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Dear Mr Carlsson-Hyslop

### **Hillingdon Electoral Review – Number of Councillors**

In some other authorities the political groups on the council have worked together in an all-party approach to the preliminary stage of the review. This has not been the case in Hillingdon, where the Conservative group have put their submission through full council, and by their majority have voted for it to be the official borough submission.

As the opposition Labour group, we broadly agree with the elector figures, but, dispute some of the assumptions and conclusions that have been drawn from the evidence presented in the council's submission.

Our submission should therefore be read in conjunction with the council's submission as we attempt to challenge those assumptions and present alternative conclusions.

**For effective governance, scrutiny and representation, we are proposing an overall reduction of 6 members to 59.** We would also recommend that any final figure is an odd number to avoid the possibility of a 50/50 split tie at any future elections.

In the following pages and appendices, we will set out our rationale for this number of councillors

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## **Governance**

It is accepted that the “Strong” Leader and Cabinet model of governance can lead to quicker and more efficient decision making than the previous committee system. However we believe that in Hillingdon, the cabinet size of 7 members (including the Leader) is too small, with cabinet members holding very large portfolios that see individual cabinet members responsible for vast areas of the council. This reflects the comparatively small senior management tier that has equally large portfolios carrying huge responsibility.

We maintain that this can make the decision-making process extremely onerous on a few individual members with the danger of decisions being made on matters in the public interest and of great responsibility without sufficient accountability, or matters slipping through the net due to excessive workload. For example, the eviction of vulnerable adults (sometimes with mental health or learning difficulties) from council properties on the death of their parents has not always been identified, requiring more adequate delivery structures to be in place to protect those to whom the council has a housing responsibility. It was not until these matters were brought to the attention of the relevant Cabinet Member by opposition members that essential changes could be introduced.

We would prefer to see the cabinet increased by one or two members, so that the workload, responsibilities and accountability is more equally shared, and each cabinet portfolio focused on more specific areas, especially with regard to Housing and Social Care, where there can be many challenges and vital, life changing, decisions to be made.

This increase in cabinet members could easily be achieved in a cost neutral way because although Hillingdon has one of the smallest cabinet memberships, it also has one of the highest members allowance schemes. Cutting the executive Special Responsibility Allowances (SRAs), could easily pay for additional cabinet members with allowances more in line with the average London Borough.

## **Overview and Scrutiny**

As detailed in the council’s submission the role of overview and scrutiny has changed over the years and more recently there has been a reduction in the number of committees and their area of overview has increased. We believe this is detrimental to the checks and balances needed for effective and meaningful overview and scrutiny.

With a small tier of senior management, a small tier of cabinet members and a small tier of overview & scrutiny; all with very large and wide-ranging portfolios, we believe that this could lead to inefficient and ineffective scrutiny where issues could easily be missed or not fully explored. For example, a review of Housing Benefit administration did not examine current practices at Hillingdon and the final report had several important omissions.

One of these omissions is that delays, sometimes of several weeks and months, in determining Housing Benefit claims was leading to increased arrears for tenants and threats of eviction. When the claims were decided tenants were often not in arrears at all. These delays were also affecting people’s confidence in returning to work in case the delays in processing claims led to homelessness. A more comprehensive overview and scrutiny study of the system would have revealed these issues which could then have been addressed.

Hillingdon's scrutiny process has long been due for some strengthening with attention paid to making it more effective and responsive to matters that are in the public interest. It is on record that no cabinet or cabinet member decision has been successfully called in to scrutiny since 2007, some 11 years ago, we consider that to be extremely concerning. The reduction in committees and their remit covering larger areas of the council business is not therefore consistent with efficient and effective scrutiny.

We also believe that the abolition of the Corporate Parenting Board is a retrograde step which sees member representation fall from 11 members to only 3 on a sub-committee. Considering every member has a responsibility as a corporate parent, this would seem to place the bulk of that responsibility on a very few members who are also members of an already enlarged Policy Overview Committee.

## **Representation Role**

It is undoubtedly true that technology has changed the way in which councillors work and manage their casework. Just like modern working life it can lead to members picking up and responding to emails virtually 24 hours a day, no matter where they are and although residents may have access to on-line facilities, some of the issues still need human intervention, especially if things need chasing up or are slightly different to the standard issue that can be dealt with on-line.

It should also not be forgotten that there are areas of significant deprivation, especially in the south of the borough, where technology is not always readily available, this together with the culturally diverse nature of borough (especially in the south), language barriers and levels of illiteracy, councillors in their community leadership role can be a key contact for various communities. This may not be reflected in such things as the number of members enquires or calls to the contact centre but can play a vital role in the representation of local people.

