



# Hillingdon Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2018

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## Appendix 1: Demography

March 2018

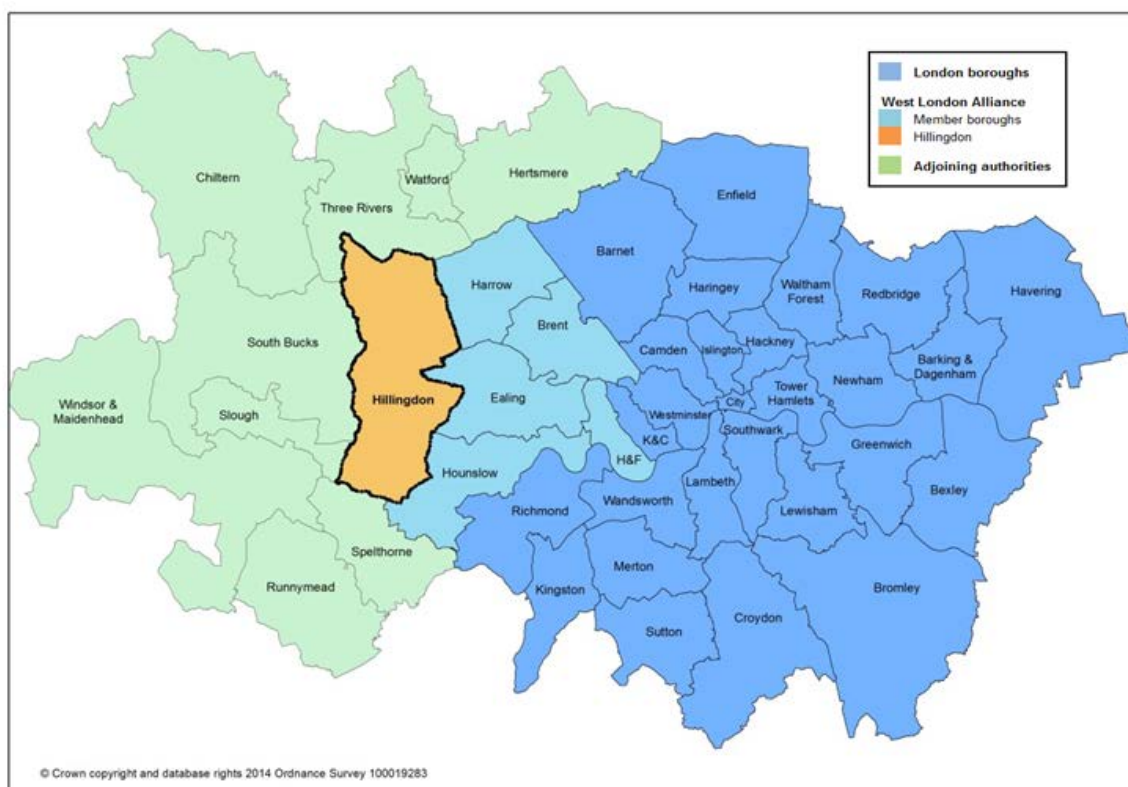
# Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2018

## Appendix 1: Demography

### Demographic review of the London Borough of Hillingdon

Hillingdon is the second largest of London's 32 boroughs covering an area of 42 square miles (11,571 hectares), over half of which is countryside and woodland. Hillingdon has always been a transport hub, and home to Heathrow Airport - the world's busiest international airport. It is also the home of RAF Northolt, and shares its borders with Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Surrey, Hounslow, Ealing, and Harrow.

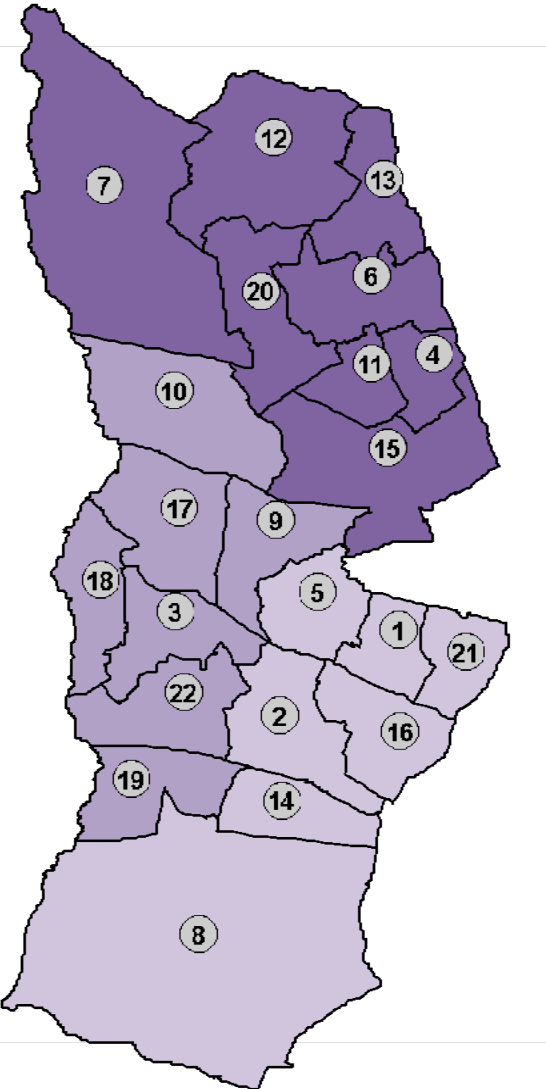
### Location of Hillingdon



Hillingdon is traversed by the grand union canal, the M4 motorway, A40, A4020 and the Great Western Railway. With all those road networks and three of London's underground lines (Piccadilly, Metropolitan and Central lines) starting and ending in the Borough, Hillingdon is a major transport hub. South of the Borough is home to the world's busiest international airport Heathrow, which occupies 1,227 hectares land, and handled 75.7 million passengers in 2016. The arrival of Crossrail in 2018, with new stations at West Drayton and Hayes will open up access to central London even further.

Hillingdon has 22 electoral wards within three localities: Ruislip & Northwood in the northern part of the Borough, Uxbridge & West Drayton in the central part of the Borough, and Hayes & Harlington in the southern part of Hillingdon. Ruislip & Northwood consists of eight wards, and Uxbridge & West Drayton and Hayes & Harlington both consist of seven wards.

## Hillingdon's wards within each locality

<p><b>Ruislip &amp; Northwood</b></p> <p>4 Cavendish          6 Eastcote &amp; East Ruislip          7 Harefield          11 Manor          12 Northwood          13 Northwood Hills          15 South Ruislip          20 West Ruislip</p>	
<p><b>Uxbridge &amp; West Drayton</b></p> <p>3 Brunel          9 Hillingdon East          10 Ickenham          17 Uxbridge North          18 Uxbridge South          19 West Drayton          22 Yiewsley</p>	
<p><b>Hayes &amp; Harlington</b></p> <p>1 Barnhill          2 Botwell          5 Charville          8 Heathrow Villages          14 Pinkwell          16 Townfield          21 Yeading</p>	

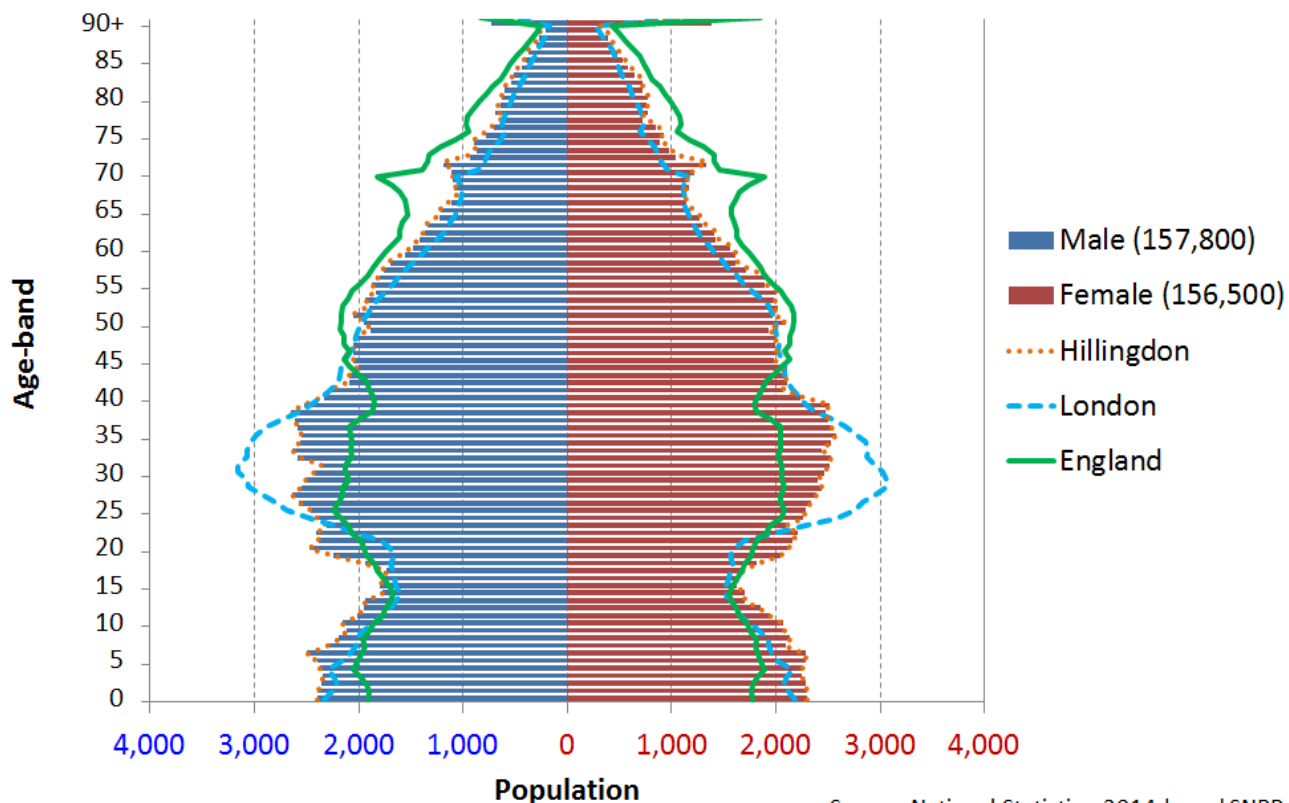
Demographic analysis in the next section is aimed at establishing current and future needs of Hillingdon residents. Community pharmacy plays an increasingly important role in meeting population health needs, which generally vary based on age, gender, ethnicity, levels of affluence, living and working conditions and geography.

# 1. Population age and ethnicity

The Office for National Statistics estimates the Hillingdon population to be 314,300 in 2018.

The figure shows the age and sex distribution of the population in Hillingdon in 2018. The figure also shows the comparative age and sex distribution of London and England were they too to have a population of 314,300.

