



Basingstoke
and Deane

Basingstoke and Deane Key Facts



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- This summary document aims to provide an accessible overview of the borough and its key factual characteristics.
- It draws on information from sources such as the census, the Office for National Statistics (ONS), Ordnance Survey (OS) and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG); outlining the statistical evidence on which the Council Plan and linked strategies are based.
- The date ranges that individual datasets are provided for vary according to each source. In some cases the 2011 Census is the most recent available, whilst in others there are more recent figures and future projections.

Background

Basingstoke and Deane is a great place to live with 95% of residents stating they are satisfied with their local area.

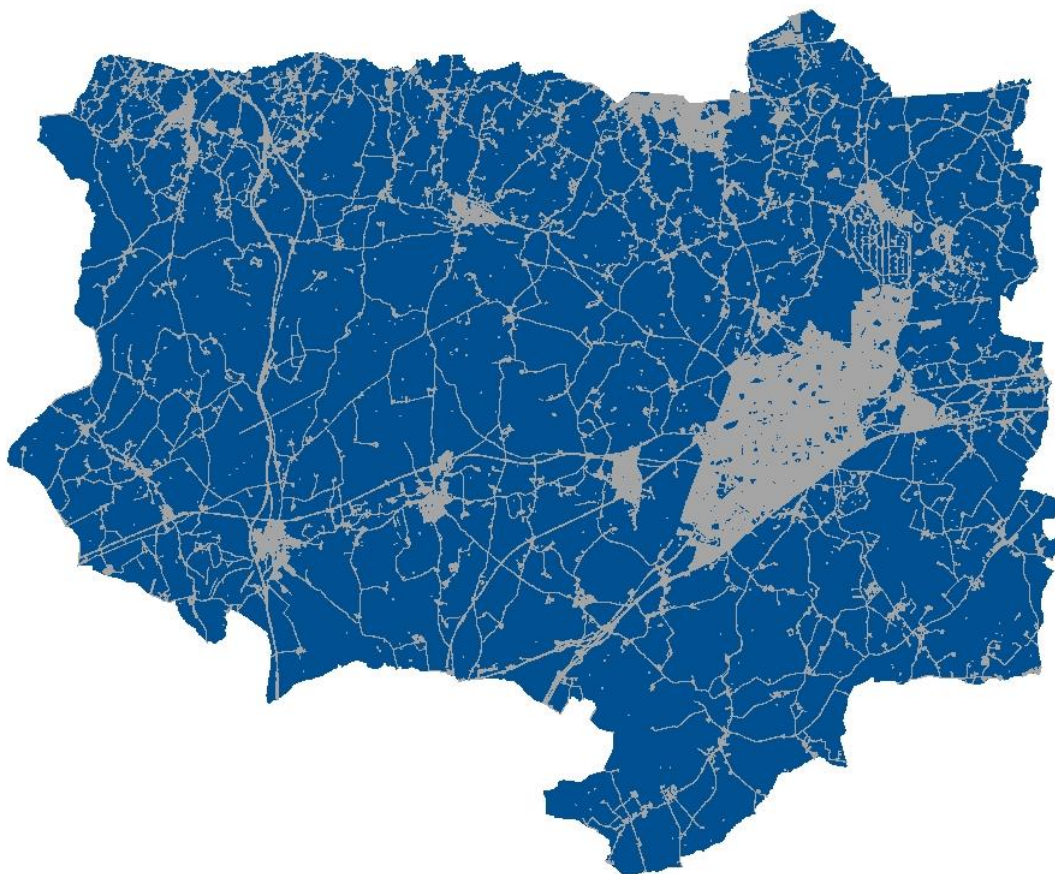


Environment



Location

The borough covers an area of 245 square miles (over 63,000 hectares) within northern Hampshire.



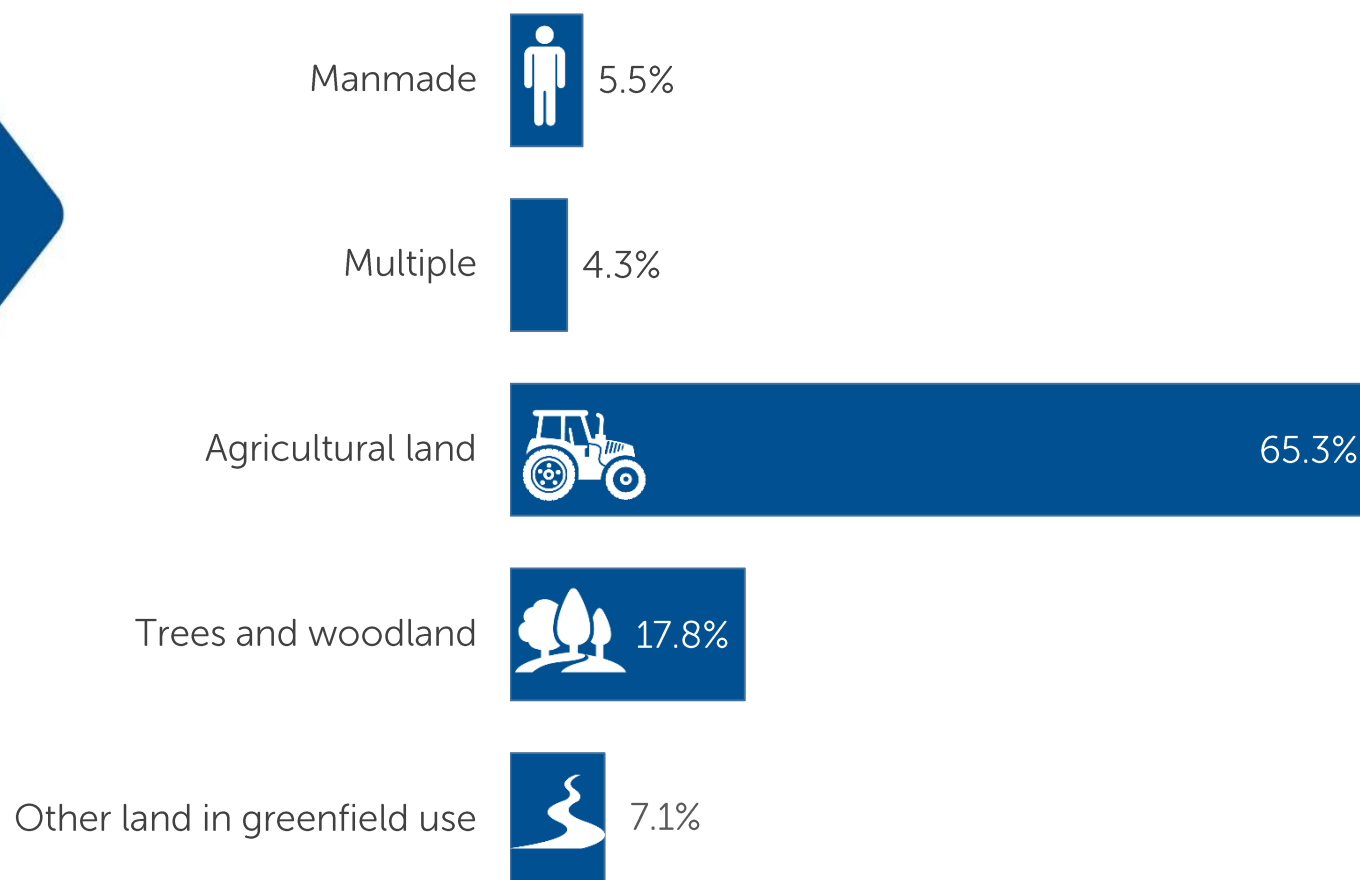
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- Basingstoke was designated as a London overspill town in 1961.
- The second largest settlement in the borough is Tadley, Baughurst and Pamber Heath, on the northern borough boundary.
- The western part of the borough is dominated by the sparsely populated North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
- The River Loddon rises in Basingstoke, flowing through Old Basing and Sherfield-On-Loddon in the eastern part of the borough.
- The settlements of Overton and Whitchurch lie in the upper valley of the River Test, in the south-west of the borough.

- Less than 8% of the borough is covered by ONS built up areas.
- According to OS, 5.5% of the land is covered by manmade surfaces, 4.3% by multiple surfaces (partly manmade and natural) and the remaining 90.2% by natural surfaces.
- The natural surfaces can be further broken down in to agricultural land (65.3%), trees and woodland (17.8%), and other land in greenfield use (7.1%).
- Around 7.5% of the borough is covered by ancient woodland.
- The borough is home to over 1,800 listed buildings, including Highclere Castle, The Vyne and Basing House.

Land use

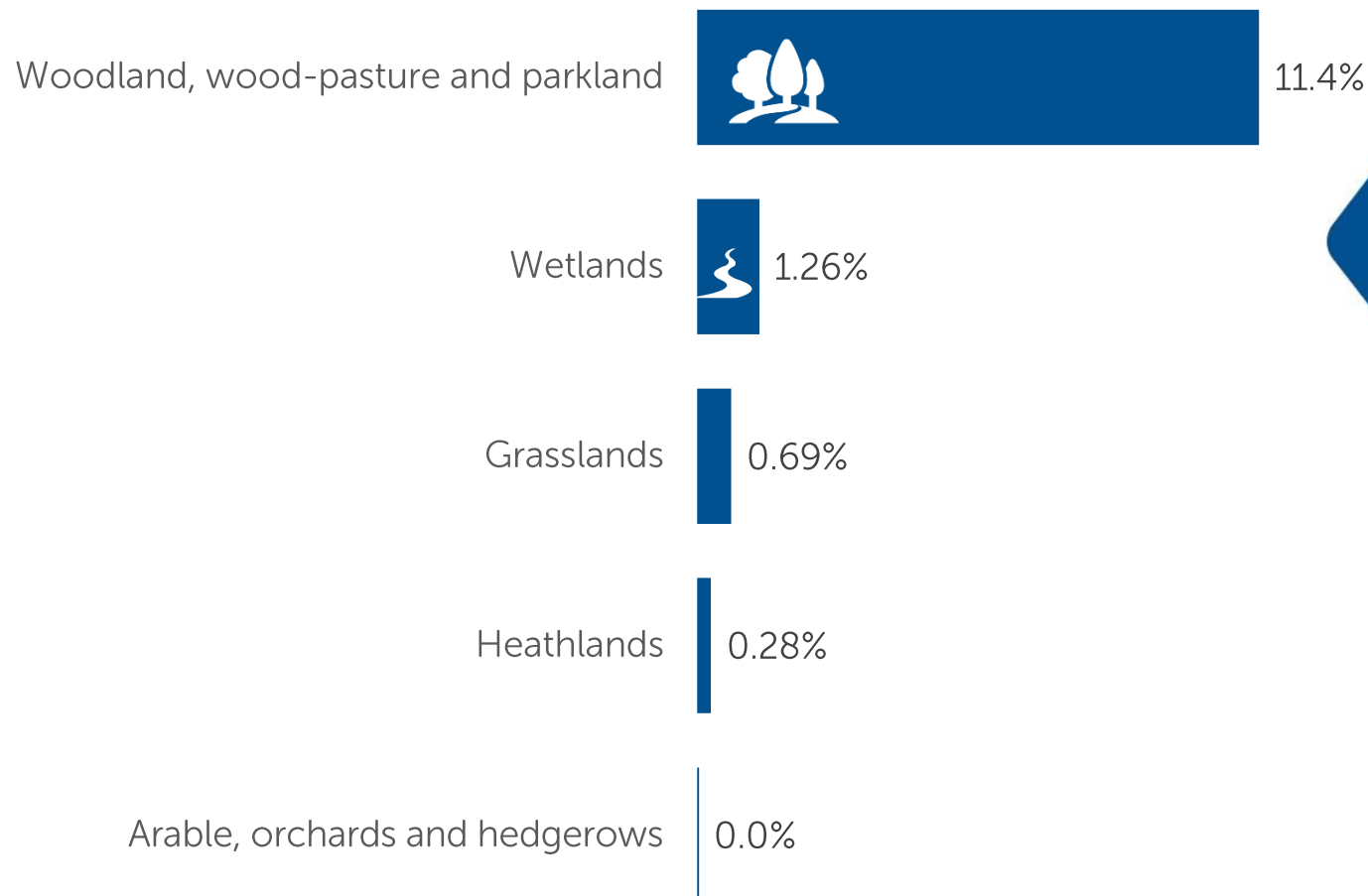
According to ONS, less than 8% of the borough sits within built up areas. OS record all land uses and define 5.5% of the borough as manmade and 4.3% as multiple (manmade and natural surfaces, such as residential back gardens).



