

# **THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EARLY HELP TO PROMOTE POSITIVE OUTCOMES FOR FAMILIES – WARD LEVEL DATA**

## **WITNESS SUBMISSION**

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## **SUMMARY OF EARLY INTERVENTION PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION IN HILLINGDON / ROLE OF YOUR SERVICE OR ORGANISATION**

The Business Performance, Policy and Standards service area provides support to frontline services by undertaking analysis of needs for services and working closely with senior managers to put our residents first by evaluating what difference services are making.

To support the review of early help in Hillingdon, this report presents the headline analysis of current and future need for children in Hillingdon drawing on the Hillingdon Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

## **OUTCOMES ACHIEVED**

Research studies demonstrate that a child's future development and achievements are built on their experiences early in life.

Early help to work with children/families and particular population groups can come from a range of sources:

- Council
- Voluntary and community sector
- Schools
- Public Health services
- Health services

Joint working across agencies to intervene early and quickly to tackle emergent problems and working preventatively with groups most at risk of developing problems is understood to be key to achieving better outcomes because emergent challenges will not become entrenched or have the chance to escalate.

The following information provides further data at ward level to help to paint the current picture of need across the Borough to inform the review of services providing early help. To help with comparison the figures for London and England have been provided where possible.

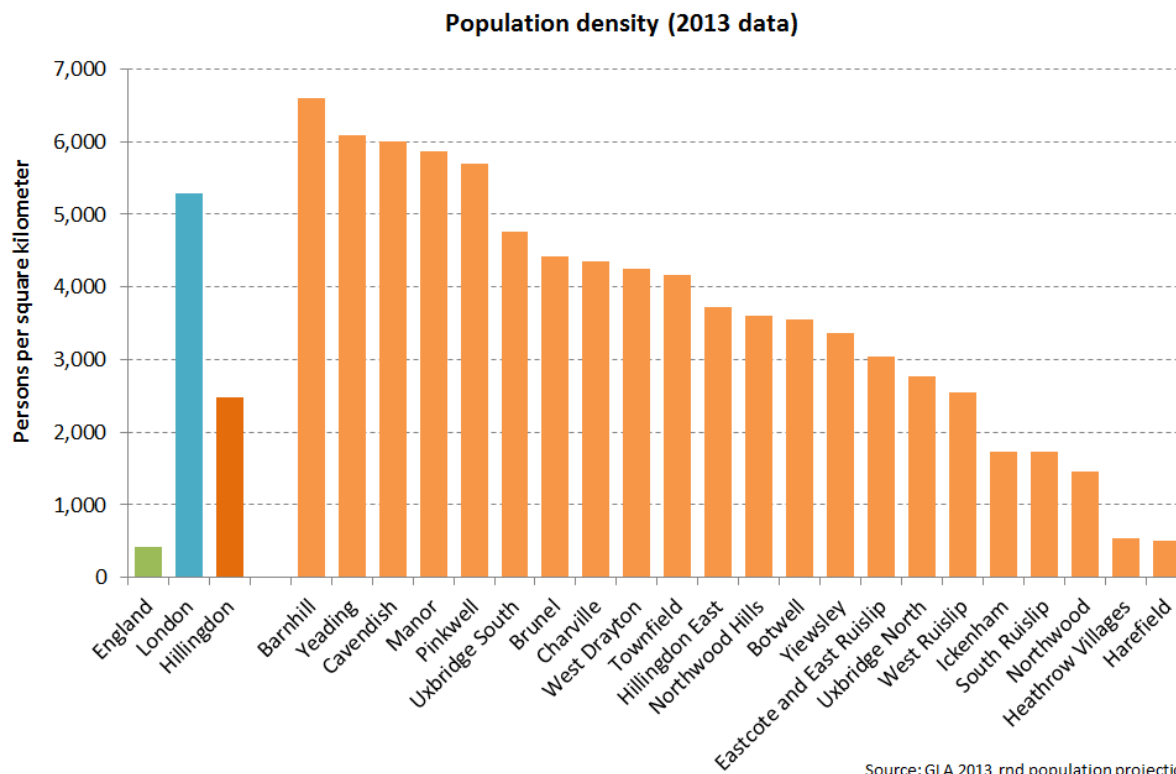
The table below shows a breakdown of children and young people by 5 year age bands by ward and grouped into localities.

The highest number of children and young people are in the Hayes and Harlington locality which also has 42% of the 0-4 year olds in the Borough.

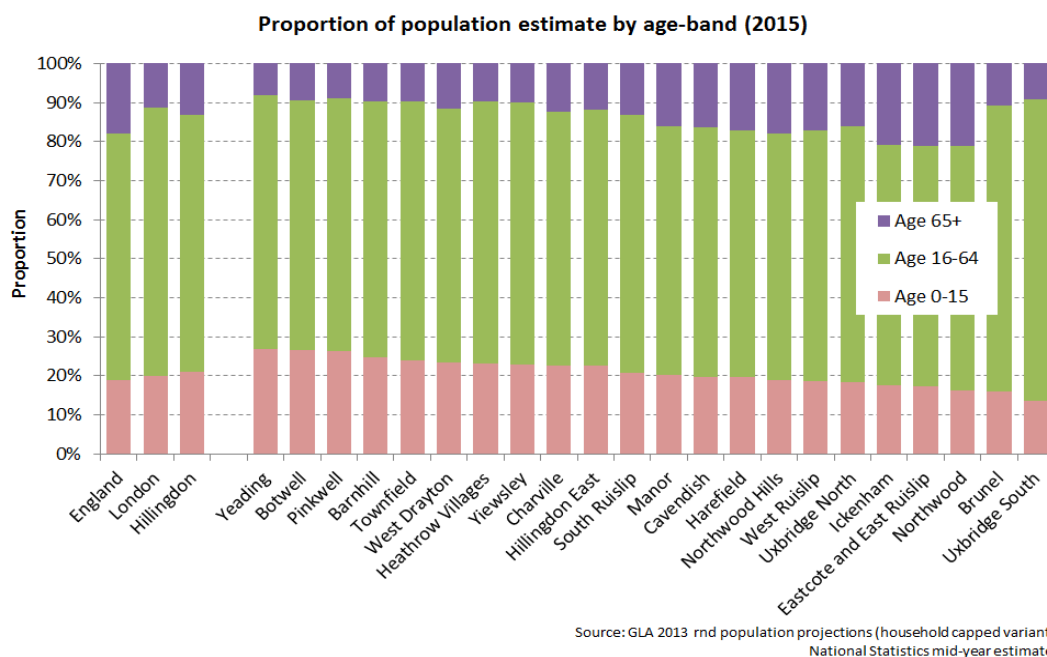
	Total residents 2015	age 0-4	age 5-9	age 10-14	age 15-19	Total age 0-19	0-19s as % of population
<b>Hayes &amp; Harlington</b>	<b>104,133</b>	<b>9,607</b>	<b>8,287</b>	<b>6,553</b>	<b>6,456</b>	<b>30,903</b>	<b>29.7%</b>
Barnhill	14,329	1,238	1,123	929	881	4,171	4.0%
Botwell	16,388	1,634	1,214	1,092	1,147	5,087	4.9%
Charville	13,272	923	905	908	987	3,723	3.6%
Heathrow Villages	13,609	1,425	996	557	501	3,479	3.3%
Pinkwell	16,297	1,562	1,521	1,187	1,085	5,355	5.1%
Townfield	15,400	1,350	1,214	929	928	4,421	4.2%
Yeading	14,838	1,475	1,314	951	927	4,667	4.5%
<b>Uxbridge &amp; West Drayton</b>	<b>98,712</b>	<b>6,808</b>	<b>6,163</b>	<b>4,957</b>	<b>7,150</b>	<b>25,078</b>	<b>25.4%</b>
Brunel	14,899	833	659	557	2,331	4,380	4.4%
Hillingdon East	13,872	1,061	1,100	854	843	3,858	3.9%
Ickenham	11,051	554	764	666	685	2,669	2.7%
Uxbridge North	13,252	928	817	621	668	3,034	3.1%
Uxbridge South	15,299	844	530	411	939	2,724	2.8%
West Drayton	16,255	1,416	1,296	1,028	849	4,589	4.6%
Yiewsley	14,084	1,172	997	820	835	3,824	3.9%
<b>Ruislip &amp; Northwood</b>	<b>93,645</b>	<b>6,086</b>	<b>5,827</b>	<b>5,061</b>	<b>4,822</b>	<b>21,796</b>	<b>23.3%</b>
Cavendish	12,327	778	783	801	764	3,126	3.3%
Eastcote & East Ruislip	13,209	814	867	811	733	3,225	3.4%
Harefield	7,873	477	513	428	408	1,826	1.9%
Manor	12,199	797	792	739	632	2,960	3.2%
Northwood	11,178	635	617	521	493	2,266	2.4%
Northwood Hills	12,357	867	785	620	624	2,896	3.1%
South Ruislip	13,170	980	863	645	658	3,146	3.4%
West Ruislip	11,332	738	607	496	510	2,351	2.5%
<b>HILLINGDON (% of total population)</b>	<b>296,490</b>	<b>22,501 (7.6%)</b>	<b>20,277 (6.8%)</b>	<b>16,571 (5.6%)</b>	<b>18,428 (6.2%)</b>	<b>77,777 (26.2%)</b>	<b>26.2%</b>
<b>LONDON (% of total population)</b>	<b>8,669,704</b>	<b>637,703 (7.4%)</b>	<b>550,835 (6.4%)</b>	<b>455,699 (5.3%)</b>	<b>470,484 (5.4%)</b>	<b>2,114,723 (24.4%)</b>	<b>24.4</b>