Casework also tends to be far more complex than 20 years ago and as such can be very time consuming and councillors may need more support from other councillors, council officers and community partners than ever before. Some residents present to advice surgeries or contact councillors with a multitude of complex needs and some are in crisis situations needing immediate help.

As cuts have been made to services this has affected the complexity of councillors' responsibilities which now involve much more detailed work with residents that was formerly carried out by council officers. For example, access to housing by vulnerable, homeless adults can be very work intensive in trying to assemble all the necessary documentation if they have no social worker, which many of them do not. Also the steady and increasing rise in private renting (particularly in the south of the borough) and dealing with issues arising from rogue landlords and agents is more complex work sometimes involving both police and council services with councillors representing the interests of their residents.

The south of the borough is also the most densely populated area of the borough, with a large proportion of private rented properties and houses of multiple occupation, which as

the electoral commission's research shows, leads to less people registering to vote or thinking they are registered when they are not.

Research by the Electoral Commission in 2015 found that -

- 21% of people who rent privately think they're automatically registered to vote if they pay council tax
- 40% of those surveyed think it is not possible to register to vote online in England, Scotland and Wales.
- 69% do not know when the deadline to register to vote is, with 13% thinking it is already too late to register. When given a choice of five options only 32% correctly identified the deadline as 20 April.

Previous research by the Commission found that 44% of those not registered to vote incorrectly believed that they were. In separate research conducted in 2014 the elections watchdog also found that:

- **Age:** 76% of 18-19 year olds and 70% of 20-24 year olds are registered to vote compared to 95% of those aged 65+.
- **Housing tenure:** 63% of private renters are registered to vote compared with 94% of those who own their own homes.
- **Ethnicity:** White or Asian people are more likely to be registered to vote (86% and 84% respectively) than those identifying as Black (76%).

The council's submission, because it has come from the Conservative group, naturally reflects the workload and experience of the members predominantly representing the wards in the north of the borough which are, in most cases, over represented and reasonably affluent, with a majority of owner occupiers. Whereas some of the wards in the south of the borough have considerable under representation and have some of the more deprived areas that come with challenging circumstances and issues. Some of the differences between the North and South of the borough are illustrated in the following appendices.

## **Considerations for The Future**

The political landscape is very uncertain at the moment with various responsibilities being devolved to local councils as well as their funding being cut. The last major change to the system of governance was almost 20 years ago with the abolition of the old committee system and the introduction of directly elected Mayors and a Leader and Cabinet system. This has evolved over the years with the introduction of a modern committee system in 2011.

In the lead up to the 2014 local elections the Labour group had explored the possibility of moving to a modern committee system and although this is still a consideration, our plans for the 2018 elections was to run the council under the current "Strong" Leader and cabinet system, but to run what's known as a "Co-Operative" council which is a model adopted by many councils around the country. This approach involves much more community-based working, with various partnerships being formed at a local level.

We are also very conscious of the need to encourage the engagement of young people in the political process particularly at a local level, representing people within their own home town or borough. The workload of a councillor must therefore be able to be balanced with both full-time work and family life.

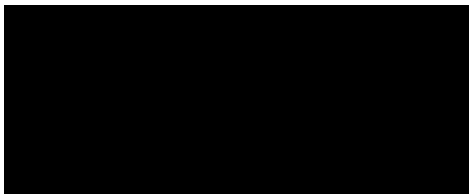
## Conclusion

We believe that the council's proposed reduction of twelve members to 53 is too much of a reduction and will have a detrimental effect on governance, overview & scrutiny, representation & community leadership; and would lead to excessive workloads, discourage working age people and provide no flexibility for any future changes to governance or operating model arrangements.

We also believe that the council's proposal is based on the experience and workloads of councillors representing predominantly affluent areas of the borough, where residents have access to a wide range of professional support, with little consideration of the complexity or severity of the issues that residents in the south of the borough face on a daily basis and who rely on their elected councillors for support. We appreciate that some of the information contained in this submission may not be taken into consideration at this stage of the process, but we believe that it is important to demonstrate that the borough is very much one of two halves, and the council's submission only reflects the more affluent, middle class half.

We therefore believe that our proposal for a reduction of 6 members to 59 is more realistic, provides flexibility for any future changes in local authority governance arrangements and will result in an elector to councillor ratio more in line with that of our statistical neighbours that have recently gone through the review process.

