate per 1000 households in 2019/20



Statutory homelessness rate in Hillingdon is comparable to England but lower than London's rate.

Figure 13 Statutory homelessness rate per 1,000 households in 2017/2018

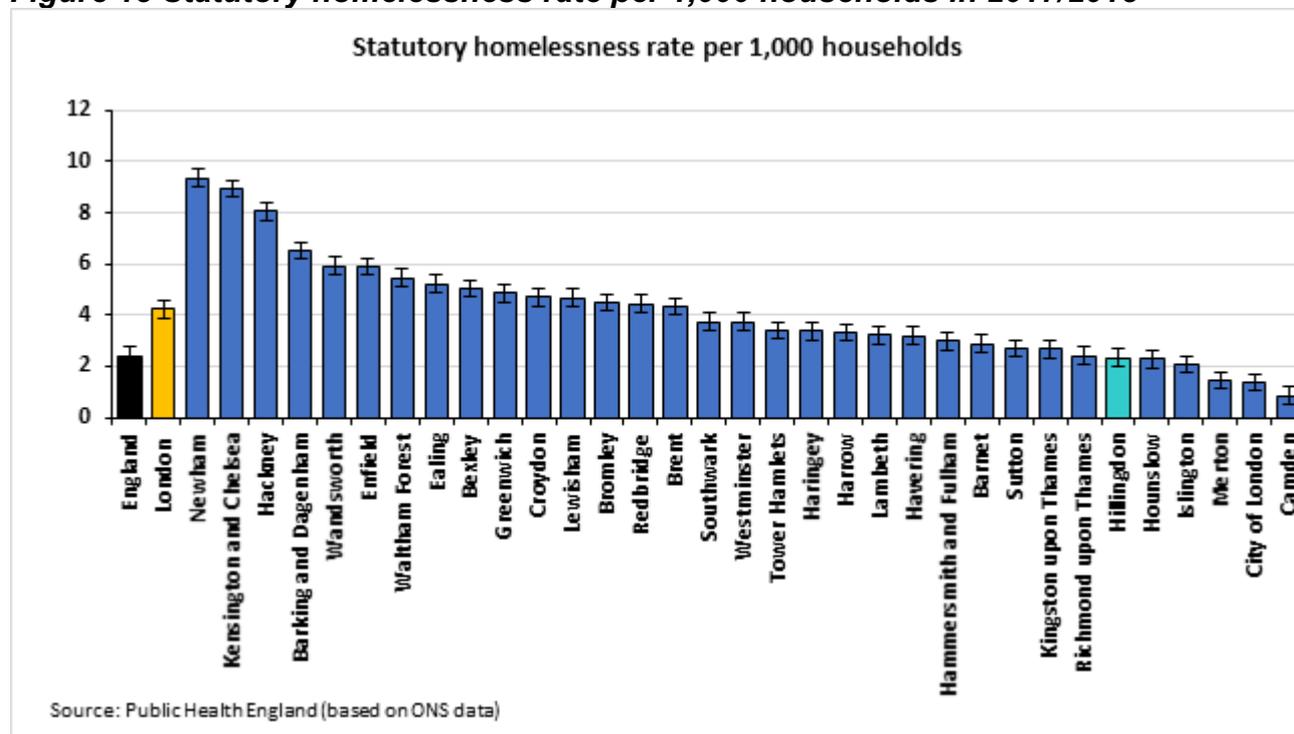


Table 4. Homelessness indicators in Hillingdon compared to London and England

Period	Homelessness indicators	Hillingdon	London	England	Compared to England	Compared to London
2019/20	Households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	18.3616	15.26412	12.253	Worse	Worse
	Households in temporary accommodation	4.2506	16.50461	3.760492	Worse	Better
	Households with dependent children owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	22.2195	18.66118	14.94615	Worse	Worse
	Households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main	3.375	2.520499	2.584655	Worse	Worse

	applicant 16-24 yrs.)					
	Households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 55+ yrs.)	4.9968	5.571416	2.862496	Worse	Similar
2017/18	Statutory homelessness - Eligible homeless people not in priority need	0.422	0.977553	0.78545	Better	Better
	Statutory homelessness: rate per 1,000 households	2.321	4.238801	2.412179	Similar	Better
	Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation	4.686	14.93438	3.404326	Worse	Better
	Family homelessness	1.9869	3.247557	1.746912	Similar	Better

Education

Level of Development

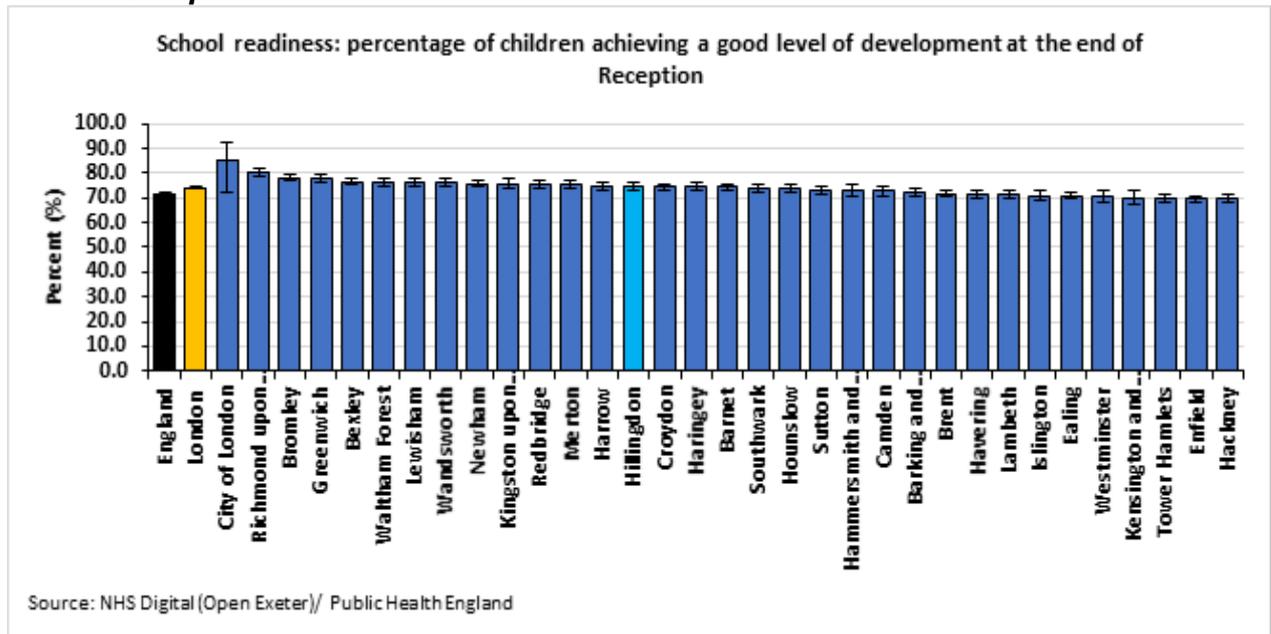
The Good Level of Development is the national benchmark for children at the end of their Reception year. It is based upon children attaining at least the expected level in the three prime areas of Communication and Language, Physical Development and Personal, Social and Emotional Development along with the Specific areas of Mathematics and Literacy.

