

CANNING TOWN AND FAMILY LIFE TODAY

STATISTICAL REVIEW

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JULY 1999

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28 June, 1999

WHOLE Statistic Report-CTown 1999

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SUMMARY

This report is a compilation of all the most recent official statistics covering Canning Town, London E16 at the local level. In many cases we rely on 1991 Census data which by now is quite dated, and in other cases we have found it difficult to obtain statistics below the borough level.

We would expect the major uses for this material to include building support for applications for funding and planning more relevant delivery of services to local residents.

The figures on all the usual indicators show that Canning Town continues to be a deprived area in a deprived borough, and that although housing conditions and amenities appear reasonable the high levels of unemployment, single parent and pensioner households mean an experience of poverty and social exclusion for far too many people.

However much is changing as regeneration moves on apace with the new transport links, the Dome and the Excel Centre, and St Lukes Church Centre all evident landmarks and the less obvious initiatives under the SRB and Pathway Partnerships, Education and Health Action Zones all making some impact.

The area has suffered an image problem for so long, highlighted in recent Rowntree funded research ([insert web link](#)) and quite rightly local people often resent this image, because it fails to tell the full truth about life in the area. There is much energy and much of value in local community life which is hard to capture in statistics. Our earlier reports based on in depth conversations with local people and a project with local children cover this side of life particularly well. ([web links](#)).

INTRODUCTION

This report has been compiled as an aid for anyone working with families and children in Canning Town and should be of use to anyone working in urban regeneration or community work. The main focus of the report is to provide a statistical overview of the population of Canning Town looking specifically at social and life trends such as ethnicity, education, health of the population, employment and housing needs within the area.

We gathered this information firstly for our own research needs, in CREDO/Aston CIU. We see it first of all as a baseline report for assessing the impact of the family support work we are developing in the neighbourhood. However, we are well aware of the many research and regeneration strategies that are currently taking place in Canning Town and we hope this report will be of use to those who are involved in these research and regeneration initiatives. In the future we hope to share our research findings at various conferences with other research bodies in Canning Town.

At the beginning of our research we were mainly interested in looking at very recent statistical data on various social issues and life trends in four wards of Newham namely Beckton, Canning Town and Grange, Custom House and Silvertown and Ordnance. However, as our research progressed we realised that it was more difficult to obtain up to date information and recent data regarding many issues that we were interested in and most agencies that we contacted for assistance in collecting information informed us that the only data they could provide us with was from the 1991 Census.

Of the recent data that we did manage to obtain, most of it referred only to the London Borough of Newham as a whole and not to individual wards and this again meant that we had to rely on the 1991 Census data.

Frankly we often found the responses of a number of statutory agencies to our requests for information disappointing and sometimes frustrating. In the first place it proved very difficult to discover what kinds of relevant data exist and who holds it. We suspect, and in some cases know, that Newham Council, the Health Authority and the Metropolitan Police collect statistics at the local level and can or do produce reports based on them. However it is much harder to find out what has been published; Newham Council for example does not seem to have a listing of the Council Reports and publications and consultation documents available for its own Members and Officers, let alone for the general public. The result has often been a telephonic treasure hunt, being referred from one department to another. On some occasions officers have admitted the data we would like to see exists and either:

- a) promised to send it but it has never arrived**
- b) asked us to specify what we would like to see in writing**
- c) wanted to check with superiors whether information could be released or for opaque reasons decided it could not**
- d) supplied information which is dated or only aggregated at the borough wide level.**

To be fair other officers have been very helpful and sent us reports promptly and have gone to some trouble to search out more detailed information.

Likewise the public health department of ELCHA claimed at first that they only had information derived from the 1991 Census, and the Metropolitan Police would only release Crime figures at the Newham Level. Some of our best information has come from Central Government sources, such as the School Ofsted and GCSE results reports which are published on web sites.

Overall we have not been impressed by the public information practice of the statutory sector covering Canning Town, and feel that the barriers to open

information we have found difficult to cross would be totally impenetrable to the average citizen.

POPULATION 1991

According to the 1991 Census the total population of Newham in 1991 was 212,170. 24% of the residents of Newham were under the age of 16, 61% were between 16 and retirement age (59/64) and 14% were above retirement age (60/65+). More recent statistical data published by 'Newham Children's Services Plan 1997-2000' estimates that the total population of Newham in 1997 was 229, 005 residents. This is an increase of 16,835 (7%) residents over a period of 6 years. (Total population of England and Wales in 1991 was 49,890,277).

Table 1: Local Wards Population

Canning Town and Grange	7,839
Custom House and Silvertown	12,017
Ordnance	5,293
Beckton	5,485

Source: Census 1991

Ethnicity

In 1991, 58% of the residents of Newham were of white origin, 14% were of African, African-Caribbean or 'Other' African origin, 23% were of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin, 4% were of Chinese or Other Asian origin and 1% were defined as belonging to 'Other' category. Table 2 shows the ethnic breakdown in percentage of residents of London Borough of Newham compared with the ethnic background of people living in Inner London, Greater London and England and Wales (1991 Census).

Table 2: Population by Ethnicity

	White	Black*	Asian*1	Chinese & Other Asian	Other
Newham	58%	14%	23%	4%	1%
Inner London	74%	13%	7%	3%	2%
Greater London	80%	8%	8%	3%	2%
England and Wales	94%	2%	3%	1%	1%

Source: 1991 Census.

* = 'Black' corresponds to African, African Caribbean and Other Black people.

*1 = 'Asian' corresponds to Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi people.

Table 2 shows that in 1991 more than 2/5 of the population of Newham comprised of ethnic minorities. The majority of the ethnic minority population of Newham consisted of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi people followed by African and African Caribbeans. These figures demonstrate that the percentage of ethnic minority people in Newham in 1991 was twice as high compared to London as a whole and seven times greater than the national average.

Figures published in 1997 by 'Newham Children's Services Plan 1997-2000, estimate that 50% of the residents of Newham were of White origin, 19% were of African, African-Caribbean or 'Other' African origin, 26% were of Indian,

Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin, 4% were of Chinese or Other Asian origin and 1% were defined as belonging to 'Other' category. This shows that over a 6 year period, between 1991 and 1997, there was an eight percent increase in the ethnic minority population of Newham until it is now a numerical majority.

The ethnic minority population in 1991 for the wards of Beckton, Canning Town and Grange, Custom House and Silvertown and Ordnance ranges between 15% and 25%. This is considerably lower than the overall ethnic minority population in the borough of Newham which is 42%. Table 3 shows ethnicity breakdown of these four wards of Newham.

Table 3: Population by Ethnicity of 4 Wards in Canning Town.

	White	Black*	Asian*1	Chinese & Other Asian	Other
Beckton	85%	13%	1%	1%	1%
Canning Town and Grange	75%	14%	5%	4%	1%
Custom House and Silvertown	81%	12%	3%	2%	1%
Ordnance	77%	17%	4%	1%	1%

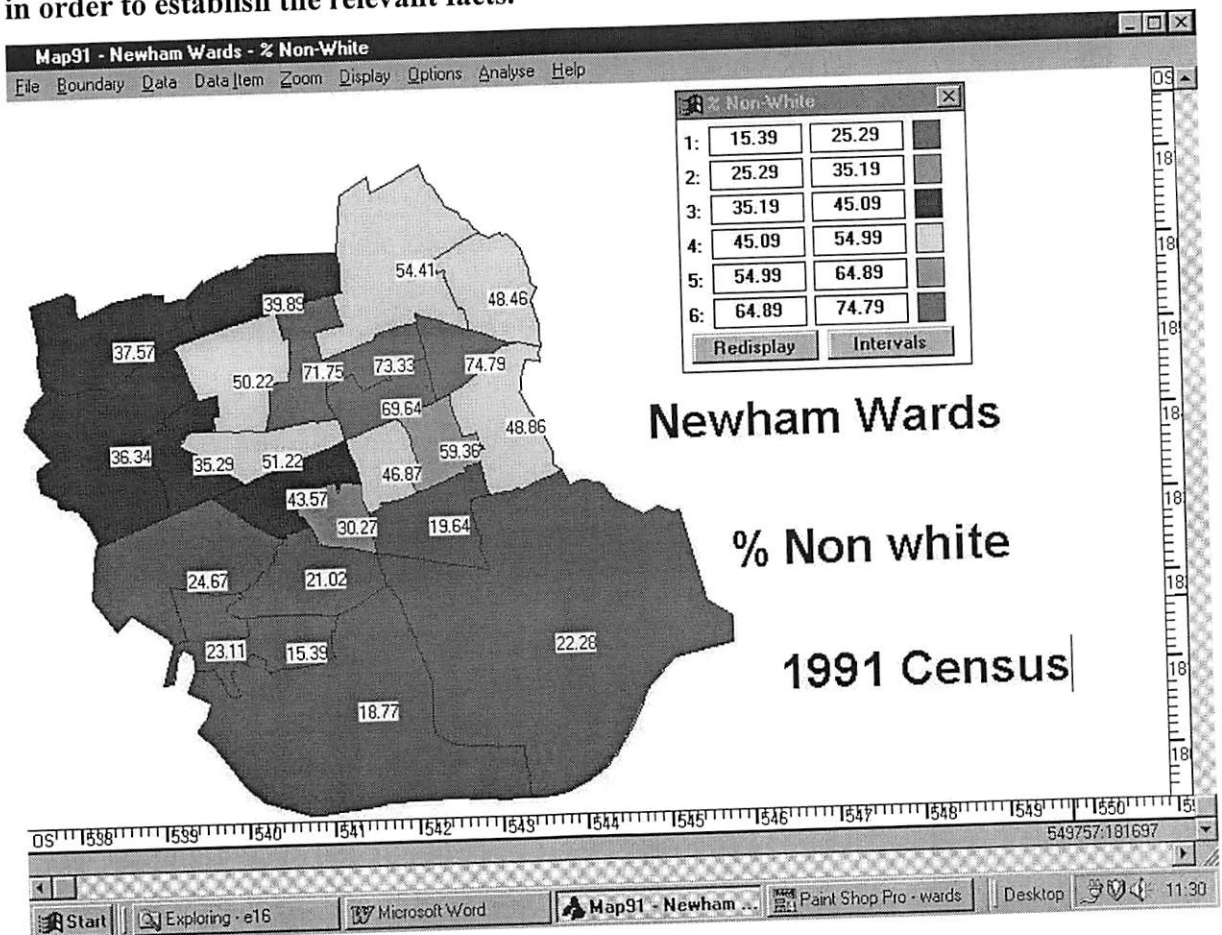
Source: 1991 Census.

* = 'Black' corresponds to African, African Caribbean and Other Black people.

*1 = 'Asian' corresponds to Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi people.