Yours sincerely



Cllr Peter Curling  
Leader of The Opposition

Attachments:-

- Appendix 1 - **Household Incomes** – Figures from GLA ward profiles
- Appendix 2 - **Children Living in Workless Households** – Figures from GLA ward profiles
- Appendix 3 - **Childhood Obesity** – Figures from GLA ward profiles
- Appendix 4 – **Deprivation and Child Poverty** – Figures from Department of Public Health London Borough of Hillingdon July 2014

## Appendix 1

# **Household Income**

## Household Income Since 2012-2013 (Median)

Table showing median modelled household income in each ward in 2012-13 with London Ranking

London Rank	Wards	Median Modelled Household Income 2012-2013
584	Townfield	30,430
579	Botwell	30,700
541	Barnhill	31,800
540	Pinkwell	31,830
515	Yiewsley	32,340
502	West Drayton	32,680
486	Heathrow Villages	33,170
484	Yeading	33,240
451	Uxbridge South	34,270
436	Brunel	34,630
408	Charville	35,410
340	Hillingdon East	37,250
322	Harefield	37,990
244	South Ruislip	40,060
208	Uxbridge North	41,470
163	Northwood Hills	43,320
158	Manor	43,460
157	West Ruislip	43,470
145	Cavendish	43,970
93	Northwood	46,550
81	Eastcote and East Ruislip	47,380
68	Ickenham	48,770
	<b>Hillingdon</b>	<b>37,918</b>
	<b>London</b>	<b>39,110</b>
	<b>England</b>	<b>30,763</b>

The range of average(median) household incomes in London is from £25,090 per annum in Northumberland Park, to £88,330 in Knightsbridge and Belgravia.

The London rankings for Hillingdon's wards show the sheer breadth of inequality in the borough. Ickenham is the 68<sup>th</sup> highest for median household income, whilst Townfield is 584 out of 625.

There is a clear divide between the Northern and Southern wards in Hillingdon. The 11 Southern wards are in the top half of the table and the 11 Northern wards in the bottom half.

### Change in Household Income Since 2007/08 (Median)

Table showing the amount that the Median Modelled Household Income has increased in each ward since 2007/08

Wards	Change since 2007/08
Ickenham	7,260
Cavendish	7,240
Northwood	7,170
Northwood Hills	7,090
Manor	6,920
Eastcote and East Ruislip	6,840
South Ruislip	6,710
West Ruislip	6,630
Hillingdon East	5,460
Harefield	5,360
Uxbridge North	5,330
Yeading	5,170
Heathrow Villages	5,030
Charville	4,930
Brunel	4,690
Uxbridge South	4,610
Yiewsley	4,560
West Drayton	4,510
Townfield	4,460
Pinkwell	4,450
Barnhill	4,300
Botwell	3,940

What is clear from this table is how all the northern wards have increased more than the Southern wards. Not only do the northern wards have higher household incomes, but they have been increasing faster than the southern wards.



### Change in Household Income Since 2001/02 (Median)

Table showing the amount that the Median Modelled Household Income has increased in each ward since 2001/02

Wards	Change since 2001/02
Ickenham	14,470
Cavendish	14,180
Northwood	14,050
Northwood Hills	13,820
Manor	13,570
Eastcote and East Ruislip	13,470
South Ruislip	12,910
West Ruislip	12,820
Hillingdon East	10,430
Harefield	10,340
Uxbridge North	10,300
Yeading	9,870
Heathrow Villages	9,460
Charville	9,340
Brunel	8,960
Uxbridge South	8,750
Yiewsley	8,530
West Drayton	8,510
Pinkwell	8,360
Townfield	8,300
Barnhill	8,080
Botwell	7,340

This table shows that the trajectory is even longer term than the time period since the recession.

## Mean Household Income

Table showing the Mean Modelled Household Income in 2012/13 for each Hillingdon ward, with their London rankings

Ward	Mean Income	London Rank
Townfield	36,830	596
Botwell	37,140	588
Barnhill	38,450	553
Pinkwell	38,490	552
Yiewsley	39,100	538
West Drayton	39,500	532
Heathrow Villages	40,090	516
Yeading	40,180	511
Uxbridge South	41,450	481
Brunel	41,900	471
Charville	42,870	442
Hillingdon East	45,220	383
Harefield	46,190	368
South Ruislip	48,910	300
Uxbridge North	50,820	267
Northwood Hills	53,380	220
Manor	53,570	213
West Ruislip	53,580	212
Cavendish	54,290	194
Northwood	57,970	149
Eastcote and East Ruislip	59,180	136
Ickenham	61,230	116

The difference between the Median and the Mean in this case is that in most cases the Mean is higher. This is most likely because there are more people on lower incomes in every ward (or England in general) than higher incomes. Only a few people have very high incomes. This means that the median will pull the average down towards the lower end, and the mean will be pulled up by some excessively wealthy incomes.

When looking at the Mean Modelled Household Income the rankings in London are not as extreme. Even though wards like Ickenham are home to some very wealthy individuals, there are not quite so many, or they don't have such extreme wealth as those in say Knightsbridge and Belgravia. Ickenham's ranking at 68 for Median Household Income is an indication of more general high income amongst the whole population of Ickenham (compared to other London wards).

