

2011 Census – Key Statistics tables and Quick Statistics tables Ward and Lower Super Output Area level

HEALTH

Produced by the Corporate Policy and Performance Team

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Based on ONS data released on 30th January 2013

Introduction

As the second phase of the [second release of 2011 Census statistics](#) the [Office for National Statistics](#) (ONS) has now published:

- 35 Key Statistics tables for wards and output areas (*summary figures, presented as both numbers and percentages, to allow comparison across different areas*).
- 70 Quick Statistics tables for wards and output areas (*refer to one variable and its response categories from a census question*).
- Data at ward and lower layer super output area level (*geographic area containing circa 1,500 people*) is now available for the first time on topics such as ethnicity, religion, health, household composition and economic activity.

This briefing focuses on the theme of Health and, where possible, compares Redbridge data against 2001 Census data and/or the London average. The briefing also sets out links to more detailed data sets and a schedule of future data releases. As there were differences in the wording of the questions asked in the 2001 and 2011 censuses regarding both general health and long-term activity-limiting illness, comparison should only be interpreted as an initial indication of change rather than definitive evidence. As this briefing refers to percentages of the total population on a number of pages, actual numbers (*and analysis*) of total population is also included on page 4.

Due to small population size, City of London is not included in any London average calculations, or in London rankings. This leaves a total of 32 London Boroughs and 624 London wards in the ranking scale. Nationally there are 8,562 wards.

Key findings

These findings are based on the results of three questions (of perception) in the 2011 Census:

- 1. How is your health in general?**
- 2. Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months?**
- 3. Do you look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either long-term physical or mental ill-health/disability or problems related to old age?**

General health

- At 54.2%, Church End was just outside of the top twenty per cent of London wards for the proportion of residents who considered themselves to be in very good health.
- At 2.0%, Hainault was in the highest three per cent of London wards for the proportion of residents who considered themselves to be in very bad health.
- At 22.0%, Hainault had the seventh highest proportion of residents who considered themselves not to be in good health of all London wards. The biggest growth in the proportion of residents who were not in good health between the 2001 and 2011 censuses was in Barkingside (ten percentage points, from 8.4% to 18.2%).
- At 31.2%, Hainault ranked fifth highest of all London wards for the proportion of households where one person in the household had a long-term health problem or disability.
- Clayhall, Clementswood, Loxford, Mayfield and Newbury all ranked within the highest five per cent of London wards for the proportion of households with dependent children where one person in the household had a long-term health problem or disability.

Activity limitations

- At 20.4%, Hainault ranked third highest of all London wards for the proportion of people with activity limitations, having ranked highest of all London wards in 2001.
- At 10.8%, Hainault also continued to be in the highest four per cent of London wards for the proportion of people aged 16 to 64 with activity limitations.

Provision of unpaid care

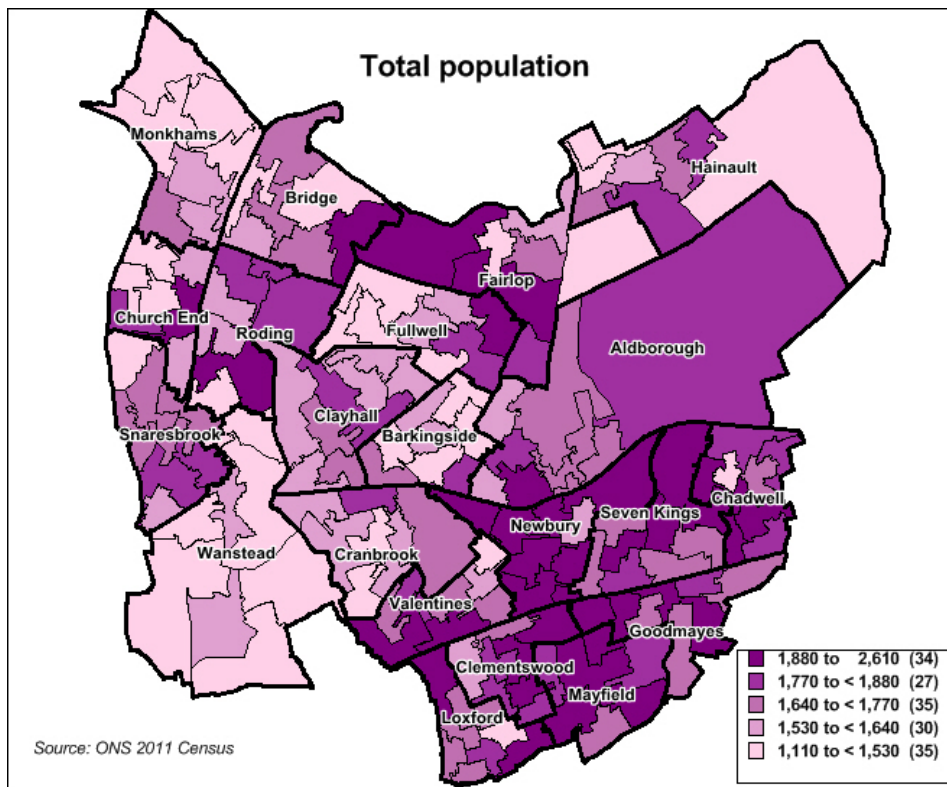
- At 11.4%, Cranbrook had the highest proportion of residents in Redbridge who provided unpaid care and together with Barkingside, Clayhall and Hainault featured in the top five per cent of all London wards.