**Population pyramid, Hillingdon 2018 (with distribution of other areas)**



Source: National Statistics, 2014-based SNPP

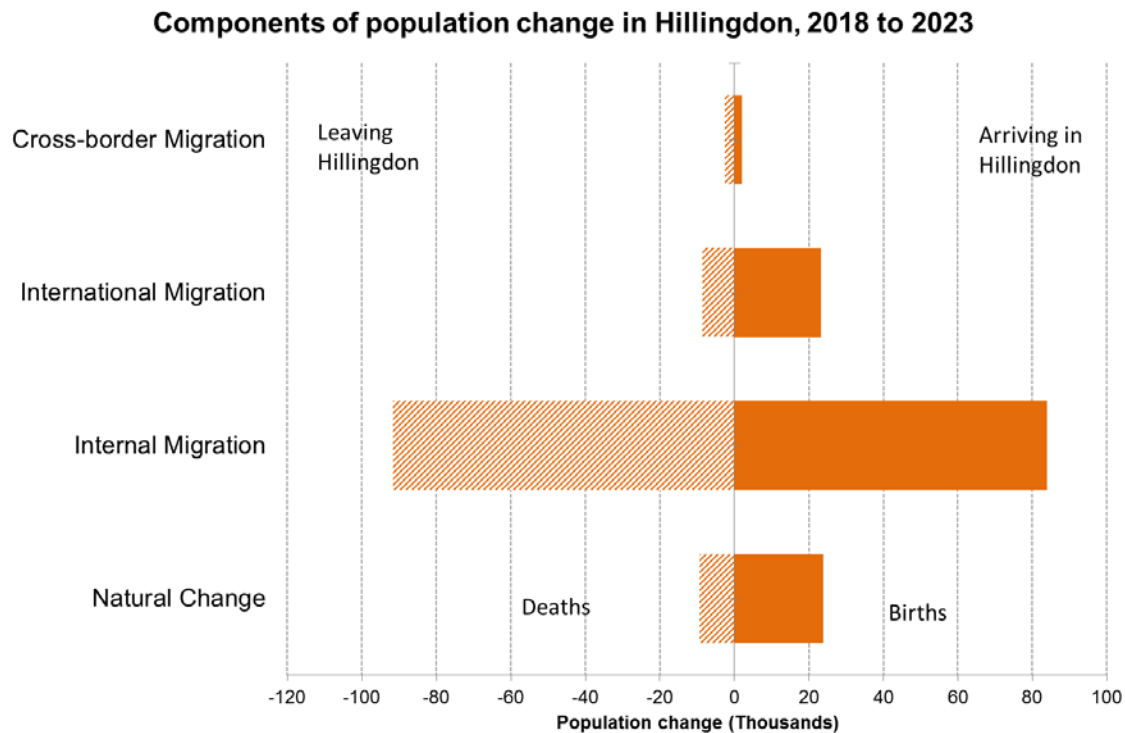
## Hillingdon age breakdown: 2018

Age Band	Persons
Age 0-4	23,200
Age 5-15	44,900
Age 16-64	205,000
Age 65-74	21,700
Age 75+	19,400

The age and sex population distribution in Hillingdon is similar to England for the 11-18 age group. The age and sex population distribution in Hillingdon is similar to London for the 0-4 and 45+ age groups. The proportion of the population in Hillingdon is higher than the proportion in London and England for the age groups 5-10 and 19-22. For the 25-42 age group, the proportion of the population living in Hillingdon lies between the distribution expected in England and London.

## Current population and population projections

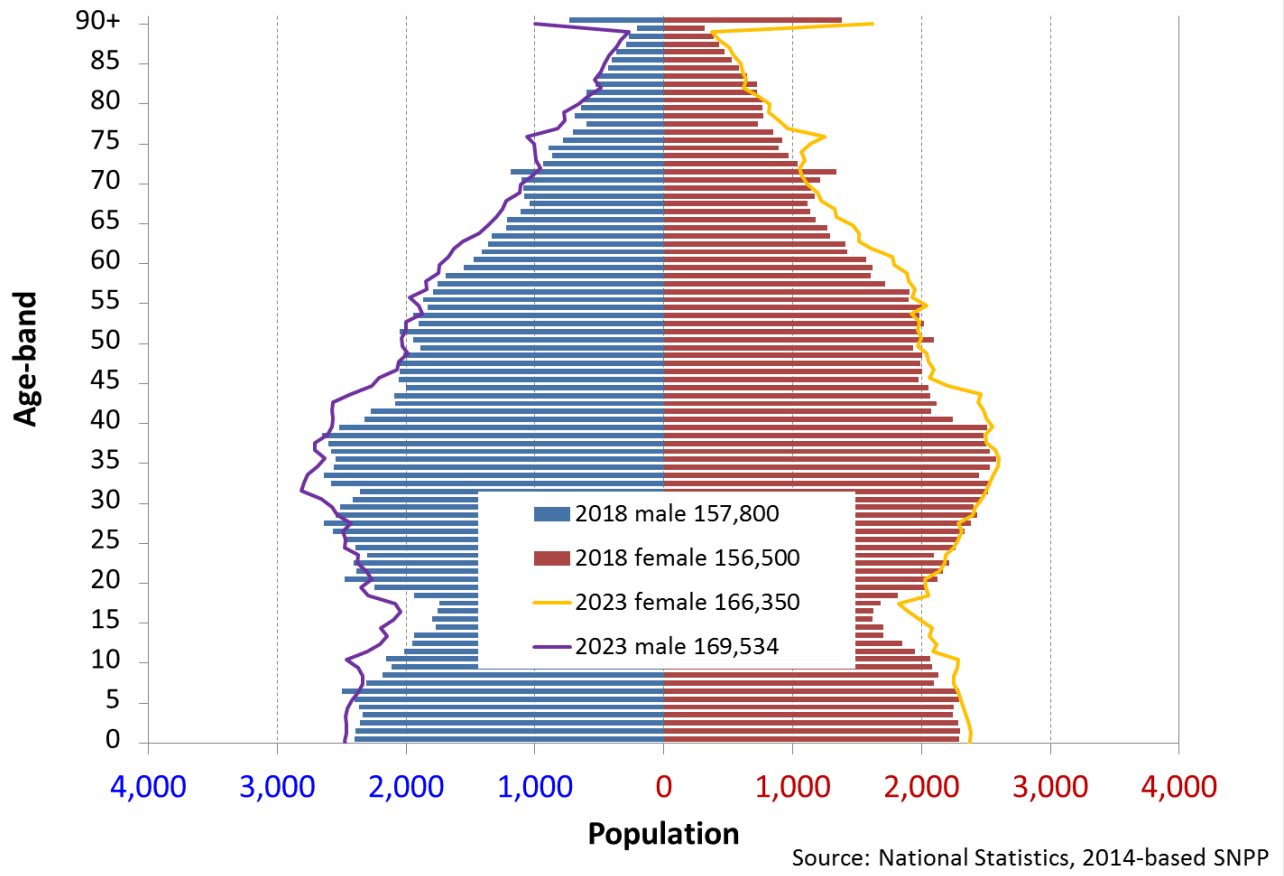
The population increase in Hillingdon between 2018 and 2023 is expected to be 21,600 or 7% (approximately 1.3% per annum). The corresponding 5-year increase in London is 5.8% and in England overall is 3.5%.



Source: National Statistics, SNPP Components of Change

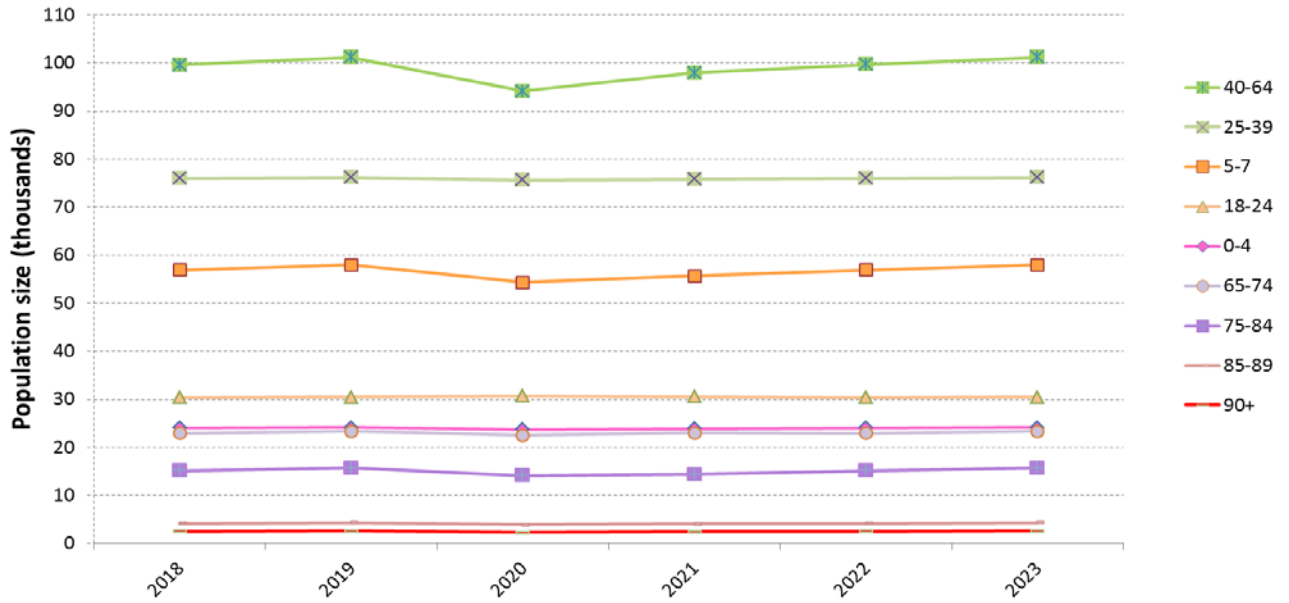
The main driving force behind the increase in the population between 2018 and 2023 is natural change, ie 14,600 more births than deaths. Net migration is expected to account for around 7,000 persons over the same period (30% of the population increase of 21,600 between 2018 and 2023).

### Population pyramid, Hillingdon in 2018 and in 2023



According to the Sub National Population Projections, the number of people in the following age bands are expected to increase in the next 5 years: 5-17, 25-39, 40-64. All the other age bands are expected to increase only slightly or remain flat until 2023.

### Population size, Hillingdon (2018 to 2023)



Source: 2014 SNPP (National Statistics)