For that reason most of the analysis is on the Median Income, but we have included this table on the Mean to show the difference and the meaning.

**Table showing the difference between the Median and Mean Modelled Household Incomes for each ward in Hillingdon in 2012/13**

<b>Wards</b>	<b>Median Income</b>	<b>Mean Income</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Ickenham	48,770	61,230	12,460
Eastcote and East Ruislip	47,380	59,180	11,800
Northwood	46,550	57,970	11,420
Cavendish	43,970	54,290	10,320
Manor	43,460	53,570	10,110
West Ruislip	43,470	53,580	10,110
Northwood Hills	43,320	53,380	10,060
Uxbridge North	41,470	50,820	9,350
South Ruislip	40,060	48,910	8,850
Harefield	37,990	46,190	8,200
Hillingdon East	37,250	45,220	7,970
Charville	35,410	42,870	7,460
Brunel	34,630	41,900	7,270
Uxbridge South	34,270	41,450	7,180
Yeading	33,240	40,180	6,940
Heathrow Villages	33,170	40,090	6,920
West Drayton	32,680	39,500	6,820
Yiewsley	32,340	39,100	6,760
Pinkwell	31,830	38,490	6,660
Barnhill	31,800	38,450	6,650
Botwell	30,700	37,140	6,440
Townfield	30,430	36,830	6,400

This table confirms that the difference between the Mean and Median Modelled Household Income is highest in the northern wards, indicating that those wards have a higher (though still sporadic) concentration of very wealthy individuals whose income raises the mean. The Southern wards have the least difference between the Median and the Mean, indicating that in these wards there is less variation in income between the highest and lowest households.

## Appendix 2

# **Children Living in Workless Households**

**Table showing % of Dependent Children (Aged 0-18) Who Are Living In Out of Work Households In Each Ward, with Rank amongst all 625 London Wards.**

Based on 2014 data.

<b>London Rank</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>%</b>
125	West Drayton	23.0
176	Yiewsley	20.6
189	Townfield	19.9
208	Uxbridge South	19.1
236	Botwell	18.1
252	Yeading	17.5
294	Heathrow Villages	16.3
306	Barnhill	15.9
331	Brunel	15.2
337	Pinkwell	14.8
350	Harefield	14.3
379	Charville	12.8
389	Hillingdon East	12.4
431	South Ruislip	10.8
482	Uxbridge North	8.8
493	Northwood Hills	8.4
504	West Ruislip	8.0
508	Manor	7.9
534	Cavendish	6.8
560	Eastcote and East Ruislip	5.8
563	Northwood	5.8
600	Ickenham	4.3
	<b>Hillingdon</b>	<b>13.8</b>
	<b>London</b>	<b>16.3</b>
	<b>England</b>	<b>15.4</b>

In West Drayton nearly a quarter of dependent children live in out of work households. 7 wards (all in the south) are above the London average. 8 are above the England average. (all in the South)

Range for all London is 0.8% to 35.5%. 4 wards are in the top third of the range. West Drayton is in the top fifth of the range.

For Hillingdon the sheer range of values stretches from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 80<sup>th</sup> percentile of the London range. What this means, is that Hillingdon is a borough of extremes. Our range of difference stretches quite far across the London spectrum, which in itself is a region of extremes.

**Table showing both % of children living in workless households AND % of workless households with dependent children**

<b>Ward name</b>	<b>% dependent children (0-18) in out-of-work households - 2014</b>	<b>% of households with no adults in employment who also have dependent children - 2011</b>
West Drayton	23.0	7.4
Yiewsley	20.6	7.7
Townfield	19.9	9.3
Uxbridge South	19.1	4.7
Botwell	18.1	9.3
Yeading	17.5	8.9
Heathrow Villages	16.3	6.7
Barnhill	15.9	8.6
Brunel	15.2	5.7
Pinkwell	14.8	8.7
Harefield	14.3	3.7
Charville	12.8	6.0
Hillingdon East	12.4	5.6
South Ruislip	10.8	4.2
Uxbridge North	8.8	2.7
Northwood Hills	8.4	3.1
West Ruislip	8.0	2.2
Manor	7.9	2.3
Cavendish	6.8	2.7
Eastcote and East Ruislip	5.8	1.6
Northwood	5.8	2.3
Ickenham	4.3	1.4
<b>Hillingdon</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>London</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>

The key thing to note is that the percentage of dependent children in out of work households is much higher than the percentage of workless households with dependent children. I.e. children are concentrated in a small percentage of workless households.

Table comparing North and South for both percentage of dependent children in out-of-work households and percentage of out-of-work households with dependent children.

