

Newham:
Key
Statistics

2017

**A detailed profile of key statistics about Newham
by Aston-Mansfield's Community Involvement Unit**



NEWHAM: KEY STATISTICS

This is a detailed profile of key statistics about Newham produced by Aston-Mansfield's Community Involvement Unit and using the most recent data found at the time of writing (finalised February 2017). Much of the information comes from the 2011 Census which will not change until 2021. Some data comes from the Newham Household Panel Survey (NHPS), an annual survey of interviews with over 1000 adults and 500 young people. Local statistical information is constantly changing. Sources are provided partly so that the reader can check whether updates are available.

Although we used the most recent statistics we could find, some sources are not updated regularly and data is often presented across different time periods or using different criteria.

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We have no funding to print copies of this report and so it is being shared electronically. You can download a copy of this update from Aston-Mansfield's website at www.aston-mansfield.org.uk. If you want to find out more about the work we are doing, please contact Anne Crisp at Aston-Mansfield's CIU.

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CONTENTS

Population	
Size	<u>4</u>
Ethnicity & Migration	<u>4</u>
Asylum Seekers & Refugees	<u>7</u>
Language	<u>7</u>
Religion	<u>9</u>
Age	<u>10</u>
Gender	<u>11</u>
Employment	
Economic Activity & Employment Rates	<u>12</u>
Types of Employment	<u>13</u>
The Impact of Childcare	<u>13</u>
Education & Qualifications	
Early Years	<u>14</u>
GCSEs	<u>14</u>
Other Qualifications	<u>15</u>
Benefits	
Work Related Benefits	<u>16</u>
Other Benefits	<u>16</u>
Income	
Income Levels	<u>18</u>
National Minimum & London Living Wage	<u>18</u>
Deprivation	
Index of Multiple Deprivation	<u>20</u>
Child Poverty	<u>21</u>
Housing	
Housing Tenure	<u>22</u>
Living Conditions	<u>23</u>
Homelessness	<u>23</u>
House Prices	<u>23</u>
Crime	<u>24</u>
Health	
Life Expectancy	<u>26</u>
Births	<u>27</u>
Sexual Health	<u>28</u>
Tuberculosis	<u>29</u>
Activity & Obesity	<u>29</u>
Drugs & Alcohol	<u>29</u>
Mental Health	<u>30</u>
Disability	<u>31</u>

POPULATION

SIZE

There are two main sources of population estimates for London boroughs: the Greater London Authority (GLA) and the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Both are based on 2011 census data, but projection methods and data sources differ and result in different estimates. GLA estimates are considered more robust for London population estimates and are the preferred measure of Newham Council. The ONS classifies Newham as an inner London borough. According to the 2011 Census, Newham has an estimated population of 307,984 people, the highest figure of all inner London boroughs, and the 7th highest in Greater London.¹ This represents the largest population increase of all London boroughs, approximately 64,000 people since the 2001 census² and this 23.5% increase is the second highest growth in the country.³ The actual population is even larger than these statistics suggest as Newham only recorded a 90% household response rate for the 2011 census.⁴

According to GLA projections, Newham's population is due to reach 428,570 or 397,910 in 2041 (short-term and long-term estimates, respectively). Under the short-term estimate, this is one of the larger increases within the capital (37.4%, compared with Greater London's overall 32.53% increase); the long-term estimated increase of 27.57% more closely reflects that of Greater London (27.76%).⁵

Newham has one of the highest population turnover rates in London with large numbers of people moving into the borough for very short periods every year.ⁱ In 2007/08 19.5% of residents either left or entered the borough, significantly higher than the London average of 13.6%.⁶ Between 2007 and 2011, an estimated 53.9% of the population stock remained unchanged; 6.9% of 2011 stock was not yet born in 2007; 31.6% arrived from outside Newham; and 7.7% moved between wards.⁷

Anecdotal evidence suggests that people who leave are more highly skilled and generally better off than those who arrive.⁸

ETHNICITY & MIGRATION

2011 Census data shows the ethnic mix in Newham continuing to change. The borough has the UK's lowest proportion of White British people in England and Wales (16.7%), the second largest Bangladeshi population, and fourth largest Black African population.⁹

At 42.4%, the proportion of residents born in other countries is the highest in London; the London average is 26.4% (England & Wales = 9.0%).¹⁰ The 2011 Census ranks Newham 1st in England and Wales in terms of the number of residents born in countries other than the UK and the EU:¹¹

ⁱ This data is less straightforward to collect, and the most significant recent study was that conducted by Mahew Harper Associates in 2011.

Country of Birth¹²

%	Newham	London	England & Wales
UK	46.3	63.3	86.6
Ireland	0.6	1.6	0.7
EU member countries Mar 01ⁱⁱ	2.5	4.2	1.6
EU Accession countries Apr 01 – Mar 11	8.2	4.5	2
Africa	10.7	7.6	2.3
Middle East and Asia	26.8	11.8	4.6
The Americas and the Caribbean	3.5	4	1.2
Antarctica and Oceania	0.2	1	0.3

Newham has the lowest proportion amongst local authorities in England and Wales of residents born in Europe. It has the second lowest proportion of those born in the UK (Brent has the lowest). Newham ranks 5th highest in its proportion of residents born in EU accession states – specifically, it is 2nd highest in its proportion of residents born in Lithuania, and 4th in Romania. It is also 5th highest in the country of those born in Africa – in particular, Newham has the 2nd highest proportion of those born in Ghana in England and Wales, 7th highest of those born in Nigeria, and 6th in Somalia. It has the highest proportion of those born in the Middle East and Asia – specifically, the 2nd highest proportion of residents born in Bangladesh, 5th in India and Pakistan, 8th in Sri Lanka and 2nd in the Philippines. Newham also has the 10th highest proportion of any borough in England & Wales of its population born in the Caribbean.¹³

Along with Brent, Newham has the most diverse population in the UK, although the distribution of ethnic groups is uneven across the borough. There is wide variation in the ethnic composition: over a third of East Ham North's population is Indian (38%); a fifth of Canning Town North and Custom House is African; and the largest Bangladeshi clusters are found in Little Ilford (20%) and Manor Park (19%).¹⁴ According to GLA ethnicity projections, there is an uneven distribution of white and non-white ethnic groups across the age range. As a general trend, the proportion of White, Black Caribbean, and Indian population within each age band increases with age; whereas the proportions of the population which are Black African, Pakistani, and Bangladeshi decrease through the age bands.¹⁵

ⁱⁱ The distinction between pre- and post-2001 EU members was made by the ONS, presumably for ease of comparison with 2001 Census data.

