

Ealing JSNA 2017: population characteristics

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Contents

Population.....	3
Population structure	3
Population trends by age and gender.....	4
Population projections.....	6
General Practice surgery population	7
Housing	8
Number of households	8
Housing tenure.....	10
Overcrowding.....	11
Ethnicity	11
Ethnicity among all ages	12
Ethnicity among school children.....	13
Languages spoken in Ealing	14
English as a first language in primary and secondary schools	14
English language proficiency.....	14
Religion	15
Migration	15
Internal and international migration flows.....	15
Foreign National Insurance registrations.....	16
Births.....	16
Number of births.....	16
General fertility rate	17
Stillbirths	19
Neonatal mortality.....	20
Life expectancy	21
Life expectancy among males	21
Life expectancy among females.....	21
Life expectancy at age 65 among males	22

Life Expectancy at age 65 among females	23
Healthy and unhealthy life expectancy among males	23
Healthy and unhealthy life expectancy among females	24
Deaths	26
Groups with specific needs	27
Children subject to a Child Protection Plan	27
Disability (Census 2011)	27
Musculoskeletal disorders	30
Provision of unpaid care	31
Gypsies and travellers	32
Homeless people	33
Children in social care	33
Adults in social care	34
Refugees and asylum seekers	34
Deprivation	35
Households in deprivation	35
Deprived households by ward	35
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	37
Using the Index of Multiple Deprivation ranking	37
Health deprivation and disability	40
Income	41
Individual income	41
Household income	41
Population well-being	42

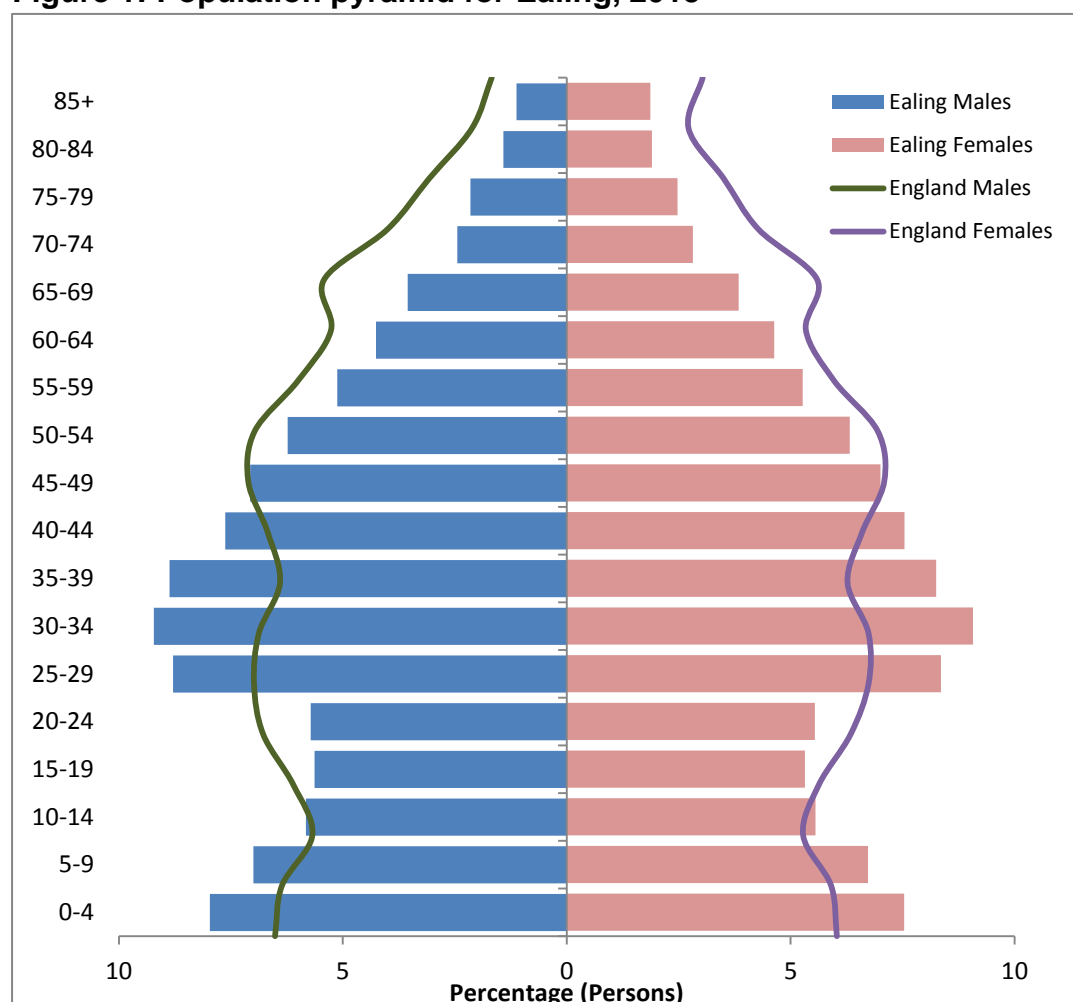
Population

Population structure

The population of Ealing has risen from 292,800 in 1996 to 343,000 in 2015¹. The numbers of males and females in Ealing are evenly spread – 172,200 males and 170,800 females. Ealing has a higher proportion of males and females aged 0-9 years and 25-44 years compared to England (Figure 1). Ealing also has a lower proportion of persons aged 50 years and above compared to England.

Ealing is the third largest London borough in terms of population¹, after Barnet (379,700) and Croydon (379,000). At 61 persons per hectare, Ealing is also the third most densely populated borough in Outer London (after Brent and Waltham Forest)².

Figure 1: Population pyramid for Ealing, 2015



Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2015

¹ Office of National Statistics (ONS) mid-year estimates 2015

² MYE5 2015 Population estimates and population density in the UK mid-2001 to mid-2015

Population trends by age and gender

Between 2001 and 2015, Ealing's population of 0-15 year olds increased by 23.1% (from 59,700 to 73,500, see Table 1). In the same time period, the number of 0-15 year olds increased by 21.8% across London and by 5.1% across England. From 2001-2015, the working age population (16-64) in Ealing rose by 7.7% (to 229,100), which is lower than the increase seen in London (22.3%) and England (10.3%). Nationally the number of older people (aged 65+) rose by 24.4% between 2001 and 2015. During the same period, the number of older people rose in Ealing by 16.4%.

Table 1: Trends in Ealing Population Estimates 2001-2015

Population (000s)			
Year	0-15	16-64	65+
2001	59.7	212.8	34.7
2002	59.8	214.8	34.7
2003	60.0	213.5	34.6
2004	60.4	215.2	34.5
2005	61.1	217.2	34.5
2006	61.7	219.2	34.5
2007	62.6	221.5	34.6
2008	64.3	224.8	34.9
2009	66.2	228.4	35.4
2010	67.7	230.6	35.8
2011	69.2	233.7	36.5
2012	70.3	232.9	37.4
2013	71.6	232.4	38.5
2014	72.6	230.0	39.5
2015	73.5	229.1	40.4
Change from 2001-2015			
Number	13.8	16.3	5.7
Percentage	23.1%	7.7%	16.4%

Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates (MYB2, 2015)

According to 2016 Greater London Authority population projections, the number of children and young people (age under 25 years) in Ealing is predicted to drop by 2% over the next 20 years. In the same period, the number of residents aged 65 and over will increase by 55% (Table 2).

Table 2: Population projections by age group

Age	2016 Ealing Population	2026 Ealing Population	2036 Ealing Population	% change 2016 - 2026	% change 2016 - 2036
0 - 4	25,800	23,600	22,600	-8%	-13%
5 - 9	23,900	22,600	21,000	-5%	-12%
10 - 14	19,700	22,600	20,700	+15%	+5%
15 - 19	18,200	21,400	20,200	+18%	+11%
20 - 24	20,800	19,800	21,400	-5%	+3%
25 - 29	30,100	27,100	28,300	-10%	-6%
30 - 34	30,900	28,000	26,500	-9%	-14%
35 - 39	29,200	27,000	24,700	-8%	-15%
40 - 44	25,800	25,800	23,800	0%	-7%
45 - 49	23,900	24,800	23,500	+3%	-2%
50 - 54	21,400	22,200	22,300	+3%	+4%
55 - 59	18,100	20,800	21,200	+15%	+17%
60 - 64	15,600	18,800	19,100	+21%	+23%
65 - 69	12,700	15,000	17,100	+18%	+35%
70 - 74	9,400	12,300	14,900	+31%	+59%
75 - 79	7,600	9,900	11,800	+29%	+54%
80 - 84	5,600	6,600	8,800	+17%	+57%
85 - 89	3,400	4,500	6,200	+32%	+82%
90 +	1,700	2,700	3,900	+57%	+123%
All Ages	343,700	355,400	357,900	+3%	+4%

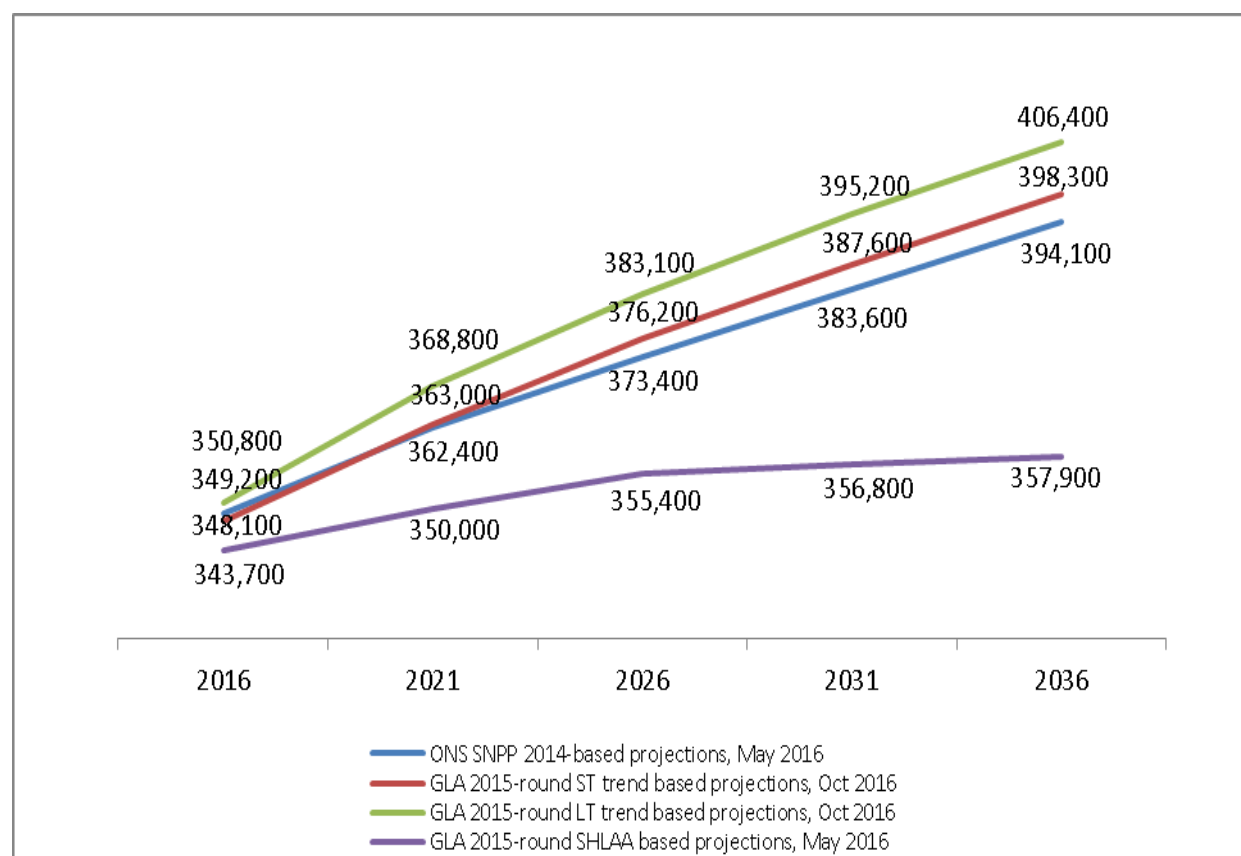
Source: GLA 2016 round population projections (SHLAA, DCLG) – with rounded figures; % change figures are based on the estimated numbers which have not been rounded

Population projections

Ealing is the third largest borough in London in terms of population size. However, the rate of population increase is predicted to slow in coming years¹. The slowing growth rate in 2014/15 was largely due to negative net migration brought about by negative internal migration i.e. more people left Ealing for other parts of the UK than moved to Ealing from other areas of the country. In the same period, the net internal migration for London was - 77,535³.

The projected population in Ealing varies according to the three principally recognised projection methods. Each variant uses a different set of assumptions based on housing and migration patterns. The projected population growth over the next twenty years (to 2036) varies depending on which method is used, from 14,000 to 56,000. The resulting population estimates for Ealing in 2036 range from 358,000 to 406,000 (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Different variants of population projections for Ealing, 2016-2036



Source: see legend

³ MYE 2015 (Table MYE3 2015 components of change)

General Practice surgery population

There were 426,086 people registered with 79 GP practices in Ealing in April 2016⁴. This is larger than the number of residents in Ealing (343,000 according to 2015 mid-year estimates). The main reason for this difference is registration of people from abroad (e.g. visiting relatives, au pairs), who then leave and are not deregistered. In addition, some people will attend GP surgeries who are not picked up by the national census. Out of the 426,086 registered patients, 49% (206,900) were aged 15-44 (Figure 3). Fifty two percent of all registrations were male and 48% female. In April 2016, the average number of registered persons per GP practice in NHS Ealing CCG was 5,393 (compared to 7,586 in England). A larger proportion of people aged 20-39 and smaller proportion of those aged 45 and over, were registered with a GP compared to England.

