North Yorkshire County Council
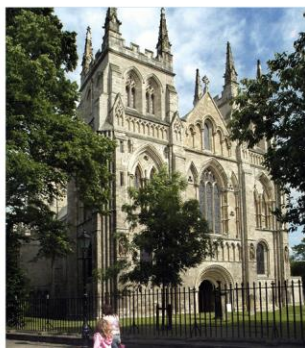
The new council for NORTH YORKSHIRE

Member Induction Pack:

Data Profile for your Area Constituency Committee

Local Insight profile for 'Richmond ACC' area

LI - North Yorkshire

Report created 9 March 2022

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Local Insight for North Yorkshire

This pack provides a statistical overview of your Area Constituency Committee, including key statistics on Population, Universal Credit, Housing, Crime, Health and Wellbeing, Education and Skills, Economy and Income, Fuel Poverty, Transport, Air Pollution and Carbon Footprint. This pack allows you to compare data from your area to the comparator areas of Yorkshire and The Humber and England.

About This Data Pack

This data pack is produced through a Local Insight tool developed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI), which is a 'spin-out' from the University of Oxford Social Policy Institute. **OCSI** develop and interpret the evidence base to help the public and community organisations deliver better services.,. See www.ocsi.co.uk for more.

About the indicators

Information used within this report is open data published by government.

OCSI collect local data published by more than 50 government agencies, and have identified key indicators to use in this report.

How we have identified your Area Constituency Committee

The information contained within this pack will provide a helpful guide to the newly defined Area Constituency Committee for the new North Yorkshire Council.

However, it should be noted that because the new Area Constituency Committees don't match perfectly with historical data collection areas, there may be occasional discrepancies. Equally, it should be noted that the 2011 census data used in this pack is due to be updated by the Office of National Statistics in the spring/ summer 2022. This will provide more up-to-date data based on each new Area Constituency Committee. Therefore, data within this pack should be taken as a guide only.

Summary of the Key Points

The following table is a summary of key points of this report.

In each instance, performance for Richmond ACC has been compared to both North Yorkshire and England averages where practicable.

The comments should be viewed in conjunction with the relevant sections for a fuller understanding.

Summary of the Key Points	
Population: Age and Gender	The population for North Yorkshire is 620,611 as at mid-year 2020, which is the most recent statistical release. Of this, 109,834 (17.7%) of the county's population live in Richmond ACC 24.9% of the area's population is 65+, compared to 25.0% of North Yorkshire as a whole and 18.5% of England as a whole. The dependency ratio of working age adults (16-64) to 65+ population and the 0-15 population is 0.69 in Richmond, 0.71 in North Yorkshire and 0.60 in England. The dependency ratio shows the number of working age adults available to care for those over 65+ and under 15. *MYE ONS 2020*
Vulnerable groups: Working age benefit claimants	Universal Credit (UC) for working age is paid on a number of criteria linked to: employment, unemployment, income support and housing benefits. UC is related to low income levels. Richmond averages for UC are comparable to North Yorkshire averages, however are below the England averages in the various criteria for UC for working age. This would indicate a slightly lower dependence on UC for working age benefit claimants, driven in the main by higher household income levels. *DWP 2021*
Vulnerable Groups: Deprived neighbourhoods	Levels of deprivation in Richmond as defined by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 are minimal, with 0% of the area's population living in the top 20% of the most deprived areas in England. The corresponding rate for Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for North Yorkshire as a whole is 5.8%, with England as a whole at 20.0%. *Indices of Deprivation 2019*
Housing	In Richmond there are higher levels of owner occupied properties at 67.4%, than in England as a whole at 64.1%, and North

	Yorkshire as a whole at 70.2%. Richmond has lower levels of private rented accommodation (12.7%), in comparison to both North Yorkshire as a whole (14.3%) and England as a whole (15.4%). *Census 2011* Average house prices (all types) are lower in Richmond at £290,422, compared to North Yorkshire as a whole at £301,186 and England as a whole at £350,964. *Land registry (Dec20- Nov21)*
Crime and Safety: Recorded crime	In the month of November 2021, there were 5.8 crimes per 1000 population in Richmond. This compares to North Yorkshire as a whole at 6.2 per 1000 population and England as a whole at 7.9 per 1000 population. During the period December 2020 to November 2021, Criminal Damage Incidents were lower in Richmond at 6.4 per 1000 population, compared to North Yorkshire as a whole at 6.6 per 1000 population. *Data Police UK*
Health and Wellbeing: General Health and limiting long-term illnesses	Health Deprivation Hotspots are neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2015 Health domain. None of Richmond's population live in one of the top 20% of Health Deprivation Hotspots for England. This indicates a higher proportion of people living in neighbourhoods with good levels of overall health. The corresponding rates for North Yorkshire as a whole are 6.2% and for England as a whole 19.6%. *Indices of Deprivation 2015*
Education and skills: Qualifications and participation in higher education	Richmond has lower levels of working age (16-64) people with no qualifications (19.0% of working age population), compared to both North Yorkshire as a whole (20.8% of working age population) and England as a whole (22.5% of working age population). In addition, Richmond has more people with a degree qualification (29.7% of working age population), than in North Yorkshire as a whole (29.2% of working age population) and England as a whole (27.4% of working age population). *Census 2011*
Economy: Income and Fuel Poverty	The average annual household income level in Richmond is £42,243. This compares to the average in North Yorkshire as a whole at £41,628 and England as a whole at £43,966.

	Fuel poverty is said to occur when in order to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth a household needs to spend more than 10% of its income on total fuel use.
	The percentage of households in fuel poverty in 2019 for Richmond (14.9%) is comparable to North Yorkshire as a whole (14.6%) but more than England as a whole (13.5%). *ONS 2017/18*
Economy: Economic Activity	The percentage of people aged 16-74 who are "economically active" in Richmond is 73.2%. This is higher than the rate for North Yorkshire as a whole at 71.9% and England as a whole at 69.9%.
	Census 2011

Population: Age and gender

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of people living in Richmond ACC. These population figures provide detail of the structure of the population by broad age bands and sex.

The first information box shows the total number of people usually resident in the area, with the male female breakdown. Also shown are numbers by age, and the 'dependency ratio'. This is the ratio of non-working age (those aged 0-15 and over 65) to working age population and is useful in understanding the pressure on a productive population in providing for the costs of services and benefits used by the youngest and oldest in a population. For example, a ratio of 25% would imply one person of non-working age for every four people of working age.

The population pyramid compares the proportion of males and females by five-year age bands. The line chart shows how the population is changing over time in Richmond ACC and comparator areas. The stacked bar chart, below, shows the age breakdown of the population in Richmond ACC and comparator areas by broad age band.