Ethnic Groups in Newham¹⁶

Ethnic Group	%
White British	16.7
Indian	13.8
Black African	12.3
Bangladeshi	12.1
White Other	11.4
Pakistani	9.8
Other Asian	6.5
Black Caribbean	4.9
Mixed White & Black Caribbean	1.3
Other Mixed	1.3
Chinese	1.3
Mixed White & Black African	1.1
Mixed White & Asian	0.9
White Irish	0.7
White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.2
Other Black	2.4
Arab	1.1
Any Other	2.3

In 2014, 76.7% of children were born to mothers who were born outside of the UK, compared to a London average of 58.1%. The largest single group of mothers were from Asia (39%):¹⁷

Births by country of birth of mother¹⁸

%	Newham	London
UK	23.3	41.9
EU 14	2.6	5.6
New EU	15.1	10.3
Rest of Europe (non-EU)	2.4	3.7
Africa	15.1	13.3
Asia	39.0	19.6
The rest of the world	2.7	5.6

GLA projections suggest that Newham's population is expected to grow by 21.6% overall from 2015-2030; the most significant increases are expected to be in the Indian (36.3%), Pakistani (30.7%), Bangladeshi (32.4%) and Chinese (27.2%) populations.¹⁹

In 2015, Newham had the highest proportion of minority ethnic pupils in London at both primary (93.9%) and secondary (92.2%) levels. Only 5.6% of primary and 6.7% of secondary school children were of White British origin, with Asian (45.3% primary, 44.3% secondary) and Black (24.2% primary, 25.9% secondary) making up more than two thirds of the school population:²⁰

Pupils by Ethnic Group (2015)²¹

Ethnic Group	% Newham's School Population	
	Primary	Secondary
Asian	45.3	44.3
Black	24.2	25.9
White British	5.6	6.7
Other (including unknown)	6.6	6.5
White Other	12.2	10.6
Mixed	6.1	6.0

National Insurance Number registrations by non-UK nationals (June 2015-16) were 25,006 (8% of the London total), representing 14.3% of Newham's working age population, compared to 6.6% London-wide.²² Of these, the highest numbers of registrations were by EU Nationals (79.3%) and Asian & Middle East nationals (14.37%).²³

ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES

There is no data available on the exact number of asylum seekers and refugees in London as the Home Office only keeps statistics on asylum seekers that are being accommodated and/or supported. At the end of March 2014 there were 180 asylum seekers in receipt of subsistence-only support and 191 receiving accommodation in Newham (371 total), not only the highest figures in London but totalling nearly 200 higher than the second highest borough (Redbridge: 174).²⁴ London-wide, the most common nationalities of supported asylum seekers are Sri Lankan, Pakistani, Iranian and Albanian.²⁵

The GLA estimates that 380,000 undocumented migrants live in London, representing about 5% of its population.²⁶

LANGUAGE

Newham is the second most linguistically diverse London borough after Hillingdon, with 103 languages recorded in the 2011 Census.²⁷

Main Language in 2011 Census (Top 10)²⁸

%	Newham	London	England
English	58.6	77.9	92.0
Bengali	7.4	1.5	0.4
Urdu	4.4	1.0	0.5
Gujarati	3.3	1.3	0.4
Lithuanian	2.7	0.5	0.2
Tamil	2.3	0.9	0.1
Polish	2.0	1.9	1.0
Panjabi	1.8	0.9	0.5
Romanian	1.6	0.5	0.1
Portuguese	1.4	0.9	0.3

Newham has the lowest proportion of people with English as their main language of all local authority areas in England and Wales. Correspondingly, it has the highest proportion in England & Wales of residents with a South Asian language as their main language; the 2nd highest proportion in England and Wales of African language speakers; the 4th highest proportion of Caribbean Creole languages; and the 5th highest of sign languages other than British Sign Language. Specifically, in terms of Asian languages, Newham ranks highest in its proportion of Malayalam speakers; 2nd highest in Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, and Tagalog/Filipino speakers; 3rd highest in Urdu speakers; 4th in Tamil; 5th in Gujarati; and 8th highest in its proportion of Pashto and of Vietnamese speakers. In terms of African language speakers, it is 1st in Luganda; 2nd in Swahili/Kiswahili and Akan; 5th in Lingala; 7th in Igbo; 8th in Krio and in Yoruba; and 10th highest in its proportion of Somali speakers. For European languages, Newham has the highest proportion in England and Wales of residents with Ukrainian as their main language; 2nd highest with Lithuanian and with Romani languages; 3rd highest with Bulgarian; and 4th highest with Portuguese, Romanian, and Russian.²⁹

In 2011, the number of pupils in Newham whose first language was known or believed to be other than English was 30,088 (70.69%, compared to 41.94% for London overall). The proportion amongst primary school pupils was higher (74.29%) than for secondary school pupils (65.97%).³⁰ Also in 2011, Newham had the highest proportion in England & Wales of households containing no people with English as their main language: 1 in 4 households in Newham (24.3%), compared to 12.9% in London and 4.3% in England & Wales. Newham also had the highest proportion of households in which 'at least one but not all people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language' (18%) and 'no people aged 16 and over in household but at least one person aged 3-15 has English as a main language' (5.1%).³¹

Proficiency in English³²

% population whose main language is not English AND...	Newham	London	England & Wales
Can speak English very well	15.9	9.8	3.2
Can speak English well	16.7	8.2	2.9
Cannot speak English well	7.4	3.5	1.3
Cannot speak English	1.3	0.6	0.3

The 2011 Census also asked Newham residents whose main language is not English how well they felt they could speak it. Significantly more people who do not speak English as their main language feel they speak English very well, or well, compared to those who feel they cannot speak it well, or at all. This reflects trends across London and the country more widely. Newham ranks 3rd highest in England and Wales in its proportion of people whose first language is not English but speak it very well (behind Kensington and Chelsea (1) and Westminster (2)). Newham also ranks 3rd (behind Tower Hamlets (1) and Leicester (2)) in terms of those for whom English is not their first language and who cannot speak English at all. Newham ranks highest in its proportion of both those who say they can speak English well and those who say they cannot speak it well.³³

RELIGION

Religion (2011 Census)³⁴ and (2014 London Datastore)³⁵

%	Newham		London		England & Wales/GB ⁱⁱⁱ	
	Census 2011	Datastore 2014	Census 2011	Datastore 2014	Census 2011	Datastore 2014
Christian	40.0	41.6	48.4	49.4	59.3	58.1
Buddhist	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4
Hindu	8.8	6.3	5.0	5.3	1.5	1.5
Jewish	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.5
Muslim	32.0	40.9	12.4	14.4	4.8	5.1
Sikh	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
Other religion	0.4	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.5
No religion	9.5	8.2	20.7	24.9	25.1	32.4

2011 census data shows that Christianity is the most common religion in Newham at 40%, but this is considerably lower than the England figure of almost 60%. The Muslim community in Newham at 32% was more than 2.5 times that of London, and more than 6 times that of England & Wales. The proportion of Hindus in Newham's population was almost 6 times that of England & Wales.³⁶ However,

ⁱⁱⁱ Census 2011 data is for England & Wales; Datastore 2014 data is for Great Britain

a comparison with the 2014 data suggests a significant increase in the proportion of Muslims to around 40% (approx. 8 times that of Great Britain), and smaller but significant decreases in the proportions of Buddhists, Hindus, Sikhs, and those of no religion. This suggests that the Muslim and Christian populations in Newham are of about equal size.³⁷

Religious affiliation changes across wards; Canning Town South has a high concentration of Christians, whereas Green Street East has the highest number of Muslims³⁸.