- In 2018/19, 74.7% of Hillingdon Reception Year pupils achieved a Good Level of Development (GLD); this was above the national average of 71.8% and for the first time we have overtaken both all London and Outer London averages.
- Hillingdon ranked 3rd out of 11 statistical neighbours which is the same as 2017/18 rankings.
- Hillingdon ranked 14th (out of 33) London local authorities, which is an improvement on 2017/18 (18th)
- Hillingdon ranked 25th out of 153 national authorities, which is an improvement on 2017/18 (40th)
- Hillingdon has increased the GLD at a greater rate than both National and London rates.

Table: EYFSP (Early Years Foundation Stage Profile) 2017 to 2019				
Percentage of pupils attaining GLD				
	LBH	National	London All	London Outer
2017	73%	71%	73%	73%
2018	73.6%	71.5%	73.8%	73.8%
2019	74.7%	71.8%	74.1%	74.5%
Difference to 2018	+1.1	+0.3	+0.3%	+0.7%

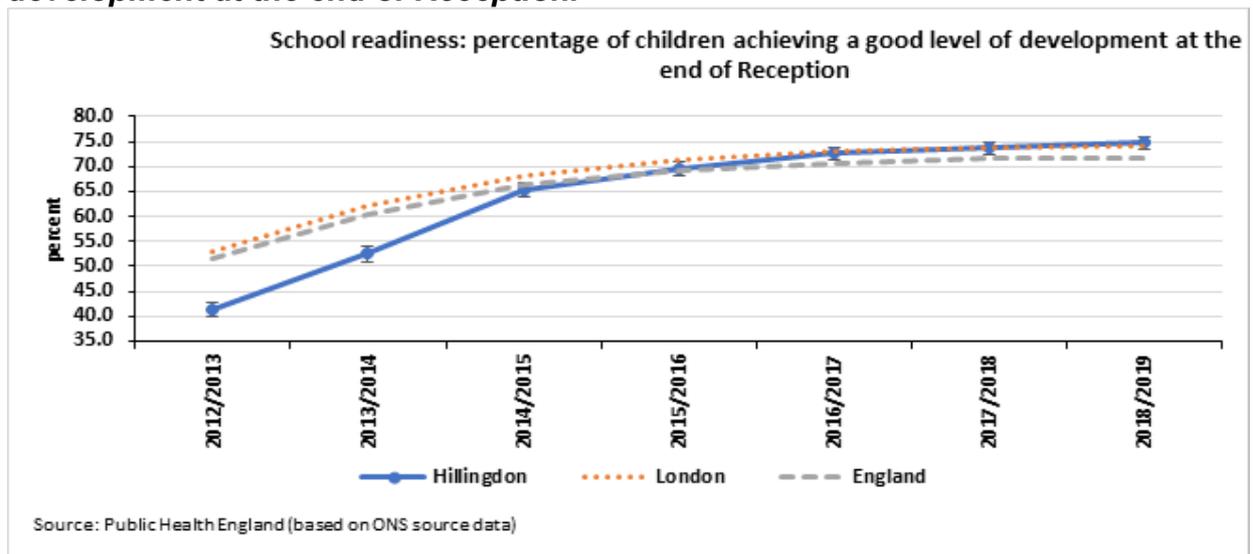
Source – EYFSP 2019_Tables_Revised_28112019 (DfE)

Figure 14 Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception



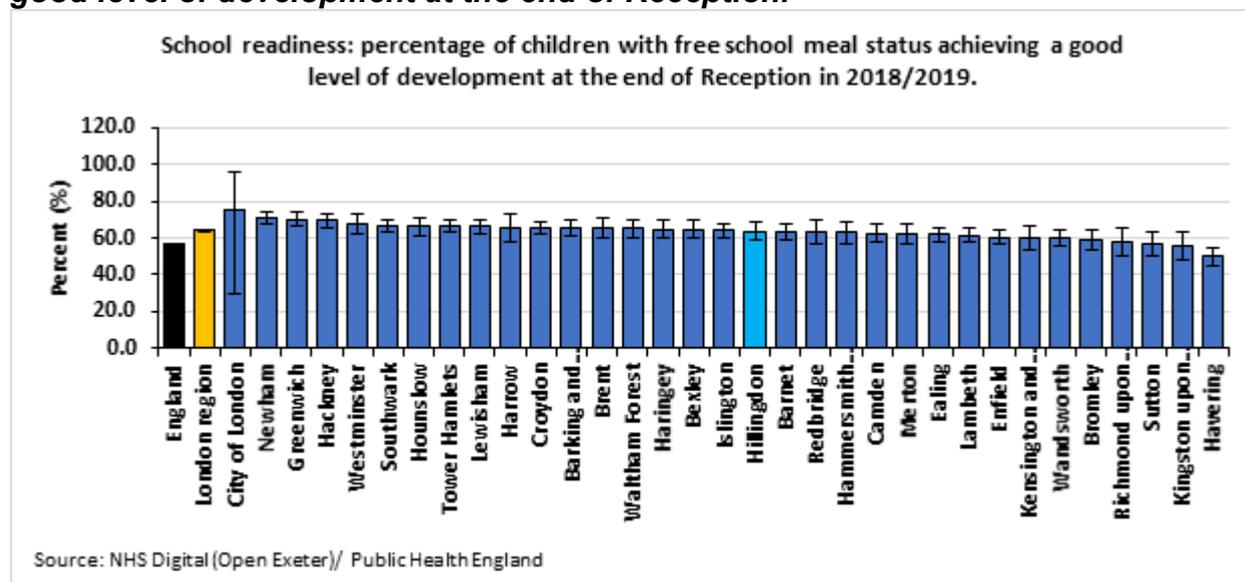
The trend from 2012/2013 to 2018/2019 shows that Hillingdon is continuously progressing in achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception which is in line with London and England.

