



London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Census Borough Profile

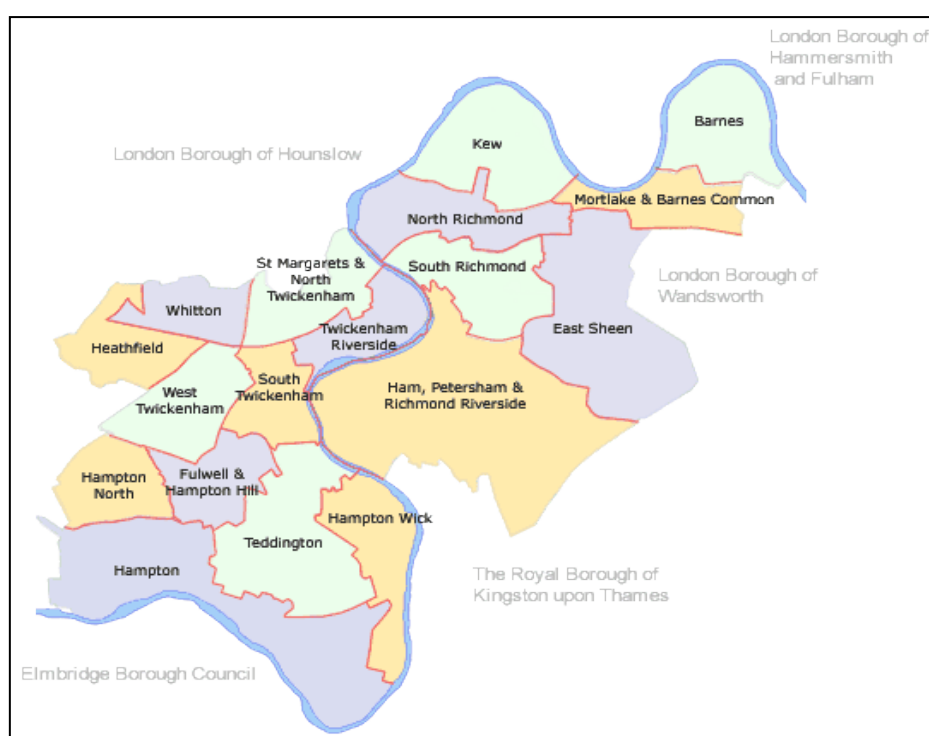
Produced April 2013

by the

Analysts Group of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

Introduction

The 2013 iteration of the Richmond upon Thames Borough Profile has a distinct Census focus thanks to the wealth of data that has now been released by the Office for National Statistics from the 2011 Census. The 2011 Census took place on the nominal date of 27th March 2011 and the information collected gives us an unparalleled insight into the make-up and characteristics of our local population. All the data included in this profile is the most recently available and in many cases is Census data, some of which has not been updated since 2001. The analysis focuses mainly on the overall trends across the borough although there is some ward level analysis in certain sections. If you are keen to get to grips with the variation across smaller areas of the borough, 2011 Census Ward Profiles will soon be available on [DataRich](#).



Key findings

Below is a brief summary of some of the main points of interest from the Census release. More focussed work will take place to look at each of these issues over the coming months.

- **Older people** - Currently, 13.5% of the population of Richmond are aged 65+. While there has been a decrease in the number of people aged 75-84 (down 11.2% since 2001), there have been huge proportionate increases in the number of people aged 60-64 (up 49.4%) and 65-69 (up 26.6%). There are around 1,500 people aged 90+ (up 27.2%) which equates to 5% more than the England average. Over the next 5 to 10 years, there will be significant numbers of people moving into the 75+ age bracket which is likely to lead to an increase in demand on services. However, the fall in the number of people aged 75-84 since 2001 may indicate that some older people in Richmond are choosing to leave the borough post retirement. More focussed work is required to understand the ageing population of the borough.

Isolated older people - The percentage of one pensioner households in the borough has fallen from just under 14% in 2001 to 12% of all households in 2011. In terms of numbers, this means 1,056 fewer over 65s are now living alone compared to ten years ago. This absolute and proportionate decline in the number of older people living alone is good news as this group are more likely to be at risk of isolation. We don't know the definitive reasons for this but it could be a result of people living longer or a case of affordability – it's too expensive to live alone and people are looking for other options e.g. living with extended family.

Tenure - Richmond has a large owner occupied sector with nearly 64% of households owning their home either outright (29.8%) or with a mortgage (33.8%). A significantly higher proportion of people in Richmond own their own home than in Outer London overall – (48% in OL) but both have declined since 2001 as house prices have increased. Owner occupation has however declined since 2001 which may reflect the increasing issue of affordability as well as the increase in the size of the private rented sector. The availability of affordable property to both rent and property is having an impact on different sections of society. It is likely to be in part, the reason for the modest decreases in the number of people aged 20-34 in the borough since 2001 (we have significantly less young people in this age bracket than London and still less than England). It may also be a factor in the reduction of one pensioner households in the borough with high prices meaning people are required to co-locate.

Health and care - Richmond upon Thames has a much better rate of people reporting to be in very good health at 57%, than either London (49%) or England (47%). Residents of the borough are less likely to be providing unpaid care than those in either London or England. Overall, 91.55% of people are providing no informal care whatsoever compared to 89.76% in England. We know broadly speaking that Richmond is a healthy borough and is reiterated by these figures. In terms of informal care arrangements, we have less carers looking after friends and family than England overall. This may be a result of people generally being in better health and thus there being less demand for this or could be because the general affluence of the borough means more people are able to afford to put in place formal care arrangements should the need arise.

Population

The usual resident population of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames according to the 2011 Census estimate is 187,000. The term usual resident for the purposes of Census analysis is anyone who, on Census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay on the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

Geography	Population
ENGLAND AND WALES	56,075,900
ENGLAND	53,012,500
LONDON	8,173,900
Inner London	3,231,900
Outer London	4,942,100
Richmond upon Thames	187,000

Rounded population figures

The usually resident population of London on Census Day 27 March 2011 was 8.17 million. This compares to 7.17 million at Census Day in April 2001, an increase of 1 million or 14% over the 10 year period. The Inner London population increased faster than that of Outer London, 466,000 (17%) to 3.23 million whilst outer London rose by 536,000 (12%) to 4.94 million. Richmond has the third smallest population of all outer London boroughs with Croydon, the largest borough by population size, nearly two times as big.

Ward	Population		
	2011	2001	% Change
Barnes	10,299	9,826	4.8%
East Sheen	10,348	9,734	6.3%
Fulwell and Hampton Hill	10,131	9,436	7.4%
Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside	10,317	9,680	6.6%
Hampton	9,985	9,434	5.8%
Hampton North	9,387	9,072	3.5%
Hampton Wick	10,221	9,085	12.5%
Heathfield	10,313	9,540	8.1%
Kew	11,436	9,446	21.1%
Mortlake and Barnes Common	10,919	9,917	10.1%
North Richmond	10,649	9,766	9.0%
South Richmond	10,820	9,945	8.8%
South Twickenham	9,987	10,269	-2.7%
St Margarets and North Twickenham	11,172	9,030	23.7%
Teddington	10,330	9,612	7.5%
Twickenham Riverside	10,396	9,595	8.3%
West Twickenham	10,528	9,770	7.8%
Whitton	9,752	9,154	6.5%
Richmond upon Thames	186,990	172,311	8.5%