Figure 3: Ealing General Practice population structure, 2016



Source: National General Practice Profiles, 2016

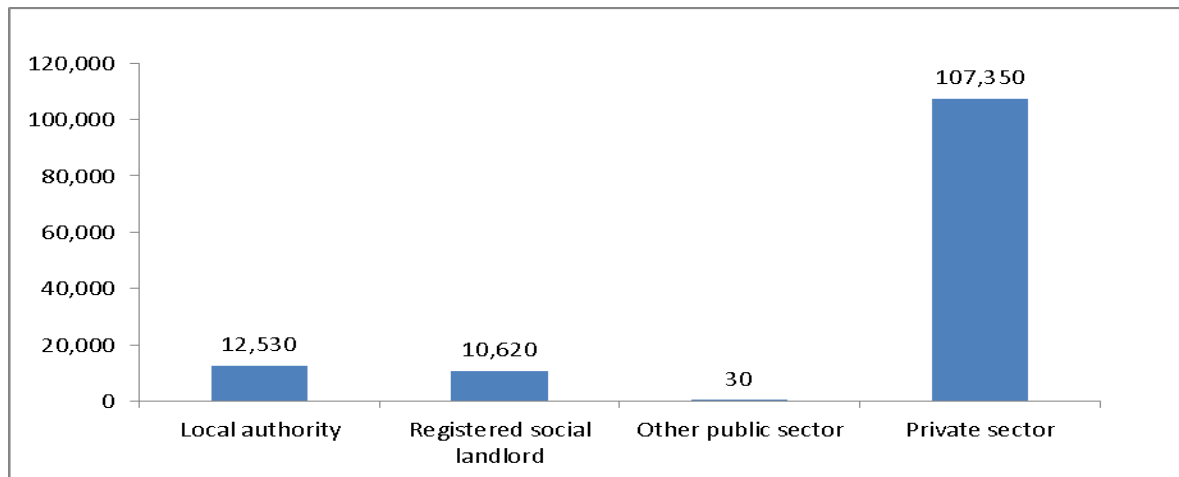
⁴ Source: HSCIC, 2016 (<http://content.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB20480>)

Housing

Number of households

Of the 130,530 households in Ealing, the majority (82%) belong to the private sector (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Number of households in Ealing by tenure type, 2015



Source: DCLG Local Authority Housing Data, 2015 (table 100)

Over the next 30 years (to 2046) the number of households in Ealing is projected to grow by 36% (Table 3). The number of households where the head of household is over 65 is projected to more than double, while the number of households with the head of household aged 45-64 will rise by 32%. During the same period the number of households with the head of household aged 15-44 will decrease by 12%.

Further information on tenure and overcrowding can be found in the 2016 JSNA Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleepers chapter.

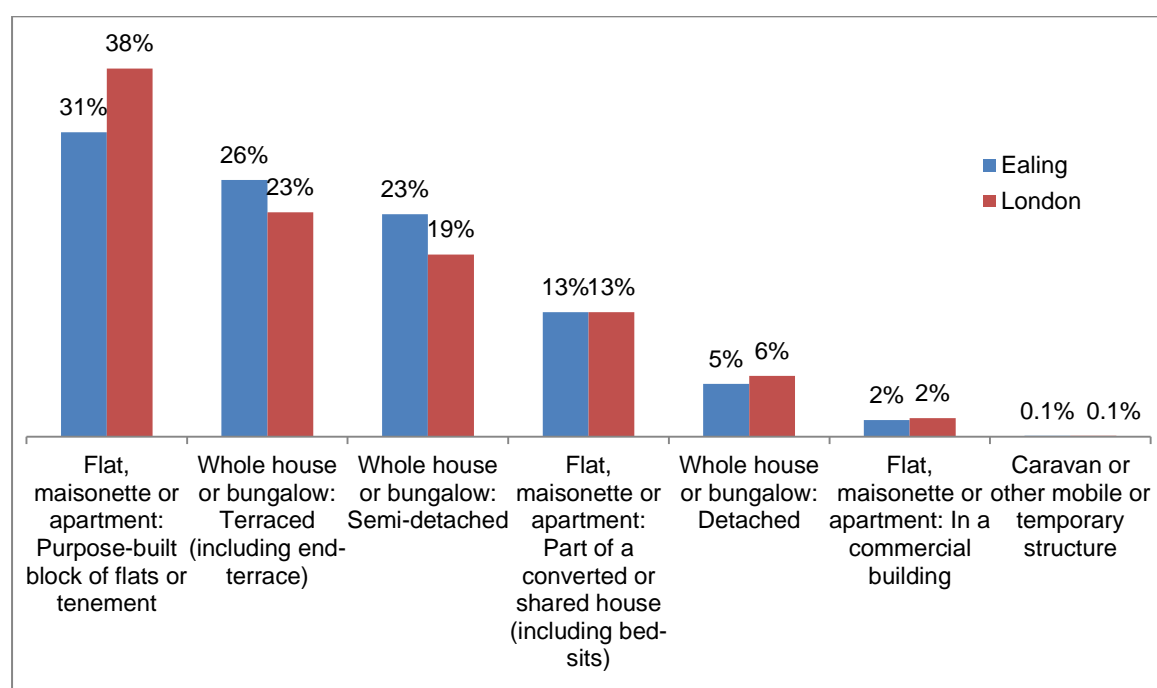
Table 3: Projections for the total number of households by the age of the head of household, 2016-2046

Age	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046
15-24	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,100
25-34	17,000	15,600	14,400	13,300	12,800	13,100	13,100
35-44	30,600	30,700	29,900	29,000	28,100	27,900	28,700
45-54	28,900	30,500	32,100	33,300	33,400	33,400	33,200
55-59	11,900	14,200	15,400	16,200	17,500	17,800	17,800
60-64	10,400	11,700	13,700	14,900	15,400	16,300	16,600
65-74	15,800	18,800	21,300	25,100	28,100	29,100	30,200
75-84	10,600	11,800	14,300	17,300	19,600	22,400	24,400
85+	4,200	5,500	6,900	7,400	9,300	11,000	12,600
Total	131,800	141,000	150,200	158,700	166,400	173,100	178,600

Source: GLA, 2015 Household short term trend based rounded projections; some columns may not add up to the totals because of the rounding.

Figure 5 shows household spaces by type in Ealing at the time of the 2011 census. Ealing had a lower proportion of detached houses than London but more semi-detached houses. Similarly, flats and maisonettes are less prevalent in Ealing than in London but Ealing has more terraced housing. At the time of the Census in 2011, there were 124,082 households in Ealing.

Figure 5: Household spaces by type in Ealing and London, 2011

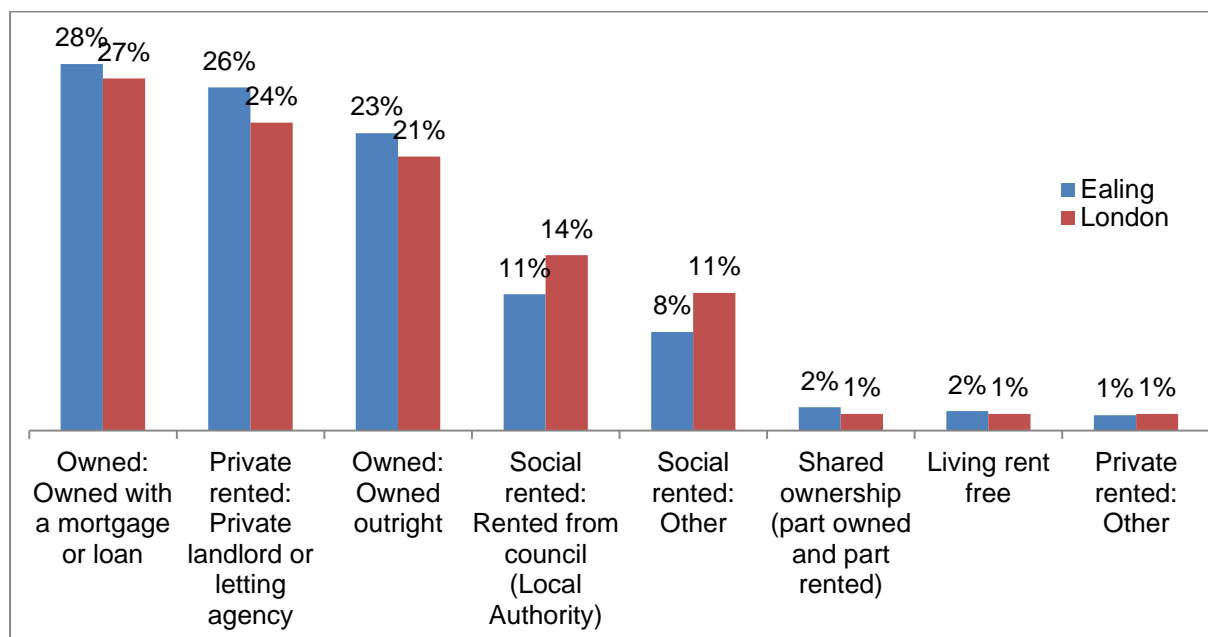


Source: ONS Census, 2011

Housing tenure

At the time of the 2011 Census, Ealing had a slightly higher percentage of homeowners, both outright and with a mortgage, than London. Compared to West London, Ealing had slightly fewer outright home owners but slightly more home owners with a mortgage. Ealing had lower levels of social renting than London and England (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Housing Tenure in Ealing and London, 2011



Source: ONS Census, 2011

In terms of ethnicity, residents of white and Asian ethnicity were over-represented amongst people who owned their own home and under-represented among those using social rented housing (Table 4). Conversely, residents of black ethnic origin were over-represented among people in social rented housing and under-represented amongst people who owned their own home. The other ethnic group (including Arabs and all other groups) was the only group over-represented amongst privately rented accommodation.

Table 4: Housing tenure by ethnic group in Ealing

Ethnic Group	All households	Owned or shared ownership	Social rented	Private rented or living rent free
All	124,082	65,594	22,472	36,016
White	57%	61%	46%	57%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	3%	2%	4%	3%
Asian/Asian British	24%	26%	19%	24%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	11%	7%	25%	8%
Other ethnic group	5%	4%	6%	8%

Source: ONS Census, 2011

Overcrowding⁵

Nearly half (44%) of households in the borough were one- or two-bedroom households. Of these, 6% had 6 or more people in the household. 144 (0.6%) households with only one available bedroom had 6 or more people living in the household. Whilst this evidence of overcrowding exists in the borough, it is also true that nearly a quarter (24%) of houses with 5 or more bedrooms had only one or two occupants.

Ethnicity

In 2011, Ealing was the 3rd most diverse borough in England & Wales. According to the National Census, compared to the rest of England & Wales, the ethnic composition of Ealing included the:

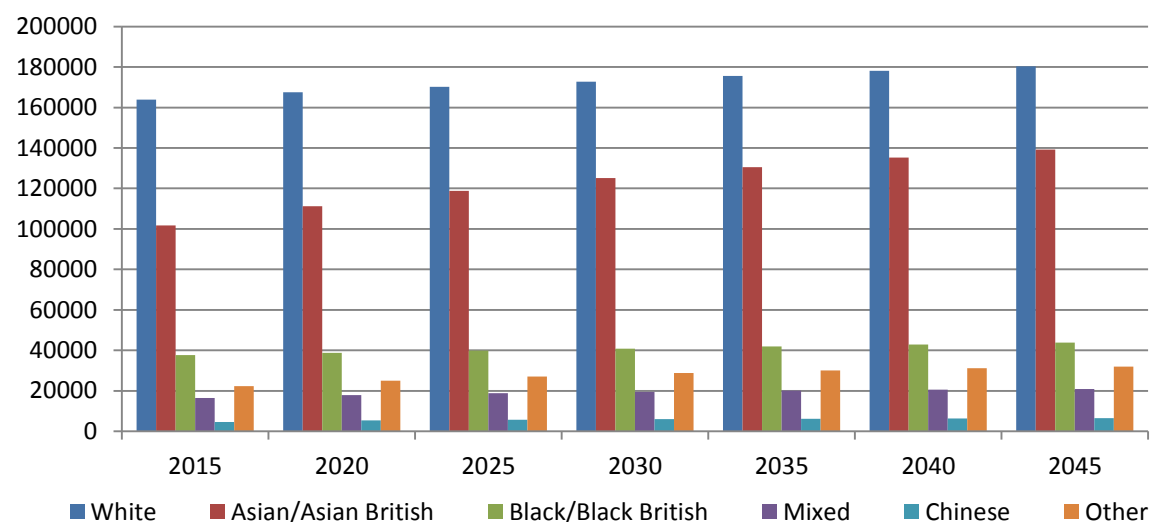
- Largest **Polish** population (21,507)
- Highest number of **Afghans** (6,789)
- Highest number of **Serbians** (441)
- 2nd highest number of **Japanese** residents (2,798)
- 2nd highest number of **Iranians** (2,981)
- 3rd highest **Somali** population (2,835), with a further 535 **Somalilanders**
- 4th highest number of **Arabs** (10,076)

⁵ ONS Census, 2011

Ethnicity among all ages

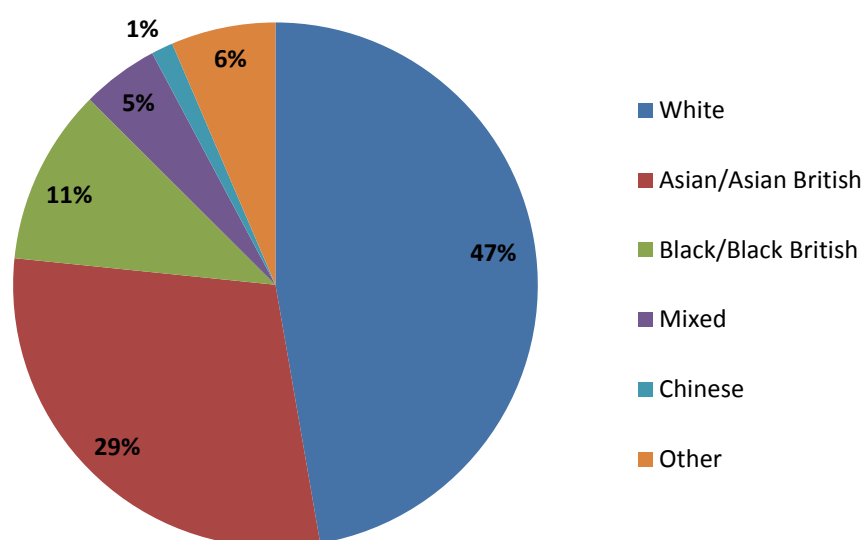
Between 2015 and 2045 the white population in Ealing is expected to grow by 10%. For all other ethnicities the projected rise in numbers is steeper over this time period: Asian/Asian British by 37%, Black/Black British by 16%, residents of mixed ethnic heritage by 27%, Chinese by 40% and population of other ethnic origin by 43%⁶ (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Ealing Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, 2015-2045



Source: GLA Ethnic Group Projections Trend, 2015 (LTM)

Figure 8: Ealing Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, 2015



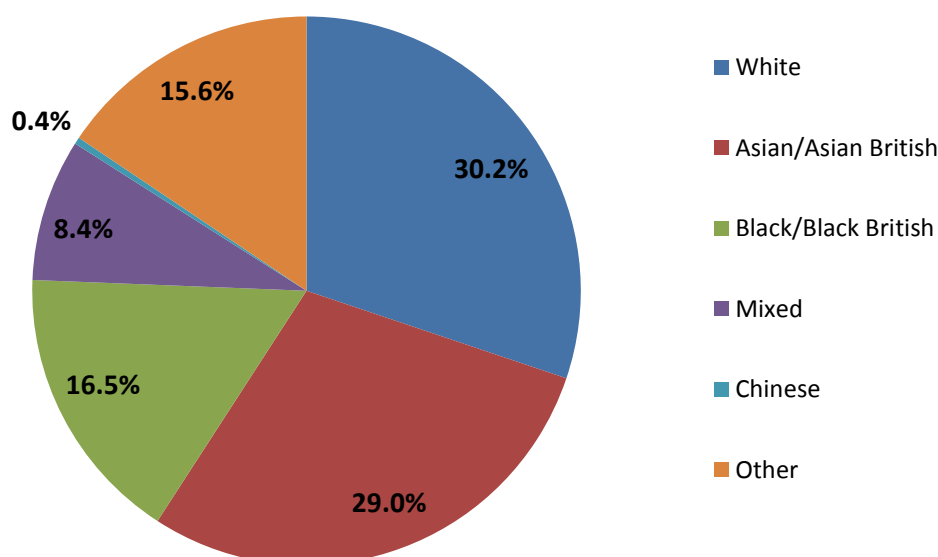
Source: GLA Ethnic Group Projections Trend (long term trend based), 2015

⁶ GLA Ethnic Group Projections Trend, 2015 (LTM)

Ethnicity among school children

The population of government maintained schools in Ealing is ethnically diverse⁷; with 83% of pupils classified as being of minority ethnic origin⁸ (this proportion has remained unchanged for the last four years). 84% of primary school pupils (compared to 30% nationally) and 82% of high school pupils (compared to 27% nationally) are from an ethnic minority. 30% of pupils are white, 29% Asian or Asian British, 16% black or black British, 8% from mixed backgrounds and 16% of other ethnic heritage (Figure 9). The ethnic composition of schools in Ealing varies. The proportion of children of minority ethnic origin ranges from 50% to 100% between schools.