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Source: © GLA 2014 Round SHLAA based ward population.

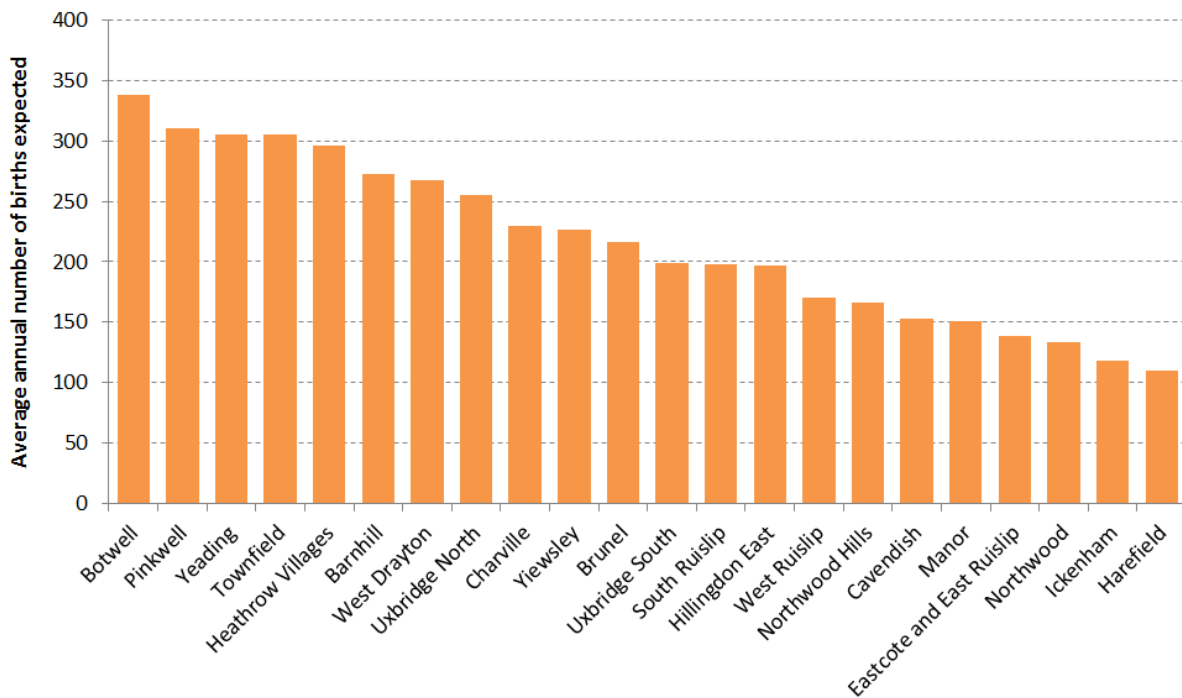


Wards in the north of the borough [in 2013] tend to have a smaller population per square kilometre than wards in the south of the borough. However, there are a few notable exceptions: *Cavendish* and *Manor* wards in the north are quite densely populated whereas *Heathrow Villages* in the south is sparsely populated.



In general some wards in the south of the borough are predicted to have a larger proportion of their population in the 0-15 years age-band than wards in the central and north of the borough.

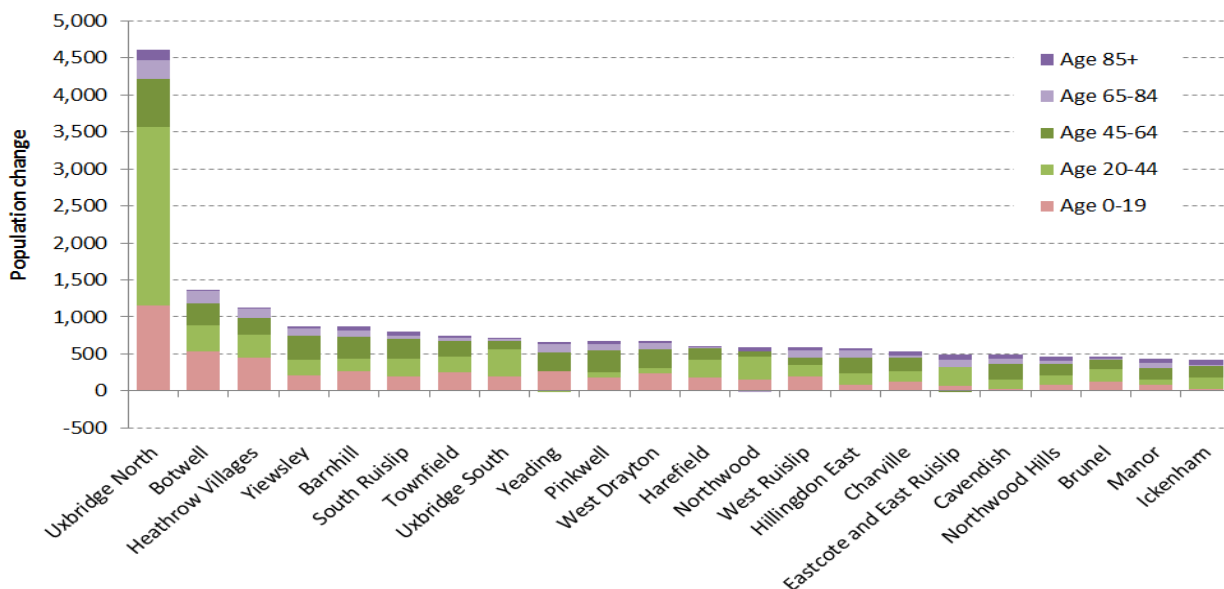
Estimate of the average number of annual births (2015-20)



Source: GLA 2013 rnd trend-based population projections

Some wards in the south of the borough are predicted to have a high number of annual births compared with wards in the north of the borough.

Change in the size of the population, 2020 compared with 2015

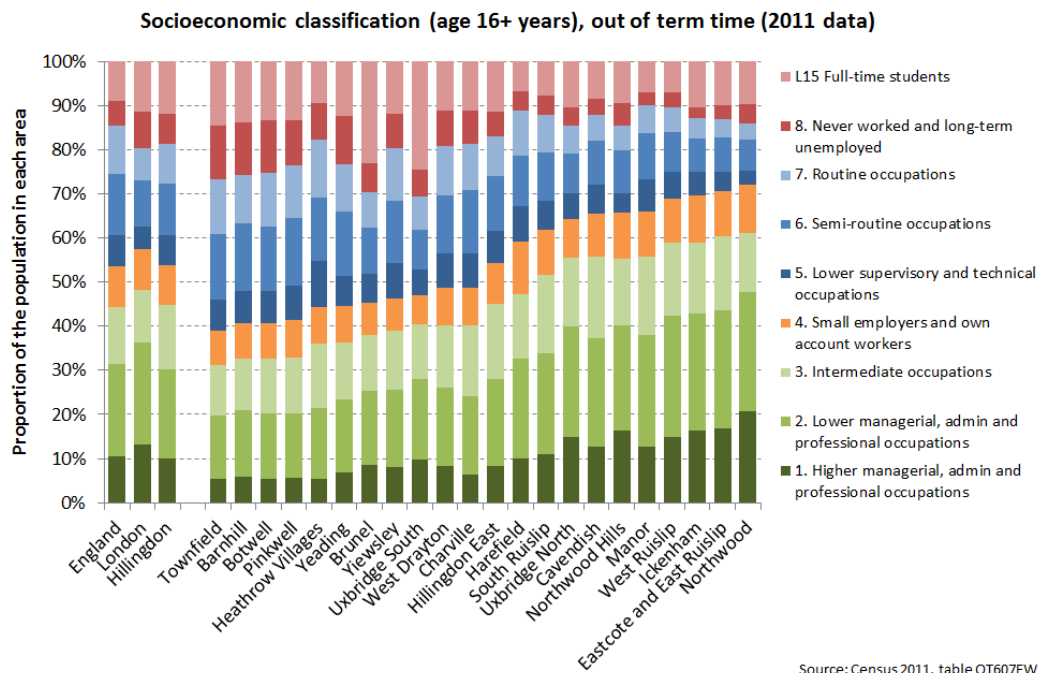


Source: GLA 2013 rnd trend-based population projections

Uxbridge North ward is predicted to increase by over 4,500 residents by 2020; this is due to the development of St Andrews (former RAF Uxbridge site).

