

Census Data 2021

Richmond Upon Thames

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4 April 2023

Census 2021

- Key ingredient in formulas used to calculate local government funding.
- First digital-first census, took place during COVID-19. 88.9% of households responded online.
- Richmond had a Census response rate of 97% (London borough median 95%, England 97%).
- All key topics have been released and cover usual residential population by age and sex, number of households, migration, ethnicity, religion, languages, work, education, sexual orientation, housing and gender identity.
- ONS have released a whole host of interactive data products to facilitate exploration and understanding.

Examples of how local authorities use census information



Planning and development

Planners use census information to develop local plans that reflect future needs. It also informs funding bids by identifying inequalities at a local level.



Public health and social care

Local authorities use census information to understand service demand, identify pockets of health deprivation and support future care planning.



Education

Pupil forecasting models use census information to inform capital bids and to monitor the supply of qualified people.



Transport

Census information supports funding bids for road improvements and informs planning and profiles around changes to public transport.



Housing

Census information helps to measure housing affordability and assess local housing needs.



Other

Local Authorities use census information to inform emergency services, library services, and waste collection and disposal.

Source: LGA

Covid Impact on the Census

- Covid is not expected to have impacted response rates or response quality.
- It likely collection during lockdown has picked up trends (e.g., health, location of work, hours of work, travel to work, where students were) that may not fully apply post-pandemic.
- The Census 2021 LBR population is lower by 1K than recent GLA estimates, which incorporate ONS mid-year estimates released last year.
- Previous GLA analysis showed decrease in 18-25 population in London during the first year of the pandemic; the group is most likely to be involved in tourism, entertainment and hospitality sector. Preliminary GLA analysis shows that since lifting of Covid restrictions population declines in this group and London overall have reversed.
- This reversal not reflected in Census 2021 as data collected during lockdown in March 2021.

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Population and household estimates

Data released 28 June 2022

Summary – Population Increase

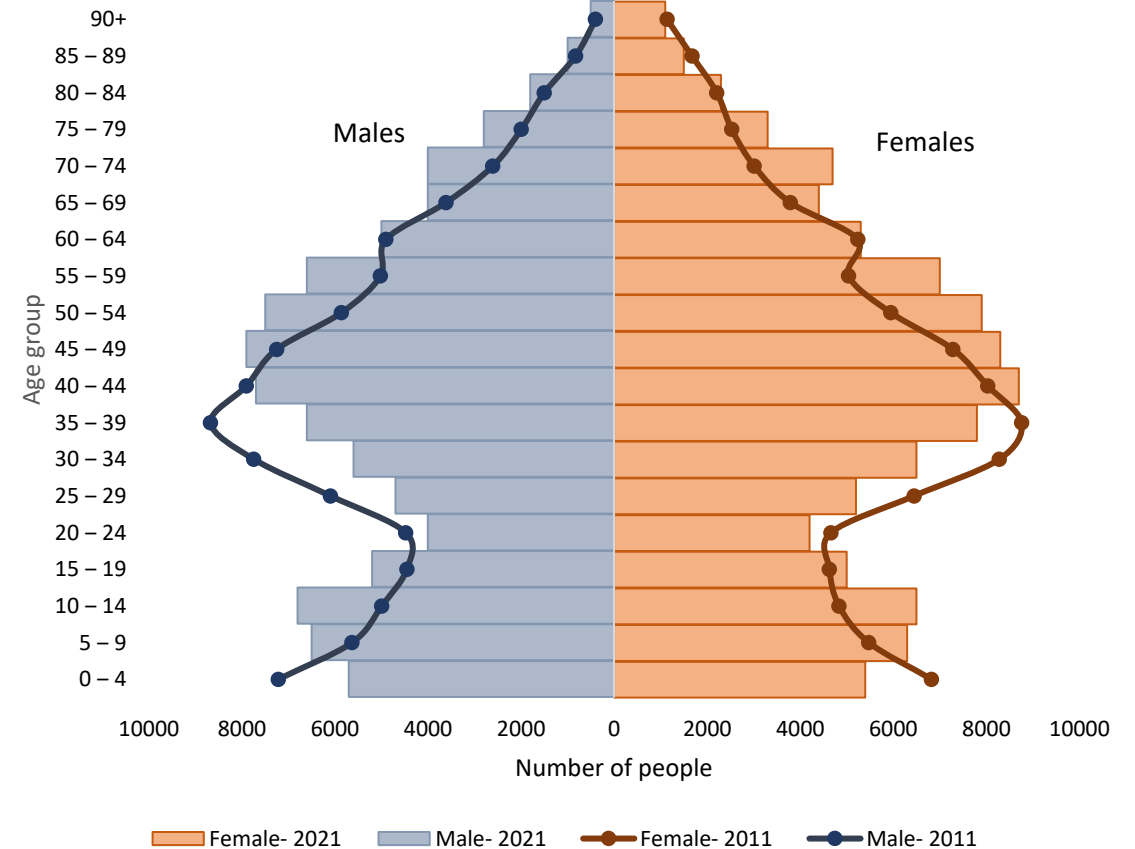
- Since the last Census, the LBR population has increased by +4.4%. The previous increase between 2001 and 2011 was +8.5%. Since 2011, London's population increased by +7.7%, a faster growth compared to LBR.
- Borough population grew by 8,210 residents from 2011 to 2021
- Richmond is still one of the smallest boroughs in London and it has gone from the 5th smallest to the 4th smallest borough in London.
- The median age in the borough is 41 years. This is higher than London (35 years) and England (40 years).
- The borough is older overall with the largest relative increase in the 65+ age group; LBR has one of the highest proportions of 65+ population in London (ranks 4th highest).

Borough Population

- Population of Richmond is 195,300.
- 8,210 more residents since 2011 (+4.4% increase)
- Chart on the right shows that local population is now older.
- Largest increase seen in 70-74 year olds (+55% since 2011)
- Largest decrease seen in 30-34 year olds (-24% since 2011)
- 80,700 households* in LBR, 865 more households (+1.1% increase)
- The proportion of females is 52% and males 48%. In 2011 it was 51% and 49% respectively. Female population increased (+6%) faster than males (+3%) since 2011.
- In 2021, there were 4,200 85+ year olds in LBR, which was 161 more (+4%) compared to 2011.

***Household**: one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room, sitting room or dining area

Richmond Population Pyramid – Number of people by age 2021 vs. 2011

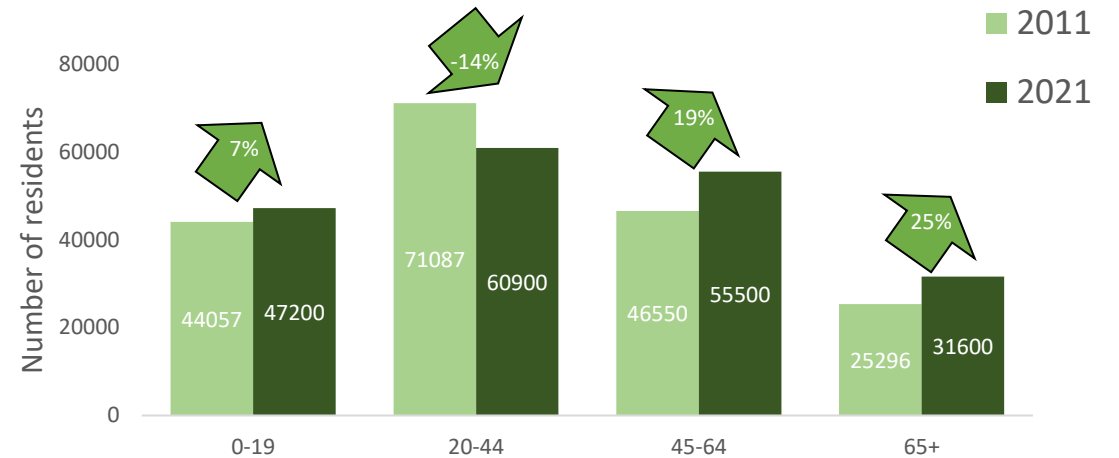


Borough Age Profile

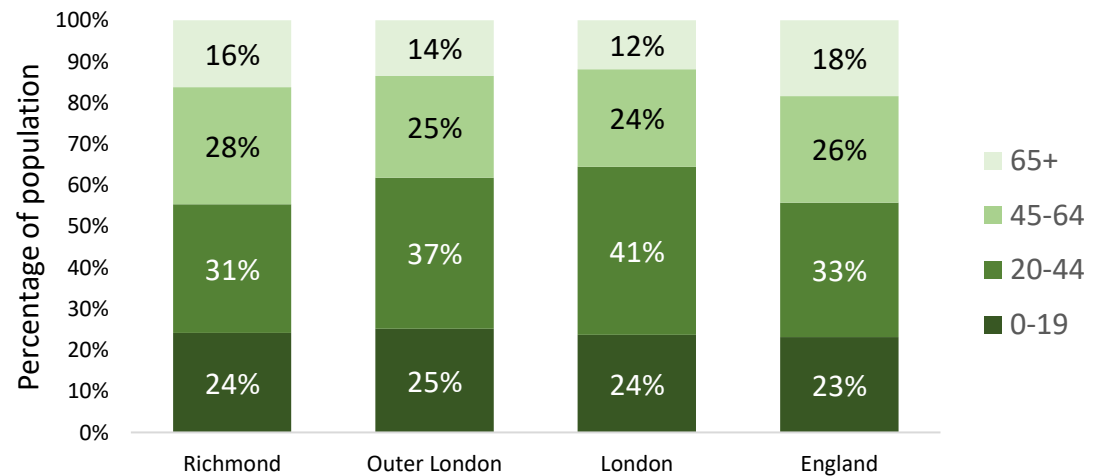
- There was a -14% decrease in the number of 20-44 year olds. In London there was an increase of +1.5%.
- The 65+ population increased by +25%. Those 65+ now make up almost 1 in 6 local residents.
- LBR has higher proportion of 65+ year olds and lower proportion of 20-44 year olds than London
- LBR decrease in 20-44 year olds, decrease in 0-4 and increasing older population are part of longer term population trends and were apparent before the pandemic

Age breakdown with percentage change between 2021 and 2011 Census population

(* arrows show % increase/decrease in number of households)



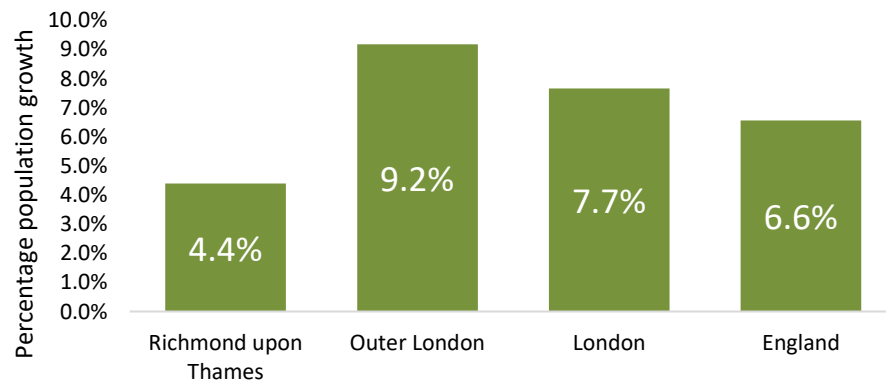
Age structure comparisons, Census 2021



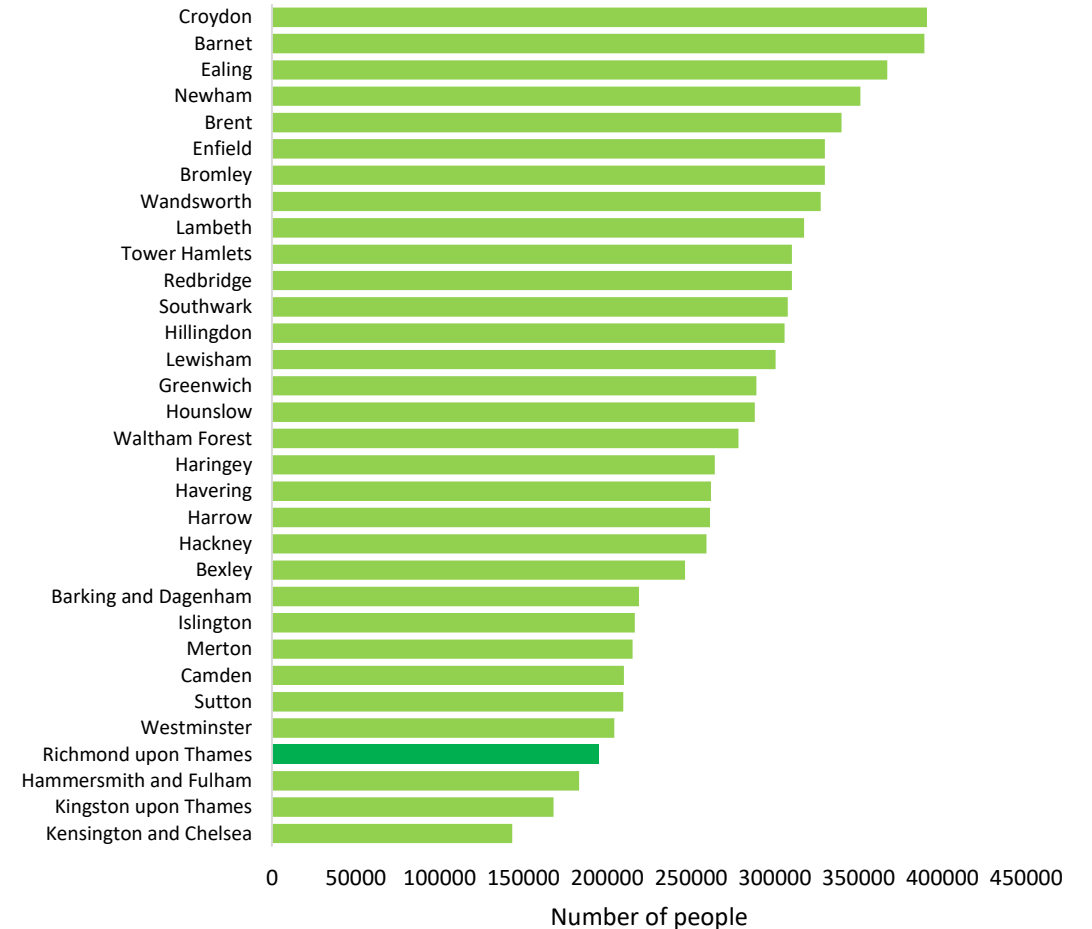
London and England comparisons

- LBR is 4th smallest borough in London and 2nd smallest borough in Outer London. In 2011, LBR was the 5th smallest borough in London.
- LBR has a population density of 3401 persons per km² which is the 4th lowest in London.
- The population growth rate in LBR is lower than Outer London, London, and England.

Population Growth between 2011 and 2021



London Boroughs by population, Census 2021



London Trends

- London population of 8.8 million, increase of 626,000 (+7.7%) since 2011. Total of 3.42 million households in London, increase of 158,000 (+4.6%) since 2011. Population growth in London faster than LBR.
- Second largest region in England after South East. London growth rate was higher than England (+7.7% vs +6.3%)
- Population increased in all but three boroughs (K&C -9.6%, Westminster -6.9%, Camden -4.6%). Largest increase in Tower Hamlets (+22.1%), B&D (+17.7%), Newham (+14%).
- Population increase higher in Outer London than Inner London.
- London population has grown older, largest age group is 30-34 years (2011 it was 25-29 years) but London's population is still much younger than the rest of the country. Economic migrants from within the UK and from overseas in their 20s and 30s give London its distinctive age structure.
- The older population is comparatively much smaller in London as people migrate away from the capital as they begin to form families and then later again as they move into retirement.

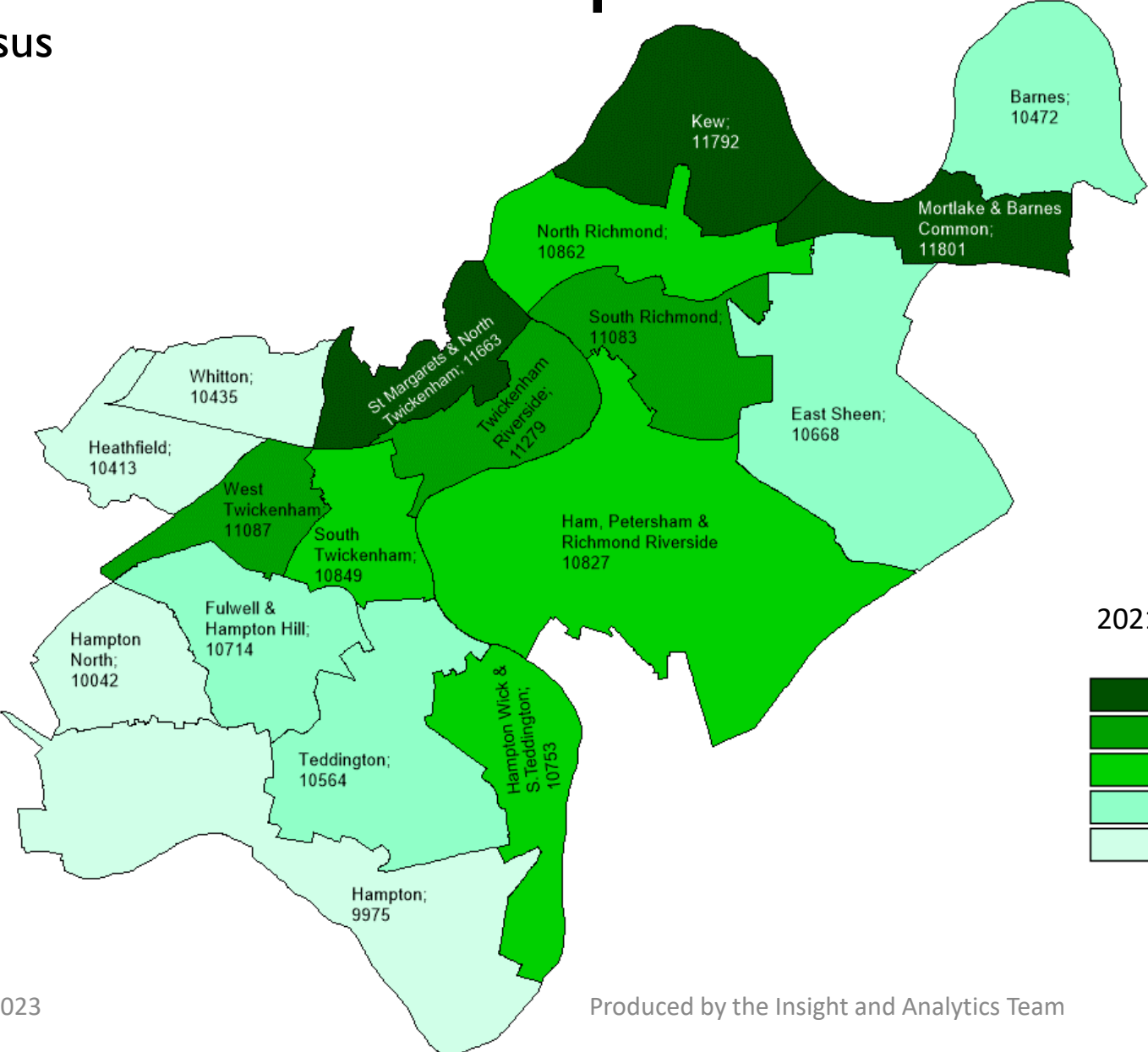
Richmond Ward Population- Census 2011 vs 2021

Summary- Ward population

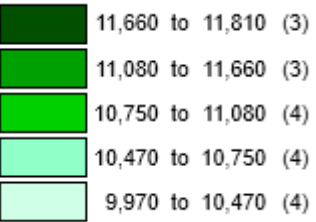
- About half of population increase in Richmond, from 2011 to 2021, was from 5 wards – North Richmond, Twickenham Riverside, West Twickenham, Heathfield and South Twickenham.
- There will be minor differences between ONS and GLA estimates for ward population
 - ONS will best-fit whole output areas, smallest aggregate census geography, to wards. ONS will produce ward population estimates in 2023.
 - GLA split output areas at ward boundaries and apportion the data as necessary to the relevant ward. This is the best current approach.