Figure 9: Ealing state schools population by ethnic group, 2016



Source: School Spring Census, Jan 2016

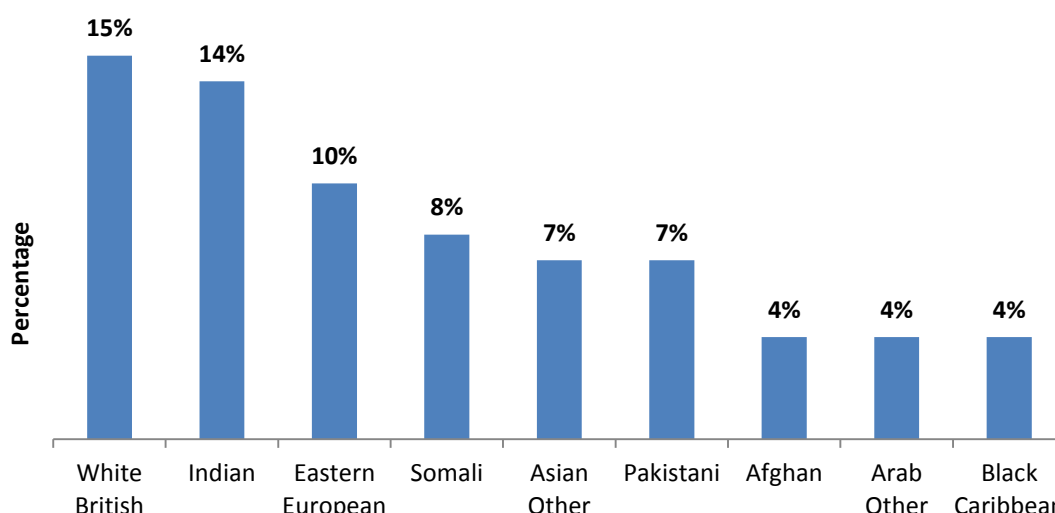
The most common ethnic groups in Ealing's school population are white British (15%), Indian (14%), Eastern European (10%), Somali (8%), Pakistani (7%), Asian Other (7%), Afghan (4%), Arab Other (4%) and black Caribbean (4%) (Figure 10). Whilst the white British population remains the largest group it continues to fall in numbers. There was a 2.7% increase in the overall school population in the year to January 2016; over the same period the number of white British pupils in Ealing state

⁷ Ealing School Spring Census (Jan 2016)

⁸ All pupils who are classified as belonging to an ethnic group other than White British

funded schools reduced by 129. The Eastern European population continues to grow steadily. There are now 5,344 Eastern European pupils, an increase of 325 (6.5%) in the last year. The Indian population has also increased by almost 500 (7%) since last year to 7,540.

Figure 10: Ealing state schools population by ethnic group, 2016



Source: School Spring Census, Jan 2016

Languages spoken in Ealing

English as a first language in Primary and Secondary schools

At the time of the 2011 Census, around a third (35%) of pupils in Ealing's primary schools spoke English as a first language, whilst in the high schools the figure was 45%⁹. Pupils in Ealing schools speak over 100 different languages and the 10 most common languages spoken are: English, Polish, Punjabi, Somali, Arabic, Urdu, Tamil, Persian/Farsi, Gujarati, Pashto/Pakhto (in order of the numbers of speakers).

English language proficiency

The proportion of people who cannot speak English well or at all in Ealing is significantly higher than the England average in all wards. Southall Broadway and Southall Green have the highest proportions (over 15%), followed by Dormers Wells with just over 11%.¹⁰

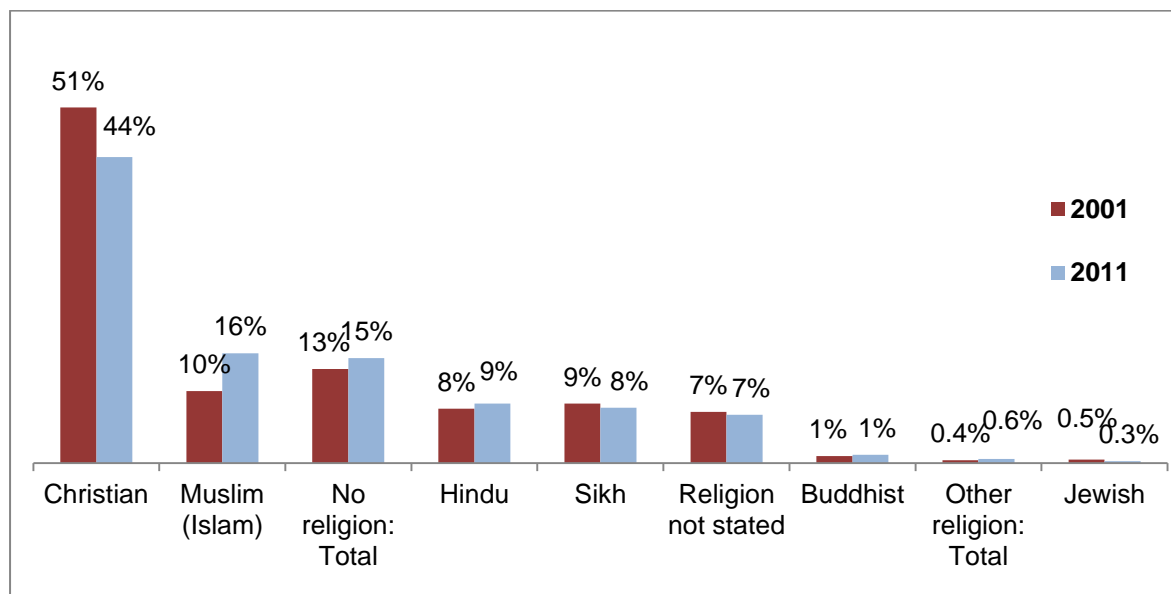
⁹ Ealing School Spring Census (Jan 2016)

¹⁰ ONS, National Census, 2011

Religion

According to the 2011 Census, nearly half (44%) of Ealing residents regard themselves as Christian (Figure 11). This represents a decrease of 7% compared to the 2001 Census. The proportion of most major religions remained similar between 2001 and 2011, with the exception of Islam (6% increase to 16%).

Figure 11: Proportions of followers of different religions in Ealing, 2001 and 2011



Source: ONS Census, 2001 and 2011

Migration

Internal and international migration flows

In 2015 there was negative internal migration in Ealing, as the borough gained around 20,000 new residents and 'lost' 26,500 (net -6,473)¹¹, and positive international migration of 4,007. During the same period, London had net internal migration of -77,535 with net international migration of 133,901 (for England the figures were -8,436 and 307,318 respectively).¹² Overall, the population in Ealing is estimated to have grown by 941 persons (0.3%) from 2014 to 2015. This small population growth is in line with the most modest population growth projections¹³ (shown in Figure 2).

¹¹ GLA mid-year estimate (MYE) 2015

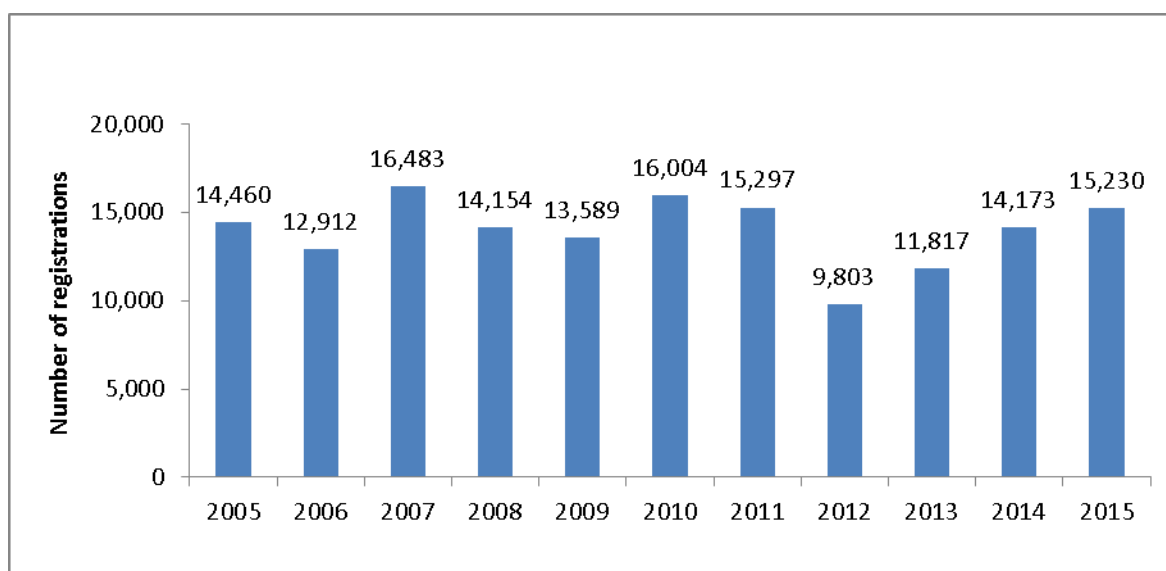
¹² Analysis Tool MYE 2015 UK

¹³ GLA 2015 SHLAA based

Foreign National Insurance registrations¹⁴

The number of foreign National Insurance registrations in Ealing was relatively constant from 2005-2011 (with between 13-16,000 registrations). Following a low in 2012 (of 9,803 registrations), the number of registrations has risen steadily to 15,230 in 2015 (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Migrant National Insurance Number registrations in Ealing, 2005-2015



Source: ONS, Local Area Migration Indicators, 2016

Births

Number of births

The number of live births to mothers resident in Ealing has decreased in recent years. In 2015, there were 5,210 live births to mothers resident in Ealing¹⁵. Of these, 3,714 (70%) babies were born to mothers born outside of the UK.

Compared to 2012, when there were 5,847 births¹⁶, the 2015 figure represents a decrease of 10.9%.

Across London as a whole, the number of live births has followed a general upward trend since 2000, and this increase is projected to continue, albeit at a slow rate, through to 2020.

¹⁴ Note from Department of Work and Pensions (DWP): It should be noted that these statistics will also include short term migrants and are not a direct measure of when a person immigrated to the UK, as those registering may have arrived to live in the UK weeks, months or years before registering.

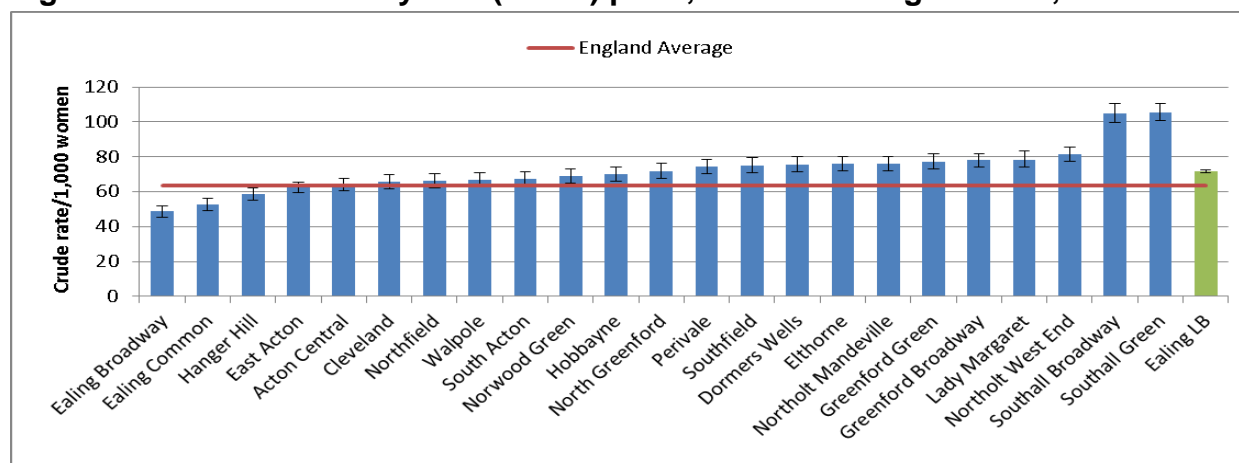
¹⁵ ONS Birth Data, 2015

¹⁶ Source: HSCIC, NHS Indicators, 2016

General fertility rate

The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15-44. In the period 2010-14, the GFR in Ealing (71.9 live births per 1,000 females) was significantly higher than the national average (63.6 live births per 1,000 females)¹⁷. Only three electoral wards in Ealing (Ealing Broadway, Ealing Common and Hanger Hill) had significantly lower GFR than England (Figure 13).