### Population at ward level

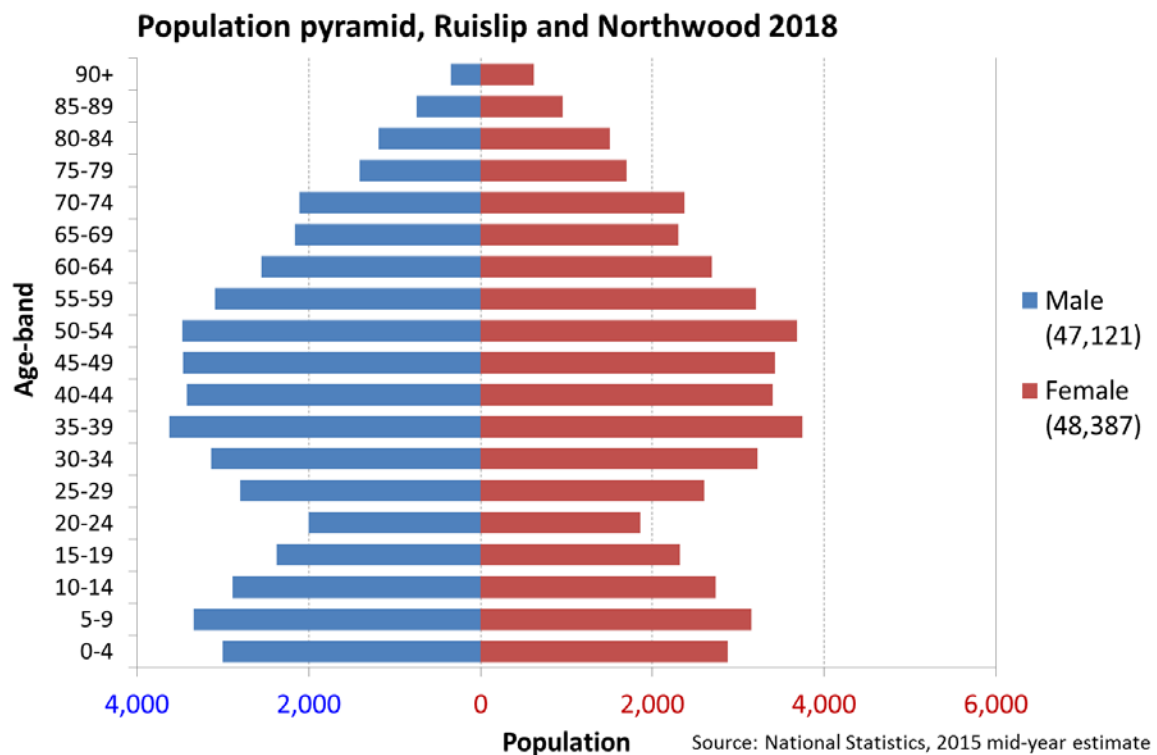
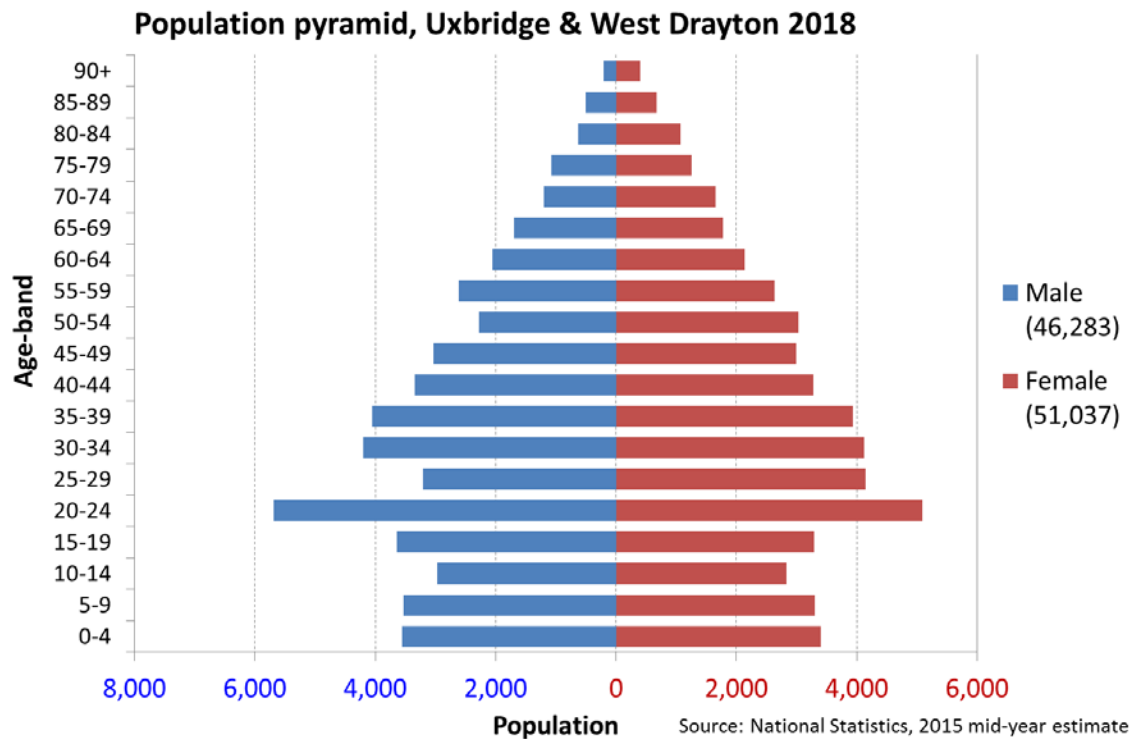
The Greater London Authority (GLA) Round of Demographic Projections (published in 2017) estimates that the population across the 3 localities will be as follows in 2018:

Ruislip & Northwood	96,200 (31%)
Uxbridge & West Drayton	103,100 (34%)
Hayes & Harlington	108,100 (35%)
Total	307,400*

\*note the difference in the population total in the GLA figures from the SNPP figure; both figures are correct but the SNPP figures are at borough level, and the GLA figures are at ward level (aggregated to borough level).

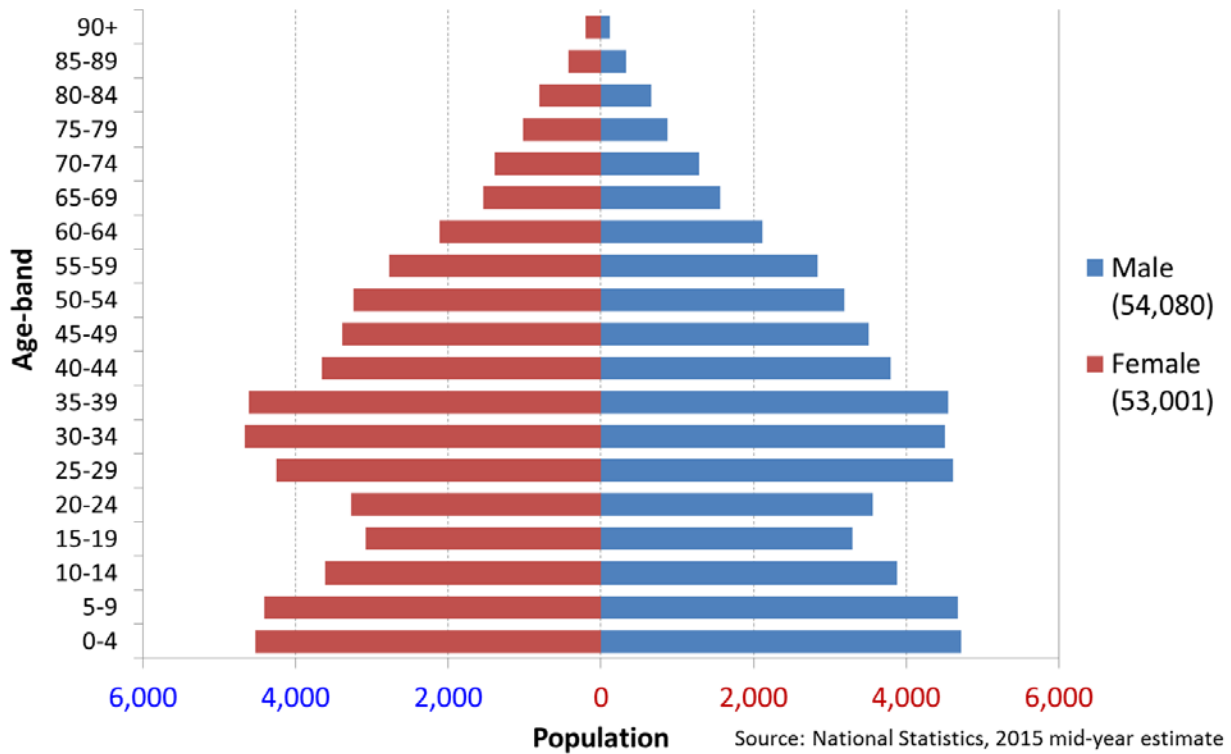
## Population pyramids at locality level

These graphs show the population pyramids for Hillingdon's localities, and show the population split by age and sex.

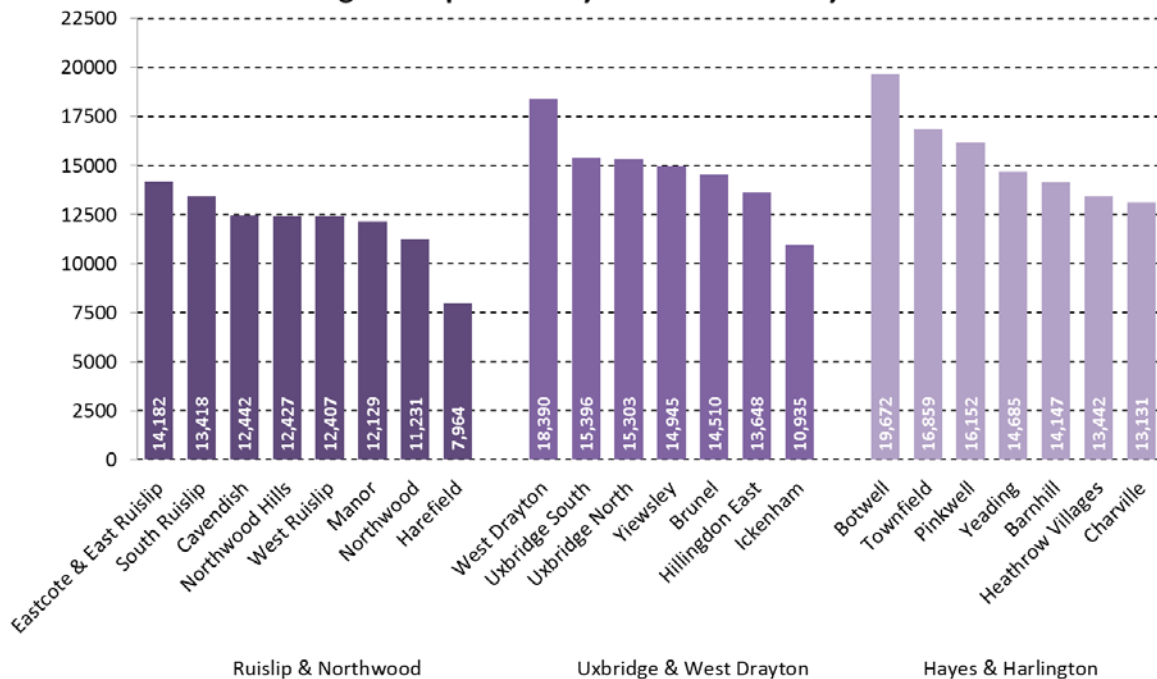




### Population pyramid, Hayes and Harlington 2018



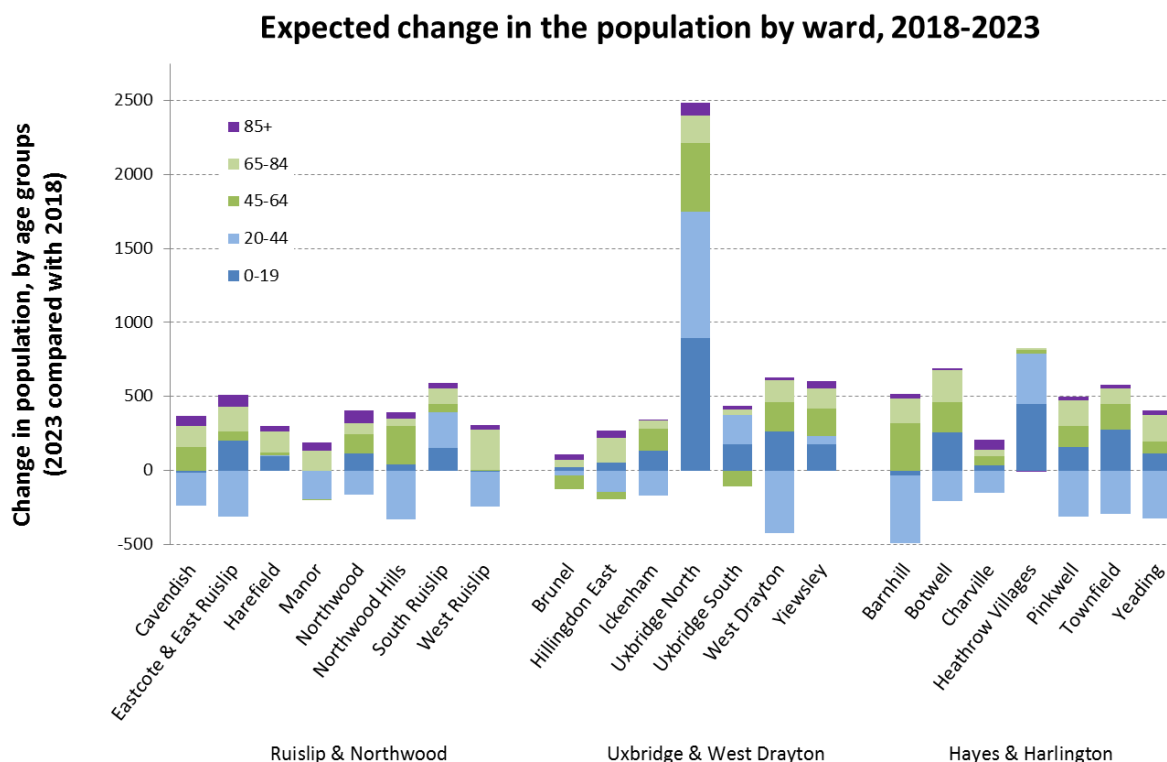
### Hillingdon Population by Ward and Locality 2018



Source: GLA Trend Based Ward Projections 2017

The percentages of the population living in each locality is approximately evenly split with 35% of residents living in Hayes & Harlington, 34% living in Uxbridge & West Drayton and

31% living in Ruislip & Northwood. Population change between 2018 and 2023 by ward is estimated on the next graph.