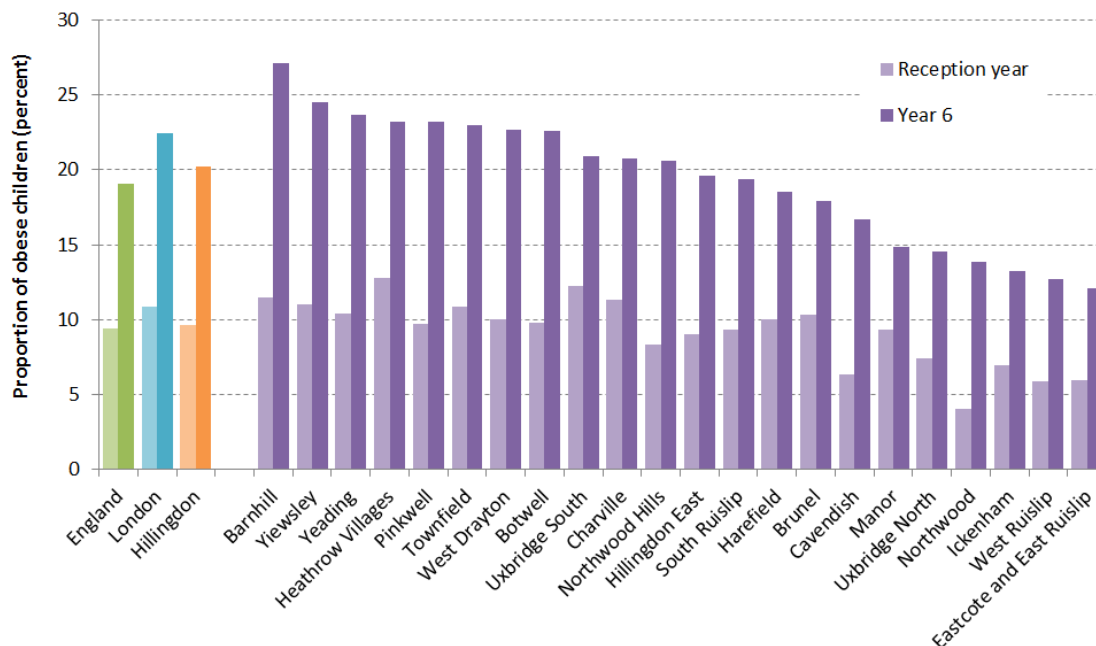
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driven by the increase in size of the 0-19 year olds and 20-44 year olds. *Manor* and *Ickenham* wards in the north of the borough are predicted to have slowest population growth.



Some wards in the borough [in 2011] had a larger proportion of their population in *routine*, *semi-routine* and *lower supervisory and technical* occupations according to the National Statistics Socioeconomic Classifications (NS-SeC).

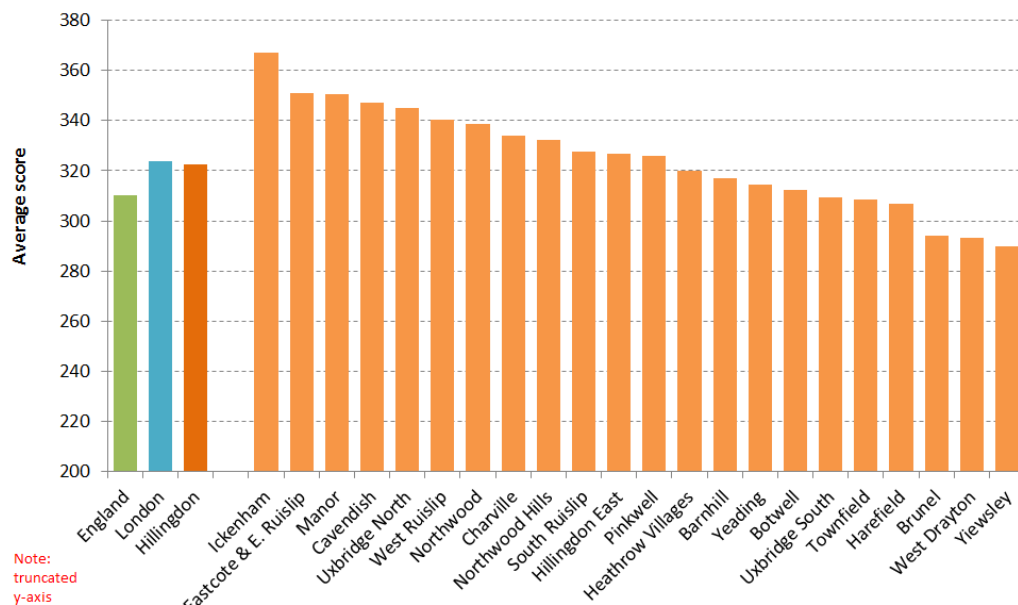
Childhood obesity (2011/12-2013/14)



Source: GLA calculations using NCMP data

Some wards in the south of the borough have a higher proportion of their *Reception year* and *Year 6* pupils indicated as *obese* than wards in the north of the borough.

Average GCSE capped point scores (2014 data)

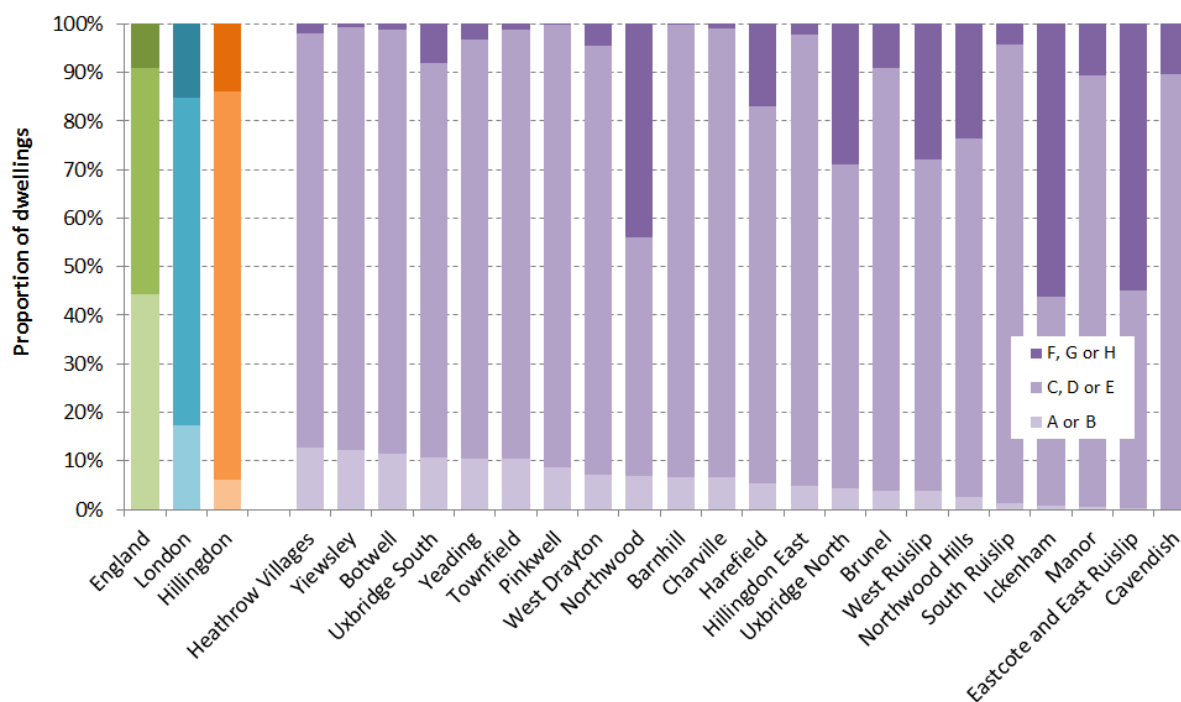


Note: truncated y-axis

Source: Department for Education via GLA

Capped points are from the best eight GCSE subjects. Hillingdon as a borough is below London but above England in terms of results. At ward level, Ickenham has the highest score.

