

Equality in Ealing

Summary Needs Assessment

August 2020

Executive summary

This summary needs assessment is a compendium of data on the nine groups with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010, namely age, sex, disability, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, pregnancy/ maternity, and marriage and civil partnership.

Each section, focused on a particular equality group, highlights the relevant differences between different segments in terms of key socio-economic and health characteristics, subject to available data. Note that where differences are not highlighted for a particular group it does not necessarily mean that such differences or inequalities do not actually exist. Data on health and wellbeing in this document is sourced mainly from our Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNA), which provided much more detail on specific health conditions.

The disproportionate impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on certain groups such as men, older age groups, and BAME residents hasn't been included within the scope of this document as it will be covered in more detail in a separate impact assessment being produced by the council's public health team.

Ealing is a richly diverse borough, characterised by a mix of inner city and sub-urban neighbourhoods, people from over 100 countries, speaking over 170 different languages, from all ethnicities and religions, and experiencing great affluence as well as deprivation.

Some key messages that emerge from this document are:

- Ealing has a relatively younger, although ageing, population profile
- Over half (54%) of the population is from Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic backgrounds
- Ethnic minorities generally tend to experience higher levels of relative deprivation, lower levels of employment, lower paid jobs and more manual or unskilled occupations, and also have poorer health outcomes for certain conditions
- The key ethnic groups experiencing poorer educational outcomes and other socio-economic disadvantages tend to be from Black Caribbean, Somali, Bangladeshi, and Pakistani backgrounds
- Ealing has higher rates of working age people with disabilities than the west London average. Richer data is available at borough level on learning disabilities than other forms of disability and this shows that this group experience poor outcomes in a number of key areas
- Men have comparatively poorer health outcomes such as life expectancy, although in terms of being employment, level of earnings and feelings of safety, women suffer from more negative outcomes

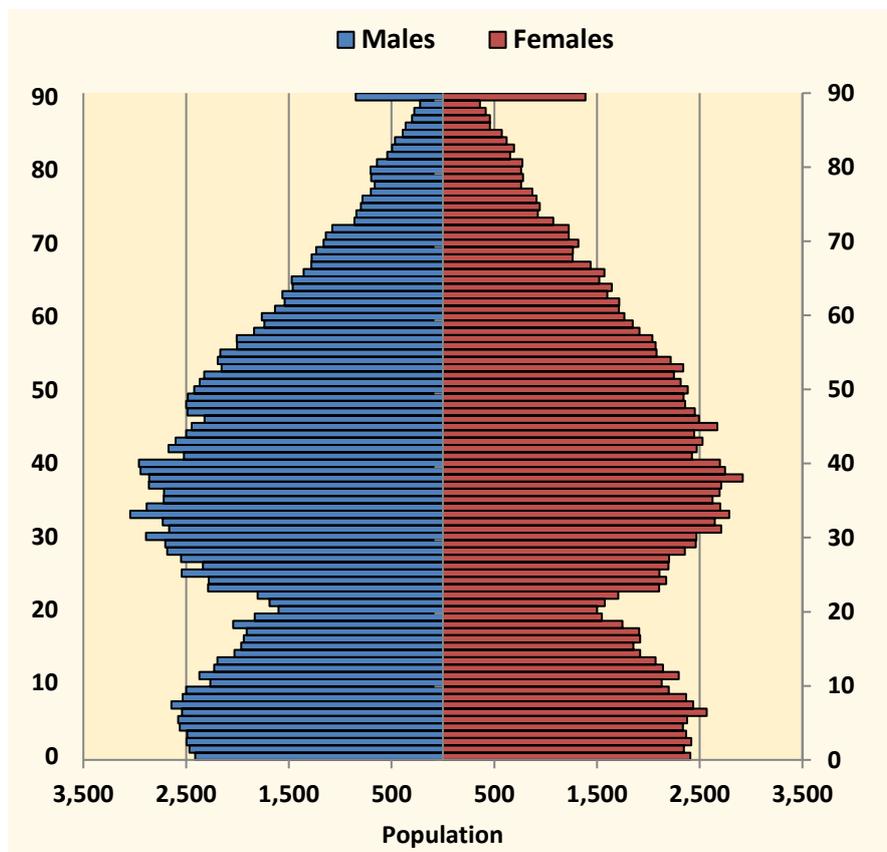
Age

Ealing had a total population of 341,800 in 2019, as per the latest ONS mid-year estimate¹. The borough’s population has been declining over the last three years, by -0.6% (2,000 people) in 2017, -0.2% (750 people) in 2018, and -0.1% (176 people) in 2019.

