



Hillingdon Clinical Commissioning Group

**Information Pack Two
Data to support proposed
Joint commissioning plan for adults
2012 – 15**

Hillingdon profile: Population profile and the health and social care needs of the population

Hillingdon Profile: Hillingdon Borough: Unique in terms of London/England

2nd largest London Borough covering 42 sq miles with 22 wards

3 demographic zones ranging from very deprived to very affluent; the north of the Borough is semi-rural with large sections of green belt land; the south of the Borough is more urban and densely populated with some areas falling in the most deprived 20% nationally

Boundaries with 3 London Boroughs and 3 Shires

Over half of the Borough is countryside including canals, rivers, parks and Woodland

266,100 estimated population (2010) with 8% increase 2002-10:

- 10% rise in under 15 yr olds
- 15.4% rise in those aged 75yrs and over

Heathrow airport sits within the Hillingdon boundary; with 2 immigration detention centres. The largest RAF airport is located at Northolt

Significant diversity in the population with 30% from a black and minority ethnic background

35,000 people

The migration rate is 139 per 1,000 with movement in and out of the Borough of

Figure 1: Location of London Borough of Hillingdon



Significantly higher proportion 15 – 19 yr olds compared with London and England

Hillingdon: Health and social care organisation and issues

The Borough is divided into 3 localities:
 Practices Ruislip and Northwood: 86,148 population
 Uxbridge and West Drayton: 86,139 population
 gains the Hayes and Harlington: 88,730 population
 of its income from

There is significant pressure on health and social care resources caused by:

- An increasing older population
- older population
- Increases in “lifestyle” conditions of childhood obesity
- Increases in alcohol related hospital admissions

Hillingdon has 49 GP

Hillingdon hospital

Hillingdon residents

These do not impact consistently across the Borough

Hillingdon Profile: Hillingdon Borough: Unique in terms of London/ England



Environment

Hillingdon has a considerable network of green spaces as well as rivers and parks. These natural environments are essential to the diversity of the borough as well as promoting a healthy way of life and helping to mitigate the effects of climate change. Hillingdon's population is expected to grow and there will be increasing pressure on the natural environment to accommodate growth, and to manage the increasing man impacts.

Leisure

Hillingdon's borough's leisure facilities offer a variety of sports and fitness centres. Hillingdon Sports and Leisure Complex in Uxbridge includes a new 50 metre pool, outdoor pool and sport facilities. Botwell Green Sports and Leisure Centre has a new 25m pool and sports facilities. Ruislip Woods covers 726 acres with footpaths and cycle paths. Ruislip Lido features a 60 acre lake, a narrow gauge railway, beach and watersplash area. There are four public golf courses in Ruislip, Northwood, Stockley Park and Uxbridge. Hillingdon's 17 libraries are being rebuilt or refurbished to create a more relaxed way to enjoy books and become the centre of the local community. There is also a mobile library which tours the borough.

Economy

Hillingdon has a strong local economy and strong potential for an improving position. The presence of Heathrow Airport provides considerable benefits for the local economy. Uxbridge and Stockley Park are established locations for major corporate headquarters. Yiewsley has major regeneration opportunities, and West Drayton also has potential in the longer term. Unemployment has not significantly affected Hillingdon's economy to date. Hillingdon continues to have relatively high proportions of economically active people.

