

COVID-19 Briefing for London Borough of Newham



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Published using data available as on 10/08/2020

The data presented in this briefing has been collated by the Research & Documentation Committee of the Muslim Council of Britain, drawing mainly on published sources. It is presented for discussion purposes only and will be updated to reflect corrections and new findings. For further information contact redoffice@mcb.org.uk

Acknowledgments: Office for National Statistics, University of Essex, National Health Service England, Public Health England, GP Patient Survey.

Mid 2019 estimate of 65+ Population, Ethnicity & Religion

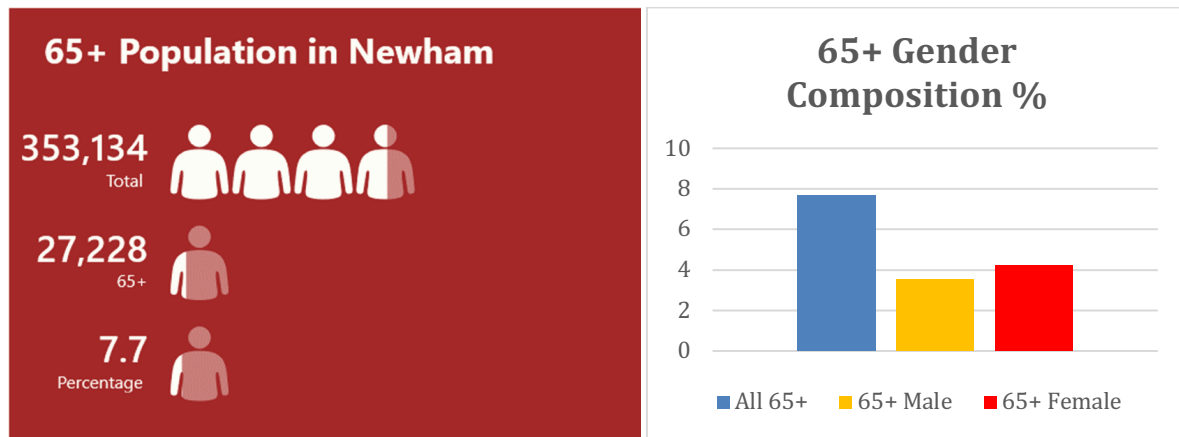


Figure 1: Newham population as at mid-2019

Mid-2019 estimated population of Newham is 353,134 of which 27,228 are aged 65 and over. Female population in age 65 and over category is higher than male population.

As at 2011 census, Newham had the **highest BAME population (71%)** and the **second highest Muslim population (32%)** of all the boroughs in London.

