

## Equalities in Ealing

### Summary Needs Assessment

April 2017

#### Ethnicity

The borough has the third most ethnically diverse local population in the UK, both in terms of the number of people from different ethnic backgrounds and how evenly they are distributed across the borough. Black and minority ethnic communities (including, mixed / multiple ethnic groups) make up around 53% of Ealing's total population.<sup>1</sup>

The borough has residents from over 170 different countries. By 2011 the proportion of non-UK born population in Ealing had increased to 48% (up from 37% in 2001)<sup>2</sup>. Only 52% of Ealing residents were born in the UK, compared with 63% for London and 87% for England and Wales overall. 12% of Ealing residents were from the European Union (including Accession countries) while 34% were from outside the EU.

The most common non-UK countries of birth for usual residents of Ealing in 2011 were India, Poland and Ireland. Nationally, the most common non-UK countries of birth for usual residents of England and Wales in 2011 were India, Poland and Pakistan. Poland showed by far the largest percentage increase in the top ten countries of birth, with a six-fold rise over the last decade and following its accession to the EU in 2004.<sup>3</sup>

Ealing also receives many economic migrants, and in 2015/16 14,946 migrants registered for a national insurance number in Ealing. This number had peaked at 16,513 in 2010/11.<sup>4</sup> The Ealing Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population varies between wards, with areas like Southall Broadway, Lady Margaret, Dormers Wells, Southall Green and Norwood Green having much higher concentrations of ethnic minorities than Southfield, Northfield and Ealing Common.<sup>5</sup>

#### Employment

Across Ealing, White people have a higher employment rate than other ethnicities, with 82.2% of White people being in employment in June 2016 as compared to only 66.3% of those from an ethnic minority group.<sup>6</sup>

#### Safety

Asian residents are least likely to say they feel safe in the borough and in their neighbourhood, both during the day and at night.<sup>7</sup> Reported incidents of race and religious hate crime increased from 169 per 100,000 to 213 per 100,000 (compared to 185 per 100,000 in London overall) in the 12 months from October 2015 to October 2016.<sup>8</sup>

#### Housing<sup>9</sup>

Overcrowded housing in Ealing is a significant issue. The 2011 Census estimated that 23.6% of the households living in the borough are short of at least one room, much higher than the Outer London average of 16.7%.

1 Greater London Authority (GLA), 2014 based (2015 round) ethnic group population projections (2016 estimate).

2 Office for National Statistics (ONS), Census 2011: KS204EW (Crown copyright).

3 ONS, Census 2011: QS203EW, (Crown copyright).

4 Department for Work & Pensions (DWP), NINo registrations to adult overseas nationals entering the UK, March 2016.

5 ONS, Census 2011: DC2101EW, (Crown copyright).

6 ONS, Annual Population Survey (APS) 2015-16, (Crown copyright).

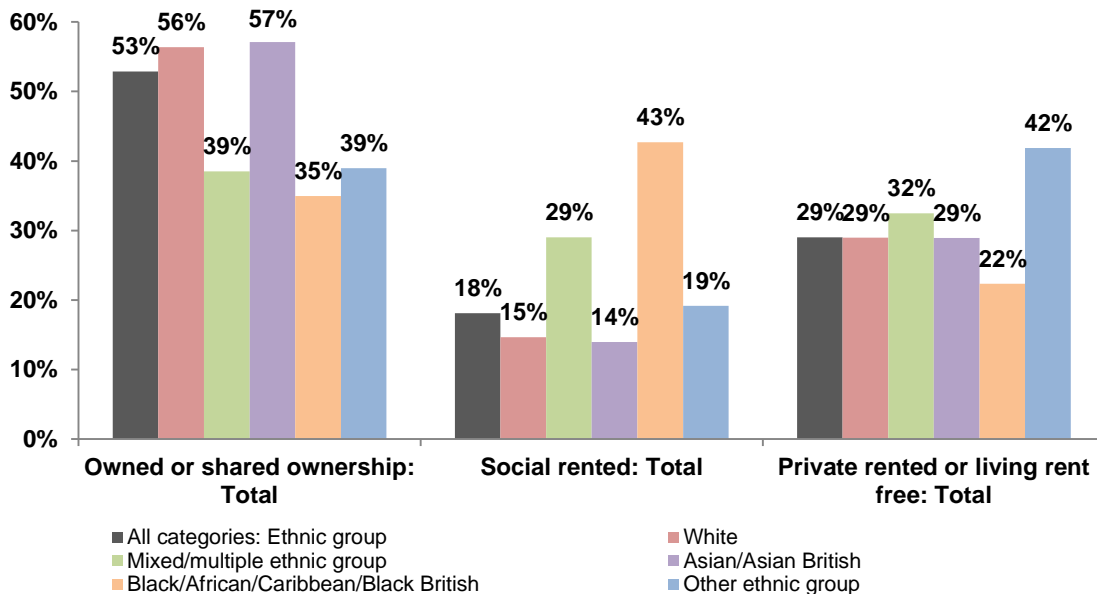
7 Ealing Council, Residents' Survey 2014

