



Hillingdon Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2022

Appendix 1: Demography

October 2022

Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2022

Introduction

At the time of writing this part of the PNA (January 2022), we are two years into the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to this, some demographic data may be inaccurate (i.e. employment and benefit claims data may not show a 'normal' distribution).

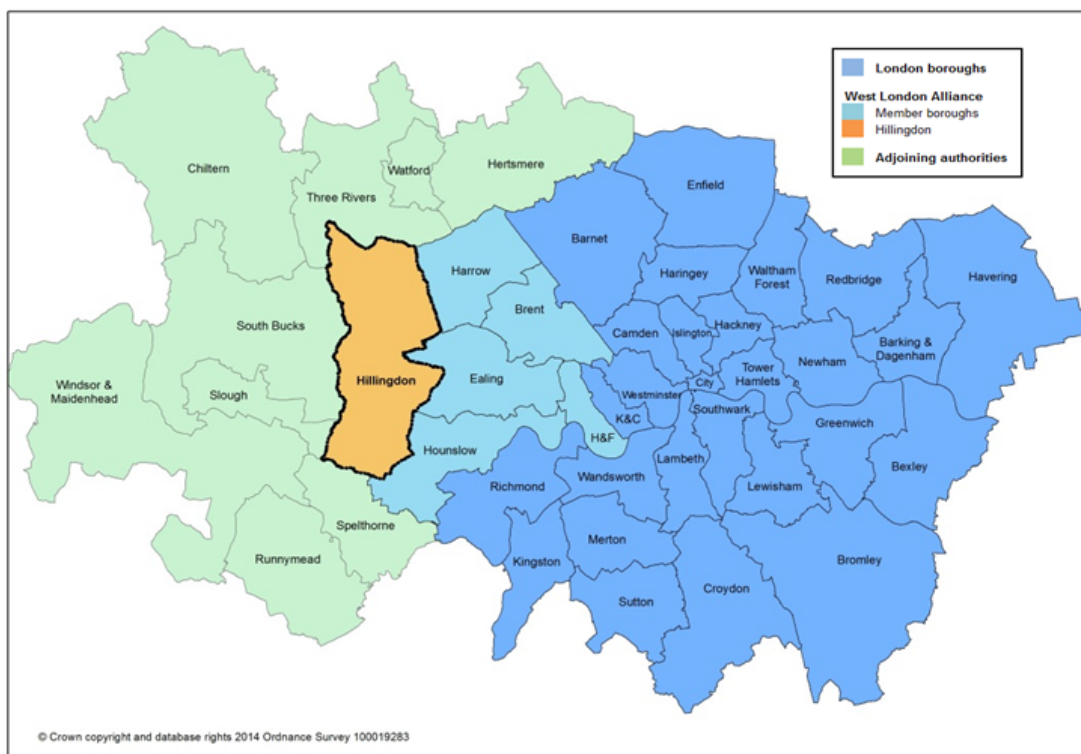
In May 2022 the Boundary Commission ward changes came into effect; Hillingdon will reduce the number of Borough wards from 22 wards to 21, with 19 of those new wards seeing geographical changes. Only Heathrow Villages and West Drayton wards are unchanged. Maps detailing these changes will be included, however current demographic data is still only available in the 2021 structure so may not reflect the boundaries of the borough at time of publication. The current ward boundaries and data availability will also drive how the borough will be divided for locality reporting in the PNA.

Census 2021 initial outputs are due Spring 2022 and may not be published in time to include in the PNA. Also note, the Office of National Statistics publishes population estimates and projections on differing geographical structures; both have been used within this analysis and differ by approximately 1% of the total population.

All data sources are included at the end of this appendix.

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.

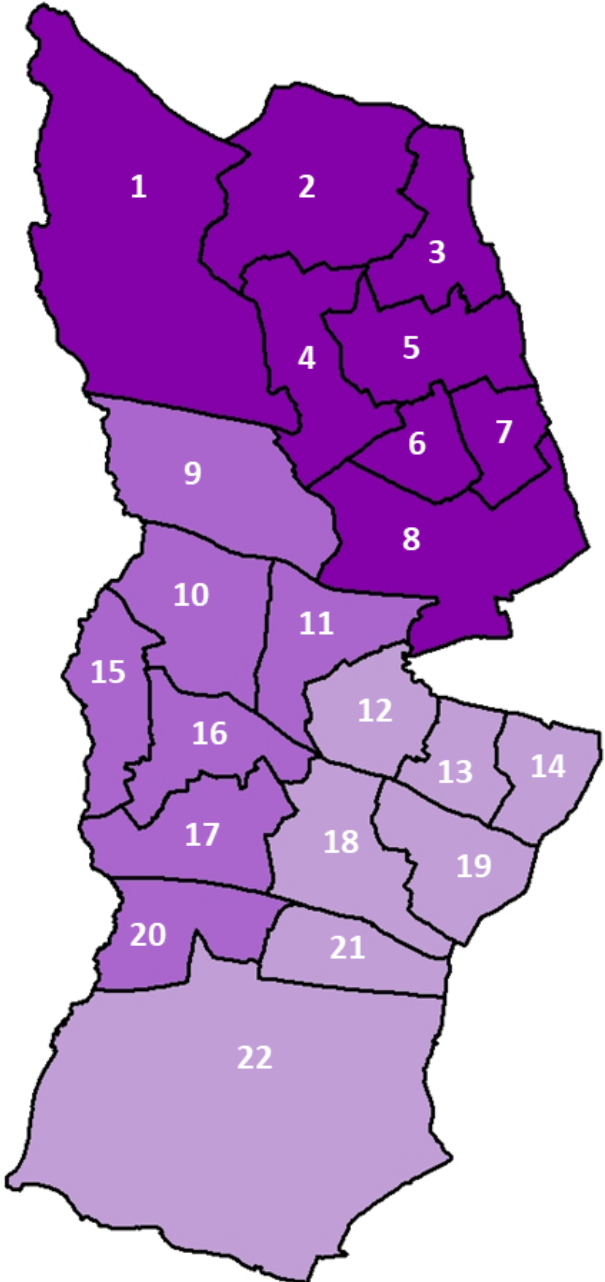


Hillingdon is traversed by the grand union canal, the M4 motorway, A40, A4020 and the Great Western Railway. With all these road networks and three of London's underground lines (Piccadilly, Metropolitan and Central lines) starting and ending in the Borough, Hillingdon is a major transport hub. South of the Borough is home to Heathrow Airport, which occupies 1,227 hectares of land. Crossrail remains on track to open the Elizabeth line in the first half of 2022, and work on HS2 continues.

The following maps show the current and new ward structures for 2022; the localities in this publication remain as 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.

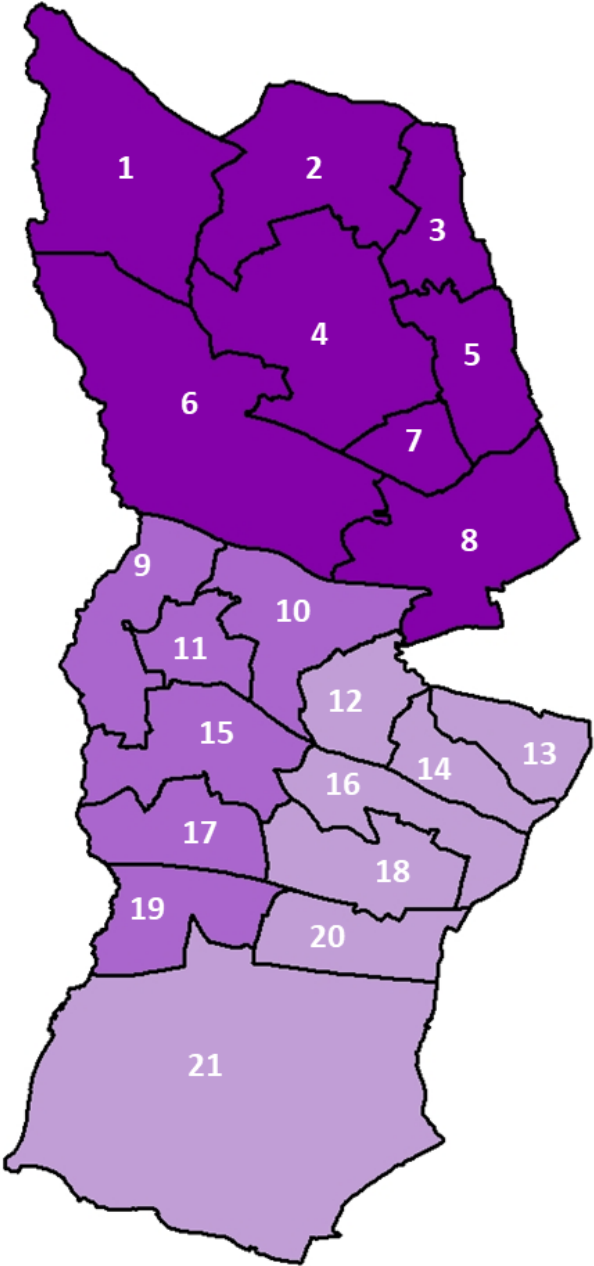
Hillingdon's wards within each locality

Ruislip & Northwood consists of eight wards, Uxbridge & West Drayton consists of seven wards and Hayes & Harlington consists of seven wards.

<p>Ruislip & Northwood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Harefield 2 Northwood 3 Northwood Hills 4 West Ruislip 5 Eastcote & East Ruislip 6 Manor 7 Cavendish 8 South Ruislip 	
<p>Uxbridge & West Drayton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 Ickenham 10 Uxbridge North 11 Hillingdon East 15 Uxbridge South 16 Brunel 17 Yiewsley 20 West Drayton 	
<p>Hayes & Harlington</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 Charville 13 Barnhill 14 Yeading 18 Botwell 19 Townfield 21 Pinkwell 22 Heathrow Villages 	

Hillingdon's wards within each locality (May 2022)

With the boundary changes coming into effect from May 2022, this is how the borough could be divided into localities in future, with North Hillingdon consisting of eight wards, Uxbridge & West Drayton six wards and Hayes & Harlington seven wards.

<p>North Hillingdon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Harefield Village 2 Northwood 3 Northwood Hills 4 Ruislip 5 Eastcote 6 Ickenham & South Harefield 7 Ruislip Manor 8 South Ruislip 	
<p>Uxbridge & West Drayton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 Uxbridge 10 Hillingdon East 11 Hillingdon West 15 Colham & Cowley 17 Yiewsley 19 West Drayton 	
<p>Hayes & Harlington</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 Charville 13 Yeading 14 Belmore 16 Wood End 18 Hayes Town 20 Pinkwell 21 Heathrow Villages 	

GP registered population

The GP registered population is estimated at 355,000 (Nov 2021); the difference between this and the usual resident 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).

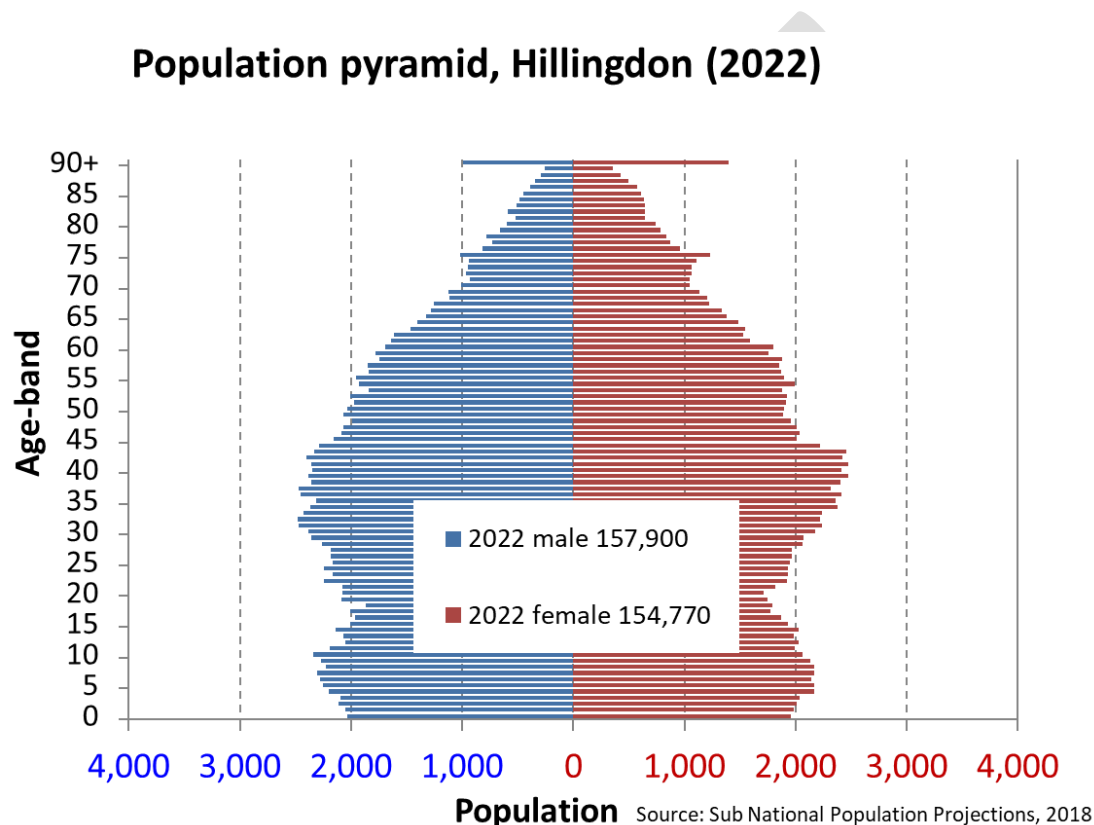
Demographic analysis in the next section aims to establish current and future needs of Hillingdon residents. Community pharmacy plays an increasingly important role in meeting population health needs, which vary based on age, gender, ethnicity, deprivation, socio-economic status, living and working conditions and geography.