### Dwellings within Council tax bands (2015)



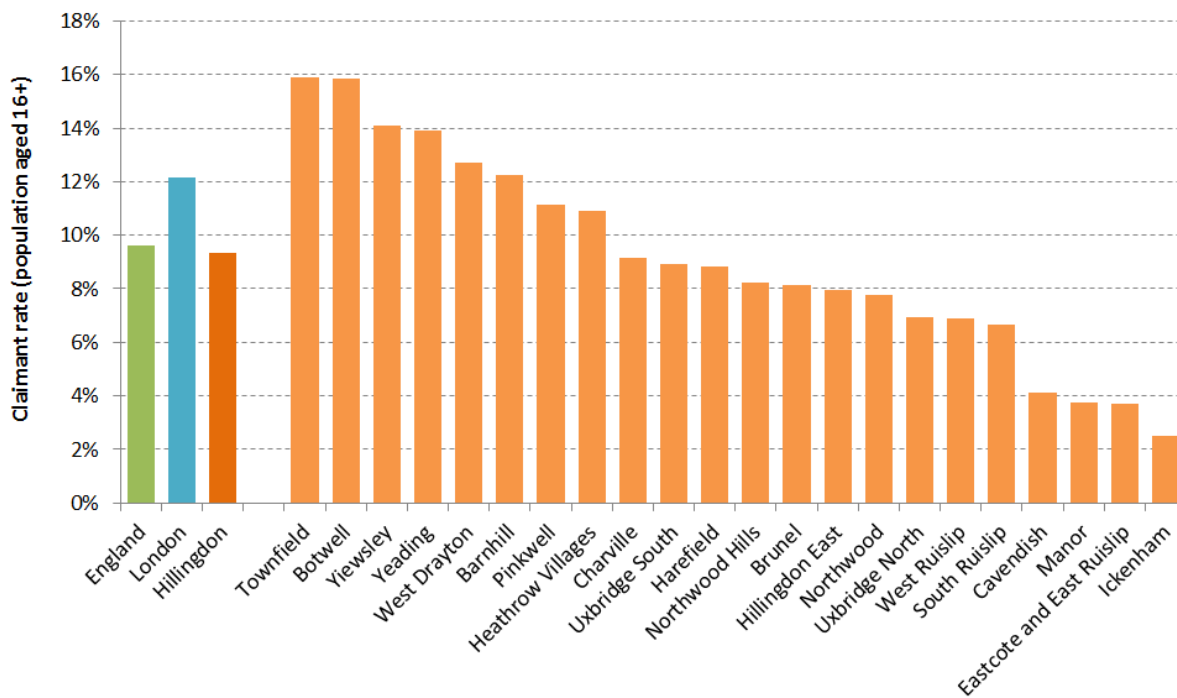
Source: Department for communities and Local Government via GLA

Hillingdon has a range of accommodation in different council tax bands which vary from ward to ward.

Council tax band	1991 valuation
A	Up to £40,000
B	£40,000-£52,000
C	£52,000-£68,000
D	£68,000-£88,000
E	£88,000-£120,000
F	£120,000-£160,000
G	£160,000-£320,000
H	Over £320,000

Ref: <http://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/article/6352/council-tax-bands>

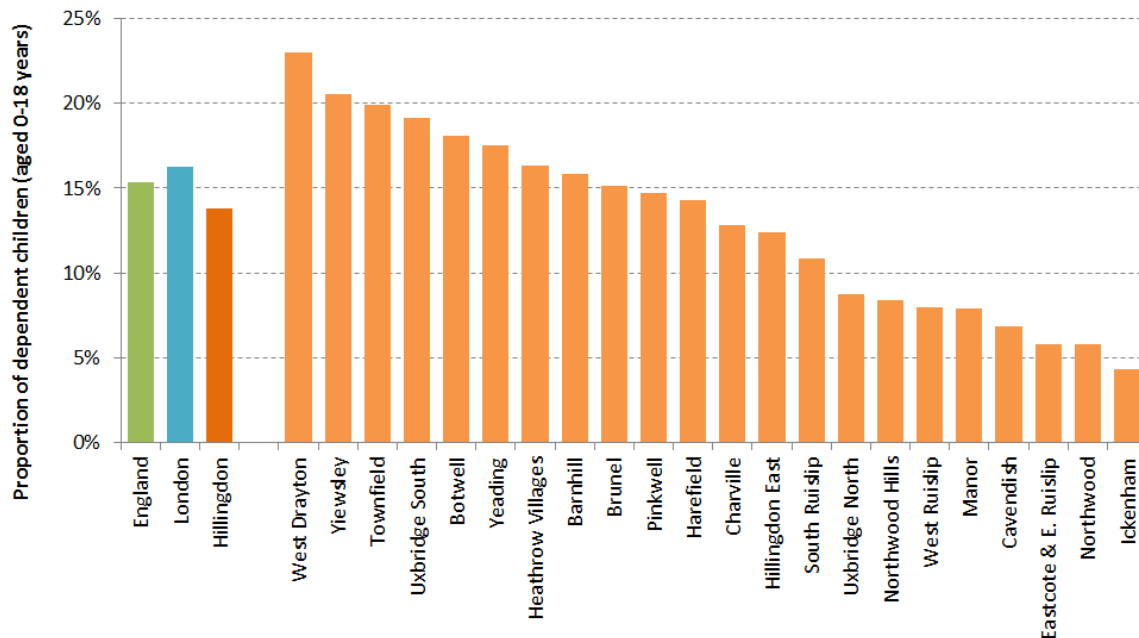
Housing benefit claimant rate (2015 data)



Source: Department for Work and Pensions via GLA

Wards in the south of the borough have a higher proportion of adults claiming housing benefit than wards in the north of the borough.

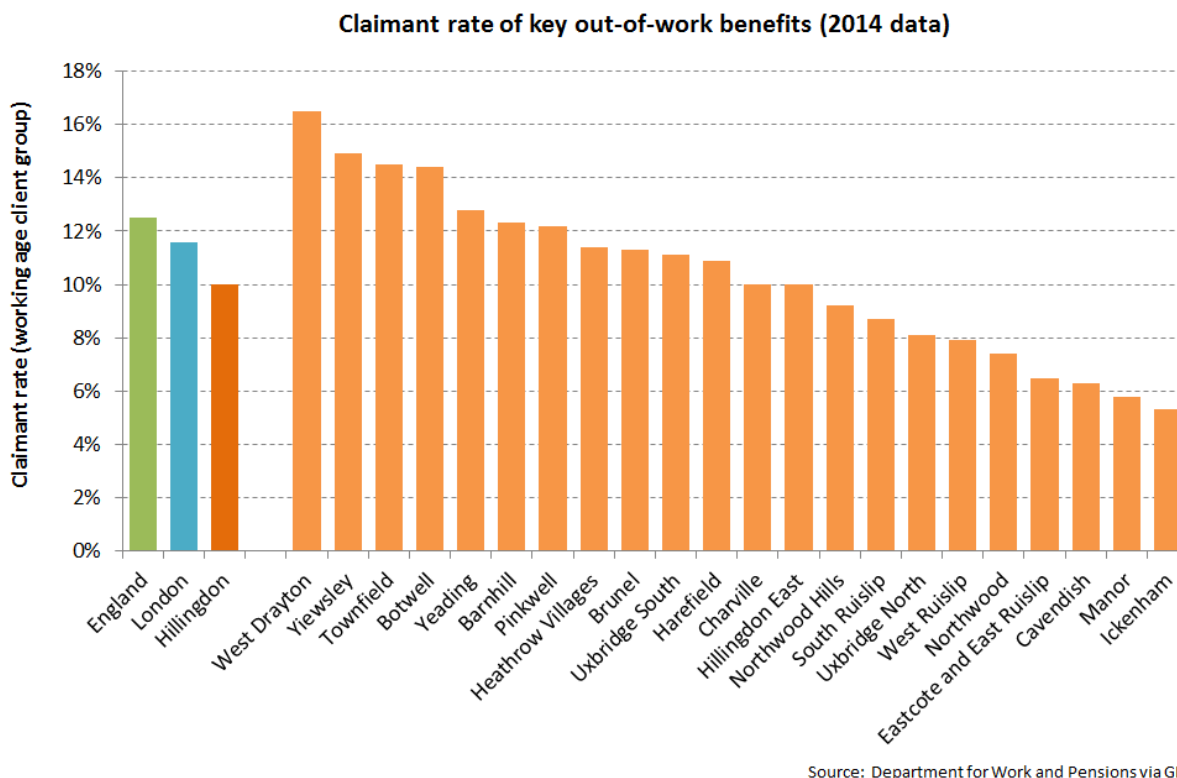
Dependent children in out-of-work households (2014 data)



