Ealing JSNA 2021: Population Characteristics

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Population

Population structure

The population of Ealing has risen from 307,300 in 2001 to 340,300 in 2020[1]. The numbers of males and females in Ealing are evenly spread – 171,800 males and 168,600 females. Ealing has a higher proportion of males and females aged 0-14 years and 25-49 years compared to England (Figure 1). Ealing also has a lower proportion of persons aged 55 years and above compared to England.

Ealing is the fourth largest London borough in terms of population[1], after Barnet (399,000), Croydon (388,600) and Newham (355,300). At 61 persons per hectare, Ealing is also the fourth most densely populated borough in Outer London (after Haringey, Brent and Waltham Forest)[2].

Figure 1: Population pyramid for Ealing, 2020

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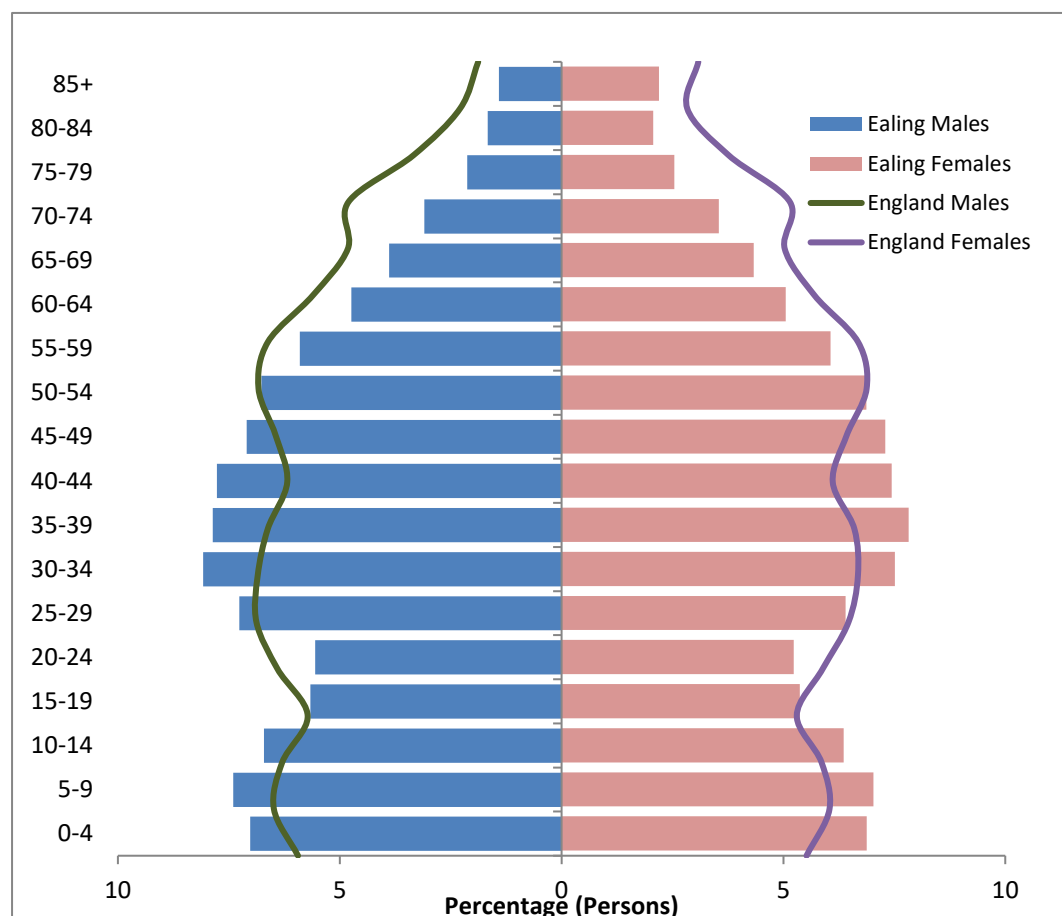
[1] Office of National Statistics (ONS) mid-year estimates 2020
[2] MYE5 2020 Population estimates and population density in the UK mid-2001 to mid-2020

Population trends by age and gender

Between 2001 and 2020, Ealing's population of 0-15 year olds increased by 24.8% (from 59,700 to 74,500, see Table 1). In the same time period, the number of 0-15 year olds increased by 27.7% across London and by 9.5% across England. From 2001-2020, the working age population (16-64) in Ealing rose by 7.4% (to 220,200), which is lower than the increase seen in London (21.6%) and England (11.1%). Nationally the number of older people (aged 65+) rose by 33.5% between 2001 and 2020, with an increase in London of 22.4%. During the same period, the number of older people rose in Ealing by 31.7%.

Table 1: Trends in Ealing Population Estimates 2001-2020

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
2016	74.0	229.3	41.5
2017	74.2	226.0	42.5
2018	74.1	224.1	43.7
2019	74.5	222.5	44.8
2020	74.5	220.2	45.7
Change 2001-2020			
Number	14.8	7.4	11.0
Percentage	24.8%	3.5%	31.7%

Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates (MYB2, 2020)

According to 2020-based Greater London Authority population projections, the number of children and young people (age under 25 years) in Ealing is predicted to drop by 0.4% over the next 20 years. In the same period, the number of residents aged 65 and over will increase by 50.3% (Table 2).

Table 2: Population projections by age group

| Age	2021 Ealing Population	2031 Ealing Population	2041 Ealing Population	% change 2021 - 2031	% change 2021 - 2041
0 - 4	22,400	20,900	23,900	-7%	+7%
5 - 9	22,700	19,600	21,300	-13%	-6%
10 - 14	23,900	21,600	20,100	-10%	-16%
15 - 19	20,600	21,800	19,200	+6%	-7%
20 - 24	16,100	22,200	20,800	+38%	+29%
25 - 29	22,300	25,300	28,000	+14%	+26%
30 - 34	23,900	23,100	28,000	-3%	+17%
35 - 39	25,400	22,600	24,100	-11%	-5%
40 - 44	25,900	22,600	21,700	-13%	-16%
45 - 49	24,400	23,700	21,700	-3%	-11%
50 - 54	23,200	24,000	21,900	+4%	-5%
55 - 59	20,800	22,300	22,200	+7%	+7%
60 - 64	17,000	20,700	21,600	+22%	+27%
65 - 69	14,300	18,100	19,300	+27%	+35%
70 - 74	11,600	14,200	17,200	+22%	+48%
75 - 79	8,100	11,500	14,600	+41%	+80%
80 - 84	6,200	8,600	10,700	+38%	+72%
85 - 89	3,900	4,900	7,000	+25%	+80%
90 +	2,300	3,300	4,900	+43%	+114%
All ages	**334,900**	**351,000**	**368,300**	**+5%**	**+10%**

Source: GLA 2020-based housing led round population projections, 2021 – with rounded figures; % change figures are based on the estimated numbers which have not been rounded

Population projections

Ealing is the fourth largest borough in London in terms of population size. However, the rate of population increase is predicted to slow down in coming years[1]. The slowing growth rate in 2019/20 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. There was also a drop in the net international migration, compared to the previous years. In the same period, the net internal migration for London was – 101,381[3].

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 change over the next twenty years (to 2041) varies depending on which method is used, from -2,500 to +33,400. The resulting population estimates for Ealing in 2041 range from 337,000 to 368,300 (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Different variants of population projections for Ealing, 2021-2041**
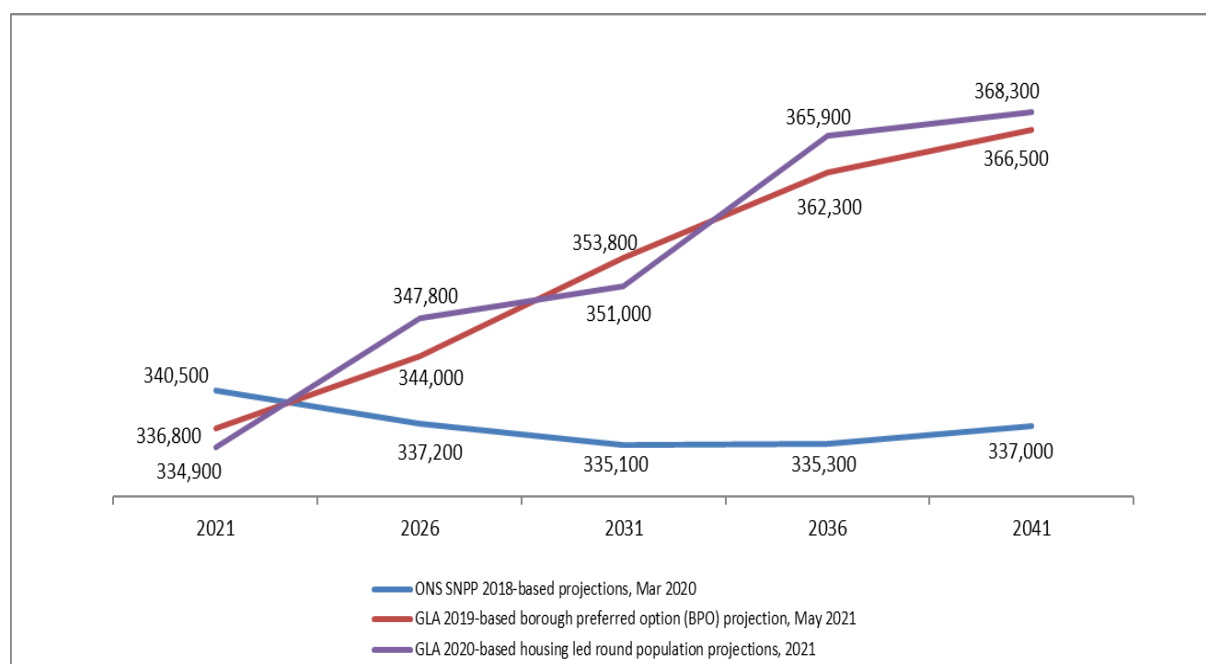
Source: see legend

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[3] MYE 2020 (Table MYE3 2020 components of change)

General Practice surgery population

There were 454,315 people registered with 76 GP practices in Ealing in April 2021[4]. This is larger than the number of residents in Ealing (340,300 according to 2020 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 454,315 registered patients, 49% (223,000) were aged 20-49 (Figure 3). Fifty two percent of all registrations were male and 48% female. In April 2021, the average number of registered persons per GP practice in NHS Ealing CCG was 5,978 (compared to 9,172 in England). A larger proportion of people aged 25-49 and smaller proportion of those aged 50 and over, were registered with a GP compared to England.