In 2011, the proportion of residents in Newham identifying as having no religion was the lowest for any local authority in England & Wales. Newham hosts the second highest proportion of Muslims (after Tower Hamlets) and the seventh highest Hindu population.³⁹ The Newham Household Panel Survey (NHPS) 2015 details that residents are more likely than the London or GB average to identify with a religion (82% compared to 58% and 50%, respectively).⁴⁰ Religious affiliation is especially high amongst BAME groups: the 2013 NHPS reported 97% of Asian and 92% of Black residents as belonging to a religion in 2013.⁴¹

AGE

Age Structure (Census 2011)⁴²

%	Newham	London	England & Wales
Under 5	8.2	7.2	6.2
Age 5-9	6.8	5.9	5.6
Age 10-15	7.7	6.7	7.0
Age 16-24	15.9	12.3	11.9
Age 25-29	13.1	10.2	6.8
Age 30-44	24.9	25.3	20.5
Age 45-59	14.0	17.0	19.4
Age 60-64	2.8	4.2	6.0
Age 65 +	6.6	11.1	16.6

At the 2011 census, the borough had a larger than average proportion of residents aged under 10 years (e.g.: 4th highest proportion of 0-4s), and aged 20-39 years (e.g.:7th highest proportion of 25-29s), with a correspondingly smaller than average proportion aged 40 and over. Specifically, Newham had the second lowest proportion (after Tower Hamlets) in every age band from 45 years upwards, except for 75-84 years for which it had the lowest, of any local authority in England & Wales. In addition, it had the second lowest mean (31.3, after Tower Hamlets) and joint lowest median age (29, along with Manchester, Oxford, Tower Hamlets).⁴³

In 2015, only 6.8% of Newham's population was aged 65 and over compared to 11.4% in London and 17.8% across England. 22.2% of the borough's population was aged 15 or under (18.9% in England), and the average age was 31.7 (London = 35.8; UK = 39.9).⁴⁴

There is also variation in age profile between wards. According to 2014 statistics, the highest proportions of people aged 75+ are found in East Ham North (3.8%), East Ham South (3.7%) and Manor Park (3.5%), compared with the Newham average of 2.9% (England: 8.1%). The wards with the highest proportions of young adults (18-24) are Stratford & New Town (19%), Beckton (17%) and

Forest Gate (15%), compared with Newham's average of 13% (England: 9%).⁴⁵

The pattern of household composition in the borough suggests that the age structure is likely to remain young. Newham ranks bottom in England & Wales in its proportion of families with no dependent children at 42.9% of families. It is the local authority with the 4th highest proportion of families with one dependent child in the family aged 0-4 years (11%), and 7th in the country for those with two dependent children 0-4 years (8.3%). When it comes to multiple children, Newham ranks even higher – it is second in the country behind Tower Hamlets in its proportion of families with three or more dependent children in the family (the youngest aged 0-4 years) at 8%. It ranks first in the country in two other categories – its proportion of families with three or more dependent children (youngest 5-11 years) at 5.3% and three or more dependent children youngest 12-18 years (0.8%).⁴⁶

GENDER

According to GLA statistics, 2014 Newham had a slightly larger male population at 52.2% (169,184) compared to 47.8% (155,138) for females.⁴⁷

EMPLOYMENT

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT RATES

In July 2015-June 2016, almost three quarters of Newham residents aged 16-64 were classed as economically active.⁴⁸ Although this figure is slightly lower than those for both London and Great Britain, this represents a significant increase from 67.7% in 2011/12 (London: 75.5%).⁴⁹ The proportion of Newham's population aged 16-64 in employment was lower than for both London and Great Britain, and the proportion of unemployed people^{iv} was higher; however, the percentage of self-employed was higher than for great Britain overall, having increased dramatically since Oct 2011-Sep 2012 (7.8%):⁵⁰

Employment (Jul 2015 – Jun 2016)⁵¹

%	Newham	London	Great Britain
Economically active	74.5	78.0	77.9
In employment	68.4	73.2	73.8
Employees	55.4	59.5	63.1
Self-employed	12.8	13.3	10.3
Unemployed (model-based)	7.6	6.1	5.1

In terms of gender, 84.1% of males were defined as being economically active, compared to only 63.5% of women. A higher proportion of men were also classed as being employed: 78.6%, compared to 56.7% of women. Unemployment figures also reflect a gender disparity, with 6.5% of men and 10.7% of women unemployed. The percentage of self-employed men in Newham (17.5%) is now comparable with London (17.8%) and higher than Great Britain (13.9%).⁵²

Of those who were not economically active, 78.3% did not want a job, slightly higher than London's 74.3%. Of Newham's economically inactive, 32.6% were students (GB=26.1%), 33.6% were looking after the family or home (GB=24.7%), and 13.8% suffering from a long-term illness (GB=22.5%). Newham has a very low proportion of retired people (6.3%) compared to the national average of 13.6%;⁵³ and had the 5th lowest rate of any local authority in England & Wales at the Census 2011.⁵⁴

According to London's Poverty Profile, in 2012-14 Newham had the third highest unemployment rate in London (8.6%; the highest rate in London of residents who were low paid employees (35%, 2013-14 figures); and a high proportion of jobs paid at less than the London Living Wage (29%, 2013 & 14).⁵⁵

In Dec 2014, the unemployment rate among 18-24 year olds stood at 7.0% in Newham (London: 5.2%), with 4.3% of 16-18 year olds not in employment or education (NEET, London: 3.4%).⁵⁶

In 2014, jobs density (number of jobs: population aged 16-64) in Newham was 0.49 - much lower than London's 0.96 and Great Britain's 0.82.⁵⁷

^{iv} aged 16+, as a proportion of the economically active

2011 Census information showed that Newham had the highest proportion of adults aged 16-64 who have never worked in England and Wales (2%), and a higher than average proportion of long-term unemployed (2.5%).⁵⁸

TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT

Compared to London and the rest of the country, Newham has far fewer workers in management/professional occupations, and far greater numbers in elementary occupations:

Employment by Population (Jul 2015 – Jun 2016)⁵⁹

%	Newham	London	Great Britain
Soc 2010 major group 1-3	39.3	54.5	44.9
1 Managers, directors and senior officials	7.9	12.2	10.5
2 Professional occupations	16.8	24.5	20.0
3 Associate professional & technical	14.5	17.6	14.2
Soc 2010 major group 4-5	21.7	17.2	21.2
4 Administrative & secretarial	10.1	9.5	10.5
5 Skilled trades occupations	11.6	7.6	10.5
Soc 2010 major group 6-7	14.5	14.4	16.8
6 Caring, leisure and Other Service occupations	7.0	7.8	9.2
7 Sales and customer service occupations	7.4	6.5	7.5
Soc 2010 major group 8-9	24.5	13.9	17.2
8 Process plant & machine operatives	5.7	4.5	6.4
9 Elementary occupations	18.7	9.4	10.7

2015 figures indicate that 76.6% of Newham residents of working age and in work are working full-time, and 23% work part-time, broadly in line with the London averages (77.8% full-time, 21.7% part-time).⁶⁰

THE IMPACT OF CHILDCARE

The Daycare Trust and Save the Children have identified high childcare costs as affecting parents' ability to work, train and study in London. In Newham, there are 7.7 children per childcare place, the highest ratio in London. It is estimated that childcare in London is on average 20% more expensive than anywhere else in the country, with London parents spending on average over £6,000 a year on a part-time childcare place in a nursery.⁶¹

EDUCATION & QUALIFICATIONS

EARLY YEARS

In 2016, 70.3% of 5 year olds in Newham were achieving at least the expected level across all 17 Early Learning Goals (ELGs), and 72.5% had a good level of development.^v Newham is comparable with the London average, but substantially behind boroughs such as Richmond. There is a significant gap between boys' and girls' early years development across the board, although the gap for Newham is less pronounced.⁶²

Early Years Foundation Stage Profile: Key Measures 2016⁶³

	% achieving at least expected level across all ELGs			% achieving a good level of development		
	All	Girls	Boys	All	Girls	Boys
England	67.3	75.4	59.7	69.3	76.8	62.1
London	69.9	76.9	62.7	71.2	78.0	64.7
Newham	70.3	76.5	64.0	72.5	78.3	66.8
Richmond	77.0	84.0	70.2	77.2	84.0	70.5

At age 11, attainment levels are broadly in line with London and England averages:

Key Stage 2 Results 2016 (provisional): Percentage of Pupils achieving expected standard (or higher) in Reading; Grammar, punctuation & spelling; and Mathematics⁶⁴

% pupils achieving expected standard (or higher)	Reading		Grammar, punctuation & spelling		Mathematics	
Newham	66	(17)	79	(31)	78	(24)
London	68	(20)	77	(29)	76	(22)
England	66	(19)	72	(22)	70	(17)

GCSEs

Although weaker than London-wide attainment, Newham compares favourably against national GCSE results, rising from 52.1% achieving 5+ GCSEs Grade A*-C (including English and Maths) in 2009/10 to 59.4% in 2014/15.⁶⁵

^v Defined as achieving or exceeding expected standard for ELGs in 3 prime learning areas plus literacy & mathematics.