8 Metropolitan Police, Crime Data: October 2016.

9 ONS, Census 2011: DC4205EW, (Crown copyright).

53% of the houses in Ealing are owned by their residents, 18% are social housing and 29% are privately rented. Tenure type in Ealing varies significantly amongst different ethnic groups though. The proportion of White (56%) and Asian (57%) households that own their home is above that of the borough average (53%) while all other ethnic groups are below the borough average. There is also a notably larger proportion of Black/ Black British households who live in socially rented housing (43%) than any other ethnic group.

**Tenure type in Ealing by ethnicity**<sup>10</sup>



## Health and Wellbeing<sup>11</sup>

Some Ealing neighbourhoods are amongst the most deprived in England and the health experience of different communities varies greatly. In line with national research, which indicates that people from certain minority ethnic groups tend to experience poorer health outcomes on average than White British people, it has been found that in Southall (where nearly 9 in 10 residents are from Black or minority ethnic backgrounds)<sup>12</sup>, between 10-20% of the population die earlier than would be expected if mortality rates for a standard population were applied.

Black African women have in recent years been shown to have the second-highest HIV infection rate, followed by Black African males.

Female genital mutilation (FGM), sometimes known as female circumcision, is illegal. All procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs, whether for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons have been illegal in the UK since 1985. Wherever there are people from cultures with a tradition of FGM, there is a need to raise the awareness and skills of health, education and social services professionals.

During 2015/16, there were 355 NHS attendances in Ealing where FGM was identified or a procedure for FGM was undertaken; of these, 175 women or girls were recorded for the first time.

<sup>10</sup> ONS, Census 2011: DC4201EW, (Crown copyright).

<sup>11</sup> Ealing's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA): Sexual health, 2014.

<sup>12</sup> ONS, Census 2011: DC2101EW, (Crown copyright).

### **Satisfaction with Council services<sup>13</sup>**

Overall, White and Asian residents report statistically higher levels of satisfaction with the way Ealing Council runs things (75%) than any other ethnic group (Mixed ethnicity residents reported 81% satisfaction, Black residents 71% and other ethnicity residents 24%). However within this:

- Mixed ethnicity and Asian residents are more likely to feel that the council responds quickly when asked for help than other ethnic groups.
- Residents from Black ethnic groups are less likely to feel that the Council keeps them informed about what it is doing than residents of other ethnic groups (54% compared with 66% of Asian and 62% White ethnic groups).
- Residents from Black ethnic groups are also less likely to agree that the Council makes a difference in their neighbourhood (57%) as compared to White (64%)

### **Neighbourhood and Community<sup>14</sup>**

Nine in ten Ealing residents believe that people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together (91%, a one-point increase from the previous residents survey in 2012) and that people respect ethnic differences between people (91%, up 3 points since 2012).

There are some variations by demographic subgroup. Younger people are more inclined to say that people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together, with 95% of 18-24s agreeing with this statement compared to 89% of over 65s. Similarly, 96% of 18-24 year old residents feel that people respect ethnic differences between people compared to 87% among over 65s. However, there is little variance by social grade for either statement.

Perceptions of community cohesion by different ethnicities are naturally a key variable for analysis for this measure. Encouragingly, perceptions appear to be positive across all ethnic groups, with agreement at around nine in ten residents for both statements.

### **Children and Young People<sup>15</sup>**

The population of maintained schools in Ealing is very ethnically diverse; with 84% of pupils now classified as being from an ethnic minority (an increase of one percentage point on the last 3 years). 85% of primary school pupils and 83% of high school pupils are now from an ethnic minority. Nationally these figures were 31% in primary and 28% in high schools.

30% of pupils in Ealing are White, 30% Asian or Asian British, 16% Black or Black British, 8% from mixed or dual backgrounds and 14% of Other Ethnic Heritage. All schools in Ealing (except Khalsa) have pupils from all the broad ethnic groups, although the ethnic composition varies. The most common ethnic groups in Ealing are White British (15%), Indian (15%), Eastern European (10%), Somali (8%), Pakistani (7%), Asian Other (7%), Afghan (4%), Black Caribbean (4%) and Arab Other (4%).