DRAFT

Population age and ethnicity

The Office for National Statistics estimates the Hillingdon population to be 309,000 in 2021 (Small Area Population Estimates, mid-2020) and 312,670 in 2022 (Sub-National Population Projections, mid-2018 (published March 2020)). Like all local authorities in England & Wales, Hillingdon's population projections were retrospectively revised in 2018 and along with 39% of LAs show a decrease in expected growth.

The figure shows the age and sex distribution of the population in Hillingdon in 2022.



Hillingdon age breakdown, 2022:

Age Band	Hillingdon Persons	Hillingdon % of population	London % of population	England % of 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 lower proportions of the population aged under 65 compared to London, but higher proportions compared to England; Hillingdon has higher proportions of the population aged 65+ compared to London, but lower proportions than England.

Patient Group Demographics

Student population

Students studying and resident on campus during term times can impact on service needs. Hillingdon is home to Brunel University, Buckinghamshire New University's Uxbridge campus and Uxbridge College (spread over 2 campuses (Uxbridge and Hayes)):

- The Brunel University campus includes a medical centre and pharmacy and is close to Uxbridge Town Centre
- Buckinghamshire New University is close to Uxbridge Town centre
- Uxbridge College campuses are close to either Uxbridge or Hayes Town centres

Immigration Removal Centre

Within Hillingdon's boundary is the Heathrow Immigration Removal Centre (HIRC); situated two miles away from Heathrow Airport comprising of two separate buildings formerly known as Harmondsworth IRC and Colnbrook IRC. The Harmondsworth site provides accommodation for up to 726 males. Colnbrook provides accommodation for up to 312 males and 18 females.

Homelessness and Rough Sleepers

Data from July to September 2021 shows that Hillingdon's rate of households assessed as homeless is 1.64 per 100,000 of the population, which is higher than England (1.54) and similar to London (1.69). For Hillingdon this is higher than the same period in 2019 (pre pandemic) at 0.96 per 100,000; England and London's rates in 2019 were higher than Hillingdon (1.52 and 1.71) but these rates have not changed much when compared to 2021 data.

In terms of rough sleepers, Hillingdon had 282 people seen sleeping rough by outreach workers in 2020/21 (source: CHAIN data from St Mungo's via the London Datastore). Note that some individuals will be counted in multiple boroughs.

Military Veterans

Data from the Annual Population Survey (2017), suggests that 4.9% of the 16+ population in Great Britain are military veterans; 5% (123,000) reside in London. No data is available at local authority level yet – this question was asked in the 2021 Census, but data is yet to be published. However if we apply the above percentages to the 16+ population in Hillingdon, we can estimate that just over 12,000 of our borough residents are military veterans.

RAF bases

Hillingdon is also home to RAF Northolt in South Ruislip ward. 2,000 service personnel (from all three Armed Forces), civil servants, and contractors work at RAF Northolt, which has an onsite medical centre and dentist.

Asylum Seekers and Refugees

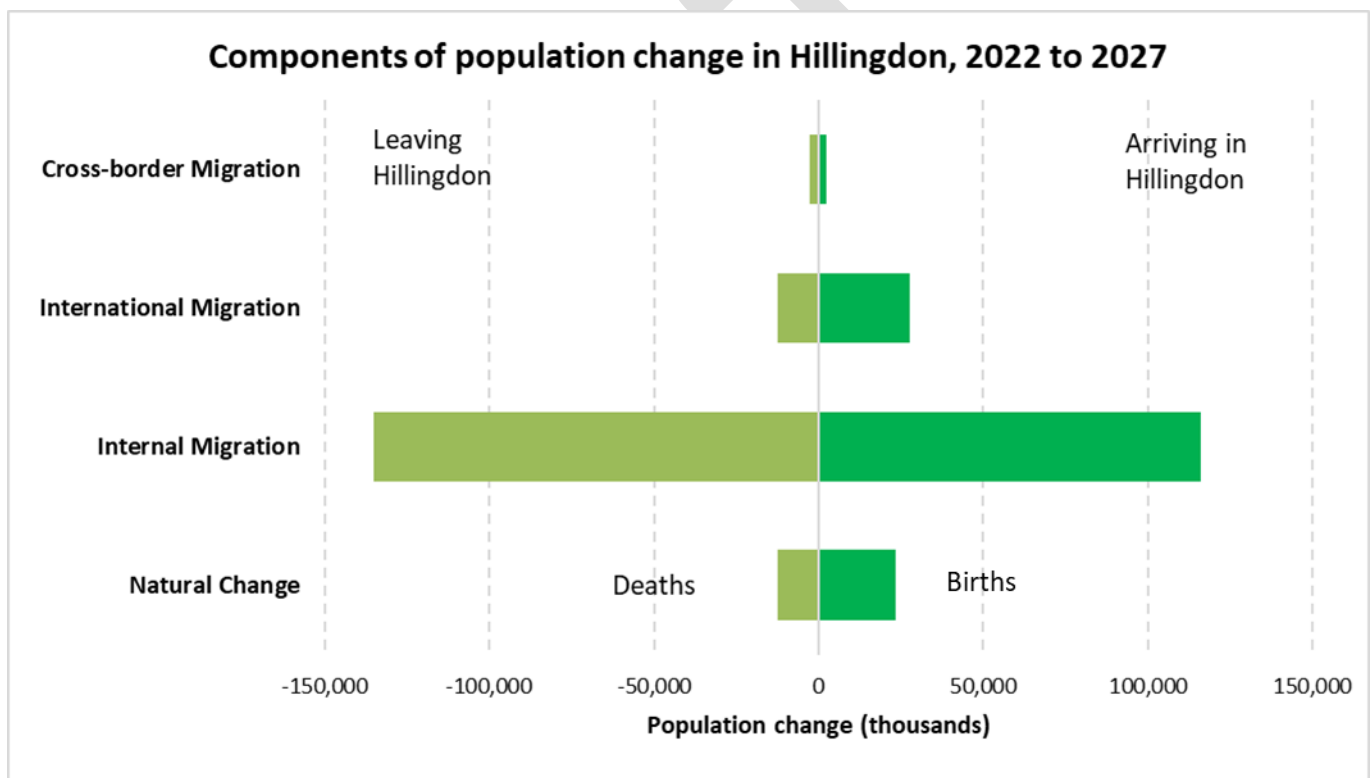
In December 2021 Hillingdon had 850 asylum seekers in receipt of support (source: Home Office Immigration Statistics); this compares to 613 in December 2020 and 567 in December 2019 (pre pandemic). Note that refugee resettlement data is not available for Hillingdon.

Travellers

Within the borough is Colne Park Travellers site in West Drayton. Census 2011 data showed that Hillingdon had a population of 344 Gypsy or Irish Travellers living in the borough, 0.1% of the population; 45.3% lived in Hayes & Harlington (156), 33.1% in Uxbridge & West Drayton (114) and 21.5% in Ruislip & Northwood (74).

Population projections

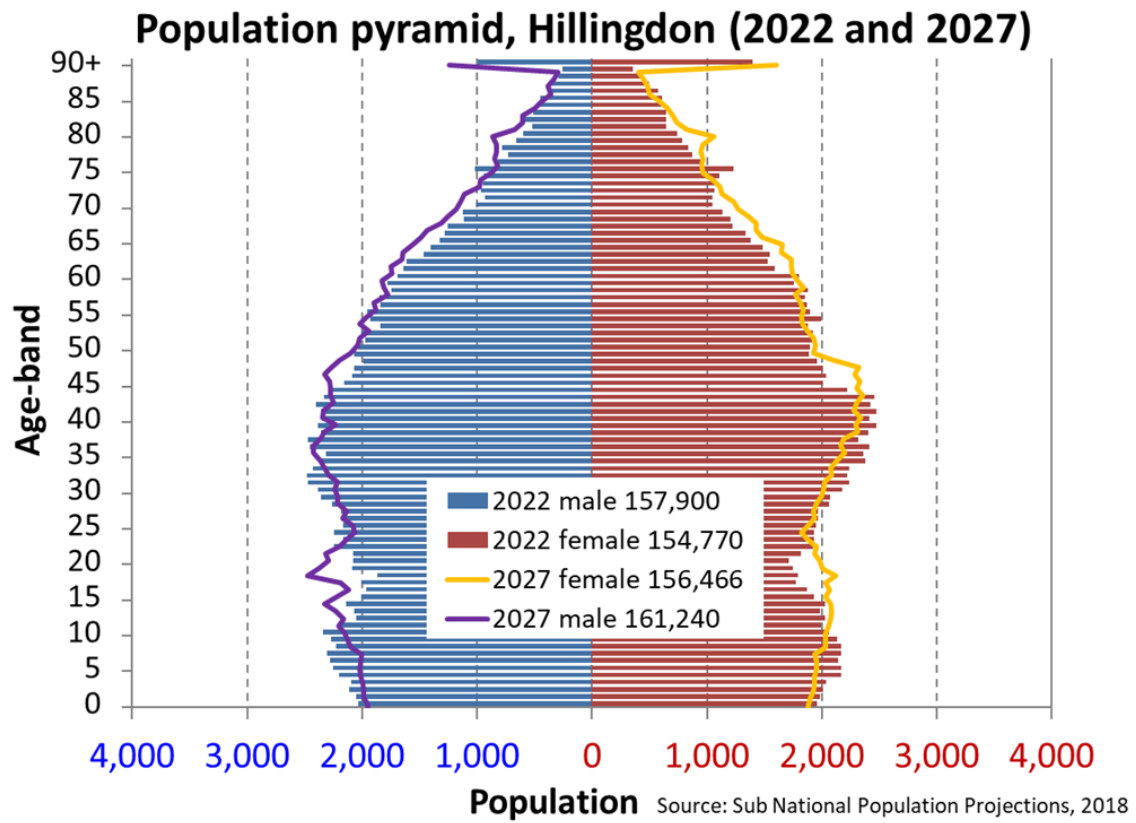
The population increase in Hillingdon between 2022 and 2027 is expected to be 5,037 or 1.6% (increasing the population to 317,706). The corresponding 5-year increase in London is 1.8% and in England is 2.2%.



