

# London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

## Equality Mapping and Profile

### 2011

**Prepared by:**

Leap Research Ltd

**On behalf of:**

London Borough Richmond upon Thames



All Maps within this report are produced in accordance with:  
(c) Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Licence Number 100020577



# Contents

1	Introduction	8
1.1	Background	8
1.2	Aims and objectives	10
1.3	Profile structure	11
2	Executive summary	12
2.1	Key findings by equality strand	12
2.2	Key findings by theme	17
3	Resident population trends	22
3.1	Population estimates	22
3.2	Population estimates by gender	22
3.3	Population estimates by broad age range	22
3.4	Population estimates by ethnicity	23
3.5	Population estimates for 2006 to 2010	25
3.6	Population projections for 2008 to 2033	26
4	Age	28
4.1	Age structure of Richmond upon Thames	28
4.2	Age structure by gender	31
4.3	Population estimates for 2005 to 2009 by age	32
4.4	Population projections for 2008 to 2033 by age	33
4.5	Attitudinal indicators relating to age	35
5	Children and young people	38
5.1	Population estimates for children and young people	38
5.2	Child benefit families	38
5.3	Households with dependent children	39
5.4	Lone parents	40
5.5	Children living in out of work families	42

5.6 Pupils attending Richmond schools	44
5.7 Child measurement programme	49
5.8 Under 18 conception rate	51
5.9 Looked after children	52
5.10 Young people not in education, employment or training	53
 6 Working age population	 56
6.1 Population estimates for the working age population	56
6.2 Economic activity and inactivity	56
6.3 Benefit claimants	57
 7 Older people	 64
7.1 Population estimates for older people	64
7.2 Lone pensioner households	66
7.3 Pension credit claimants	67
 8 Gender	 70
8.1 Gender in Richmond upon Thames	70
8.2 Life Expectancy	71
8.3 Economic activity	73
8.4 Earnings and income	74
8.5 Economic inactivity	75
8.6 Benefit claimants	76
8.7 Attitudinal indicators relating to gender	78
 9 Ethnicity	 80
9.1 Population of Richmond upon Thames by ethnic group	80
9.2 Changes to ethnic composition of Richmond upon Thames between 2001 and 2007	90
9.3 Types of migrants	93
9.4 Ethnicity and age	103
9.5 Ethnic projections	110
9.6 Educational attainment	112
9.7 Ethnicity and free school meal entitlement	114

9.8 Racial offences and bullying	115
9.9 Local democracy	118
9.10 Attitudinal indicators relating to ethnicity	119
 10 Disability	 122
10.1 Census overview of disability	122
10.2 Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance	124
10.3 Disabled children and young people	125
10.4 Disabled adults of working age	131
10.5 Disabled adults of older age	134
10.6 Carers	134
10.7 Attitudinal indicators relating to disability	135
 11 Religion or belief	
11.1 Census overview of religion	138
11.2 Children and young people and religion or belief	138
11.3 Adults and religion or belief	141
 12 Sexual orientation	 146
12.1 Same sex couples in 2001	147
12.2 Civil partnerships	147
12.3 Homophobic incidents	148



# 1 Introduction

In 2010 the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames completed a process of self assessment against the Equality Standard for Local Government. The overall assessment found that the Council has the criteria in place to self assess as level 4 of the Equality Standard for Local Government. This finding was endorsed at the April 2010 Cabinet meeting.

Whilst the process of self assessment identified significant progress since the Level 3 validation in June 2008, it also identified the need to build upon current Level 4 work in order to deliver consistently across service areas and across all equality strands. In particular the need to ensure that information is used consistently to inform priorities and targets for service improvement.

The purpose of this profile is to improve current understanding of the equalities strands within Richmond upon Thames through the identification, mapping and profiling of national and local equality data sources and the consolidation of these findings into one comprehensive baseline for equality.

## 1.1. Background

### Equalities Review, Fairness and Freedom in 2007

The publication of the government's Equalities Review, Fairness and Freedom in 2007 marked the start of a new phase in equality and diversity policy making in the UK. This report provided an updated definition of equality and a practical framework for measuring inequality based on ten key dimensions: longevity; physical security; health; education; standard of living; productive and value activities; individual, family and social life; participation, voice and influence; identity, expression and self-respect; and legal security.

### The Equality Framework for Local Government

The Equality Framework for Local Government is the national standard that assesses a Council's progress on equality and inclusion. It uses an inclusive definition of equality drawn from the 2007 Equalities Review:

*“An equal society protects and promotes equal, real freedom and substantive opportunity to live in the ways people value and would choose, so that everyone can flourish. An equal society recognises people’s different needs, situations and goals and removes the barriers that limit what people can do and can be.”<sup>1</sup>*

The framework is constructed around five areas of change: knowing your community – equality mapping; place shaping, leadership, partnership and organisational commitment; community engagement and satisfaction; responsive services and customer care; and a modern and diverse workforce.

The area ‘knowing your communities and equality mapping’, guides local authorities to use local and national data to understand the profile of communities and to measure inequalities.

## The Equality Measurement Framework

The Equality and Human Rights Commission developed an Equality Measurement Framework (EMF) that can be used to assess equality and human rights across a range of domains relevant to 21st century life. It provides a guideline for evaluating progress and deciding priorities.

## The Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010<sup>2</sup> replaces previous equalities legislation (such as the Race Relations Act 1976 and the Disability Discrimination Act 1995).

The Act defines discrimination in terms of nine “protected characteristics”. These are: age; disability (which includes mental health and people diagnosed as clinically obese); gender reassignment (transvestites, transgender people and people who are having or have had a sex change); marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.

---

<sup>1</sup> Source: Fairness and Freedom (The Equalities Review 2007)

<sup>2</sup> From October 1<sup>st</sup> 2010

The Act introduces new common basic definitions of direct and indirect discrimination in addition to other extended provisions.

The public sector Equality Duty (section 149 of the Act) came into force on 5 April 2011. The Equality Duty applies to public bodies and others carrying out public functions. It supports good decision-making by ensuring public bodies consider how different people will be affected by their activities, helping them to deliver policies and services which are efficient and effective; accessible to all; and which meet different people's needs.

The Equality Duty is supported by specific duties, set out in regulations which came into force on 10 September 2011. The specific duties require public bodies to publish relevant, proportionate information demonstrating their compliance with the Equality Duty; and to set themselves specific, measurable equality objectives.

The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames recognises that a robust equalities evidence base will help to: gain an understanding on what creates inequalities and disadvantage in the borough; meet statutory obligations; achieve appropriate service delivery; and attain high levels of satisfaction amongst service users.

## 1.2 Aims and objectives

Accurate, reliable data about the population is an essential part of the planning process to help ensure equality of outcome for all communities. The overall aim of this Equality Profile is to provide a comprehensive baseline understanding of equality and inclusion issues in Richmond using statistical data.

The key equalities groups are defined as those cited in the Equality Act 2010 (“nine protected characteristics”): age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.

The profile focuses on key datasets from national sources, which provide robust, regularly updated data at the local authority, regional and national level. Where appropriate the analysis also compared the borough with its key benchmarking authorities and neighbouring

boroughs. The profile highlights key trends, as well as any significant changes regarding the population of Richmond upon Thames.

The profile has also sought datasets from local sources, to provide further insight into the picture of equalities in the borough

### 1.3 Profile structure

Section 2 contains the executive summary which provides an overview of the key trends that emerged from the equalities data analysis.

Section 3 provides an overview provide an insight into demographic trends affecting the population of Richmond upon Thames.

Sections 4 to 12 focus on the following equalities strands: age, gender, race, disability, religion or belief and sexual orientation. Age has been split into three further chapters reflecting children and young people, working age and older people.

Where data is available and it has been deemed useful data has been presented in a mapped format. This can help to improve our understanding of the inequalities that local communities can experience. Such inequalities are often masked when analysing data at the local authority level.

## 2 Executive summary

This Profile aims to improve the understanding of the experiences of groups of people in Richmond upon Thames who share common characteristics in terms of: age; disability, ethnicity, gender; religion or belief; and sexual orientation.

This chapter sets out the report's most significant findings in terms of inequality. It also includes a summary of those future national developments that are likely to have an impact in Richmond upon Thames.

More in-depth statistical analysis can be found in Chapters 3 to 12.

In order to identify the picture of equalities in Richmond, the proportions of the population as a whole have been taken into account, as well as the proportion of the protected group that is affected. So if the figure, in absolute terms, is relatively small, it may represent a significant proportion of the wider group and therefore can also be considered to be a significant issue.

Although there are significant gaps in information, it is anticipated that the Census 2011 will go some way towards filling those gaps especially with regards to population and demographic data.

### 2.1 Key findings by equality strand

#### Age

The 0 to 15 year age group made up 19.9 per cent of the total population in Richmond in 2010. Over two-thirds of the population (67.4 per cent) were of working age and 12.7 per cent were of retirement age (aged 65 or over).

Richmond's population is ageing, between 2006 and 2010 there were large increases in the numbers of people aged 45 and over. By 2033, Richmond is projected to have a smaller

proportion of working age people living in the borough (from 65.5 per cent in 2008, to 61.7 per cent in 2033).

Whilst the proportion of under 16s in the borough will remain relatively stable over this period, the older people population is projected to increase to 19.5 per cent of the population (from 15.1 per cent in 2008)<sup>3</sup>.

One way of measuring the extent of an ageing population is the level of dependency of the old (and young) on the working age population. The proportion of dependents will have therefore increased by 3.7 per cent, increasing the boroughs dependency ratio from 52.5 in 2008, to 61.8 in 2033.<sup>4</sup> As has been widely reported, the UK's population is ageing and Richmond appears to be no exception to this trend.

One way of measuring the extent of an ageing population is the level of dependency of the old (and young) on the working age population. In 2009 there were 32.6 children (aged 0-14) per hundred people aged 15 to 60 and by 2026 this number is projected to increase to 34.1. The growing dependency of older people on the working age population is far more significant. By 2026, there will be 66.2 older people (60+) per hundred people aged 15 to 60; this represents a significant increase from the 43.9 ratio of 2009.

However, it is also significant to note that the Default Retirement Age (DRA) which meant that employers could retire their employees at the age of 65 was repealed by the Employment Equality (Repeal of Retirement Age) Regulations 2011. This came into force on 6 April 2011, and makes it unlawful to dismiss someone on grounds of age unless there is objective justification, subject to transitional provisions. The changes to the State Pension age will also increase active labour market participation rates for this age group. Currently, the State Pension age for men is 65. On 6 April 2010, the State Pension age for women started to increase gradually from 60 to 65, to match the retirement age of men. It is also set to increase to 66 between 2024 and 2026. This is followed by two further increases, to 67 by 2036 and to 68 by 2046.

---

<sup>3</sup> Older people are defined as over 65 for males and over 60 for females

<sup>4</sup> Dependency ratios compare the number of people younger than 16 and the number of people of retirement age against the number of working age people. It is important because as the ratio increases, there is increased strain on the productive part of the population to support the economically dependent.

Since then, official projections of average life expectancy have been revised upwards.<sup>5</sup> Further, the UK economy is recovering from the longest and deepest recession since official records began in 1955. In response to these challenges, in November 2010 the publication of a White Paper outlined the Government's response, and decision to bringing forward the increase to 66.<sup>6</sup>

The Pensions Act 2011 amends the timetable for the increase to 66, so that State Pension age increases from 65 to 66 between 2018 and 2020. The increase in State Pension age to 66 must be applied to both men and women, to comply with the EU Directive that requires equal treatment of men and women in social security matters. To enable the increase to 66 to be implemented from 2018, the Act also amends the timetable for equalising women's State Pension age with men's so that women's State Pension age rises more quickly from 2016 to reach 65 by 2018.

## Gender

A total of 191,000 people made up Richmond's population in 2010.<sup>7</sup> There are slightly more females than males in Richmond, with 51.0 per cent female (97,400) and 49.0 per cent male (93,600), which is similar to the London and national averages in that there are more females than males.

Although Richmond has some of the highest life expectancy rates for males and females in the country, males have lower life expectancy than females in Richmond. This has led to the emergence of an older age group where females are in the majority.

In Richmond in 2010, 60 per cent of the 80 to 84 year olds in the borough was female, 40 per cent were male. This rose to 68.3 per cent female and 31.7 per cent male for the 85 and over age group. However, this gap has been narrowing and is set to continue in the future; by 2026, 56 per cent of over 80s will be female and 44 per cent will be male.

---

<sup>5</sup> DWP analysis based on Office for National Statistics Cohort Life Expectancy principal projections, for average life expectancy for men and women resident in the UK.

<sup>6</sup> The Call for Evidence document, and the subsequent White Paper *A sustainable State Pension: when the State Pension age will increase to 66* are available for download at:  
[www.dwp.gov.uk/spa-66-review](http://www.dwp.gov.uk/spa-66-review)

<sup>7</sup> ONS, 2010 Mid Year Population Estimates, 2011

## Ethnicity

Ethnicity can be defined as: "... a community whose heritage offers important characteristics in common between its members and which makes them distinct from other communities... Ethnicity is a multi-faceted phenomenon based on physical appearance, subjective identification, cultural and religious affiliation, stereotyping, and social exclusion."<sup>8</sup>

Richmond upon Thames is not as ethnically diverse as London or England: the minority ethnic groups make up 9 per cent of the borough's population compared to London's 28 per cent and England's 12%. White British people accounted for 78.7 per cent of the borough's population; 2.8 per cent of the borough's population were White Irish and 9.5 per cent of the borough's population were White 'Other'. The proportion of non-British white people was higher than both the average for England (4 per cent) and London (11 per cent).

Within the borough's 9.0 per cent black and minority ethnic population people of Asian background were the largest group, accounting for 3.9 per cent of the population. The largest ethnic minority group in the borough in 2001 was the Indian population (accounting for 2.5 per cent of the boroughs population). People of Mixed background accounted for 2.2 per cent of the population

Between 2001 and 2007 it is estimated that the proportion of White British people in Richmond has decreased, with the biggest increase being in the White Other population (+1.4 per cent) and the proportion of the population from a non White British background increasing from 21.3 per cent in 2001 to 25.4 per cent in 2007.

Between January 2002 and December 2009, there have been 18,780 National Insurance Number registrations by non-UK Nationals living in Richmond. The highest numbers of registrations (4,930) were by people coming from the countries within the EU, followed by EU accession countries<sup>9</sup> (3,760), Asian and the Middle East (2,620) and Australasia and Oceania (2,550).

---

<sup>8</sup> Modood, T. and Berthoud, R. (1997) Ethnic Minorities in Britain, The Fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities, London, Policy Studies Institute

<sup>9</sup> A8 nationals are people from: the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia.

In terms of nationalities, between 2002 and 2009 in Richmond upon Thames, the dominant new migrant groups applying for work have been Polish (2,180), Australians (1,920), South Africans (1,440) and those from the USA (1,040).

In 2008, there were 2,865 live births in Richmond, 35 per cent of which were to mothers who were born outside the UK. Of these, 344 were to women born within the EU (12 per cent of all births); 199 births were to women born in Asia (6.9 per cent); 174 births were to women born in Africa (6.1 per cent); 118 births were to women born in new EU countries, such as Poland (4.1 per cent); 218 were to women born in the rest of the world (7 per cent).

## Disability

There are many other definitions of disability. The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 defines a disabled person as someone with 'a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities'. Whereas disability can also refer to the disadvantage experienced by an individual as a result of barriers, such as physical and attitudinal barriers, that impact on people with mental or physical impairments and/or long-term ill health.

In 2001,<sup>10</sup> over 21,000 people in Richmond upon Thames self defined themselves as disabled (12.4 % of the borough's population)<sup>11</sup>. The number of people who described their general health as 'not good' was just over 10,000 people.

In May 2011, there are 4,590 people in Richmond claiming Disability Living Allowance and 2,400 claiming Attendance Allowance, accounting for 3.7 per cent of the total population of the borough.

In January 2011, there were 3,293 pupils in the borough with recorded special educational needs. That is 15.6% of all pupils, comprising of 8.7% pupils under School Action, 3.7% School Action Plus, and 3.2% with a statement of special educational need.

---

<sup>10</sup> 2001 Census, ONS

<sup>11</sup> Using the 2001 Census definition of a limiting long-term illness for disability.

## Religion or belief

In 2001, the vast majority (66 per cent) of residents in Richmond upon Thames identified themselves to be of Christian faith. This was far greater than the average for London (58 per cent) but lower than the national average (72 per cent). This group includes the Church of England, Church of Scotland, Church in Wales, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations. People with no religion formed the second largest group, comprising 20 per cent of the population.

Muslims were the largest religious group after Christians comprising 2 per cent of the population. Buddhists Hindus, Jewish and Sikh groups each made up 1 per cent of population. Those who chose not to state their religion was 8%.

## Sexual orientation

There is a profound lack of information pertaining to the numbers of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual people. A conservative estimate would suggest that there are at least 9,500 Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual people living in Richmond (5 per cent of the population). Other evidence would suggest that for a London borough like Richmond the proportion might be closer to 10 per cent, which would equate to 19,000 people.

## Other protected characteristics

There is a lack of population statistics at sub-regional level for the following protected characteristics: sexual orientation; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; and marriage and civil partnership.

## 2.2 Key findings by theme

### Poverty and deprivation

In order to thrive, every person needs certain basic needs met such as financial security and a decent place to live. However some people in society are far more likely to experience poverty than others, and not have these basic needs met.

The percentage of people on out of work benefits in Richmond upon Thames in 2011 is 6.8 per cent which is below the regional and national averages of 14.3 per cent and 14.5 per cent respectively. During the year preceding the economic downturn, when jobs were more plentiful, there was still a section of the population that was unable to access employment; from 2003 to 2008 there was a consistent average of around 8,500 working age people on out-of-work benefits. The peak was in 2009 when the number rose to 9,500 but in 2011 the number has decreased to 8,760.

There is a lower proportion of people claiming pension credit than the regional average; 13.1 per cent compared to 24.3 per cent for London and 18.7 per cent nationally.

In terms of the older population on pension credit, females are (proportionally) more likely than males to be in receipt of this benefit. This is due to longer life expectancy and possibly also because of a lack of financial provision for retirement through state/company pension contributions.

In terms of lone parent families, 940 females with child dependants in Richmond are claiming support as a lone parent in the borough, compared to just 20 males. Females are also more likely to be carers (440 female compared to 150 male).

The English Indices of Deprivation measures relative levels of deprivation in small areas of England called Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs).<sup>12</sup> It uses statistical indicators to rank the 32,482 LSOAs in England in terms of aspects of their deprivation with the most deprived LSOA ranked 1 and the least deprived ranked 32,482.

In 2010 there was just one Richmond LSOA within the top 25 per cent most deprived (multiple deprivation) in the country. This is an area on the western side of Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside ward.

---

<sup>12</sup> Super Output Areas (SOAs) were developed to provide geographies that are of approximately consistent size across the country, and whose boundaries would not change over time. Each Lower Layer SOA has a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500, and they are constrained by the boundaries of the wards used for 2001 Census outputs.

## Educational inequality and life chances

Early years and education are one of the key areas where gaps in equality are most likely to lead to further inequality. There is a clear path from inequalities in education and training to reduced employment opportunities and lower earnings later on in life. Poor educational attainment can leave many young people with poor skills and qualifications which in turn affects their ability to participate fully in the labour market.

The results for the Early Years Foundation Stage, Key Stage 1, Key Stage 2 and GCSE results shows that; on the whole girls outperform boys; students with entitlement to free school meals do less well than others. The Free School Meals (FSM) achievement gap for Richmond primary and secondary school pupils is higher than the averages for London and the national average. Pupils from White and Asian ethnic groups outperform Black ethnic group pupils.

The proportion of young people participating in education and work based learning in Richmond upon Thames is 95 per cent and is similar to the average for London (96 per cent) but higher than the average for England (89 per cent). The latest figures show that 3.8 per cent of young people known to the local authority are not in education, employment or training (NEET). It should also be noted however, that Richmond has one of the highest proportions of 16 to 18 year olds whose activity is not known (15.5 per cent). It is therefore possible that the rate of young people who are NEET in the borough is actually much higher.

## Employment

There has been an overall upward trend in employment rates over the last ten years or so, however, positive developments have not been evenly distributed among the population. There are people who remain unemployed despite having lived through a period of high employment (pre-economic downturn) and there are others who are economically inactive and therefore driven to the margins of the labour force.

Women in Richmond upon Thames play an active role in the labour market however, significant gender divisions do exist. Employment rates vary and males are much more likely to be employed than females – 85.8 per cent and 75.8 per cent respectively - no doubt partly due to the child rearing/care giving responsibilities often undertaken by females.

There is also a significant gap in employment rate between those who are disabled (62.3 per cent) and those who are not (77.9 per cent).

The unemployment rate in Richmond is lower than the regional and national averages (6.3 per cent compared to 8.6 per cent for London and 7.5 per cent nationally). Males in Richmond have a lower unemployment rate than females: 4.7 per cent compared to 8.3 per cent.

Females in Richmond also earn significantly less than Males. This disparity, together with lower employment rates, will have an impact on the income levels of females during their working lives and upon retirement. The latter is especially significant because it will contribute toward income inequality later on in life.

## Carers

Many people find themselves providing care (unpaid or paid) to others. Unpaid care can have an impact on job prospects, income and health of the providers.

The Census 2001 recorded 14,570 people in Richmond providing unpaid care (beyond that of looking after children). Recent statistics show that females are more likely to be in receipt of Carers Allowance, than males; 77% compared to 23%. To get Carer's Allowance the applicant must spend at least 35 hours a week caring for the person and not be in full time education or earn more than £100 per week.



## 3 Resident Population Trends

This section examines the key population trends in the London borough of Richmond upon Thames based on gender, age and ethnicity. Further detail on the population of Richmond upon Thames by gender, age and ethnicity will be provided in the respective chapters of this report.

### 3.1 Population estimates

According to the 2010 mid-year estimates<sup>13</sup> the population of Richmond upon Thames was estimated to be 190,900; an increase from 172,335 in 2001.<sup>14</sup>

### 3.2 Population estimates by gender

The table at figure 1 shows how the estimated population for Richmond upon Thames is distributed in terms of gender. In Richmond upon Thames in 2010, it is estimated that there are slightly more females than males (with 51 per cent of the population being female (97,400), and 49 per cent male (93,600)).

**Figure 1: Estimated population for Richmond by gender in 2010**

	Richmond upon Thames	Richmond upon Thames	London	England
	(numbers)	(% of population)		
Males	93,600	49	50	49
Females	97,400	51	50	51
Persons	190,900	100	100	100

Source: ONS, Mid Year Population Estimates, 2010

*Nb. Figures may not add up due to rounding*

### 3.3 Population estimates by broad age range

Figure 2 shows how the estimated population for Richmond upon Thames in 2010, is distributed across broad age bands. It shows that:

<sup>13</sup> Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid Year Population Estimates, 2010.

<sup>14</sup> Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2001 Census

- Higher proportions of the local population are aged 45-64 (25.4 per cent) compared to London (26.4 per cent) but Richmond is in line with national trends for this age group (25.3 per cent).
- Lower proportions of the local population are aged 16 to 29 (15 per cent) compared to trends for London (20.9 per cent) and England (18.9 per cent).
- Richmond has a higher proportion of people of pension age (12.7 per cent) compared to London (11.5 per cent) but is far lower than the average for England (16.5 per cent)

**Figure 2: Estimated age structure for Richmond by broad age groups in 2010**

By age broad group	Richmond Upon Thames	Richmond Upon Thames	London	England
	(numbers)	(% resident population)		
All persons aged 0-15	38,000	19.9	19.6	18.7
All persons aged 16-29	28,600	15.0	20.9	18.9
All persons aged 30-44	51,500	27.0	26.4	20.6
All persons aged 45-64	48,500	25.4	21.6	25.3
All persons aged 65 and over	29,100	12.7	11.5	16.5

Source: ONS, Mid Year Population Estimates, 2010

*Nb. Figures may not add up due to rounding*

### 3.4 Population estimates by ethnicity

In 2001, the proportion of black and minority ethnic (non-white) residents in Richmond was significantly lower than the London average, accounting for just 9 per cent of the population. The table at figure 3 provides the most recent population estimates by ethnic groups for 2009 and shows that:

- The proportion of White residents in Richmond (84.6 per cent) is slightly lower than that for England (87.5 per cent), the proportion of White British residents is actually far fewer (73.2 per cent) compared England (82.8 per cent).
- A large proportion of the White population in Richmond upon Thames population belong to White ethnic groups other than White British or White Irish (9.3 per cent). This is higher than the rates for London (8.0 per cent) and England (3.6 per cent).

- Over a quarter of Richmond residents belong to ethnic groups other than White British (26.8 per cent); significantly higher than the average for England (17.2 per cent) but lower than the average for London (40.5 per cent).
- The proportion of Richmond residents belonging to non White ethnic groups is 15.4 per cent, which is higher than the rate for England (12.5 per cent) but significantly lower than the average for London (30.3 per cent).

**Figure 3: Resident population estimates by Ethnic Group, 2009 (experimental statistics)**

Ethnic Group	Richmond upon Thames (Numbers)	Richmond upon Thames	London	England
		(Per cent)		
White	159,900	84.6	69.7	87.5
White British	138,400	73.2	59.5	82.8
White Irish	3,900	2.1	2.2	1.1
White Other	17,600	9.3	8.0	3.6
Mixed	5,200	2.8	3.5	1.8
Mixed: Black Caribbean/White	1,100	0.6	1	0.6
Mixed Black African/White	700	0.4	0.5	0.2
Mixed: Asian/White	1,900	1.0	1	0.6
Mixed: Other	1,500	0.8	1	0.5
Asian or Asian British	12,600	6.7	13.2	6.1
Indian	7,300	3.9	6.2	2.7
Pakistani	2,400	1.3	2.8	1.9
Bangladeshi	1,100	0.6	2.2	0.7
Asian Other	1,800	1.0	2.0	0.7
Black or Black British	5,900	3.1	10.1	2.9
Black Caribbean	1,900	1.0	4.0	1.2
Black African	3,500	1.9	5.3	1.5
Black Other	500	0.3	0.8	0.2
Chinese or other	5,300	2.8	3.5	1.6
Chinese	1,900	1.0	1.8	0.8
Other	3,400	1.8	1.7	0.8
Total: Non White British	45,800	26.8	40.5	17.2
Total: Non White population	21,800	15.4	30.3	12.5
Total Population <sup>15</sup>	189,000	100	100	100

Source: ONS, 2001 Census and 2009 based population estimates by ethnic group

<sup>15</sup> Estimated resident population by ethnic group and sex, mid-2009 (experimental statistics)

### 3.5 Population estimates for 2006 to 2010

In terms of estimated population growth, figure 4 shows how the population of Richmond upon Thames has changed over the last five years. It shows that in Richmond upon Thames between 2006 and 2010:

- There has been an overall increase of 5,400 people living in the borough over the last five years, from 185,500 to 190,900.
- The population of Richmond increased by the same rate as the national average (2.9 per cent), but at a lower rate than the average for London (3.7 per cent).

It also shows that between 2009 and 2010, it is estimated that:

- The increase of 1,958 people was mainly due to the number of births in the borough outnumbering the number of deaths (2,984 births compared to 1,171 deaths)<sup>16</sup>.
- This natural increase in the population of 1,813 people was also accompanied by a small net increase in migration of 145 people, meaning that slightly more people moved into the borough than out of it, between the two years.<sup>17</sup>

**Figure 4: Population change in Richmond 2006 to 2010**

Area		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Increase 2006-10	% Increase 2006-10
Richmond upon Thames	Males	90,900	91,300	91,900	92,600	93,600	2,700	2.8
	Females	94,500	94,900	95,300	96,400	97,400	2,900	3.1
	Persons	185,500	186,200	187,200	189,000	190,900	5,400	2.9
London	Persons	7,546,600	7,602,200	7,668,300	7,753,600	7,825,200	278,600	3.7
England	Persons	50,763,900	51,106,200	51,464,600	51,809,700	52,234,000	1,470,100	2.9

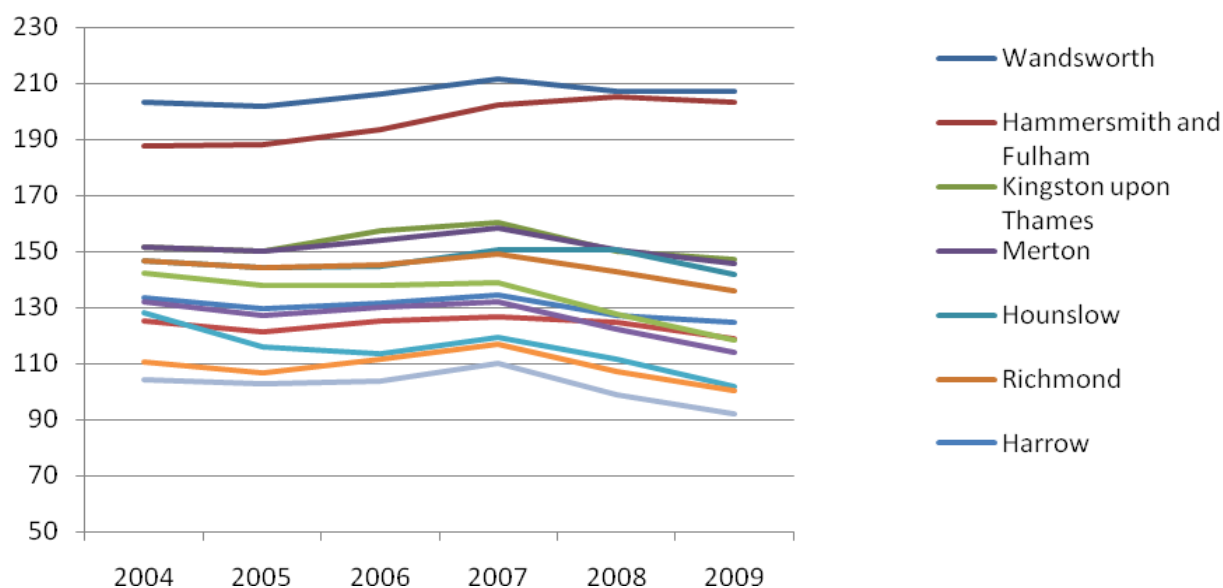
Source: ONS Mid year population estimates 2006 – 2010

The office for National Statistics measures internal migration within the UK through GP registrations. Figure 5 shows numbers of new Richmond residents from other parts of the UK per thousand resident population.

<sup>16</sup> ONS Mid-2009 to Mid-2010 Population Estimates: Components of population change for local authorities in the United Kingdom

<sup>17</sup> ONS Mid-2009 to Mid-2010 Population Estimates: Components of population change for local authorities in the United Kingdom;

**Figure 5: Internal migration to Richmond and benchmark areas per 1,000 population between 2004 and 2009**



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2010: Local Area Migration Indicators

The rate of migration to Richmond borough from other parts of the UK has decreased between 2007 and 2009 from a high of 149 new residents from other parts of the UK per thousand population, to a low of 136 per thousand.

This change in levels of internal migration is in line with other benchmark areas, and a likely result of the economic decline as less work is available in London.

### 3.6 Population projections for 2008 to 2033

According to population projections for Richmond upon Thames,<sup>18</sup> it is estimated that:

- The overall population will increase by 29 per cent between 2008 and 2033 from 187,200 in 2008, to 241,500 in 2033.<sup>19</sup>
- The projected rate of population increase over the next twenty five years for the borough (29 per cent) far exceeds that expected for London (19.8 per cent) and England (17.9 per cent).

<sup>18</sup> ONS 2008-based Subnational Population Projections

<sup>19</sup> Long term subnational population projections are an indication of the future trends in population by age and sex over the next 25 years. They are trend based projections, which means assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels mainly over the previous five years. They show what the population will be if recent trends in these continue. The projections do not take into account any future policy changes that have not yet occurred.

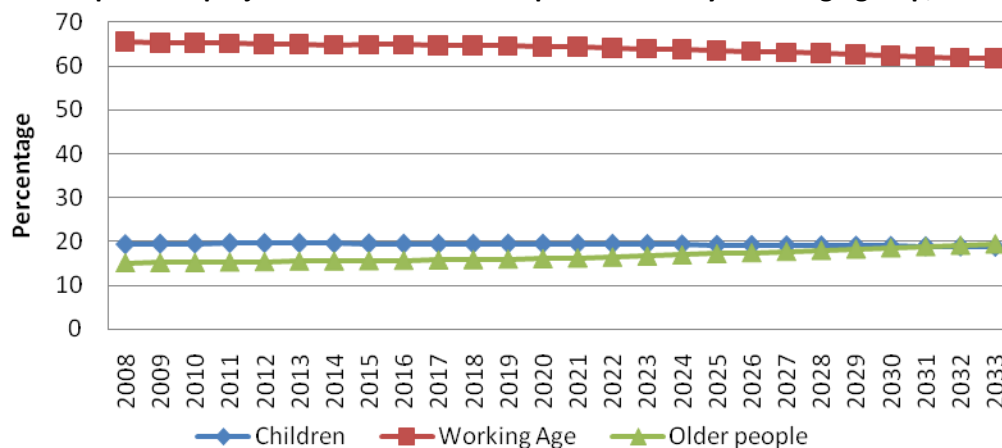
- By 2033, Richmond is projected to have a smaller proportion of working age people living in the borough (from 65.5 per cent in 2008, to 61.7 per cent in 2033).
- Whilst the proportion of under 16s in the borough will remain relatively stable over this period, the older people population is projected to increase to 19.5 per cent of the population (from 15.1 per cent in 2008)<sup>20</sup>. The proportion of dependents will have therefore increased by 3.7 per cent, increasing the boroughs dependency ratio from 52.5 in 2008, to 61.8 in 2033.<sup>21</sup>

**Figure 6: Population projections for Richmond upon Thames, 2008 -2033**

	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	% change
Richmond upon Thames	187,200	200,100	212,000	223,100	233,000	241,500	29.0
London	7,668,300	8,006,700	8,337,900	8,646,400	8,922,900	9,188,100	19.8
England	51,464,600	53,332,000	55,252,200	57,208,500	59,051,100	60,715,200	17.9

Source: 2008-based Subnational Population Projections

**Figure 7: Population projections for Richmond upon Thames by broad age group, 2008-2033**



Source: 2008-based Subnational Population Projections

<sup>20</sup> Older people are defined as over 65 for males and over 60 for females

<sup>21</sup> Dependency ratios compare the number of people younger than 16 and the number of people of retirement age against the number of working age people. It is important because as the ratio increases, there is increased strain on the productive part of the population to support the economically dependent.

## 4 Age

The age structure of the UK population has become older in the last twenty five years, and is projected to become older gradually, with the average (median) age rising from 39.3 years in 2008, to 40.0 years in 2018 and 42.2 years by 2033.<sup>22</sup>

The proportion of the population over state pension age in 2008 was 19.2 per cent (11.8 million). Even allowing for the rise in state pension age for women to 65 years being phased in between 2010 and 2020,<sup>23</sup> the proportion of people over state pension age is projected to rise to 21.8 per cent of the population by 2033 (15.6 million). In particular, substantial growth is expected amongst the oldest old (over 85 years) with the proportion expected to double from 2.1 per cent of the population in 2008 (1.3 million), to 4.6 per cent by 2033 (3.3 million).

The proportion of children aged under 16 is projected to decrease slightly from 18.7 per cent in 2008 (11.5 million) to 17.8 per cent of the population by 2033 (12.8 million). The proportion of the population of working age is projected to decrease from 62.1 per cent of the population in 2008 (38.1 million), to 60.5 per cent of the population in 2033 (43.3 million).

This section starts with an overview of the age structure of Richmond upon Thames then progresses to three separate chapters on: children and young people; working age population, and older people.

### 4.1 Age structure of Richmond upon Thames

The average age of people living in Richmond in 2010 was estimated to be 38.6 years (38.1 years for males, 39.1 years for females). This is slightly younger than the national average (39.5 years) but older than the average for London (34.9)<sup>24</sup>.

---

<sup>22</sup> ONS 2008-based Subnational Population Projections

<sup>23</sup> Between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 65 years for both sexes.

<sup>24</sup> ONS Mid Year Population Estimates 2010

Figure 8 shows the latest population estimates for Richmond upon Thames by five year age groups. The largest proportion of Richmond residents are aged between 35 and 39 years (9.5 per cent or 18,200 people) and between 40 and 44 years (9.2 per cent or 17,600 people).

The smallest proportion of Richmond residents are aged between 80 and 84 years (1.8 per cent) and aged 85 years and over (2.1 per cent), however this still equates to 7,600 people in Richmond being aged 80 or over.

**Figure 8: Estimated age structure for Richmond by five year age groups in 2010**

5 year age Bands	Males	Females	Persons	% of the population
0-4	7,100	6,600	13,700	7.2
5-9	6,000	5,700	11,700	6.1
10-14	5,500	5,300	10,800	5.7
15-19	4,600	4,500	9,100	4.8
20-24	4,400	4,500	9,000	4.7
25-29	6,000	6,300	12,300	6.4
30-34	7,500	8,100	15,700	8.2
35-39	9,000	9,200	18,200	9.5
40-44	9,100	8,600	17,600	9.2
45-49	7,900	7,700	15,600	8.2
50-54	6,000	6,000	12,100	6.3
55-59	5,100	5,300	10,400	5.4
60-64	5,000	5,400	10,400	5.4
65-69	3,400	3,700	7,100	3.7
70-74	2,400	2,900	5,300	2.8
75-79	1,900	2,500	4,400	2.3
80-84	1,400	2,100	3,500	1.8
85+	1,300	2,800	4,100	2.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	93,600	97,400	190,900	100.0
<b>Median</b>	37.9	38.8	38.4	

Source: ONS Mid Year Population Estimates, 2010

**Figure 9: Estimated age structure for Richmond by broad age groups in 2010**

By age broad group	Richmond Upon Thames	Richmond Upon Thames	London	England
	(numbers)	(% resident population)		
All persons aged 0-15	38,000	19.9	19.6	18.7
All persons aged 16-29	28,600	15.0	20.9	18.9
All persons aged 30-44	51,500	27.0	26.4	20.6
All persons aged 45-64	48,500	25.4	21.6	25.3
All persons aged 65 and over	29,100	12.7	11.5	16.5

Source: ONS, Mid Year Population Estimates, 2010

According to 2010 population estimates for Richmond upon Thames:

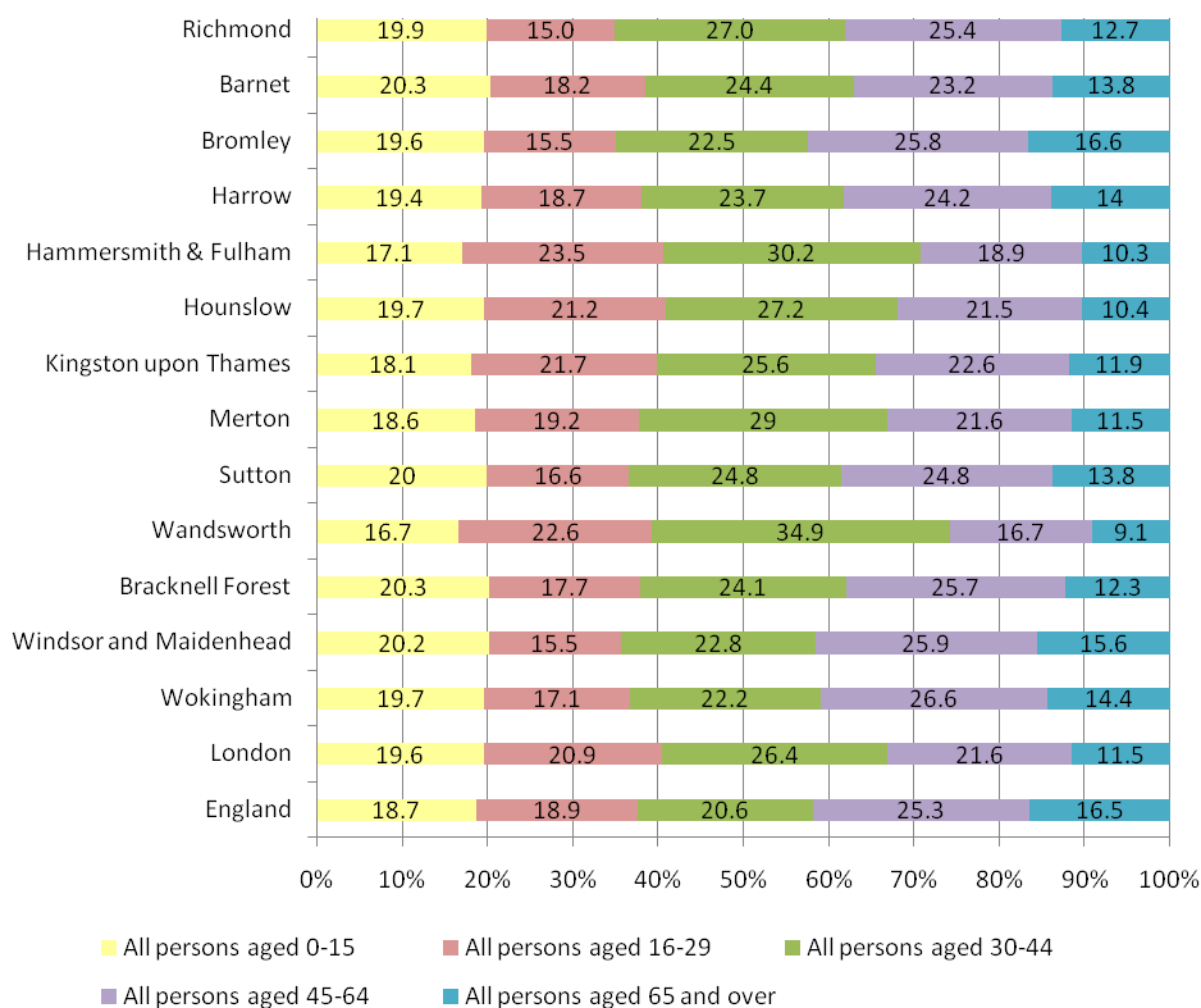
- The proportion of young people (under 16) is similar to London (19.9 and 19.6 per cent respectively) and authorities within the borough's benchmarking group<sup>25</sup>, but is higher than the average for England (18.7 per cent).<sup>26</sup>
- There are significantly fewer 16 to 29 year olds in Richmond (15.0 per cent) compared to London (20.9 per cent) and England (18.9 per cent).
- Over half of the borough's population are aged between 30 and pension age (52.4 per cent). This is a higher proportion than all of the benchmark areas, including London (48 per cent) and England (45.9 per cent).
- The proportion of pensionable age people in Richmond is 12.7 per cent. Although lower than the average for England (16.5 per cent), it is higher than the average for London (11.5 per cent) and one of the highest of all the London boroughs<sup>27</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> Richmond's benchmarking group is a group of statistically similar authorities and comprises of: Barnet, Bromley, Harrow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Sutton, Bracknell Forest, Windsor & Maidenhead and Wokingham

<sup>26</sup> ONS Mid Year Population Estimates, 2010.