Figure 15 Trend showing the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception.



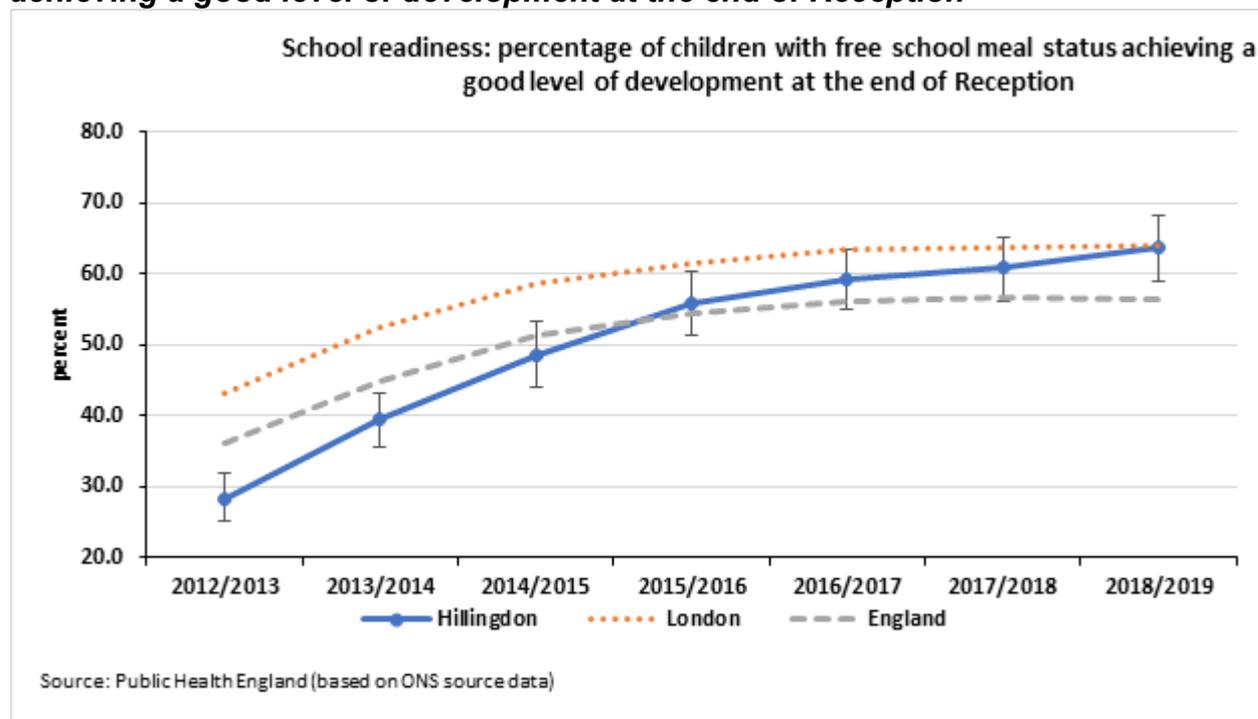
Children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception was higher in Hillingdon (63.7%) as compared to England (56.5%) in 2018/2019.

Figure 16 Percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception.



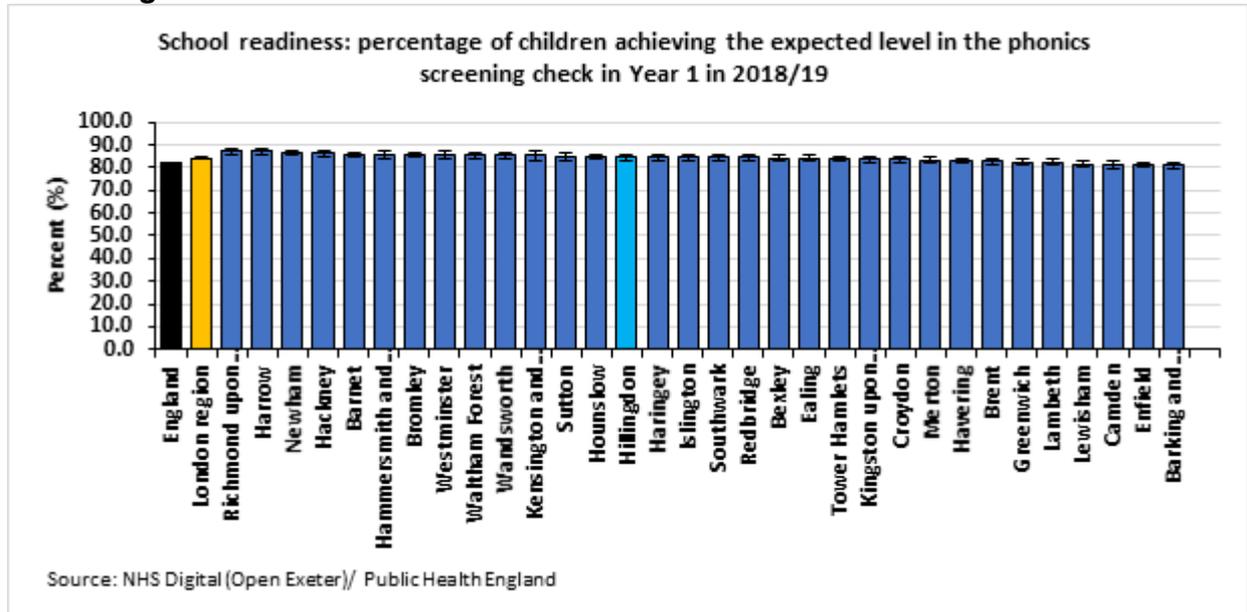
Children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception has increased from 28.3% during 2012 to 63.7% during 2019 in Hillingdon.