Percentage of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5+ GCSEs Grades A*-C including English and Mathematics (or equivalent)⁶⁶

%	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14 ^{vi}	2014/15
Newham	52.1	58.5	61.9	58.4	55.4	59.4
London	58.0	61.9	62.4	65.1	61.5	60.9
England	53.5	59.0	59.4	59.2	53.4	53.8

In 2014/15, 78.2% of pupils in state-funded schools made (or exceeded) expected progress in English and Maths from Key Stage 2 to Key Stage 4 in Newham. This proportion was higher than in either London (76.1%) or England (71.1%).⁶⁷ Newham's pupils perform well at KS2 and GCSE levels despite the borough's high child poverty rates (see Deprivation factsheet).⁶⁸

Yet in the 2011 Census, Newham is 3rd bottom in its percentage of the 16+ population with 5 or more GCSEs (grades A*-C) or equivalent, and for those with 1-4 GCSEs (any grade) or equivalent.⁶⁹

OTHER QUALIFICATIONS

Newham was also in the bottom 5 for its proportion of over 16s who have undertaken apprenticeship schemes in England & Wales; ranked lowest in its proportion of those with vocational or work related qualifications; but 4th highest for foreign qualifications.⁷⁰

In 2014, the proportion of 16-18 year-olds in Newham not in education, employment or training (NEET) was 4.3%, compared to 3.4% across Greater London and England.⁷¹

Qualifications (January–December 2015)⁷²

%	Newham	London	Great Britain
NVQ4 and above	43.3	49.8	37.1
NVQ3 and above	57.0	64.5	55.8
NVQ2 and above	67.5	76.1	73.6
NVQ1 and above	73.4	84.1	84.9
Other qualifications	15.5	8.5	6.5
No qualifications	11.1	7.4	8.6

In 2015 the proportion of Newham residents with no qualifications was 11.1% compared to 7.4% in London and 8.6% across Great Britain. According to Census 2011 figures, Newham also had the highest proportion in England & Wales of 16-74 year olds who were economically active full-time students (and the 15th highest of those who were economically inactive full-time students).⁷³

^{vi} Calculation reforms implemented from 2013/14

BENEFITS

WORK RELATED BENEFITS

Out-of-Work Benefits Claimant Count December 2016⁷⁴

%	Newham	London	Great Britain
All people	2.0	1.9	1.8
Males	2.1	2.2	2.3
Females	1.8	1.6	1.3

In December 2016, 2.0% of residents claimed Out-of-Work Benefits, slightly higher than 1.8% claiming across Great Britain.⁷⁵ Data on claimant count by duration has not been available since April 2013, due to the introduction of Universal Credit. In December 2015, 20% of Newham's children lived in households where all adults are out of work and receiving 'workless benefits' (Jobseeker's Allowance or Incapacity Benefit). This compares to 18.71% across London.⁷⁶

There is some geographical variation across Newham. Figures are also available for each parliamentary constituency; in December 2016, East Ham had an unemployment claimant rate (not seasonally adjusted) of 1.7%, while West Ham was higher at 2.1%.⁷⁷

OTHER BENEFITS

Other key benefits (2015)⁷⁸

Benefit	Newham (%)	London (%)
Income Support (% of working age population) (Q3 2015)	1.74	1.73
Disability Living Allowance (% of whole population) (Q3 2015)	4.25	3.85
Incapacity Benefit (% working age population) (Q3 2015)	0.40	0.42
Housing Benefit (% of adults) (May 2015)⁷⁹	14.7	14.8 ^{vii}
Attendance Allowance (% of pensionable age) (Q3 2015)	18.50	14.24
Carers Allowance (% of whole population) (Q3 2015)	1.41	1.07

Data shows that claim rates for Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance are substantially higher in Newham than the London averages. Universal Credit (UC) was introduced to Newham in February 2016; eligibility was restricted to some new claimants initially. UC is designed to replace JSA, Income Support, Employment & Support Allowance, Housing Benefit, Working Tax Credit and Child

^{vii} Inner London

Tax Credit. It is likely that the borough's population will be disproportionately affected; however during this transition phase it is difficult to make meaningful longitudinal or geographical comparisons.⁸⁰

As Newham has a high proportion of residents claiming housing benefit, it is also likely that the borough will be hit harder by the so-called 'Bedroom Tax', whereby council tenants who under-occupy by one or more bedrooms lose some of their housing benefit. Those with one spare room lose 14%, while those with two or more lose 25% of their payments. The National Housing Federation predicted that up to 80,000 low-income families in London will be affected by this policy, with 3,144 families affected in Newham.⁸¹ Data on the impact on Newham residents of the Bedroom Tax to date is not available.

INCOME

INCOME LEVELS

Among Newham residents that work, average income is are low. In 2015, the average gross annual pay in Newham was £27,154, compared to £33,203 in London.⁸²

Earnings by Residence (2016)⁸³

£	Newham	London	Britain
Gross weekly pay			
Full-time workers	527.2	632.4	541.0
Male full-time workers	563.3	678.9	581.2
Female full-time workers	488.8	585.0	481.1
Hourly pay			
Full-time workers	12.88	16.44	13.66
Male full-time workers	13.18	17.16	14.25
Female full-time workers	12.40	15.69	12.84

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis

Note: Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.

In 2016 full-time workers in Newham were paid weekly and hourly rates that were lower than those for London and (with the exception of female full-time workers) for Britain as a whole. In 2014, Newham had the highest rate of low paid residents in London (35% of employees living in the borough were low paid), and a high rate of low paid jobs (29%), representing respective increases of 10% and 12% since 2010. The London averages were much lower, at 21% low paid residents and 17% low paid jobs.⁸⁴

As a region, London exhibits high levels of inequality,^{viii} with the highest proportion (15%) of people in families with incomes in the bottom 10% of the income distribution, and the second highest proportion (16%) of people in the top 10%.⁸⁵ Within this context, in 2014 Newham had the 5th highest level of pay inequality^{ix} of any London borough, and experienced an increase in this measure since 2009.⁸⁶ As a borough, Newham exhibited the least internal polarisation in terms of location of out-of-work benefit recipients, suggesting that rich and poor are not segregated within the borough to a high degree. Specifically, even the least deprived quarter includes around a sixth of Newham's benefit recipients, and the most deprived quarter contains about a third.⁸⁷ However, we may expect to see increased polarisation with the new developments (Canning Town, Stratford City, etc).