Total population

The Redbridge population was 278,970, an increase of 17% since 2001.

Redbridge has a higher growth rate than the London average - every ward in Redbridge recorded some growth between the censuses. Clementswood had the highest growth rate, followed by Chadwell, Newbury and Seven Kings. Wanstead had by far the lowest growth rate. The table to the right provides a breakdown of the change in each ward.

The map below shows the total population in Redbridge at lower super output area (LSOA) level.



Ward	2001	2011	Change
Aldborough	11,611	14,544	25.3%
Barkingside	11,303	12,609	11.6%
Bridge	11,211	11,658	4.0%
Chadwell	11,030	14,257	29.3%
Church End	9,997	11,516	15.2%
Clayhall	11,855	13,241	11.7%
Clementswood	11,286	14,666	29.9%
Cranbrook	11,858	12,780	7.8%
Fairlop	10,420	12,630	21.2%
Fullwell	11,269	12,910	14.6%
Goodmayes	10,994	13,069	18.9%
Hainault	11,367	12,953	14.0%
Loxford	13,585	16,544	21.8%
Mayfield	11,226	13,672	21.8%
Monkhams	9,866	10,422	5.6%
Newbury	13,074	16,760	28.2%
Roding	10,770	12,044	11.8%
Seven Kings	11,910	15,164	27.3%
Snaresbrook	10,854	11,865	9.3%
Valentines	11,643	14,123	21.3%
Wanstead	11,506	11,543	0.3%
REDBRIDGE AVERAGE	11,364	13,284	16.9%
LONDON AVERAGE	11,482	13,087	14.0%

General health

Very good health

At 48.1%, Redbridge was lower than London (50.5%) but higher than England and Wales (47.1%) for the proportion of residents who considered themselves to be in very good health. At 54.2%, Church End was just outside of the top twenty per cent of London wards for the proportion of residents who considered themselves to be in very good health. At 52.2%, Monkams was the next highest ward in Redbridge, followed by Roding.

Very bad health

At 1.1%, Redbridge was lower than both London (1.2%) and England & Wales (1.3%) for the proportion of residents who considered themselves to be in very bad health. At 2.0%, Hainault was in the highest three per cent of all wards in London for the proportion of residents who considered themselves to be in very bad health. At 1.3%, Fairlop, Fullwell, Loxford and Seven Kings were the next highest wards in Redbridge. At 0.8%, Chadwell and Monkams had the lowest proportion of residents who considered themselves to be in very bad health, followed by Roding and Church End.

The table to the right provides a breakdown for each ward of the five categories used in the 2011 Census.

The question in the 2001 Census was more limited in that there were only three response categories: 'Good', 'Fairly good' or 'Not good'. Comparability between 2001 and 2011 relies on a method, developed by ONS in 2009, which has been applied to translate the 2011 categories to the 2001 Census population; however, this method requires combining the categories into two health states:

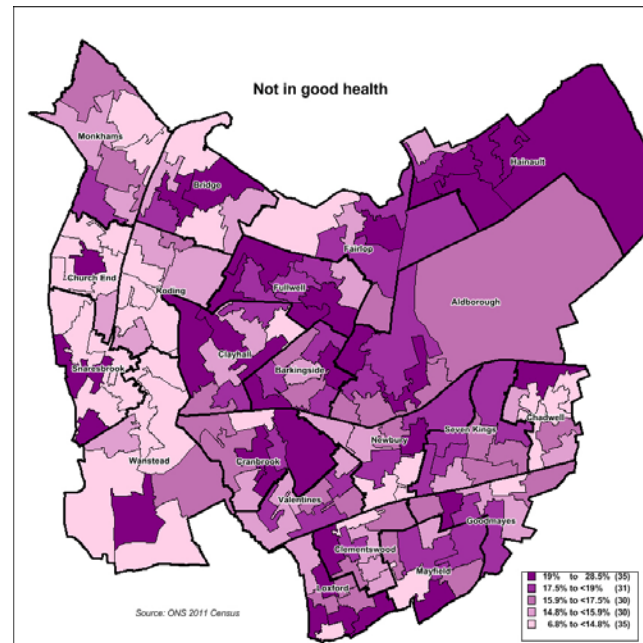
- a. 'Good' (representing those that would have reported their general health as either 'Very good' or 'Good') if the 2011 question had been asked in 2001, and
- b. 'Not good' (those that would have reported their general health as 'Fair', 'Bad' or 'Very bad') if the 2011 question had been asked in 2001.