Source: 2015 Round of Demographic Projections - Ward projections, SHLAA-based; Capped Household Size model, GLA 2016

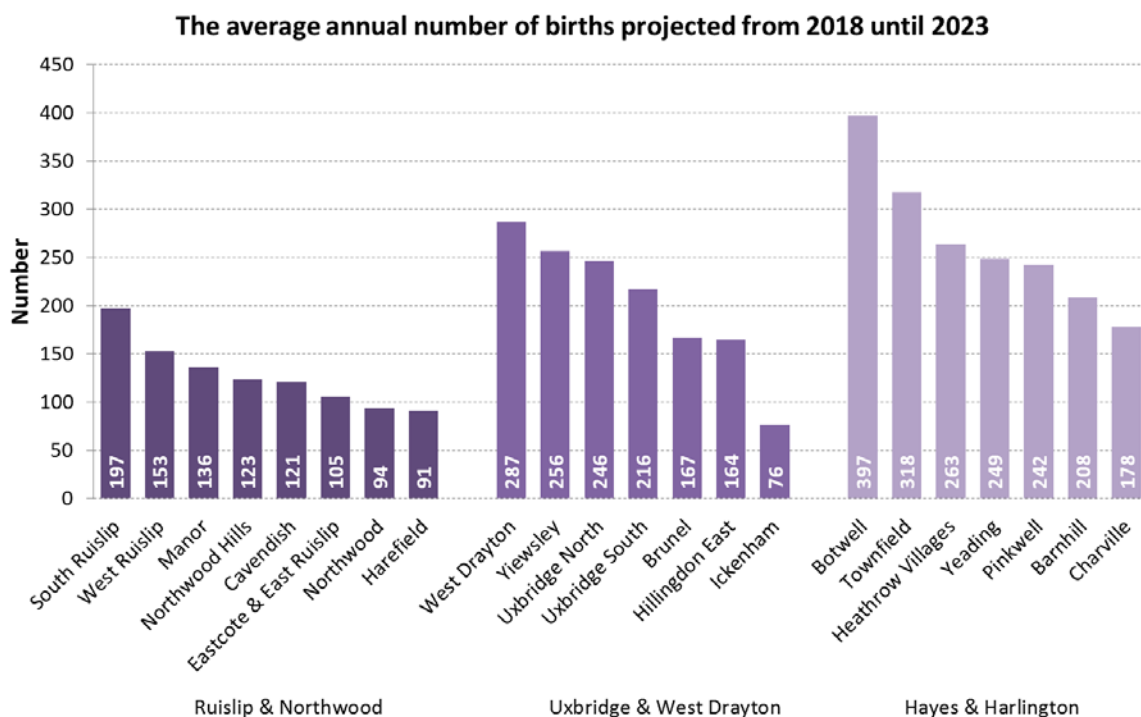
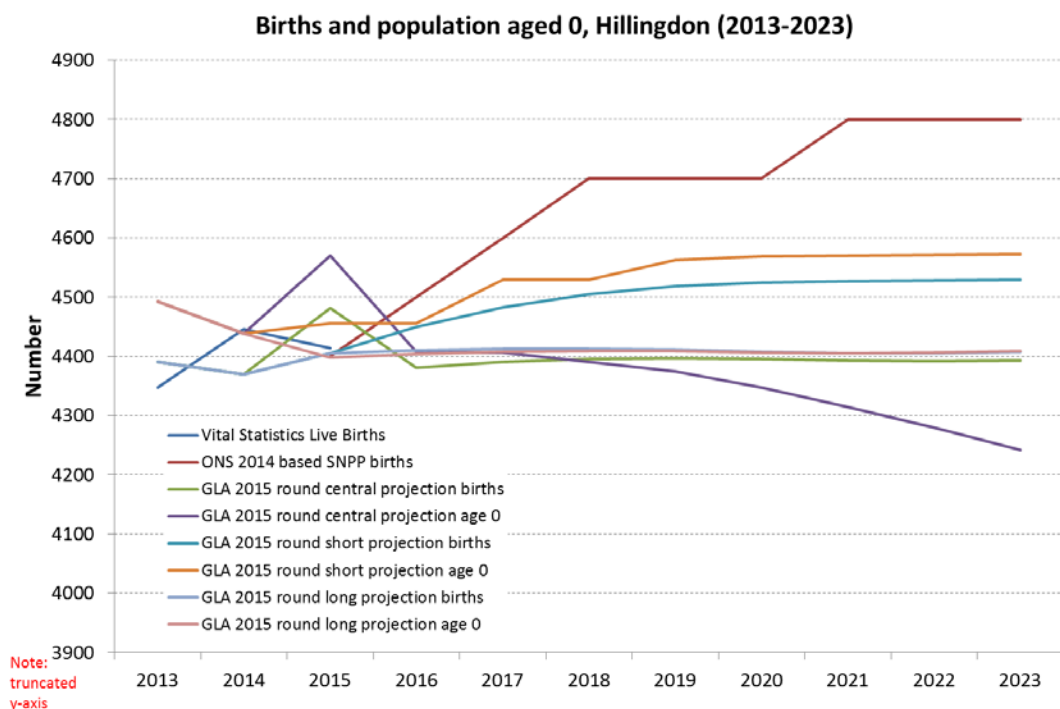
Information on the distribution of community pharmacies across Hillingdon shows that the provision of community pharmacy in Ruislip & Northwood locality is higher with 23 pharmacies than Uxbridge & West Drayton (21) and Hayes & Harlington localities (21). The proportion of community pharmacies per 100,000 population is therefore higher in Ruislip & Northwood (23.9) when compared with the other two localities (U&WD=20.3 and H&H=19.4), London (20.4) and England (20.8).

Given the higher population increases predicted for Uxbridge & West Drayton (due to the development of St Andrew's Park), there will be a need to monitor the provision of pharmaceutical services over medium to long term.

The GLA 2015 Round of Demographic Projections estimates that Uxbridge North will experience the greatest increases over the next 5 years. Within Uxbridge North the development of RAF Uxbridge (St Andrew's Park) will include 1,340 properties alongside leisure and community facilities. The Housing Zone, predominately in Botwell ward, (the development of the Old Vinyl Factory) will result in an estimated 2,500 properties together with other infrastructure developments over the next 5 years. This is not reflected in the GLA projections due to the phasing rate of development and approval of associated planning applications.

## 2. Births and birth projections

In 2015 there were 4,482 live births and this figure is expected to decrease to 4,200 births per annum over the next 5 years. As the figure below shows, Ickenham has the lowest number of births expected per annum in the five years up until 2023. Wards with the highest projections of births up to 2023 are in the south of the borough.

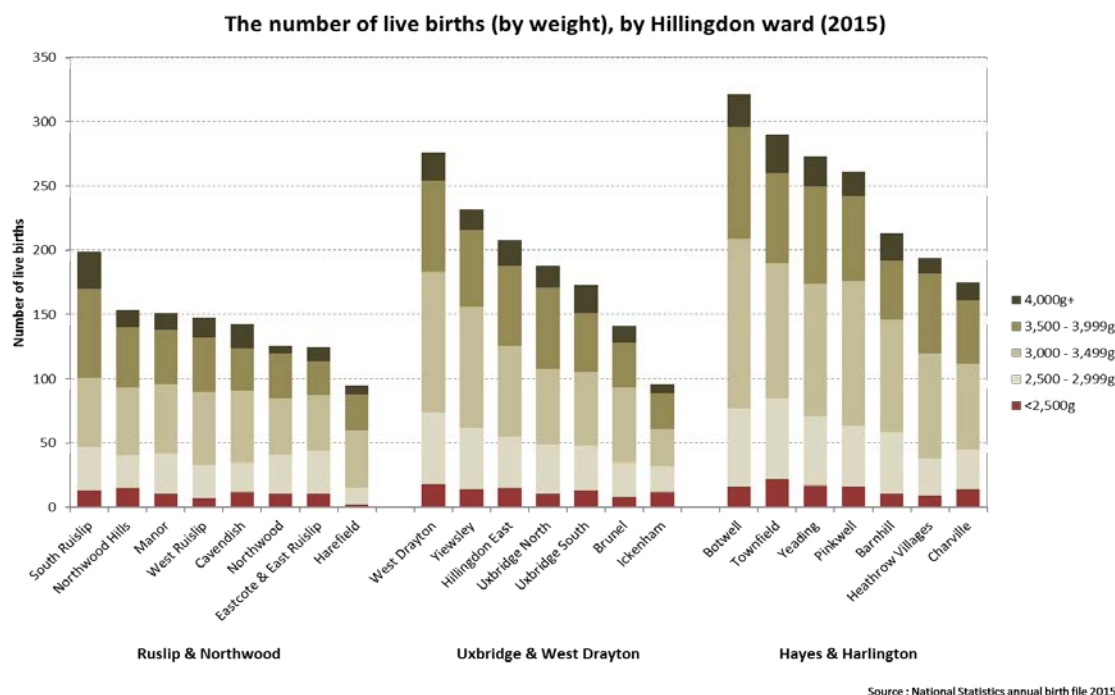


Source: GLA 2015 round demographic projections, trend-based ward projections

## Low birthweight

New-borns that have a birthweight of less than 2,500g are termed low birthweight (LBW). Babies whose birthweight is just below the low birth weight threshold (2,000 to 2,500 grams) are 5 times as likely to die as an infant as those of normal birthweight. Those who have extremely low birthweight (less than 1,000 grams) are 200 times more likely to die as an infant than those of normal birthweight. Reflecting this, two-thirds of all infant deaths are among those born of low birthweight, and more than half of these were born of extremely low birthweight.

In 2015, 6.6% of live births in Hillingdon weighed less than 2,500 grams, the comparable figure for London was 7.1% and England 6.9%.



The graph above shows the number of live births by birthweight for Hillingdon. The highest number of LBW new-borns is in southern wards (Townfield, West Drayton and Yeading). Low birthweight is usually associated with deprivation, hence areas with higher levels of deprivation also show higher levels of low birthweight.

## 3. Age and ethnicity

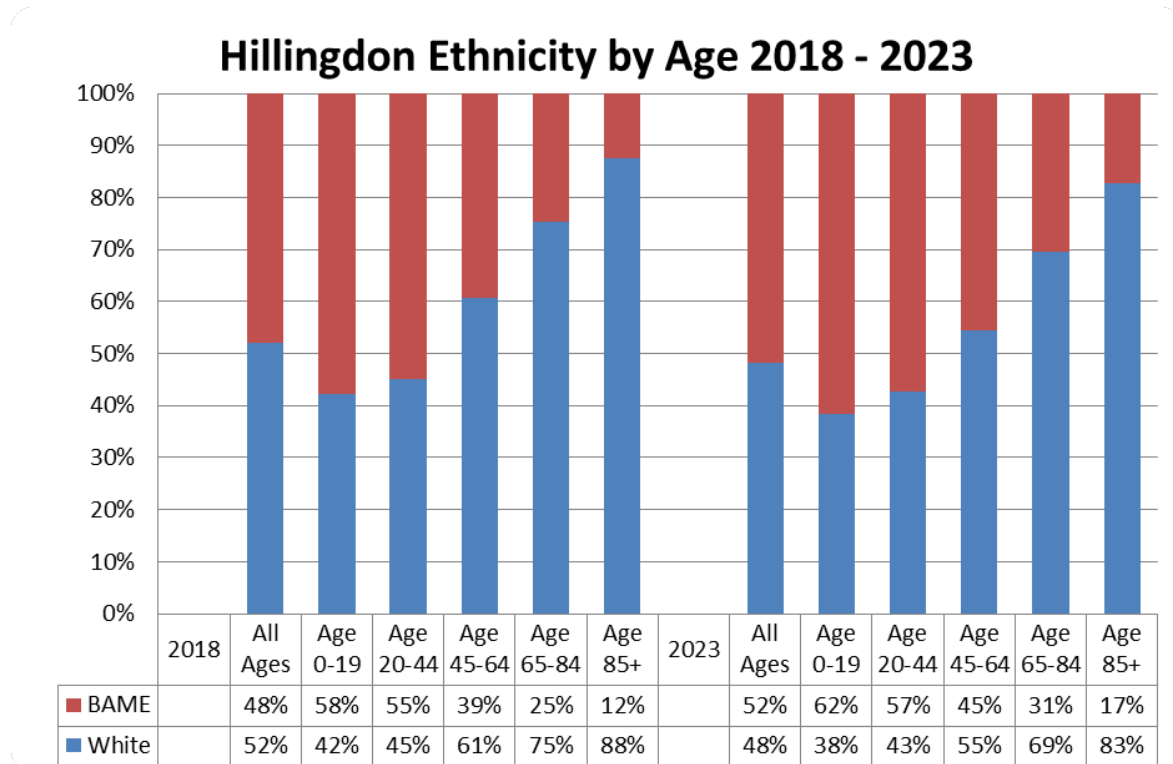
There is a higher proportion of White and older residents in Ruislip & Northwood. The student population in the wards of Brunel and Uxbridge South results in a higher than average 20-24 year age band in the locality of Uxbridge & West Drayton. There is a greater ethnic mix among younger residents in Hayes & Harlington, and proportionally less older residents.