NATIONAL MINIMUM & LONDON LIVING WAGE

In 2015, 14% of workers living in Newham were paid less than the National Minimum Wage (£6.70/hr), and 40% earned less than the London Living Wage (the London Living Wage, first introduced in 2005, was set at £9.40/hr in 2015). These were among the highest figures in London (London's overall

^{viii} Figures for the 3 years up to 2013/14

^{ix} Taking the ratio between pay at the 20th and 80th percentiles

figures were 10% earning less than the NMW and 27% earning less than LLW). In terms of the NMW, underpaid people in Newham decreased by 7% between 2014 and 2015, following a 5-year increase from 8% in 2009. London overall has seen less dramatic fluctuations from 6-10% during 2009-2015.⁸⁸

DEPRIVATION

Deprivation is measured in a number of ways. In the 2011 census, households were assessed using four dimensions of deprivation: employment, education, health & disability, and housing. Households were classified as being deprived in none, or 1 to 4 of these dimensions in any combination. Newham had the lowest proportion of households in England and Wales not deprived in any of the four dimensions. The borough ranked 3rd in its percentage of households deprived in 1 dimension, 10th in 2, 5th in 3 and 8th deprived in all 4 dimensions.⁸⁹

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (IMD)

There are four main IMD measures through which local authorities may be ranked: average rank, average score, proportion of lower-layer super output areas (LSOAs) in the most deprived 10% nationally, and extent.

- **Average rank:** all 32,844 LSOAs in England are ranked in terms of deprivation, and the population-weighted average LSOA rank in each local authority district is calculated. Under this measure, a highly polarised local authority would score less highly than a more uniformly deprived one.
- **Average score:** the population-weighted average LSOA deprivation score in each local authority district is calculated. Polarised local authorities tend to score more highly under average score than under average rank.
- **Proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10%:** this measure is concerned only with the most deprived LSOAs. A local authority district with no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% would be scored – and ranked – 0.
- **Extent:** the proportion of a local authority district’s population living in the most deprived 30% of LSOAs (bottom 10% weighted 1, 11-30% given a sliding weight from 0.95-0.5). This is more sophisticated than the above measure.⁹⁰

Local authority district rankings (out of 326) IMD measures for Newham⁹¹

Measure	2010	2015 ^x
IMD rank of average rank	2	8
IMD rank of average score	3	23
IMD rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% (2010=local concentration)	51	103
IMD rank of extent	2	25

Under every measure, Newham has become relatively less deprived. However, IMD rankings are relative measures, which do not preclude the possibility that Newham may have become more deprived overall despite becoming less deprived by comparison with other local authority areas.

In 2010, 20 out of 20 Newham wards were ranked in the 20% most deprived in the country and 8 were ranked in the 5% most deprived, reflected in the high ranks for extent (2) as well as for average rank (2)

^x 2015 IMD scores are predominantly based on 2012/13 data.

and score (3).⁹² 31% of Newham's neighbourhoods were in the most deprived 10%, decreasing to 8% in the 2015 IMD.⁹³

Local authority rankings of deprivation indices for Newham, 2015⁹⁴

Indices (weight of each index contributing to overall IMD)	2015 Rank of average score (1= most deprived, 326= least deprived)
Income (22.5%)	20 (2010=8) ⁹⁵
Employment (22.5%)	91 (2010=32)
Education (13.5%)	143
Health (13.5%)	93
Crime (9.3%)	2
Barriers to housing & services (9.3%)	1
Living environment (9.3%)	38
Income deprivation affecting children index	23
Income deprivation affecting older people index	3

The recent relative change in deprivation in Newham seems primarily attributable to the changes around income and employment (given the biggest weights within the IMD). The dates of the data (2012/13) suggests that this is not particularly due to gentrification, but potentially due to local employment quotas around the Olympic regeneration projects and the Workplace scheme.⁹⁶ Despite the relative improvement, in 2015 Newham was still ranked 20th in the country for income deprivation, with 21.7% of its population living in income deprived households, and had the 3rd highest proportion of older people living in income deprived households: 41.0%.⁹⁷ Furthermore, Newham ranked top in England for barriers to housing and services, and second for crime.

CHILD POVERTY

Child poverty is a particular problem in Newham. According to End Child Poverty, in October - December 2015 Newham had the fifth highest rate of children in poverty after housing costs of any local authority area in the UK (37.5%). At constituency level, 37.66% of children in West Ham and 37.46% in East Ham live in poverty after housing costs. In terms of wards, the percentage ranges from Forest Gate (34.55%) to Canning Town North (41.54%). Even the lowest rate in Newham is higher than the national average of 29% children living in poverty.⁹⁸

In 2013/14, 44% of children in Newham lived in working households receiving tax credits. This was the highest percentage in London (London=30%).⁹⁹

The HMRC defines child poverty as children living in households receiving out-of-work benefits, as well as those receiving tax credits whose income is still below 60% of the Before Housing Costs (BHC). According to this measure, Newham had the second highest rate of child poverty in London at 41% in Feb 2013.¹⁰⁰

HOUSING

Newham is a borough of large households, ranking bottom in the country in its proportion of households made up of only 2 people and 1st in England and Wales in households with 5, 6, 7 and 8 or more people.¹⁰¹ In 2014, Newham's average household size was 2.9 persons, higher than the England average of 2.35 persons, and the highest of all London boroughs.¹⁰² Despite its larger average household size, the borough has housing stock with an average of 2.4 bedrooms per home – fewer than the national average of 2.7. At the Census, Newham ranked highest in the country for having more than 1.5 persons per bedroom, at 30.5% of households (compared to 8.8% for England overall, and lowest for having up to 0.5 persons and 0.5-1 persons per bedroom).¹⁰³

Newham experienced the fastest growth in housing stock of any London borough in 2013/14 (1,970) and 2014/15 (2,050), the more recent figure being nearly 500 more dwellings than the second biggest net increase in housing stock (Brent 1,560).¹⁰⁴ Much of this is likely to be attributable to developments at Stratford and Canning Town.

The number of affordable housing completions was 1,350 in 2013/14 – the highest of any London borough. However, this had fallen to 80 in 2015/16, representing the 8th lowest total for a London borough.¹⁰⁵

HOUSING TENURE

Tenure (2014)¹⁰⁶

%	Newham	London	UK
Owned outright	11 (11,300)	24	33
Buying with mortgage	18 (18,800)	28	32
Rented from Local Authority or Housing Association	32 (33,800)	23	17
Rented from Private Landlord	39 (41,200)	25	17

The proportion of Newham residents who own or are buying their homes is lower than the London average, and significantly lower than that for the UK. Specifically, Newham has the second lowest rate of outright ownership and 4th lowest rate of mortgage holders of any London borough.¹⁰⁷ According to Census 2011 data, Newham is in the bottom 8 local authorities in England & Wales for the proportion of its residents who are home owners.¹⁰⁸ Far greater proportions rent than in the rest of the country, both social and privately rented homes. In 2014, Newham had the highest percentage of privately renting households in London,¹⁰⁹ and in 2011, Newham ranked 2nd highest of any local authority area in England and Wales (behind Westminster).¹¹⁰

Down from its peak of around 32,000 in 2011, Newham no longer has the highest number of families on waiting lists for social housing of any London borough (16,755 or 17.64% of households in 2015). Despite this improvement, this is the fifth highest total and a far cry from Hammersmith & Fulham which has the shortest waiting list with 518 households.¹¹¹