<b>Area</b>	<b>% dependent children (0-18) in out-of-work households - 2014</b>	<b>% of households with no adults in employment with dependent children - 2011</b>
NORTH	8.5	2.91
SOUTH	17.6	7.5

This clearly shows the percentage of dependent children living in out of work households is much higher in the South - almost twice as much. Similarly the percentage households with dependent children is more than twice as high in the South than the North.

## Appendix 3

# **Childhood Obesity**

**Obesity in Reception Year 2014/15 to 2016/17 Data**

<b>London Ranking</b>	<b>Ward name</b>	<b>%</b>
143	Yiewsley	12.22
192	Yeading	11.52
214	Pinkwell	11.22
216	Uxbridge South	11.21
231	Botwell	11.08
240	West Drayton	10.96
265	Heathrow Villages	10.71
300	Townfield	10.18
337	Brunel	9.71
371	Barnhill	9.25
381	South Ruislip	8.97
402	Charville	8.68
407	Harefield	8.61
416	Hillingdon East	8.49
462	Cavendish	7.67
485	Uxbridge North	7.37
499	Manor	7.21
501	West Ruislip	7.17
505	Northwood	7.13
512	Northwood Hills	6.93
563	Eastcote and East Ruislip	5.73
596	Ickenham	4.75



**Percentage of Children in Year 6 Who Are Obese  
Data from 2014/15 to 2016/17**

<b>London Ranking</b>	<b>Ward name</b>	<b>%</b>
37	Barnhill	29.40
52	Yeading	28.99
182	Heathrow Villages	26.02
183	Townfield	26.01
197	Botwell	25.71
222	Pinkwell	25.27
310	West Drayton	23.36
323	Yiewsley	22.95
359	Brunel	22.19
395	Charville	21.42
397	Uxbridge South	21.32
415	Hillingdon East	20.62
428	Harefield	19.91
462	South Ruislip	18.52
489	Uxbridge North	17.41
559	Manor	14.79
563	Northwood Hills	14.67
570	Northwood	14.04
577	Cavendish	13.43
589	Eastcote and East Ruislip	12.30
598	West Ruislip	11.36
612	Ickenham	9.78

## Data from Previous Years - 2012/13 to 2013/14

### % of Children in Reception Year who are Obese in the North and South of Hillingdon

Average of % children in reception year who are obese - 2011/12 to 2013/14	
Area	Total
NORTH	7.5
SOUTH	10.9
<b>Hillingdon</b>	<b>9.6</b>

Average of % children in year 6 who are obese- 2011/12 to 2013/14	
Area	Total
NORTH	16.0
SOUTH	22.7
<b>Hillingdon</b>	<b>20.2</b>

In reception year the disparity between % of children in the North and South who are obese is 3.4% By year 6 the overall percentage has more than doubled and the gap between the North and South has doubled too from 3.4% to 6.7%

### % of Obese Children in Reception Year by Ward

London Rank	Sum of % children in reception year who are obese - 2011/12 to 2013/14	Ward name	Total
140		Heathrow Villages	12.8
170		Uxbridge South	12.3
226		Barnhill	11.5
236		Charville	11.3
262		Yiewsley	11.0
275		Townfield	10.9
327		Yeading	10.4
330		Brunel	10.3
343		Harefield	10.0
349		West Drayton	10.0
363		Botwell	9.8
368		Pinkwell	9.8
396		Manor	9.3
399		South Ruislip	9.3
424		Hillingdon East	9.0
459		Northwood Hills	8.3
499		Uxbridge North	7.4
514		Ickenham	7.0
536		Cavendish	6.4
551		Eastcote and East Ruislip	5.9
554		West Ruislip	5.9
594		Northwood	4.1
		<b>Hillingdon</b>	<b>9.6</b>
		<b>London</b>	<b>10.8</b>
		<b>England</b>	<b>9.4</b>

In Heathrow Villages 1 in 8 reception year children is obese. Heathrow Villages ranks 140 out of all 625 London Wards. The range in London is 2.0% to 19.0%. 12.5% is the top

quartile of the London range (ie. Any score above 12.5% is in the top quarter of the range). Therefore, Heathrow Villages is in the top quartile.

#### % of Obese Children in Year 6 by Ward

London Rank	Sum of % children in year 6 who are obese- 2011/12 to 2013/14	Ward name	Total
74		Barnhill	27.1
197		Yiewsley	24.5
250		Yeading	23.7
275		Heathrow Villages	23.2
276		Pinkwell	23.2
286		Townfield	23.0
305		West Drayton	22.7
309		Botwell	22.6
382		Uxbridge South	20.9
389		Charville	20.8
394		Northwood Hills	20.6
430		Hillingdon East	19.6
442		South Ruislip	19.3
462		Harefield	18.5
477		Brunel	17.9
506		Cavendish	16.7
541		Manor	14.9
547		Uxbridge North	14.6
554		Northwood	13.9
563		Ickenham	13.3
570		West Ruislip	12.7
579		Eastcote and East Ruislip	12.1
		<b>Hillingdon</b>	<b>20.2</b>
		<b>London</b>	<b>22.5</b>
		<b>England</b>	<b>19.1</b>

Barnhill has over 1 in 4 children in year 6 who are obese. Barnhill ranks 74 out of the 625 London wards (the range in London is 5.9% to 35%)..