Figure 3: Ealing General Practice population structure, 2021
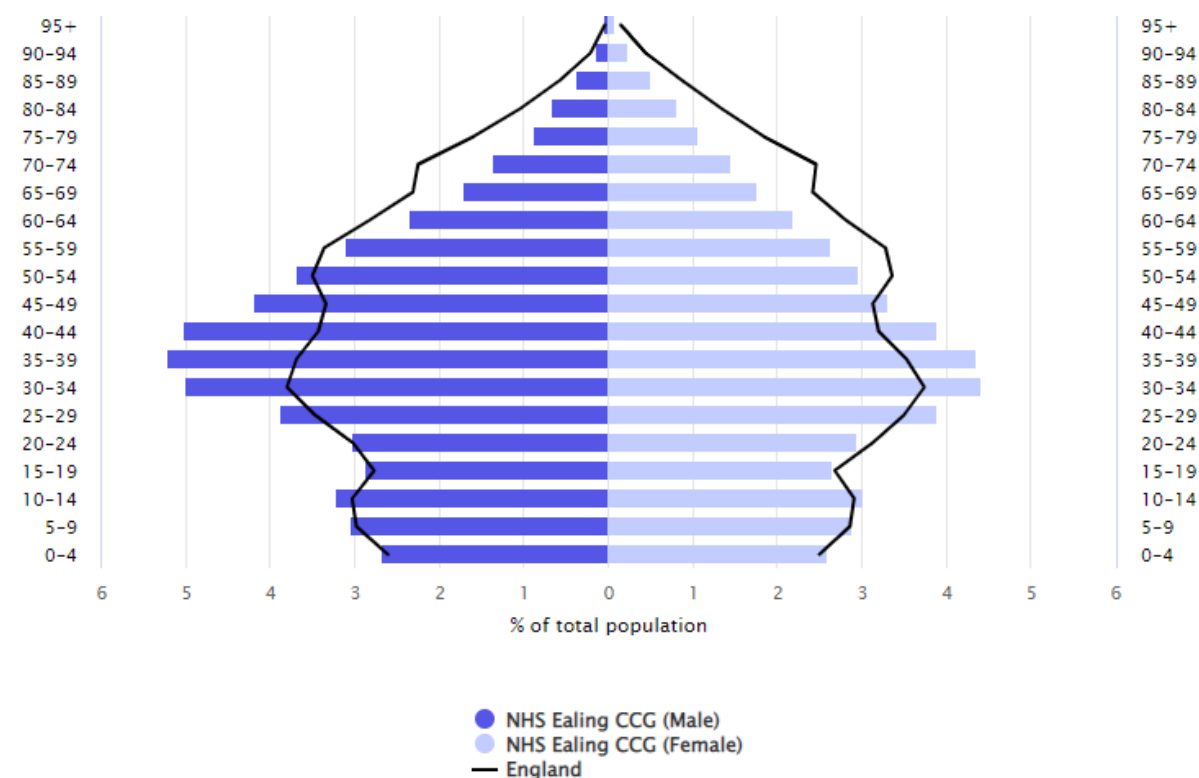
Source: National General Practice Profiles, 2022

Housing

Number of households

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[4] Source: NHS Digital, 2021 https://files.digital.nhs.uk/9C/54B8FC/gp-reg-pat-prac-quin-age.csv

Of the 137,113 households in Ealing, the majority (82%) belong to the private sector (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Number of households in Ealing by tenure type, 2020
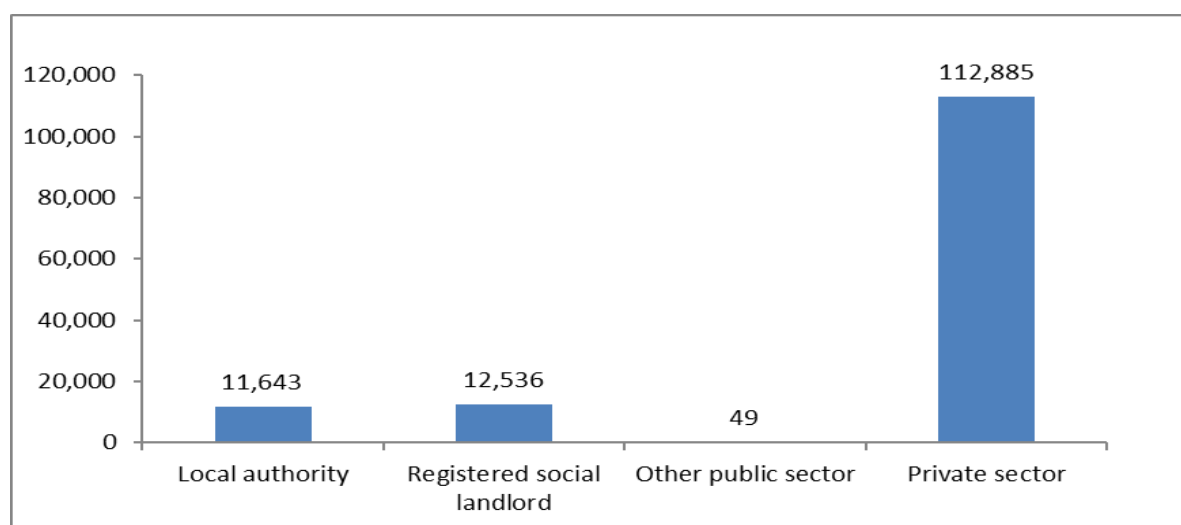
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (Dwelling Stock, table 100), 2021

Over the next 25 years (to 2046) the number of households in Ealing is projected to grow by 23% (Table 3). The number of households where the head of household is over 65 is projected to nearly double (with 90%), while the number of households with the head of household aged 45-64 will rise by 7%. During the same period the number of households with the head of household aged 15-44 will decrease by 11%.

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, 2021-2046

| Age	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046
15-24	2,100	2,200	2,100	2,000	1,800	1,800
25-34	12,500	11,000	10,800	11,200	11,400	11,200
35-44	28,500	25,900	24,000	22,900	23,200	25,400
45-54	30,500	31,500	31,400	30,200	29,200	28,500
55-59	14,100	15,300	15,900	16,900	16,700	16,000
60-64	11,500	13,500	14,600	15,000	15,700	15,500
65-74	18,800	21,500	24,900	27,900	29,200	30,100
75-84	11,400	13,900	17,000	19,400	22,300	24,500
85+	4,900	5,900	6,900	8,600	10,400	12,200
Total	134,300	140,700	147,600	154,000	159,900	165,200

Source: GLA, 2019-based central upper DCLG household 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
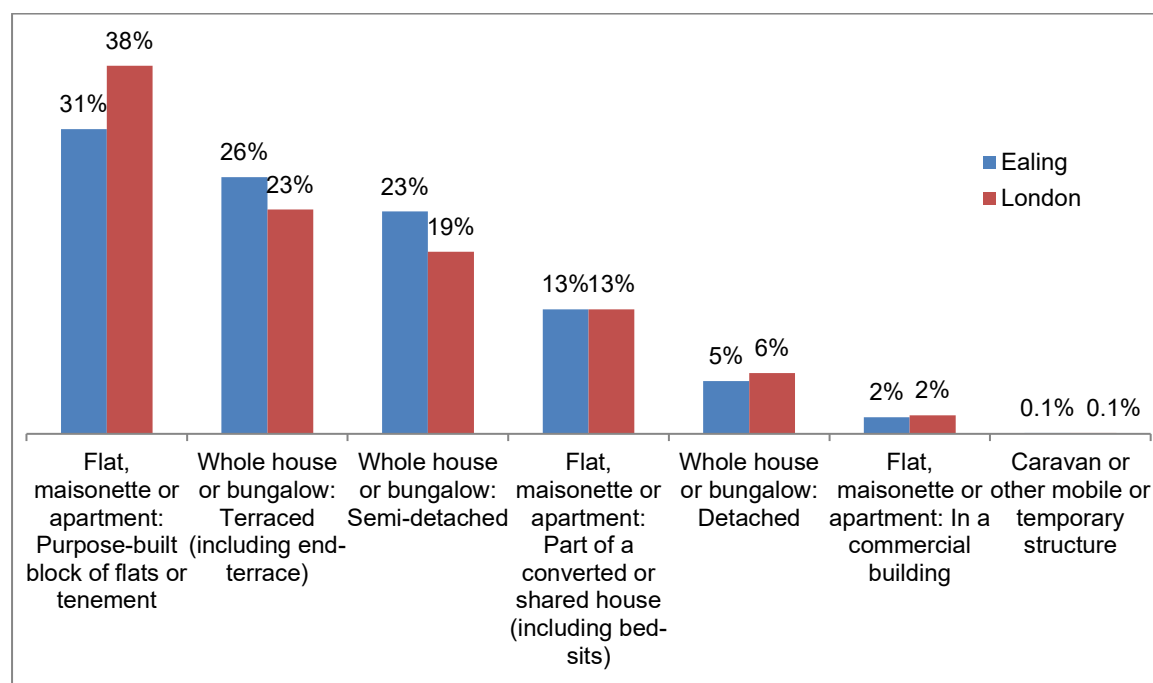
Source: ONS Census,2011

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
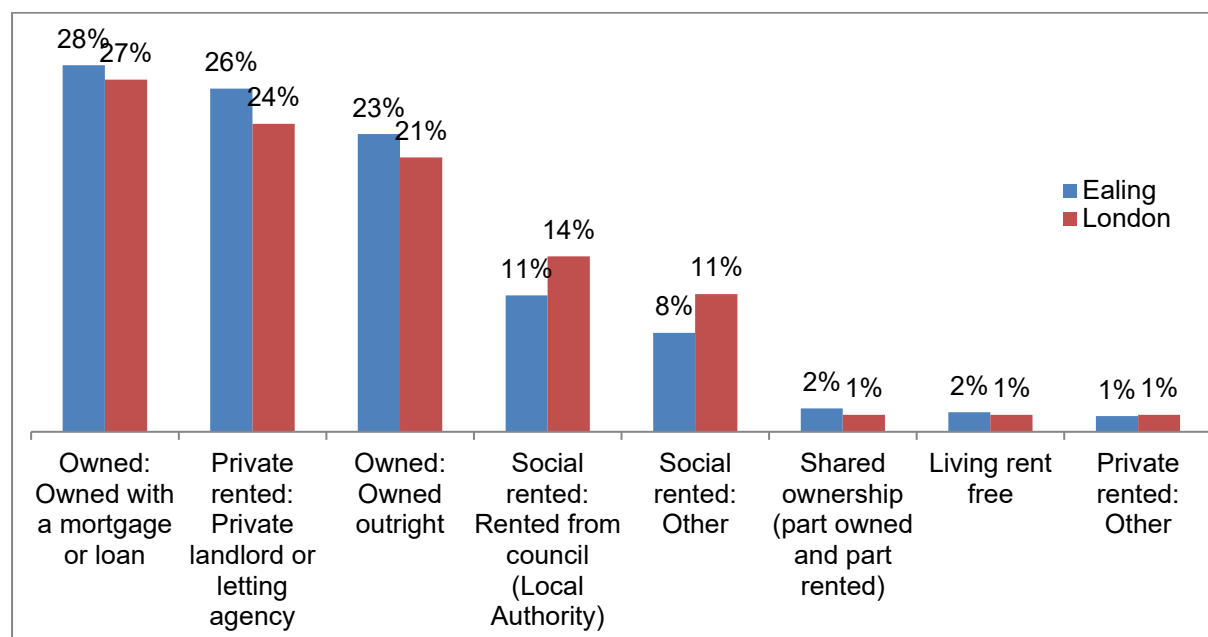
Source: ONS Census, 2011

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

Overcrowding[5]

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.