Figure: Population by age
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2020
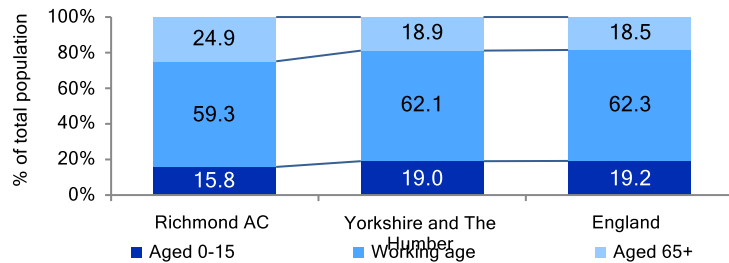
Total Population	Aged 0-15	Working age population	Aged 65+	Dependency ratio
109,834	17,371	65,147	27,316	0.69
51.3% male; 48.7% female	15.8% (England average = 19.2%)	59.3% (England average = 62.3%)	24.9% (England average = 18.5%)	England average = 0.60

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2020

Figure: Population estimates by 5-year age band
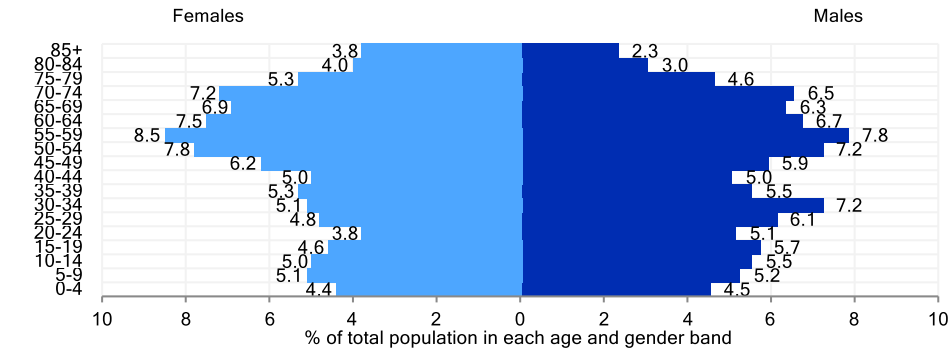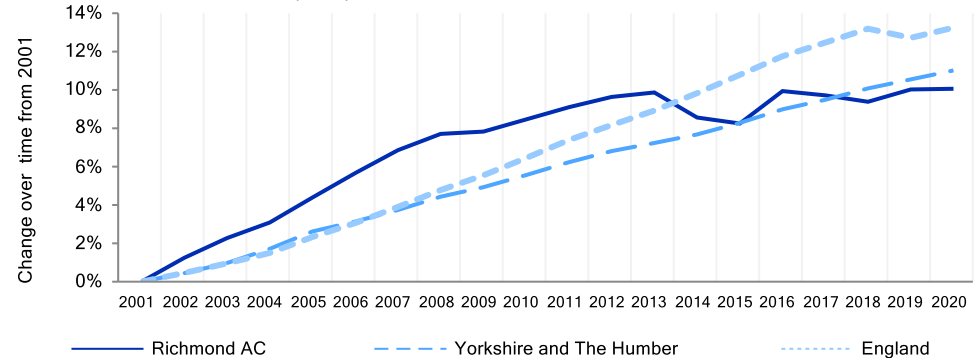Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2020

Figure: % change in total population from 2001-2020
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS)

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Population: Ethnicity

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Richmond ACC by ethnicity, based on each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

The information boxes display the number of people who have identified themselves as White British and the number from non-White ethnic minority groups, as well as the five broad ethnic minority groups (White non-British, Mixed, Asian, Black and other ethnic groups.
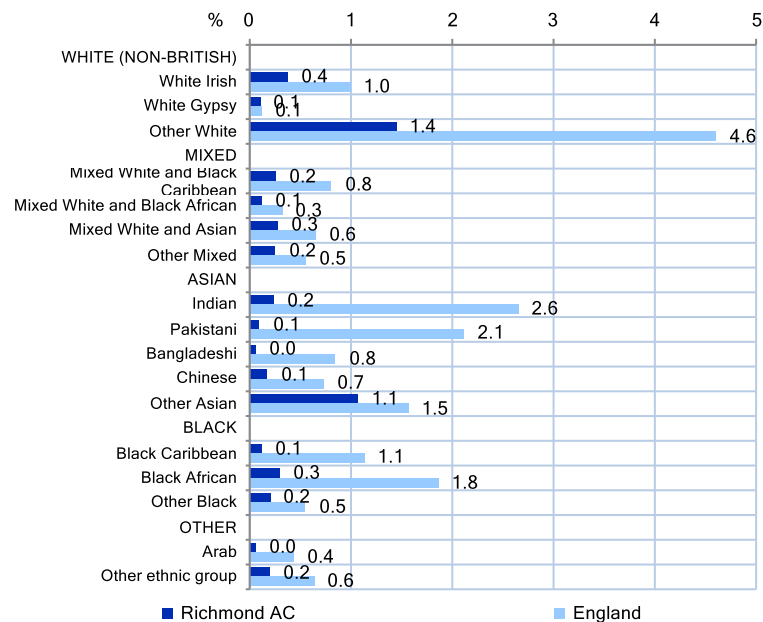
The final information box shows the proportion of households where not all household members are of the same ethnicity (households with multiple ethnic groups).

The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in ethnic minority groups by ethnic category.

White British	Non-White	White-non-British	Mixed
101,920	3,371	2,009	887
95.0% (England average = 79.8%)	3.1% (England average = 14.6%)	1.9% (England average = 5.7%)	0.8% (England average = 2.3%)

Asian	Black	Other ethnic group	Households with multiple ethnicities
1,645	605	234	1,821
1.5% (England average = 7.8%)	0.6% (England average = 3.5%)	0.2% (England average = 1.0%)	4.1% (England average = 8.9%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population by ethnic group (excluding White British)
Source: Census 2011

	Richmond AC	England
WHITE (NON-BRITISH)		
White Irish	0.4	1.0
White Gypsy	0.1	
Other White	1.4	4.6
MIXED		
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	0.2	0.8
Mixed White and Black African	0.1	0.3
Mixed White and Asian	0.3	0.6
Other Mixed	0.2	0.5
ASIAN		
Indian	0.2	2.6
Pakistani	0.1	2.1
Bangladeshi	0.0	0.8
Chinese	0.1	0.7
Other Asian	1.1	1.5
BLACK		
Black Caribbean	0.1	1.1
Black African	0.3	1.8
Other Black	0.2	0.5
OTHER		
Arab	0.0	0.4
Other ethnic group	0.2	0.6

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Universal Credit: Households

What information is shown here?

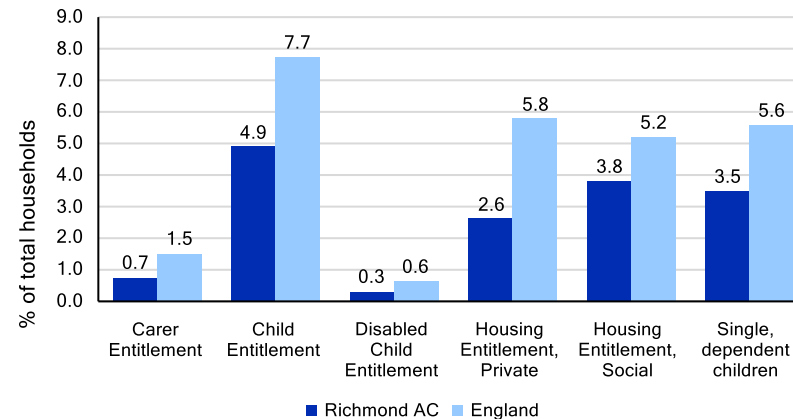The information in this page shows a breakdown of Universal Credit (UC) households by type and criteria.

- **Carer Entitlement:** Households on UC containing household members who have regular and substantial caring responsibilities for at least 35 hours per week. Only one carer element is allowed per individual; in joint claims, two carer elements can be included providing both partners are not caring for the same disabled person.

- **Child Entitlement:** Households on UC where a child element is included in a Universal Credit award where there is responsibility for a child or qualifying young person who normally lives in the household.

- **Disabled Child Entitlement:** Households on UC where a child element is included in a Universal Credit award and the child element is increased by a disabled child addition if a child meets the criteria.

- **Housing Entitlement, Private rented:** Households on UC that are renting privately and eligible for housing entitlement. This element is to help with housing costs.

- **Housing Entitlement, Social rented:** Households on UC that are renting social housing and eligible for housing entitlement. This element is to help with housing costs.