Figure 17 Trend in the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception



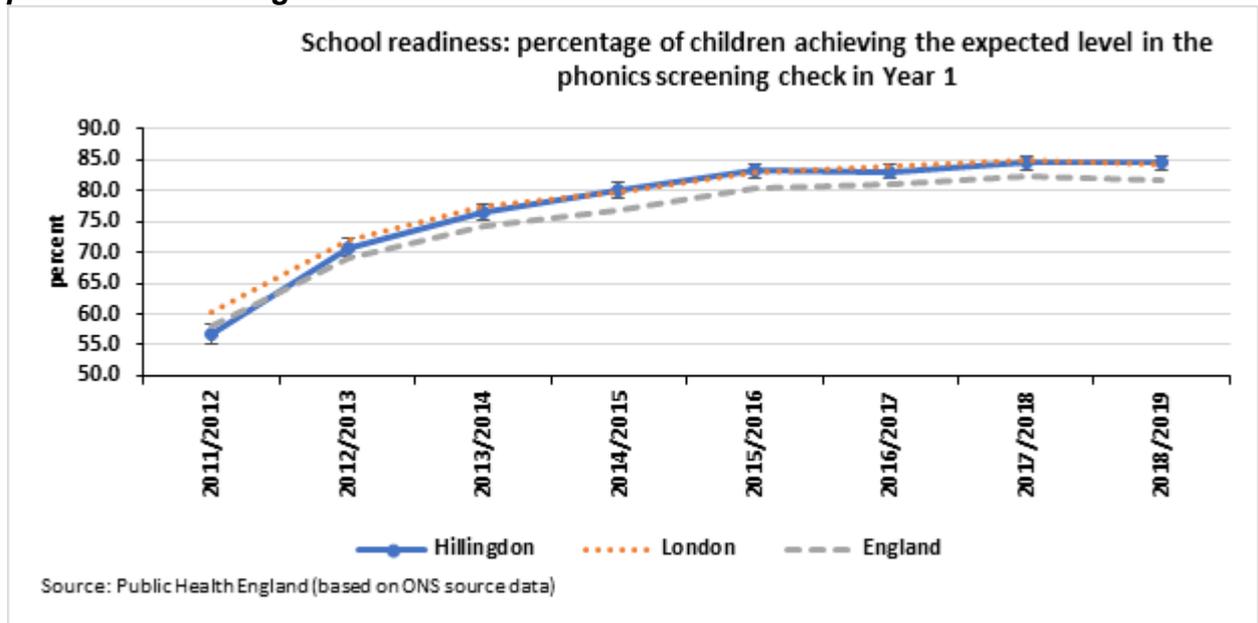
As compared to England (81.8%), more children in Hillingdon (84.5%) were achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1 in 2018/2019.

Figure 18 percentage of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1 in 2018/2019.



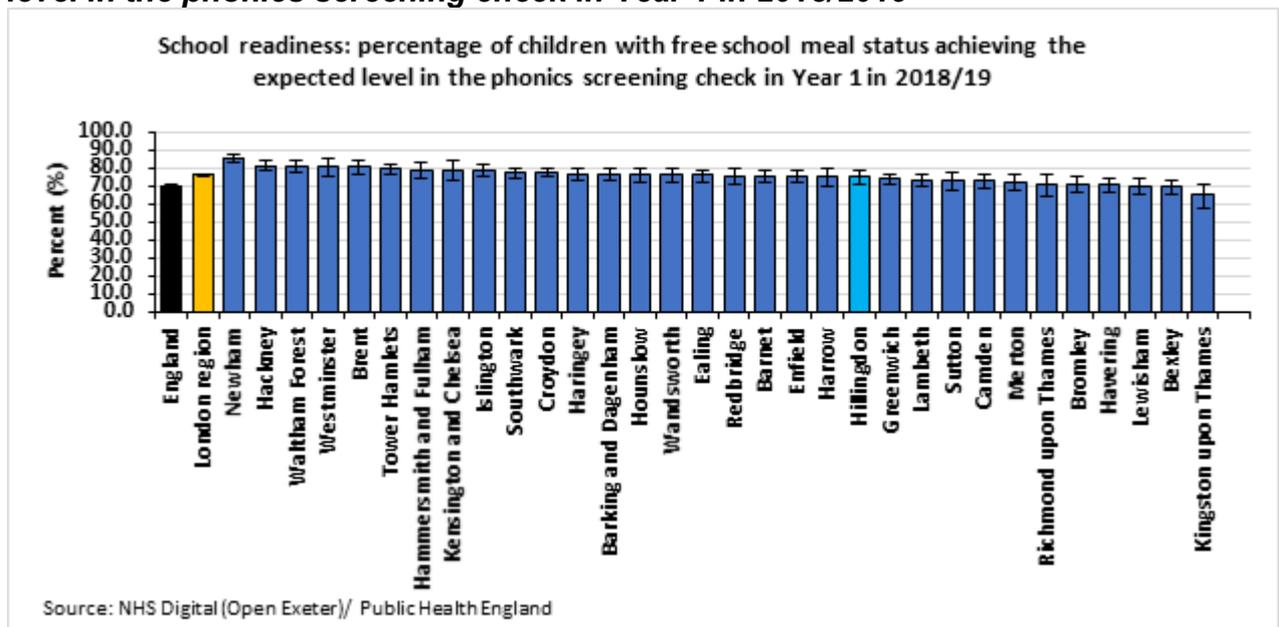
The proportion of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1 has increased from 2011/2012 (56.9%) to 2018/2019 (84.9%) which is in line with England and London.

Figure 19 Trend in percentage of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1.



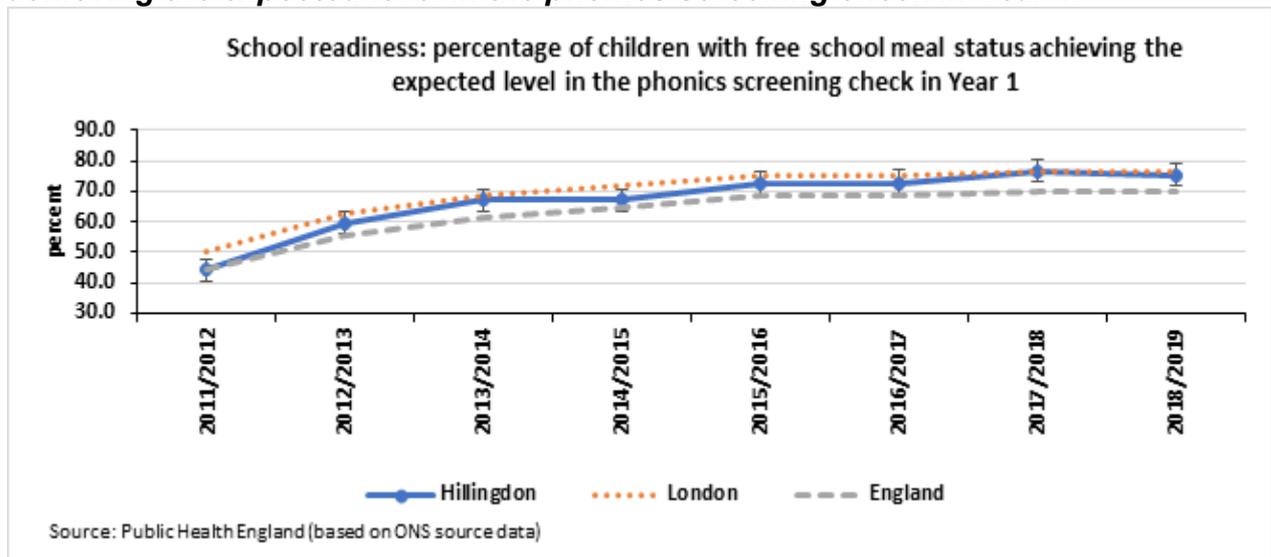
As compared to England, a higher proportion of children with free school meal status are achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1 in 2018/2019 (70.1% vs 75.1%).