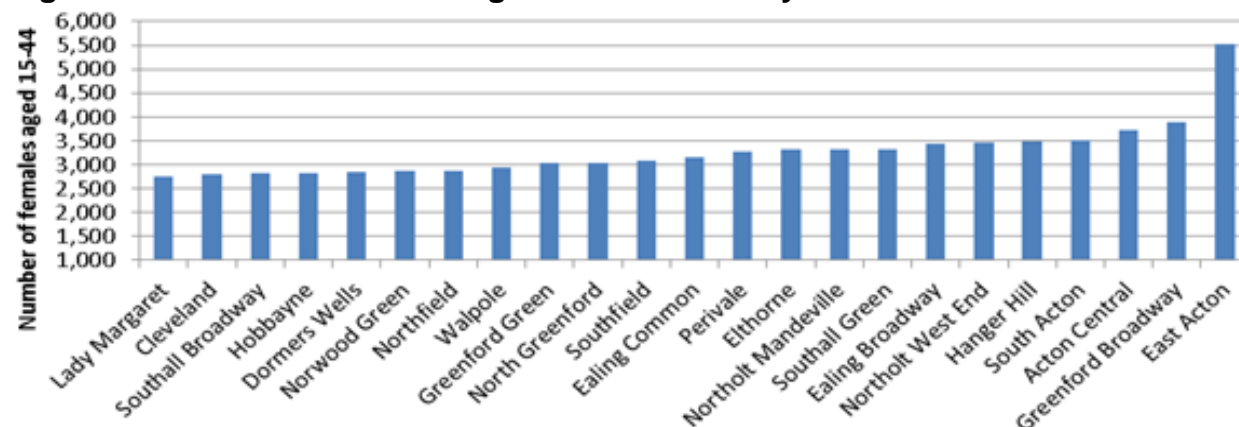
Figure 13: General Fertility rate (crude) per 1,000 females aged 15-44, 2010-14



Source: PHE, Local Health Indicators, 2016

It is worth noting that the number of female residents aged 15-44 in each ward is not necessarily correlated to the GFR (Figure 14). For example, Southall Broadway had the third lowest population of females aged 15-44 but the second highest GFR. Conversely, East Acton had the highest population of females aged 15-44 but the fourth lowest GFR.

Figure 14: Number of females aged 15-44 in 2015 by Ward



¹⁷ Source: PHE, Local Health Indicators, Aug 2016

Source: ONS, Ward population estimates, mid-2015 *Note: These MYEs are 'experimental statistics' and have not undergone the same level of QA as the borough level data – hence this data should be treated with caution

The GFR has been declining in London and England since 2010. The same trend had been seen in Ealing, although there was a slight rise in 2014 (Table 5). The GFR in Ealing has been consistently higher in Ealing than in London and England over the last five years.

Table 5: General Fertility Rate per 1,000 females aged 15-44 for Ealing, London and England, 2010-2014

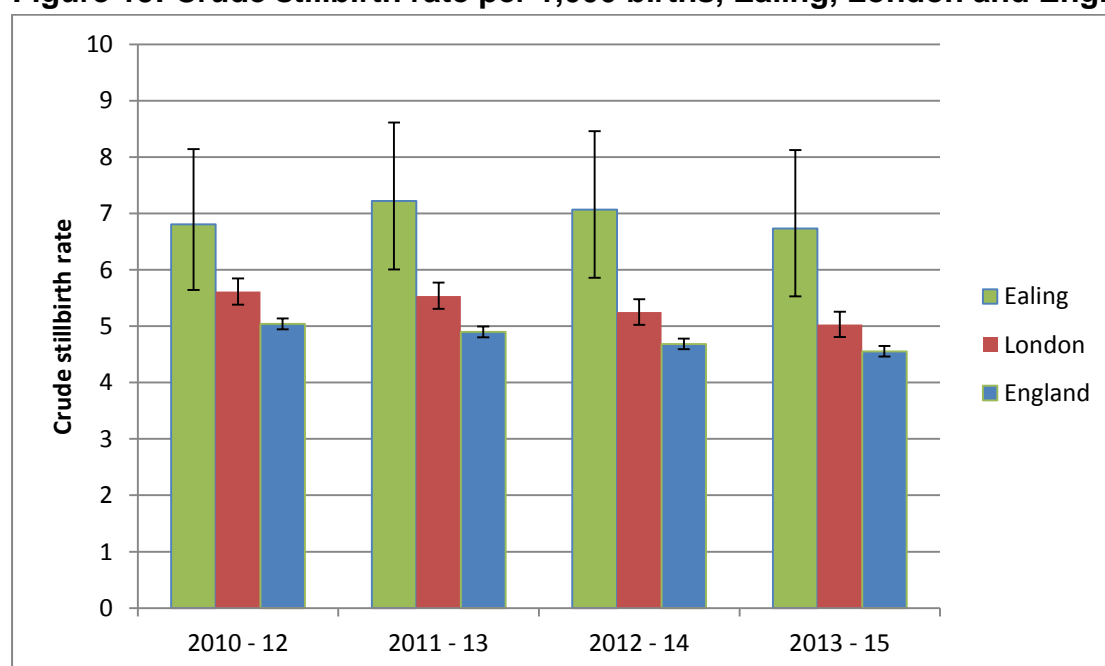
Year	Ealing	London	England
2010	81.8	72.1	65.5
2011	72.1	66.5	64.2
2012	73.7	67.0	64.9
2013	68.8	64.0	62.4
2014	71.5	63.3	62.2

Source: ONS (NHS Indicators, Feb 2016)

Stillbirths

Stillbirth is classified as foetal death occurring after 24 weeks of gestation. It is commonly expressed as a rate of foetal deaths per 1,000 births. While the crude stillbirth rate has decreased slightly across London and England, it has remained relatively stable in Ealing (Figure 15). In 2013-15, the crude stillbirth rate per 1,000 births in Ealing (6.7) was significantly higher than London (5.0) and England (4.6). Ealing Clinical Commissioning Group reviewed the trend in 2016 and will continue to monitor the long term trend.

Figure 15: Crude stillbirth rate per 1,000 births, Ealing, London and England



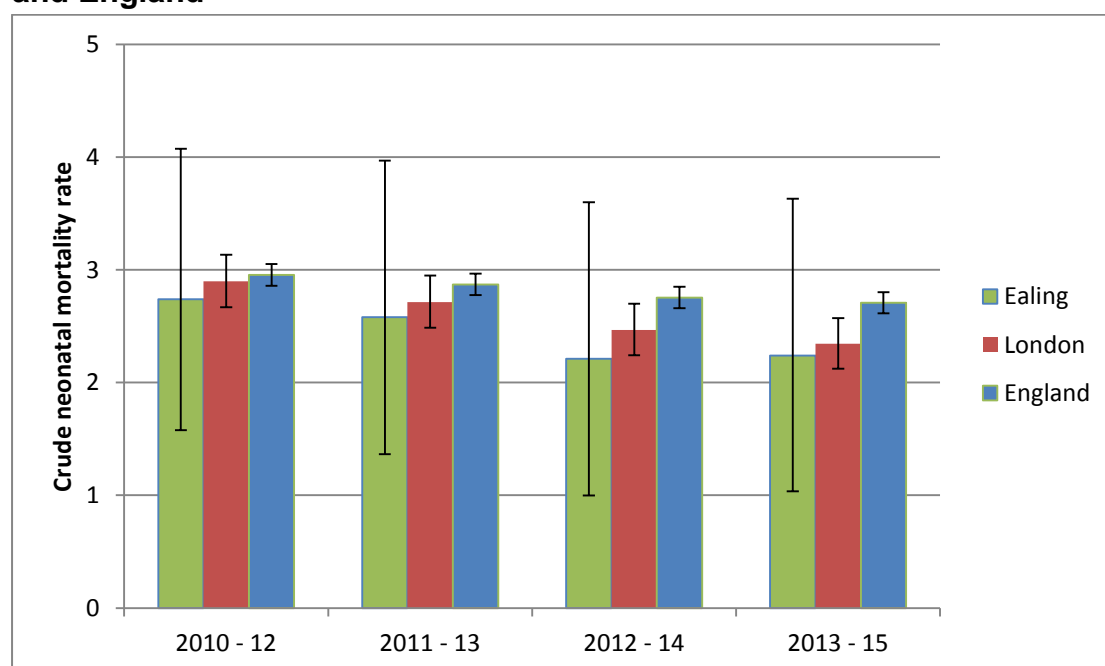
Note: The lines above each bar represent the 95% confidence interval. If the lines overlap then the difference is not statistically significant (and vice versa).

Source: Public Health Profiles 2017

Neonatal mortality

Neonatal mortality is defined as death occurring within the first 28 days following birth. It is commonly expressed as a rate of deaths per 1,000 live births. The crude neonatal mortality rate has decreased across Ealing, London and England in recent years (Figure 16). In 2013-15, the crude neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births in Ealing (2.2) was lower than London (2.3) and England (2.7), although the difference was not statistically significant.

Figure 16: Crude neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births, Ealing, London and England



Note: The lines above each bar represent the 95% confidence interval. If the lines overlap then the difference is not statistically significant (and vice versa).

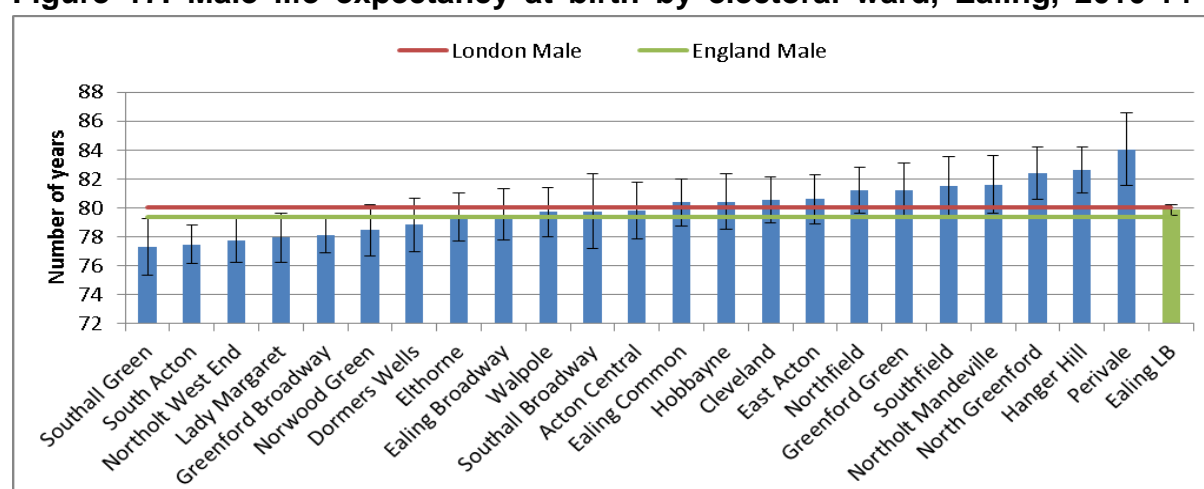
Source: Public Health Profiles 2017

Life expectancy

Life expectancy among males

Male life expectancy at birth in Ealing (79.9 years) is not significantly different from the London (80.0 years) and England (79.4 years) averages. Three wards (Southall Green, South Acton and Northolt West End) have significantly lower life expectancy and three wards (North Greenford, Hanger Hill and Perivale) have significantly higher life expectancy than the average for Ealing, London and England (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Male life expectancy at birth by electoral ward, Ealing, 2010-14¹⁸



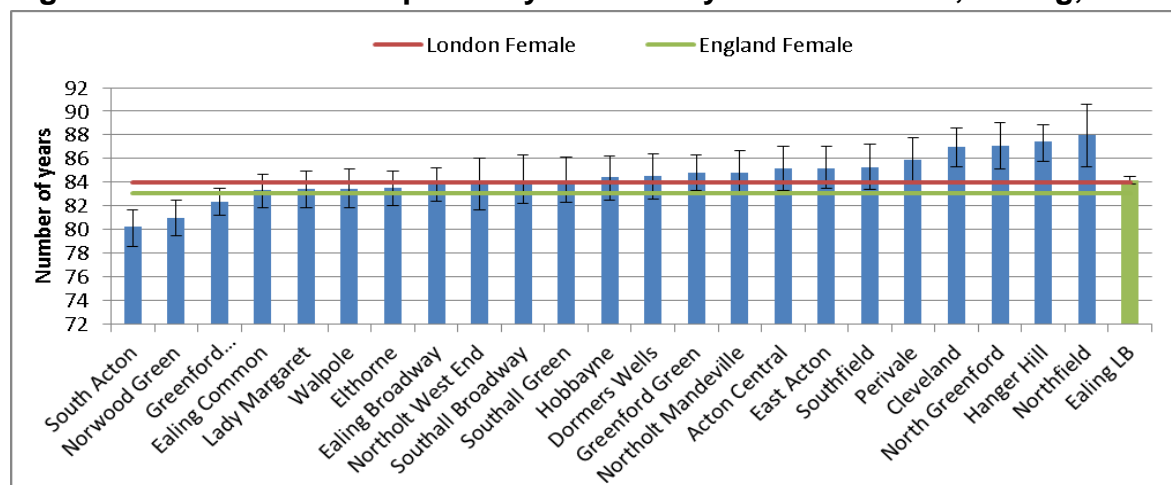
Source: GLA, London Data Store 2016

Life expectancy among females

Female life expectancy at birth in Ealing (84.2 years) is comparable to the London average (84.0 years) but significantly higher than the national figure (83.1 years). Two wards (South Acton and Norwood Green) had significantly lower life expectancy than the national average. Four wards (Cleveland, North Greenford, Hanger Hill and Northfield) had significantly higher life expectancy than the average for Ealing, London and England (Figure 18).

¹⁸ The data in the graph includes Confidence Intervals (CI) bars. Where the CI bar cuts across the line for London or England value, the difference is not statistically significant.