Richmond Ward Population

2021 Census



2021 ward population

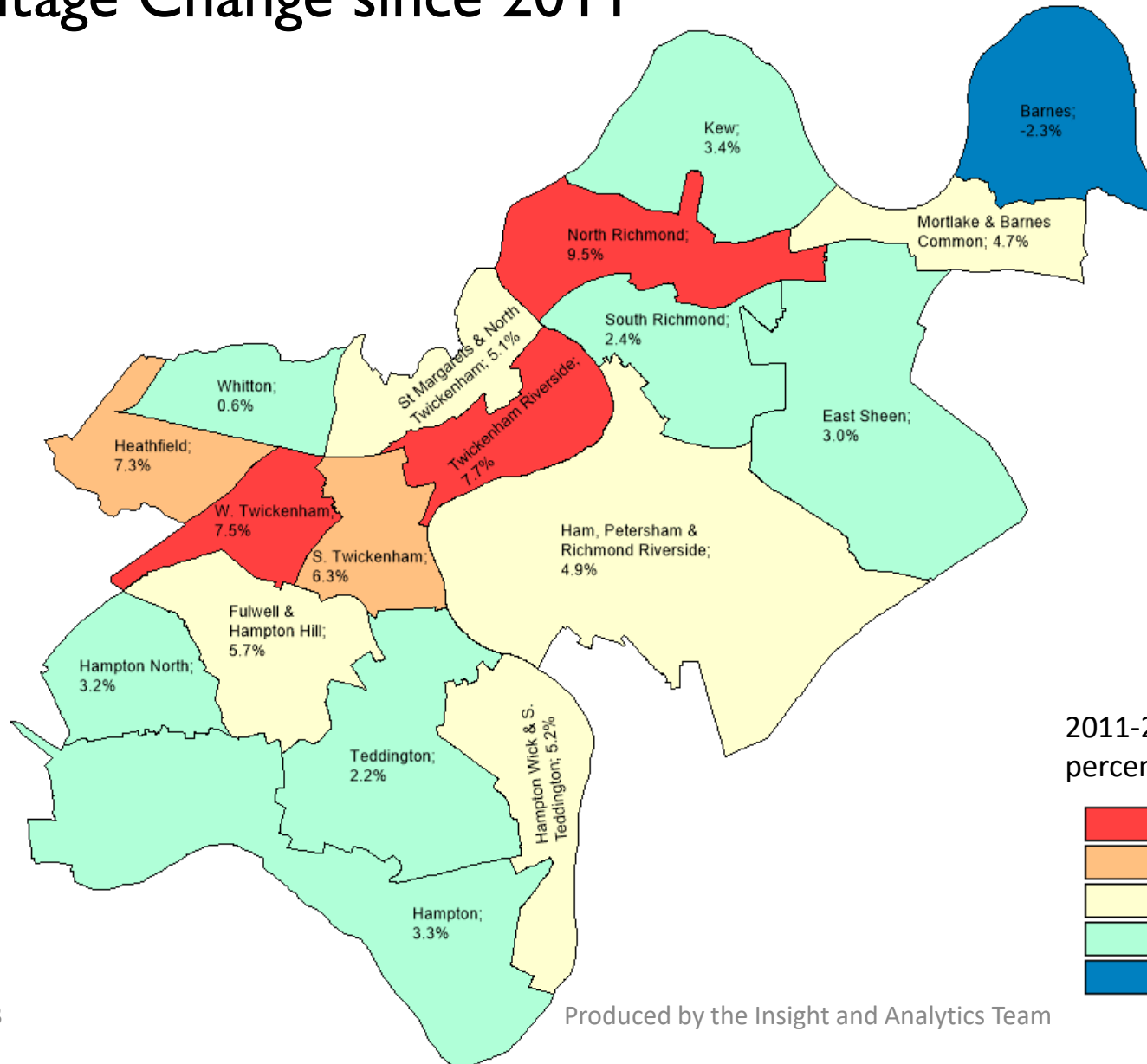


Source: **Number of usual residents in households, 2011 and 2021, GLA.**
 Percentage change is calculated using GLA ward population 2021 and 2011.

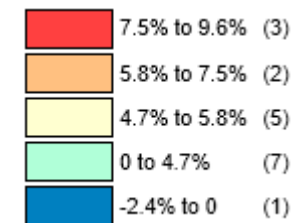
Reason for presenting GLA ward resident numbers rather than ONS is because GLA split output areas at ward boundaries and apportion the data as necessary. This is not the same as ONS who aggregate the whole output area and best-fit to the geography.

2021 Ward Population

Percentage Change since 2011



2011-2021 Ward population percentage change



Source: **Number of usual residents in households, 2011 and 2021, GLA.**

Percentage change is calculated using GLA ward population 2021 and 2011.

Living Arrangements

Household Composition and Relationships

Data released 2 November 2022

Summary – Living Arrangements

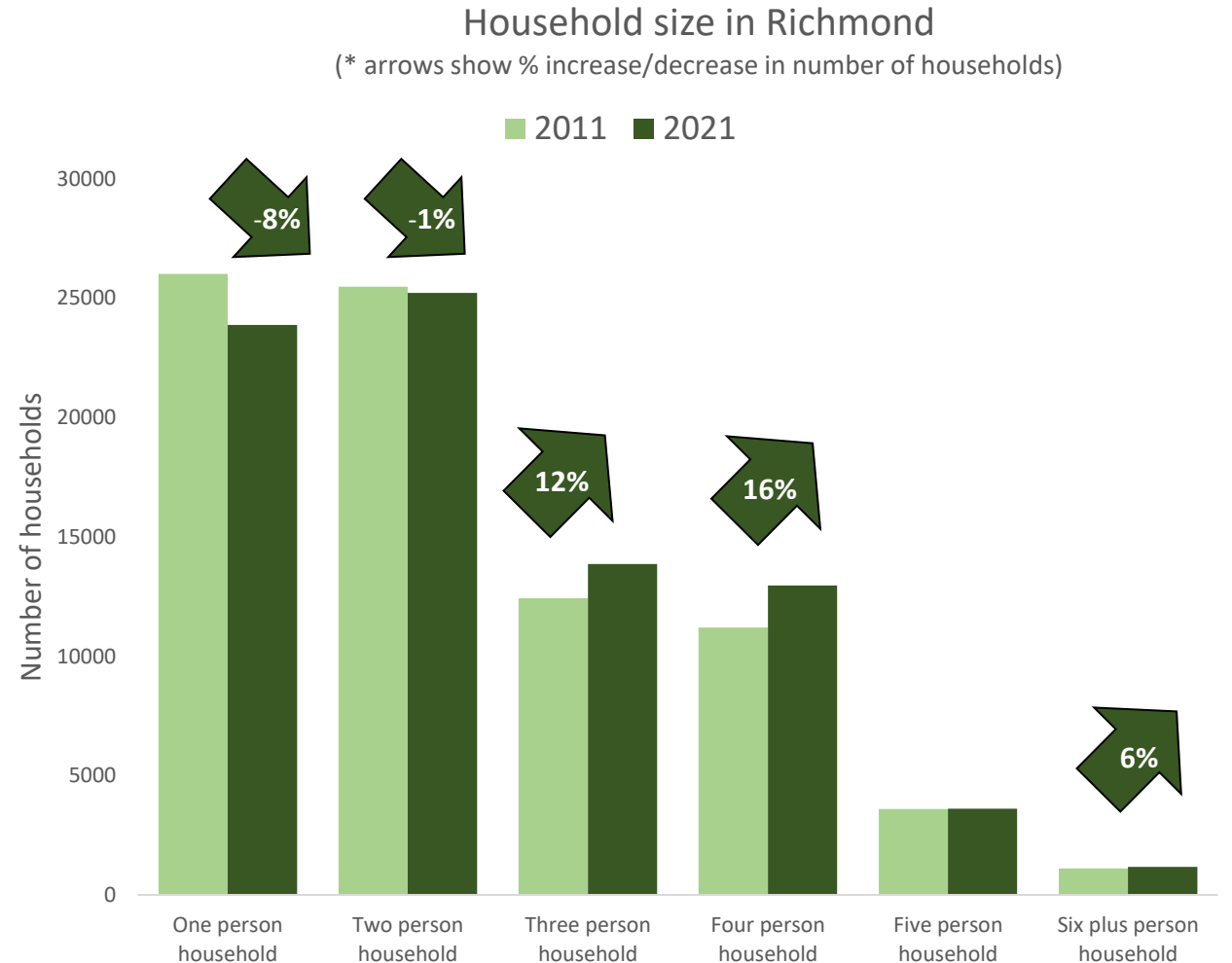
- Average household size is 2.4, a rise from 2011 and less than London (2.5)
- Almost 30% of households are 1 person households (people living alone). This is -8% lower than 2011 and similar to Outer London. A London wide decrease in people living alone is possibly due to older age of residents and housing costs in London.
 - Around 12% of Richmond households are those aged 66 years or older living alone.
- Around 9% of households are lone parent households with dependent children. High concentrations can be seen in Ham, Hampton North and Heathfield.
- Around 1 in 3 of the borough residents have never married/ registered civil partnership. There are over 1,029 same-sex married/ civil partnership couples. 2021 Census is the first time data is available on same sex couples.
- On the [ONS's deprivation measures](#), Richmond is one of the least deprived boroughs in London. However, in some areas of the borough almost one-tenth of the households were deprived on 2 or more of the 4 measures of deprivation used.

Household size – Borough change



Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Household size](#)

- Avg. household size locally is **2.4** and has **risen** from 2.3 in 2011. Local household size is lower than London (2.5) and Outer London (2.7).
- Locally, most households are small. One person and two-person households make up 60.8% of Richmond households.
- 29.6% of households in Richmond are one person households (London 29.3%, England 30.1%).
- Since 2011 there has been a decline in one and some two person households. Decrease in one person households also seen in Outer London and London.
- Almost two thirds of the borough is now **'One family'** households - consisting of at least two family members(64%) and the proportion has increased by +4.8% points since 2011.

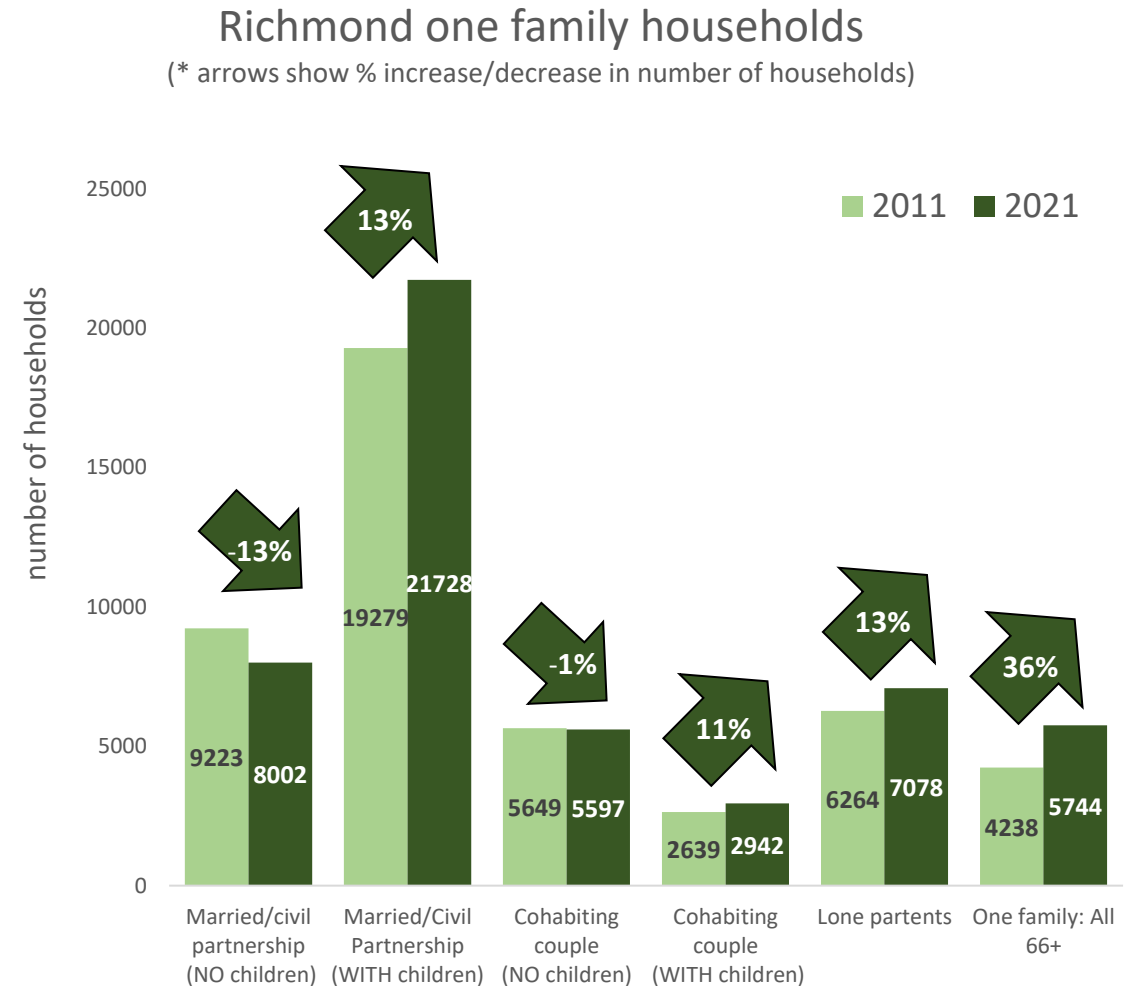


Structure of one family households

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Household composition](#)



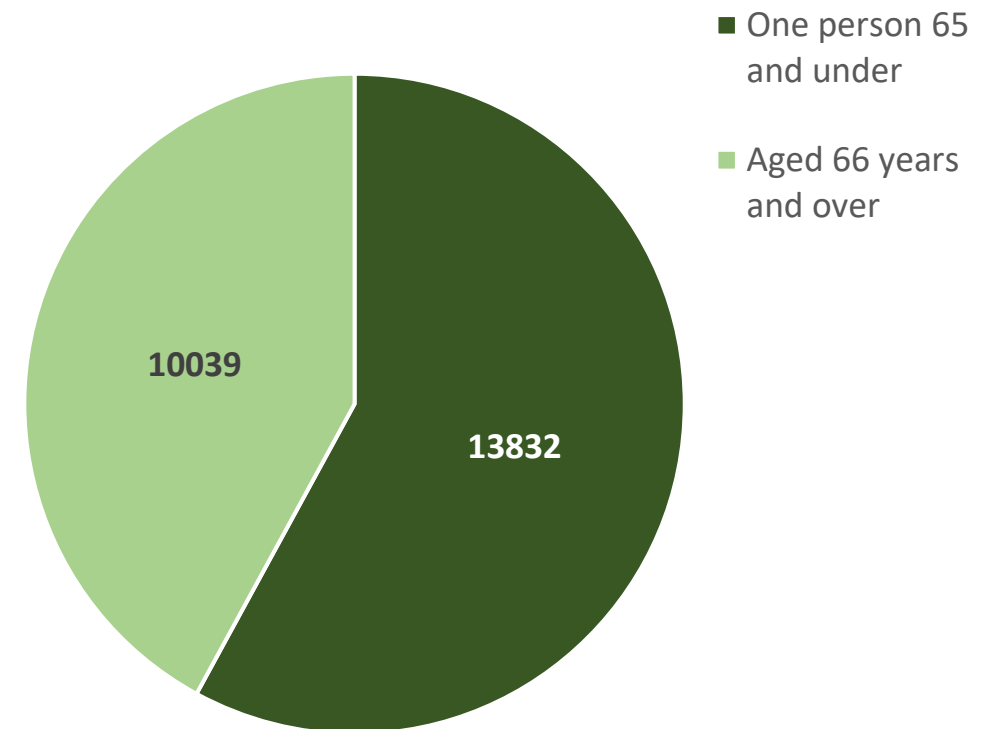
- Locally, 64% of households are made-up of one family i.e., multiple related people living together (30% households are one person household, 6% other types of cohabiting)
- Largest family type in Richmond is couples with children (31%), which continued to increase from 2011. The percentage of households including a couple with dependent children increased locally, but decreased across England.
- Lone parent** households in Richmond (8.8%) have increased by +1% points since 2011. Among lone parent families, over half had dependent children. The proportion of lone parent households in Richmond is one of the smallest in London and is lower than Outer London (13.4%), London (13.3%) and England (11.1%).
- Lone parent families with dependent children were higher in Ham, Hampton North and Heathfield.
- Older families (all in household 66+ years) has seen sharpest increase, as would be expected due to ageing population.



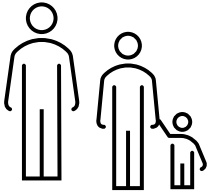
People living alone

- In Richmond 23,871 (29.6%) of households are one person households i.e., people living alone. This is higher than Outer London (26.4%) and similar to London (29.3%) and England (30.1%).
- 2 in 5 one person households (42%) have a resident that is 66+ years old living alone, which is the 6th highest proportion in London.
- The proportion of 66+ living alone (12%) has not changed since 2011 and is higher than Outer London (10%) and London (9%), but lower than England (13%).
- Older residents living alone (66+) are concentrated around Hampton North, Queens Road, North Barnes, Richmond Park, Sheen Gate & Petersham.