- **Single with dependent children:** Households on Universal Credit that comprise a single person with child dependant(s).

UC households: Carer Entitlement (Nov-21)	UC households: Child Entitlement (Nov-21)	UC households: Disabled Child Entitlement (Nov-21)
357	2,339	144
0.7% (England average = 1.5%)	4.9% (England average = 7.7%)	0.3% (England average = 0.6%)

UC households: Housing Entitlement, Private (Nov-21)	UC households: Housing Entitlement, Social (Nov-21)	UC households: Single, dependent children (Nov-21)
1,254	1,823	1,671
2.6% (England average = 5.8%)	3.8% (England average = 5.2%)	3.5% (England average = 5.6%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Total households claiming Universal Credit by type and criteria breakdown
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

What information is shown here?

The information in this page shows the number of people in receipt of key welfare benefits payable by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability.

Universal Credit (UC) has replaced legacy benefits for new claimants. The UC rollout began in April 2013, with single jobseeker's moving on to the new benefit and by March 2016 the rollout intensified to include other groups who are out of work or on low incomes. The chart on the right shows a breakdown of the proportion of UC claimants that are either in employment or unemployed across Richmond ACC and comparator areas.

Housing Benefit (HB) can be claimed by a person if they are liable to pay rent and if they are on a low income and provides a measure of the number of households in poverty.

Income Support is a measure of people of working age with low incomes and is a means tested benefit payable to people aged over 16 working less than 16 hours a week and having less money coming in than the law says they need to live on.

Universal Credit claimants – in Employment (Dec-21)	Universal Credit claimants – Unemployed (Dec-21)	
2,843	2,900	
4.4% (England average = 5.9%)	4.5% (England average = 8.1%)	

Income Support (IS) claimants (Aug-21)	Housing Benefit claimants (Nov-21)	Universal Credit claimants (Jan-22)
104	2,987	6,116
0.2% (England average = 0.6%)	6.3% (England average = 9.9%)	9.4% (England average = 14.0%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Universal Credit claimants employment indicator
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Dec-21)
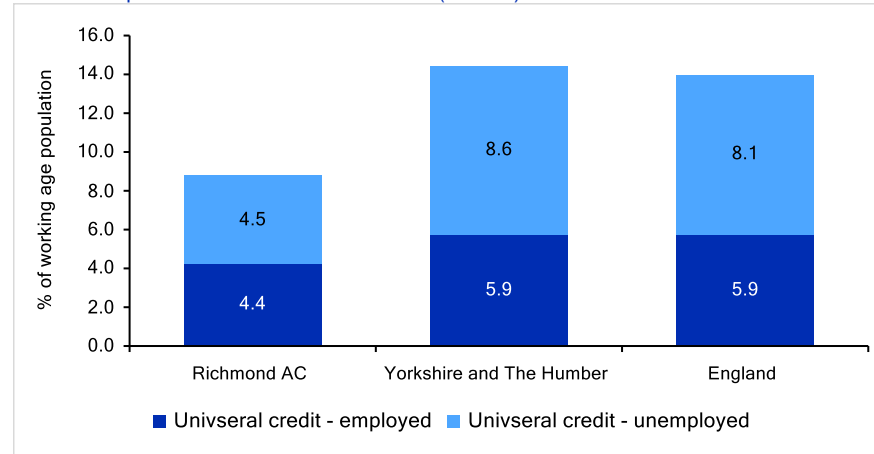
What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at overall levels of deprivation across Richmond ACC based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019. IMD 2019 is the most comprehensive measure of multiple deprivation available. The concept of multiple deprivation upon which the IMD 2019 is based is that separate types of deprivation exist, which are separately recognised and measurable. The IMD 2019 therefore consists of seven types, or domains, of deprivation, each of which contains a number of individual measures, or indicators.[1]

The information boxes on the right show the number of people in Richmond ACC living in neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on IMD 2019 and the seven IMD domains. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according to level of deprivation. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups "deciles"; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of deprivation (as measured in the IMD) are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of deprivation grouped in decile 1.

Number of people in Richmond ACC living in the most deprived 20% of areas of England by Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 domain			
Index of Multiple Deprivation	Income domain	Employment domain	Education domain
0	1,638	0	16,038
(England average = 20.0%)	1.5% (England average = 20.0%)	(England average = 19.5%)	14.6% (England average = 19.8%)
Health domain	Barriers to Housing and Services domain	Living Environment domain	Crime domain
0	31,438	24,604	0
-(England average = 19.6%)	28.6% (England average = 21.4%)	22.4% (England average = 21.0%)	(England average = 20.4%)

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)
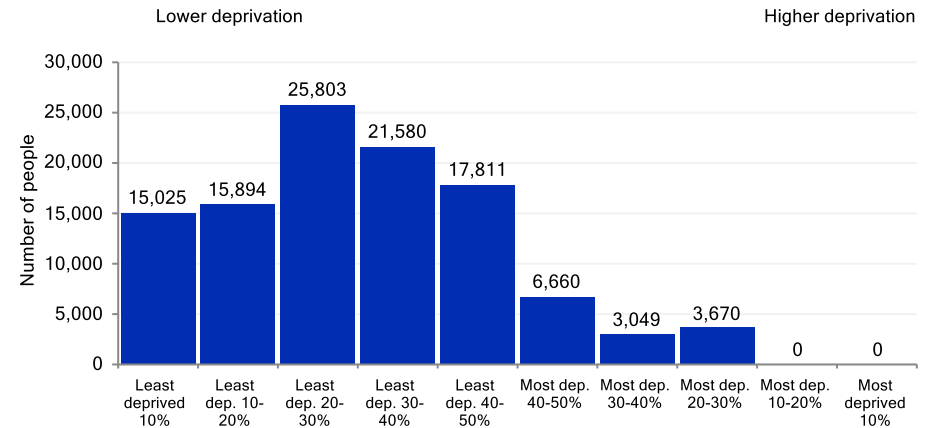
[1] The seven domains of deprivation included are: Employment deprivation, Income deprivation, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Crime, Living environment deprivation, Barriers to housing and services.

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What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the tenure of housing in Richmond ACC. The information boxes show the number of households broken down by tenure type and the chart shows the tenure breakdown across Richmond ACC and comparator areas.

- 'Owner occupied' housing includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage).
- 'Social rented' housing includes accommodation that is rented from a council (Local Authority) or a Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust, Non-profit housing company or Registered Social Landlord.
- 'Rented from the Council includes accommodation rented from the Local Authority
- 'Housing Association or Social Landlord' includes rented from Registered Social Landlord, Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust and non-profit housing Company.
- 'Private rented or letting agency' includes accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency.
- 'Other Rented' includes employer of a household member and relative or friend of a household member and living rent free.