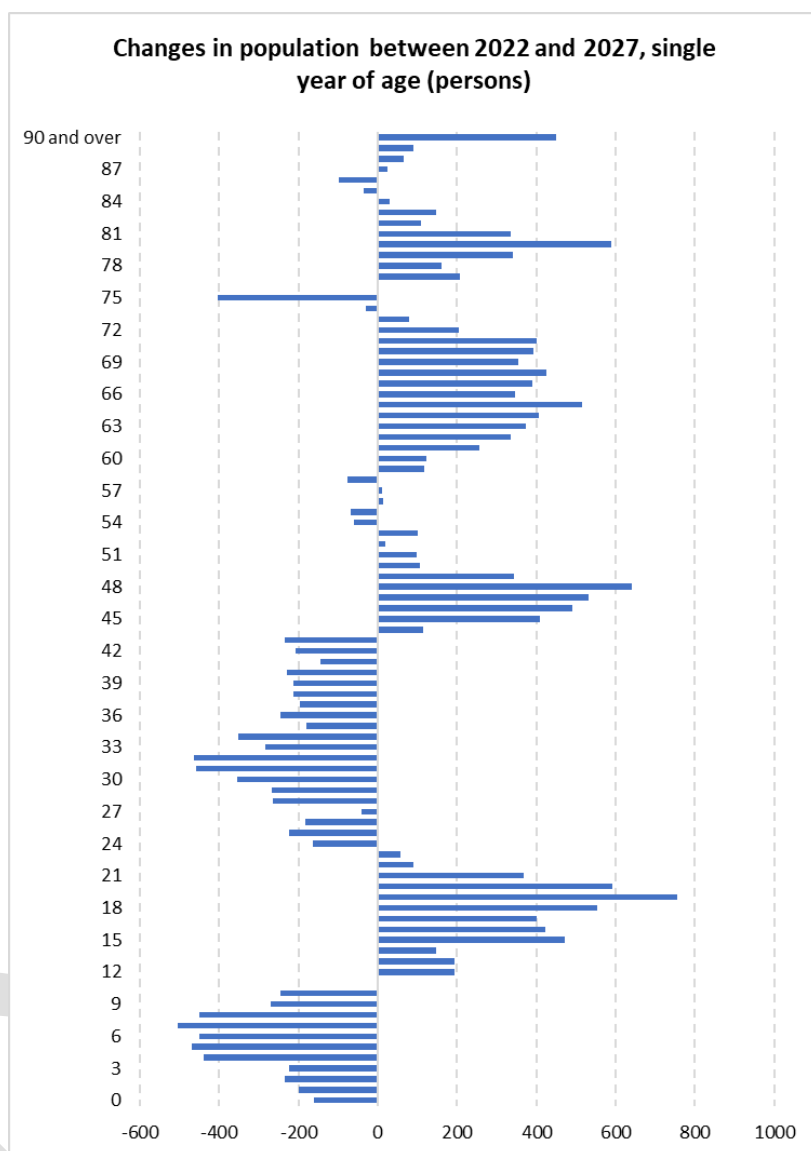
Source: Sub-National Population Projections, Components of Change

The main driver behind the expected increase in the population between 2022 and 2027 is a combination of natural change (8,821 more births than deaths) and international migration (12,700 more people arriving than leaving). Net migration is expected to decrease by 3,763 persons over the same period.

The figure shows the age and sex distribution of the population in Hillingdon in 2022 and 2027 (an overall growth of 5,000, or 1.6%).



The population changes over the next 5 years by single year of age can be seen here:



Population at locality level

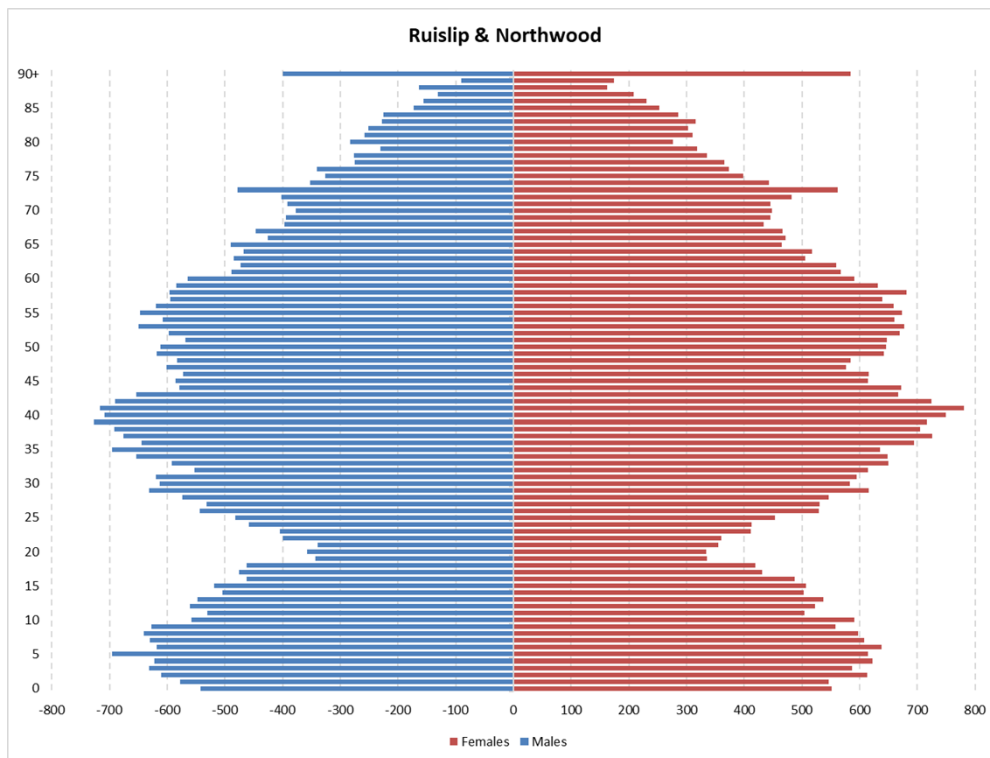
The Small Area Population Estimates (ONS, mid-2020 based) estimates that the population across the 3 localities is:

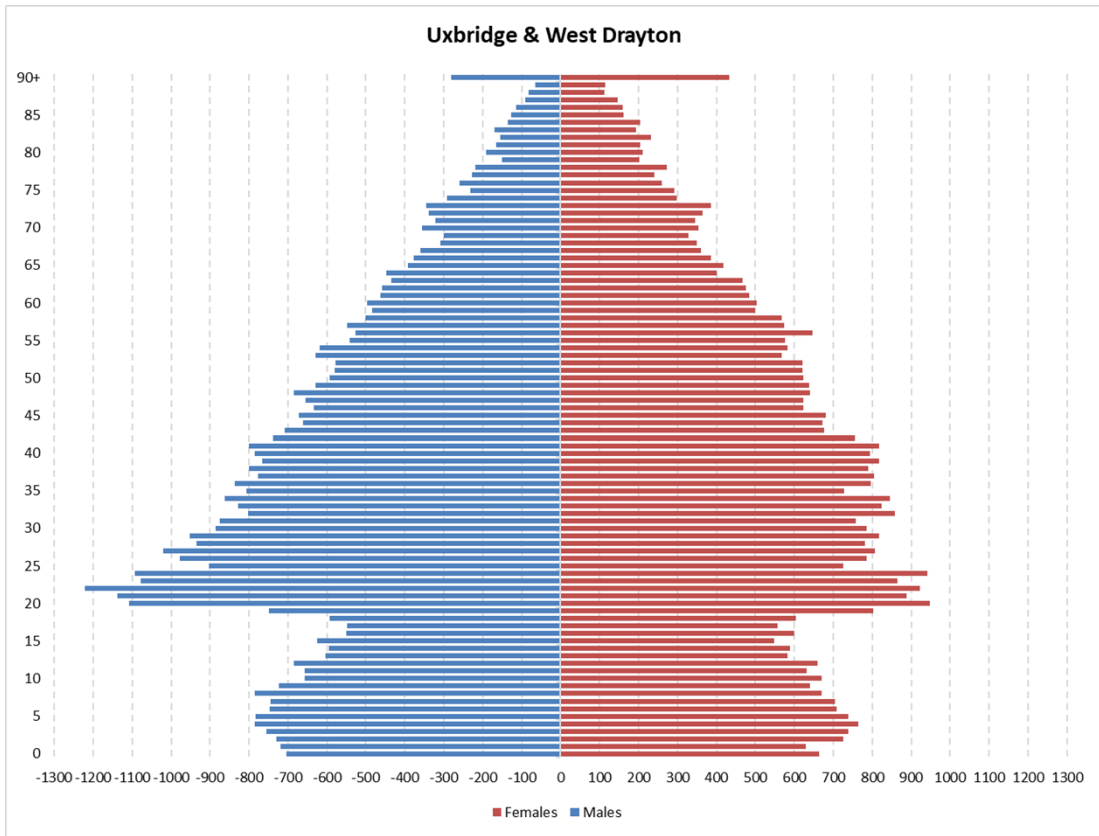
	Total	Males	Females
Ruislip & Northwood	92,566 (30%)	45,160	47,406
Uxbridge & West Drayton	105,193 (34.0%)	53,327	51,866
Hayes & Harlington	111,255 (36%)	57,478	53,777
Total	309,014*	155,965	153,049

*note the difference in the population figures; both are correct, but one is at borough level and the other is at output area level (aggregated to borough level).

Population pyramids at locality level (2021)

These graphs show the population pyramids for Hillingdon's localities, and show the population split by age and sex. In these graphs we can see the higher number of older residents in the north of the borough and the higher number of younger residents in the south of the borough:

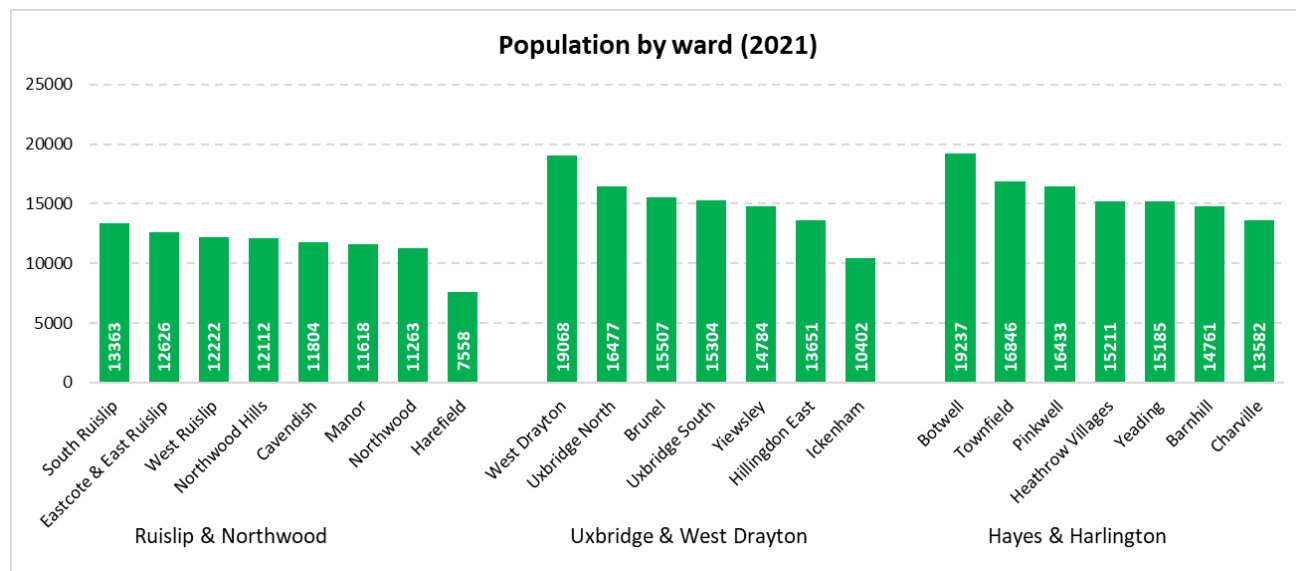




Population by ward

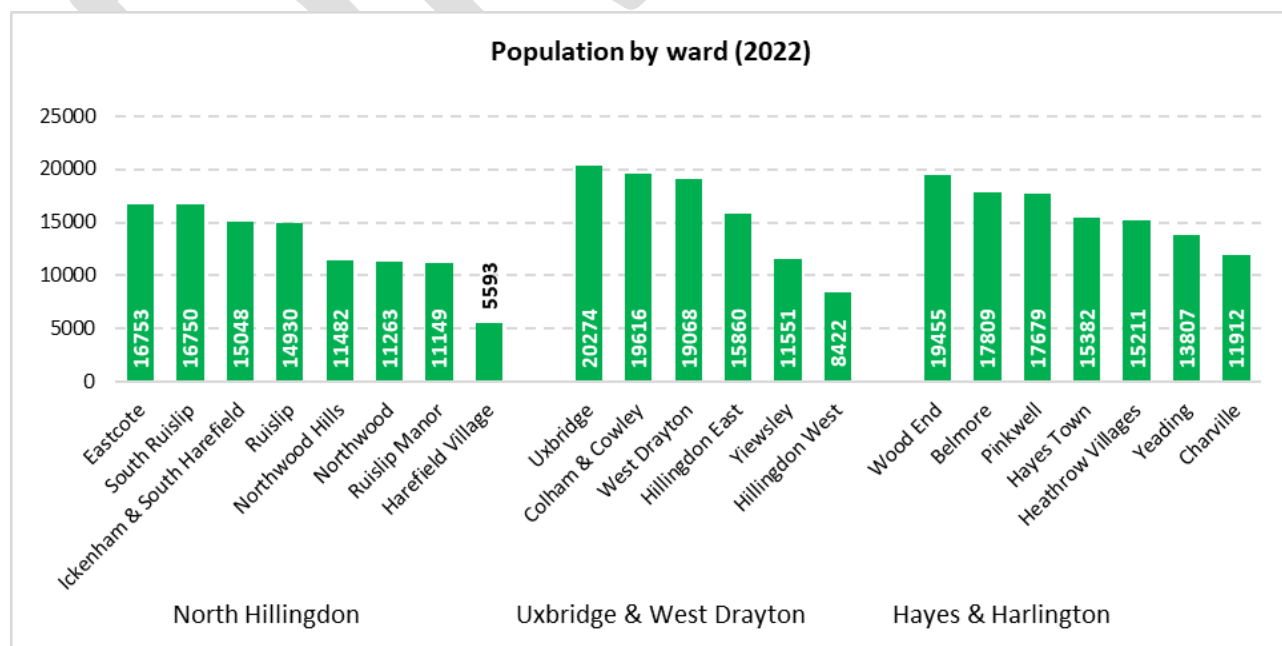
Current wards

Localities in the south of the borough have higher proportions of the population with 36% of residents living in Hayes & Harlington, 34% living in Uxbridge & West Drayton and 30% living in Ruislip & Northwood.