WARD	Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad
Aldborough	46.3%	35.8%	12.8%	4.1%	1.0%
Barkingside	45.0%	36.8%	13.2%	3.8%	1.1%
Bridge	48.8%	34.9%	11.6%	3.8%	1.0%
Chadwell	49.3%	34.9%	11.8%	3.2%	0.8%
Church End	54.2%	32.6%	9.7%	2.7%	0.9%
Clayhall	47.1%	35.5%	12.3%	4.0%	1.0%
Clementswood	49.3%	34.8%	10.7%	3.9%	1.2%
Cranbrook	47.1%	35.4%	12.5%	3.9%	1.2%
Fairlop	47.2%	35.6%	11.9%	3.9%	1.3%
Fullwell	45.3%	35.9%	13.4%	4.1%	1.3%
Goodmayes	47.2%	35.7%	12.0%	3.9%	1.2%
Hainault	43.3%	34.6%	14.5%	5.5%	2.0%
Loxford	47.2%	34.6%	12.6%	4.4%	1.3%
Mayfield	47.7%	35.2%	12.1%	3.9%	1.1%
Monkams	52.2%	33.0%	11.0%	3.0%	0.8%
Newbury	47.9%	35.8%	11.9%	3.3%	1.1%
Roding	52.1%	33.9%	10.4%	2.8%	0.9%
Seven Kings	47.8%	35.1%	12.0%	3.8%	1.3%
Snaresbrook	48.8%	34.3%	12.1%	3.8%	1.0%
Valentines	47.6%	35.7%	11.8%	3.7%	1.2%
Wanstead	51.8%	33.1%	11.1%	2.9%	1.1%
REDBRIDGE AVERAGE	48.1%	35.0%	12.0%	3.8%	1.1%
LONDON AVERAGE	50.5%	33.3%	11.2%	3.7%	1.2%
LONDON HIGH	66.5%	38.2%	16.1%	7.8%	3.1%
LONDON LOW	41.5%	24.9%	5.4%	1.3%	0.4%

Whilst the proportion of residents who were not in good health had doubled between the censuses, comparison between 2001 and 2011 should only be interpreted as an initial indication of change rather than definitive evidence due to the absence of age structure breakdowns in these results. Further work using age-specific and age standardised measures will be undertaken by ONS later in 2013 to further refine the measurement of change between 2001 and 2011.

At 16.9%, Redbridge ranked eleventh highest of all London Boroughs for the proportion of residents who were not in good health. Although we were higher than the London average (16.2%), we were lower than the England and Wales average (18.8%). At 22.0%, Hainault had the seventh highest proportion of all London wards of residents who were not in good health. Fullwell (18.8%) was the second highest ward in Redbridge, followed by Barkingside and Loxford. The biggest growth in the proportion of residents who were not in good health between the censuses occurred in Barkingside, followed by Clayhall and Hainault. The table to the right provides a breakdown of the change in each ward for the proportion of residents who were not in good health – *please note, percentages may not sum due to rounding.*

The map to the right shows the proportion of residents in Redbridge at LSOA level who considered themselves to not be in good health.



Not in good health			
WARD	2001	2011	% Change
Aldborough	8.9%	17.9%	9.0%
Barkingside	8.4%	18.2%	9.8%
Bridge	7.7%	16.3%	8.6%
Chadwell	7.4%	15.9%	8.5%
Church End	6.2%	13.3%	7.0%
Clayhall	7.6%	17.4%	9.7%
Clementswood	9.2%	15.8%	6.6%
Cranbrook	8.6%	17.5%	8.9%
Fairlop	8.7%	17.2%	8.5%
Fullwell	9.3%	18.8%	9.5%
Goodmayes	8.0%	17.1%	9.1%
Hainault	12.4%	22.0%	9.6%
Loxford	9.0%	18.2%	9.2%
Mayfield	8.3%	17.1%	8.8%
Monkhams	7.5%	14.8%	7.3%
Newbury	7.7%	16.3%	8.6%
Roding	7.3%	14.0%	6.7%
Seven Kings	9.4%	17.1%	7.7%
Snarebrook	8.9%	17.0%	8.1%
Valentines	8.3%	16.7%	8.4%
Wanstead	7.0%	15.1%	8.1%
REDBRIDGE AVERAGE	8.4%	16.9%	8.5%
LONDON AVERAGE	8.3%	16.2%	7.9%