Source: ONS Built Up Areas, 2011, OS MasterMap, 2019, and Natural England, 2020.

Priority habitats

Priority habitats cover 13.6% of the borough, similar to the 14% coverage across England as a whole.



- Priority habitats are a focus for conservation action. They can be found within or outside of statutory designated sites.
- There are 8,644 hectares of priority habitats in the borough.
- Around 7.5% of priority habitat in the borough is within statutory designated sites and a further 49.7% is within Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).
- The borough has a higher proportion of priority habitats that are deciduous woodland than England as a whole (72.5% compared to 39%).

The quality of this information is dependent on recorder effort.

Source: HBIC Annual Biodiversity Monitoring Report, 2018/19, and DEFRA Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, 2019.

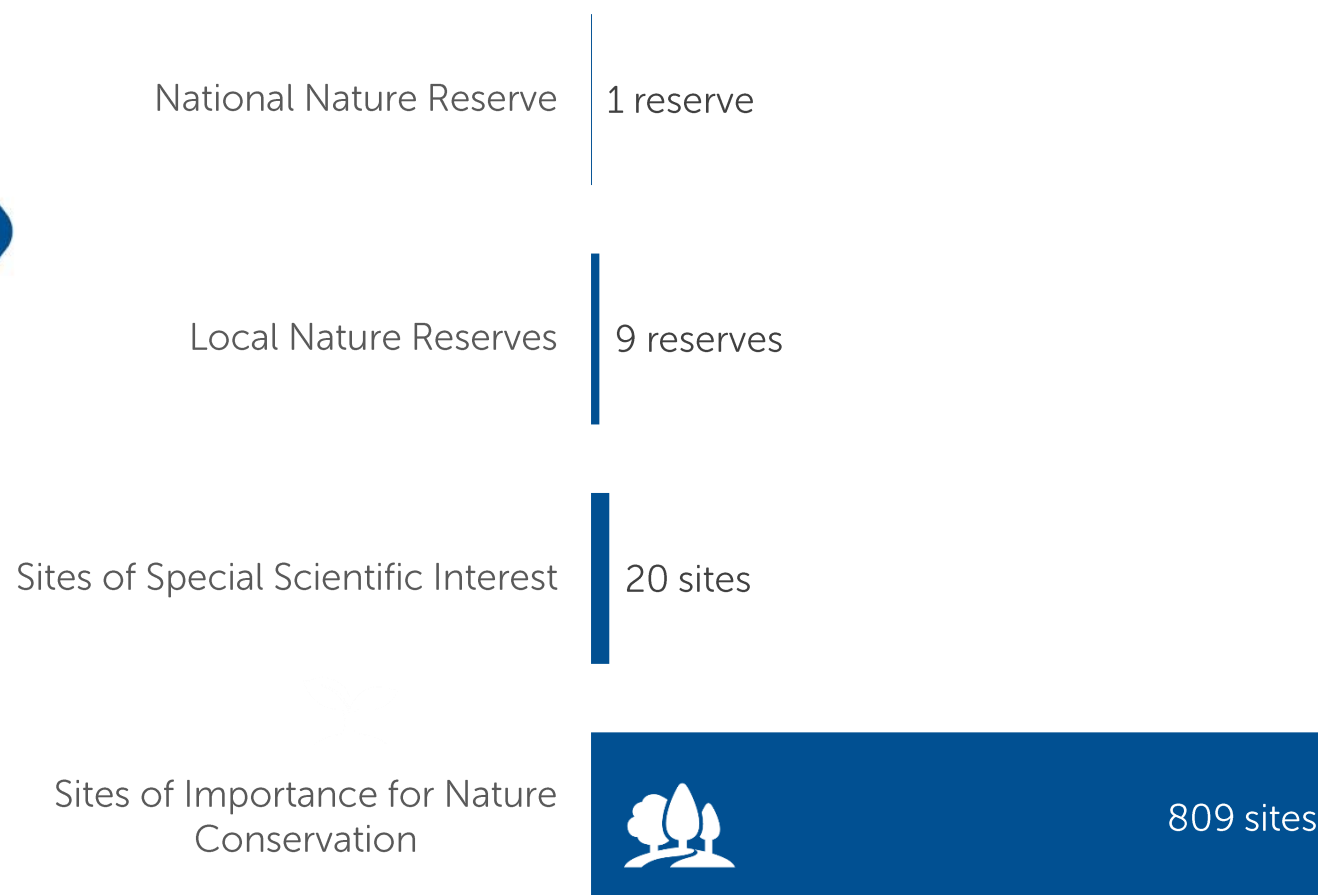
- Basingstoke and Deane has a 23 hectare National Nature Reserve (NNR) at Ashford Hill.
- There are nine Local Nature Reserves (LNR) that total 273 hectares, including Pamber Forest (190 hectares).
- 806 hectares of the borough are included within 20 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
- 60.6% of SSSIs are in a favourable condition and 30.2% are in unfavourable recovering condition. Just 3.8% are unfavourable no change and 0.4% unfavourable declining.
- 9.8% of the borough (6,227 hectares) is covered by Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).

SSSI condition definitions:
<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SSSIglossary.aspx>

Source: HBIC Annual Biodiversity Monitoring Report, 2018/19.

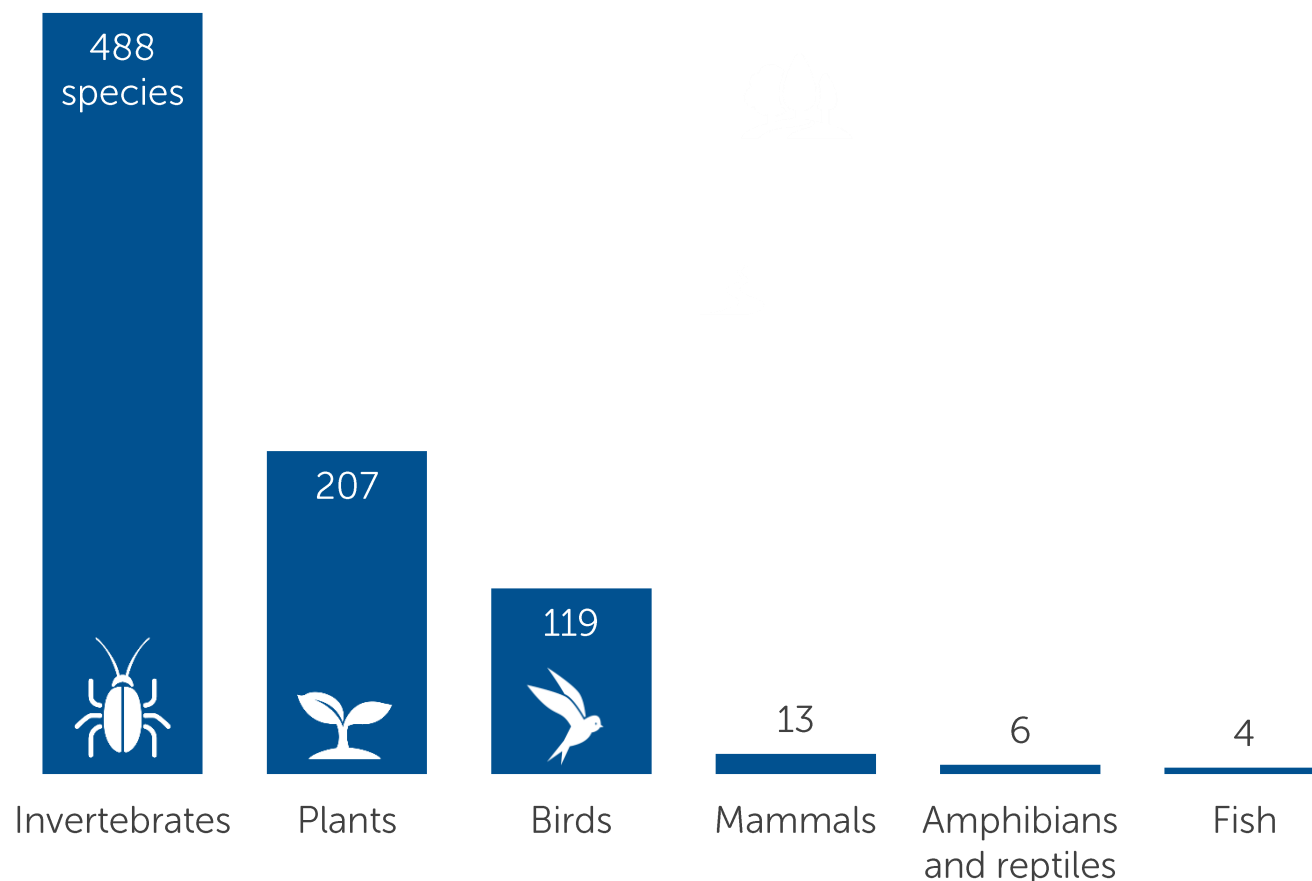
Conservation designations

The borough is home to a range of conservation designations.



Protected and notable wildlife

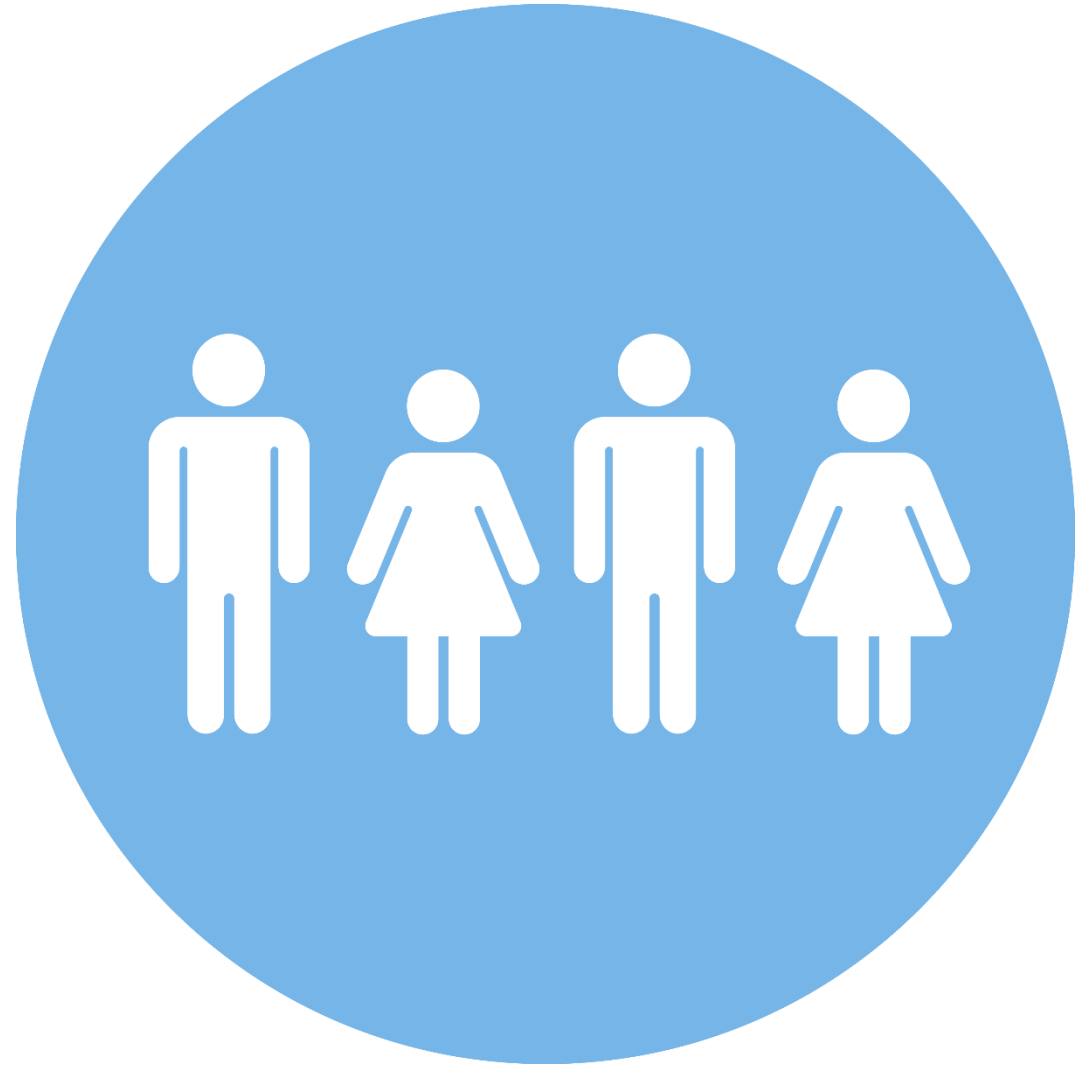
The borough has over 800 protected and notable species, these have statutory protection or are recognised as needing special conservation effort.