Table 3 shows that the ward of Beckton has the lowest percentage of ethnic minorities compared to the other 3 wards and the majority of the ethnic minority population of Beckton consists of 'Black' people (13%) with only 3% comprising of 'Asian' and 'Other' ethnic minorities. Table 3 also shows that there is a higher percentage of 'Black' people in the other 3 wards compared to 'Asian' or 'Other' ethnic minority people.

Local observation in Canning Town suggests that the proportion of ethnic minority residents, especially Africans, many of whom are refugees or asylum seekers, has risen rapidly in the seven years since the Census. We are still trying to obtain ethnic monitoring statistics from the housing departments and local schools in order to establish the relevant facts.



Age Structure of Population

According to the 'London Research Centre Population Projections for Ages between 0-19 years', in 1991 the total population of children and young adults aged 0-19 in Newham was 64,856 and out of these 57% were of ethnic minorities. By 1996 the total population of children and young adults aged 0-19 in Newham had increased to 68,771 and out of these 63% were of ethnic minorities. It is estimated that by the year 2001 the ethnic minority children and young adult

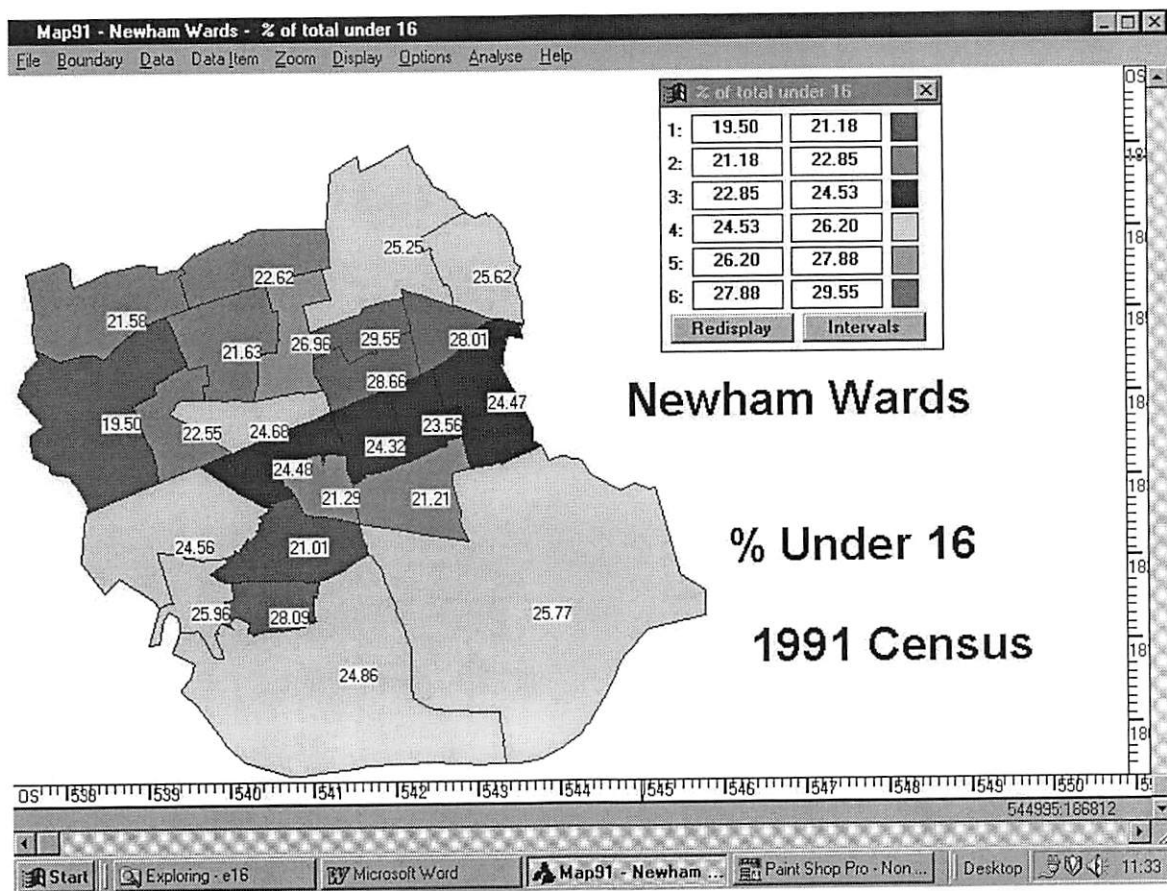
population in Newham will have increased to 68% (Newham Children's Service Plan 1997-2000).

According to the 1991 Census, around half the residents from the wards of Beckton, Custom House and Silvertown, Ordnance and Canning Town and Grange were aged between 25 and 64 years. Around a quarter of the residents from the four wards were children aged between 0 – 14 (see table 4 for breakdown of number of children of different ages) and the remaining quarter were aged either 15 – 24 years or were over 65 (see chart 1).

Table 4: No. of children

	0 - 4	% 0-4	5 - 14
Beckton	588	10.7	880
Custom House and Silvertown	1097	9.1	1760
Ordnance	484	8.1	824
Canning Town and Grange	713	9.1	1114
Newham	18,977	8.9	N/a
England	3,129,485	6.7	N/A

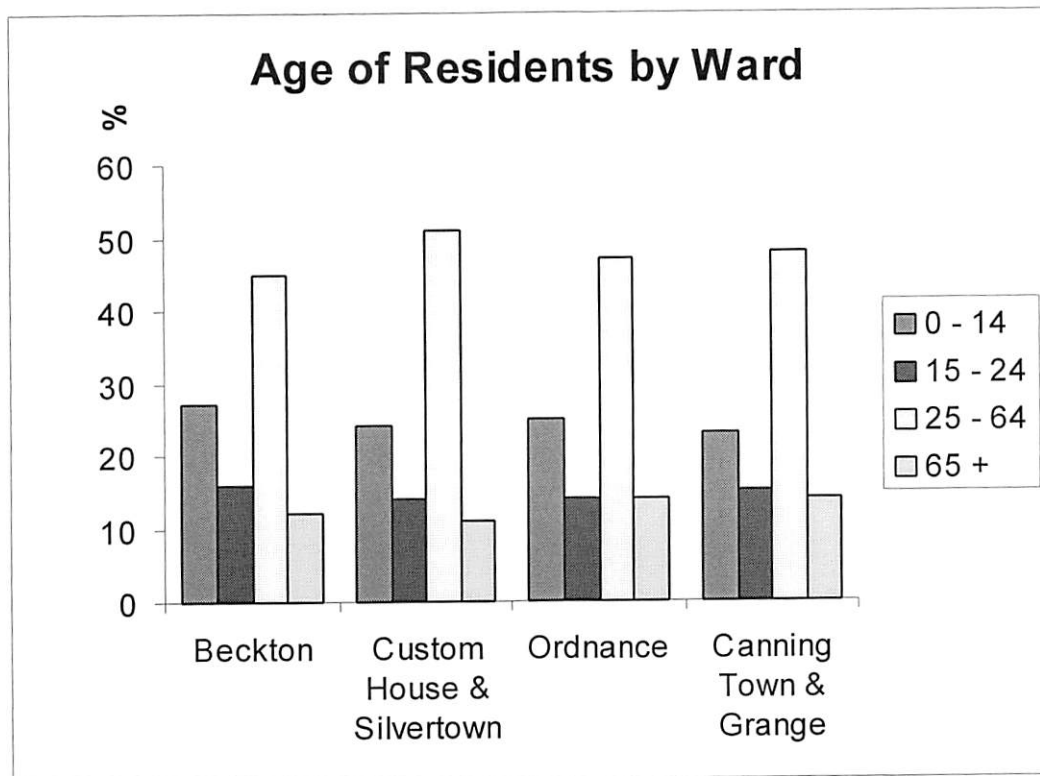
Source: 1991 Census.



Beckton ward with 28% of residents aged under 16 has more than the Newham average of children. The other Canning Town wards have about the Newham average of 24.5% under 16, which is far higher than the average for Greater London of 19.5% or the whole of England at 20.1%

Chart 1

Source: '1991 Census'



According to Newham Children's Services Plan 1997-1998 the percentage of children and young people between 0 – 18 years old ranges between 10% and 23% in the wards of Beckton, Canning Town and Grange, Custom House and Silvertown and Ordnance. Out of these four wards the highest percentage of children and young people of this age group is in Custom House and Silvertown, see table 5.

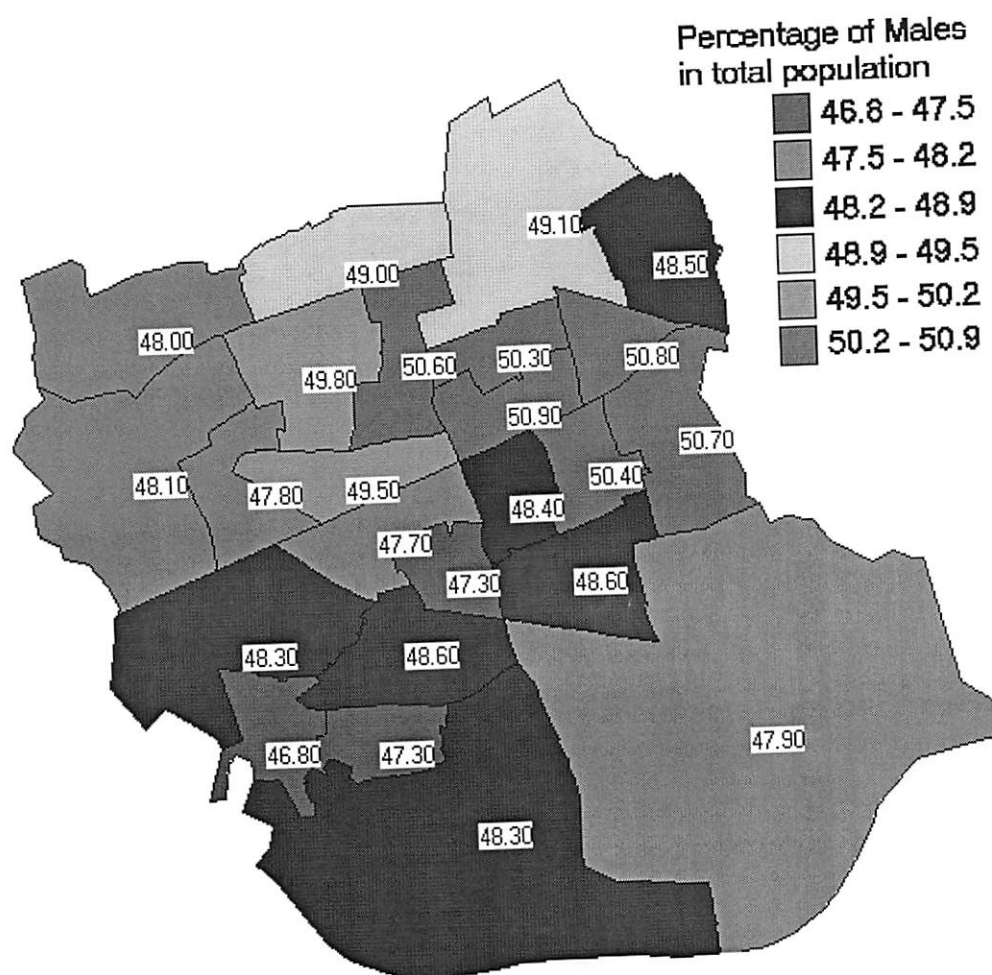
Table 5: Canning Town's 0 -18 Population by Wards 1996

	Age 0 - 18
Beckton	13%
Canning Town & Grange	15%
Custom House & Silvertown	23%
Ordnance	10%

Source: Newham Children's Services Plan 1997-2000.