Source: HMRC via GLA



Some wards in the south of the borough have a higher proportion of dependent children (aged 0-18 years) in out-of-work households than wards in the central and north locations of the borough.

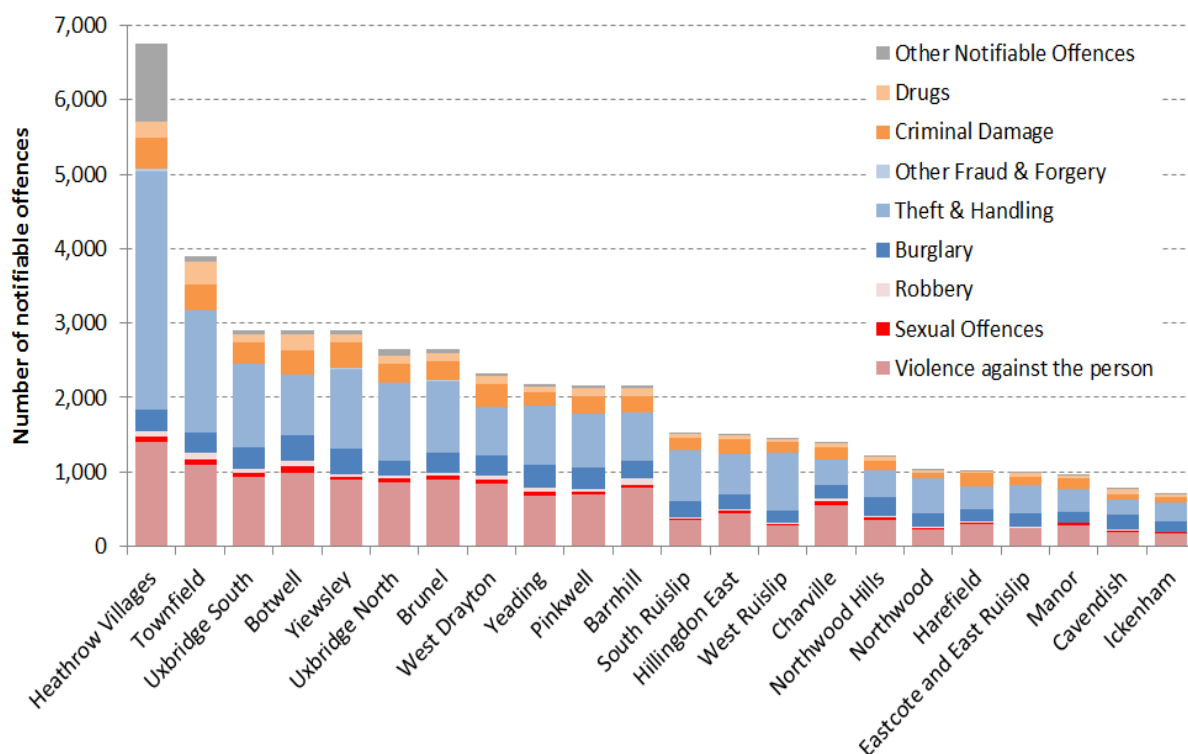


Some wards in the south of the borough have a higher proportion of adults claiming key out-of-work-benefits than wards in the central and north of the borough.

NB - Out-of-work-benefits are currently defined by the DWP as people receiving the following:

- Jobseekers Allowance
- Incapacity Benefits / Employment and Support Allowance
- Lone parents receiving Income Support
- Others receiving income-related benefits (these are mainly Pension Credit recipients for men aged under state pension age, and the remainder are in receipt of Income Support)

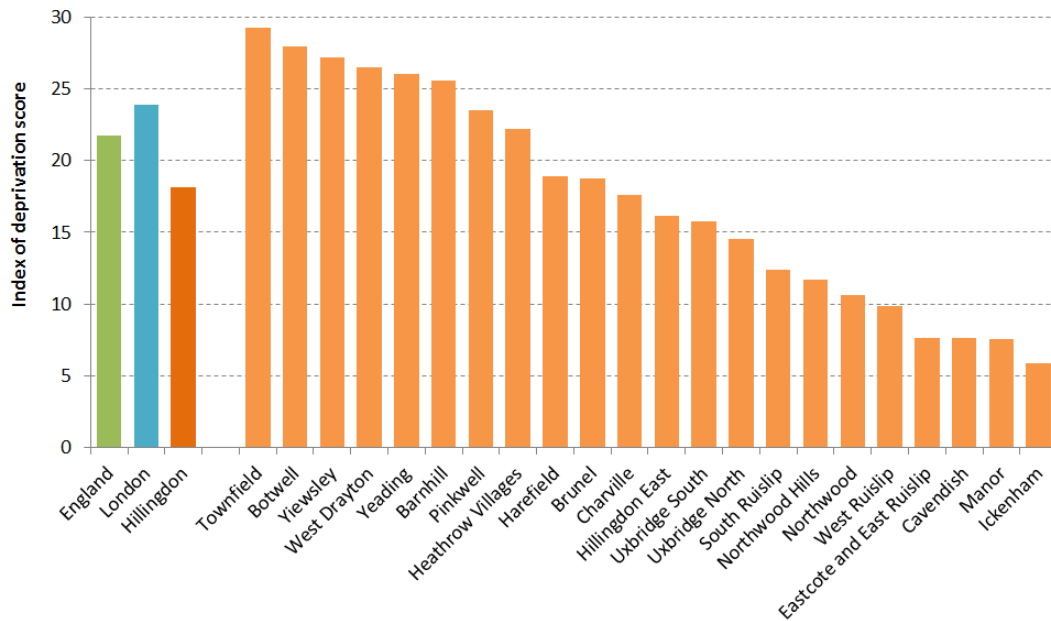
### Number of notifiable offences (October 2013 to September 2015)



Source: Metropolitan Police Service

Wards in the south of the borough generally have a higher number of notifiable offences recorded than wards in the north of the borough. Heathrow Villages ward is regarded as an outlier due to the large number of incidents which are likely to be among the visiting population at the airport terminals and at the nearby hotels.

Multiple deprivation score (2015)

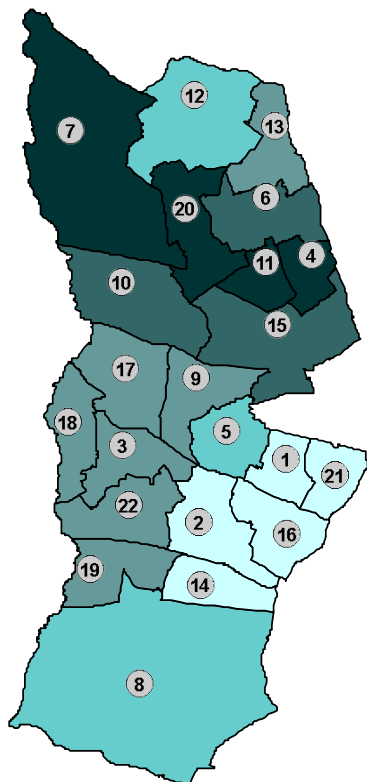


Source: Department for communities and local government, Indices of deprivation 2015

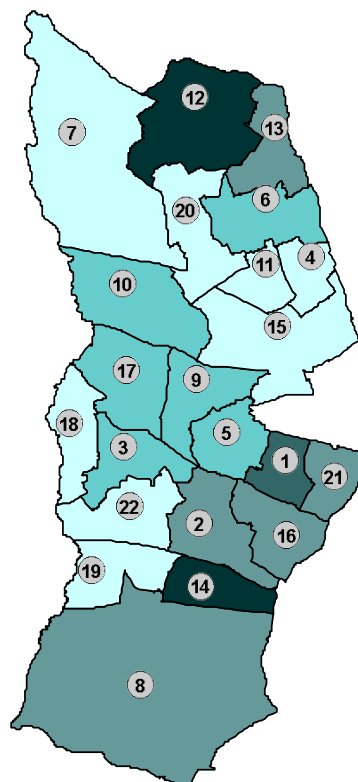
Some wards in the south of the borough generally have a higher index of multiple deprivation score than wards located in the central and north parts of the borough.