## Ethnicity projections

The Greater London Authority 2015 Round Final Ethnic Group projection figures (GLA EGRP 2015, Long Term) for 2018 estimate that Hillingdon is becoming more diverse with Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups accounting for 48% of the usual resident population and White ethnic groups accounting for 52% of the population in 2018. Using the same data set this proportion of BAME groups is higher than across London (43%). The Appendix 1 : Demography - Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2018

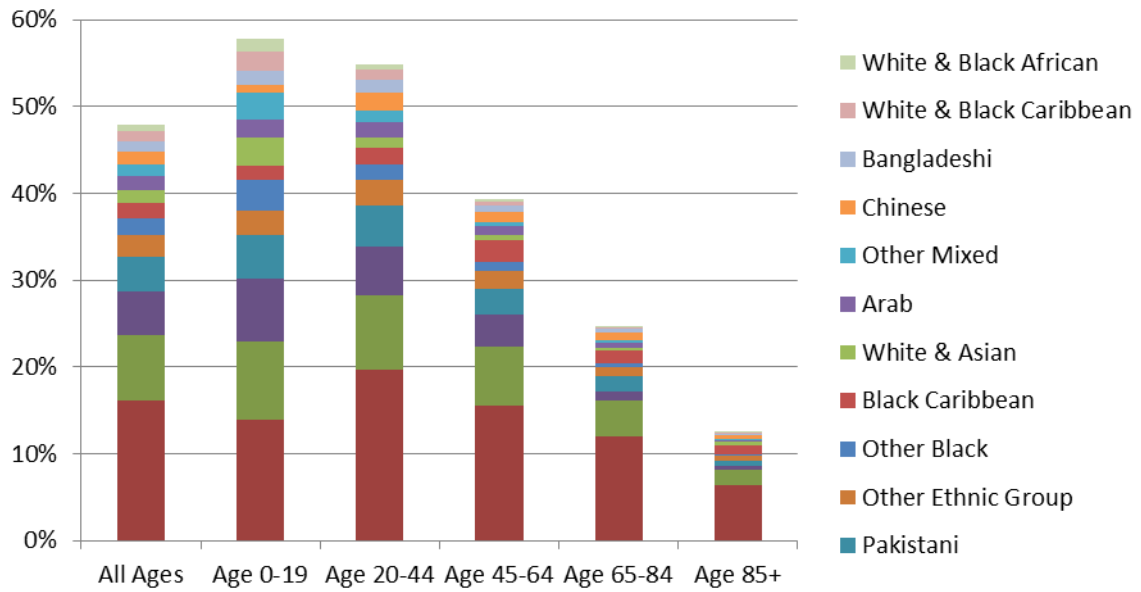
figure below shows that this trend is projected to continue with BAME groups expected to account for 52% of the population in 2023. The age breakdown shows that all age groups are expected to show an increase in the proportion of BAME groups between 2018 and 2023.

Note that the GLA ethnic group population projections use slightly different ethnic groupings than the Census – these are noted in the key.

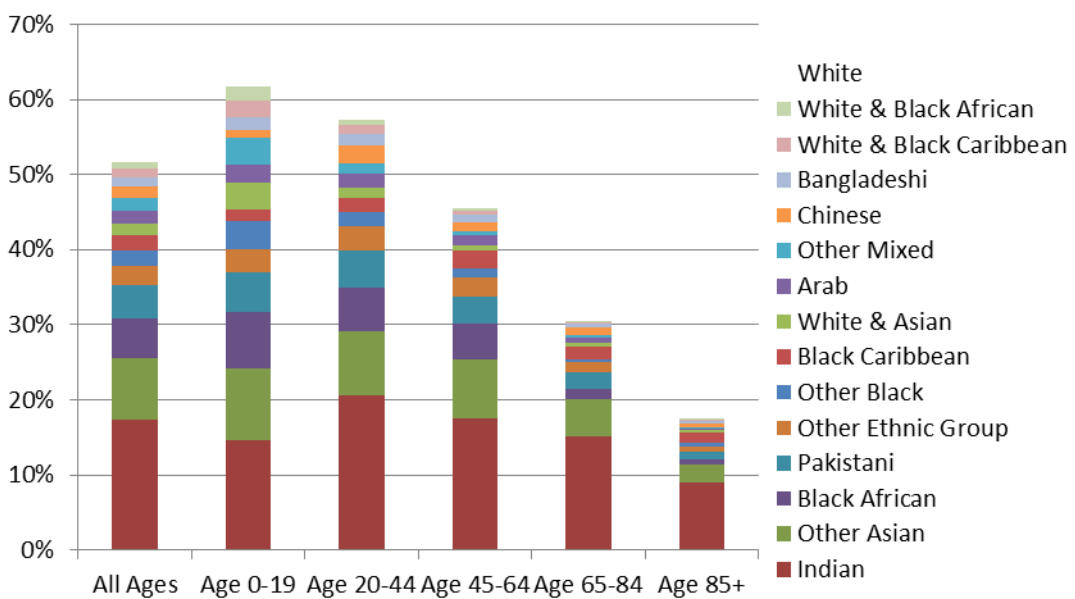


The graphs below show the percentage of different black and minority ethnic population projection categories across Hillingdon in 2018 and 2023

### Hillingdon's Black and Minority Ethnic Population in 2018



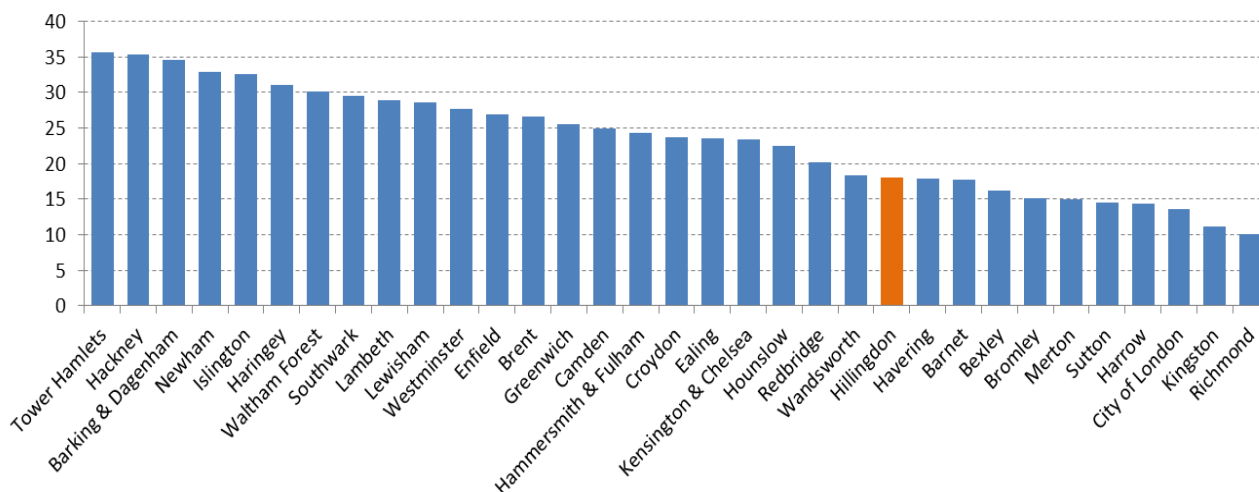
### Hillingdon's Black and Minority Ethnic Population in 2023



## 4. Deprivation

The 2015 English Index of Deprivation (IMD 2015) calculates a deprivation score for each lower super output area (LSOA) in England where the most deprived is ranked 1. Average deprivation scores which have been weighted to the size of the LSOA population have been calculated by the Department for Communities and Local Government. Hillingdon is ranked 162<sup>nd</sup> out of 326 Local Authorities in England and ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> out of 33 London Boroughs (including City of London); thus Hillingdon on the whole can neither be regarded as deprived nor affluent but presents a mixed picture with areas of both across the Borough.

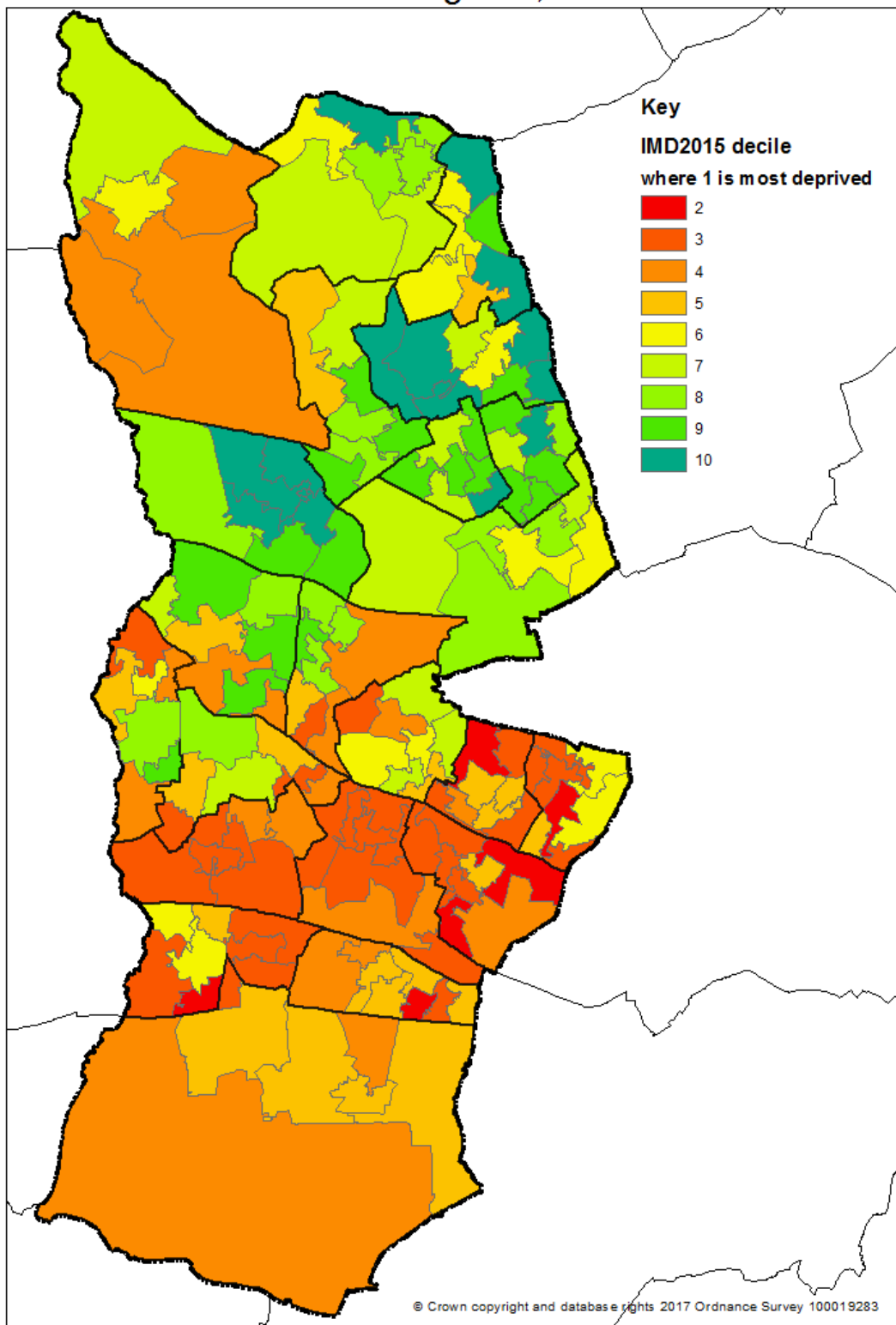
**Index of deprivation scores, London boroughs (2015)**