Transport

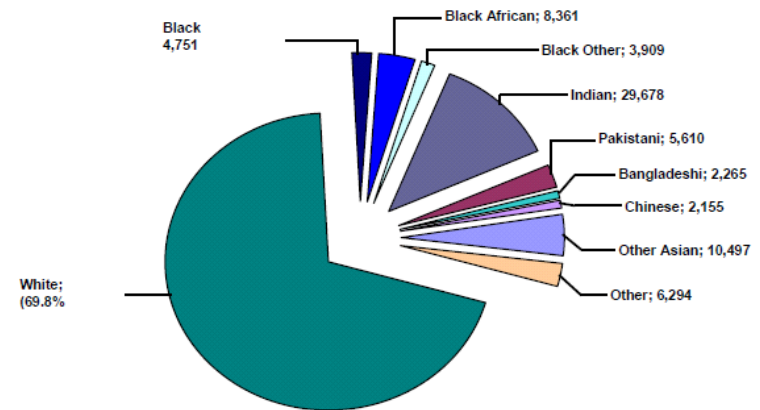
Hillingdon is directly served by three of the country's busiest motorways namely the M25, M4 and M40. The road network in Hillingdon is strongest from east to west with the A4 and M4 in the south, A40 running centrally and the A404 in the north east. Rail routes connect the borough with central London, Thames Valley, Chilterns and the west-country. North-south traffic movements in the borough are mainly served by the A312 Hayes Bypass, A437 - A408 Yiewsley Bypass and M25, along the western perimeter. Journey times on north-south trips can be unreliable, especially across the A40 but also between the A4 and A40. Public transport provision in Hillingdon is also better when travelling east-west rather than north-south. Hillingdon's Core Strategy seeks to address the challenge of poor north-south links. Hillingdon's carbon emissions from transportation are much higher than the London average. The number of people travelling into and out of Hillingdon is a major contributing factor. It has also led to impacts on air quality, particularly around Heathrow where hotels and office accommodation have been developed

Hillingdon: Ethnicity of the population

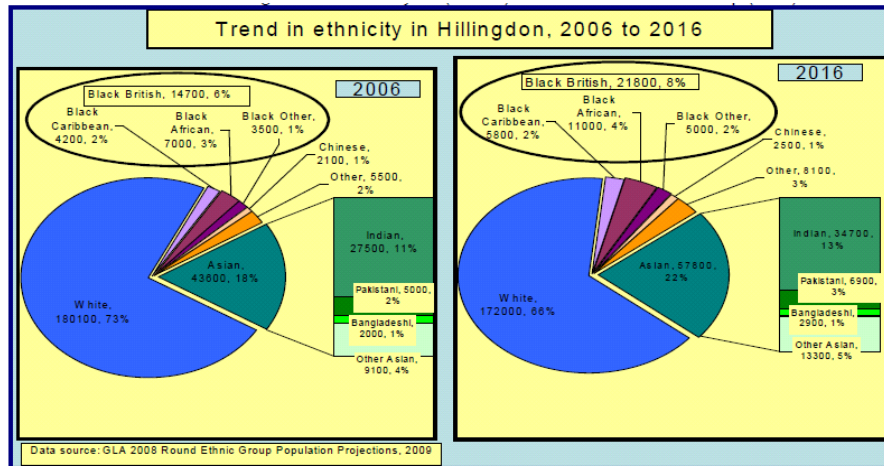
In 2010 30% of the population was constituted of people from black and ethnic minority communities; this was a rise of 20% from 2001; a further 20% increase is projected to 2020

There are significant numbers of asylum seekers and refugees in Hillingdon; putting significant pressure on providers in terms of the need to understand and respond to cultural differences and the need to respond to individual behaviours