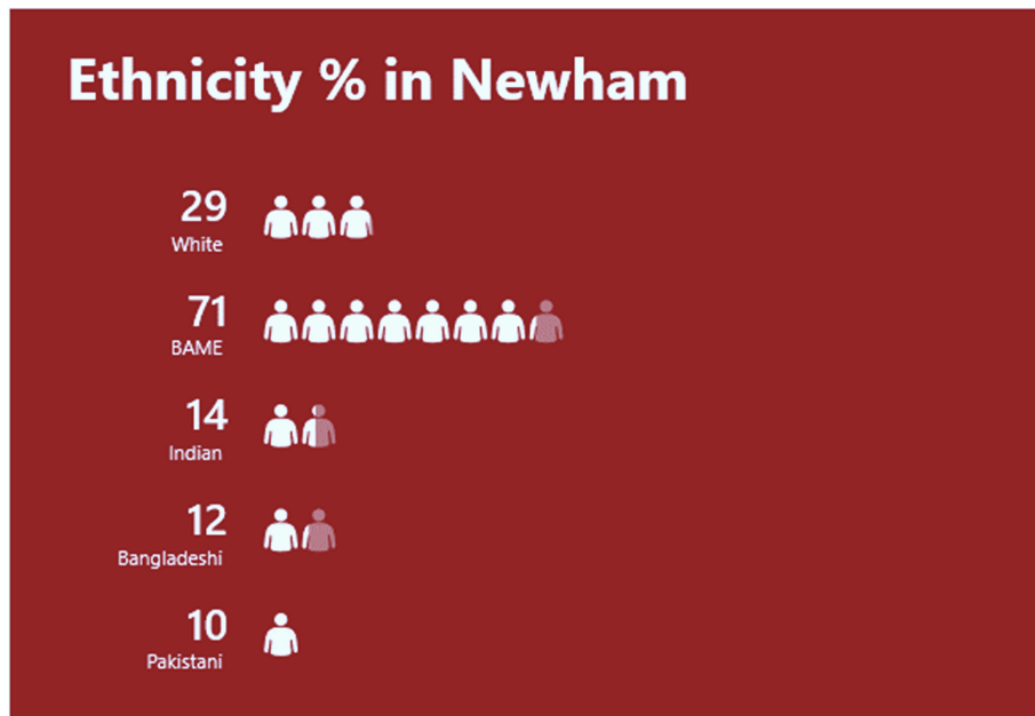


Figure 2: Ethnicity composition in Newham (2011 Census)

3 most common ethnicity making up 71% BAME population of Newham are 14% Indian, 12% Bangladeshi and 10% Pakistani.



Figure 3: Religion composition in Newham (2011 Census)

Christian (40%), Muslim (32%) and No Religion (10%) are the 3 most popular religions followed by the resident population of Newham.

Employment Sectors & COVID-19

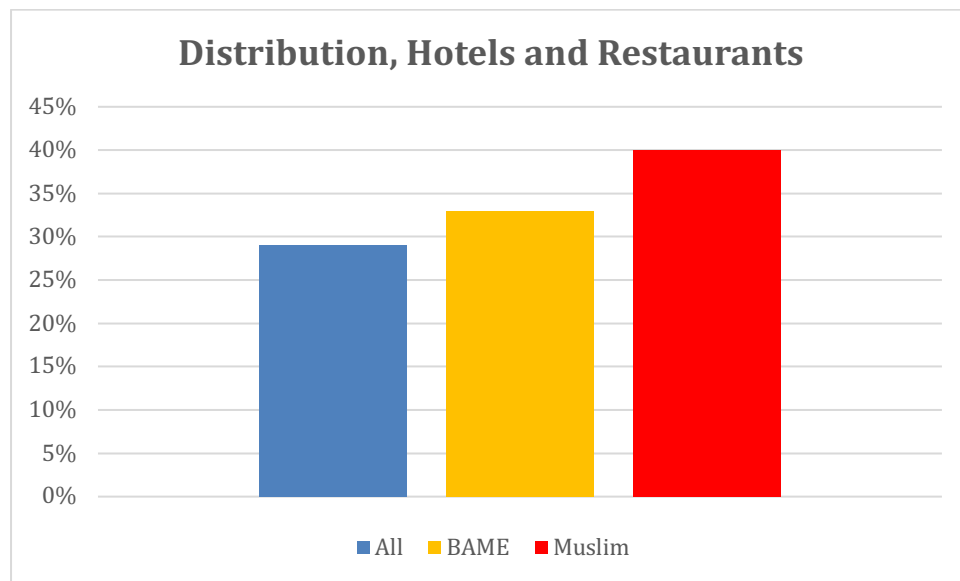


Figure 4: Distribution, Hotels and Restaurant sector in Newham (2011 census)

Among workers in distribution, hotel, and restaurants COVID-19 cases are high. Out of total resident population aged 16 and over of Newham 29% of All, 33% of BAME origin and 40% of Muslim faith are employed in this sector. This sector which is worst hit by COVID-19, because of lockdown and social distancing measures, has the highest number of Muslim employees.