<sup>27</sup> ONS Mid Year Population Estimates, 2010.

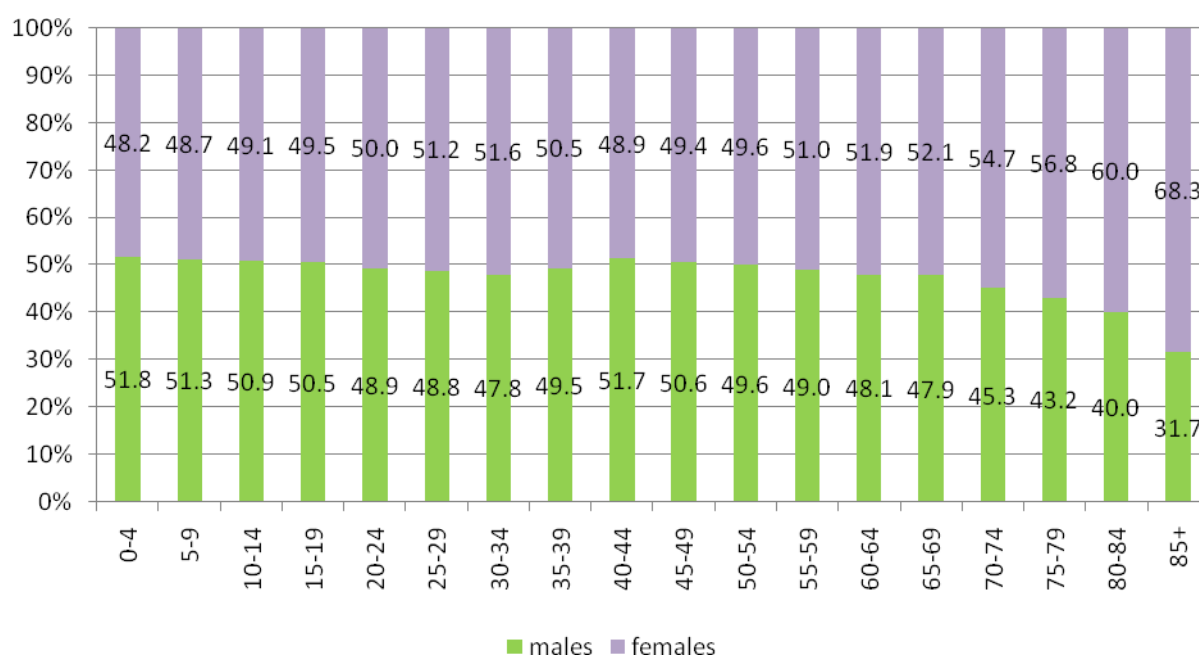
**Figure 10: Estimated age structure by broad age groups for Richmond and benchmark areas, 2010**



## 4.2 Age structure by gender

The largest difference between the proportion of males and females is in the over 60 age groups; particularly the over 80 age groups. Sixty per cent of over 80s in the borough are female, rising to over 68 per cent of over 85s. This reflects the higher life expectancy of females over males.

**Figure 11: Age structure of Richmond upon Thames by broad age group and gender, 2010**



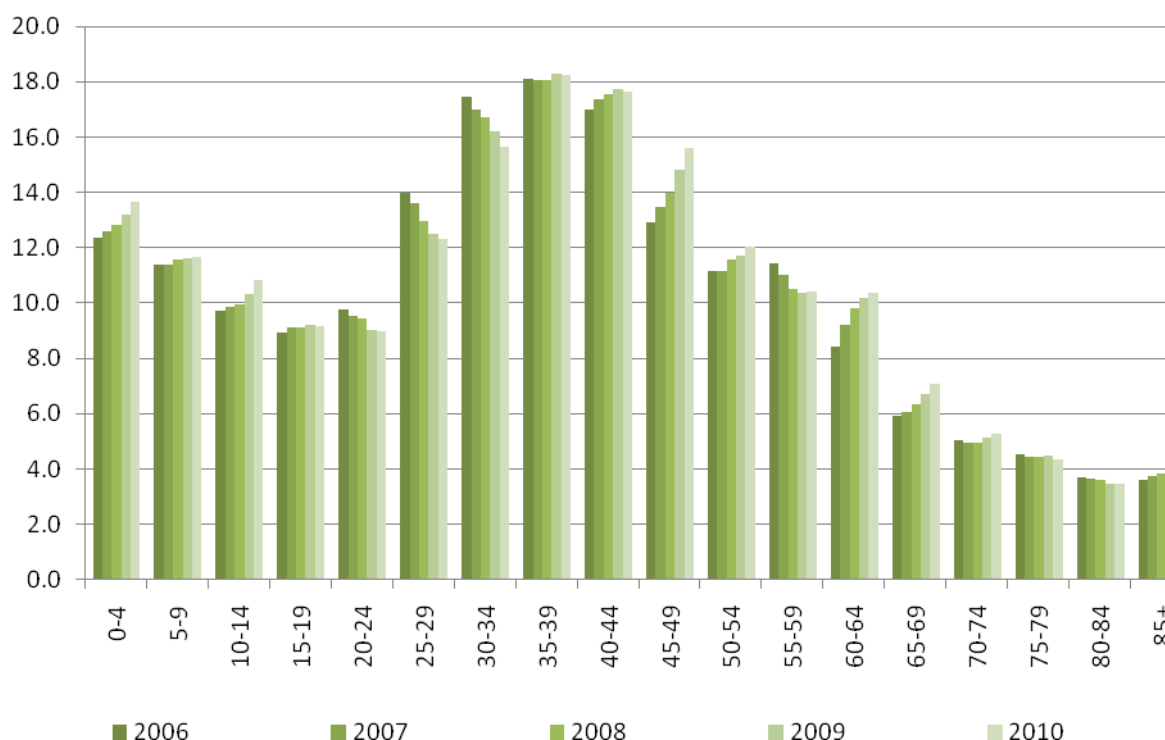
Source: ONS Mid Year Population Estimates, 2010

### 4.3 Population estimates for 2005 to 2009 by age

According to the 2006 to 2010 population estimates for Richmond upon Thames:

- The age range which experienced the largest increase in numbers over the last five years was the 45 to 49 age range, which increased by 2,700 people (from 12,900 in 2006, to 15,600 in 2010).
- The 60 to 64 age range also experienced an increase of 2,000 people over the last five years (from 8,400 to 10,400).
- The high birth rate in the borough is also reflected by the number of 0-4 year olds increasing by 1,400 (from 12,300 to 13,700).
- By contrast, there has been a significant decrease in the number of all younger adult age groups, aged 20 to 34 years, over the last five years (decrease of 4,300). Within this the largest decrease was in the number of 30 to 34 year olds (-1,800).

**Figure 12: Estimated population changes between 2006 and 2010 by age groups**



Source: ONS Mid Year Population Estimates, 2010

#### 4.4 Population projections for 2008 to 2033 by age

The population projections for Richmond upon Thames over the next twenty-five years<sup>28</sup> estimate that:

- The number of people within all age ranges is expected to increase between 2008 and 2033; the overall the population expected to increase by a rate of 29 percent.
- The older age groups in particular (aged 65 to 79 and aged 80 and over), will experience the largest percentage increases between 2008 and 2033 (75 per cent increase), from 23,100 people in 2008, to 40,500 people in 2033.
- The 45 to 64 age range will also experience a large increase (36.8 per cent) from 45,900 people to 62,800 people.
- The smallest increase will be in the 30 to 44 age range, which is expected to grow from 52,400 to 56,500 (7.8 per cent increase).

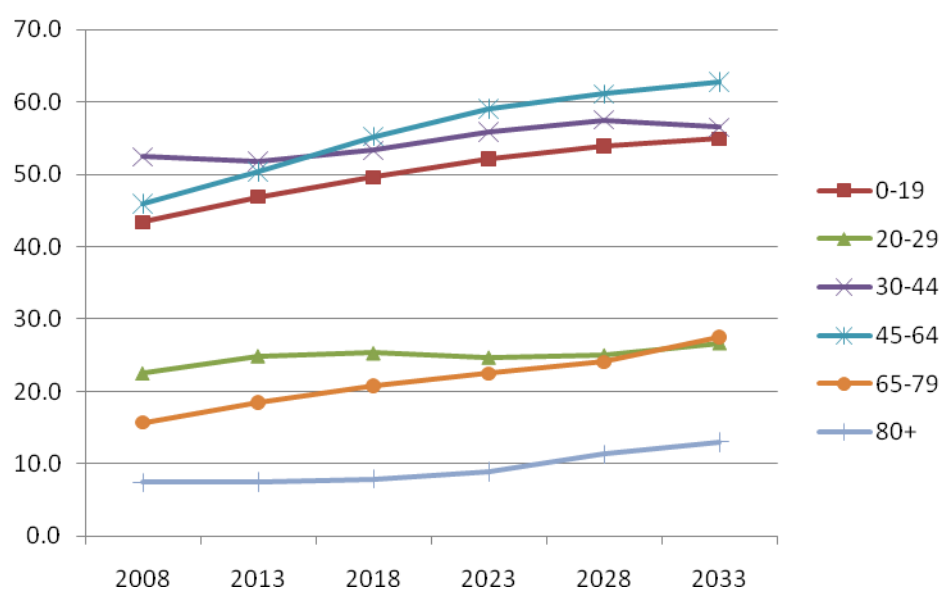
<sup>28</sup> 2008-based Subnational Population Projections

**Figure 13: 2008-based Subnational Population Projections for Richmond upon Thames (2008-2033)**

Richmond upon Thames	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	% Change
0-19	43,400	46,900	49,600	52,100	53,900	54,900	26.5
20-29	22,500	24,900	25,300	24,700	25,000	26,700	18.7
30-44	52,400	51,800	53,300	55,900	57,500	56,500	7.8
45-64	45,900	50,400	55,200	59,000	61,100	62,800	36.8
65-79	15,700	18,500	20,800	22,500	24,100	27,500	75.2
80+	7,400	7,500	7,900	8,900	11,300	13,000	75.7
Total Population	187,200	200,100	212,100	223,100	233,000	241,500	29.0

Source: 2008-based Sub-national Population Projections, ONS

**Figure 14: Richmond Population Projections (thousands) 2008 - 2032**



Source: 2008-based Sub-national Population Projections, ONS

## 4.5 Attitudinal indicators relating to age

### 4.5.1 2008 Place Survey<sup>29</sup>

The majority of respondents to the 2008 Place Survey were aged 35-64 (59 per cent), with over a quarter (27 per cent) aged 65 or over and 14 per cent aged between 18-34. When comparing this to the borough population, over 65s are greatly over represented in the sample, with 35-64 year olds being slightly over represented. There was a low response amongst 18-34 year olds, meaning this groups views are under-represented.

#### **Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood**

Older residents were more likely to feel a sense of belonging, with 77 per cent of those aged 65+ feeling they belong to their neighbourhood, compared to 56 per cent of 18-34 year olds and 66 per cent of 35-64 year olds.

#### **Civic participation in local area**

Older respondents were more likely to be involved in civic participation than younger respondents, with over a fifth (22 per cent) of those aged 65 or over being involved in at least one type of civic activity, compared to 18 per cent of 35-64 year olds and 13 per cent of 18-34 year olds.

#### **Participation in regular volunteering**

Younger residents aged 18-34 were least likely to partake in regular voluntary work, with two-thirds (67 per cent) of 18-34 year olds not having done any voluntary work in the last 12 months, compared to 46 per cent of those aged 35-64 and 65+.

#### **Perceptions of anti-social behaviour**

Older residents were less likely to see anti-social behaviour as problematic, with 6 per cent of those aged 65 and over rating several aspects of anti-social behaviour as being a problem in their local area, compared to 11 per cent of those aged under 65.

---

<sup>29</sup> The analysis of the Place Survey results at this level is cited from: LBRuT Demographic analysis of Place Survey 2008/09 National Indicators

### **Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police**

Younger residents aged 18-34 were less likely to think that the police and local public services sought people's views on crime and anti-social behaviour, with 19 per cent of 18-34 year olds believing this was the case, compared to 31 per cent of 35-64 year olds and 34 per cent of those aged 65+.

### **Awareness of civil protection arrangements in the local area**

Older residents were more likely to feel informed about what to do in the event of a large-scale emergency, with 23 per cent of those aged 65+ feeling informed, compared to 12 per cent of 35-64 year olds and 9 per cent of 18-34 year olds.

### **Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem**

Older respondents were much less likely to feel that people being drunk and rowdy in public places was a problem, with 17 per cent of those aged 65+ thinking this was a problem, compared to a quarter (25 per cent) of those aged under 65.

### **Self-reported measure of people's health and wellbeing**

In line with expectation, younger residents were more likely than older residents to report their health as being good, with 94 per cent of 18-34 year olds saying they were in good health, compared to 58 per cent of those aged 65+. Interestingly, a slightly higher proportion of males reported good health (87 per cent) than females (84 per cent).

### **The extent to which older people receive the support they need to live independently**

Older residents were significantly more likely to say that older people get sufficient support and services to live at home for as long as they want, with a third (33 per cent) of those aged 65+ believing this was the case, compared to 19 per cent of 35-64 year olds and 16 per cent of 18-34 year olds.



## 5 Children and Young People in Richmond

The proportion of the population aged under 16 is declining due to sustained low fertility and birth rates. In 1971 over 25% of the population were aged under 16. This fell to 19% in 2004 and is projected to continue to fall, to around 17% by 2031.

As well as examining population data in relation to this age group, this section uses data from the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP), the Department for Education as well as from the Children's Services and Culture department with LBTuT and the higher education colleges in the borough.

### 5.1 Population estimates for children and young people

In 2010, there were 38,000 children (aged 0 to 15) living in the borough, equating to 19.9 per cent of the borough's population; 45,300 were aged 19 and under (23.7 per cent of the population)<sup>30</sup>.

**Figure 15: Estimated population of 0 to 19 year olds in Richmond upon Thames, 2010**

5 year age Bands	Males	Females	Persons	% of the population
0-4	7,100	6,600	13,700	7.2
5-9	6,000	5,700	11,700	6.1
10-14	5,500	5,300	10,800	5.7
15-19	4,600	4,500	9,100	4.8
<b>Total Under 19</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>45,300</b>	<b>23.7</b>

NB Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source: ONS Mid year population estimates, 2010

### 5.2 Child benefit families

Data on Child Benefit claimants provides an additional estimate of the size of the child population in an area. Child Benefit is a tax-free payment that can be claimed by those

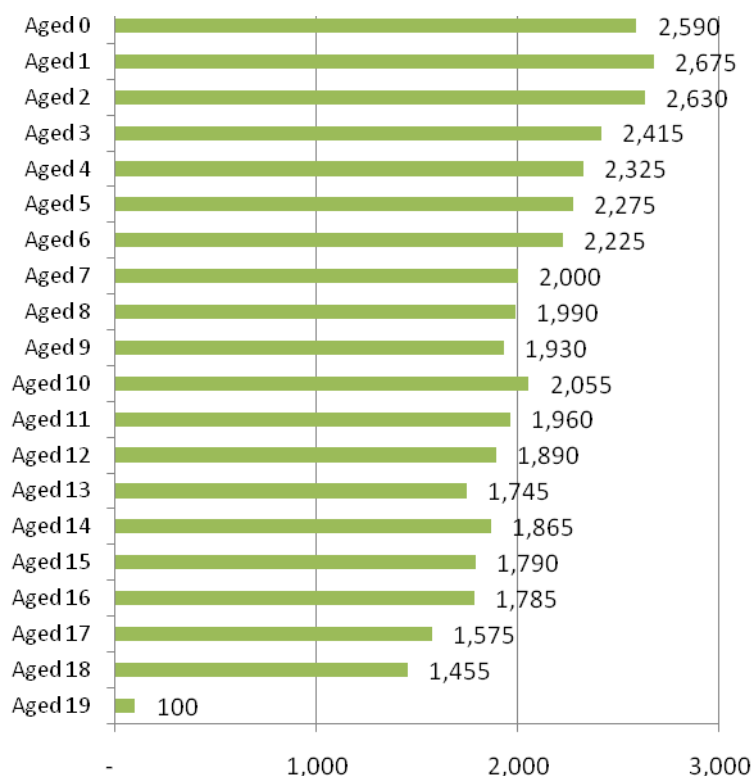
---

<sup>30</sup> ONS 2009 Mid year estimates

responsible for children (aged under 16) or qualifying young people<sup>31</sup>. The age distribution of the children being claimed for is shown in figure 16.

In 2009, the parents, guardians or carers of 39,270 children (aged 0 to 19) living in 22,830 families, were in receipt of child benefit in Richmond.

**Figure 16: Age distribution of children child benefit is being claimed for in Richmond, 2009**



Source: HMRC, 2009. Child Benefit Claimants

### 5.3 Households with dependent children

In 2001, over a quarter of households in Richmond (26.5 per cent) contained dependent children (20,182 households). This is lower than the proportions for both London (28.9 per cent) and England (29.4 per cent).<sup>32</sup>

Within Richmond, however, there is significant geographical variation in the proportion of households with dependent children; some areas have much higher than average

<sup>31</sup> Qualifying young people include: those in full-time non-advanced education or (from April 2006) on certain approved vocational training courses and who are under 19, or are aged 19 and have been on the same course since their 19th birthdays; those entered for future external examinations; those aged under 18 who have moved directly from full-time education to being registered for work or training with the Careers service or with Connexions.

<sup>32</sup> ONS 2001 Census: Household Composition (KS20)

proportions of households with dependent children and others much lower. This is shown in further detail by the map at figure 17.

**Figure 17: Map to show proportion of households with dependent children**

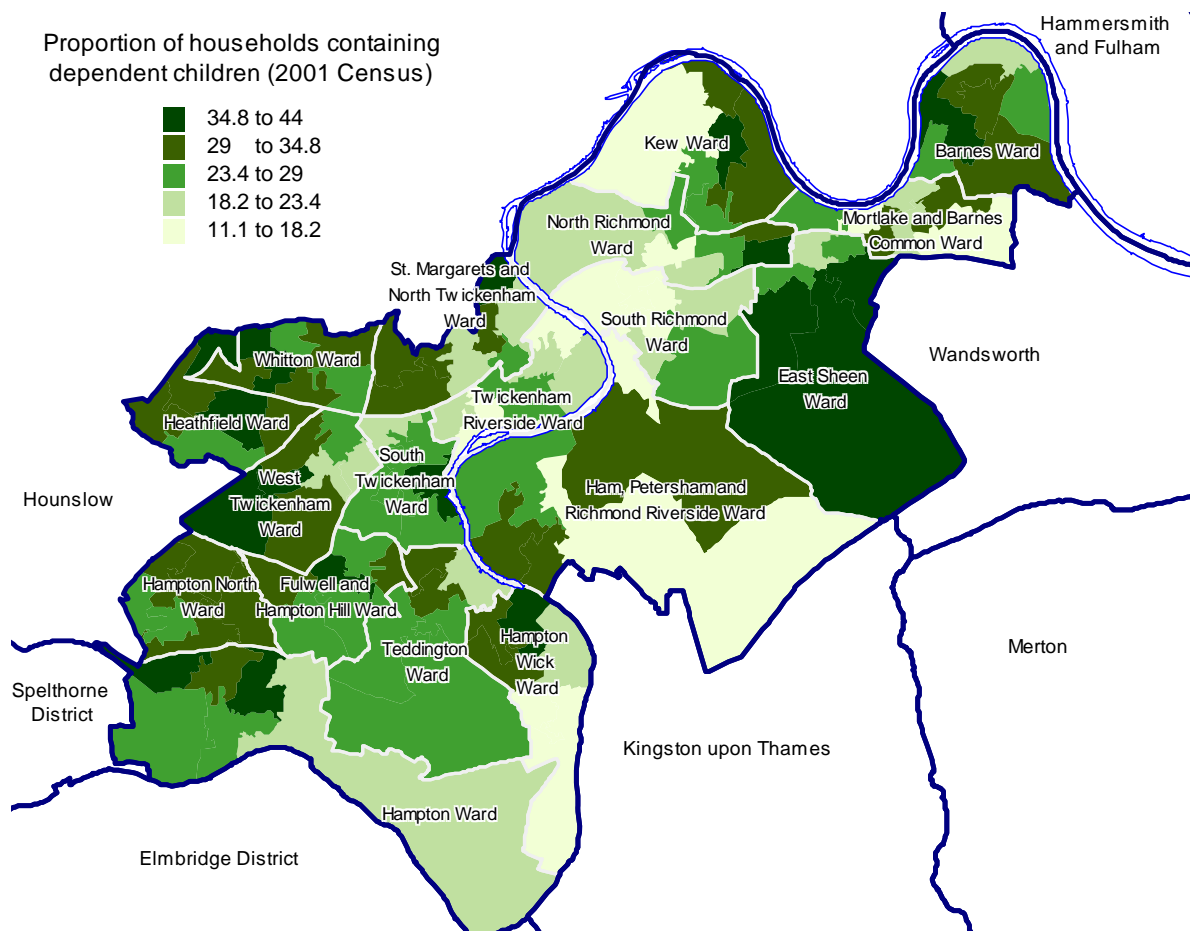


Figure 17 shows that in Richmond upon Thames:

- East Sheen ward has the highest concentration of households with dependent children. There is one area within this ward where 43.8 per cent of the households contain dependent children.
- One area within South Richmond ward has the lowest concentration of households with dependent children at 11.1 per cent.

## 5.4 Lone parents with dependent children

Lone parent households with dependent children accounted for 4.3 per cent of all households in the borough in 2001 (3,297 households). This is lower than the average for

England (6.4 per cent) and London (7.6 per cent) and all of the borough's benchmarking group.<sup>33</sup> Within Richmond however, there is significant variation in the proportion of lone parent households with dependent children.

**Figure 18: Map to show proportion of lone parent households with dependent children**

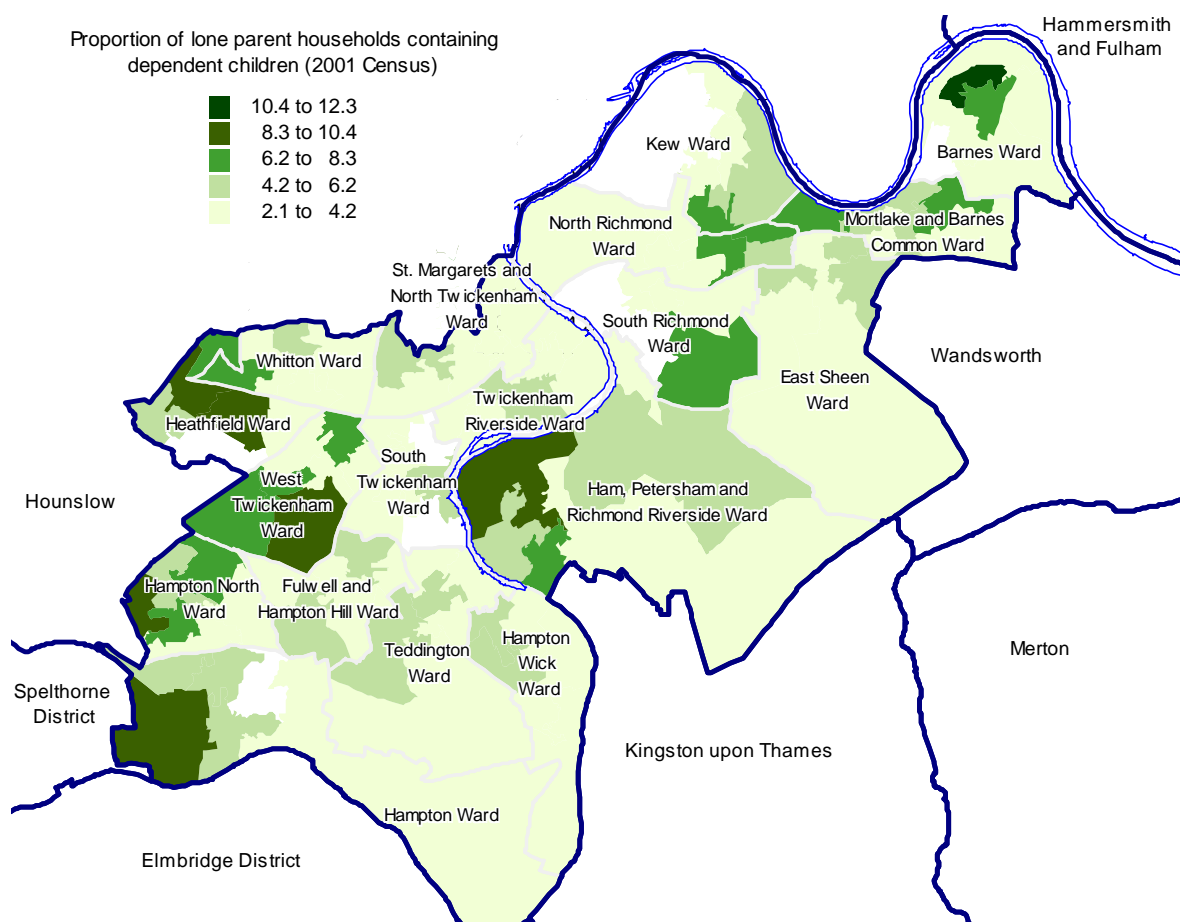


Figure 18 shows that in Richmond upon Thames:

- There is one area within Barnes ward where 12.3 per cent of households are lone parent households with dependent children (76 households). This is significantly higher than the borough average of 4.3 per cent.
- There are also areas within the wards of Heathfield, West Twickenham, Hampton and Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside where over 8 per cent of the households are lone parent households with dependent children, higher than the average for London and England.

<sup>33</sup> ONS 2001 Census: Household Composition (KS20)

- By contrast there are also areas within the borough where less than 2 per cent of households are lone parent households containing dependent children. For example there is an area within South Richmond ward where there are just six such households (1.2 per cent).

## 5.5 Children living in out of work families

Experimental statistics on children in out-of-work benefit households, produced by the Department for Work and Pensions, show the numbers of children living in households where at least one parent or guardian claimed one or more of the following out-of-work benefits: Job Seekers' Allowance, Income Support, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, or Pension Credit at May 2008. Data for Richmond showed that in 2008, there were 3,610 children in Richmond living in households which were claiming out of work benefits. The majority of these were children of income support claimants (3,090).

**Figure 19: The Number of Children living in Out-of-Work Benefit Households, 2008**

	All	Income Support	Jobseekers Allowance	Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance	Pension Credit
Aged 0-4 years old	1,030	910	80	160	10
Aged 0-15 years old	3,210	2,800	180	650	50
Aged 0-18 years old	3,610	3,090	230	830	70

Source: DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, HMRC Child Benefit administrative data, May 2008

The HMRC's Children in "Poverty" indicator enables the distribution of child poverty across the borough to be mapped as it is available at the sub borough level.<sup>34</sup>

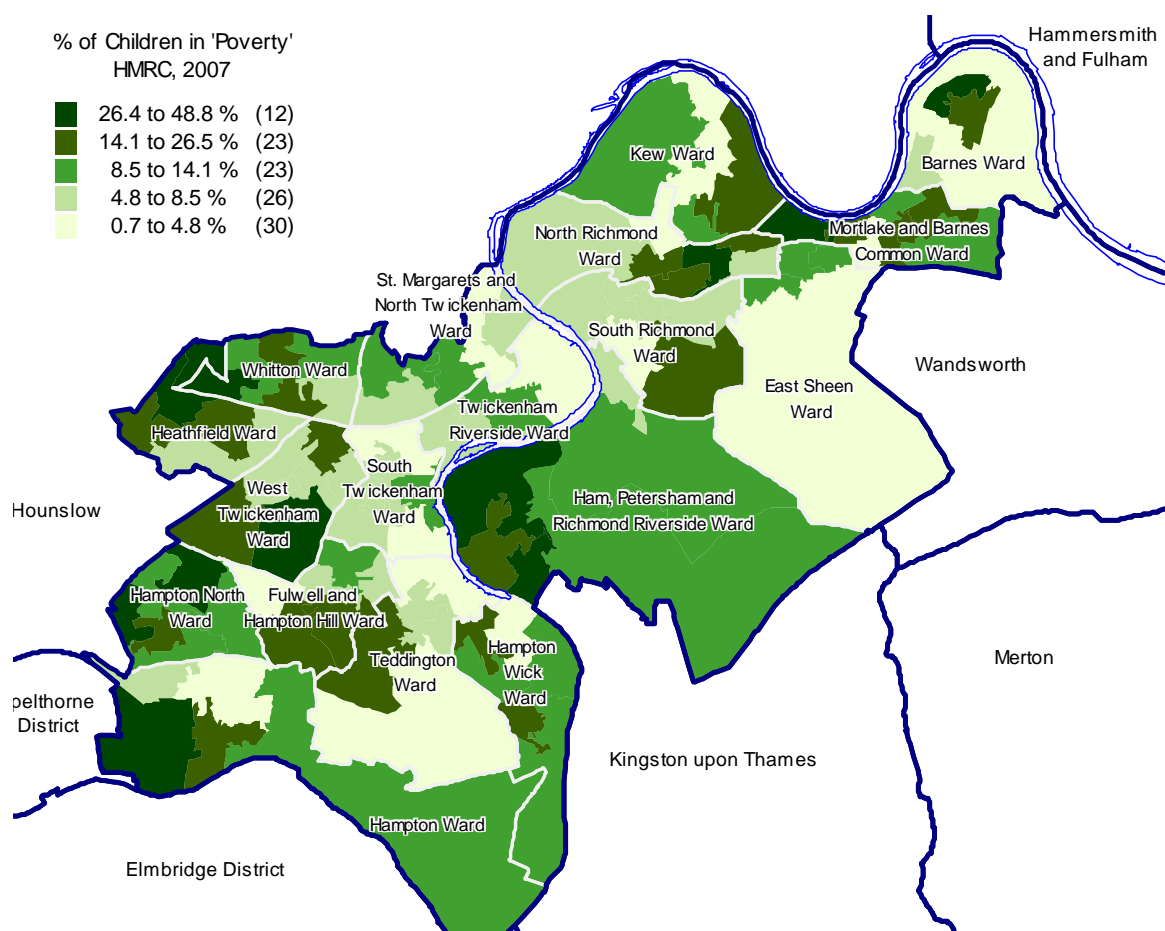
Figure 20 shows that:

- There are twelve areas within Richmond where over a quarter of children live in out-of-work benefit households.

<sup>34</sup> The Proportion of Children in poverty, HMRC, 2007. The % of Children in "Poverty": Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data)

- There are three areas within the borough (within Heathfield, Hampton North and Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside wards) where over 40 per cent of children living in out-of-work benefit households.
- By contrast, there are areas within the wards of East Sheen, South Richmond, Fulwell and Hampton Hill and St Margarets and North Twickenham where less than 1.5 per cent of children are living in “poverty”.<sup>35</sup>

**Figure 20: Percentage of Children in “Poverty”, 2007<sup>24</sup>**



Although there are areas in Richmond with high proportions of children in low income households, overall Richmond has low levels of child poverty especially in comparison to its benchmark areas:

<sup>35</sup> The Proportion of Children in poverty, HMRC, 2007. The % of Children in "Poverty": Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data)

- There are 4,485 children (under 18) in Richmond living in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income), income support or job seekers allowance, equating to 12.2 per cent of all children in the borough.
- This is significantly lower than all of the other London benchmark areas, the average for London (32.5 per cent) and the average for England (21.6 per cent). It is however higher than the rates for the borough's out of London benchmark areas.

**Figure 21: The proportion of children in poverty in Richmond upon Thames with benchmark areas, 2007**

	Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA		% of Children in "Poverty"	
	Under 16	All Children	Under 16	All Children
Richmond upon Thames	3,955	4,485	12.2%	12.1%
Barnet	16,485	18,555	25.4%	24.6%
Bromley	10,395	11,535	18.1%	17.2%
Harrow	11,150	12,680	25.9%	24.9%
Kingston upon Thames	4,470	4,990	16.8%	16.1%
Merton	7,860	8,865	22.3%	21.8%
Sutton	6,475	7,095	18.2%	17.1%
Bracknell Forest	2,410	2,650	11.3%	10.8%
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,665	2,975	10.5%	10.1%
Wokingham	2,050	2,260	7.0%	6.6%
Hammersmith and Fulham	10,345	11,600	37.6%	37.4%
Hounslow	13,845	15,540	30.2%	29.3%
Wandsworth	12,585	14,150	26.7%	26.7%
London	491,600	552,725	33.3%	32.5%
England	2,141,690	2,397,645	22.4%	21.6%

Source: HMRC, 2007. The proportion of children in poverty

## 5.6 Pupils attending Richmond schools

The DfE Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) provides information on pupil attainment; school exclusions and absences as well as counts of key vulnerable groups such as children in care; children with Special Educational Needs; children with English as an Additional Language; and children living in low income households and eligible for Free School Meals.

The 2011 School Census for Richmond upon Thames shows that there were 30,393 pupils attending 75 schools in the borough. Of these, 21,119 pupils were attending schools maintained by the local authority.

**Figure 22: Number of pupils (headcount) by type of school in Richmond, 2011**

	Maintained Nursery	Maintained Primary	Maintained Secondary	Maintained Special	Independent	Total
Number of pupils	75	14,204	6,691	149	9,274	30,393
Number of schools	1	40	8	2	22	73

Source: Dfe School Census January 2011

The 2011 School Census for Richmond upon Thames also shows that Richmond, is a net importer of pupils from other local authority areas to its primary and secondary schools:

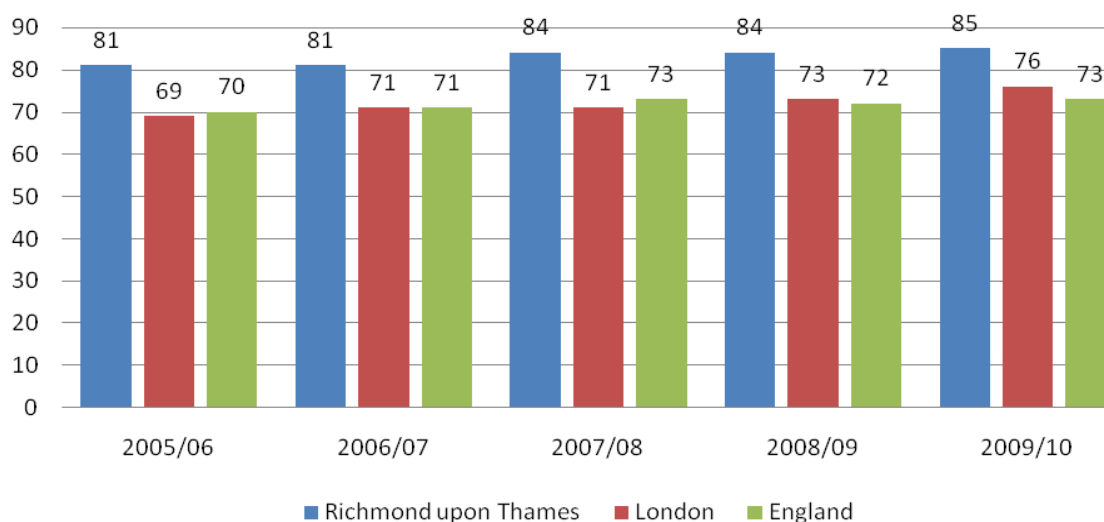
- There were 12,038 primary school age children residing in Richmond in January 2011. Of these, 97.3 per cent also attend a local authority primary school within the borough (11,715 pupils). 323 primary age children living in Richmond, attend primary schools in other local authority areas.
- The additional 1,636 pupils attending Richmond primary schools live in other boroughs. This means that 12.3 per cent of Richmond's maintained primary school population live outside of the borough.
- There were 5,852 secondary age children residing in Richmond in January 2011. Of these, 74.4 per cent (4,355) also attended a secondary school within the borough. 1,497 secondary school age children living in Richmond, attend secondary schools in other local authority areas (25.6 per cent)
- There were 6,682 pupils attending secondary schools in Richmond in January 2011; the additional 2,327 pupils attending Richmond secondary schools, live in other boroughs. The majority of pupil imports to Richmond secondary schools are from Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames and to a lesser extent Hammersmith and Fulham and Wandsworth.

### 5.6.1 Achievement at primary and secondary levels

Children take national tests at the end of Key Stage 2 (age 11). The tests are intended to show whether children are working at, above or below the target level for their age. This helps the school to make plans for their future learning. It also allows schools to see whether they are teaching effectively by comparing their pupils' performance to national results.

In 2009/10, Key Stage 2 achievement in Richmond primary and junior schools at level 4 or above in both English and Maths ranged from 70% to 100% of pupils. Just one of the borough's primary and junior schools fell below the average for England for key stage 2 attainment at level 4.<sup>36</sup>

**Figure 23: Percentage of pupils achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 or above in English & Maths**

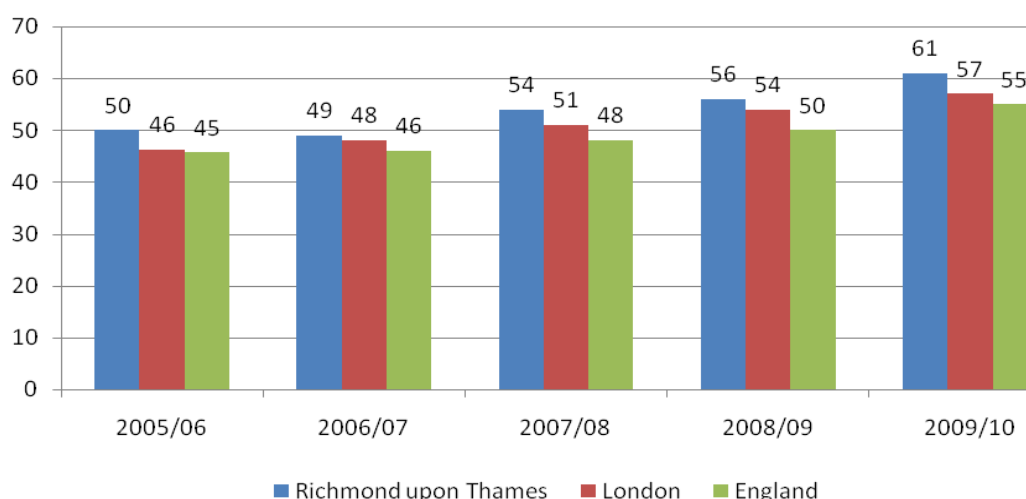


Source: DfE: National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 2

In 2009/10, 61 per cent of Richmond local authority secondary school pupils achieved 5 or more GCSE A\*-C grades (or equivalent) including English and Maths (see figure 24). This is an increase on previous years and has been consistently above the averages for London (57 per cent) and national results (55 per cent).

<sup>36</sup> KS2 Attainment, All schools. School Census 2010.

**Figure 24: Key Stage 4 achievement of 5 or more GCSE A\* - C grades including English and Maths**



Source: DfE: GCSE and Equivalent Results 2009/10

## 5.6.2 Entitlement to free school meals and impact on achievement

Just over 12 per cent of the pupil population in Richmond upon Thames is eligible for free school meals. This equates to 1,224 or 9.4 per cent of primary school pupils, 1,111 or 16.7 per cent of secondary school pupils and 56 or 39.4 per cent of special school pupils.

**Figure 25: Free School Meal of pupils in Richmond upon Thames schools by type of school, 2011**

FSM Eligibility	Primary schools	Secondary schools	Special schools	Grand Total	Primary schools	Secondary schools	Special school	Total
(Number of pupils)					(Percentage)			
Non Eligible	12,891	5,609	91	18,666	90.8%	83.8%	61.1%	88.4%
FSM Eligible	1,313	1,082	58	2,453	9.2%	16.2%	38.9%	11.6%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,204</b>	<b>6,691</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>21,119</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: LBRuT: FSM Eligibility of Full Time Pupils on Roll, School Census 2011

Figure 26 shows the percentage gap between pupils that are eligible for free school meals compared to those that are not eligible, achieving Level 4 at Key Stage 2. It shows that:

- The Free School Meals (FSM) achievement gap for Richmond primary school pupils has increased from 23 per cent in 2008/09 to 30 per cent in 2009/10.
- The gap in attainment in Richmond primary schools remains higher than the average for London (16 per cent) and national (21 per cent).
- In 2009/10, 58 per cent of Richmond pupils eligible for FSM achieved at least a level 4 at key stage 2. This is higher than the national average (56 per cent) but lower than the average for London (64 per cent).