Hillingdon Population by ethnicity, 2010

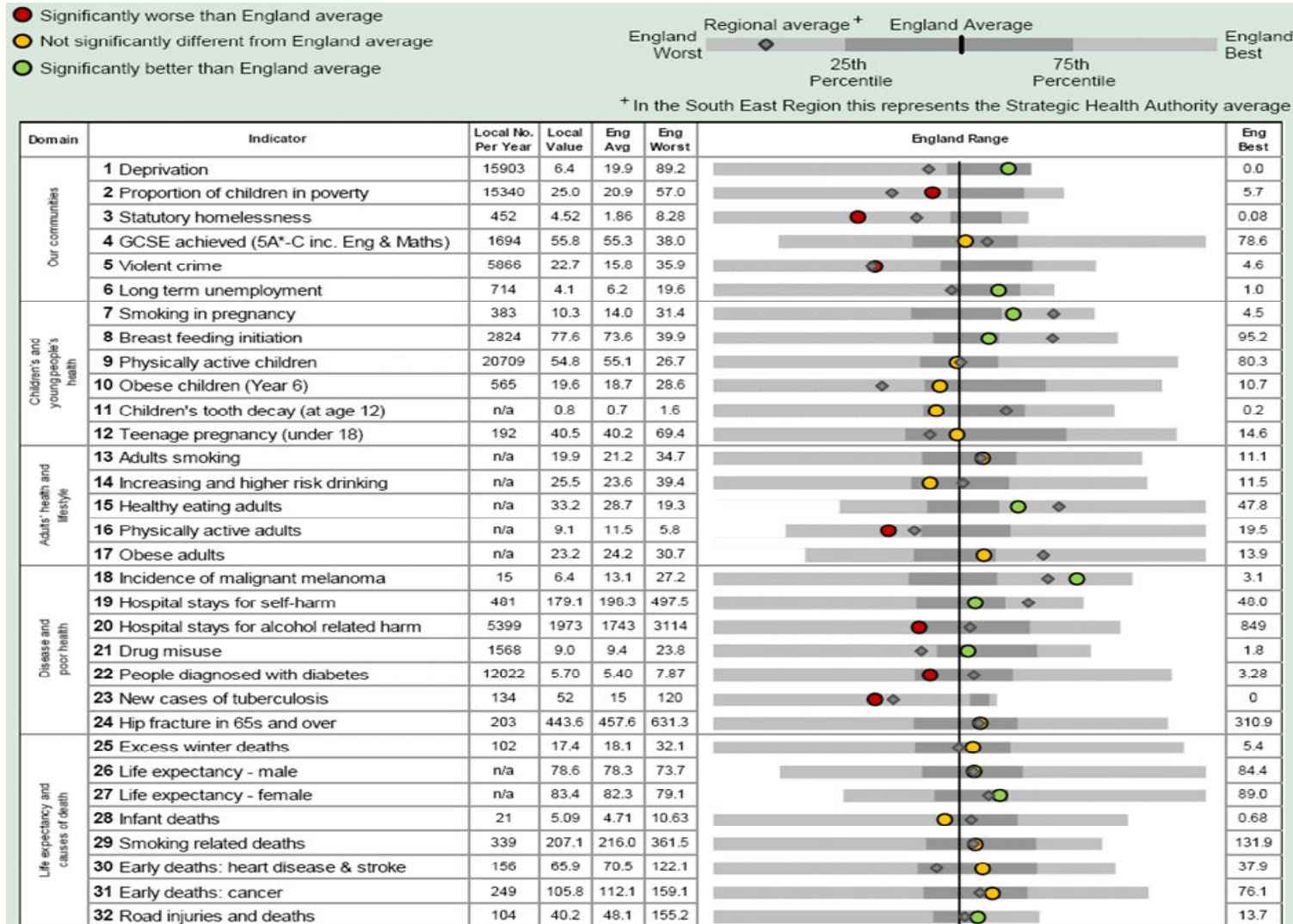


Source: GLA EGPP 2007 PLP



Hillingdon Profile: Health and social inequalities

Overview of Hillingdon (Hillingdon Health Profile)



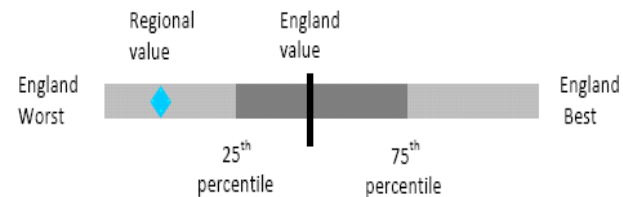
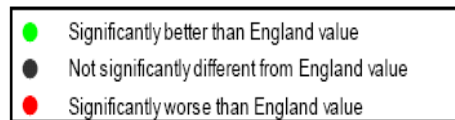
Source: APHO Health profiles, 2011

Hillingdon Profile: Health and social inequalities

Overview of Hillingdon

Marmot Indicators for Local Authorities in England

The chart below shows key indicators of the social determinants of health, health outcomes and social inequality that correspond, as closely as is currently possible, to the indicators proposed in Fair Society, Healthy Lives. Results for each indicator for this local authority are shown below. On the chart, the value for this local authority is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England, shown as a bar.