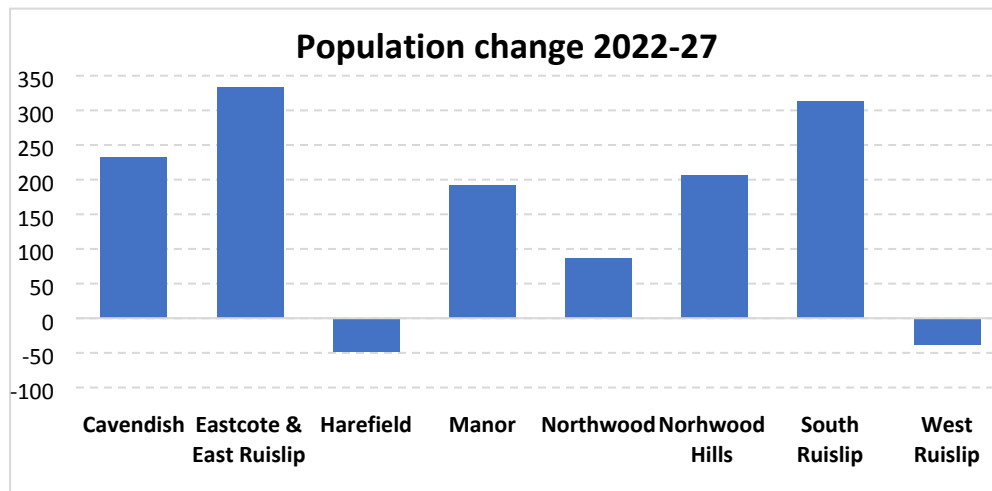
Future wards

In the new ward structures, this changes with 36% of residents living in Hayes & Harlington, 33.3% living in North Hillingdon and 30.7% living in Uxbridge & West Drayton.

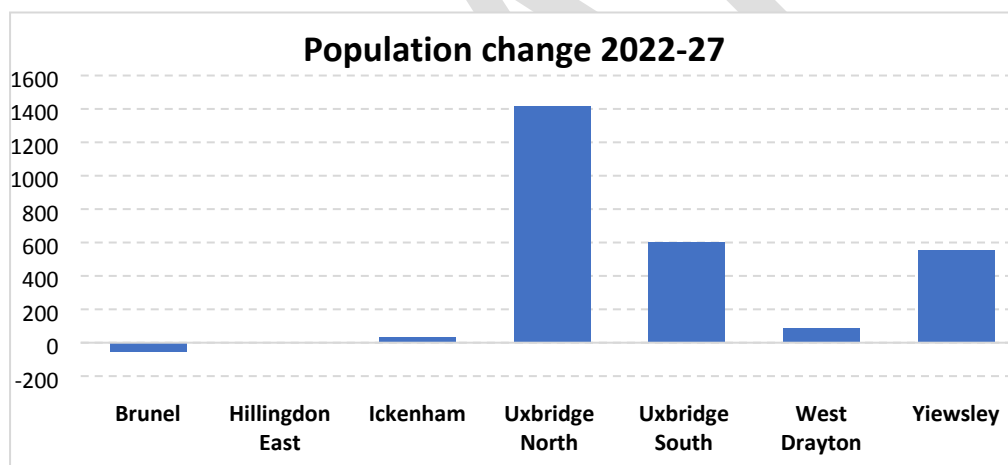


Ward level population change between 2022 and 2027 is estimated in the following graphs; Botwell and Uxbridge North are expected to see the largest growth to 2027, whilst several wards are predicted to decrease:

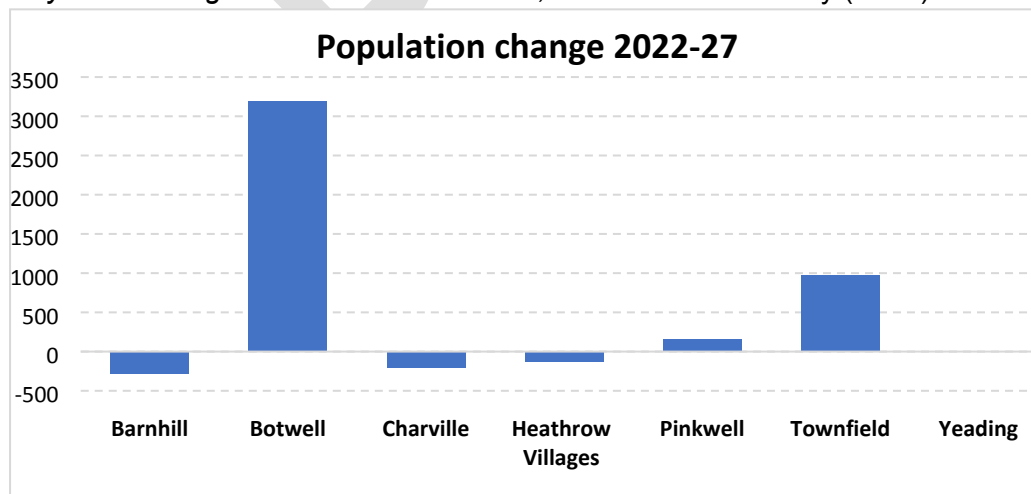
Ruislip & Northwood – a net increase of 1,277 across the locality (1.4%)



Uxbridge & West Drayton – a net increase of 2,634 across the locality (2.5%)



Hayes & Harlington – a net increase of 3,702 across the locality (3.3%)



Source: GLA Demography 2020-based Population Projections

Appendix 1: Demography - Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2022

Information on the distribution of community pharmacies across Hillingdon shows that the provision of community pharmacy in Ruislip & Northwood locality is higher with 22 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 (23.97) when compared with the other two localities (U&WD is 19.9 and H&H is 18.8). Provision in London is 20.1 and England 19.8.

Given the higher population increases predicted for Uxbridge and Hayes, there will be a need to monitor the provision of pharmaceutical services over medium to long term.

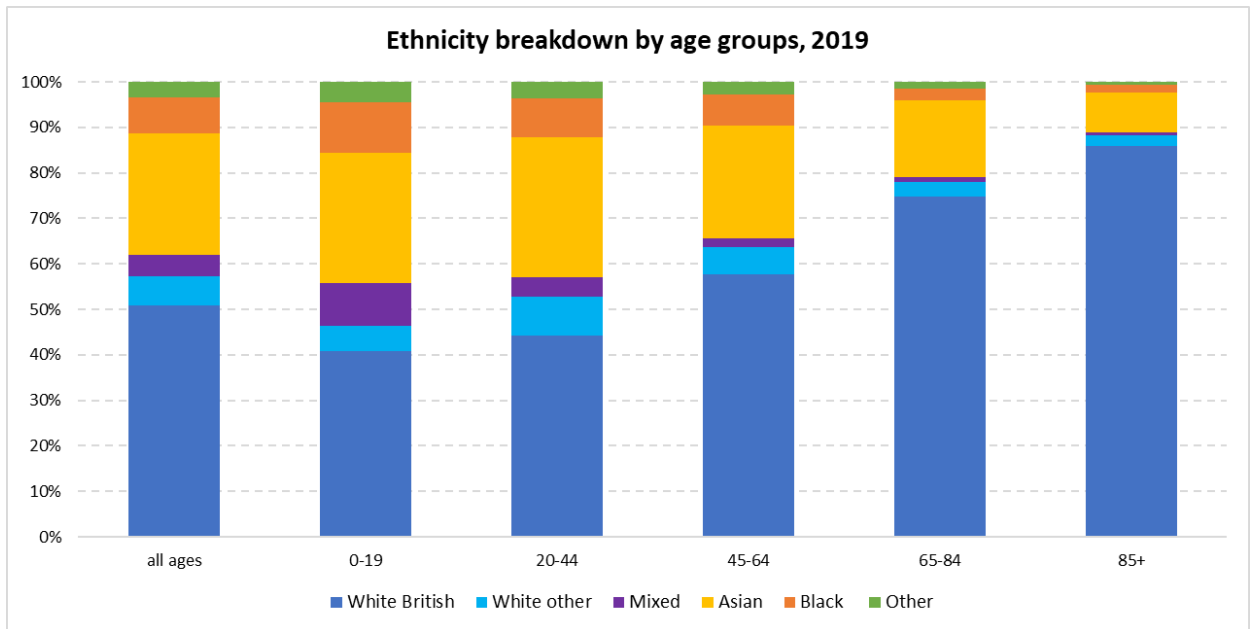
Daytime / workday population

The population of an area changes as people move in and out of an area to work or study. Census 2011 data indicated that the working age population of Hillingdon increases by 17.3% during the workday (or 34,700 people); applying this to the current population estimates that we could have an additional 38,000 people potentially accessing services within our boundary during the working day, similarly just as a percentage of our residents will access services outside our boundary, i.e. a pharmacy near their place of work, study or end destination.

Hillingdon has 48 GP practices and 64 pharmacies within the Borough boundary. Data from the Strategic Health Asset Planning & Evaluation tool (SHAPE) shows that in November 2021 the 64 pharmacies in the borough dispensed prescriptions from over 140 GP practices, demonstrating the level of utilisation of pharmaceutical services from outside Hillingdon.

Age and ethnicity

In 2019 57.3% of the overall borough population is from white heritage. The differences in age groups can be seen on the graph below - there is a greater ethnic mix among younger residents with 53.6% of the 0-19 population from non-white heritage; the reverse is true in older age groups with 88.2% of the 85+ population of white heritage.