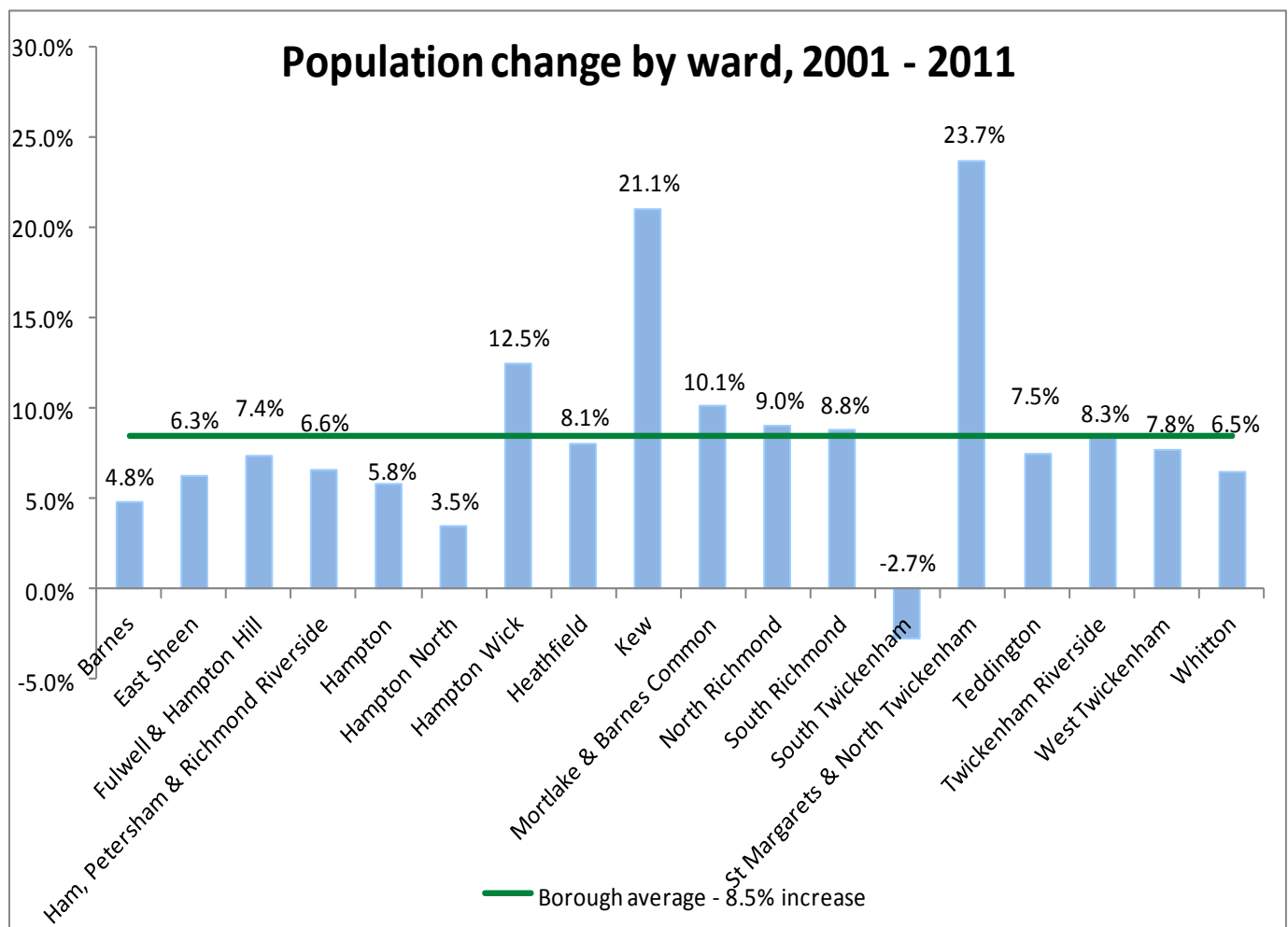
Unrounded population figures

The table above gives the population by ward for each of 18 wards of Richmond upon Thames. The 2011 Census data tells us that Kew, the ward with has highest population in the borough (11,436 people) is 21.8% bigger than Hampton North, the ward with the smallest population (9,387 people).

Change 2001 to 2011

Between 2001 and 2011 the population of the borough grew by 8.5% overall. This is a fairly modest increase compared with several other outer London boroughs. Hounslow saw the biggest increase in population between 2001 and 2011 with a rise of 20% while at the lower end of the scale, the London Borough of Bromley grew by just 5% in the same period.

The only ward in Richmond upon Thames which did not grow during this period was South Twickenham which in 2001 was the ward with the largest population in the borough which went on to fall by 2.7% in the decade to 2011. The ward of St Margarets and North Twickenham saw the biggest increase in population, rising by 23.7% during the period.



Comparison between 2001 and 2011 Census estimates by ward

Population by gender

The population of Richmond is made up of 48.7% men and 51.3% women – a slightly more pronounced reflection of the higher proportion of women in England and Wales, England and London.

Area	Male Population	Female Population	Male %	Female %
ENGLAND AND WALES	27,573,400	28,502,500	49.2%	50.8%
ENGLAND	26,069,200	26,943,300	49.2%	50.8%
LONDON	4,033,300	4,140,700	49.3%	50.7%
Richmond upon Thames	91,100	95,800	48.7%	51.3%

By Age

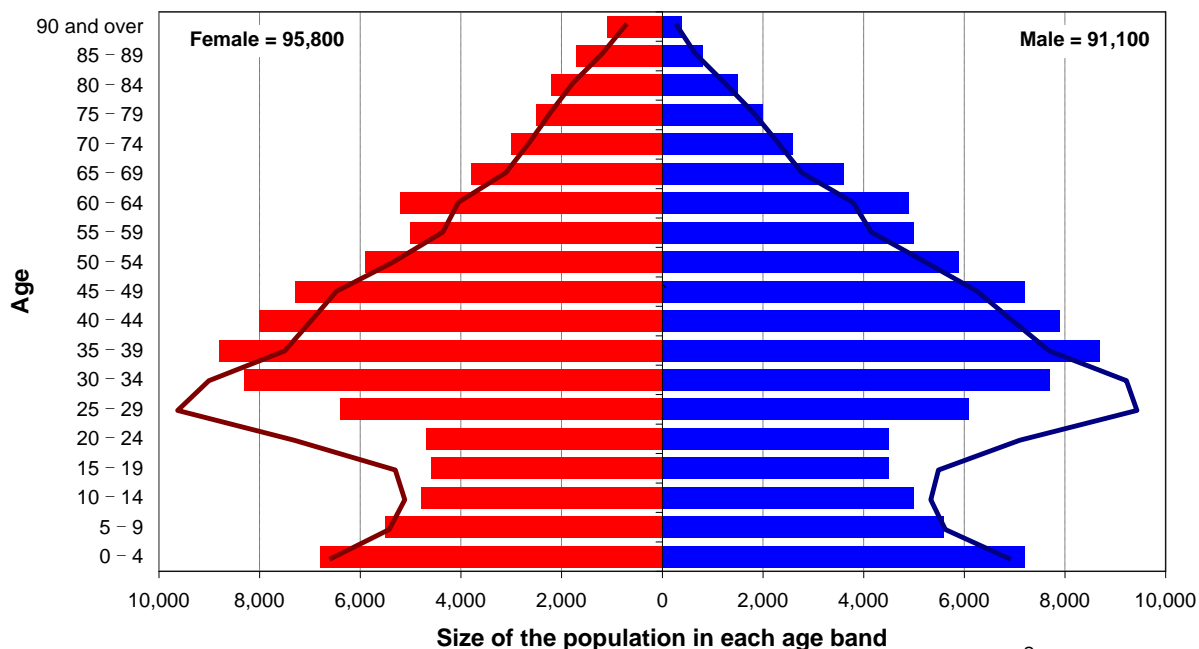
The age breakdown of the total usual resident population of Richmond is shown below. 13.5% of the population are older people aged 65 and over and 2.1% are aged 85 and over.

When compared with London, Richmond has a significantly lower percentage of people aged 20-24 (4.9% in Richmond and 7.7% in London) and 25-29 (6.5% in Richmond compared with 10% in London). Overall, Richmond has a smaller percentage of the population in all the age quintiles between age 10 and age 34 compared with London but a higher percentage of the population in age quintiles 49 and over. This mirrors our understanding of Richmond as an attractive place to live for families with children and older people, while the relative affluence can mean that it is difficult for young people to move into the borough.

Age	2011	% Population
0-4	14,000	7.5%
5-9	11,100	5.9%
10-14	9,800	5.2%
15-19	9,100	4.9%
20-24	9,100	4.9%
25-29	12,500	6.7%
30-34	16,000	8.6%
35-39	17,400	9.3%
40-44	15,900	8.5%
45-49	14,500	7.8%
50-54	11,800	6.3%
55-59	10,100	5.4%
60-64	10,100	5.4%
65-69	7,400	4.0%
70-74	5,600	3.0%
75-79	4,500	2.4%
80-84	3,700	2.0%
85+	4,000	2.1%
Total	187,000	100%