The following 3 maps show the various versions of IMD ranking in Hillingdon:

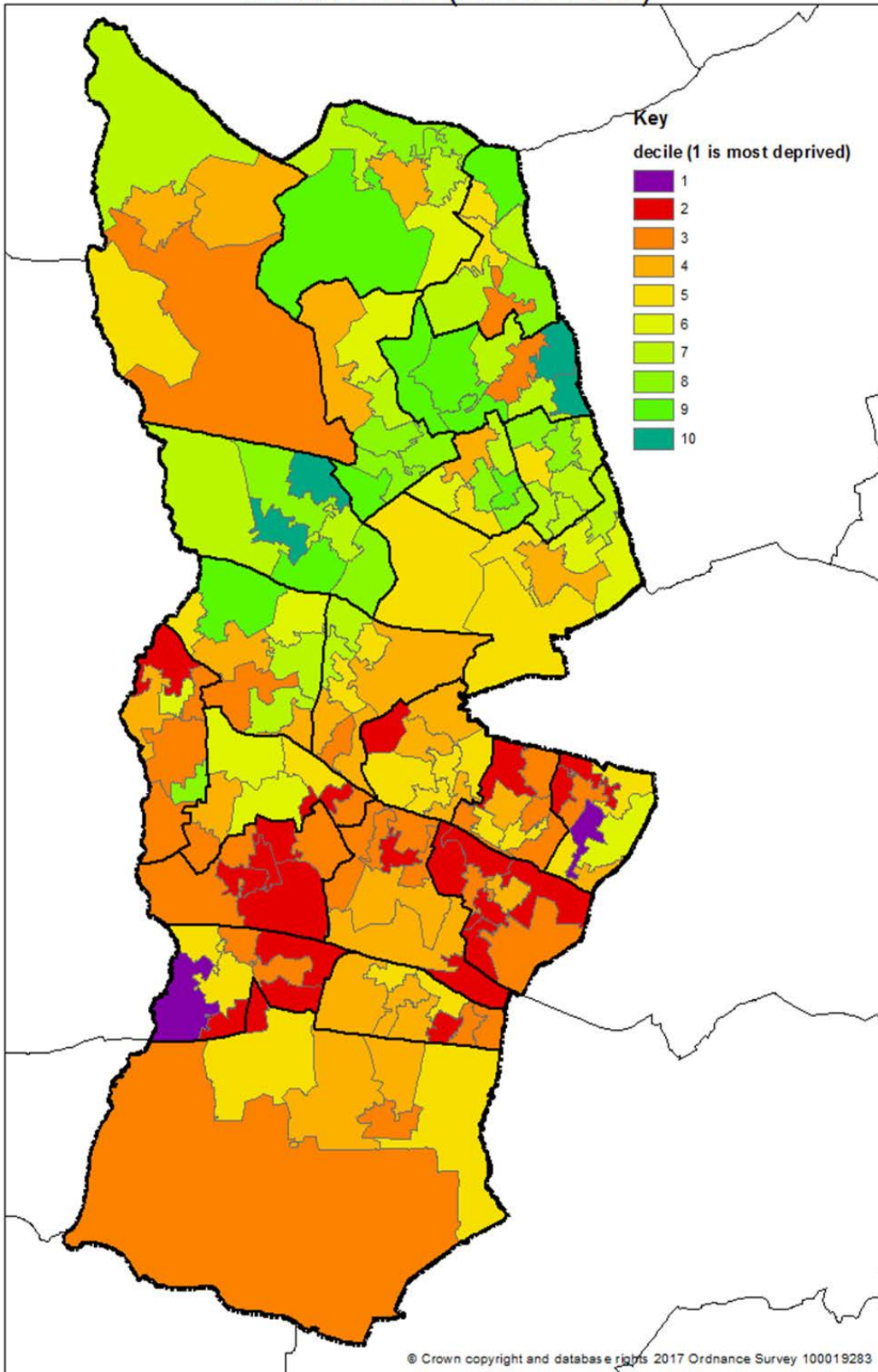
- Overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)  
The average deprivation score of Hillingdon Local Authority on the whole masks the differences in deprivation scores that can be seen in Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within wards. Hillingdon has no LSOAs among the 10 per cent most deprived.
- Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) ranking -  
When looking at the IDACI 2015, Hillingdon has 2 LSOAs within West Drayton and Yeading wards in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England.
- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).  
When looking at the IDAOPI 2015, Hillingdon has 5 LSOAs within Uxbridge South, Yeading and Townfield in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England.  
Deprivation in older people is associated with poor health outcomes. Therefore, this has implications for health and care services, including pharmaceutical services.

## Hillingdon deprivation in relation to the whole of England, IMD2015

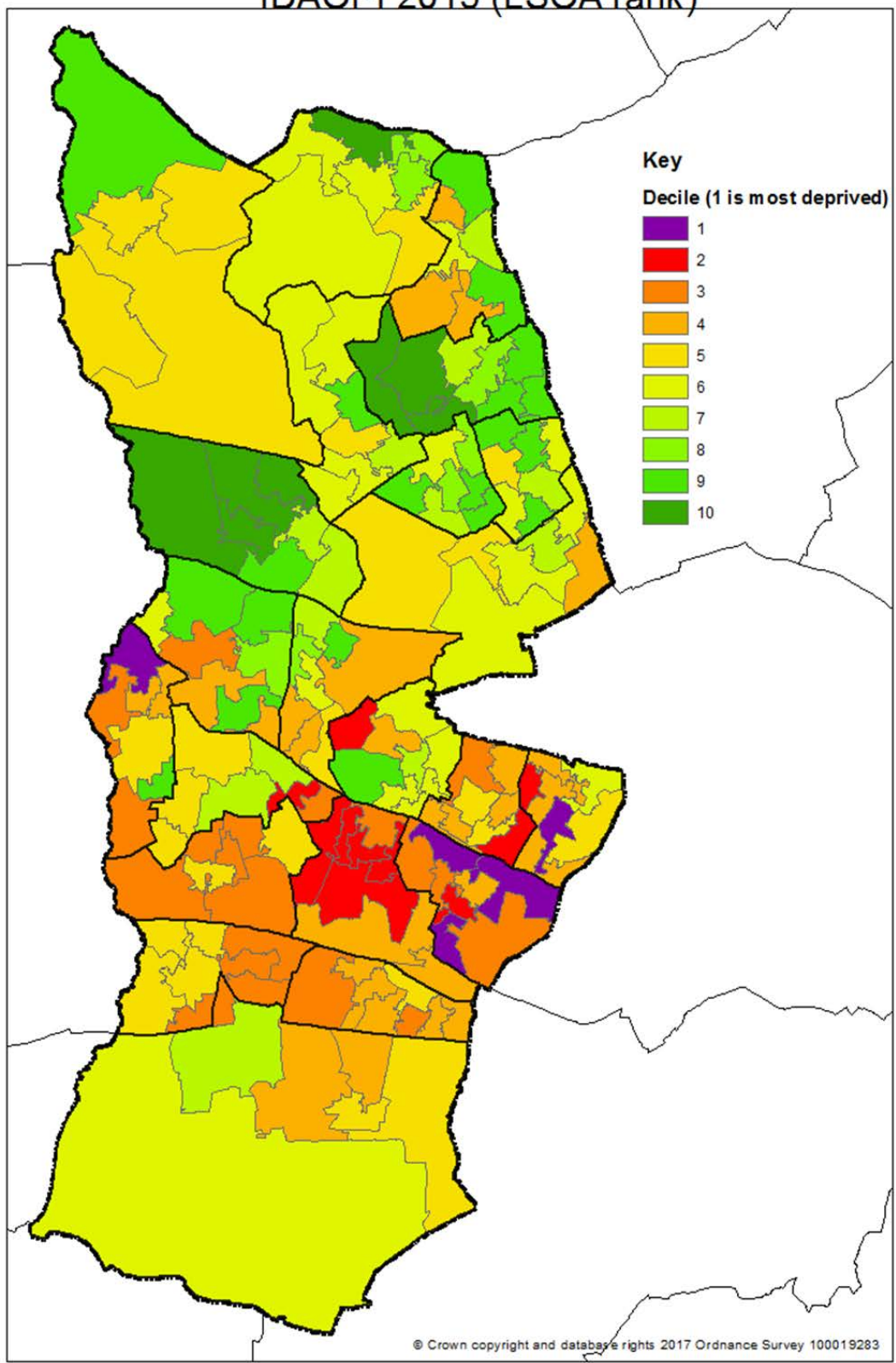




# IDACI 2015 (LSOA rank)



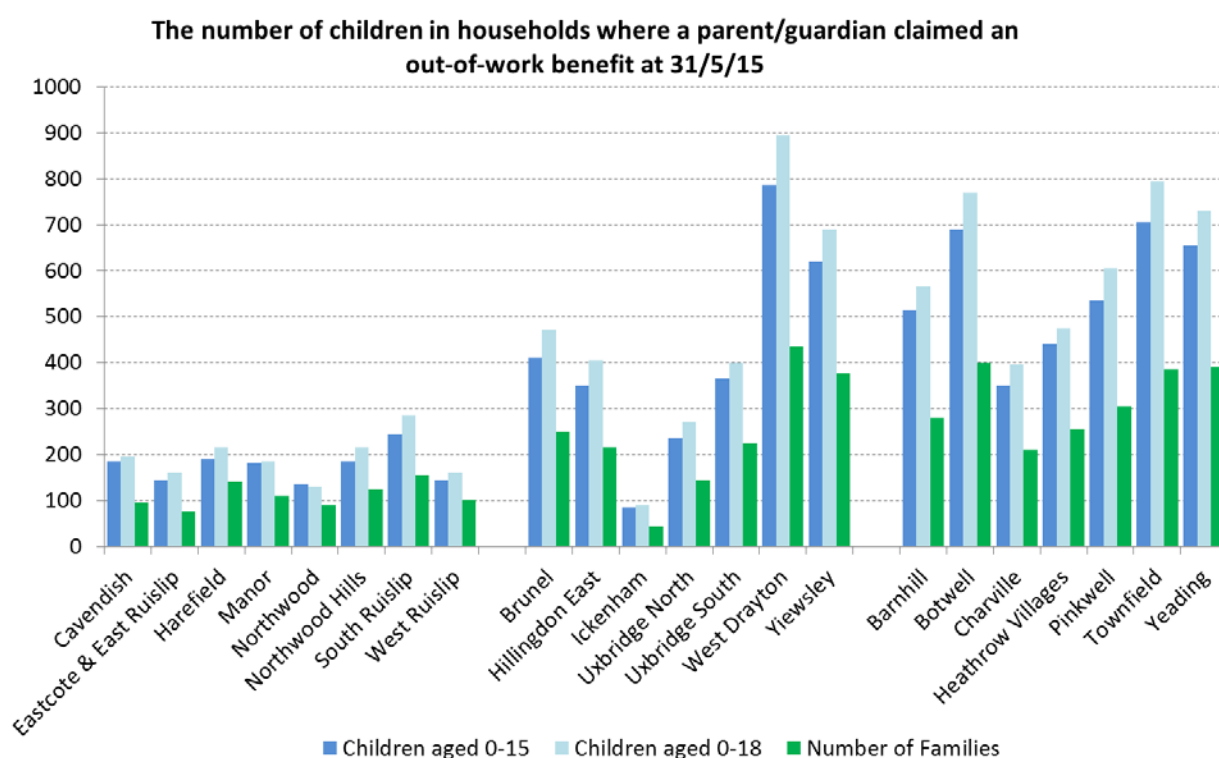
# IDAOP1 2015 (LSOA rank)



Data estimating the numbers of children and older people in poverty shows that there can be areas of deprivation even in apparently affluent locations.