With 14% of households living in overcrowded conditions, Ealing is 8th highest in London (with Newham at the top, having 26% of households overcrowded) and second highest in West London, after Brent (18%).[6]

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)

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[5] ONS Census, 2011

[6] ONS, Census 2011 via Nomis, Occupancy rating, 2011

Ethnicity among all ages

Between 2020 and 2050 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 27%, Black/Black British by 15%, residents of mixed ethnic heritage by 17%, Chinese by 27% and population of other ethnic origin by 29%[7] (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Ealing Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, 2020-2050
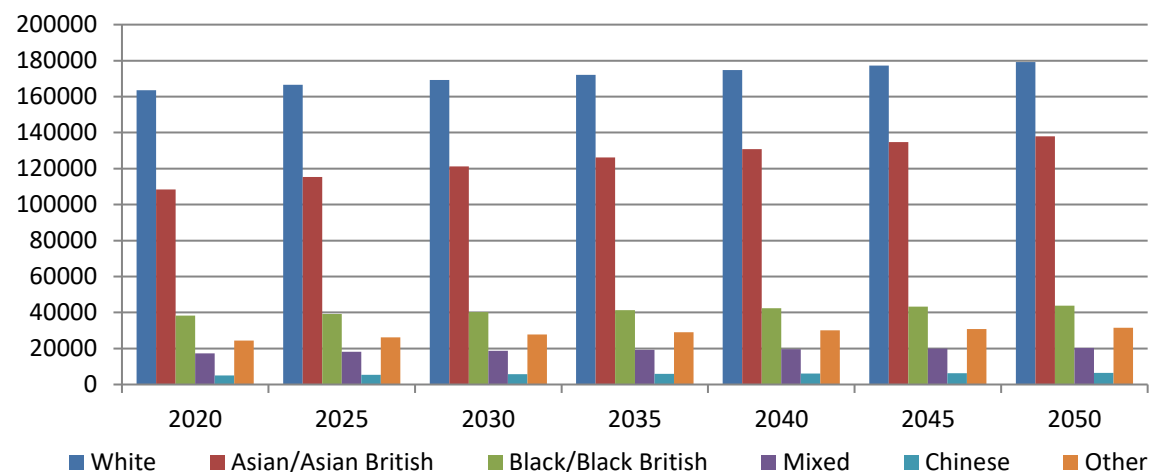
Source: GLA 2016-based Central Trend Ethnic Group Projections, Nov 2017

Figure 8: Ealing Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, 2020
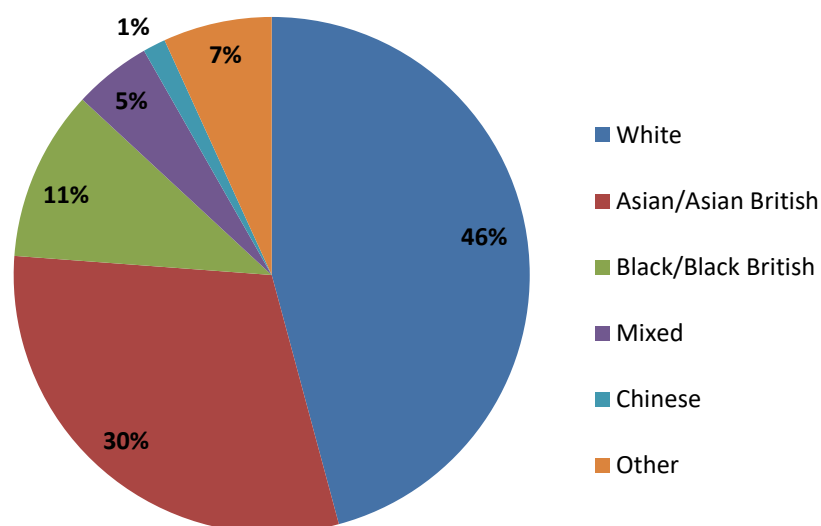
Source: GLA 2016-based Central Trend Ethnic Group Projections, Nov 2017

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[7] GLA 2016-based Central Trend Ethnic Group Projections, Nov 2017

Ethnicity among school children

The population of state funded schools in Ealing is ethnically diverse[8]; with 84.4% of pupils classified as being of minority ethnic origin[9]. 85% of primary school pupils (compared to 33.9% nationally in 2020) and 83.4% of high school pupils (compared to 32.3% nationally in 2020) are from an ethnic minority. 29% of pupils are White, 30% Asian or Asian British, 14% Black or Black British, 9% from mixed or dual backgrounds and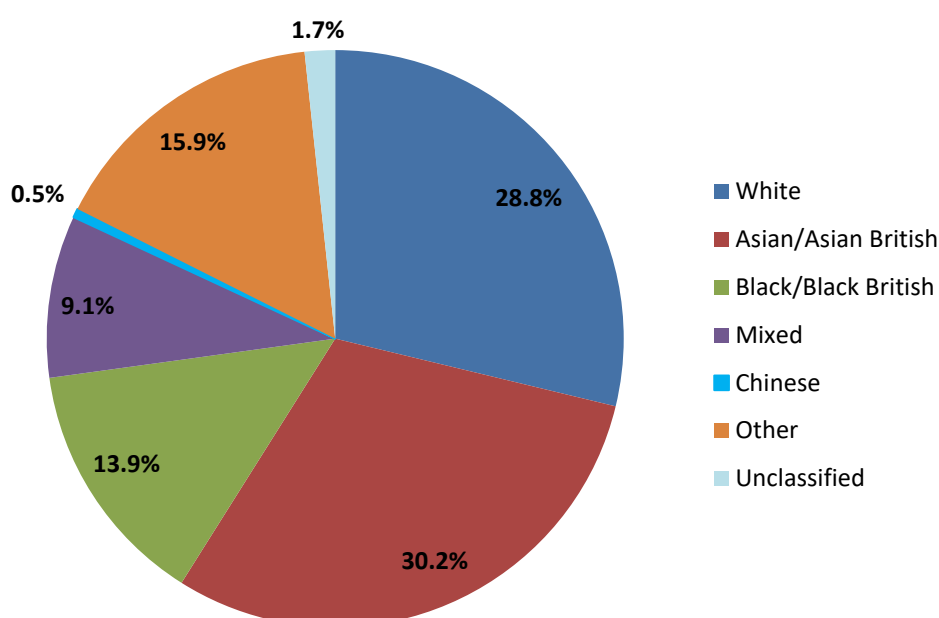 16% of other ethnic heritage (Figure 9). Almost every school in the borough has pupils from all the broad ethnic groups. The proportion of children of minority ethnic origin ranges from 50% to 100% between schools.

Figure 9: Ealing state schools population by ethnic group, 2021

Source: School Spring Census, Jan 2021

The most common ethnic groups in Ealing are Indian at 16%, White British 14%, Eastern European 9%, Somali 7%, Asian Other 7%, Pakistani 6%, Arab Other 5%, Afghan 5% and Black Caribbean 3%. The Eastern European population has fallen for the third year, following a continual fall in the number of Eastern European children entering our primary schools. There are now 4,971 Eastern European pupils in Ealing schools, a decrease of 257 pupils in the last year (more than twice the 101 decrease previously seen between 2019 and 2020). The Somali population also continues to drop, falling by 150 since 2020; and is now 975 lower than it was 7 years ago at its height (3,469 in 2021 compared to 4,444 in 2014).

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[8] Ealing School Spring Census (Jan 2021)
[9] All pupils who are classified as belonging to an ethnic group other than White British

Figure 10: Ealing state schools population by ethnic group, 2021
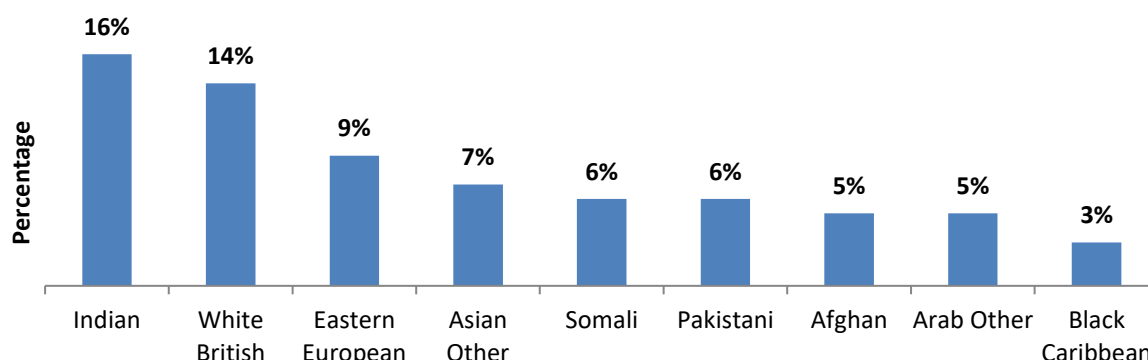
Source: School Spring Census, Jan 2021

Diversity in Ealing

A useful concept to understand diversity (sometimes confused with ethnic minority population) is how many different ethnic groups are in a given area as opposed to what percentage of the population is non-White or ethnic minorities. In 2011, this was measured through a method called Simpson's Diversity Index (SDI), using census data on the 18 ethnic groups, where 1 is the least diverse (meaning the entire population of an area is from the same ethnic group) and 18 is most diverse. Using this index Ealing was classed as the third most diverse borough in E&W, with a score of 6.44 (behind Newham at 9.27 and Brent at 8.68).

According to the 2011 National Census data, over 80% of residents in Newham and Brent were non-White British, whilst in Ealing, the figure was 70%.

Map 1 below shows the diversity across Ealing wards, with Greenford Broadway, North Greenford, Perivale and East Acton being most diverse.

Map 1: Simpson's Diversity Index scores, Ealing wards
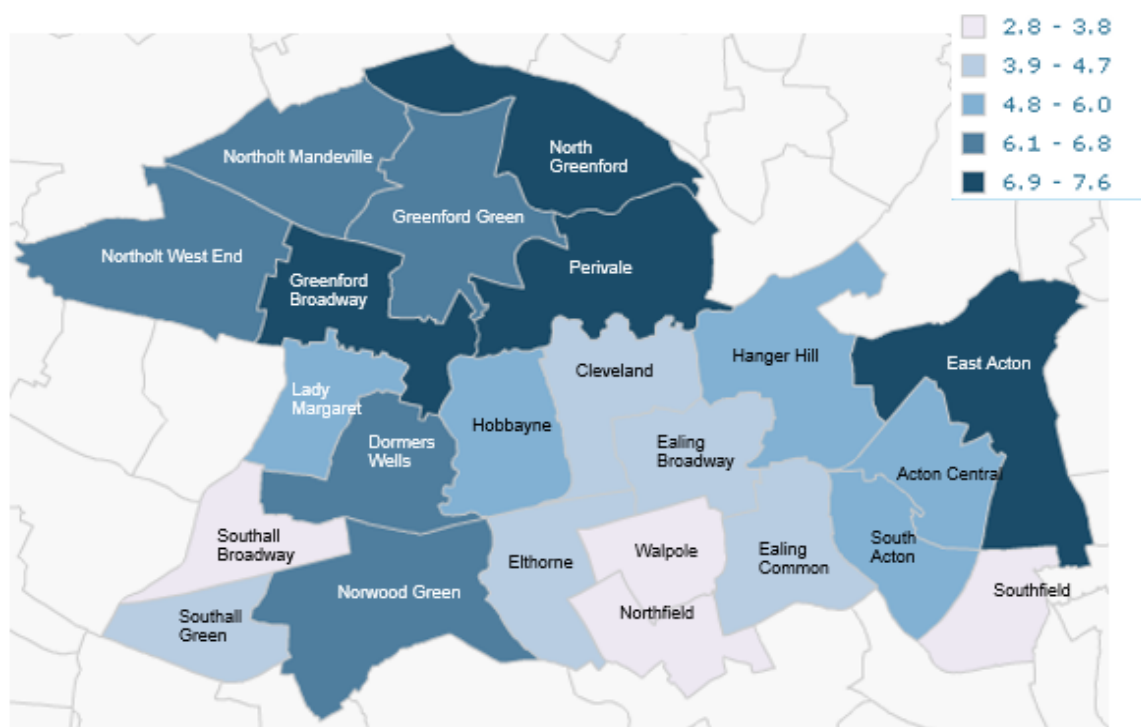
Source: GLA Intelligence, National Census 2011

Languages spoken in Ealing

English as a first language in Primary and Secondary schools

In 2021, 60% (32,880) of pupils in Ealing schools do not speak English as their first language, with a higher proportion of English as additional language (EAL) in primary (63%) than secondary (56%). This is well above the 2020 national figures of 21% for primary and 17% for high schools. There are more than 170 different languages spoken in Ealing schools. After English, the most common languages (each with over 2000 speakers) are Panjabi (8%), Arabic (7%), Polish (7%), Somali (5%) and Urdu (4%)[10].