The White British population remains the largest group. The growth of the Eastern European population has slowed this year. There are now 5,507 Eastern European pupils in Ealing schools, an increase of 55 (1%) in the last year, a much smaller increase than the 6.5% seen between 2015 and 2016. The Indian population increased by a further 332 (4%) since last year and by over 1000 pupils in the past 4 years to 7,872.

61% (33,129) of pupils in Ealing schools do not speak English as their first language, with a higher proportion of EAL in primary (65%) than secondary (54%). This is well above the 2016 national figures of 20% for primary and 16% for high schools. There are more than 170 different languages spoken in Ealing schools.

<sup>13</sup> Ealing Council, op.cit.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Ealing Schools Research and Data Team, Ealing School Census: Summary of Contextual Data, January 2017

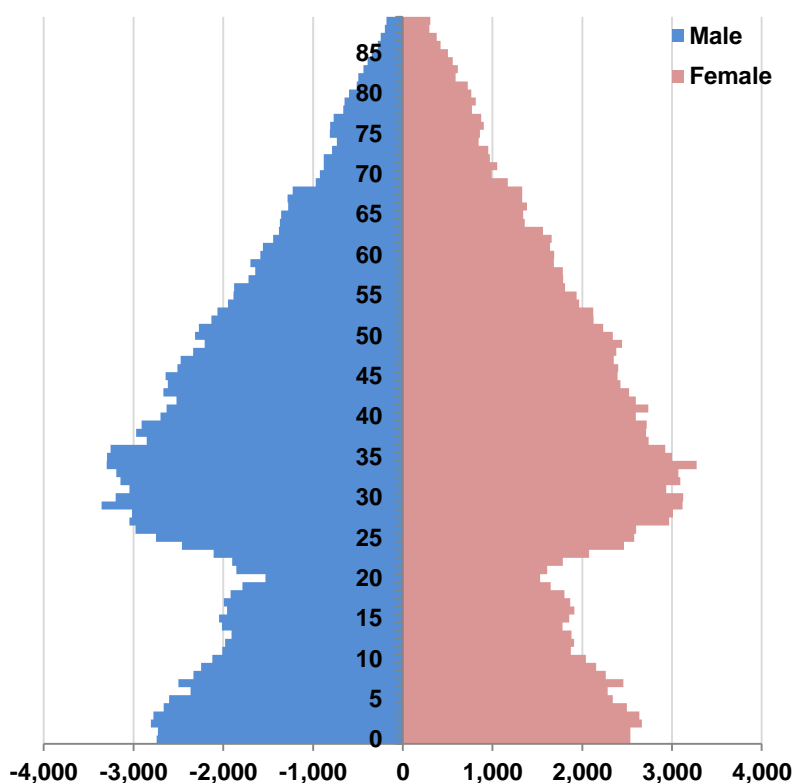
After English, the most common languages (*each with over 2000 speakers*) are Polish (8%), Panjabi (8%), Somali (7%), Arabic (6%), Urdu (5%), and Tamil (4%). The biggest increase over the past 5 years has been in the Polish speaking population although this increase has now slowed and the 4,363 Polish speaking children this year was just 41 more than last year. There is considerable variation between schools, from less than a quarter of pupils with English as an additional language (EAL) in Ark Byron, Fielding, Little Ealing and Twyford, to 85% or more EAL in Villiers and ten primary schools (all in Southall). Fourteen of fifteen high schools and more than five out of six primary schools in the borough have 25 or more different home languages amongst their pupils.

### Age

The chart below shows Ealing's population pyramid for 2015. It is clear that the population profile is largely younger, with higher proportions in the 0-5 years and 25-35 years age bands. The median age of Ealing's population was 35.5 years, up slightly from 35.1 years in 2014 but still much younger than the 2014 UK median age of 40 years.

The age structure of Ealing's population means the Old Age Dependency Ratio (OADR), which is the ratio of 65+ population to the population of those aged 15-64, is 17.3 in the borough, marginally higher than 16.7 in London but substantially lower than 27.7 for the UK overall.

**Pyramid depicting the age structure of Ealing by gender in 2015<sup>16</sup>**



As shown in the chart below, Ealing's population in 2015 was broadly similar to London overall, although Ealing has a higher proportion of young children under than age of 15 years and notably fewer young adults (aged between 20 and 34) than in London overall<sup>17</sup>.

67% of the total Ealing population in 2015 was of working age (16-64).<sup>18</sup> This proportion is expected to fall to 65% in 2041, although the overall number of people is projected to increase from 229,100 to 269,300.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>16</sup> ONS, Mid-year Population Estimates 2015 (MYE): table MYE2, (Crown copyright).