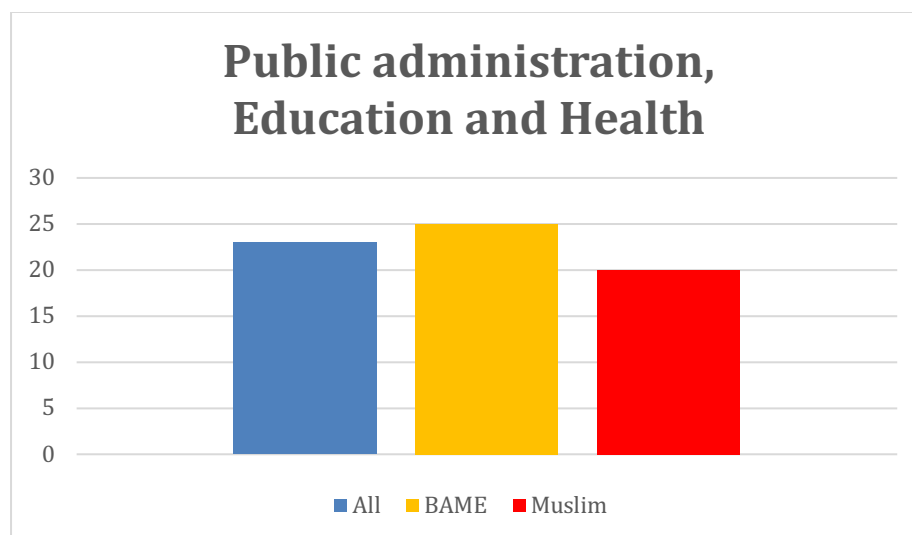


Figure 5: Public administration, education and health sector in Newham (2011 census)

The second largest sector in terms of Muslims participation is Public administration, education, and health industry. 23% of All, 25% of BAME and 20% of Muslim resident population of Newham aged 16 and over are engaged in this sector. Senior management in this sector are disproportionately non BAME. Lower tier employees are mostly from BAME background and are often not able to work from home or enjoy flexibility as compared to higher tier managers.

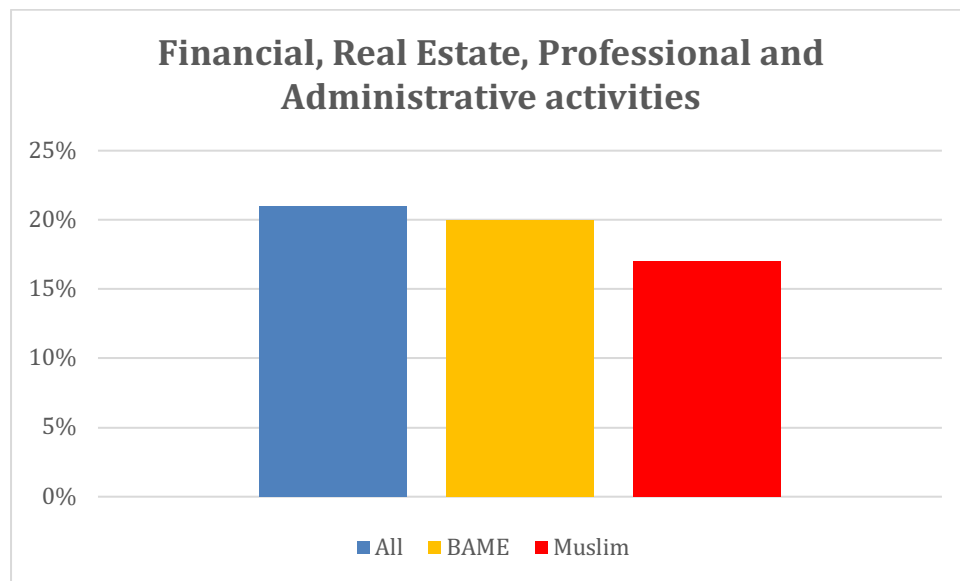


Figure 6: Financial, real estate, professional and administrative sector in Newham (2011 census)

Financial, Real Estate, Professional and Administrative activities sector is where a third highest (17%) number of Muslims aged 16 and over are employed. 20% of BAME and 25% of All the resident population aged 16 and over of Newham work in this sector.