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%.[11]

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
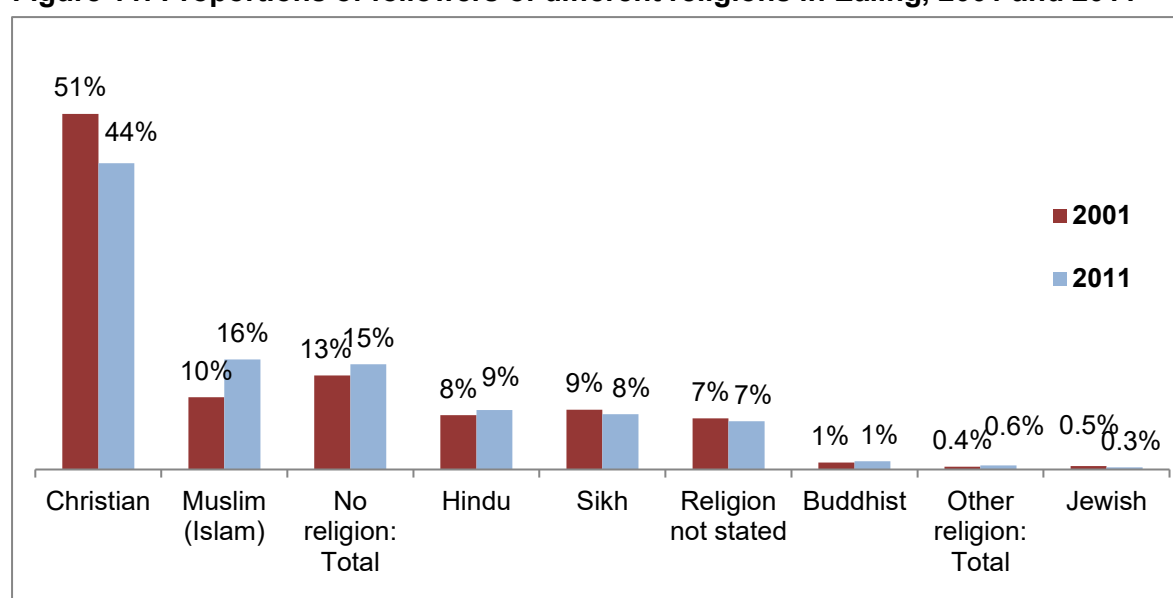
Source: ONS Census, 2001 and 2011

Migration

Internal and international migration flows

In 2020 there was negative internal migration in Ealing, as the borough gained around 23,000 new residents and 'lost' 28,300 (net -5,338)[12], and positive international migration of 1,673. During the same period, London had net internal migration of -101,381 with net international migration of 84,545 (for England the figures were -20,293 and 231,114 respectively). Overall, the population in Ealing is estimated to have dropped by 1,465 persons (0.4%) from 2019 to 2020.

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[11] ONS, National Census, 2011

[12] GLA mid-year estimate (MYE3) 2020

Foreign National Insurance registrations[13]

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) and has been fluctuating since – dropping to only 5,971 registrations in 2020, due to the pandemic.

Figure 12: Migrant National Insurance Number registrations in Ealing, 2005-2020
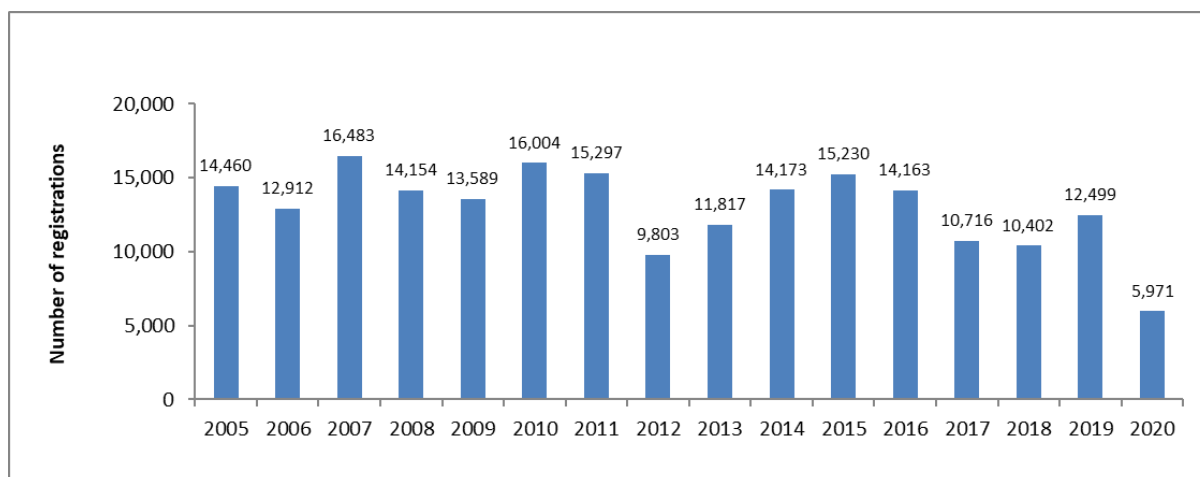
Source: ONS, National Insurance numbers allocated to adult overseas nationals, 2021

Births

Number of births

The number of live births to mothers resident in Ealing has decreased in recent years. In 2021, there were 4,150 live births to mothers resident in Ealing[14]. Of these, 2,862 (69%) babies were born to mothers born outside of the UK.

Compared to 2010, when there were 5,861 births[15], the 2021 figure represents a decrease of 29.2%.

Across London as a whole, the number of live births has followed a general downward trend since 2012[16].

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[13] 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.
[14] NHS Digital, Birth Data, 2022
[15] Source: PHE, Child and Maternal Health Profile, ONS 2021
[16] Births and deaths | Trust for London

General fertility rate

The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15-44. In the period 2015-19, the GFR in Ealing (69.4 live births per 1,000 females) was significantly higher than the national average (60.6 live births per 1,000 females)[17]. Only three electoral wards in Ealing (Ealing Common, Ealing Broadway and East Acton) had significantly lower GFR than England (Figure 13).

Figure 13: General Fertility rate (crude) per 1,000 females aged 15-44, 2015-19[18]
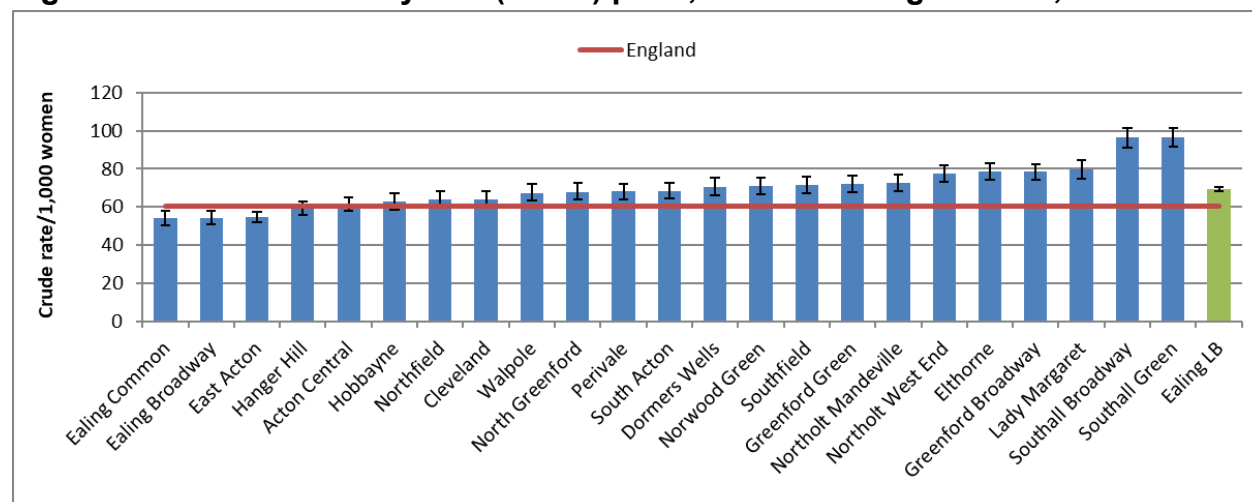
Source: PHE, Local Health Indicators, 2020

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, Lady Margaret had the lowest population of females aged 15-44, but the third highest GFR. Conversely, East Acton had the highest population of females aged 15-44 but the third lowest GFR.

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[17] Source: PHE, Local Health Indicators, 2020

[18] The data in the graph includes Confidence Intervals (CI) bars. Where the CI bar cuts across the line for England value, the difference is not statistically significant. The CI (error bars) show a 95% confidence limit, which means that there is only a 5% chance that the true value is NOT included within the span of the error bar. This is a way of visualizing uncertainty in summary points plotted in a graph. The length of the error bar expresses the amount of uncertainty. If the number of cases is small, the error bar will be long, reflecting the fact that the results based on a small number of cases are more uncertain and might not be applicable to the full population.

Figure 14: Number of females aged 15-44 in 2019 by Ward
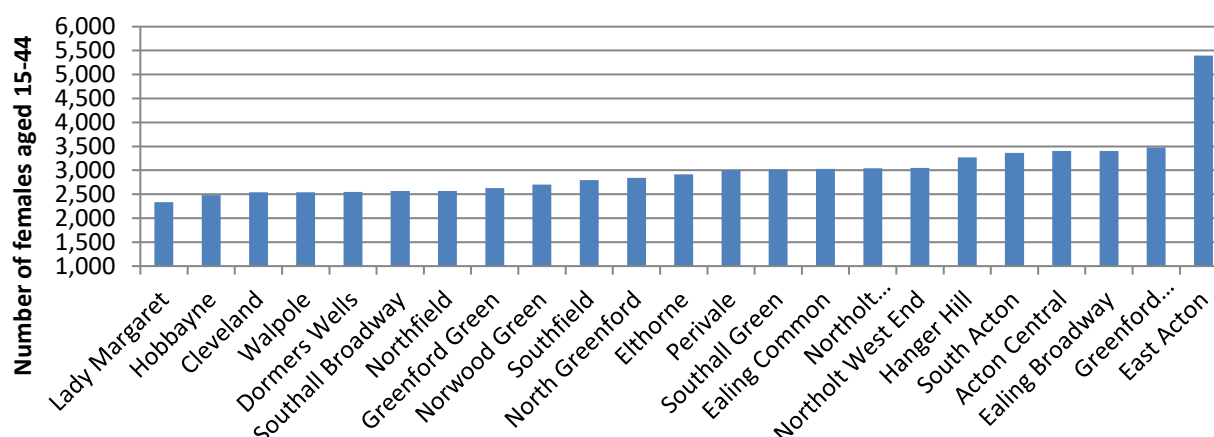
*Source: ONS, Ward MYE population estimates, 2019 *Note: These MYEs are 'experimental statistics' and have not undergone the same level of QA as the borough level data – hence this data should be treated with caution*

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 than in London and England over the last ten years.

Table 5: General Fertility Rate per 1,000 females aged 15-44 for Ealing, London and England, 2010-2019

Year	Ealing	London	England
2010	73.3	67.5	64.1
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
2015	69.2	63.9	62.5
2016	71.4	63.6	62.5
2017	71.0	62.9	61.2
2018	67.1	60.2	59.2
2019	69.5	58.9	57.7

Source: ONS (PHE, 2020)

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. The crude stillbirth rate has seen a steady decrease in Ealing within the last ten years (Figure 15). In 2017-19, the crude stillbirth rate per 1,000 births in Ealing (4.7) was statistically similar to London (4.5) and England (4.0).

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: PHE Child and Maternal Health Profile, 2020

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. Since 2010-12, The crude neonatal mortality rate has decreased across Ealing, London and England (Figure 16). In 2017-19, the crude neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births in Ealing (1.8) was statistically similar to London (2.4), and it was significantly lower than in England (2.9).