Poverty and social inequalities in childhood have profound effects on health of children, and the impact on health continues to reverberate throughout the life course into late adulthood. Globally and historically, poverty has been one major determinant of child and adult health and, even in rich nations such as the UK, it remains a major cause of ill health with huge public health consequences.

The rapidly growing and developing foetus and child seem to be particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of poverty providing a further powerful argument for policy initiatives designed to protect children from its worst effects. There is evidence in Hillingdon of higher prevalence of poor outcomes for children living in poorer households e.g. number of accidents, infant and child deaths, rates of illnesses, hospital admissions, poor oral health.

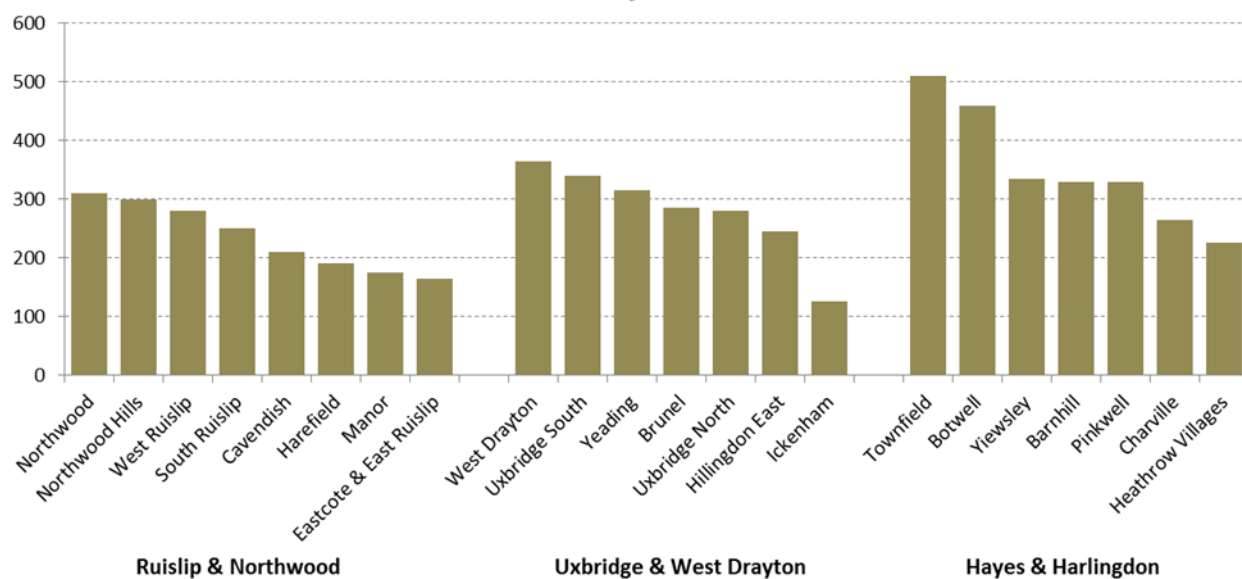


Source: DWP, the number of children who lived in households where a parent or guardian claimed an out-of-work benefit at 31 May 2015 (published 27 July 2016)

In May 2015 wards in the south of the borough had a higher number of children living in households where a parent/guardian claimed an out of work benefit.

In November 2016 Hillingdon had 6,290 residents claiming pension credit. 77.3% have been claiming for over 5 years, 13.3% between 2-5 years, 4.1% between 1-2 years and a further 5.2% claiming for under 1 year. Nationally, in 2015 89.7% of all prescription items were dispensed free of charge, with 60.4% of all prescription items dispensed free of charge to patients claiming age exemption (aged 60 and over).

## Pension Credit claims by ward, November 2016

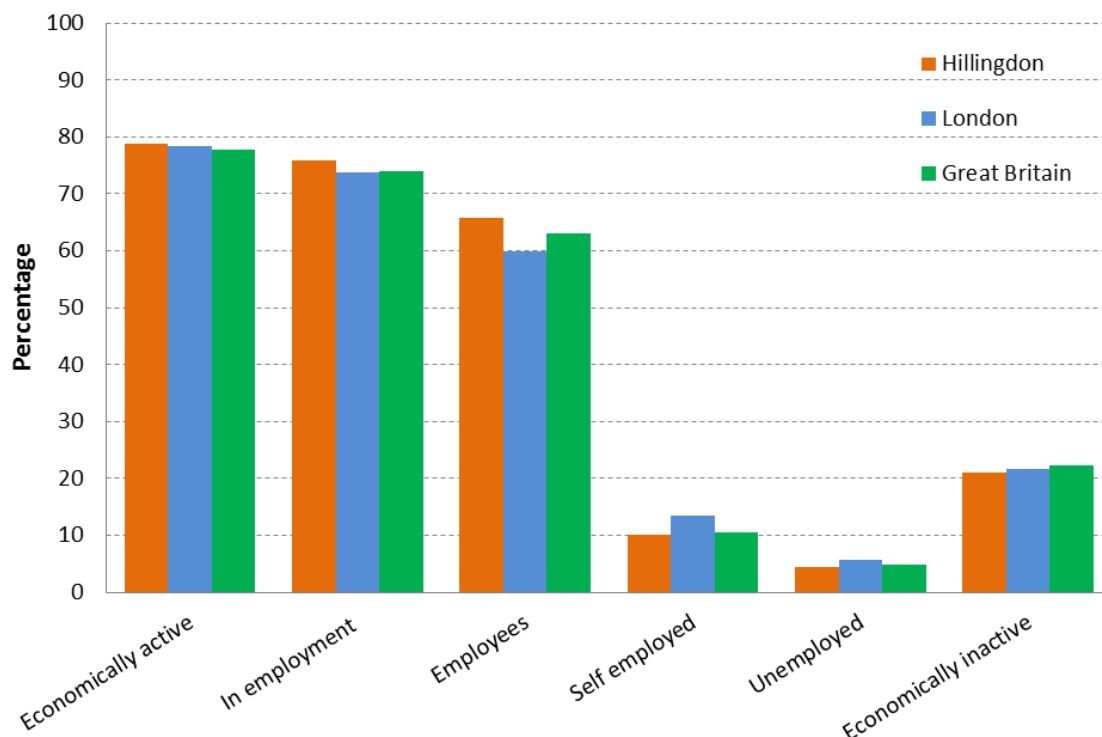


Source: NOMIS

## 5. Economic activity (employment and unemployment)

Economic activity relates to whether or not a person (aged 16 to 64) is working or looking for work. Residents who are unemployed, or who are in poorly paid occupations, tend to have poorer health outcomes. In 2016, Hillingdon had a slightly higher proportion of economically active males (86.5%) compared with London (84.9%). For females in Hillingdon there are a similar proportion of economically active females (71.4%) compared with London (71.6%). In terms of unemployed, Hillingdon's rate of 4.4% is below both London and England (5.7% and 4.8% respectively). Unemployment rates for males and females are not available for Hillingdon in 2016, as the sample size is too small.

## Economically active / inactive 2016



Of those residents economically inactive 14.8% are long term sick, 25.8% are looking after family / home and 11.8% are retired.

Source: Local Authority Profile on [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

## 6. Access to transport and method of transport to work

### Household car and van availability

In 2015 there were 160,300 licensed vehicles registered by postcode within Hillingdon (to 108,000 households). This includes cars, motor cycles and light & heavy goods vehicles.

### Post Survey

Overall, accessibility to community pharmacies is very good within Hillingdon, and can be described as very good via car where 97% of the population is within 3 minutes driving time (approximately 30 minute walking) of a pharmacy. This compares very well with access nationally, where 99% of the population is within 20 minutes driving distance whereas in Hillingdon, 100% population is within six minute driving distance of the nearest pharmacy. Even when one takes into consideration the variation in car ownership in local areas there are good public transport links due to the predominantly urban character of these areas.

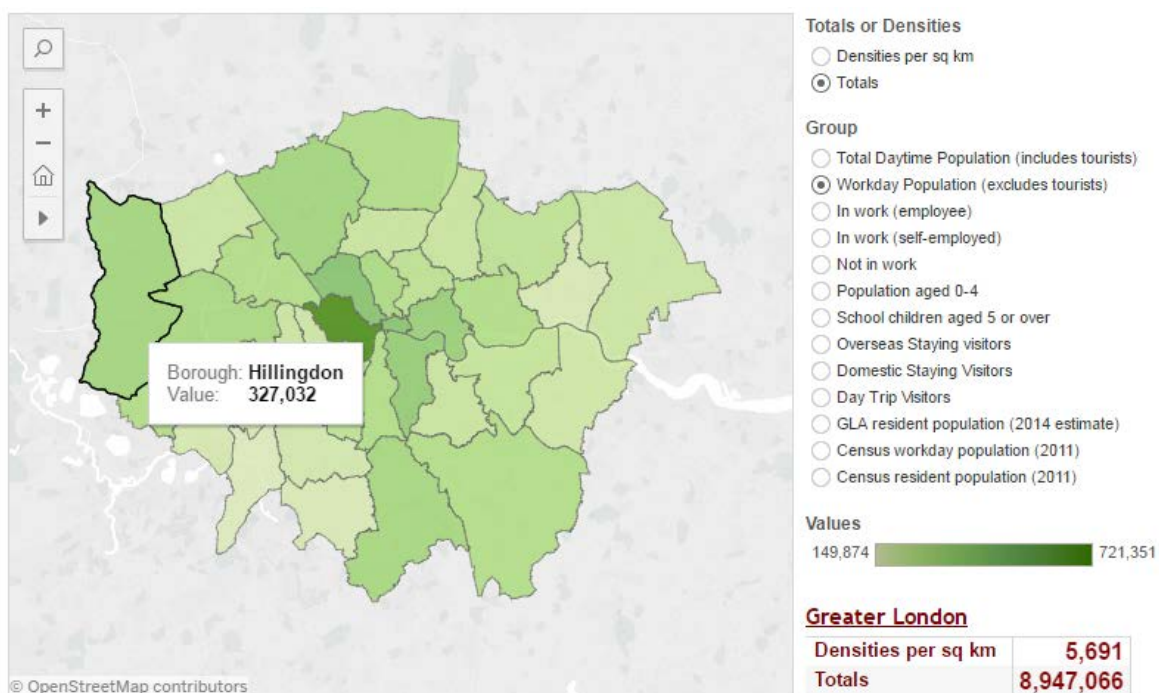
### Workday population

The population of London swells to over 10 million people on an average day. Around 2 million people are in just three local authorities – Westminster, City of London and Camden.