Figure 1 below shows Ealing’s population pyramid for 2019. The population profile is largely younger, with higher proportions in the 0-5 years and 25-40 years age bands. The median age of Ealing’s population was 37.1 years, up slightly from 36.7 years in 2018 but still much lower than the 2019 England and Wales median age of 40.2 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 16-64, is 20.2 in the borough, higher than 17.9 in London but substantially lower than 29.7 for England and Wales overall.

Figure 1: Population pyramid depicting the age structure* of Ealing by sex in 2019



**Note that age 90 includes all those aged 90 and above*

As shown in the chart on page 3, Ealing’s population in 2019 was broadly similar to London overall, although the borough has a higher proportion of population under the age of 19 years and notably fewer young adults (aged between 20 and 39) than in London overall².

¹ ONS, Mid-year Population Estimates 2019 (MYE): table MYE2.

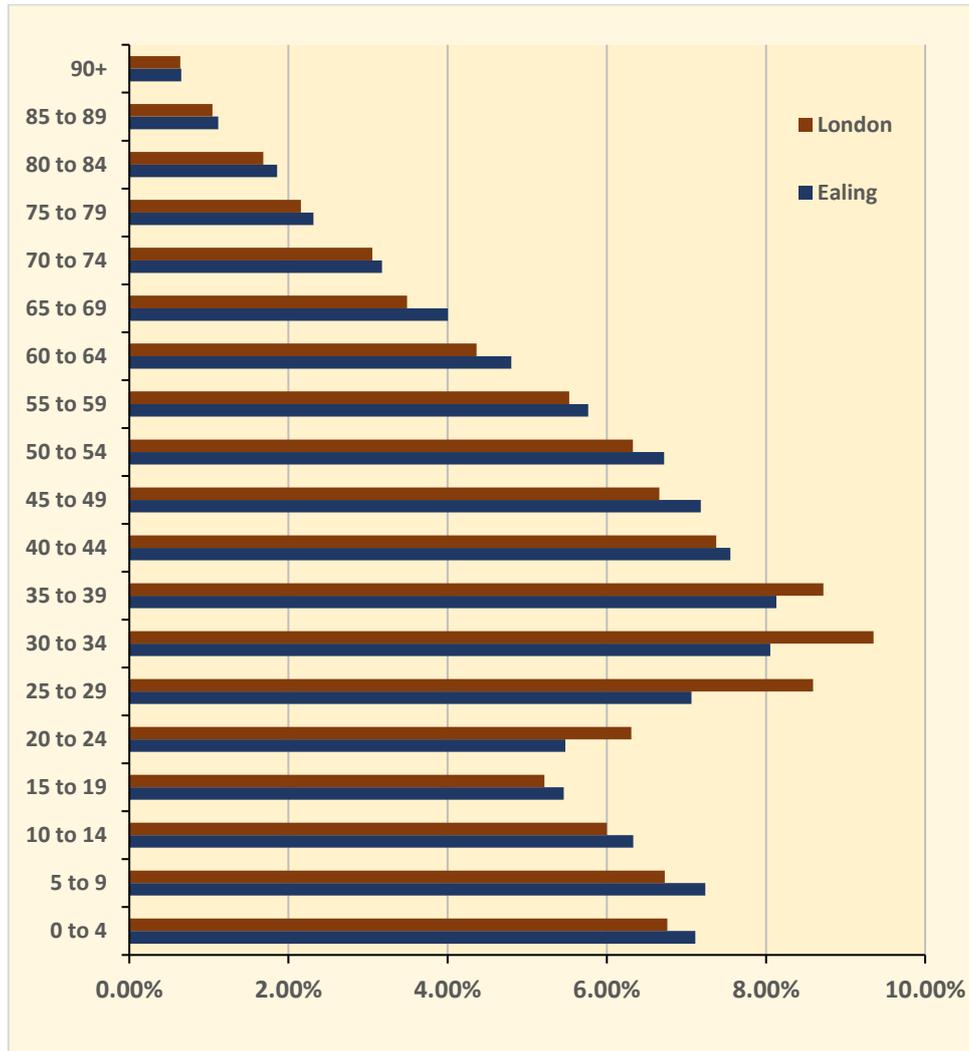
² Ibid.