Hillingdon

| | Indicator | Local Authority Value | Regional Value | England Value | England Worst | Range | England Best |
|----|---|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------|--------------|
| | Health outcomes | | | | | | |
| | <i>Males</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Male life expectancy at birth (years) | 78.6 | 78.6 | 78.3 | 73.7 | | 84.4 |
| 2 | Inequality in male life expectancy (years) | 6.6 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 16.6 | | 2.7 |
| 3 | Inequality in male disability-free life expectancy (years) | 9.1 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 20.0 | | 1.8 |
| | <i>Females</i> | | | | | | |
| 4 | Female life expectancy at birth (years) | 83.4 | 83.1 | 82.3 | 79.1 | | 89.0 |
| 5 | Inequality in female life expectancy (years) | 6.3 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 11.5 | | 1.8 |
| 6 | Inequality in female disability-free life expectancy (years) | 8.8 | 7.9 | 9.2 | 17.1 | | 1.3 |
| | Social determinants | | | | | | |
| 7 | Children achieving a good level of development at age 5 (%) | 59.8 | 54.7 | 55.7 | 41.9 | | 69.3 |
| 8 | Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%) | 6.1 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 13.8 | | 2.6 |
| 9 | People in households in receipt of means-tested benefits (%) | 15.6 | 20.6 | 15.5 | 41.1 | | 5.1 |
| 10 | Inequality in people in receipt of means-tested benefits (% points) | 27.5 | 30.1 | 30.6 | 61.3 | | 2.9 |

Hillingdon Profile: Health and social inequalities

Hillingdon is 157th most deprived district in England (n= 326) and 24th out of the 33 boroughs in London

There are 15,340 children living in poverty in Hillingdon. The levels of tooth decay and physical activity among children are worse than the England average

Worse than England average rates for:

- Percentage of people diagnosed with diabetes
- Hospital admissions rate for alcohol-related harm
- The rate of new cases of tuberculosis

Rate of CDV and cancer mortality varies significantly within the Borough

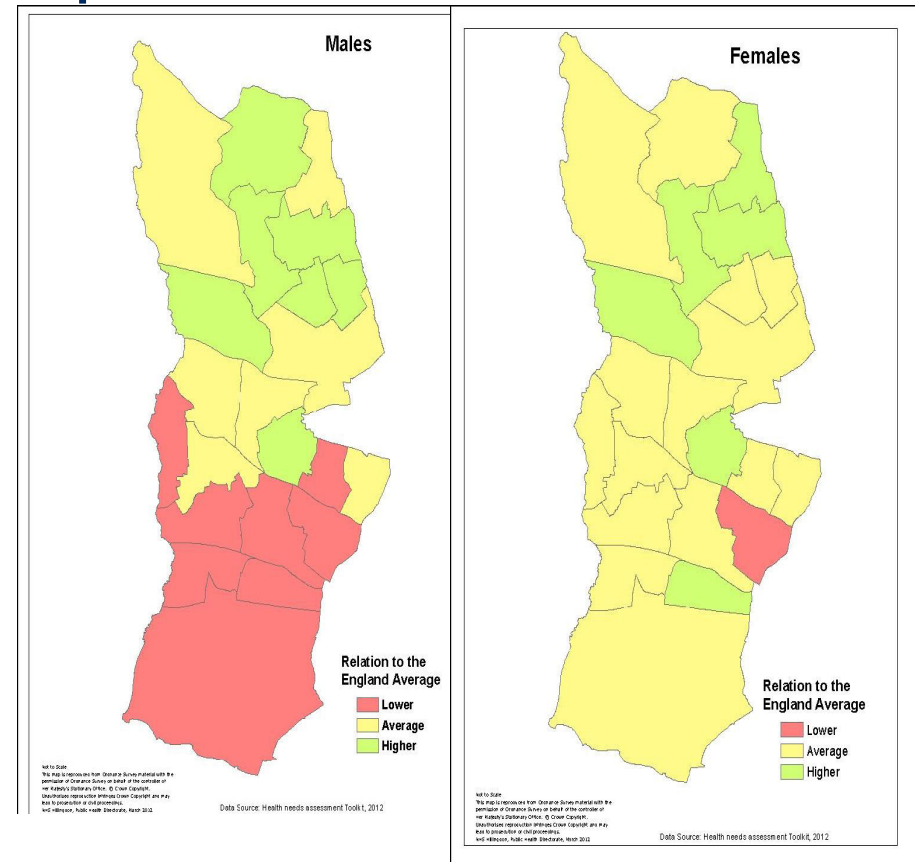
Over the last 10 years, the rates of deaths from all causes combined and of early deaths from cancer and from heart disease and stroke have fallen. With the exception of the death rate from all causes combined for women, which is now lower, the rates have remained similar to the England averages.