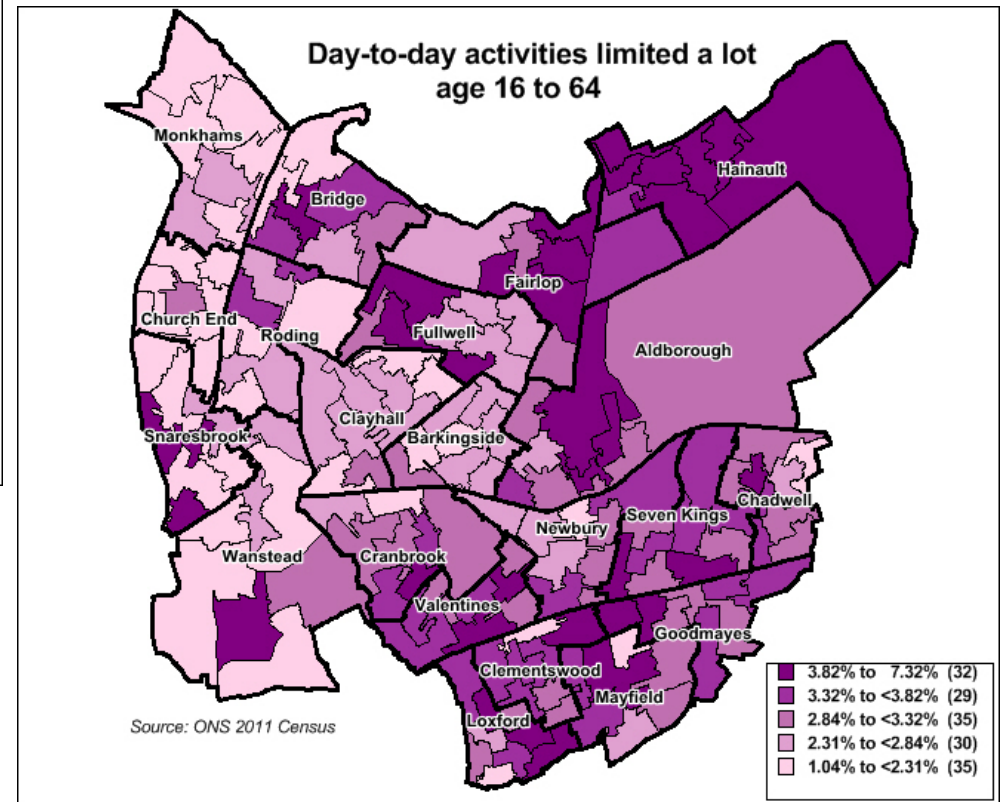
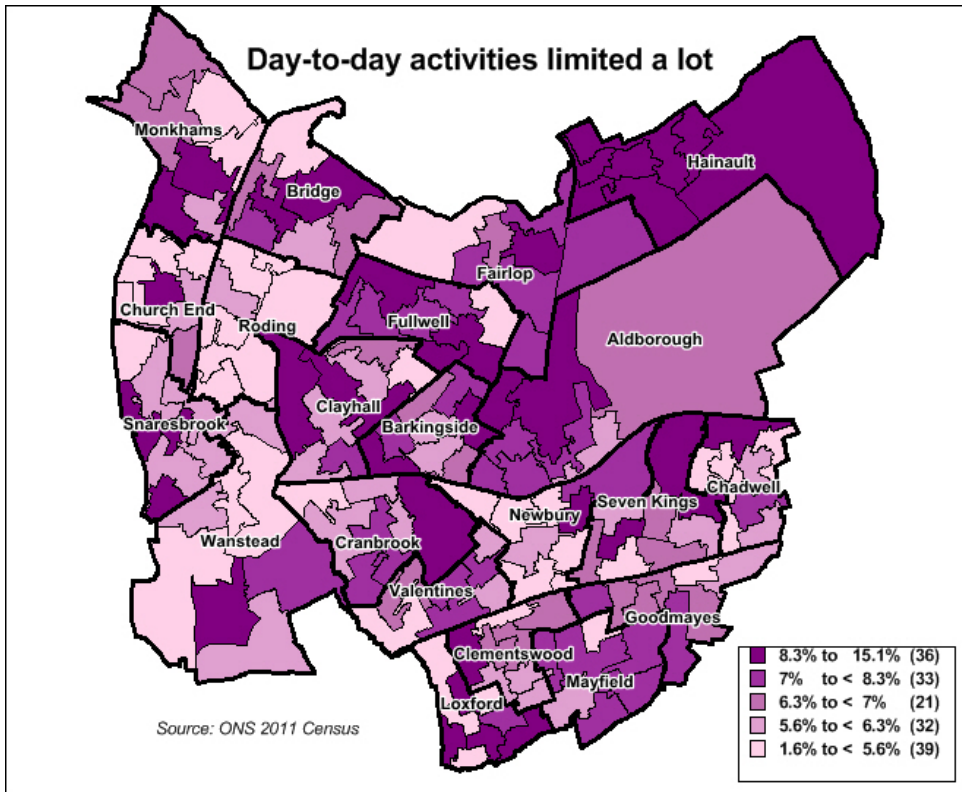
Long-term activity-limiting illness