Barnhill, Yeading and Yiewsley have all doubled between reception and Year 6. However, several wards in the north have also doubled between reception and year 6. However, despite this significant rise in some northern wards overall the gap between the north and the south, as previously noted, is double that of the reception year.

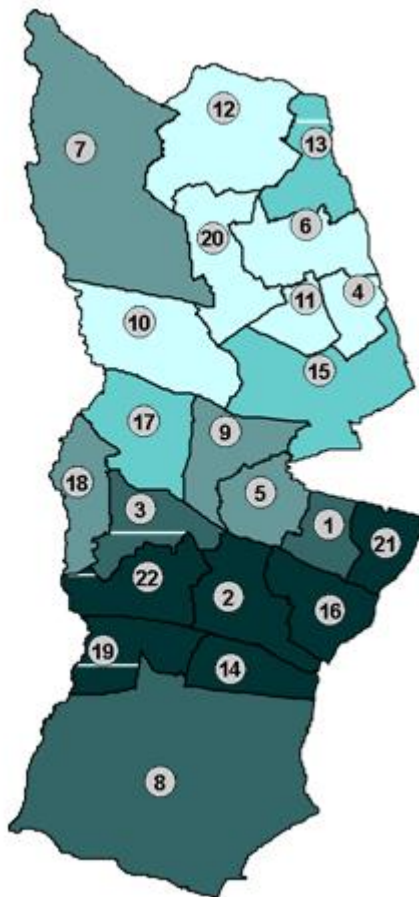
## Appendix 4

# **Deprivation and child poverty**

The figure below shows the number and proportion children aged 0-15 in each ward who are living in income deprived households, according to the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index. <sup>1</sup> In this indicator, income deprivation is based on a summation of the following five indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit families (who are not in receipt of Income Support, Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

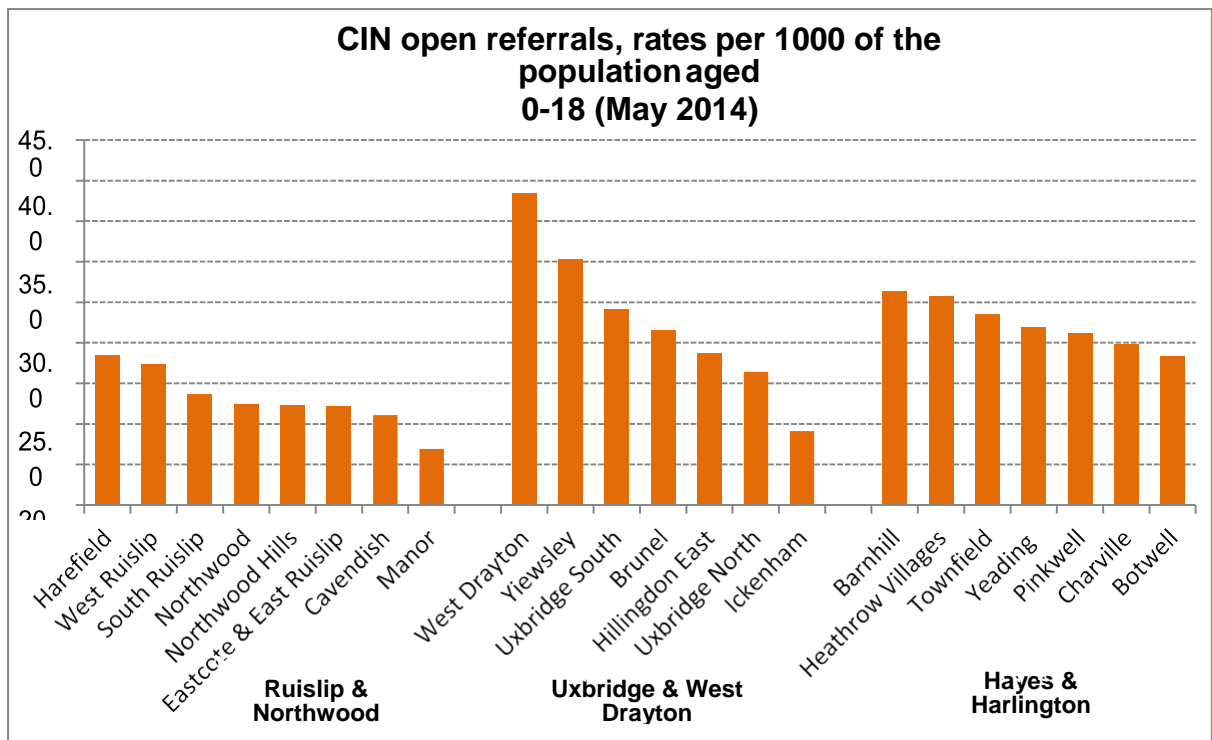
Across Hillingdon as a whole, 15,296 children aged 0-15 were deemed to be living in poverty, 27% of the total 56,884 in this age group. There are marked inequalities between wards, ranging from **6% of children deemed to be living in poverty in Ickenham, to 43% in West Drayton.**