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

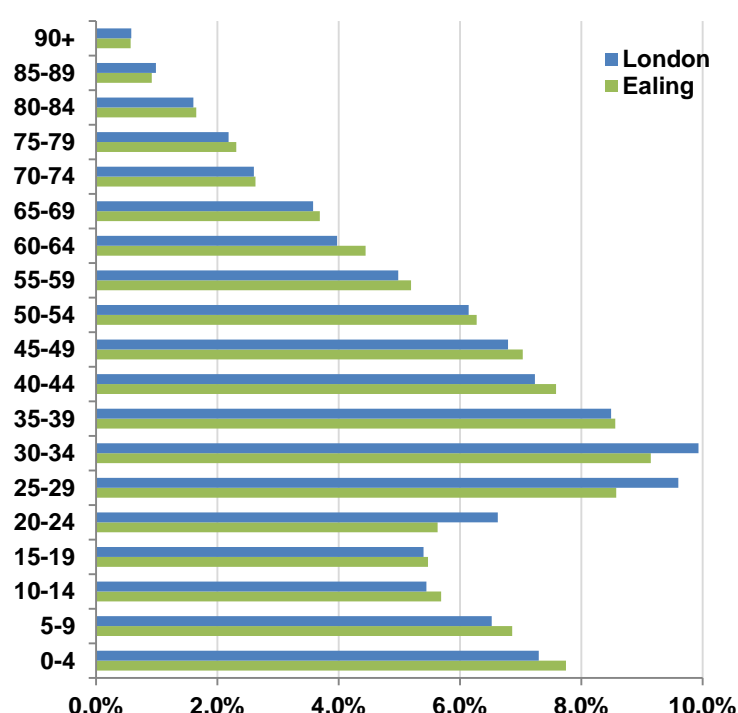
<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

In line with the overall London picture, Ealing's under-16 population accounts for approximately 21% of the population.<sup>20</sup> While this figure is set to fall to 19% by 2041 (indicating a rise in the average age of the borough's residents) the actual number of under 16 year olds will rise from approximately 73,500<sup>21</sup> to 77,800.<sup>22</sup>

Ealing has more children in the age-group of 0-4 years (7.8%) as compared to London (7.3%) and England & Wales (6.2%) reflecting the recent high birth rates in Ealing and the consequent pressure on public services for younger populations.<sup>23</sup> The proportion of children aged 0-4 years in Ealing grew by 4.1% between 2011 and 2015, however this was 2.4 percentage points less than the rise recorded in London overall (6.5%) within the same time period<sup>24</sup>

The proportion of residents aged 65 and over in Ealing was 12% in 2015 (approximately 40,400 people).<sup>25</sup> The GLA projects that by 2041 residents aged 65 and over will account for 16% of the borough's population (66,100 out of 413,200 people).<sup>26</sup>

**Age structure of population: Ealing vs. London, 2015<sup>27</sup>**



## Employment

The employment rate in Ealing was 73.8% (January to December 2016), the same level as London overall (73.8%).<sup>28</sup> The proportion of the working age population who claim any sort of benefit in Ealing was 9.8% in August 2016, marginally higher than that in London overall (9.6%).<sup>29</sup> Similarly, the proportion of the working age population who claim out of work

19 GLA, Interim 2015-based Population Projections – Long term migration scenario projection (LTM)

20 ONS MYE, op.cit.

21 Ibid.

22 GLA LTM, op.cit.

23 ONS MYE, op.cit.

24 Ibid.

25 Ibid.

26 GLA LTM, op.cit.

27 ONS MYE, op.cit.

28 ONS APS, op.cit.

29 Ibid.

benefits in Ealing was 7.7% (as at August 2016), marginally more than the proportion in London (7.5%).<sup>30</sup>

### Neighbourhood and community<sup>31</sup>

A sizeable minority of Ealing residents have been involved in volunteer work in their community in the last 12 months. Just under one in five Ealing residents (18%) report that they have given unpaid help to a group, club or organisation, or as an individual, which is in line with the figure recorded in 2012. This varies by age: on average, one in five residents aged over 35 (20%) have volunteered in the last 12 months, compared to 15% among 25-34 year olds and 12% among 18-24 year olds.

Levels of political participation are higher among older residents than younger age-groups. In the 2014 Residents Survey, 55% of 18-24 year old persons said they voted in the 2014 local election, compared to 86% of those aged 55-64 years.