Figure 20 Percentage of children with free meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1 in 2018/2019



Based on the trend from 2011/2012 to 2018/2019, the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1 is increasing and improving which is in line with England and London.

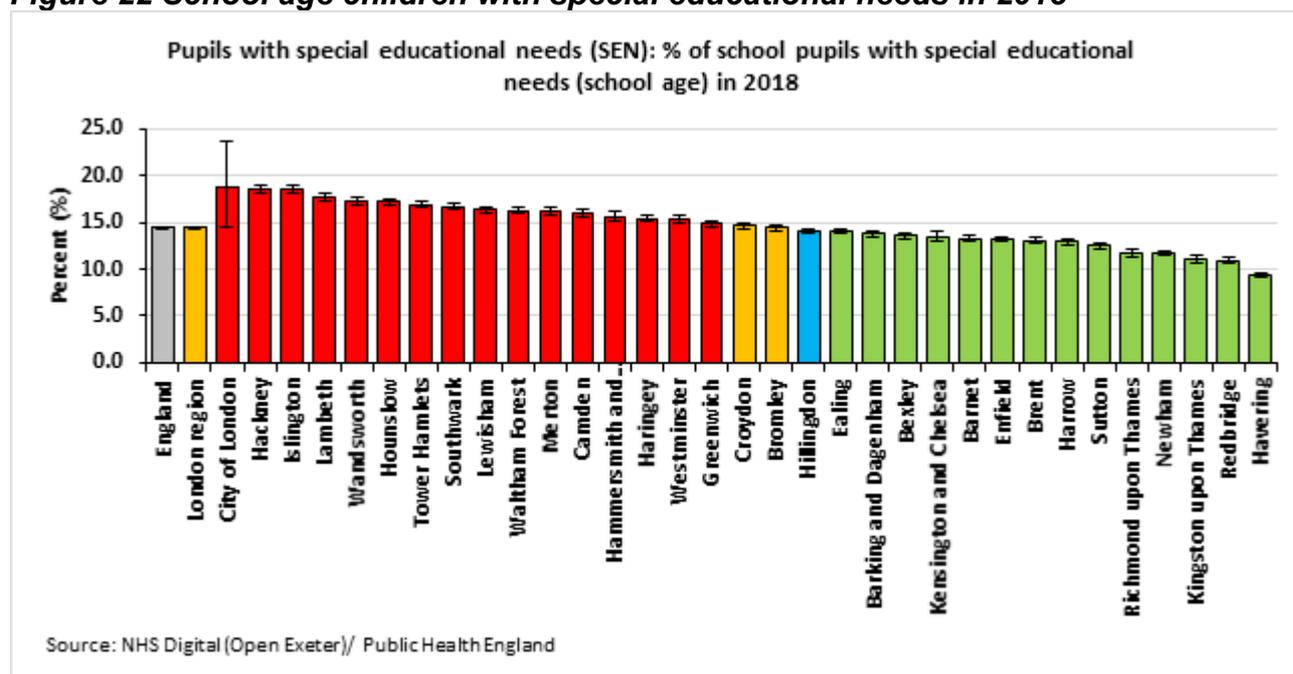
Figure 21 Trend in the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1.



Special Educational Needs

The percentage of school age children with special educational needs in Hillingdon was similar to England (14%) in 2018.

Figure 22 School age children with special educational needs in 2018



GCSE Attainment

Due to the pandemic, exam results at both KS2 and KS4 have not been released. The figures below are the last nationally available data.

Key Stage 4	Hillingdon			National			London		
	%			%			%		
Subject	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
New from 2017: 9 to 4 pass in English and Maths*	67 (+0.2)	68 (+1)	75.1	64.4 (+0.2)	64.9 (+0.5)	71.2	67.9 (-)	68.7 (+0.8)	75
NEW from 2017: 9 to 5 (strong) pass in English and Maths	47.7 (+2.4)	46.7 (-1)	55.1	43.5 (+0.6)	43.4 (-0.1)	49.9	48.7 (+0.5)	49 (+0.3)	55.4

New from 2017 = % EBacc 9-4 PASS	27.5 (+0.3)	27.3 (-0.2)	33.6	24.2 (+0.3)	25.1 (+0.9)	29.8	32.8 (+0.8)	33.8 (+1)	40.6
NEW from 2017 % EBacc 9-5 Strong pass	18.7 (-5.3)	19.7 (+1)	24.2	16.8 (- 4.6)	17.2 (+0.4)	21.3	23.4 (- 5.6)	24 (+0.6)	29.3
Average Progress 8 score	0.15 (+0.0 1)	0.11 (- 0.04)	N/A *	-0.02 (+0.01)	-0.03 (-0.01)	N/A*	0.02 (+0.01)	24 (+0.6)	N/A*
Average attainment 8 score per pupil	47.8 (+0.7)	47.7 (-0.1)	52.1	46.6 (+0.2)	46.8 (+0.2)	50.2	49.4 (+0.5)	49.7 (+0.3)	53.2