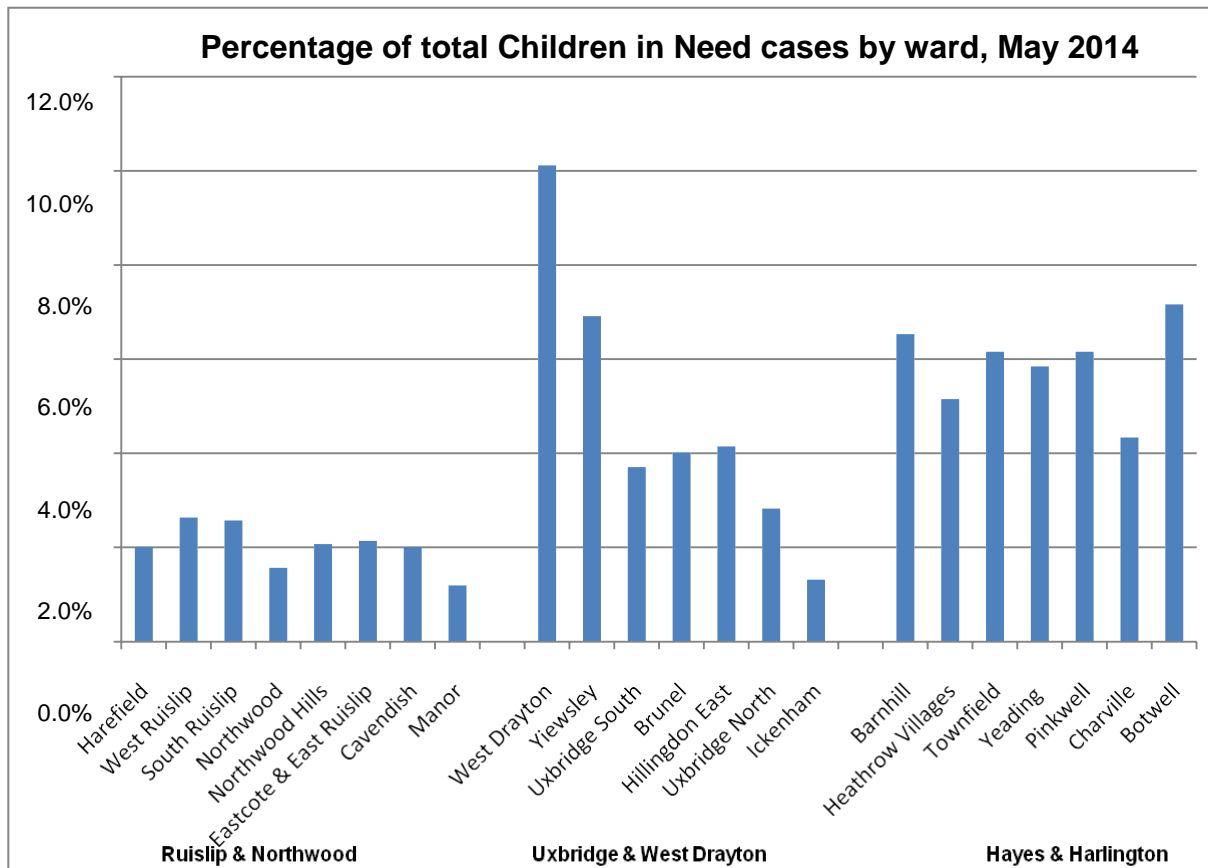
Census 2011: Children aged 0-15 by poverty status by ward			
	children in poverty persons	other children persons	children in poverty %
1 Barnhill	1117	2154	34%
2 Botwell	1458	2295	39%
3 Brunel	640	1508	30%
4 Cavendish	293	2110	12%
5 Charville	740	2137	26%
6 Eastcote & East Ruislip	177	1982	8%
7 Harefield	340	1083	24%
8 Heathrow Villages	798	1742	31%
9 Hillingdon East	687	2296	23%
10 Ickenham	113	1823	6%
11 Manor	242	2074	10%
12 Northwood	194	1463	12%
13 Northwood Hills	361	1823	17%
14 Pinkwell	1418	2470	36%
15 South Ruislip	472	2024	19%
16 Townfield	1281	1991	39%
17 Uxbridge North	306	1807	14%
18 Uxbridge South	503	1392	27%
19 West Drayton	1409	1861	43%
20 West Ruislip	228	1667	12%
21 Yeading	1343	2163	38%
22 Yiewsley	1176	1723	41%