- The 800 protected and notable wildlife species is predominantly made up of invertebrates (including beetles, flies, bugs, snails and carnivorous insects) and plants (including conifers, ferns and flowering plants).
- The list also includes birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles and fish.
- The borough is also home to 32 of Hampshire's 50 notable wildlife species, identified as covering a range of taxonomic groups and representative of various habitat types present in Hampshire.

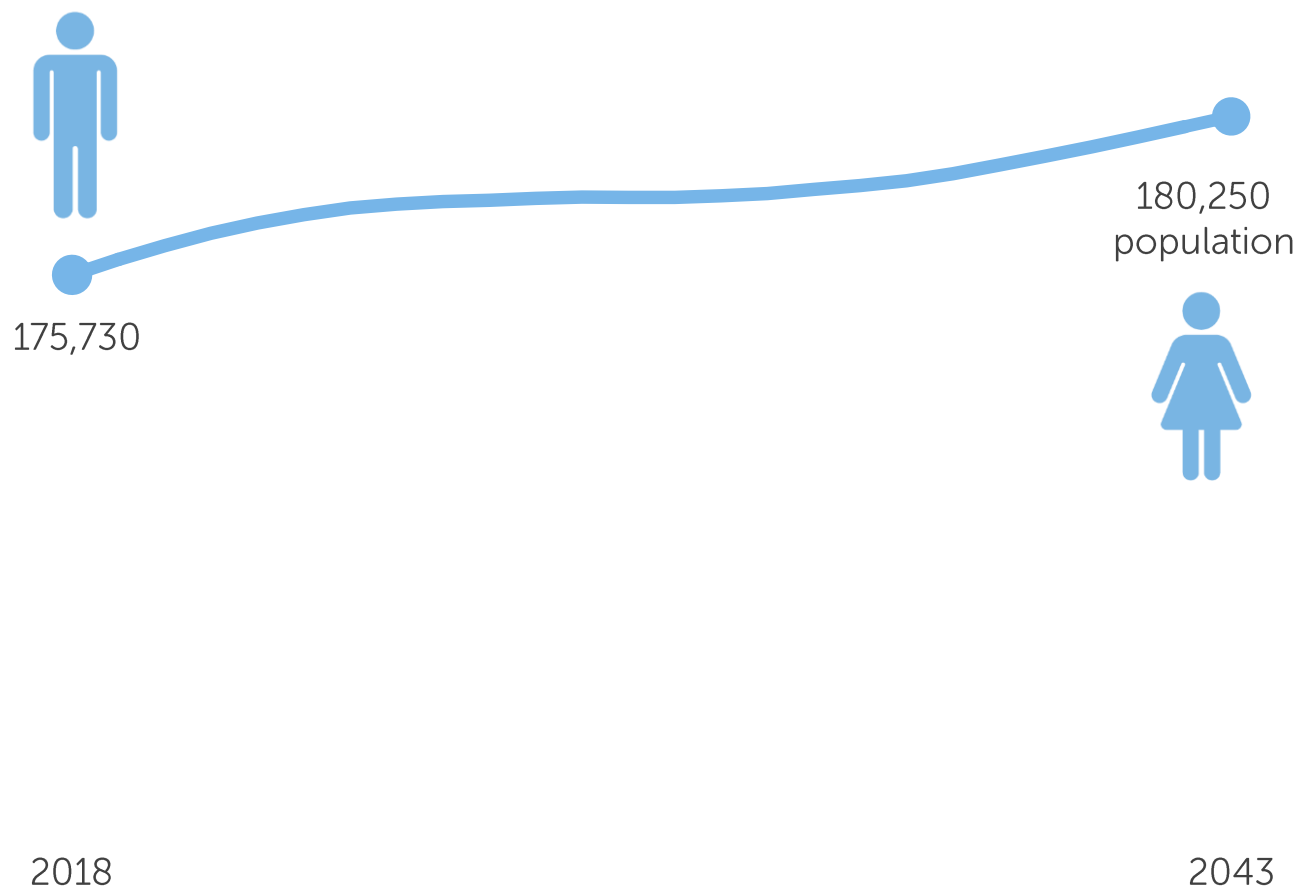
The quality of this information is dependent on recorder effort. It is the number of species that have been recorded up until now and is not a comprehensive list of all species within the borough.

Population



Population growth

The borough population was estimated to be 175,730 in 2018.



- In the 2011 Census the population was estimated at 167,800 people, an increase of 15,225 (10.0%) since the 2001 Census.
- The borough's population continues to grow and is projected to rise to 180,250 by 2043, an increase of 2.6% from 2018.
- In 2018, 114,880 residents lived within Basingstoke town, which was 65.4% of the total population.

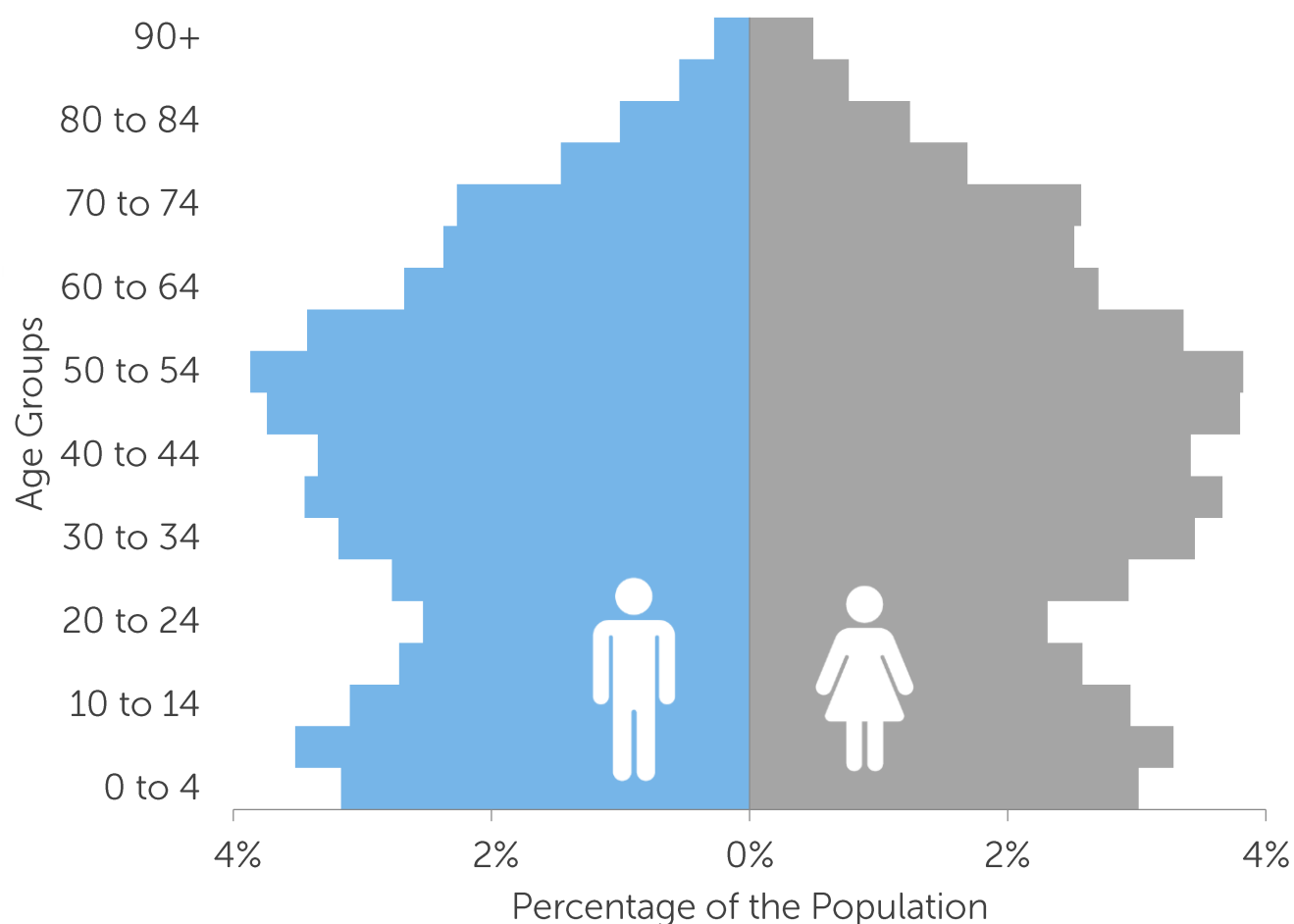
Source: 2001 Census, 2011 Census, ONS Subnational Population Projections, 2018, and ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2018.

- Almost a quarter (24.3%) of the population is aged under 20 (42,750 people) and 17.2% is aged 65 and over (30,240 people).
- The borough population is made up of approximately half males and half females.
- Below the age of 20, the percentage of males in the borough is slightly higher than that of females.
- Above the age of 65, the percentage of females is slightly higher than that of males.
- Compared to the South East and England, the borough has a higher proportion of people under 20 and aged between 16 and 64 but a lower percentage aged 65 and over.

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2018.

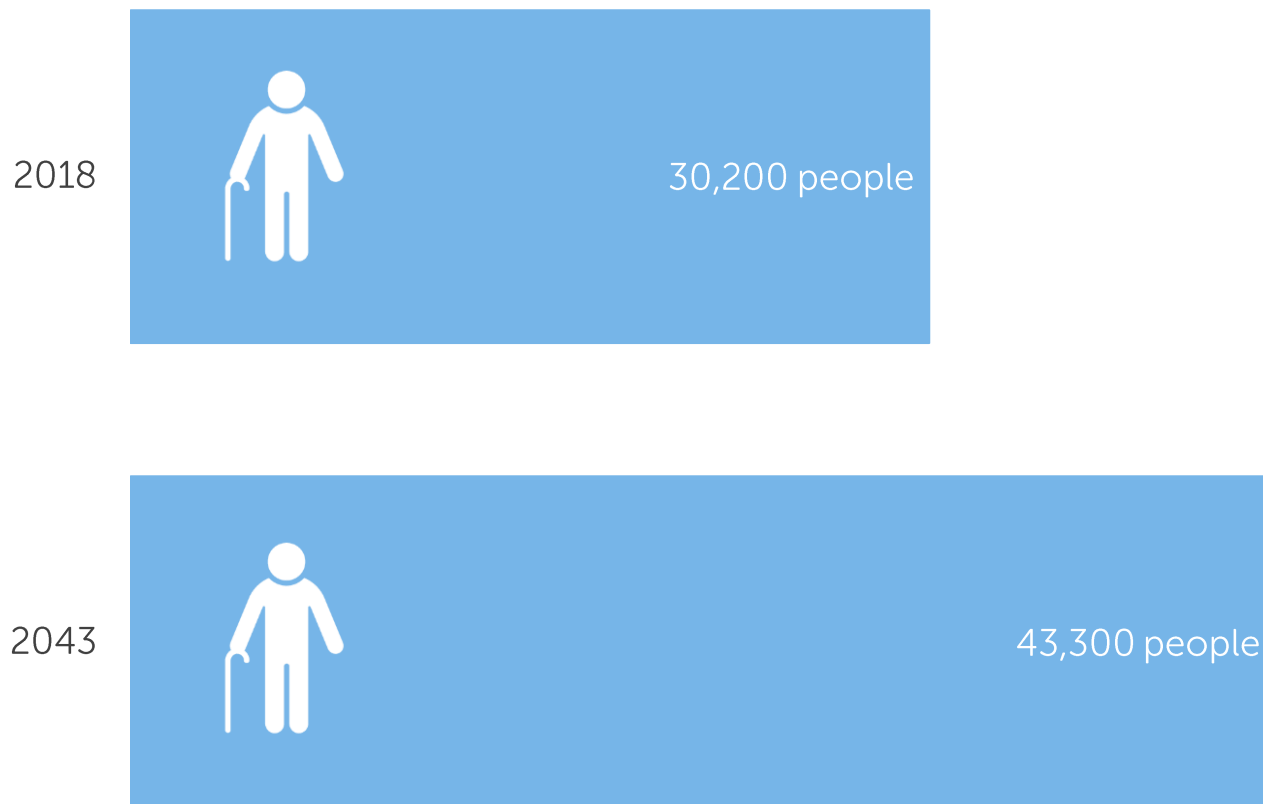
Population characteristics

The majority of the population occupy the working age groups, with 58.5% aged 20 to 64 years.