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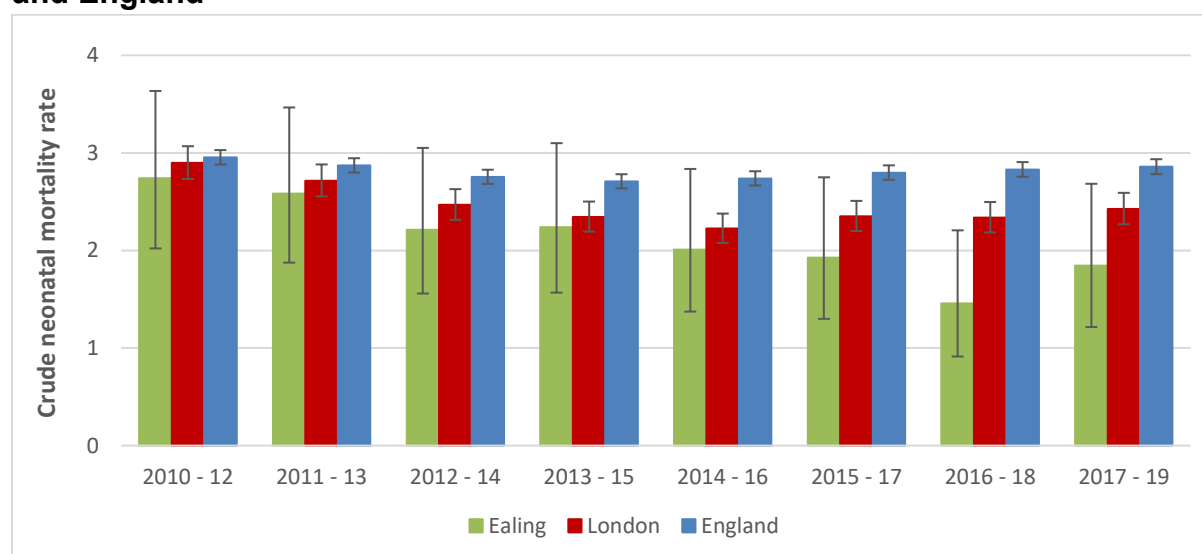

Note: The lines above each bar represent the 95% confidence interval. If the lines overlap then the difference is not statistically significant (and vice versa).

Source: PHE Child and Maternal Health Profile, 2020

Life expectancy

Life expectancy among males

Male life expectancy at birth in Ealing (80.9 years) is the same as the London* average (also 80.9) and significantly higher than England's figure (79.7 years). Two wards (South Acton and Norwood Green) have significantly lower life expectancy than Ealing's and London's average, whilst South Acton also has a male life expectancy significantly lower than for England. On the other side of the scale, Hobbayne ward residents 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, 2015-19[19]
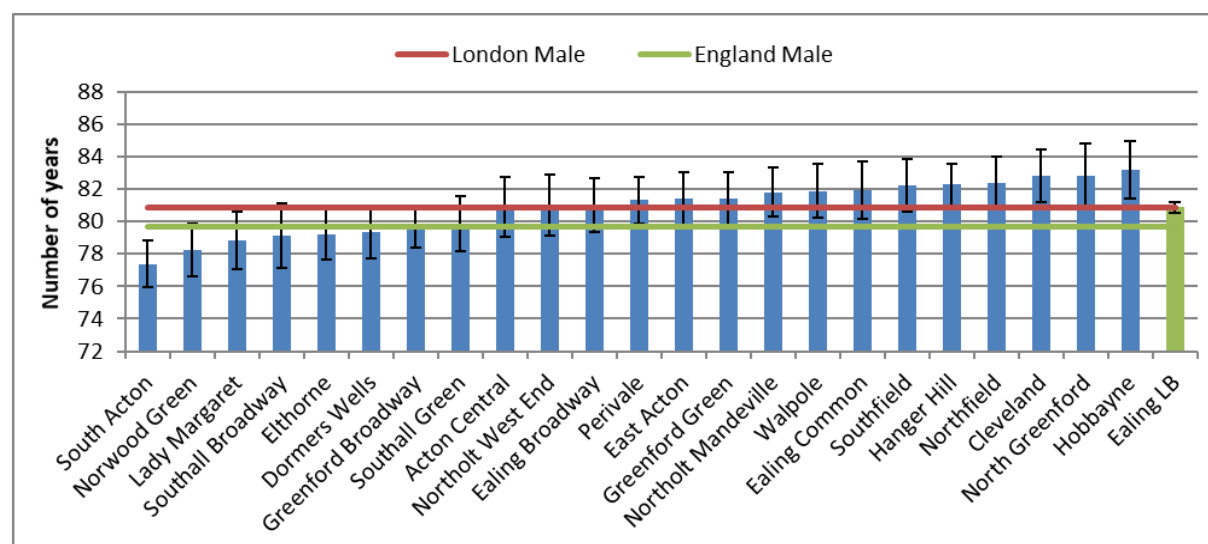
Source: ONS, PHE Local Health Profile, 2021
*London figure is based on 2017-19 data only

Life expectancy among females

Female life expectancy at birth in Ealing (84.6 years) is comparable to the London* average (84.7 years) but significantly higher than the national figure (83.2 years). One ward (Norwood Green) has a significantly lower life expectancy than the national average. Three wards (Northfield, Cleveland and Perivale) have significantly higher life expectancy than the average for Ealing, London and England (Figure 18).

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[19] 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, 2015-19

Life expectancy at age 65 among males

Males aged 65 can expect to live for a further 19.5 years in Ealing. This is comparable to the London average (19.2 years), but significantly higher than the national average of 18.7 years. (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Male life expectancy at 65 in Ealing, London and England 2018-20

Life Expectancy at age 65 among females

Females aged 65 can expect to live for a further 21.8 years in Ealing. This is comparable to the London average (22.0 years) but significantly higher than the national figure of 21.1 years. (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Female life expectancy at 65 in Ealing, London and England, 2018-20
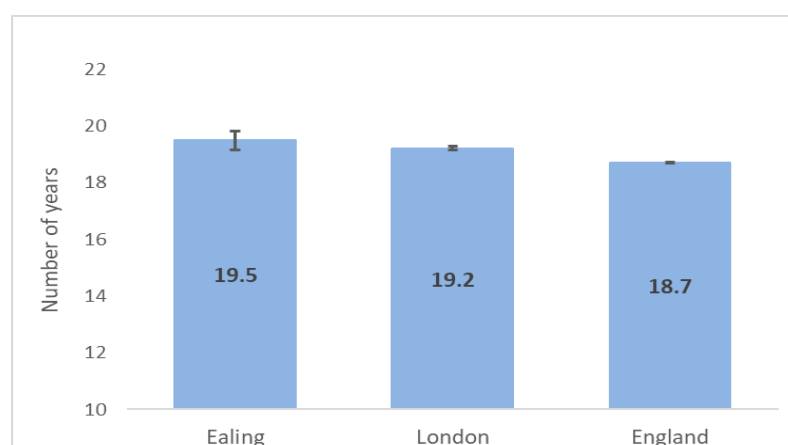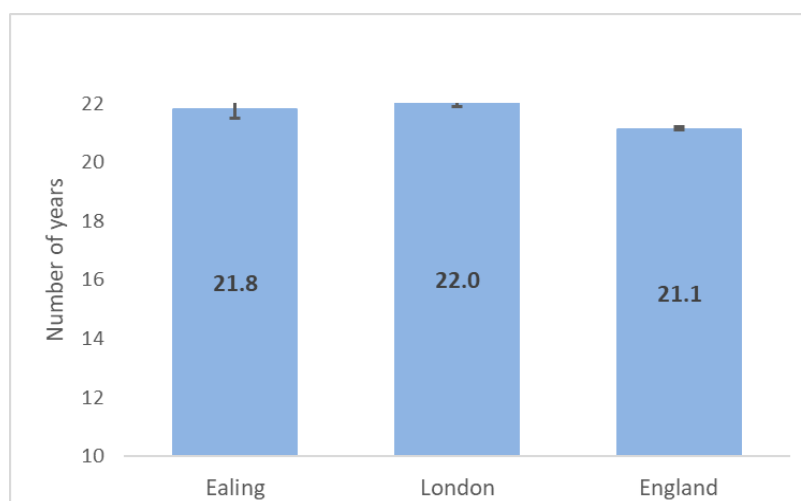
Source: ONS (Public Health Profiles - OHID, 2022)

Healthy and unhealthy life expectancy among males[20]

Male healthy life expectancy at birth in Ealing (62.7 years) is statistically similar to both London (63.5) and England averages (63.2 years). Ealing's figure for male healthy life expectancy is 12th highest in London and 4th highest in NW London (Figure 21).

As the latest average life expectancy for males in Ealing is 81.1 years, after the 62.7 years in good health, an average male born today and staying in the area would be expected to live for a further 18.4 years with some long-term health problems. This is higher than London and England averages (17.4 and 16.6 years of life in bad health, respectively).

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[20] 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, 2017-19
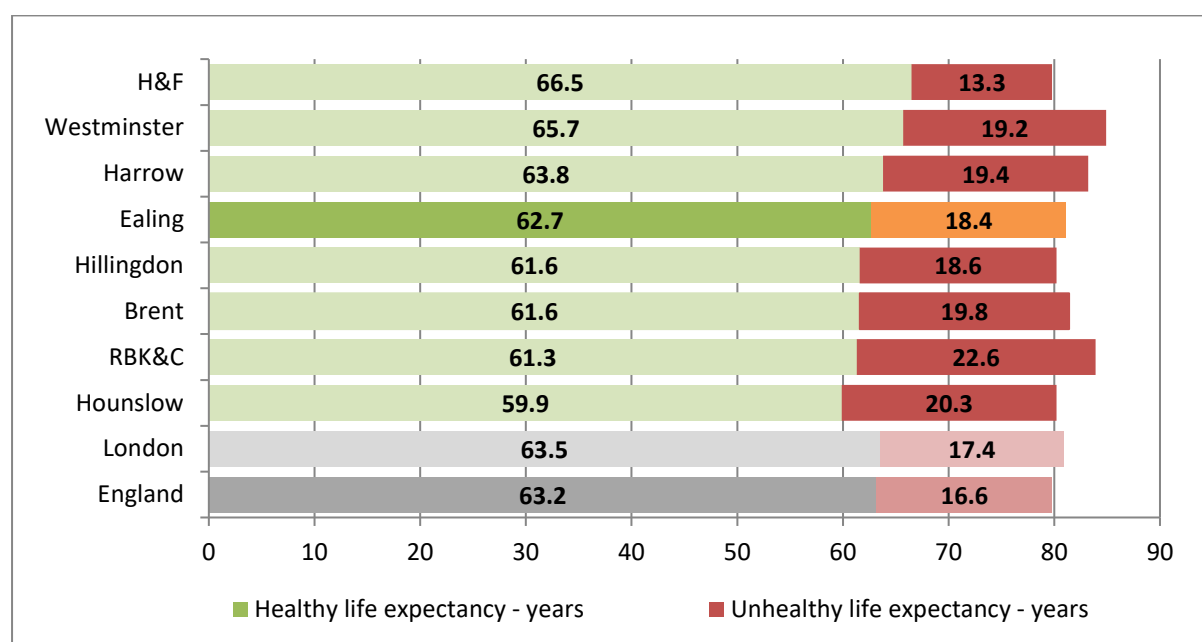
Source: ONS, PHE Local Health Profile, 2021

Healthy and unhealthy life expectancy among females

Female healthy life expectancy at birth in Ealing (63.1 years) is statistically similar to London and England averages (64.0 and 63.5 years respectively). Ealing's figure for female healthy life expectancy is 14[h] highest in London and 5th highest in NW London (Figure 22).

As the latest life expectancy for females in Ealing is 84.8 years, an average female born today and staying in the area could expect to live after a healthy 63.1 years for a further 21.7 years in bad health. This is higher than London and England averages (20.7 and 19.9 years of bad health respectively).