One person households in Richmond 2021



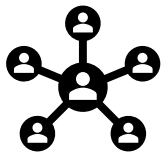
Living arrangements



More than 2 in 5 households in Richmond (39%) have at least one child.



Richmond has the 4th highest proportion of older residents (66+) living alone in London.



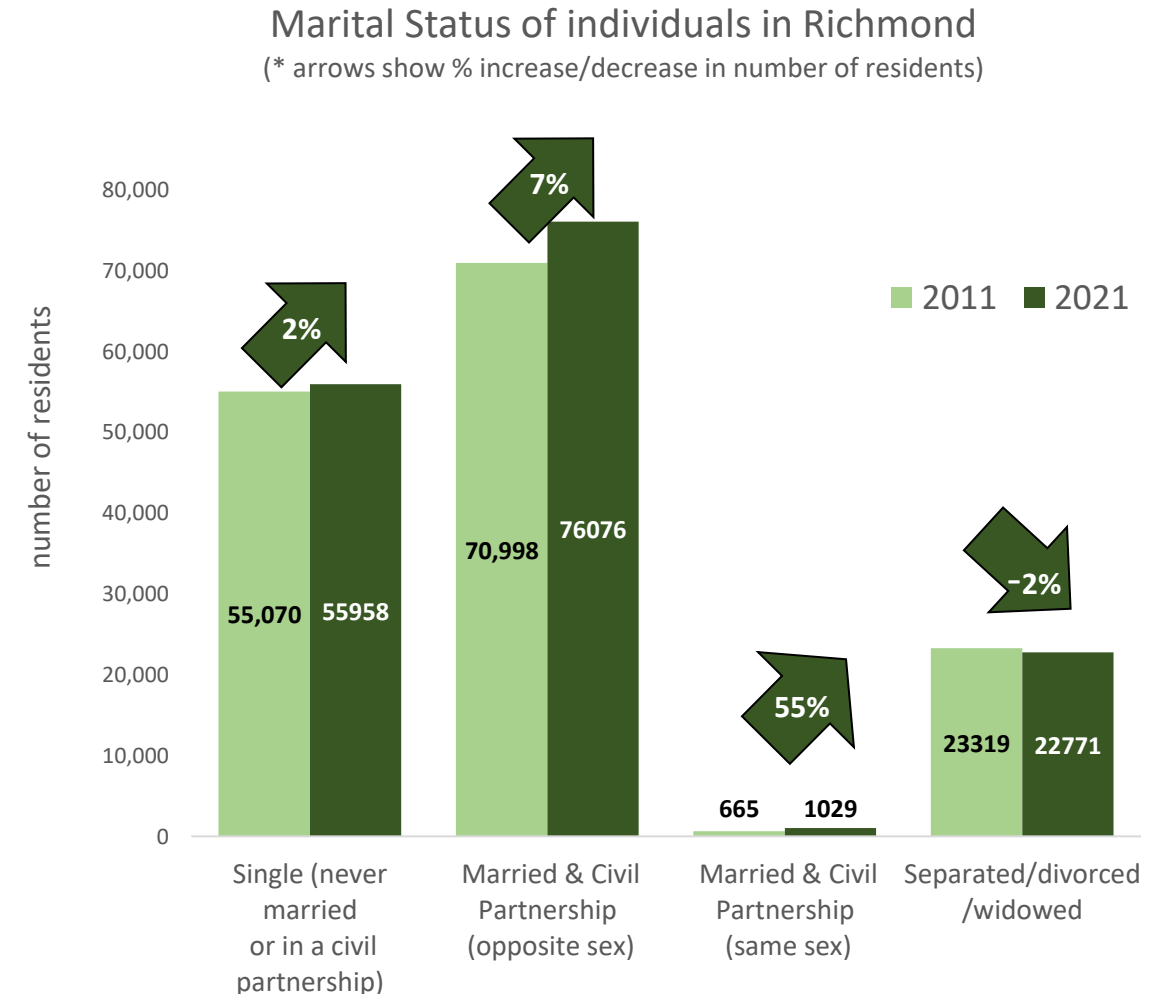
In 2021, there were 1,861 (1%) **communal establishment*** residents in Richmond. The number of those living in communal establishments has gone down since 2011 when it was 2,892 (1.5%). In 2021 the proportion of communal establishment residents in Richmond is higher than Outer London (0.8%), but lower than London (1.1%) and England (1.7%). Almost half (46%) of communal establishment residents lived in medical or care establishments which includes care homes. 45% lived in education establishments such as halls of residence (although this has shown a decrease of -37% since 2011 which could be linked to the pandemic as lots of students would have returned to their family homes). 2% of communal establishment residents lived in a hotel, guest house or B&B – a decline of -33% since 2011.

*Communal establishment is an establishment providing managed (full or part-time supervision) residential accommodation. Establishments include medical or care; educational, armed forces, detention, religious establishments, as well as travel/temporary accommodation, hotel, guest houses, B&Bs, inns and pubs with residential accommodation. They exclude all sheltered accommodation, serviced apartments, houses rented to students by private landlords and nurses accommodation.

Marriage and civil partnerships

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Marital Status](#)

- Half of the borough (49%) is **'married or in a civil partnership'** which is higher than Outer London (45%), London (39.4%) and England (44.3%).
- People in England and Wales are generally getting married at an older age 34.3 years for men and 32.3 years for Women and as the borough has the oldest median age in London this could explain the higher marriage rate.
- **Same sex couples who are married** has increased by 55%, which is likely due to the legalisation of same sex marriages in 2014. This increase is around the same as London (54%), but lower than England (90%).

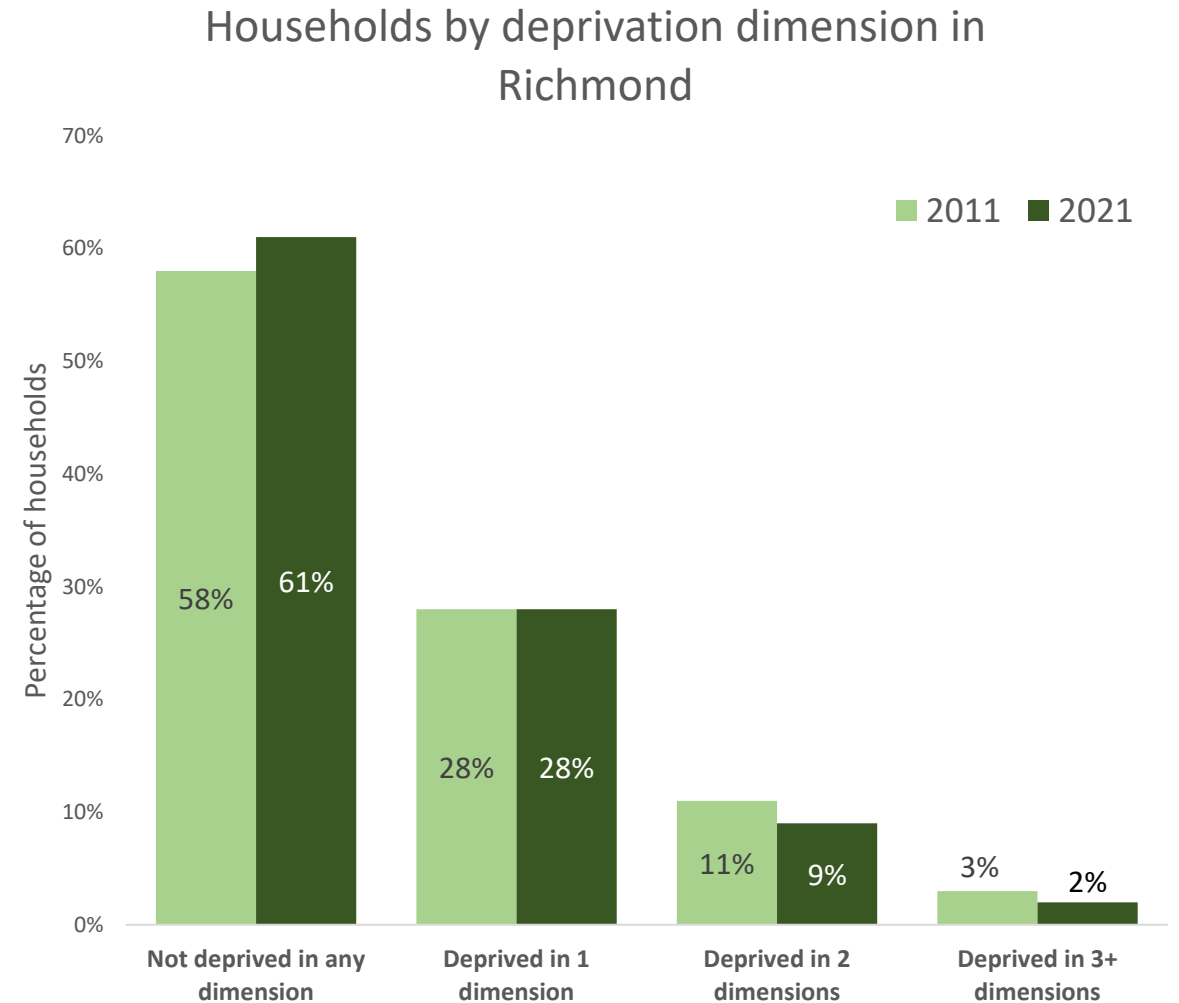


Household Deprivation-Borough level overview

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Household Deprivation](#)



- Census define deprivation based on 4 dimensions - employment, education, health and disability and housing. This differs from Index of Multiple Deprivation produced for DLUHC.
- Richmond had the lowest deprivation (based on ONS measure) in London
- Deprivation on ONS measure has decreased in Inner London, London and England since 2011.
- Local wards with the highest average ONS deprivation score align with the 2019 Indices of Deprivation (IMD) and are Heathfield, Hampton North and Whitton.
- Wards with lowest ONS deprivation score were St Margaret's and N. Twickenham, East Sheen and Kew.



Migration

Place of Birth, Passport and Time in UK

Data released 2 November 2022

Summary – Migration

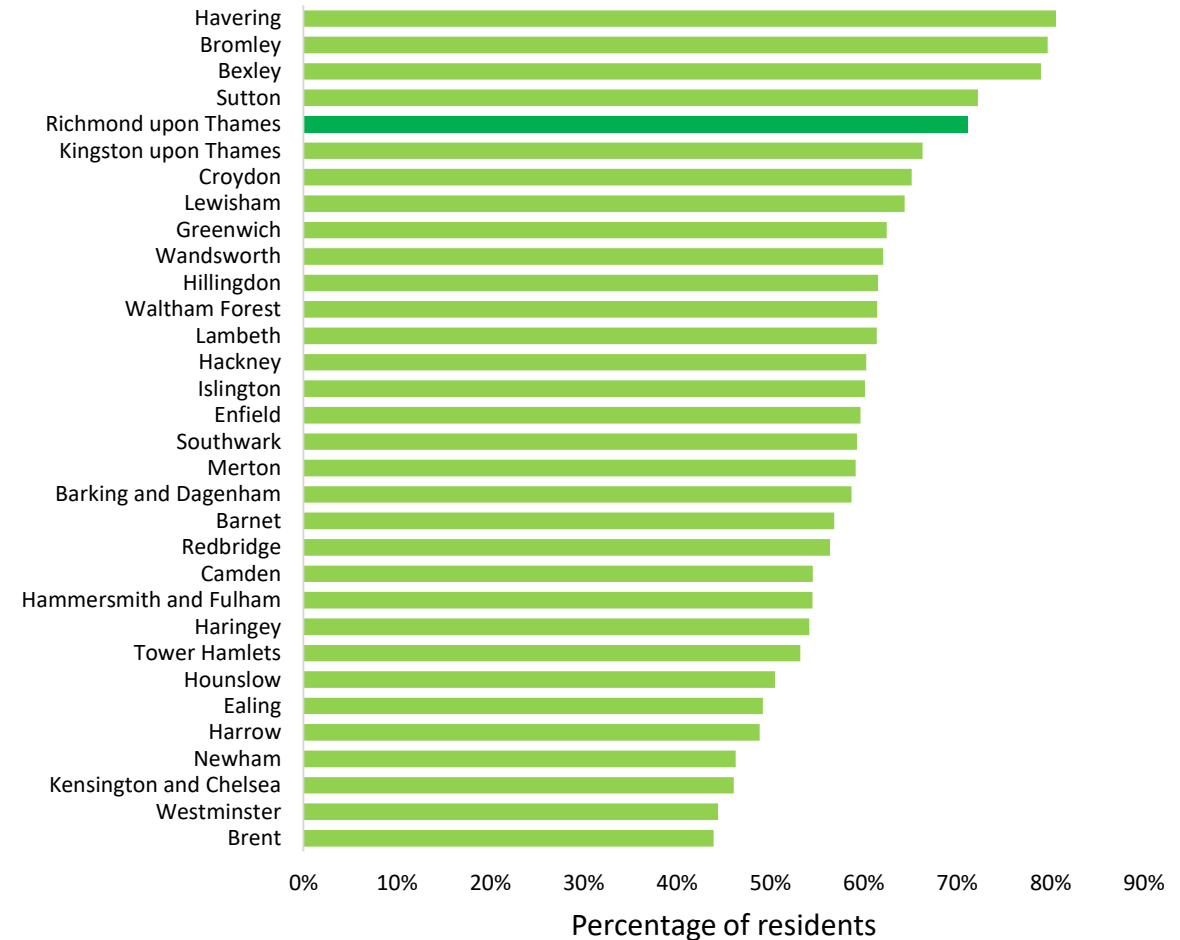
- European migration to Richmond, London and England has increased since 2011 Census.
- **1 in 3 local residents were born outside the UK.**
 - 46% of non-UK born residents were from European countries.
 - Top non-UK places of birth were residents from other European countries, India, residents from other EU member countries and the US. There was a decrease in those born in Ireland, South Africa and Germany.
- **4 in 5 local residents hold UK passports.** 9% of residents held EU passports (excluding Ireland)
- Almost 40% of non-UK born residents had arrived in the UK in the last 10 years.
- **2 in 3 non-UK born residents were 18-44 years** when they arrived in the country. Very few were older adults. This was likely due to migration for work and studies being the predominant reasons.
- Despite COVID restrictions, 1 in 10 Richmond residents had moved in the year preceding the Census.

Residents Born in the UK

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Country of Birth](#)

- Out of 195,278 residents living locally, 139,053 (71%) were born in the UK (2011 Census = 76%). 56,225 (29%) of the borough population were born outside the UK.
- Compared to Outer London and London, Richmond had a lower proportion of residents born outside the UK. Richmond has the 5th highest proportion of UK born residents in London.

Percentage of residents born in the UK, 2021

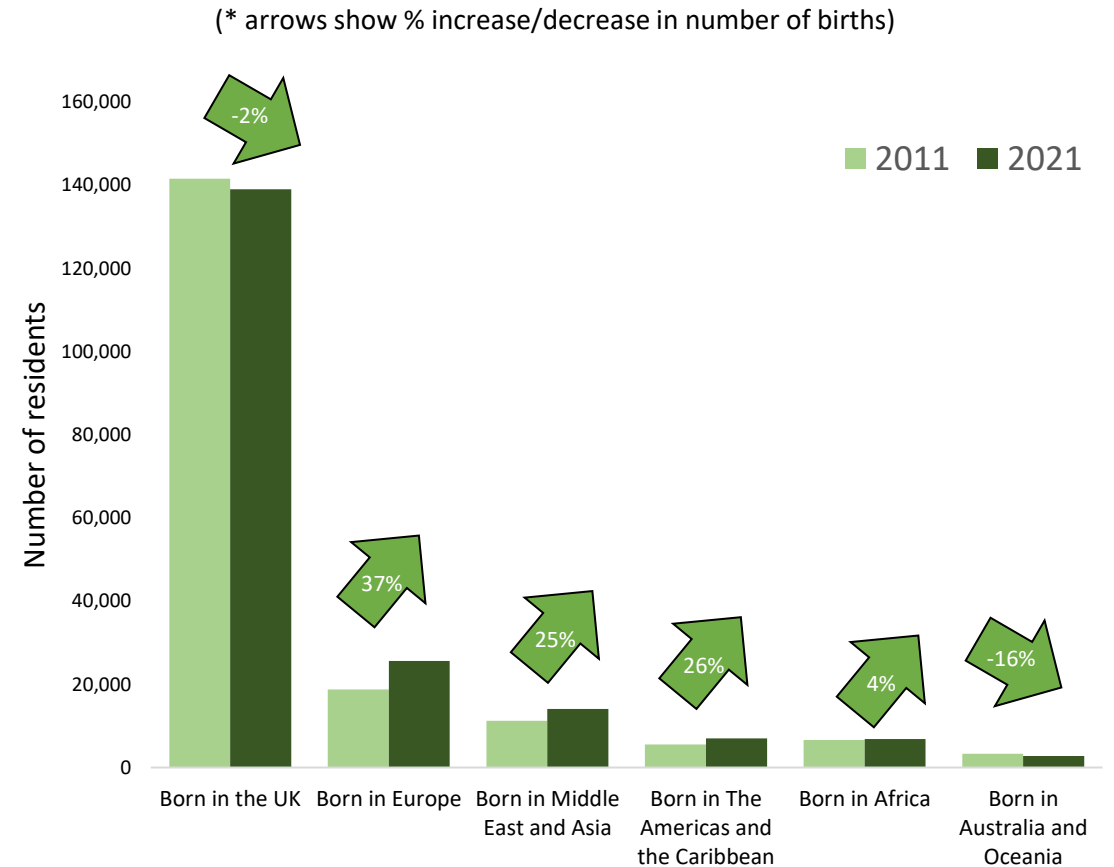


	Born in the UK,2021	Born outside the UK,2021
Richmond	71% (n=139,053)	29% (n=56,225)
Outer London	61%	39%
London	59%	41%
England	83%	17%

Place of birth - Change since 2011

- Compared to 2011, the total number of residents born outside the UK increased by 24% from 45,405 to 56,225 residents; this was faster than the overall population increase.
- 25,604 (13% of the total borough population, 46% of non-UK born population) residents were born in Europe (EU and non EU); this was 6,880 more compared to 2011 and an increase of 37%. Of those residents born in Europe, 78% are from EU countries. The next most popular place of birth was the Middle East and Asia.
- Highest proportion of non-UK born population lived in South Richmond (38%), Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside (35%), Kew (34%) and North Richmond (34%)
- The picture in Richmond was slightly different to that of London. 16% of the total region population were born in Europe; which also made up 38% of all non-UK born residents.
- Compared to 2011, the borough saw a decline in those born in the UK as well as those born in Australia and Oceania.