Population ageing

The population aged 65 and over is projected to grow by 13,040 people from 2018 to 2043.



- The borough's population has aged in recent years and this trend will continue into the future.
- In 2018, 17.2% of the population was aged 65 and over. By 2043, this is projected to be 24.0%.
- The impact of the ageing population on health and social care services is hard to predict. It may lead to increased costs or the growing number of older people may create new economic and social opportunities.

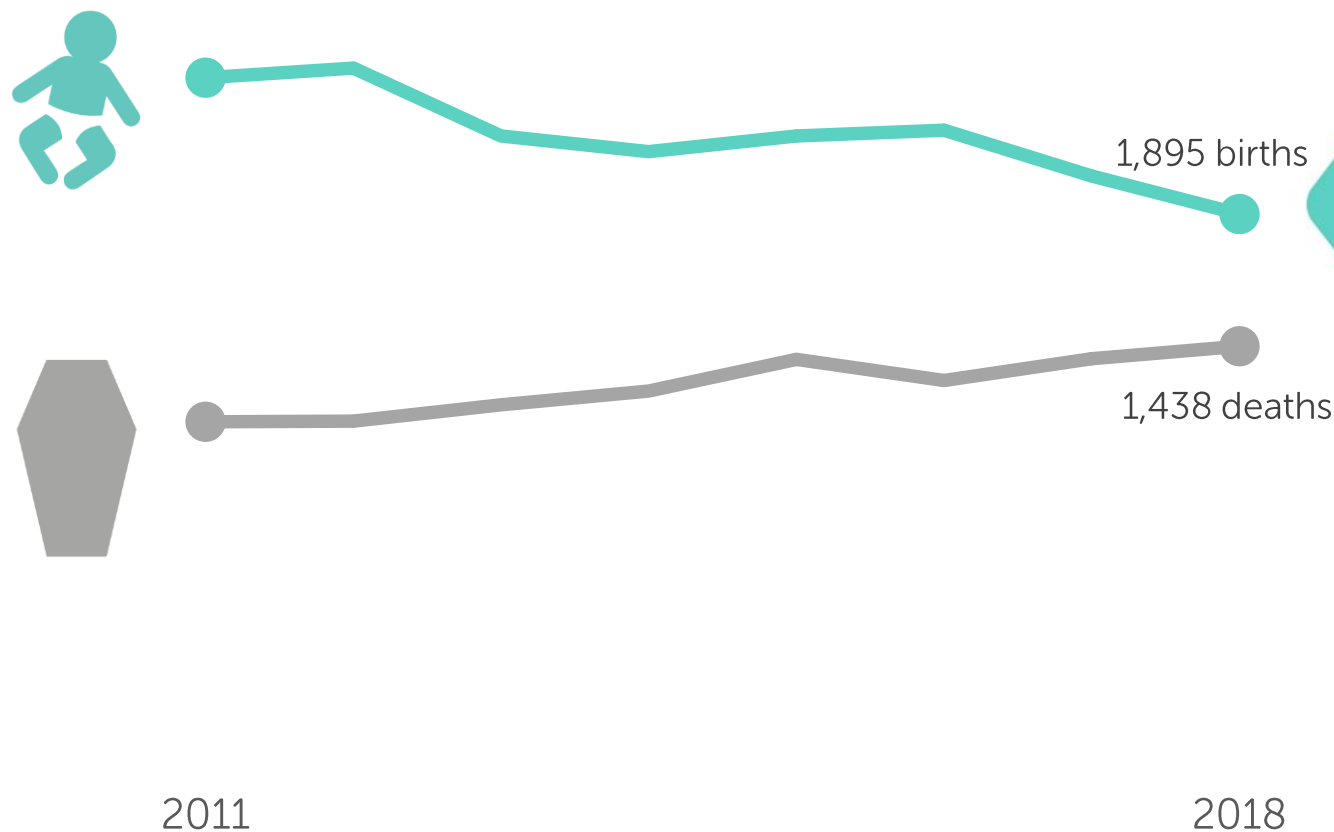
Source: ONS Subnational Population Projections, 2018.

Births, deaths and migration



Births and deaths

The number of births is consistently higher than the number of deaths.



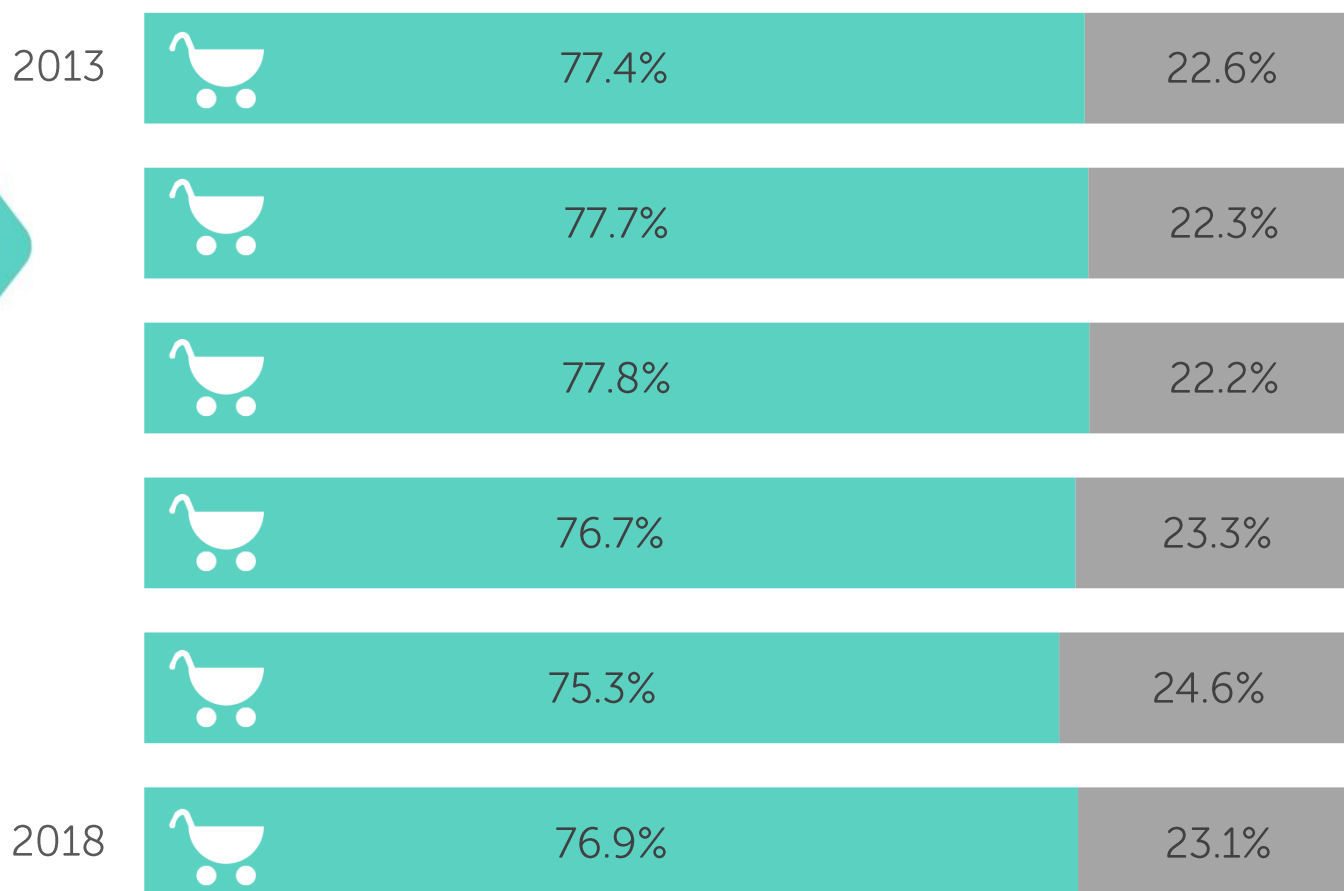
- In 2018, there were 1,895 births, 59.2% of these births were to women aged 30 and over.
- The 2018 Total Fertility Rate within the borough (1.72) is lower than that of the South East (1.74) and higher than that of England (1.70).
- The Total Fertility Rate is the average number of live children that a group of women would bear if they experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.
- In 2018, the most popular names for girls and boys were Olivia and George.

Source: ONS Birth characteristics, 2018, ONS Deaths registered by area of usual residence, UK, 2018, and ONS Top baby names by local authority, England and Wales, 2018.

- The number of births to mothers born outside the UK stood at 440 in 2018.
- This number tripled between 2001 and 2018, similar to rates of increase in Southampton, and faster than other Hampshire districts.
- Since 2013, the proportion of births to non-UK born mothers has been relatively stable.

Births to non-UK born mothers

The percentage of births to mothers born outside the UK has increased in recent years.



Source: ONS parents' country of birth, 2018.

Migration

Between March 2010 and 2011, there were 18,785 migrations involving Basingstoke and Deane.

