Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Greenwich Population Profile

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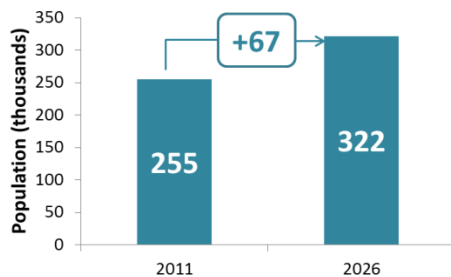
ROYAL *borough of* GREENWICH
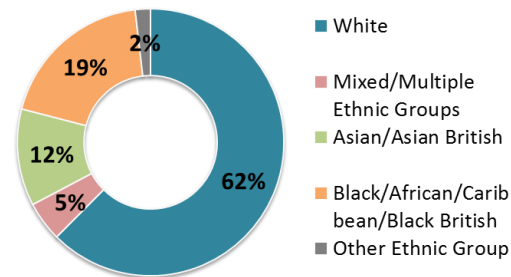
August 2016

Summary

GREENWICH POPULATION

2011 Census estimated that there were around 255,000 people living in Greenwich. It is predicted that by 2026 the population of Greenwich will increase by around 67,000 to 322,000.

Greenwich is an ethnically diverse place with around 38% of population coming from a non-white ethnic group. The largest non-white ethnic group is Black followed by Asian.

Greenwich predicted population growth

Greenwich population breakdown by ethnicity

- White
- Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups
- Asian/Asian British
- Black/African/Caribbean/Black British
- Other Ethnic Group
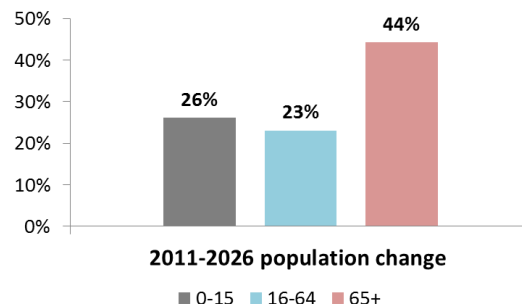
GREENWICH POPULATION AGE PROFILE

People of working age make up around 70% of Greenwich population, while 20% of population are under 16 years old and around 10% are over 65 years old.

Population in each of the age group is predicted to increase to 2026 with the highest increase in the age group 65+.

Greenwich population breakdown by age

2 in 10 **under 16**

7 in 10 **16-64**

1 in 10 **over 65**

■ 0 - 15   ■ 16 - 64   ■ 65+
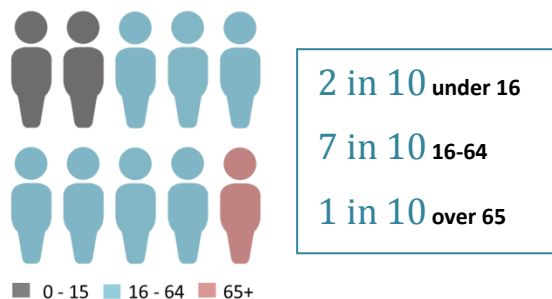
Predicted population growth by age group

2011-2026 population change

■ 0-15   ■ 16-64   ■ 65+

DEPRIVATION IN GREENWICH

78 th — Based on its deprivation levels Greenwich ranks 78th out of 326 local authorities in England (1 = most deprived)

25% — Of Greenwich Lower Super Output Areas are within 20% most deprived nationally

5.7 years — The difference in life expectancy at birth between males living in most versus least deprived households

5.3 years — The difference in life expectancy at birth between females living in most versus least deprived households

Contents

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Geography

The Royal Borough of Greenwich is located on the south bank of the river Thames. Its neighbouring boroughs are Lewisham to the west, Bexley to the east and Bromley to the south. It has the longest river frontage of all London boroughs, approximately eight miles. Around 15% of its total area is occupied by green and open space. Figure 1 shows the Royal Borough boundary alongside its 17 Ward boundaries.

Figure 1 Greenwich Wards
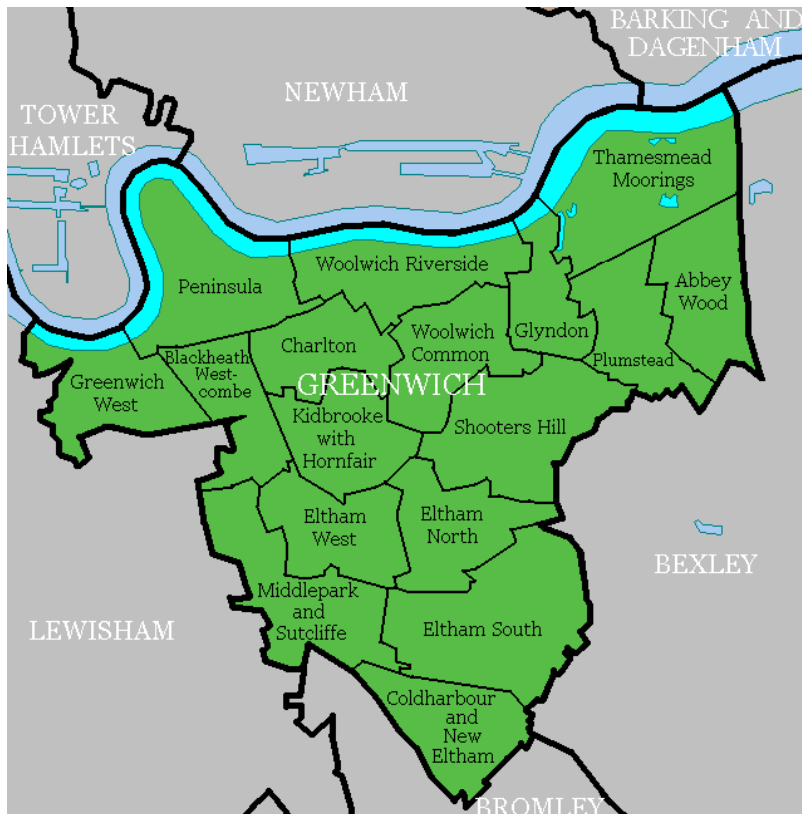
Population estimates

According to the ONS 2011 Census there were around 254,557 people living in the Greenwich borough, 50.4% of which were females and 49.6% males. This constitutes a total increase of 40,154 (18.7%) since the 2001 Census, a higher growth rate than London (14.0%) over this period. Census data collection takes place every ten years. In the period in between Censuses annual population estimates are published by other official bodies. Figure 2 compares the most recent population estimates from three different sources: Greater London Authority (GLA), Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC). Please note all the data tables are available in the Appendix I Data Tables.

Figure 2 Greenwich population estimates
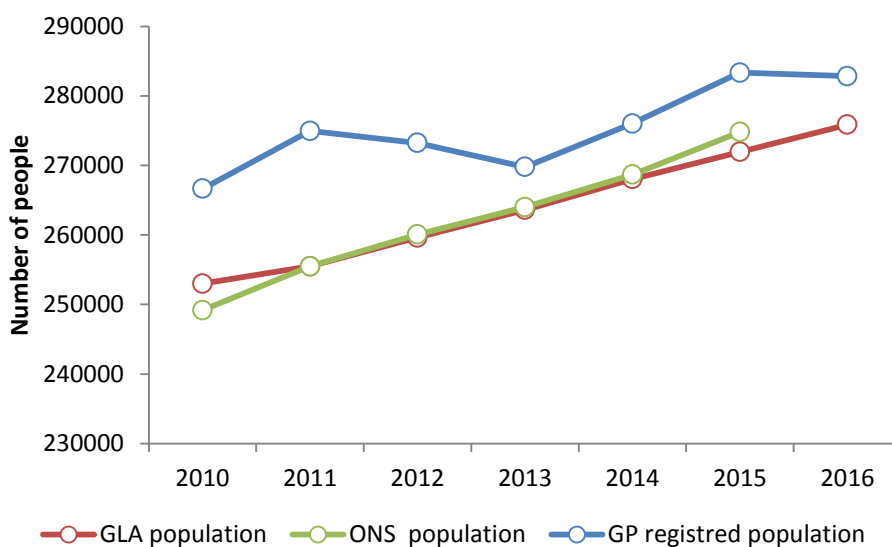
Sources: GLA SHLAA Population Projections, ONS Mid-Year Estimates and HSCIC

The above graph shows similar population estimates for ONS and GLA data sets; however the number of people registered with general practices (GPs) in Greenwich is estimated much higher compared to the two former sources. There may be several reasons for these differences in population estimates:

- The number of patients includes all people registered with a GP in Greenwich, regardless of their residence. Therefore, some of the patients may not be Greenwich residents. According to previous estimates, around 5% of Greenwich's registered population were residing in neighbouring boroughs. In turn, some of the Greenwich residents may be registered with practices outside the borough.
- The registered population may include some "ghost patients" – patients who have moved away or died without the GP register being updated. Systems are in place to ensure that GP lists are updated when someone dies, but in a very mobile population it is difficult to track when people move out of the borough.