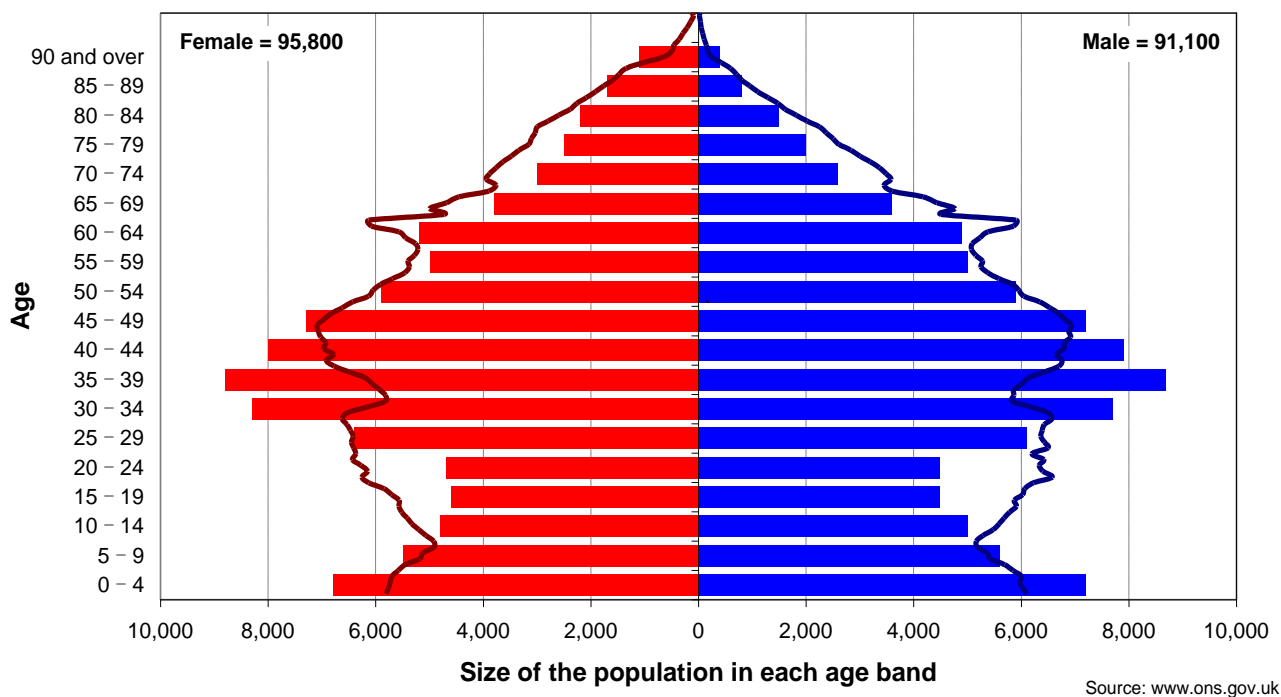
The population pyramid below graphically represents this trend, showing the age/sex structure of Richmond borough (females ■ and males ■ in 5-year age-bands). The line around the outside shows the age/sex distribution for London.

Richmond borough compared with London. Census Day, March 27th 2011



The age/sex distribution of the population of Richmond on Census day 2011 is compared with the age/sex distribution of the population of England in the graph below. The line around the outside shows the age/sex distribution for England.

Richmond borough compared with England. Census Day, March 27th 2011



The key differences between the Richmond borough distribution and England distribution are:

- 25,000 children aged 0-9 (13% more than England average)
- 41,000 persons aged 10-29 (16% less than the England average)
- 64,000 persons aged 30-49 (22% more than England average)
- 56,000 persons aged 50-89 (11% less than England average)
- 1,500 persons aged 90+ (5% more than England average)

Change by Age

The largest proportional increase of the population in Richmond between 2001 and 2011 was in the 60-64 age bracket which increased by 49%. There was also a significant increase in the number of people aged 90 and over (up 27%) reflecting our current understanding of the increasingly ageing population in Richmond. It is a point of interest that there were modest proportional decreases in the population of people in age quintiles covering ages 20-34 reiterating the point that young people may be finding it difficult to move into the borough or remain here.

Age Bracket	ALL PEOPLE		Males		Females	
	Change 2001-2011	% Change	Change 2001-2011	% Change	Change 2001-2012	% Change
All Ages	14,664	8.5%	7766	9.3%	6798	7.6%
0 to 4	2,170	18.3%	1169	19.4%	1001	17.3%
5 to 9	1,213	12.3%	539	10.7%	674	14.0%
10 to 14	718	7.9%	390	8.5%	328	7.3%
15 to 19	969	11.9%	266	6.3%	703	18.0%
20 to 24	-218	-2.3%	75	1.7%	-193	-3.9%
25 to 29	-781	-5.9%	-384	-5.9%	-397	-5.8%
30 to 34	-722	-4.3%	-497	-6.1%	-225	-2.6%
35 to 39	391	2.3%	281	3.3%	210	2.4%
40 to 44	2,603	19.6%	1274	19.2%	1329	19.9%
45 to 49	2,834	24.3%	1474	25.7%	1360	22.9%
50 to 54	-589	-4.8%	-42	-0.7%	-547	-8.5%
55 to 59	809	8.7%	337	7.2%	372	8.0%
60 to 64	3,340	49.4%	1552	46.4%	1788	52.4%
65 to 69	1,557	26.6%	875	32.1%	682	21.9%
70 to 74	155	2.8%	133	5.4%	22	0.7%
75 to 79	-567	-11.2%	-25	-1.2%	-542	-17.8%
80 to 84	-30	-0.8%	211	16.4%	-241	-9.9%
85 to 89	91	3.8%	25	3.2%	66	4.0%
90+	321	27.2%	113	39.4%	208	23.3%

When looking at the proportional increase in population between 2001 and 2011 by gender, the biggest increase for both males and females was in the age quintile 60-64. The male population aged 60-64 increased by 46.4% and the female population aged 60-64 increased by 52.4%. However, there was a significant proportionate fall in the number of women aged 75-84 (a fall of

17.8% in women aged 75-79 and of 9.9% in women aged 80-84). This differs significantly for the male population of the same age groups – men aged 75-79 fell by just 1.2% while the number aged 80-84 rose dramatically by 16.4%.

Difference to ONS Mid Year Population Estimates

Each year, the ONS produce mid year population estimates based on the Census baseline data. These take into account a huge range of factors including number of births, number of deaths and foreign national insurance registrations to estimate the change in population year on year. We use each annual iteration of the ONS mid year estimates as our guide to the current population of the borough but these will never be as exact as the head count performed by the Census.

The 2010 ONS Mid Year estimate of the usual resident population of Richmond released in the summer of 2011, was 191,000. The Census 2011 figure at 187,000, is 4,000 lower representing a 2% difference from the 2010 Mid Year estimate. ONS will now work on revised mid year estimates for 2002-2011 to reflect the new figures.

Government finance considerations

The 2012/13 local government settlement was based on ONS 2008-based sub national population projections. Unfortunately the 2011 Census figures are lower than the ONS 2008-based SNPP for Richmond upon Thames.

ONS 2008 based SNPP	2011 Census	Difference	% Difference
197,600	187,000	-10,600	-5.40%

At present there is uncertainty as to which population measure will be used in setting the 2012/14 needs baseline but it is expected that the 2011 Census data will feature to some extent. DCLG are currently consulting on 3 options:

- 1) Using Mid 2011 population estimates incorporating 2011 Census results
- 2) Using 2011 Census based short term sub national population projections using 2010 based projections' trend
- 3) Using 2011 Census estimate