66.2% of the total Ealing population in 2019 was of working age (16-64)³. This proportion is expected to fall to 63% in 2042, although the overall number of working age people is projected to increase from 226,100 to 252,200.⁴

Ealing’s under-16 population accounts for approximately 21.8% of the population⁵, slightly higher than in London overall (20.5%). While this figure is set to fall to 19% by 2042 (indicating a rise in the average age of the borough’s residents) the actual number of under 16 year olds will rise from approximately 74,200 to 77,300.⁶

The proportion of residents aged 65 and over in Ealing was 13.1% in 2019 (approximately 44,846 people).⁷ The GLA projects that by 2042 residents aged 65 and over will account for 18% of the borough’s population (72,200 out of 401,700 people).⁸

Figure 2: Age structure of population: Ealing vs. London, 2019⁹



³ ONS, Mid-year Population Estimates 2019 (MYE): table MYE2, (Crown copyright).
⁴ GLA, 2017-based Population Projections – Central trend migration scenario projection
⁵ ONS MYE 2019
⁶ GLA 2017-based Population Projections, op.cit.
⁷ ONS MYE 2017, op.cit.
⁸ GLA 2017-based Population Projections, op.cit.
⁹ ONS MYE 2017, op.cit.

The table below shows the projected population of people aged 65 and over in Ealing up to the year 2035, highlighting a steady rise in the population of older age groups.

Table 1: Population aged 65 and over, projected to 2035¹⁰

	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
People aged 65-69	13,500	13,900	15,300	17,500	18,700
People aged 70-74	10,800	11,300	12,300	13,700	15,700
People aged 75-79	8,000	8,000	10,000	10,900	12,200
People aged 80-84	6,400	6,500	6,600	8,400	9,200
People aged 85-89	3,700	3,900	4,500	4,800	6,100
People aged 90 and over	2,200	2,300	2,800	3,500	4,100
Ealing: Total population 65 and over	44,600	45,900	51,500	58,800	66,000

Further, the number of older people with a disability is also projected to grow, as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: People aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness, by age, projected to 2035

	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
People aged 65-74 whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot	4,705	4,879	5,344	6,041	6,661
People aged 75-84 whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot	4,484	4,515	5,169	6,010	6,664
People aged 85 and over whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot	2,709	2,801	3,352	3,765	4,683
Total population aged 65 and over with a limiting long term illness whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot	11,898	12,195	13,865	15,816	18,008

Employment

The employment rate in Ealing was 74.5% (April 2019 to March 2020), marginally lower than the level for London overall (75.1%).¹¹ The proportion of the working age population who claim out of work benefits in Ealing was 9.1% (as at June 2020), 1.5% points more than the proportion in London (7.6%).¹²

Satisfaction with local area and Council services¹³

Overall, residents aged 18-24 and 75+ are the most likely to report satisfaction with their local area as a place to live, with 85% stating that they feel fairly satisfied or very satisfied. However, it is older residents aged 75+ (29%) who are less likely to feel that they can influence decision making locally than their younger counterparts aged 18-24 (57%).

¹⁰ Projecting Older People Population Information system (POPPI), 2018

¹¹ ONS APS, op.cit.

¹² DWP, Benefit Claimants: 16-64 Client Group, December 2019.

¹³ Ealing Council, Residents Survey 2018

Sex

49.9% of the borough's residents were male and 50.1% female at the time of the 2011 Census. However this has been reversed according to the 2019 mid-year estimates, which show that 50.3% of Ealing's population is now male and 49.7% female.¹⁴

More than half of the borough's wards had more male than female residents in 2018¹⁵, with the difference being particularly stark in Southall Green (53.7% male), Southall Broadway (52.9% male) and Perivale (52.2% male).

Employment and income¹⁶

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 74.5% in the twelve months to March 2020, however for men this rate was 85.6% and only 63.3% for women. While the figure for men was over 5.4 percentage point better than the London value (84.4%), the figure for women in Ealing was over 6.8 percentage points worse than in London overall (70.1%). The employment rates for men and women suggest a gap of more than 12 percentage points in Ealing; across the UK this gap is 9 points, while in London it is 13 points¹⁷ (2018 data).