Figure 3 shows year on year population change starting year 2010. The numbers were based on the ONS, GLA and HSCIC population estimates (Figure 2). With an exception of GP registered persons in years 2012, 2013 and 2016, there was a steady increase in population estimates year on year. Per cent increase for the ONS population figures are not presented for year 2016, because the data were available up to year 2015. The data can be found in Table 2, Appendix I Data Tables.

With an exception of years 2010-11 and 2014-15 population growth rates are broadly comparable for GLA versus ONS data; however a very different population growth pattern is observed using the HSCIC GP register data (Figure 3). Greenwich prefer to use the GLA projections data because they take into account planned housing developments. GLA estimated annual population growth over the last 6 years was around 1.5% per year, with the 2015 to 2016 population growth of around 1.45%.

Figure 3 Per cent change in Greenwich population from previous year
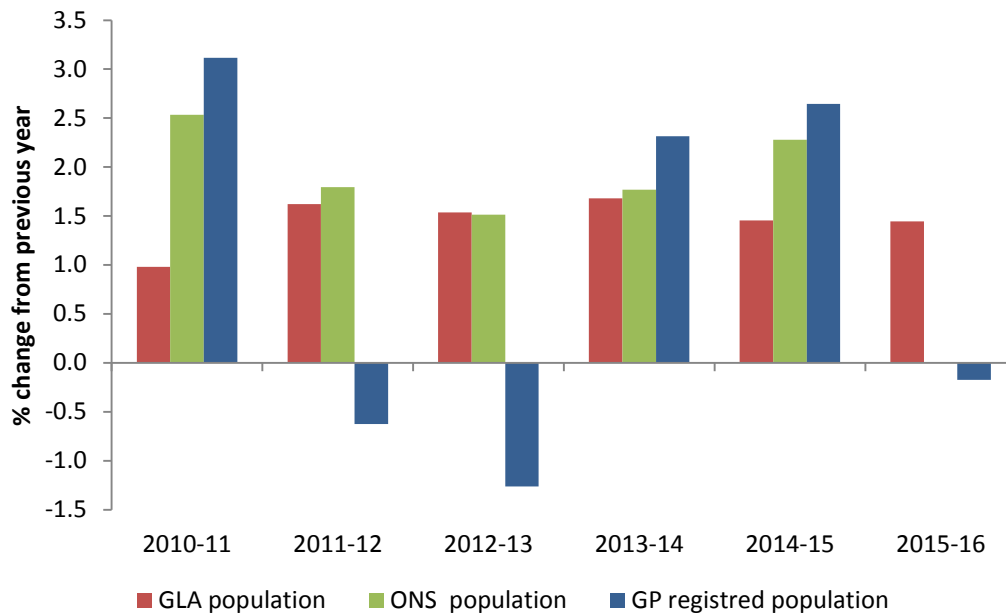
Sources: GLA SHLAA Population Projections, ONS Mid-Year Estimates and HSCIC

Figure 4 Greenwich population pyramid for year 2016
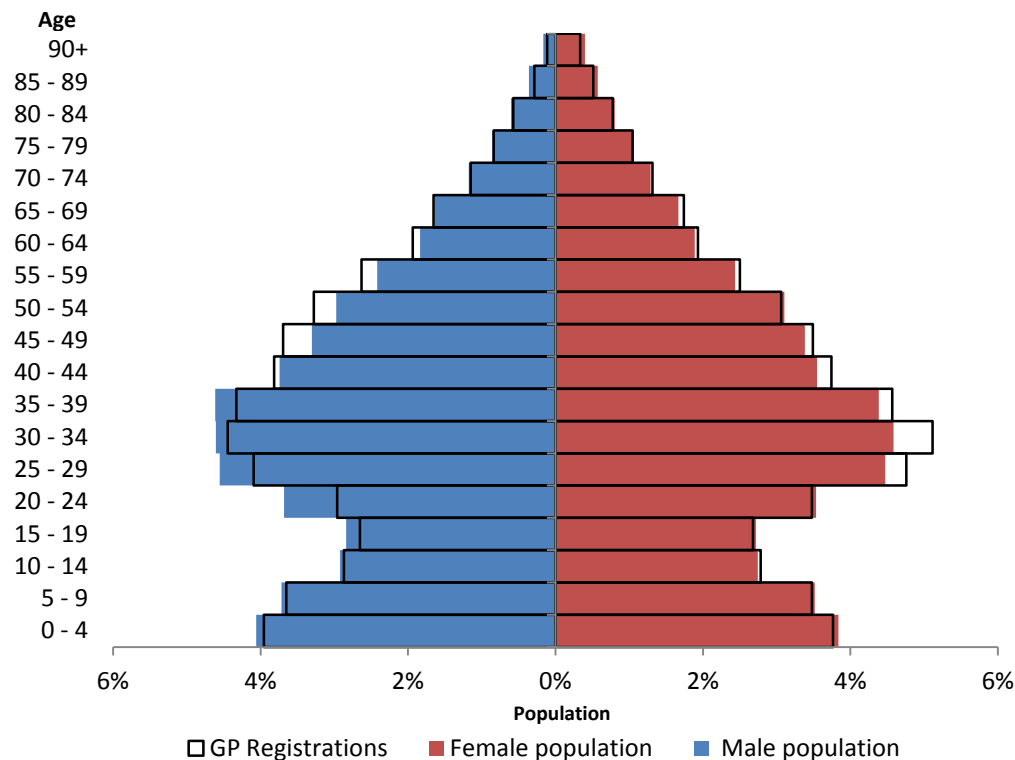
Sources: HSCIC GP Registrations 2016, GLA SHLAA 2015-based Population Projections for 2016

Further discrepancies between GP register data and GLA population estimates become clear when the data are broken down by age. Figure 4 compares the HSCIC GP register versus GLA population estimates by 5 year age groups. Compared to the GLA data, GP registers seem to underestimate

male population age 20 to 39 as well as overestimate male population age 40-64 and female population age 25 to 49. It is very important to have correct numbers of those registered by practices as it has an impact on the accuracy of health improvement targets.

Figure 5 presents Greenwich population composition alongside the London average and the six boroughs with a similar level of deprivation, namely Croydon, Hammersmith and Fulham, Camden, Brent, Enfield and Westminster. Greenwich has a higher proportion of residents under the age of 24, and in particular, a substantially higher proportion of children under 9 years old compared to the boroughs with the similar level of deprivation and to London data (Figure 5). Greenwich is also estimated to have a lower proportion of males and females age 25 to 34 and generally lower proportion of residents over the age of 50, although the latter differences may not be significant.

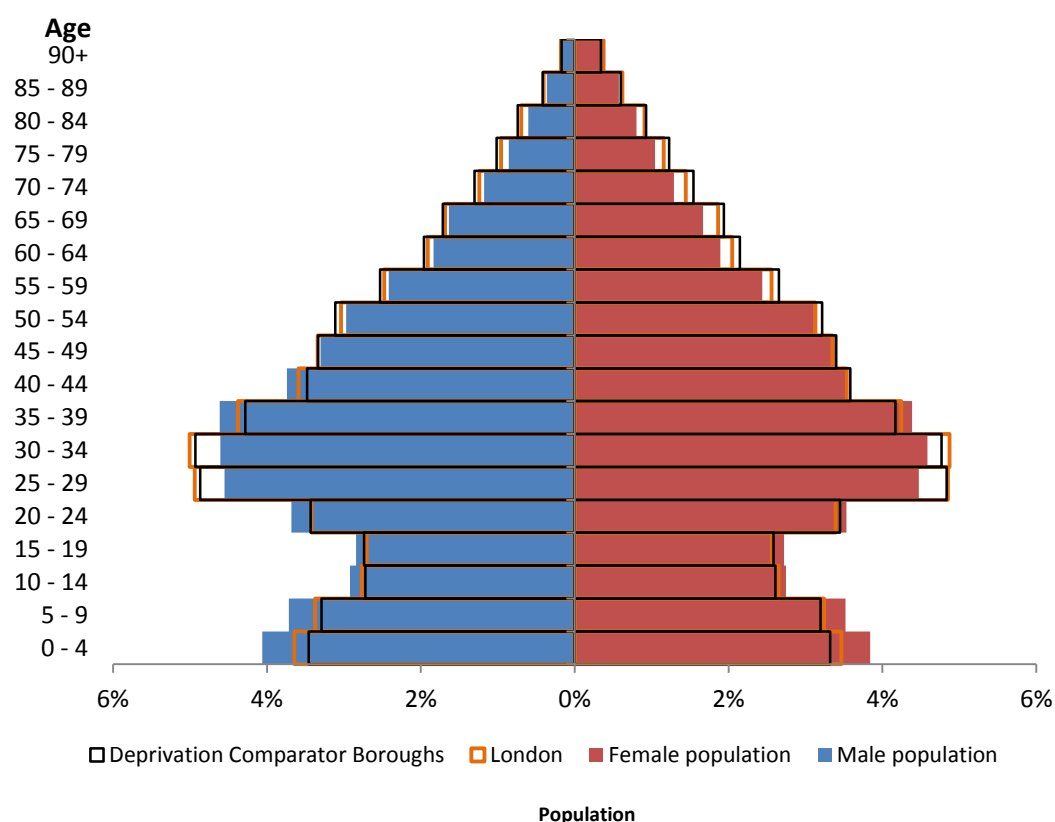**Figure 5 Greenwich, London and Deprivation Comparators population pyramid for year 2016**

Source: GLA SHLAA 2015-based Population Projections

Further analyses combine 5 year age groups into broader ranges of 0-15, 16-64 and 65+ years old. The 2011 Census population estimated that 68% (173,047) of Greenwich residents were between 16 and 64 years old, 22% (55,394) were younger than 16 years old and 10% (26,116) were age 65 and over. The 2016 GLA population projections show an increase in all three age groups over the past five years. The number of 16 to 64 year olds has increased by 7% to 186,462, the number of residents younger than 16 by 8% to 60,225 and the number of those age 65+ by around 11% to 29,181 compared to 2011 estimates.