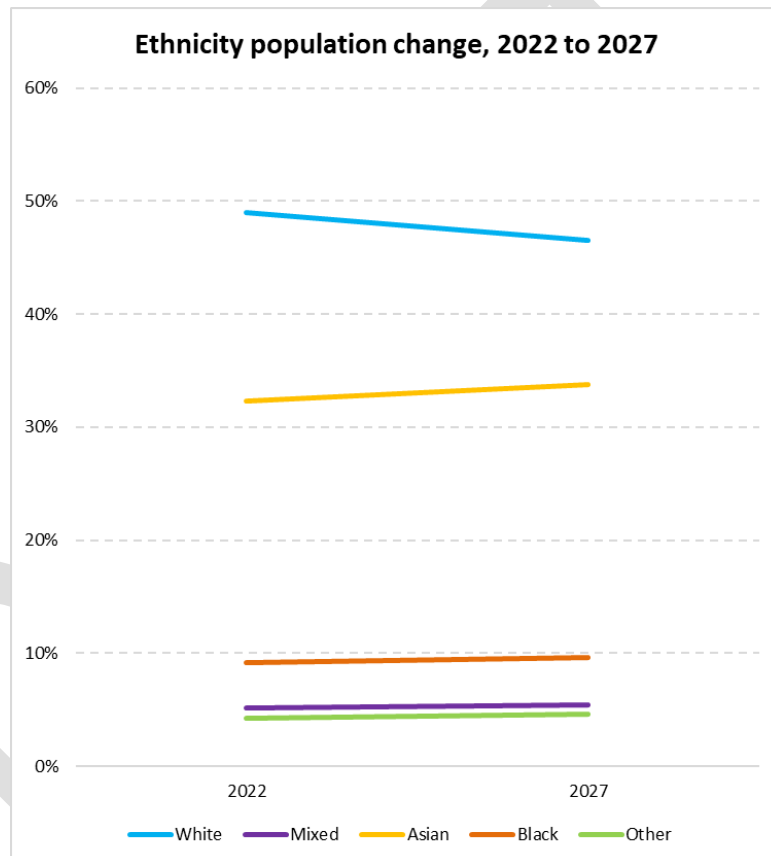
Source: ONS Population denominators by broad ethnic group, 2019

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 2016 Housing-led Ethnic Group Projections estimate the changes in ethnic groups between 2022 and 2027 as follows:

- White heritage groups will decrease from 49.0% to 46.5%
- Mixed heritage groups will increase from 5.2% to 5.4%
- Asian heritage groups will increase from 32.3% to 33.8%
- Black heritage groups will increase from 9.2% to 9.6%
- Other heritage groups will increase from 4.3% to 4.6%

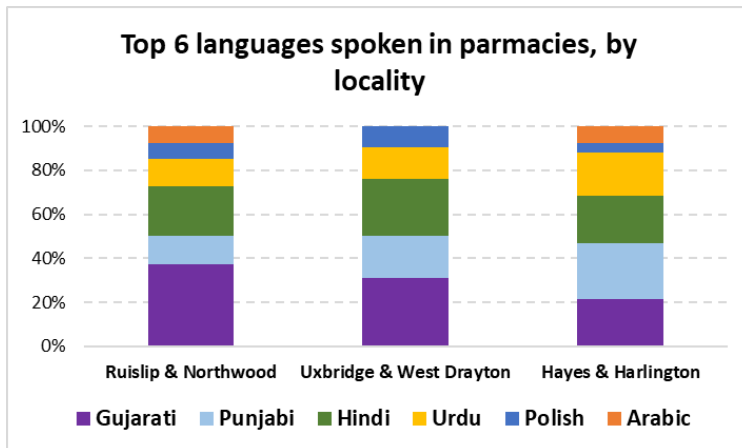


Languages

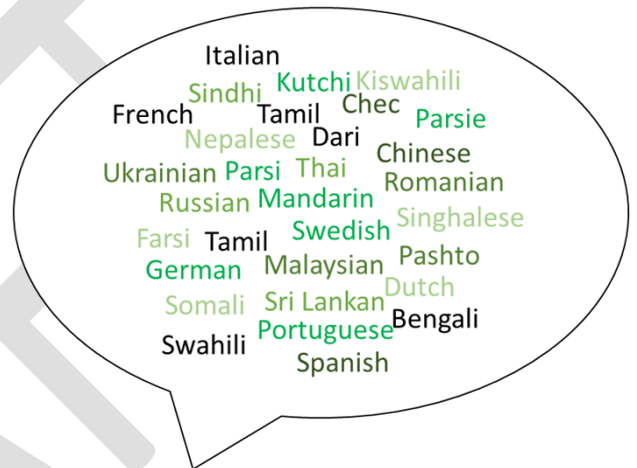
In 2018 it was estimated that 69% of the adult population in Hillingdon (aged 16+) speak English at home as their first language (source: GLA, 2019). This is below the London estimate (77%) and the United Kingdom estimate (92%).

Results from the Pharmacy Survey show there are 37 languages (other than English) spoken at pharmacy level, with a good distribution of the top 6 languages across the localities.

Top 6 languages by locality



Other languages



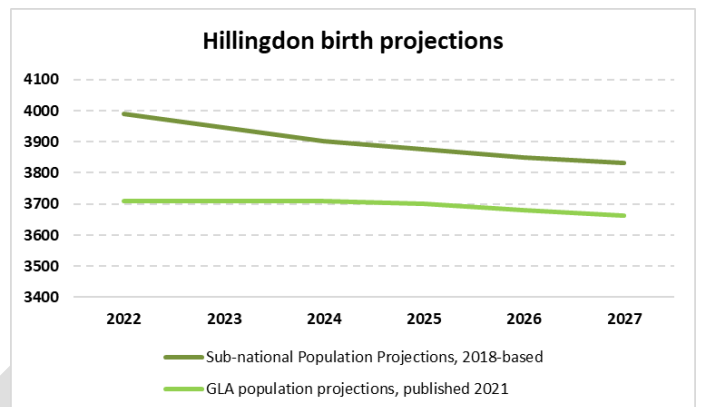
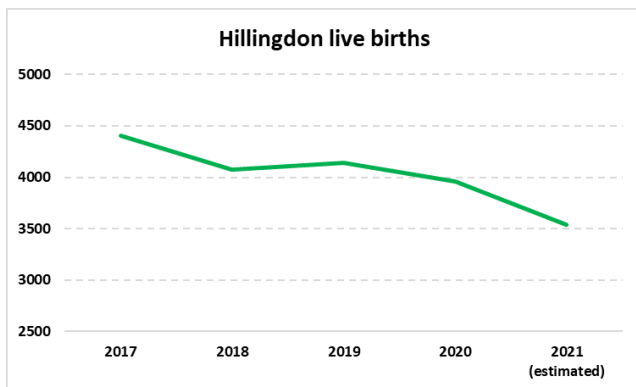
EU Settlement Scheme

Residents from the EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein needed to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme to continue living in the UK by June 2021. Successful applications will be given either settled or pre-settled status depending on whether they've got 5 years continuous residency or not.

The latest data shows that 57,640 Hillingdon residents have applied for the scheme (December 2021); 17.8% are under 18, 79.4% are aged 18 to 64 and 2.8% are aged 65+. 52.3% have received settled status and 41.6% have received pre-settled status; 2.5% have been refused with a further 3.2% withdrawn or invalid.

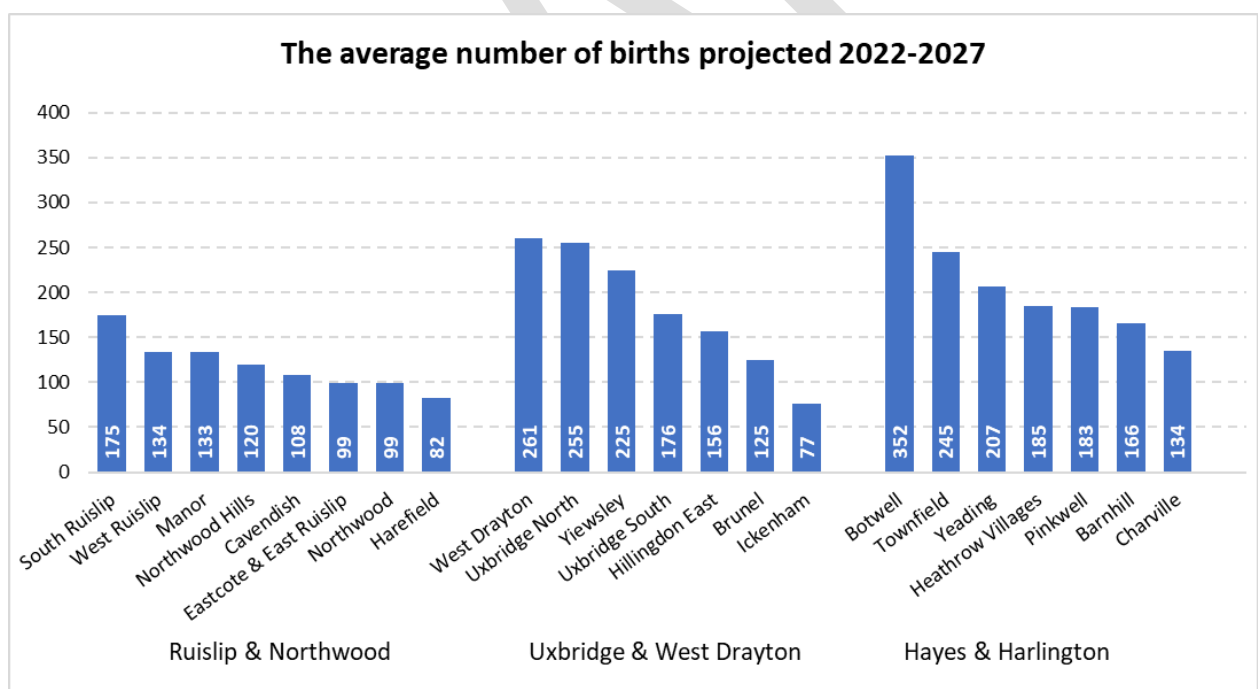
Births and birth projections

In 2020 there were 3,958 live births; 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:

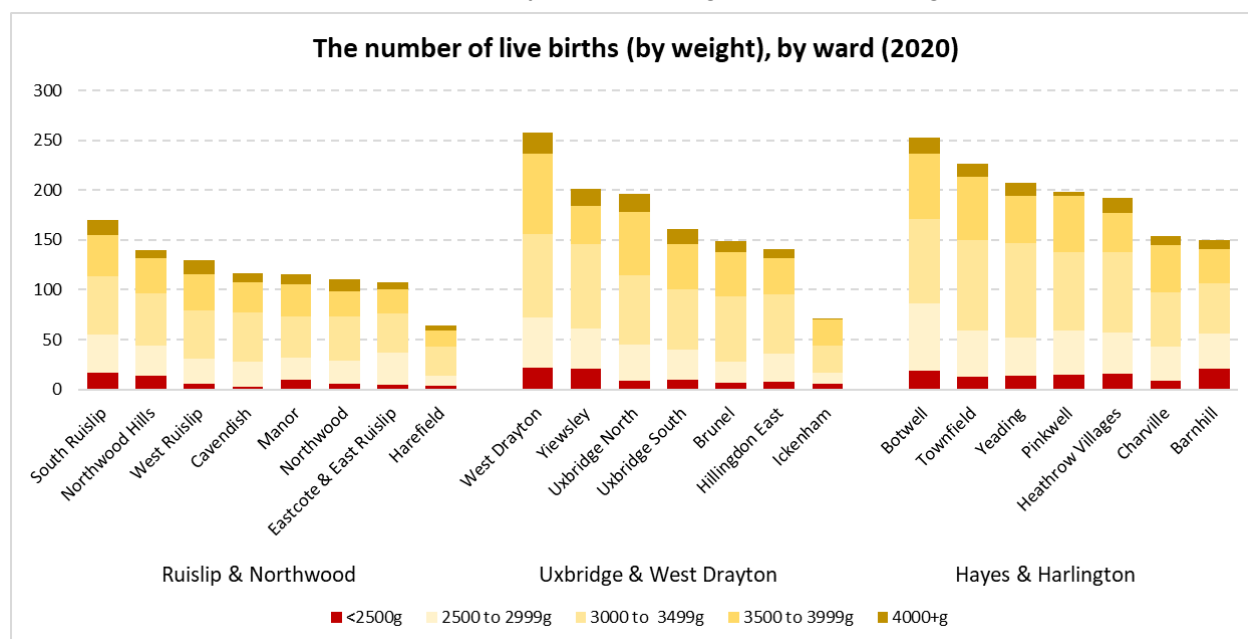


Low birthweight

New-borns that have a birthweight of less than 2,500g are termed low birthweight (LBW). Babies whose birthweight is just below the low birthweight 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 Hillingdon (2020), 7.2% of births of term babies (37 weeks) weighed less than 2,500 grams; 1.0% of all births (live and still) were very low birthweight (under 1,500 grams).



Source: Vital Statistics Annual Birth file, 2020

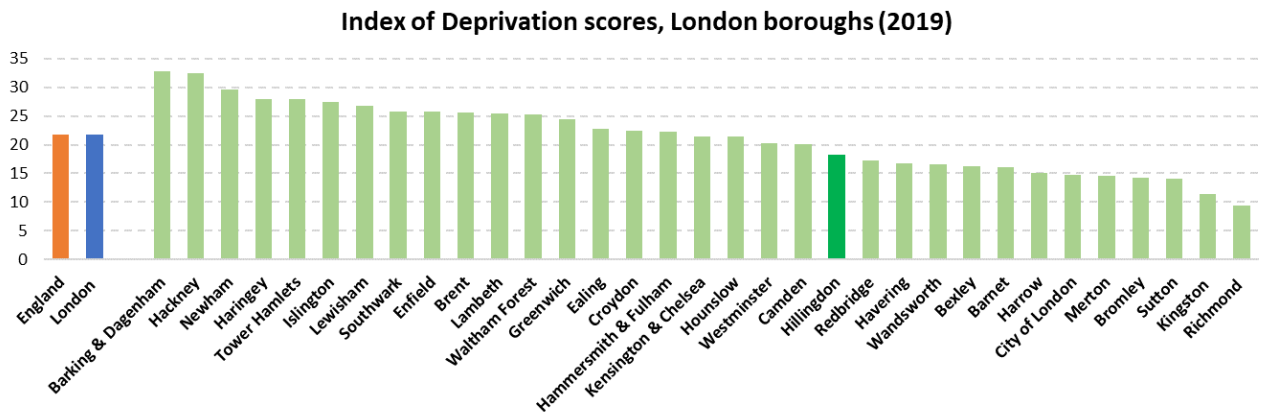
By ward, the highest number of LBW new-borns is in southern wards (West Drayton, Botwell and Townfield). Low birthweight is usually associated with deprivation, hence areas with higher levels of deprivation also show higher levels of low birthweight.