Differences also exist in the level of earnings by men and women. While the annual median gross pay for men in London was £35,900 in 2019, it was only £26,500 for women, indicating a gap of over £9,000 per year. In Ealing, the median gross pay was £30,700 for men and £23,100 for women, suggesting a £7,600 earnings gap¹⁸.

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 60% of women feeling safe in their local neighbourhood after dark compared with 70% of men.¹⁹

Health

Male life expectancy at the end of 2019 was 80.8 years (London: 80.7, England: 79.6) and female life expectancy was 84.8 years (London: 84.5, England: 83.2).²⁰

Men are diagnosed with more cancers, have a higher mortality and generally report more favourably on care than women²¹

¹⁴ ONS, 2019 mid-year population estimates.

¹⁵ ONS Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE); 2018.

¹⁶ ONS Annual Population Survey (APS), 2018.

¹⁷ GLA, <https://data.london.gov.uk/economic-fairness/>

¹⁸ ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2019 (Nomis)

¹⁹ Ealing Council, op.cit.

²⁰ ONS, Life Expectancy at Birth data 2011-2013 & 2012-2014

²¹ Ealing JSNA 2019: Focus on Cancers

Disability

The proportion of the population in Ealing with a long term health problem or disability fell 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 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”.²²

More recent estimates released by ONS²³ on working age London residents with a disability show that Ealing had 27,000 residents with a work-limiting health condition or disability in 2018. Figures for the six West London Alliance (WLA) boroughs are shown in the table overleaf. Ealing had the highest number of working age people with a work limiting health condition.

Table 3: Main health conditions of London residents with a work limiting health condition or disability by local authority, 2016-2018

Local authority	Main health condition				Total
	Skin, respiratory, heart or digestion related conditions	Mental health and learning difficulties	Muscles bones and joints	Others	
Ealing	7,000	5,000	9,000	6,000	27,000
Brent	6,000	5,000	9,000	7,000	26,000
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,000	2,000	5,000	3,000	11,000
Harrow	4,000	2,000	6,000	7,000	19,000
Hillingdon	4,000	5,000	9,000	6,000	25,000
Hounslow	3,000	4,000	10,000	7,000	24,000

Health ²⁴

Data on people with all forms of disability isn’t readily available at the local authority level. Therefore this section presents key information about residents with a learning disability, sourced from Ealing’s JSNA chapter 2016 as well as more recent Public Health Learning Disability profiles.

The main cause of death amongst people with a Learning Disability (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)²⁵. 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 2018/2019, 65.8% of eligible adults with LD received an annual health

²² ONS, Census 2011: QS303EW.

²³ Work-limiting health condition or disability amongst London residents, by age, economic activity and local authority 2018, ONS, 25 March 2020

²⁴ Public Health England (PHE), Public Health Learning Disability Profiles, 2020.

²⁵ 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.

check (AHC) (amounts to 895 adults), this was over half the proportion seen amongst all eligible adults in the borough overall in 2018/2019 (77.6 %). Ealing has made good progress to increase the numbers of health checks in a recent year and is working to deliver further improvements in this important area as local figures are significantly better than the London (58.2%) and England (52.3%) average.

People with learning disabilities 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 information²⁶. 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.

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 abuse (17.9%), financial abuse (13.2%) and sexual abuse (9.2%).²⁷ 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.²⁸

Employment ²⁹

4.3% of supported adults aged 18-64 with LD (30 people) were in paid employment in Ealing in 2018/2019; significantly lower than both London (8.0%) and England (5.9%).

The National Autistic Society estimates that only 16% of adults with autism are in full-time paid employment, and only 32% are in some kind of paid work.³⁰ 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 ³¹

Residents with a long-term illness or disability are less satisfied with the way that Ealing Council runs things than other residents (70% compared with 73%).

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ PHE, People with Learning Disabilities in England, 2019.

²⁸ Ealing Council, op.cit..

²⁹ PHE, Learning Disabilities Profiles, 2020.

³⁰ The National Autistic Society, 'Autism Facts and History', (<http://www.autism.org.uk/about/what-is/myths-facts-stats.aspx>, accessed May 2019).

³¹ Ealing Council, op.cit.

Ethnicity

Ealing 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 54% of Ealing's total population.³²

The borough has residents from over 170 different countries. In 2018 the proportion of non-UK born population in Ealing was 41.7% (down from 44.0% in 2009 and peaking at 50.0% in 2016)³³. Only 58.3% of Ealing residents were born in the UK, compared with 63.6% for London and 84.6% for England overall.