The distribution of age groups 0-14, 15-64 and 65+ for the year 2016 is presented in Figure 6. Similar age group distribution is predicted for the year 2026, however the number of residents is set to increase in all age groups with the largest increase (around 30%) in age group 65+ (Table 1).

Figure 6 Greenwich population composition by age group for year 2016

2 in 10 under 16

7 in 10 16-64

1 in 10 over 65

■ 0 - 15 ■ 16 - 64 ■ 65+
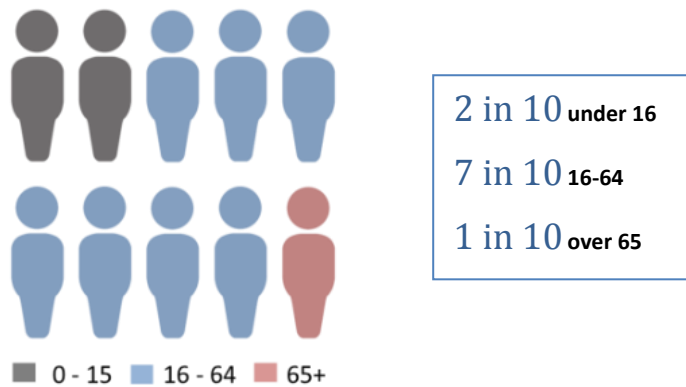
Source: GLA SHLAA 2015-based Population Projections for 2016

Table 1 Greenwich predicted population change years 2016 to 2026

Age group	2016	2026	Change (%)
0-15	60225	70070	16.3
16-64	186462	213693	14.6
65+	29181	37830	29.6
All age groups	275868	321593	16.6

Source: GLA SHLAA 2015-based Population Projections

The GLA project that over the next ten years, the Greenwich population will increase by around 17% (Table 1). The largest increase is predicted in Peninsula, Woolwich Riverside, Eltham West and Woolwich Common Wards - the parts of the borough where there is a large amount of new development planned or underway (Figure 7). Shooters Hill and Glyndon are predicted not to have any population increase while Kidbrooke with Hornfair, Blackheath Westcombe and Charlton are predicted to have around 1% negative growth. Projected population figures can be found in Table 3, Appendix I Data Tables. Additional information is also available from the report on the Anticipated Housing & Population Change.

Figure 7 Predicted Greenwich Wards' growth rate, years 2016 to 2026
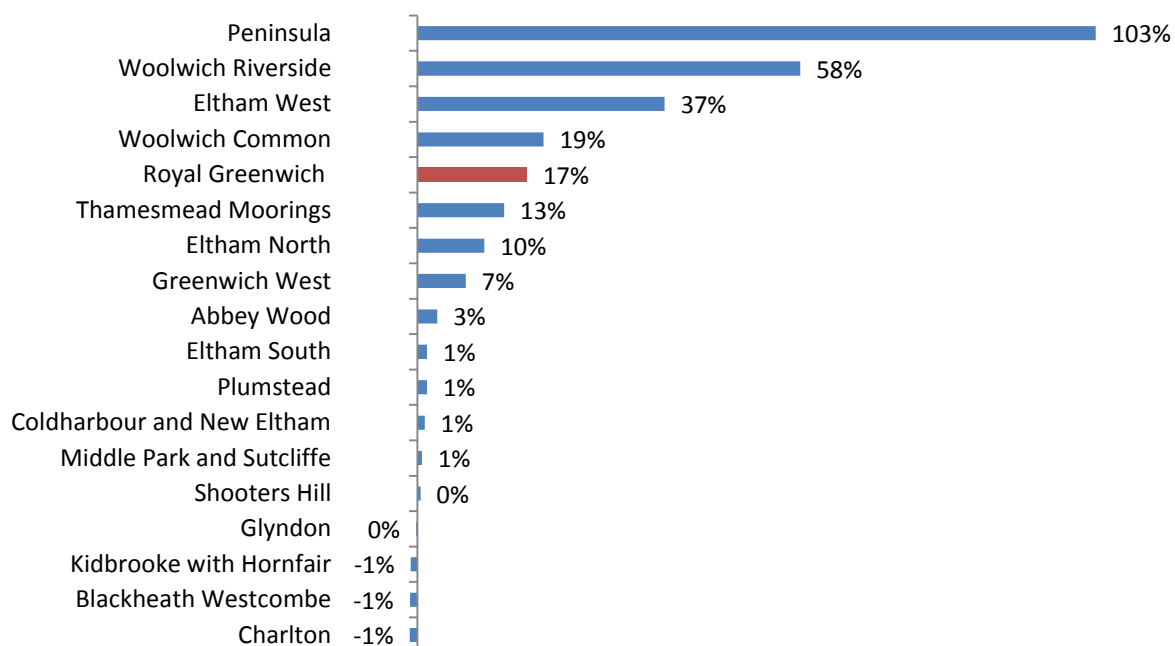
GLA 2015 round ward population projections - SHLAA-based; Capped Household Size model

Population turnover

Population turnover was calculated by summing the population in- and out-flows and dividing by the average population count for 2014 and 2015. The result was multiplied by 1000 to get the turnover rate per 1000 population. Table 2 presents the turnover rates for Greenwich alongside the boroughs with a similar level of deprivation and London average for the year 2015.

Table 2 Population turnover rate per 1000 population

Borough	Rate per 1000
Camden	271
Hammersmith and Fulham	263
Westminster	254
Brent	182
Greenwich	168
Croydon	132
Enfield	130
London average	**181**

Source: ONS mid-2015 population estimates

The highest turnover rate of the borough's comparators was in Camden, whilst the lowest was in in Enfield - 271 versus 130 per 1000 population respectively. The Greenwich turnover rate was 168 per 1000 population, which is the third lowest compared to the boroughs comparators and below the average London population (181 per 1000). Compared to the previous year, Greenwich has seen a slight increase in the population turnover (previously 163 per 1000 population).

Changes to a population mainly occur through births, deaths and the movement of people into and out of an area. Table 3 shows the changes in Greenwich's population between 2014 and 2015.

Table 3 Greenwich mid-2015 population components of change

Mid 2014 population	268,678
Births	*4547*
Deaths	*1558*
Natural change (Births minus deaths)	**2989**
Internal migration In	*19254*
Internal migration Out	*19661*
Net internal migration	**-407**
International migration In	*5029*
International migration Out	*1663*
Net International migration	**3366**
Other change	**177**
Mid 2015 population	**274,803**

Source: ONS mid-2015 population estimates

In terms of internal migration flows, overall there has been a net outflow of 400 people, with 19,254 people arriving in the borough and 19,661 departing to destinations within the UK. In comparison the volume of international migration movements is much lower than internal migration, but the net impact is greater, with over 3 times more international migrants arriving in the Royal Borough as departing (a net increase of 3,366 residents).

Ethnicity and new population groups

Figure 8 shows the main ethnic groups in Greenwich. The largest ethnic group in the borough is White (60%), followed by Black (23%), Asian (14%) and "Other" ethnic group (3%). A more detailed breakdown of ethnic group data is provided in Table 4 in Appendix I Data Tables.

Figure 8 Breakdown of Greenwich ethnic population groups

- White
- Black Caribbean/African or Other
- Asian South/Chinese or Other
- Other
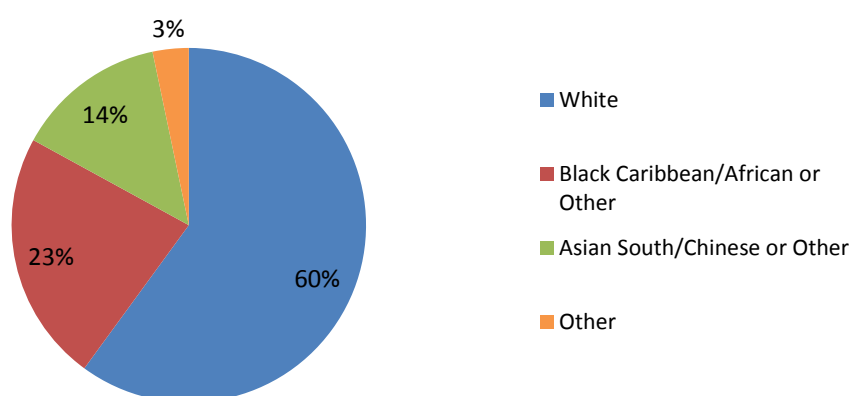
Source: GLA 2014-based ethnic group projections for 2016

Figure 9 presents Greenwich residents' age distribution by ethnicity, sorted by the ethnic group with the highest proportion of working age population (age 16-64). The ethnic group with the highest proportion of working age population were Chinese, 79%. Based on the age distribution, the relatively youngest population were African Black and Other Black, with 98% of people under the

age of 65. The two ethnic groups with the highest proportion of people over the age of 65 were White and Indian, 15% and 11% respectively.