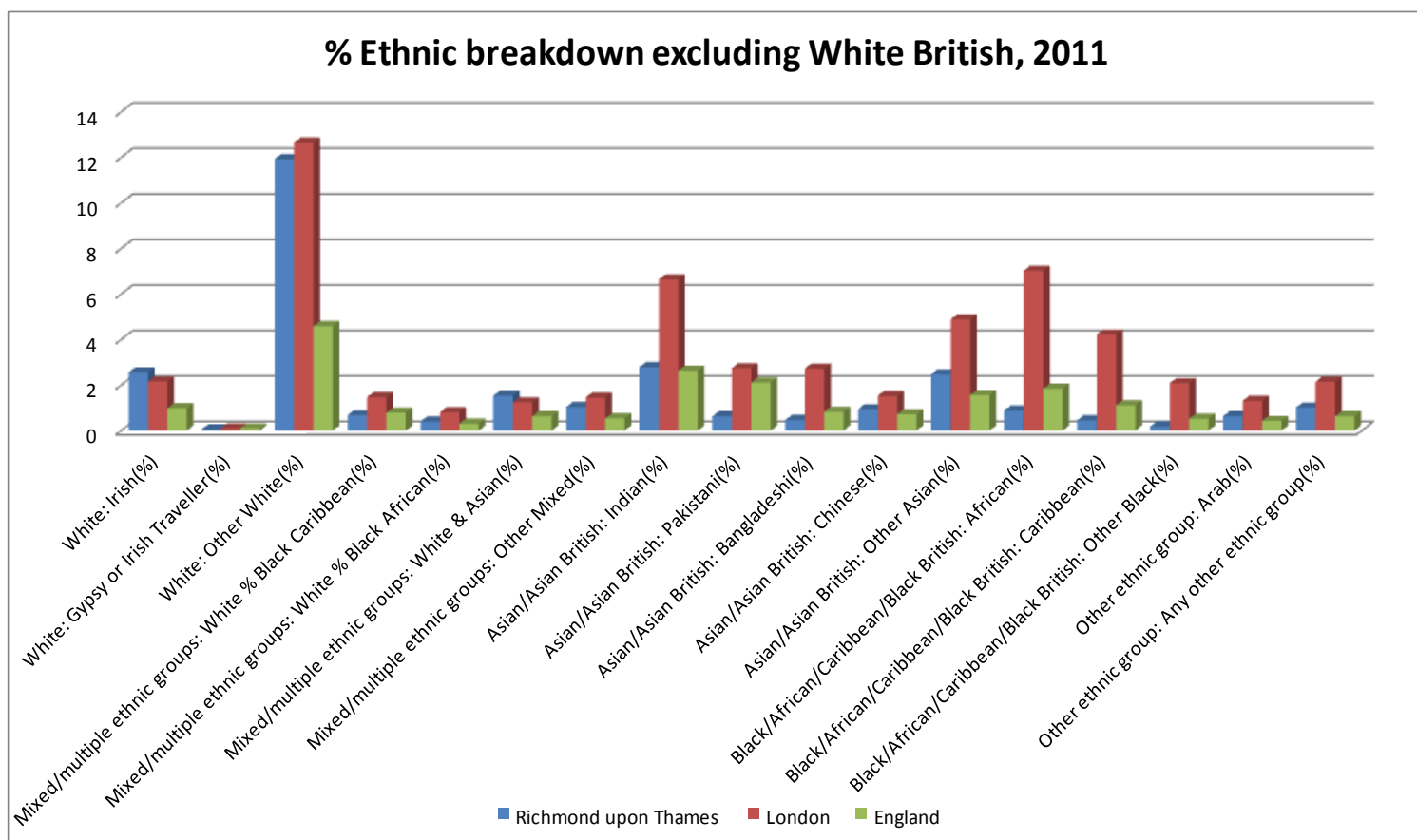
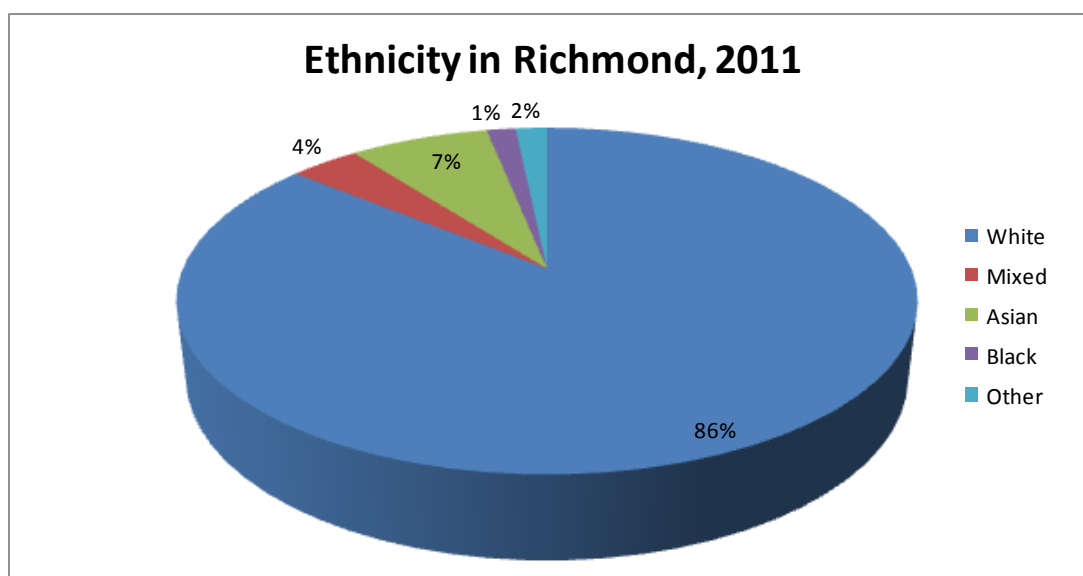
Regardless of the option chosen, there will be floors, damping and other mechanisms to prevent big swings in funding. Age structure is also a factor in funding and a case may be made for early years and public health provision for elderly persons.

More information

For much more data and analysis on all aspects of the make up of the local population, visit the [Population section of DataRich](#).

Ethnicity, Religion and Sexuality

Over the last ten years England, London and Richmond upon Thames have all become more ethnically diverse. Although the majority of residents in the borough are still White British this proportion has fallen from 78.72% in 2001 to 71.44% in 2011. In total in 2011, 86% of residents in Richmond were of White ethnicity including White British, White Irish, White Gypsy or Irish Traveller and White Other ethnic groups.



Figures may not sum due to rounding

The borough is less ethnically diverse than London but generally more diverse than England overall with some notable exceptions. England has a considerably higher proportion of people in the ethnic group Asian/Asian British: Pakistani (2.1% England compared to 0.62% Richmond) and the ethnic group Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African (1.84% in England compared to 0.88% in Richmond).

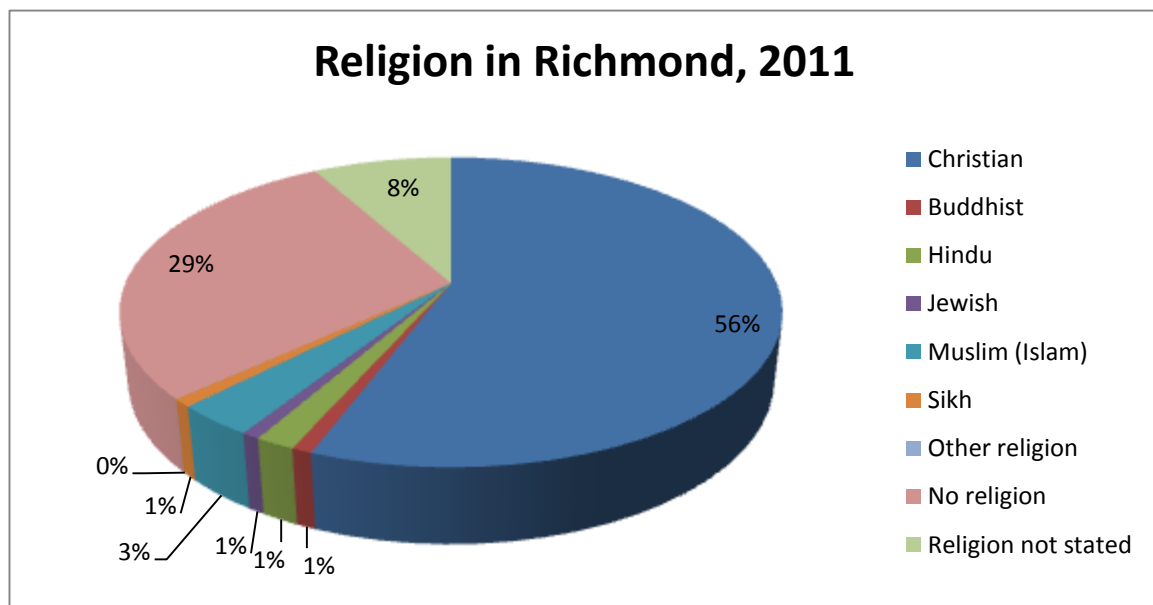
Over 75.71% of people in the borough were born in one of England (71.48%), Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland. 4.55% of the Richmond population were born in Europe an increase of 0.3% since 2001 and considerably higher than the figure for Outer London of 2.67%.

79.35% of residents of the borough hold a United Kingdom passport while 5.9% hold no passport at all. 7.29% of residents hold a passport from another EU country.

In just over 90% of households at least one member spoke English as a main language with 86.3% of households consisting of members who all have English as a main language compared to 90.89% in England as a whole.

Religion

Unlike for many other datasets, the Census provides the only reliable data relating to the religious beliefs of the whole population and as we moved farther from the 2001 Census, the last iteration of the data was looking increasingly out of date.



The 2011 data shows us that there have been significant changes in the religious beliefs of residents of the borough. The number of people who declared themselves Christian, dropped by over 10% from 65.83% in 2001 to 55.25% in 2011. The bulk of this decrease can be accounted for by a large increase in the number of people stating they have No Religion (up 8.91% from 19.54% to 28.45%). There have been modest increases in all other religious groups except those stating their religion as Jewish which has fallen by 0.16%.