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 2004.³⁴

The Ealing Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) 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.³⁵

Table 4: Overall ethnic group composition in Ealing, 2020³⁶

Ethnic Group	Population				
White British	25%	White	46%	White	46%
White Irish	3%				
Other White	18%				
Black African	5%	Black	13%	BAME	54%
Black Caribbean	3%				
Other Black	2%				
White & Black African	1%				
White & Black Caribbean	1%				
Indian	14%	Asian	33%		
Pakistani	4%				
Bangladeshi	1%				
Chinese	1%				
White & Asian	1%				
Other Asian	12%				
Other Mixed	1%	Other	8%		
Arab	4%				
Other Ethnic Group	3%				
Grand Total	100%				

³² Greater London Authority (GLA), 2016 based ethnic group population projections (2020 estimate).

³³ Office for National Statistics (ONS), Migration Statistics Quarterly Report: November 2019 (Crown copyright).

³⁴ ONS, Census 2011: QS203EW, (Crown copyright).

³⁵ ONS, Census 2011: DC2101EW, (Crown copyright).

³⁶ GLA 2016-based ethnic group population projections (central trend)

Ealing also receives many economic migrants, and between January and December 2018 10,402 people registered for a national insurance number in Ealing. This number had peaked at 16,004 in 2010/11.³⁷

Employment

Across Ealing, White people have a higher employment rate than other ethnicities, with 79.5% of White people of working age (16-64 years) being in employment during the period April 2019-March 2020 as compared to only 69.6% of those from an ethnic minority group.³⁸, meaning a gap of 9.9 percentage points. The lowest employment rate during this period was for people of Pakistani/ Bangladeshi ethnicities at 40.9%, although it must be noted that the figure may not be robust due to sample size at Ealing level. Even at London and national levels the employment rate of Pakistani/ Bangladeshi people was the lowest, at 59.4% and 56.9% respectively, suggesting a 20-22% point gap between these and White ethnicity. This position was the same in London and England during the previous two years (Apr 2017-Mar 2018 and Apr 2018-Mar 2019); although in Ealing the rate for Pakistani/ Bangladeshi ethnicities was 83.4% (as compared to 79.1% for White) last year, and 74.7% (as compared to 80.4% for White) in the year before. Once again it must be noted that these fluctuations are likely to be due to small sample sizes.

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.³⁹ Reported incidents of racist hate crime increased from 177 per 100,000 to 202 per 100,000 in the 12 months from April 2019 to March 2020.⁴⁰

Housing⁴¹

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%.

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.

³⁷ Department for Work & Pensions (DWP), NINo registrations to adult overseas nationals entering the UK, March 2016.

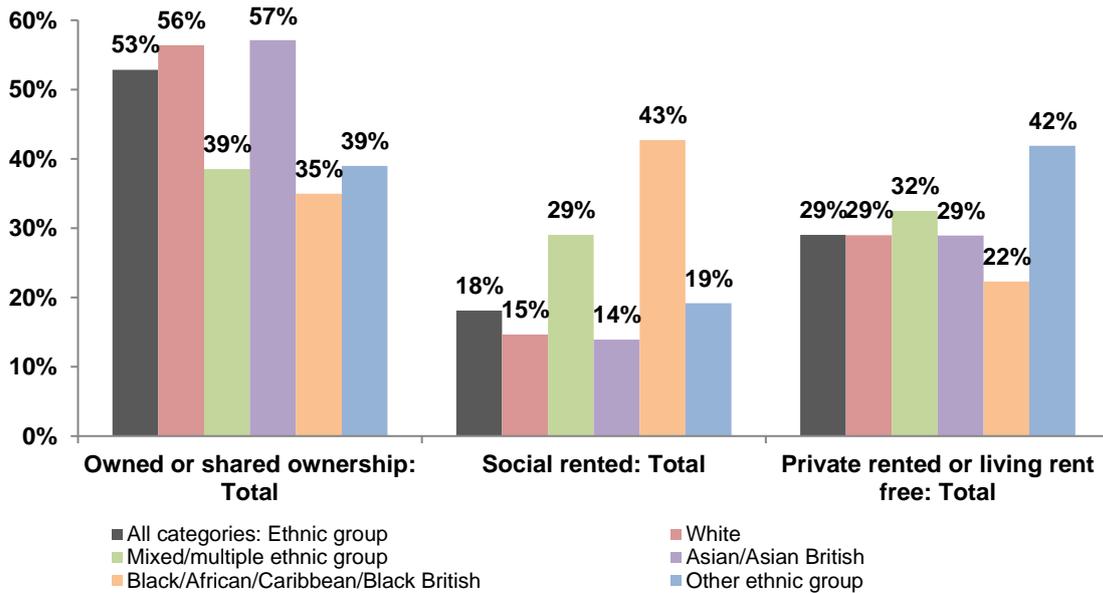
³⁸ ONS, Annual Population Survey (APS) Apr 2019 – Mar 2020.