Figure 18: Female life expectancy at birth by electoral ward, Ealing, 2010-14

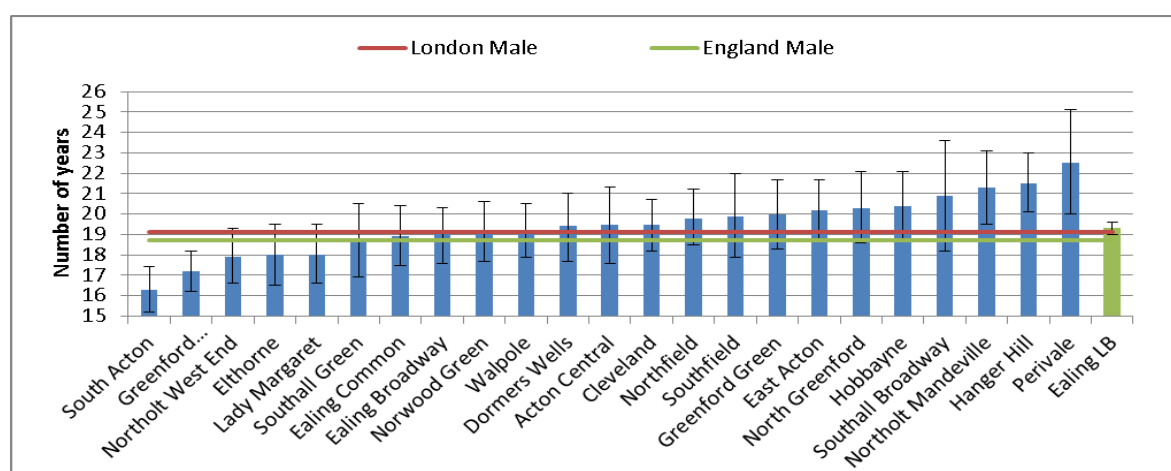


Source: GLA, London Data Store 2016

Life expectancy at age 65 among males

Males aged 65 can expect to live for a further 19.3 years in Ealing. This is comparable to the London average (19.1 years) but significantly higher than the national average (18.7 years). Two wards (South Acton and Greenford Broadway) are below and two wards (Hanger Hill and Perivale) are above the Ealing, London and England averages (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Male life expectancy at 65 by electoral ward, Ealing, 2010-14

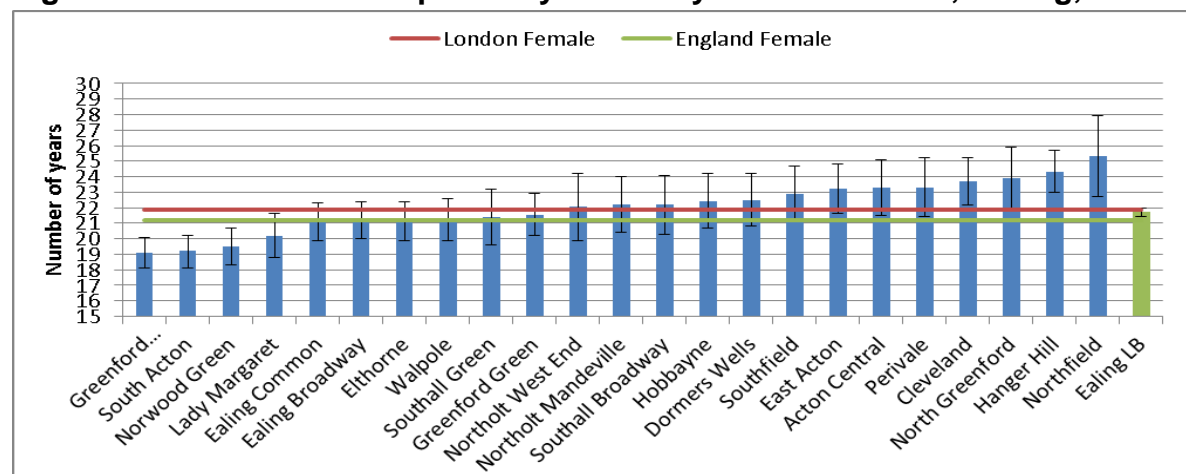


Source: GLA, London Data Store 2016

Life Expectancy at age 65 among females

Females aged 65 can expect to live for a further 21.7 years in Ealing. This is comparable to the London average (21.9 years) but significantly higher than the national figure (21.2 years). Three wards (Greenford Broadway, South Acton and Norwood Green) are below and two wards (Hanger Hill and Northfield) are above the Ealing, London and England averages (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Female life expectancy at 65 by electoral ward, Ealing, 2010-14



Source: GLA, London Data Store 2016

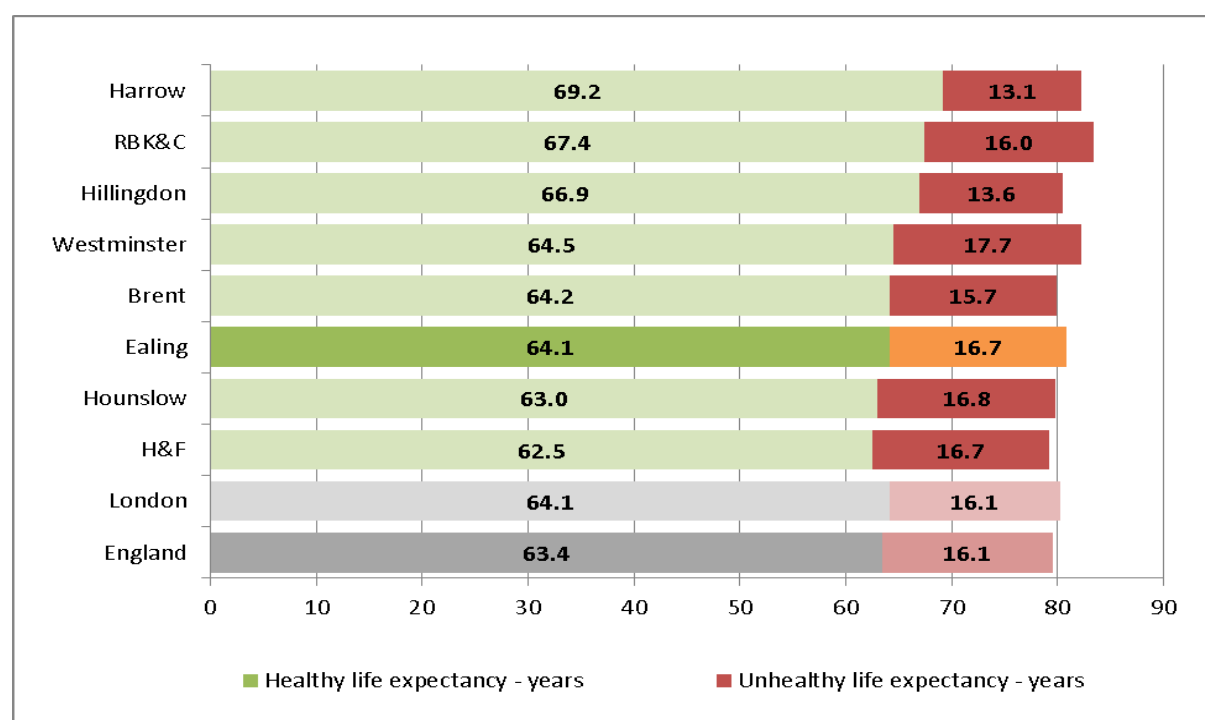
Healthy and unhealthy life expectancy among males¹⁹

Male healthy life expectancy at birth in Ealing (64.1 years) is identical to the London one (64.1) and not significantly different from England average (63.4 years). Ealing's figure for male healthy life expectancy is 14th highest in London, but 6th lowest in NW London (Figure 21).

As the latest average life expectancy for males in Ealing is 80.8 years, after the 64.1 years in good health, an average male born today and staying in the area would be expected to live for a further 16.7 years with some long term health problems. This is just slightly higher than London and England averages (both show 16.1 years of life in bad health).

¹⁹ The data on Healthy Life expectancy is not available at ward level

Figure 21: Male healthy and unhealthy life expectancy at birth in Ealing, NWL, London & England, 2013-15



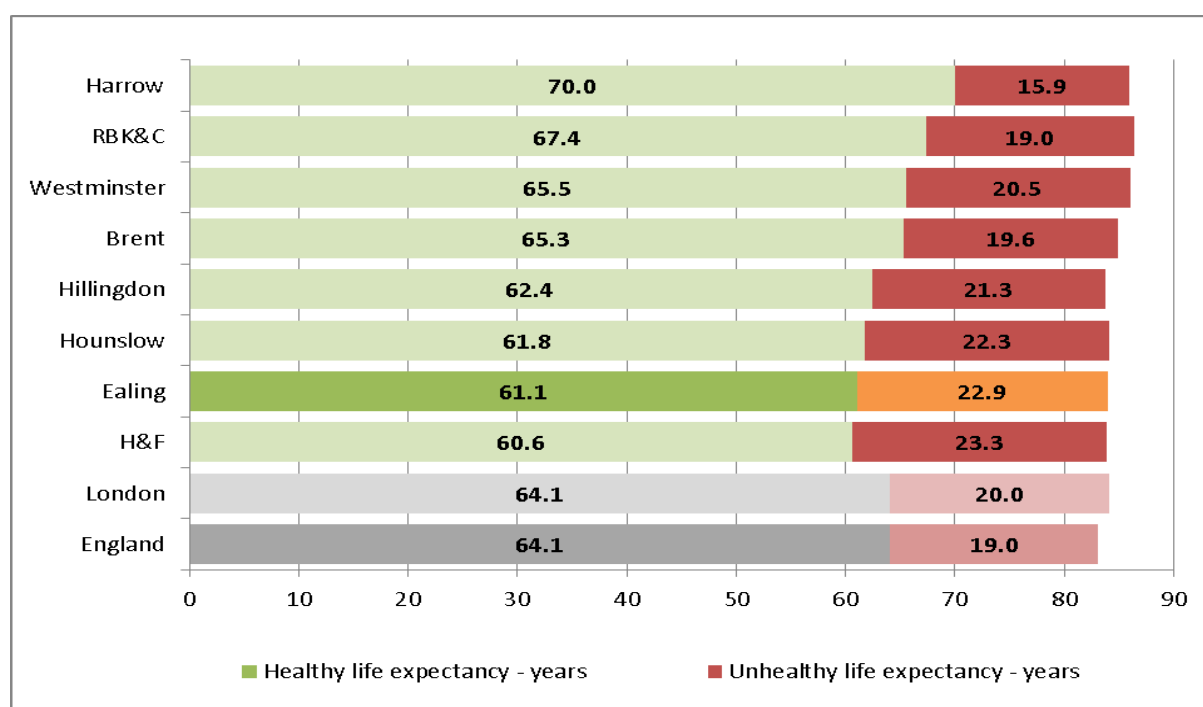
Source: ONS (QOF), 2016

Healthy and unhealthy life expectancy among females

Female healthy life expectancy at birth in Ealing (61.1 years) is significantly lower than London and England averages (both 64.1 years). Ealing's figure for female healthy life expectancy is 9th lowest in London and 7th lowest in NW London (Figure 22).

As the latest life expectancy for females in Ealing is 84.0 years, an average female born today and staying in the area could expect to live after a healthy 61.1 years for a further 22.9 years in bad health. This is significantly higher than London and England averages (20 and 19 years of bad health respectively).

Figure 22: Female healthy and unhealthy life expectancy at birth in Ealing, NWL, London & England, 2013-15



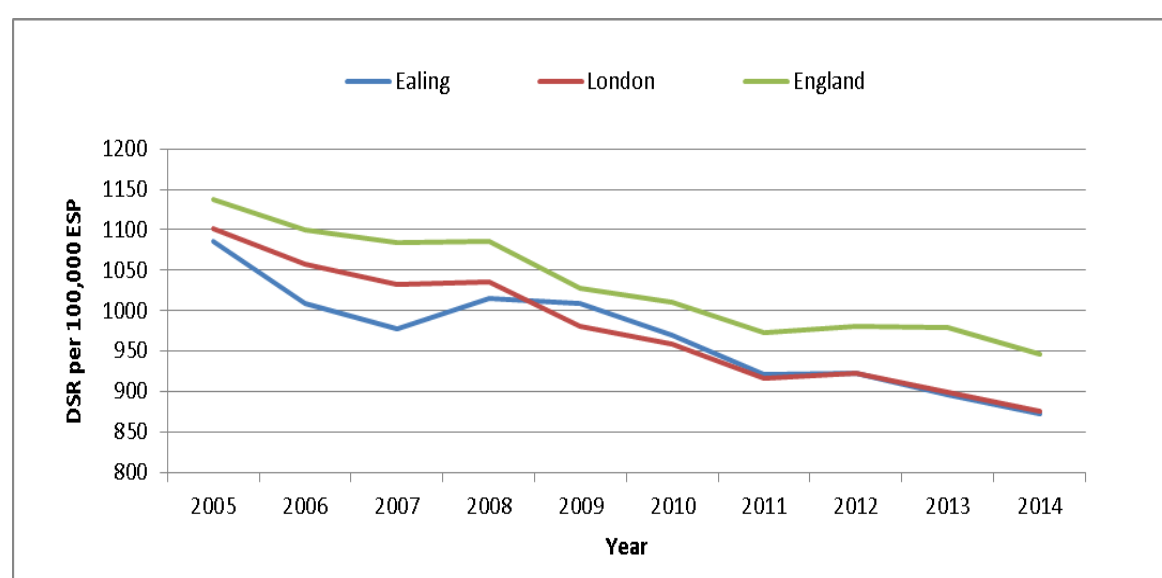
Source: ONS (QOF), 2016

Deaths

In 2015, there were 1,926 deaths from all causes in Ealing²⁰. This was slightly higher than the 2014 figure of 1,889²¹. The general trend over the last ten years has shown a decreasing number of deaths (there were 2,002 deaths in 2005).

In 2014, the directly age-standardised mortality rate²² for Ealing was 872.3 deaths per 100,000 people. Overall the rate has steadily declined over the last 10 years (from 1,085.5 in 2005 to 872.3 in 2014) and has consistently remained lower than the England average (Figure 23).

Figure 23: All age all cause directly age-standardised mortality rate for Ealing, London and England, 2005-2014



Source: ONS, NHS Indicators, Dec 2015

²⁰ ONS, Monthly figures on deaths registered by area of usual residence, 2015

²¹ Source: HSCIC, NHS Indicators, 2015

²² DSR – rates are calculated using the 2013 European Standard Population (ESP). Data are based on the latest revisions of ONS population estimates for the respective years. Data are based on the original underlying cause of death.

Groups with specific needs

Children subject to a Child Protection Plan

In the year ending 31 March 2016 in Ealing, there were 296 children aged 0-17 who were subject of a Child Protection Plan²³. This represents a rate of 36.4 per 10,000 children, which is lower than both the London (37.9) and national (43.1) rates.

Disability (Census 2011)

In the 2001 Census people were asked to state if they had a limiting long-term health problem or disability. In the 2011 Census they were additionally asked to specify if the health problem or disability limited their day-to-day activities 'a lot' or 'a little'. The proportion of people stating they had a limiting long term health problem or disability decreased from 15.1% in 2001 to 14.2% in 2011 (Table 6). It must be noted however that the data are only broadly comparable and therefore the change may partially be attributed to changes in the census question.