Figure 9 Ethnicity by age groups
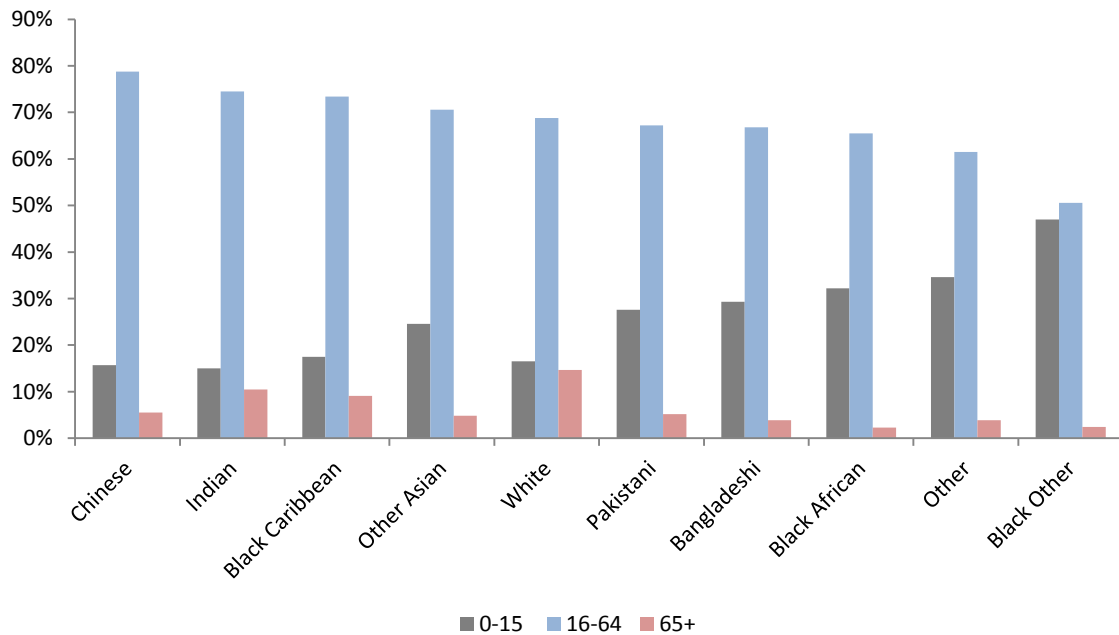
Source 2014-based Capped Household Size, short-term migration scenario ethnic group projections

Figure 10 presents the changes in Greenwich population by comparing the data from 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The Black African, Other White and Other Asian population experienced the greatest growth between the censuses, while the Irish, Indian and White British ethnic groups experienced a decline in population. Detailed data for each of the ethnic groups in Greenwich are presented in Table 5 in Appendix I Data Tables.

Figure 10 Ethnic group population changes 2001 to 2011
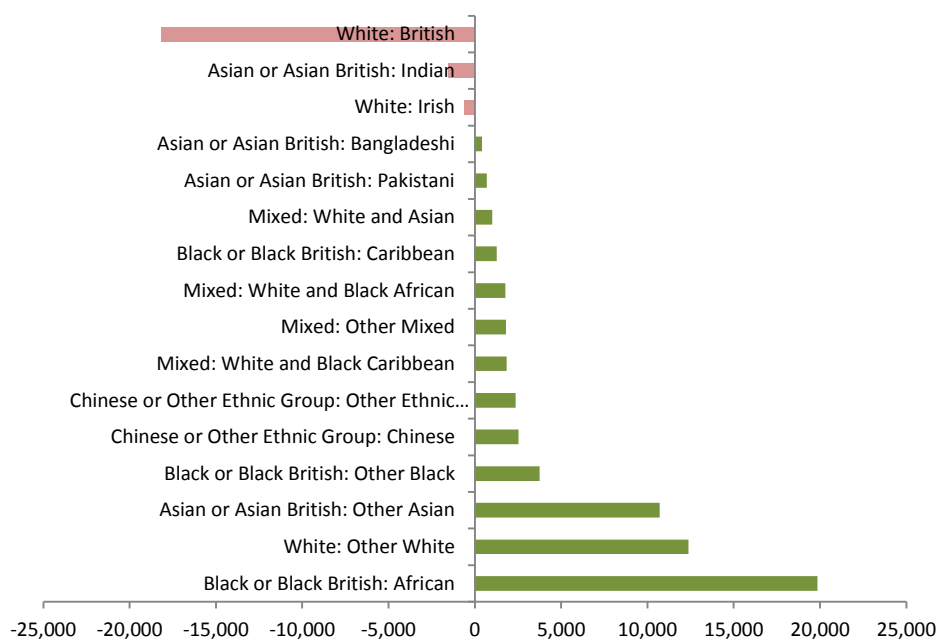
Source: ONS Census 2001 Table UV09 Ethnic Group & ONS Census 2011 Table QS201EW Ethnic Group

11

According to the Census data approximately 44,500 international migrants arrived in the Royal Borough between the years 2001 and 2011. Of the new migrant population, around 24% (11,000) arrived from Central and Western Africa, a further 19% (8,420 people) arrived from Southern Asia and around 16% (7,101 people) arrived from EU Accession countries. In addition, around 4% (1,800) people arrived from North America and the Caribbean. Table 4 presents Greenwich residents arriving the period 2001 to 2011 by country of birth.

Table 4 Country of birth of residents arriving in Greenwich between 2001 and 2011

Region	Count	Proportion of total arrivals (%)
Central and Western Africa	10894	24.5%
Southern Asia	8420	18.9%
Accession EU countries April 2001 to March 2011	7101	16.0%
EU Member countries in March 2001	4008	9.0%
South and Eastern Africa	3500	7.9%
Eastern Asia	2291	5.2%
North America and the Caribbean	1799	4.0%
Rest of Europe	1665	3.7%
South-East Asia	1269	2.9%
Central and South America	931	2.1%
Antarctica, Oceania (including Australasia) and other	897	2.0%
Republic of Ireland	709	1.6%
Middle East	527	1.2%
North Africa	324	0.7%
Central Asia	100	0.2%
Africa not otherwise specified	34	0.1%
Total	**44469**	**100%**

Source: ONS Census 2001 Table UV080301 Country of Birth & ONS Census 2011 Table QS203EW Country of Birth

Specific communities that have emerged over this period were Nigerians, Nepalese, Chinese, Eastern Europeans, in particular Polish, Lithuanian, Latvian, Hungarian, Slovakian, Romanian and Bulgarian. Further information on ethnic groups and new communities by Ward is available from the Greenwich New Communities Report. Rank of increase of residents by country of birth between 2001 and 2011 is presented in Table 6, Appendix I Data Tables.

Birth rate and life expectancy

In addition to international migration, natural change such as high fertility rates and increasing life expectancy is also driving population growth in the borough.

General fertility rate (GFR) represents the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44. Greenwich GFR has been rising since early 2000's with a sharp drop after 2009, which coincided with the 2008 financial crisis. Post 2009 GFR has been dropping steadily before a small increase in 2015 (Figure 11). Even with the recent reduction in Greenwich GFR, the rates are higher compared to London and national averages. The data table is presented in Appendix I Data Tables.

Figure 11 General fertility rates
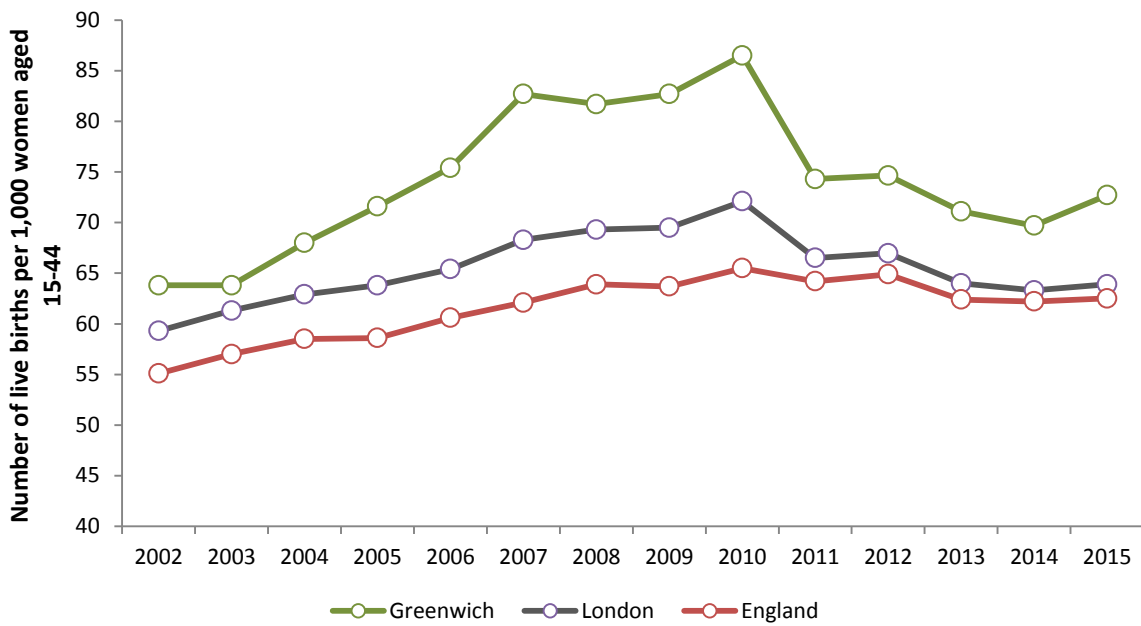
Source: Office for National Statistics

Life expectancy in Greenwich has been rising since 2000, but it is significantly shorter than the national average. This is true at birth and at age 65, and is true for both males and females. Moreover, there is a significant gender gap and according to the 2012-14 data males in Greenwich are expected to live approximately 3.5 years less than females. Figure 12 shows a time trend for life expectancy at birth for Greenwich versus England average.