Place of Birth with percentage change between 2021 and 2011



Top 10 Non-UK places of birth

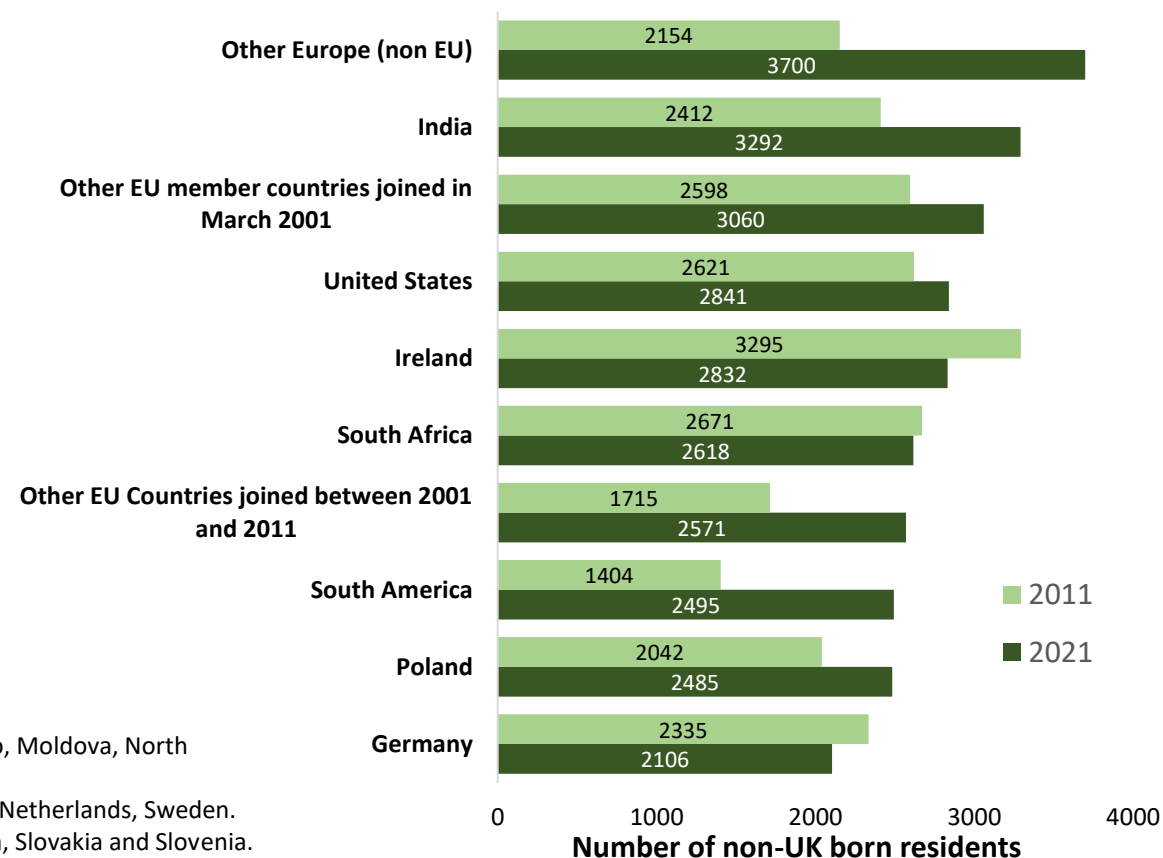
Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Country of birth detailed.](#)



- In 2021, the top 5 non-UK places of birth for local residents were **Other European countries (non EU)*, India, Other EU member countries*** that joined in 2001, the **United States** and **Ireland**. In 2011, Ireland, South Africa and the US were the top places of birth.
- Compared to 2011 there was an increase of 1,546 (+72%) residents born in Other non-EU European countries making it the top birth place for local residents. Richmond also saw the number of residents born in India, other EU countries, the US and Poland increase as well as the number born in South America almost double.
- There was a **decline** in the number of residents born in **Ireland, South Africa** and **Germany**.
- The top 3 non-UK places of birth in London was almost similar to Richmond; these were **India, Romania** and **non-EU European countries***.

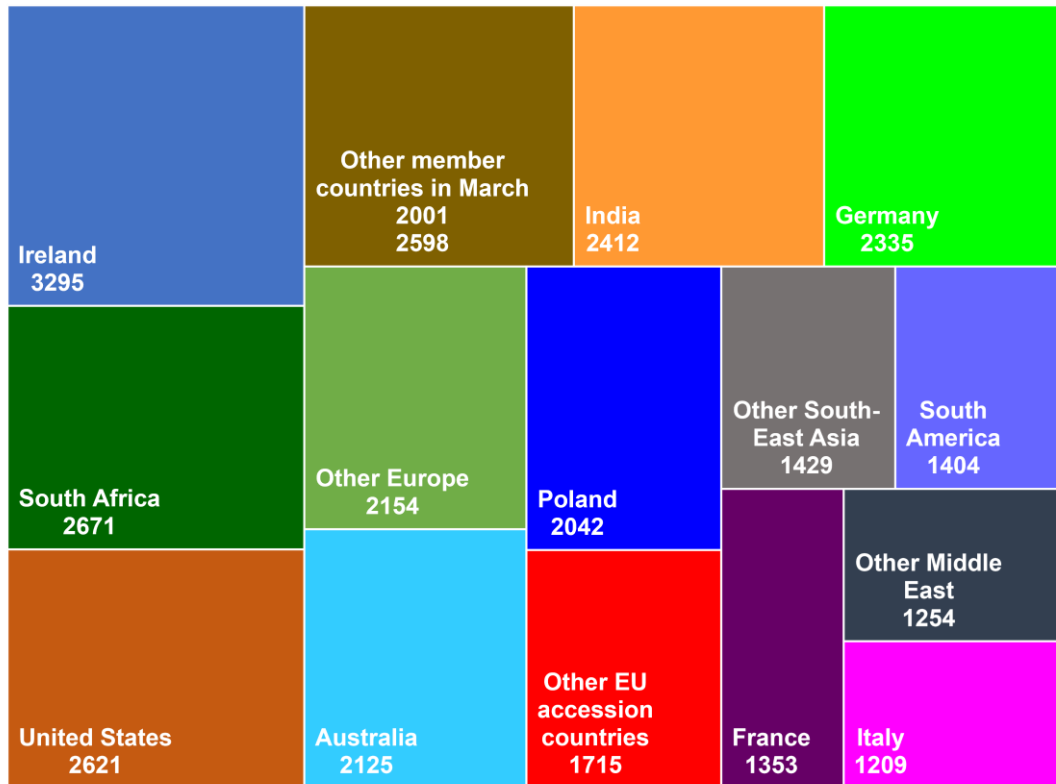
- Other Europe (non EU) include: Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Kosovo, Moldova, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine.
- Other EU member countries in March 2001 include Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden.
- Other EU member countries joined between 2001 and 2011 include Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Slovakia and Slovenia.
- South America includes Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Venezuela and other South America.

Top 10 non-UK places of birth in 2021, with comparison to 2011

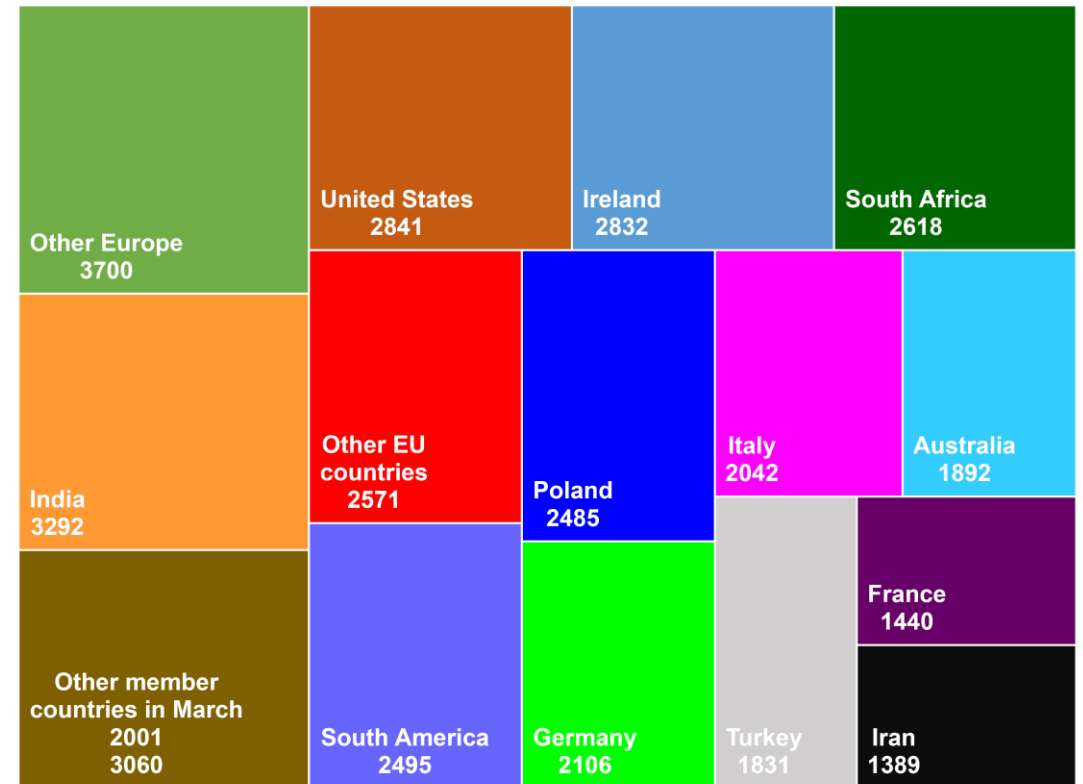


Non-UK place of birth- change over time

TOP 15 NON-UK PLACE OF BIRTH, RICHMOND 2011 CENSUS



TOP 15 NON-UK PLACE OF BIRTH, RICHMOND 2021 CENSUS

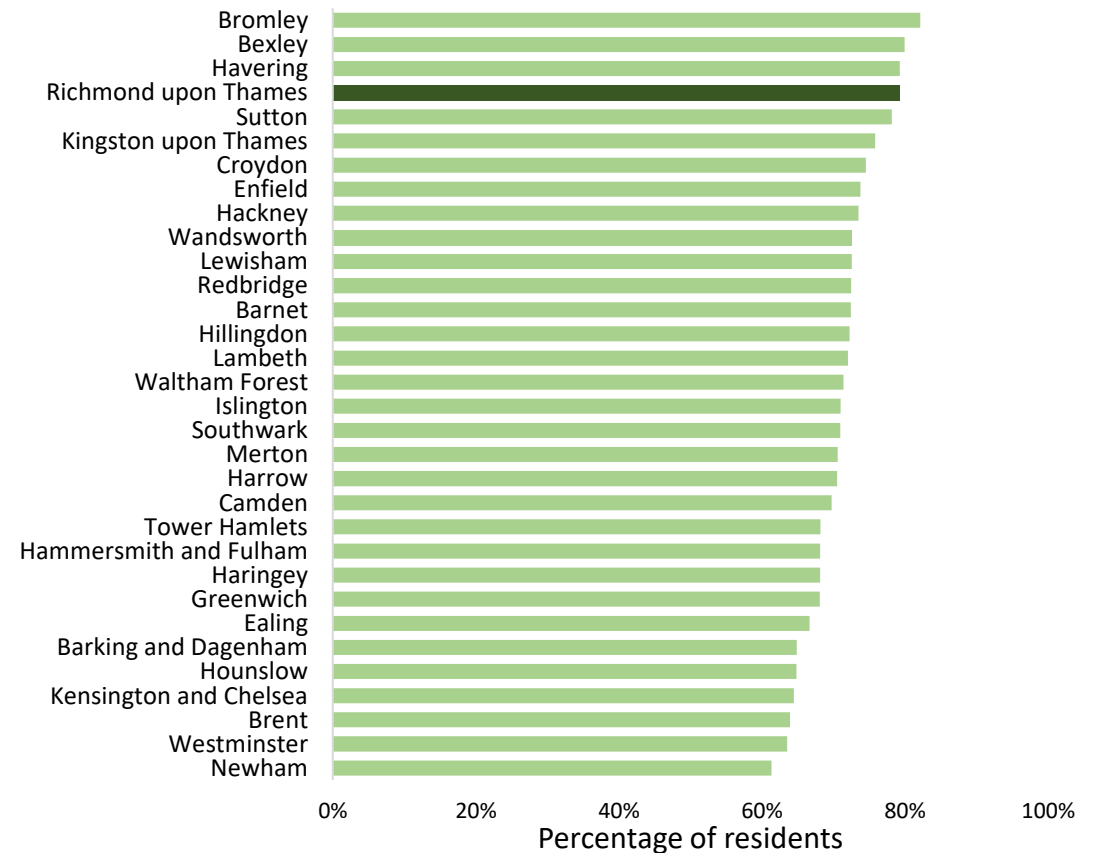


Passport Held

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Passports held](#)

- 154,737 (79%) of Richmond residents were UK passport holders in 2021
- Number of UK passport holders seen in the borough was higher than Outer London and London.
- In 2011, there were 35,995 (19%) non-UK passport holders in Richmond. This figure decreased to 32,444 (17%) in 2021. Most **common non-UK passports held locally were those from other EU countries followed by Ireland**. This was similar to the picture seen across England and Wales where those residents born in the EU are less likely to hold a UK passport, while those born in African countries are most likely to hold a UK passport.
- 17% of the borough residents held a non-UK passport which is a contrast to the 29% of the population born outside the UK, suggesting that a large proportion of residents who were born outside the UK have acquired British citizenship.
- 9% of Richmond residents held an EU passport (excl. Ireland), making up 51% of all non-UK passport holders. These were lower than London.

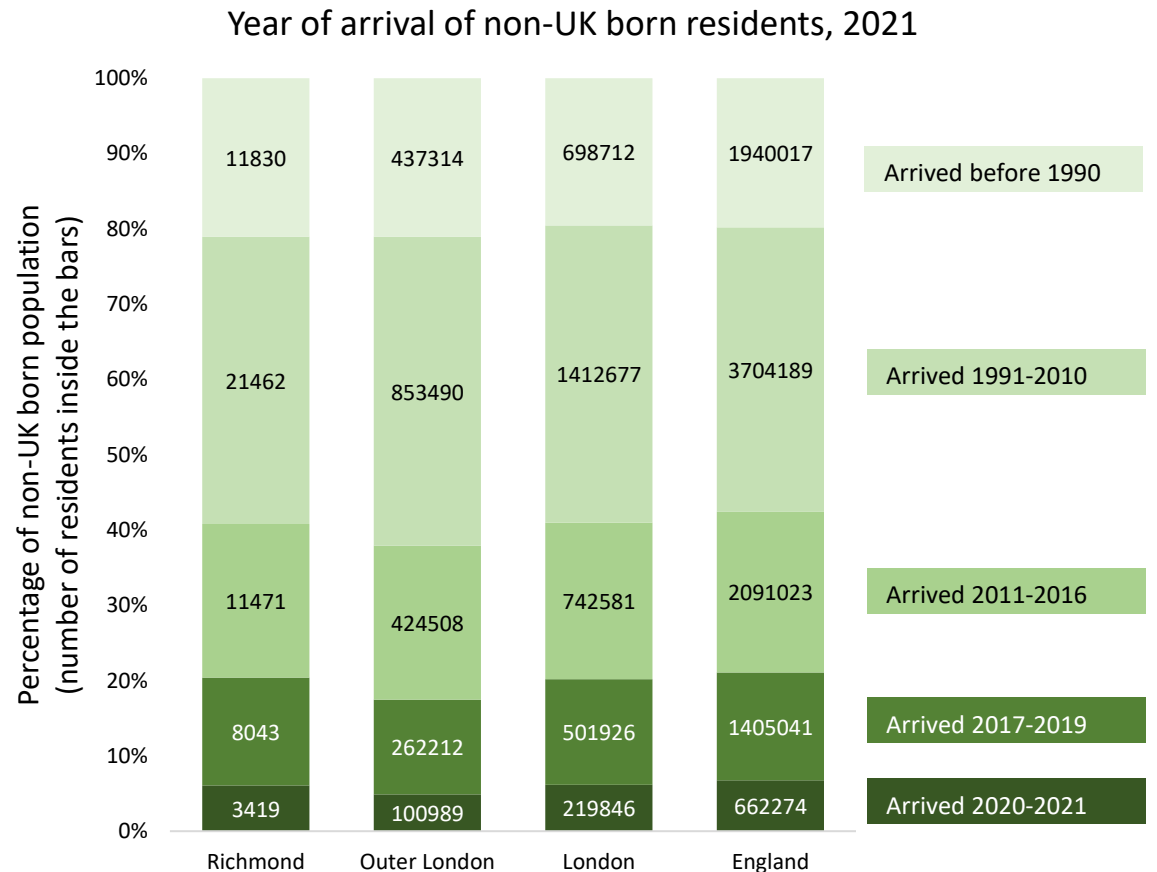
Percentage of residents holding UK passports, London boroughs, 2021



Year of arrival to the UK

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Year of arrival in the UK](#)

- The Census asked usual residents the year they arrived in the UK (if they were born outside the UK) or whether they were born in the UK.
- Of the 56,225 residents not born in the UK, two-fifths arrived between 2011-2021 and 24% arrived within the last five years.
- Compared to Outer London, a higher percentage of non-UK born local residents arrived in the country within the last 10 years (Richmond=41%, Outer London= 38%).
- Residents born in the Middle East and Asia make up a larger proportion of those arriving into England and Wales in the last 3 years and reflects a large international student population.