Gender Balance

The Canning Town Wards all have a significant gender imbalance with females outnumbering males at a rate higher than the Newham or national average. This is likely to be due to a combination of the high numbers of lone parents (mostly female) and the high proportion of elderly women living alone (as women tend to have longer life expectancy than their male partners).



MAP 1 shows that the percentage of males in the wards of Newham range from 46.8% to 50.9%. However, there are more women compared to men in the majority of the wards (18 out of 24 wards).

Ethnicity and Age of Residents

The population of Newham and its numerous wards is very diverse and is made up of people from many different nationalities and ethnic backgrounds. Tables 6, 7, 8 and 9 show the age and ethnic origin of the residents of the wards of Beckton, Custom House and Silvertown, Ordnance and Canning Town and Grange.

Table 6: Beckton - Age and Ethnicity.

Age	White	Black*	Asian*1	Other Asian	Other
0 - 14	1143 (24%)	281 (38%)	12 (34%)	10 (22%)	22 (73%)
15 - 24	748 (16%)	110 (15%)	4 (11%)	14 (30%)	6 (20%)
25 - 64	2181 (46%)	324 (45%)	18 (52%)	22 (48%)	2 (7%)
65 +	647 (14%)	12 (2%)	1 (3%)	0	0
All Ages (N)	4,719	727	35	46	30
(100%)					

Source: 1991 Census.

* = 'Black' corresponds to African, African Caribbean and Other Black people.
 *1 = 'Asian' corresponds to Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi people.

Table 7: Custom House and Silvertown - Age and Ethnicity.

Age	White	Black*	Asian*1	Other Asian	Other
0 - 14	2220 (22%)	400 (28%)	113 (29%)	76 (26%)	55 (45%)
15 - 24	1339 (13%)	282 (19%)	56 (14%)	28 (10%)	25 (21%)
25 - 64	5150 (52%)	749 (52%)	206 (52%)	180 (62%)	41 (34%)
65 +	1271 (13%)	17 (1%)	20 (5%)	7 (2%)	0

* = 'Black' corresponds to African, African Caribbean and Other Black people.
 *1 = 'Asian' corresponds to Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi people.

Source: 1991 Census.

Age	White	Black*	Asian*1	Other Asian	Other
All Ages (N)	6,062	1,104	419	328	83
(100%)					
65 +	1101 (18%)	9 (1%)	15 (4%)	8 (2%)	0
25 - 64	2923 (48%)	547 (50%)	149 (36%)	183 (56%)	32 (38%)
15 - 24	840 (14%)	178 (16%)	79 (19%)	72 (22%)	18 (22%)
0 - 14	1198 (20%)	370 (33%)	176 (43%)	65 (20%)	33 (40%)

Table 9: Canning Town and Grange - Age and Ethnicity.

* = 'Black' corresponds to African, African Caribbean and Other Black people.
 *1 = 'Asian' corresponds to Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi people.

Source: 1991 Census.

Age	White	Black*	Asian*1	Other Asian	Other
All Ages (N)	4,168	883	213	57	70
(100%)					
65 +	745 (18%)	12 (1%)	6 (3%)	3 (5%)	0
25 - 64	2014 (48%)	400 (45%)	99 (46%)	18 (32%)	14 (20%)
15 - 24	522 (13%)	180 (20%)	43 (20%)	14 (24%)	9 (13%)
0 - 14	887 (21%)	291 (34%)	65 (31%)	22 (39%)	47 (67%)

Table 8: Ordnance - Age and Ethnicity.

* = 'Black' corresponds to African, African Caribbean and Other Black people.
 *1 = 'Asian' corresponds to Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi people.

Source: 1991 Census.

All Ages (N)	White	Black*	Asian*1	Other Asian	Other
9,980	1,448	395	291	121	
(100%)					

Tables 6, 7, 8 and 9 show that in the wards of Beckton, Custom House and Silvertown, Ordnance and Canning Town and Grange the percentage of children (0-14) of African and Asian origin is higher compared to the percentage of White children and there is a very low percentage of elderly people over 65 years of age that are of African or Asian ethnic origin compared to the White residents of the wards.

Household Tenure

Table 10

	Social Housing	Owner Occupied	Private Rented
Beckton	77.2	20.1	2.7
Custom House and Silvertown	57.9	35.7	6.5
Ordnance	80.8	13.9	5.3
Canning Town and Grange	58.5	34.0	7.5
Newham	37.1	49.8	13.1
England	23.1	67.6	9.3

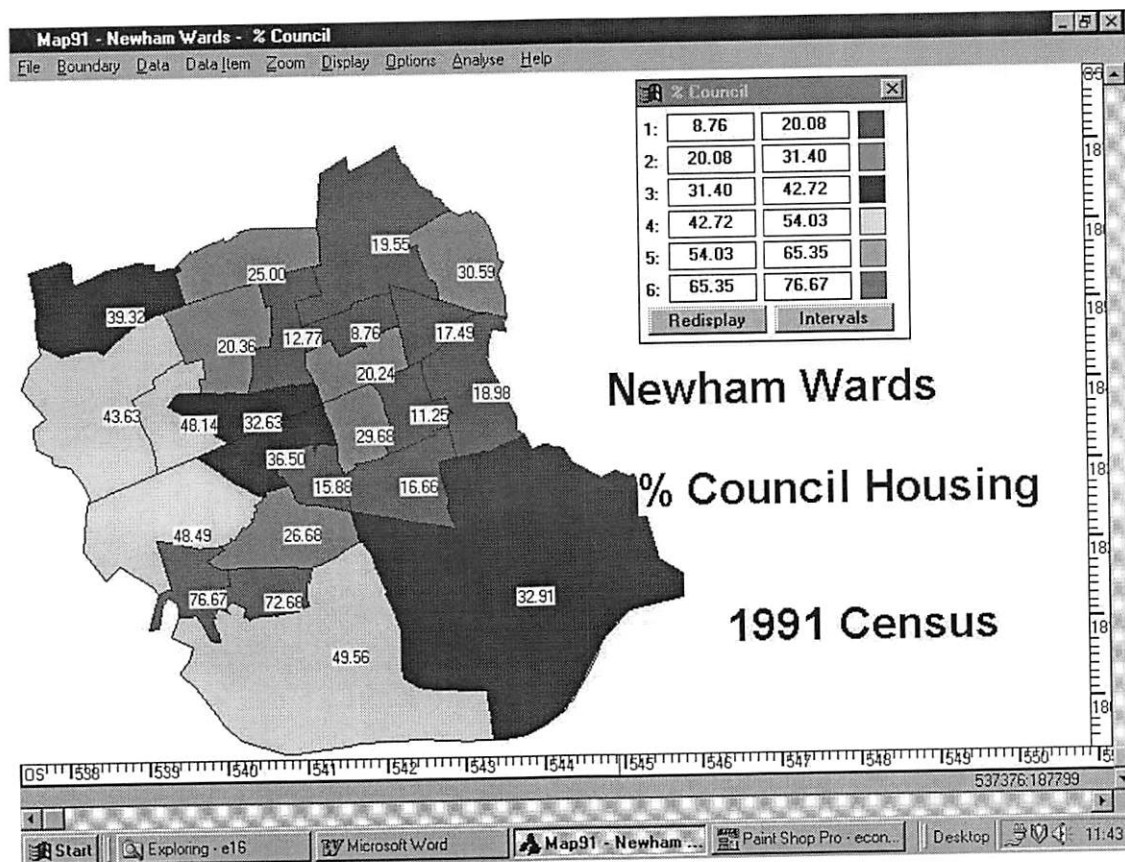


Table 10 and the map show clearly that in Canning Town housing tenure is dominated by the Council sector with a far higher proportion of social rented housing than in Newham as a whole or in England overall.

Ethnicity and Housing Tenure (at borough level)

Within Newham there are more Asian and Chinese households that are owner occupied compared to White or Black households. Table 10 shows that there are about 25% more Asians and Chinese living in owner occupied accommodation compared to their White or Black counterparts. The percentage of Asians living in rented accommodation is about half that of the White and Black residents.

Table 10: Tenure by ethnicity

	White	Black	Asian	Chinese/Other
Owner Occupied	47%	44%	72%	64%
Private Rented	12%	14%	8%	16%
Local Authority/Housing Association	41%	42%	19%	20%
Totals (N)	53,958	11,128	10,897	3,045

Source: 1991 Census

Household Composition

by Ward

According to the 1991 Census Beckton ward has the highest percentage of households out of all the wards in Newham with dependent children, households with children under 16, lone parent households and lone parent households with children under 16. Beckton also has more than twice the percentage of lone parent household and lone parent households with children under 16 compared to the average in the Borough Newham. Of the wards of Newham Ordnance has the second highest percentage of lone parent households with children under 16 and this is twice as higher compared to the average in Newham. The wards of Beckton and Ordnance also have the lowest percentage of working Lone Parents through out the borough (see table 11).