LIVING CONDITIONS

According to the most recent statistics, London had a higher percentage of local authority homes not meeting the decent homes standard than other parts of the country (25% local authority stock homes in London were non-decent compared to 16% in England in 2010). The proportion of non-decent homes in Newham was higher than the London average, with 27% not meeting the decent homes standard.¹¹²

Overcrowding is a significant problem: in 2011 Newham had the highest rate of overcrowding of any London borough (25% of households, compared with 11% for London overall).¹¹³

HOMELESSNESS

In the period between April 2015 and March 2016, Newham had 1,345 households reported as being homeless and in priority need. This equates to a rate of 11.89 homeless households and in priority need per 1,000 households, compared to a London average of 5.49 and a rate of 2.52 for England.¹¹⁴

Temporary accommodation by borough (rate per 1000 households)¹¹⁵

	Newham	London	England
2014-15	29.9	14.04	2.85
2015-16	34.97	14.91	3.12

In 2015 Newham had the highest rate in London of households in temporary accommodation.¹¹⁶

In Q4 of 2015, Newham had the highest numbers in the capital of repossessions (227) and possession claims to begin legal action towards repossession (675). Of the repossessions, Newham had the highest total of mortgage repossessions of any London borough (11 of the 57 in London), despite its low mortgage rate (see above).¹¹⁷

HOUSE PRICES

In 2014 the mean average house price (by sales) in Newham was £269,583. This was the third lowest average in London behind Barking & Dagenham and Bexley, and less than a seventh of the average price of £1,949,306 in Kensington and Chelsea.¹¹⁸

In terms of asking price, the average house price for September 2016 in Newham was £342,171. This ranged from the average for a flat of £256,890 to a detached house at £498,333.¹¹⁹

The average property for rent in Newham was £1,314 per calendar month for the year to Q1 2016.¹²⁰ For the year to November 2016, the average (median) private weekly rental cost in Newham for a room was £116, rising to £419 for a 4+ bedroom property.¹²¹

In 2015, the ratio of median house prices to earnings for Newham was 10.12 (rising to 11.37 for the lower quartile ratio). Whilst this is low compared with Kensington & Chelsea's 39.67, it is considerably higher than 7.49 for England overall.¹²²

CRIME

The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) measures crime by giving each borough a crime rate, which is the rate of reported crime per 1,000 residents. Newham had an 'average' crime rate of 9.04 (2465 crimes) in December 2016. This was slightly higher than the MPS (Metropolitan Police Service) average rate of 7.91 London wide, placing Newham 11th highest in its crime rate in London (out of 32 boroughs, where Westminster had the highest rate at 22.34; Richmond upon Thames, the lowest at 4.76).¹²³

Crime rates vary between wards. The ward of Stratford and New Town had the highest crime rate in Newham at 32.08 in December 2016, and was the only Newham ward classed as having a 'high' rate. Within this ward, the sub-wards containing Westfield and Stratford Shopping Centre had the highest crime rates (94.13 and 47.31 respectively). All other wards were classed as 'average', with Forest Gate North having the lowest figure at 4.31 crimes per 1000 of the population.¹²⁴

Crime Rate (per 1,000 population) Dec 2016¹²⁵

	Newham	MPS
Residential burglary	0.44	0.55
Burglary other	0.27	0.26
Theft of motor vehicle	0.29	0.26
Theft from motor vehicle	0.89	0.58
Robbery business	0.05	0.02
Robbery personal	0.58	0.25
Violence against the person	2.66	2.34
Most serious violence	0.38	0.27
Anti-social behaviour	2.29	2.15
Total	9.04	7.91

Newham had an 'average' crime rate for most crime categories, apart from an 'above average' rate of theft from motor vehicles business and personal robbery, and most serious violence, and a below average rate of residential burglary.¹²⁶

Annual Crime Count¹²⁷

	12 months to Dec 15	12 months to Dec 16
Newham	30,274	31,052
MPS	735,989	761,998

Between 2015 and 2016, total crimes reported rose slightly in both London and Newham.

The Newham Household Panel Survey (Wave 8) in 2015 showed that 39% of residents are concerned about themselves or a household member becoming a victim of crime, rising to 49% amongst 35-44 year olds. 92% of residents feel very or fairly safe walking during the day; 57% feel safe walking alone after dark (up from 47% in 2011). The biggest anti-social behaviours identified by residents as common problems were teenagers hanging around (66%) and drunken behaviour (50%). However, people dealing drugs was identified as a common problem by 45% - up from 38% in 2013; and prostitution/curb-crawling/other sexual acts were an increasing concern (identified by 12% in 2013 and 21% in 2015).¹²⁸

In 2015/16, the rate of juvenile first time entrants to the criminal justice system (10-17 y/o) was 380 per 100,000 of the 10-17 y/o population, slightly lower than London's rate of 413, but higher than 345 for England & Wales. This represents a decrease of over 80% since the peak rate of 2,211 in 2008/9, when Newham had the 2nd highest rate in London.¹²⁹ Youth offender statistics are available¹³⁰ but don't deal with first time offences, or offer comparison to the wider population.

In 2016, 9 allegations were made arising from a stop & search incident in Newham.¹³¹ Statistics on stop and search rates locally are difficult to find. According to Newham Monitoring Project, 9,574 people were stopped and searched in Newham during the 12 months to August 2013.¹³²

It has not been possible to find statistics on how Newham crime breaks down demographically for this factsheet.

HEALTH

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Overall death rates have improved in the borough in recent years, but life expectancy remains lower than in London as a whole:

Life Expectancy at birth 2012-14 (2002-4)¹³³

	Female Life Expectancy	Male Life Expectancy
Newham	83.0 (78.8)	78.5 (74.3)
London	84.2 (81.1)	80.3 (76.4)
England	83.2 (80.9)	79.5 (76.5)

Life Expectancy at 65 years 2012-14 (2002-4)¹³⁴

	Female Life Expectancy	Male Life Expectancy
Newham	20.9 (18.4)	18.0 (15.6)
London	21.9 (19.6)	19.2 (16.6)
England	21.2 (19.4)	18.77 (16.5)

Life expectancy in Newham is on an upward trend for both men and women; although it remains lower than the averages for London and England, the gap is narrowing. Female life expectancy at birth has narrowed from 2.1 to 0.2 years less than the England average; and from 2.2 to 1 year less for males.¹³⁵

Life expectancy varies across the borough. According to 2009-13 data, men in Custom House have an average life expectancy of 75.2 years: 6.3 years less than men in West Ham (81.5 years). Women in Custom House have an average life expectancy of 78.4 years: 8.9 years less than the women in Royal Docks (87.3 years).¹³⁶ The life expectancy gap between the top quartile and bottom quartile areas was 6.9 for men and 6.7 years for women (20011-2013 data), rising from 4 and 4.5 years respectively in 2007-9.¹³⁷ Healthy life expectancy at birth – i.e.: the average number of years a person could expect to live in good health – for 2012-14 was 61.0 for females (England=64.0) and 58.3 for males (3rd lowest in London; England=63.4).¹³⁸

The main causes of death in Newham are cardiovascular disease, cancer and respiratory disease. For men, 31% of all deaths are related to circulatory diseases, 27% to cancer and 14% to respiratory illness. For women, 28% of deaths are due to cancer, 26% to cardiovascular, and 14% to respiratory diseases.¹³⁹