Religion	2001	2011	% Change
People stating religion as Christian	65.83	55.25	-10.58
People stating religion as No Religion	19.54	28.45	8.91
People not stating religion	8.27	8.47	0.2
People stating religion as Muslim	2.26	3.28	1.02
People stating religion as Hindu	1.46	1.63	0.17
People stating religion as Sikh	0.66	0.85	0.19
People stating religion as Buddhist	0.66	0.84	0.18
People stating religion as Jewish	0.91	0.75	-0.16
People stating religion as Other Religions	0.42	0.48	0.06

Religion – Change between 2001 and 2011, ordered largest to smallest

Sexuality

47.32% of people in the borough are married which is higher than both the London and England averages and 0.44% of people are now in registered same-sex civil partnerships following their introduction in late 2005 – again higher than both comparators.

More information

For much more data and analysis on all aspects on these topics, visit the [Equality and Diversity section of DataRich](#).

Households

According to the 2011 Census, there are 79,800 households in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames. This represents an increase of 3,700 (4.9%) households in the period since the 2001 Census.

Households	2001	2011	Change
	76,100	79,800	4.9%

As a Council, our primary source of data on the number of households in the borough comes from the Council Tax department and this source may differ slightly from the Census figures. This is mainly because, the Census figures exclude vacant properties, second homes, company lets and homes occupied by short term migrants.

The number of new homes (units) built in the borough over the past ten years is broadly in line with the Census figure. The total housing completions in the borough over 2001/02 to 2010/11 was 3,619 while 4,127 units were completed over 11 years between 2000/01 to 2010/2011. (Number of units is not the same as households as more than one household can occupy a unit).

Tenure

Area	Owner Occupation		Private Renting		Social housing	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Richmond upon Thames	69%	64%	17%	22%	12%	13%
Outer London	56%	48%	15%	25%	26%	24%

Richmond upon Thames has a large owner occupied sector with nearly 64% of households owning their home either outright (29.8%) or with a mortgage (33.8%). Owner occupation has however declined since 2001, as has occurred throughout Greater London. This may reflect the increasing issue of affordability as well as the increase in the size of the private rented sector.

In Richmond upon Thames the private rented sector largely focuses on affluent households, such as young professionals and also includes a sizeable corporate lets market. The private rented sector has increased from nearly 17% of households in 2001 to housing nearly 22% of households in 2011. Housing association properties housed 12.6% of households in the borough in 2011, a slight increase from 2001 when 11.7% of households were residing in the housing association sector. Richmond still has the fourth smallest social housing sector in Greater London in which to address housing need.

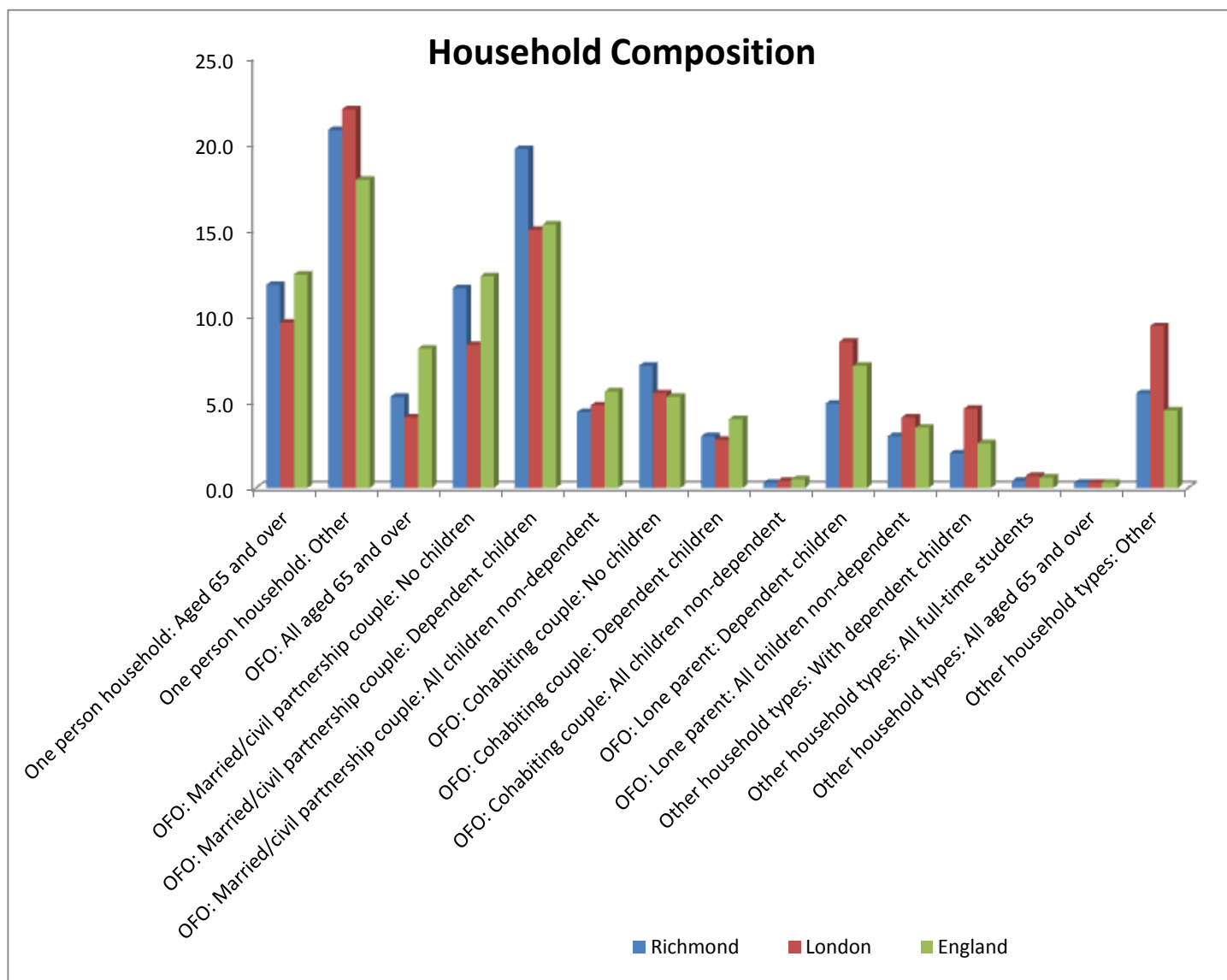
Tenure of Older People (65+)

Just over three quarters of older people in the borough own their own home, at 76%, whilst just over 16% rent their home from a housing association and another 7% either rent privately or live rent free. Older people are more likely to own their own home compared to the Richmond average (69%) and slightly more rent from a housing association (13%). Older people are much less likely to reside in the private rented sector compared to the borough average (23%) although this still constitutes 1238 older person households.

Change since the last Census in 2001 shows a percentage increase in the proportion of pensioner households who own their own home and slight decreases in the proportion of pensioner households who are renting from a housing association or renting privately/living rent free.

Household composition and living arrangements

In terms of composition, the highest percentage (20.8%) of households in the borough fall into the 'One person household: Other' category which consists of people aged under 65 who are living alone. Although the rate of people falling into this category in Richmond is slightly lower than the London rate of 22%, it is higher than the rate of 17.9% across the whole of England.



Breakdown of all households by composition type.
Civil partnership relates to same sex civil partnerships; OFO = one family only.

The second biggest category in Richmond is households comprising 'One Family Only: Married or same sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children'. This group represents a very traditional family unit comprising of two parents with dependent children and in Richmond makes up 19.7% of all households, compared to 15% in London and 15.3% in England as a whole. This suggests that Richmond remains an attractive area to raise a family.

Meanwhile, the percentage of 'One Family Only: Lone parent: Dependent children' stands at 4.9%, significantly lower than the figures for London at 8.5% and England, 7.1%. This low figure may well be a result of the relatively high comparative house prices and private rental rates in Richmond which make it difficult for families on one income to live comfortably in the borough.

Change from 2001

Richmond upon Thames	2001	2011	% change
One pensioner households %	13.78	11.8	-1.98
Lone parent with dependent children %	5	5	0

Categories as a % of all households (rounded)

The percentage of one pensioner households in the borough has fallen from just under 14% in 2001 to 12% of all households in 2011, which is encouraging as older people living alone are more at risk of isolation. In terms of numbers, this means 1,056 fewer over 65s are now living alone compared to ten years ago – this may be a result of increasing house prices making it less financially feasible for older people to live alone or a result of older people living longer.