Table 11: Children in Households

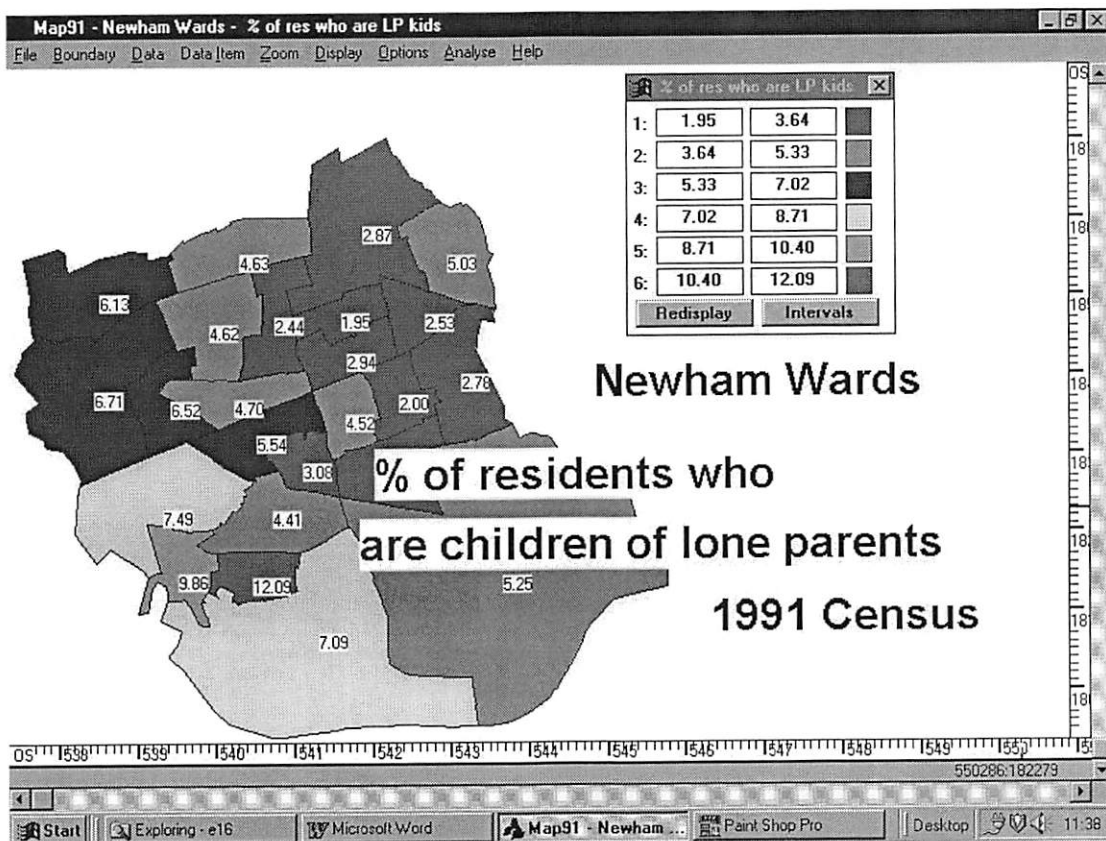
	No of Households	All Households with Dependents	All Households with Children Under 16	All Lone Parents Households	Working Lone Parents Households as % of previous column	% Childr 16 living Parent House
Beckton	2097	63%	40%	17%	16%	
Canning Town & Grange	3170	51%	32%	9%	21%	
Custom House & Silvertown	4790	52%	34%	10%	21%	
Ordnance	2207	55%	32%	12%	16%	
Newham	80,000	51%	32%	7%	25%	

Source: 1991 Census.

Household Size

	No of Households	% 1 person households	% two persons
Beckton	2097	25.6	29.1
Canning Town and Grange	3170	31.4	29.8
Custom House and Silvertown	4790	28.6	30.3
Ordnance	2207	35.3	26.5
Newham	80,000	29.2	28.7

Ordnance and CT & Grange wards have above average numbers of **single person households**.



Young Mothers and Babies.

Table13: Mothers Age

	21 Plus	Under 21	Age Unknown	Total (N)
Custom House and Silvertown	229	31	3	263
Ordnance	83	11	2	96
Canning Town and Grange	139	18	4	161
Beckton	99	12	1	112
total	550	72	10	632

Source: Analysis of Births from Hospital Episode Database 97/98.

In the year 1997/98 in Custom House and Silvertown a total of 263 women gave birth. Out of these women, 31 were under 21 years of age and 229 were 21 plus. In the ward of Ordnance, 96 babies were born in the same year. 11 of these babies were born to mothers who were younger than 21 and 83 were born to mothers who were 21 plus. In the ward of Canning Town and Grange 161 babies were born and 18 of these babies were born to women younger than 21 and 139 were born to women 21 plus. In the ward of Beckton 112 babies were born and 12 of these babies were born to women younger than 21 and 99 were born to women 21 plus (see table 13). The figures in table 13 show that about 11% of babies born in the four wards of Newham are born to women who are under the age of 21. This does not support the notion that there are huge numbers of teenage Mums in Canning Town even though the figures might be above the national average.

Benefits and Income Support 1996

The following figures show Income Support levels in 4 wards of Canning Town for the year 1996 (Source: Benefit Agency Statistics - August 1996 100% scan of the Income Support Computer System):

- **In the Ward of Beckton there were 1,417 people receiving Income Support. 339 of these were receiving unemployment benefit, 446 were receiving lone parent benefits, 404 were receiving disability benefit and the remaining 226 were receiving pensions. There were also a total of 1,243 children living in families that were receiving some form of state benefit.**
- **In the Ward of Canning Town and Grange there were 2,011 people receiving Income Support. 559 of these were receiving unemployment benefit, 531 were receiving lone parent benefits, 549 were receiving disability benefit and the remaining 372 were receiving pensions. There were also a total of 1,639 children living in families that were receiving some form of state benefit.**
- **In the Ward of Custom House and Silvertown there were 2,915 people receiving Income Support. 859 of these were receiving unemployment benefit, 760 were receiving lone parent benefits, 804 were receiving disability benefit and the remaining 492 were receiving pensions. There were a total of 2,348 children living in families that were receiving some form of state benefit.**
- **In the Ward of Ordnance there were 1,351 people receiving Income Support. 361 of these were receiving unemployment benefit, 330 were receiving lone parent benefits, 389 were receiving disability benefit and the remaining 271 were receiving pensions. There were a total of 1,042 children living in families that were receiving some form of state benefit.**

By August 1996 in London Borough of Newham there were 47,000 people claiming Income Support and there were 35,400 dependents. There were also 8,100 partners of claimants. Calculated against base of 1991 residents population this suggests around 25% of Canning Town residents are claiming benefit and a much higher percentage dependant on benefits .

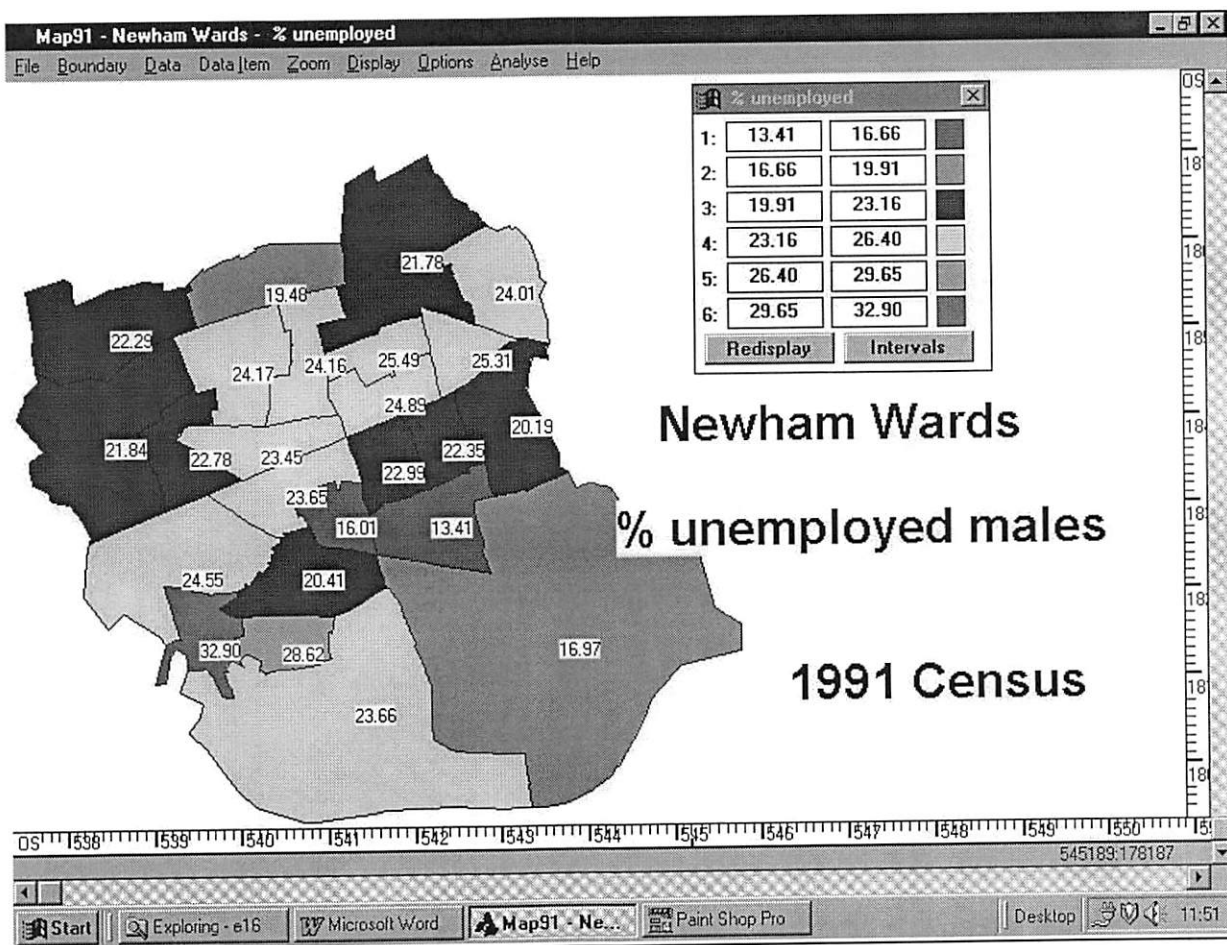
Source: Benefit Agency Statistics - August 1996 100% scan of the Income Support Computer System.

Unemployment Rates

In the 1991 census unemployment rates for both men and women were extremely high and well above the Newham average. The map shows the % of unemployed males in the economically active 16-65 age group. The corresponding rates for females were

Beckton ward	17%
Ordnance	23%
CH & Silvertown	15%
CT & Grange	14%

Since the time of the Census unemployment rates have fluctuated and the methods of calculating the rate has changed substantially. However Canning Town remains an area where unemployment is much higher than the Newham or London Regional average.



Unemployment August 1998

The most up to date unemployment figures to hand show continued high levels of unemployment (seeking JSA benefit)

Table 14:

	Totals (N)	% Male	% Female
Beckton	200	18	7
Ordnance	365	23	9
Custom House & Silvertown	698	16	8
Canning Town & Grange	435	17	8
London Borough of Newham	11440	15	7

source DEE employment service figures.

Table 14 shows that the male unemployment rates in the different wards of Newham and London Borough of Newham as a whole are very high and on 28 June, 1999

average between 2 and 3 times higher than the female unemployment rates. Ordnance has the worst unemployment rates, with 23% of males and 9% of females unemployed.

Combined Indices of Deprivation

The 'Jarman Index' is used by Health Service as a way of summarising local needs as a basis for assigning resources. Using the 1991 Census it combines a number of indicators that show that some of the residents of Newham and specifically residents from certain wards in Newham experience severe levels of deprivation which can be shown to be related to health needs.

We present below the key statistics for the indicators making up the Jarman index in the tables below.

Table 15: Persons Living in Households without Exclusive Inside Bath.