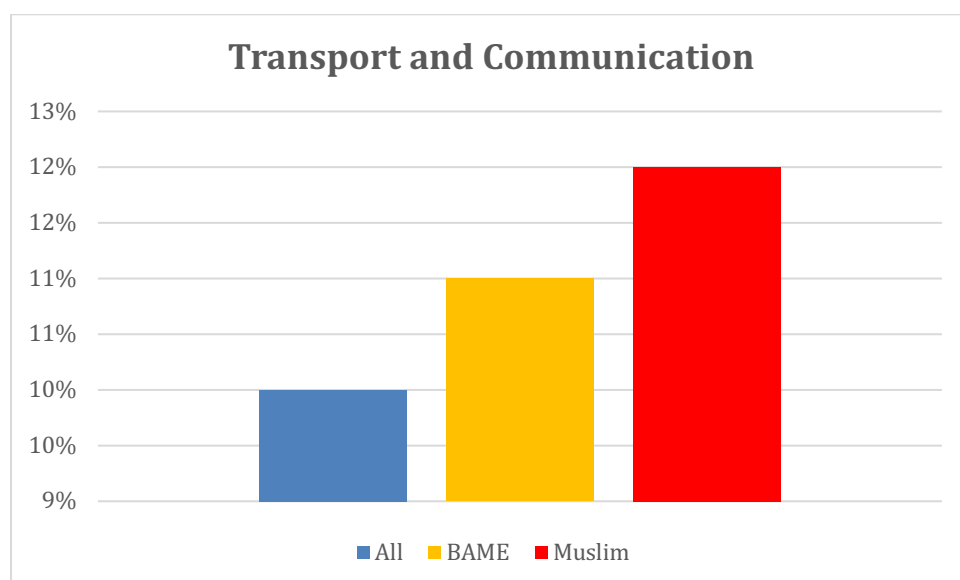


Figure 7: Transport and communication sector in Newham (2011 census)

The fourth most popular sector in which Muslims are employed is the Transport and communication sector with 12% of Muslim population aged 16 and over working in this sector. 11% of BAME and 10% of All the resident population aged 16 and over are also employed in this sector. COVID-19 outcome has been bad for taxi and bus drivers and other public transport workers.

Health Inequality & COVID-19 Cases in Newham



Figure 8: Self-declared health (2011 census)

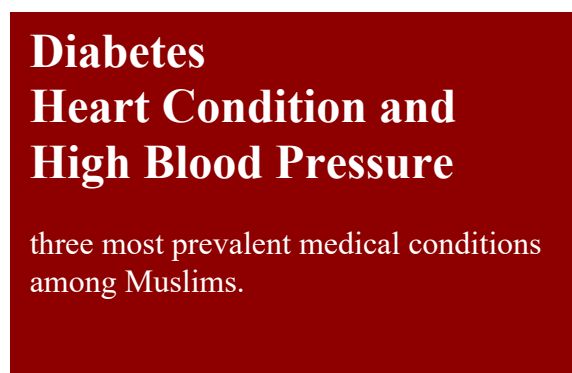


Figure 9: GP Patient Survey (2018)

According to 2011 census in Newham self-declared General State of Health, among population aged 65 and over, 28% of BAME and 36% of Muslim, have bad or very bad health. The risk of COVID-19 death is higher in older people with pre-existing medical condition. Over-65s are more likely to die of coronavirus than working-age Britons.

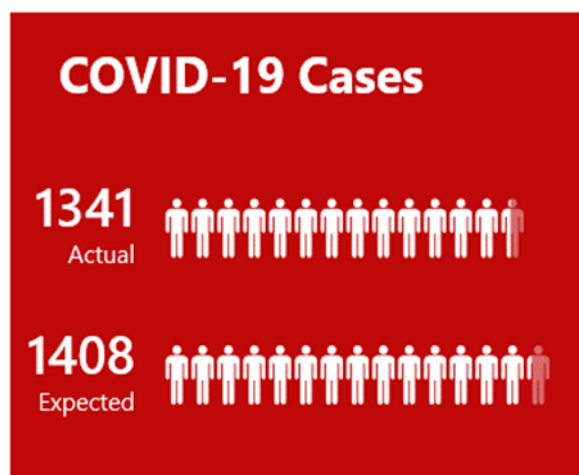


Figure 10: COVID-19 Cumulative Hospital Cases up to 31/07/2020

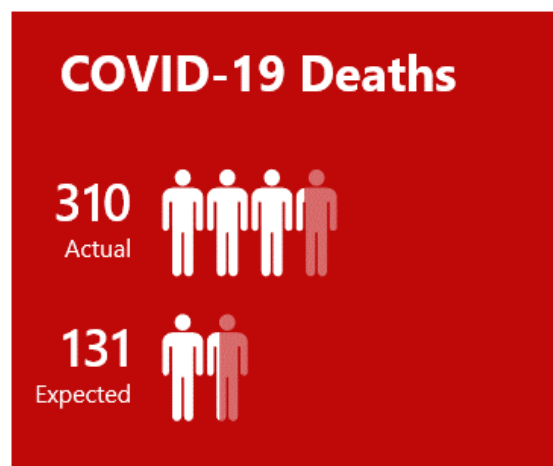


Figure 11: COVID-19 Total Deaths up to 31/07/2020 but registered up to 08/08/2020

For Newham there are 67 less COVID-19 cases than expected taking the size of its mid-2019 population in to account. However, there are 179 more actual COVID-19 deaths, that is 136% more, than expected allowing for Newham's age and sex profile.