At 14.8%, Redbride ranked eighth highest of all London Boroughs for the proportion of people with activity limitations - this was a little higher than the London average (14.2%) but lower than England and Wales (17.9%). At 7.4%, Redbride ranked nineteenth in London for the proportion of people aged 16 to 64 with activity limitations - this was slightly lower than the London average (7.6%) and again lower than England and Wales (8.4%). At 20.4%, Hainault had the highest proportion of people with activity limitations in Redbride and ranked third highest of all London wards, having ranked highest of all London wards in 2001 - Fullwell and Snaresbrook were the next highest wards in Redbride in 2011. At 10.8%, Hainault continued to be in the top four per cent of London wards for the proportion of people aged 16 to 64 with activity limitations - Goodmayes and Loxford were the next highest wards in Redbride. Whilst all Redbride wards saw a decrease between the censuses in the proportion of people with activity limitations, Chadwell, Church End, Goodmayes, Hainault and Wanstead all saw increases in the proportion of people aged 16 to 64 with activity limitations. The table to the right provides a breakdown of the change in each ward – *please note, percentages may not sum due to rounding.*

In the 2001 Census each person in a household was asked whether they had a long term illness, health problem or disability which limited their daily activities or the work they could do and to include problems which were due to old age – the response categories were simply 'Yes' or 'No'. The question in 2011 had different wording, excluded the reference to work limiting problems, included a 12 month time frame for the person's activities to have been limited and allowed individuals to state the extent of their limitations – 'limited a lot' or 'limited a little'.

WARD	With activity limitations					
	All people			Age 16 to 64		
	2001	2011	% Change	2001	2011	% Change
Aldborough	17.3%	15.5%	-1.7%	7.9%	7.7%	-0.1%
Barkingside	16.2%	15.8%	-0.4%	6.8%	6.8%	-0.1%
Bridge	15.7%	14.7%	-1.0%	7.5%	7.3%	-0.2%
Chadwell	15.5%	13.9%	-1.6%	6.2%	7.2%	1.0%
Church End	13.2%	12.1%	-1.2%	5.2%	5.3%	0.1%
Clayhall	15.3%	14.9%	-0.4%	7.0%	6.5%	-0.5%
Clementswood	16.4%	13.3%	-3.1%	8.9%	7.8%	-1.1%
Cranbrook	17.1%	15.5%	-1.6%	8.4%	7.5%	-0.9%
Fairlop	16.7%	15.4%	-1.3%	7.6%	7.5%	-0.1%
Fullwell	18.6%	16.9%	-1.7%	8.1%	7.5%	-0.7%
Goodmayes	14.9%	14.3%	-0.6%	8.2%	8.8%	0.5%
Hainault	23.0%	20.4%	-2.6%	9.9%	10.8%	0.8%
Loxford	16.3%	14.6%	-1.7%	8.8%	8.2%	-0.6%
Mayfield	16.7%	14.8%	-1.9%	7.6%	7.3%	-0.3%
Monkhams	15.2%	14.9%	-0.3%	5.4%	4.8%	-0.6%
Newbury	15.4%	13.4%	-1.9%	8.0%	7.5%	-0.5%
Roding	13.8%	12.3%	-1.5%	7.0%	6.6%	-0.4%
Seven Kings	16.3%	14.4%	-1.9%	9.0%	8.0%	-0.9%
Snaresbrook	17.7%	16.3%	-1.4%	6.1%	6.1%	0.0%
Valentines	15.9%	13.8%	-2.1%	9.1%	7.9%	-1.2%
Wanstead	15.1%	14.9%	-0.2%	6.4%	6.9%	0.6%
REDBRIDGE AVERAGE	16.3%	14.8%	-1.5%	7.6%	7.4%	-0.2%
LONDON AVERAGE	15.5%	14.2%	-1.3%	7.8%	7.6%	-0.2%
LONDON HIGH	23.0%	22.7%	-0.3%	13.0%	14.5%	1.5%
LONDON LOW	8.3%	6.0%	-2.3%	3.5%	2.7%	-0.8%

The maps below show the proportion of residents in Redbridge at LSOA level whose day-to-day activities were limited a lot and those who were aged 16 to 64.

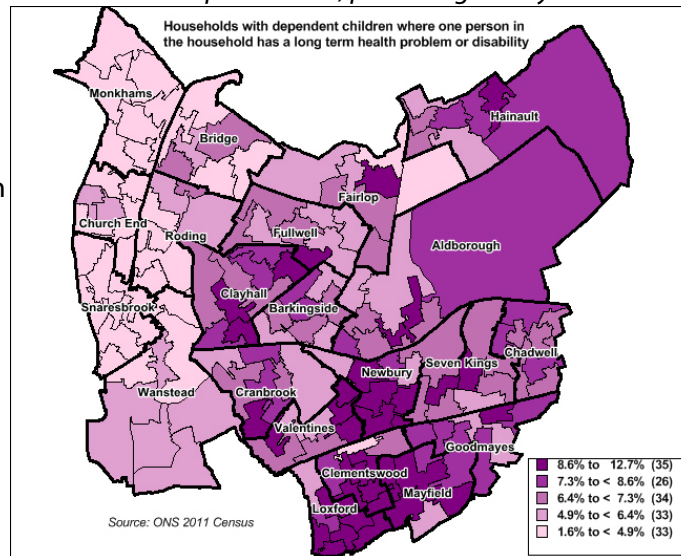


Households where one person in the household had a long term health problem or disability