Figure 12 Life expectancy at birth
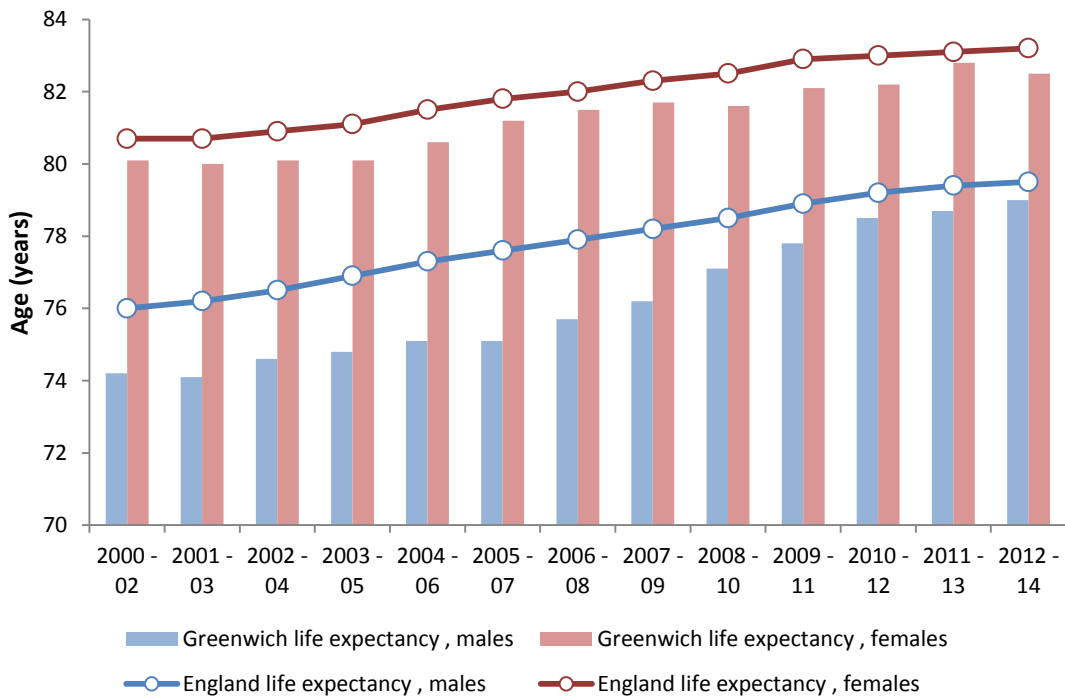
Source: Office for National Statistics

Healthy life expectancy estimates the average number of life years that are lived without illness or disability. Healthy life expectancy in Greenwich is shorter compared to England average and recently it has been reducing for both females and males with a more pronounced decrease in male healthy life expectancy (Figure 13). As with life expectancy at birth, there are clear gender differences in healthy life expectancy, with male healthy life expectancy approximately 3.5 years shorter compared to females. The life expectancy at birth and healthy life expectancy data at birth are presented in the Tables 8 and 9 in Appendix I Data Tables.

Figure 13 Healthy life expectancy at birth
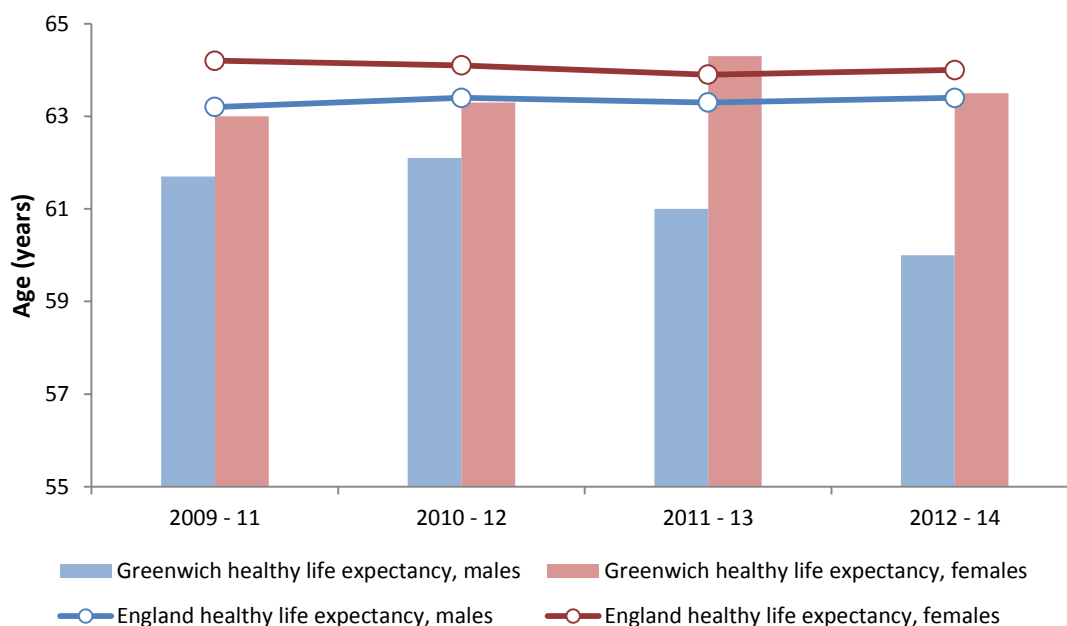
Source: Office for National Statistics

The slope index of inequality (SII) measures how much life expectancy varies with deprivation. It represents the range in years of life expectancy across the social gradient from most to least deprived. In 2012-14 in Greenwich the SII was 5.7 years for males and 5.3 years for females, indicating a wide gap in life expectancy between most versus least deprived (Figure 14). These gaps in life expectancy were lower compared to the aggregate averages for the boroughs with similar levels of deprivation. Detailed data are available in Table 10, Appendix I Data Tables.

For more detailed information on life expectancy please refer to the Health, quality of life and life expectancy JSNA chapter.

Figure 14 Slope Index of Inequality (Years)

Legend: Greenwich (Males), Greenwich (Females), Comparator boroughs (Males), Comparator boroughs (Females)
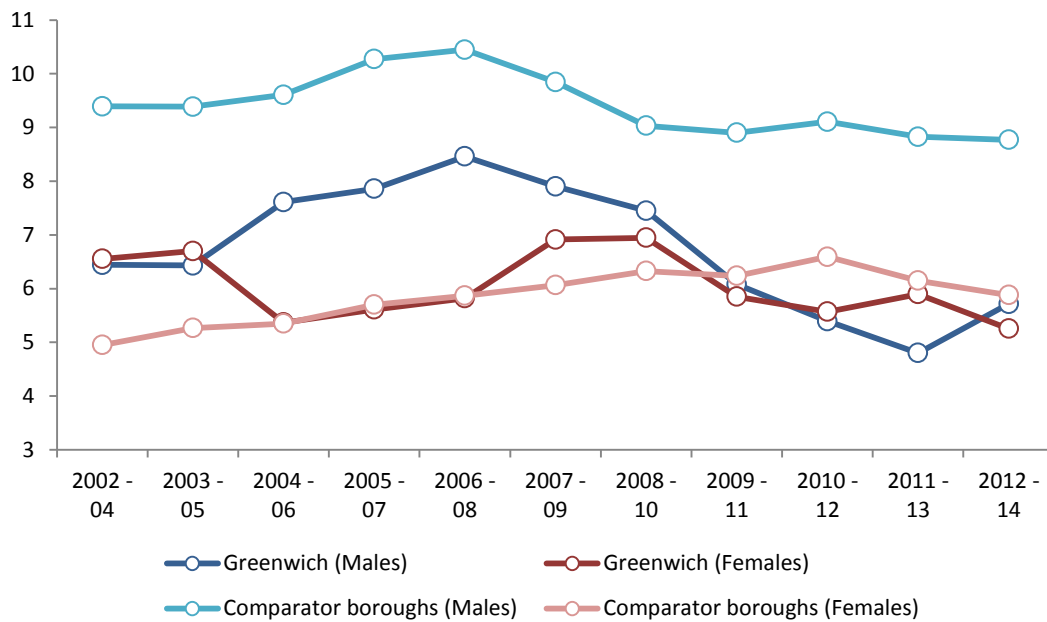
Source: PHE Public Health Profiles

Deprivation

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) are the most common method of examining deprivation levels both nationally and locally. IMD is based on 37 individual indicators, which are organised over seven domains of deprivation. The IMD score is calculated by combining the seven domains and applying appropriate weighting. These calculations are done at the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) level, which is a geographical unit containing around 1500 residents. After IMD score is calculated, every LSOA is ranked according to its level of deprivation relative to other LSOAs. There are two ways to rank LSOAs: by using rank of average rank or rank of average score. Compared to the rank of average rank, rank of average score is more sensitive to variations in deprivation and highly polarised areas will score higher on the average score measure than on the average rank. Rank of average score was used to calculate deprivation in Greenwich.