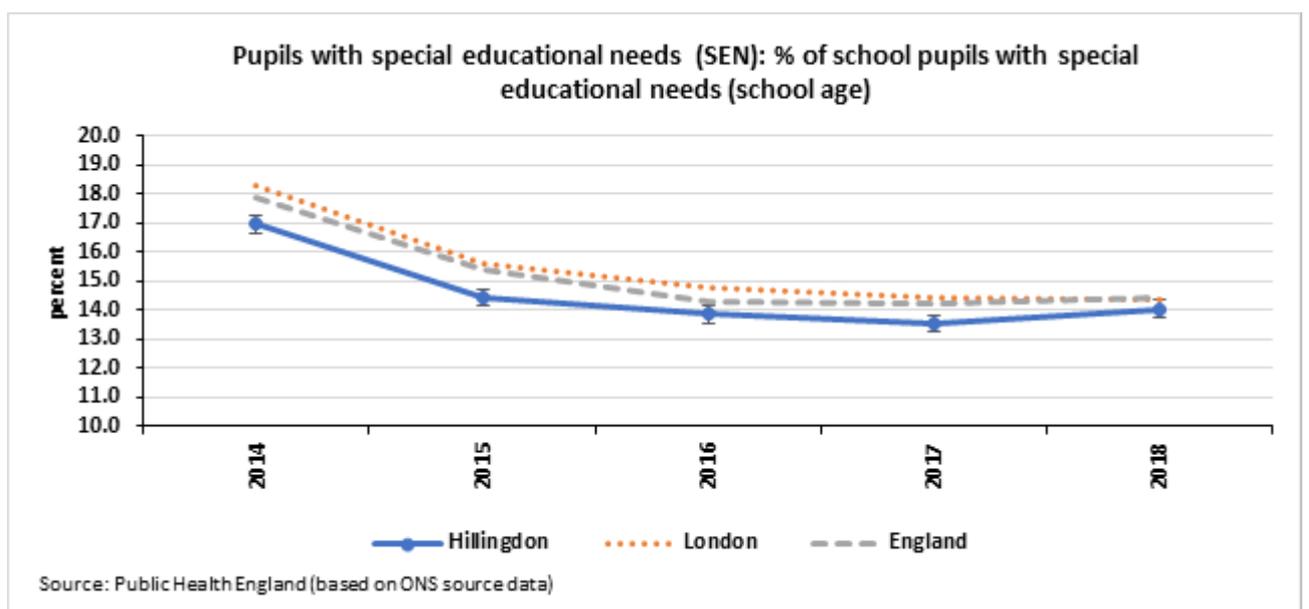


Figure 35. Trend of school age pupil with special educational needs from 2014 to 2018 in Hillingdon, London and England.

The percent of primary school age pupils with special educational needs in 2018 is almost similar in England and Hillingdon, 13.8% and 13.5%, respectively.

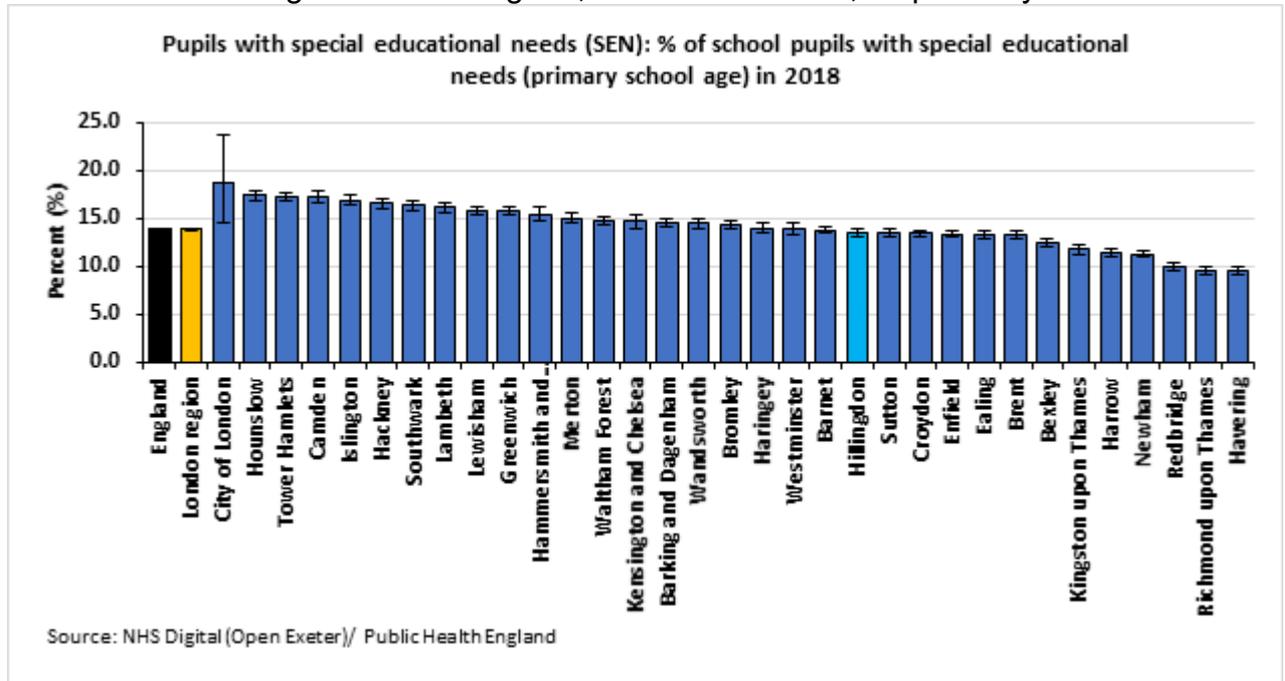


Figure 36. Primary school pupils with special education needs in 2018

The trend for primary school age pupils with special educational needs has decreased from 2014 to 2018 which is in line with England and London.