Type		Richmond upon Thames	Outer London
Living in a couple	Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership (%)	47	43
	Cohabiting (%)	13	10
Not living in a couple	Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership) (%)	26	31
	Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership (not living in same household) (%)	2	3
	Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership) (%)	2	2
	Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved (%)	6	6
	Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership (%)	5	5

Living arrangements - rounded

In terms of living arrangements, the data includes all people aged 16+ and not living in communal establishments, e.g. halls of residence or nursing homes. Of this group, 60% of people in Richmond are living in a couple – either married/in a same sex civil partnership or co-habiting, compared to 53% in Outer London overall.

Of the remaining section of the population who are not living in a couple, the majority (26%) are single and have never been married or in a same sex civil partnership. 6% of the population are not living in a couple and have been divorced or in a legally dissolved same sex civil partnership.

More information

For much more data and analysis on all aspects on these topics, visit the [housing pages of DataRich](#).

Economy and Employment

The number of people in employment in Richmond is comparatively high with 69.8% of the population aged 16-74 economically active and in some form of paid employment compared to just 62.6% in Outer London and 62.1% in England as a whole. Conversely, unemployment is low compared to Outer London and England at just 3%.

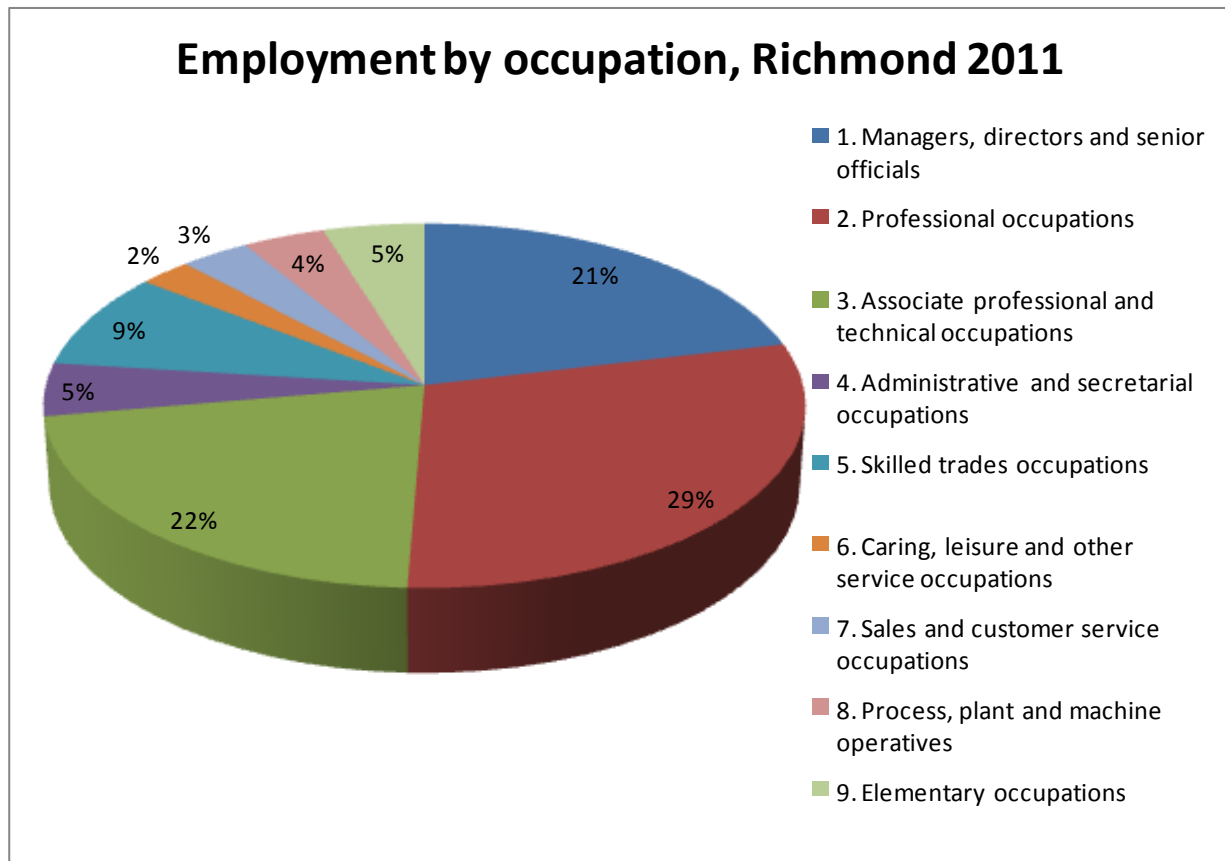
The percentage of self-employed people remains high at just under 15%, confirming the strong entrepreneurial nature of the borough when compared to the figure for England of just 9.8%.

Economic activity (% 16-74 population)	Richmond	Outer London	England
Employee: Part-time	10.3	11.9	13.7
Employee: Full-time	44.6	39	38.6
Self-employed	14.9	11.7	9.8
Unemployed	3	4.9	4.4
Full-time student	2.7	3.9	3.4

Economically inactive (% 16-74 population)	Richmond	Outer London	England
Retired	10	9.9	13.7
Student (including full-time students)	5.4	7	5.8
Looking after home or family	5.1	5.5	4.4
Long-term sick or disabled	2	3.3	4
Other	2	2.9	2.2
Unemployed: Never worked	0.3	1	0.7
Long-term unemployed	1.1	1.9	1.7

Of those in the borough who are economically inactive, only 1.1% are long-term unemployed, a favourable rate compared to both Outer London and England and the percentage of people who are inactive due to long-term sickness or illness is again, comparatively low at 2% of the population aged 16-74.

Employment by occupation - A breakdown of employment by sector and occupation is a good indication of the economic diversity of an area. 72% of the population of Richmond work in managerial, professional and technical jobs meaning our residents are relatively highly skilled as only 48% of those employed in Outer London as a whole fall into these categories and 44% in England as a whole. Only 5% work in 'elementary' positions such as manufacturing, processing or cleaning compared to 10% in Outer London.



Based on 2011 Census figures

Employment by industry – Richmond has a significantly higher percentage of people working in Professional, scientific and technical activities at 15.4% compared to 8.6% in Outer London and 6.7% in England. There are significant numbers of people working in the Information and Communication industry (11.3% of those aged 16-74 in employment) and Education industry (11.2%) – again both of these figures are significantly higher than those for our Outer London and England comparators.

More information

LBRuT produces a quarterly Economic Indicators Report with much more detailed analysis on trends in the borough. You can view the latest report at the following link on [DataRich](#).

For other data and analysis on this topic, visit the main [economy and employment pages of DataRich](#).

Health and wellbeing

Overall, Richmond is healthy, safe and rich in assets with increasing life expectancy, low premature mortality and compared to London, low levels of crime and accidents and lots of green spaces, good schools and high levels of volunteering.

There is a life expectancy gap of about 6 years and 4 years for men and women respectively between the best and worst deprivation decile scores (mainly due to coronary heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and cancers). Eleven small areas (referred to as Lower Super Output Areas) with nearly 18,000 (9%) residents including some of the estimated 3,900 children living in poverty have levels of deprivation that are above average for England (Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2010). There is wide variation between schools in the numbers of children eligible for free school meals and a gap in educational attainment.

Prevention opportunities

Despite favourable comparison in London and nationally, numbers of people with unhealthy lifestyles are still big. 29,000 adults smoke (approx 20%), and 200 deaths per year (1:6) are attributable to smoking.

Approximately 1,500 primary school aged children are obese, with prevalence increasing from 6.5% in reception to 13% in year 6. In this age group in 1984, obesity was about 0.9% nationally. 45% of Richmond residents are active for 30mins a week whereas the figure is only 36% for England as a whole.

Young people's risky behaviour often indicates various overlapping family needs (i.e. sexual health, mental health and substance misuse). Chlamydia screening uptake in high-risk groups is low.

National prevalence models suggest that there are large numbers of people with undiagnosed long term conditions in Richmond (e.g. 2,700 people with undiagnosed coronary heart disease, 4,400 people with undiagnosed diabetes).

Identification of hidden harms and threats to health

- About 16% of older people (age 75+ years) are carers and 11% of carers are school-age children (age <18 years).
- A high proportion (16%) aged 65 and over live alone compared with 9% London-wide.
- A higher than average percentage of people die in winter months (excess winter deaths) in Richmond (21%) compared with the England average (19%). This equates to 75 additional deaths per year.
- Alcohol-related hospital admissions are increasing (especially in older age groups); mortality from liver disease (including cirrhosis) is variable due to low numbers.
- Childhood immunisation coverage is below herd immunity, but luckily confirmed measles cases have been low in recent years (n=13 for 2010-12 pooled). Catch up campaigns are in place for the children and young people that have not previously had their vaccinations
- Neighbouring Hounslow has one of the highest tuberculosis incidence rates in London at 73 per 100,000 population (Richmond 10/100,000).
- Prevalence of diagnosed HIV is one of the lowest in London, but the rate has now increased to 2.23 per 1,000 population aged 15-59 and 39% of cases are diagnosed late.