At 24.3%, Redbridge ranked fifth highest of all London Boroughs for the proportion of households where one person in the household had a long-term health problem or disability and was almost two percentage points above the London average (22.4%). Although in 2011 only a quarter rather than a third (2001) of households in Redbridge had one person in the household with a long-term health problem or disability. The question asked in 2011 also included whether the household included dependent children – Redbridge ranked third highest of all London Boroughs for the proportion of households with dependent children where one person in the household had a long-term health problem or disability.

At 31.2%, Hainault ranked fifth highest of all London wards for the proportion of households where one person in the household had a long-term health problem or disability and eighth highest for those households without dependent children. Clayhall, Clementswood, Loxford, Mayfield and Newbury all ranked within the highest five per cent of London wards for the proportion of households with dependent children where one person in the household had a long-term health problem or disability. The table to the right provides a breakdown of the change in each ward – *please note, percentages may not sum due to rounding.*

The map to the right shows the proportion of Redbridge households with dependent children where one person in the household had a long-term health problem or disability.



Ward	One person in household with a long term health problem			2011	
	2001	2011	% Change	With dep children	No dep children
Aldborough	35.2%	25.3%	-9.9%	7.1%	18.3%
Barkingside	35.6%	25.7%	-9.8%	6.8%	18.9%
Bridge	31.0%	23.3%	-7.6%	4.7%	18.6%
Chadwell	28.8%	22.9%	-5.9%	7.1%	15.9%
Church End	26.9%	19.6%	-7.2%	3.4%	16.2%
Clayhall	34.8%	26.1%	-8.7%	8.3%	17.8%
Clementswood	38.7%	23.5%	-15.2%	8.8%	14.7%
Cranbrook	36.8%	24.9%	-12.0%	7.2%	17.6%
Fairlop	32.7%	25.2%	-7.5%	6.1%	19.0%
Fullwell	37.0%	27.6%	-9.4%	6.2%	21.4%
Goodmayes	31.1%	23.8%	-7.3%	7.9%	15.9%
Hainault	41.6%	31.2%	-10.4%	7.3%	23.9%
Loxford	34.0%	24.7%	-9.2%	9.0%	15.7%
Mayfield	35.4%	26.2%	-9.2%	8.7%	17.5%
Monkhams	27.8%	21.4%	-6.4%	3.0%	18.4%
Newbury	34.1%	24.5%	-9.7%	8.6%	15.9%
Roding	27.8%	20.8%	-7.0%	5.1%	15.6%
Seven Kings	33.4%	23.0%	-10.4%	7.4%	15.6%
Snaresbrook	29.0%	23.2%	-5.8%	2.7%	20.5%
Valentines	30.9%	23.1%	-7.8%	7.7%	15.4%
Wanstead	30.1%	24.6%	-5.5%	4.9%	19.7%
Redbridge Average	33.0%	24.3%	-8.6%	6.5%	17.8%
London Average	29.7%	22.4%	-7.2%	5.0%	17.4%

Comparisons with deprivation and published health data

The table overleaf compares the 2011 Census data for each Redbridge ward with the latest available data on deprivation, standardised mortality ratio and life expectancy (*the rank is for that ward amongst the other wards in Redbridge*) to examine whether any patterns emerge. The picture is patchy as there does not appear to be a fixed pattern.

Census data

As expected there appears to be a pattern for the majority of wards regarding the proportion of residents who considered themselves not to be in good health, the proportion of residents who considered themselves to have activity limitations and the proportion of households where one person had a long term health problem or disability. There are exceptions though – particularly Loxford which ranked third highest for the proportion of residents who considered themselves not to be in good health but only thirteenth highest for the proportion of residents who considered themselves to have activity limitations and only ninth highest for the proportion of households where one person had a long-term health problem or disability. At this stage there does not appear to be any pattern with older wards i.e. those with the highest proportions of residents of retirement age – Monkham has the highest proportion of residents of retirement age but the third lowest proportion of people considering themselves not to be in good health whilst Loxford is the opposite with the lowest proportion of residents of retirement age and the third highest proportion of residents considering themselves not to be in good health. Further analysis can be undertaken when census data broken down by age group and gender is released later in the year.

Indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) 2010

There does not appear to be a link between self reported health and deprivation. Clementswood is the most deprived ward in Redbridge but also the fifth lowest for the proportion of residents who did not consider themselves to be in good health and third lowest for the proportion of residents who considered themselves to have activity limitations. There could however be a link in other wards such as Church End which ranks second lowest for deprivation and the lowest for both residents considering themselves not to be in good health or with activity limitations. Hainault is another example with the third highest level of deprivation and highest proportions of residents considering themselves not to be in good health or with activity limitations.

Standardised mortality ratio (SMR), all age all cause 2006 - 10

SMR is a ratio between the observed number of deaths in a population study and the expected number of deaths, based on the age and sex specific rates in a standard population and the age and sex distribution of the study population – higher ratios indicate a higher number of deaths than expected. Again it is hard to see any patterns here – Hainault has the seventh lowest SMR but the highest proportions of residents considering themselves not to be in good health or with activity limitations. However, Loxford has the highest SMR and the third highest proportion of residents who considered themselves not to be in good health.

Life expectancy at birth

Again no real patterns emerge - Church End has the second highest life expectancy for males and the lowest proportions of residents considering themselves not to be in good health or with activity limitations. However, Barkingside has the third highest life expectancy for both genders and also the fourth highest proportions of residents considering themselves not to be in good health or with activity limitations.

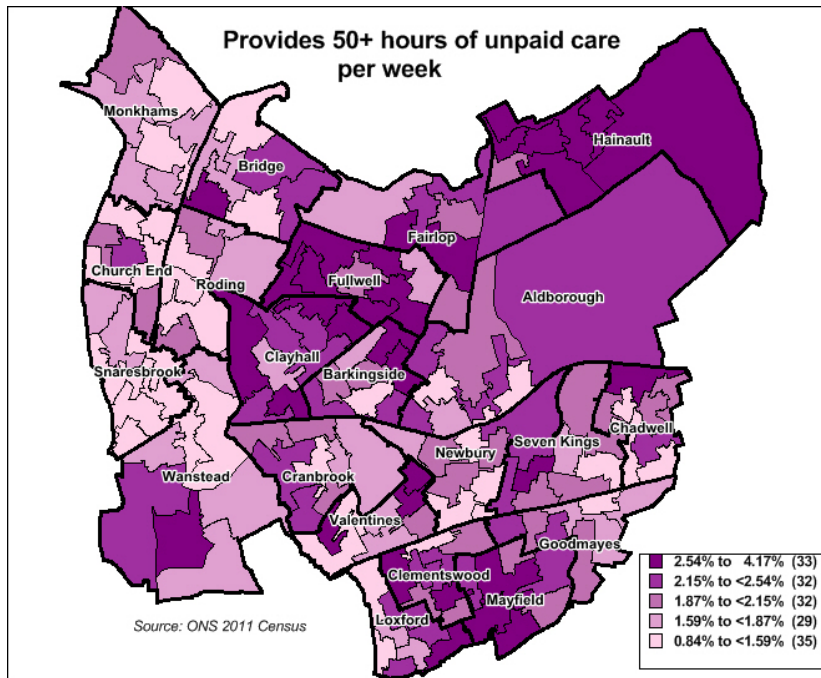
WARD	Census 2011								IMD 2010		2006 - 10					
	Not in good health		With activity limitations		Households where one person has long-term health problem or disability		Residents of retirement age				SMR, all age all cause		Life Expectancy at birth			
	Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank	Average score	Rank	Ratio	Rank	Age	Rank	Age	Rank
Aldborough	17.9%	5	15.5%	5	25.3%	6	14.7%	11	19.73	9	95.91	6	77.9	13	83.8	5
Barkingside	18.2%	4	15.8%	4	25.7%	5	17.3%	5	13.98	19	75.63	20	81.4	3	84.7	3
Bridge	16.3%	14	14.7%	12	23.3%	14	16.2%	8	17.03	15	84.79	17	80.1	7	83.6	6
Chadwell	15.9%	16	13.9%	16	22.9%	18	12.1%	15	18.57	13	94.16	9	78.2	12	83	11
Church End	13.3%	21	12.1%	21	19.6%	21	14.4%	12	11.04	20	83.83	18	81.5	2	83.4	7
Clayhall	17.4%	7	14.9%	8	26.1%	4	17.0%	6	14.04	18	74.04	21	83.7	1	84.2	4
Clementswood	15.8%	17	13.3%	19	23.5%	13	9.1%	20	31.71	1	116.39	3	76.7	19	81.3	18
Cranbrook	17.5%	6	15.5%	6	24.9%	8	15.2%	10	17.51	14	104.39	5	77.9	13	82.4	15
Fairlop	17.2%	8	15.4%	7	25.2%	7	16.0%	9	19.00	12	105.04	4	80.1	7	79.3	20
Fullwell	18.8%	2	16.9%	2	27.6%	2	18.2%	3	20.44	8	92.84	11	79.2	10	82.7	14
Goodmayes	17.1%	9	14.3%	15	23.8%	12	9.9%	19	24.88	5	88.37	14	80.9	4	82.3	16
Hainault	22.0%	1	20.4%	1	31.2%	1	16.6%	7	30.24	3	87.79	15	77.5	18	83.4	7
Loxford	18.2%	3	14.6%	13	24.7%	9	8.8%	21	31.12	2	147.50	1	73.6	21	79.2	21
Mayfield	17.1%	10	14.8%	11	26.2%	3	13.9%	13	19.27	11	94.76	8	77.8	16	82.9	13
Monkhams	14.8%	19	14.9%	10	21.4%	19	24.5%	1	9.28	21	86.43	16	80.9	4	83	11
Newbury	16.3%	15	13.4%	18	24.5%	11	11.2%	16	21.01	7	93.33	10	78.8	11	83.2	10
Roding	14.0%	20	12.3%	20	20.8%	20	12.5%	14	19.42	10	94.77	7	79.8	9	82.2	17
Seven Kings	17.1%	11	14.4%	14	23.0%	17	10.9%	17	23.29	6	120.58	2	77.8	16	79.7	19
Snaresbrook	17.0%	12	16.3%	3	23.2%	15	20.3%	2	14.61	17	89.39	13	77.9	13	85.1	2
Valentines	16.7%	13	13.8%	17	23.1%	16	10.4%	18	27.63	4	90.58	12	76	20	86.3	1
Wanstead	15.1%	18	14.9%	9	24.6%	10	17.8%	4	15.23	16	80.74	19	80.8	6	83.4	7