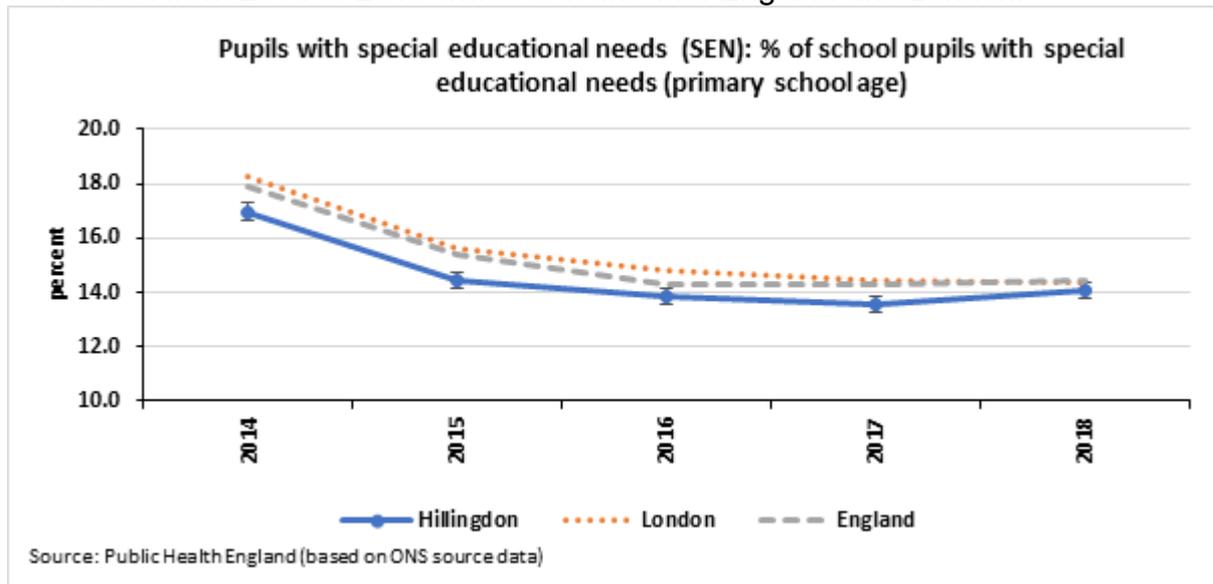


Figure 37. Trend of Primary school age pupils with special educational needs from 2014 to 2018

The percentage of secondary school age pupils with special educational needs are lower in Hillingdon (10.9%) than England (12.3%) in 2018.

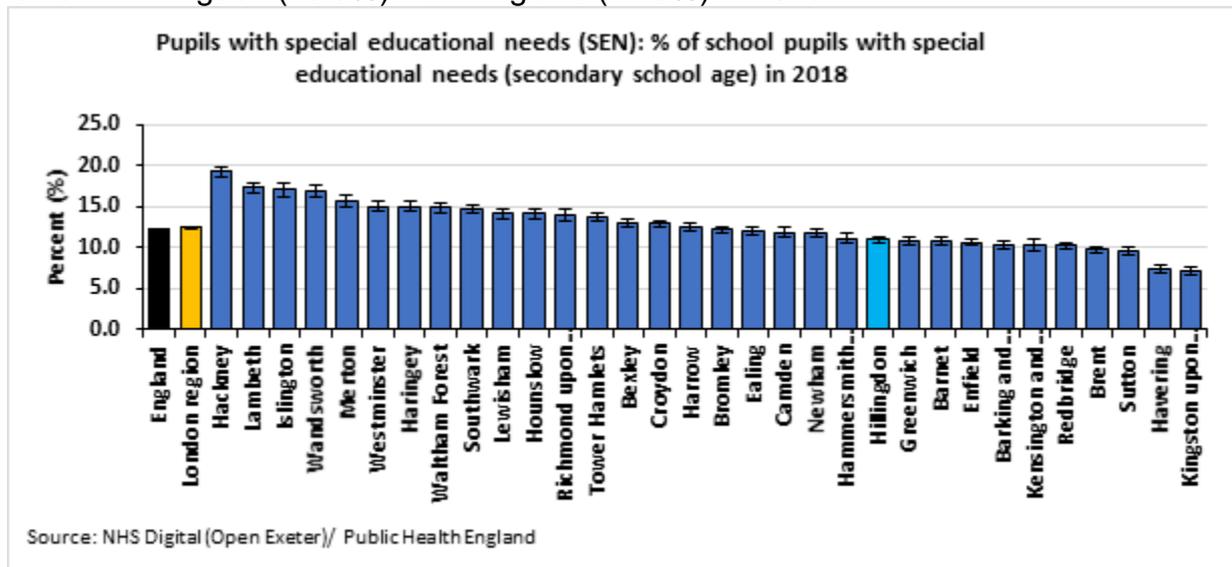


Figure 38. Secondary school age pupils with special educational needs in 2018

The 3-years trend shows the percent of secondary school pupils with special educational needs has decreased from 2016 to 2018.

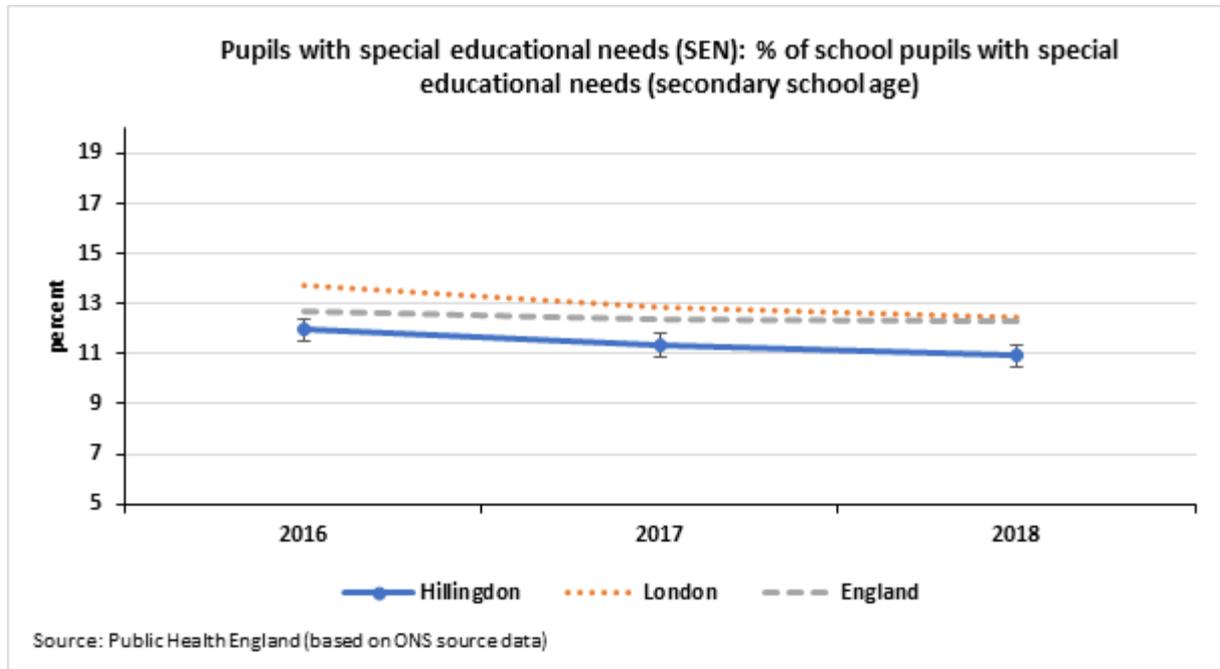


Figure 39. Trend of secondary school age pupils with special educational needs from 2016 to 2018

School attendance

It is worth noting that during the last academic year, attendance monitoring was based on schools self-reporting via the DfE Portal daily. The Participation Team contacted schools weekly to prompt engagement with this data capture, however not all schools did so consistently. The attendance data captured for this academic year is therefore not fully accurate and is based only on those schools self-reporting. It does however provide an average snapshot of attendance across the academic terms.