There is significant inequality in Hillingdon:

- Life expectancy can vary by as much as 8.1 yrs for men and 7.4 yrs for women
- For the most deprived communities the SMR has been worsening while the overall rate has been improving

The burden of disability is high with significant numbers of people needing support for physical disabilities, frail elderly etc

The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for the Borough is similar to London and improving



Priorities for NHS Hillingdon and the London Borough of Hillingdon

HCCG and LBH recognise the connection between broader community, environmental and social factors and health and the connection between physical and mental wellbeing. The 2 organisations are therefore increasingly adopting a joint approach and agreement of cross cutting themes and a joint vision:

Vision: To ensure that people who need health and social care treatment and support are empowered and supported to choose and commission services that will meet their specific needs, helping them to move towards recovery, regaining meaningful lives as individuals who are active members of the communities in which they live and work.

Priority themes for action from JSNA and joint LBH/NHS Hillingdon work:

- 1 Promoting healthier lifestyles
- 2 Improved co-ordination of joint health and social care working
- 3 Safeguarding, prevention and protection
- 4 Community-based, resident-focussed services
- 5 Promoting economic resilience
- 6 Preserving and protecting the natural environment
- 7 Reducing disparities in health outcomes

HCCG identified the following objectives for health care services:

- Demonstrate and evidence equality and consistency in access to services and health outcomes within Hillingdon that continues a reduction in health inequalities
- Development of primary and community based care that :
 - Improves the quality care
 - Improves access
 - Reduces variation in clinical practice
 - Improves patient satisfaction and reported outcomes
 - Improves management of patients with LTCs
- Development of patient and public engagement that ensures public involvement
- Achieving financial balance and a viable local health economy within existing and future resources, with particular emphasis on robust contract monitoring across the entire contract portfolio
- An expectation that all providers will provide timely and robust quality assured data
- Commission clinically effective care, based on an evidence base
- Commission care in line with health needs as identified by the JSNA and in line with the health and wellbeing strategy
- Engender a culture of value for money underpinned by an understanding that all clinical decisions have financial consequences