Owner occupied	Owner-occupied: owned outright	Owner-occupied owned: with mortgage or loan
29,697	16,839	12,671
67.4% (England average = 64.1%)	38.2% (England average = 30.6%)	28.8% (England average = 32.8%)

Owner-occupied: shared ownership	Social rented households	Rented from Council
185	5,487	1,699
0.4% (England average = 0.8%)	12.5% (England average = 17.7%)	3.9% (England average = 9.4%)

Rented from Housing Association or Social Landlord	Rented from private landlord or letting agency	Other rented dwellings
3,790	5,606	3,258
8.6% (England average = 8.3%)	12.7% (England average = 15.4%)	7.4% (England average = 2.8%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Housing tenure breakdowns
Source: Census 2011
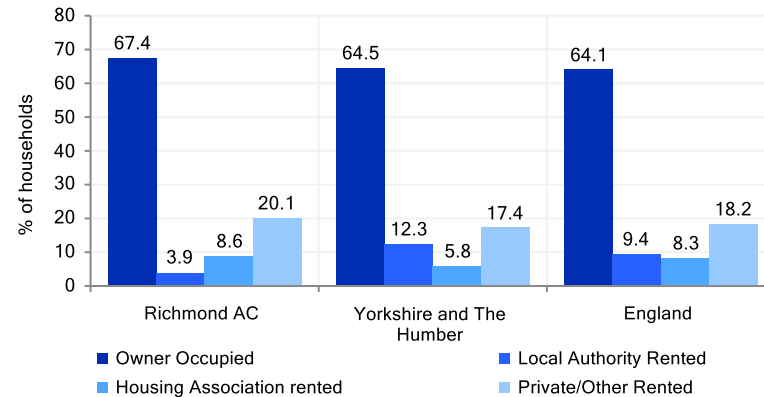
What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows measures of housing costs in Richmond ACC. Data on house prices is from the Land Registry open data price-paid dataset (www.landregistry.gov.uk/market-trend-data/public-data/price-paid-data), which is updated monthly.

House prices by dwelling type

The information boxes on the right show the mean house prices by accommodation type across Richmond ACC and comparator areas for four key dwelling types (detached houses, semi-detached houses, flats and terraced houses).

Council tax bands

The data on Council Tax bands shows the number and proportion (as a percentage of all rateable households) of houses in bands A, B or C (the lowest price bands) and F, G and H (the highest price bands) locally. These price bands are set nationally, so can be used to show how the cost of all local property (not just those properties that have recently been sold) compares with other areas; the chart on the right compares Richmond ACC and comparator areas for these Council Tax bands.

Average house price (all types of housing) (Land registry Dec-20 to Nov-21)	Average house price (detached) (Land registry Dec-20 to Nov-21)	Average house price (flats) (Land registry Dec-20 to Nov-21)
£290,422	£388,234	£148,776
England average = £350,964	England average = £495,591	England average = £310,435

Average house price (semi-detached) (Land registry Dec-20 to Nov-21)	Average house price (terraced) (Land registry Dec-20 to Nov-21)	Households in Council Tax Band A (Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2021)
£240,457	£212,418	6,067
England average = £310,255	England average = £288,314	12.1% (England average = 24.1%)

Households in Council Tax Band B (VOA 2021)	Households in Council Tax Band C (VOA 2021)	Households in Council Tax Band F-H (VOA 2021)
10,856	11,566	6,681
21.6% (England average = 19.6%)	23.0% (England average = 21.9%)	13.3% (England average = 9.2%)

Figure: Dwelling stock by council tax band
Source: Valuation Office Agency (2021)

Crime and safety: Recorded crime (1)
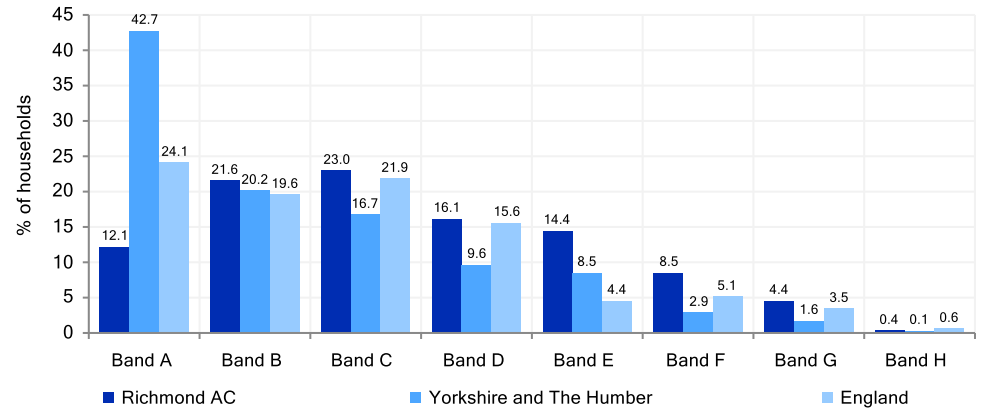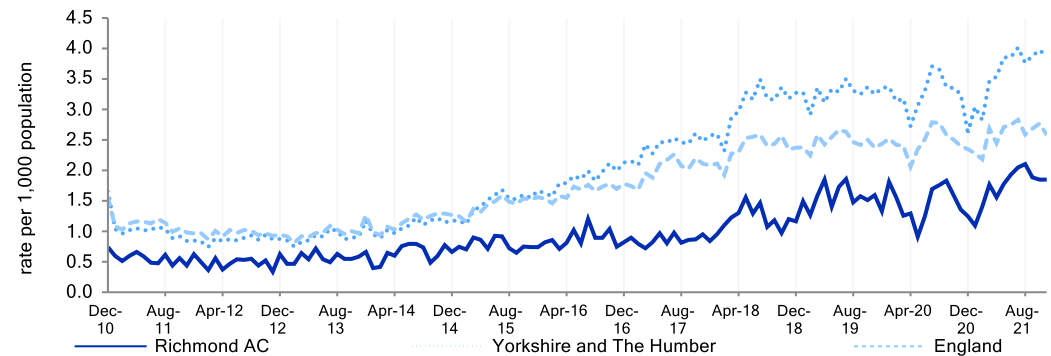
What information is shown here?

The information on this page and the following shows the level of recorded crime in Richmond ACC and comparator areas. This is based on data for individual crime incidents published via the www.police.uk open data portal, which has been linked by Local Insight to selected neighbourhoods. Further information on how these crimes and incidents have been categorised, as well as which crimes and incidents have been mapped and why, is available at: www.police.uk/about-this-site/faqs/#why-are-some-crimes-not-displayed-on-the-map

The information boxes show counts and rates for the main crime types and anti-social behaviour incidents. The overall crime rate is presented for monthly, quarterly and annual snapshots, with the underlying crime types shown as annual totals.

The line chart to the right tracks monthly change in recorded violent crime across Richmond ACC and comparator areas.

All crimes November 2021 monthly total	All crimes Sep-21 to Nov-21	All crimes Dec-20 to Nov-21
606	1,885	7,811
5.8 per 1,000 population (England average = 7.9)	17.8 per 1,000 population (England average = 24.5)	71.1 per 1,000 population (England average = 94.1)

Violent crimes Dec-20 to Nov-21	Criminal damage incidents Dec-20 to Nov-21	Anti-social behaviour incidents Dec-20 to Nov-21
2,252	701	3,033
20.5 per 1,000 population (England average = 30.9)	6.4 per 1,000 population (England average = 7.4)	27.6 per 1,000 population (England average = 22.0)

Burglaries Dec-20 to Nov-21	Robberies Dec-20 to Nov-21	Vehicle crimes Dec-20 to Nov-21
221	11	159
4.6 per 1,000 households (England average = 9.0)	0.1 per 1,000 population (England average = 0.9)	1.4 per 1,000 population (England average = 5.0)

Source: Recorded crime offences – https://data.police.uk/ (2020/2021)

Figure: Violent crime offences
Source: https://data.police.uk/

What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at general levels of health, focusing on the number of people living in neighbourhoods with poor levels of overall health (health deprivation hotspots) and the number of people with a limiting long-term illness.

Limiting long-term illness is defined as any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits someone's daily activities or the work they can do. Health deprivation 'hotspots' are neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2015 Health domain. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups "deciles"; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of health deprivation are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of health deprivation grouped in decile 1.

The chart on the right shows the number of people in Richmond ACC living in each health decile. The charts below shows the proportion of residents in Richmond ACC with a limiting long-term illness by age.