The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is the ratio between the number of observed deaths in a population being studied and the expected number based on the age-/sex-specific rates in a standard population and the age/sex distribution in the population studied. In 2015, the SMR in Newham for the total population was the third highest in London, higher than the national average and significantly higher than for London (England & Wales represents the standard population – hence its score is 100).¹⁴⁰

SMR, 2015 (2008)¹⁴¹

	Total population	Female	Male
Newham	104 (115)	109 (108)	100 (120)
London	92 (94)	93 (93)	90 (95)
England & Wales	100 (100)	100 (100)	100 (100)

Newham had the highest cardiovascular disease (CVD) premature mortality rate in London in 2013-15 (ranking 316th out of 324 local authorities in England).¹⁴²

In 2014, Newham had the lowest one-year cancer survival rate for all cancers combined in 15-99 year olds in England (64.7% compared to the England average of 70.4%), although this represented an 11% increase since 2000.¹⁴³ The main factors cited as affecting one-year survival rates are early diagnosis (including public awareness of symptoms), and timely access to treatment.¹⁴⁴ However, Newham's rate of meeting the 62-day target for starting treatment after GP referral does not appear unusually low, ranging from 93.3% in Q1 2013/14, to 64.9% in Q3 of 2014/15, and most recently at 88.4% in Q2 of 2016/17 (operational standard = 85%).¹⁴⁵ In 2013-15, Newham's rate of early deaths from cancer was 129.0 per 100,000 of the population under 75 years (ranking 129 of 324 local authorities in England).¹⁴⁶

In terms of smoking, 21% of Newham adults were smokers in 2014 (higher than 18% for England), with levels rising from around 16% in 2012 (bucking the national trend of declining smoking rates). Rates are higher amongst young people, men (28% vs 14% for women), and vary according to ethnicity (smoking rates are low amongst Asian women).¹⁴⁷ Smoking has significant implications for both health and prosperity. Smoking is the primary cause of preventable illness and death in the UK, causing around 96,000 deaths pa, including 80% of deaths from lung cancer, bronchitis and emphysema, with half of life-long smokers dying prematurely (smokers die an average of 10 years younger than non-smokers).¹⁴⁸ Smoking is the biggest source of health inequality between income groups in the UK. Smoking-related deaths are 2-3 times higher amongst disadvantaged social groups than amongst non-disadvantaged. According to ASH's health inequalities calculator, around 29,324 Newham households include at least one smoker. If the cost of smoking was returned to these households, 1,990 would be elevated out of poverty, representing 7,412 people (of whom 3,455 are dependent children).¹⁴⁹ More broadly, it is estimated that tackling tobacco use would save £61m per year in Newham.¹⁵⁰

BIRTHS

Newham had the second highest birth rate in London and the 4th highest in the UK in 2015 (77.7 live births per 1,000 female population aged 15-44) compared to the London average of 63.9; this is also higher than the UK average of 61.7. This represents a substantial decrease since 2010 when Newham's birth rate was 113.9 and by far the highest in the country.¹⁵¹ There were 6,226 live births to Newham residents in 2015, with around 80% of these babies delivered at Newham University Hospital NHS Trust.¹⁵² The total fertility rate is 2.08, higher than the England average of 1.82.¹⁵³

Live birth rates (2015): age of mother at birth¹⁵⁴

	All ages	<18	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
Newham	77.7	6.1	14.1	64.2	119.1	116.5	77.2	21.6	2.7
London	63.4	4.4	10.5	46.5	75.2	106.5	81.8	22.9	2.8
England	62.3	6.4	14.5	58.0	100.8	111.0	66.0	14.0	1.0

Compared with other London boroughs, Newham has a lower rate of older mothers and a high rate of teenage mothers. In 2015, the live birth rate in Newham for under 20s (i.e.: teenagers) was the 7th highest in London at 14.1 (London=10.5); the rate peaks in the 25-29 age group (London's peaks at 30-34 years) and is lower in the 35+ categories than the London average rates, despite the higher overall rate (see chart above).¹⁵⁵ 2011-13 data on underage pregnancy shows that Newham rates (4.4 conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 13-15) were lower than those for England (5.5).¹⁵⁶ The rolling annual rate of teenage conceptions to December 2014 was 22.5 per 1,000 population, slightly higher than the London average of 21.5 per 1,000, but lower than the overall rate for England and Wales of 22.9.¹⁵⁷ Crude abortion rates for under-16s and under-18s in Newham in 2015 were in line with London rates at 12 and 32 per 1,000 of the population, respectively.¹⁵⁸ Newham had a high rate of repeat abortions in under-25s, at around a third (33.4%) in 2015, compared to just over a quarter (26.5%) for England.¹⁵⁹

Infant mortality in Newham was 3.3 per 1,000 live births in 2013-15 - lower than the England average, of 3.9.¹⁶⁰ The borough has the highest proportion of babies born with low birth weight in London with 9.7% of all live births weighing less than 2500g in 2013.¹⁶¹

Breast feeding initiation rates are higher than the London and England averages (90.3% compared to 86.1% and 74.3% in 2014-15)¹⁶², and were in fact the highest in the country in Q1 of 2014/15.¹⁶³ However, at 6 to 8 weeks, Newham becomes 7th worst in the country, with over 50% infants not known to be breastfeeding.¹⁶⁴ Newham has a comparatively low rate of women who smoke in pregnancy, at 5.2% in 2015/16, compared the England average of 10.6%.¹⁶⁵

In 2015, 76.5% of babies born to Newham residents were to mothers born outside the UK, representing the highest rate in England & Wales. Specifically, 38% of birth mothers were from Middle East and Asia, 19% from the EU, and 14% from Africa.¹⁶⁶

SEXUAL HEALTH

At 1,318 per 100,000, Newham's new diagnosis rate for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) in 2015 was comparable to that of London (1,391), but considerably higher than the England average (768).¹⁶⁷ Chlamydia is the most commonly reported STI in the UK, but is likely to be under-diagnosed because it often has no symptoms. In 2015, the rate of diagnosis of chlamydia of 550 per 100,000 of the Newham population was similar to that in London (554), but higher than for England (361), in the overall population. Detection rates for 15-24 year olds were much higher (1,940), but closer to the England rate (1,887) than that of London (2,200). Chlamydia screening in this age group was at 25.4% - higher than England (22.5%) but lower than London (27.4%).¹⁶⁸

STI Diagnosis/diagnostic rates per 100,000 (2015)¹⁶⁹

	Newham	London	England
Syphilis	21.0	32.9	9.3
Gonorrhoea	190.6	221.9	70.7
Genital warts	126.1	159.3	118.9
Genital herpes	86.6	93.8	57.6

The rates for the diagnosis of syphilis, gonorrhoea, genital warts and genital herpes in Newham were all higher than the rates in England, but lower than for London. Newham has the highest uptake of the

HPV vaccination in London (98.1% of 12-13 year old girls receiving 1st dose, 92.3% coverage for 3 doses).¹⁷⁰

1,523 Newham residents (15-59 years) had a diagnosis of HIV in 2015, of which 112 were new diagnoses. Newham has the 7th highest new diagnosis rate in London (42.9 per 100,000 – much higher than London's 28.2 or England's 12.1), and the 12th highest diagnosed prevalence rate (6.69, London=5.83, England=2.26).¹⁷¹ An estimated 17% of people living with HIV in the UK are undiagnosed, suggesting 312 undiagnosed cases of HIV in Newham.¹⁷² The rate of late HIV diagnosis in Newham was 40.5% in 2015, comparable to England's 40.3%, but higher than London's 33.5%, making treatment more difficult and heightening risk of unwitting transmission over a longer period.¹⁷³