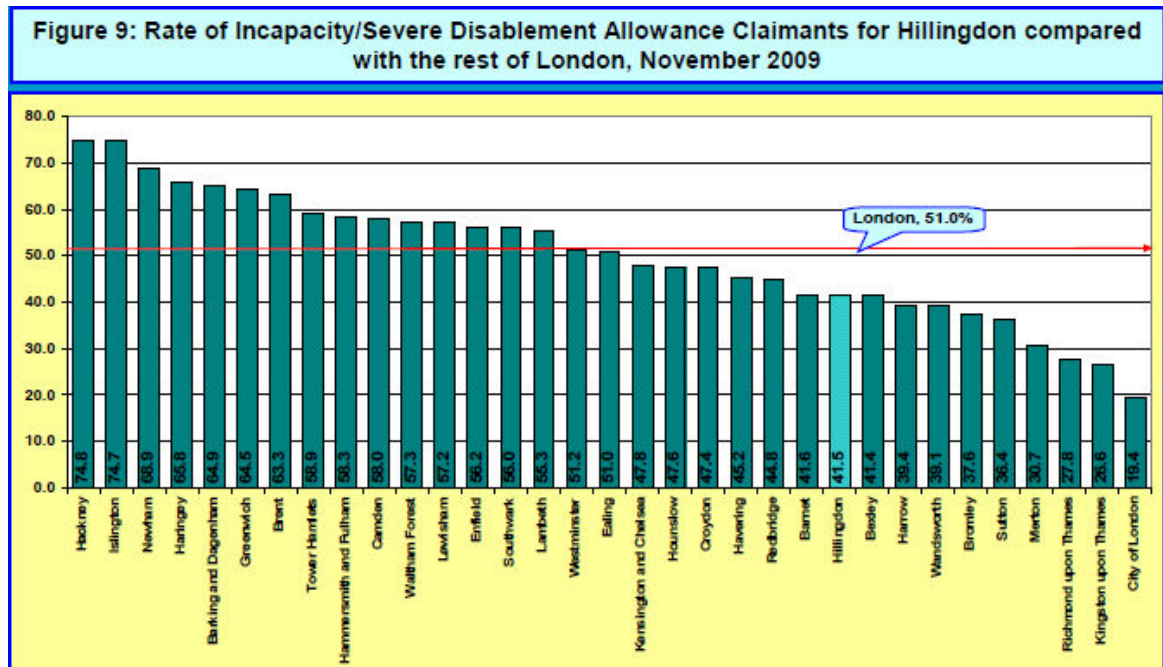
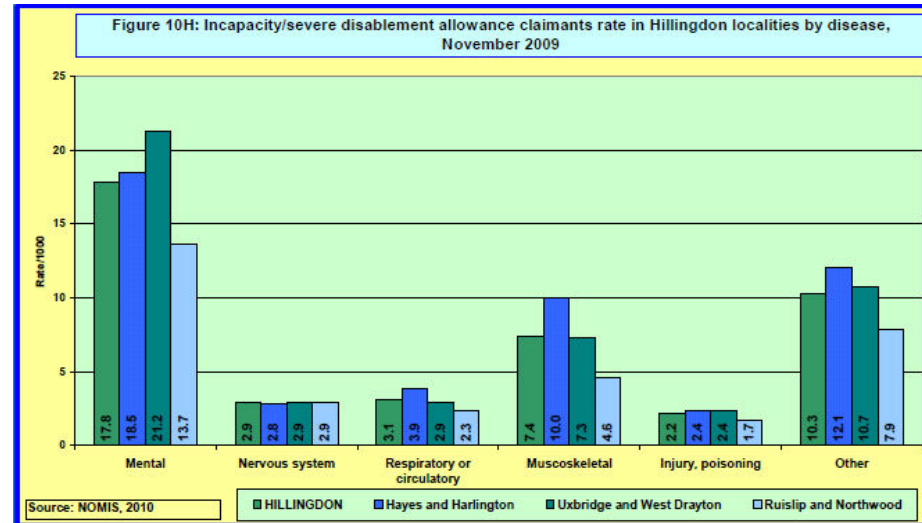
Arising from the desire to ensure the personalisation and localisation of services, LBH's aim is to ensure that people are empowered and supported to choose and commission services that meet their specific needs and help them to move towards **RECOVERY** so that they regain their lives as economically active members of the communities in which they live and work.

Currently LBH spends a significant proportion of its social care budget on residential care that is mostly delivered through institutionalised models. A key strategy for improvement therefore relates to re-commissioning of more individualised approaches to the provision of both accommodation and support. This will be achieved through "core and flexi-models of delivery".

Hillingdon Profile: Health and social inequalities: Long term conditions including mental health problems

Approximately 1 in 4 social care claimants live in wards in the south of the Borough; Hayes and Harlington has the greatest proportion of claimants with Uxbridge and West Drayton ranking second; there is a slight variation in age by locality but the primary reason for claims across the Borough is a mental health problem

There is a need to support people with long term conditions into employment, in particular, those with mental health problems