Number of people living in health deprivation 'hotspots' (Indices of Deprivation 2015)	People with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)	People aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)	Babies born with a low birth weight (ONS 2011-2015)
0	17,534	6,917	30
-(England average = 19.6%)	16.3% (England= 17.6%)	10.2% (England= 12.7%)	0.7% (England= 2.8%)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Health domain
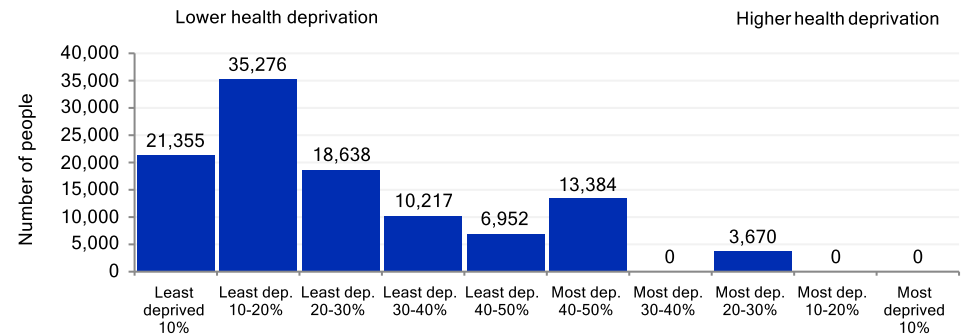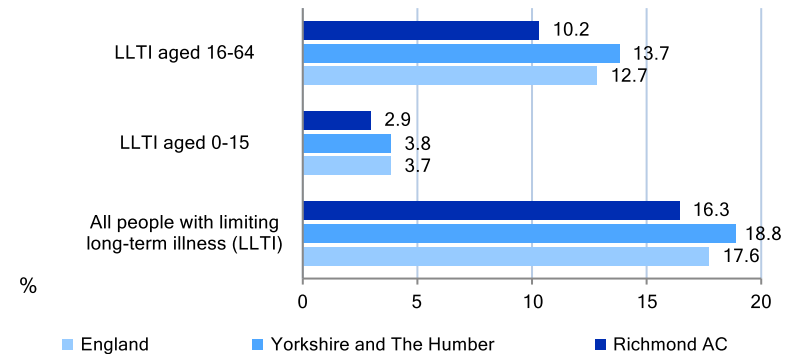Source: Indices of Deprivation 2015

Figure: People with a limiting long-term illness
Source: Census 2011

Health and wellbeing: Hospital admissions

What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at admissions to hospital by main health condition and hospital admissions and A&E attendance rates for children (aged under 5 years). The chart on the top right shows emergency admissions to hospital across Richmond ACC and comparators. The chart on the bottom right shows elective in-patient hospital admissions (admissions that have been arranged in advance).

The data are presented as standardised ratios; a ratio of 100 indicates an area has an admission rate consistent with the national average, less than 100 indicates that the admission rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the admission rate is higher than expected.

The information boxes at the bottom show the rate of emergency hospital admissions and A&E attendances for children (aged under 5 years) per 1,000 resident population in Richmond ACC. Approximately 35% of all admissions in the NHS in England are classified as emergency admissions, costing approximately £11 billion a year. Over one quarter of emergency hospital admissions in children aged under 5 years in 2014/15 was for respiratory infections. A&E attendances in children aged under five years are often preventable, and commonly caused by accidental injury or by minor illnesses which could have been treated in primary care.

Emergency hospital admissions for children under 5 (per 1,000 population)	A&E attendance for children under 5 (per 1,000 population)
219	387
(England = 162)	(England = 630)

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2017/2018 - 2019/2020)

Figure: Emergency hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2015/2016 - 2019/2020)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of admissions than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of admissions than expected.
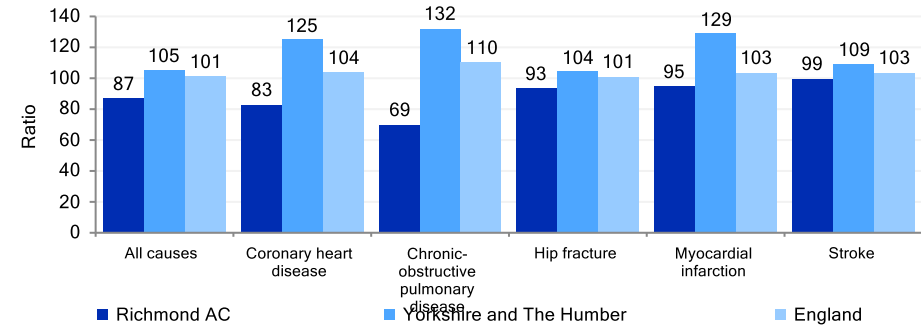

Figure: Elective hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of admissions than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of admissions than expected.

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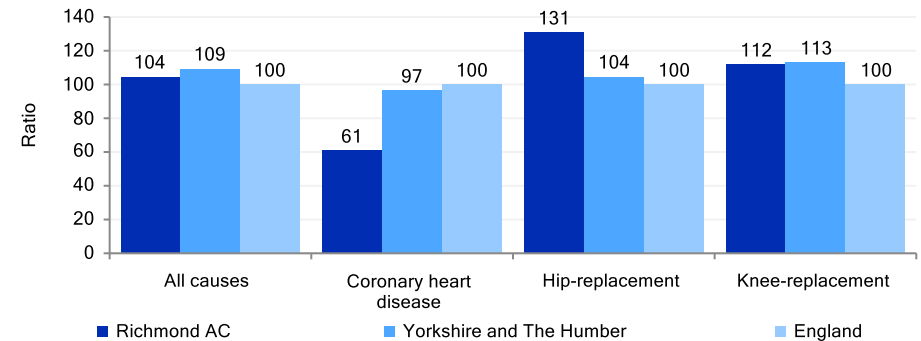
What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the estimated prevalence of a different health conditions in Richmond ACC.
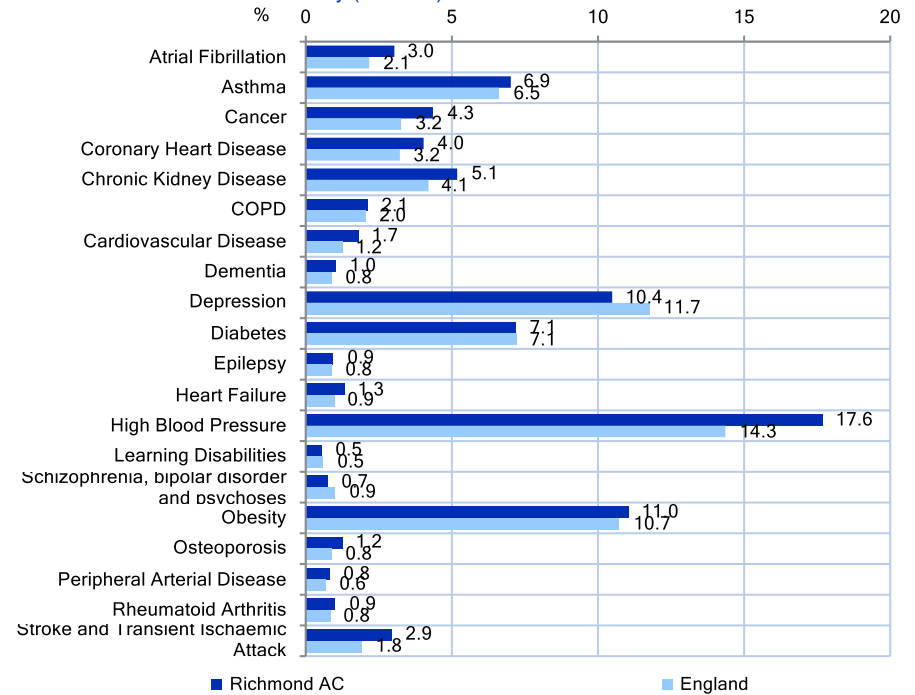
The estimates calculated are based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2019/20, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions. The data from England's GP practices was published by NHS digital. As the data is for 2019/20, it may be affected by the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.