³⁹ Ealing Council, Residents' Survey 2018

⁴⁰ Metropolitan Police, Crime Data: July 2020.

⁴¹ ONS, Census 2011: DC4205EW.

Table 5: Housing tenure type in Ealing by ethnicity



Satisfaction with Council services⁴²

Overall, White and Mixed ethnicity residents report statistically higher levels of satisfaction with the way Ealing Council runs things (76%) than any other ethnic group (Black residents 72%, Other ethnicity residents 71%, and Asian residents 68%). However, within this:

- Residents from Mixed and Asian ethnic groups are less likely to feel informed about Council services than residents of other ethnic groups (52% compared with 62% of Black, 61% White and 54% of Other ethnic groups).
- Residents from Black and Other ethnic groups are more likely to agree that the Council is making the borough a healthy and great place to live (74% and 78% respectively, as compared with White 73%, Mixed 71% and Asian 64%).

Neighbourhood and Community⁴³

Over eight in ten Ealing residents believe that people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together (86%, a five-point decrease from the previous residents’ survey in 2014).

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 87% of 18-24s agreeing with this statement compared to 76% of over 75s.

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 People⁴⁴

The population of maintained schools in Ealing is very ethnically diverse; with 70.9% of pupils now classified as being from an ethnic minority (in 2020). 69.4% of primary school pupils and 72.9% of high school pupils are from an ethnic minority. Nationally these figures were 34% in primary and 32% in high schools (in 2018).

⁴² Ealing Council, Residents Survey 2018

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ealing Schools Research and Data Team, Ealing School Census: Summary of Contextual Data, January 2020

29% of pupils in Ealing are White, 30% Asian or Asian British, 14% Black or Black British, 9% from mixed or dual backgrounds and 16% of Other Ethnic Heritage. Almost all schools in Ealing have pupils from all the broad ethnic groups, although the ethnic composition varies from around half of pupils in Fielding, Little Ealing, Elthorne Park and Twyford to more than 99% in Villiers and all pupils from an ethnic minority at Havelock & St Anselm's. The most common ethnic groups in Ealing are Indian (16%), White British (14%), Eastern European (10%), Somali (7%), Asian Other (7%), Pakistani (6%), Afghan (5%), Arab Other (5%) and Black Caribbean (3%).

The number of Indian pupils is larger than the numbers of White British pupils, and is the largest ethnic group attending Ealing schools. There are 7,638 White British pupils and 8,530 Indian pupils this year.

61% (33,414) of pupils in Ealing schools do not speak English as their first language, with a higher proportion of pupils with English as an additional language (EAL) in primary (64%) than secondary (56%) schools. This is well above the 2019 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 2,000 speakers*) are Panjabi (8%), Polish (7%), Arabic (7%), Somali (6%), Urdu (5%), and Tamil (4%). Panjabi overtook Polish as the second most common language in 2018, with an increase of 569 Panjabi speakers since 2020. The number of Somali speakers continues to fall in large numbers, by 200 (1% point) in 2019 and 811 (2% points) in the past 5 years. The number of Arabic speakers remained stable in 2019, with small drops in the number of Urdu (37) and Tamil (86) speakers.

A summary of the 2019 educational outcomes for children from various ethnic groups is provided below.