Table 6: Limiting long-term health problem or disability in Ealing; 2001 and 2011 Census

Census year	Total population	Day-to-day activities limited / Has long-term health problem or disability		Day-to-day activities not limited
2001	300,948	15.1%		84.9%
2011	338,449	14.2%		85.9%
		6.8% (<i>limited a lot</i>)	7.4% (<i>limited a little</i>)	

Source: ONS 2001 & 2011 Census

Approximately 8% of those with a limiting long term health problem or disability were within the working age group of 16-64 years, with 3.3% saying they had their activities limited a lot. About a two thirds (61.4%) of the non-disabled population was of working age. Levels of disability, both mild and severe, were slightly higher amongst the white ethnic category as compared to others (Table 7).

²³ Department for Education, Characteristics of children in need 2015-16

Table 7: Disability by ethnic group in Ealing; 2011 Census

Ethnic Group	Total population	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Day-to-day activities not limited
All	338,449	22,885	24,894	290,670
White	49%	50%	51%	49%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	4%	3%	3%	5%
Asian/Asian British	30%	30%	30%	30%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	11%	10%	10%	11%
Other ethnic group	6%	7%	6%	6%

Source: ONS 2011 Census Detailed Characteristics

People aged 65+ are overrepresented amongst those with a disability. Whilst constituting 11% of the borough's total population, they comprise nearly half (47%) of those whose activities were limited a lot by a long term illness or disability. Children under the age of 15 years form four percent of those with a severely limiting health condition (Table 8).

Table 8: Disability by age group in Ealing; 2011 Census

	All ages	Age 0 to 15	Age 16 to 49	Age 50 to 64	Age 65 and over
	338,449	68,877	183,523	49,822	36,227
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	6.8%	1.3%	3.0%	11.5%	29.9%
Day-to-day activities limited a little	7.4%	1.7%	4.4%	13.0%	25.5%
Day-to-day activities not limited	86%	97%	93%	76%	45%

Source: ONS 2011 Census Detailed Characteristics

Table 9 shows projections of numbers and rates of disabilities amongst people aged 18-64 and 65 years and over for Ealing and England for the years 2017 and 2025. In 2017 the prevalence rates of all listed disabilities except serious visual impairment and moderate/severe learning disability were lower than the England average. Rates of all disabilities in Ealing and England are predicted to rise significantly by 2025 except for serious visual impairment and moderate/severe learning disability.

Table 9: Populations with disabilities in Ealing and England, 2017 and 2025 projections

Indicator	Ealing				England			
	2017		2025		2017		2025	
	Number	Rate /100,000	Number	Rate /100,000	Number	Rate /100,000	Number	Rate /100,000
People aged 18-64 with moderate physical disability	16,837	7,183	18,206	7,392	2,611,267	7,786	2,706,943	7,938
People aged 18-64 with serious physical disability	4,722	2,015	5,211	2,116	767,796	2,289	812,292	2,382
People aged 18-64 with serious visual impairment	152	65	160	65	21,800	65	22,164	65
People aged 18-64 with moderate or severe hearing impairment	7,670	3,272	8,640	3,508	1,307,385	3,898	1,382,989	4,056
People aged 18-64 with profound hearing impairment	63	27	72	29	11,529	34	12,414	36
People aged 18-64 with moderate or severe learning disability	1,311	559	1,383	562	186,287	555	190,141	558
People aged 65 and over with moderate or severe visual impairment	3,663	8,701	4,489	8,819	880,580	8,713	1,079,376	9,142
People aged 65 and over with moderate or severe hearing impairment	17,599	41,803	21,907	43,039	4,246,071	42,011	5,331,730	45,159
People aged 65 and over with severe hearing impairment	466	1,107	592	1,163	114,052	1,128	140,480	1,190
People aged 65 and over with moderate or severe learning disability	119	283	142	279	28,448	281	32,187	273

Source: PANSI²⁴ & POPPI²⁵

Further information about people with sensory impairment and learning disabilities can be found in the 2016 JSNA sensory impairment and learning disabilities chapters.

²⁴ <http://www.pansi.org.uk/>

²⁵ <http://www.poppi.org.uk/>

Musculoskeletal disorders

Table 10: The burden of musculoskeletal disorders in Ealing²⁶

Exemplars	Specific Conditions	Available metrics	Ealing Estimate (Rounded)	Units	%of Ealing Population (All ages)
Painful musculoskeletal conditions	Low back pain	Health survey for England (Back pain >3 months) 2011 ²⁷	* 106,000	People	30.5%
		Incapacity and ESA benefit claims (all MSK conditions) 2012 ²⁸	‡ 13,000	People 16-64	3.7%
		Incapacity and ESA benefit claims (Back pain) 2012 ²⁹	‡ 5,000	People 16-64	1.5%
		HSE Labour Force Survey: Self-report work related back pain	‡ 1,400	People 16-64	0.4%
		ONS Sickness absence (Back pain) (Days lost) 2013	‡ 210,000	Working days lost per year	
	Hip and knee osteoarthritis	ARUK 2013, CiPCA Dataset 2010 ³⁰	* 36,000	People	10.4%
		NHS Comparators (Arthroplasties) 2013 ³¹	† 360	People	0.1%
	Admissions for Falls age >65	Ealing falls prevention business case 2014 ³²	† 1,300	People 65+	0.3%
Osteoporosis	Osteoporosis	Shipman A., Osteoporosis International 1999 ³³	* 8,000	Women 35+	2.2%
	Hip fractures age >65	Ealing Health Profile, Public Health England 2014 ³⁴	* 180	People	0.1%
Inflammatory conditions	Rheumatoid arthritis	Symmons D., Rheumatology 2002 ³⁵	* 1,900	People	0.5%

* Indirectly standardised for the age-sex distribution for Ealing.

† Directly counted raw numbers for Ealing population.

‡ Crude (non-standardised) estimate

²⁶ For more detailed information on musculoskeletal conditions, such as knee and hip replacement surgeries, co-morbidity, mortality etc. please refer to the Musculoskeletal Conditions Chapter in Ealing JSNA 2014/15 document.

²⁷ Health Survey for England - 2011, Health, social care and lifestyles: National Centre for Social Research and University College London. <http://nesstar.ukdataservice.ac.uk/webview/index.jsp>

²⁸ Incapacity Benefit Claimants and Employment and Support Allowance Caseload: Department for Work and Pensions.

<http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/employment-support-allowance-claimants-borough>

<http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/incapacity-benefit-claimants-borough>

²⁹ Self-reported work-related illness (SWI) and workplace injuries: Results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2012: Office for National Statistics.

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/lfs/swit3w12.xls>

http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/lfs/backind2_3yr.xls

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lmac/sickness-absence-in-the-labour-market/2014/all-data-used-in-sickness-absence-in-the-labour-market.xls>

³⁰ Arthritis Research UK. *Osteoarthritis in General Practice. Data and perspectives*. Chesterfield: ARUK; 2013

http://www.arthritisresearchuk.org/arthritis-information/data-and-statistics/~/_media/EFAEFCE432734F3AA5FB1C64329E02D1.ashx

³¹ NHS Comparators: Health and Social Care Information Centre. Leeds.

<https://www.nhscomparators.nhs.uk/>

³² London Borough of Ealing. *Cost-benefit analysis of a falls prevention intervention for older people admitted to A and E or acute hospitals with falls*. London: LBE, Unpublished 2014

³³ Shipman AJ, et al. Vertebral bone mineral density, content and area in 8789 normal women aged 33-73 years who have never had hormone replacement therapy. *Osteoporosis Int* 1999; 9:420-426.

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s001980050166>

<http://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs001980050166.pdf>

³⁴ Public Health England. *Ealing Unitary Authority. Health Profile 2014*. PHE 2014.

<http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=142305>

³⁵ Symmons D, et al. The prevalence of rheumatoid arthritis in the United Kingdom: new estimates for a new century. *Rheumatology* 2002;41(7):793-800.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/rheumatology/41.7.793>

Provision of unpaid care

About one in twelve (8.5%) Ealing residents provide unpaid care to a friend, relative or neighbour³⁶. The level of unpaid care varies from 1 to 19 hours, 20 to 49 hours, and 50 or more hours in an average week. The extent of unpaid care provided in Ealing is similar to that in London overall, and slightly lower than in Outer London (Table 11).

Table 11: Provision of unpaid care in Ealing, 2011

Area	Hours of unpaid care provided per week			
	None	1 to 19 hours	20 to 49 hours	50+ hours
Ealing	91.5%	5.2%	1.5%	1.8%
London	91.6%	5.3%	1.3%	1.8%
Outer London	90.9%	5.8%	1.4%	2.0%

Source: ONS National Census, 2011

Provision of unpaid care is understandably higher in the older age-groups – the highest being in the 50-64 years age band where nearly 17% of the residents provide some level of unpaid care (Table 12). Provision of 50+ hours of unpaid care per week is highest among those aged 65+ (4.3%).

Table 12: Provision of unpaid care by age group in Ealing, 2011

Area	Hours of unpaid care provided per week			
	Any	1 to 19 hours	20 to 49 hours	50+ hours
All ages	8.6%	5.3%	1.5%	1.8%
Age 0 to 24	3.0%	2.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Age 25 to 49	9.0%	5.5%	1.7%	1.8%
Age 50 to 64	16.6%	10.5%	2.7%	3.4%
Age 65 +	12.6%	6.3%	1.9%	4.3%

Source: ONS 2011 Census

Females provide more unpaid care than males across all categories (Table 13).

Table 13: Provision of unpaid care by gender in Ealing, 2011

Area	Hours of unpaid care provided per week			
	Any	1 to 19 hours	20 to 49 hours	50+ hours
All persons	8.6%	5.3%	1.5%	1.8%
Males	7.6%	4.9%	1.4%	1.3%
Females	9.5%	5.6%	1.6%	2.3%

Source: ONS 2011 Census

Those providing unpaid care are also more likely to be in 'bad' or 'very bad' health as compared to those who don't. One in ten of those who provided more than 50 hours

³⁶ Source: ONS National Census 2011

of unpaid care at the time of the 2011 census said they were in bad or very bad health, as compared to one in 20 of those who did not provide any care.

Further information on provision of unpaid care, and carers in general, can be found in the 2016 JSNA Carers chapter.

Gypsies and travellers

Traveller groups have frequented Ealing for many years. *Department of Environment* 'caravan counts' consistently record Ealing as having one of the largest Traveller populations in the Greater London area. These figures do not include the large and unrecognized 'hidden' Traveller communities who, due to a deficit in caravan site provision and rapid evictions from roadside encampments, live in other forms of accommodation³⁷.

The total Traveller population in Ealing is estimated to be in excess of 2,000 individuals at certain times of the year. Currently, Traveller groups resorting to, or residing in, the borough are largely from the following traditional communities:

- Travellers of Irish heritage
- East European Roma
- English, European and international circus and fairground Travellers.

Traveller Irish communities are the largest group in the Ealing area. Parish registers show that they have had associations with the area for at least two centuries.

Since the break-up of political systems in Eastern Europe, some Roma families have travelled to Ealing. They now constitute the second largest Gypsy Traveller group in the borough. Roma families have a very strong allegiance to their traditions, which can be traced back to northern India and ancient Persia (modern Iran and Iraq). Their first language is Roma, and their second language is generally that of their point of departure eg Polish, Czech, Slovak, Albanian, Romanian or any of the languages of the former Yugoslavia.

Occupational Travellers (English, European and international circus and fairground people) arrive at pre-booked sites at specific times of the year, generally around holiday times, and provide entertainment for the duration of their stay. Ealing Common, Walpole Park, Acton Park and Southall Park are the most frequently used locations in Ealing. Circus families, although sharing a common culture, can be from a range of backgrounds. Ealing Traveller achievement service has had experience of working with circus families from Australia, France, Germany, Spain, New Zealand, USA, England and Italy, as well as English families engaged in circus work for the first time.

³⁷ <https://www.egfl.org.uk/school-effectiveness/teaching-and-learning/equality-and-achievement/gypsy-roma-and-traveller-0>

Homeless people

Ealing performs worse than London and England in both measures of homeless published in the Public Health Outcomes Framework.

In Ealing, the rate of homeless households living in temporary accommodation is significantly higher than in London and more than five times the England average (Table 14).

Table 14: Households in temporary accommodation in Ealing, London and England, 2015/16

Area	Number	Rate/1,000
Ealing	2,301	17.5
London	51,940	14.9
England	71,540	3.1

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government (PHOF, 2016)

In Ealing, the rate of eligible homeless people not in priority need for housing³⁸ is more than double the rate in London and more than three times the national average (Table 15).

Table 15: Eligible homeless people not in priority need in Ealing, London and England, 2015/16

Area	Number	Rate/1,000
Ealing	387	2.9
London	4,270	1.2
England	19,570	0.9

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government (PHOF, 2016)

Children in social care

The rate of children in care has been consistently lower than the England average for the last four years. In 2016 there were 370 children from Ealing in care (Table 16). The local authority is responsible for all children who were Ealing residents at the time of going into care, regardless of whether that care is provided in Ealing or elsewhere in the country.

³⁸ Households that have presented themselves to their local authority but under homelessness legislation have been deemed to be not in priority need. The majority of the people that fall under this cohort are single homeless people.

Table 16: Children aged under 18 in care (rate per 10,000 children), 2012 – 2016

Area	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Ealing	410	53	400	51	385	48	355	44	370	46
London	10,260	57	10,080	54	10,110	54	9,980	52	9,860	51
England	67,070	59	68,060	60	68,810	60	69,480	60	70,440	60

Source: Children Looked After in England, Department of Education, 2016

Adults in social care

In Ealing, the rate of adult residents admitted permanently in residential and nursing care homes²¹ was significantly lower than both the London and England averages during 2015/16 (Table 17).

Table 17: Long-term support needs of younger and older adults met by admission to residential and nursing care³⁹, 2015/16

Age Group	Ealing		London		England	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
18-64	14	6.3	583	10.2	4,451	13.3
65 & Over	177	438.1	5,172	516.5	61,010	626.2

Source: ASCOF, Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2016

Refugees and asylum seekers

Of all UK applications for asylum in 2015 (32,733), 35% were granted asylum and recognised as refugees (compared to 17% in 2010)⁴⁰. The region of the UK which hosts the largest number of asylum seekers in dispersed accommodation is North West England. London generally has the highest numbers of asylum seekers receiving subsistence only and living in private accommodation. At the end of September 2016, about 51% of England's asylum seekers receiving subsistence only were residing in London (1372 people out of 3918 supported in London under section 95⁴¹). In 2016, Ealing was among London boroughs with the highest asylum seeking population; 202 asylum seekers were receiving support under Section 95⁴².