	Household Residents	Lacking Inside Bath
Custom House and Silvertown ward	11,937	88 (1%)
Beckton ward	5,452	34 (1%)
Canning Town and Grange ward	7,748	195 (3%)
Ordnance ward	5,224	62 (1%)
TOTAL	30,361	379 (1%)
London Borough of Newham	210,688	6,308 (3%)
England and Wales	49,134,542	403,590 (1%)

Source 1991 Census.

Table 15 shows that Canning Town and Grange is the only ward with above national percentage of people living in households without exclusive inside bath. However, the London Borough of Newham as a whole has higher percentage of people living in households without exclusive inside bath compared to the national average. This is because, while some residents of Newham still live in older unmodernised or multiply occupied housing in the private sector, in the four Canning Town wards a very high number live in council homes that were built in the Post War era with inside bathrooms and other amenities such as central heating.

Table 16: People living in Lone Parent households as % of local residents

***	Household Residents	Residents in Lone Parent households
Custom House and Silvertown ward	11,939	1,315 (11%)
Beckton ward	5,452	1,024 (19%)
Canning Town and Grange ward	7,751	887 (11%)
Ordnance ward	5,226	791 (15%)
TOTAL	30,368	4,017 (13%)
London Borough of Newham	210,706	15,505 (7%)
England and Wales	49,134,542	2,013,879 (4%)

Source 1991 Census.

***** There is some uncertainty over the precisedefinition of these statistics in terms of us being unable to locate the original census variable from which they were compiled .**

There is a much higher percentage of single parent families living in the 4 wards of Newham highlighted in table 16 compared to the national average. The percentage of people living in lone parent families living in the ward of Beckton is nearly 5 times greater than the national average and the percentage living in the London Borough of Newham as a whole is nearly twice as high as the national average.

Table 17: Number of People Living in Households with Over 1 Person Per Room.

	Household Residents	Persons Sharing Rooms
Custom House and Silvertown ward	11,937	1,207 (10%)
Beckton ward	5,452	555 (10%)
Canning Town and Grange ward	7,750	835 (11%)
Ordnance ward	5,226	514 (10%)
TOTAL	30,365	3,111(10%)
London Borough of Newham	210,696	34,616 (16%)
England and Wales	49,134,542	2,240,116 (5%)

Source: 1991 Census.

Table 17 shows that the percentage of people sharing rooms in the London Borough of Newham is 3 times greater than the national average. The percentage of people sharing rooms in the 4 Canning Town wards highlighted in table 17, on average, is twice as high compared to the national average.

Table 18: Employed and Unemployed Persons Aged 16 Plus.

	Employed	Unemployed
Custom House and Silvertown ward	5,594	1,112 (20%)
Beckton ward	2,093	497 (24%)
Canning Town and Grange ward	3,330	670 (20%)
Ordnance ward	2,107	599 (28%)
TOTAL	13,124	2,878 (22%)
London Borough of Newham	95,042	18,335 (19%)
England and Wales	24,369,614	2,235,341 (9%)

Source: 1991 Census.

Table 18 highlights the high levels of unemployment within Newham and its wards. The percentage of unemployed people in the ward of Ordnance is 3 times greater than the national average and the percentage of unemployed people in the London Borough of Newham as a whole is twice as high as the national average.

Table 19: Pensioners living alone in household

	Household Residents	Pensioners Living Alone
Custom House and Silvertown ward	11,939	564 (5%)
Beckton ward	5,452	303 (6%)
Canning Town and Grange ward	7,751	484 (6%)
Ordnance ward	5,226	427 (8%)
TOTAL	30,368	1,778 (6%)
London Borough of Newham	210,706	10,816 (5%)
England and Wales	49,134,542	2,985,030 (6%)

Source: 1991 Census.

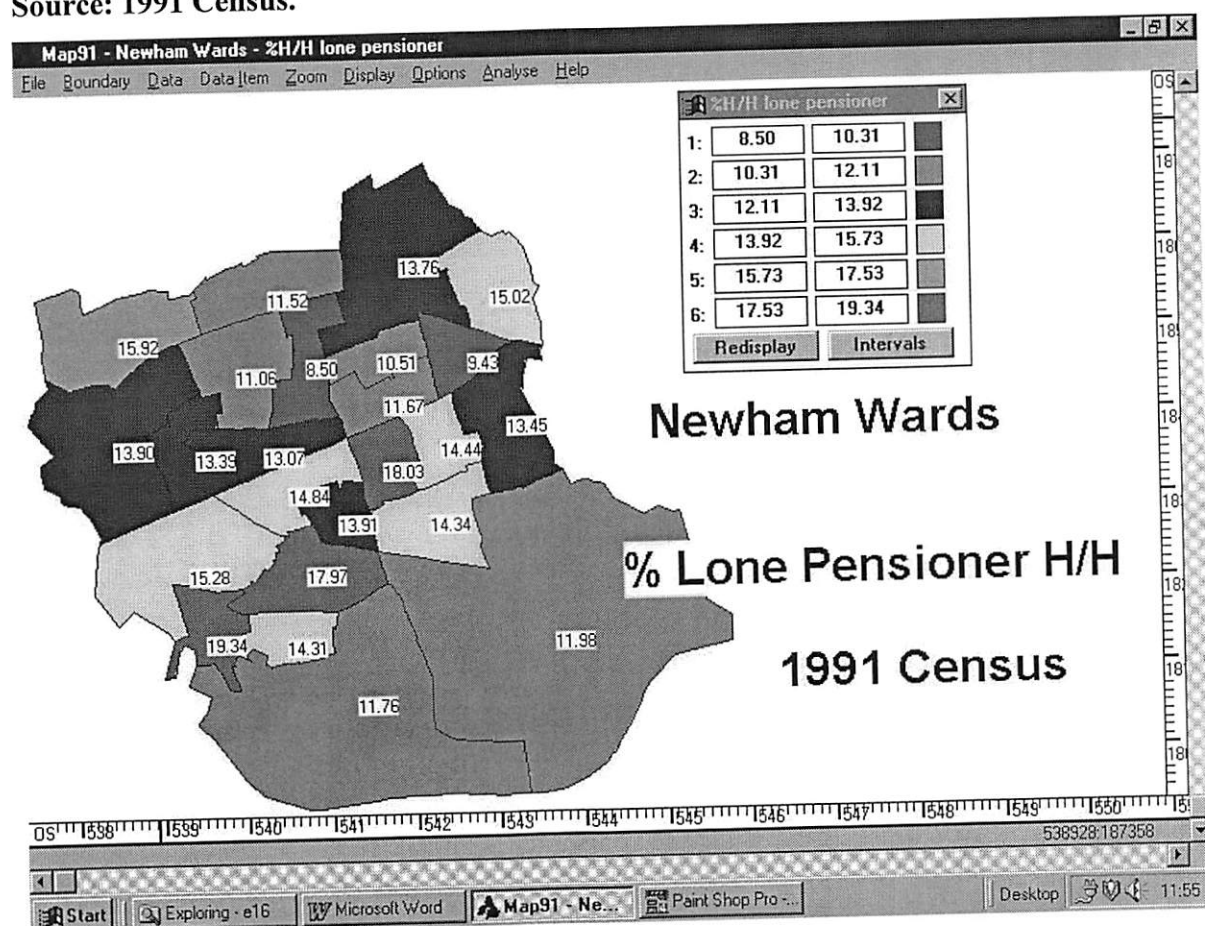
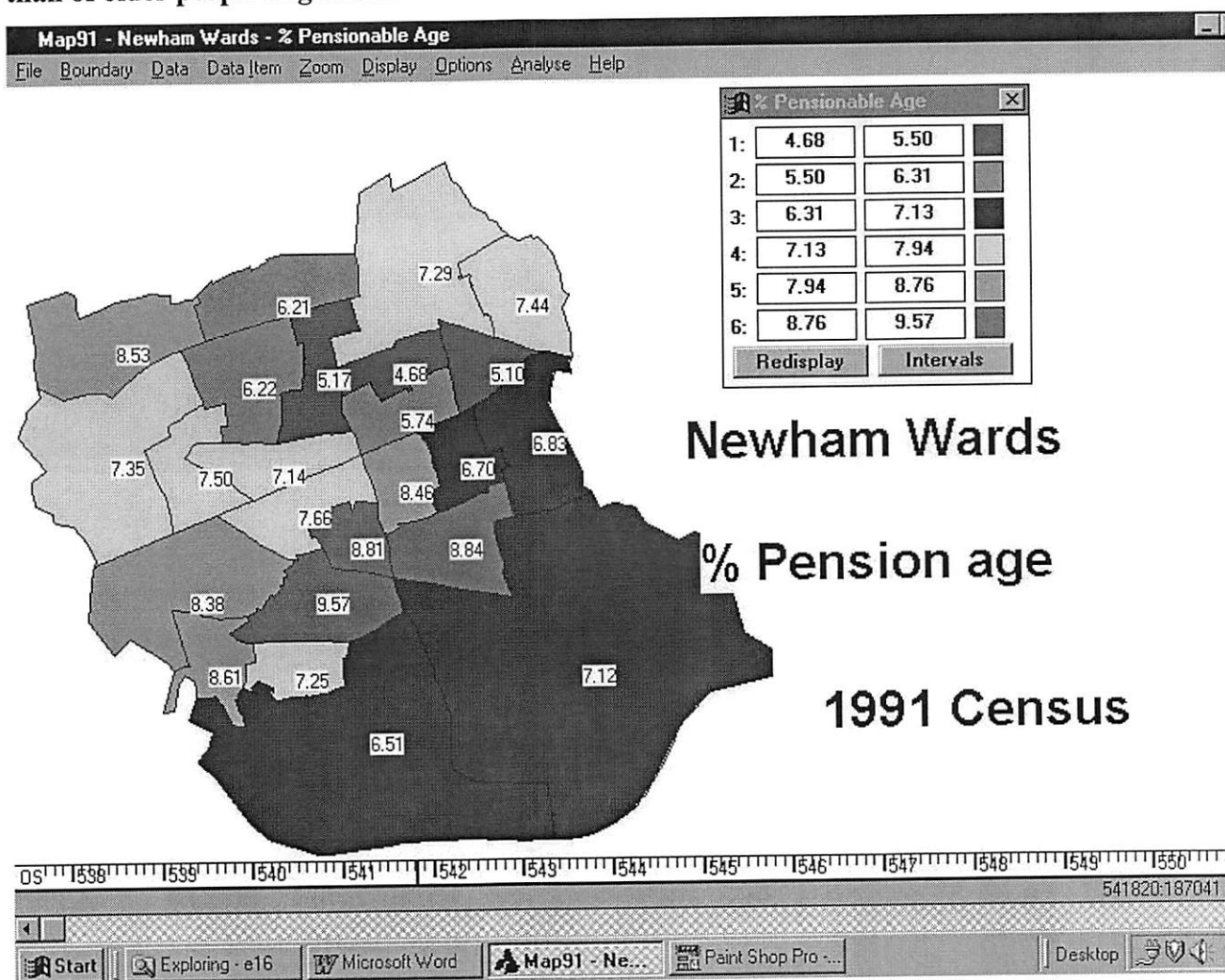


Table 19 and the map above shows that out of the four wards, Ordnance has the highest percentage (8) of residents who are pensioners living alone (accounting for over 19% of households). The percentage of pensioners living alone in Ordnance is higher than both the average of London Borough of Newham and the average of England and Wales. The map below shows however shows that while people of

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pension age are extremely rare in central Newham they are found at above borough average rates in the Canning Town wards, but not do not form as high a proportion of residents as in some of the wards of Plaistow. In Canning Town especially Ordnance ward the issue to be adressed is one of lone pensioners rather than of older people in general.