Asian or Asian Heritage

- **Indian** pupils' attainment remains just above borough averages but below the national average for Indian pupils at primary school as well as at KS4. However, their progress remains very strong and above that of Indian pupils nationally.
- **Pakistani** pupils' attainment fell below the borough average at KS1, but was in line with or above borough averages at FSP, KS2 and KS4, following improvements this year. They were above their national counterparts at FSP, KS2 and KS4 and made good progress at both KS2 and KS4.
- **Asian Other** pupils (*who are primarily of Sri Lankan or Nepalese heritage in Ealing*) performed above the borough average across all key stages. They continue to perform in line with or better in Ealing than their counterparts nationally.
- **Bangladeshi** heritage pupils generally performed in line with or above borough averages. They were the highest performing group at KS4 for attainment and progress this year, performing significantly better than Bangladeshi pupils nationally.

Black or Black Heritage

- **Black African** pupils continue to perform less well in Ealing than they do nationally at primary school, although the gap has now closed to just 1% point for KS2 RWM. However, they are now outperforming Black African pupils nationally at KS4 for both attainment and progress. It is worth remembering that Ealing's Black African population contains a higher number of **Somali** pupils than the national proportion, and pupils from Somali heritage tend to perform at a lower level than other black African groups.

- The attainment and progress of **Somali** pupils remains below borough averages at primary school. Somali pupils are now in line with the borough average for standard pass at KS4 following a 12% point improvement this year, although they remain slightly below the borough average for other measures (including progress). They are also the lowest attaining group in Ealing school sixth forms at KS5.

- **Black Caribbean** pupils’ attainment was below borough averages at all key stages and they remain among the lowest performing ethnic groups in the borough. Both boys and girls continue to perform significantly below borough averages for multiple metrics, although there were some significant improvements in Black Caribbean pupils attainment this year which meant they are now above their national counterparts at KS2, KS4 and for reading at KS1 this year. Their progress remains well below borough averages at both primary and high school, although it is not as low the progress made by Black Caribbean pupils nationally.

White

- **White British** pupils continue to perform better than Ealing borough averages and above White British pupils nationally. They are also the highest performing ethnic group in academic measures at KS5. However, their progress, while still positive and above their national counterparts, remains below the borough average progress for writing and maths at KS2 and for progress 8.

- The attainment and progress of other white heritage groups (**White Irish, Western European, White Other**) was generally above or in line with the borough average at all key stages.

Mixed / Dual heritage

- Pupils of mixed / dual heritage tended to perform similar or better in Ealing than they did nationally (with the exception of FSP), although their relative attainment and progress was more variable when compared to borough averages.

- **White and Asian** pupils remain among the highest attaining groups across all key stages. **Other mixed background** pupils also generally performed above the borough average. **White and Black African** pupils’ attainment was below average for some key stages (FSP and KS4) but in line for KS1 and KS2, while **White and Black Caribbean** pupils’ attainment and progress was below average across all key stages, although they have made improvements at KS4 this year.

Table 6: Key performance measures related to educational attainment of key ethnic group pupils

Performance measures	Scale	2019 result
Gap between Black Caribbean pupils and all pupils nationally reaching the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths at Key Stage 2	Smaller is better	7.4% points
Gap between Black Caribbean pupils and all pupils nationally receiving a standard pass in English and Maths at Key Stage 4.	Smaller is better	10.7% points

Performance measures	Scale	2019 result
Gap between disadvantaged pupils and all other pupils nationally reaching the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths at Key Stage 2.	Smaller is better	8.3% points
Gap between disadvantaged pupils and all other pupils nationally receiving a standard pass in English and Maths at Key Stage 4	Smaller is better	7.5% points

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).⁴⁵

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.⁴⁶

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.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

The following table shows the marital or civil partnership status of Ealing residents at the time of the 2011 Census.⁴⁷

Table 7: Marriage or civil partnership status; 2011 Census

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
Total population aged 16+	265,985

⁴⁵ ONS, Census 2011: QS208EW.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ ONS, Census 2011: QS108EW.

Pregnancy/ Maternity

Fertility rate ⁴⁸

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) measures the rate of live births per 1,000 women in the borough aged 15 to 44. The 2018 GFR for Ealing is estimated to be 65.7 births per 1000 women in the borough, significantly higher than that for London (62.9) and in England (61.0). 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 2018 TFR for Ealing is estimated to be 1.87 in the borough, a larger average than that for London (1.63) and in England (1.70). The 2019 TFR for Ealing is estimated to be 1.96 in the borough.

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

⁴⁸ ONS, Live births by LA of usual residence of mother, General Fertility Rates & Total Fertility Rates, 2019.