# Maps of most numerous ethnic groups by ward (% of ward in ethnic group)

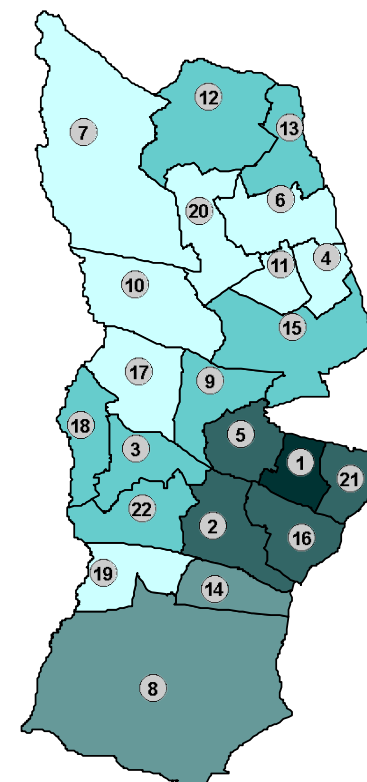
White British (44.8% of total population)



Asian/Asian British: Indian (12.4% of total population)



Asian/Asian British: Other Asian (7.5% of total population)



Quintiles	Low (>=)	(<) High	Occurrences
1	18.0%	30.3%	(5)
2	30.3%	42.5%	(3)
3	42.5%	54.8%	(7)
4	54.8%	67.0%	(3)
5	67.0%	79.3%	(4)

Quintiles	Low (>=)	(<) High	Occurrences
1	4.3%	8.5%	(8)
2	8.5%	12.6%	(6)
3	12.6%	16.8%	(5)
4	16.8%	21.0%	(1)
5	21.0%	25.2%	(2)

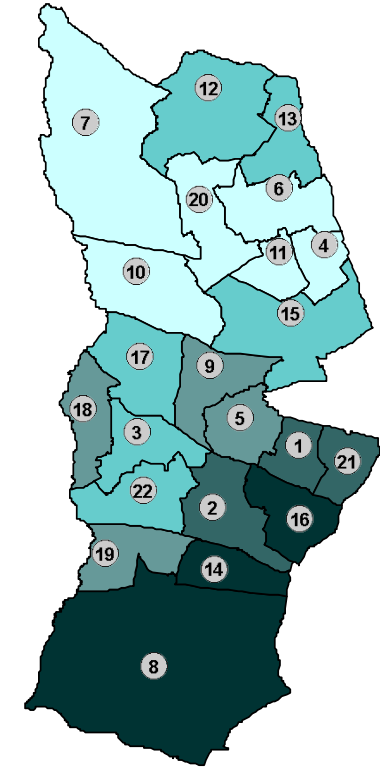
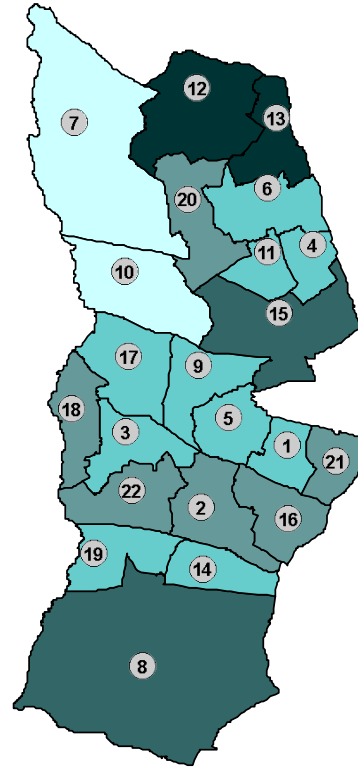
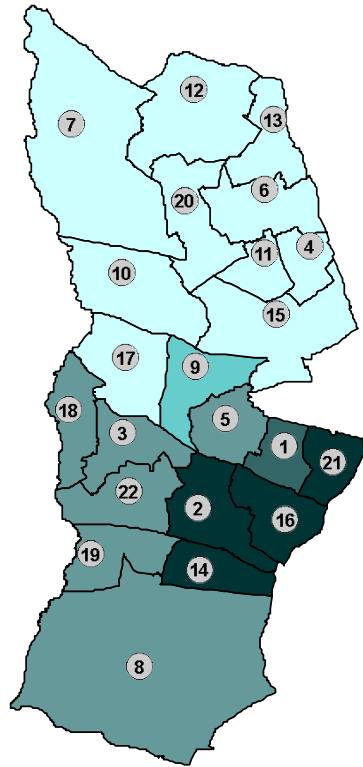
Quintiles	Low (>=)	(<) High	Occurrences
1	1.9%	4.7%	(8)
2	4.7%	7.6%	(7)
3	7.6%	10.5%	(2)
4	10.5%	13.3%	(4)
5	13.3%	16.2%	(1)

## Maps of most numerous ethnic groups by ward (% of ward in ethnic group)

Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British: African (6.4% of total population)

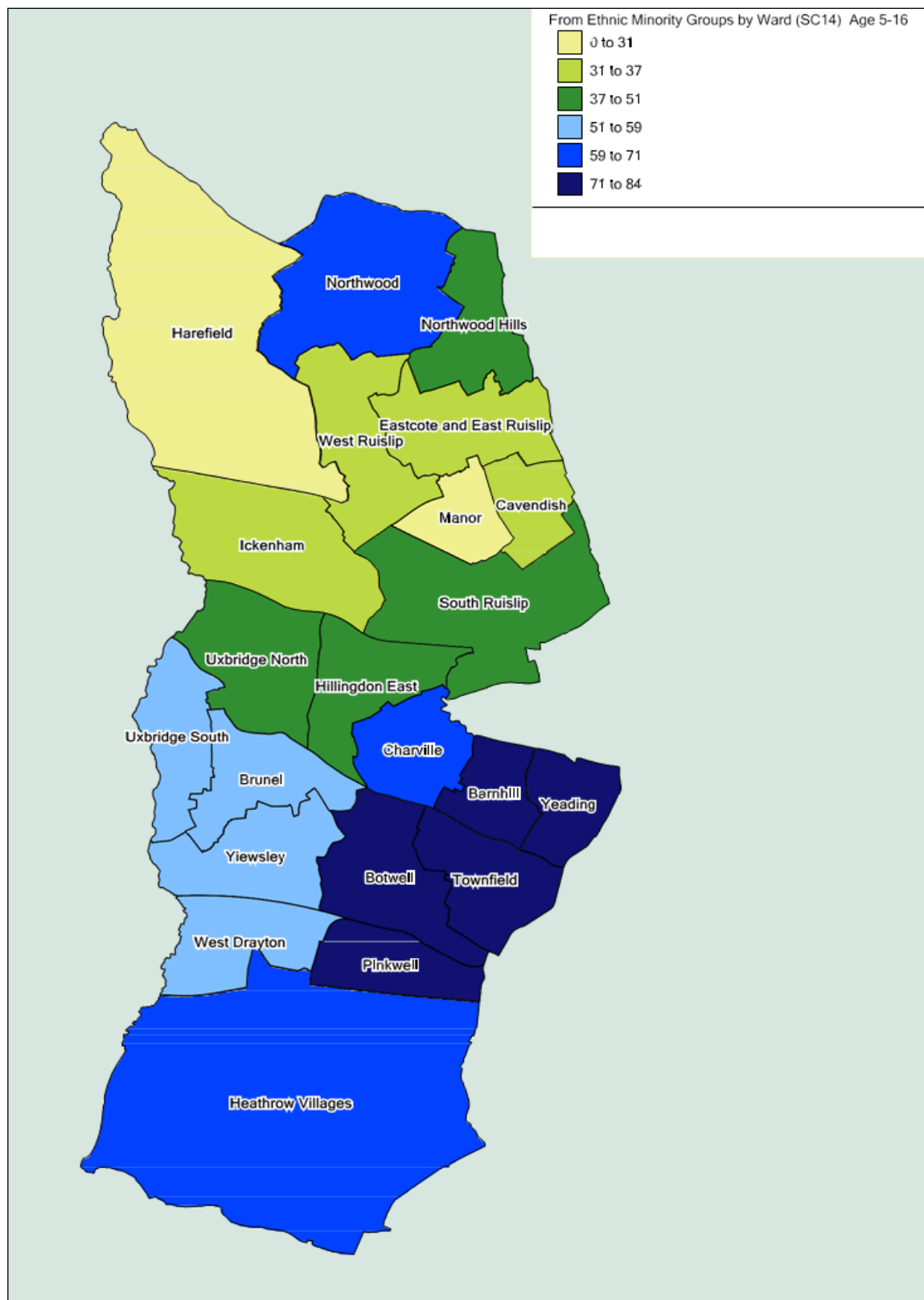
Other White (4.5% of total population)