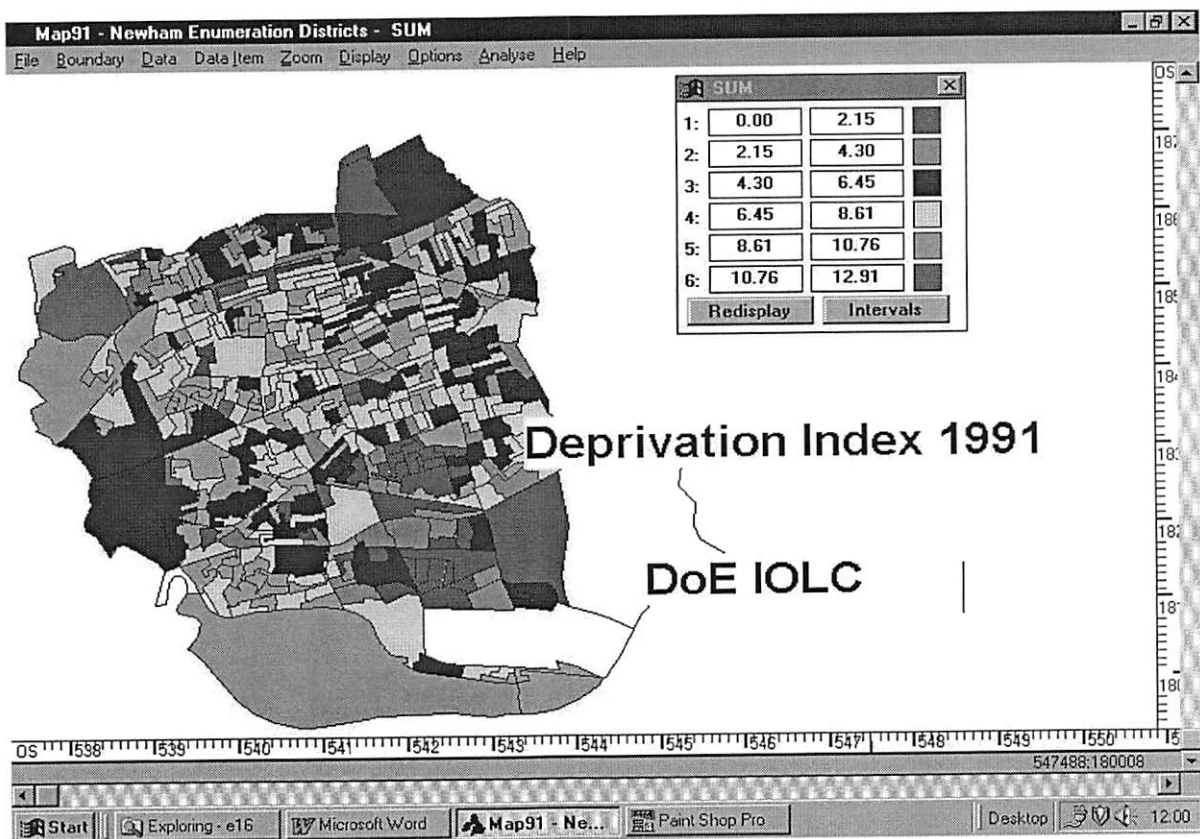
The DofE (DETR) Index of Local Conditions

The basis of the IOLC:

The DETR index of local conditions is the headline index used by the government to assess levels of deprivation in local authorities and smaller areas throughout the country. It takes a number of indicators, many of them based on the 1991 Census,

some of them from other data sets, standardises them statistically and combines them into a single index. Funding for local authority spending is related to these figures but it should be noted that the government has other indices specifically related to particular areas of activity such as a housing needs index and a health needs index

(Jarman scores). The map below plots by colour at the fine grain level of enumeration districts the values of the IOLC. The block of light blue and Yellow covering Canning Town marks the area out as one of the most concentrated areas of deprivation in the borough which is ranked lowest in the national league tables based on this index.



There are in fact three slightly different versions of the index of local conditions at borough/district level, at ward level and at ED (small area level). The smaller the unit of measurement the smaller the fewer the number of elements contributing to it, (for example insurance premium rates are not available at the ED level), and the more prone the index will be to statistical error.

IOLC Revision in 1998

According to the 1998 Revised Index of Local Deprivation published by the 'Department of the Environment, Transport and the regions' Newham has been ranked the second most deprived district in England. Also the 1998 DETR Index of Local Conditions shows that the four wards in the table below fall into the worst 301 in the country out of a total of 8,601 wards in England and the worst 144 out of a total of 782 wards in London. The ward of Canning Town and Grange is ranked 64th worst ward in the country and 31st in London, the ward of Custom House and Silvertown is ranked 252nd in the country and 126th in London, the ward of Beckton is ranked 295th in the country and 141st in London and the ward of Ordnance is ranked the 301st worst ward in the country and 144th in London (see table 20).

Table 20: Local Conditions

Ward	Rank in London	Rank in England
Canning Town and Grange	31	64
Custom House and Silvertown	126	252
Beckton	141	295
Ordnance	144	301
Total Wards	782	8,601

Source: 1998 Index of Local Conditions, DETR, June 1998.

Other Newham wards do worse than the Canning Town wards when measured on this index. John McNeil has argued cogently (and in another paper supporting him Greg Smith extends the analysis of this issue) that the recalculation of the ward level IOLC for 1998 when used in a single league table has perverse effects when considering levels of need in the South of the borough. The extra weight given to housing amenities and overcrowding in the new index is bound to raise the scores of neighbourhoods with lots of private rented multiple occupied homes and

substantial numbers of large households in unimproved terraced housing. Secondly the removal of car ownership rates reduces index scores in Newham South of the A13. Canning Town had some of the lowest ratios of cars per household in the country, and certainly the lowest in Newham, a marker of poverty rather than choice to be carless in an area so badly served by public transport and with plenty of parking space.

Health and Illness

We have so far been unable to get standardised mortality rates and neo-natal mortality figures for Newham/ Canning Town and possibly causes of death/illness from the Health Authority.although data for East London is published in their Annual Public Health Reports.

Limiting Long Term Illness :From the 1991 Census

The wards of Ordnance, Beckton and Canning Town and Grange have higher percentage of persons living with limiting long term illness compared with the national average. The London Borough of Newham as a whole has the same percentage of persons living with limiting long term illness as the national average (see table 21). However, this should be standardised to take account of Newham's extremely young population before comparisons with national rates have any real validity.

Table 21: Persons with Limiting Long Term Illness

	Population	Ill Persons
Custom House and Silvertown	12,028	1,605 (13%)
Beckton	5,481	858 (16%)

Canning Town and Grange	7,845	1,149 (15%)
Ordnance	5,298	881 (17%)
TOTAL	30,652	4,493 (15%)
London Borough of Newham	212,423	28,165 (13%)
Inner London	2,504,451	319,088 (13%)
Outer London	4,175,248	466,716 (11%)
England and Wales	49,890,277	6,514,200 (13%)

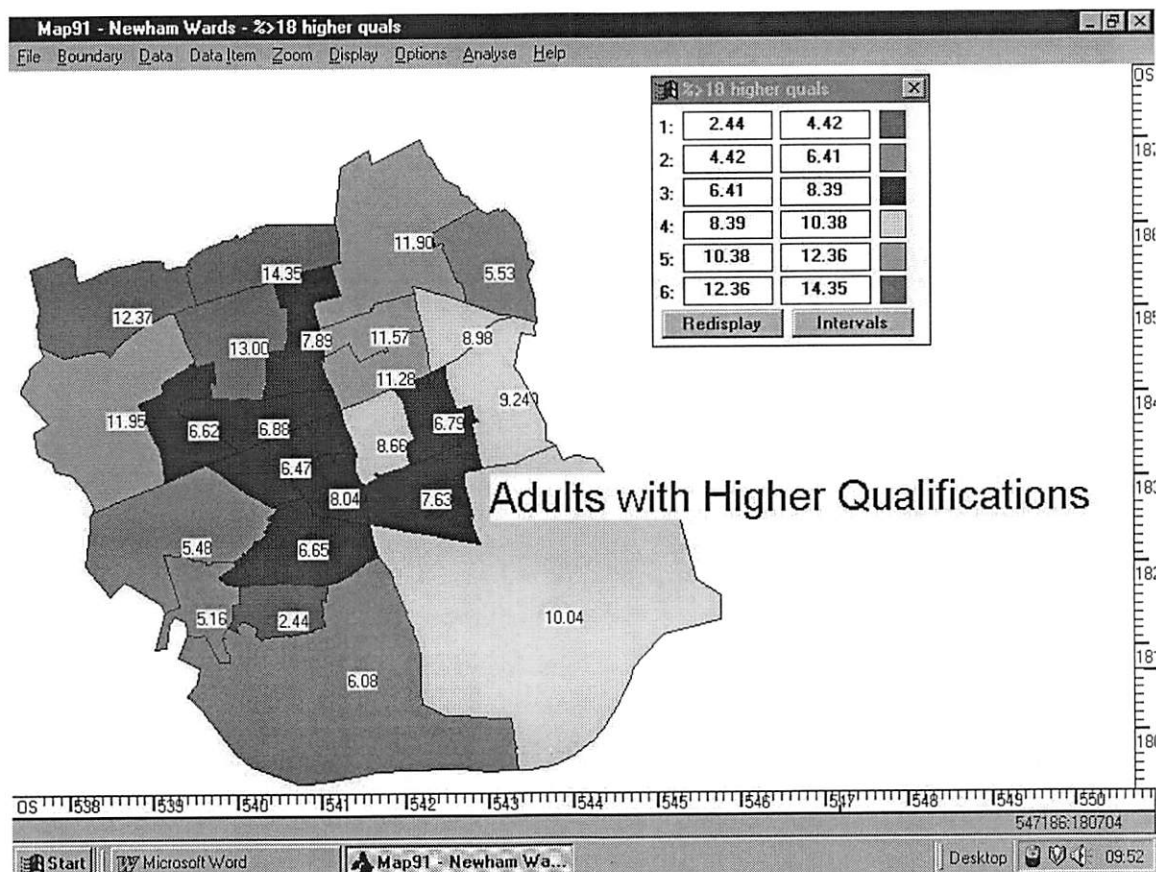
Source: 1991 Census.