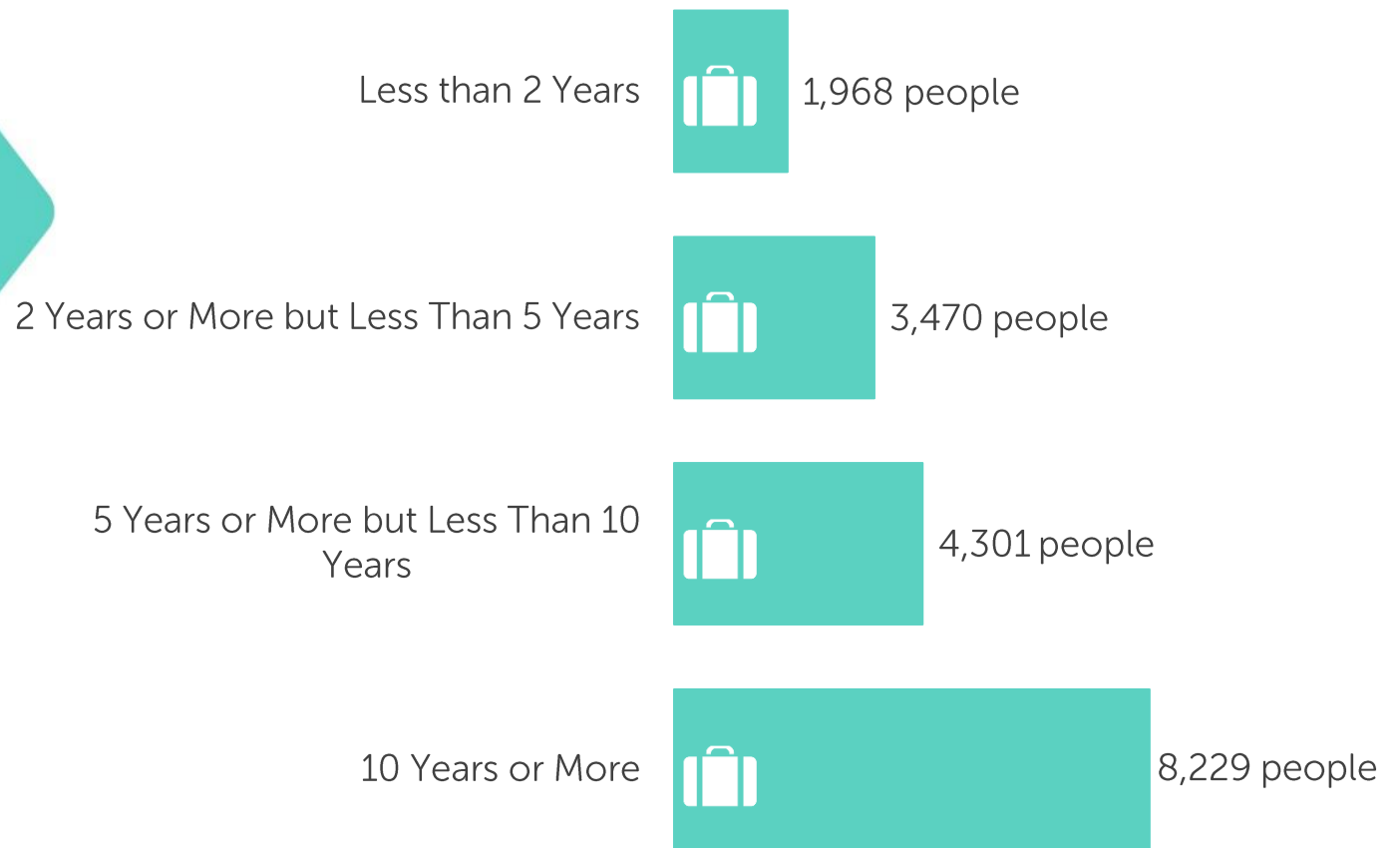


- Migration entails both the international and domestic/internal movement of people and is a complicated topic due to the difficulty in collecting accurate information.
- The chart shows the number of people moving to and from Basingstoke and Deane between March 2010 and 2011. The top origin and destination was West Berkshire.
- The greatest numbers of international immigrants came from India, Poland, Nepal, Australia, USA, Spain, France and China. The number of international emigrants is unknown.

- Basingstoke and Deane is now more culturally diverse than ever before.
- 17,968 residents were born outside the UK in 2011, the majority of these (69.7%) had lived in the UK for 10 or more years.
- The mix of UK-born and non-UK born residents varies across the borough, with non-UK born residents comprising 7.0% of residents in rural areas compared with 12.0% of residents in urban areas.

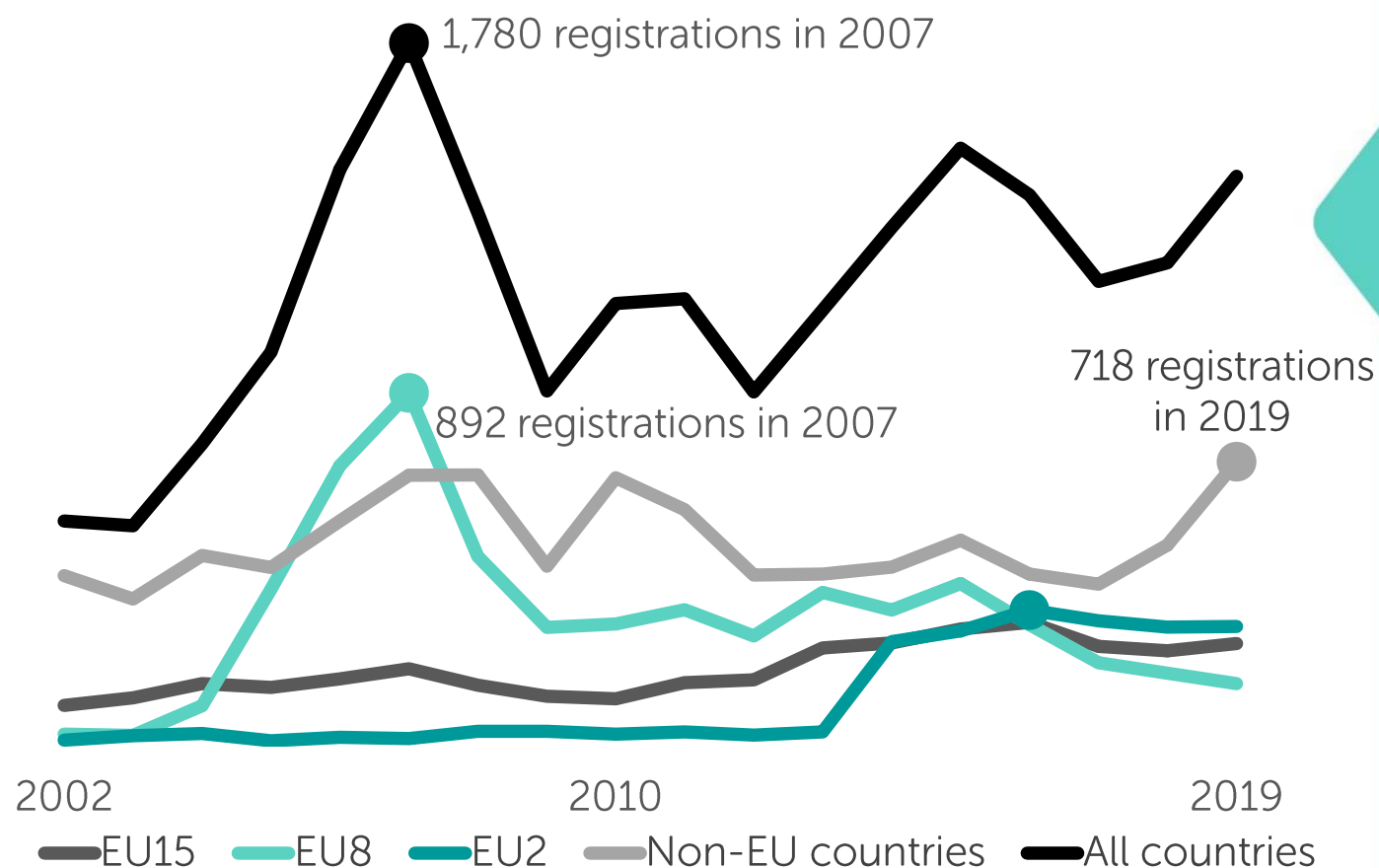
Length of residence

89.3% of residents were born in the UK, many of the remaining 10.7% had lived in the UK for 10 years or more.



National insurance numbers

National insurance number allocations (NINOs) peaked in 2007, due to increased migration from Eastern European countries, particularly Poland.



- From 2002 to 2019, Polish was the largest single nationality that NINOs were allocated to, followed by Indian, Romanian and Nepali.
- In 2018 and 2019, Indian was the largest single nationality that NINOs were allocated to for the first time since 2004.
- Since January 2014, Bulgarian and Romanian citizens have been entitled to free movement within the EU, subsequently, there has been an increase in NINOs allocated to these countries (EU2).
- NINO allocations to people of Nepali nationality, whilst not on the same scale as in Rushmoor, have been higher in Basingstoke and Deane than in other Hampshire districts since 2006.

EU15 are European Union member countries prior to May 2004, EU8 are May 2004 accession countries, EU2 are June 2013 accession countries.

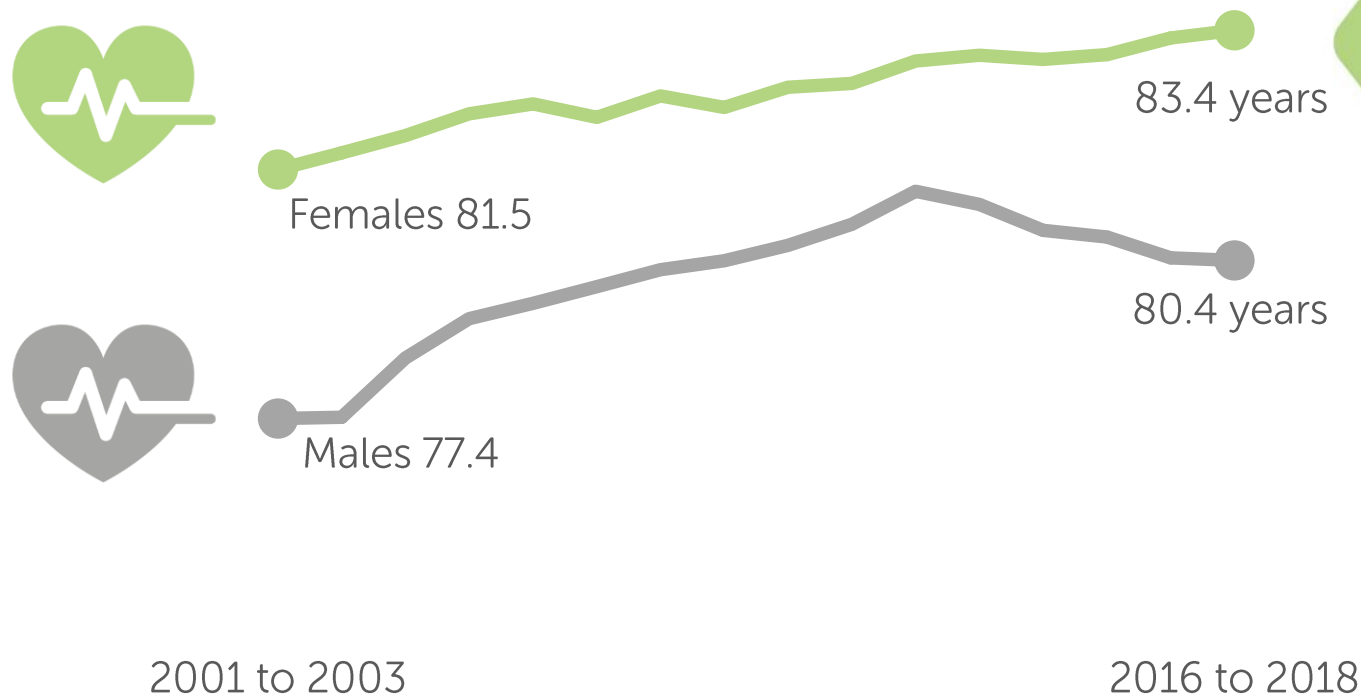
Source: Department for Work and Pensions, NINO, 2019.

Health



Life expectancy

Female life expectancy at birth is consistently higher than male life expectancy and the gap has been widening since 2012 to 2014.