Figure 22: Female healthy and unhealthy life expectancy at birth in Ealing, NWL, London & England, 2017-19

Area	Healthy life expectancy - years	Unhealthy life expectancy - years
Brent	71.4	14.1
H&F	67.2	17.5
RBK&C	66.7	20.3
Westminster	64.4	22.8
Ealing	63.1	21.7
Harrow	62.2	24.0
Hounslow	61.7	22.3
Hillingdon	60.1	23.9
London	64.0	20.7
England	63.5	19.9
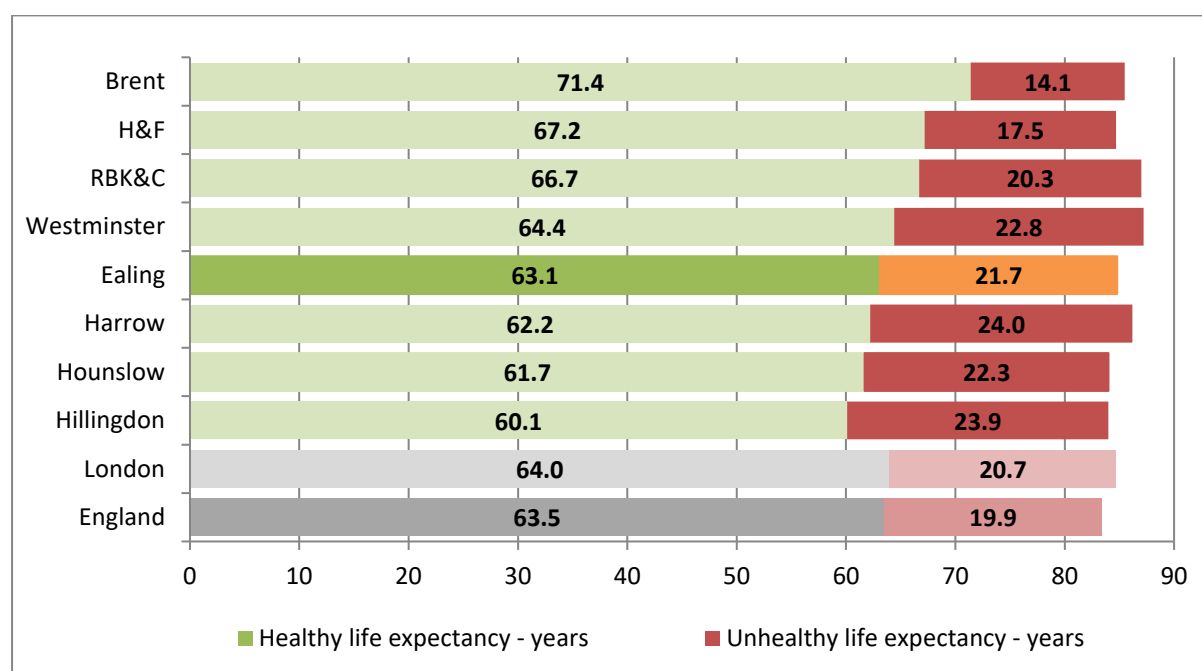
Source: ONS, PHE Local Health Profile, 2021

Deaths

Until the pandemic, the general trend up to 2019 was showing a similar number of deaths every year, with some fluctuations. In 2020, there were 2,506 deaths from all causes in Ealing[21], out of which 520 were COVID-19 related (21%). The 2020 total was significantly higher than the 2019 figure of 1,993 - an increase of 26% on the previous year.

In 2020, the directly age-standardised mortality rate[22] for Ealing was 1,010.0 deaths per 100,000 people. Overall the rate in Ealing has consistently remained similar to London, but lower than the England average (Figure 23).

Figure 23: All age all cause directly age-standardised mortality rate for Ealing, London and England, 2013-2020
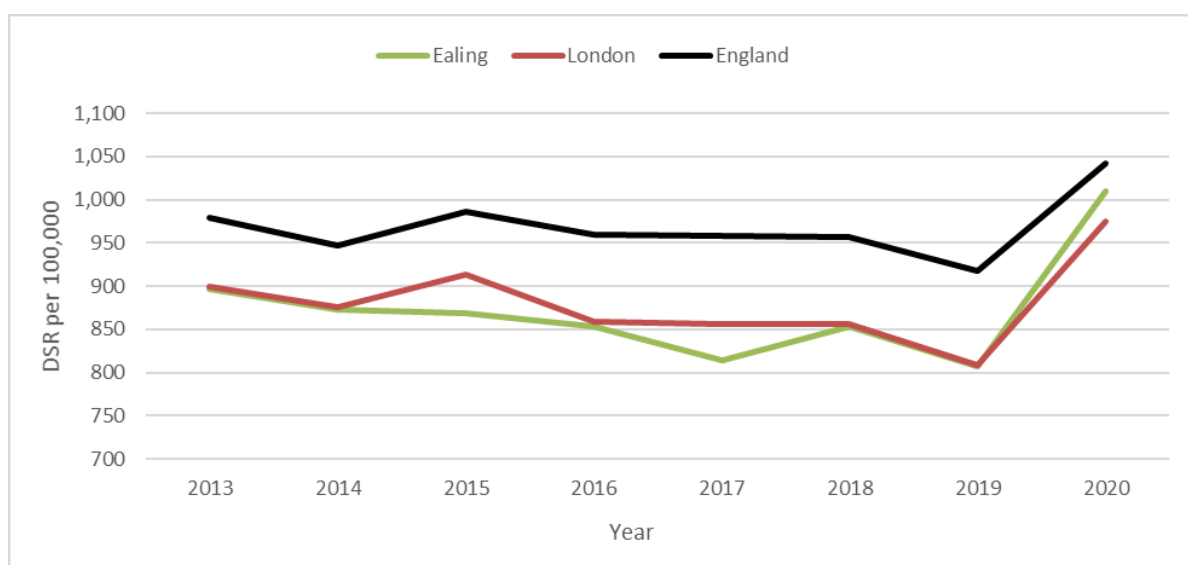
Source: ONS, NOMIS, 2021

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[21] ONS, NOMIS, 2021
[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 2021 in Ealing, there were 239 children aged 0-17 who were subject of a Child Protection Plan[23]. This represents a rate of 29.1 per 10,000 children, which is significantly lower than both London (36.3) and national (41.4) 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% *(limited a lot)*	7.4% *(limited a little)*	

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 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).

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[23] Department for Education, Characteristics of children in need, 2021
Characteristics of children in need, Reporting Year 2021 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK (explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)

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 2020 and 2030. In 2020, the prevalence rates of all listed disabilities except serious visual impairment and a learning disability amongst those aged 18-64 were lower than the England average. For Ealing residents aged 65 and over with a severe hearing loss, the rate was slightly higher than the national figure. Rates of all disabilities in Ealing and England are predicted to rise by 2030 except for serious visual impairment and learning disability for people aged 18-64, where we expect to see not much change.

Table 9: Populations with disabilities in Ealing and England, 2020 and 2030 projections

Indicator	Ealing				England			
	2020		2030		2020		2030	
	Number	Rate /100,000	Number	Rate /100,000	Number	Rate /100,000	Number	Rate /100,000
People aged 18-64 predicted to have impaired mobility	10,937	5,118	11,031	5,370	1,837,532	5,396	1,898,163	5,490
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate personal care disability	7,960	3,725	7,982	3,886	1,327,157	3,897	1,354,595	3,918
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a serious personal care disability	1,771	829	1,770	862	294,014	863	299,870	867
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a serious visual impairment	139	65	134	65	22,134	65	22,475	65
People aged 18-64 predicted to have some hearing loss	19,312	9,037	20,074	9,773	3,323,280	9,759	3,445,235	9,964
People aged 18-64 predicted to have severe hearing loss	1205	564	1203	586	200,583	589	208,526	603
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	5,214	2,440	5,022	2,445	830,148	2,438	845,807	2,446
People aged 65 and over predicted to have a moderate or severe visual impairment	3,984	8,661	5,109	8,778	921,060	8,767	1,135,285	8,941
People aged 65 and over predicted to have some hearing loss	27,667	60,146	35,098	60,306	6,392,818	60,852	7,815,848	61,557
People aged 65 and over predicted to have severe hearing loss	3642	7,917	4633	7,960	829,978	7,900	1,068,291	8,414
People aged 65 and over predicted to have a learning disability	955	2,076	1217	2,091	219,439	2,089	265,065	2,088

Source: PANSI[24] & POPPI[25], with ONS 2018-based Population Projections, 2020

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

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[24] http://www.pansi.org.uk/

[25] http://www.poppi.org.uk/

Provision of unpaid care

About one in twelve (8.5%) Ealing residents provide unpaid care to a friend, relative or neighbour[26]. 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 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.

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[26] Source: ONS National Census 2011

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. According to the latest count of Traveller caravans in Jan 2020, there were 47 socially rented caravans at authorised sites[27]. 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 accommodation[28].

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.

The map below shows where Gypsy and Traveller communities are in the borough, with East Acton having the highest concentration.

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[27] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/traveller-caravan-count

[28] https://www.egfl.org.uk/school-effectiveness/teaching-and-learning/equality-and-achievement/gypsy-roma-and-traveller-0

Map 2: Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnic group (Census 2011)
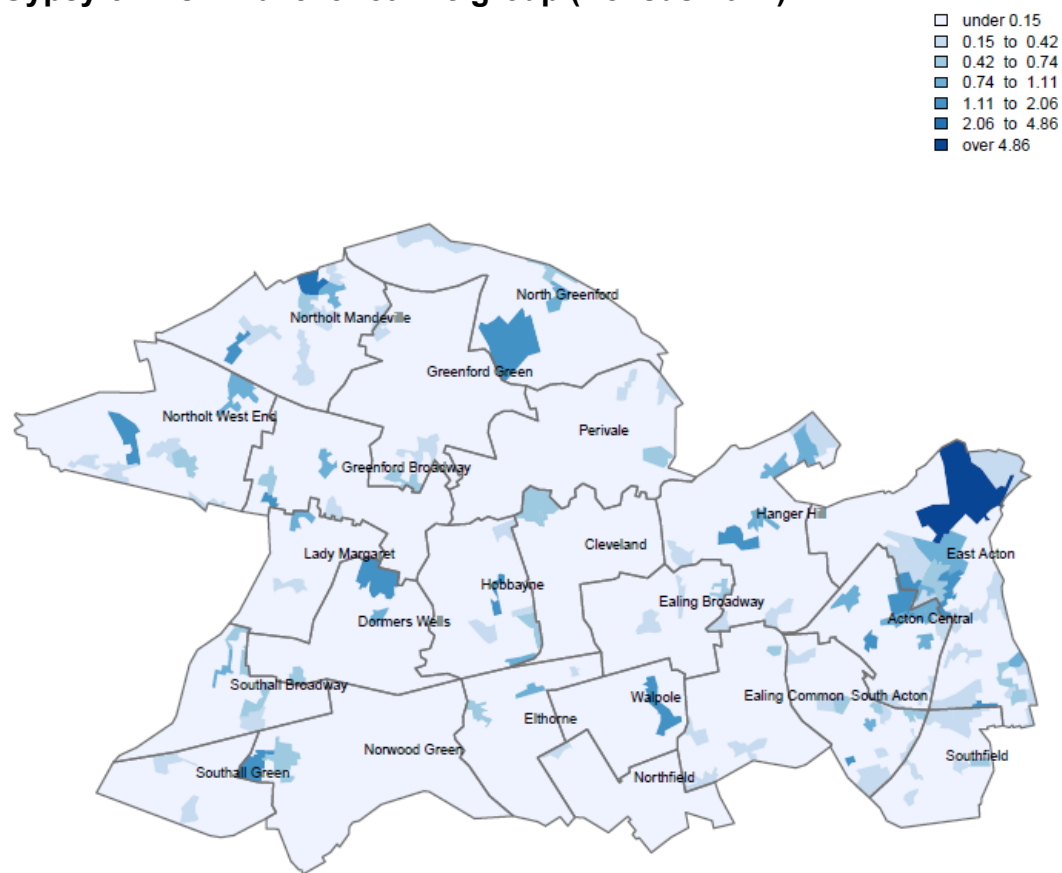
Map created by Alex Singleton (http://www.alex-singleton.com)

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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 five times the England average (Table 14).