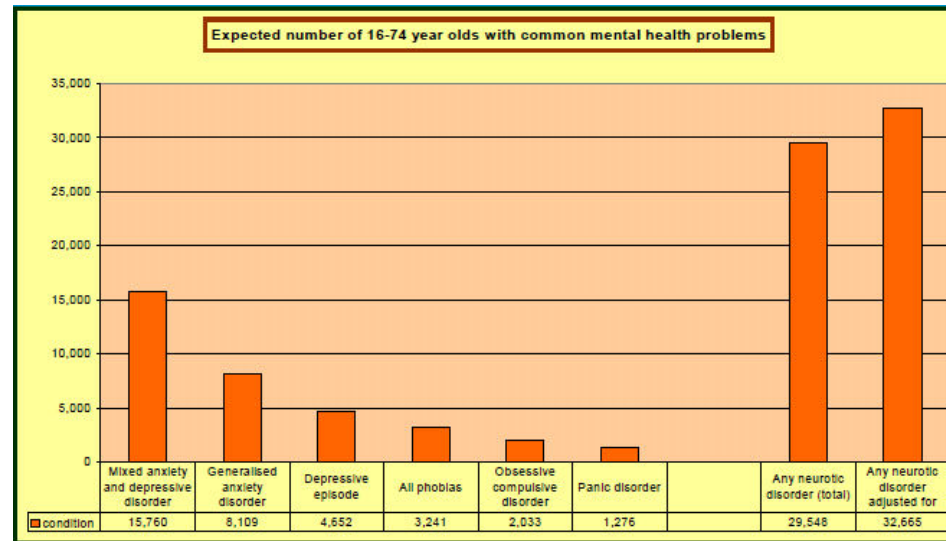


Hillingdon Profile: Mental health needs in Hillingdon

The most common mental health problem in Hillingdon is anxiety and depressive disorders which affect over 50% of people with mental health problems

It is estimated that in any given week, 10% of adults in Hillingdon will experience depression – higher than the England average (8%) but lower than the London average (11%)

Overall, the need for inpatient services for severe mental illness in Hillingdon is 20% lower than the national average 40%, whereas on average in London it is 60% higher



Although the mental health need in Hillingdon is lower than England as a whole, the picture fits with the national pattern of indicators and determinants that impact on mental health. Most admissions needing mental health treatment in Hillingdon come from the south of the Borough. These wards are predicted to a higher population increase in areas already more densely populated and more deprived. On average, these localities show higher social determinants:

- Lower educational attainment
- More unemployment
- More crime

The scale of the challenge is set to escalate with the inequality gap widening in both life expectancy and quality of life

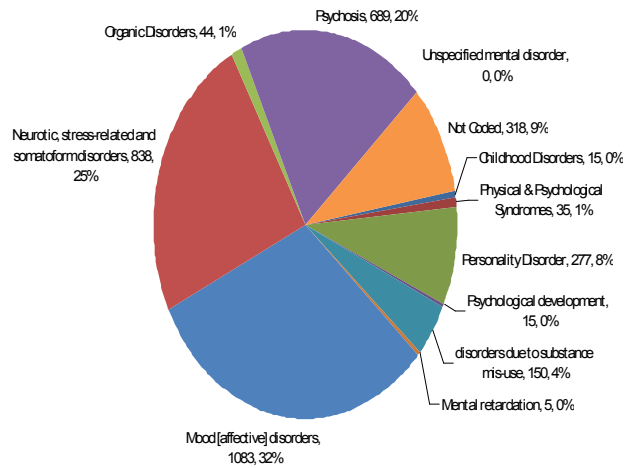
Current mental health services provision Hillingdon: Specialist mental health services profile: Central and North West London Foundation Trust

Central and North West London Foundation Trust is the main provider of specialist and community services for adults in Hillingdon:

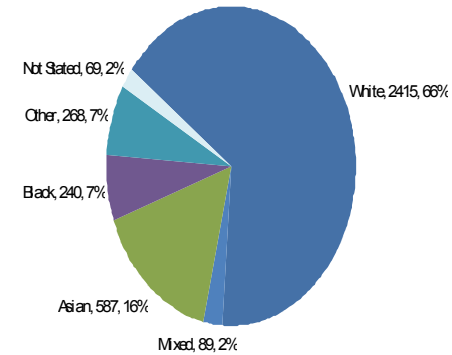
| | | |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Community Services | | |
| Early intervention service | Pembroke Centre | Multi-disciplinary teams |
| Assessment and brief treatment service | Mill House | Multi-disciplinary teams |
| Community recovery service | Mead House & Pembroke Centre | Multi-disciplinary teams |
| Inpatient Services | | |
| Rehabilitation service | Colham Green Road | 15 beds |
| Acute inpatient | Crane Ward Riverside Centre | 18 beds |
| | Frays Ward, Riverside Centre | 23 beds |
| | Total | 41 beds |
| Psychiatric intensive care unit | Colne Ward, Riverside Centre | 8 beds |

Hillingdon specialist mental health services 2011/12: Profile of service users

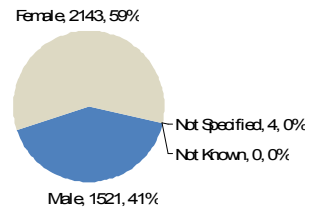
Hillingdon Adults Diagnostic profile (Open Caseloads)