Supporting older people with multiple long term conditions

The number of people with physical long term conditions and with mental health conditions (including dementia) is expected to increase in line with the population increase. Also, the proportion of people with more than one long term condition (i.e. co-morbidities) is expected to increase by an estimated 50% over the next ten years. Much of this increase corresponds to the increased prevalence of long term conditions in the increasingly older population.

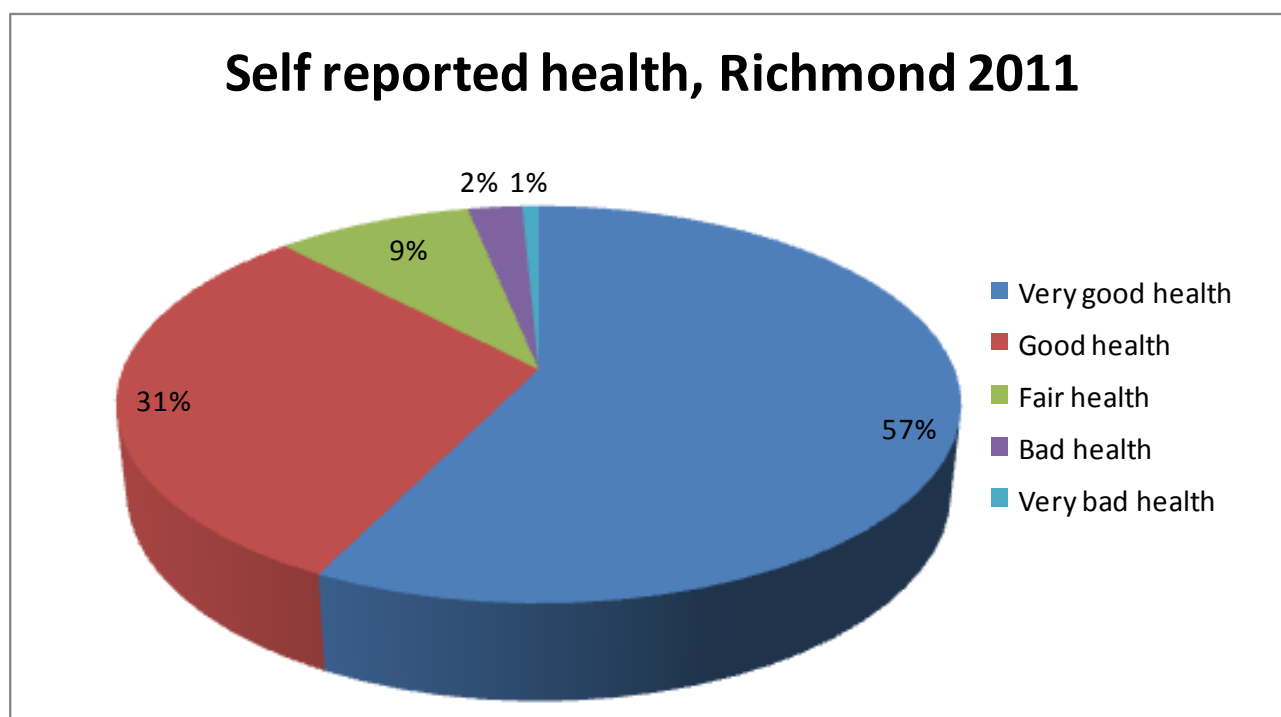
Whilst overall emergency admissions are relatively low, around 16% (~ £5 million) of emergency admissions are for potentially preventable conditions. In 2008, 61% of deaths occurred in hospitals. Since the implementation of the End of Life Care Strategy there has been a decrease of 6% in hospital deaths.

The number of care homes (n=20) is high relative to other boroughs. 7% (£1.7 million) of spend on emergency admissions is attributable to care homes. 30% of emergency hospital admissions from care homes are short stay (0 or 1 day) suggesting there is potential to reduce these. There are quality and safety issues identified in care homes.

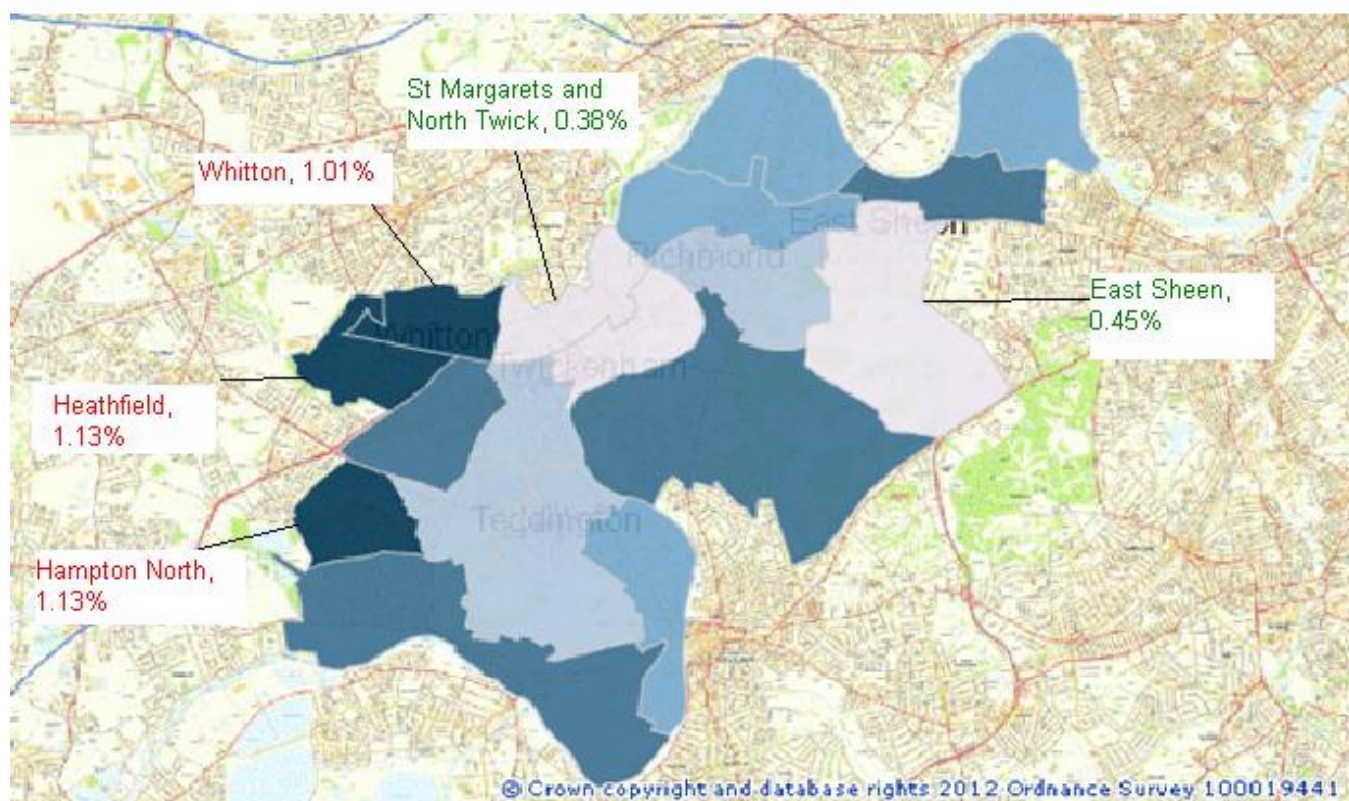
The above summary is only a snapshot of the wealth of more detailed information available. See www.richmond.gov.uk/jsna for further information.

2011 Census data

Richmond upon Thames has a much better rate of people reporting to be in very good health at 57% than either London (49%) or England (47%). The proportion of the people in the borough self-reporting as in either bad health or very bad health was 3% compared to 5% in London and 6% in England.



% of people self reporting as in very bad health by ward, 2011 Census



The map above shows the percentage of people self reporting to be in very bad health across each of the wards of the borough - the darker the colour of the ward, the higher the figure. Across the borough as a whole, 1% of people identified as being in very bad health when completing their Census returns. The map above shows that the wards of Whitton, Heathfield and Hampton North are have higher proportions of people in this category – up to 1.13% of the population in Heathfield and Hampton North. This corresponds with our understanding of deprivation in the borough as both of these wards include some of the very few small pockets of deprivation in the borough and reinforces the link between ill health and deprivation with those who are deprivation more likely to suffer from long term health conditions. By contrast, the ward of St Margarets and North Twickenham which borders Whitton to the East, had the lowest rate of people self-reporting as in bad health at just 0.38%.