Age of arrival- Non-UK born residents



Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Age of arrival](#)

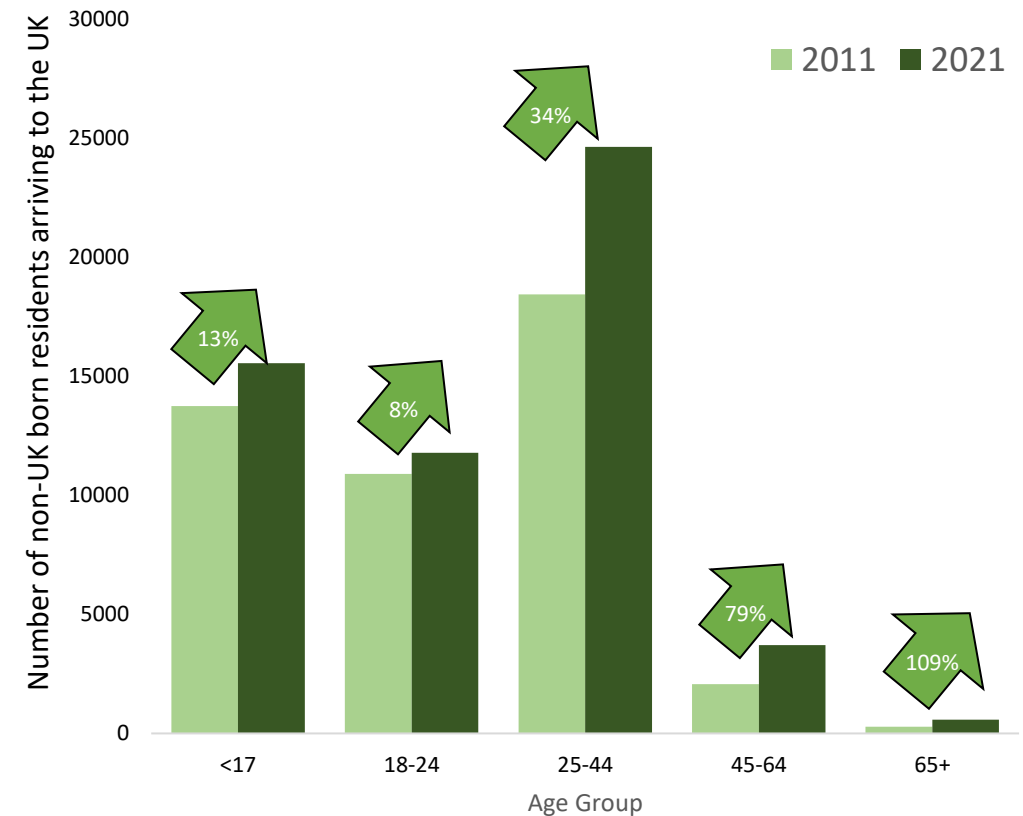
- 2021 Census showed that predominantly international arrivals to Richmond were young working adults.
- Of the 56,225 non-UK born residents in the borough, 65% (36,400) were aged 18-44 when they arrived to live here. This was 7,084 more 18-44 year olds compared to what we saw in 2011.
- The pattern seen in age of arrival was similar across Outer London and London. England saw a higher proportion of under 17 year olds arriving to the country but a lower proportion of 25-44 year olds.

Age of arrival of non-UK born residents arriving in the UK out of all non-UK born, 2021

Area	<17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Richmond	28% (n=15,535)	21% (n=11,776)	44% (n=24,630)	7% (n=3,704)	1% (n=577)
Outer London	27%	26%	41%	6%	1%
London	26%	26%	41%	6%	1%
England	30%	25%	38%	5%	1%

Age of arrival of non-UK born residents arriving to the UK, 2011 and 2021

(* arrows show % increase/decrease in number of non-UK born residents)



Movement – 1 year preceding the Census



Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Migration](#)

- The census asked respondents whether their **address** was the same as their address was **one year ago** (that is 21st March 2020)
- 1 in 10 Richmond residents moved in the year that coincided with the first year of the pandemic.
- 88% of residents lived at the same address as the year before
- Fewer people were moving in from abroad probably as a result of travel restrictions imposed across the world due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This was similar to London and England.

Where residents lived one year before the Census date

	Lived in the borough*	Moved in from elsewhere in the UK	Lived outside the UK	Was a student or in boarding school in the UK
Richmond	88% (n=169,369)	10% (n= 19,686)	2% (n= 3,279)	0% (n=921)
Outer London	89%	9%	1%	0%
London	87%	11%	2%	1%
England	89%	10%	1%	1%

**To provide best estimate of the population, ONS usually adjust census data for people who did not respond. For Census 2021, this adjustment happened for usual residents only as this is the main population base. Short-term residents were not adjusted, meaning data here do not include estimates of short-term residents who were living in the borough at the time of the census but did not respond to the census. As such, 2021 estimates are not directly comparable with the 2011 estimates of short term residents.*

Identity

Religion, ethnicity, national identity and language

Data released 29 November 2022

Summary – Identity

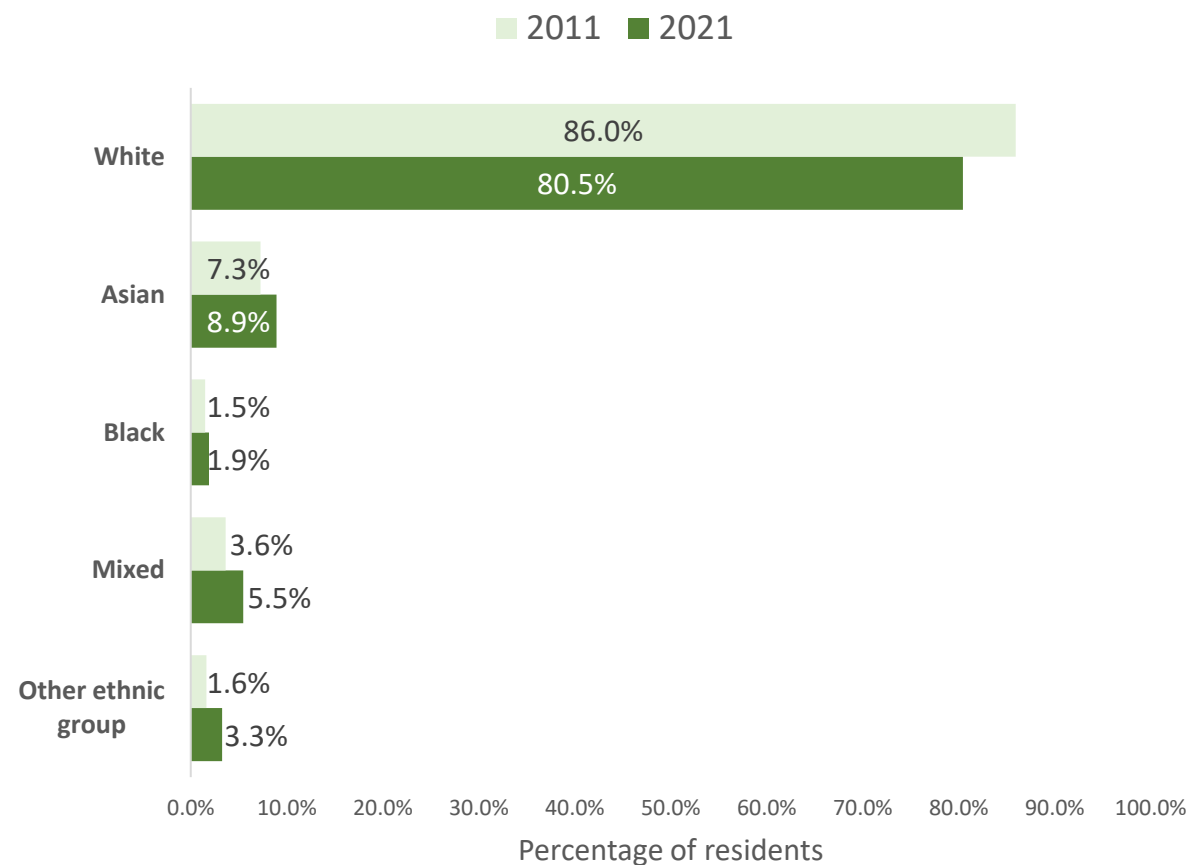
- Similar to London and England, Richmond is more ethnically diverse compared to 2011. Residents identifying as Black, Asian and Ethnic minority increased by +5.5% points to 19.5% (London 46.2%), higher than was projected.
- Over one in three residents (37.9%) identified as having no religion (London 21.7%, England 36.7%). This increase was also seen across London and England. Muslims are almost 1 in 20 residents in 2021, +39% increase since 2011.
- Vast majority of residents can speak English or speak it well. Only 1.3% cannot speak English at all or not well. In a few small pockets of the borough this can reach 7%.
- The top 3 languages spoken in Richmond in 2021 after English are Spanish, Polish and Turkish. Polish and Spanish were in the top three languages in 2011, however Turkish has moved up to 3rd place in 2021 from 20th place in 2011.
- There is also increased diversity within households:
 - 15.7% have multi ethnic couples, largest proportion in London
 - 9.5% households where the main language differs between household members
 - 18.4% religious identity differs between occupants (two different religions or religion and no religion)

Ethnic Groups

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Ethnic Group](#)

- White ethnic group has decreased by -5.5% points since 2011. Richmond has a higher proportion of white (80.5%) residents compared to Outer London (54%) and London (54%), but is similar as England (81%).
- Richmond has a lower proportion of black, Asian and ethnic minority (19.5%) residents compared to Outer London (45.9%) and London (46.2%). The majority of residents from these groups are of a younger age group, primarily aged under 40 years.
- Asian population is largest around Heathfield and Whitton. 40% of Asian residents were aged 30-49 years and 34% aged under 29 years.
- Black population is largest around Heathfield, Hampton North. 56% of residents from Black ethnic group are under 40 years of age.
- Of those residents from mixed or multiple ethnic groups, 56% are aged under 20 years of age, 22% are aged between 30 and 49 years.

Ethnic groups in Richmond 2011 vs 2021



Ethnic Group Breakdown

Ethnicity	Richmond 2011	Richmond 2021	% Change	Ethnicity	Richmond 2011	Richmond 2021	% Change
White	86.0%	80.5%	-5.5%	Black	1.5%	1.9%	0.4%
English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British	71.4%	63.0%	-8.4%	African	0.9%	1.2%	0.3%
Irish	2.5%	2.5%	-0.1%	Caribbean	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	Other Black	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Roma	N/A	0.2%	N/A	Mixed	3.6%	5.5%	1.8%
Other White	11.9%	14.7%	2.8%	White and Asian	0.7%	2.2%	1.5%
Asian	7.3%	8.9%	1.7%	White and Black African	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%
Bangladeshi	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	White and Black Caribbean	1.5%	0.8%	-0.7%
Chinese	0.9%	1.4%	0.5%	Other Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	1.0%	1.8%	0.8%
Indian	2.8%	3.7%	0.9%	Other ethnic group	1.6%	3.3%	1.6%
Pakistani	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	Arab	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%
Other Asian	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	Any other ethnic group	1.0%	2.4%	1.4%

Ethnic Group Breakdown by age



- In Richmond, proportion of ethnic minority population is higher among younger age groups, and the increase in ethnic minority population between 2011 and 2021 has been greater in younger age groups.
- The **0-17 year old age** group saw the largest increase in proportion of minority ethnic population of +7% points between 2011 and 2021.
- After White ethnic group, residents from **mixed ethnic group** were the next most common group with 12% among 0-17 year olds. Within this ethnic population, 'mixed White and Asian' had the highest proportion of 0-17 year olds at 6%.
- **As the borough's population grew older, the proportion of residents from minority ethnic groups decreased.** In 2021, only 7% of the 65+ population were from minority ethnic groups; after White the highest proportion was the Asian population.
- In 48% of households in Richmond, all household members identified as the same ethnic group. In 22% of households people from multiple ethnic groups were living together. Since 2011, there has been a 3% points increase in different ethnic groups in partnerships; 16% of households. (*Note: Around 30% of the households were a person living alone*)

Age band	0-17 years		18-39		40-64		65+	
Ethnic Group	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021
Asian	7%	9%	9%	10%	7%	9%	4%	5%
Black	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%
Mixed	9%	12%	3%	6%	2%	3%	1%	0%
White	81%	74%	83%	78%	88%	83%	94%	93%
Other	2%	3%	2%	4%	1%	3%	1%	2%
Minority Ethnic Group	19%	26%	17%	22%	12%	17%	6%	7%

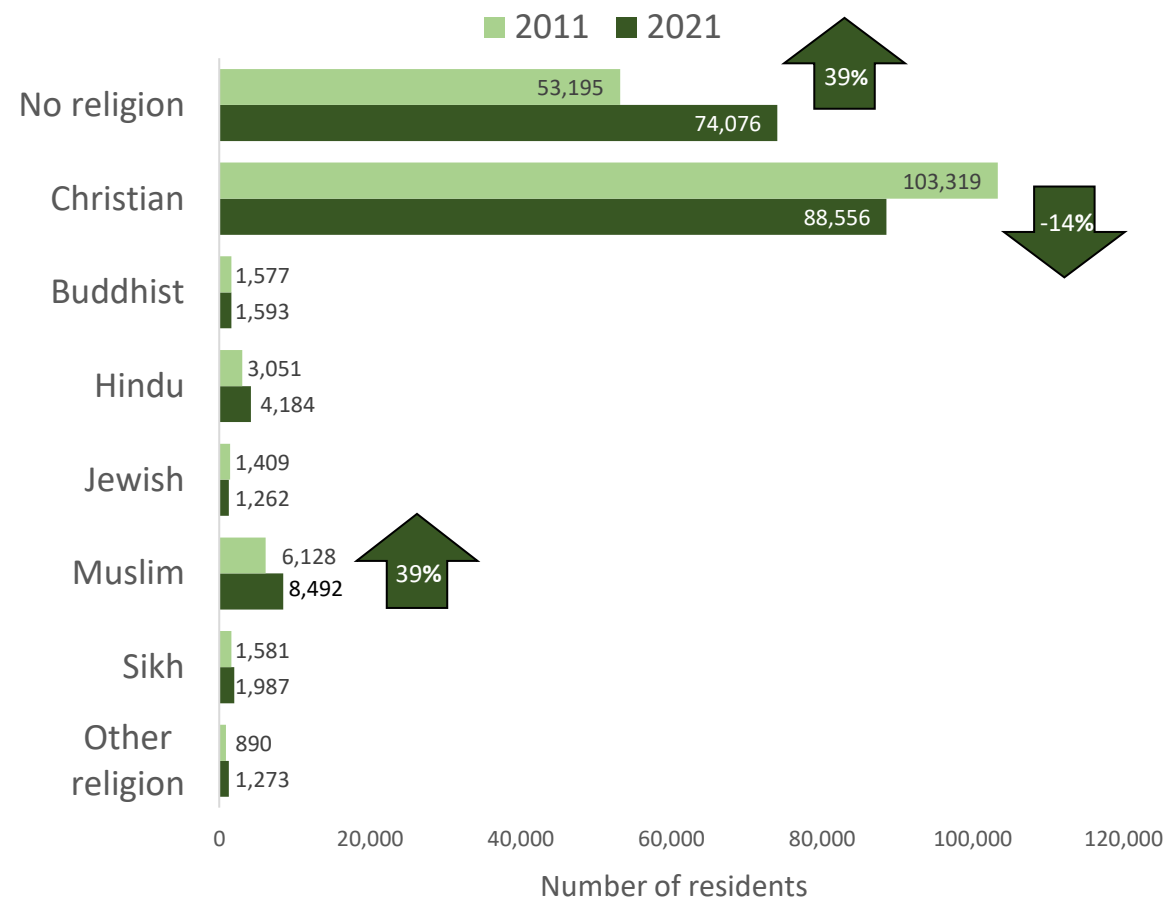
Religion

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Religion](#)

- **Less than half** (45.3%) the borough is **Christian**. It is still the largest religion in Richmond, but has reduced by -10% points since 2011 (55.3%). This proportion is higher than Outer London (42.3%) and London (40.7%), but lower than England (46.3%).
- **One in three** (37.9%) of the borough's residents reported **No Religion**, an increase of +9.5% points since 2011. This proportion is higher than Outer London (24.1%), London (27.1%) and England (36.7%).
- Islam is the second largest religion in the borough (4.3%) as it was in 2011 and the number of Muslim residents has increased by +38.6% since 2011. This is a similar increase to Outer London (+38.2%), higher than London (+30.2%) and lower than England (+42.9%).
- Of those residents reporting to be Christian, 29% were aged under 29 years, while 27% of Christians were 30-49 years. Residents reporting to be Muslim, there was a higher proportion of younger adults aged under 29 years (44%) compared to older adults aged 30-49 years (35%).

Religion of Richmond residents 2011 Vs 2021

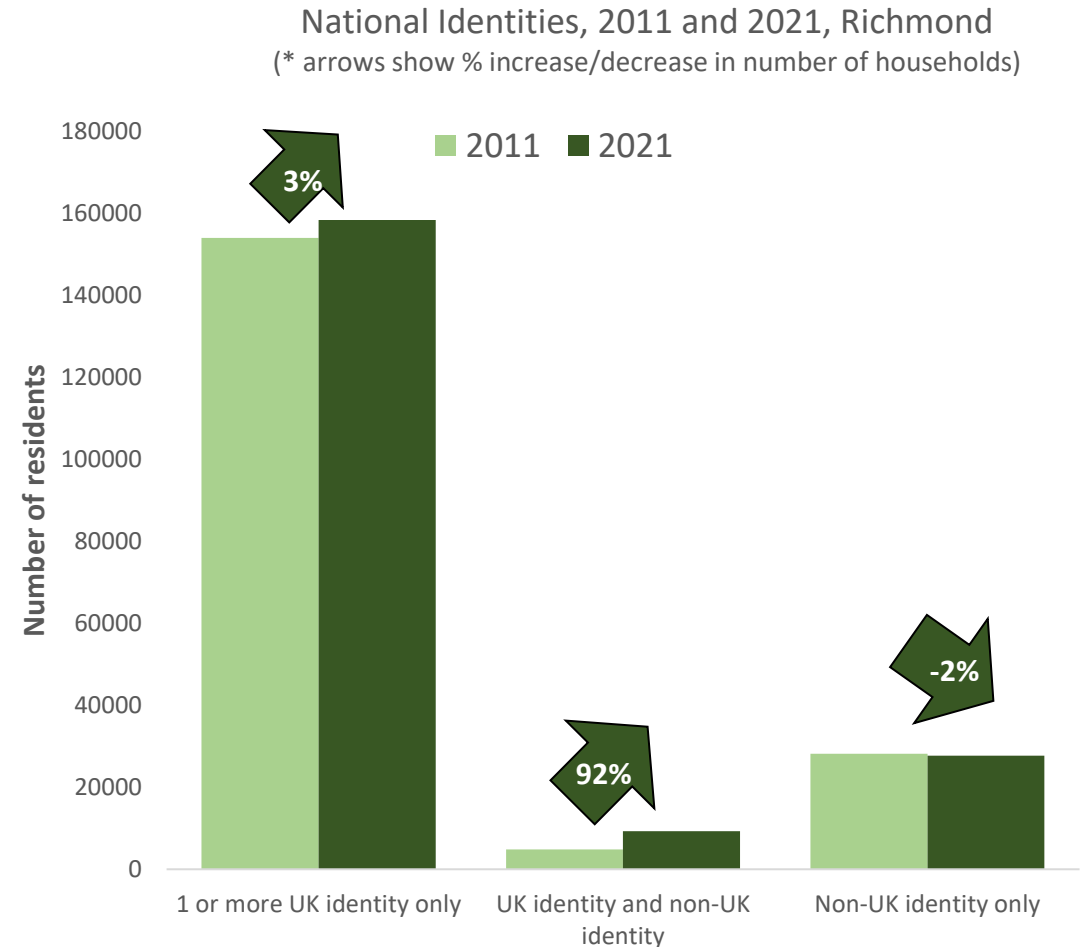
(* arrows show % increase/decrease in number of residents)



National Identity

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [National Identity](#)

- The Census question on identity allowed respondents to select all identities that applied to them.
- In 2021, 158,300 Richmond residents identified with one or more UK identities only (e.g. English, British). This was 4,331 more than the 2011 figure. Richmond had a higher rate 81% residents with UK identity than London (74%).
- The number of respondents who had a UK identity as well as a non-UK identity almost doubled in number compared to 2011. This was similar to the picture seen in London.
- Those selecting a non-UK identity only accounted for 14%. This was also lower than the London rate of 21%.
- Among those borough residents who responded having a non-UK identity, the most common response was 'Other European' only as their identity.