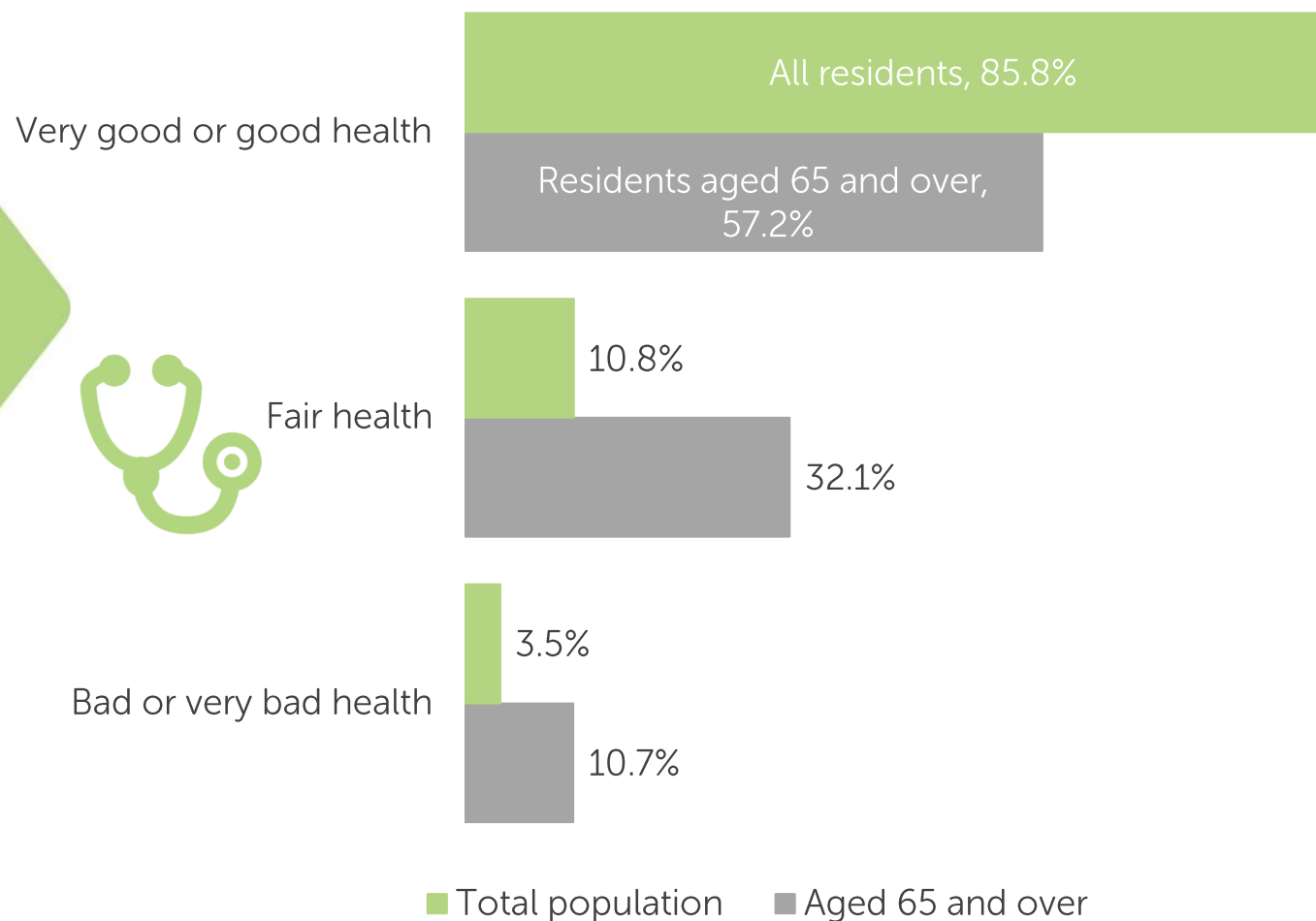
- Life expectancy is the number of years that a person can expect to live, on average, in a given population.
- Male life expectancy at birth for 2016 to 2018 is lower than it was from 2009 to 2017. It is also consistently lower than female life expectancy.
- Once a resident reaches the age of 65 years, life expectancy from that point onwards is 21.4 years for females and 19.1 years for males.
- The slope index of inequality measures the difference in life expectancy at birth between the most and least deprived areas within the borough. It is expressed in years.
- The 2016 to 2018 slope index of inequality is 4.7 years for females and 7.5 years for males.

Source: ONS Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas, UK, 2016-2018, and Public Health England Slope Index of Inequality, 2016-2018.

- 10.7% of borough residents aged 65 and over were in bad or very bad health and 45.3% had a long term health problem or disability that limited their daily activities. People aged 65 and over accounted for 44.5% of all those with bad or very bad health.
- 13.5% of residents had a long term health problem or disability that limited their daily activities, which is lower than the South East (15.7%) and England (17.6%).
- 9.1% of residents provided unpaid care and almost a fifth of these provided 50 or more hours unpaid care a week.

Health

Unsurprisingly, poor health and health problems increase with age.

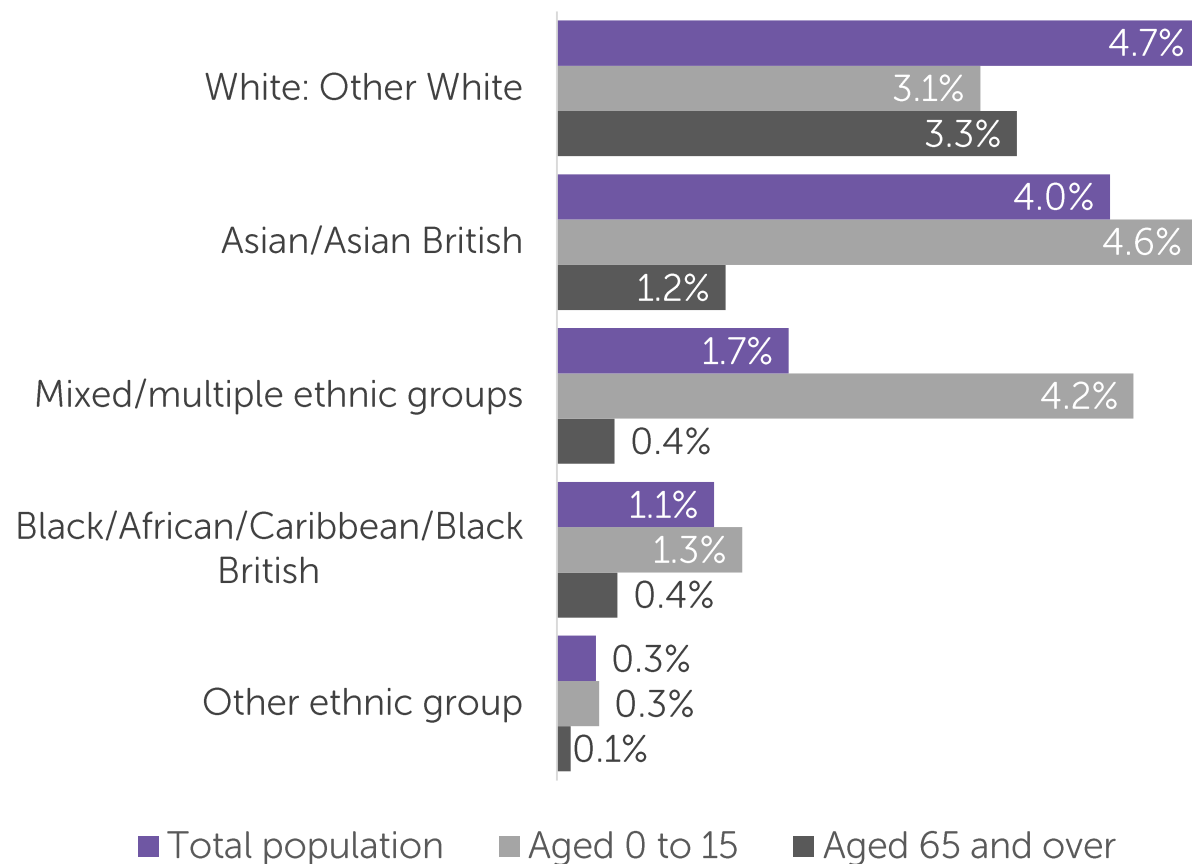


Community



Ethnic group

88.2% of the population was White British in 2011. Other ethnic groups made up 11.8% of the population.



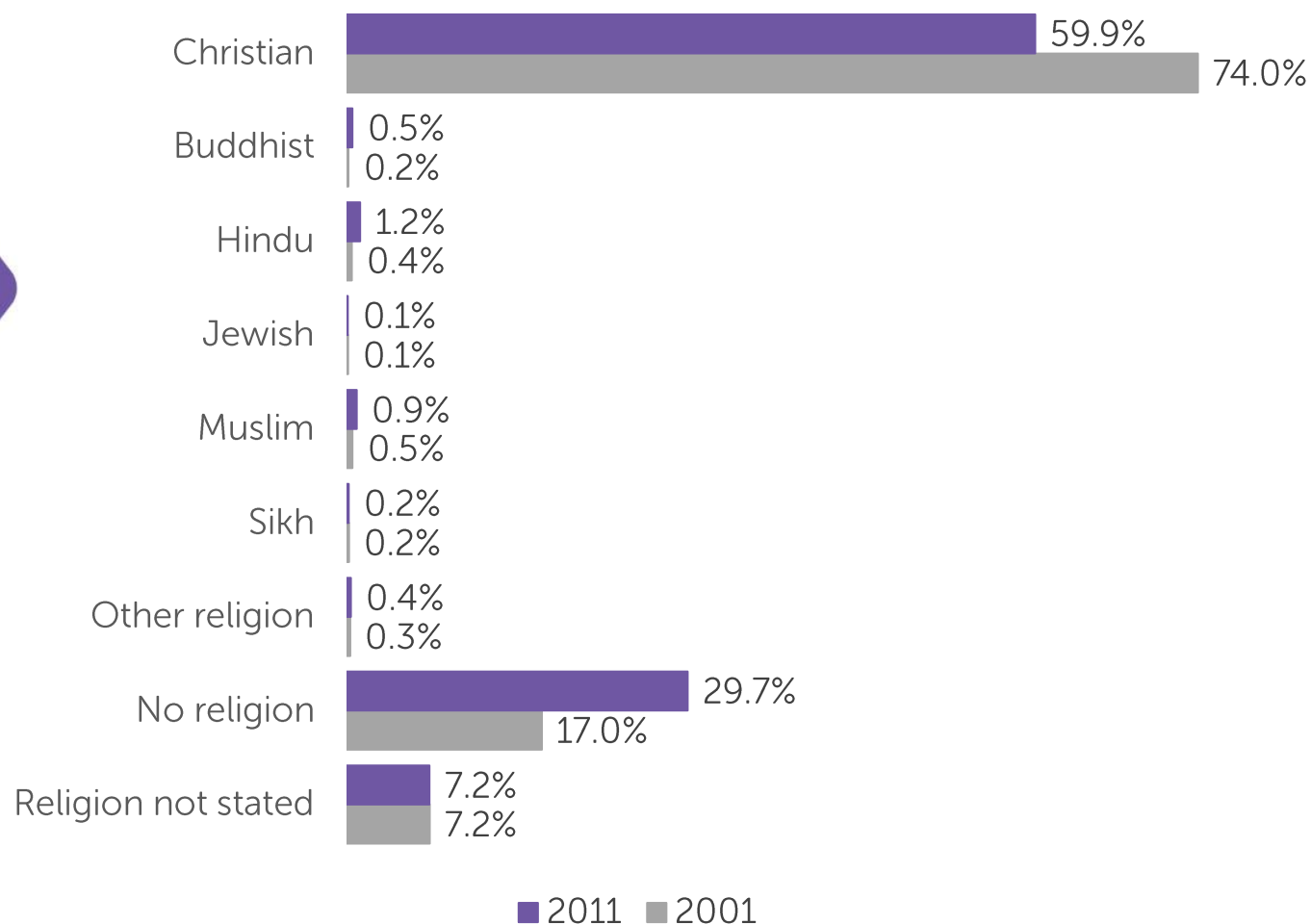
- Younger age groups contain a more ethnically diverse population than older age groups.
- 94.5% of those aged 65 and over were White British, compared to 89.5% of those aged 0 to 15 years. Asian/Asian British (4.6%) and Mixed/Multiple (4.2%) were other common ethnicities in the 0 to 15 years age group.
- 79% of residents agree (and 1.4% disagree) that their local area is a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together.

Source: 2011 Census, and Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council's Residents' Survey, 2019.

- 59.9% of borough residents stated their religion as Christian in 2011, a decline of 16.7% from the 2001 figure of 74.0%.
- 29.7% of residents recorded that they had no religion.
- The remaining 3.3% were Hindu (1.2%), Muslim (0.9%) Buddhist (0.5%), Sikh (0.2%) or Jewish (0.1%) and a further 7.2% of residents did not answer the question as it is voluntary.
- Older residents were more likely to describe themselves as Christian, whilst younger residents were more likely to follow other religions or not have a religion.