According to the IMD 2015 rank of average score Greenwich was ranked as the 78th most deprived local authority out of 326 local authorities (LAs) in England. Based on the IMD score, 38 (25%) of Greenwich 151 LSOAs were within the 20% most deprived nationally (Figure 15) with 3 LSOAs being within 10% most deprived. Three (around 2%) out of 151 Greenwich LSOAs were within 20% least deprived LSOAS in the country. The 2010 IMD release ranked Greenwich as 28th most deprived local authority in England, with 64 and 25 LSOAs within 20% and 10% most deprived respectively. However, a caution should be exercised when interpreting the changes in ranks, as the deprivation scores are relative to the other areas in the country and may not represent a true reduction in deprivation.

Figure 15 Greenwich LSOAs by national quintile of deprivation
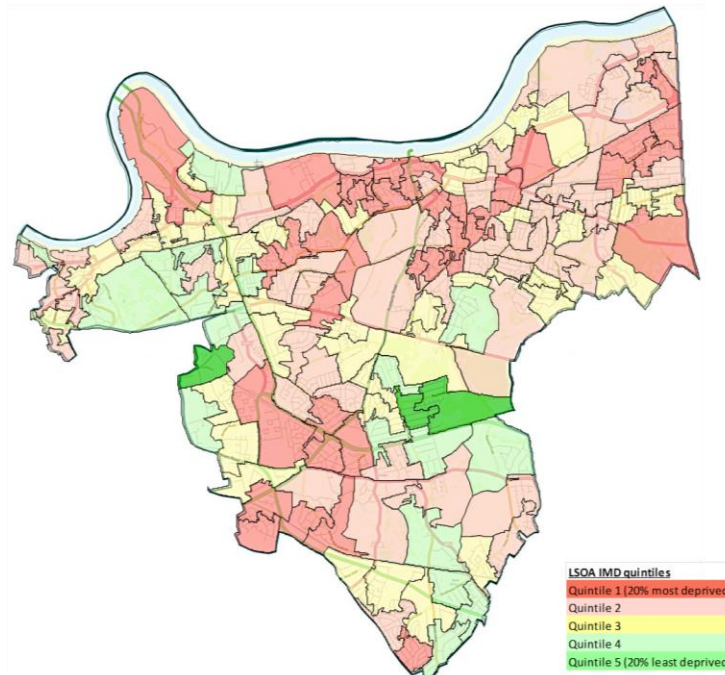
Source: Indices of Deprivation (2015)   © Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100019153

Figure 16 Greenwich LSOAs by Greenwich deprivation quintile
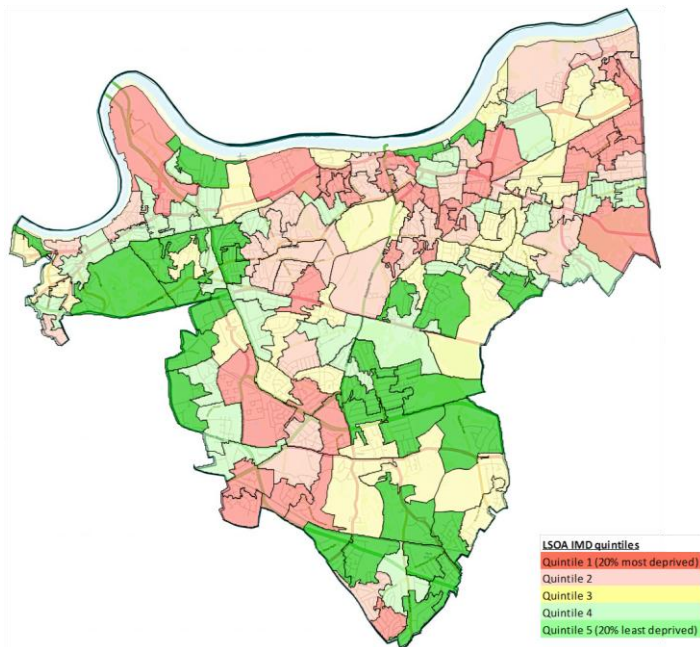
Source: Indices of Deprivation (2015)   © Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100019153

Figure 16 presents a map of LSOAs broken down into Greenwich IMD quintiles. Rather than taking an account of IMD scores for all LSOAs in England, this map was based only on the scores for 151 Greenwich LSOAs and allows for deprivation comparison across the borough.

Deprivation does not affect all of the population groups equally. According to the 2015 IMD data, 52 out of 151 Greenwich LSOAs (around 34%) were within the 20% most deprived nationally on the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and 40 LSOAs (around 27%) were within the 20% most deprived nationally on the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).

Greenwich was ranked as 14th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs, where the rank of 33 meant least deprived. This places Greenwich somewhere in the middle according to the levels of deprivation. London boroughs with the similar levels of deprivation were:

Westminster – 11th
Enfield – 12th
Brent – 13th
Greenwich – 14th
Camden – 15th
Hammersmith and Fulham – 16th
Croydon – 17th

Figure 17 presents an overview of the proportion of LSOAs in each deprivation quintile for Greenwich, its deprivation comparators and London average.

Figure 17 Proportion of LSOAs in each deprivation quintile for Greenwich, IMD comparators and London
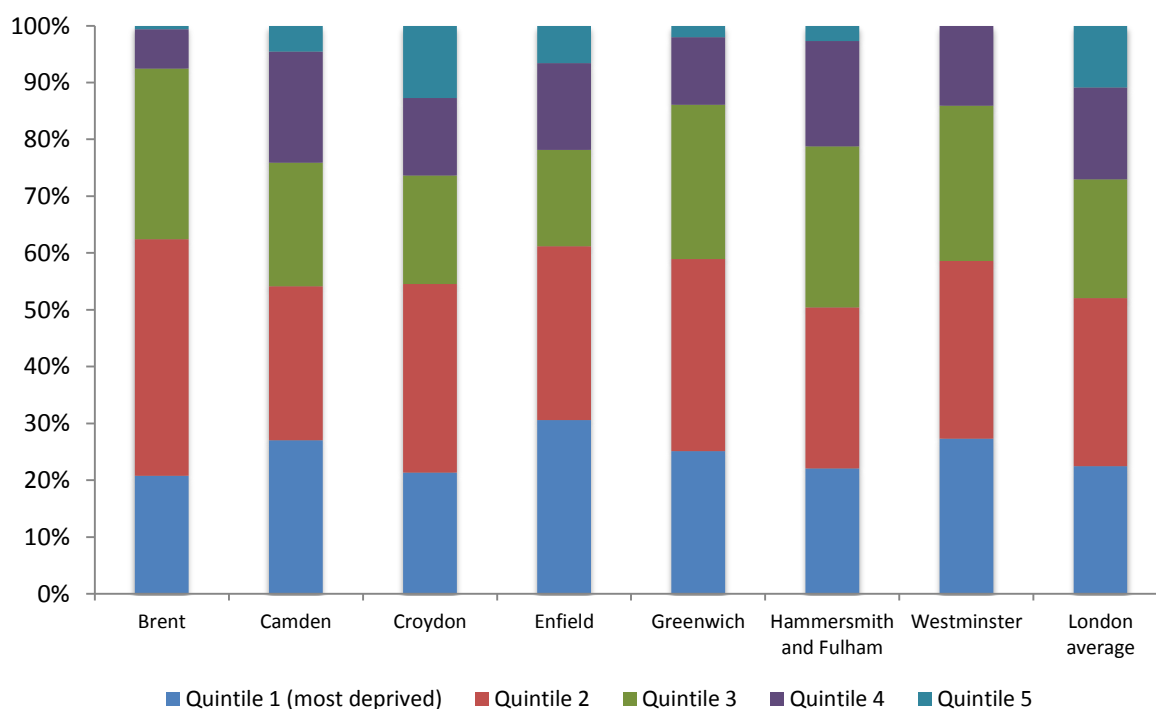
Source: Indices of Deprivation (2015)

In Greenwich, comparator boroughs and London overall quintiles 1 and 2 add up to just over a half or more of all LSOAs, indicating relatively high levels of deprivation. Westminster was the only borough which did not have a single LSOA in the 5th (least deprived) quintile. The detailed data are presented in the Table 11, Appendix I Data Tables.

Residents' segmentation profiles

Figure 18 presents the social segmentation map of Greenwich, which was based on the Mosaic Public Sector data for 2015. The map highlights the most dominant Mosaic population type residing in each of the Greenwich LSOAs. Please see Table 5 for a detailed description of Mosaic types.