### Satisfaction with Council services<sup>32</sup>

Residents aged 65+ are the most likely to report satisfaction with their local neighbourhood, with 78% stating that they feel satisfied, and almost half (43%) saying very satisfied. Younger residents are generally more satisfied, with 83% of 18-24 year olds and 82% of 25-34 year olds saying they are satisfied with their local neighbourhoods.

However, it is older residents aged 55-64 (39%) and 65+ (34%) who are less likely to feel that they can influence decision making locally than their younger counterparts aged 18-24 (42%), and 25-44 (43%).

## Disability

The proportion of the population in Ealing with a long term health problem or disability has fallen slightly from 15.1% in 2001 to 14.1% in 2011 (although there was a slight change in the structure of this question in the 2011 Census). 6.8% of Ealing residents reported in the 2011 Census that they had a health problem or disability that limited their day to day activities "a lot", whereas another 7.4% said such a condition limited their activities "a little".<sup>33</sup>

The table below sets out the number of adults per 100,000 in Ealing with a disability compared to those in England overall as well as the projected change in these numbers over the next 6 years. The areas in which Ealing has a better rate than in England overall are highlighted using a green background colour whereas the areas in which Ealing has a larger rate than England are highlighted in red. Over the coming years it is anticipated that the population of working age adults living in Ealing with a moderate or serious disability will grow by 2.7%, marginally more than the 2.3% rise anticipated in England.<sup>34</sup>

30 DWP, Benefit Claimants: Working Age Client Group, August 2016.

31 Ealing Council, op.cit.

32 Ibid.

33 ONS, Census 2011: QS303EW, (Crown copyright).

34 ONS, Population Projections (Crown copyright), downloaded from <http://www.pansi.org.uk/> & <http://www.poppi.org.uk/> (April 2017).



### Projected number of adults per 100,000 having a disability in Ealing<sup>35</sup>

Indicator	Ealing		England	
	2014	2020	2014	2020
People aged 18-64 with moderate physical disability	7101	7263	7710	7873
People aged 18-64 with serious physical disability	1975	2054	2256	2337
People aged 18-64 with serious visual impairment	65	65	65	65
People aged 18-64 with moderate or serious hearing impairment	3195	3364	3819	3990
People aged 18-64 with profound hearing impairment	26	28	33	36
People aged 18-64 with moderate or severe learning disability	559	560	555	556
People aged 65 and over with serious visual impairment	8751	8684	8722	8841
People aged 65 and over with moderate hearing impairment	41919	41639	41943	42950
People aged 65 and over with serious hearing impairment	1084	1119	1110	1146
People aged 65 and over with moderate or severe learning disability	282	283	282	278

Projections of short-term and long-term future prevalence of Learning Disability (LD) give an indication of future need, but are based on national estimates therefore do not take into account local factors. In Ealing, the figures are likely to be an underestimate due to a large South Asian community and reluctance of some groups to seek help. In Ealing, the estimates for 2020 indicate that the number of people (aged 18 and over) who have LD is 6,791; around 1,466 people would have moderate/severe LD and therefore are likely to be in receipt of local services, 357 of those people would have severe LD. It has been estimated that around 108 people in 2020 would display challenging behaviour.

### Number of people predicted to have a Learning Disability by age in Ealing<sup>36</sup>

	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24	812	789	795	880
People aged 25-34	1,648	1,656	1,646	1,601
People aged 35-44	1,383	1,463	1,502	1,512
People aged 45-54	1,059	1,110	1,169	1,247
People aged 55-64	743	833	917	956
People aged 65-74	464	534	579	651
People aged 75-84	269	284	331	383
People aged 85 +	99	123	150	175
<b>Total population</b>	<b>6,477</b>	<b>6,791</b>	<b>7,089</b>	<b>7,404</b>

Of those with a LD, approximately 35% are predicted to have an autistic spectrum disorder, though this percentage varies by age group.

### Number of people predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders, by age in Ealing<sup>37</sup>

	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24	311	301	305	339
People aged 25-34	681	704	708	689
People aged 35-44	578	620	645	660
People aged 45-54	457	484	515	550
People aged 55-64	320	363	406	428
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>2,665</b>

35 ONS, Population projections (Crown copyright), downloaded from <http://www.pansi.org.uk/> & <http://www.poppi.org.uk/>, (April 2017).

36 ONS, Population projections (Crown copyright), downloaded from <http://www.pansi.org.uk/>, (April 2017).

37 ONS, Population projections (Crown copyright), downloaded from <http://www.pansi.org.uk/>, (April 2017).

### Disability and other protected characteristics<sup>38</sup>

Males are more likely than females to have either a mild LD or a severe LD (1.2 males: 1 female and 1.6 males: 1 female respectively), due to some conditions associated with a LD having a sex-linked genetic cause.<sup>39</sup> The ratio decreases with age as women typically live longer.