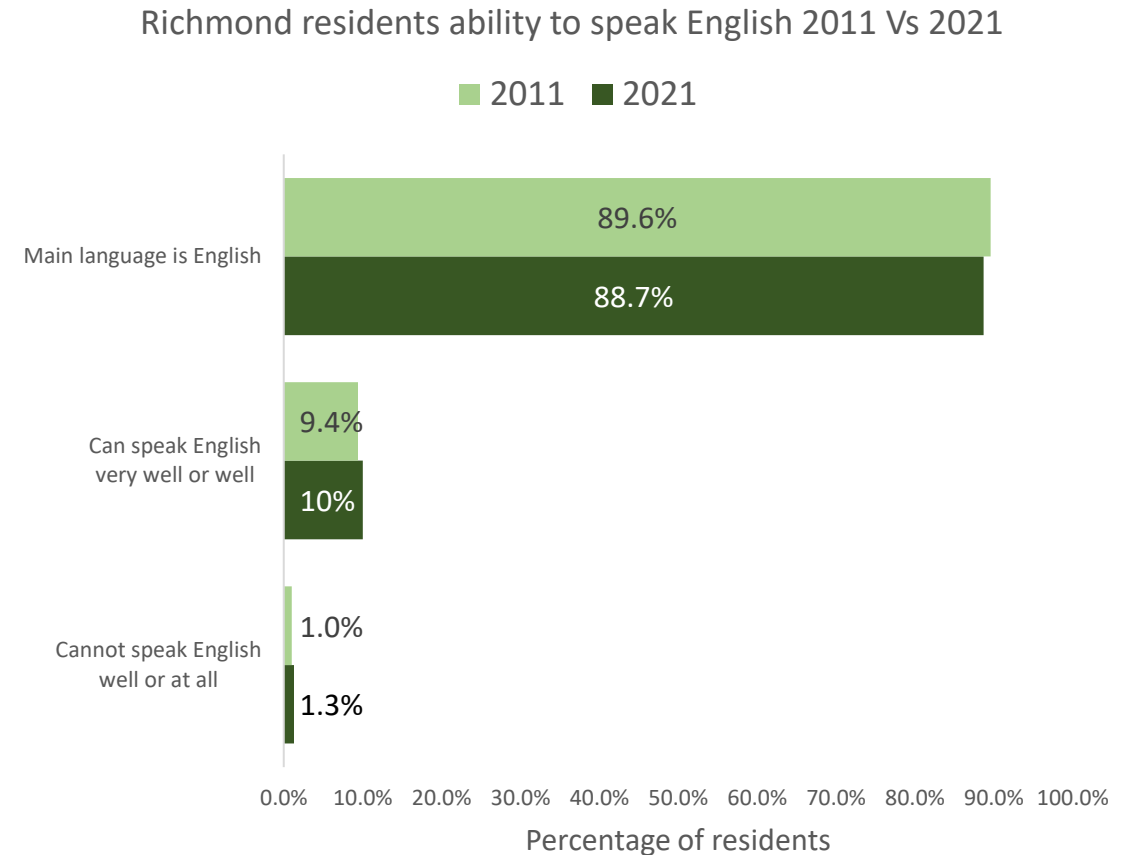


Proficiency in English

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Ability to speak English](#)



- Vast majority of residents are proficient in English. 89% residents have **English** as their main language and further 10% can speak English well.
- **2,434** residents **cannot speak English well or at all** (1.3%), an increase of 600 people since 2011, with the overall proportion remaining the same. Areas with the highest concentrations are around Heathfield (3.3%) and Whitton (2.4%).
- The proportion of people who cannot speak English well or at all is lower in Richmond (1.3%) than it is in Outer London (4.1%), London (4.2%), and England (1.9%).



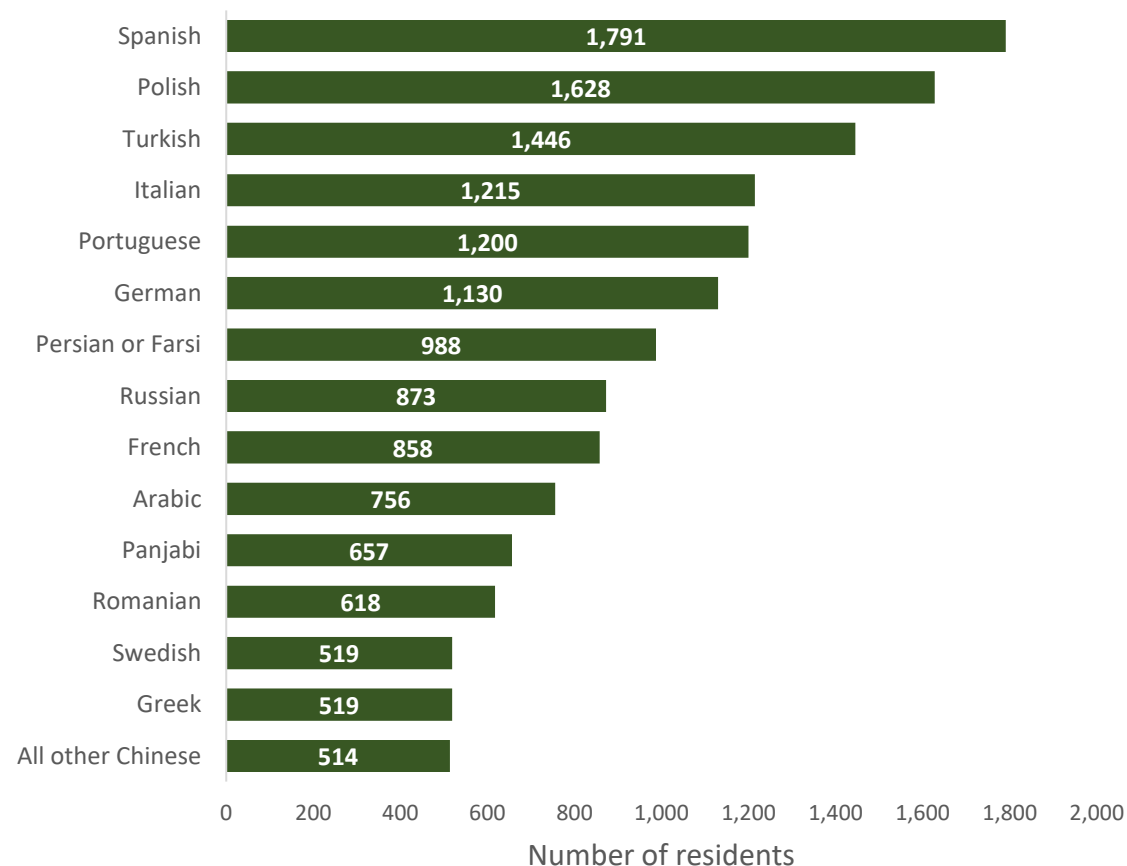
Main Language

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Main Language](#)



- English is the main language of 89% Richmond residents. This is a higher proportion than Outer London (78.9%) and London (78.4%).
- 9.5% household have members that **speak different main languages**.
- **Spanish** (0.9%) is now the most spoken language in Richmond after English rising from 3rd highest (0.3%) in 2011.
- In 2011, **Polish** was the most spoken language in Richmond after English and is now in 2nd place.

Top 15 Main Languages spoken in Richmond in 2021
(excluding English)



Work and Employment

Economic activity, Travel to work, working hours, Industry and Occupation

Data released 8 December 2022

Summary – Work and Employment

- The census took place during the coronavirus pandemic, a period of unparalleled and rapid change; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the work and employment topic.
- **1 in 4 residents (26.5%) reported being in part-time employment.** This is an increase of +2.8% points since 2011. There has been an increase in part-time working in most boroughs, which could indicate that this trend has been influenced by Covid.
- 1 in 4 of the residents (24.6%) who were in full time employment worked 49 or more hours per week, although working longer hours has reduced by -3.5% point since 2011.
- Of those residents not in employment **Richmond has the 2nd lowest proportion of residents that have never worked (21.6%)** in London. Richmond is 13% points lower than London (35.2%) and also lower than England (25.6%).
- During COVID the CJRS (Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme) provided support for paying wages of staff on furlough until the scheme closed on 30th September 2021. By this time the CJRS was supporting 410,000 employers who had a total of 1.16 million jobs on furlough. Richmond had 28,000 employees that were supported by the CJRS over the duration of the scheme. On average, the majority of those furloughed were employments earning under £25,000 and mainly fell within the accommodation and food services sector, professional, scientific and technical sector as well as admin and support services sector.
- The proportion of Richmond residents working from home (58.8%) was the highest in London (excluding city of London). Although national lockdown was in place on census day, this indicates that **more Richmond residents have the ability to work from home** compared to other London boroughs. The areas with higher proportions of residents WFH were Richmond Central, Kew Gardens, Twickenham Marble Hill and St Margaret's.
- Of those still travelling to work the largest proportion (25%) travelled between 5km and 10km.
- 1 in 4 households (25%) in Richmond **do not have access to a car or van.** This is the 7th lowest proportion in London. The number of households without access to a car/van has increased by +4% since 2011. Households without access to a car/van is the highest around Richmond Central, Queens Road and Twickenham Town.
- The Census asked respondents aged 16+ if they had previously served in the UK armed forces (even if they served for at least 1 day they were classed as a veteran). 3506 (2.2%) of Richmond residents had served in the armed forces; this was lower than England (3.8%), higher than London (1.4%) and Outer London (1.6%).

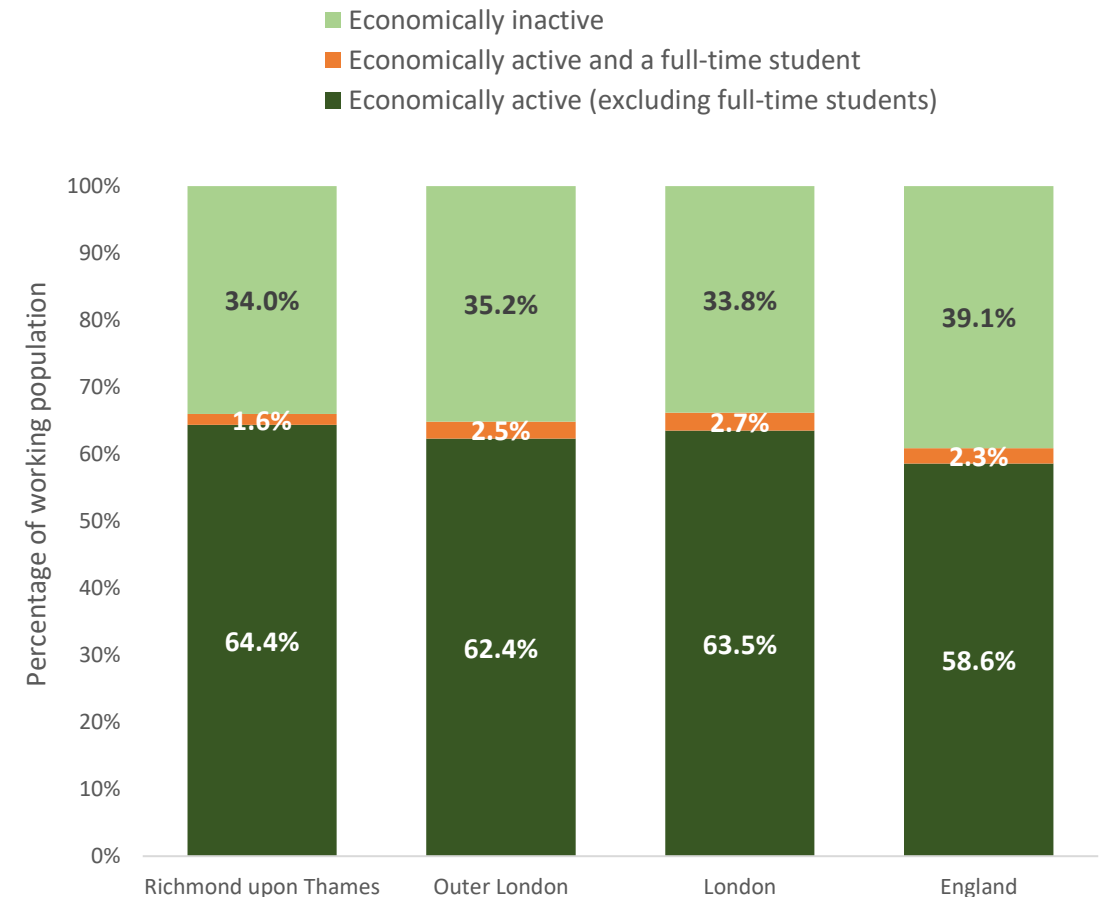
Economic Activity

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Economic Activity](#)



- Two thirds (66%) of residents over the age of 16 are economically active.
- Economic inactivity in Richmond (34%) has risen by +9.5% points since 2011, this is similar to London and below England (39.1%).
- The ONS Annual Population Survey (APS) for all residents 16+ reports lower levels of inactivity (30.2%) due to differences in reporting. As per the APS Economic Inactivity in Richmond is around the same level as it was 10 years ago.
- Among the 34% economically inactive 18% were retired and 6% were students not working, 5% looking after home and family and 2.2% long-term sick or disabled.
- Economic Inactivity (excluding students and the retired) is highest in Heathfield and Hampton North.

Economic Activity in Richmond



Occupation and industry

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Work](#)



- Compared to 2011 there was a decrease of -2% in the number of Richmond's working population in employment. The number of retired residents more than doubled compared to 2011.
- More than 1 in 2 of Richmond's working population work in 'Professional' occupations (31.2%) or are Managers, Directors / Senior officials (23.6%) and these are the only occupations to increase in numbers since 2011.
- The number of residents working in elementary occupations (3.8%) has reduced by -16% since 2011.
- The top 3 industries in Richmond are the same as 2011, although Education has overtaken Information and communication as the second largest industry.
 - Professional, scientific and technical activities (14.4%)
 - Education (11.9%)
 - Information and communication (11.4%)
- The largest proportional increase is within the Human health and social work activities Industry.

Industry	No. of residents	No. of residents	%
	2011	2021	change
Professional, scientific and technical activities	15,264	14,066	-8%
Education	11,113	11,563	4%
Information and communication	11,256	11,167	-1%
Human health and social work activities	8,394	10,026	19%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10,320	9,182	-11%
Financial and insurance activities	7,260	7,219	-1%
Other	7,070	6,929	-2%
Construction	4,283	4,871	14%
Administrative and support service activities	4,743	4,377	-8%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,556	4,230	-7%
Manufacturing	3,528	3,660	4%
Accommodation and food service activities	3,953	3,401	-14%
Transport and storage	4,036	3,101	-23%
Real estate activities	2,154	2,419	12%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	423	622	47%
Mining and quarrying	563	393	-30%
Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management and Remediation activities	236	250	6%
Agriculture, Forestry and fishing	52	89	71%
Total:	99,204	97,565	-1.7%

Top 15 Occupations

	Occupation of residents (It is not known how many work within the borough)	Place change since 2011	Number of residents in 2021	% of the population RICHMOND	% of the population LONDON
1	Functional Managers and Directors	+1 place	10,054	10.3%	5.4%
2	Teaching and other Educational Professionals	-1 place	5,073	5.2%	3.6%
3	Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	+4 places	4,286	4.4%	2.7%
4	Sales, Marketing and Related Associate Professionals	-1 place	4,251	4.4%	3.4%
5	Information Technology Professionals	No change	4,018	4.1%	3.6%
6	Artistic, Literary and Media Occupations	No change	3,750	3.8%	2.7%
7	Business, Research and Administrative Professionals	-3 places	3,133	3.2%	2.5%
8	Legal Professionals	+5 places	2,442	2.5%	1.7%
9	Finance Professionals	-1 place*	2,287	2.3%	2.5%
10	Sales Assistants and Retail Cashiers	-1 place	2,202	2.3%	4.1%
11	Chief Executives and Senior Officials	+23 places	2,191	2.2%	1.0%
12	Teaching and Childcare Support Occupations	-1 place	2,066	2.1%	2.1%
13	Production Managers and Directors	+8 places	2,051	2.1%	1.5%
14	Secretarial and Related Occupations	-4 places	1,927	2.0%	2.1%
15	Media Professionals	+3 places	1,847	1.9%	1.4%

* Compared to Business, Finance and Related Associate Professionals in 2011

Housing

Accommodation type and tenure, Occupancy rates, Heating and second addresses

Data released 5 January 2023

Housing Tenure

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Housing Tenure](#)

- Households who own their home outright (30.4%) is the 4th highest in London. Higher than Outer London (25.6%) and London (20.7%) and lower than England (32.5%).
- Almost **1 in 3** households **owned with a mortgage** (32%) is higher than Outer London (29%), London (24.5%) and England (28.8%). The number of households has gone down by -4.3% since 2011.
- 50+ age group make up 90% of those households owned outright and 35-64 year olds make up 85% of those who own with a mortgage, with the White ethnic groups being the largest ethnic group followed by Asian ethnic groups.
- 1 in 4** households being **privately rented** (24.8%) is the 6th lowest proportion in London. Lower than Outer London (26.7%) and London (29.9%), but higher than England (20.4%). The number of private renters has increased by +14.5% since 2011 and this trend is the same for all but two London boroughs.
- The largest age group for private renters is 35-49 year olds (45%), followed by 25-34 year olds (23%), with this being the largest housing type for the Other ethnic group and mixed ethnic groups.
- Households which are social renting (12.2%) is the 4th lowest proportion in London. Lower than Outer London (17.2%), London (23.1%) and England (17.1%).
- Social rented properties were mainly occupied by 50+ population (60%), and the Black ethnic population in the borough are more likely to be social renters.
- There are a further 560 (0.7%) households that are in shared ownership and 61 (0.1%) households living rent free.