**Figure 26: Attainment gap of pupils entitled and not entitled to Free School Meals (FSM) achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 or above in English and Maths**



Source: DfE Attainment by Pupil Characteristics 2009/10

Figure 27 shows the percentage gap between pupils that are eligible for free school meals compared to those that are not eligible, achieving 5 or more A\*- C GCSEs including English and Maths. It shows that:

- The Free School Meals (FSM) achievement gap for Richmond secondary school pupils has decreased over the last year, from 36 per cent in 2008/09 to 30 per cent in 2009/10. Despite the decrease, the gap is still greater than the average gap for London (19 per cent) and the national gap of 28 per cent.
- In 2009/10, 36 per cent of Richmond pupils eligible for FSM achieved 5 or more A\*-C GCSE grades including English and Maths compared with 31 per cent nationally. This compares to an achievement rate of 66 per cent for pupils not eligible for FSM in Richmond and 59 per cent for pupils not eligible for FSM nationally.

**Figure 27: Attainment gap of pupils entitled and not entitled to Free School Meals (FSM) achieving 5 or more A\*-C GCSE grades including English and Maths**



Source: DfE Attainment by Pupil Characteristics 2009/10

## 5.7 Child measurement programme

Established in 2005, the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) weighs and measures children in Reception (typically aged 4–5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10–11 years).<sup>37</sup>

Richmond upon Thames has the lowest level of childhood obesity of all its benchmark areas<sup>38</sup> and one of the lowest levels of childhood obesity in the whole country for both reception and year 6 pupils.

It follows that Richmond upon Thames has one of the highest levels of children within a healthy weight range; 82.2 per cent of reception children and 74.8 per cent of Year 6 children.<sup>39</sup>

Annual height and weight measurements for 2008/09 indicate that 6.2 per cent of children in Reception Year were obese in Richmond upon Thames compared with 11.6 per cent in London and 9.8 per cent nationally.

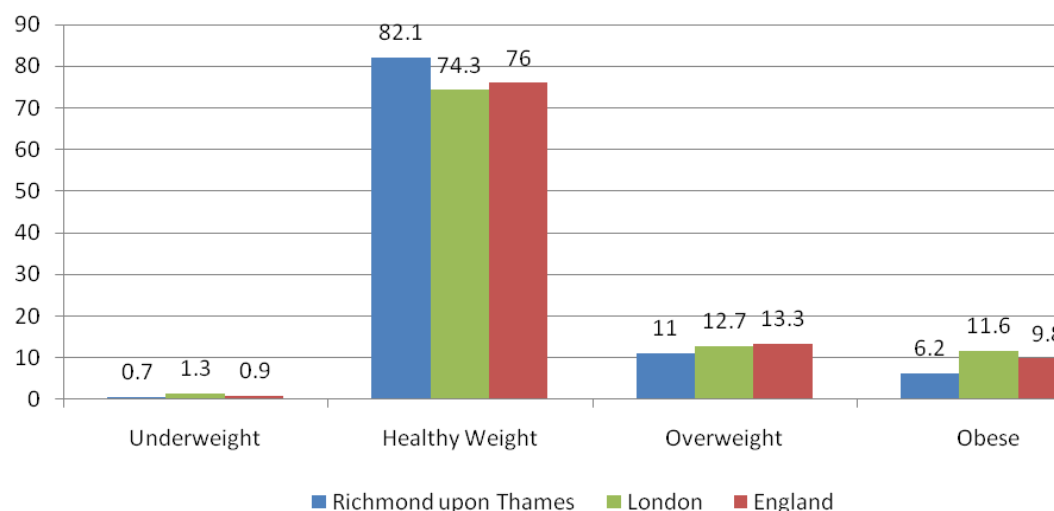
<sup>37</sup> Available from <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/ncmp>

<sup>38</sup> Richmond's benchmarking group is a group of statistically similar authorities and comprises of: Barnet, Bromley, Harrow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Sutton, Bracknell Forest, Windsor & Maidenhead and Wokingham

<sup>39</sup> NCMP 2008/09: Prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children

Taking into account the 95 per cent confidence interval, the proportions of overweight and underweight children in Reception Year in Richmond upon Thames is similar to the London and national picture.

**Figure 28: Prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children in Reception Year 2009/10**

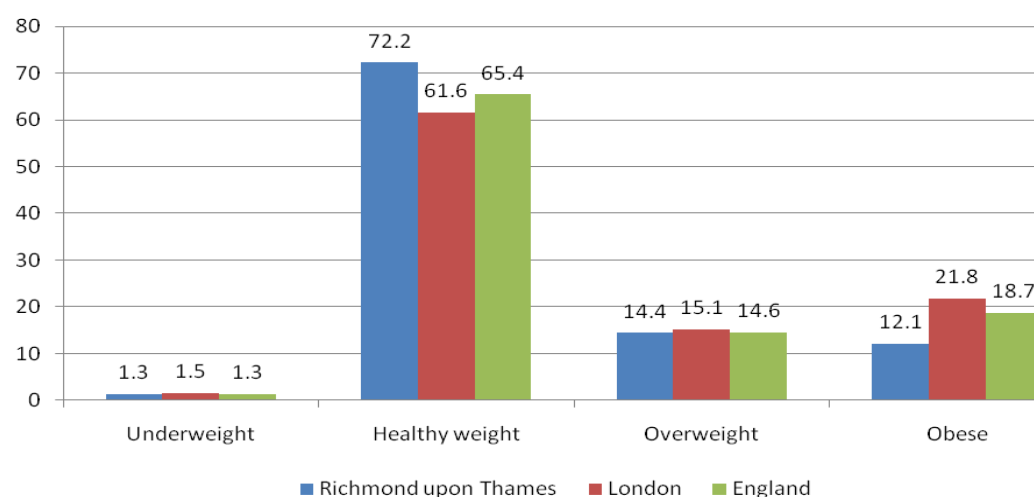


Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2009/10

Annual height and weight measurements for Year 6 pupils for 2009/10 indicate that 12.1 per cent of children in Year 6 were obese in Richmond upon Thames, compared with 21.8 per cent in London and 18.7 per cent nationally.

The proportions of overweight and underweight children in Year 6, in Richmond upon Thames, are similar to the London and national picture.

**Figure 29: Prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children in Year 6, 2009/10**



Source: National Child Measurement Programme 2009/10

## 5.8 Under 18 conception rate

Conception statistics are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and are published in Health Statistics Quarterly. The data is compiled by combining information from registrations of births and notifications of legal abortions<sup>40</sup>

Figure 30 shows the number and rate of teenage conceptions over the last ten years in Richmond upon Thames. It shows that the rate of conception per 1000 girls (aged 15-19) in Richmond Borough was considerably lower than the London and England averages 2007 at 15.5 conceptions per 1,000 females of this age. However 2008 saw an increase in the rate to 23.2 per 1,000, a 7.7 per cent increase on the previous year.

However, rates for Richmond are still significantly lower than the averages for London (44.5 per 1,000) and England (40.5 per 1,000).

**Figure 30: Under 18 Conception data for top-tier Local Authorities (LAD1), 1998-2008**

Year	Richmond upon Thames	Richmond upon Thames London England		
	(number)	(rate per 1000 female population)		
1998	61	23.1	51.1	46.6
1999	47	18.9	50.5	44.8
2000	52	22.5	50.4	43.6
2001	49	21.7	50.3	42.5
2002	63	27.3	52.7	42.7
2003	58	23.2	51.6	42.1
2004	61	22.8	49.1	41.6
2005	57	20.8	46.0	41.3
2006	72	26.7	45.6	40.6
2007	43	15.5	45.6	41.8
2008	66	23.2	44.5	40.5

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Teenage Pregnancy Unit (TPU)

<sup>40</sup> The data does not include miscarriages or illegal abortions.

## 5.9 Looked After Children

An analysis of children looked after in Richmond upon Thames between 2006 and 2010 reveals that the rate of children looked after in Richmond upon Thames has remained relatively consistent over the last five years and has been consistently lower than the regional and national trends; in 2010, 24 per 10,000 children in Richmond upon Thames were under the care of the local authority compared to 57 per 10,000 for outer London, 66 per 10,000 for London and 58 per 10,000 for England.

**Figure 31: All children looked after at 31 March, 2006 to 2010<sup>41</sup>**

	Numbers					Rate (per 10,000 children aged under 18 years)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Richmond upon Thames	90	85	95	90	95	24	22	24	22	24
Outer London	6,020	5,890	5,780	5,930	6,060	59	58	56	57	57
London	11,770	11,260	10,710	10,690	10,970	73	70	66	65	66
England	60,300	60,000	59,400	60,900	64,400	55	55	54	55	58

Source: DfE Children looked after 2006 - 2010

Richmond has lower rates of children looked after than all of its benchmark areas,<sup>42</sup> including the out of London local authority areas, with the exception of Wokingham where the rate is 20 per 10,000 children. The majority of children looked after in Richmond are aged 10 to 15 years old (44 per cent). This is consistent with the trend for Outer London (37 per cent), London (38 per cent) and England (39 per cent).

**Figure 32: Percentage of children looked after by age, 2010**

	Percentage				
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 15	16 and over
Richmond upon Thames	6	17	13	44	21
Outer London	5	13	14	37	31
London	5	14	14	38	29
England	6	17	17	39	21

Source: DfE: Children Looked After by Age Gender & Ethnicity 2010 SSDA903

<sup>41</sup> All children looked after during the year, including children under series of short term placements

<sup>42</sup> Benchmark areas are:

By far the largest majority of children looked after are placed with foster carers in Richmond upon Thames (80 per cent). This is higher than the trend for London and England (72 per cent and 73 per cent respectively).

There is a higher lower proportion of children living in children's homes and hostels in Richmond compared to London and England.

**Figure 33: Children looked after at 31 March by placement, 2010**

	Richmond upon Thames		London	England
	(Number)	(Percentages)	(Percentages)	(Percentages)
Foster Placements	75	80	72	73
Children's homes & Hostels <sup>3</sup>	5	7	12	10
Placed for adoption	X	X	3	4
Placed with Parents	x	X	3	6
Other	10	0	10	6

Source: DfE Children looked after at 31 March by placement

3 Includes homes, hostels and secure units but excludes residential schools

Note: Figures exclude children looked after under an agreed series of short term placements.

## 5.10 Young people not in education, employment or training

Figure 34 shows the proportion of young people participating in education and work based learning. Richmond upon Thames has a participation rate of young people in education and work based learning (95 per cent) which is similar to the average for London (96 per cent) but higher than the average for England (89 per cent).

In particular the rate of 17 year olds in education and work based learning in Richmond upon Thames (95 per cent) is not only higher than the averages for London and England (93 per cent and 85 respectively) it is also one of the highest rates amongst the borough's benchmark areas.<sup>43</sup>

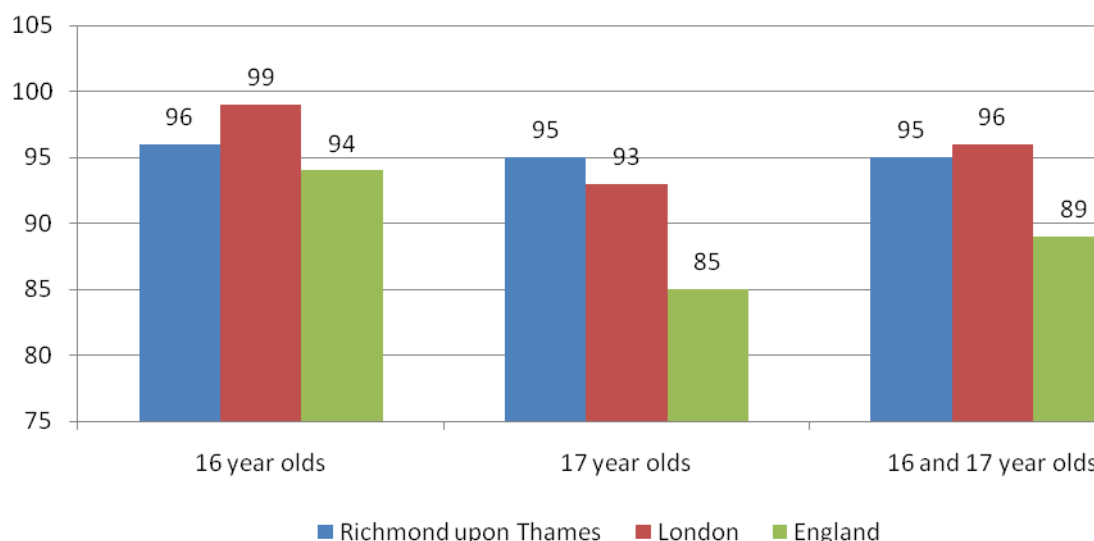
This is further supported by statistics for young people not in education, employment or training (NEETs), which estimates of the 3,072 16 to 18 year olds know to the local

<sup>43</sup> Richmond's benchmarking group are: Barnet, Bromley, Harrow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Sutton, Windsor & Maidenhead, Wokingham and Bracknell Forest

<sup>43</sup> Richmond's neighbouring London borough's not within the benchmarking group are: Hammersmith & Fulham, Hounslow and Wandsworth

authority, 3.8 per cent (120) are not in employment, education or training, (see figure 35 below).<sup>44</sup>

**Figure 34: Participation in education and work based learning of 16 & 17 year olds, 2009**



Source: DfE: Participation in Education, Training and Employment by 16-18 Year Olds, 2009

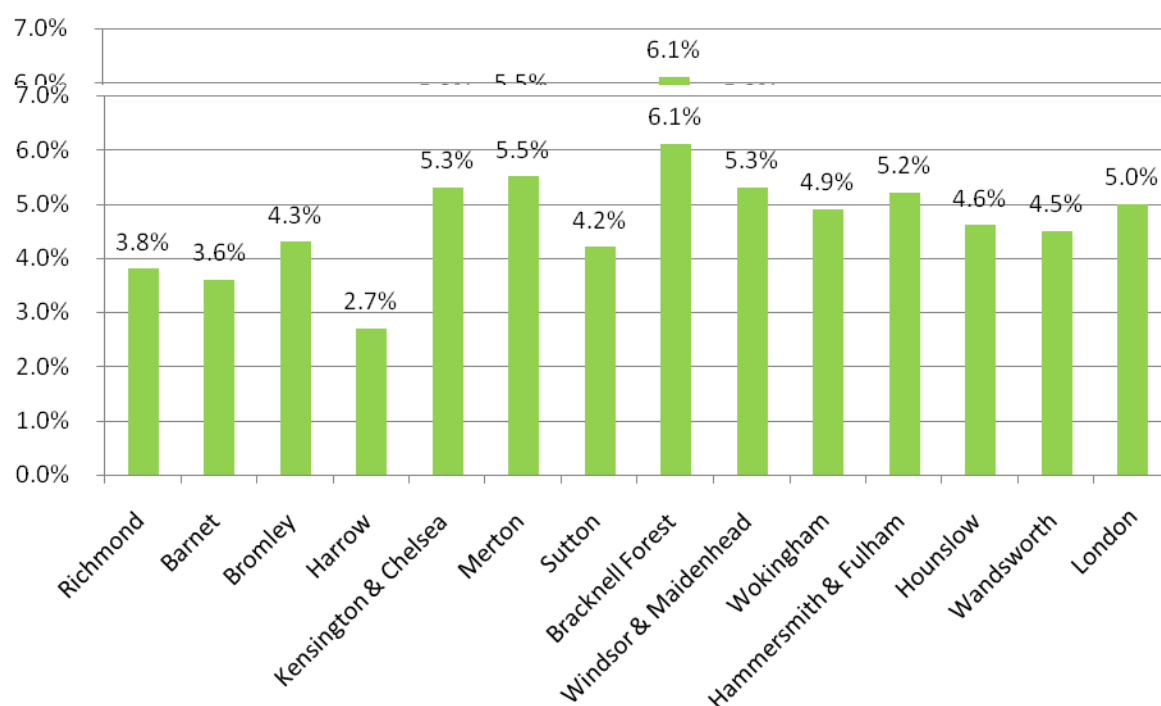
With the exception of Harrow and Barnet (2.7 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively), Richmond upon Thames has one the lowest estimated proportion of young people that are NEET of all its benchmark areas.<sup>45</sup>

It should also be noted however, that Richmond has one of the highest proportions of 16 to 18 year olds whose activity is not known (15.5 per cent). It is therefore possible that the rate of young people who are NEET in the borough is actually much higher.

<sup>44</sup> Data from the Connexions Client Caseload Information System (CCIS) is based on young people known to the service only and are typically lower than the data from the DfE SFR.

<sup>45</sup> Richmond's benchmarking group are: Barnet, Bromley, Harrow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Sutton, Windsor & Maidenhead, Wokingham and Bracknell Forest Richmond's neighbouring London borough's not within the benchmarking group are: Hammersmith & Fulham, Hounslow and Wandsworth

**Figure 35: Young people known to the local authority who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET), 2010<sup>46</sup>**



Source: NEET Figures by Local Authority Area, 2010

<sup>46</sup> 2010 data are an average at the end of November 2010, December 2010 and January 2011. They include all young people known to the local authority who were aged 16, 17 or 18 at that time.

## 6 Working age population

In this section, key national datasets pertaining to the equalities of the working population in Richmond upon Thames have been identified and analysed within the regional and national context and where appropriate the borough's benchmarking group.<sup>47</sup>

### 6.1 Population estimates for the working age population

The working age population of Richmond upon Thames is 128,600, accounting for 67.4 per cent of the population, which is lower than the average for London (68.9 per cent) but higher than the average for England (64.8 per cent).

The majority of the working age population in Richmond upon Thames are aged 30 to 44 years old (27.0 per cent of the population). The proportion of younger working age people in the borough (aged 16 to 29), is significantly lower in Richmond upon Thames (15.8 per cent), than the average for London (20.9 per cent) and England (18.9 per cent).

**Figure 36: Age distribution of population of Richmond upon Thames, 2010**

By age broad group	Richmond Upon Thames	Richmond Upon Thames	London	England
	(numbers)	(% resident population)		
All persons aged 16-29	28,600	15.8	20.9	18.9
All persons aged 30-44	51,500	27.0	26.4	20.6
All persons aged 45-64	48,500	25.4	21.6	25.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,600</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>64.8</b>

NB Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source: ONS Mid year population estimates, 2010

### 6.2 Economic activity and inactivity

A person is economically active if they are either employed or unemployed in a particular period. In 2010, a higher proportion of people of working age were economically active in

<sup>47</sup> Richmond's benchmarking group are: Barnet, Bromley, Harrow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Sutton, Windsor & Maidenhead, Wokingham and Bracknell Forest. Richmond's neighbouring London borough's not within the benchmarking group are: Hammersmith & Fulham, Hounslow and Wandsworth

Richmond upon Thames (81.4 per cent) compared to the London (74.7 per cent) and national averages (76.2 per cent).

A much higher proportion of economically active people in Richmond were in employment (75.4 per cent) in 2009, compared to London (68.1 per cent) and national averages (70.3 per cent).

There is a much higher proportion of self employment in Richmond upon Thames (13.2 per cent) compared to the average for London (10.6 per cent) and nationally (9.1 per cent). A lower proportion of working age people in Richmond upon Thames are economically inactive (18.6 per cent) compared to the averages for London (25.3 per cent) and nationally (23.8 per cent).

The proportion of Richmond's population that are economically inactive but who want a job currently stands at 7,600 people (6 per cent). The proportion of working age people not wanting a job in Richmond upon Thames (12.7 per cent) is lower than the averages for London (18.9 per cent) and nationally (18.1 per cent).

**Figure 37: Employment and unemployment (Jan 2010-Dec 2010)**

	Richmond upon Thames (numbers)	Richmond upon Thames (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
<b>Economically active<sup>†</sup></b>	106,400	81.4	74.7	76.2
In employment <sup>†</sup>	98,600	75.4	68.1	70.3
Employees <sup>†</sup>	79,700	61.7	57.1	60.8
Self employed <sup>†</sup>	18,200	13.2	10.6	9.1
Unemployed (model-based) <sup>§</sup>	6,100	5.8	8.7	7.7
<b>Economically inactive</b>	23,800	18.6	25.3	23.8
Wanting a job	7,600	6.0	6.4	5.7
Not wanting a job	16,200	12.7	18.9	18.1

Source: ONS annual population survey

<sup>†</sup>numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64

<sup>§</sup>Numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

## 6.3 Benefit claimants

This section provides further details about claimants of working age benefits in Richmond upon Thames.

### 6.3.1 Working age client group

The information in this dataset is derived from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS). The dataset provides counts of benefit claimants categorised by their main reason for interacting with the benefit system). Working-age benefits are social security benefits which are available to people of working age who are out of work or have a low income. Claimants may be claiming more than one benefit and so, to avoid double counting, they are categorised according to a benefit hierarchy.

Key working-age benefits are Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance, Income Support, and Disability Living Allowance.<sup>48</sup> The principle of Employment and Support Allowance is that everyone should have the opportunity to work and that people with an illness or disability should get the support they need to engage in appropriate work, if they are able.

In 2011, there were 8,760 people of working age claiming benefits in Richmond upon Thames.<sup>49</sup> Of these, the majority are in receipt of Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and incapacity benefits (3.1 per cent of working age, 4,040 people); 1,870 are in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance. The proportion of the population claiming is lower than the averages for London and Great Britain.

**Figure 38: Working age client group - key benefit claimants (May 2011)**

	Richmond upon Thames (numbers)	Richmond upon Thames (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	8,760	6.8	14.3	14.5
<b>By statistical group</b>				
Job seekers	1,870	1.5	4.1	3.6
ESA and incapacity benefits	4,040	3.1	5.8	6.5
Lone parents	960	0.7	2.0	1.5
Carers	590	0.5	0.9	1.2
Others on income related benefits	360	0.3	0.5	0.5
Disabled	730	0.6	0.8	1.0
Bereaved	220	0.2	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits <sup>†</sup>	7,230	5.6	12.4	12.1

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group

<sup>†</sup>Key out-of-work benefits include the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and

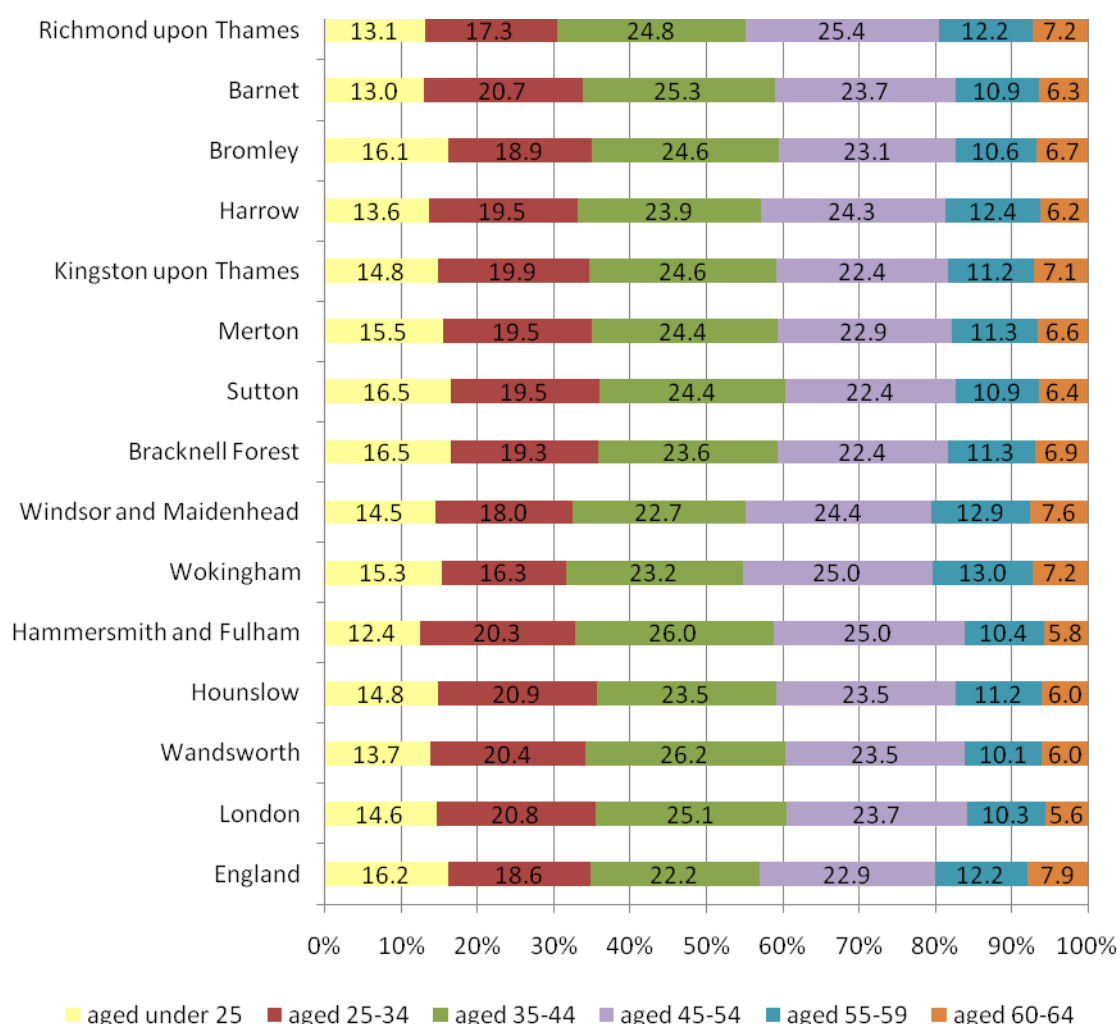
<sup>48</sup> From 27 October 2008, Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) replaces Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on incapacity grounds for new customers.

<sup>49</sup> DWP Information Directorate: Working Age Claimants at February 2010

An analysis of claimants of working age benefits in Richmond upon Thames shows that the largest proportion of working age people claiming out of work benefits in Richmond upon Thames are aged 45 to 54 (25.4 per cent of working age population). This is higher than the proportions for all of the borough's benchmark areas. Nearly a quarter of working age benefit claimants in Richmond (24.8 per cent) are aged 35 to 44 years.

The proportion of 55 to 59 year olds and 60 to 64 year olds claiming these benefits for Richmond is also higher than the majority of benchmark areas. These trends reflect the overall population trends that show Richmond has a higher proportion people aged over 55 compared to most of its benchmark areas.

**Figure 39: Proportion of working age population claiming out of work benefits by age, 2010**

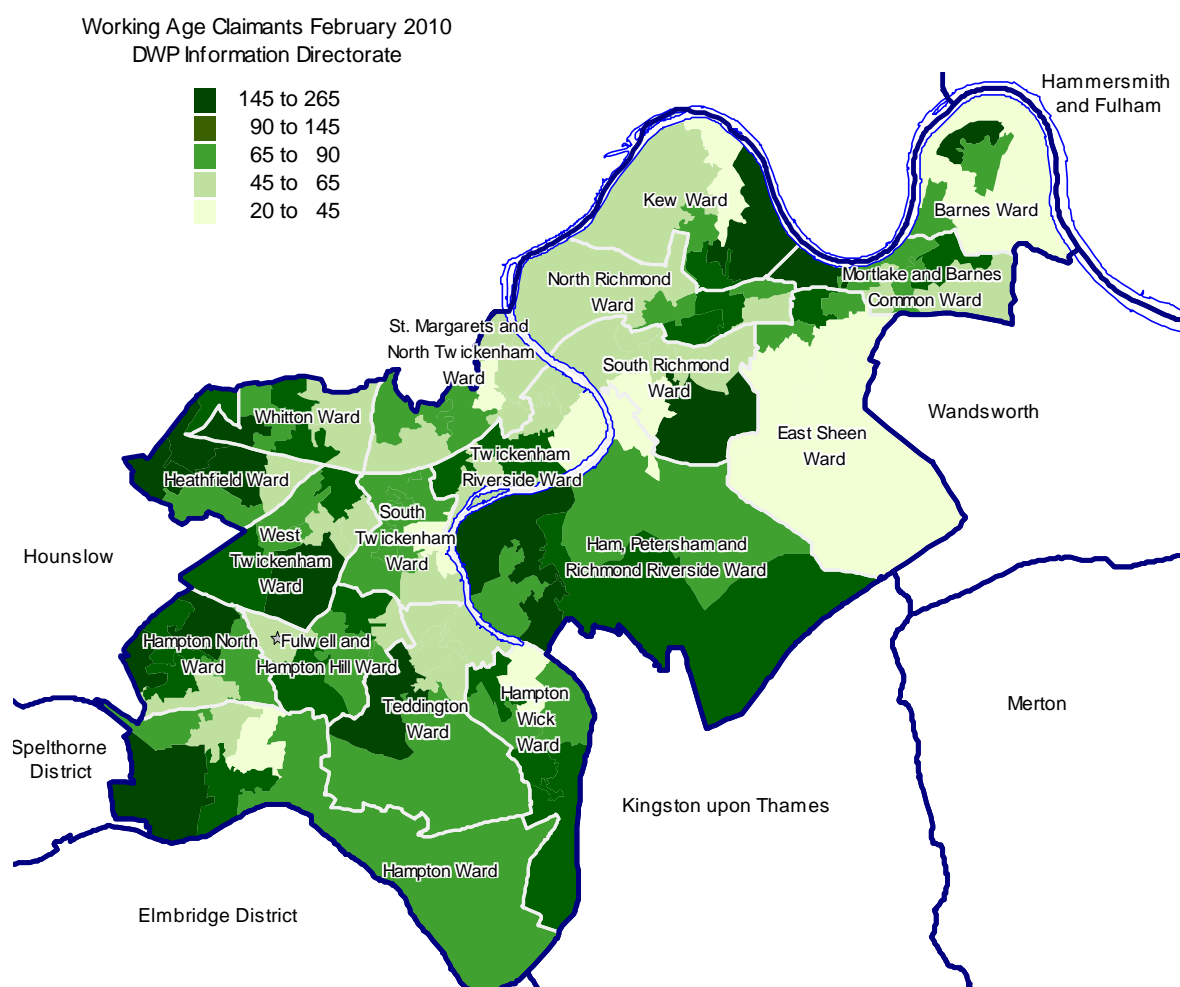


Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group

Figure 40 shows the distribution of working age benefit claimants across the borough and shows that the areas with the highest numbers of out of working age benefits are within the

wards of Hampton North, Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside and Heathfield. Each of these sub-ward areas contains over 200 claimants. By contrast areas within the wards of Barnes and South Richmond have the fewest number of claimants.

**Figure 40: Number of working age claimants in Richmond upon Thames, February 2010**



### 6.3.2 Job Seekers Allowance

Jobseeker's Allowance is the main benefit for people of working age who are out of work or work less than 16 hours a week on average. Claimants must be of working age<sup>50</sup> and available for, capable and actively seeking work

There were 1,845 claimants of jobseekers allowance in Richmond upon Thames in June 2011. The majority of job seekers in Richmond upon Thames are aged 25 to 49 (60.5 per cent). This is a slightly lower proportion than the average for London (61.4 per cent) but higher than the average for England (56.1 per cent).

<sup>50</sup> Aged 18 or over but below State Pension age. Jobseeker's Allowance isn't normally paid to 16 or 17 year olds, except in special cases.

Richmond has a much higher proportion of job seekers aged 50 and over (21.8 per cent) in comparison to London and nationally (15.5 and 15.4 per cent respectively).

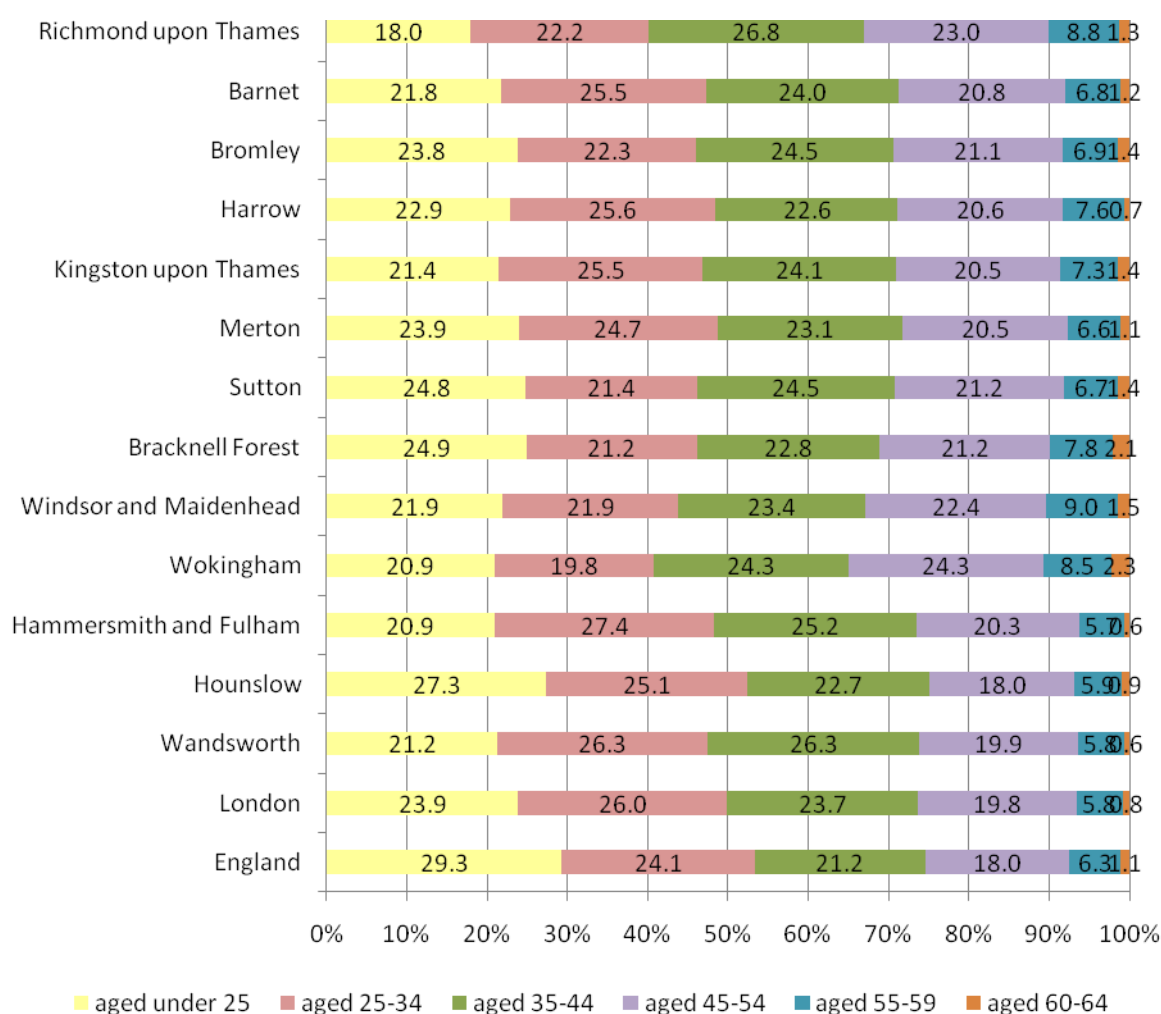
**Figure 41: Job Seekers Allowance claimants by age and duration (June 2011)**

	Richmond upon Thames (numbers)	Richmond upon Thames (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>By age of claimant</b>				
Aged 18-24	290	2.3	6.7	6.9
Aged 25-49	1,160	1.5	4.1	3.9
Aged 50 and over	405	1.3	3.2	2.0
<b>By duration of claim</b>				
Up to 6 months	1,350	4.0	9.6	8.9
Over 6 up to 12 months	310	0.7	2.7	2.5
Over 12 months	185	0.4	1.8	1.4

Source: ONS claimant count - age and duration

Note: Percent shows claimants as a proportion of the resident population of the same age

**Figure 42: Claimants of jobseekers allowance by age and with benchmark areas, 2010**



Source: ONS claimant count - age and duration

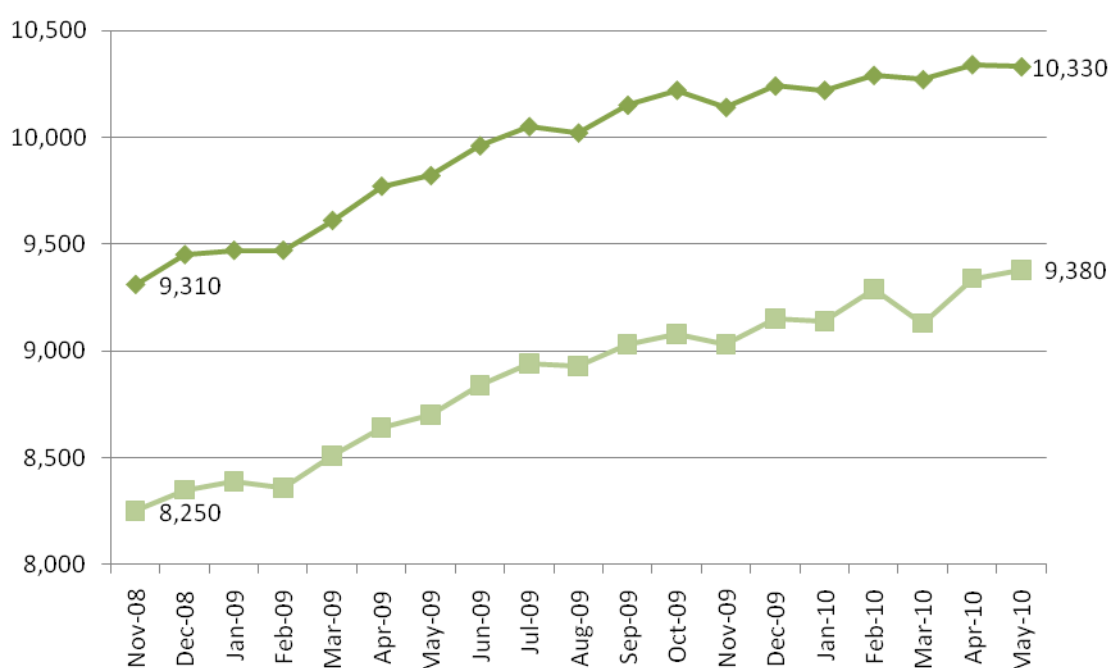
### 6.3.3 Housing & Council Tax Benefit Claims by Age

Housing Benefit provides help with paying rent and Council Tax Benefit provides help with your council tax, for those on a low income.

In May 2010 there were 9,380 claimants of housing benefit in Richmond and 10,330 claimants of council tax benefit; 8,380 claim both housing benefit and council tax benefit.

The chart at figure 43 shows how the numbers of claimants in Richmond have increased in the period November 2008 to May 2010.

**Figure 43: Number Housing and Council Tax Benefit claimants in Richmond upon Thames November 2008 to May 2010**



Source: Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE), DWP Information Directorate



## 7 Older People

Nationally, the proportion of older people is increasing. The percentage of people over state pension age increased from 16 per cent in 1971 to 19 per cent in 2004. Even allowing for the rise in state pension age for women to 65 being phased in between 2010 and 2020, the proportion of people over state pension age is projected to rise 23% in 2031. The most substantial growth has occurred among the oldest old (over 85 years); the proportion has more than doubled from 0.9 per cent in 1971 to 19 per cent in 2004.

### 7.1 Population estimates for older people

In 2010, there were 24,300 people living in Richmond upon Thames aged 65 and over, equating to 12.6 per cent of the borough's population.<sup>51</sup> The largest proportion of people aged 65 and over in Richmond upon Thames are within the younger older people age groups with 7,100 people being aged 65 to 69 years and 5,300 being aged 70 to 74 years.

There are more females within all older age groups but particularly within the 80 to 84 age range (60 per cent female) and the 85 and over age range (68 per cent female).