Around a half of the population of adults with LD are of White British, Irish or Other White background (49%; 457 people). 27% (252) are Asian or Asian British, 16% (150) are Black or Black British, 3.5% (33) are from another ethnic background, 3.9% (36) are from mixed background. By comparison, 2015 projections for ethnic groups in Ealing as a whole, show 45% of population of White ethnic origin, 31% Asian or Asian British, 13% Black or Black British, with 9% being of any other background<sup>40</sup>

### Health<sup>41</sup>

The main cause of death amongst people with a LD is respiratory disease (accounting for approximately half of all deaths and related to pneumonia and aspiration pneumonia), followed by cardiovascular disease (related to congenital heart disease rather than ischemia)<sup>42</sup>. This compares to cancer, heart disease and cerebrovascular disease being the leading causes of death in the general population. People with a LD are more likely to die from a preventable cause than the general population.

People with learning disabilities are less likely to receive regular health checks than the general population. In 2013/14, 38.4% of eligible adults with LD received an annual health check (AHC) (amounts to 304 adults), this was just over half the proportion seen amongst all eligible adults in the borough overall in 2013/14 (75.8%)<sup>43</sup>. Although the local figures for 2013/14 are still significantly worse than the London (49.5%) and England (44.2%) average, Ealing has made a good progress to increase the numbers of health checks in a recent year and is working to deliver further improvements in this important area.

People with LDs often experience barriers in accessing health services, which will impact on medical treatment and management. Barriers can include problems with communication, inadequate facilities, rigid procedures, a lack of appropriate interpersonal skills among mainstream health professionals and a lack of accessible information<sup>44</sup>. Uptake of screening amongst people with LDs is lower than the general population (in Ealing proportion of the eligible population with LD that took up screening for the different cancers was as follows cervical – 58%, breast- 50% and bowel 66%) and people with LDs are less likely to be immunized against tetanus, poliomyelitis and influenza than the general population.

### Housing<sup>45</sup>

National research has shown many local authorities believe the type of housing people with LD and autism are in does not meet their needs. Just over 50% of adults with learning disabilities in Ealing live with family carers.

### Safety

For adults with learning disabilities aged 18 to 64 years, the most common type of alleged abuse was physical abuse (36%), followed by neglect (18.8%), emotional/psychological

38 Ealing's JSNA: Learning disabilities, 2016.

39 Cooper et al (2004), 'People with intellectual difficulties', British Medical Journal 329, pp.414-415.

40 Ealing Adults Performance & Management Team, 2015

41 Public Health England (PHE), Public Health Learning Disability Profiles, 2015.

42 Hollins et al (1998), 'Mortality in people with a learning disability: risks, causes and death certification finding in London', Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology: 40, pp.50-56.

43 Ealing Performance Report, 2013/14: Quarter 4.

44 Alborz et al (2005), 'Access to health care for people with learning disabilities in the UK: mapping the issues and reviewing the evidence' Journal of Health Services Research and Policy 10(3), pp.173-182.

45 Ealing's JSNA: Learning disabilities, 2014 & 2016.



abuse (17.9%), financial abuse (13.2%) and sexual abuse (9.2%).<sup>46</sup> Residents with a long-term illness or disability are also less likely to feel safe in the borough and their neighbourhood than people without a disability.<sup>47</sup>

### **Employment<sup>48</sup>**

9.6% of supported adults aged 18-64 with LD (65 people) were in paid employment in Ealing in 2014/15; a higher proportion than both London (7.7%) and England (5.9%). This measure was introduced in 2014/15 and is not directly comparable with the measure it superseded. The previous measure showed that in 2013/14 (9.3%) there had been a decrease in adults in paid employment from 2010/11 (12.9%), but Ealing was continuing to perform better than London and England.

The National Autistic Society estimates that only 16% of adults with autism are in full-time paid employment.<sup>49</sup> Gaining paid employment is a crucial part of tackling social exclusion as well as having obvious benefits to health and wellbeing.

### **Satisfaction with Council services<sup>50</sup>**

Residents with a long-term illness or disability are less satisfied with the way that Ealing Council runs things than other residents (66% compared with 75%).

### **Children and Young People<sup>51</sup>**

14% (7,639) of pupils in Ealing schools were identified as having a Special Educational Need in 2017. 11% were on SEN Support, while 2.9% (1,581) had a statement of SEN or an Education Health & Care Plan (EHCP), with 715 of those in special schools. The proportion of pupils with statements or EHCPs overall (2.9%) is in line with national (2016) at high school and slightly above at primary (1.6% in Ealing compared with 1.3% nationally). The proportion of pupils in Ealing schools with SEN Support was in line with national (2016) at both primary and high school.