Table 14: Households in temporary accommodation in Ealing, London and England, 2017/18

Area	Number	Rate/1,000
Ealing	2,277	17.0
London	54,540	14.9
England	79,880	3.4

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government (PHOF, 2018)

In Ealing, the rate of eligible homeless people not in priority need for housing[29] is the highest 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, 2017/18

Area	Number	Rate/1,000
Ealing	375	2.8
London	3,570	1.0
England	18,430	0.8

Source: DCLG (PHE, SPOT – Spend and Outcomes Tool 2018)

Children in social care

The rate of children in care has been consistently lower than the England average for the last five years. In 2021 there were 307 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.

Table 16: Children aged under 18 in care (rate per 10,000 children), 2017 – 2021

Area	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Ealing	345	42	341	42	351	43	332	40	307	37
London	9,910	50	9,880	49	10,020	50	10,020	49	9,670	47
England	72,670	62	75,370	64	78,140	65	80,000	67	80,850	67

Source: Children Looked After in England, Department of Education, 2022

Adults in social care

In Ealing, the rate of adult residents admitted permanently in residential and nursing care homes[21] was significantly lower than both the London and England averages during 2020/21 (Table 17).

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[29] 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 17: Long-term support needs of younger/older adults met by admission to residential and nursing care[30], 2020/21

Age Group	Ealing		London		England	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
18-64	16	7.5	580	9.9	4,511	13.3
65 & Over	92	201.5	4,075	371.0	52,133	498.2

Source: ASCOF, Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2022

Refugees and asylum seekers

The UK is home to approx. 1% of the 26.4 million refugees, forcibly displaced across the world[31]. Of all UK applications for asylum in 2019 (35,737), 54% were granted asylum at the initial decision and recognised as refugees (compared to 27% in 2010)[32]. 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 March 2021, about 49.3% of England's asylum seekers receiving subsistence only were residing in London (2035 people out of 6903 supported in London under section 95[33]). In March 2021, Ealing was among London boroughs with the highest asylum seeking population; 468 asylum seekers were receiving support under Section 95[34].

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)

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[30] 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."

[31] British Refugee Council, 2021

[32] Home Office, Immigration Statistics (Asylum and Resettlement – Outcome analysis of asylum applications), 2021

[33] 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)

[34] Source: Home Office Immigration Statistics, 2016: Asylum Data Tables, Volume 4

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.

It should be noted that between 2015 and 2019, several English local authorities merged, resulting in a decrease in the overall number of local authorities, from 326 in 2015, to 317 in 2019.

In terms of the average rank of deprivation, Ealing is placed as the 88th most deprived local authority (out of 317) in 2019, as compared to being the 86th most deprived in 2015 (where 1 = most deprived local authority and 317 = 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 IMD2015 and IMD2019 does not necessarily mean that an area has become more or less deprived. It indicates a change in one area's 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 2019) indicates that Ealing has 4 lower SOAs (down from 8 in 2015) that are in the 10% most deprived in the country. Across London, this is the 10th highest number of deprived lower SOAs, position shared with two other boroughs: Barking & Dagenham and Newham. Comparing deprivation in 2019 (ranked 88th) to 2015 (86th), Ealing is now ranked as relatively less deprived than it was in 2015 across all indices.

Ealing is the second most deprived West London borough in 2019, based on Rank of Average Rank (86th in 2015, 88th in 2019). It is also the second most deprived of the WLA boroughs in terms of rank of average score and local concentration, after Brent.

On the other summary measure of deprivation (extent), Ealing is the third most deprived WLA borough, behind Brent and Hammersmith & Fulham. Ealing is the second most employment and income deprived borough in West London (Table 19).

Table 19: 2019 Income and Employment deprivation in West London, with 2015 comparisons

1 = most deprived, 317 = least deprived	Average score		Average Rank		Extent		Local concentration		Income		Employment	
	2015*	2019	2015*	2019	2015*	2019	2015*	2019	2015	2019	2015	2019
Brent	68	79	39	49	92	101	103	114	23	27	39	42
Ealing	98	105	86	88	111	127	139	143	28	34	41	43
Hounslow	114	122	85	95	148	166	169	177	61	64	75	77
Hammersmith & Fulham	91	112	75	96	99	124	127	152	87	94	90	92
Hillingdon	161	159	148	151	176	181	196	194	62	67	77	76
Barnet	170	190	153	184	172	194	176	196	42	45	56	57
Harrow	216	207	206	199	231	231	229	227	86	90	103	109

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2019: Note: Income & Employment ranks are still based on 326 overall local authorities, before some of them have merged.

*recast 2015 ranks

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a major impact on the West London economy[35].

West London accounts for two out of every five jobs in transport and storage within London, a quarter of wholesale & retail jobs, and a third of manufacturing jobs. The area also has more small and micro seized businesses than the London average, and higher levels of self-employment, both of which increase the challenges that it faces.

West London has a lot of people working in professional, associate and especially managerial occupations, many of whom may be able to work at home.

However, Heathrow Airport is a major employer, especially where managerial jobs are concerned, and many of those people may not be able to work from home. Indeed, the near-closure of Heathrow has been a huge issue for much of West London. It is the largest employment site in the UK, and the speed at which the airport can recover, and whether or not that recovery is complete or only partial, will have large knock-on effects through supply chains and workers' spending.

When it comes to Ealing, the borough has high exposure to at-risk sectors such as manufacturing, wholesale & retail and transport, as well as a high proportion of micro firms and self-employed residents. The Park Royal industrial estate is particularly
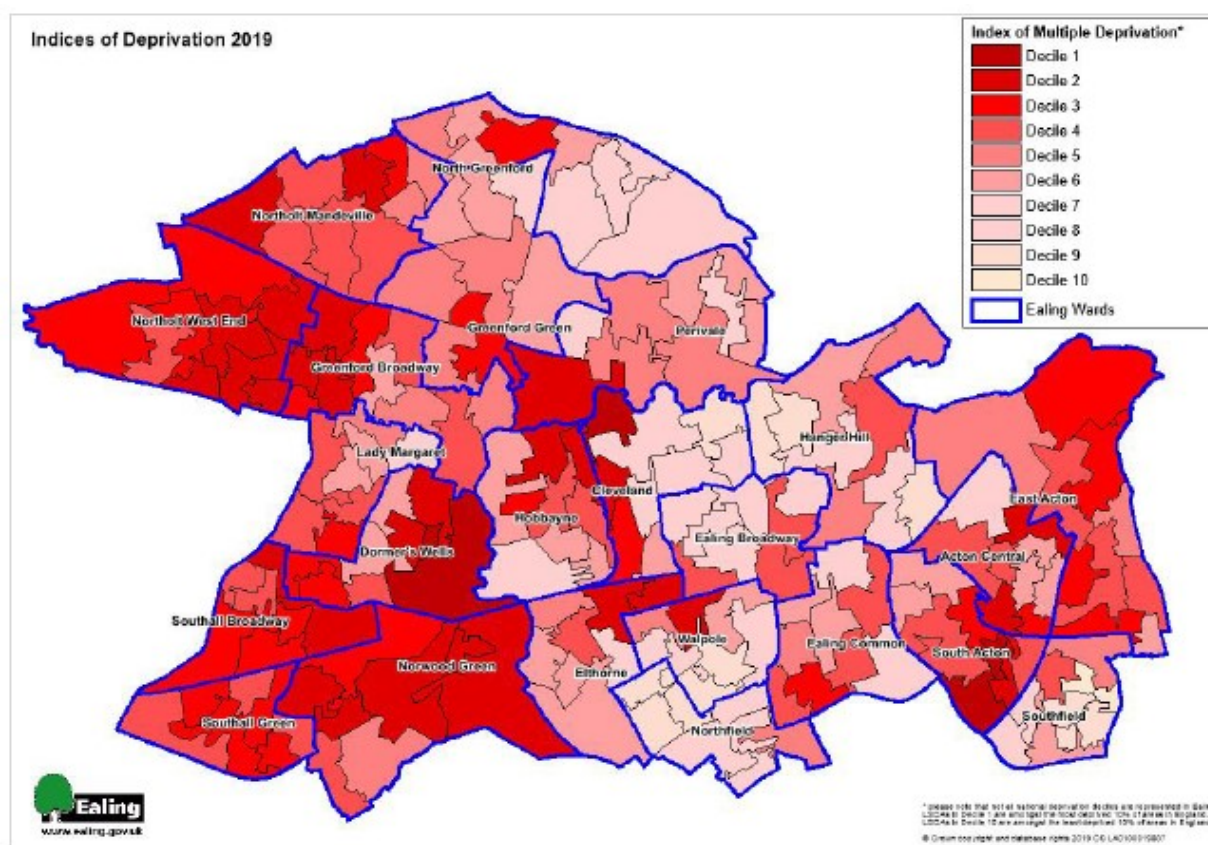
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[35] Oxford Economics: How might Coronavirus impact the West London economy? (June 2020) - How might coronavirus impact the West London economy? (lbhf.gov.uk)

important: it contains a lot of food manufacturers, a sub-sector generally not much affected by the lockdowns, but many of which serve Heathrow, which has been massively affected.

Ealing has a corresponding under-representation of workplace jobs in finance, digital and professional services roles. Nevertheless, many Ealing residents do commute to central London for higher-paid office jobs, and may have a degree of protection, because of their scope for homeworking[36].

Map 3 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 3: Index of Multiple Deprivation in Ealing, 2019**

Source: Department for communities and local government (DCLG), 2019

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

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[36] Oxford Economics: How might Coronavirus impact the West London economy? (June 2020)

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, Southfield and Ealing Broadway.