Change in housing Tenure in Richmond
2011 Vs 2021

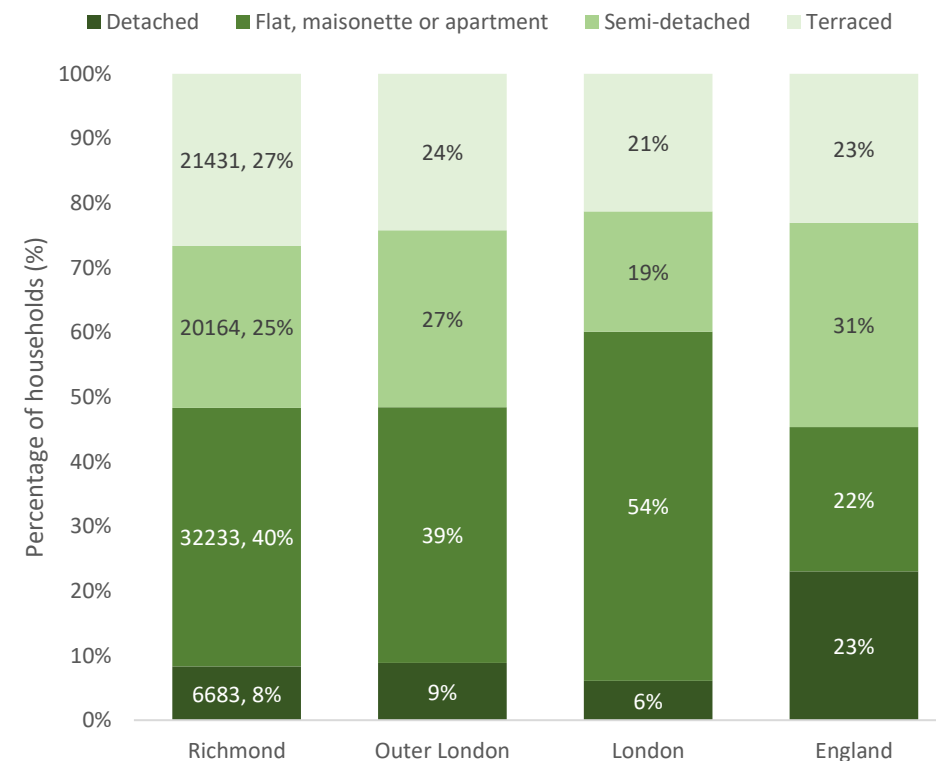


Housing type and Second Address

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Accommodation type](#)

- Locally , in 2021, there were 80,705 households, in which 195,300 usual residents lived. Since 2011, the number of households increased by 1%.
- Over the last decade, Richmond saw an increase of semi-detached households as well as flat conversions. There was a slight decrease of households in terraced dwellings. The borough had a higher proportion of households in flats and maisonettes compared to Outer London and England.
- The census asked about the number of bedrooms available in a household. The **most common was 2 bedroom households** (n=23,373) followed by 4+ bedrooms (n= 23,098). The **number of 4+ bedroom households increased by 19%** since 2011.
- 1.5% (n=1,177) of households in Richmond had no central heating, similar to England average. The most common type of heating was gas with 4 in 5 households (n=64,938) reported to use it, followed by electric heating (n=6,212).
- 14,740 usual residents in Richmond reported having a second address. 4.5% (n=8,779) used a second address within the UK, while 3.1% (n=5,961) used a second address abroad*. 2.5% (n=4,785) said the purpose of their second address was a holiday home, while 1.7% (n=3,365) was another parent or guardian's address.

Accommodation type, 2021, Richmond comparison with London and England

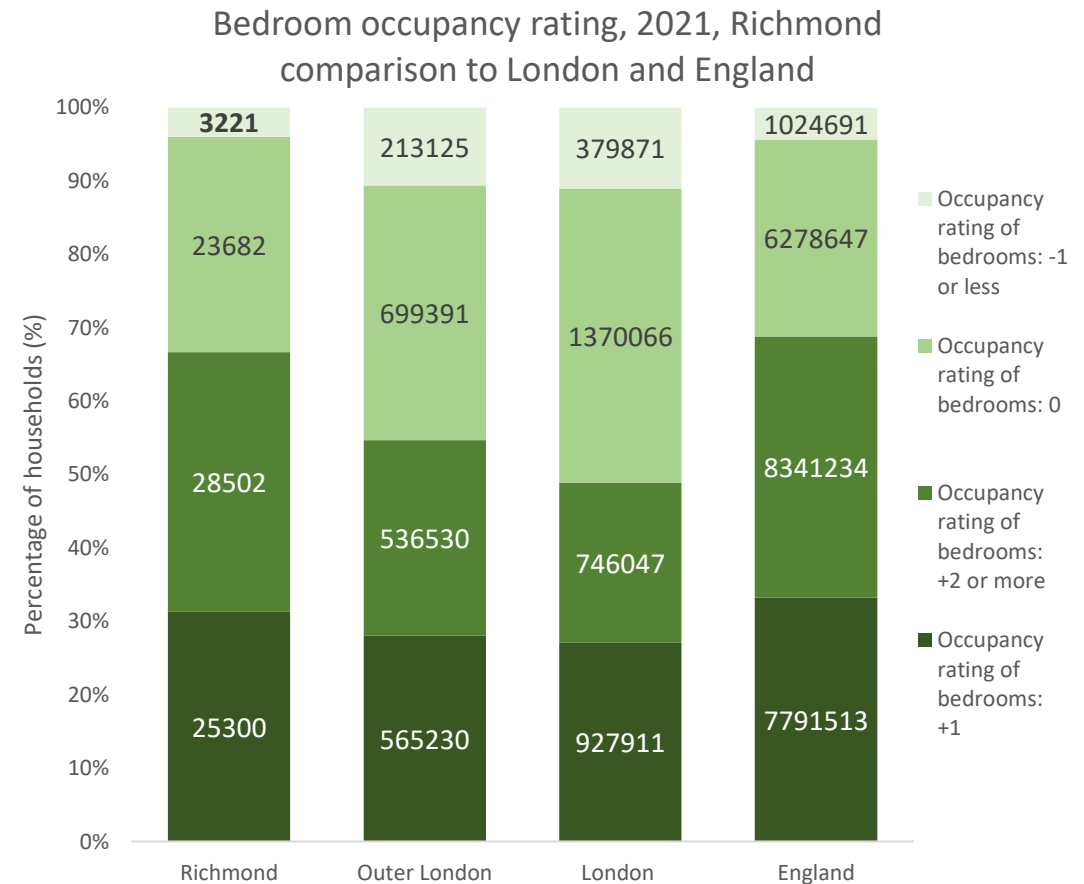


* Respondents were asked whether they stayed at another address for more than 30 days per year. If they answered yes, they were asked the purpose of the second address, and whether it was outside or in the UK.

Overcrowding

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Bedroom occupancy](#)

- Occupancy rating* provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded.
- Locally, 4.0% of households in Richmond (n=3,221) had fewer bedrooms than required, up from 3.8% in 2011. This proportion is lower than Outer London (10.3%), London (11%) and England (4.3%).
- 29.3% of households in Richmond had the required number of bedrooms.
- 66.7% of households in Richmond had more bedrooms than required; this was higher than London and Outer London but lower than England.



* ONS Occupancy rating of -1 or less implies a household has fewer bedrooms than the standard requirement; +1 implies they have more bedrooms than required and 0 implies that they met the standard required.

Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation

Data released 6 January 2023

Sexual Orientation

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Sexual Orientation](#)

- **First time Census data collected on sexual orientation.** The question was voluntary and only asked of people aged 16+ (n= 155,834).
- **Locally, 5,237 (3.4%) of 16+ year olds were either gay/lesbian, bisexual or any other sexual orientation.** This was higher than Outer London (2.9%) and England (3.2%), but lower than London (4.3%).
- Locally, males were more likely to identify as LGB+ with the majority aged between 25-54 years (*higher proportion found in 45-54 year olds*). In females, the majority of LGB+ were more likely to be aged between 16-34 years (*higher proportion found in 16-24 year olds*).
- England wide analyses show that majority of LGB+ were aged 16-34. In England, highest proportion was among those 16-24 years (6.91%) and the proportion was lower among older age groups.
- In England, among 16-24 years olds, bisexual was the most common identity. Gay and Lesbian was higher than bisexual among older age groups.
- In England, females were more likely to identify as LGB+. Among 16-24 year old almost double the proportion of females identified as LGB+ compared to males (9.38% vs. 4.5%)

	Richmond	Outer London	London	England
Straight or Heterosexual	89.0% (n=138,752)	88.0%	86.2%	89.4%
Gay or Lesbian	1.9% (n=2,894)	1.3%	2.2%	1.5%
Bisexual	1.2% (n=1,848)	1.1%	1.5%	1.3%
All other sexual orientations	0.3% (n=495)	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%
Not answered	7.6% (n=11,845)	9.1%	9.5%	7.5%

LGB+ An abbreviation used to refer to people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, and other minority sexual orientations (for example, asexual).

Gender Identity

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Gender Identity](#)



- **First time the Census has collected data on gender identity.** The question was voluntary and only asked of people aged 16+ (n=155,834).
- 146,446 (93.98%) said their gender identity was the same as their sex registered at birth, higher than London and England.
- In total, **610 (0.39%) Richmond residents indicated a change in gender identity** with 227 (0.15%) stating their gender identity was different to that of birth but did not provide a write in response to what they identified with.
- Of the 610 residents who indicated a change in gender identity, 53% were female with highest proportion aged 16-34 years; compared to 47% male with highest proportion aged 35-54.
- In England, 16-24 were most likely age group to have said their gender identity was different from their sex registered at birth and proportion declined in older age groups.

	Richmond	Outer London	London	England
Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth	93.98% (n=146,446)	91.48%	91.21%	93.47%
Not answered	5.63% (n=8,778)	7.67%	7.88%	5.98%
Gender identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given	0.15% (n= 227)	0.45%	0.46%	0.25%
Trans woman	0.09% (n=137)	0.15%	0.16%	0.10%
Trans man	0.07% (n=110)	0.17%	0.16%	0.10%
Non-binary	0.04% (n=64)	0.05%	0.08%	0.06%
All other gender identities	0.05% (n=72)	0.03%	0.05%	0.04%

Education

Level of qualification and residents in full time education

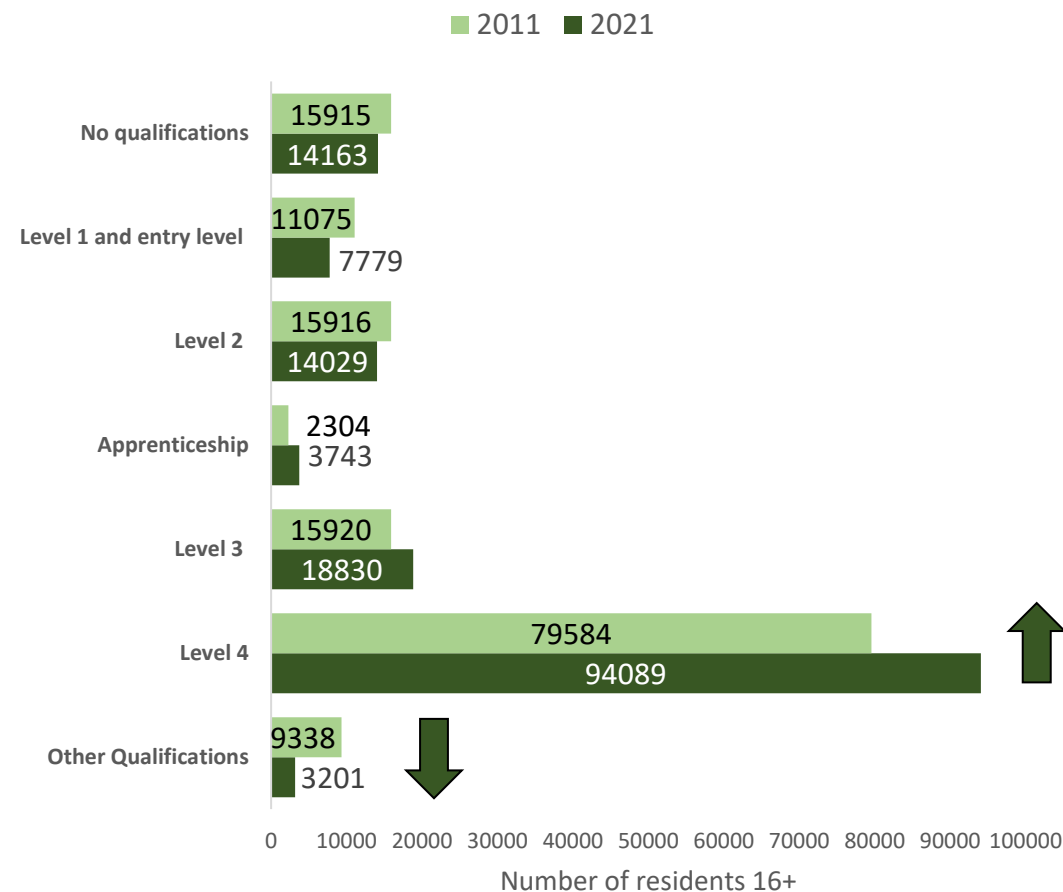
Data released 10 January 2023

Educational Qualification

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Education](#)

- Richmond has the **3rd highest proportion of residents with level 4 or above qualifications (60.4%) in London**, higher than Outer London (42.1%), London (46.7%) and England (33.9%).
- 14,163 (9.1%) residents without any qualifications** is the smallest proportion of residents among London boroughs and lower than England (18.1%).
- Fewer residents with apprenticeships locally (2.4%) than Outer London (3.7%), London (3.2%) and England (5.3%), but the number of apprenticeships has increased by +62% since 2011.
- 1 in 5 residents (21.4%) in Richmond are in full time education.**
- Changes to the collection methodology mean that a proportion of respondents will have identified a different qualification level than they did in 2011 even though they still hold the same qualifications. Especially affects the other qualification category.*
- Qualification categories:*
 - Level 1: one to four GCSE passes (A* - C)
 - Level 2: five or more GCSE passes (A* - C)
 - Level 3: two or more A Levels or equivalent
 - Level 4 or above: Higher National Certificate, Higher National Diploma, Bachelor's degree, or post-graduate qualifications

Level of qualification for Richmond residents



Health, Disability and Unpaid care

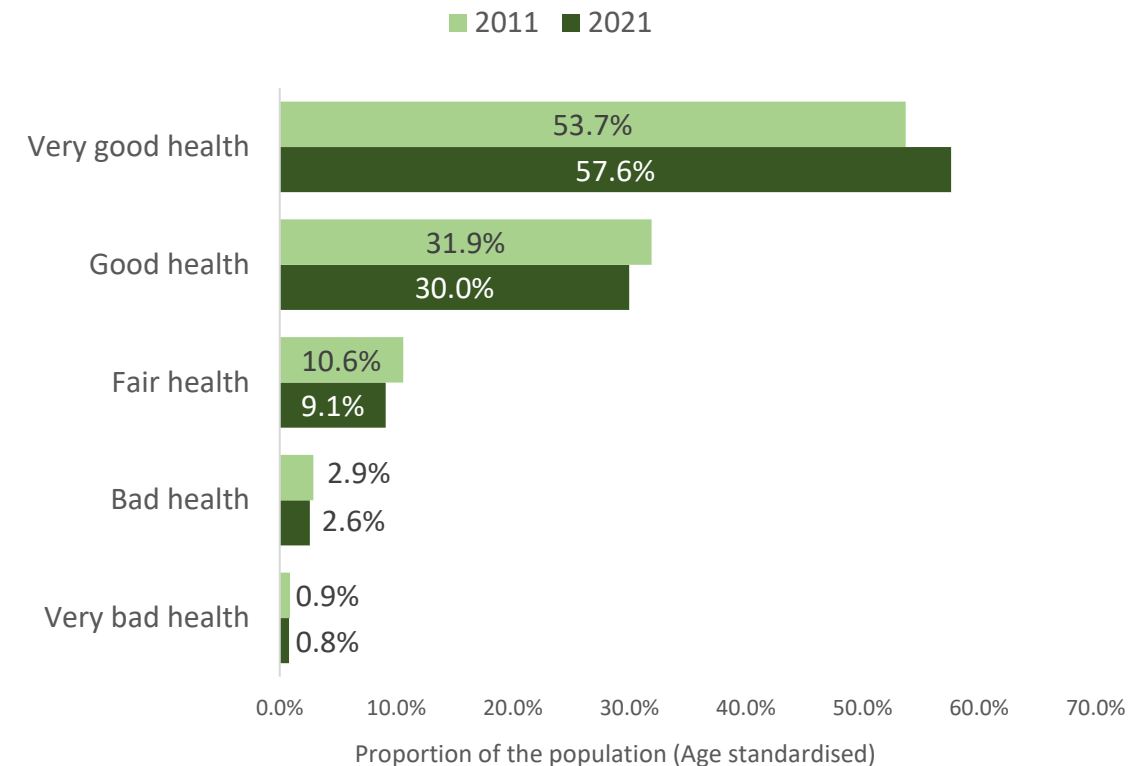
Data released 19 January 2023

General Health

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [General Health](#)

- Census 2021 was undertaken during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, which may have influenced how people perceived their conditions or illnesses.
- Almost 9 out of 10 residents (87.6%) in Richmond reported their health as 'good' or 'very good', which is the highest proportion in London (excluding City of London).
- Richmond also had the lowest proportion of residents (3.4%) reporting 'bad' or 'very bad' health in London (excluding City of London). Locally, females were more likely to report their health as being 'bad' or 'very bad'.
- In England, percentage of people with good or very good reported health declined with age and males and females reported similar level of good health.
- In England, across all age groups, people in higher deprivation areas were less likely to report good health.