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

Newham has historically had the highest TB rates in England, with rates of the disease over 7 times higher than the national average and nearly 3 times higher than the London average (Newham = 99.5 per 100,000).¹⁷⁴ Over a quarter of TB cases in 2014 were born outside the UK; there were 7 deaths from TB in the borough in 2014.¹⁷⁵ Reasons for higher rates in London than elsewhere in the UK include: poor housing, nutrition & health triggering the activation of latent TB; higher incidence of health conditions which lower immunity (HIV, diabetes, cancer treatment); high immigration levels (London-wide over 80% of TB patients were born abroad); low awareness and late diagnosis.¹⁷⁶ As at October 2015, Newham did not have a designated TB outreach team.¹⁷⁷

ACTIVITY & OBESITY

Newham is amongst the 4 least active boroughs in London with only 50.4% of over 16s undertaking 150 minutes of physical activity per week and over a third physically inactive (33.5%), rising to 42.5% amongst women. White residents are less inclined to sports participation (26.4%, compared with 30.8% amongst BAME residents). However, latent demand for sport is high, with 77.0% desiring to do more sport than they currently do (including 50.5% of inactive residents). Correspondingly, Newham enjoys only 1.82% of London's sports facilities. The estimated cost to Newham of its inactivity (in terms of health, premature deaths, sickness related absence, etc), is £23,021,280 per 100,000 16+ residents – substantially higher than the London borough average of £17.9m.¹⁷⁸

In 2014/15, Newham had the highest rate in England of obesity prevalence amongst Reception year children (13.8%) and 2nd highest amongst Year 6 children (27.4%). Comparative rates for England were 9.1% at Reception age and 19.1% in Year 6.¹⁷⁹ Over a quarter of Newham's 4-5 year olds and more than 4 in 10 of its 10-11 year olds were overweight or obese.¹⁸⁰

The Newham Health Profile (2015) found that 20% of Newham residents were obese and 56.8% are carrying excess weight, slightly lower than the England figures of 23% and 63.8% respectively.¹⁸¹ Only 34% of adults in Newham eat the recommended 5 portions of fruit/vegetables at least 5 times per week (falling from 42% in 2008).¹⁸²

DRUGS & ALCOHOL

According to the Newham Household Panel Survey 2015, only 35% of residents report drinking alcohol compared to 57% in England. Figures differ according to ethnic background: 87% of respondents from

an Asian background, 70% from a black background and 42% from a white background do not drink.¹⁸³

Newham has a considerably lower rate of hospital admissions for those under 18 caused by alcohol than the national average. In 2012/13 to 2014/15 there were 13.6 admissions per 100,000 of the population, representing the lowest rate in London, compared to the national rate of 36.6. For adults, however, the rate of hospital stays for alcohol-related harm (under a broad definition) is higher than across England and the fifth highest in London, with a rate of 2,608 per 100,000 of the population compared to 2,139 nationally. Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions were high amongst men (586 compared to England's rate of 502 in 2014/15) and comparatively low for women (147 compared with England's 235).¹⁸⁴

Although alcohol-related admissions and admission episodes (narrow) in Newham are broadly in line with the rest of the country (and compare favourably amongst women), admission episodes (narrow) amongst 40-64 year old men are comparatively high at 417.3 per 100,000 (England= 371.2). In 2014/15, admission episodes for alcohol-related cardiovascular disease conditions (broad) were high, at an overall rate of 1,551 compared with 1,077 for England (2nd highest in London for women, 3rd highest for men); and rates of admission episodes for mental & behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol were high amongst men during the period. Whilst lower than the national average of 26.4, Newham saw the highest rate of alcohol-related road traffic accidents between 2012-2014 in London (22.3 per 1,000 accidents in which at least one driver failed a breath test). The rate of alcohol-related deaths in the borough in 2014 was 38.2 per 100,000; 7.5 were specific to alcohol for the period 2012-14 (significantly lower than England's 11.6 and London's 9.0).¹⁸⁵

Drug misuse is also an issue in Newham, with an estimated rate of 13.1 users of opiates and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64 per 1,000 of the population in 2011/12, higher than the national rate of 8.4¹⁸⁶. There were 20 deaths from drug misuse in Newham between 2013-15.¹⁸⁷

MENTAL HEALTH^{xi}

Newham has significantly lower rates of depression diagnosis than the England average, but higher rates of patients recorded as having schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder, and other psychoses. In 2014/15, prevalence of depression in adults as recorded on practice registers was at 4.1% in Newham which was amongst the 6 lowest rates in London (England = 7.3%), and Newham also had the lowest levels of antidepressant prescribing in the country. However, the level of patients reporting depression and anxiety (via the GP Patient survey) was much higher at 11.6% and closer to the England average of 12.4% for the period. In terms of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses, Newham's rate of 1.07% was in line with the London average, but higher than England's 0.88%.¹⁸⁸

The suicide rate in Newham in 2010-12 was 5.2 per 100,000 of the population, lower than the 8.5 England average. The rate of A&E attendances for a psychiatric disorder in 2012/13 was the third lowest in London at 25.2 per 100,000, which was just over a tenth of the England rate (243.5). However, detentions under the Mental Health Act in 2014/15 Q2 were 23.5 per 100,000 – significantly higher than England's 15.5.¹⁸⁹

^{xi} Community Mental Health Profiles were due to be replaced by Mental Health JSNA Profiles in December 2016. This had not happened by February 2017. They should be available on the Public Health England website.

Overall prevalence of dementia 0.29% in 2015/16 was lower than London's 0.51%, principally due to the younger population. However, the recorded prevalence of dementia amongst over 65s was 4.26% as at September 2016, in line with England's 4.31%.¹⁹⁰

DISABILITY

According to 2011 Census data, 42,711 Newham residents had a long-term health problem or disability, this means people whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot or a little by a disability or long term medical condition.¹⁹¹ In 2014/15, the prevalence of learning disabilities (diagnosed) in Newham was 0.36% - comparable with London's 0.34%, and lower than England's 0.44%.¹⁹² Most recent figures suggest Newham has some of the highest proportions of population registered as deaf or hard of hearing and blind or partially sighted in London:

Hearing & visual impairments¹⁹³

Rate per 100,000	Newham (London rank)	London	England
16-64y/o registered deaf or hard of hearing (2009/10)	334.9 (1)	170.2	172.8
65-74y/o registered deaf or hard of hearing (2009/10)	1097 (4)	581	620
75+y/o registered deaf or hard of hearing (2009/10)	7337 (1)	2970	3089
16-64y/o registered blind or partially sighted (2013/14)	278.9 (3)	221.2	214.1
65-74y/o registered blind or partially sighted (2013/14)	1436 (1)	818	569
75+y/o registered blind or partially sighted (2013/14)	7231 (6)	5197	4255

14.81% of Newham's pensionable-aged population was receiving Disability Living Allowance as at May 2014 – the highest rate in London and nearly twice the average (7.64%). Amongst 16-64 year olds, Newham's rate (3.85%) was much closer to that of London (3.69%).¹⁹⁴ Accurate, current data on disability-related benefits claims is currently difficult to locate or interpret, due to changes in the system. In particular, Personal Independence Payments and Employment & Support Allowance are being phased in to replace Disability Living Allowance and Incapacity Benefit, respectively.

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