**Figure 44: Estimated older people population in Richmond upon Thames, 2010**

5 year age Bands	Males	Females	Persons	% of the total population
<b>65-69</b>	3,400	3,700	7,100	3.7
<b>70-74</b>	2,400	2,900	5,300	2.8
<b>75-79</b>	1,900	2,500	4,400	2.3
<b>80-84</b>	1,400	2,100	3,500	1.8
<b>85+</b>	1,300	2,800	4,100	2.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	10,400	14,000	24,300	12.7

NB Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source: ONS Mid year population estimates, 2010

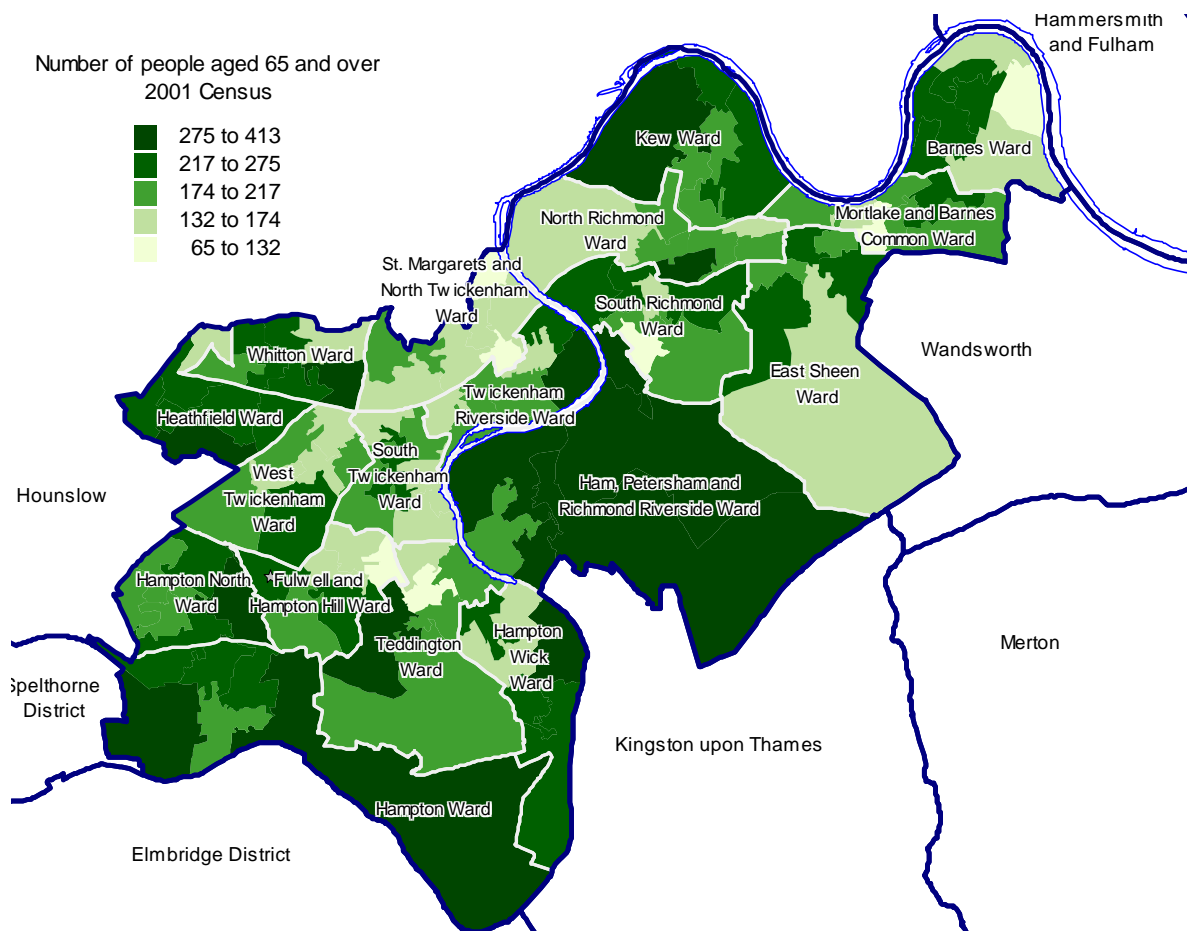
At the time of the 2001 Census, Richmond upon Thames had the highest percentage of people aged 65 and over living alone in London (44 per cent) and this is expected to increase in the next 10 years.

<sup>51</sup> ONS 2010 Mid year estimates

Figure 45 shows the distribution of numbers of older people across the borough in 2001. It shows that in 2001, there was also an uneven distribution of older people in Richmond when viewed at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level:

- The LSOA with the highest number of people aged 65 or over were in Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside, with 413 people (25.1 per cent of the population). This was followed by LSOAs in Whitton (354 people or 23 per cent of the population) and Heathfield (336 people or 21.2 per cent of population).
- LSOAs with the lowest numbers of older people were within Barnes (65 people or 5 per cent of the population) and Twickenham Riverside 95 people (7.2 per cent of the population).

**Figure 45: Number of people aged 65 and over in Richmond upon Thames, 2001**



## 7.2 Lone pensioner households

In 2001, there were 10,490 single pensioner households in Richmond upon Thames (13.8 per cent of households). This is one of the highest proportions of single pensioner households of all the borough's benchmark areas.<sup>52</sup>

**Figure 46: Number of lone pensioner households in Richmond upon Thames, 2001**

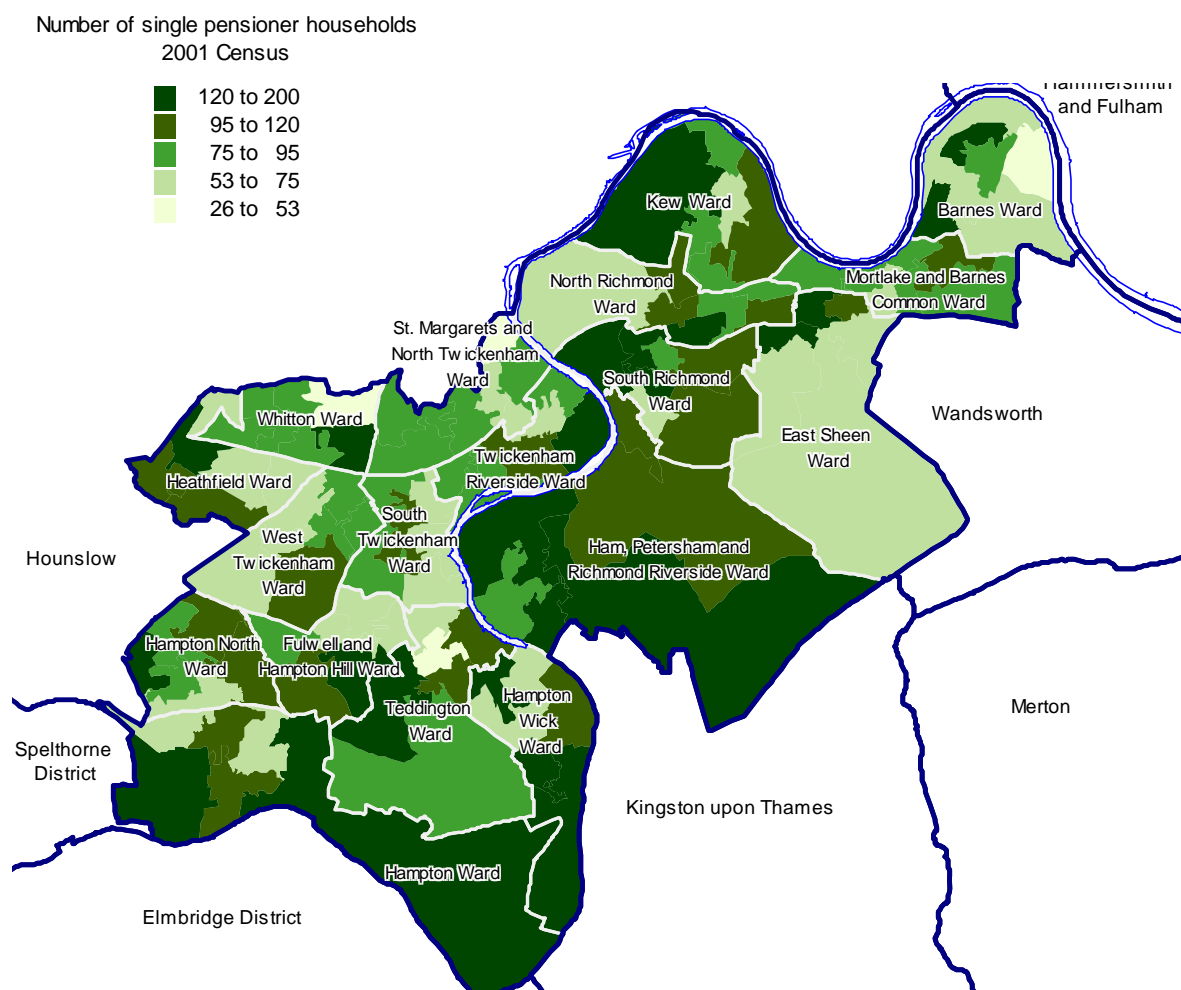


Figure 46 shows that the number of lone pensioner households in the borough varies greatly across the borough:

- The LSOA with the highest number of lone pensioner households is within Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside ward (200 households or 26.6 per cent). Other areas (LSOAs) with high numbers can be found within Teddington (178 households

<sup>52</sup> Richmond's benchmarking group are: Barnet, Bromley, Harrow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Sutton, Windsor & Maidenhead, Wokingham and Bracknell Forest. Richmond's neighbouring London borough's not within the benchmarking group are: Hammersmith & Fulham, Hounslow and Wandsworth

or 21.3 per cent), Hampton Wick (173 households or 20 per cent) and North Richmond wards (158 households or 24.3 per cent).

- The area (LSOAs) with the lowest number of lone pensioner households is within Barnes ward (26 households or 4.2 per cent). Other areas (LSOAs) with low numbers can be found within North Richmond (38 households or 21.3 per cent), Hampton Wick (173 or 20 per cent) and St Margarets and North Twickenham wards (42 households, 6.7 per cent).

The Local Housing Assessment, carried out in 2006, estimated that 15,792 or 20.4 per cent of all households in the Borough comprised older people only. It was also estimated that of these 15,792 households, 67.9 per cent (10,710 households) were older people living alone. This high number of older people living alone is likely to lead to greater social isolation and could lead to an increase in the need for social care or health services.<sup>53</sup>

### 7.3 Pension Credit Claimants

Pension Credit replaced the Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG) which, until October 2003, was part of Income Support benefit. Pension Credit is a non-contributory, income-related benefit. Its purposes are to lift the poorest pensioners out of poverty by providing a contribution to a minimum guaranteed income for those aged 60 and over living in Great Britain and to reward those aged 65 and over who have made modest provision for their retirement.

Figure 47 provides the number of pension credit claimants in Richmond upon Thames with comparisons in rates with London and England. It shows that the proportion of pensioners in Richmond upon Thames claiming Pension Credit (13.1 per cent) was significantly lower than the London and national average (24.3 per cent and 18.7 per cent, respectively).

The largest group of pension credit claimants in Richmond upon Thames is those aged 85 and over (1,010 claimants). Over 25 per cent of people aged 80 or over in the borough are claiming pension credit. This is significantly lower than the average for London (36.4 per cent) and England (37.8 per cent).

Although 55.9 per cent of the over 65 population in Richmond upon Thames is female, a much higher proportion of pension credit claimants are female (62.3 per cent).

---

<sup>53</sup> LBRuT 2006 Local Housing Assessment. Fordham Research April 2007

**Figure 47: Number of pension credit claimants by age, 2010**

Age	Richmond upon Thames				London	England
	Male	Female	Total	%	%	%
aged 60-64	440	350	790	7.7	16.6	10.9
aged 65-69	380	370	750	11.2	22.8	14.6
aged 70-74	270	390	670	13.1	25.8	17.6
aged 75-79	210	400	610	13.6	26.2	20.7
aged 80-84	160	450	610	17.4	29.0	27.0
aged 85+	210	800	1,010	25.3	36.4	37.8
<b>Total<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>

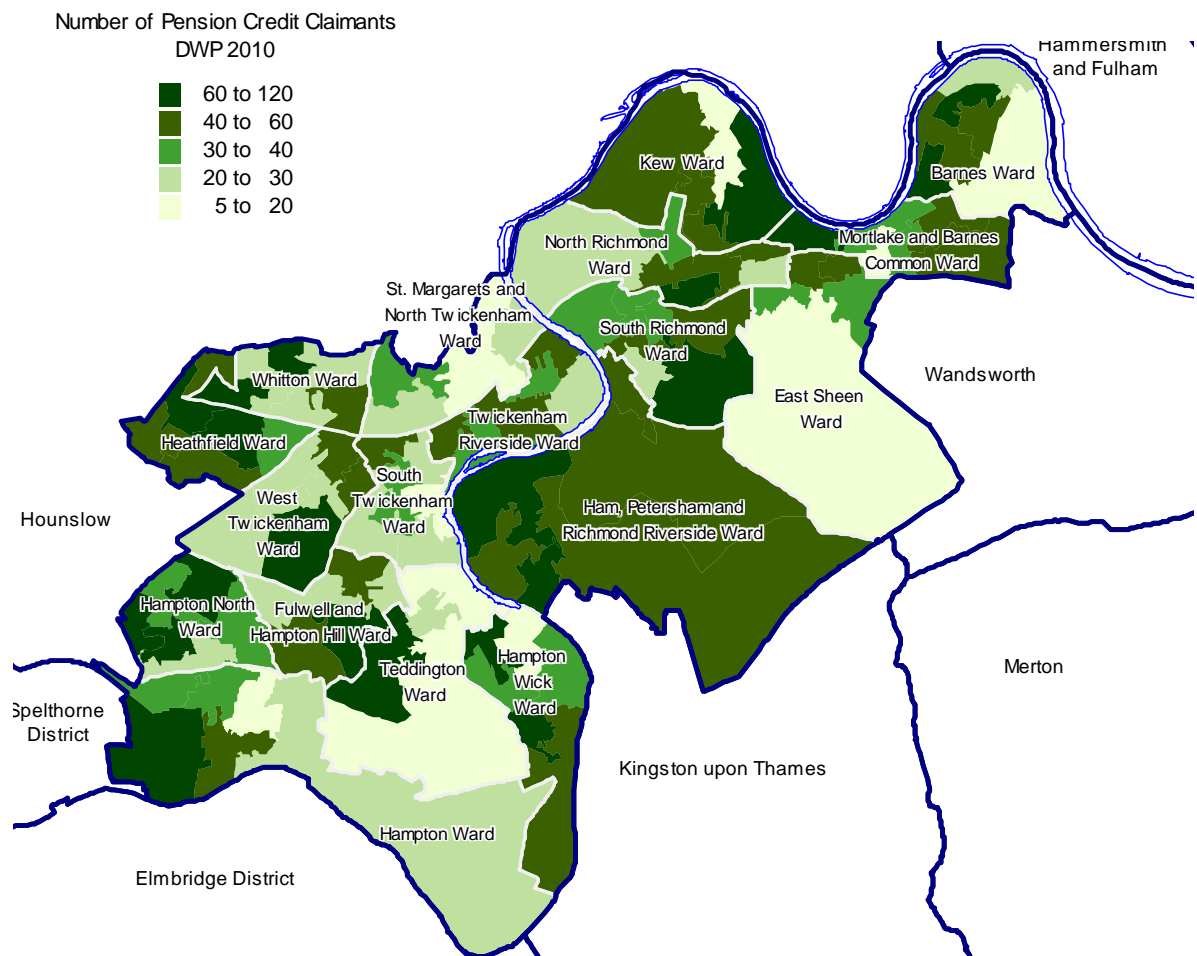
Source: DWP

Note: † per cent of pensioner population 2009

§ Per cent of total number of claimants

Figure 48 shows how pension credit claimants are distributed across the borough.

**Figure 48: Pension Credit claimants in Richmond upon Thames, 2010**





## 8 Gender

In 2010, there were estimated to be 27.8 million females and 27 million males in England; 50.8% of the population are female and 49.1% are male. There are slightly more male children than female children but significantly more elderly women than men.<sup>54</sup>

This is as expected as there are more male births than female births; there have consistently been around 1,050 male births for every 1,000 female births in the UK<sup>55</sup>. Lower death rates and longer life expectancy in women lead to a larger female population of retirement age.

### 8.1 Gender in Richmond upon Thames

There are slightly more females than males in Richmond, with 51.0 per cent (97,400) female and 49.0 per cent male (93,600), which is similar to the London and national averages in that there are more females than males<sup>56</sup>.

The average age of females in the borough is 39.1 years which is older than that for males (38.1 years) and reflects the fact that there are significantly more females aged over 65 than there are males.

In terms of the distribution of males and females across the different age groups, figure 49 shows that:

- In line with national trends, Richmond upon Thames has higher numbers of males aged 0 to 14 years (500 more males than females).
- In Richmond, there are more males than females in all age groups age 0 to 19 years.
- There are more females in all other age groups with the exception of the 45 to 44 age group, where there are 600 more males than females.
- The biggest differences between the proportions of males and females are in the older age groups. Within the over 60 age groups there is a much higher proportion of females, particularly in the 80 and over age groups where over 60 per cent are female.

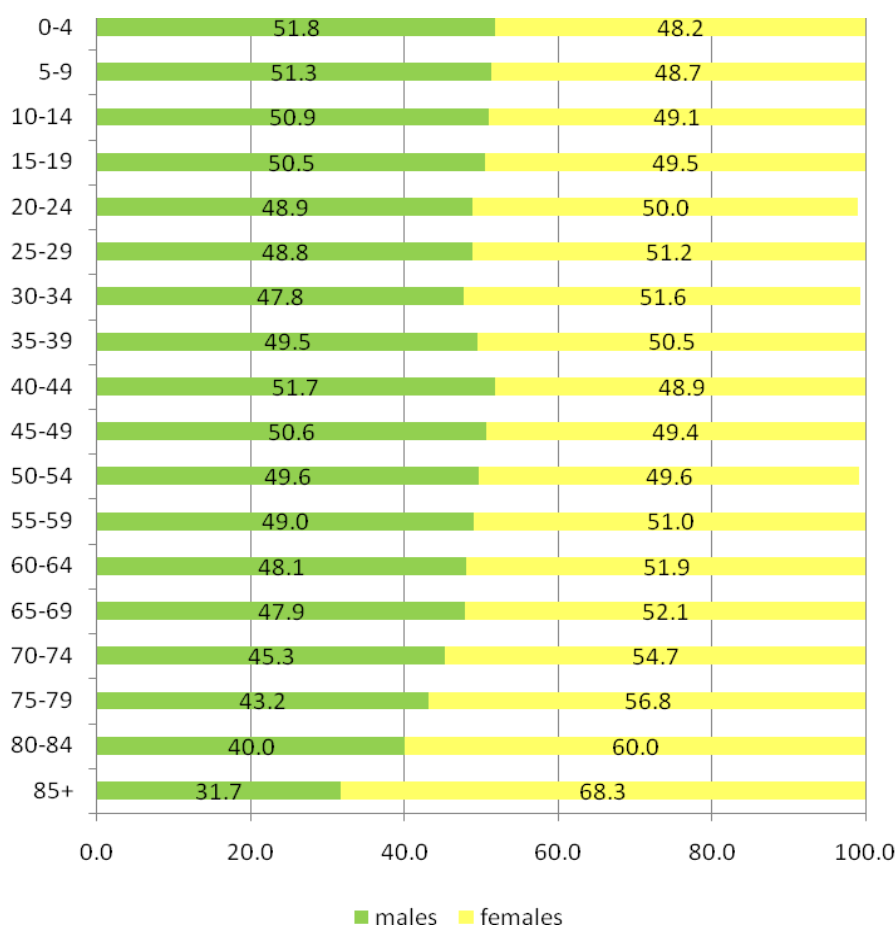
---

<sup>54</sup> ONS Mid Year Population Estimates, (Mid- year revised 2010).

<sup>55</sup> Birth Statistics 2008, Office for National Statistics.

<sup>56</sup> ONS Mid Year Population Estimates, (Mid- year revised 2010).

**Figure 49: Proportion of males and females in Richmond upon Thames by five year age groups.**



Source: ONS Mid year estimates 2010

## 8.2 Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth for the UK in 2008-10 was 78.2 years for males and 82.3 years for females. This represents an increase of 4.8 years and 2.8 years respectively since the life expectancy of males and females in 1991-93.

Overall, the life expectancy of males and females in Richmond upon Thames is higher than the average for London and for England. In fact, Richmond upon Thames is ranked as having the 17<sup>th</sup> highest (for males) and 6<sup>th</sup> highest (for females) life expectancy out of the 352 local authority areas in England.<sup>57</sup>

Figure 50 shows how the life expectancy of males and females in Richmond upon Thames compare to that of London and nationally:

<sup>57</sup> Male and Female life expectancy at birth (years) and at age 65, by local authorities in England & Wales, 1991-1993 to 2008-2010, ONS 2011

- At birth, females in Richmond upon Thames have over four years higher life expectancy compared to males (85.6 years for females, 81.3 years for males).
- Females in Richmond upon Thames, as well as having higher life expectancy than males in the borough, also have higher life expectancy than females in London (+2.3 years) and England (+3.1 years).
- Males in Richmond upon Thames have higher life expectancy than males in London (+2.3 years) and males in England (+2.4 years).
- At the age of 65, females in Richmond upon Thames have an average life expectancy of 23.1 years compared to 19.5 years for males in the borough.

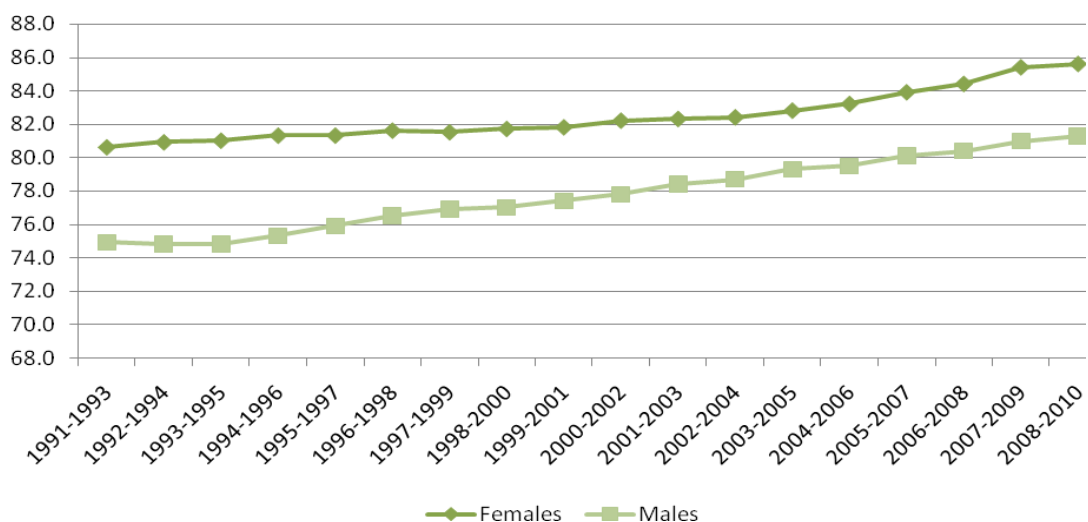
**Figure 50: Average life expectancy of population at birth and at 65 for 2008-2010**

	Richmond		London SHA		England and Wales	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Life expectancy at birth	81.3	85.6	79.0	83.3	78.5	82.5
Life expectancy at 65	19.5	23.1	18.7	21.5	18.2	20.8

Source: Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas, 2004-06 to 2008-10 (ONS), 2011

Figure 51 shows changes in life expectancy at birth in Richmond upon Thames over the last twenty years. It shows that life expectancy for both males and females has increased consistently over the last twenty years; in 1991-1993 the gap between male and female life expectancy in the borough was 5.7 years, in 2008-10, this had closed to 4.3 years.

**Figure 51: Male and female life expectancy in Richmond upon Thames (1991-1993 to 2008-2010)<sup>58</sup>**



<sup>58</sup> Source: ONS. Life expectancy at birth 1991-93 to 2008-10

In 2006 the Office for National Statistics produced 'experimental' life expectancy data at the ward level.<sup>59</sup> Although these have high confidence intervals they can be used to indicate any sub-borough differences in life expectancy. They show:

- East Sheen ward was estimated to have the highest overall life expectancy (83.2 years); Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside ward the lowest (77.7 years), a gap of 5.5 years between these two wards.
- The ward with the highest male life expectancy was also East Sheen (82.1 years), compared to 75.1 years for Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside ward.
- The ward with the highest female life expectancy was St Margarets and North Twickenham (84.6 years) and Mortlake and Barnes Common ward the lowest (79.9 years).
- The wards with the biggest gap between male and female life expectancy was Fulwell and Hampton Hill, where males were estimated to have a life expectancy that was 6.9 years lower than females (75.2 years for males compared to 82.1 years for females). There was also estimated to be a gap of 5.9 years between males and females in Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside ward (75.1 years for males compared to 82.0 years for females).

### 8.3 Economic Activity

Women in Richmond upon Thames play an active role in the labour market however, significant gender divisions do exist. The table at figure 52 shows the economic activity of males and females in Richmond upon Thames in 2009.

Over three quarters (75.8 per cent) of females in the borough were economically active. This is higher than the average for London (66.6 per cent) and higher than the national average (69.9 per cent).<sup>60</sup>

A much higher proportion of males in the borough are economically active compared to females (85.8 per cent of males, 75.8 per cent of females). Although males in Richmond

---

<sup>59</sup> ONS. Life expectancy at birth for males, females and persons by ward in England and Wales, 1999 to 2003 (experimental statistics)

<sup>60</sup> Annual Population Survey, 2010/11

have a much higher rate of economic activity than London and England, this is in line with national trends.

Rates of self employment among women in Richmond upon Thames (12.5 per cent) are considerably higher than for London (6.5 per cent) and the national average (5.2 per cent).

**Figure 52: Employment and unemployment (Apr 2010-Mar 2011)**

	Richmond-upon-Thames (numbers)	Richmond-upon-Thames (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>All people</b>				
Economically active <sup>†</sup>	106,600	80.9	74.8	76.2
In employment <sup>†</sup>	99,900	75.7	68.2	70.3
Employees <sup>†</sup>	77,700	59.9	57.3	60.8
Self employed <sup>†</sup>	21,500	15.3	10.6	9.0
Unemployed (model-based) <sup>§</sup>	5,800	5.5	8.6	7.6
<b>Males</b>				
Economically active <sup>†</sup>	57,200	85.8	82.8	82.5
In employment <sup>†</sup>	54,500	81.7	75.6	75.5
Employees <sup>†</sup>	41,300	63.1	60.7	62.3
Self employed <sup>†</sup>	12,800	18.0	14.4	12.7
Unemployed <sup>§</sup>	2,700	4.7	8.5	8.4
<b>Females</b>				
Economically active <sup>†</sup>	49,500	75.8	66.6	69.9
In employment <sup>†</sup>	45,400	69.5	60.7	65.1
Employees <sup>†</sup>	36,400	56.7	53.7	59.4
Self employed <sup>†</sup>	8,700	12.5	6.6	5.3
Unemployed <sup>§</sup>	4,100	8.3	8.7	6.7

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 2010/11

# Sample size too small for reliable estimate

† numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64

§ Numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

## 8.4 Earnings and income

Nationally males earn more than females. This is also the case in Richmond upon Thames. And figure 53 shows a breakdown of average earnings by gender for full time and part time workers. It shows that:

- Both males and females, working full-time and living in Richmond upon Thames earn more in comparison to London and the national average.
- Women working full-time in Richmond earn an average of £664.70 per week. This is one of the highest out of all of the authorities in the borough's benchmarking

group<sup>61</sup> and neighbouring boroughs<sup>62</sup> but is still significantly lower than men who work full time in the borough (average of £867.90 per week)<sup>63</sup>.

**Figure 53: Average weekly pay of Residents in Richmond, London and England, 2010**

	Richmond-upon-Thames (pounds)	London (pounds)	Great Britain (pounds)
<b>Gross weekly pay</b>			
Full-time workers	747.2	606.8	501.8
Male full-time workers	867.9	645.5	541.9
Female full-time workers	664.7	566.9	440.0
<b>Hourly pay</b>			
Full-time workers	20.57	15.81	12.65
Male full-time workers	22.86	16.38	13.24
Female full-time workers	17.64	15.24	11.75

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

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

Although women in Richmond are under-represented at professional and managerial levels when compared to men in the borough, they are more likely to work at these levels than women within authorities in the borough's benchmarking group and within its neighbouring boroughs.

## 8.5 Economic Inactivity

A breakdown of economic inactivity between males and females in Richmond upon Thames shows that:

- Overall, there is a lower rate of economic inactivity in Richmond upon Thames (19.1 per cent) compared to London (25.2 per cent) and the national average (23.8 per cent).
- There are lower proportions of economically inactive males and females in Richmond upon Thames compared to the benchmark areas.

<sup>61</sup> Richmond's benchmarking group are: Barnet, Bromley, Harrow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Sutton, Windsor & Maidenhead, Wokingham and Bracknell Forest

<sup>62</sup> Richmond's neighbouring London borough's not within the benchmarking group are: Hammersmith & Fulham, Hounslow and Wandsworth

<sup>63</sup> ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis

- Of the 24,500 economically inactive people in Richmond upon Thames, the majority are female (62.5 per cent or 15,300).
- Of the economically inactive women in Richmond upon Thames, the majority do not want a job (18.4 per cent, compared to 5.9 per cent who do want a job).

**Figure 54: Economic inactivity (Apr 2010-March 2011)**

	Richmond-upon-Thames (Numbers)	Richmond-upon-Thames (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>All People</b>				
Economically inactive	24,500	19.1	25.2	23.8
Wanting a job	6,100	4.8	6.4	5.7
Not wanting a job	18,400	14.4	18.8	18.1
<b>Males</b>				
Economically inactive	9,100	14.2	17.2	17.5
Wanting a job	2,400	3.7	5.0	4.9
Not wanting a job	6,700	10.4	12.2	12.6
<b>Females</b>				
Economically inactive	15,300	24.2	33.4	30.1
Wanting a job	3,700	5.9	7.9	6.5
Not wanting a job	11,600	18.4	25.6	23.6

Source: ONS annual population survey

## 8.6 Benefit claimants

### 8.6.1 Working age benefits

Working-age benefits are social security benefits which are available to people of working age who are out of work or have a low income. They are administered by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

Key working-age benefits are Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance, Income Support, and Disability Living Allowance. From 27 October 2008, Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on incapacity grounds for new customers.

Figure 55 provides a breakdown of claimants of working age benefits in Richmond by gender and claimant type. It shows that:

- Males make up a slightly larger proportion of working age benefit claimants in the borough (3,690 compared to 3,540 females);
- Males in the borough are most likely to be claiming employment support allowance (ESA) or incapacity benefit (2,280) or benefit as a job seeker (1,520).
- Males also make up a larger proportion of the working age benefit claimants in receipt of job seekers allowance (1,140 compared to 730 females).
- 940 females are claiming support as a lone parent in the borough, compared to just 20 males.
- Females are also more likely to be carers (440 female compared to 150 male).

**Figure 55: Claimants of working age benefits in Richmond upon Thames by gender and claimant type, May 2011**

Type of claimant in Richmond upon Thames	Male	Female	Total	
	(Numbers)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)	(%)
Job seeker	1,140	730	1,870	1.5
ESA and incapacity benefits	2,240	1,790	4,040	3.1
Lone parent	20	940	960	0.7
Carer	150	440	590	0.5
Others on income related benefit	280	80	360	0.3
Disabled	380	350	730	0.6
Bereaved	40	180	220	0.2
<b>Out of Work Benefits</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>5.6</b>

Source: ONS: Benefit claimants - working age client group, May 2011

Rates for local authorities from 2010 onwards are calculated using the mid-2009 resident population aged 16-64.

### 8.6.2 Job seekers allowance

Males make up 62.2 per cent of all Jobseekers Allowance claimants in the borough, compared to 790 females.<sup>64</sup>

<sup>64</sup> DWP, 2011

**Figure 56: Claimants of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) in Richmond upon Thames, May 2011**

	Richmond upon Thames (numbers)	Richmond upon Thames (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	1,870	1.5	4.0	3.6
Males	1,140	1.8	5.1	5.0
Females	730	1.1	2.9	2.2

Source: ONS claimant count with rates and proportions, 2011

Note:% is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64 and gender

## 8.7 Attitudinal indicators relating to gender

### 8.7.1 2008 Place Survey

There were more females that responded to the survey than males, with 57% of respondents being female. Comparing this to the borough population shows a higher proportion of females responded to the survey than the borough population, as 52% of the population are female, meaning that female views are over-represented in the sample.

#### **Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood**

Females were more likely than males to feel that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood, with 68% of females feeling very or fairly strongly that they belong compared to 61% of males.

#### **Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police**

Males were more likely to disagree that anti-social behaviour and crime are being successfully dealt with in their local area (19% compared to 13% of females).

#### **Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area**

Half of all female respondents (50%) agreed that parents take enough responsibility for the behaviour of their children, compared to 43% of male respondents. More male respondents disagreed with the statement (39% compared to 32% of female respondents).

#### **Fair treatment by local services**

A higher proportion of females felt they were treated with respect all or most of the time, compared to males (79% and 71% respectively).



## 9 Ethnicity

As counted by the 2001 Census the majority of the population of England were White (90.92% or nearly 45 million people),<sup>65</sup> and the remaining 4.5 million people (9.08%) defined themselves as belonging to other ethnic groups. Indians were the largest of these groups, followed by Pakistanis and Black Caribbean. The remaining minority ethnic groups each accounted for less than one percent of the UK population and together accounted for 2.2 million people or 4.4% of total population.

Whilst in comparison to London and many of its neighbouring boroughs, Richmond upon Thames also has a predominantly White population, a large proportion of its population are not White British.

Richmond also experiences a lot of daily migration (people moving into and out of the borough each day for work and study); due to the borough's proximity to central London (for work) there being two large higher education colleges in the borough (for study). These factors all contribute to the borough's ethnic diversity.

### 9.1 Population of Richmond upon Thames by ethnic group

#### 9.1.1 Ethnic diversity in 2001

The 2001 Census showed that 9.0 per cent of the Richmond upon Thames population were from black and minority ethnic groups (BME)<sup>66</sup>; a similar rate to the average for England & Wales, but lower than the average for London (28 per cent). In 2001 Richmond had the fourth smallest percentage of non-White residents of the 32 London boroughs.

Figure 57 shows the breakdown of ethnic diversity in the borough in 2001. It shows that White British people accounted for 78.7 per cent of the borough's population; 2.8 per cent of the borough's population were White Irish and 9.5 per cent of the borough's population were White 'Other'. The proportion of non-British white people was higher than both the average for England (4 per cent) and London (11 per cent).

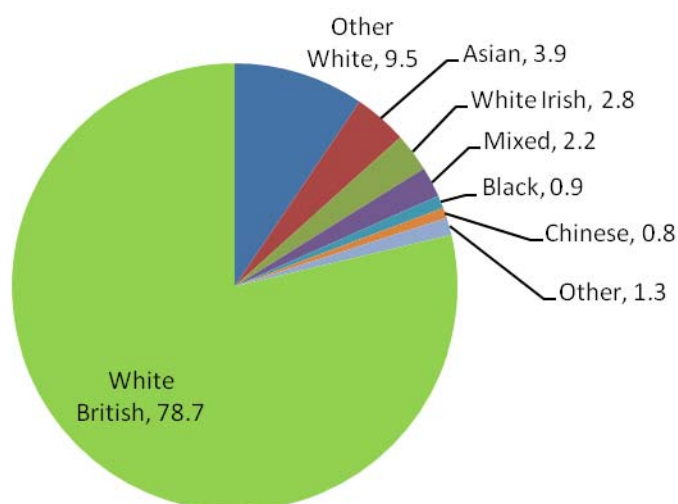
---

<sup>65</sup> Office of National Statistics, 2001 Census data.

<sup>66</sup> Black and minority ethnic groups include: Asian Indian, Asian Pakistani, Asian Bangladeshi, Asian 'Other', Black African, Black Caribbean, Black 'Other', Mixed Asian/ White, Mixed Black Caribbean/White, Mixed Black African/White, Mixed 'Other', Chinese, Other But exclude: White Irish and White 'Other'

Within the borough's 9.0 per cent black and minority ethnic population people of Asian background were the largest group, accounting for 3.9 per cent of the population. The largest ethnic minority group in the borough in 2001 was the Indian population (accounting for 2.5 per cent of the boroughs population). People of Mixed background accounted for 2.2 per cent of the population

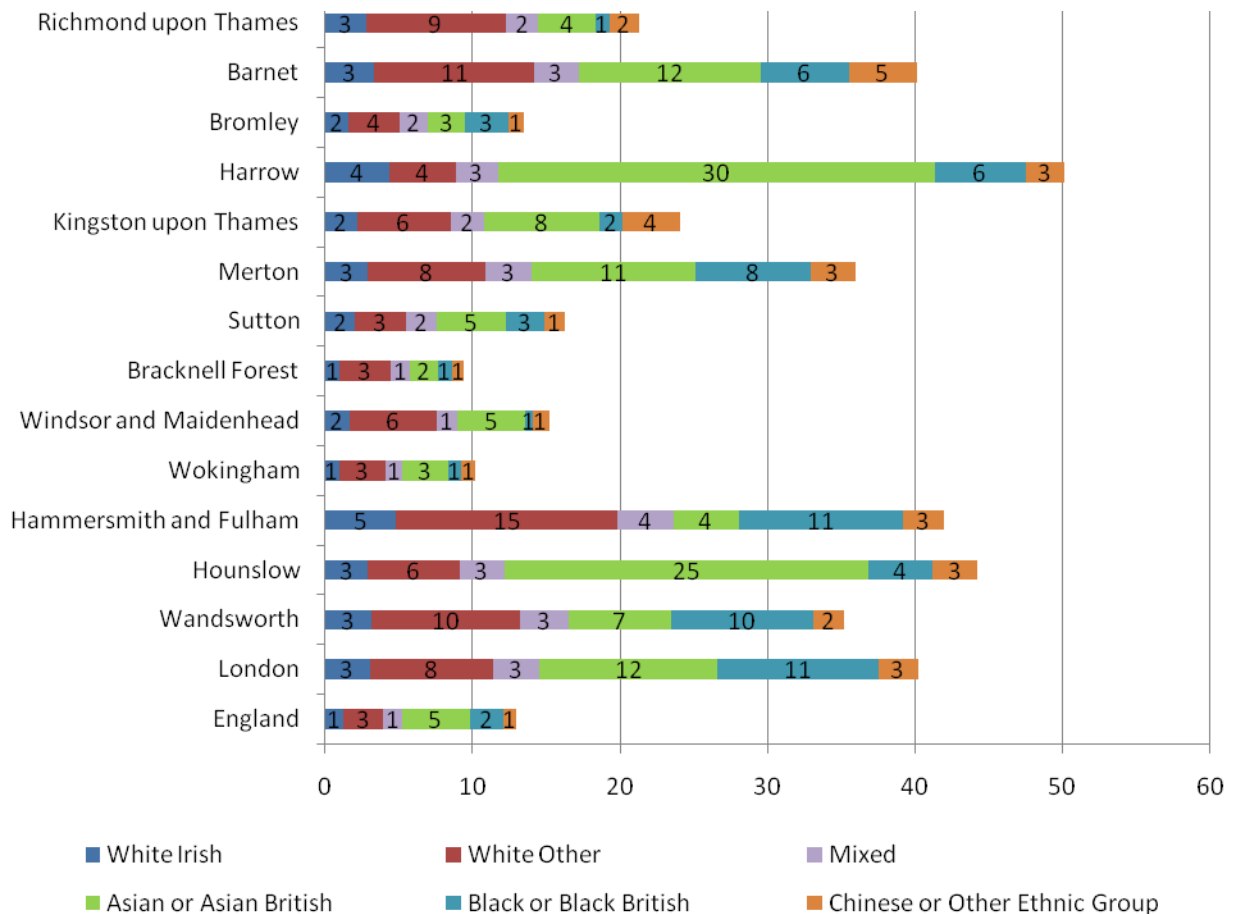
**Figure 57: Ethnic diversity of Richmond upon Thames, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

Figure 58 shows how the proportion of non White British residents in Richmond upon Thames compared with the averages for its benchmark areas in 2001. It shows that overall in 2001, 21.3 per cent of the borough's population did not have a White British background; a figure which is significantly higher than the average for England (13 per cent) and several of the borough's benchmarking group but lower than the averages for the borough's neighbouring London boroughs and the overall average for London (40 per cent).

**Figure 58: Broad ethnic composition of Richmond compared to Benchmark areas**



Source: 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

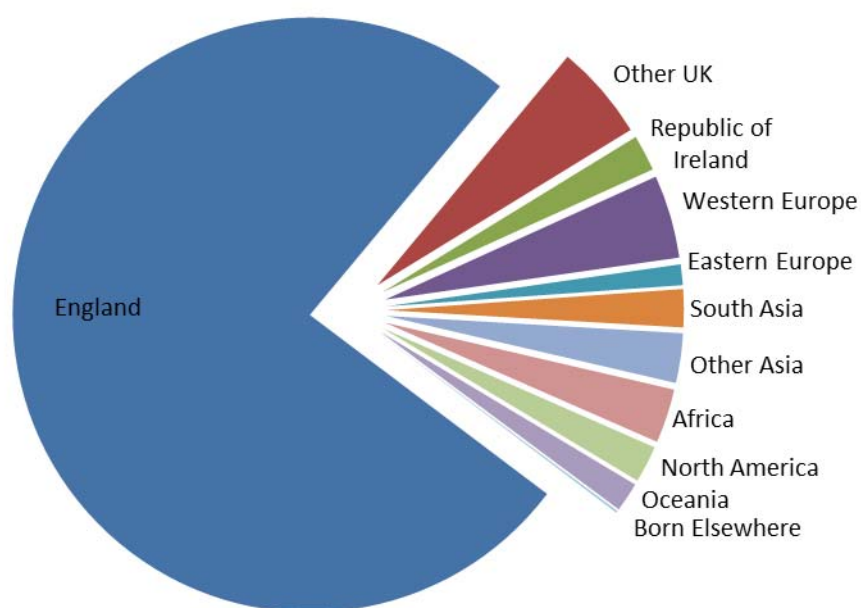
### 9.1.2 Country of birth of Richmond residents

Although Richmond is one of the least ethnically diverse boroughs in London, its ethnic make-up is not without its own characteristics and complexities. The borough has one of the largest White 'Other' populations out of all the areas within the borough's benchmarking group (9 per cent) which is higher than the average for London (8 per cent) and England (3 per cent). It is important that this group is understood further and country of birth data also from the 2001 Census can be used as a proxy indicator.

Further analysis of the 2001 country of birth data for Richmond upon Thames shows that whilst 80.5 per cent of the borough's population were born in the United Kingdom, nearly 20 per cent were born outside of the UK and nearly 12 per cent were born outside of Europe.

People who are of White non-British ethnic background in Richmond are part of an extremely diverse group which includes people from Western Europe (where 4.5 per cent of the borough's population were born), South and Eastern Africa (where 2.4 per cent of the borough's population were born), North America (2 per cent), Australia (1 per cent) and New Zealand (0.6 per cent). Just 1.1 per cent were born in Eastern Europe (including 0.3 per cent born in Poland). 4.1 per cent of those born in Europe were born within EU countries.

**Figure 59: Countries of Birth in Richmond in 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

### 9.1.3 The distribution of ethnic groups in Richmond upon Thames

Whilst the borough averages show Richmond to be a borough with relatively low proportions of minority ethnic groups, there is great variation across the borough.