It should be noted that these are only estimates and that they are sensitive to the accuracy of GP data reporting. For some conditions (e.g. obesity and dementia), GP-recorded prevalence is lower than the proportion of people living with the condition.

For full notes, methodology, and limitations, please see https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/social-policy/health/diseases/constituency-data-how-healthy-is-your-area for more details.

The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the estimated percentage of prevalence by category of health condition.

Figure: % of estimated disease prevalence
Source: House of Commons Library (2019/20)

Condition	Richmond AC	England
Atrial Fibrillation	2.1	3.0
Asthma	6.5	6.9
Cancer	3.2	4.3
Coronary Heart Disease	3.2	4.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	4.1	5.1
COPD	2.1	2.0
Cardiovascular Disease	1.2	1.7
Dementia	0.8	1.0
Depression	10.4	11.7
Diabetes	7.1	7.1
Epilepsy	0.8	0.9
Heart Failure	0.9	1.3
High Blood Pressure	14.3	17.6
Learning Disabilities	0.5	0.5
Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and psychoses	0.7	0.9
Obesity	11.0	10.7
Osteoporosis	0.8	1.2
Peripheral Arterial Disease	0.6	0.8
Rheumatoid Arthritis	0.8	0.9
Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack	1.8	2.9

■ Richmond AC   ■ England

What information is shown here?

The information boxes and chart on the right show the education levels of residents in Richmond ACC, showing the number and proportion of adults (aged 16+) by highest level of qualification. *Note, figures in the table and charts may not add up to 100% because they do not include figures for those for who with other qualifications or unknown qualifications.*

The Chart on the bottom left shows the proportion of people turning 18 between 2010-11 and 2014-15 who went on to enter higher education.

People with no qualifications	People with highest qualification level 1	People with highest qualification level 2	People with highest qualification level 3
16,880	**11,981**	**15,020**	**10,982**
19.0% of working age people (England= 22.5%)	13.5% of working age people (England= 13.3%)	16.9% of working age people (England= 15.2%)	12.4% of working age people (England= 12.4%)

People with highest qualification level 4+ (degree)	
26,365	'Level 1' qualifications are equivalent to a single O-level, GCSE or NVQ. 'Level 2' qualifications are equivalent to five O-levels or GCSEs. 'Level 3' qualifications are equivalent to two A levels. 'Level 4' qualifications are equivalent to degree level or higher.
29.7% of working age people (England= 27.4%)	

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Participation in higher education (Proportion of a young cohort that has entered higher education by age 19)
Source: Office for Students (OFS)
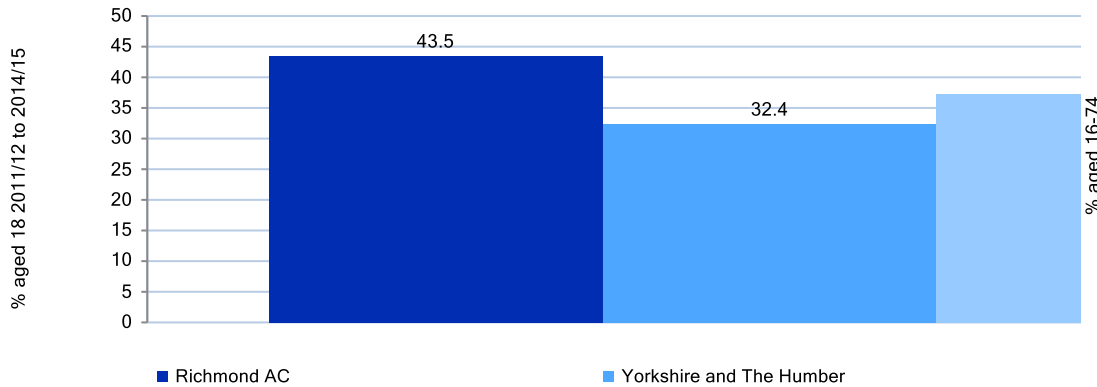
Figure: People with no qualifications and degree level qualifications
Source: Census 2011
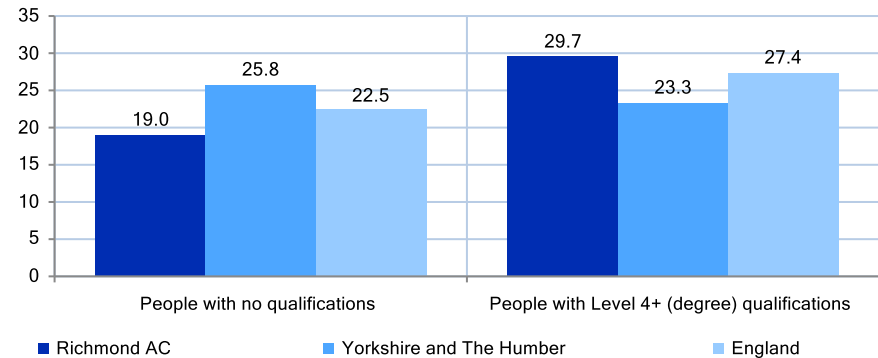
What information is shown here?

The charts on this page show the education levels of pupils in Richmond ACC showing the examination results at Key Stage 1 (tests set at aged 7) Key Stage 2 (tests set at aged 11) and Key Stage 4 (GCSEs).

At Key Stage 1 and 2 the figures show the percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard or above in reading, writing and maths combined. At Key Stage 4, the figures show the average attainment 8 score (calculated by adding together a student's highest scores across eight government approved qualifications).

The chart on the top right shows the percentage of pupils achieving the expected level or above in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 1. The chart to the bottom right shows the percentage of pupils achieving the expected level or above in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2. The chart below shows the average attainment 8 score for Key Stage 4.

Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1 (percentage of pupils achieving the expected level or above at KS1)
Source: Nexus (2017-2019)

Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 4 (average attainment 8 score)
Source: Nexus (2017-2019)
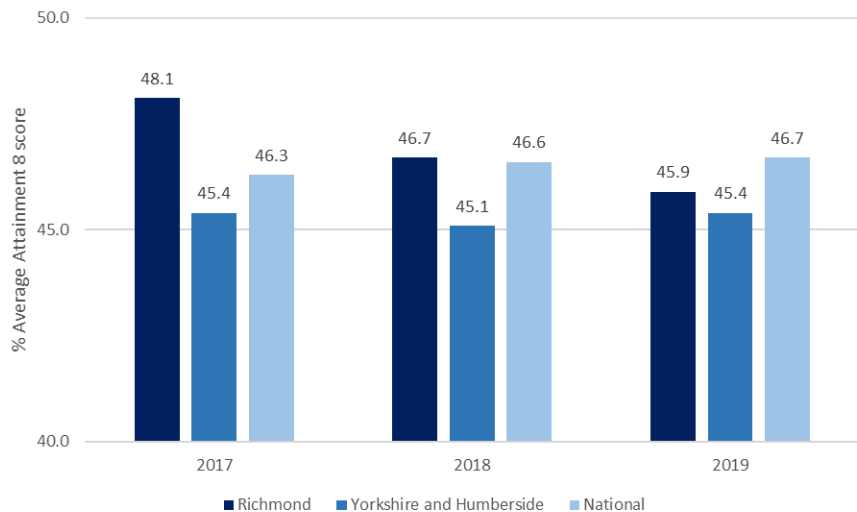
Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 2 (percentage of pupils achieving the expected level or above at KS2)
Source: Nexus (2017-2019)
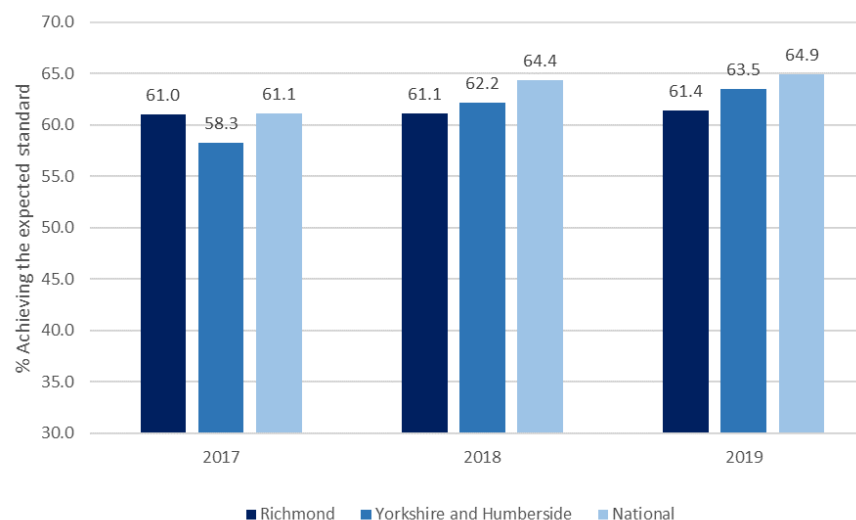
What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at four types of income category: average household income; average equivalised household income after housing costs; households living in fuel poverty and median net equivalised household PAYE and benefits income. Fuel poverty is said to occur when in order to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth a household needs to spend more than 10% of its income on total fuel use.
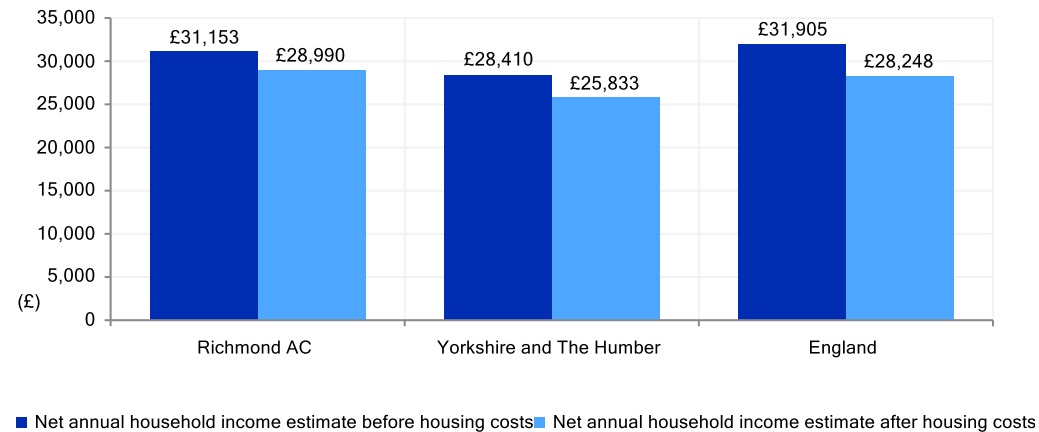
The information boxes on the top right provide an estimate of the number of households in Richmond ACC below the poverty line and an estimate for the number of households in fuel poverty.

The chart on the right shows the average annual household income estimate (equivalised to take into account variations in household size) across Richmond ACC and comparator areas before and after housing costs.

Annual household income (Office for National Statistics 2017/18)	Annual household income, after housing costs (Office for National Statistics 2017/18)	Households living in 'Fuel Poverty' Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2019)
£42,243	£28,990	7,035
England Average = £43,966	England Average = £28,248	14.9% of households (England = 13.5%)

Median net equivalised household PAYE and benefits income (Office for National Statistics 2015/16)
£23,892
England Average = £24,577

Figure: Annual household earnings (£)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2017/18)

Legend: ■ Net annual household income estimate before housing costs ■ Net annual household income estimate after housing costs

Richmond AC: £31,153 / £28,990
Yorkshire and The Humber: £28,410 / £25,833
England: £31,905 / £28,248

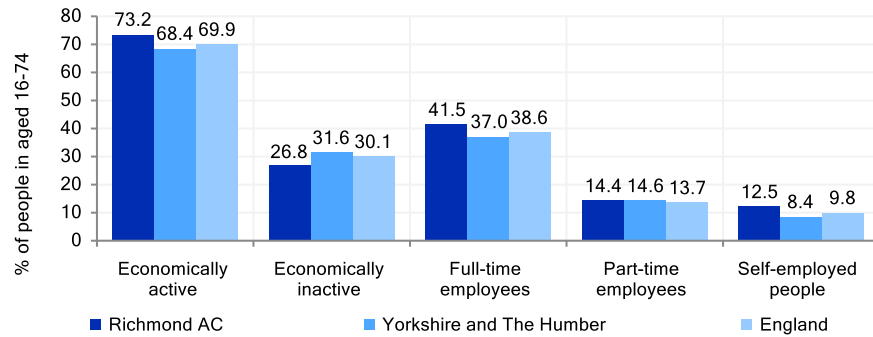## What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows economic activity breakdowns for adults aged 16-74 in Richmond ACC.

The data in the information boxes shows the number and proportion of residents who are economically active, with breakdowns for those working part time, full time or are self-employed (*note, these figures do not add up to all those economically active as it excludes those economically active who are unemployed or full-time students*).

Economically active	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Self-employed people	Economically inactive
58,056	**32,877**	**11,419**	**9,882**	**21,235**
73.2% (England average = 69.9%)	41.5% (England average = 38.6%)	14.4% (England average = 13.7%)	12.5% (England average = 9.8%)	26.8% (England average = 30.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Economic Activity
Source: Census 2011

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows details of the number of cars and vans in each household in Richmond ACC. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

The information boxes show the number of households by number of cars owned across Richmond ACC, while the chart shows the same information (expressed as a percentage) against comparator areas.

No cars	One car	Two cars	Three cars	Four + cars
6,060	**19,250**	**14,040**	**3,425**	**1,275**
13.8% of 44,050 households (England = 25.8%)	43.7% of 44,050 households (England = 42.2%)	31.9% of 44,050 households (England = 24.7%)	7.8% of 44,050 households (England = 5.5%)	2.9% of 44,050 households (England = 1.9%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Car ownership
Source: Census 2011

■ Richmond AC   ■ Yorkshire and The Humber   ■ England
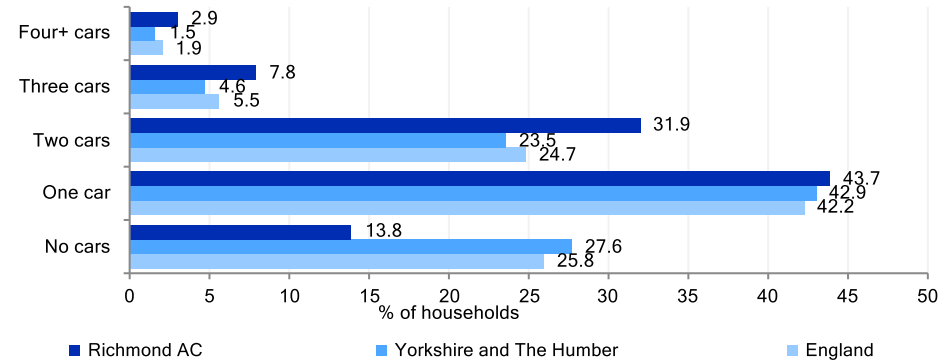
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the accessibility of key services and amenities to people living in Richmond ACC. Accessibility is measured both in terms of distance and travel times to key services.