³⁹ The transition from ASC-CAR to SALT resulted in a change to which admissions were captured by this measure, and a change to the measure definition. Previously, the measure was defined as "Permanent admissions of younger/older adults to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population". With the introduction of SALT, the measure was re-defined as "Long-term support needs of younger/older adults met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population".

⁴⁰ British Refugee Council: Asylum Support Report, Dec 2016

⁴¹ Section 95: "Asylum seekers are entitled to section 95 support if they meet the destitution test. A person is 'destitute' if they do not have adequate accommodation or enough money to meet living expenses for themselves and any dependants now or within the next 14 days." (Immigration and Asylum Act 1999)

⁴² Source: Home Office Immigration Statistics, 2016: Asylum Data Tables, Volume 4

Deprivation

Households in deprivation

Certain household characteristics obtained from the 2011 Census were used to classify households according to their level of deprivation. The dimensions of deprivation are indicators based on the following four characteristics:

1. Employment (any member of a household not a full-time student is either unemployed or long-term sick)
2. Education (no person in the household has at least level 2 education, and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student)
3. Health and disability (any person in the household has general health 'bad or very bad' or has a long term health problem), and
4. The household's accommodation is either overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, is in a shared dwelling or has no central heating.

A household can be thus classified as being deprived in none or one to four of these dimensions in any combination. In Ealing:

- Only 37% of the households were not deprived in any dimension; this is 2% points lower than London overall and 3% lower than Outer London.
- 35% of households were deprived in one dimension
- 28% of the households in Ealing suffered multiple deprivation i.e. in two or more dimensions. This is higher than in Outer London (25%) and London (26%). It makes Ealing the 18th highest ranked borough nationally in terms of households with multiple deprivation (where 1st is the most deprived borough).

Deprived households by ward

Over half of households were deprived in at least one dimension in all wards except in Northfield, Southfield, and Walpole. Southall Broadway and Southall Green had the highest proportion of deprived households (Table 18).

Table 18: Deprived households in Ealing wards, Ealing, London and England - 2011 Census

Ward/Area	Number of households	Number of dimensions deprived in				
		None	1	2	3	4
Northfield	5,256	56%	29%	12%	3%	0%
Southfield	5,939	56%	28%	12%	4%	1%
Walpole	5,487	52%	29%	15%	4%	1%
Ealing Common	5,857	49%	31%	15%	5%	0%
Hanger Hill	6,130	47%	35%	14%	3%	0%
Ealing Broadway	6,184	46%	36%	13%	4%	1%
Cleveland	5,714	45%	31%	16%	6%	1%
Elthorne	6,044	42%	32%	18%	7%	1%
Hobbayne	5,287	38%	33%	21%	7%	1%
North Greenford	4,864	36%	37%	21%	5%	0%
Acton Central	6,266	36%	36%	19%	7%	2%
Greenford Green	4,994	36%	36%	22%	6%	1%
Perivale	5,316	35%	37%	23%	5%	1%
South Acton	6,011	34%	33%	23%	8%	1%
Northolt Mandeville	5,571	32%	37%	23%	7%	1%
East Acton	7,065	30%	39%	22%	8%	1%
Lady Margaret	3,964	29%	38%	25%	7%	1%
Greenford Broadway	6,342	29%	37%	25%	7%	1%
Northolt West End	5,622	25%	36%	27%	10%	1%
Norwood Green	4,172	25%	33%	28%	11%	2%
Dormers Wells	4,300	23%	36%	28%	11%	2%
Southall Green	4,082	19%	37%	31%	12%	1%
Southall Broadway	3,615	19%	35%	33%	12%	2%
Ealing	124,082	37%	34%	21%	7%	1%
London	3,266,173	39%	34%	19%	6%	1%
England	22,063,368	43%	33%	19%	5%	1%

Source: NOMIS - ONS Census, 2011

Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation cover seven domains of deprivation:

- Income
- Employment
- Health and disability
- Barriers to housing and services
- Living environment
- Crime
- Education skills and training

An overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is produced by combining data from the seven domains. All indices are produced at local authority, ward and super output area (SOA) levels for the whole of England. Ealing has an IMD rank of 87 out of 326, (where 1 = most deprived local authority and 326 = least deprived local authority). It is therefore in the most deprived 20-40% of local authorities in England.

The IMD measures relative deprivation. This means that a change of rank between IMD2010 and IMD2015 does not necessarily mean that an area has become more or less deprived. It indicates a change in one areas level of deprivation in relation to other areas.

Using the Index of Multiple Deprivation ranking

Thinking of the most deprived areas, the Index of Multiple Deprivation (most recently updated in 2015) indicates that Ealing has 8 lower SOAs (down from 13 in 2010) that are in the 10% most deprived in the country. Across London, this is the 15th highest (out of 32) number of deprived lower SOAs. Comparing deprivation in 2015 (ranked 87th) to 2010 (61st), Ealing is now ranked as relatively less deprived than it was in 2010 across all indices.

Ealing is the fourth most deprived West London borough in 2015, based on Rank of Average Rank (61st in 2010, 87th in 2015). However, based on all the other summary measures (average score, extent, and local concentration), Ealing is the third most deprived in WLA. Ealing is the second most employment and income deprived borough in West London (Table 19).

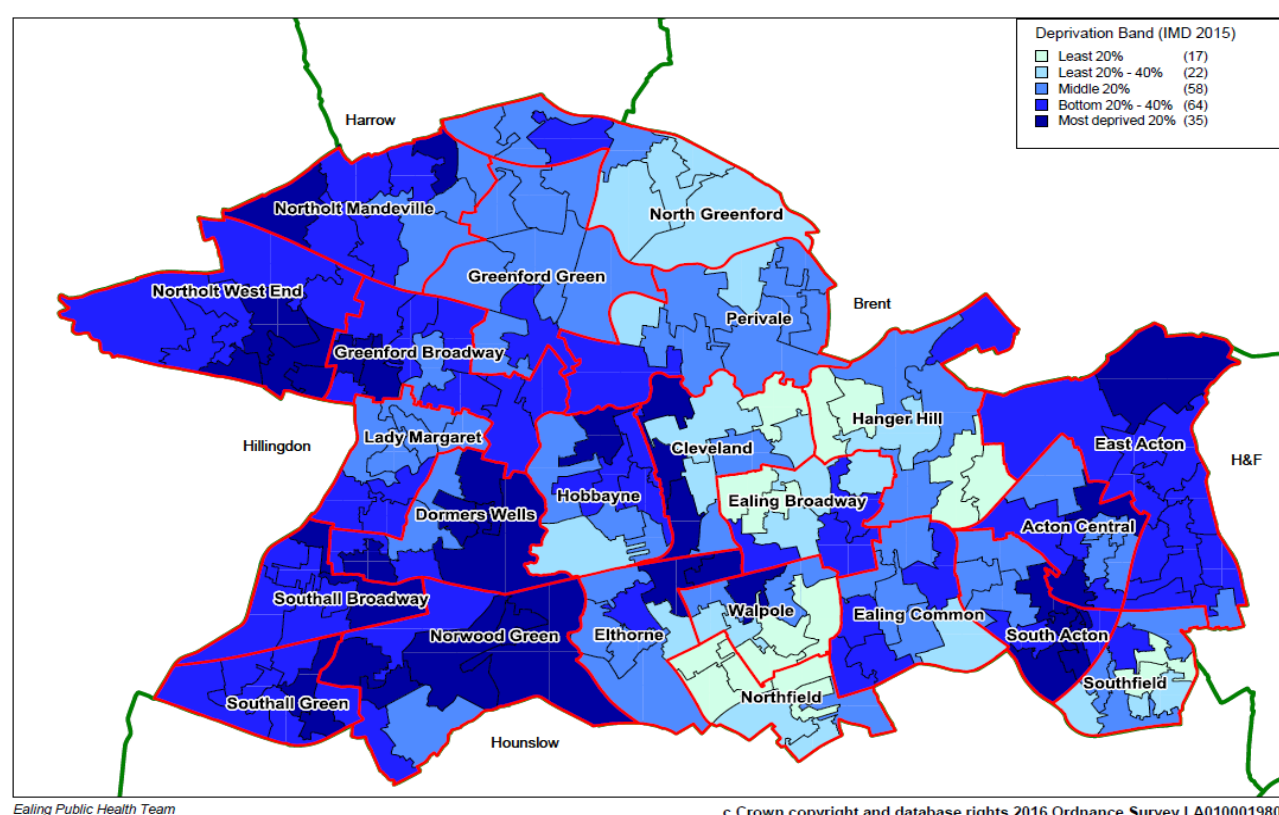
Table 19: Income and Employment deprivation in West London, with 2010 comparisons

1 = most deprived, 326 = least deprived	Average score		Average Rank		Extent		Local concentration		Income		Employment	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Brent	35	68	24	39	53	92	60	105	20	23	42	39
Hammersmith & Fulham	55	92	31	76	71	99	127	129	76	87	80	90
Ealing	80	99	61	87	98	113	113	141	23	28	40	41
Hounslow	118	117	92	86	156	151	165	171	55	61	76	75
Hillingdon	138	162	130	153	163	178	171	198	61	62	82	77
Harrow	194	219	184	213	212	235	210	233	71	86	103	103

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015, DCLG

Map 1 shows deprivation quintile for lower SOAs in Ealing. The darker shades indicate areas of higher deprivation. Broadly speaking, the most deprived areas within the borough are found in the extremes of West and East, such as areas in and around Southall, Northolt and Acton.

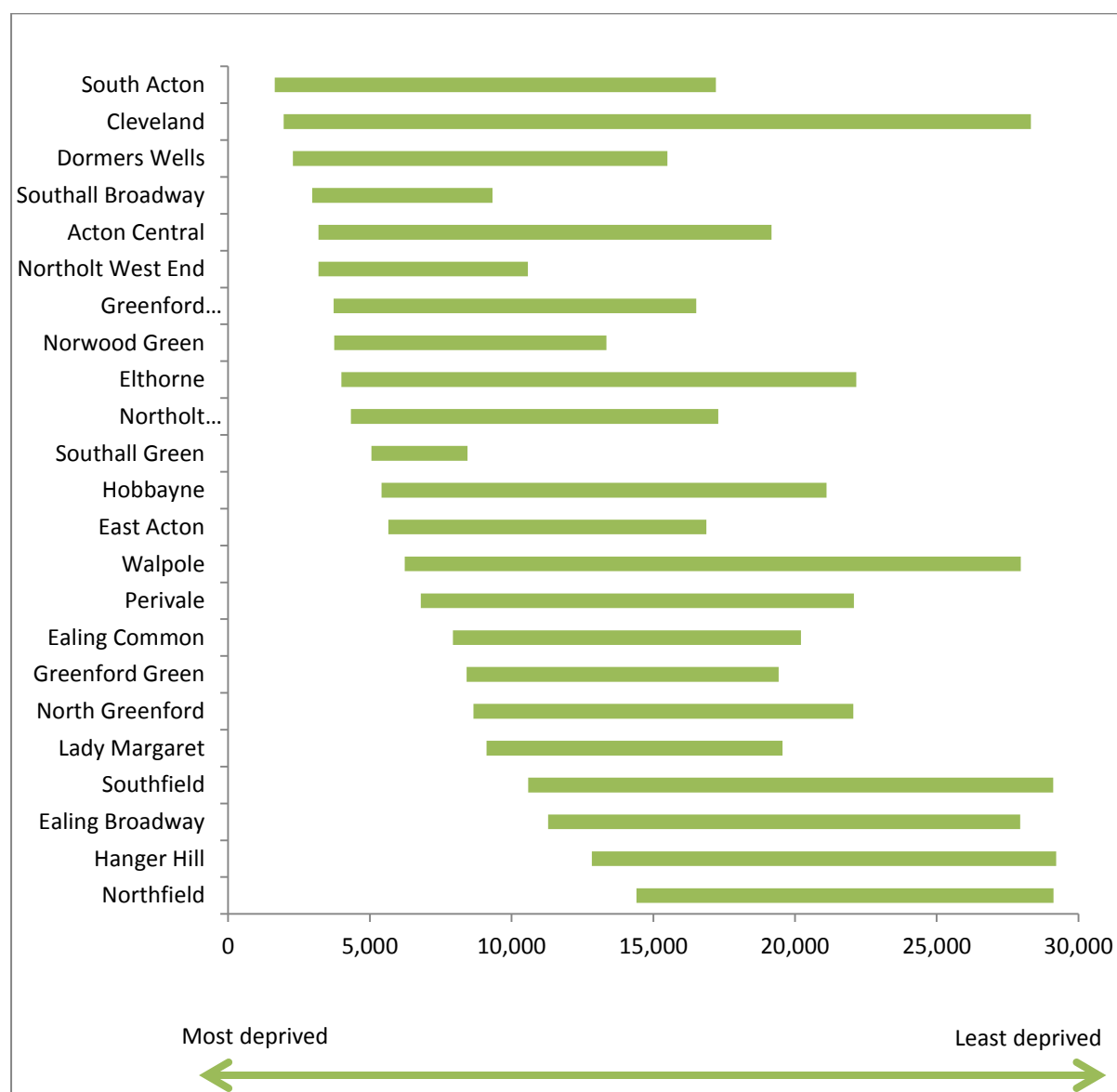
Map 1: Index of Multiple Deprivation in Ealing, 2015



Source: Department for communities and local government (DCLG), 2015

Figure 24 compares the range of deprivation found within each electoral ward. Cleveland and Walpole wards contain the widest range i.e. they contain a combination of the most and least deprived lower SOAs in England. Conversely, all lower SOAs in Southall Green are of a similar level of deprivation. Based on this, the least deprived wards in Ealing are Northfield, Hanger Hill, Ealing Broadway and Southfield.