Appendix 1 : Demography - Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2018



Nearly half of London’s daytime population comes from people in work while nearly a quarter comes from adults not in work – many of whom are retired. Hillingdon’s workday population (in 2014) can be seen on the map:



Source: [https://data.london.gov.uk/apps\\_and\\_analysis/daytime-population-of-london-2014](https://data.london.gov.uk/apps_and_analysis/daytime-population-of-london-2014), October 2015

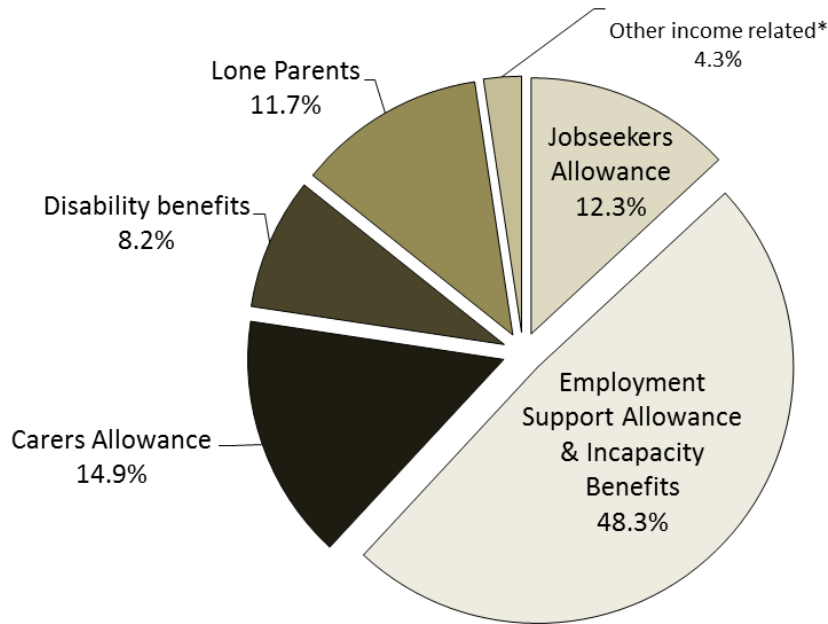
The workday population of Hillingdon could be using a pharmacy in our Borough, just as our Borough residents working, studying or travelling elsewhere may choose to use a pharmacy near their place of work, study or end destination.

## 7. Benefit claimants

In August 2016, Hillingdon's Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimant level was 2,070 which is at its lowest level since February 2010 (6,070). This decline has been significant and reflects the strength of the local economy, the benefit entitlement changes and is supported by closer partnership working to address barriers to employment. Hillingdon has also seen a fall in the numbers of long-term unemployed, down from 570 in December 2014 to 380 in December 2016.

In Hillingdon 56% of benefit claims are for ill health related claims including Employment Support Allowance (ESA) & incapacity benefits and disability benefits. JSA accounts for 12.3% of claimant types with lone parents as 11.7% and those in receipt of Carers Allowance make up 14.9% of the client group. There are around 12,500 people in Hillingdon claiming benefits due to ill health. The chart below refers to benefit claimants in Hillingdon and the breakdown of benefit claims by type.

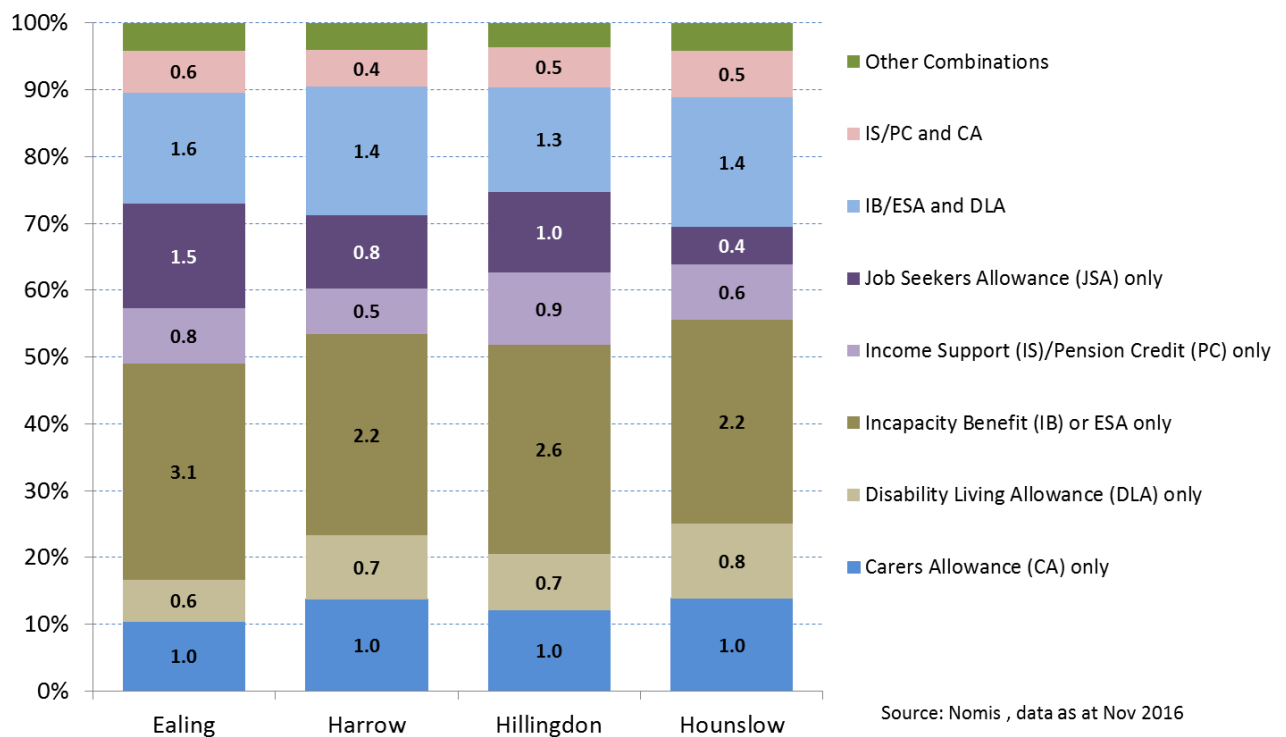
## Benefit Claimants: Working Age Client Group



Source: Nomis:  
as at August 2016  
\* includes bereavement benefit

Hillingdon's neighbouring boroughs have similar rates of benefit claimant types. The chart below refers to the proportion of the population claiming benefits and the breakdown of benefit claims by type. NOMIS defines working age as 16-64 years.

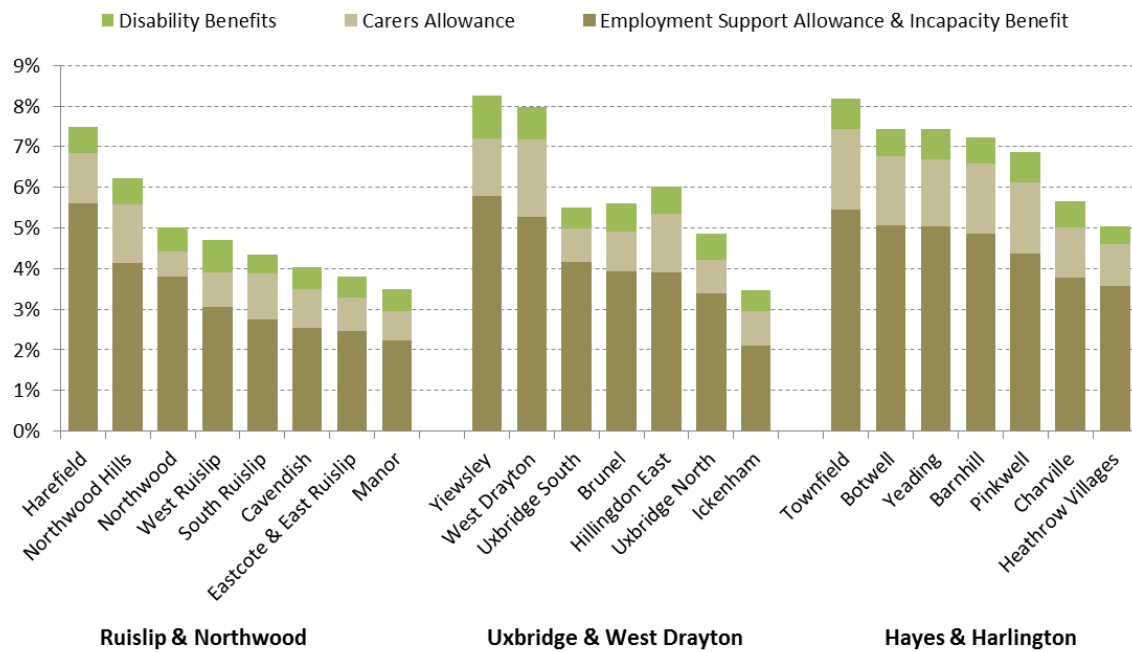
## Benefit Claims: Hillingdon and Neighbouring Boroughs Rate per Working Age Population: Age 16-64



Source: Nomis, data as at Nov 2016

There is some variation between the wards and localities in the numbers and proportions of residents claiming ill health benefits.

### Percentage of residents claiming ill health benefits, by ward November 2016



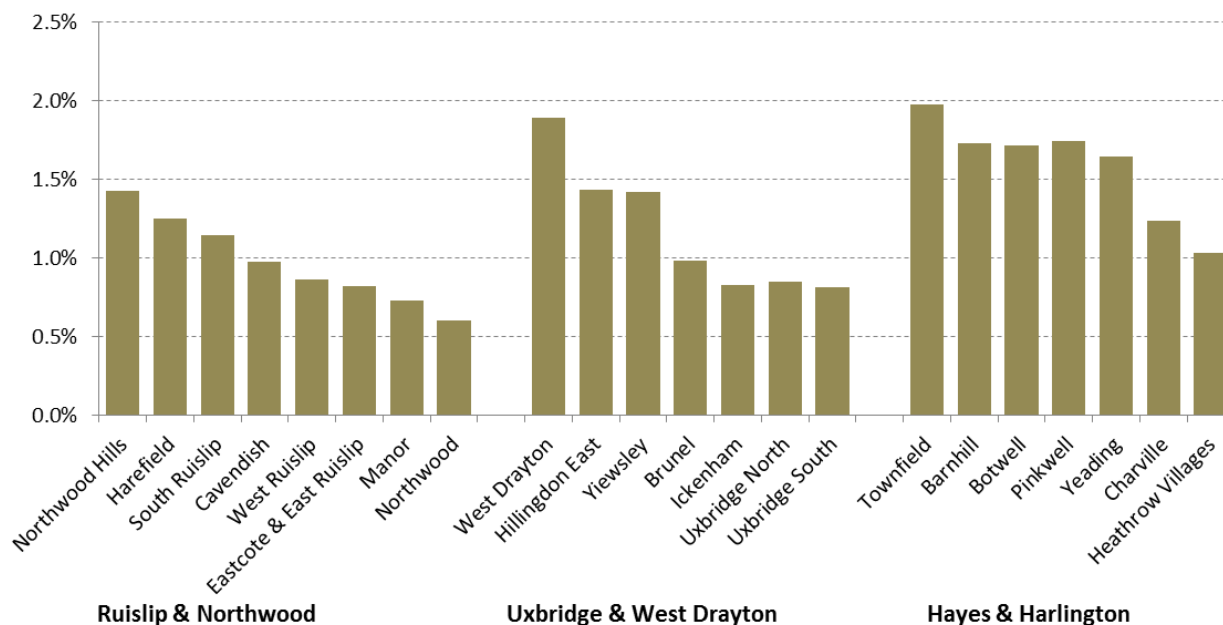
Source: Nomisweb



## Carers Allowance

According to Department for Work & Pensions data as at November 2016 in Hillingdon there are 1,920 residents in receipt of Carers Allowance and a further 1,040 in receipt of multiple benefits including Carers Allowance (for example Income Support, Pension Credits and Carers Allowance combined). Percentages of working age people receiving state benefits varies by ward in Hillingdon, with generally higher rates in the southern wards and lower numbers and rates in the northern wards. The chart below sets out the range.

### Carers Allowance claims, by ward November 2016



Source: Nomisweb

Community pharmacies play an important and growing role in supporting carers by providing services closer to home like MURs, NMS, immunisations screening, home delivery service and minor ailment service.