Children with Disabilities

Data from 2020/21 shows there were 2,157 children and young people in Hillingdon with an Education & Health Care Plan; the majority's primary need was Autistic Spectrum Disorder (39.3%), followed by Speech, Language & Communication Needs (18.2%) and Severe Learning Disability (11.1%). A further 5,438 children and young people had SEN Support within school; here, the majority need is Speech, Language & Communication Needs (34.4%), followed by Autistic Spectrum Disorder (13.9%). The number of EHCPs has increased 15.5% since 2017/18.

Deprivation

The 2019 English Index of Deprivation (IMD 2019) 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 Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. Hillingdon is ranked 21st out of 33 London Boroughs (including City of London); thus, Hillingdon overall can neither be regarded as deprived nor affluent but presents a mixed picture with areas of both across the Borough.

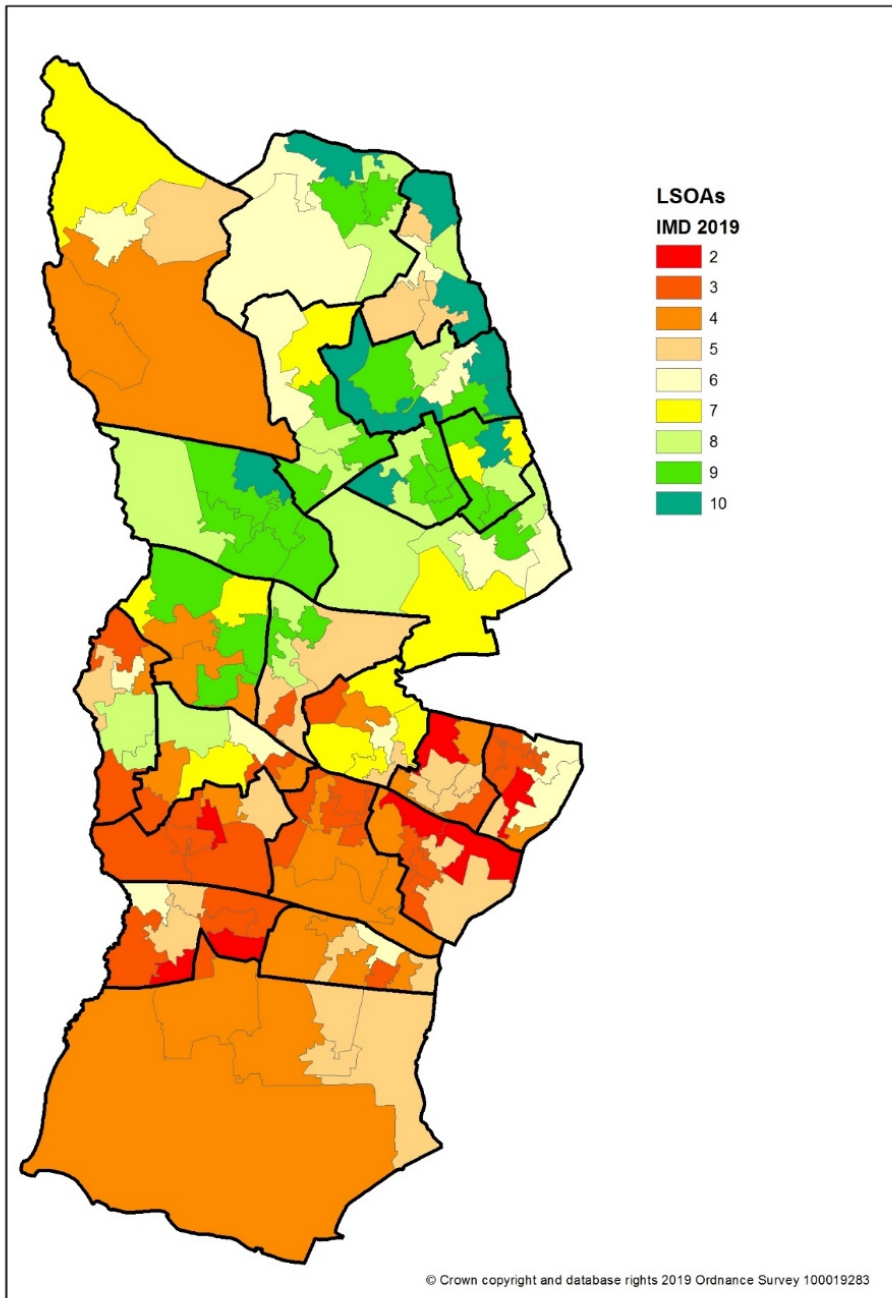


The following 3 maps show the various versions of IMD ranking in Hillingdon:

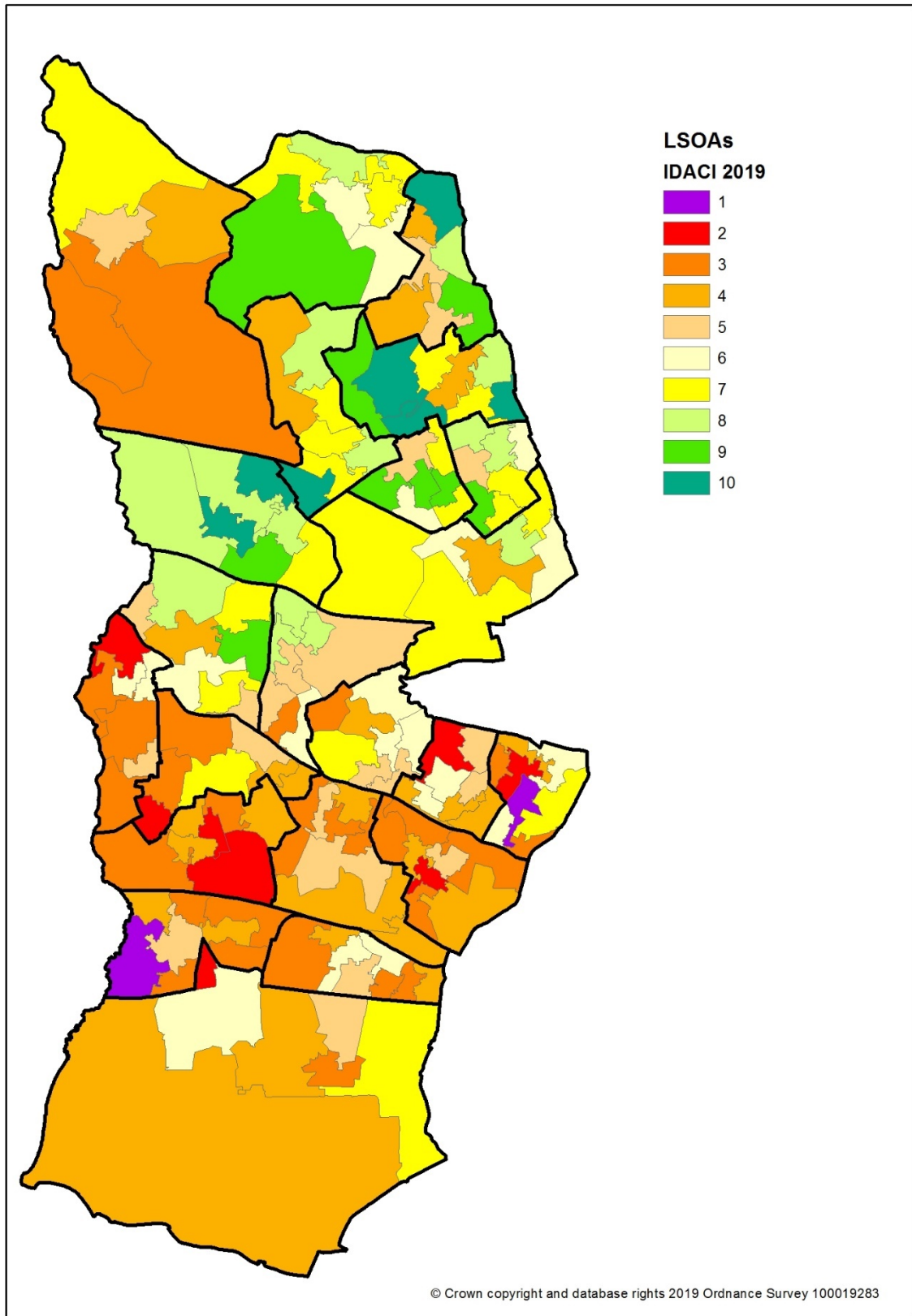
- Overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)
The average deprivation score of Hillingdon Local Authority on the whole masks the differences in deprivation scores that can be seen in Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within wards. Hillingdon has no LSOAs among the 10 per cent most deprived.
- Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) ranking -
When looking at the IDACI 2019, 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 2019, Hillingdon has 6 LSOAs within Uxbridge South, Barnhill, 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.

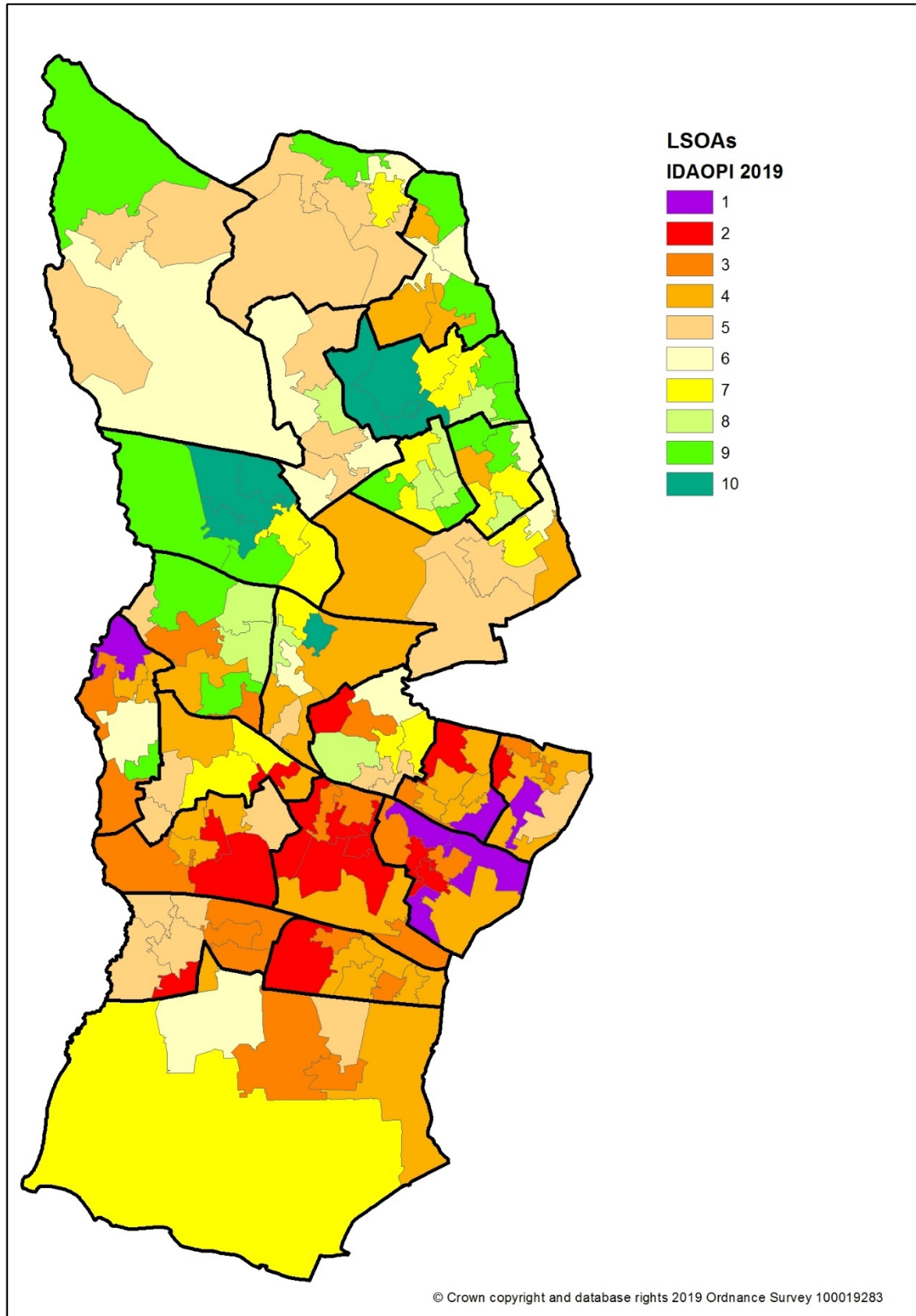
Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2019



Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, 2019



Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index, 2019



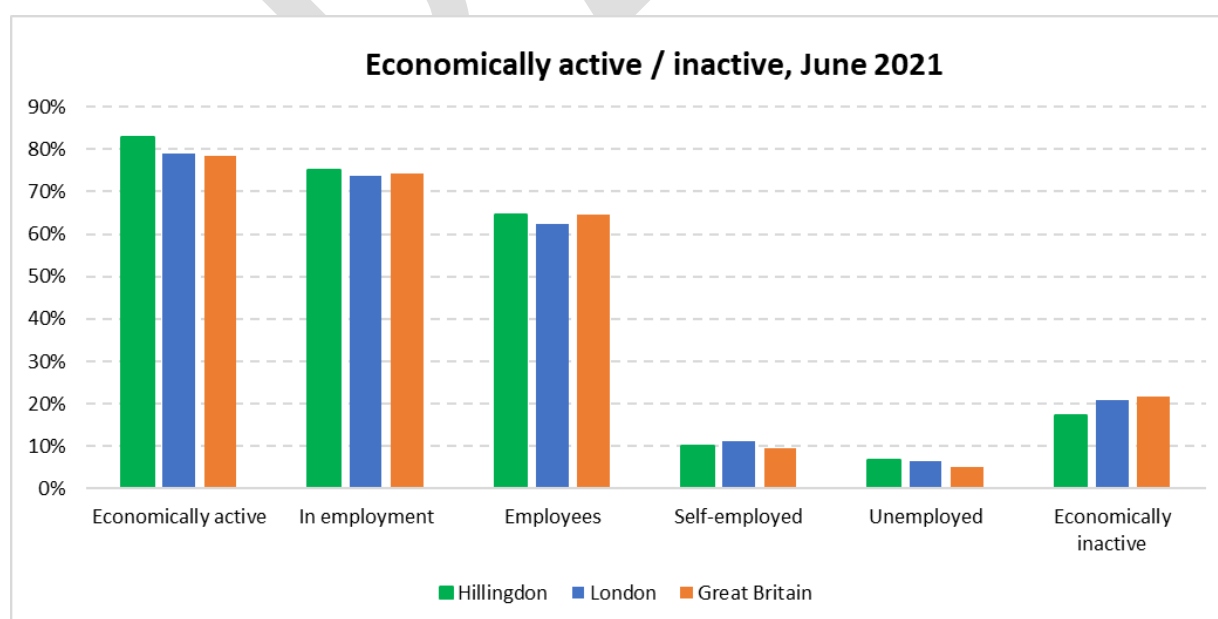
Data estimating the numbers of children and older people in poverty shows that there can be areas of deprivation even in apparently affluent locations.

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. the number of accidents, infant and child deaths, rates of illnesses, hospital admissions and poor oral health (source: Child and Maternal Health Profile on OHID Fingertips).

Economic activity (employment and unemployment)

Economic activity relates to whether 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 June 2021, Hillingdon had similar proportions of economically active males (83.7%) compared with London (83.0%). For females in Hillingdon there are a larger proportion of economically active females (81.8%) compared with London (74.9%). In terms of unemployed, Hillingdon's rate of 6.9% is slightly higher than both London and Great Britain (6.5% and 5.0% respectively). Unemployment rates for males and females are not available for Hillingdon in 2021, as the sample size is too small.



Source: Local Authority Profile on www.nomisweb.co.uk

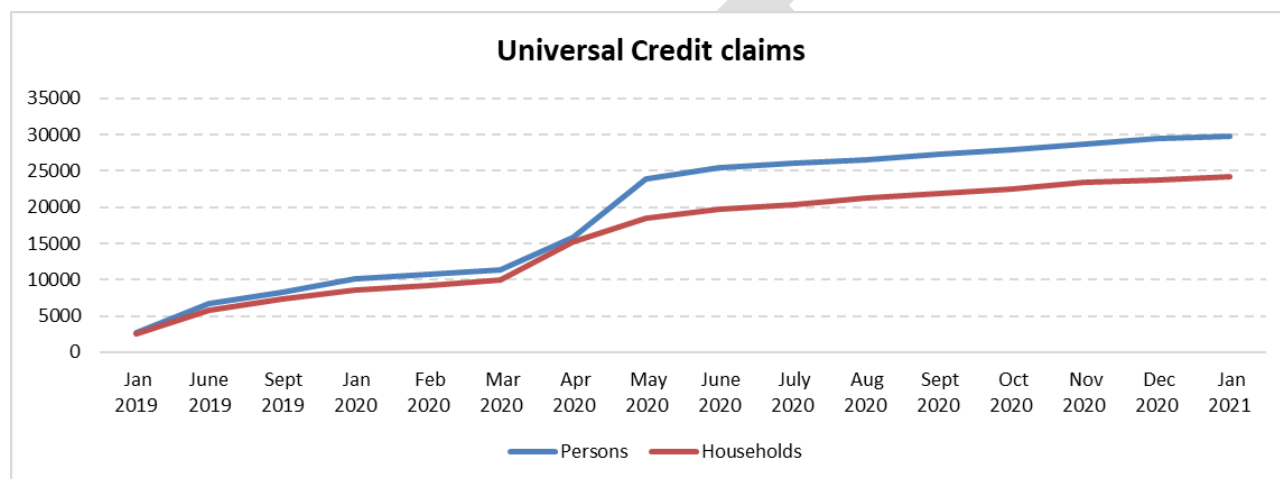
Of those residents economically inactive 46.0% are students, compared to 35.8% in London and 28.5% in Great Britain

Benefit claimants

Universal Credit

Universal Credit (UC) is a means-tested benefit for people of working-age who are on a low income. It replaces six mean-tested benefits (Income Support, Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Income-related Employment and Support Allowance, Housing Benefit, Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit).

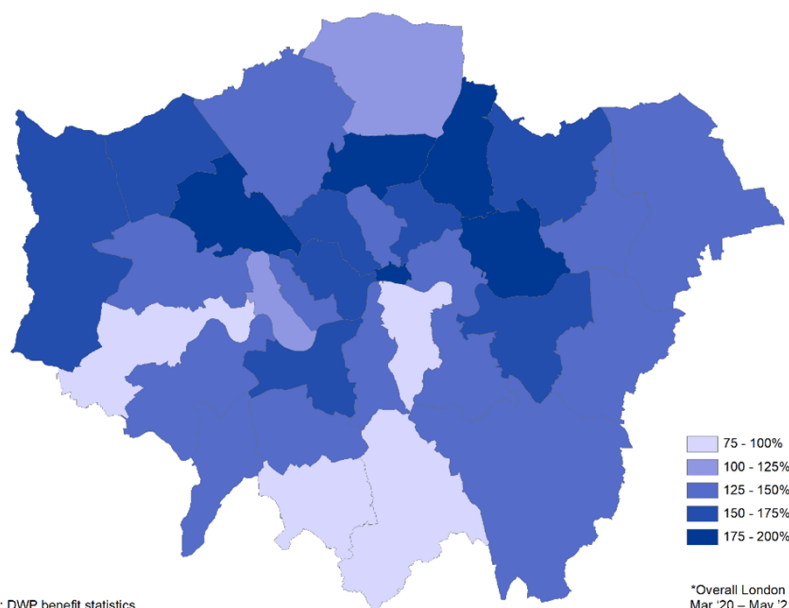
Introduced in Hillingdon in October 2018, we can see the rise in cases from the switchover of existing benefits to Universal Credit prior to the pandemic, then note the rise in claims from March 2020 onwards:



Source: DWP benefit data, Stat-Xplore

Due to the pandemic the number of UC claimants in London increased by nearly 140% between March 2020 and April 2021, though the picture varies between boroughs:

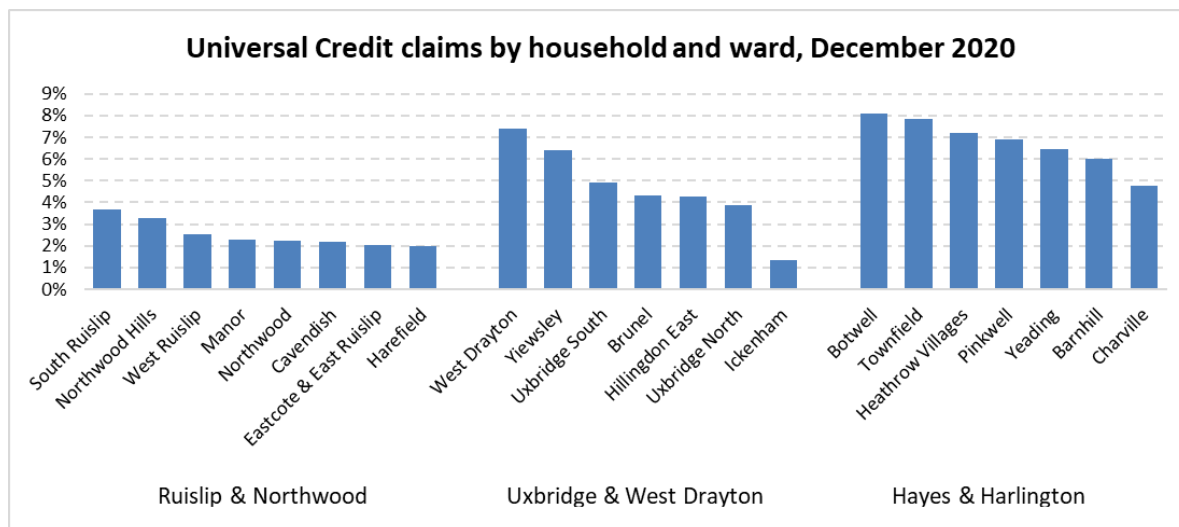
Percentage increase in number of people claiming Universal Credit March 2020 - May 2021



Source: DWP benefit statistics

Map produced by GLA © Crown copyright and database right 2021. Ordnance Survey 100032216

Approximately 21% of households in Hillingdon are claiming Universal Credit (December 2020). 43.7% of household claims are single parents or couples with children. Wards in the south of the borough have a higher proportion of borough claims:

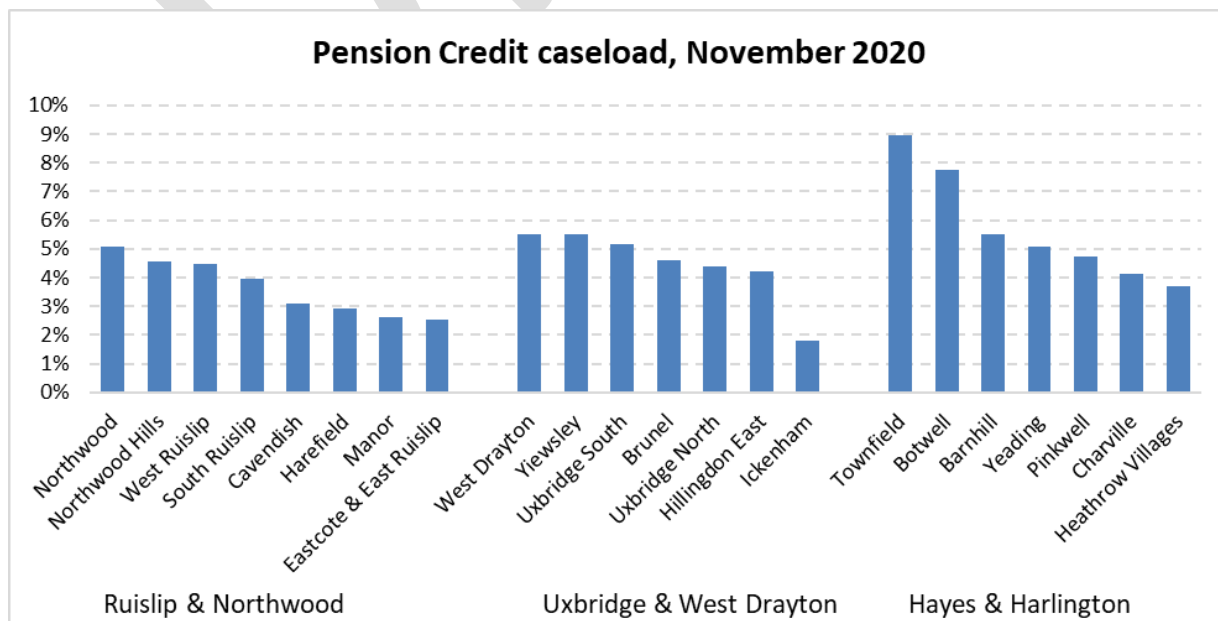


Source: DWP benefit data, Stat-Xplore

Percentages of working age people receiving state benefits varies by ward in Hillingdon, with generally higher rates in the southern wards and lower rates in the northern wards