EDUCATION STATISTICS

Most of these figures are derived from a recent LBN Education Department report, or from Ofsted reports and Central Government League Tables. We are still pursuing more local statistics regarding individual schools in Canning Town (The Education Action Zone area). We know school by school figures are available but have been told categorically by the English Language Service that they will not release them to us. We do however have some statistics from the Canning Town Education Action Zone which allow some comparisons to be made between the neighbourhood and the borough as a whole, although the boundaries of the EAZ do not coincide exactly with the ward boundaries which we have used in the presentation of our other statistics.

Higher Qualifications

The map below shows the 1991 Census figure for residents with Higher Qualifications/degrees. Canning Town (and Beckton Ward in particular) show extremely low levels of educational achievement by residents, in comparison with the (nationally low) Newham average.



Ethnicity in the Schools

In the year 1997, 36% of pupils in Newham's primary schools were of Asian origin with only 32% of White origin and 20 % of Black origin. In 1998 the figures were quite similar with 35% of children of Asian origin, 31% of White origin and 21% of Black origin. Table 22 summarises the ethnic origin of primary school children in Newham.

Table 22: Ethnic Origin of Primary School Pupils in Newham

	1997	1998
White	32%	31%
Black*	20%	21%
Asian*1	36%	35%
Chinese	1%	1%
Other	11%	12%

Source: Key Education Statistics 1998.

* = 'Black' corresponds to African, African Caribbean and Other Black people.

*1 = 'Asian' corresponds to Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi people.

In the year 1997, 38% of pupils in Newham's secondary schools were of Asian origin with 33% of White origin and 17 % of Black origin. In 1998 the figures remained quite similar with 38% of children of Asian origin, 31% of White origin and 19% of Black origin. Table 23 summarises the ethnic origin of secondary school children in Newham.

Table 23: Ethnic Origin of Secondary School Pupils in Newham

	1997	1998
White	33%	31%
Black*	17%	19%
Asian*1	38%	38%
Chinese	1%	1%
Other	11%	11%

Source: Key Education Statistics.

* = 'Black' corresponds to African, African Caribbean and Other Black people.

*1 = 'Asian' corresponds to Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi people.

Figures published by the Canning Town Education Action Zone (EAZ) shows that there is a lower percentage of ethnic minority children in schools within the EAZ (46%) compared to London Borough of Newham (68%) as a whole (see table 24).

Table 24: Ethnic Background of Pupils

	Education Action Zone	Newham
White	54%	31%
Black*	29%	21%
Asian*1	7%	35%
Chinese	1%	1%
Other	8%	12%
Ethnic Total	46%	68%

Source: 1998 Form 7.

* = 'Black' corresponds to African, African Caribbean and Other Black people.

*1 = 'Asian' corresponds to Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi people.

There are national and local findings that educational results are much lower among white boys (working class) in particular in comparison to Asian and Black students

Language

In 1996 the majority of children (57%) that were attending Newham's primary schools spoke a language other than English at home. 35% of these children spoke an Asian language at home, 22% spoke an African or other language at home and the remaining 43% spoke English at home (see table 25). By 1998 35% of Newham's primary school children were speaking an Asian language at home, 16% spoke an African or other language at home and the remaining 49% spoke English at home (see table 25).

Table 25: Main Home Language of Primary School Pupils.

	1996	1998
English	43%	49%
Bengali/Sylheti	10%	11%
Urdu	8%	8%
Gujerati	7%	7%
Panjabi	8%	7%
African – any	5%	7%
Asian Other	2%	2%
Tamil	1%	2%
Total Other *	4%	6%
Unknown	12%	1%

Source: 1998 Key Education Statistics.

Total Other* = ‘Other, Malayalam, European - Other, Portuguese, Arabic, Cantonese, Turkish, Hindi, Spanish, Patois/Creole, Greek and Italian’

In 1996 more than half the children (52%) that were attending Newham’s secondary schools spoke a language other than English at home. 38% of these children spoke an Asian language at home, 14% spoke an African or other language at home and the remaining 48% spoke English at home (see table 26). By 1998 36% of Newhams secondary school children were speaking an Asian language at home, 15% spoke an African or other language at home and the remaining 49% spoke English at home (see table 26).

Table 26: Main Home Language of Secondary School Pupils

	1996	1998
English	48%	49%
Bengali/Sylheti	11%	10%
Urdu	9%	9%
Gujerati	9%	8%
Panjabi	9%	9%
African - any	3%	2%
Tamil	1%	2%
Total Other*	7%	7%
Unknown	3%	4%

Source: 1998 Key Education Statistics.

Total Other* = 'Other, Malayalam, European - Other, Portuguese, Asian Other, Cantonese, Turkish, Hindi, Spanish, Patois/Creole, Greek and Italian'.

Within The Education Action Zone (EAZ), out of the pupils for whom English is a second language, 2.6% are at the 'beginner' stage of English fluency compared to 8.0% in Newham. 10.1% of pupils in the EAZ are at the 'basic' stage of English fluency compared to 21.4% in Newham and 9.7% in the EAZ are at 'fluent' stage compared to 17.0% in Newham. These figures show that fluency in English of pupils for whom English is a second language, at 'beginner, basic and fluent' stages in the EAZ is lower and sometimes up to three times lower than the average in Newham. However, the percentage of pupils who have 'fully fluent' English in the EAZ (10.0%) is slightly higher than those in Newham (8.9%). There is also a higher number of 'bilingual' pupils in Newham (55.3%) compared to the EAZ (32.4%) (see table 27).

Table 27: Pupils With English as an Additional Language

Stage	Education Action Zone	Newham
1 (Beginner)	2.6%	8.0%
2 (Basic)	10.1%	21.4%
3 (Fluent)	9.7%	17.0%
4 (Fully Fluent)	10.0%	8.9%
1-4 (Bilingual)	32.4%	55.3%

Source: 1998 ELS Survey.

Religion

In the year 1996, 35% of the children attending Newham's primary schools were from Christian households and 43% were from households where a religion other than Christianity was practiced. However, by 1998 these numbers had changed slightly and the number of children from Christian households had increased to 43% and number of children from non-Christian households had increased to 46%. However this is not a true trend and can be explained by the almost disappearance of 'unknowns' by 1998 from 18% to 5%. This shows that by 1998 Newham Education Authority and local schools were much more effective in collecting background data about the school children in Newham (see table 28). Without more localised statistics it is not possible to make estimates about religion in Canning Town Schools. However local knowledge suggests that affiliation to Christianity will be more common and Muslim, Hindu and Sikh pupils will be present in much smaller proportions than for the borough as a whole.

Table 28: Religion of Primary School Pupils

	1996	1998
Christian	35%	43%
Muslim	29%	32%
Hindu	6%	6%
Sikh	4%	4%

Total Other	4%	4%
No Religion	4%	6%
Unknown	18%	5%

Source: Key Education Statistics 1998.

Total Other* = 'Buddhist/Taoist, Jewish and Other'

In the year 1996 41% of the children attending Newham's secondary schools were from Christian households and 46% were from households where a religion other than Christianity was practiced. By 1998 the number of secondary school children from Christian households had slightly increased to 44% and number of secondary school children from households with other religions had slightly decreased to 43% (see table 29).

Table 29: Religion of Secondary school Pupils.

	1996	1998
Christian	41%	44%
Muslim	30%	30%
Hindu	8%	7%
Sikh	5%	6%
Total Other*	3%	3%
No Religion	5%	4%
Unknown	8%	6%

Source: Key Education Statistics 1998

Total Other* = 'Buddhist/Taoist, Jewish and Other'

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

According to 'Key Education Statistics' in the year 1997, 1,135 children in Newham's schools were with statements of special educational needs and by the year 1998 the number of children with statements of special educational needs had increased by 105 to 1,240 children.

Table 30: School Children with Statement of Special Education Needs

	1998
Hallsville	2% (9)
Keir Hardie	3% (14)
St.Joachim's	1% (3)
St.Luke's	2% (5)
Rosetta	1% (4)
Newham	3% (1,240)

Source: School Performance Table 1998.

The percentage of pupils with statements of special education needs in the five primary schools in table 30 ranges from 1-3%. This is pretty much in line with the general trend in London Borough of Newham (3%).

Within the Education Action Zone there is a higher percentage of pupils with special education needs compared to the average in Newham and the national average (see table 28). Within England 1.4% of pupils are with statements of special education needs, however, in Newham the percentage of stated pupils is higher at 1.8% and within the Newham Education Action Zone it is even higher at 1.9% (see table 31).

Table 31: Percentage of Pupils With Special Education Needs

	Education Action Zone	Newham	National 1997
Pupils With Special Education Needs	21.5	16.3	18.5

Statemented Pupils	1.9	1.8	1.4
Pupils With Special Educational Educational Needs at COP Stage 3	4.6	3.1	

Source: 1998 Form 7 and London Borough of Newham.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Compared to the National average, the level of attainment of children in Key Stage 1 (seven year olds) who have taken English, Mathematics and Science tests in Newham is relatively low. Tables 32, 33 and 34 show that the number of children in Newham completing level 1 in these subjects is higher than the national average and the number of children completing level 3+ (the benchmark level for 7 year olds is 2+) in these subjects in Newham is lower than the national average.

Table 32: Key Stage 1 Results 1997 - English (Task/Test)

Level of Attainment	Newham	National
Not Available	1%	0%
Working Towards Level 1	6%	3%
Level 1	24%	17%
Level 2	53%	54%
Level 3+	15%	26%

Source: Key Education Statistics 1998.

Table 33: Key Stage 1 Results 1997 - Mathematics (Task/Test)

Level of Attainment	Newham	National
Not Available	0%	0%
Working Towards Level 1	3%	2%
Level 1	22%	14%
Level 2	60%	63%
Level 3+	14%	20%

Source: Key Education Statistics 1998.

Table 34: Key Stage 1 Results 1997 – Science (Teacher Assessment)

Level of Attainment	Newham	National
Not Available	1%	0%
Working Towards Level 1	3%	1%
Level 1	20%	13%
Level 2	66%	68%
Level 3+	9%	17%

Source: Key Education Statistics 1998.

KEY STAGE 2 (11 year olds)

Figures from 1997 Newham School Performance tables for Key Stage 2 show that primary school children in certain schools in Newham are achieving results below the national average in English, Maths and Science. Of our local primary schools only Kier Hardie had result rates well above the national average. Table 35 & 36 summarises results from certain schools in Newham. The expected benchmark is Level 4 or above.

Table 35: 1997 Primary School (Key Stage 2) Results.

	English Level 4 +	Mathematics Level 4 +	Science Level 4 +
Hallsville School	37%	37%	40%
Keir Hardie School	69%	67%	76%
Rosetta School	33%	36%	44%
St.Joachim's School	52%	58%	55%
St. Luke's School	48%	28%	20%
Newham Average	48%	47%	53%
England Average	62%	61%	69%

Source: Newham School Performance tables.