The proportion of pupils with SEN varies from 6% to 25% between high schools and 4% to 35% between primary schools. 5.0% of pupils have Cognition and Learning Needs, 2.4% have Social, Emotional & Mental Health needs, 5.1% Communication and Interaction Needs and 0.7% Sensory and/or Physical Needs.

## **Sex**

49.9% of the borough's residents were male and 50.1% female at the time of the 2011 Census. Almost half of the borough's wards had more male than female residents, with the difference being particularly stark in Southall Green (1011 more men than women), Southall Broadway (799) and Perivale (498).<sup>52</sup>

### **Employment<sup>53</sup>**

Across Ealing there appears to be a significant difference in employment rates between people of different sexes. Overall the average employment rate amongst the working age population in Ealing was 73.8% in June 2016, however for men this rate was 79.9% and only 67.4% for women of working age. While the figure for Males was almost 2 percentage points

46 PHE, People with Learning Disabilities in England, 2013.

47 Ealing Council, op.cit..

48 PHE, Learning Disabilities Profiles, 2015.

49 The National Autistic Society, 'Autism Facts and History', (<http://www.autism.org.uk/about/what-is/myths-facts-stats.aspx>, accessed April 2017).

50 Ealing Council, op.cit.

51 Ealing Schools' Census, January 2017

52 ONS, Census 2011: QS104EW, (Crown copyright).

53 ONS APS, op.cit.

better than the London value (80.6%), the figure for women in Ealing was just under 4 percentage points worse than in London overall (67.0%).

### Safety

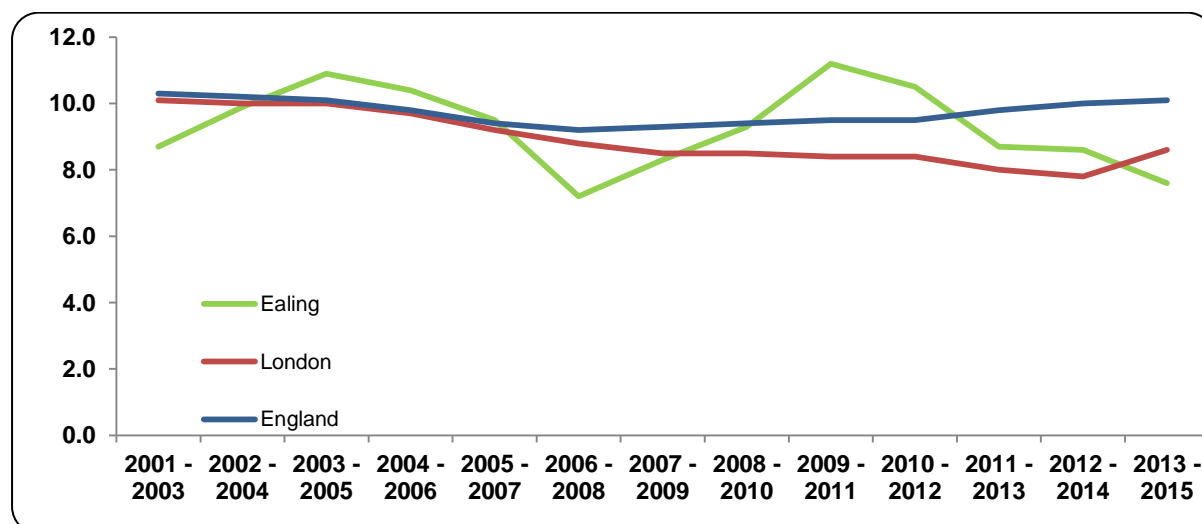
Women are consistently more likely to feel unsafe than men in the borough and their neighbourhood, both during the day and at night. There is a particular difference in feelings of safety at night, with 65% of women feeling safe in their local neighbourhood after dark compared with 79% of men; and 55% of women feeling safe in Ealing after dark compared with 71% of men.<sup>54</sup>

### Health

Male life expectancy at the end of 2014 was 80.6 years (London: 80.3, England: 79.6) and female life expectancy was 84.2 years (London: 84.2, England: 83.2).<sup>55</sup>

During the 2013-15 period, there were 68 suicides in Ealing, 55 of which were males and 13 females. The overall rate of suicides per 100,000 in the borough (7.6) is lower than that of London (8.6) but is also lower than that in England overall (10.1).<sup>56</sup>

**Suicide rate (DSR per 100,000) from 2007-09 to 2013-15<sup>57</sup>**



	Ealing	London	England
2007 - 2009	8.3	8.5	9.3
2008 - 2010	9.3	8.5	9.4
2009 - 2011	11.2	8.4	9.5
2010 - 2012	10.5	8.4	9.5
2011 - 2013	8.7	8.0	9.8
2012 - 2014	8.6	7.8	10.0
2013 - 2015	7.6	8.6	10.1

### Sexual orientation

0.4% (993) of Ealing residents aged above 16 were living in a registered same-sex civil partnership the time of the 2011 Census.