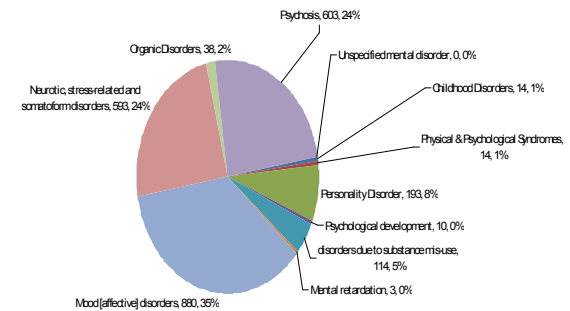
Hillingdon Adults Ethnic Profile (Open Caseloads)



Hillingdon Adults Gender Profile (Open Caseloads)

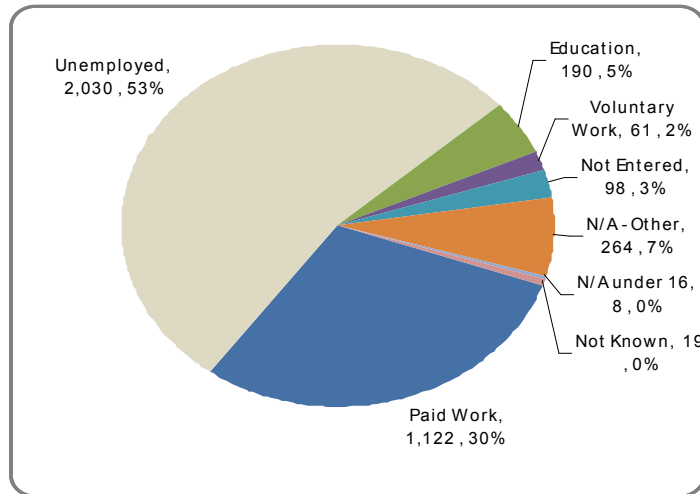


Hillingdon Adults community service diagnostic profile

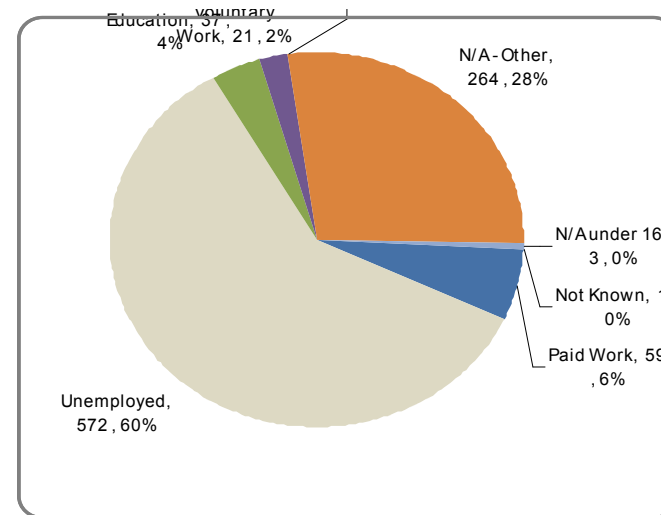


Hillingdon specialist mental health services performance April 2011 to June 2012: Profile of service users

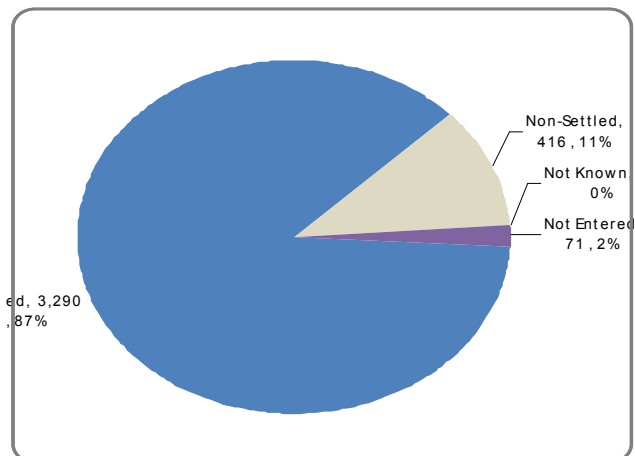
Employment status: total caseload



Employment status: CPA caseload



Accommodation status: total caseload



Accommodation status: Care Programme Approach CPA caseload