Change in reporting of General Health in Richmond 2011 vs 2021



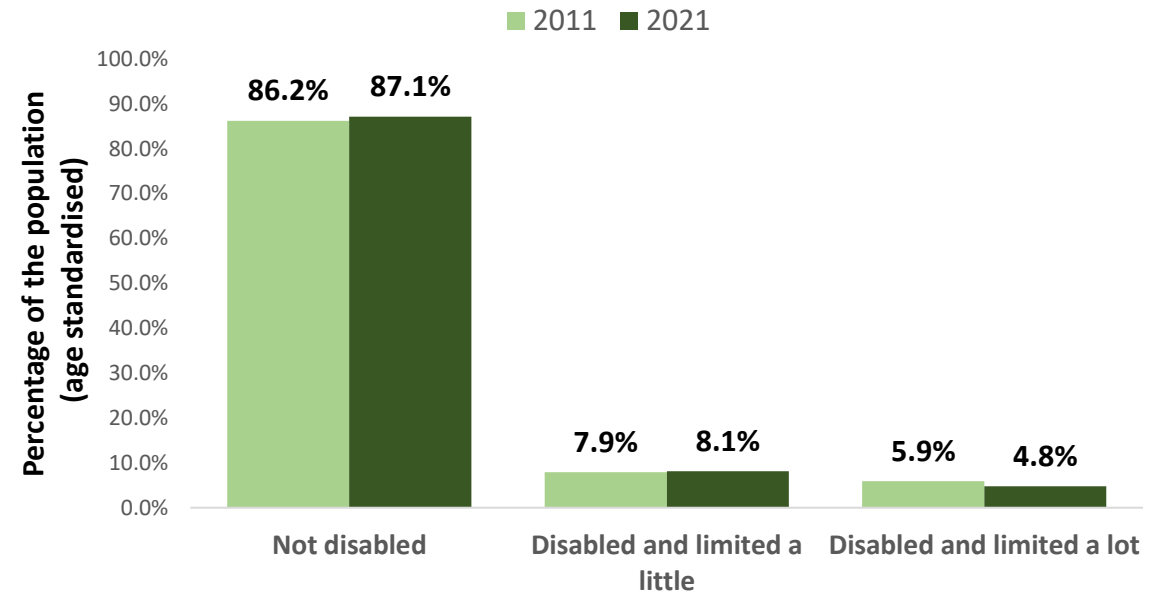
*ONS have used **Age-standardised proportions** as they enable comparisons between populations over time and across geographies, as they account for differences in the population size and age structure.

Disability

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Disability](#)

- 2021 and 2011 questions differed, questions changed to align with equalities legislation. Pandemic may have influenced how people perceived their health status and activity limitation.
- Proportion of residents **not disabled** (87.1%), increased by +0.9 % points since 2011, higher than London (84.3%) and England (82.3%).
- 23,479 (12.9%) residents reported disability that affects their day-to-day activities a little or a lot.
- Further, 13,524 residents reported being not disabled but having a long term physical/mental health condition that does **NOT** affect their day-to-day activities.
- **Locally, 23.4% of households had 1 or more people with a reported disability**

Disability of Richmond residents Census 2021



2021 Questions

- "Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last 12 months or more?". If they answered yes, a further question
- "Do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?" was presented.

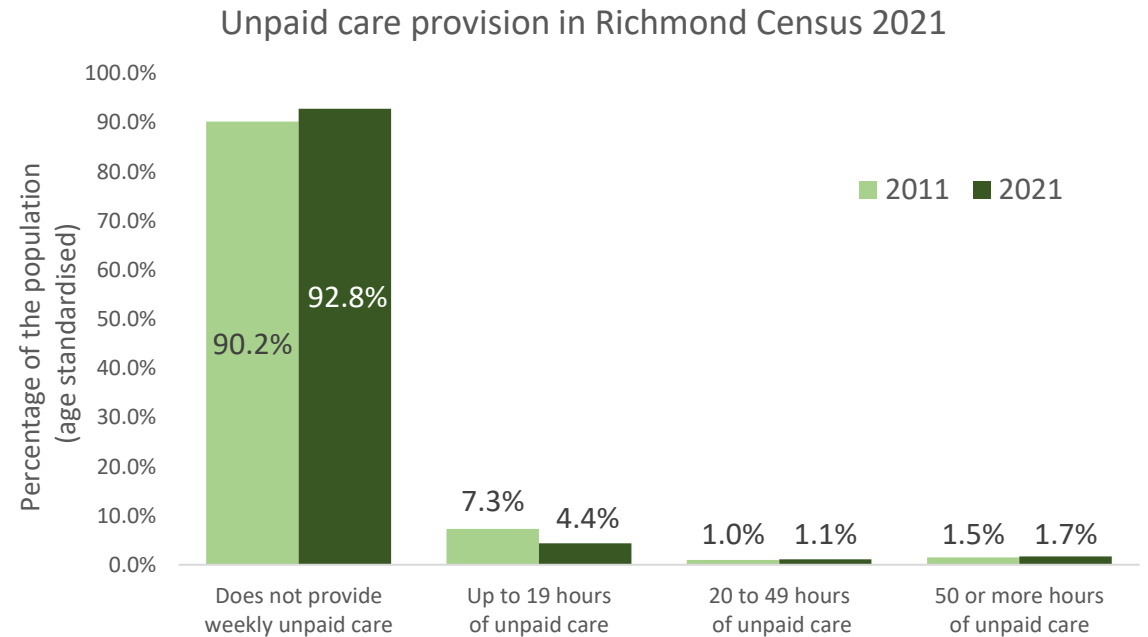
2011 Census question used, which asked "Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or expected to last, at least 12 months?"

*ONS have used **Age-standardised proportions** as they enable comparisons between populations over time and across geographies, as they account for differences in the population size and age structure.

Unpaid care

Interactive map: 2021 Census Data Atlas | [Unpaid Care](#)

- 2021 and 2011 questions differed. It is also possible covid guidance on travel and visiting may have impacted responses.
- 13,146 (7.2%) residents reported providing unpaid care, which is the 5th lowest proportion in London (excluding City of London). Lower than London (7.8%) and England (8.9%).
- The overall proportion of residents providing unpaid care decreased by -2.6% points since 2011. Although the proportion of residents providing unpaid care for 20+ hours per week has increased.
- In England, there was a higher proportion of people providing unpaid care in areas of higher deprivation.
- In England and Richmond, females reported providing more unpaid care than males, with majority aged 50-59 years.



Census 2021 asked "Do you look after, or give any help or support to, anyone because they have long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, or problems related to old age?". People were asked to exclude anything they did as part of their paid employment. This is different from the 2011 Census question, which began "Do you look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others".

*ONS have used **Age-standardised proportions** as they enable comparisons between populations over time and across geographies, as they account for differences in the population size and age structure.

Links and resources



ONS interactive tools

- [How life has changed in Richmond](#) - highlighting changes in the borough from 2011 to 2021.
- [Census maps](#) - covering local authority and neighbourhoods.
- [Build a custom area profile](#) – You can build a profile for the borough or specific areas visualising up to 33 topic areas.
- [Local facts and figures](#)- You can view data at any geography level you select whether it is postcode, ward or local authority, via a range of dashboards.
- [Data combining multiple variables](#)- You can choose and change the variables you wish to view as cross tabulate them according to the geographical level you choose e.g. age and ethnicity

GLA products

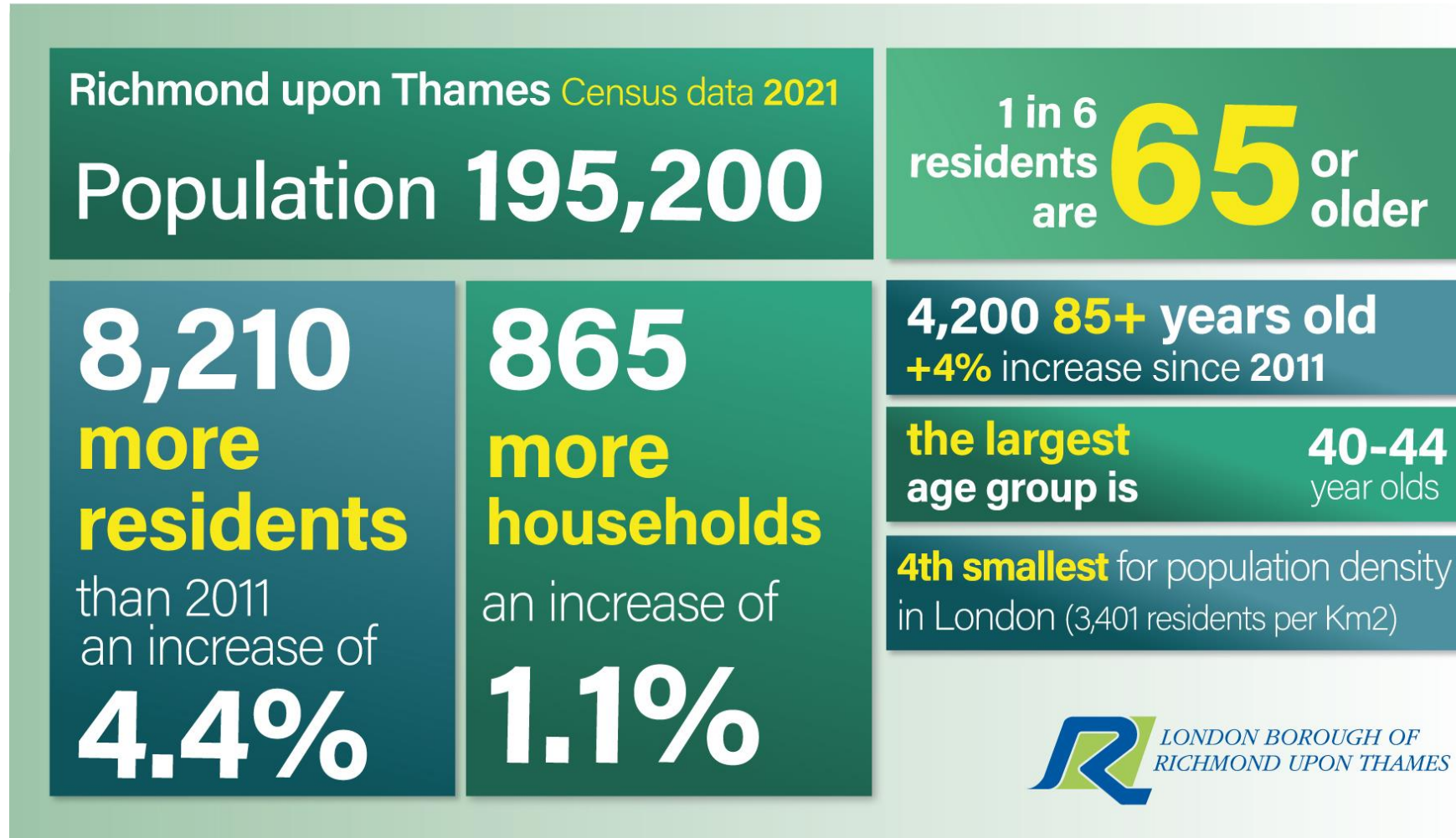
- [GLA census ward & LSOA estimates](#)
- [2021 London Census Explorer](#)

DataRich

- [Population reports and maps](#)
- [Census infographic](#)

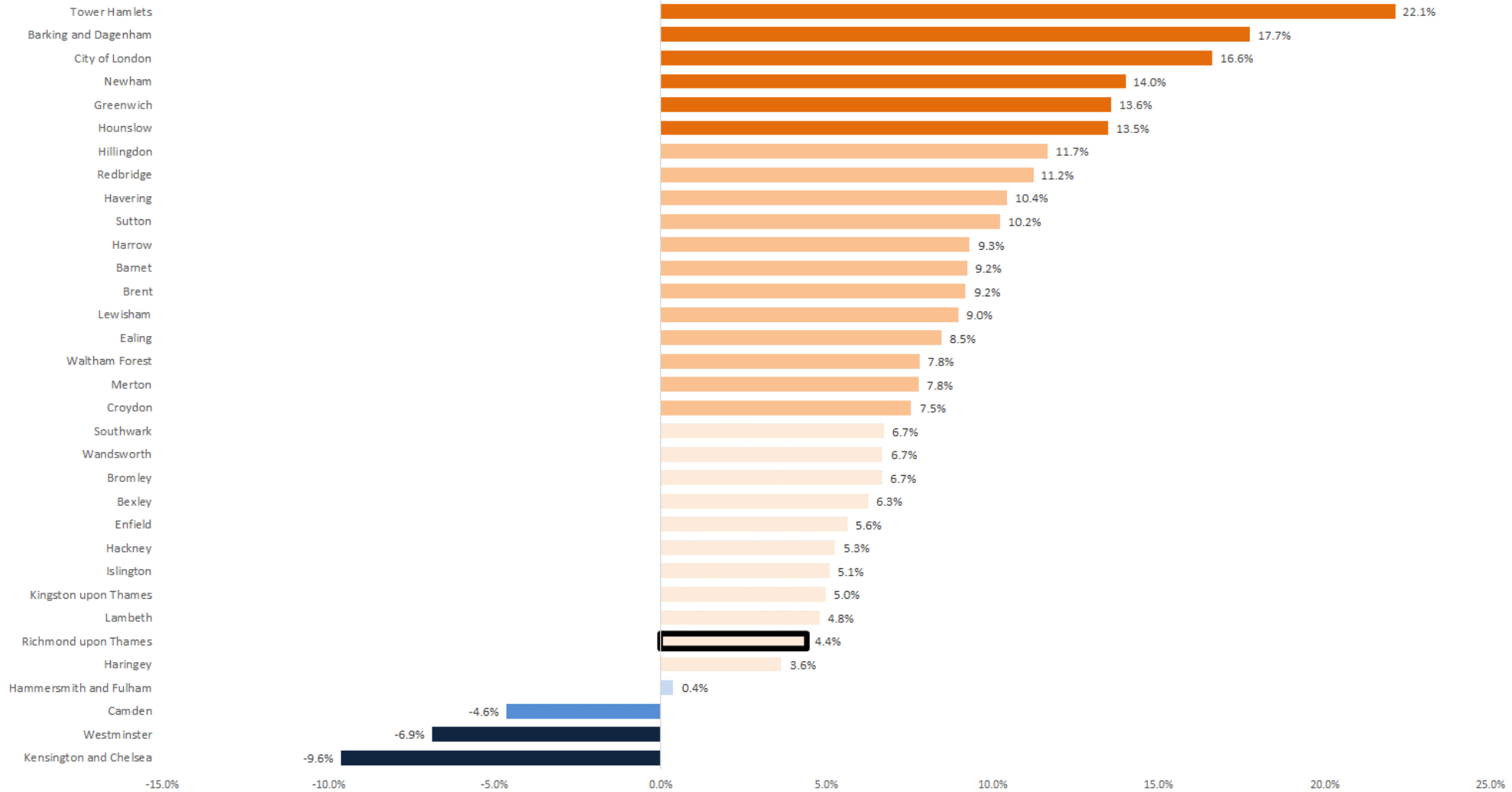
Appendix

Summary Graphic



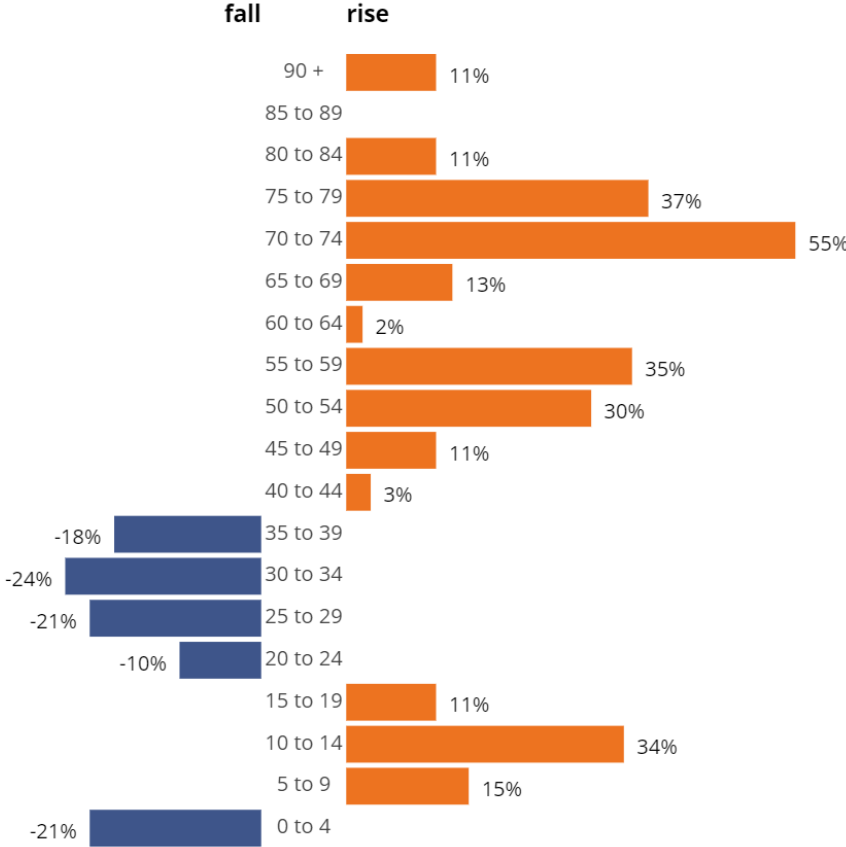
Population Change in London

Population change of local authorities in London between 2011 and 2021



LBR Percentage Change in Age Groups

Population change (%) by age group in Richmond upon Thames, 2011 to 2021



Ward Population Changes 2011 to 2021



Ward name	2011 Census	2021 Census	Change in population	% change
Barnes	10725	10472	-253	-2.4%
East Sheen	10348	10668	320	3.1%
Fulwell & Hampton Hill	10131	10714	583	5.8%
Ham, Petersham & Richmond Riverside	10317	10827	510	4.9%
Hampton	9650	9975	325	3.4%
Hampton North	9722	10042	320	3.3%
Hampton Wick & South Teddington	10221	10753	532	5.2%
Heathfield	9697	10413	716	7.4%
Kew	11396	11792	396	3.5%
Mortlake & Barnes Common	11270	11801	531	4.7%
North Richmond	9913	10862	949	9.6%
South Richmond	10820	11083	263	2.4%
South Twickenham	10204	10849	645	6.3%
St Margarets & North Twickenham	11096	11663	567	5.1%
Teddington	10330	10564	234	2.3%
Twickenham Riverside	10472	11279	807	7.7%
West Twickenham	10311	11087	776	7.5%
Whitton	10368	10435	67	0.6%
Total	186991	195279	8288	4.4%

Source: [GLA London Datastore](#).

How households have changed since 2011

		Richmond	Outer London	London	England
Living Alone: aged 66+	2011	12%	11%	10%	12%
	2021	12%	10%	9%	13%
Living Alone: 65 and under	2011	21%	18%	22%	18%
	2021	17%	16%	20%	17%
Couples: No children (includes one family households where everyone is 66+)	2011	24%	19%	18%	26%
	2021	24%	19%	19%	26%
Couples: with children	2011	27%	27%	23%	25%
	2021	31%	29%	25%	25%
Lone parent	2011	8%	13%	13%	11%
	2021	9%	13%	13%	11%
*Other households	2011	8%	13%	15%	8%
	2021	7%	12%	14%	8%

* Other households include **multi-person households** including unrelated adults sharing, multi family households and households with one family and other unrelated adults.