Quintiles	Low (>=)	(<) High	Occurrences
1	8.0%	13.4%	(8)
2	13.4%	20.8%	(3)
3	20.8%	28.2%	(4)
4	28.2%	35.6%	(3)
5	35.6%	43.0%	(6)

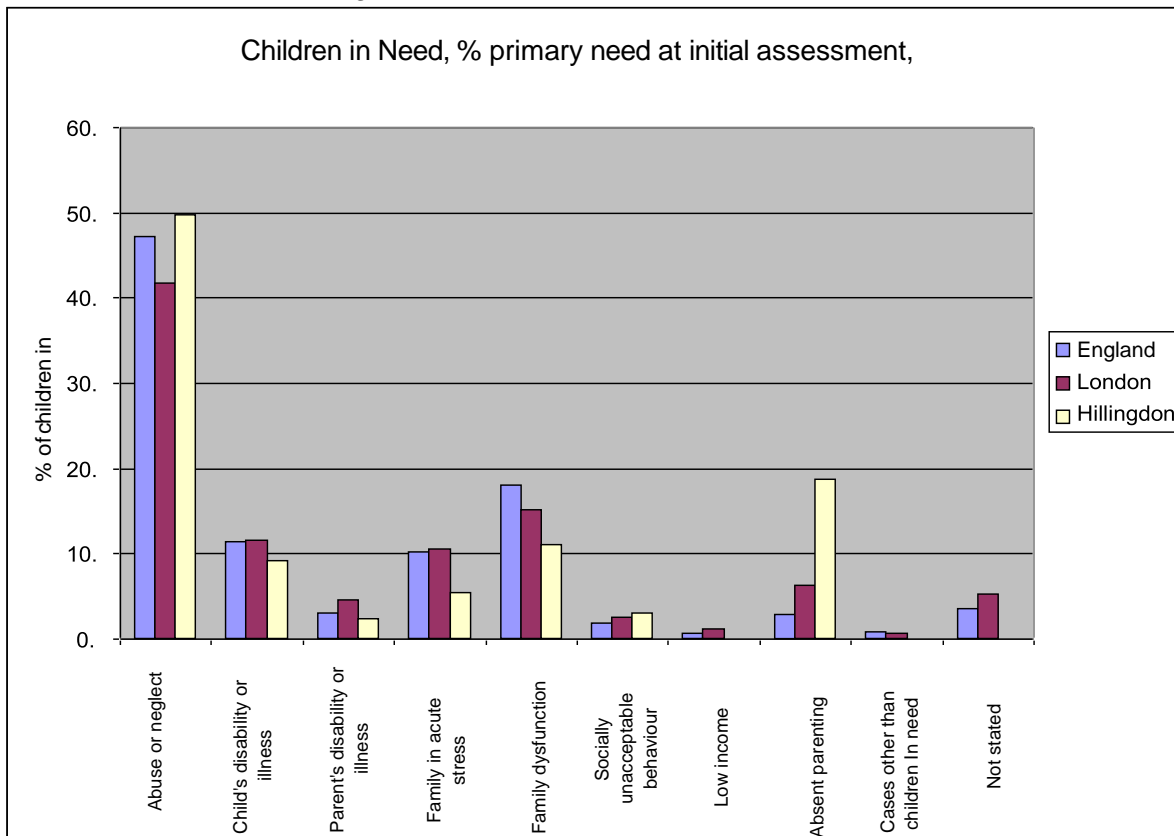
**Figure 48: Children in need, rate per 1000 population in Hillingdon wards, 2014**



**Figure 49: Children in need, percentage of total cases by ward, Hillingdon 2014**



Children in need, primary need at initial assessment, Hillingdon, London and England 2012/13



**Children in need: Re-referrals within 12 months, Hillingdon, London and England**

	Total referrals in 2012/13	No (%) who were within 12 months of a previous referral	No (%) referrals which resulted in no further action	No (%) which resulted in an initial assessment and the child was assessed not to be in need
<b>Hillingdon</b>	3,138	737 (23.5%)	119 (3.8%)	0
<b>London</b>	84,400	14,900 (17.7%)	7,300 (8.7%)	11,200 (13.3%)
<b>England</b>	593,500	147,700 (24.9%)	85,800 (14.5%)	112,600 (19.0%)