COVID-19 Impact on Household Earnings and Jobs in UK

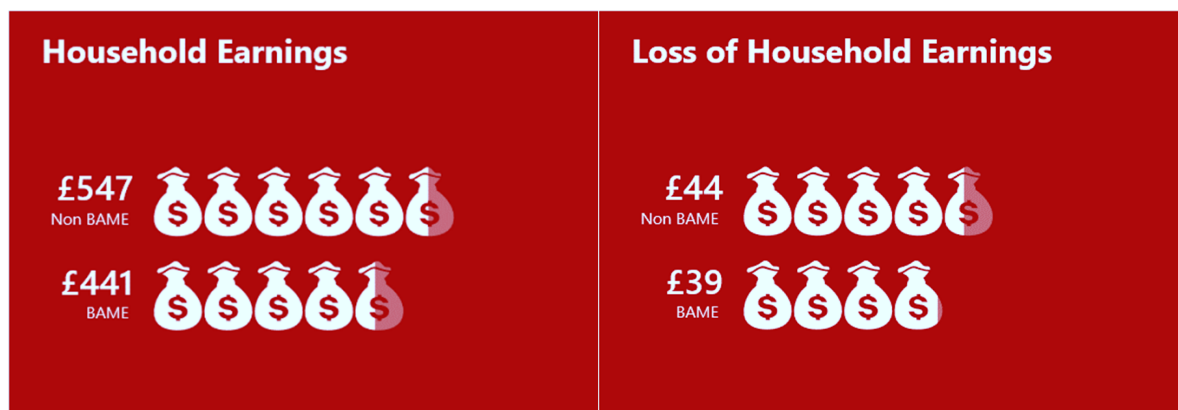


Figure 12: Impact on Household Earnings (June 2020)



Figure 13: Impact on Job (June 2020)

Result of **COVID-19 Impact analysis by Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex, June 2020** concluded that BAME workers have suffered 24% more from job loss and unemployment than their non BAME counterparts due to COVID-19 and also that there are 13% fewer BAME worker receiving furlough payment than non BAME workers.

Table 1: Cumulative COVID-19 death up to 31/07/2020 but registered up to 08/08/2020 by place of death

Local Authority	Home	Hospital	Care Home	Hospice	Other Communal Establishment	Elsewhere	Total	Hospital Death Rate /100,000	Total Death Rate /100,000
City of London	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	41	41
Barking and Dagenham	18	128	21	0	0	0	167	60	77
Barnet	36	324	94	2	0	1	457	82	113
Bexley	12	180	35	8	0	2	237	72	89
Brent	50	392	42	4	0	2	490	119	146
Bromley	18	240	77	9	0	1	345	72	100
Camden	16	122	22	1	0	2	163	45	59
Croydon	27	355	108	4	0	2	496	92	125
Ealing	24	265	101	17	0	4	411	78	118
Enfield	36	258	95	1	0	1	391	77	114
Greenwich	10	188	22	5	1	1	227	65	77
Hackney	24	177	20	3	0	3	227	63	79
Hammersmith and Fulham	17	88	59	4	0	2	170	48	90
Haringey	23	220	26	0	0	3	272	82	98
Harrow	23	325	46	3	1	2	400	129	156
Havering	14	216	43	1	2	0	276	83	105
Hillingdon	20	219	62	8	4	2	315	71	100
Hounslow	23	179	14	10	8	2	236	66	83
Islington	14	100	36	2	0	0	152	41	61
Kensington and Chelsea	12	85	27	2	0	0	126	54	79
Kingston upon Thames	9	86	35	0	1	0	131	48	73
Lambeth	24	232	27	6	1	0	290	71	86
Lewisham	23	241	26	3	0	1	294	79	94
Merton	21	150	30	2	0	1	204	73	97
Newham	34	225	43	3	1	4	310	64	86
Redbridge	23	254	33	0	0	2	312	83	102
Richmond upon Thames	14	97	36	4	1	1	153	49	74
Southwark	20	168	60	2	0	2	252	53	77
Sutton	7	128	41	2	0	1	179	62	85
Tower Hamlets	28	128	29	1	0	2	188	39	57
Waltham Forest	23	202	24	0	0	2	251	73	89
Wandsworth	21	157	26	2	6	4	216	48	64