Figure 60 shows the distribution of ethnic groups in Richmond upon Thames, across the borough's wards.

**Figure 60: Distribution of Ethnic Groups in Richmond by ward in 2001**

Ward Name	White British	White Irish	White Other	White %	Mixed %	Asian %	Black %	Other %	Total 'Non White' %
Hampton	86.1	2.3	4.8	93.2	1.7	3.1	0.6	1.6	7
Hampton North	82.8	2.1	5	89.9	2.4	4.5	1.1	2.1	10.1
Fullwell	83.9	3.1	5.5	92.5	2.3	3.1	1	1.2	7.6
Teddington	84.3	2.3	6.6	93.2	1.9	2.8	0.4	1.7	6.8
Hampton Wick	82.6	2.5	7.5	92.6	2.1	2.8	1.1	1.4	7.4
West Twickenham	79.4	2.9	6.7	89	2.3	5.3	1.1	2.1	10.8
South Twickenham	81.8	4.4	7.2	93.4	1.7	3.1	0.4	1.3	6.5
Heathfield	77.5	2.6	3.6	83.7	2.5	9.5	1.4	2.9	16.3
Whitton	78.9	3.4	4	86	2.2	8	1.3	2.3	13.8
St Margarets & North Twickenham	78.6	3.3	9.9	91.8	2.3	3.8	0.6	1.5	8.2
Twickeham Riverside	76.9	3.2	12.6	92.7	2	2.6	0.9	1.7	7.2
Ham, Petersham & Richmond Riverside	75.1	2	12.6	89.7	2.9	3.5	1.4	2.7	10.5
South Richmond	70.8	2.8	18.2	91.8	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.8	7.3
North Richmond	74.2	3.3	12.2	89.7	2.7	3.6	1.1	3	10.4
East Sheen	78.5	2	12.3	92.8	1.9	3	0.5	1.8	7.2
Kew	76.4	2.9	12.3	91.6	2.3	3.3	0.9	2.1	8.6
Mortlake & Barnes Common	79.3	2.8	11	93.1	2.3	2.6	0.8	1.1	6.8
Barnes	70.7	2.6	16.5	89.8	2.7	3.8	1.1	2.1	9.7
<b>Richmond Average</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>

Source: 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

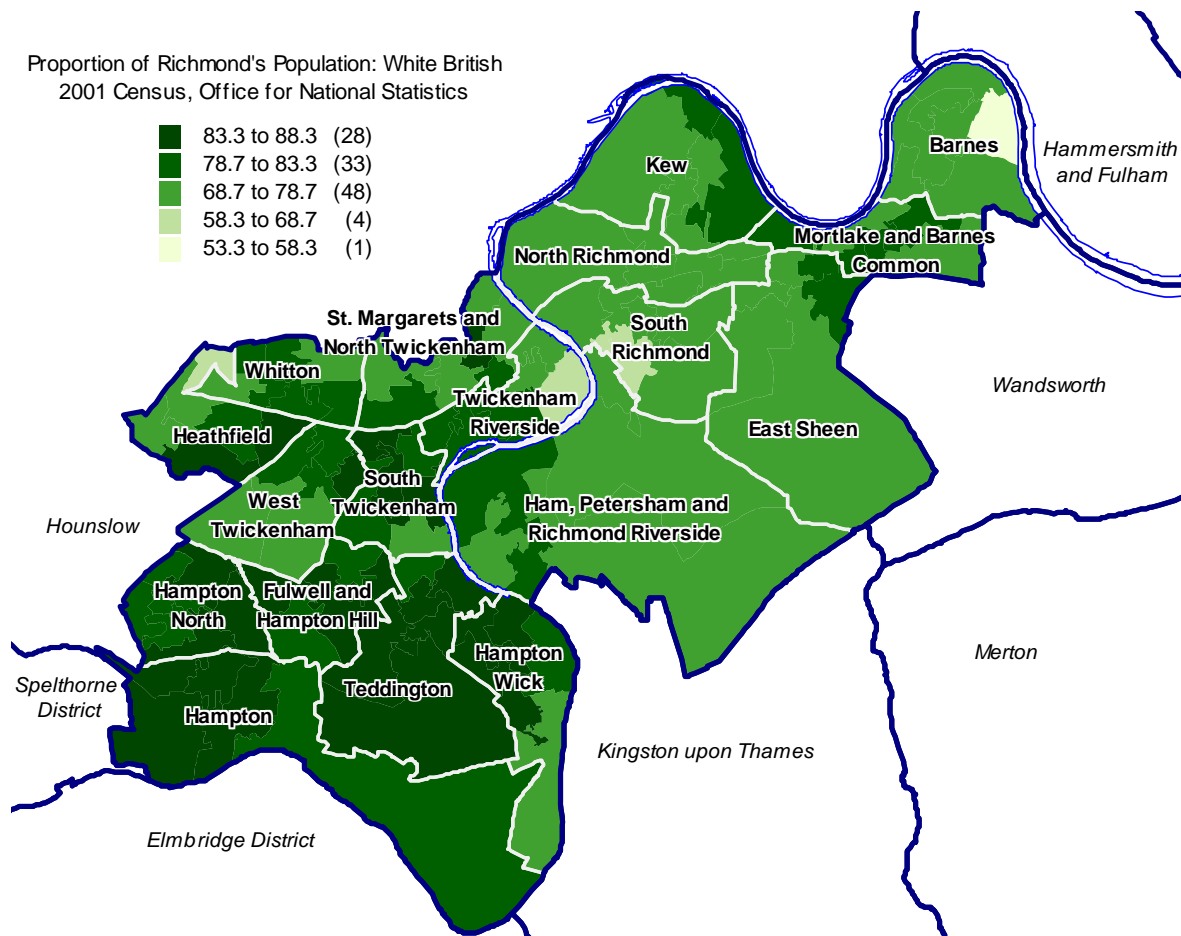
## White Ethnic Groups

The overall proportion of White people living in Richmond in 2001 was 91 per cent.

- The wards with the highest proportions of White residents were South Twickenham (93.4 per cent), Hampton and Teddington (both at 93.2 per cent) and Mortlake & Barnes Common (93.1 per cent).
- The wards with the lowest percentages of White residents were Heathfield (83.7 per cent) and Whitton (86.0 per cent)
- The proportion of White British people living in Richmond in was 78.7 per cent.
- The wards with the highest proportion of White British residents were Hampton (86.1 per cent), Teddington (84.3 per cent) and Fullwell (83.9 per cent).

- The wards with the lowest proportions of White British were Barnes and South Richmond (70.7 and 70.8 per cent respectively). These wards have much higher than average White 'Other' populations.
- At a lower level geography (LSOA), variation increases further with some small areas within wards featuring a White British population of just over 50 per cent and others nearing 90 per cent. The map at figure 61 shows this variation.

**Figure 61: Map to show the distribution of the White British population in Richmond upon Thames**



The overall proportion of White Irish people living in Richmond in 2001 was 2.8 per cent:

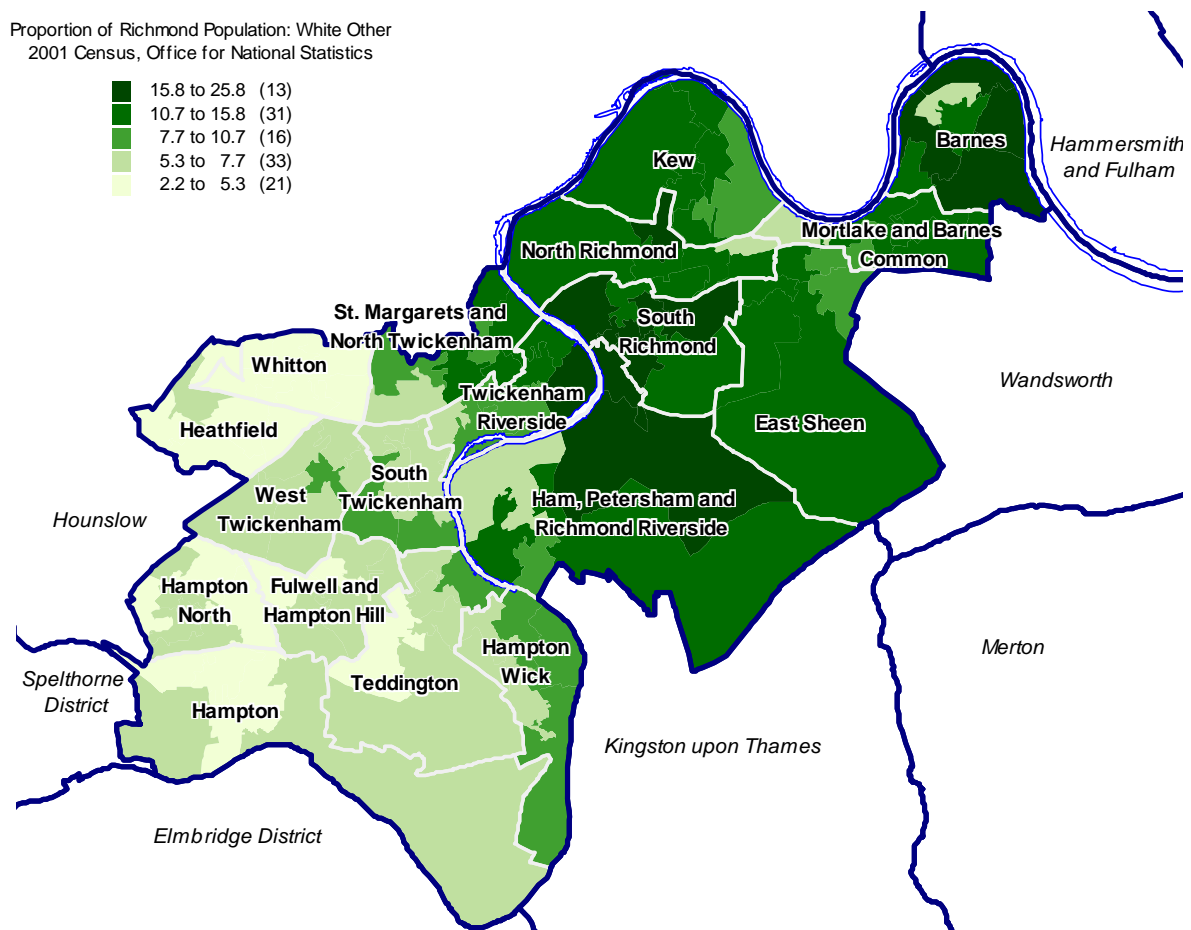
- There are two wards where there are higher levels of White Irish residents, South Twickenham (4.4 per cent) and Whitton (3.4 per cent).
- Ham, Petersham & Richmond Riverside and East Sheen wards have the lowest proportions of White Irish people in the borough (both at 2 per cent).

The overall proportion of White 'Other' people living in Richmond in 2001 was 9.5 per cent.

The data at a sub-borough level shows that:

- The wards of South Richmond and Barnes had significantly higher than average proportions of White 'Other' ethnic group residents compared to the average for the borough (18.2 and 16.5 per cent respectively).
- The map at figure 64 shows at a sub-ward level that there are some areas within both the wards of Barnes and South Richmond where over 20 per cent of the population define themselves as from a White ethnic background other than British or Irish.
- In some areas within the wards of Heathfield and Whitton, people from 'Other' White ethnic backgrounds account for less than 3 per cent of the population.

**Figure 62: Map to show the distribution of the White Other population in Richmond upon Thames**



The 2001 country of birth data<sup>67</sup> for South Richmond indicates that:

- There were high numbers of residents born in other Western European countries living in South Richmond (834 people, 8.1 per cent of the ward population), in particular Germany (203 people, 2 per cent) and France (137 people, 1.3 per cent).

<sup>67</sup> 2001 Census, Country of Birth (UV08), Office for National Statistics

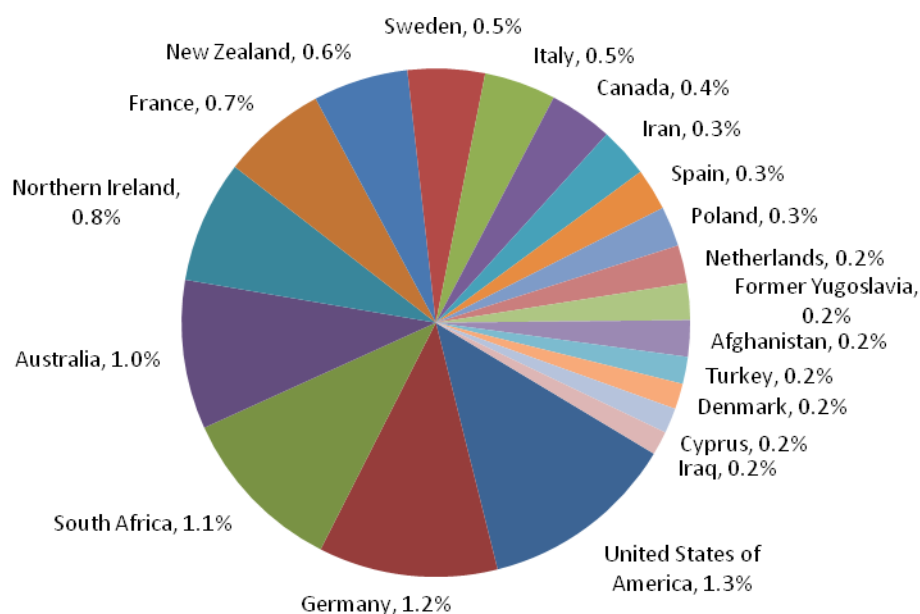
- There were also high numbers of people born in North America (536 people or 5.2 per cent of the population). The ward also had high numbers of people born in Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, accounting for 1.8, 1.6 and 1.1 per cent of the ward's population respectively.

For Barnes, the same dataset indicates that in 2001:

- Significant numbers of people living in Barnes were born in Western European countries (833 people, 8.5 per cent of the ward population). In particular there were high numbers of people born in Sweden (308 people, 3.1 per cent).
- There were also significant numbers of people born in North America (349 people, 3.6 per cent of the ward population).

Figure 63 shows some countries of birth of Richmond residents in 2001. Excluding the UK, Ireland, Asia and Africa, it provides an indication of the origins of the borough's White 'Other' population.

**Figure 63: Chart to indicate Countries of birth of White 'Other' Richmond residents**



### Non-white Ethnic Groups

The 2001 Census showed that 9.4 per cent of the borough's population defined themselves as belonging to a Non-white ethnic group. An analysis of non-white residents at the sub-borough level showed that:

- At a ward level, Heathfield and Whitton wards both had the largest proportion of non-white ethnic minority residents in the borough (16.2 per cent and 14 per cent respectively, against a borough average of 9 per cent).
- Heathfield and Whitton both had higher proportions of Asian residents (9.5 per cent and 8 per cent respectively, compared to the borough average of 4 per cent) and slightly higher percentages of Black (1.4 and 1.3 per cent compared to 1 per cent overall) and Chinese or Other ethnic groups (2.9 and 2.3 per cent compared to 2 per cent overall).
- Heathfield and Whitton wards also had the smallest proportions of White ethnic groups (83.7 per cent and 86 per cent respectively, compared to the borough average of 91 per cent).

**Figure 64: Map to show the distribution of the Non-White population in Richmond upon Thames**

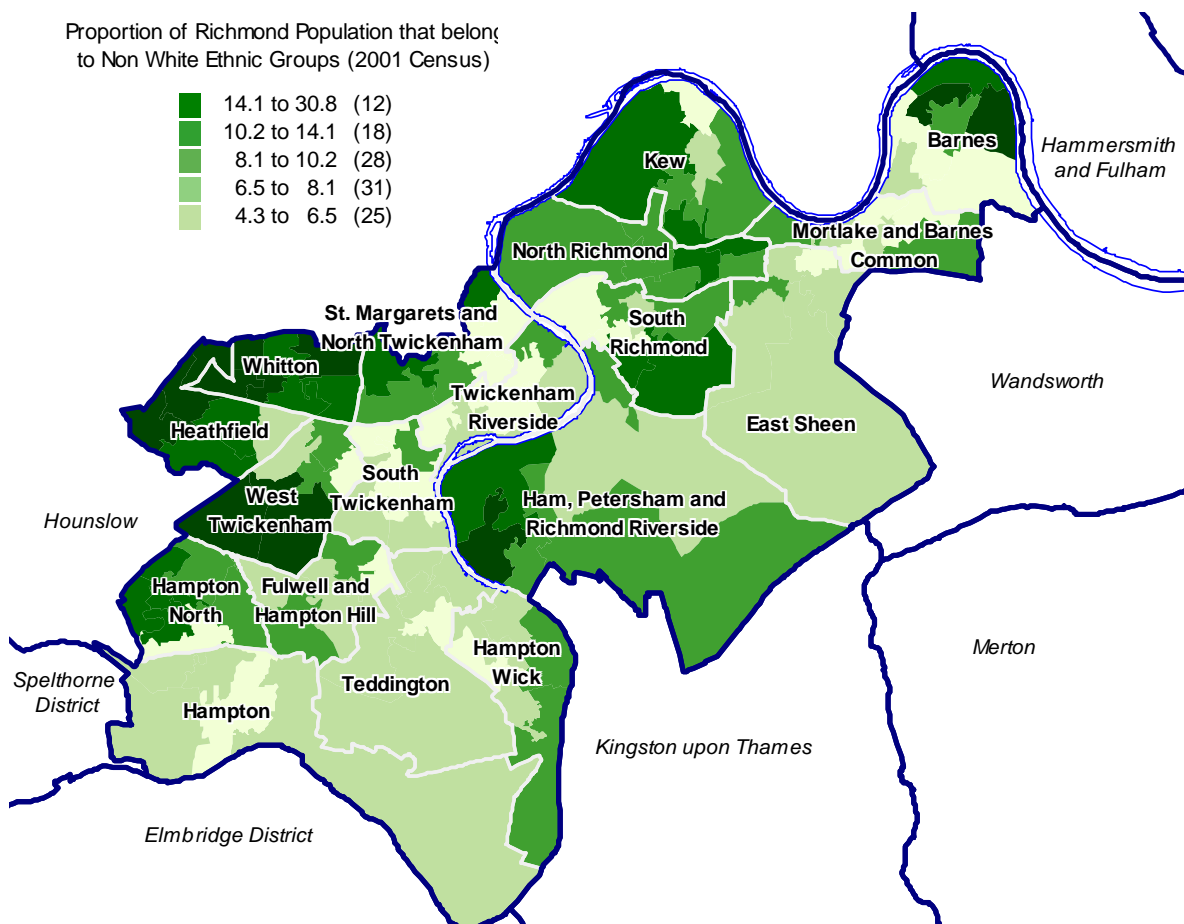


Figure 64 shows the non-white population at a sub-ward level. It shows that:

- There are nine areas (LSOAs) within the borough where more than 15 per cent of the population are from non-White ethnic groups. These areas are mainly in

Heathfield, Whitton, West Twickenham, Barnes and Ham, Petersham & Richmond Riverside. Most of these areas are in the north of the borough, on the boundaries with Hounslow and Hammersmith and Fulham.

- There are five areas (LSOAs) within the borough where less than 5 per cent of the population are from non-White ethnic groups. These areas are within the wards of Kew, Barnes, Mortlake & Barnes Common and South Twickenham.

### **Asian Ethnic Groups**

The overall proportion of Asian people living in the borough in 2001 was 3.9 per cent. At a sub-borough level:

- The wards with the highest proportion of Asian residents were Heathfield (9.5 per cent), Whitton (8 per cent) and West Twickenham (5.3 per cent), the majority of these residents within the Asian category were of Indian background.
- The wards with the lowest proportions of Asian residents were Mortlake & Barnes Common (2.6 per cent), South Richmond (2.4 per cent) and Twickenham (2.6 per cent).

### **Black Ethnic Groups**

The overall proportion of Black people living in the borough in 2001 was 1 per cent. At a sub-borough level:

- The wards with the highest proportion of Black residents were Heathfield (1.4 per cent) and Ham, Petersham & Richmond Riverside (1.4 per cent). The wards with the lowest levels of Black residents were Teddington (0.4 per cent), South Twickenham (0.4 per cent) and East Sheen (0.5 per cent).
- The variations across the borough are not as significant as for Asian residents with no key areas where much higher, or lower, proportions are noted.

### **Mixed Race Ethnic Groups**

The overall proportion of Mixed race people living in the borough in 2001 was 2.3 per cent. At a sub-borough level:

- The wards with the highest percentages of Mixed Race residents were Ham, Petersham & Richmond Riverside (2.9 per cent), North Richmond (2.7 per cent) and Barnes (2.7 per cent).

- The wards with the lowest levels of Mixed Race residents were Hampton (1.7 per cent), South Twickenham (1.7 per cent) and South Richmond (1.9 per cent). There were no significant variations in the proportions of Mixed Race residents in wards across the borough.

### **Chinese & 'Other' Ethnic Groups**

The overall proportion of Chinese & 'Other' people living in the borough in 2001 was 2.1 per cent (0.8 per cent for Chinese residents & 1.3 per cent for 'Other' ethnic groups). At a sub-borough level:

- The wards with the highest percentages for Chinese & 'Other' ethnic groups are Ham, Petersham & Richmond Riverside and Heathfield.
- In Ham, Petersham & Richmond Riverside the variation is due mostly to a higher level of 'Other' ethnic groups, 1.8 per cent compared to the borough average of 1.3 per cent whereas the percentage of Chinese residents is 0.9 per cent compared to 0.8 per cent.
- In Heathfield there are slightly higher levels of Chinese residents, 1 per cent compared to 0.8 per cent, and 'Other' ethnic group residents, 1.9 per cent compared to 1.3 per cent.
- The wards with the lowest levels of Chinese and 'Other' ethnic group residents are Mortlake & Barnes Common and South Twickenham. In Mortlake & Barnes Common there are similarly lower levels of both Chinese residents, 0.3 per cent compared to 0.8 per cent, and 'Other' ethnic group residents, 0.8 per cent compared to 1.3 per cent.
- In South Twickenham the differences are also similar for both Chinese and 'Other' ethnic group residents. For Chinese residents it is 0.4 per cent compared to 0.8 per cent and for 'Other' ethnic group residents it is 0.9 per cent compared to 1.3 per cent.

## **9.2 Changes to ethnic composition of Richmond upon Thames between 2001 and 2007**

The ONS also publish annual mid-year population estimates by ethnic group, broad age band and gender. Latest data is available for 2007. Whilst these are classified as

‘experimental statistics’, and should therefore be used with caution, these figures provide a more up to date analysis of changing ethnicity within Richmond.

**Figure 65: Estimated change in ethnic composition in Richmond upon Thames (2001-2007)**

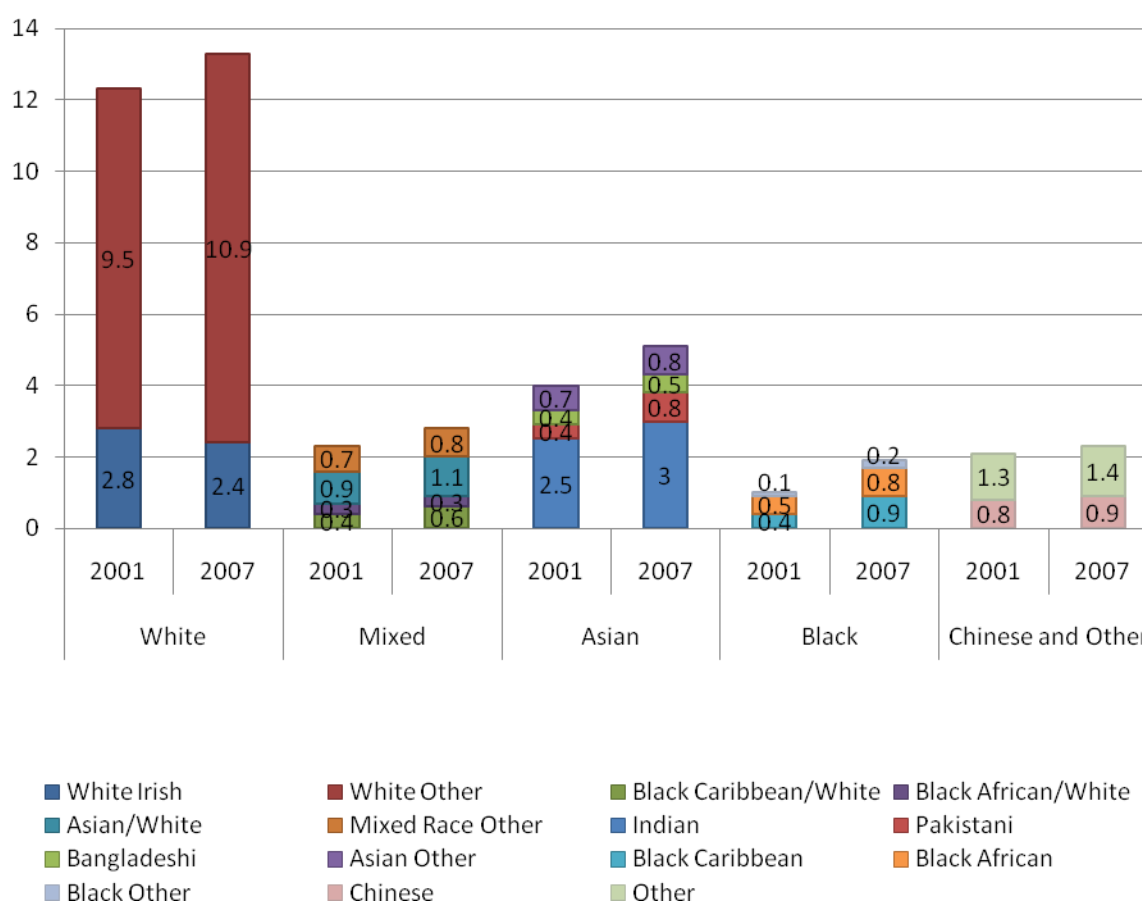
Ethnic Group	Census 2001	Population Estimates	
	%	2007 %	% point change
White British	78.7	74.6	-4.1
White Irish	2.8	2.4	-0.4
White Other	9.5	10.9	+1.4
Mixed: Black Caribbean/White	0.4	0.6	+0.2
Mixed Black African/White	0.3	0.3	0
Mixed: Asian/White	0.9	1.1	+0.2
Mixed: Other	0.7	0.8	+0.1
Indian	2.5	3.0	+0.5
Pakistani	0.4	0.8	+0.4
Bangladeshi	0.4	0.5	+0.1
Asian Other	0.7	0.8	+0.1
Black Caribbean	0.4	0.9	+0.5
Black African	0.5	0.8	+0.3
Black Other	0.1	0.2	+0.1
Chinese	0.8	0.9	+0.1
Other	1.3	1.4	+0.1
<b>Total Non White British</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>+3.7</b>

Source ONS Resident Population Estimates by ethnic Group, 2007

Comparing the estimates for 2007 with the 2001 Census shows:

- There was a decline in the proportion of White British and White Irish residents residing in Richmond between 2001 and 2007.
- The proportion of the White Other population in Richmond is estimated to have increased from 9.5 per cent in 2001 to 10.9 per cent in 2007.

**Figure 66: The change in ethnic diversity between 2001 and 2007 in Richmond upon Thames (All groups excluding White British)**



Source: 2001 census and ONS Mid Year Population Estimates 2009

Overall, the estimates show that the proportion of residents in Richmond from a non White British background increased from 21.3 per cent in 2001 to 25.4 per cent in 2007.

The proportion of residents who are mixed race has increased or remained constant, with the greatest increases in proportions of Asian/Whites. This reflects the fact that Asians constitute the largest BME population in the borough. There has been growth in the Mixed Race Asian/White (0.9 per cent to 1.1 per cent), Mixed Race Black Caribbean/White (0.4 per cent to 0.6 per cent), and Mixed Race Other (0.7 per cent to 0.8 per cent). The proportion of Mixed Race Black African/White remained constant at 0.3 per cent.

The proportion of residents with an Indian ethnic background has increased, from 2.5 per cent to 3.0 per cent of residents, and Indians remain the single largest specific ethnic minority group in the borough. There was also an increase in the proportion of residents with a Pakistani ethnic background from 0.4 per cent to 0.8 per cent of residents. The

proportion of Asian Bangladeshi and Asian Others both increased slightly from 0.4 to 0.5 per cent and 0.7 per cent to 0.8 per cent respectively.

The proportion of residents with a Black Caribbean background increased from 0.4 per cent to 0.9 per cent of residents. There was also an increase in the proportion of Black African residents from 0.5 per cent to 0.8 per cent. The proportion of Black Other residents increased slightly from 0.1 per cent to 0.2 per cent of residents.

The proportion of Chinese residents and the proportion of Other ethnic groups in Richmond both increased slightly from 0.8 to 0.9 per cent and 1.3 to 1.4 per cent respectively.

## 9.3 Types of Migrants

### 9.3.1 International migration between 2004 and 2009

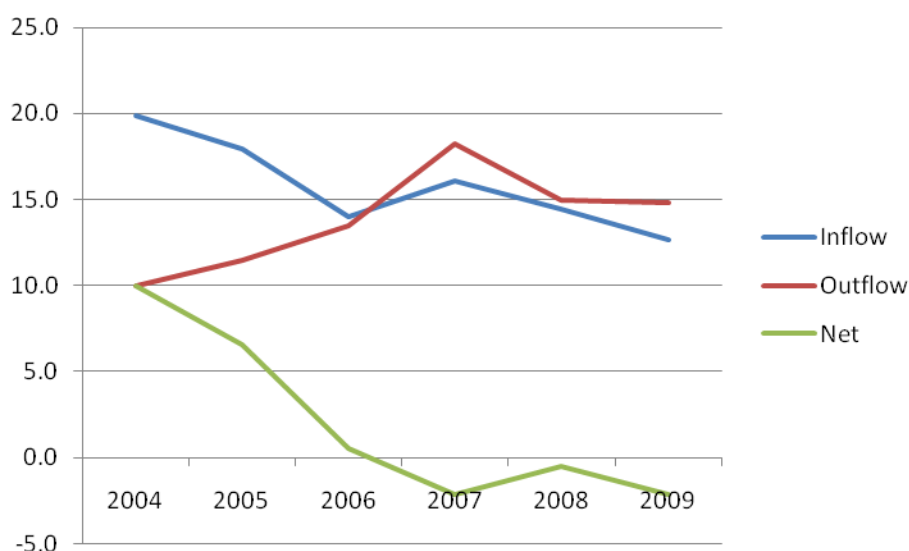
Estimates for flows of international migrants in and out of Richmond borough between 2004 and 2009 are available from the Office for National Statistics. These suggest that numbers of migrants coming into the borough have decreased since 2004. In 2004 there were approximately 20 new international migrants per thousand population, and in 2009 this figure had declined to approximately 13 per thousand.

Whilst numbers of migrants coming into the borough has declined, the numbers moving out of the country have increased. In 2004 there were approximately 10 residents per thousand moving out of the country, and in 2009 this figure had increased to approximately 15 residents per thousand.

Overall the net migration has also decreased: international flows in 2009 had a negative impact on Richmond borough's overall population, and resulted in a loss of 2.1 residents per thousand.

The inflow of 12.7 per thousand in Richmond upon Thames was typical in 2009, with ranges between 5 and 31 per thousand in benchmark areas. The outflow of 14.8 per thousand compares with benchmark range of 4 to 36 per thousand. The net international migration of -2.1 for the borough compares with a benchmark range of -5 to 13 per thousand.

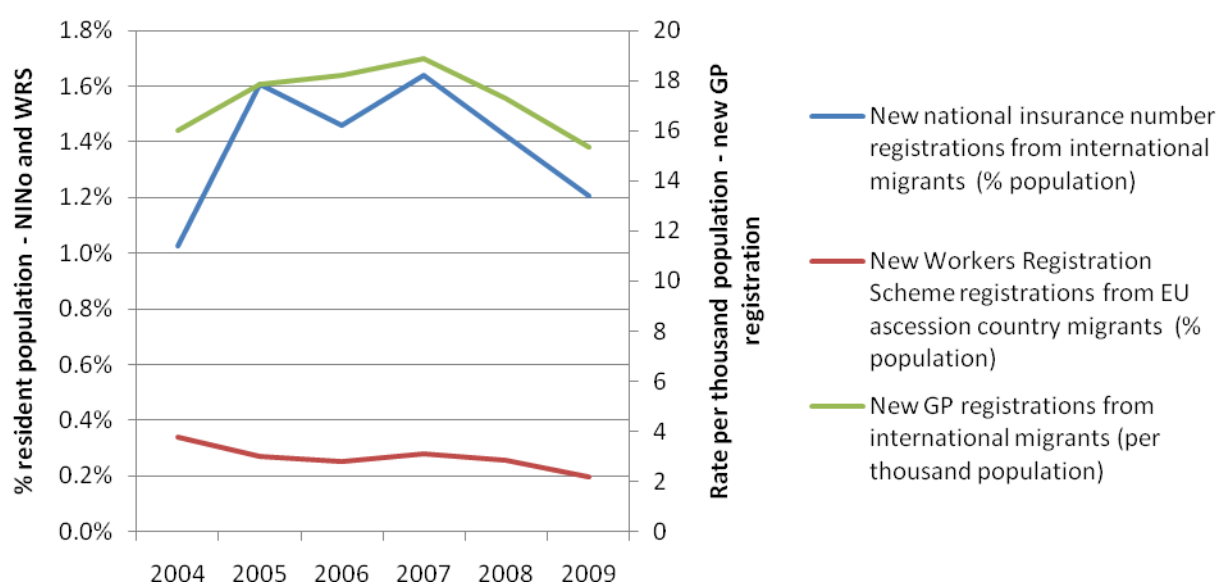
**Figure 67: International Migrant flows to and from Richmond between 2004 and 2009**



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2010: Local Area Migration Indicators

The proportion of Richmond non-nationals registering to work for the first time, between 2004 and 2009, correlates with international inflow. There was a steep decrease in registrations for national insurance numbers and the new workers registration scheme between 2007 and 2009 as Britain's economy declined. The proportion of new national insurance registrations by foreign nationals in Richmond borough fell from 1.6 per cent in 2007 to 1.2 per cent in 2009.

**Figure 68: International Migrant flows to and from Richmond between 2004 and 2009**



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2010: Local Area Migration Indicators

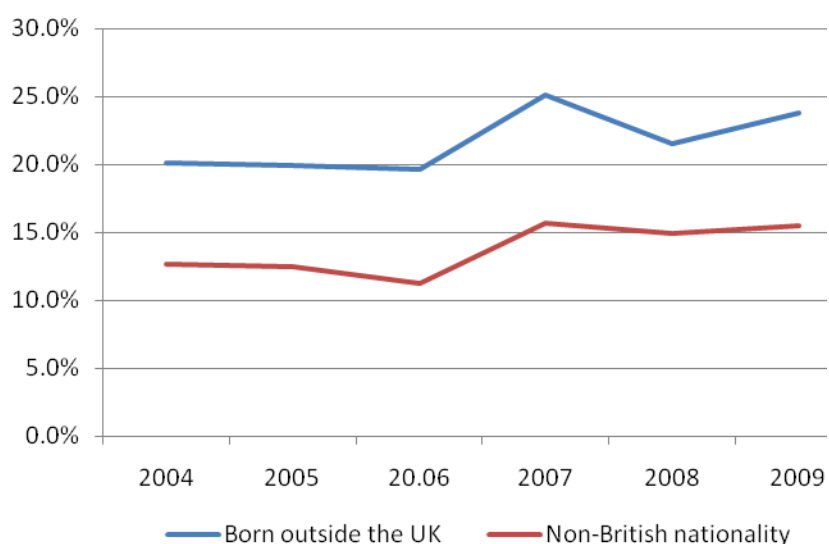
In 2009, Richmond borough had 15 new GP registrations from people whose previous address was outside the UK for every thousand residents. Amongst benchmark areas, the lowest rate per thousand was 6 (in Bromley) and the highest was 45 (in Hammersmith & Fulham).

### 9.3.2 Country of Birth and Citizenship

Since 2004, both the proportion of Richmond upon Thames residents born outside the UK and the proportion of residents with non-British nationality have increased. In 2009, approximately 24 per cent of residents in Richmond upon Thames were born outside the UK and approximately 16 per cent do not have British citizenship.

Interestingly, between 2008 and 2009, it would appear that the proportion born outside the UK has increased more than that of non-British residents. This suggests that more international migrants are acquiring British citizenship than in previous years. An increase in these figures alongside a decrease in international inflow could be a result of people moving to Richmond from other districts within the UK.

**Figure 69: Proportion of Richmond residents born outside the UK and non-British between 2004 and 2009**



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2010: Local Area Migration Indicators

In benchmark areas, the proportion of residents born outside the UK ranges from 12 per cent in Bromley to 46 per cent in Harrow (Richmond, 24 per cent). The proportion that is

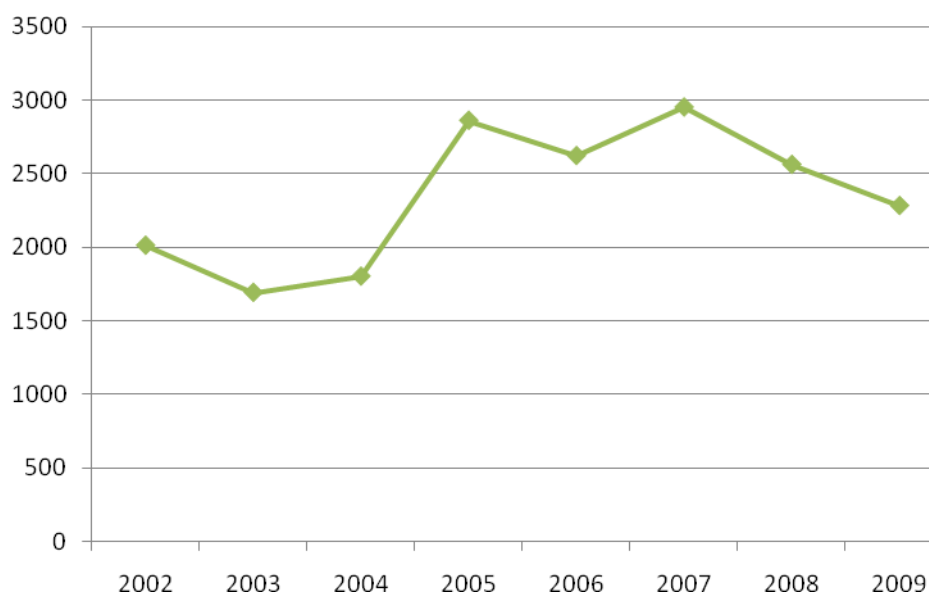
non-British ranges from 7 per cent in Wokingham to 27 per cent in Merton (Richmond, 16 per cent).

### 9.3.3 National Insurance Number Registrations by Non-UK Nationals by Origin 2002 to 2009

One source of information about international migration into the borough is from the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) who collect data on new National Insurance applications by nationality and local authority area<sup>68</sup>.

Between January 2002 and December 2009, there have been 18,780 National Insurance Number registrations by non-UK Nationals living in Richmond. Figure 70 shows the levels of non-UK national insurance registrations in the borough between 2002 and 2009. It shows that the number of registrations by non-UK nationals in Richmond increased from a low of 1,690 in 2003 to a high of 2,950 in 2007. Since 2007, the number of registrations has decreased to 2,560 in 2008 and further to 2,280 in 2009.

**Figure 70: Number of National Insurance registrations for Non-UK nationals (aggregated from Jan 2002 to Dec 2009)**

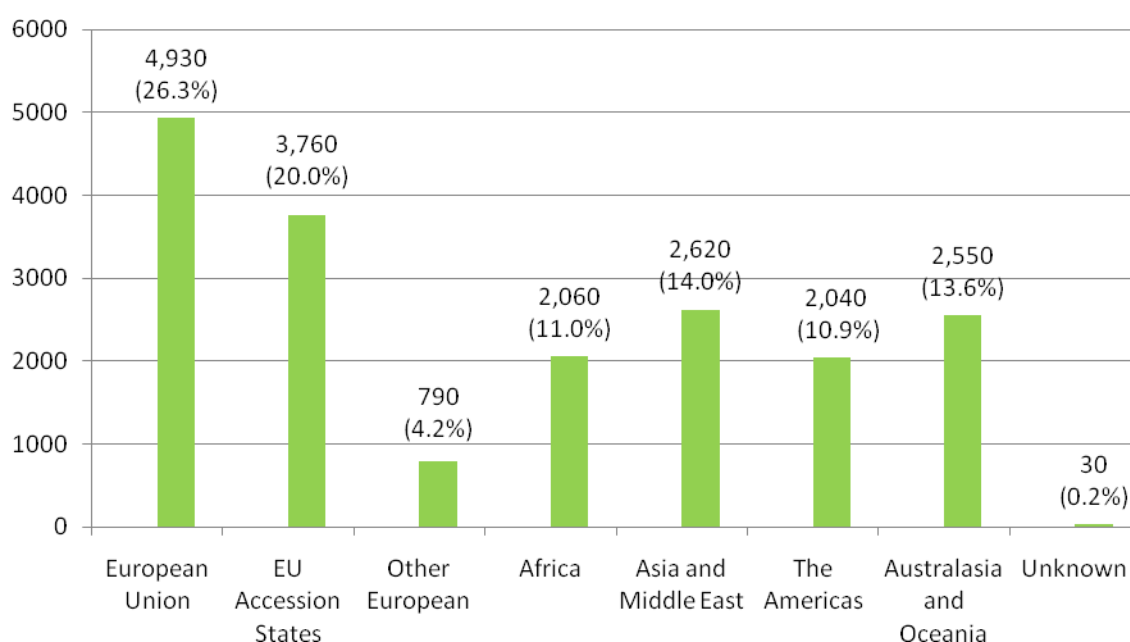


Source: National Insurance Recording System, DWP 2009, Crown Copyright

<sup>68</sup> This data does not reflect all international migration into the borough. The dependents of those employed are not included, nor are asylum seekers or people joining existing family within the United Kingdom and any households who may leave the borough.