Provision of unpaid care

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment.

At 9.8%, Redbridge ranked fifth highest of all London Boroughs for the proportion of residents who provided unpaid care - this was well above the London average (8.4%) but lower than the average for England and Wales (10.3%). At 11.4%, Cranbrook had the highest proportion of residents who provided unpaid care in Redbridge and together with Barkingside, Clayhall and Hainault featured in the top five per cent of all London wards. At 7.7%, Loxford had the lowest proportion of residents who provided unpaid care, followed by Roding. The table to the right provides a breakdown of the change in each ward – *please note, percentages may not sum due to rounding.*

The map below shows the proportion of residents in Redbridge at LSOA level who provided 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week.



WARD	2001	2011	% Change
Aldborough	9.9%	9.2%	-0.7%
Barkingside	10.8%	11.1%	0.2%
Bridge	9.7%	9.9%	0.2%
Chadwell	9.1%	9.0%	-0.2%
Church End	9.3%	9.4%	0.0%
Clayhall	11.1%	11.2%	0.1%
Clementswood	9.7%	9.0%	-0.7%
Cranbrook	10.8%	11.4%	0.6%
Fairlop	10.6%	9.9%	-0.7%
Fullwell	11.0%	10.2%	-0.8%
Goodmayes	9.7%	9.4%	-0.3%
Hainault	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%
Loxford	8.5%	7.7%	-0.8%
Mayfield	10.5%	10.7%	0.1%
Monkhams	11.2%	10.6%	-0.6%
Newbury	9.3%	9.5%	0.2%
Roding	9.0%	8.8%	-0.1%
Seven Kings	9.7%	9.4%	-0.3%
Snaresbrook	9.5%	9.5%	-0.1%
Valentines	9.4%	9.4%	0.0%
Wanstead	10.1%	10.4%	0.3%
REDBRIDGE AVERAGE	10.0%	9.8%	-0.2%
LONDON AVERAGE	8.5%	8.4%	-0.1%

Data sources

2011 Census data (*including this release*) is now also available on the following ONS websites:

- [Neighbourhood Statistics](#) (NESS) where users can choose a local authority, ward, middle super output area, lower super output area output area or Westminster parliamentary constituency and view/download statistics with comparisons against London and England. Neighbourhood summaries are available and users can also simply select full tables of census data for download.
- [NOMIS](#) where users can specify census statistics and then download these at either of the following levels:
 - Local authority
 - Ward
 - Middle super output area
 - Lower super output area
 - Output area
 - Post code area
 - Post code district
 - Post code sector
 - Primary Care Trust
 - Strategic Health Authority
 - Westminster parliamentary constituency

Future releases

On the 19th February 2013 ONS completed the [second release of 2011 Census statistics](#) by issuing the Key and Quick Statistics for National Parks and health areas together with postcode estimates by sex and for the number of households.

The [third release of 2011 Census statistics](#) consisting of multi-variate statistics is scheduled to take place between March and June 2013. Each phase of the third release of data will be via the [ONS](#) website, the [Neighbourhood Statistics](#) website and the [NOMIS](#) website.

Can you please consider if your service has any specific data needs from the second or third release of Census statistics for which you may need our assistance. The Corporate Policy and Performance team are happy to come and meet with you or meet with appropriate colleagues from your area to discuss any data needs.

For further information about upcoming data releases or data analysis please email the Corporate Policy and Performance Team at: jimmy.maravala@redbridge.gov.uk or tony.doherty@redbridge.gov.uk.