Westminster	16	136	27	3	1	3	186	52	70
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Table 2: Cumulative hospital COVID-19 cases up to 31/07/2020 and hospital death up to 31/07/2020 but registered up to 08/08/2020

Local Authority	Rank by IMD	IMD Average Score	COVID-19 Cases Hospital	Case Rate /100,000	COVID-19 Deaths Hospital	Death Rate /100,000	Incident Rate Hospital %	Population Mid-2019	Density Person /Sq. Km.
City of London	28	14.7	18	185	4	41	22%	9,721	3,240
Barking and Dagenham	1	32.8	764	359	128	60	17%	212,906	5,914
Barnet	26	16.1	1,690	427	324	82	19%	395,869	4,550
Bexley	25	16.3	1,109	447	180	72	16%	248,287	4,070
Brent	10	25.6	1,812	549	392	119	22%	329,771	7,669
Bromley	30	14.2	1,541	464	240	72	16%	332,336	2,216
Camden	20	20.1	728	270	122	45	17%	270,029	12,274
Croydon	15	22.5	1,892	489	355	92	19%	386,710	4,497
Ealing	14	22.7	1,621	474	265	78	16%	341,806	6,104
Enfield	9	25.8	1,230	368	258	77	21%	333,794	4,121
Greenwich	13	24.5	996	346	188	65	19%	287,942	6,126
Hackney	2	32.5	962	342	177	63	18%	281,120	14,796
Hammersmith and Fulham	16	22.3	792	428	88	48	11%	185,143	11,571
Haringey	4	28.0	803	299	220	82	27%	268,647	8,955
Harrow	27	15.0	1,328	529	325	129	24%	251,160	5,023
Havering	23	16.8	1,004	387	216	83	22%	259,552	2,317
Hillingdon	21	18.2	1,155	376	219	71	19%	306,870	2,645
Hounslow	18	21.5	1,122	413	179	66	16%	271,523	4,849
Islington	6	27.5	587	242	100	41	17%	242,467	16,164
Kensington and Chelsea	17	21.5	592	379	85	54	14%	156,129	13,011
Kingston upon Thames	32	11.4	753	424	86	48	11%	177,507	4,797
Lambeth	11	25.4	1,422	436	232	71	16%	326,034	12,075
Lewisham	7	26.7	1,251	409	241	79	19%	305,842	8,738
Merton	29	14.6	964	467	150	73	16%	206,548	5,435
Newham	3	29.6	1,341	380	225	64	17%	353,134	9,809
Redbridge	22	17.2	1,173	384	254	83	22%	305,222	5,450
Richmond upon Thames	33	9.4	555	280	97	49	17%	198,019	3,474
Southwark	8	25.8	1,494	469	168	53	11%	318,830	10,994
Sutton	31	14.0	1,036	502	128	62	12%	206,349	4,690
Tower Hamlets	5	27.9	884	272	128	39	14%	324,745	16,237
Waltham Forest	12	25.2	1,056	381	202	73	19%	276,983	7,102
Wandsworth	24	16.6	1,223	371	157	48	13%	329,677	9,696
Westminster	19	20.3	830	318	136	52	16%	261,317	12,444

Table 3: Cumulative hospital COVID-19 cases up to 31/07/2020 and total COVID-19 death up to 31/07/2020 but registered up to 08/08/2020