	Autumn Term 2020	Spring Term 2021	Summer Term 2021
Average daily attendance of all pupils in state schools	84.7%	76.1%	85.6%
Average daily attendance of pupils with an EHCP	81.3%	72.8%	87.7%
Average daily attendance of pupils with a social worker	77.4%	74.6%	84.7%

This data shows that attendance in the autumn and summer terms was consistent and in line with figures reported nationally. Whilst data for the Spring term was also in line with national figures, it is clear attendance was lower during this period across all cohorts. This is due to the second lockdown which came into force from 1st January 2021 until 7th March 2021. During this year, the Government disapplied the statutory enforcement element for school attendance from 1 September 2020 until 7 March 2021.

The following table provides an overview of overall absence for LBH relative to National.

Data Set 19 - Table: Attendance rates	Hillingdon		National	
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2019/2020	2020/2021
State funded schools absence -Primary	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.6
State funded schools absence - Secondary	8.0	5.6	7.3	5.4
State funded schools absence -overall	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.6
Persistent absentees* - Primary	10.7	9.5	13.2	11.8

Persistent absentees* - Secondary	15.6	13.0	15.2	14.4
Persistent absentees* - overall	12.9	11.2	13.2	11.8

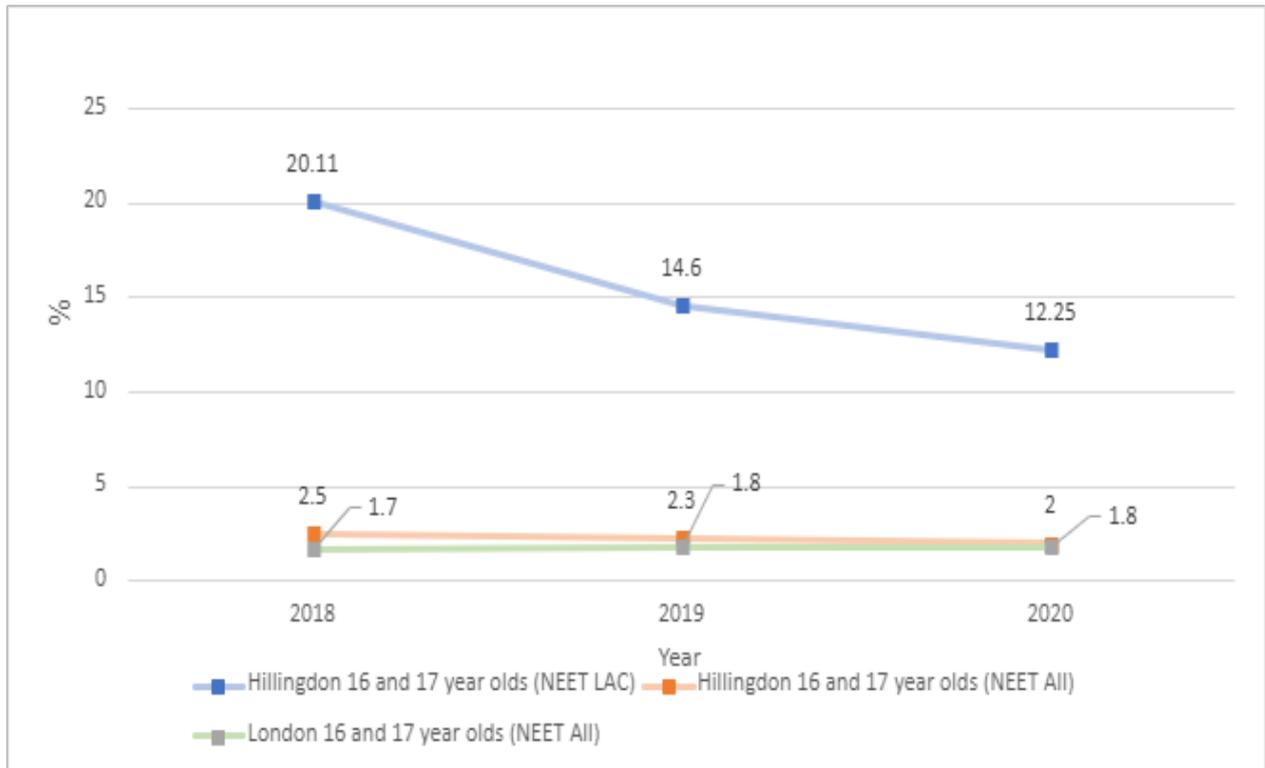
Children not in Education or Training (NEET)

2021 saw a slight increase in the number of young people on the Virtual School's roll who were reported NEET (out of education or training for more than 1 calendar month) throughout the academic year.

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
NEET Average %	14.6	12.04	12.3
Minimum %	9.9	9	8.6
Maximum %	23.4	15.8	17

Whilst the number of 16-17 NEET young people in Hillingdon remains in line with other London boroughs, the number of LAC in Hillingdon who are NEET is proportionally higher.

However, over the last three years there has been a significant improvement in the number of young people engaging with education or training, hence the NEET percentage is in general decline and moving closer to national outcomes.



- Proportion of young people who are NEET

Data Set 18a - Table:	Hillingdon		Regional (West London Partnership)		National (England)	
	July 2020	July 2021	July 2020	July 2021	July 2020	July 2021
NEET	2.4% (164)	1.6% (111)	1.70%	1.4%	3.3%	3.0%
Not Known	1.8% (123)	2% (138)	1.1%	1.1%	2.9%	2.3%
In Learning Level	96.3% (6763)	95.6% (6470)	96.8%	97.3%	91.7%	92.5%

Source - West London Partnership Figures July 2021

1. The 2020 Activity Survey EET figure is 95.9%. This is in line with the 2019 figure which is a considerable improvement on the 92.7% recorded in 2018.
2. September Guarantee statistics for 2021 were 96.8%, a 5.1% increase on 2020. This is a huge achievement considering the difficulties faced by schools, providers, officers and young people's heightened anxiety surrounding Covid.

3. NEET levels have remained consistently low and expected to come in below target (2.5%) at 1.6%.