Table 36: 1998 Primary School (Key Stage 2) Results.

	English Level 4 +	Mathematics Level 4 +	Science Level 4 +
Hallsville School	29%	32%	32%
Keir Hardie School	32%	36%	34%
Rosetta School	52%	35%	39%
St.Joachim's School	41%	44%	47%
St. Luke's School	53%	47%	41%
Newham Average	51%	45%	54%
England Average	64%	58%	69%

Source: Newham School Performance tables.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Figures from 1997 Newham School Performance tables show that Secondary school children in certain schools in Newham are achieving GCSE results well below the national average. Overall Newham Schools are improving their results and the borough is rising rapidly up from the bottom of the national league tables. However in Canning Town, only 15% of pupils from Cumberland school achieved 5 or more GCSE grades A-C while nationally three times as many (45%) school children managed to achieve these results (see table 37). By 1998 there had been no improvement in GCSE achievement by students attending Cumberland and Eastlea schools. In 1998 only 13% of pupils from Eastlea school achieved 5 or more GCSE grades A-C and this is more than three times below the national average (see table 38).

Table 37: 1997 GCSE Results

	5 + Grade A-C	5 + Grade A-G	1 + Grade A-G
Cumberland School	15%	80%	92%
Eastlea School	19%	78%	87%
Newham LEA Average	33%	86%	95%
England Average	45%	86%	92%

Source: Newham School Performance tables.

Table 38: 1998 GCSE Results

	5 + Grade A-C	5 + Grade A-G	1 + Grade A-G
Cumberland School	15%	79%	92%
Eastlea School	13%	82%	99%
Newham LEA Average	34%	89%	97%
England Average	46%	87%	93%

Source: Newham School Performance tables.

According to the Performance Table 1998 further education qualifications in Newham schools are lower than the national average. Of the students who sat for two or more A Levels in Newham, on average scored 11.5 points which is considerable lower than the national average of 17.8 points. Also, students taking A Levels in Newham scored on average 4.0 points per entry which is again lower than the national average of 5.4 points per entry (see table 39).

Table 39: A/AS Qualifications

	Fewer Than 2 A	2 or More A	A/AS

	Levels (Average Point Score)	Levels (Average Point Score)	(Average Per Entry)
Newham College of Further Education	3.1	10.3	3.7
Newham Sixth Form College	2.9	11.2	3.9
Newham Average	3.1	11.5	4.0
England Average	3.0	17.8	5.4

Source: Performance Table 1998.

Average Attendance Levels

According to Key Education Statistics 1998, the percentage of authorised and unauthorised absences in certain primary schools in Newham ranged from 5% to 9% (see table 40). According to the National Pupil Absence Tables 1998, the percentage of authorised half day absences in Newham's primary schools was 6% and in England it was 6%. However, the number of unauthorised half day absences in Newham's primary schools was 2% compared with only 1% in England.

Table 40: Primary School

	No of Authorised Absences	No of Unauthorised Absences	Total Attendance
Hallsville	6%	3%	91%
Keir Hardie	5%	3%	92%
Rosetta	5%	3%	92%
St. Joachim's	4%	1%	95%
St. Luke's	6%	2%	92%
London Borough of Newham	6%	2%	92%

England	6%	1%	93%
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Source: Key Education Statistics 1998.

According to Key Education Statistics 1998, the percentage of authorised and unauthorised absences in Cumberland and Eastlea secondary schools in Newham were 15% (see table 41). According to the National Pupil Absence Tables 1998, the percentage of authorised half day absences in Newham's secondary schools was 7% and in England it was 8%. The number of unauthorised half day absences in Newham's secondary schools was 3% compared with 1% in England.

Table 41: Secondary School

	No of Authorised Absences	No of Unauthorised Absences	Total Attendance
Cumberland	13%	3%	85%
Eastlea	14%	2%	85%
London Borough of Newham	7%	3%	90%
England	8%	1%	91%

Source: Key Education Statistics 1998.

SCHOOL EXCLUSIONS

According to 'Key Education Statistics 1998' in 1996-97 there were 43 permanent exclusions in Newham's primary and secondary schools. The number of exclusions in 1996 -97 were less than half of those in 1993-94 (99). The main reasons for exclusion of pupils from schools were either physical assault on other pupils or complex/Cumulative circumstances.

On average in Newham there are 7 times more boys being permanently excluded from school compared to girls. Between the years 1993/4 and 1996/7 there has

been a decrease of more than fifty percent in the number of pupils being permanently excluded from schools in Newham (see table 42).

Table 42: Permanent Exclusion by Gender

	1993/94	1995/96	1996/97
Girl	12	4	5
Boys	87	39	34
TOTAL	99	43	39

Source: Key Education Statistics 1998.

According to 'Key Education Statistics 1998' in 1993-94 there were a total 99 pupils that were permanently excluded from schools in Newham's and out of these almost half (46) were of Black or Asian or other ethnic minority origin. By 1996/97 the number of permanent exclusions within schools in Newham had decreased to only 39, however, almost three quarters of the excluded pupils were of either Black, Asian or other ethnic minority background (see table 43).

Table 43: Permanent Exclusions by Ethnic Origin

	1993/94	1995/96	1996/97
White	52	22	16
Black*	26	8	17
Asian*1	13	4	1
Unknown/Other	7	9	5
TOTAL	99	43	39

Source: Key Education Statistics 1998.

* = 'Black' corresponds to African, African Caribbean and Other Black people.

*1 = 'Asian' corresponds to Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi people.

SCHOOL LEAVERS

In the year 1995-96, 62% of school leavers in Newham went on to college or 6th Form. Only 5% found employment straight after leaving school and 3% went on a YTS (Youth Training Scheme). In 1996/97, 73% of the pupils that left school remained in full time education, 4% went on YTS and 7% found employment (see table 44). This shows that there was a slight rise over the academic year in the number of young people who found employment straight after leaving school and those who stayed in full time further education.

Table 44: Destinations of School Leavers

	1995/1996	1996/1997
Full Time Education	62%	73%
Youth Training	3%	4%
Employment	5%	7%
Unemployed or Unavailable for work	8%	6%
Destination Unknown	3%	2%

Source: Key Education Statistics 1998.

CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES

Children on At Risk Register

According to the Access Database at the Children's Planning and Review Centre, of LBN Social Services in late 1998 there were 233 children on 'at risk' register in Newham. In the area served by Beckton Road Social Services Office (including Canning Town) there were 83 children on 'at risk' register and these children are from 51 families early in 1998.

According to the *Department of Health 'Children and young people on child protection registers...England. London: Government Statistical Service'*, in the year 1997 there were 32,369 children on child protection registers in England and 31 children on child protection register in the borough of Newham. Table 45 shows breakdown of reasons why the children are on child protection registers in England and in the London Borough of Newham.

Table 45: Children on Child Protection Registers in 1997

	Newham	England
Total	31	32,369
Neglect	14	9,511
Physical injury	11	8,154
Sexual abuse	4	5,575
Emotional abuse	3	5,072

Source: Department of Health 'Children and young people on child protection registers...England. London: Government Statistical Service'.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

According to Newham Action Against Domestic Violence (NAADV) annual report 1996/97, 759 new cases were referred to NAADV. 678 of these cases had experienced domestic violence from their partner or ex-partner. 66 cases had experienced domestic violence from other male and the remaining 22 had experienced domestic violence in a female on male, male on male or female on female situation. In the year 1998/99 NAADV dealt with 772 cases of domestic violence committed by partner or ex-partner. We cannot get more local figures for Canning Town.

CRIME

Table 46 shows recorded offences by major groups for specific areas in Newham during the period of April 98 to January 1999. The most frequently committed crime in the areas of St. Lukes, Butchers Road and Custom House are Theft and Handling, Criminal Damage, Burglary and Violence Against the Person.

Table 46

Major Category	St. Lukes' Area	Butchers Road	Custom House
Violence Against the Person	64	105	95
Sexual Offences	2	3	5
Robbery	6	16	14
Burglary	81	94	108
Theft and Handling	154	225	215
Fraud or Forgery	25	9	6
Criminal Damage	100	195	147
Other Notifiable Offences	3	7	6
Drugs	11	13	11
Other Accepted Crime	42	56	48
Total	488	723	655

Source: The Performance Information Bureau.

According to statistical data published by The Performance Information Bureau, in the financial year 1996/97 there were 32,248 accounts of various reported crimes in Newham and in the financial year 1997/98 there were 33,937 accounts of reported crimes. Table 47 shows the breakdown of crimes in Newham over the past 2 years.

Significantly the Newham figures especially for violent crimes appear to be rising over the two years contrary to national and London trends.

Further statistics on Crime in the borough and specifically in Canning Town are to be found in the recently published Newham Crime Audit *web link*.. and Community Safety Strategy. Research Work on Racial Harassment is currently being undertaken by Alice Sampson of UEL on behalf of the Communities Tackling Racial Harassment Partnership at NCRE.

Table 47: Crimes committed in Newham

	Fin Year 1996/7	Fin Year 1997/8
Burglary and Going Equipped	5,565	5,093
Criminal Damage	5,034	5,253
Robbery	1,125	1,290
Sexual Offences	294	244
Theft and Handling	11,726	11,980
Violence Against Person	1,396	1,715
Fraud and Forgery	1,163	1,400
Other Accepted Crimes (inc. Assaults and Possession of drugs)	5,641	6,639
Other Notifiable Offences (inc. Drug Trafficking)	304	323
TOTAL CRIMES	32,248	33,937

Source: The Performance Information Bureau

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

This report is a baseline needs assessment for CREDO's work in Canning Town. It can be of use to other agencies and local people committed to tackling problems in the area.

In five or 10 years time we will be able to see if all the regeneration money going into the area has made a difference and whether our contribution through family work, community development and educational support has made an impact.

This report probably says little new, however, it draws together in one place all the public statistics on the area that are available. The difficulties we have encountered obtaining some of the information that is presented here raises some serious questions about the practical issues around open government and freedom of information and the apparent lack of collaboration between different sectors in the context of the so called "partnership culture".

The statistics here clearly show that Canning Town remains an area of great social and economic need and that regeneration monies must continue to be targeted here.

It is clear that in the local area multiple problems interact with each other – employment, education, crime, family needs, health and in government jargon "joined up problems need joined up solutions".

Local residents quite rightly don't like being stereotyped as problem people living in a problem area. They are in fact the area's greatest asset and have more right than anyone else to interpret these findings in the light of everyday life experiences and to be involved in designing the joined up solutions that can make things better. So this research must be read alongside our other more qualitative research reports which have tried to give local people more "voice" and further research

must have a large element of qualitative work on life stories and participatory action research that proposes and tests solutions to local problems.