As seen from the Figure 18, West, Central and South Greenwich are generally dominated by better off household types earning good salaries and living in sought-after locations. In turn, North and East of the borough are dominated by households on low income, council tenants and other resident receiving state support. Count and proportion of LSOAs by dominant household types are available from Table 12, Appendix I Data Tables.

Figure 18 Most dominant Mosaic household types in Greenwich LSOAs
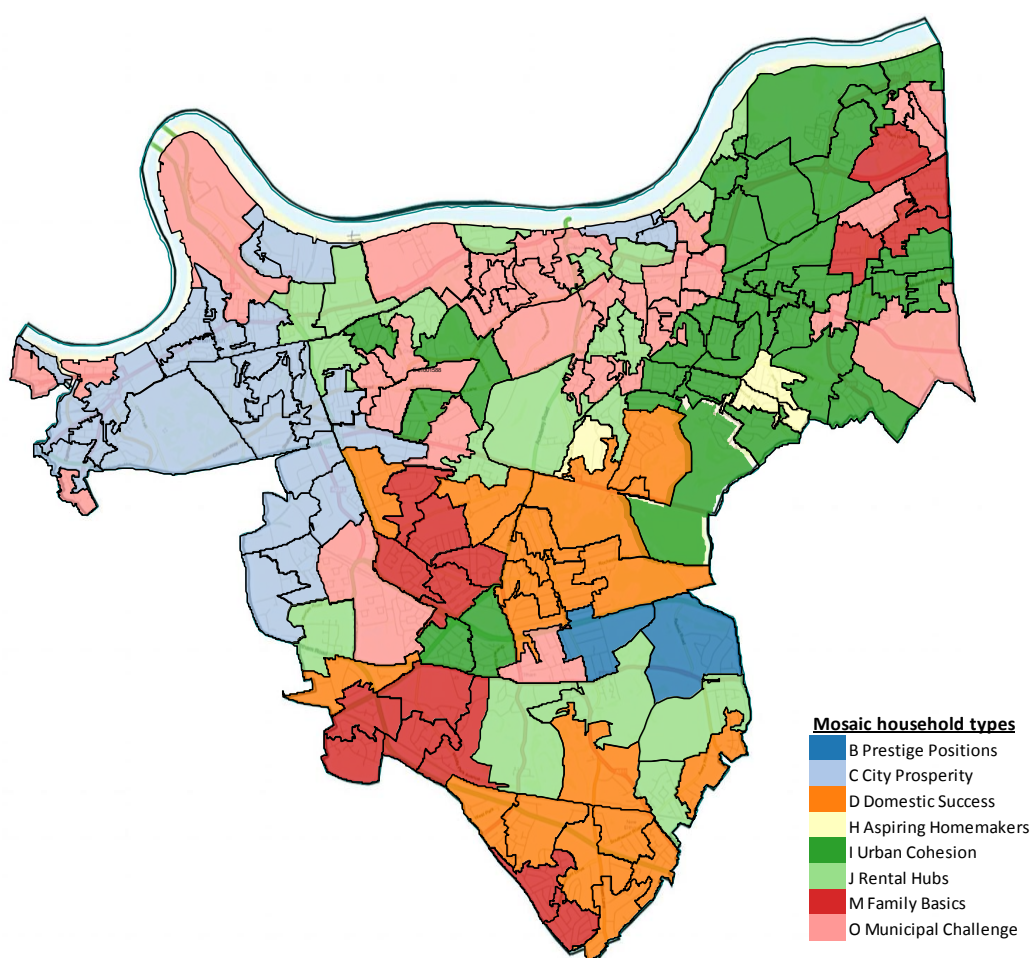
© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100019153

Source: Mosaic Public Sector (2015)

Table 5 ranks all Mosaic household types in Greenwich from most to least prevalent. There has been no change in the three most prevalent household types compared to the 2011 Mosaic data. The three most prevalent Mosaic household types in Greenwich are "G - Young, well-educated city dwellers", "N - Young people renting flats in high density social housing" and "I - Lower income

workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas". These households represent around 64% of all households in the borough. The key characteristics for these types are presented in Table 6.

Table 5 Mosaic household types in Greenwich

Mosaic group	Households in Mosaic group (N)	Proportion of all households (%)
G Young, well-educated city dwellers	23844	22.5
N Young people renting flats in high density social housing	22998	21.7
I Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas	21008	19.8
E Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis	8731	8.2
H Couples and young singles in small modern starter homes	7488	7.1
K Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social houses	6295	5.9
O Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need	3935	3.7
M Elderly people reliant on state support	3318	3.1
C Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods	2554	2.4
L Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations	2476	2.3
J Owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas	1455	1.4
U Unclassified	697	0.7
F Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing	517	0.5
B Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots	457	0.4
D Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes	165	0.2
Total households	**105938**	100

Source: Mosaic Public Sector (2015)

Table 6 Top Three Mosaic Profiles of Greenwich residents

	G Young, well-educated city dwellers	I Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas	N Young people renting flats in high density social housing
Key Features	◆ Young singles ◆ Students ◆ Degree level education ◆ Creative jobs ◆ Diversity ◆ Ethical products ◆ Internet searches ◆ Theatre/arts ◆ Cinema	◆ Few qualifications ◆ Routine occupations ◆ Young singles and couples ◆ Some young children ◆ Ethnic diversity ◆ Small homes ◆ Crowded ◆ Below average income ◆ Sport	◆ Young singles ◆ Low incomes ◆ Renting small public flats ◆ High unemployment ◆ Low qualifications ◆ Urban ◆ Low car ownership ◆ High rise buildings ◆ High ethnic diversity qualifications
Health and Lifestyle	◆ High physical activity ◆ Average smoking prevalence ◆ Low long term illness	◆ High smoking prevalence ◆ High sugar and salt consumption ◆ Above average long term illness	◆ Very high smoking prevalence ◆ High sugar and salt consumption ◆ High social services demand
Health and Lifestyle	Low	Medium	Medium
Most effective means for communicating with this group	◆ Internet ◆ National papers	◆ SMS text ◆ Interactive TV ◆ National papers ◆ Local papers	◆ SMS text ◆ National papers

Source: Mosaic Public Sector (2015)

Regeneration

Changes in population drive and are driven by changes in the environment, including regeneration, housing and work availability. Greenwich has experienced considerable change over the last 10-15 years, with areas such as the Royal Arsenal, Greenwich Peninsula, Kidbrooke and other major sites under development. Over approximately next 20 years it is projected that 40,700 new residential units will be built in the borough, with 342,184 sqm of new commercial floor space. It is expected that this new development will create an estimated 32,700[1] new jobs.

Regeneration opportunities and links to Inner London have been strengthened by significant transport investment including the Jubilee Line extension to North Greenwich, the DLR extension to Woolwich Arsenal and new Crossrail main railway which will pass through Woolwich and in Abbey Wood.

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[1] Based on existing planning permissions included in the London Development database (June 2016). These employment figures were calculated according to the latest "Employment Densities Guide" (2nd edition 2010, Drivers Jonas Deloitte). These employment projections do not take into account displacement of existing jobs so actual (net) jobs created may be lower.

Appendix I Data Tables

Table 1 Greenwich population estimations

Source	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GLA population	253000	255483	259622.8	263615	268041	271937	275868
ONS population	249171	255483	260068	264008	268678	274803	
GP registered population	266644	274951	273231	269785	276026	283331	282837

Table 2 Population change from previous year (%)

Source	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
GLA population	0.98	1.62	1.54	1.68	1.45	1.45
ONS population	2.53	1.79	1.51	1.77	2.28	
GP registered population	3.12	-0.63	-1.26	2.31	2.65	-0.17

Table 3 Ten year population growth rate

Ward	2016	2026	2016 to 2026 growth rate
Peninsula	18141	36746	103%
Woolwich Riverside	21013	33182	58%
Eltham West	12929	17761	37%
Woolwich Common	20292	24167	19%
Thamesmead Moorings	20327	22991	13%
Eltham North	12854	14154	10%
Greenwich West	21126	22673	7%
Abbey Wood	16180	16666	3%
Eltham South	12611	12797	1%
Plumstead	17668	17923	1%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	13460	13612	1%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	13559	13652	1%
Shooters Hill	13586	13650	0%
Glyndon	18968	18934	0%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	14682	14532	-1%
Blackheath Westcombe	13416	13264	-1%
Charlton	15059	14885	-1%
Greenwich total	**275871**	**321589**	**17%**

Table 4 GLA 2016 ethnic group projections for Greenwich

Ethnic groups	Estimated population	Proportion of total population (%)
White	167079	60
Black Caribbean	8711	3.1
Black African	40865	14.7
Black Other	14243	5.1
Indian	8364	3
Pakistani	2866	1
Bangladeshi	1794	0.6
Chinese	6334	2.3
Other Asian	18897	6.8
Other	9144	3.3
Total all ethnicities	**278297**	**100**