Unpaid care

Area	Provides no unpaid care (%)	Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week (%)	Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week (%)	Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week (%)
	2011	2011	2011	2011
Richmond upon Thames	91.55	6.32	0.86	1.27
London	91.56	5.33	1.29	1.83
England	89.76	6.51	1.36	2.37

Informal care provision in Richmond upon Thames

Residents of the borough are less likely to be providing unpaid care than those in either London or England. Overall, 91.55% of people are providing no informal care whatsoever compared to 89.76% in England. Where people are providing care – it is proportionately fewer in each category than the figure for England overall. This may be a result of relatively good standards of self-reported health and high incomes in the borough resulting in less need for people to provide informal care for a relative or friend or where there is a need, supporting it by putting in place formal care arrangements.

More information

For much more detailed, topical analysis and information on health and care, visit www.richmond.gov.uk/jsna.

More data and analysis is also available on DataRich - [visit the health and social care section of DataRich](#).

Children and young people

The borough has 40 primary schools, of which 15 are church schools. Of those 40, 28 are all-through primary schools (ages 4 to 11), five are infant schools (ages 4 to 7) and five are junior schools (ages 7 to 11).

There is one maintained secondary school and seven academies providing education for 11-16 year old students.

Provision for children with special educational needs is made in all mainstream schools and there are also two special schools in the Borough.

Free School Meals - Pupils eligible for free school meals represent 8% of the primary school roll, 14% of the secondary school and academy roll, and 34% of the special school roll. Overall, 19% of pupils are resident outside the borough, comprising 12% of the primary school pupils and 33% of the secondary school pupils.

Pupil Ethnicity - The majority of pupils attending the borough schools are from white ethnic backgrounds (76%), with the largest minority ethnic groups being pupils from mixed backgrounds (9%) and pupils from Asian/Asian British backgrounds (7%). The diverse range of pupil backgrounds is evident from the fact that pupils speak over 140 languages other than English.

Attainment - Standards achieved in Key Stage 2 tests taken by 11-year-old pupils in Richmond primary schools are above national averages. In 2012:

- 90% of pupils achieved Level 4 or above in English and mathematics combined (national average 80%);
- 93% of pupils achieved Level 4 or above in English (national average 85%); and
- 93% of pupils achieved Level 4 or above in mathematics (national average 84%).

At Key Stage 4, 16-year-old pupils in Richmond maintained secondary schools and academies achieved GCSE and equivalent results above national averages. In 2012:

- 26% of pupils achieved the English Baccalaureate (national average 16%);
- 63% of pupils achieved 5 or more A* to C grades including English and mathematics (national average 59%); and
- 84% of pupils achieved 5 or more passes at A* to C grades (national average 83%).

At present, secondary schools in Richmond upon Thames do not have sixth forms and over 16s generally attend Richmond upon Thames College or other post-16 colleges in nearby Esher, Kingston upon Thames or the private sector. However, following a consultation and feasibility study, sixth form provision will be available in all secondary schools and academies by September 2014.

More information

Further information on standards in Richmond schools is available in the [Department for Education Performance Tables](#).

The [education and skills section of DataRich](#), also covers this topic.

The Environment

Richmond upon Thames has over 21 miles of River Thames frontage (unique in that the borough falls both north and south of the river) and over 100 parks. This includes two Royal Parks, Richmond and Bushy, containing herds of red and fallow deer, the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew and many other wildlife habitats. Richmond Park is 930 hectares in size and has been designated a National Nature Reserve. Bushy Park was first enclosed in 1499 and is 445 hectares in size.

Of key importance in Richmond upon Thames is the need to protect the borough's biodiversity. The priority habitats within this borough, which are also of regional and national importance, are: Acid Grassland, Ancient Parkland/Veteran Trees, Broadleaved Woodland, Reedbeds and Tidal Thames. The priority species, which are also of regional, national and international importance, are: Bats, Mistletoe, Song Thrush, Stag Beetles, Tower Mustard and Water Voles. More information on Biodiversity in Richmond can be found at:

http://www.richmond.gov.uk/richmonds_biodiversity_action_plan.

We are also aware of the impacts that climate change can have on the borough with the risk of both fluvial and tidal flooding being a major concern to many residents given the borough's extensive river footage. More information on the borough's work to act locally and contribute to reducing global warming can be found in the Climate Change Strategy:

http://www.richmond.gov.uk/climate_change_strategy_v2.0.pdf.

Policies to tackle the social, economic and environmental impacts of climate change through construction, energy efficiency, use of renewables, retrofitting and other measures to ensure future development should be able to adapt to a changing climate are set out in the Local Development Framework. For key principles of sustainable design and construction see the Sustainable Construction Checklist

http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/environment/planning/planning_guidance_and_policies/supplementary_planning_documents_and_guidance/sustainable_construction.htm

Pollution - Regarding air pollution, the whole Borough was declared an Air Quality Management Area in 2000, as the air pollution was found to exceed Government limits for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and PM₁₀ dust particles. The Borough's pollution monitors indicate that the long term pollution trend for these has not varied much since then, although from 2010 to 2011 there was some improvement in NO₂ and a slight worsening of PM₁₀. The worst affected areas are all at locations near to busy roads. In relation to Government limits, the PM₁₀ sites all comply whereas around 50% of the NO₂ sites exceed the limit. This percentage reduces to around 30% of sites which exceed, when the levels are estimated for roadside residential properties.

Noise pollution from aircraft and other sources continue to be of concern across the Borough. Even though the proposal of a third runway for Heathrow has been cancelled, there is still concern that the noise climate could still worsen if Heathrow is permitted to develop in other ways. The Council is seeking an end to night flights and is holding a referendum in May this year, along with similar actions in Hillingdon and Hounslow councils, to show both the Government's Airports Commission and the industry that Heathrow is not an acceptable location for expansion and that other options need to be considered.

Further information on pollution can be found at:

<http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/environment/pollution.htm>

Waste and recycling - Between 2011 and 2012 households in the borough created over 75,000 tonnes of waste. Of this the Council recycled 44% (33,360 tonnes), which is one of the highest recycling rates in London.

http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/environment/planning/planningpolicy/local_development_framework/authority_monitoring_report.htm

Further information can be found at:

http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/environment/rubbish_waste_and_recycling.htm

Social and Cultural Activities - Residents and visitors to the borough enjoy a great deal of cultural activity. Each year, over 1.4 million visits are made to our libraries, 900,000 visits to sports centres, 500,000 visits to galleries and museums, and 460,000 visits to theatres and performing arts venues.

Richmond upon Thames has the richest historic environment outside central London with 1,100 listed buildings. English Heritage, the National Trust and the Historic Royal Palaces all own property within the borough. The heritage attractions within the borough include Hampton Court Palace, Ham House, Strawberry Hill House, Garrick's Temple to Shakespeare, Kew Palace, the Palladian villa at Marble Hill, and Richmond Theatre.

Richmond upon Thames is home to Twickenham Stadium, has five sports and fitness centres, and four swimming pools, as well as golf clubs, tennis courts, bowling greens and numerous private health clubs. The River Thames is used for sailing, rowing and canoeing. According to the latest Sport England Active People Survey, adult participation in sport and physical activity in the borough is comparatively high at 28%. Participation in sport and physical activity is further encouraged through a programme of sports development and active lifestyle opportunities. There is a thriving arts community in Richmond upon Thames; in 2008, 66% of residents were engaged with the visual and performing arts as participants or audience members.

Further information can be found at:

http://www.richmond.gov.uk/cpp_2009-13.pdf

More information

For much more data and analysis on this topic, visit the [community and environment section of DataRich](#).

Other sources of information

DataRich

DataRich provides data and analysis for Richmond upon Thames on a range of different themes and includes borough, ward and output level information. The site brings together information from a range of public sources and presents it in a variety of outputs including data tables, maps and charts and automated profiles and is the home of Richmond's 2011 Census data.

The site is open to everyone and free to use, visit www.datarich.info.

The Richmond upon Thames JSNA

The Richmond upon Thames Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is a rich source of information on a wide range of topics covering demographics and the wider health and social care needs of the population. To view the current JSNA, Bitesize JSNAs and newsletters on key topics, please refer to the [JSNA pages](#) of our website.

For further information on this document, contact [Liz Harrison](#), Business Information Manager at the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.