Figure 71 below shows for the period Jan 2002 to December 2009 the origin of non-UK national insurance registrations based in Richmond. The highest numbers of registrations (4,930) were by people coming from the countries within the EU, followed by EU accession countries (3,760), Asian and the Middle East (2,620) and Australasia and Oceania (2,550).

**Figure 71: Number of National Insurance registrations for Non-UK nationals from 2002 to 2009 by World Area of Origin**

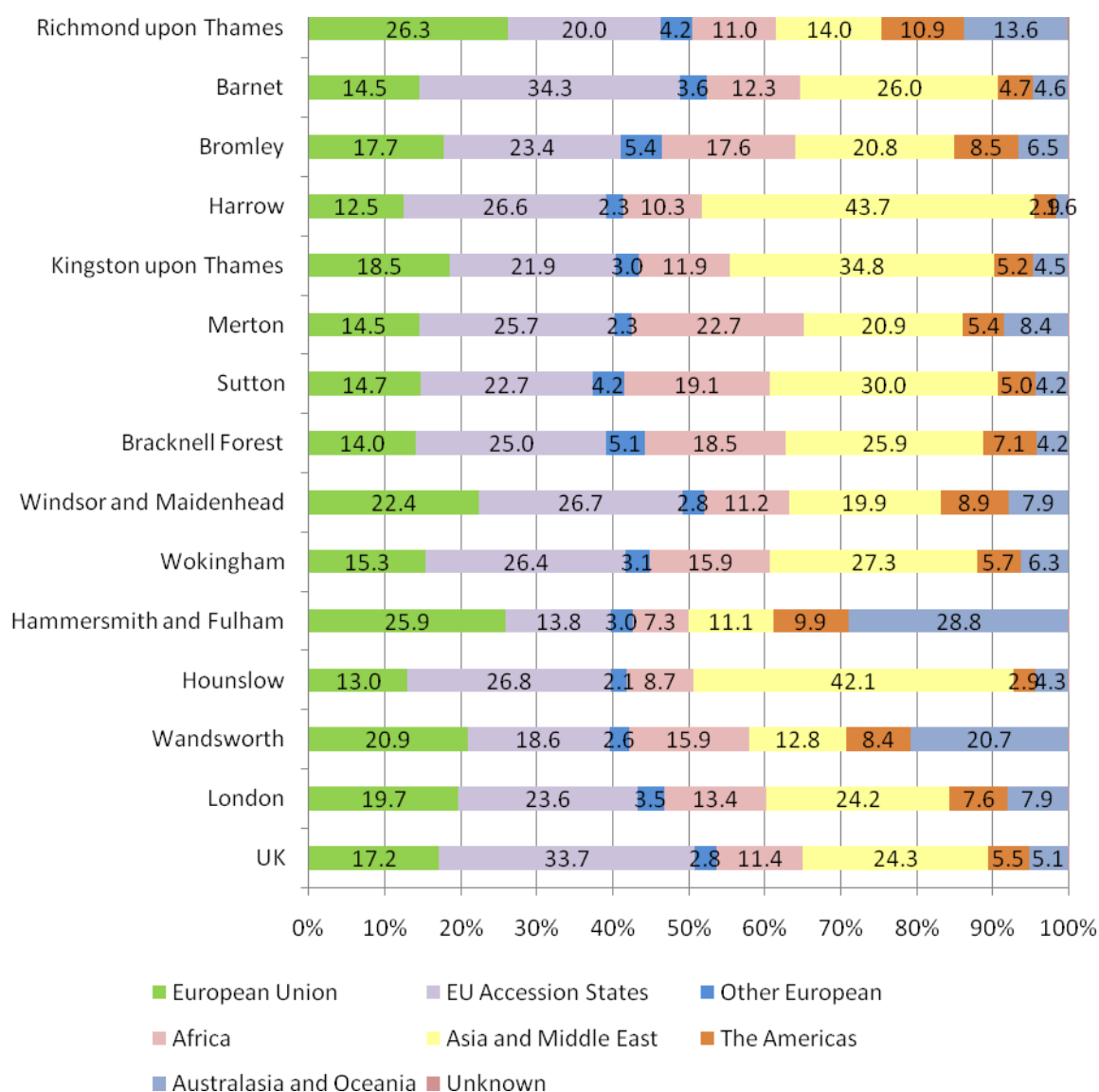


Source: National Insurance Recording System, DWP 2009, Crown Copyright

Compared to its benchmark areas, Richmond upon Thames has:

- A significantly higher proportion of EU residents than all of its benchmark areas (26.3 per cent).
- A high proportion of registrations from people from Australasia and Oceania (13.6 per cent) and the Americas (10.9 per cent), compared to benchmark areas
- A high proportion of registrations from people from 'Other European countries' compared to the majority of the benchmark areas (4.2 per cent)
- Low proportions of registrations from African people (11.0 per cent) and Asian and the Middle East (14.0 per cent) when compared to the benchmark areas

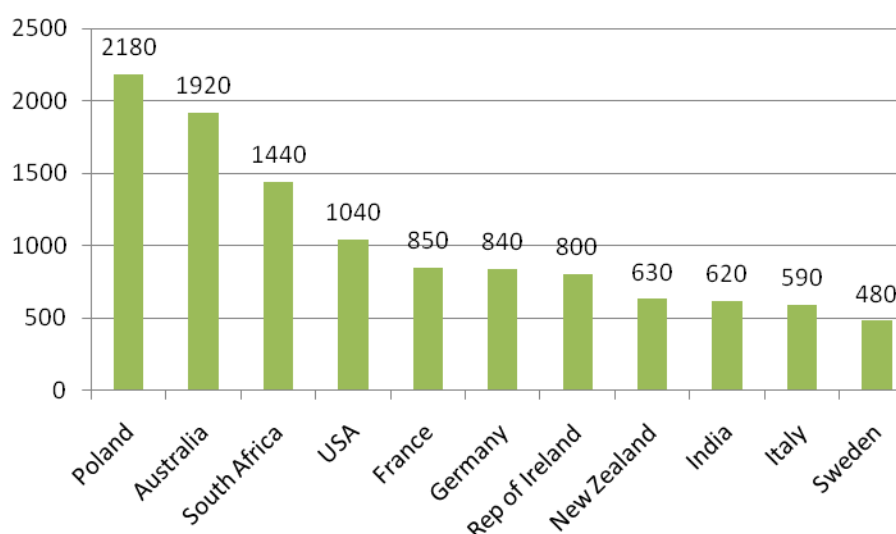
**Figure 72: Number of National Insurance registrations for Non-UK nationals from 2002 to 2009 by World Area of Origin**



Source: National Insurance Recording System, DWP 2009, Crown Copyright

In terms of nationalities, between 2002 and 2009 in Richmond upon Thames, the dominant new migrant groups applying for work have been Polish (2,180), Australians (1,920), South Africans (1,440) and those from the USA (1,040).

**Figure 73: Number of National Insurance registrations for Non-UK nationals from 2002 to 2009 by Nationality**

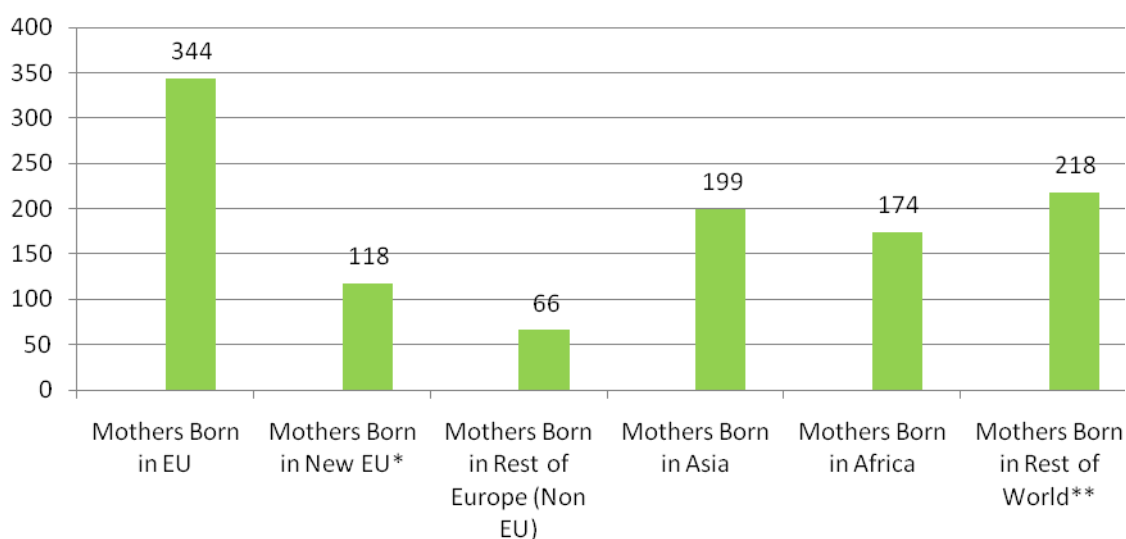


Source: National Insurance Recording System, DWP 2009, Crown Copyright

### 9.3.4 Mothers' Country of Birth

In 2008, there were 2,865 live births in Richmond, 35 per cent of which were to mothers who were born outside the UK. Of these, 344 were to women born within the EU (12 per cent of all births); 199 births were to women born in Asia (6.9 per cent); 174 births were to women born in Africa (6.1 per cent); 118 births were to women born in new EU countries, such as Poland (4.1 per cent); 218 were to women born in the rest of the world (7 per cent).

**Figure 74: Mothers of Live Births Ethnic Origin**



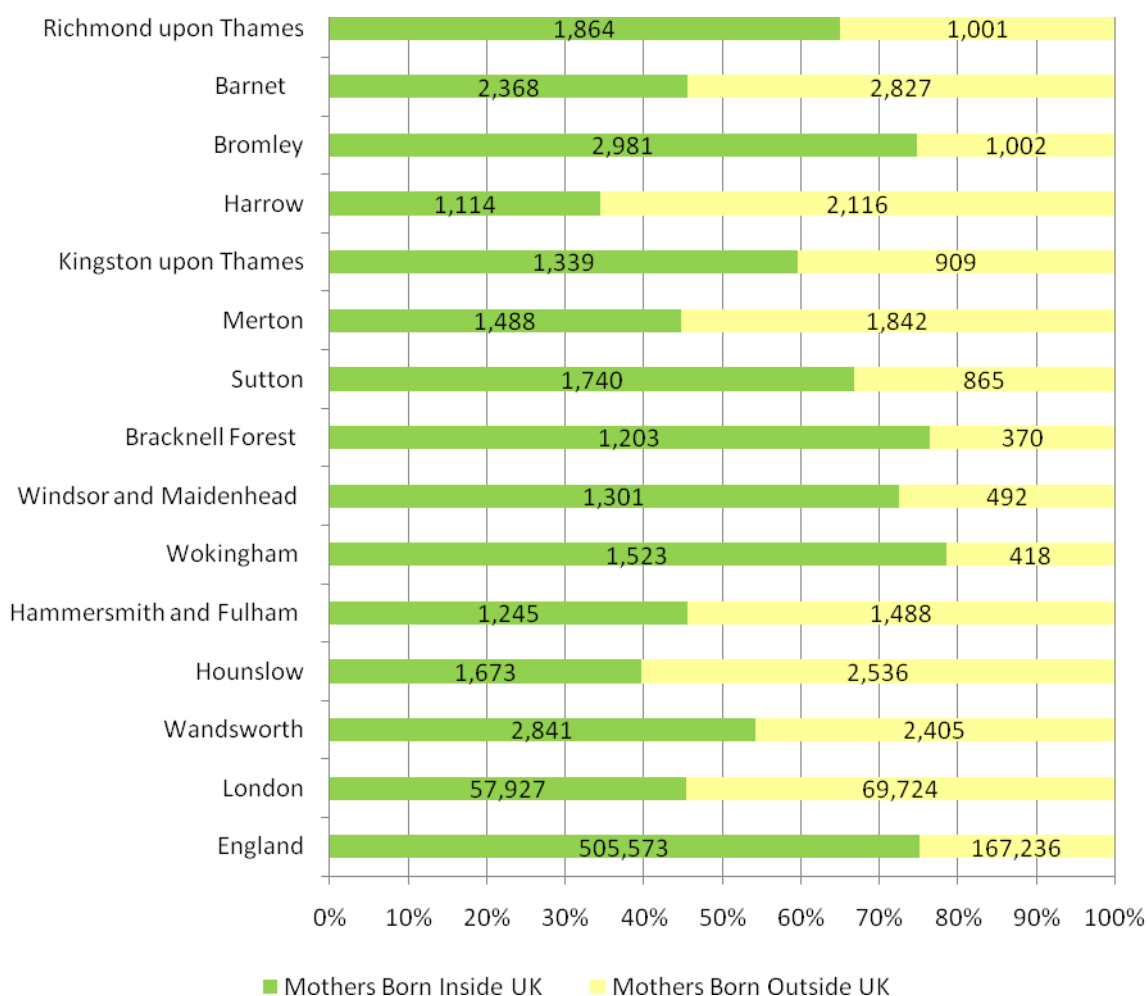
\*The 'New EU' constitutes the twelve countries which joined the European Union in 2004..

\*\* Rest of the World includes those records where the mother's country of birth was not stated.

Source: Birth Statistics, ONS 2008, Crown Copyright

The rate of live births to women born outside of the UK in Richmond upon Thames was slightly higher than the rates of several of the benchmark areas (Bromley and those areas outside of greater London) and the average for England (25 per cent) but lower than the average for London overall (55 per cent).

**Figure 75: Live Births by Country of Birth of Mother in 2008**



Source: Birth Statistics, ONS 2008, Crown Copyright

### 9.3.5 Ethnicity of students

There are two colleges in Richmond, Richmond upon Thames College (RuTC) and Richmond Adult Community College (RACC). Because of the size of their respective student populations, these colleges have a significant impact on the daytime population of the borough.

Whilst Richmond upon Thames loses a significant proportion of its resident population during the day, with 62 per cent of those who live in the borough and are in employment (55,481),<sup>69</sup> working outside of the borough, it gains a significant number of young people.

For the 2009/10 year, RuTC had 5,129 students enrolled on full-time or part time courses at the college. However, just over a fifth of the RuTC student population (1,079) was comprised of Richmond residents; the remaining students were from neighbouring London boroughs, such as Hounslow, Lambeth, Ealing and Southwark.

It follows then, that the ethnic profile of the college population is quite different to the borough's resident population and indeed the school population and closer to that of other London boroughs.

Figure 76 shows the ethnic profile of RuTC's student population for the last academic year and shows that:

- 40 per cent of Richmond upon Thames College's (RuTC) student population was White British in the 2009/10 academic year (2,045 students). This is significantly lower than the proportion of the borough's overall population that is White British (74.6 per cent).<sup>70</sup>
- Over 20 per cent of RuTC's student population was from Black ethnic minority groups (11 per cent Black African, 8 per cent Black Caribbean). This is much higher than the average proportion of the borough's population that is Black (1.9 per cent).<sup>71</sup>
- Over 10 per cent of RuTC's student population was from an Asian background in 2009/10, compared to 5.1 per cent for the borough overall.

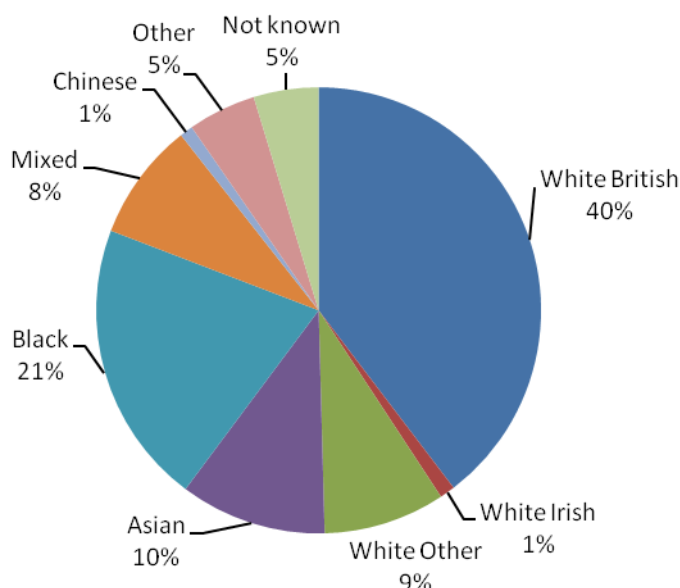
---

<sup>69</sup> ONS, 2001 Census: Theme table on resident, workplace and daytime population

<sup>70</sup> According to ONS 2007 mid year estimates by ethnic group

<sup>71</sup> According to ONS 2007 mid year estimates by ethnic

**Figure 76: Ethnic profile of students enrolled at Richmond upon Thames College in 2009/10**



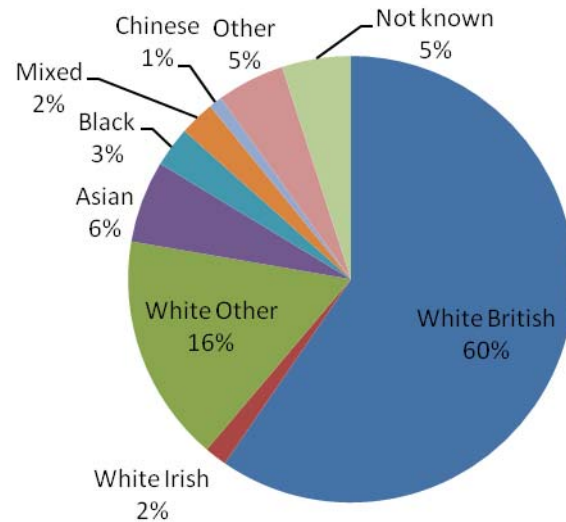
Source: Richmond upon Thames College, CMIS Information System: Student Analysis by Gender, Age, Ethnicity – 10/06/10

For the 2009/10 academic year, 8,224 students were enrolled on full-time or part time courses at Richmond Adult Community College (RACC) of which 62 per cent were Richmond residents (5,078). However, the remaining 38 per cent of students are resident elsewhere, with the most significant proportion being from Hounslow (13.4 per cent). A further 5 per cent were from Kingston upon Thames (411), 4 per cent were from Ealing (329) and 2.5 per cent were from Wandsworth (208). Just fewer than 8 per cent of RACC students were residents of other London boroughs including Hammersmith and Fulham, Merton, Lambeth and Brent and 5 per cent were residents of out of London counties such as Surrey.

Figure 77 shows the ethnic profile of Richmond Adult Community Colleges student population for the 2009/10 academic year. It shows that:

- 60 per cent of RACC's student population was White British in the 2009/10 academic year (4,900 students). This is lower than the average for Richmond (74.6 per cent).
- 16 per cent of RACC's student population was White Other in the 2009/10 academic year (1,358), which is higher than the average for Richmond (10.9 per cent)
- The proportions of RACC students from Asian and Black backgrounds are quite similar to the averages for the borough.

**Figure 77: Ethnic profile of students enrolled at Richmond Adult Community College in 2009/10**



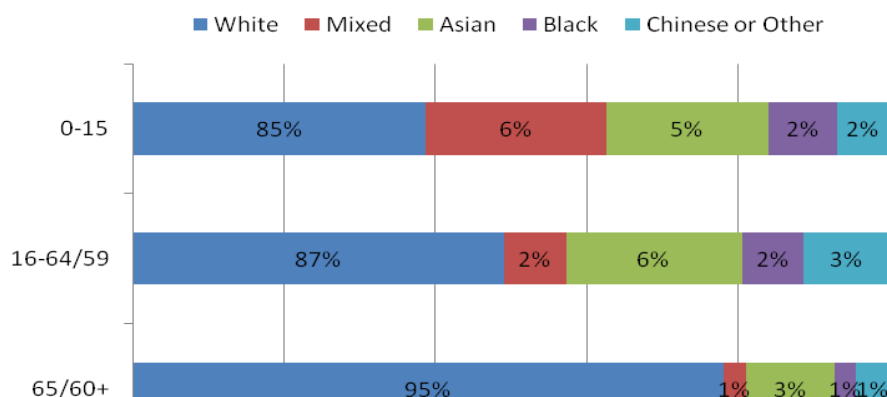
Source: Richmond Adult Community College: 09/10 Learner Analysis

## 9.4 Ethnicity and age

### 9.4.1 Ethnicity with age breakdown in 2007

ONS estimates allow us to look at how the age structure of the different ethnic groups within the borough varies by ethnicity in 2007. Figure 78 shows the difference in ethnicity across different age groups. The proportion of white residents is much greater amongst older residents than younger, with 95% of older people being white, in comparison with 85% of the 0-15 year old age group. Most striking perhaps is the size of mixed race ethnicity amongst 0-15 year olds at 6% in comparison with 2% for the adult populations.

**Figure 78: Ethnicity in Richmond upon Thames by age group**



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2009: Ethnic estimates by sex and age

## 9.4.1 Ethnicity of children and young people

### 9.4.1.1 Pupil Ethnicity

In January 2011, there were 21,119 pupils in Richmond schools; 14,204 in primary schools, 6,691 in secondary schools, 149 in special schools and 75 in nurseries. Figure 79 shows the ethnicity of pupils at primary, secondary and special schools in the borough.<sup>72</sup>

Figure 79 shows that the ethnic profile of pupils in Richmond upon Thames is quite different to that of the population overall, with over a third of the school population (34.5 per cent) belonging to black or minority ethnic groups compared to just over a quarter of the overall population (25.4 per cent). It also shows that:

- A lower proportion of the pupil population is White British compared to the borough's overall population (63.4 per cent, compared to 74.6 per cent overall)
- A much higher proportion of the pupil population are from Mixed backgrounds compared to the borough's population overall (8.9 per cent, compared to 2.8 per cent overall). Each sub-group within the Mixed ethnicity classification has a higher rate for pupils than the average for the borough, but the largest difference is in the 'Other Mixed' category (3.4 per cent for pupils compared to 0.8 per cent for the overall population)
- A higher proportion of the pupil population is Asian compared to the borough's population overall (6.8 per cent compared to 5.1 per cent overall). The largest difference is between the Asian Other group (2.7 per cent of pupils in Richmond are of Other Asian background compared to only 0.8 of the borough's population overall)
- A higher proportion of the pupil population is Black compared to the borough's overall population (3.5 per cent compared to 1.9 per cent overall). The largest difference is between the proportion of Black African people (2.1 per cent for pupils compared to 0.8 per cent of the population overall)

---

<sup>72</sup> The ethnicity of children at nursery has not been recorded

**Figure 79: Ethnic Background of Richmond Pupils of statutory school age, 2011**

Ethnic Group	Total	Percentage of school roll				Overall Borough Average <sup>73</sup>
		Primary	Secondary	Special	Total	
White - British	13,394	63.7%	63.7%	63.1%	63.4%	74.6
White - Irish	235	1.4%	0.5%	2.0%	1.1%	2.4
White - Traveller of Irish Heritage	23	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	*
White - any other White background	2,400	12.4%	9.5%	3.4%	11.4%	10.9
White - Gypsy/Roma	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*
<b>White - Total</b>	<b>16,059</b>	<b>77.6%</b>	<b>73.7%</b>	<b>68.5%</b>	<b>76.0%</b>	<b>87.9%</b>
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	364	1.4%	2.4%	1.3%	1.7%	0.6
Mixed - White and Black African	205	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3
Mixed - White and Asian	587	3.1%	2.1%	2.7%	2.8%	1.1
Mixed - any other mixed background	715	3.2%	3.8%	5.4%	3.4%	0.8
<b>Mixed - Total</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
Asian or Asian British - Indian	489	2.5%	1.9%	3.4%	2.3%	3.0
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	209	1.0%	0.9%	4.0%	1.0%	0.8
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	165	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5
Asian or Asian British - any other Asian background	578	2.4%	3.5%	2.7%	2.7%	0.8
<b>Asian - Total</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
Black or Black British - Caribbean	182	0.5%	1.6%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9
Black or Black British - African	433	1.7%	2.8%	4.7%	2.1%	0.8
Black or Black British - any other Black background	118	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2
<b>Black - Total</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Chinese	155	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9
Any other ethnic group	426	1.9%	2.4%	1.3%	2.0%	1.4
<b>Total minority ethnic background</b>	<b>7,291</b>	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>34.7%</b>	<b>34.9%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>25.4</b>
Parent/pupil preferred not to say/Not obtained	434	1.6%	1.6%	2.0%	2.1%	na
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>21,119</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# indicates that numbers are too small to disclose, \* indicates that these ethnic categories would be classed under White Other

Source: School Census 2010, Children's Services and Culture, LBRuT

<sup>73</sup> Based on ONS 2007 Mid Year Estimates by Ethnicity

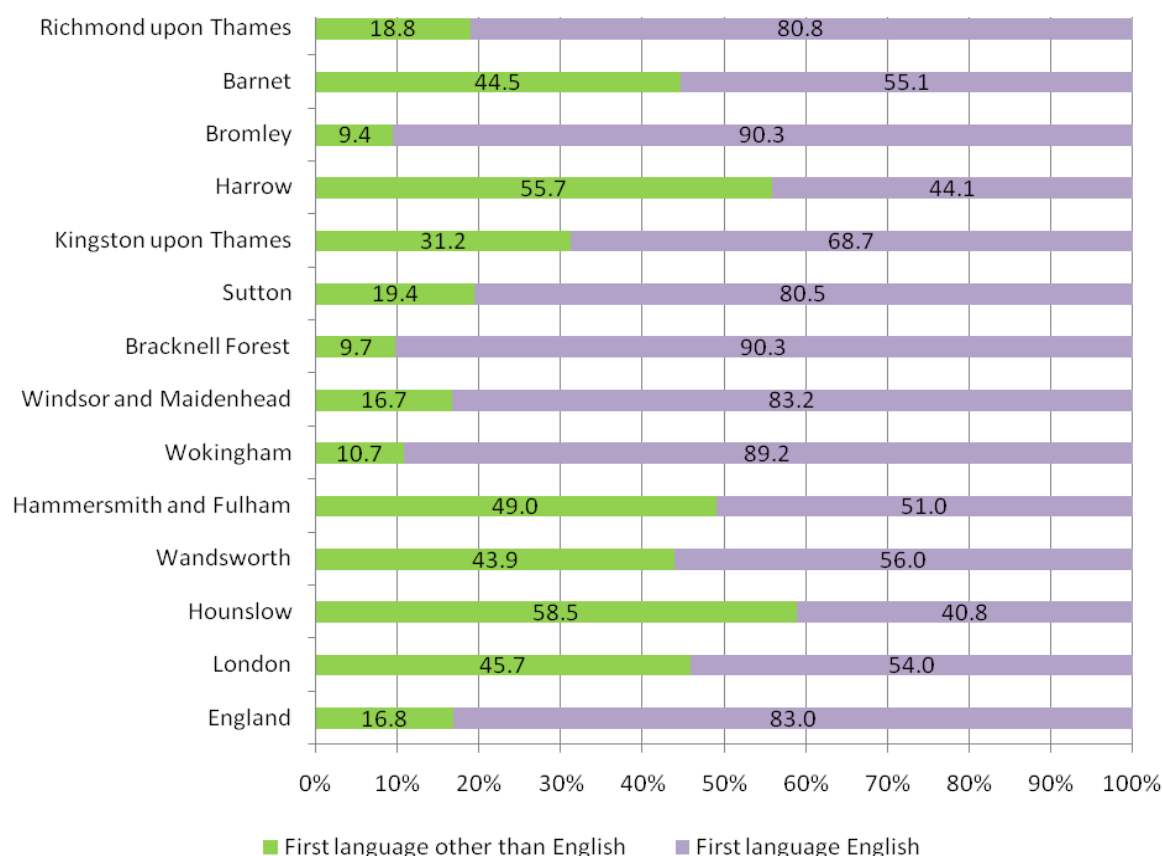
#### 9.4.1.2 Language diversity

Further evidence of how diverse Richmond is, can be assessed by the number of languages spoken in the Borough's schools. In Richmond, 17.2 per cent of primary school pupils (1,854) and 17 per cent of secondary school pupils (1,136 pupils) are known to have a first language other than English.

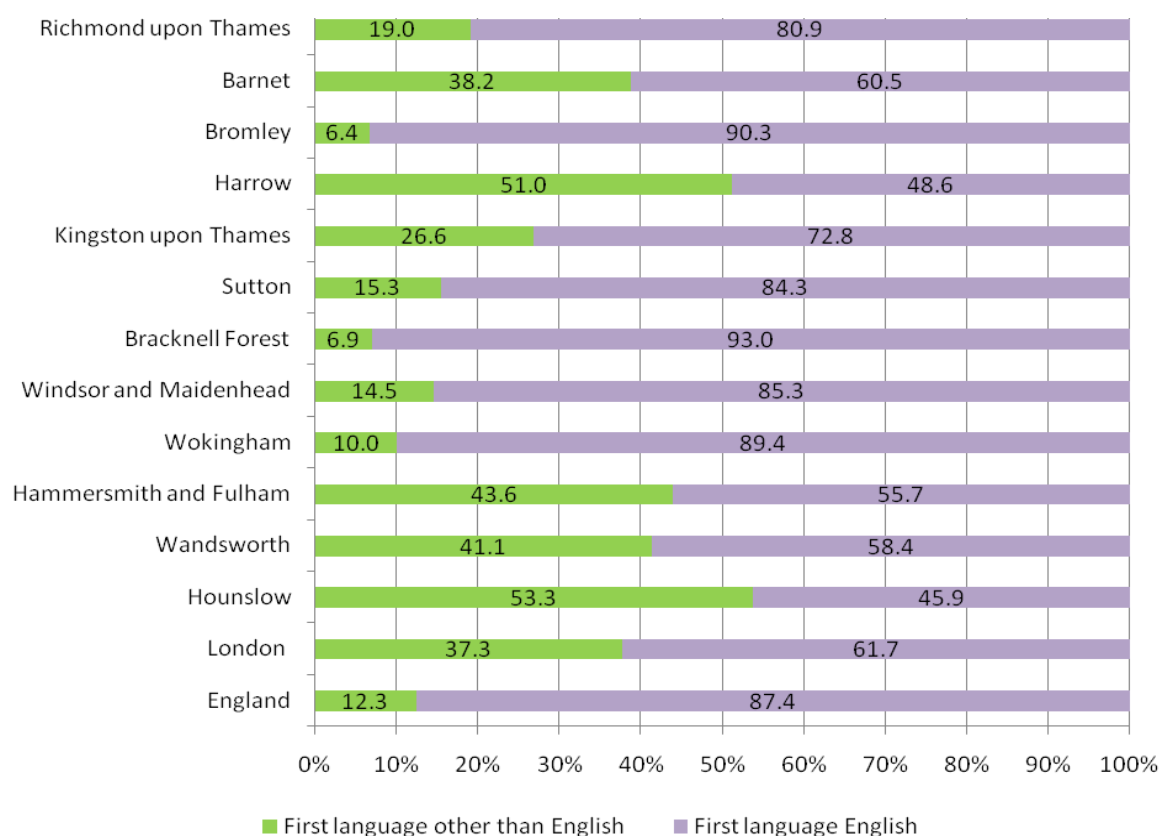
The charts at figures 80 and 81 show how Richmond compares to its benchmark areas. They show that:

- The proportion of pupils in Richmond upon Thames with English as a second or other language is significantly higher than the average for England (18.8 per cent compared to 16.8 per cent for primary schools and 19 per cent compared to 12.3 per cent for secondary schools).
- Richmond upon Thames also has higher rates than the averages for its out of London benchmarking areas; Bracknell Forest (8 per cent for primary schools, 6.2 per cent for secondary schools), Wokingham (9.3 per cent for primary schools, 8 per cent for secondary schools) and Winsor and Maidenhead (14.9 per cent for primary schools, 12.7 per cent for secondary schools).
- The rates for Richmond upon Thames are lower than the averages for London (45.7 per cent for primary schools and 37.3 per cent for secondary schools) and all of Richmond upon Thames other London benchmark areas, with the exception of Bromley where the rates are 7.7 per cent of primary school pupils and 5.6 per cent of secondary school pupils.

**Figure 80: Primary school pupils by first language for Richmond and benchmark areas, 2011**



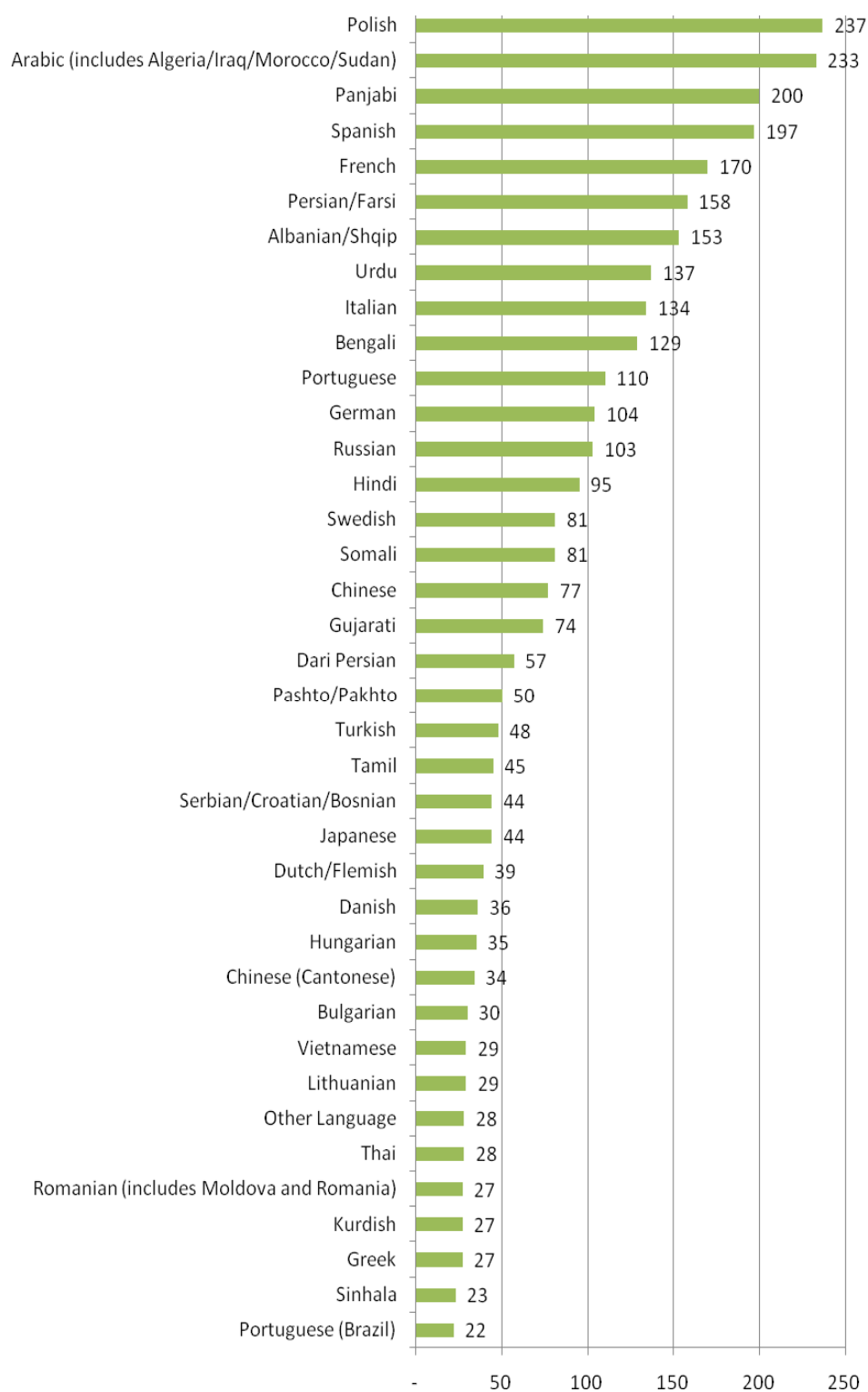
**Figure 81: Secondary school pupils by first language for Richmond and its benchmark areas, 2011**



Source: DfE, 2011 Number and Percentage of School Pupils by First Language: Primary and Secondary Schools

The 2011 pupil census for Richmond revealed that there are at least 118 languages being spoken in schools in the borough. Figure 82 shows the number of pupils speaking the most commonly occurring languages.

**Figure 82: Languages Spoken in Richmond upon Thames schools, 2010**



Source: Languages spoken by school type attended, School Census 2011

The top five languages being spoken by pupils in Richmond schools are: Polish (237 speakers); Arabic (233 speakers); Panjabi (200 speakers); Spanish (197 speakers); French (170 speakers) and Farsi (158 speakers).<sup>74</sup>

In the 2009/10 academic year, 472 students were enrolled on English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) courses at Richmond Adult Community College (RACC). Nearly half of these students (45.8 per cent) described their ethnicity as White Other (from a White ethnic background other than White British or White Irish), 18.4 per cent described their ethnicity as 'Other', 8.7 per cent described their ethnicity as Asian Other (from an Asian background other than Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi).

In the 2009/10 academic year, 95 students were enrolled on English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) courses at Richmond upon Thames College (RuTC). However, just over a quarter of these students lived in the borough (27.4 per cent). The majority of ESOL students (45.3 per cent) were from Hounslow. In terms of the ethnicity of ESOL students at RuTC, a significant proportion of students (36.8 per cent) did not specify their ethnicity, 20 per cent were from White ethnic backgrounds other than British or Irish, 13.7 per cent were from Black African ethnic backgrounds and 10.5 per cent were of an Asian background other than Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi.

#### 9.4.2 Ethnicity of older people

Figure 83 shows the ethnic origins of older people within the borough in 2007. It shows that the ethnic profile of older people is quite different to that of the population overall, with 93 per cent of 55-64 year olds being of White ethnic group and even higher proportions for older age groups.

---

<sup>74</sup> Source: Richmond School Census, 2011

**Figure 83: Population by ethnic group and age group, 2007**

Ethnicity	Numbers				% of people in age band			
	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
White	18,548	10,237	7744	3708	93.0%	93.5%	95.9%	98.3%
Mixed Ethnicity	149	78	47	12	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%
Asian/Asian British	690	391	179	35	3.5%	3.6%	2.2%	0.9%
Black/Black British	152	108	46	7	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%
Chinese or Other	408	141	59	10	2.1%	1.3%	0.7%	0.3%

Source: Office of National Statistics, Projecting Older People Population Information System, 2009

## 9.5 Ethnic Projections

According to the 2010 round ethnic population projections produced by the GLA, the population of Richmond is expected to increase by 6.9 per cent between 2006 and 2031.<sup>75</sup>

Figure 84 shows how the ethnicity of the borough is projected to change over the next twenty years. It shows that the proportion of black and minority ethnic (BME) residents in Richmond upon Thames is projected to increase over the next twenty years from 11.1 per cent in 2011 (22,400 people) to 13.6 per cent in 2031 (26,500 people). More specifically:

- The largest increase is projected to be in the 'Other' ethnic group category<sup>76</sup>, with an increase of 4,200 between 2001 and 2031. Because of the way the 'Other' ethnic category is comprised it can be assumed that group will largely to consist of people from Mixed ethnic backgrounds
- Large increases are also projected in the numbers of Indian (2,300 people) and Other Asian groups (2,000 people) between 2001 and 2031 and significant percentage increases in the Black African and Black Other groups.

<sup>75</sup> These projections are based on the 2001 census. They do not take into consideration any changes in foreign policy

<sup>76</sup> For these projections people of Mixed race ethnicity are included within the 'Other' category as the overall size of these groups was deemed too small to be able to produce robust projections at the London Borough level.

- There is not expected to be any increase in the number of Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Chinese residents in Richmond over the next twenty years.
- The White population is expected to increase by 9,000 from 2001 to 2031. However, the proportion of the borough's population that are White is expected to decrease, from 91 per cent in 2001 to 86.3 per cent in 2031.