Local Authority	Rank by BAME Population	BAME %	Actual COVID-19 Cases Hospital	Expected COVID-19 Cases Hospital	Actual Cases Higher/Lower than Expected %	Actual COVID-19 Deaths Total	Expected COVID-19 Deaths Total	Actual Deaths Higher/Lower than Expected %	MUSLIM %
City of London	29	21%	18	39	-54%	4	8	-52%	6%
Barking and Dagenham	14	42%	764	849	-10%	167	101	65%	14%
Barnet	20	36%	1,690	1,578	7%	457	293	56%	10%
Bexley	30	18%	1,109	990	12%	237	210	13%	2%
Brent	2	64%	1,812	1,315	38%	490	200	145%	19%
Bromley	31	16%	1,541	1,325	16%	345	290	19%	3%
Camden	22	34%	728	1,077	-32%	163	160	2%	12%
Croydon	12	45%	1,892	1,542	23%	496	260	91%	8%
Ealing	6	51%	1,621	1,363	19%	411	218	88%	16%
Enfield	17	39%	1,230	1,331	-8%	391	220	77%	17%
Greenwich	19	38%	996	1,148	-13%	227	147	54%	7%
Hackney	11	45%	962	1,121	-14%	227	107	112%	14%
Hammersmith and Fulham	23	32%	792	738	7%	170	97	76%	10%
Haringey	15	39%	803	1,071	-25%	272	131	108%	14%
Harrow	3	58%	1,328	1,001	33%	400	202	98%	12%
Havering	33	12%	1,004	1,035	-3%	276	235	17%	2%
Hillingdon	16	39%	1,155	1,223	-6%	315	207	52%	11%
Hounslow	7	49%	1,122	1,082	4%	236	155	52%	14%
Islington	24	32%	587	967	-39%	152	103	47%	9%
Kensington and Chelsea	25	29%	592	622	-5%	126	119	6%	10%
Kingston upon Thames	27	26%	753	708	6%	131	124	6%	6%
Lambeth	13	43%	1,422	1,300	9%	290	139	108%	7%
Lewisham	9	46%	1,251	1,219	3%	294	146	102%	6%
Merton	21	35%	964	823	17%	204	129	58%	8%
Newham	1	71%	1,341	1,408	-5%	310	131	136%	32%
Redbridge	4	57%	1,173	1,217	-4%	312	195	60%	23%
Richmond upon Thames	32	14%	555	789	-30%	153	152	1%	3%
Southwark	10	46%	1,494	1,271	18%	252	135	87%	9%
Sutton	28	21%	1,036	823	26%	179	157	14%	4%
Tower Hamlets	5	55%	884	1,295	-32%	188	103	83%	35%
Waltham Forest	8	48%	1,056	1,104	-4%	251	150	67%	22%
Wandsworth	26	29%	1,223	1,314	-7%	216	153	41%	8%
Westminster	18	38%	830	1,042	-20%	186	162	15%	18%

Notes to Table 1

1. The different boroughs vary enormously in population size. Areas with larger populations will tend to have more cases and deaths than those with smaller populations. To account for the different population sizes, rates are calculated. The count of cases and deaths for each area is divided by the total population and multiplied by 100,000. Populations are the 2019 Mid-year Estimates from the [Office for National Statistics](#)

Notes to Table 2

1. IMD Average score – The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Average Score is the population (mid-2018) weighted average of the combined scores for the Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in a local authority. The higher the average score the more deprived the area. (Taken from English indices of Deprivation 2019 on Gov.UK)
2. Rank by IMD – The IMD Average Score for local authority ranked, where the rank 1 (most deprived) is given to the area with highest IMD Average Score.
3. COVID-19 cases only include hospital confirmed cases provided by PHE and taken from coronavirus.data.gov.uk
4. COVID-19 deaths are only hospital deaths that have COVID-19 mentioned in the death certificate taken from the [Office for National Statistics](#).
5. The rates are easier to compare than the raw counts, but they do not take into account other factors that may affect the numbers of cases, such as ethnicity of the population or the amount of testing carried out.
6. Incident Rate is calculated by dividing Death Rate by Case Rate and gives a very rough estimate of COVID-19 mortality
7. Rates are crude rates and are not standardised by age or gender
8. Mid-2019 population numbers are taken from the [Office for National Statistics](#)
9. Density is mid-2019 population divided by area in square kilometer of the local authority taken from the [Office for National Statistics](#)

Notes to Table 3

- 1) BAME % and MUSLIM % of the population are from 2011 census
- 2) Expected COVID-19 cases are calculated to be proportion to mid-2019 population of the local authority
- 3) Expected COVID-19 deaths are calculated by applying indirect standardisation method using England and Wales Male age-specific mortality rate for males and England and Wales Female age-specific mortality rate for females.
- 4) COVID-19 case and death data at local authority level is not detailed enough to break it down by ethnicity or any other criteria of interest.
- 5) Total deaths include COVID-19 deaths at home, hospital, care-home, hospice, and others