The information boxes on the right show average distances (in kilometres) to five key services. The chart on the right shows average travel times in minutes to key services when walking or taking public transport.

The final information box on the right shows the overall Job access score. This measure of connectivity developed by UK Onward includes the number of jobs accessible by car and public transport from every local area (LSOA) in the country across different time horizons. The metric provides the reachable number of jobs and distance with 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes and 90 minutes by both driving and public transport for each LSOA. The data incorporates a "door-to-workplace" measure, including every journey stage from time spent walking to the car, driving, to parking and walking to an office - as well as average delays, timetabling and actual journey time on public transport. These measures have been combined into an overall Jobs access score, the weighted average job count, combining driving and public transport. A higher score indicates greater levels of job accessibility. For more information and a link to the research paper please see here: https://www.ukonward.com/reports/network-effects/

Average road distance from Job Centre	Average road distance from Secondary School	Average road distance from GP	Average road distance from Pub	Average road distance from Post Office
8.8km	4.5km	2.7km	1.1km	1.5km
England average = 4.6km	England average = 2.1km	England average = 1.2km	England average = 0.7km	England average = 1.0km

Job Access Score (2021)
349489.7
698519.5 average = 698519.5

Source: Road distances - Commission for Rural Communities: Distance to Service dataset (2010); UK Onward (2021)

Figure: Average travel time (mins) by walking or public transport to the nearest key service
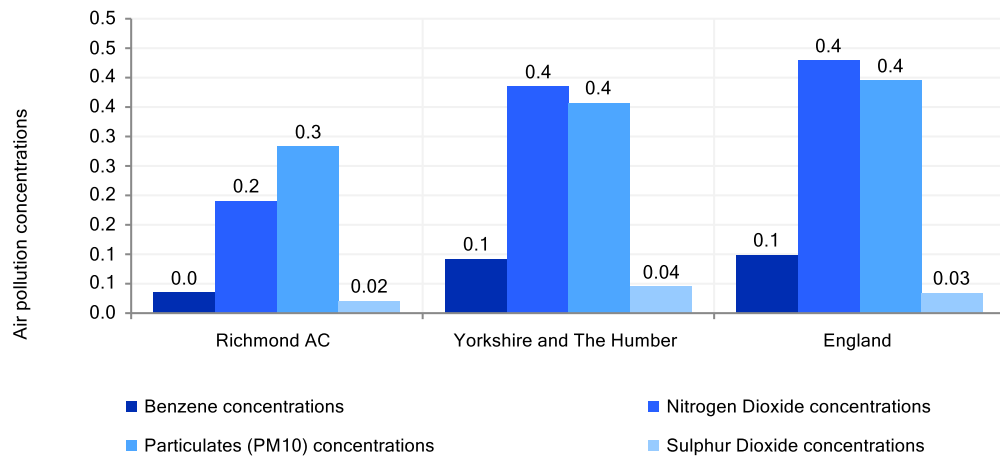Source: Department for Transport: Core Accessibility Indicators (2017)
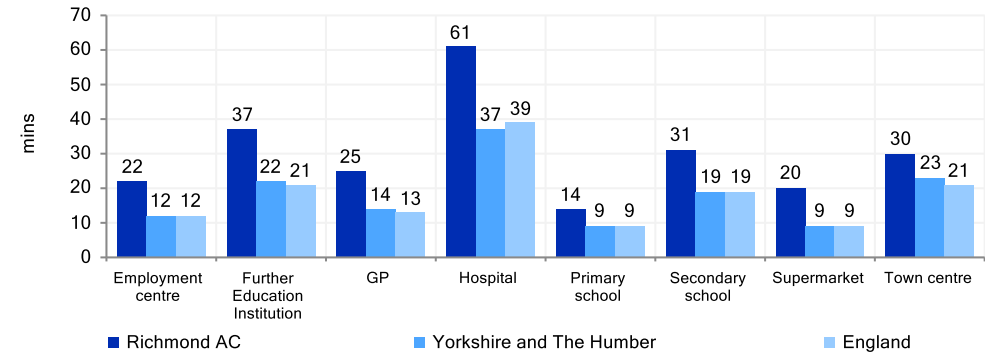
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows background concentrations from four air pollutants: nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. The air quality data was collected for 2016 on a 1km grid and obtained from the UK National Air Quality Archive for use in the Indices of Deprivation 2019. A higher score indicates a higher concentration of the pollution with a score of greater than 1 indicating that the levels of pollution exceed national standards of clean air.

The fifth information box shows the total carbon footprint per person in units of kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent. This data is sourced from the place-based carbon calculator. For more information please visit: https://www.carbon.place/.

Benzene concentrations	Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations	Particulates (PM10) concentrations	Sulphur Dioxide concentrations	Total carbon footprint per person (kg)
0.03	0.2	0.3	0.02	8701
(England average = 0.10)	(England average = 0.4)	(England average = 0.4)	(England average = 0.03)	(England average = 8133)

Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019 - from National Air Quality Archive 2016), PBCC 2021, Morgan, Malcolm, Anable, Jillian, & Lucas, Karen. (2021). A place-based carbon calculator for England (https://www.carbon.place/about/)

Figure: Total carbon footprint per person (kg), Source: PBCC 2021

Figure: Air pollution concentrations for four pollutants

- ■ Benzene concentrations
- ■ Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations
- ■ Particulates (PM10) concentrations
- ■ Sulphur Dioxide concentrations

Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019 – from National Air Quality Archive 2016)
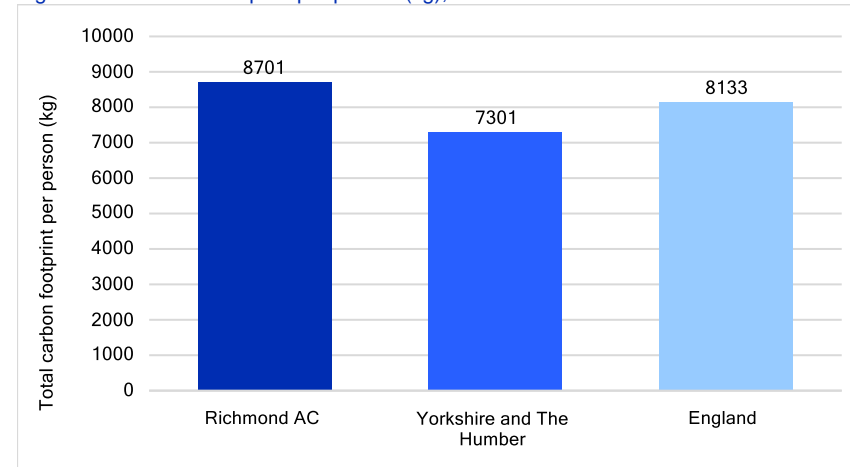
Links to further information:

All areas	https://www.ons.gov.uk/ https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/	Health and Wellbeing	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-health
2011 Census Data	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2011	Adult Social Care	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/monthly-statistics-for-adult-social-care-england
Universal Credit	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/universal-credit-statistics	Education	https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics
Deprivation	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019	School Performance	https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/
Housing	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-levelling-up-housing-and-communities/about/statistics	Transport	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport/about/statistics
Crime	https://data.police.uk/data/	Digital	https://www.ofcom.org.uk/research-and-data/multi-sector-research/infrastructure-research/connected-nations-update-summer-2021

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