Pension Credit

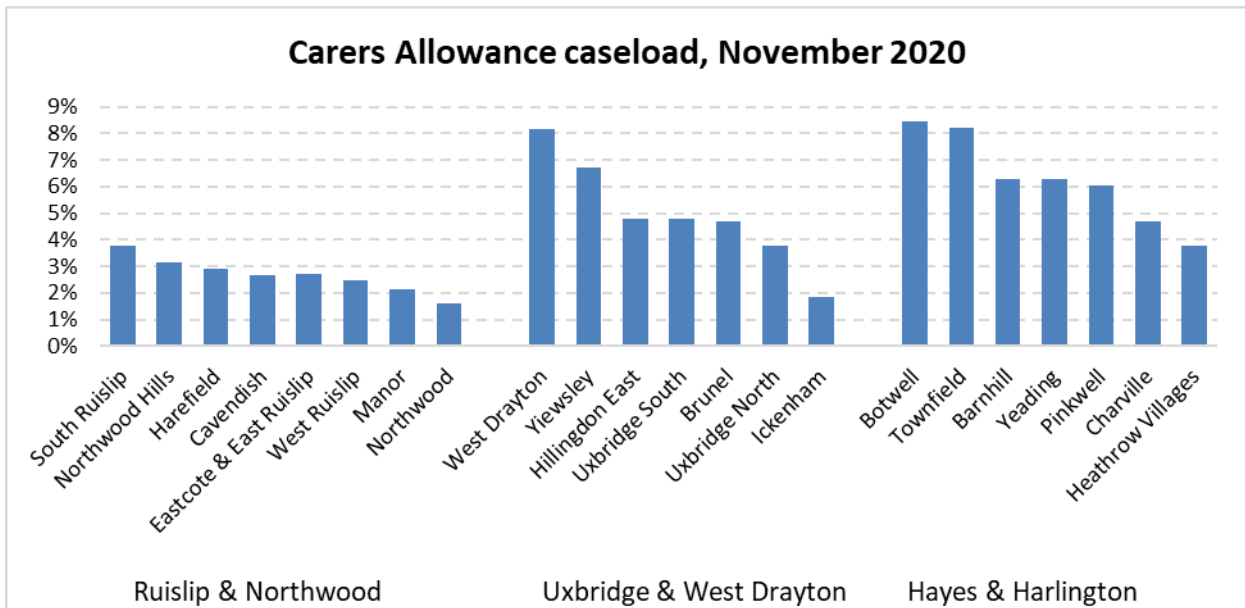
In November 2021 Hillingdon had 5,400 residents claiming pension credit; the graph below shows the distribution of cases across wards. 76.3% have been claiming for over 5 years, 12.7% between 2-5 years, 4.5% between 1-2 years and a further 6.5% claiming for under 1 year. Nationally, in 2018 almost 90% of all prescription items were dispensed free of charge, with almost 63% of all prescription items dispensed free of charge to patients claiming age exemption (aged 60 and over).



Source: DWP benefit data, Stat-Xplore

Carers Allowance

According to Department for Work & Pensions data as of November 2020 in Hillingdon there are 3,800 residents in receipt of Carers Allowance; the graph below shows the distribution of cases across wards.

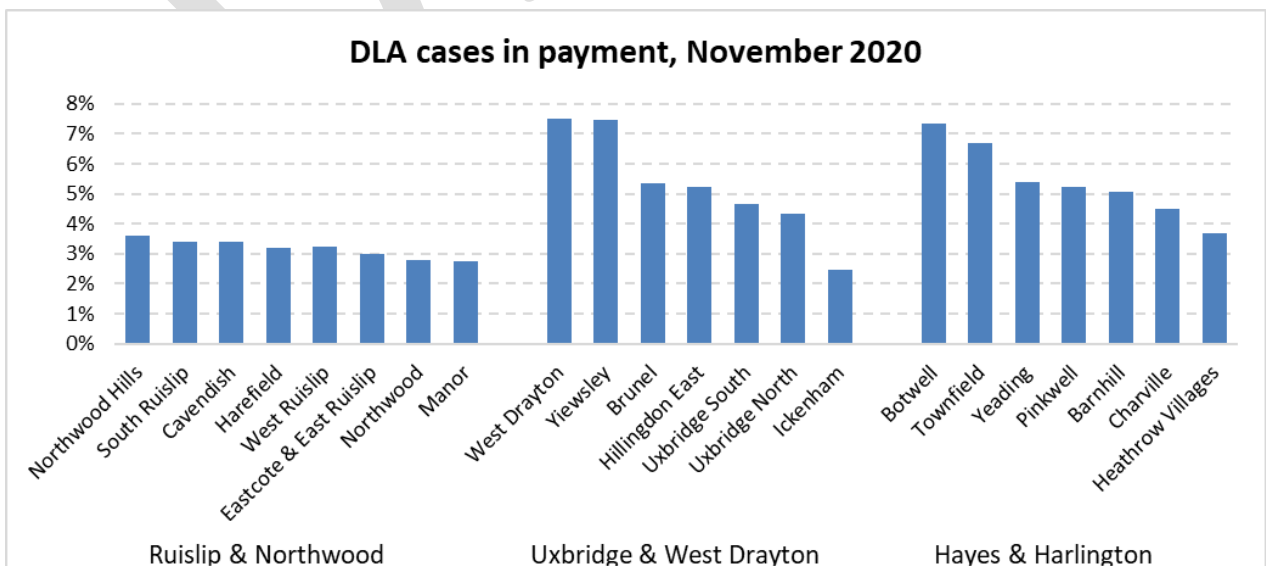


Source: DWP benefit data, Stat-Xplore

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

Disability Living Allowance

According to Department for Work & Pensions data as of November 2020 in Hillingdon there are 5,940 residents in receipt of Disability Living Allowance; the graph below shows the distribution of cases across wards.

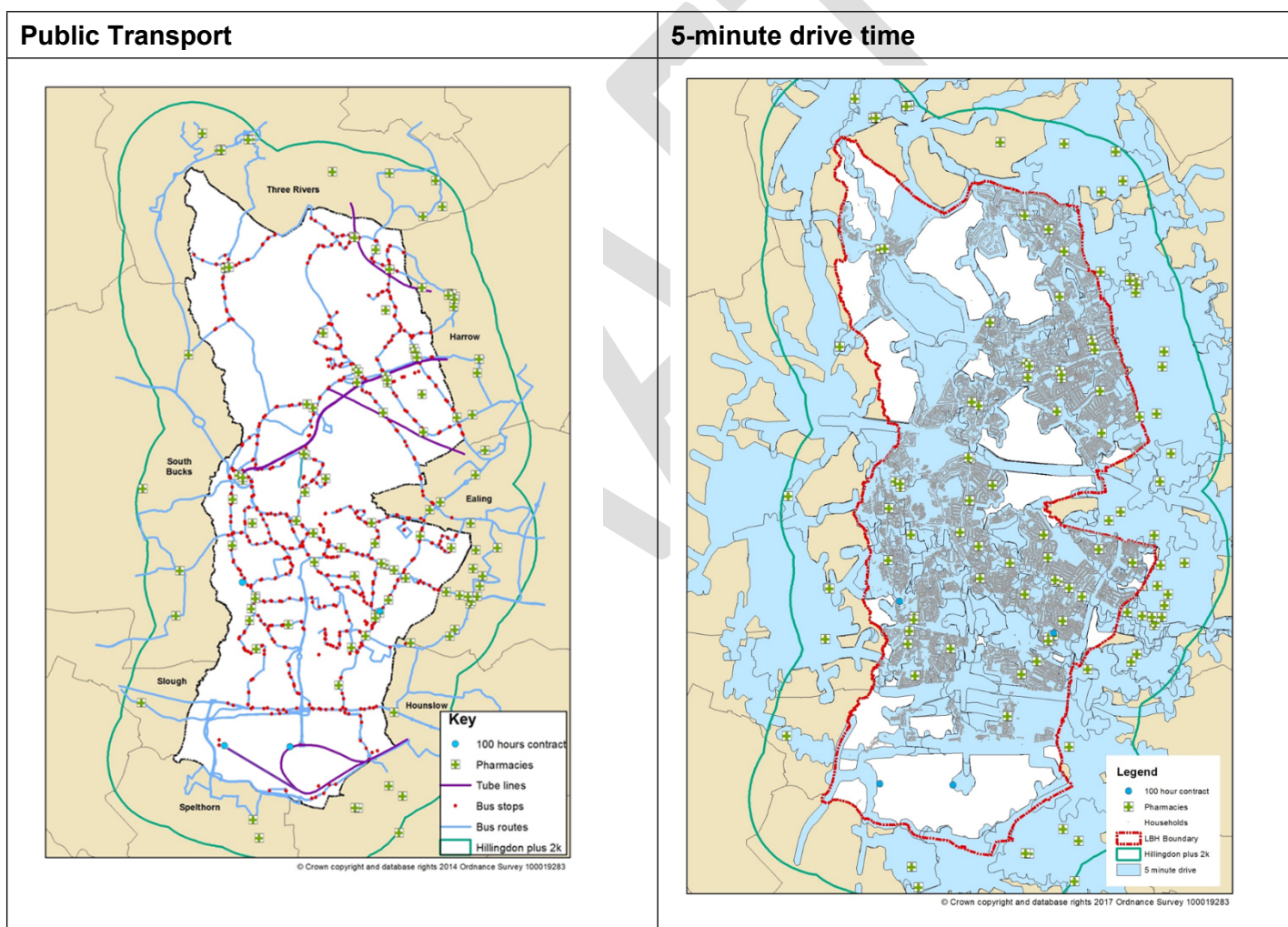


Source: DWP benefit data, Stat-Xplore

Access to transport

In 2020 there were 155,600 licensed vehicles registered within Hillingdon (to 114,000 households). This includes cars, motorcycles and light & heavy goods vehicles. Hillingdon is well served by the London Underground (the Central, Metropolitan and Piccadilly Lines start and end within the borough and provide good links into London). We also have overground rail links and a good network of bus routes; these can be seen in the maps in Appendix 3.

Overall, accessibility to community pharmacies is very good within Hillingdon, where 99.7% of the population is within 5 minutes driving time (approximately 30-minute walking) of a pharmacy. Even taking 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.



Data Sources

Appendix 1: Demography - Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2022

Population and demographics

Small Area Population Estimates mid-2020, Office for National Statistics
Sub-National Population Projections mid-2018, Office for National Statistics
GP registered population, Quality Outcome Framework, OHID / NHS Digital
GLA Demography 2020-based Population Projections, London Datastore
Population denominators by broad ethnic group 2019, Office for National Statistics
Housing-led Ethnic Group Projections 2016, London Datastore
EU Settlement Scheme statistics, gov.uk

Health Data

GP registered population data, Quality and Outcomes Framework on NHS Digital
Birth Summary Tables (England & Wales), Office for National Statistics
Vital Statistics Annual Birth file, Local Authority access via NHS Digital
Child and Maternal Health Profile on OHID Fingertips
Strategic Health Asset Planning & Evaluation tool, Department of Health and parallel

Socioeconomic data

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government
Economic Activity from the Local Authority Profile on www.nomisweb.co.uk
DWP Benefit data, access via Stat-Xplore
Live tables on Homelessness, gov.uk
CHAIN data from St Mungo's, London Datastore
Home Office Immigration Statistics, gov.uk
Vehicle Licensing Statistics, Department for Transport