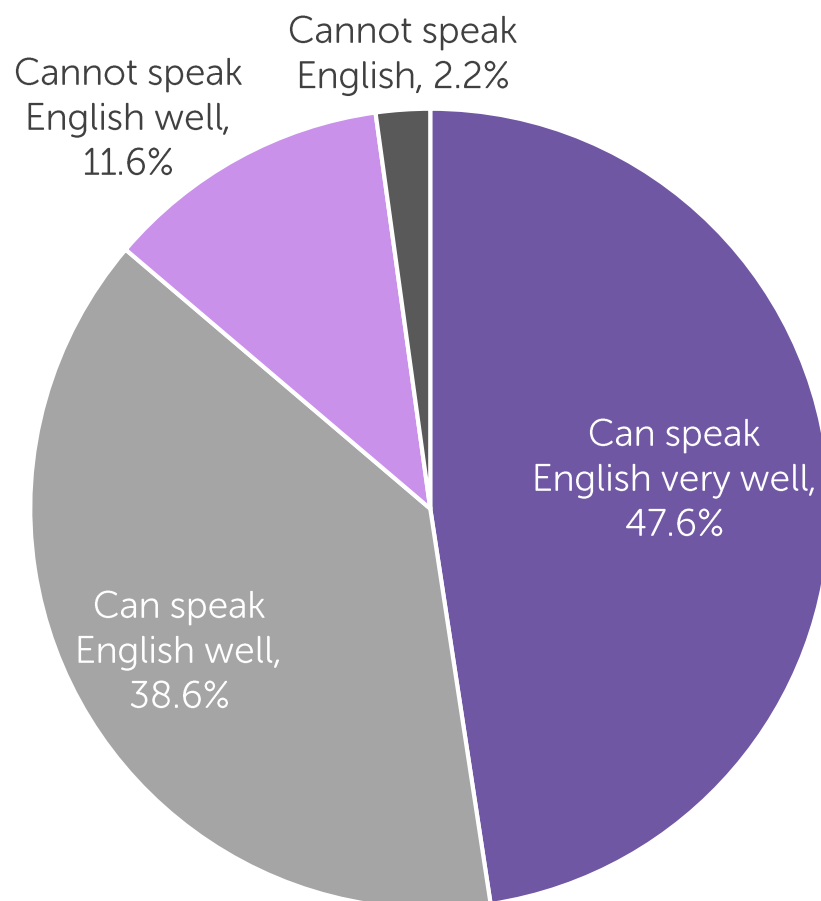
Religion

The percentage of residents with no religion increased by 74.7% from 2001 to 2011.



Language

The majority of residents that had a first language other than English could speak English very well or well.



- 95.1% of residents spoke English as their main language in 2011. Polish (1,885 speakers) and Nepali (995 speakers) were the other most common languages.
- Hampshire school census data for children aged 5 to 15 showed there were approximately 110 different languages spoken by pupils within the borough in 2019, compared to around 70 in 2007.
- Approximately 11.1% of pupils had English as an additional language (compared to 4.5% in 2007).
- The top three non-English main languages in schools in 2019 were Polish, Nepali and Hindi.

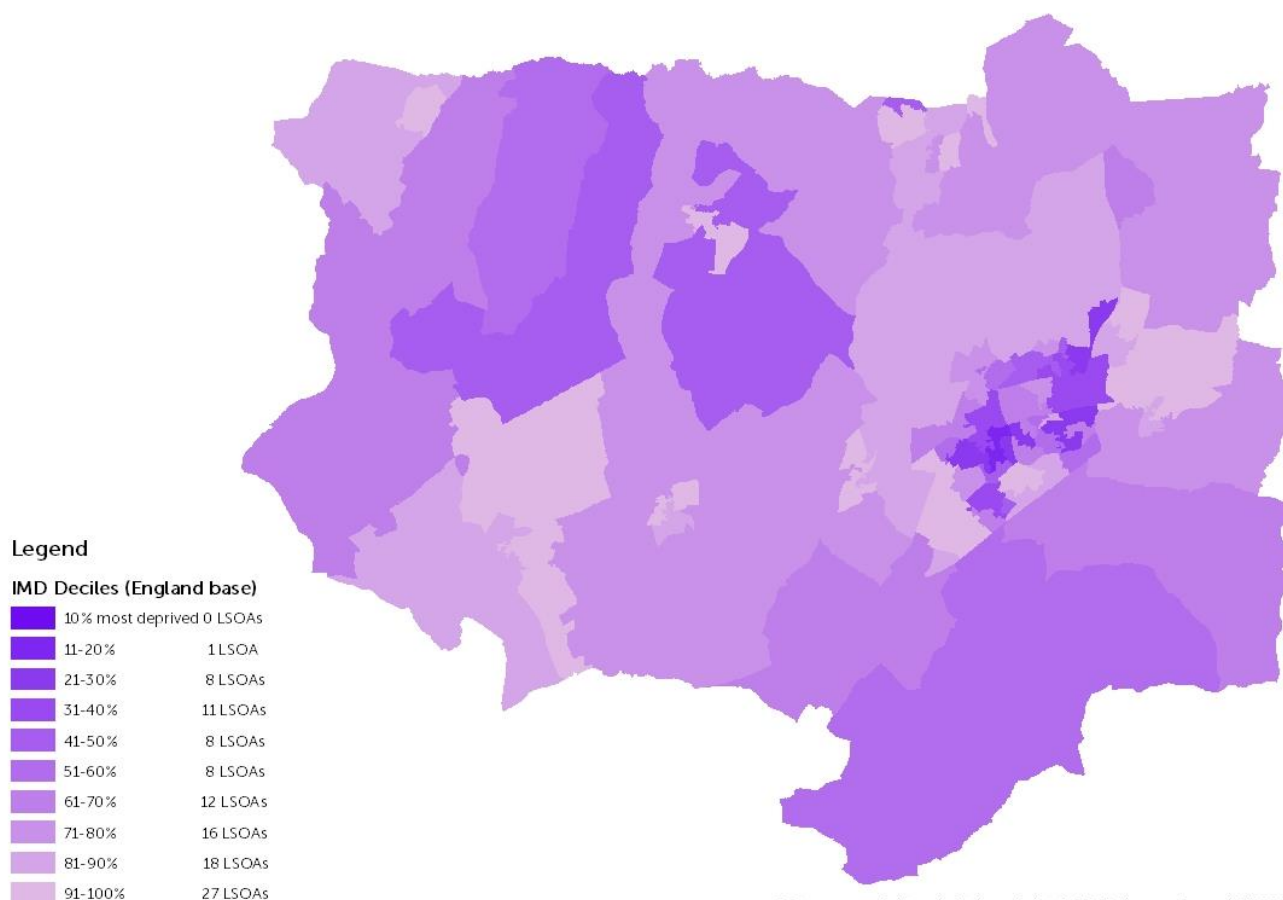
Source: 2011 Census, and Hampshire School Census, 2019.

- Two fifths (41.2%) of the borough's 109 lower super output areas (LSOAs) fall within the 20% least deprived nationally. Two of these are within the 1% least deprived nationally.
- One lower super output area in South Ham is within the 20% most deprived nationally. Eight are within the 30% most deprived nationally.
- Despite relatively little deprivation in the borough, some parts of Basingstoke and Deane experience relatively high levels of disadvantage in terms of education and crime and fall within the 10% most deprived nationally.

Lower super output areas (LSOAs) typically have a population of 1,500 people. There are 109 LSOAs within Basingstoke and Deane, which means that they each cover a smaller area than the borough's wards.

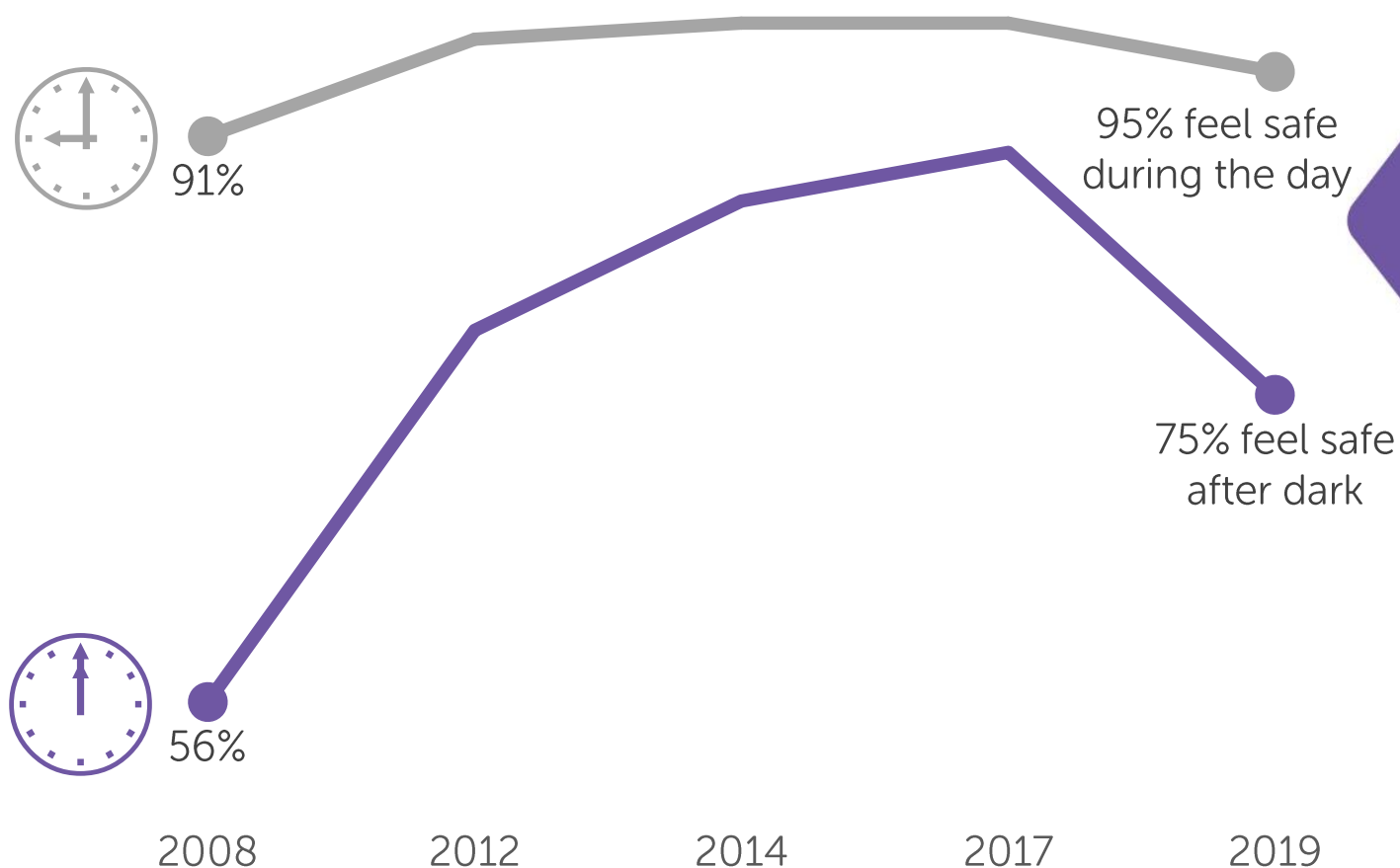
Indices of deprivation

In the national context, there is relatively little deprivation in the borough.



Crime and anti-social behaviour

The vast majority of residents feel safe outside in their local area after dark and during the day. Feeling safe dropped in 2019 as the survey was conducted during the darker winter months instead of the spring/summer months.



- In 2018/2019, there were almost 3,620 incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) reported in Basingstoke and Deane. This was a 10% decrease from 2017/2018, where there were almost 4,040 incidents.
- Total crime increased by 3% to 13,110 offences in 2018/2019, from around 12,730 during 2017/2018.
- In 2018/2019, robbery of business property, bicycle theft, and arson increased, while residential burglary, business and community burglary, and rape offences reduced.