Asian/Asian British: Pakistani (4.3% of total population)



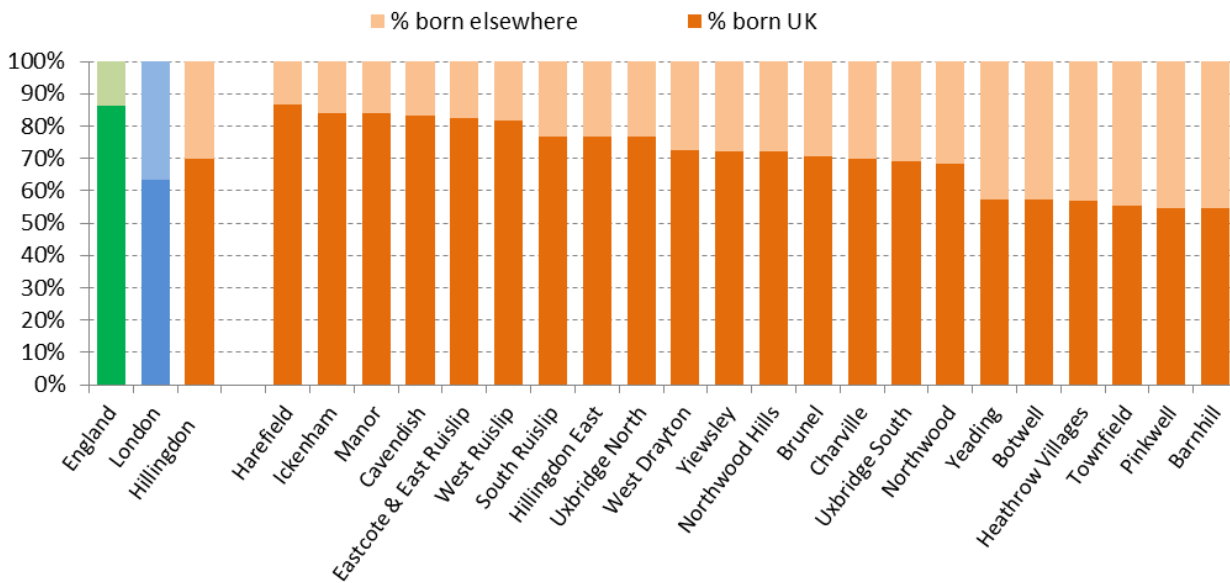
Quintiles	Low (>=)	(<) High	Occurrences	Quintiles	Low (>=)	(<) High	Occurrences	Quintiles	Low (>=)	(<) High	Occurrences
1	0.5%	3.0%	(10)	1	2.1%	3.2%	(2)	1	0.2%	1.9%	(6)
2	3.0%	5.5%	(1)	2	3.2%	4.3%	(10)	2	1.9%	3.7%	(6)
3	5.5%	8.0%	(6)	3	4.3%	5.4%	(6)	3	3.7%	5.4%	(4)
4	8.0%	10.6%	(1)	4	5.4%	6.5%	(2)	4	5.4%	7.1%	(3)
5	10.6%	13.1%	(4)	5	6.5%	7.6%	(2)	5	7.1%	8.8%	(3)

## Ethnicity of school population (age 5-16 years)



Source: School Census (January 2014)

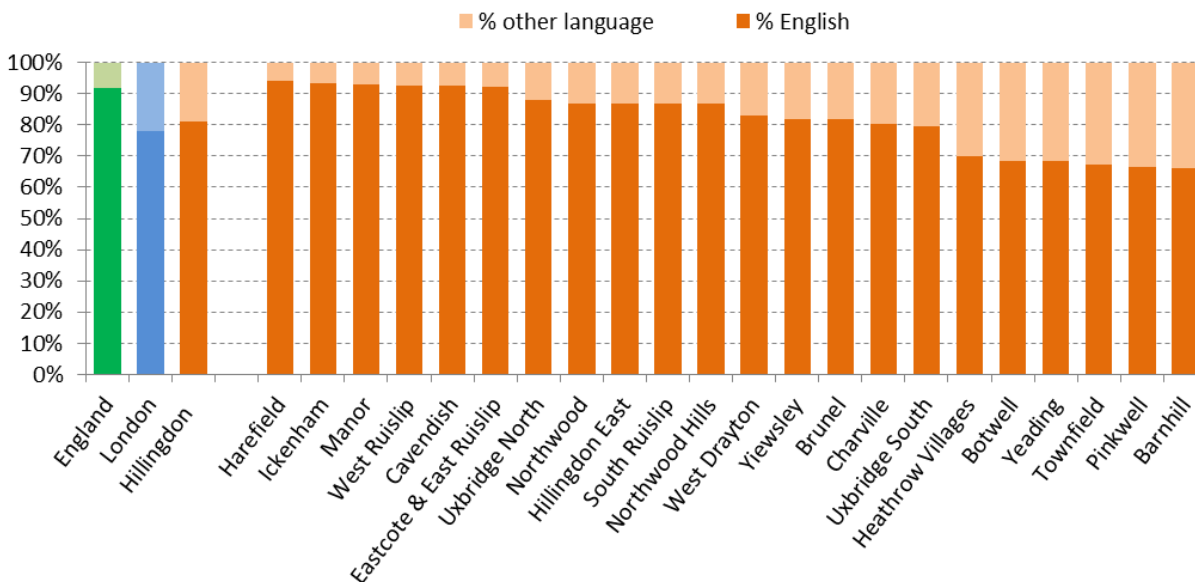
## Proportion of residents born in the UK



Source: Census 2011

Census 2011 showed that Hillingdon's residents were born in over 220 different countries, the majority, 70%, were born in the UK; 68% were born in England.