Figure 24: Range of IMD rankings within each electoral ward, Ealing, 2019
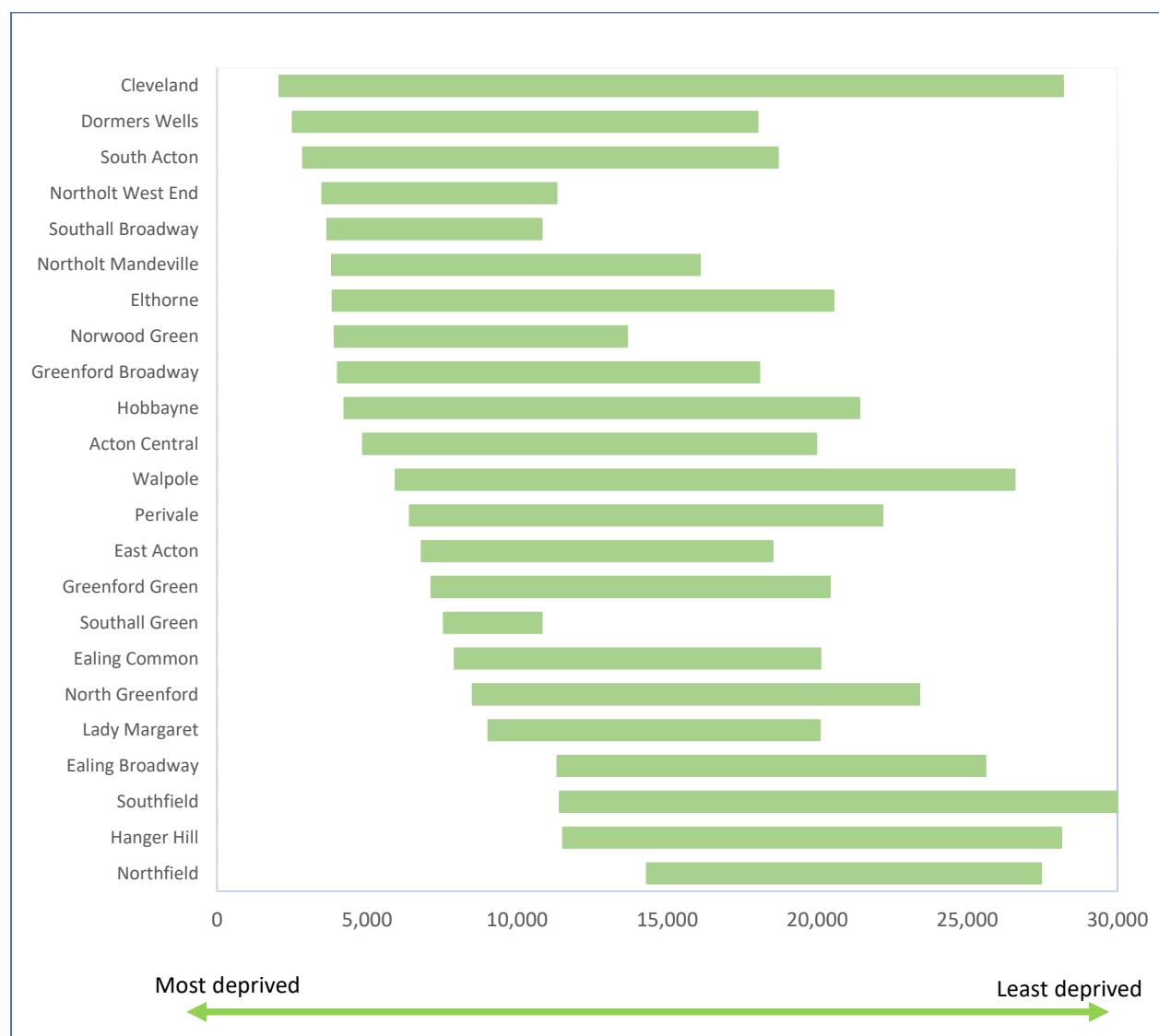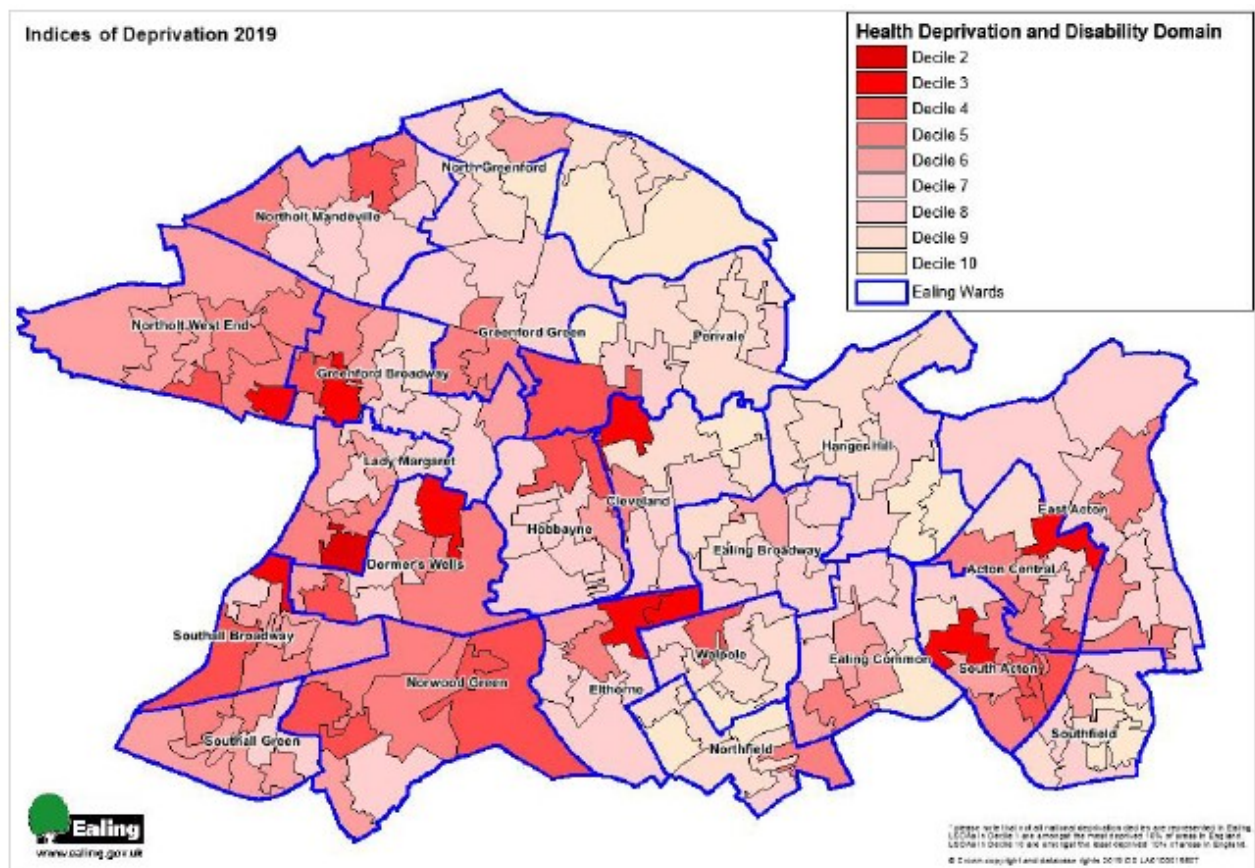

Source: DCLG, 2019

Note: 1 is most deprived in England and 32,844 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 3), 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 4).

**Map 4: Health and Disability Deprivation, Ealing, 2019**

Source: DCLG, 2019

Income

Individual income[37]

According to the ONS Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (ASHE), the median annual income for an adult Ealing resident in 2019/20 tax year was £31,500. This was below London's average (£32,500), but above the England figure (£26,100). Ealing's median income was fourth 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, 2020[38]
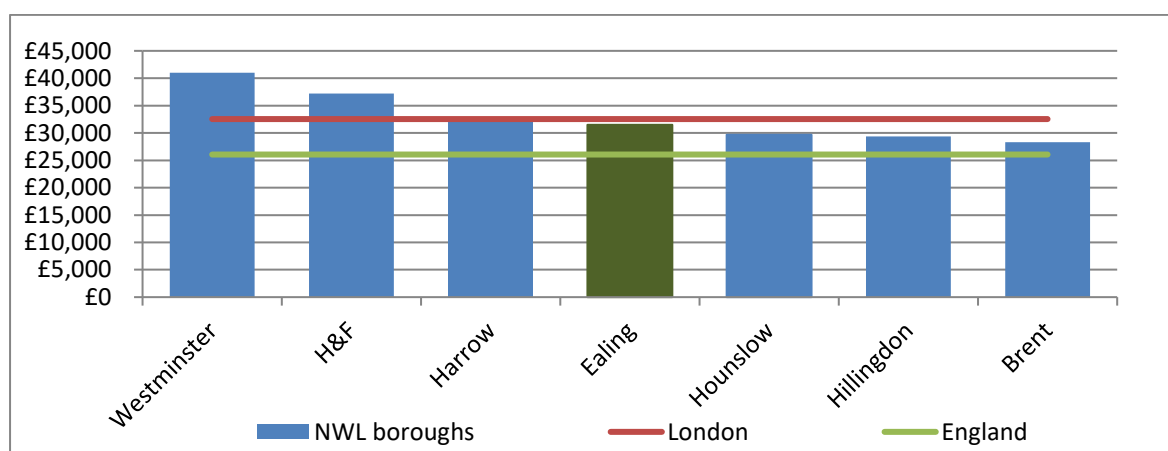
Source: ONS, Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (ASHE), provisional data, Nov 2020

Household income

Ealing's estimated median annual household income (equivalised[39]) tends to fluctuate every year, due to complex changes in the underlying data[40]. Therefore, although the

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[37] This data is not available at ward level

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

[39] Equivalised Income estimates are calculated by combining standard Paycheck income estimates with data on household and family structure from CACI's Ocean database of UK adults. The standard Paycheck Lifestage directory gives an estimate of mean income, and distribution of income, for each lifestage within each postcode. Ocean provides information on household and family structure – the expected number of adults, and the expected number of children of each age band – for each lifestage within each postcode. The Ocean data is used to calculate an average equivalisation score for each lifestage within each postcode, and this is then applied to the corresponding Paycheck income estimates to provide equivalised income estimates.

[40] 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)

median was £30,702 in 2016, this has now dropped slightly to £29,783 in 2021[41]. Compared to other London boroughs, Ealing is ranked as 19th highest (out of 33). Electoral wards with the highest household income are Southfield and Ealing Broadway, with over £40,000 per annum in 2021 (Figure 26). On the other end of the scale, wards with the lowest household income include Southall Broadway, Southall Green, Dormers Wells, Northolt West End, Norwood Green, Lady Margaret, Northolt Mandeville, Greenford Broadway, Hobbayne, Greenford Green and North Greenford (all below the national median household income of £28,106). 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, 2021
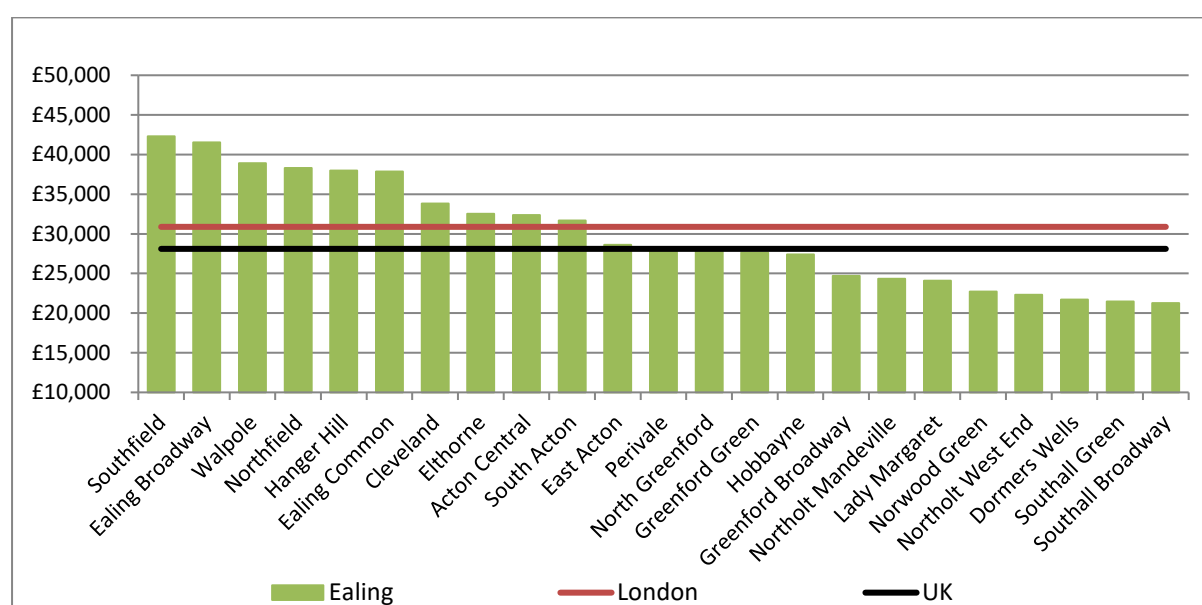
Source: CACI, Equalised PayCheck Directory 2021

Population well-being

Ward well-being scores present a combined measure of well-being indicators based on 12 different measures[42]. 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.

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[41] CACI, Equalised Paycheck Directory 2021

[42] 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.

The latest ONS Annual Population Survey (APS) from 2019/20, 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[43], 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?".

Table 20: Personal well-being average scores[44] in Ealing, London and England, 2019/20

Area	Life Satisfaction	Happiness	Worthwhile	Anxiety
Ealing	7.6	7.5	7.7	3.0
London	7.5	7.4	7.7	3.2
England	7.7	7.5	7.9	3.1

Source: ONS - Annual Population Survey, 2020

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[43] The responses are based on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is 'not at all satisfied'/ 'not at all happy'/ 'not at all worthwhile'/ 'not at all anxious' and 10 is 'completely satisfied'/ 'completely happy'/ 'completely worthwhile'/ 'completely anxious'.

[44] Comparisons between areas must be done so with caution as these estimates are provided from a sample survey (ONS)