Table 5 Population Growth between 2001 and 2011 Census by Ethnic Group

Rank	Ethnic Group	2001 Census	2011 Census	2001-11 Change (Count)	2001-11 Change (%)
1	Black or Black British: African	15,312	35,164	19,852	129.60%
2	White: Other White	9,195	21,581	12,386	134.70%
3	Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	2,044	12,758	10,714	524.20%
4	Black or Black British: Other Black	1,693	5,440	3,747	221.30%
5	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	2,540	5,061	2,521	99.30%
6	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group	2,378	4,732	2,354	99.00%
7	Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	2,175	4,011	1,836	84.40%
8	Mixed: Other Mixed	1,389	3,203	1,814	130.60%
9	Mixed: White and Black African	933	2,699	1,766	189.30%
10	Black or Black British: Caribbean	6,782	8,051	1,269	18.70%
11	Mixed: White and Asian	1,353	2,361	1,008	74.50%
12	Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	1,909	2,594	685	35.90%
13	Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	1,236	1,645	409	33.10%
14	White: Irish	4,871	4,291	-580	-11.90%
15	Asian or Asian British: Indian	9,389	7,836	-1,553	-16.50%
16	White: British	151,291	133,130	-18,161	-12.00%
Total		**214,490**	**254,557**	**40,067**	**18.70%**

Table 6 Rank of increase of residents by country of birth between 2001 and 2011 Census

Rank	Country of Birth	2001 Census	2011 Census	2001-11 Change	% Change
1	Nigeria	3,918	13,013	9,095	232.10%
2	Nepal	160	4,853	4,693	2933.10%
3	Poland	228	2,441	2,213	970.60%
4	Lithuania	45	1,979	1,934	4297.80%
5	China	479	1,918	1,439	300.40%
6	Ghana	1,197	2,315	1,118	93.40%
7	Romania	35	982	947	2705.70%
8	Bulgaria	38	835	797	2097.40%
9	South Africa	654	1,356	702	107.30%
10	Somalia	1,064	1,742	678	63.70%
11	France	630	1,286	656	104.10%
12	India	3,767	4,367	600	15.90%
14	Italy	451	1,019	568	125.90%
15	Sri Lanka	817	1,382	565	69.20%
16	Hong Kong	549	1,101	552	100.50%
17	United States	647	1,175	528	81.60%
18	Germany	927	1,417	490	52.90%
19	Latvia	13	460	447	3438.50%
20	Turkey	495	924	429	86.70%
21	Brazil	100	516	416	416.00%
22	Pakistan	881	1,289	408	46.30%
23	Hungary	77	476	399	518.20%
24	Netherlands	223	603	380	170.40%
25	Philippines	175	548	373	213.10%
26	Portugal	260	623	363	139.60%
27	Russia	120	476	356	296.70%
28	Kosovo	225	571	346	153.80%
29	Jamaica	1,667	2,007	340	20.40%
30	Ukraine	51	385	334	654.90%
31	Afghanistan	65	386	321	493.80%
32	Slovakia	23	344	321	1395.70%
33	Spain	270	588	318	117.80%
34	Sierra Leone	503	812	309	61.40%
35	Cameroon	108	416	308	285.20%
36	Zimbabwe	661	962	301	45.50%
37	Albania	20	281	261	1305.00%
38	Ivory Coast	92	347	255	277.20%
39	Australia	645	894	249	38.60%
40	Mauritius	261	502	241	92.30%

Table 7 General fertility rates: number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44

Year	Greenwich	London	England
2002	63.8	59.3	55.1
2003	63.8	61.3	57
2004	68.0	62.9	58.5
2005	71.6	63.8	58.6
2006	75.4	65.4	60.6
2007	82.7	68.3	62.1
2008	81.7	69.3	63.9
2009	82.7	69.5	63.7
2010	86.5	72.1	65.5
2011	74.3	66.5	64.2
2012	74.6	67.0	64.9
2013	71.1	64.0	62.4
2014	69.7	63.3	62.2
2015	72.7	63.9	62.5

Table 8 Life expectancy at birth

Period	Life expectancy at birth males			Life expectancy at birth females		
	Greenwich	London	England	Greenwich	London	England
2000 - 02	74.2	75.8	76	80.1	80.8	80.7
2001 - 03	74.1	76	76.2	80	80.8	80.7
2002 - 04	74.6	76.4	76.5	80.1	81.1	80.9
2003 - 05	74.8	76.8	76.9	80.1	81.4	81.1
2004 - 06	75.1	77.3	77.3	80.6	81.9	81.5
2005 - 07	75.1	77.7	77.6	81.2	82.3	81.8
2006 - 08	75.7	78.1	77.9	81.5	82.6	82
2007 - 09	76.2	78.5	78.2	81.7	82.9	82.3
2008 - 10	77.1	78.8	78.5	81.6	83.2	82.5
2009 - 11	77.8	79.3	78.9	82.1	83.6	82.9
2010 - 12	78.5	79.7	79.2	82.2	83.8	83
2011 - 13	78.7	80	79.4	82.8	84.1	83.1
2012 - 14	79	80.3	79.5	82.5	84.2	83.2

Table 9 Healthy life expectancy at birth

Period	Healthy life expectancy at birth males			Healthy life expectancy at birth females		
	Greenwich	London	England	Greenwich	London	England
2009 - 11	61.7	63	63.2	63	63.8	64.2
2010 - 12	62.1	63.2	63.4	63.3	63.6	64.1
2011 - 13	61	63.4	63.3	64.3	63.8	63.9
2012 - 14	60	64	63.4	63.5	64.1	64

Table 10 Slope Index of Inequality (Years)

Year	Male			Female		
	Greenwich	Comparator boroughs	England	Greenwich	Comparator boroughs	England
2002 - 04	6.44	9.39	9.37	6.55	4.95	6.39
2003 - 05	6.43	9.39	9.39	6.70	5.27	6.55
2004 - 06	7.61	9.61	9.53	5.37	5.35	6.62
2005 - 07	7.86	10.27	9.68	5.61	5.70	6.67
2006 - 08	8.46	10.45	9.84	5.82	5.87	6.84
2007 - 09	7.90	9.84	9.78	6.91	6.07	6.92
2008 - 10	7.45	9.03	9.58	6.95	6.33	6.97
2009 - 11	6.08	8.90	9.42	5.85	6.24	6.91
2010 - 12	5.39	9.11	9.24	5.57	6.59	6.85
2011 - 13	4.80	8.83	9.14	5.90	6.15	6.90
2012 - 14	5.72	8.77	9.16	5.26	5.88	6.99

Table 11 Proportion of LSOAs in each deprivation quintile for Greenwich, IMD comparators and London

Borough	Proportion LSOAs in a deprivation quintile (%)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Brent	20.8	41.6	30.1	6.9	0.6
Camden	27.1	27.1	21.8	19.5	4.5
Croydon	21.4	33.2	19.1	13.6	12.7
Enfield	30.6	30.6	16.9	15.3	6.6
Greenwich	25.2	33.8	27.2	11.9	2
Hammersmith and Fulham	22.1	28.3	28.3	18.6	2.7
Westminster	27.3	31.3	27.3	14.1	0
London average	22.5	29.6	20.9	16.2	10.8

Table 12 Most dominant Mosaic household types in Greenwich LSOAs

Mosaic household type	Count of LSOAs (N)	Proportion of LSOAs (%)
O Municipal Challenge	35	23.2
I Urban Cohesion	31	20.5
C City Prosperity	26	17.2
D Domestic Success	19	12.6
J Rental Hubs	19	12.6
M Family Basics	16	10.6
H Aspiring Homemakers	3	2
B Prestige Positions	2	1.3
Total	**151**	**100**

Appendix II Equality Obligations

In this report inequalities in health outcomes and uptake of services are explored chiefly along the lines of deprivation and gender, with additional evidence presented around health issues experienced by the older population (see Section 2.5) and maternal and child health (see Section 2.1).

Under the Equality Act (2010) an increased number of groups are legally protected from discrimination and public bodies are required to demonstrably seek to improve equality of opportunity and encourage good relations for these groups. The defining characteristics of these groups are:

- Age;
- Disability;
- Gender reassignment;
- Marriage and civil partnership;
- Pregnancy and maternity;
- Race (with the possibility of including caste);
- Religion or belief;
- Sex; and
- Sexual orientation

In response to this the NHS developed the Equality Delivery System (EDS) to assist local NHS bodies in delivering against the new requirements. Greenwich is working on agreeing local implementation of the system through the Governing Body of the Greenwich Clinical Commissioning Committee. A national 9-step process provides the basis for this system.

The Royal Borough also has a process for enacting the Equality Act. The Royal Borough believes that the diversity of Greenwich's population is one of its greatest assets and as such should be valued and celebrated.

The Equality Act 2010 places a duty on public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; and to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people who share a "protected characteristic" and those who do not. In carrying out its responsibilities under the Act, the Royal Borough seeks to:

- Ensure that equality is fully integrated into mainstream service planning, commissioning, management and delivery;
- Carry out equality impact assessments on all relevant key decisions;
- Monitor services and Council employment by equality criteria;
- Publish specific and measurable equality objectives;
- Publish information showing how we have complied with our legal responsibilities;
- Provide training and information for our staff to ensure they are aware of the policy and able to apply it when carrying out their duties; and
- Consult with stakeholders where appropriate.