## Main language (residents aged 3+)

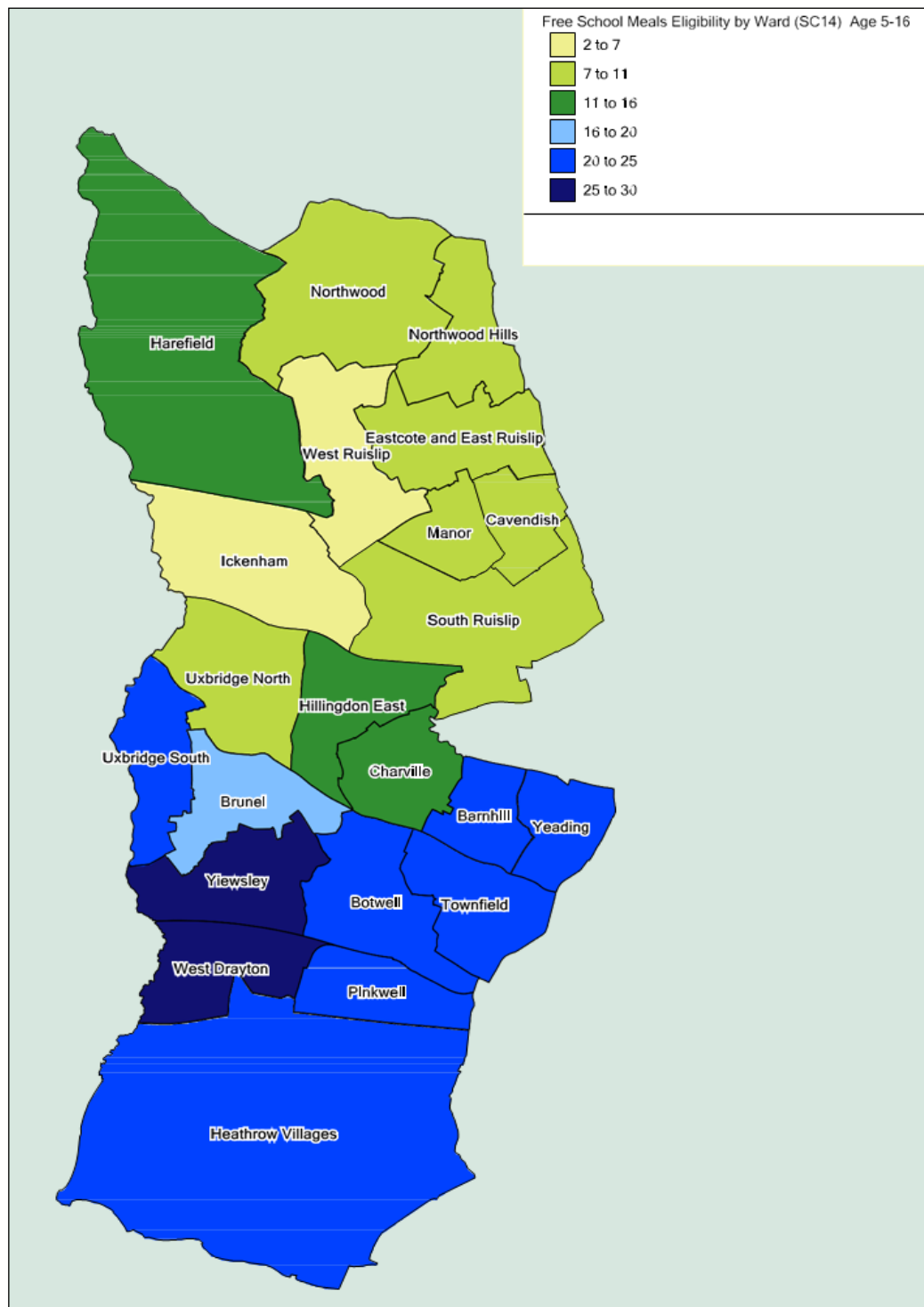


Source: Census 2011

The above graph shows the proportion of residents whose main language is English. School Census 2014 states that there are 183 first languages used including English. However, some of these languages may only be spoken by 1 or 2 pupils in a population of around 50,000.



## Proportion of children eligible for free school meals (age 5-16 years)

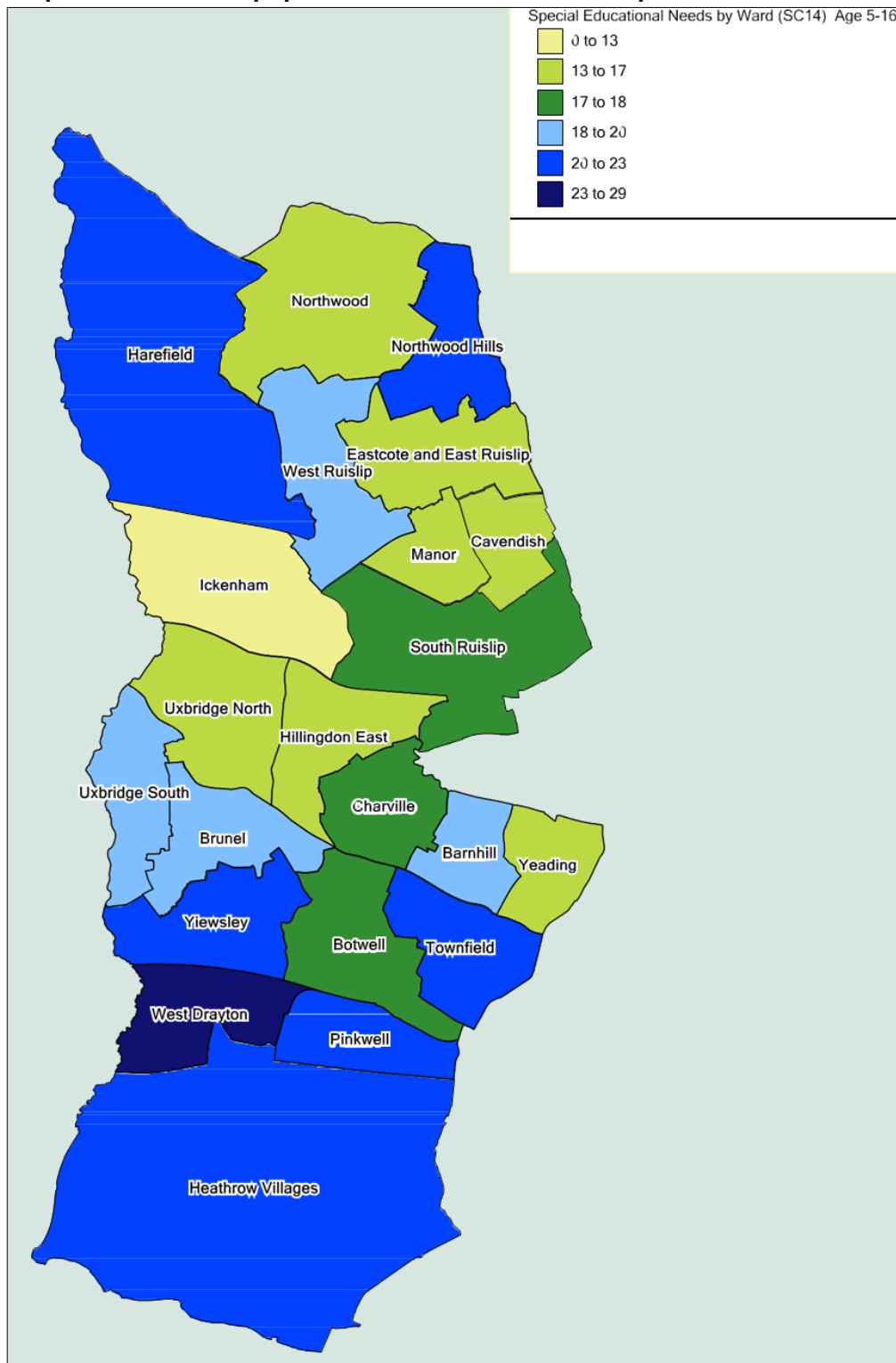


Source: School Census (January 2014)

The above figure shows the proportion of children aged 5-16 attending Hillingdon schools who were eligible for free school meals in the 2014 school census. In all Hayes and Harlington wards (except Heathrow Villages) this is over 26%. In most areas the proportion eligible for free school

meals is lower than that of children aged 0-19 living in poverty, suggesting that significant numbers of children in poverty do not get free school meals.

**Proportion of school population identified as have a special educational need (age 5-16 years)**



Source: School Census (January 2014)

The map shows the proportion of the school population in each ward who were identified as having a special educational need (SEN) aged 5-16 years. In several wards in the south of the borough and in Harefield this is over 24% of the school population. Children with SEN comprise one group of children with a disability. The School Census (January 2014) found that a total of 1,201 pupils attending Hillingdon schools had a statement of Special Educational Need, or 2.9% of the total school age population of 41,380, and 2,472 (6.0%) were subject to School Action Plus (meaning that the school receives external help for the child). The commonest category of SEN is speech, language and communication needs which are more frequent among primary than secondary school pupils. Significant numbers in all types of school also had behaviour, emotional and social difficulties, with smaller numbers with Dyslexia, moderate learning difficulty and Autistic Spectrum Disorder.

### **Ward level information available on the internet:**

**Nomis** - a service provided by the Office for National Statistics, ONS, to give you free access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics from official sources

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/ward2011/contents.aspx>

**London datastore** – this is designed to provide an overview of the population by presenting a range of data on the population, diversity, households, life expectancy, housing, crime, benefits, land use, deprivation, and employment

[http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset?q=ward&res\\_geo=Ward](http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset?q=ward&res_geo=Ward)

**Local Health** – this provides quality assured health information developed as part of the Health Profiles programme

<http://localhealth.org.uk/#v=map4;l=en;z=498645,196289,19034,25113>