Figure 24: Range of IMD rankings within each electoral ward, Ealing, 2015



Source: DCLG, 2015

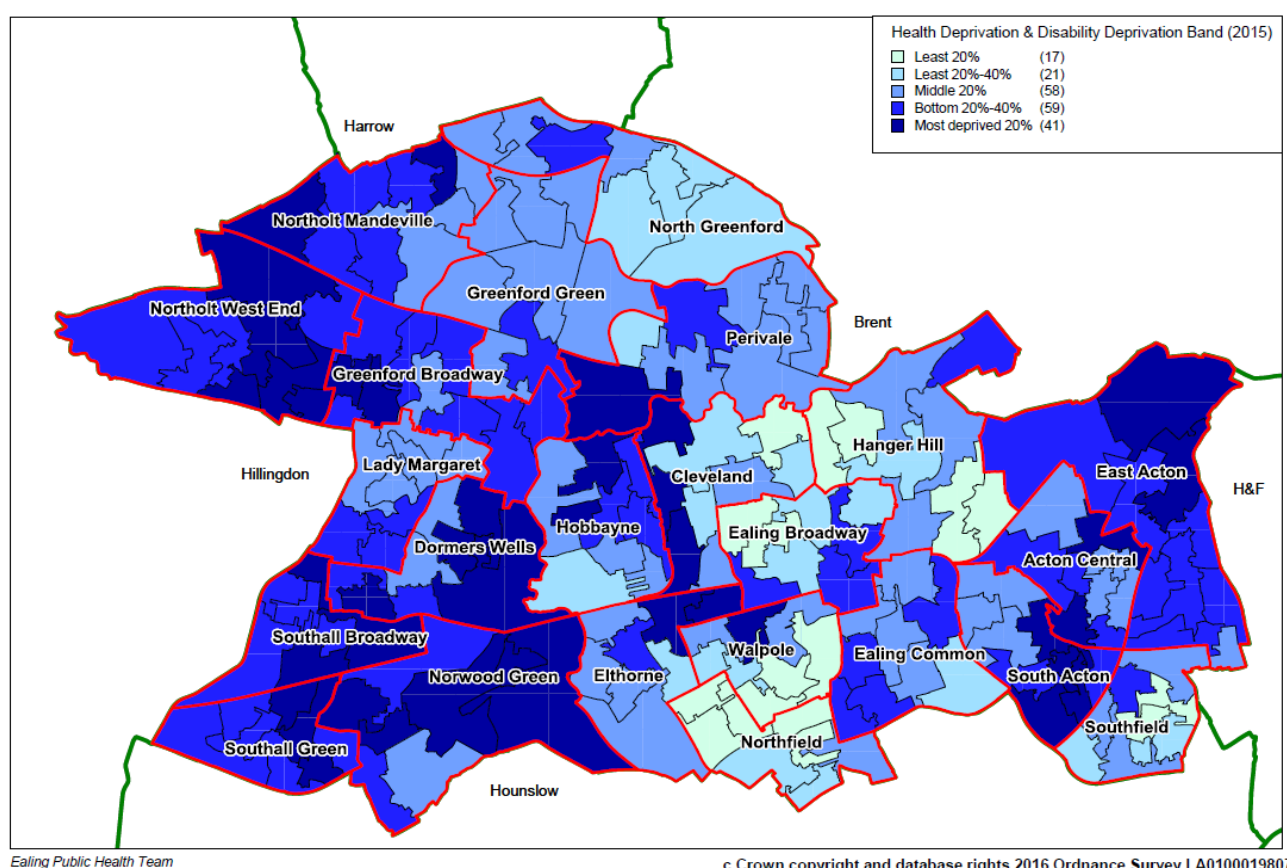
Note: 1 is most deprived in England and 32,428 is least deprived in England

Health deprivation and disability

The Health Deprivation and Disability Index is one of the seven domains that underpin IMD. The similarity of the two maps indicates a strong correlation between health deprivation and overall deprivation.

In common with the map of IMD (Map 1), the most significant areas of Health Deprivation are found in the extremes of West and East, such as areas in and around Southall, Northolt and Acton (Map 2). One lower SOA within Norwood Green is among the 10% most Health Deprived in the country.

Map 2: Health and Disability Deprivation, Ealing, 2015



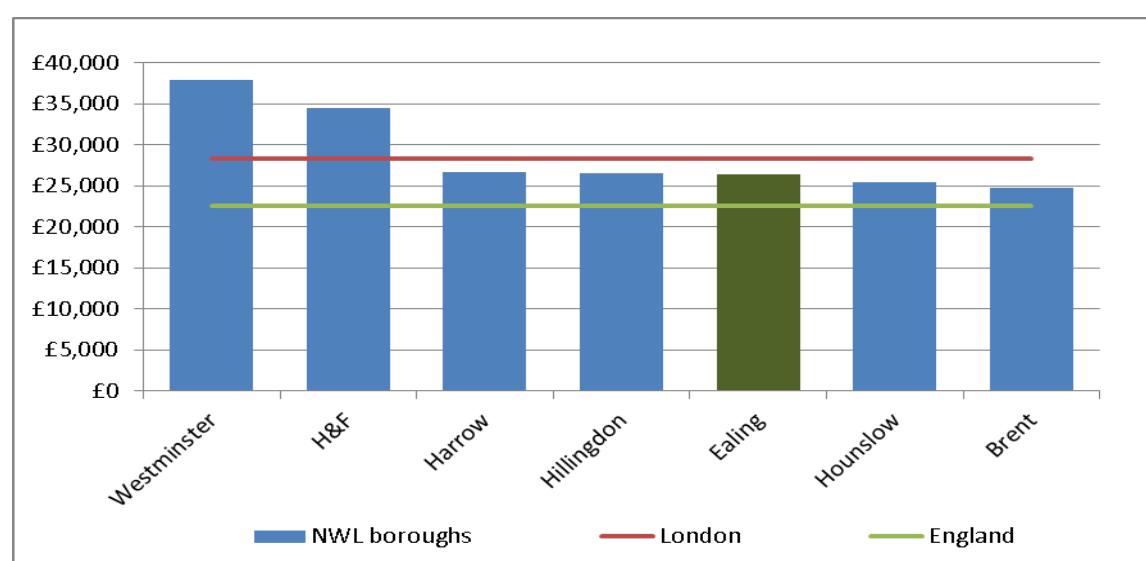
Source: DCLG, 2015

Income

Individual income⁴³

According to the ONS Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (ASHE), the median annual income for an adult Ealing resident in 2015 was £26,400. This was below London's average (£28,300), but above the England figure (£22,700). Ealing's median income was third lowest in North West London (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Median income for adults who have been in the same job for more than a year – Ealing, North West London, London & England, 2015⁴⁴



Source: ONS, Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (ASHE), 2016

Household income

Ealing's estimated median annual household income (equivalised⁴⁵) has dropped from £32,870 in 2014 to £30,702 in 2016^{46 47}. Compared to other London boroughs, Ealing is ranked as 16th highest (out of 33). Electoral wards with the highest

⁴³ This data is not available at ward level

⁴⁴ Note: RBK&C has not been included in the graph above as the estimates were considered unreliable for practical purposes

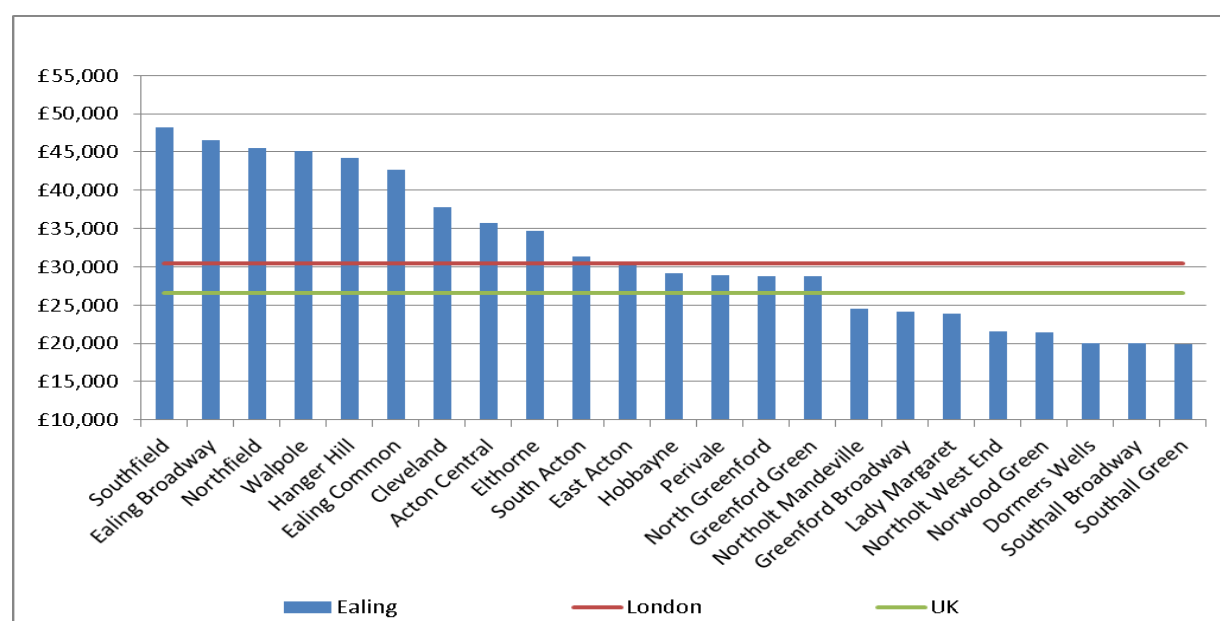
⁴⁵ Taking into account household size & composition

⁴⁶ CACI, Equalised Paycheck Directory 2016

⁴⁷ The modelling for PayCheck focuses on estimated income levels for very local areas and the underlying data is updated each year. These and other factors mean that comparisons between consecutive years' PayCheck figures are not reliable. The 2012 and subsequent updates are particularly sensitive to this effect because the input data and modelling techniques have been completely changed to give more detailed information for different life stages. Therefore comparisons with previous years will not be reliable (Wealth of the Nation, CACI, 2014)

household income include Southfield, Ealing Broadway, Northfield, Walpole, Hanger Hill and Ealing Common, all at over £40,000 per annum in 2016 (Figure 26). On the other end of the scale, wards with the lowest household income include Southall Green, Southall Broadway, Dormers Wells, Norwood Green, Northolt West End, Lady Margaret, Greenford Broadway and Northolt Mandeville (all below the national median household income of £26,562). There is a negative correlation between household income and deprivation i.e. lower income is associated with higher levels of deprivation.

Figure 26: Median Household Income Estimates by Ward, 2016



Source: CACI, Equalised PayCheck Directory 2016

Population well-being

Ward well-being scores present a combined measure of well-being indicators based on 12 different measures⁴⁸. Each indicator score is standardised against the England and Wales average. Scores over 0 indicate a higher probability that the population on average experiences positive well-being according to these measures.

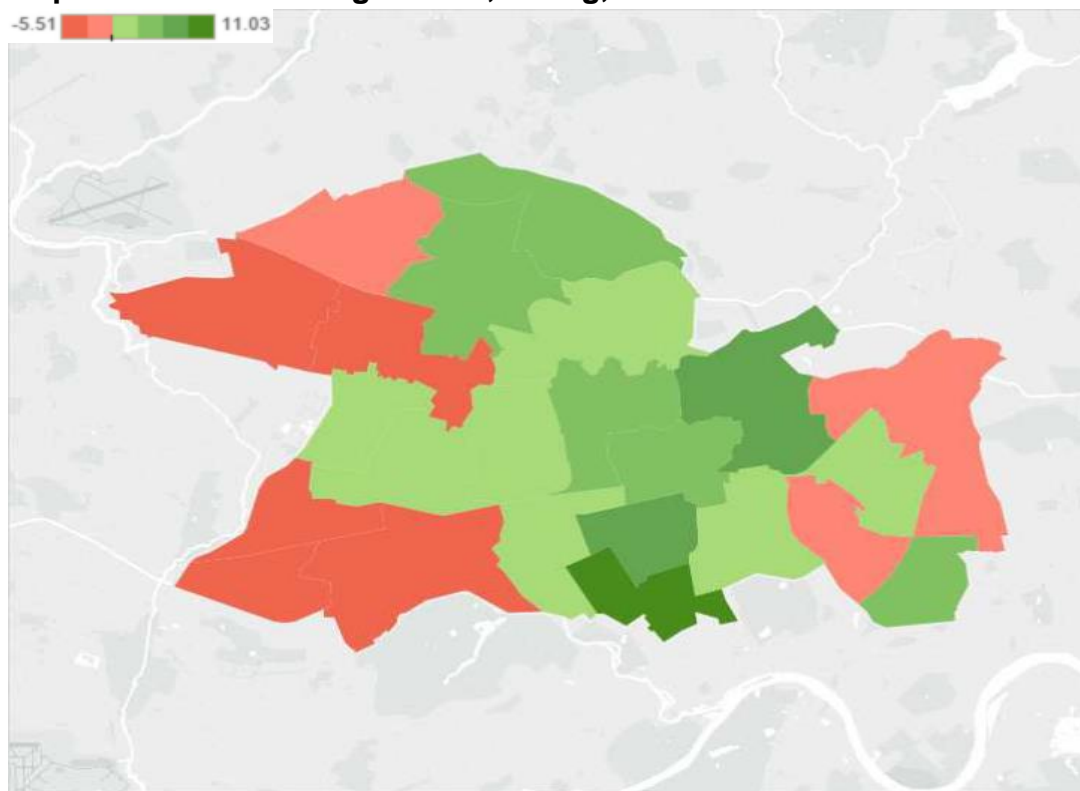
As Map 3 shows, Northfield, Walpole and Hanger Hill wards had the 3 highest ranked index scores in 2013, which means there is a higher probability of better well-being for the population living in these areas and that their ranking is above the average for England & Wales. On the other hand, Southall Broadway, Southall Green and Norwood Green had the lowest index scores, so residents living in these

⁴⁸ The 12 measures are: Life Expectancy; Childhood obesity; Incapacity Benefits claimant rate; Unemployment rate; Crime rate; Deliberate fires; GCSE point scores; Unauthorised Pupil Absence; Children in out-of-work households; Public Transport Accessibility Scores; Access to public open space & nature; Subjective well-being average score.

wards have a statistically lower chance of experiencing a positive well-being and the rankings on this end of spectrum are below the national average.

It is noticeable that areas with lower well-being scores are some of the areas where deprivation is highest in the borough.

Map 3: Ward Well Being Scores, Ealing, 2013



Source: London Ward Well-being Scores, GLA, 2015

The latest ONS Annual Population Survey (APS) from 2015/16, shows that perception of personal well-being in Ealing is similar to the level noted for London and England overall. Using a rating scale of 0-10, survey respondents were asked to answer the following questions:

- “Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?”;
- “Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?”;
- “Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?”;
- “Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?”.

The percentages in Table 20 include high & very high thresholds (responses from 7-10) for the first three questions and a high threshold for the anxiety question (responses from 6-10).

Table 20: Personal well-being in Ealing, London and England, 2015/16

Area	Life Satisfaction	Happiness	Worthwhile	Anxiety
Ealing	79.3	72.6	81.5	23.3
London	79.6	74.3	81.9	20.0
England	81.2	74.7	83.6	19.4

Source: ONS - Annual Population Survey, 2017