<sup>54</sup> Ealing Council, op.cit.

<sup>55</sup> ONS, Life Expectancy at Birth data 2011-2013 & 2012-2014

<sup>56</sup> PHE, Public Health Outcomes Framework, Measure 4.10: 2007-15 (Based on ONS source data)

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

### Safety<sup>58</sup>

As of October 2016 there were 61 incidents in Ealing over the previous 12 months. This represents a 79% rise in the actual number of incidents from the previous year (34). This equated to a rate of 18 incidents of homophobic crime per 100,000 in Ealing, up by 8 from the previous year. While the rate in Ealing was lower than that of London (23 incidents per 100,000) there was a larger change between years in Ealing than in London (an increase of 8 incidents compared to 3 in London).

### Health<sup>59</sup>

In line with national research, Ealing's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) shows that men who have sex with men are over-represented in statistics around HIV. Where gender and sexual orientation are known, men who have sex with men (MSM) account for 24% of London residents diagnosed with a new STI in a Genitourinary Medicine Clinic (GUM) (84% of those diagnosed with syphilis and 65% of those diagnosed with gonorrhoea). This is within the context that MSM make up less than 2% of the total London population. Sexual orientation is not always recorded and there are confidentiality issues relating to all aspects of sexual health data.

MSM have particularly high rates of syphilis and gonorrhoea and other STI's, indicating high levels of risky sexual behaviours. Approximately 1 in 12 MSM in London are living with HIV, this number has increased by over 88% over the past 10 years to 15,552 in 2012. This is partly due to improved life expectancy due to effective treatment.

### Religion

Christianity was the largest religion in Ealing in 2011, with 148,000 people (44 per cent of the population). The second largest religious group was Muslims with 53,200 people (16 per cent of the population). The next largest religions were Hindu (9 per cent) and Sikh (8 per cent). Similar proportions were seen nationally as Christianity was the largest religion, with 33.2 million people (59.3 per cent of the population) and the second largest religious group was Muslims with 2.7 million people (4.8 per cent of the population).<sup>60</sup>

34% of the residents in Ealing stated they followed a religion other than Christianity. This is the 7th highest figure among the local authorities in England and Wales, and is in line with the changes seen in the broad ethnic categories that make up the borough's more diverse population in the 2011 census.<sup>61</sup>

### Safety

Reported incidents of race and religious hate crime increased from 169 per 100,000 to 213 per 100,000 (compared to 185 per 100,000 in London overall) in the 12 months from October 2015 to October 2016.<sup>62</sup>

### Marriage and Civil Partnership

The following table shows the marital or civil partnership status of Ealing residents at the time of the 2011 Census.<sup>63</sup>

58 Metropolitan Police, op.cit.

59 Ealing's JSNA, 2014.

60 ONS, Census 2011: QS208EW, (Crown copyright).

61 Ibid.

62 Metropolitan Police, op.cit.

63 ONS, Census 2011: QS108EW, (Crown copyright).

Marriage or civil partnership status	%
Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	40.3
Cohabiting	8.9
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil	33.8
Married or in a registered same- sex civil partnership	4.1
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil	2.4
Divorced or formerly in a same- sex civil partnership which is now	5.7
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	4.8
<b>Total population aged 16+</b>	<b>265,985</b>

### Pregnancy/ Maternity

#### Fertility rate <sup>64</sup>

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) measures the rate of live births per 1,000 women in the borough aged 15 to 44. The 2015 GFR for Ealing is estimated to be 69.2 births per 1000 women in the borough, significantly higher than that for London (63.9) and in England (62.5). The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of live children that a group of women would bear if they experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan. The 2015 TFR for Ealing is estimated to be 1.90 in the borough, a larger average than that for London (1.73) and in England (1.82).

**\* Please note:** Data used in this document from the Office for National Statistics is licensed under the Open Government Licence.

<sup>64</sup> ONS, Live births by LA of usual residence of mother, General Fertility Rates & Total Fertility Rates, 2015, (Crown copyright).