**Figure 84: Total Population, All Projected Ethnic Groups, 2001-2031**

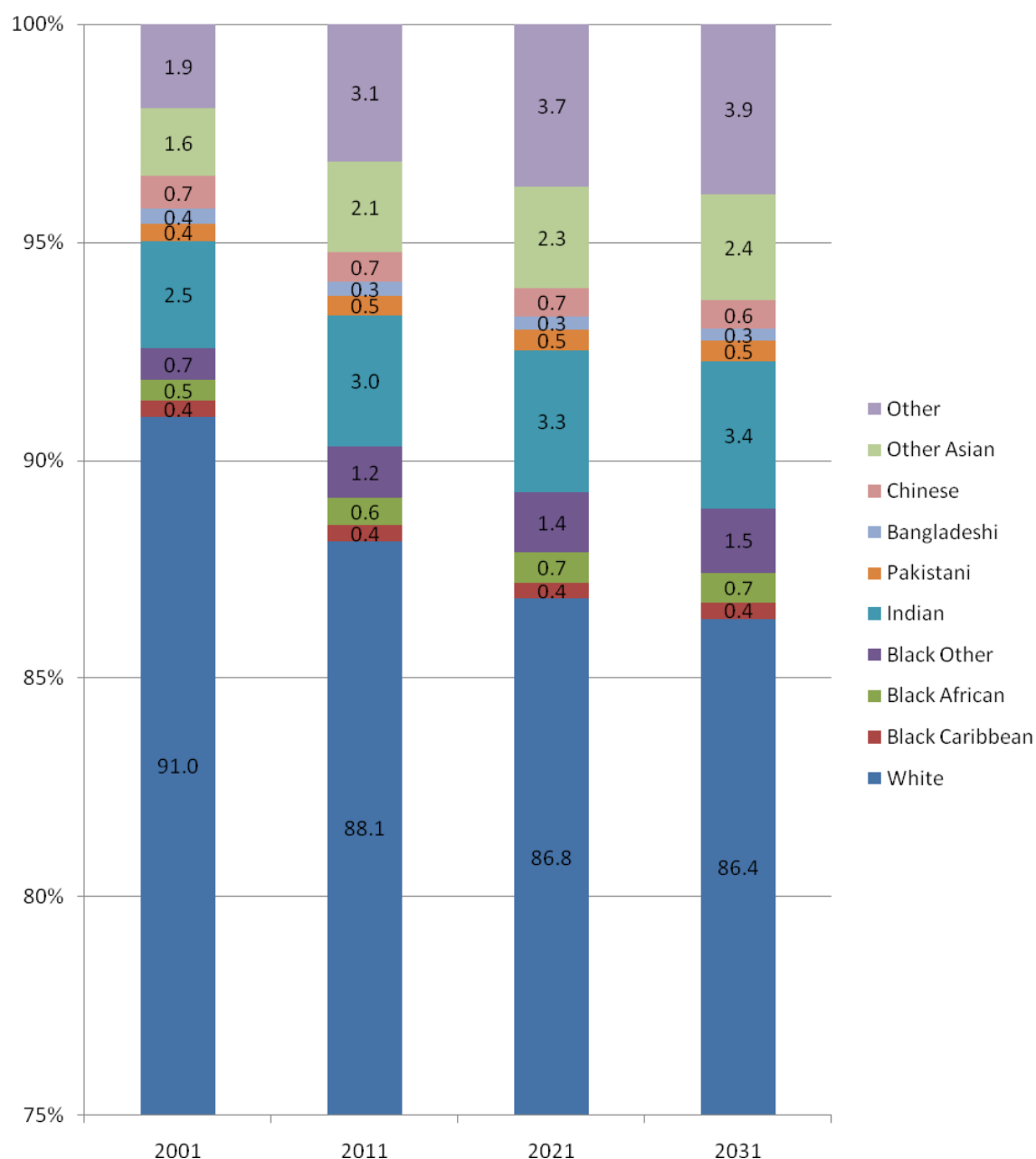
	2001	2011	2021	2031	Change 2006 - 2031
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>174,100</b>	<b>188,500</b>	<b>193,700</b>	<b>193,900</b>	<b>19,800</b>
<b>White</b>	158,400	166,200	168,200	167,400	9,000
<b>Black Caribbean</b>	700	700	700	700	100
<b>Black African</b>	800	1,200	1,300	1,400	500
<b>Black Other</b>	1,300	2,200	2,700	2,800	1,600
<b>Indian</b>	4,300	5,600	6,300	6,500	2,300
<b>Bangladeshi</b>	600	600	600	500	-100
<b>Pakistani</b>	700	900	900	900	300
<b>Other Asian</b>	2,700	4,000	4,500	4,700	2,000
<b>Chinese</b>	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,200	-100
<b>Other</b>	3,600	6,000	7,200	7,600	4,200
<b>BME</b>	15,700	22,400	25,500	26,500	10,800
<b>BME (%)</b>	9.0	11.9	13.2	13.6	

Source: 2010 Round Ethnic Group Population Projections, GLA

Nb: Figures may not add up due to rounding

Figure 85 shows how the ethnic proportions of Richmond's population are expected to change between 2001 and 2031. The largest increase is projected to be in the 'Other' ethnicity category (from 1.9 per cent in 2001 to 3.9 per cent in 2031). This is followed by increases in the Indian, Other Asian and Black Other categories.

**Figure 85: Richmond Ethnic Population Projections Proportions**



Source: 2010 Round Ethnic Group Population Projections, GLA

## 9.6 Educational Attainment

### 9.6.1 Key Stage 2 Attainment

The overall attainment of pupils at Key Stage 2 for Richmond in 2010, shows that 85 per cent of pupils achieved level 4 or above for Maths and English.<sup>77</sup>

<sup>77</sup> Achievement by Ethnicity data for 2010, DfE, 2011

**Figure 86: Key Stage 2 Achievement by Ethnicity, 2010**

<b>Ethnic background</b>	<b>Roll</b>	<b>English Percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above</b>	<b>Mathematics Percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above</b>	<b>English and Mathematics Percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above</b>
White	982	90	89	86
Mixed	83	90	90	88
Asian	74	89	89	85
Black	37	76	73	70
Chinese	6	100	100	100
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>85</b>

Source: Achievement at Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 by ethnicity, DfE, 2011

However there is considerable variation in achievement across ethnic groups with only 70 per cent of Black pupils achieving level 4 or above in Maths and English (compared to 85 per cent overall).

### 9.6.2 GCSE and Equivalent Results for Young People by Ethnic Group, 2008/09

In 2009/10, 71 per cent of pupils in Richmond achieved five or more GCSE and Equivalent Results with A\*-C grades, which was the same as the average for London (71 per cent) and just slightly higher than the average for England (70 per cent) but is lower than the majority of the borough's benchmarking areas.

Attainment of five or more A\*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent level are shown by ethnicity in figure 87 below and show:

- Asian pupils in Richmond have the highest levels of attainment in the borough with 88 per cent achieving five or more A\*-C grades at GCSE level or Equivalent, compared to 78 per cent of pupils overall. This is considerably higher than the average for London and England. This also makes Richmond unique amongst its benchmark areas, where in every case Chinese pupils were the highest achieving ethnic group.
- The proportion of pupils from White ethnic backgrounds in Richmond achieving five or more GCSE and Equivalent Results with A\*-C grades was 79, which was on par with the averages for London and England but lower than almost all of the borough's benchmark areas.

- The proportion of pupils from Mixed Black ethnic backgrounds in Richmond achieving five or more GCSE and Equivalent Results with A\*-C grades was 69 per cent and 64 per cent respectively. This was not only lower than the averages for London and England, but also lower than the majority of the borough's benchmark areas<sup>78</sup>.
- Although the attainment of Chinese pupils in Richmond is high this is based on the results of just 11 pupils and should therefore be treated with caution.

**Figure 87: Percentage achieving 5+ A\*-C grades by Ethnic Group, 2009/10**

	All Pupils	Percentage achieving 5+ A*-C grades	Percentage achieving 5+ A*-C incl Maths and English	Percentage achieving 5+ A*-G grades	Percentage achieving 5+ A*-G incl Maths and English
White	1,007	79	62	93	93
Mixed	109	69	50	93	92
Asian	98	88	66	X	X
Black	66	68	45	95	94
Chinese	11	X	73	100	100
All pupils	1,330	78	61	94	93

\*Caution should be exercised in some instances as the numbers of Chinese pupils are very low

Source: GCSE and Equivalent Attainment by Ethnic Group, DfE, 2011

## 9.7 Ethnicity and free school meal entitlement

In 2010, 2,377 pupils in Richmond were eligible to receive free school meals, accounting for 11.6 per cent of the pupil population. Over a third of pupils eligible for free schools meals belong to black or minority ethnic communities (36.3 per cent or 862 pupils). With just over a quarter of the pupil population in Richmond being from BME communities, this demonstrates that BME pupils are over-represented in the receipt of FSM.

Figure 88 shows that in Richmond the ethnic groups with the lowest proportion of pupils eligible for free school meals are White Irish (6.6 per cent), Asian Indian (7 per cent), White British (9.3 per cent) and White and Asian mixed ethnicity (10.3 per cent). The highest proportion of pupils eligible for free school meals are travelers of Irish heritage (65 per cent) and Black African (41.7 per cent). Other ethnic groups with high proportions of pupils being

<sup>78</sup> Richmond's benchmark areas are defined as:

eligible for free school meals include Black Caribbean (31.3 per cent), Black Other (33.0 per cent) and White and Black Caribbean mixed ethnic group (28 per cent).

**Figure 88: Free schools meal eligibility in Richmond, 2010**

Ethnicity	FSM Non Eligible	FSM Eligible	Grand Total	FSM Non Eligible %	FSM Eligible %	Total
White - British	11,662	1,201	12,863	90.7%	9.3%	100.0%
White - Irish	213	15	228	93.4%	6.6%	100.0%
White - Traveller of Irish Heritage	7	13	20	35.0%	65.0%	100.0%
White - any other White background	1,929	232	2,161	89.3%	10.7%	100.0%
White - Gypsy/Roma*	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>White Total</b>	<b>13,811</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>15,272</b>	<b>90.4%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	252	98	350	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%
Mixed - White and Black African	142	41	183	77.6%	22.4%	100.0%
Mixed - White and Asian	462	53	515	89.7%	10.3%	100.0%
Mixed - any other mixed background	535	110	645	82.9%	17.1%	100.0%
<b>Mixed Total</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Asian or Asian British - Indian	440	33	473	93.0%	7.0%	100.0%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	163	35	198	82.3%	17.7%	100.0%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	122	28	150	81.3%	18.7%	100.0%
Asian or Asian British - any other Asian background	415	125	540	76.9%	23.1%	100.0%
<b>Asian Total</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>83.8%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Black or Black British - Caribbean	121	55	176	68.8%	31.3%	100.0%
Black or Black British - African	228	163	391	58.3%	41.7%	100.0%
Black or Black British - any other Black background	77	38	115	67.0%	33.0%	100.0%
<b>Black Total</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Chinese*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other ethnic group	310	83	393	78.9%	21.1%	100.0%
Parent/pupil preferred not to say	178	37	215	82.8%	17.2%	100.0%
Information not yet obtained	65	17	82	79.3%	20.7%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,321</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>19,698</b>	<b>87.9%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: School Census January 2010, Children Services and Culture, LBRuT

## 9.8 Racial offences and bullying

### 9.8.1 Racist and religious hate offences<sup>79</sup>

In 2009/10, there were 158 racist and religious hate offences reported in the borough, an increase of 46.3 per cent on 2008/09 (when there were 108 offences).

<sup>79</sup> Racially motivated and aggravated crimes and incidents recorded by the Richmond upon Thames Borough Command of the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) is based on data from the MPS Crime Recording System (CRIS) gathered by the MPS analyst attached to the Borough Intelligence Unit.

Figure 89 shows the distribution of racist and religious hate offences in the borough throughout the year. With the exception of a significant dip in December 2009 (which may be attributable to seasonal factors), the number of offences recorded by the police is fairly consistent on a month-by-month basis.

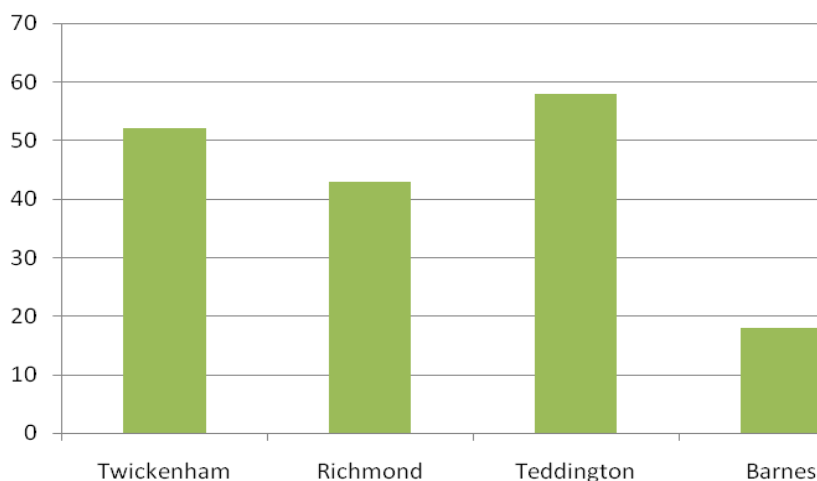
**Figure 89: Number of racial hate crimes reported to the police: total incidents trend line, 2009/10**



Source: Richmond Borough Intelligence Unit

The chart at figure 90 shows the distribution of racist hate crimes by neighbourhood police area. It shows that the Barnes neighbourhood consistently has fewer offences recorded by the police than the other three. The Twickenham and Richmond neighbourhoods have a fairly similar level of offences recorded by police and Teddington has the most offences reported.

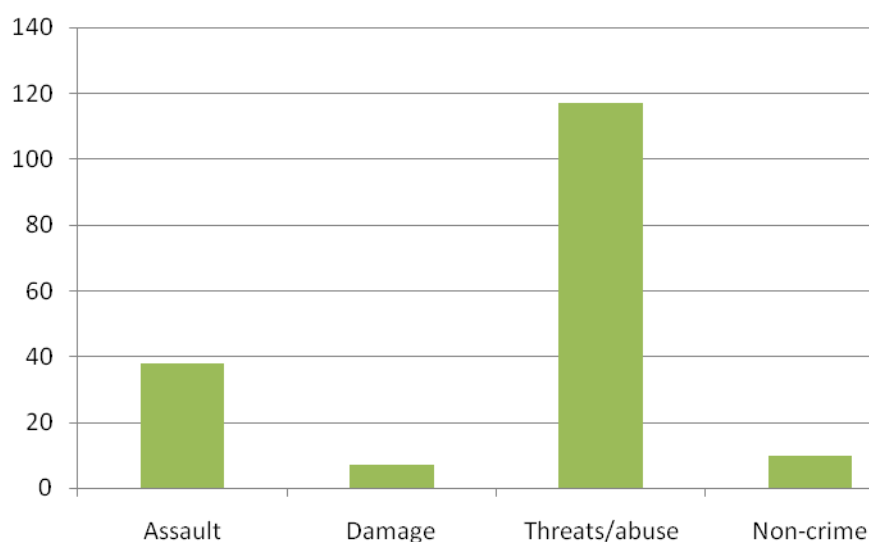
**Figure 90: Total Racial Hate Crimes by Neighbourhood (Police) May 2009 to April 2010**



Source: Richmond Borough Intelligence Unit

The chart at figure 95 shows how racist and religious offences have been categorised in terms of type of crime. Offences involving threats and abuse are by far the most prevalent types of incident recorded by the police, representing around 66 per cent of all recorded racist or religious hate crime incidents. Assaults are the next most prevalent category, representing approximately 20 per cent of all recorded incidents. The vast majority of assaults involved injury at Common Assault (minor bruising, etc.) level at worst and many involved no significant injury at all.<sup>80</sup>

**Figure 91: Types of racist or religious offence, 2009/10**



Source: Richmond Borough Intelligence Unit

<sup>80</sup> Cited from report: Racially motivated and aggravated crimes and incidents May 2009 to April 2010 Basic Geographical and Crime Type Analysis

## 9.8.2 Racial bullying in schools

This section reports racial incidents in schools for two time periods: January-March 2009 and January-March 2010.<sup>81</sup> Figure 92 shows information about the perpetrators and victims of racial incidents within schools in Richmond upon Thames. It shows that:

- The number of racial incidents in January-March 2010 (54) is significantly lower than the same period in 2009 (86).
- Perpetrators are far more likely to be male than female
- Victims are slightly more likely to be male than female
- Perpetrators and victims are most likely to be White, but there are also high numbers of Asian and Black victims.
- Although the number of incidents have decreased between this period in 2009 and the same period in 2010, the number of Black perpetrators has increased

**Figure 92: Number of racial incidents in schools Jan-Mar 2009 to Jan-Mar 2010**

	Jan-Mar 2009		Jan –Mar 2010	
Number of Incidents	86		54	
	Victim	Perpetrator	Victim %	Perpetrator %
Male	38	50	23	35
Female	24	15	21	8
White (Incl Irish)	21	41	19	38
Asian	16	5	15	~
Black	16	6	11	8
Chinese	~	-	~	-
Other	8	6	3	6

Source: LBRuT, Children's Services and Culture, School Effectiveness

## 9.9 Local democracy

During the 2010 local elections, two candidates representing the British National Party (BNP) stood for election as local councilors in Richmond upon Thames. They were standing in the wards of Heathfield and Whitton. Neither candidate was successful:

<sup>81</sup> The data presented here come from: Monitoring of racial incidents forms completed by Childrens Services and Culture.

- The Heathfield candidate was awarded 336 votes (out of 5,047) and was placed tenth out of the field of ten candidates.
- The Whitton candidate was awarded 264 votes (out of 5,184) and was placed thirteenth out of thirteen candidates.

Nationally, it is reported that the BNP has 24 local authority councilors.

## 9.10 Attitudinal indicators relating to ethnicity

### 9.10.1 The Place Survey 2008<sup>82</sup>

Small proportions (5 per cent) of respondents to the 2008 Place Survey were from a BME group, which is lower than the borough population. This means that views of BME respondents are under-represented in the survey. Due to small numbers of BME residents responding (66 in total), differences by ethnicity should be treated with caution.

#### **Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area**

The majority of respondents were in agreement that people from different backgrounds get on well together (88 per cent), with 12 per cent disagreeing that this was the case.

A higher proportion of BME respondents agreed that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, with almost all BME respondents (98 per cent) agreeing with this statement, compared to 86 per cent of white respondents.<sup>83</sup>

#### **Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality**

The majority of residents felt that they could not influence decisions affecting their local area (69 per cent). Three per cent strongly agreed they had an influence over local decision making and 28 per cent tended to agree they could influence decision making.

---

<sup>82</sup> The following analysis of the 2008 Place Survey is cited from: LBRuT Demographic analysis of Place Survey (2008/09) National Indicators

<sup>83</sup> This finding should however be treated with caution due to the small numbers of BME respondents responding to this question (50 respondents in total)

BME residents were more likely to agree that they could influence decisions affecting their local area, with 45 per cent of BME respondents feeling they could influence local decision making, compared to 29 per cent of white respondents.

### 9.10.2 LBRuT Staff Survey

Of the 1,016 staff that participated in the 2009 staff survey, 242 were from a black and minority ethnic group, 105 were White other than British and 16 were from another Other background.

- Generally, the staff from 'Other' ethnic backgrounds were less positive compared to BME staff, White Other staff and staff overall. However it should be noted that there were only 16 respondents in this group and therefore it is not possible to make robust conclusions about the attitudes of this group.
- BME staff were less likely to agree that the council is actively seeking to eliminate discrimination in the workplace (71 per cent agreed, compared to 80 overall)
- BME staff were less likely to agree that the council provide equal opportunities with regards to race (76 per cent agreed, compared to 85 per cent overall).
- White Other staff were less likely to agree that they feel sufficiently informed about the councils plans (65 per cent agreed, compared to 74 per cent overall).
- White Other and BME staff were less likely to agree that top management were providing good leadership (29 and 35 per cent, compared to 43 per cent overall)
- BME staff were less likely to agree that appraisals are conducted on a regular and timely basis in their directorate (64 per cent agreed, compared to 72 per cent overall).
- BME, White Other and Other staff were all less likely to agree with the evaluation given on their last performance appraisal (64, 65 and 50 per cent, compared to 74 per cent overall).



# 10 Disability

Disability refers to the disadvantage experienced by an individual as a result of barriers, such as physical and attitudinal barriers, that impact on people with mental or physical impairments and/or long-term ill health. 'Disabled people' refers to anyone who is disadvantaged by the way in which the wider environment interacts with their impairment or long-term health problem which can vary over time<sup>84</sup>.

However, there are many other definitions of disability. The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 defines a disabled person as someone with 'a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities'. As data about disabled people is based on a range of different definitions of disability, different surveys produce different estimates of the number of disabled people.

## 10.1 Census overview of disability

In 2001, over 21,000 people in Richmond upon Thames self defined themselves as disabled (12.4 % of the borough's population)<sup>85</sup>. This was the lowest proportion of disabled people of all the London boroughs, with the highest being in Barking and Dagenham with 19.9%, and an average of 15.5% for London overall. Richmond also had the fifth lowest percentage of disabled people across England.

In 2001, the Census also indicated that:

- The number of people who described their general health as 'not good' was just over 10,000 people.
- For both limiting long-term illness and self defined poor health, the highest rates were in the wards of Ham, Hampton North and Heathfield.
- Just over 5 per cent (1,097) of disabled people in Richmond upon Thames lived in communal or care homes.
- Almost three quarters of disabled people were over the age of 50 (71.1 per cent) and with recent population projections indicating that the proportion of older people in Richmond is expected to increase significantly over the next twenty five years (from

---

<sup>84</sup> Disability 2020, IPPR, 2007.

<sup>85</sup> Using the 2001 Census definition of a limiting long term illness for disability.

15.1 to 19.5 per cent), it would also be expected that the rates of disability and such conditions will also increase.

- The percentage of disabled people in the borough who were from the ethnic minority communities was 6.9 per cent, which is lower than the overall distribution of ethnic minority community in the borough (9 percent).

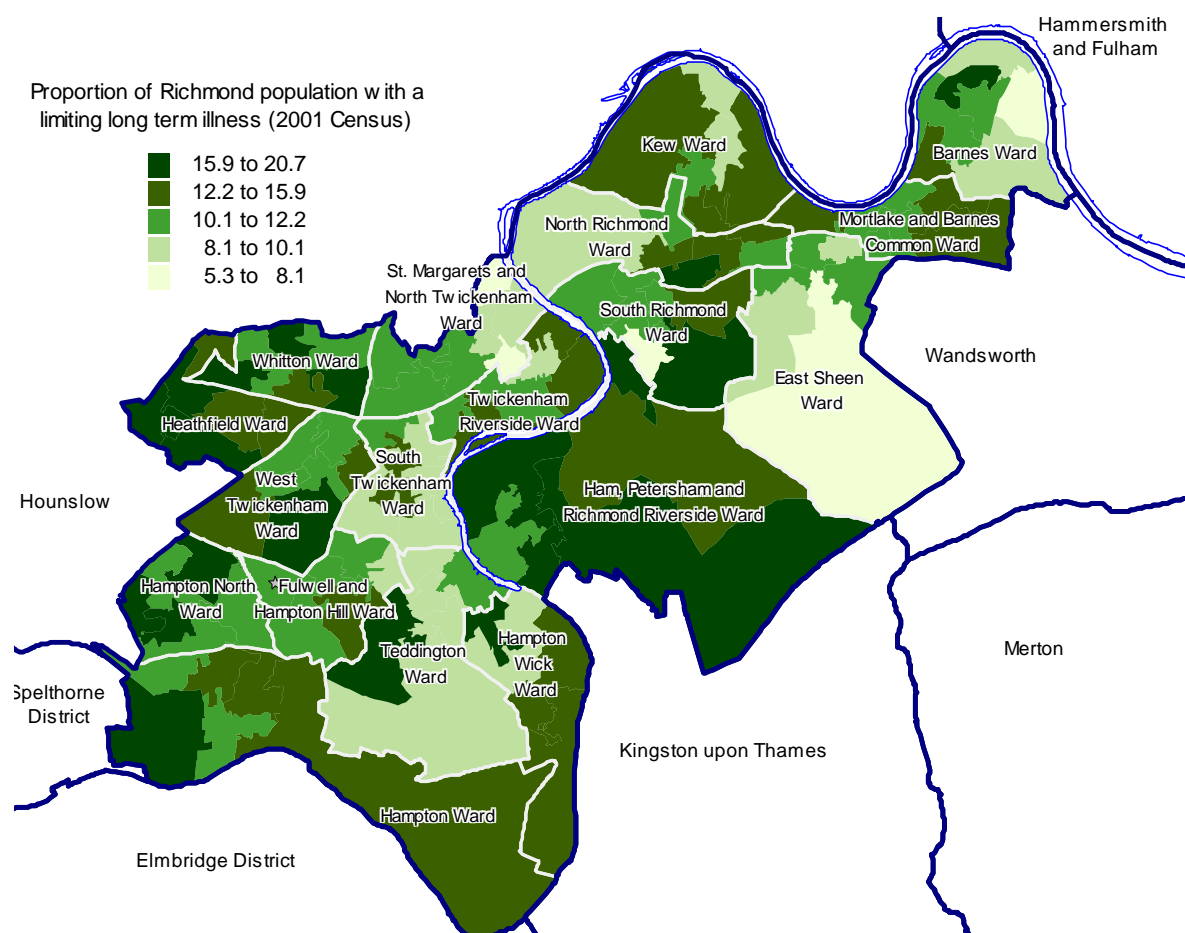
Figure 93 shows the distribution of people with a limiting long term illness across the borough in 2001. It shows that against a borough average of 12.4 per cent there is quite a lot of variation in the proportion of people with a limiting long term illness at a local lower level super output area (LSOA) level.

The maps indicates that the highest proportions of people with a limiting long term illness in 2001, were two LSOAs within Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside ward, two LSOAs within Hampton North ward and , one LSOA within Hampton ward. In each of these areas around one fifth of the population had a limiting long term illness in 2001.

The areas with the lowest proportion of people with limiting long term illnesses were one LSOA within South Richmond ward (5.3 per cent) and one LSOA within Barnes ward (5.7 per cent).

It is interesting to note that although the areas with the highest and lowest rates of people with a limiting illness fall within different wards (Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside and South Richmond); the two LSOAs border each other.

**Figure 93: Proportion of population of Richmond upon Thames with a limiting long term illness**



## 10.2 Disability Living Allowance (DLA) and Attendance Allowance

Another possible proxy for the number of disabled people in Richmond upon Thames is the number of claimants of either Disability Living Allowance (DLA) or Attendance Allowance (AA). These are the two main benefits for disabled people. Although the take-up of disability benefits is unlikely to be 100%, the DLA figures, together with AA can provide one type of estimate of the number of disabled people in an area.

There are 4,590 people in Richmond claiming Disability Living Allowance and 2,400 claiming Attendance Allowance (May 2011). This makes up 3.7 per cent of the total population of the borough.

## 10.3 Disabled Children and Young people

The needs of children with physical and learning disabilities are often complex, which can be compounded by the fact that needs often change as the child gets older and makes the transition into adulthood.

The 2001 Census indicated that there were 1,107 children living with a limiting long term illness in the borough. This is very different to the number of children on the disability register at 31 March 2009 is 215.

Such comparisons obviously need to be treated with caution as the former is based on an assessment on the need for local authority support or voluntary services and the latter is reliant on self-assessment and there are problems of definition. It does suggest that there may be a degree of unmet need which needs further investigation, although many of these children may be getting extra support through Special Educational Needs (see below).

### 10.3.1 Children with special educational needs

In January 2011, there were 3,293 pupils in the borough with recorded special educational needs. That is 15.6% of all pupils, comprising of 8.7% pupils under School Action, 3.7% School Action Plus, and 3.2% with a statement of special educational need.

Figure 94 shows that a higher proportion of secondary school pupils have special educational needs (SEN), compared to primary school pupils (21.9 per cent compared to 11.2 per cent). However, because Richmond Borough has approximately twice as many pupils at primary school than secondary school, there are greater numbers of primary age children with a SEN (1,651 primary, 1,463 secondary).

**Figure 94: Special educational needs stage by school type attended, 2011**

	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Special		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
No special educational needs identified	64	85.3%	12,533	88.2%	5,228	78.1%	1	0.7%	<b>17,826</b>	<b>84.4%</b>
School action	3	4.0%	961	6.8%	867	13.0%	-	0.0%	<b>1,831</b>	<b>8.7%</b>
School action plus	6	8.0%	440	3.1%	342	5.1%	1	0.7%	<b>789</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
Statement of special educational needs	2	2.7%	270	1.9%	254	3.8%	147	98.7%	<b>673</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Total pupil roll</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14,204</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6,691</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21,119</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: LBRuT School Census, 2011

Figure 95 shows that:

- Primary school pupils with a special educational need (school action plus) in Richmond upon Thames are most likely to have a speech, language, communication need (24 per cent), specific learning disability (23 per cent) or behavioural, emotional and social difficulties (23 per cent) compared to secondary school pupils.
- Secondary school pupils with a special educational need (school action plus) in Richmond upon Thames are more likely to have behavioural, emotional and social difficulties (42 per cent), specific learning difficulty (23 per cent) or moderate learning difficulty (17 per cent). Only 6 per cent have a speech, language, communication need.

**Figure 95: Special educational needs by main presenting needs and school type attended, 2011**

Main presenting needs of pupils at school action plus	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Special		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	5	83%	107	24%	19	6%	-	0%	131	17%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	1	17%	9	2%	6	2%	-	0%	16	2%
Specific Learning Difficulty	-	0%	103	23%	78	23%	-	0%	181	23%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	-	0%	61	14%	57	17%	-	0%	118	15%
Severe Learning Difficulty	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0	0%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	-	0%	-	0%	2	1%	-	0%	2	0%
Behaviour, Emotional & Social Difficulties	-	0%	101	23%	143	42%	1	100%	245	31%
Visual Impairment	-	0%	7	2%	1	0%	-	0%	8	1%
Hearing Impairment	-	0%	5	1%	7	2%	-	0%	12	2%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	-	0%	2	0%	1	0%	-	0%	3	0%
Physical Disability	-	0%	16	4%	13	4%	-	0%	29	4%
Other Difficulty/Disability	-	0%	29	7%	15	4%	-	0%	44	6%
Total	6	100%	440	100%	342	100%	1	100%	789	100%

Source: LBRuT School Census, 2011

Figure 96 shows that:

- Primary school pupils with a statement of special educational need in Richmond upon Thames are most likely to have speech, language, communication needs (24 per cent) or have autistic spectrum disorder (17 per cent).
- Secondary school pupils with a statement of special educational need in Richmond upon Thames are more likely to have a specific learning difficulty (33 per cent), behavioural, emotional and social difficulties (24 per cent or moderate learning difficulty (17 per cent). Only 9 per cent have a speech, language, communication need.

**Figure 96: Special educational needs by main presenting needs and school type attended, 2011**

Main presenting needs of pupils with statements of special educational needs	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Special		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	1	50%	65	24%	24	9%	-	0%	90	13%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	-	0%	47	17%	22	9%	27	18%	96	14%
Specific Learning Difficulty	-	0%	26	10%	83	33%	-	0%	109	16%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	-	0%	35	13%	42	17%	99	67%	176	26%
Severe Learning Difficulty	-	0%	11	4%	1	0%	17	12%	29	4%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	-	0%	2	1%	1	0%	1	1%	4	1%
Behaviour, Emotional & Social Difficulties	-	0%	37	14%	60	24%	3	2%	100	15%
Visual Impairment	-	0%	9	3%	3	1%	-	0%	12	2%
Hearing Impairment	1	50%	4	1%	1	0%	-	0%	6	1%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	-	0%	3	1%	1	0%	-	0%	4	1%
Physical Disability	-	0%	21	8%	11	4%	-	0%	32	5%
Other Difficulty/Disability	-	0%	10	4%	5	2%	-	0%	15	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: LBRuT School Census, 2011

There is some concern locally however about the needs of children with autistic spectrum disorders/Asperger's syndrome and whether there are areas of service which need further development, particularly in relation to local education and employment options on leaving school.<sup>86</sup>

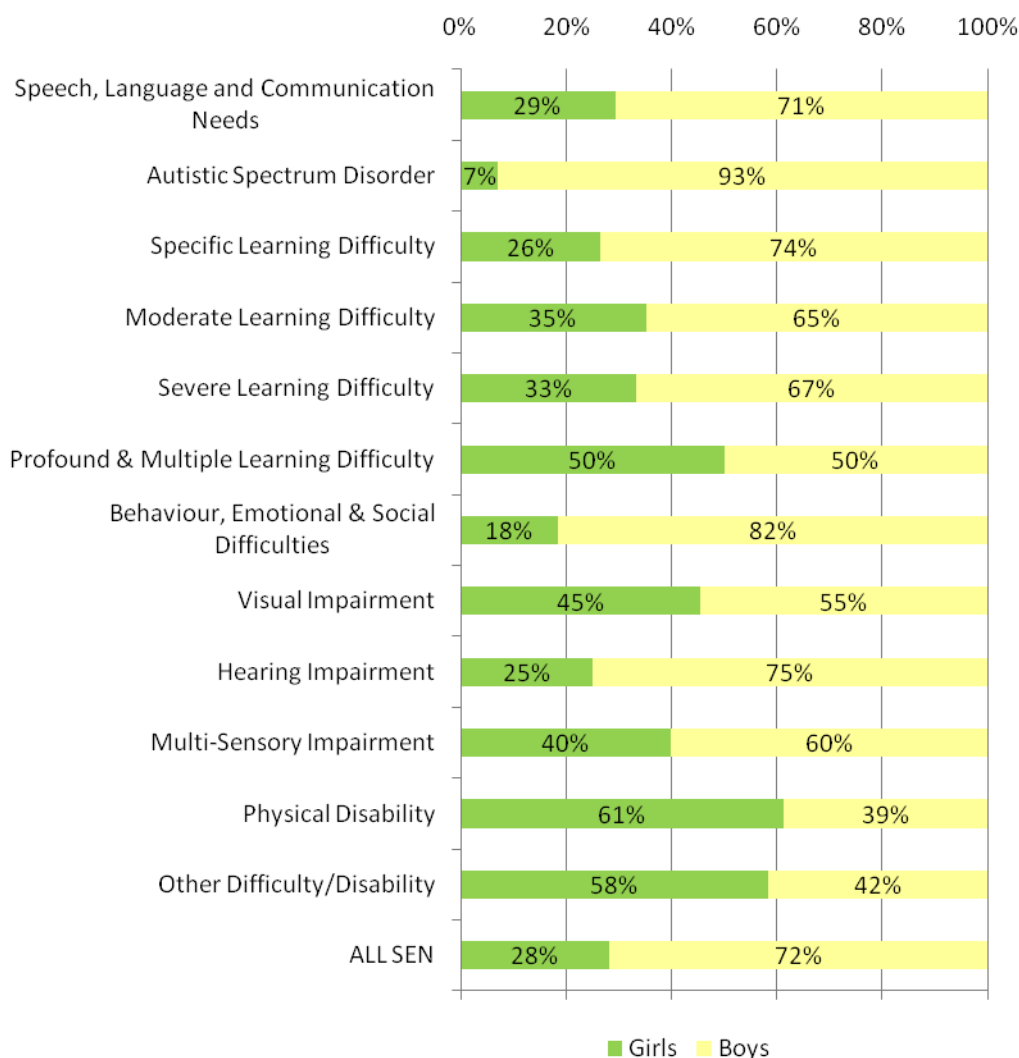
### 10.3.2 Children with special educational needs and gender

Figure 97 shows that there is a gender imbalance in recorded educational needs. For pupils with a statement, seven in ten with recorded special educational needs are boys. This is despite there being fewer boys with physical disabilities (39 per cent). Autism spectrum

<sup>86</sup> Cited: NHS Richmond and LBRuT. Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, 2009 Refresh

disorder and behaviour, emotional & social difficulties are particularly more common amongst boys.

**Figure 97: Special Educational Needs Type by Gender**

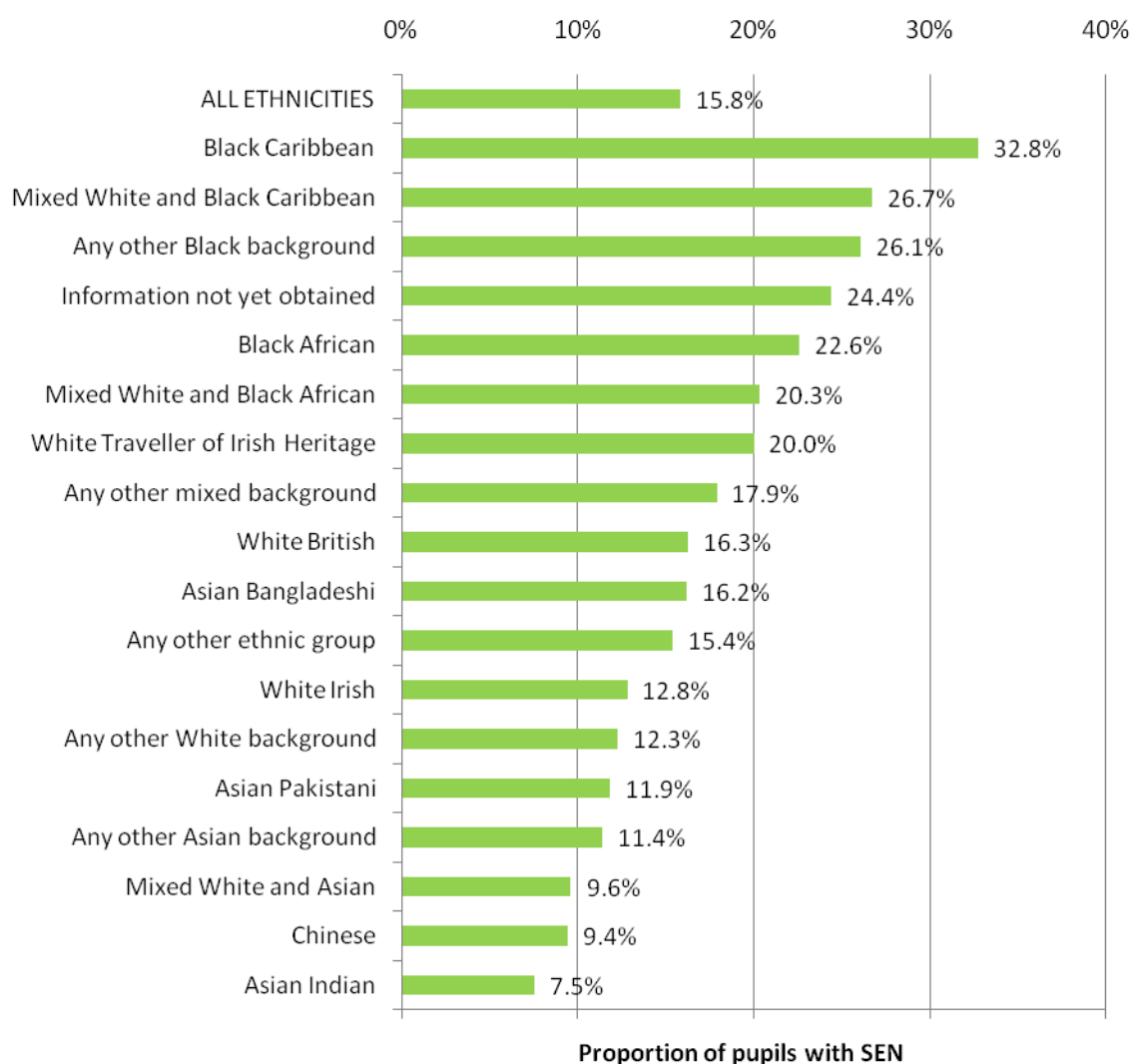


Source: School Census Jan 2010

### 10.3.3 Children with special educational needs and ethnicity

In 2010, 15.8 per cent of all pupils in Richmond borough had a special educational need (SEN). Representation was however higher amongst some ethnic groups than others. Black Caribbean pupils were more likely to have a recorded SEN than any other group. 32.8 per cent of black Caribbean pupils have a recorded SEN in comparison with just 7.5 per cent of Indians which has the lowest proportion of recorded SENs at present.

**Figure 98: Special Educational Needs Stage by Ethnicity, 2010**

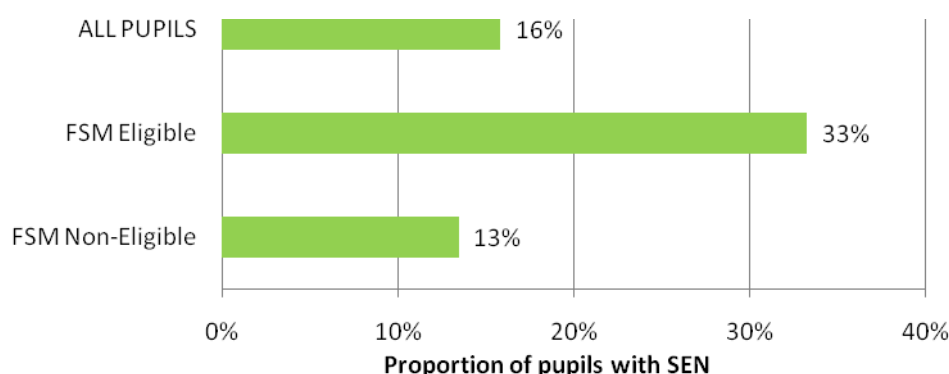


Source: LBRuT School Census, Jan 2010

#### 10.3.4 Children with special educational needs and deprivation

Pupils eligible for free school meals are more likely to have a special educational need, demonstrating the link between poverty and disability. A third of pupils (33.3 per cent) eligible for free school meals have a recorded special educational need, in comparison with just 13.5 per cent of pupils who are not eligible. This is shown in figure 99 below.

**Figure 99: Special Educational Needs Stage by FSM Eligibility**



Source: LBRuT School Census, Jan 2010

## 10.4 Disabled adults of working age

In 2001, the Census indicated that there were 9,046 disabled people of working age in Richmond upon Thames (accounting for 8.0 per cent of the borough's working age population).

According to the latest Annual Population Survey<sup>87</sup>, 15.3 per cent of the working age population in Richmond upon Thames are disabled. The rate is slightly higher for males (16.5 per cent) than for females (14.0 per cent).

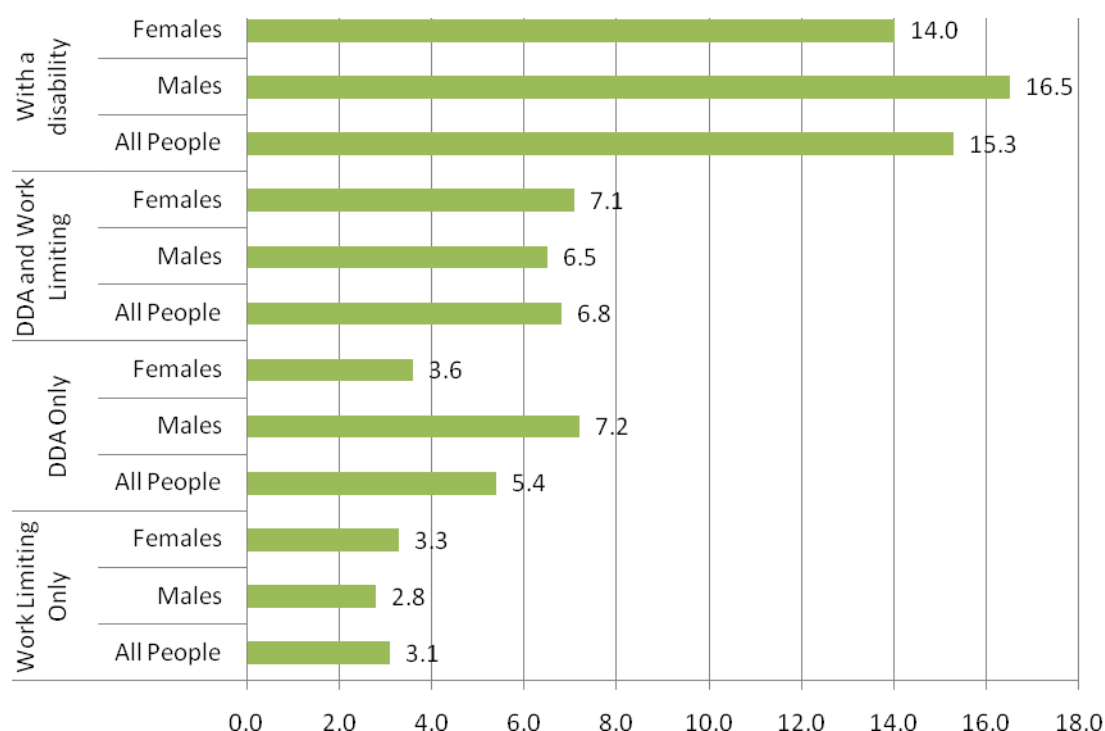
In terms of DDA<sup>88</sup> and work-limiting disabled, then this accounts for 6.8 per cent of the working age population in Richmond.

In terms of the DDA definition only the rate is higher for males than females (7.2 per cent, compared to 3.6 per cent).

<sup>87</sup> Annual Population Survey, Apr 2010-Mar 2011

<sup>88</sup> DDA means disabled according to the Disability Discrimination Act definition

**Figure 100: Proportion of working age people in Richmond upon Thames with a disability**



Source: Annual Population Survey, Apr 2010-Mar 2011

Richmond has one of the lowest rates of working age disabled rates out of all the benchmarking authorities and neighbouring boroughs.

#### 10.4.1 Disabled employment rate

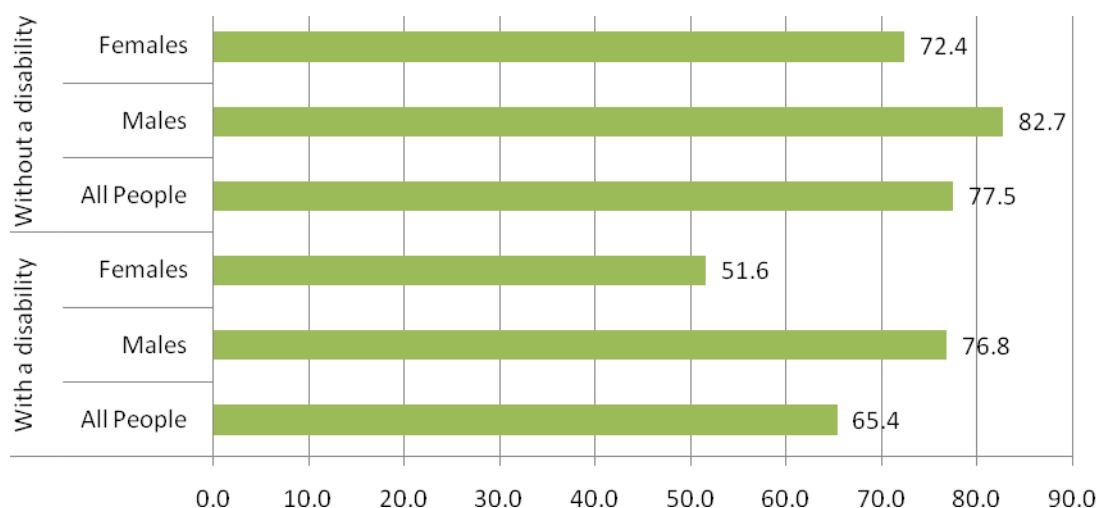
The employment rate of disabled people in Richmond is 62.3 per cent. Although this is lower than the rates for non-disabled people in the borough (77.9 per cent), it is a higher than the employment rate of disabled people in most of the borough's benchmarking group and neighbouring boroughs.

Figure 101 shows that:

- People with a disability are less likely to be employed than those without.
- Disabled women in Richmond upon Thames are less likely than disabled men to be in employment.<sup>89</sup> The employment rate for disabled women in the borough is approximately 51.5 per cent in comparison with 76.8 per cent for men.

<sup>89</sup> Though the error margins are high for this survey data.

**Figure 101: Employment rates for disabled and non disabled people in Richmond upon Thames**

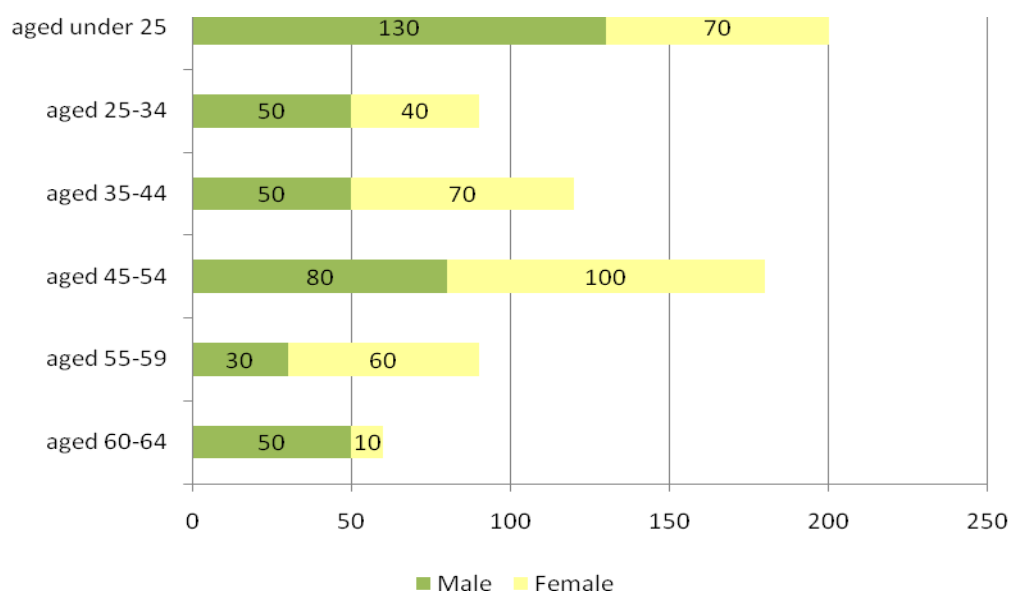


Source: Annual Population Survey, Apr 2010-Mar 2011

#### 10.4.2 Disabled benefit claimants

In May 2011 there were 730 disabled people in receipt of working age benefits in Richmond upon Thames, accounting for 8.3 per cent of all claimant of working age benefits in the borough.<sup>90</sup>

**Figure 102: Number of disabled claimants of working age benefits, by age group, February 2010**



Source: ONS Benefit claimants - working age client group

<sup>90</sup> ONS Benefit claimants - working age client group. February 2010

Figure 102 shows that there were slightly more disabled male claimants than disabled female claimants (390 male, compared to 350 female). The majority of disabled claimants were aged under 25 (200 people) or between 45 and 54 years old (180 people).

## 10.5 Disabled adults of older age

Although in 2001 Richmond had some of the lowest rates of disability and self defined poor health in London and England, long term health conditions are strongly correlated with age in the borough. Almost three quarters of disabled people were over the age of 50 (71.1%) and nearly half were over the age of 65<sup>91</sup>.

The wards with the highest proportion of residents aged 65 and over with limiting long term illness (LLTI) were North Richmond (47% with LLTI), Heathfield (45% with LLTI), and West Twickenham (44% with LLTI). Heathfield and North Richmond also had high proportions of those aged 85 and over with LLTI, with three quarters (76%) of this elderly population in Heathfield having LLTI and 78% in North Richmond. This is particularly high when compared to the borough average of 59% of those aged 85 and over with LLTI.

Recent population projections indicate that the proportion of older people in Richmond is expected to increase significantly over the next twenty five years (from 15.1 to 19.5 per cent), it would also be expected that the rates of disability and such conditions will also increase.<sup>92</sup>

An older person needs analysis, undertaken in 2009, concludes that whilst demand for services overall was likely to remain static, but the demand for different types of service would change. In terms of the services that the council provides disabled people in the borough,

## 10.6 Carers

In 2001, the Census recorded 14,570 residents of Richmond upon Thames as unpaid carers - 8.5 per cent of the total population. Of these carers, 11,544 (79.2 per cent) were providing 1

---

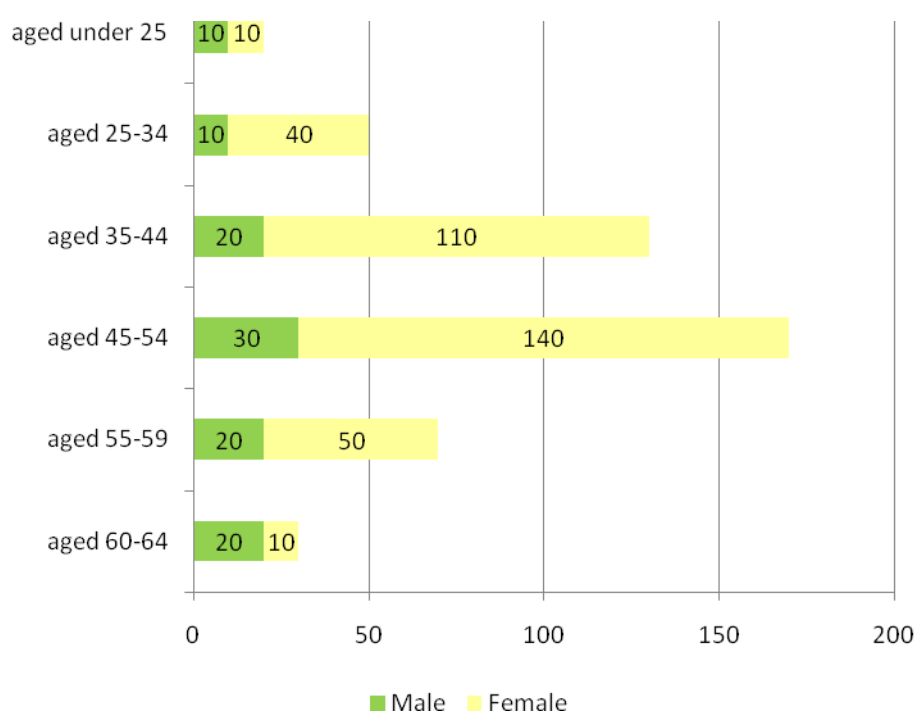
<sup>91</sup> 2001 Census, ONS

<sup>92</sup> ONS 2008 based population projections

to 19 hours of unpaid care a week, 1,120 (7.7 per cent) were providing 20 to 49 hours of care, and 1,906 (13.1%) were providing 50 or more hours.

In 2011, there were 450 claimants of carers allowance in the borough. The majority of carers in Richmond are female (77 per cent, compared to 23 per cent Male). Most carers are aged between 45 to 54 years (160 people) and 35 to 44 years (130 people).

**Figure 103: Number of carers support claimants, 2011**



Source: DWP Carers Support Claimant, 2011

Of those in receipt of carers allowance, nearly two-thirds (62.3%) had been claiming for 2 or more years. More than a third (34.8%) had been claiming for 5 or more years.

## 10.7 Attitudinal views of disabled people

### 10.7.1 Place Survey 2008<sup>93</sup>

A quarter of respondents to the 2008 Place Survey reported a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity, a much higher proportion than the 15 per cent reported in the 2001

<sup>93</sup> The following analysis of the 2008 Place Survey is cited from:  
LBRuT Demographic analysis of Place Survey (2008/09) National Indicators

Census. Whilst the definition of a disability differs between the survey and the Census this does still give an indication that those with a disability are over-represented amongst survey responders.

### **Participation in regular volunteering**

Those with a long-standing disability were more likely to do regular voluntary work with just under a third (31 per cent) doing unpaid work at least once a month, compared to 22 per cent of those without a disability.

### **Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area**

Residents without a disability were more likely to agree that parents took responsibility for their children's behaviour, with half (49 per cent) saying they definitely agreed or tended to agree with this statement. A smaller proportion of those with a disability (37 per cent) were in agreement.

### **Awareness of civil protection arrangements in the local area**

Those with a disability were more likely to feel informed about what to do should a large-scale emergency occur, with 17 per cent claiming they were very or fairly well informed, in comparison to 11 per cent of those with no long-standing disability

### **Self-reported measure of people's health and wellbeing**

Those without a disability reported better health than those with a disability (96 per cent compared to 43 per cent). The highest proportion of residents with a disability said their health was fair (45 per cent), with only 12 per cent reporting bad health. All 7 of the respondents saying they had very bad health were also reported as having a long-standing disability.

### **The extent to which older people receive the support they need to live independently**

Those with a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity are more likely to say that older people are supported to live independently, with 28 per cent of those with a disability saying older people receive sufficient support, compared to 19 per cent of those without a disability.

### 10.7.2 LBRuT Staff survey<sup>94</sup>

The 2009 Staff Survey for LBRuT received 62 responses from disabled people. Disabled respondents accounted for 6.1 per cent of respondents.

This section highlights any areas within the staff survey where the answers of disabled respondents varied significantly to the responses of staff overall:

- Disabled respondents were less likely to agree that the council is actively seeking to eliminate discrimination in the workplace (65 per cent agreed, compared to 82 per cent of non-disabled respondents).
- Disabled respondents were less likely to agree that the council provides equal opportunities with regards to disabilities (71 per cent agreed, compared to 83 per cent of non-disabled respondents).

---

<sup>94</sup> 2009 Staff Survey. Disabled Staff Perceptions. Marc Adams

# 11 Religion and belief

The main source of information on the faith and religion of the population is the 2001 Census. Yet, the Census question about religion was voluntary and therefore within the data there is the requirement to account for those that chose not to state their religion.

Christianity is the main religion in England.<sup>95</sup> There were 35 million Christians in 2001, making up almost three quarters of the population (72 per cent). This group includes Church of England, Church in Wales, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations. People with no religion formed the second largest group, comprising 15 per cent of the population.

About one in twenty people (6 per cent of the population) belonged to a non-Christian religious denomination. Muslims were the largest religious group after Christians. There were 1.5 million Muslims living in England in 2001. This group comprised 3 per cent of the total population and over half of the non-Christian population.

## 11.1 Census overview of religion

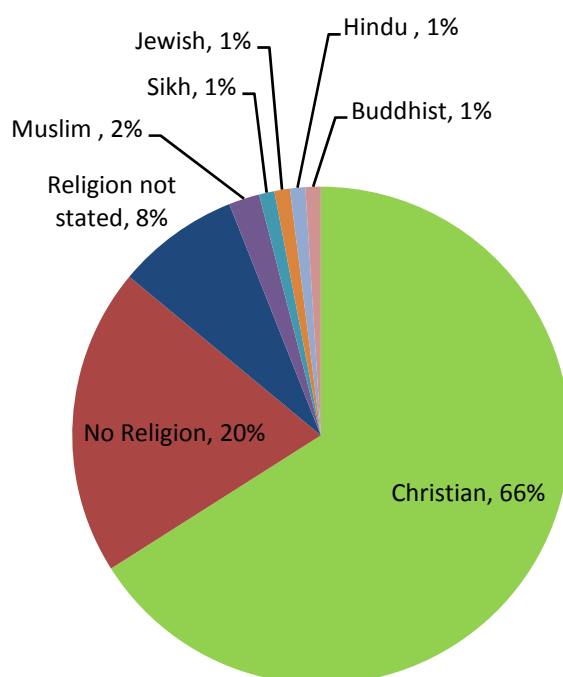
In 2001, the vast majority (66 per cent) of residents in Richmond upon Thames identified themselves to be of Christian faith. This was far greater than the average for London (58 per cent) but lower than the national average (72 per cent).

In contrast only very small minorities of residents in Richmond upon Thames identify themselves as Muslim (2 per cent) or Hindu (1 per cent). Interestingly, 20 per cent of the population of the borough indicated no religious belief; this was greater than both the London and National averages (16 per cent and 15 per cent respectively).

---

<sup>95</sup> Office for National Statistics, 2004 and Census 2001

**Figure 104: Population of Richmond upon Thames by Religion and Belief, 2001**



Source: ONS, 2001 Census

### 11.1.1 Age and religion or belief

Overall in Richmond upon Thames, 67 per cent population are of working age (42 per cent being aged between 25 and 49 years old). This proportion varies greatly when broken down by religion, see figure 110.<sup>96</sup>

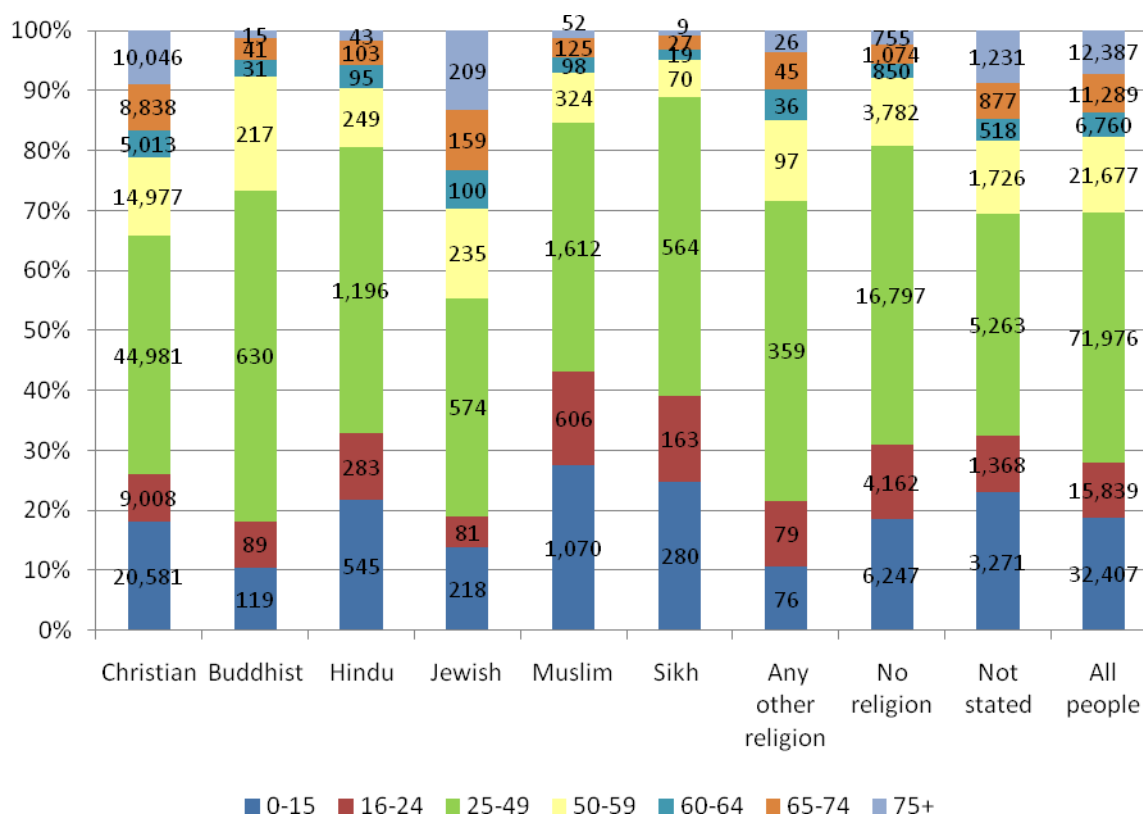
The chart at figure 110 shows that in Richmond upon Thames:

- The religion or belief with the largest proportion of working age people is Buddhism, with 81 per cent of Buddhists being between 16 and 65 years old, compared to an average of 63.5 per cent for the borough.
- The religion with the largest proportion of 0 to 16 year olds is the Muslim faith, with 28 per cent of the Muslim population being aged 0 to 16 years, compared to an average of 19 per cent for the borough. Sikhs and Hindus also have above average proportions of under 16s (accounting for 25 per cent and 22 per cent respectively).
- The religion with the largest proportion of older people is the Jewish faith, with 30 per cent of Jewish people living in Richmond upon Thames being aged 65 or over.

<sup>96</sup> Census 2001.

This compares to an average of 18 per cent of the population being aged over 65 in the borough.

**Figure 105: Religion/belief of Richmond upon Thames population by age**



Source: ONS 2001 Census

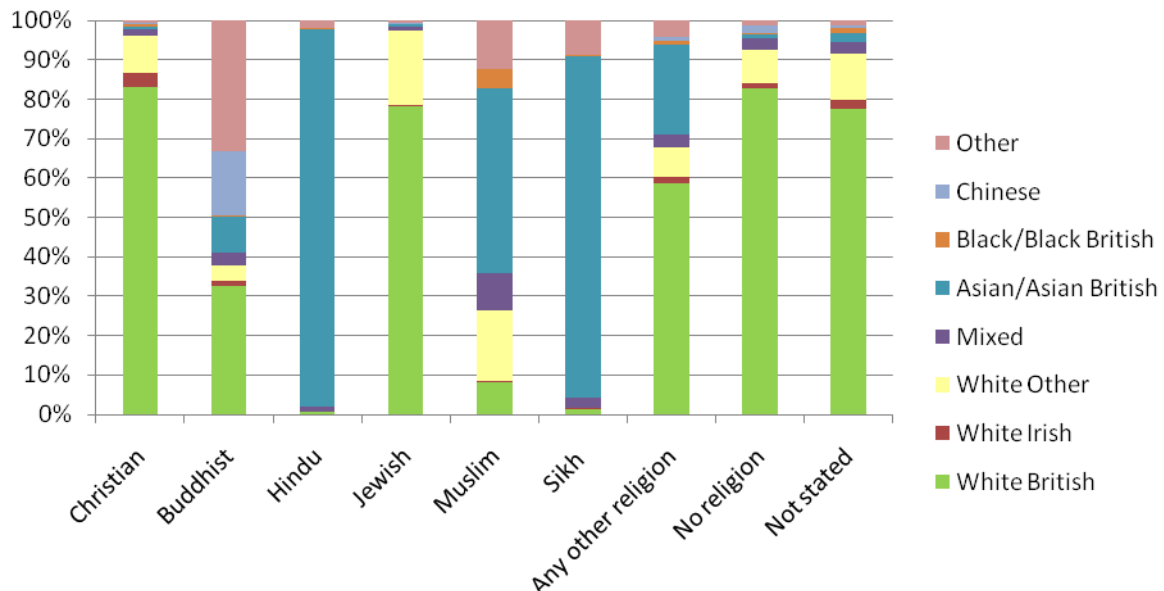
### 11.1.2 Ethnicity and religion or belief

Following a religion is a conscious choice, but for many people it is linked to ethnicity and culture. The chart at figure 106 shows the main religions and beliefs by ethnic group for the population in Richmond upon Thames. It shows that:

- Buddhism was the most ethnically diverse of all the main religions or beliefs. It was made up of people from White (33 per cent), Chinese (16 per cent), Asian (9 per cent), Mixed (4 per cent) and Other (33 per cent) ethnic groups.
- The majority of Hindus (96 per cent) and Sikhs (87 per cent) were of Asian or Asian British ethnicities.
- Whilst nearly half of Muslims in the borough were Asian or Asian British (47 per cent), 18 per cent were White Other, 9 per cent were Mixed ethnicity, 5 per cent were Black or Black British and 12 per cent were from another ethnic group.

- The majority of Christians in the borough were White British (83 per cent); 9 per cent were White Other and 3 per cent were White Irish.
- The majority of Jewish people in the borough were White British (78 per cent) or White Other (19 per cent).

**Figure 106: Religion/belief by ethnic group in Richmond upon Thames, 2001**



Source: ONS, 2001 Census

Nationally regular churchgoers only amount to 6.3 per cent of the total population,<sup>97</sup> compared to 7.5 per cent in 1998. It is apparent from the difference between the 2001 Census and the 2005 Church Census that whilst people define themselves as Christian, they are not worshipping regularly. Migration from Catholic countries has increased church attendance in 2005 (95 per cent of Poles are practicing Catholics)<sup>98</sup>. According to the figures from Christian Research, based on an extensive census of congregations in 2005, the decline has been slowed as Britain has become more ethnically diverse. New immigration trends may have an impact on the religious composition of the borough in the 2011 Census.

## 11.2 Children and young people and religion or belief

In 2001, by far the largest proportion of children, aged 16 or under, in Richmond, were Christian (20,500). However, the second largest group of children by religious group were

<sup>97</sup> Church Census 2005.

<sup>98</sup> Church Census 2005.

Muslim, with over 1,000 Muslim children aged 16 or under living in the borough. There was also a significant number of Hindu children aged under 16 (500).

In Richmond upon Thames, there are 40 local authority maintained primary schools with 14,200 pupils and 8 secondary schools with 6,700 pupils. The table at figure 107 shows the religious character of maintained schools within the borough and their subsequent number of pupils in January 2011.

**Figure 107: Schools in Richmond upon Thames by religious character, 2011**

	No religious character		Church of England		Roman Catholic		Total	
	No. of schools	No. of pupils	No. of schools	No. of pupils	No. of schools	Number of pupils	No. of schools	No. of pupils
Primary Schools	25	9,214	9	3,047	6	1,943	40	14,204
Secondary Schools	7	6,102	1	589	0	0	8	6,691

Source: DfE, PLASC, 2011

In Richmond there are 40 state-maintained primary schools, 15 of which are Christian and 14 state-maintained secondary schools, one of which is Christian. Whilst the majority of schools in the borough are of no religious character, nearly a quarter of pupils (24%) attend a school with a Christian (CoE or Catholic) character.

There have been studies<sup>99</sup> that show that faith primary schools could offer a very small advantage over secular schools in terms of age-11 test scores in Maths and English. Pupils in religiously affiliated schools where admissions were under the control of the Local Education Authority do not progress faster than pupils in Secular primary schools. All of the apparent advantage of faith school education could be explained by unobserved differences between pupils who apply and are admitted to faith schools and those who do not: Pupils who do not attend a faith primary school up to age-11 but attend a faith secondary school thereafter perform just as well at age 11 as students who attended a faith primary school but then attend a secular secondary school.

<sup>99</sup> London School of Economics. Faith Primary Schools: Better Schools or Better Pupils? 2006.

There are no national or local statistics on educational attainment for different faiths and religious groups.

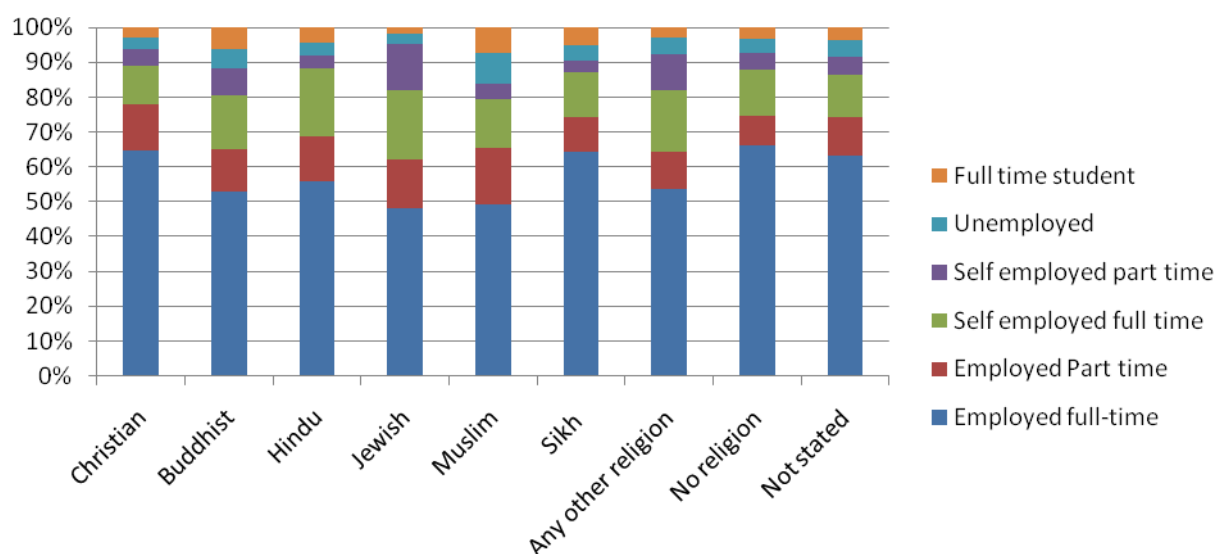
## 11.3 Adults and religion or belief

### 11.3.1 Economic activity and inactivity

Figure 108 provides a breakdown of the economically active population in Richmond upon Thames by religion or belief. It shows that:

- Full time employment is highest among Christians and Sikhs (65 per cent and 64 per cent respectively)
- Self employment rates are highest among Jewish (20 per cent full time self employed and 13 per cent part time self employed)
- Muslims had the highest proportion of unemployment of all religious groups in the borough (9.0 per cent).

**Figure 108: Economic activity by religion or belief in Richmond upon Thames, 2001**



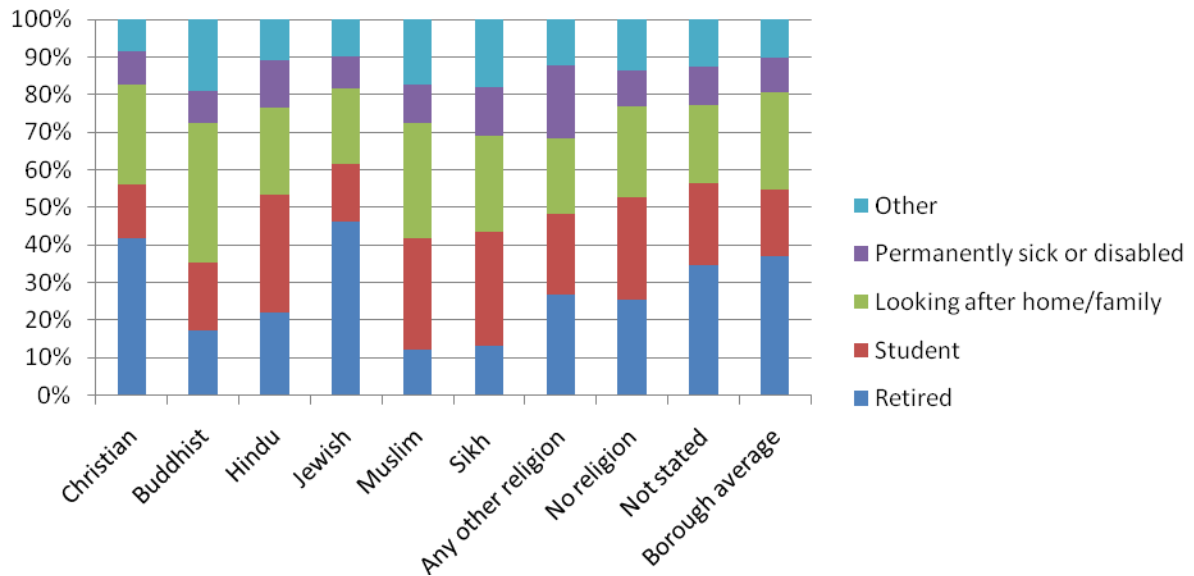
Source: ONS, 2001 Census

In terms of the economically inactive population, figure 109 shows that in 2001:

- Jewish and Christian residents were the most likely of all religious groups to be retired (45 and 41 per cent respectively).
- The largest proportions of students were amongst the Sikhs and Muslims

- The largest proportions of permanently sick or disabled were amongst people of other religions, Muslims and Hindus.
- The largest proportion of people looking after home and family was amongst the Buddhists.

**Figure 109: Economic inactivity by religion/belief in Richmond upon Thames, 2001**



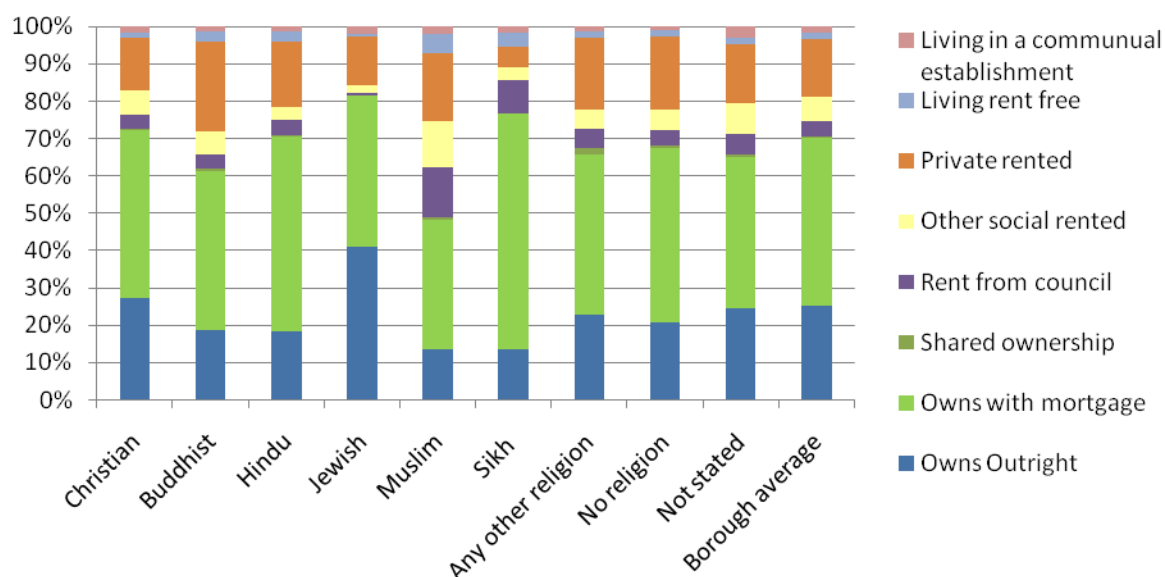
. Source: ONS, 2001 Census

### 11.3.2 Housing tenure

In terms of housing tenure by the religion or belief of residents it shows that in Richmond:

- Jewish, Sikh and Christian people in Richmond upon Thames are the most likely to own their own homes either outright or through a mortgage or loan (81, 77 and 72 per cent respectively).
- Muslim people are the least likely to be homeowners (48 per cent, compared to 70 per cent for the borough overall)
- Muslim people are the most likely to be living in social rented accommodation, in the case of Richmond upon Thames this would mean from the Richmond Housing Partnership or other social landlord (26 per cent, compared to 11 per cent for the borough overall).
- Jewish and Hindu residents were the least likely to rent from social landlords.
- Buddhists were most likely to rent privately (24 per cent).

**Figure 110: Religion or belief by housing tenure in Richmond upon Thames, 2001**



Source: ONS, 2001 Census

### 11.3.2 Religion or belief of housing tenants

Richmond Housing Partnership (RHP) is a local housing company, registered with the Tenant Services Authority (TSA), a member of the National Housing Federation and a registered charity. It was established in July 2000 following a stock transfer from Richmond Council.

The association provides housing to 6,598 tenants in Richmond. Figure 111 demonstrates the difficulty in attaining equalities related information as part of service delivery; the religious background of 71 per cent of tenants is not known.

**Figure 111: RHP Tenants by religious background**

Religion of RHP Tenants	Percentage	Number
Unknown	71%	5233
Christian	19%	1382
None	3%	210
Muslim	2%	159
Other	2%	143
Sikh	0%	28
Hindu	0%	26
Buddhist	0%	24
Agnostic	0%	16
Jewish	0%	7
Atheist	0%	5
Prefer not to answer	2%	148

Source: RHP, Snapshot taken @ 10.00 on 29 June 2010

## 12 Sexual orientation

Any estimates of the lesbian, gay and bisexual population are likely to be under-estimates. Some people still feel that being open about their sexuality, puts them at risk of harassment or discrimination.

Government estimates put the Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual population at between 5% and 7% of the population in England and Wales (DTI, Final Regulatory Impact Assessment: Civil Partnership, 2004). In a report by the National Association for the Care and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NACRO, Without Prejudice, April, 2002) estimates vary from 5% of the population in rural areas, to 25% in parts of London and Brighton.

At national level, the National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles<sup>100</sup> undertaken in 2000 indicated that either same sex sexual behaviour is increasing, or that people were more willing to report it, since the first survey in 1990. At the same time, research shows that homophobic bullying is particularly prevalent in schools, and there is concern about homophobic and discriminatory practices in the NHS and the workplace more generally.

The ONS Integrated Household Survey<sup>101</sup> reports that 1.5 per cent of the population describe themselves as being Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual, 2.5 per cent for London.

It was anticipated that a question on sexual orientation would be included in the 2011 Census. However, following extensive testing by the Office for National Statistics, it was decided that the 2011 Census would not contain a question on sexual orientation.<sup>102</sup>

In the absence of an official source for this information, a conservative estimate of five to seven per cent can be applied to the borough's population estimate for 2010. This would

---

<sup>100</sup> National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (NATSAL), 2000. The 2010 NATSAL survey is currently interviewing (between 2010 and 2012).

<sup>101</sup> 2011 Integrated Household Survey, ONS

<sup>102</sup> The Office for National Statistics (ONS) sexual identity project, was set up to develop a suitable questions for surveys. Following testing to develop suitable questions, it was found that there were sensitivities around the administration of this question in the Census. Privacy and confidentiality were the key concerns expressed in the focus groups by lesbian, gay, bisexual and heterosexual groups. As a result of the sexual identity project, a question on sexual identity has been introduced into the ONS Integrated Household Survey (IHS). The IHS is an interviewer-based household survey, likely to be more effective at eliciting sensitive information such as sexual identity than the census.

indicate that Richmond has a Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual population of between 9,500 and 13,300. With other studies indicating that certain areas such as London and Brighton have higher concentrations of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual residents, this should still be treated as an underestimate, especially as Richmond upon Thames is anecdotally known to be a 'safe' London borough, with a relatively low number of homophobic attacks. Some local organisations therefore feel that an estimate of 10 per cent provides more realistic estimate of Richmond's Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual population (and would equate to an estimate in the region of 19,000 people).

## 12.1 Same sex couples in 2001

In the 2001 Census, 642 people answered that they were living as same sex couples in the borough but this excludes anyone who is single or not co-habiting with a partner.

## 12.2 Civil Partnerships

A more recent indication of the gay, lesbian and bisexual population within the UK can be given by the number of civil partnerships. It is important to remember that these figures are only a guide as they exclude single people and couples who choose not to register their partnership.

London and the South East are the most popular regions in which to register a partnership. One in four of all civil partnerships between December 2005 and September 2006 took place in London, more than double the proportion of the population of the UK aged 16 and over (12%) living in this region.

Over the last three years Richmond has had the second highest number of civil partnerships of all its benchmark areas (second only to Wandsworth). In 2010, there were 52 civil partnerships formed, 30 between males and 22 between females.

**Figure 112: Civil Partnerships (numbers): by area of formation, year and sex, 2008-2010**

	2008			2009			2010		
	Total	Male	Total	Male	Female	Female	Total	Male	Female
Richmond upon Thames	73	51	85	61	24	22	52	30	22
Barnet	31	19	42	25	17	12	16	13	3
Croydon	32	27	34	22	12	5	29	14	15
Harrow	17	8	12	10	2	9	9	6	3
Kingston upon Thames	23	16	29	21	8	7	18	8	10
Merton	34	27	33	22	11	7	30	14	16
Sutton	8	3	18	11	7	5	12	5	7
Bracknell Forest	10	6	3	2	1	4	10	8	2
Windsor and Maidenhead	27	18	39	24	15	9	23	14	9
Wokingham	11	5	12	7	5	6	5	1	4
Hammersmith and Fulham	39	29	55	44	11	10	50	36	14
Hounslow	18	13	30	24	6	5	14	10	4
Wandsworth	82	56	100	64	36	26	80	57	23
LONDON	1,729	1,271	2,110	1,545	565	458	1,557	1,095	462
ENGLAND	6,276	3,399	7,635	4,242	3,393	2,877	5,536	2,763	2,773

Source: Office for National Statistics

## 12.3 Homophobic incidents

Homophobic crime is any incident which is perceived to be homophobic by the victim or any other person, that is directed to impact upon those known or perceived to be lesbian, gay men, bisexual or transgender people (LGBT).

A victim of this type of incident (also known as hate crime) does not have to be lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender, but considered to be so by the offender. Incidents can include bullying, harassment, assault, verbal abuse, name calling, damage to property and graffiti.

A survey commissioned in 2008 by the gay rights organisation Stonewall,<sup>103</sup> revealed that 20% of lesbian and gay people had experienced homophobic aggression over the previous three years, while almost 90% had been subjected to homophobic insults and harassment.

In 2008-09, there were eleven homophobic offences reported in Richmond upon Thames. In 2009-10, this increased by 100 per cent to 22 offences.

<sup>103</sup> Dick, S (2008) Homophobic Hate Crime. The Gay British Crime Survey 2008. Stonewall

There is some suggestion that an increase in the number of homophobic crime nationally (and especially in London) is actually a result of efforts being made by the police and other agencies to encourage people to report such crime. However, Stonewall have argued that there is no evidence that increased reports of homophobic attacks are because of increased confidence.