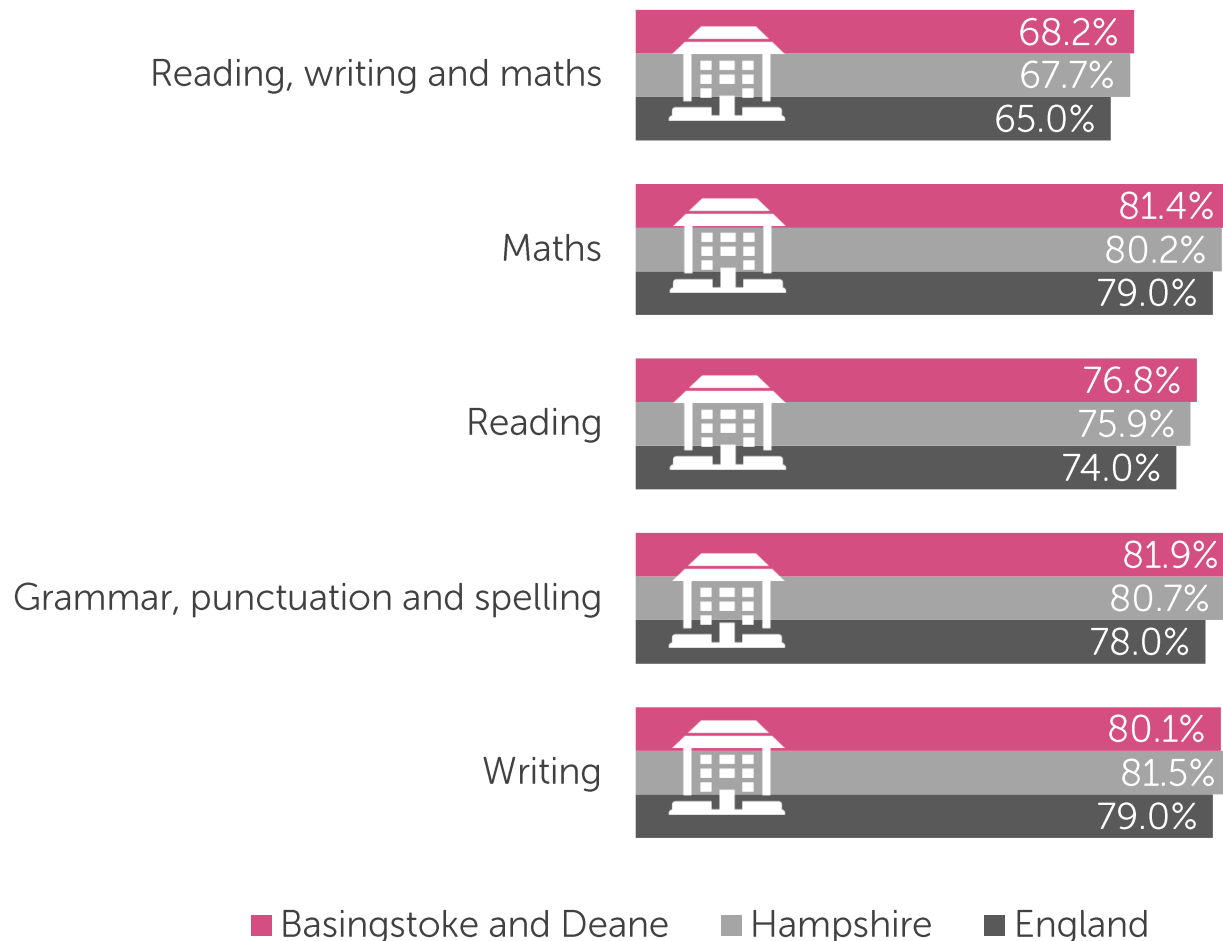
Source: Safer North Hampshire Strategic Assessment 2018/2019, and Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council's Residents' Survey, 2019.

**Education and
skills**



Key stage 2 education

The majority of the borough's pupils achieve the 'expected standard' at key stage 2.



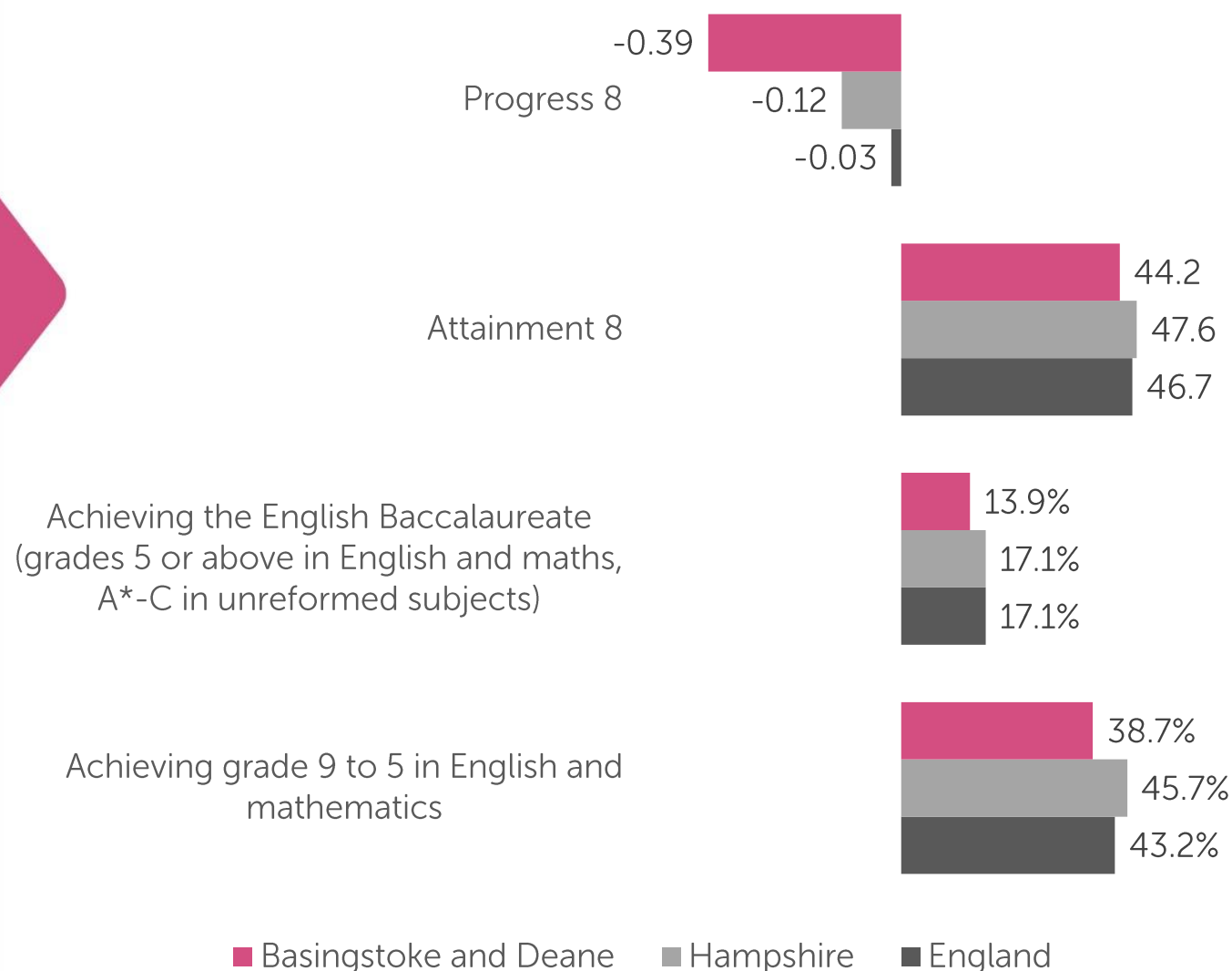
- Young people in the primary sector, on the whole, progress and perform above the national average.
- In 2019, a similar percentage of pupils, both in the borough and across Hampshire as a whole, achieved the 'expected standard' at key stage 2.
- There are 15 infant schools, 14 junior schools and 29 primary schools within the borough.

Source: Department for Education
National curriculum assessments: key stage 2, 2019 (revised). Basingstoke and Deane data produced by Hampshire County Council.

- Most secondary schools within the borough perform below the national average.
- There are 10 secondary schools in the borough.
- 'Attainment 8' measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications.
- 'Progress 8' aims to capture the progress a pupil makes from the end of key stage 2 to the end of key stage 4.
- The English Baccalaureate measures achievement in core subjects (English, maths, science, a language and history or geography).

Key stage 4 education

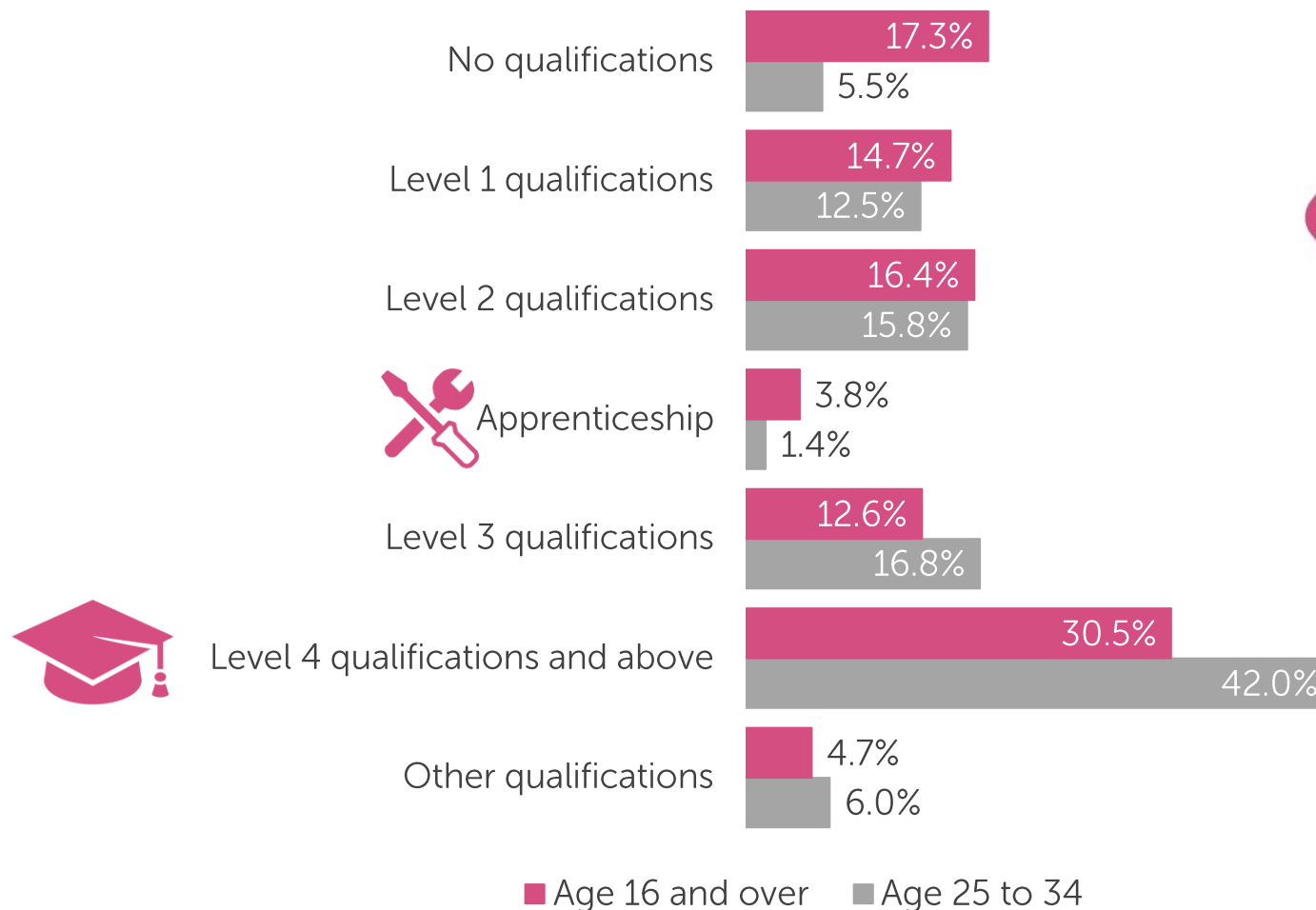
The borough's key stage 4 results are below the Hampshire and England averages.



Source: Department for Education Key Stage 4 performance (revised), 2019.

Adult skills

Borough residents are more qualified than those across the South East and England overall.



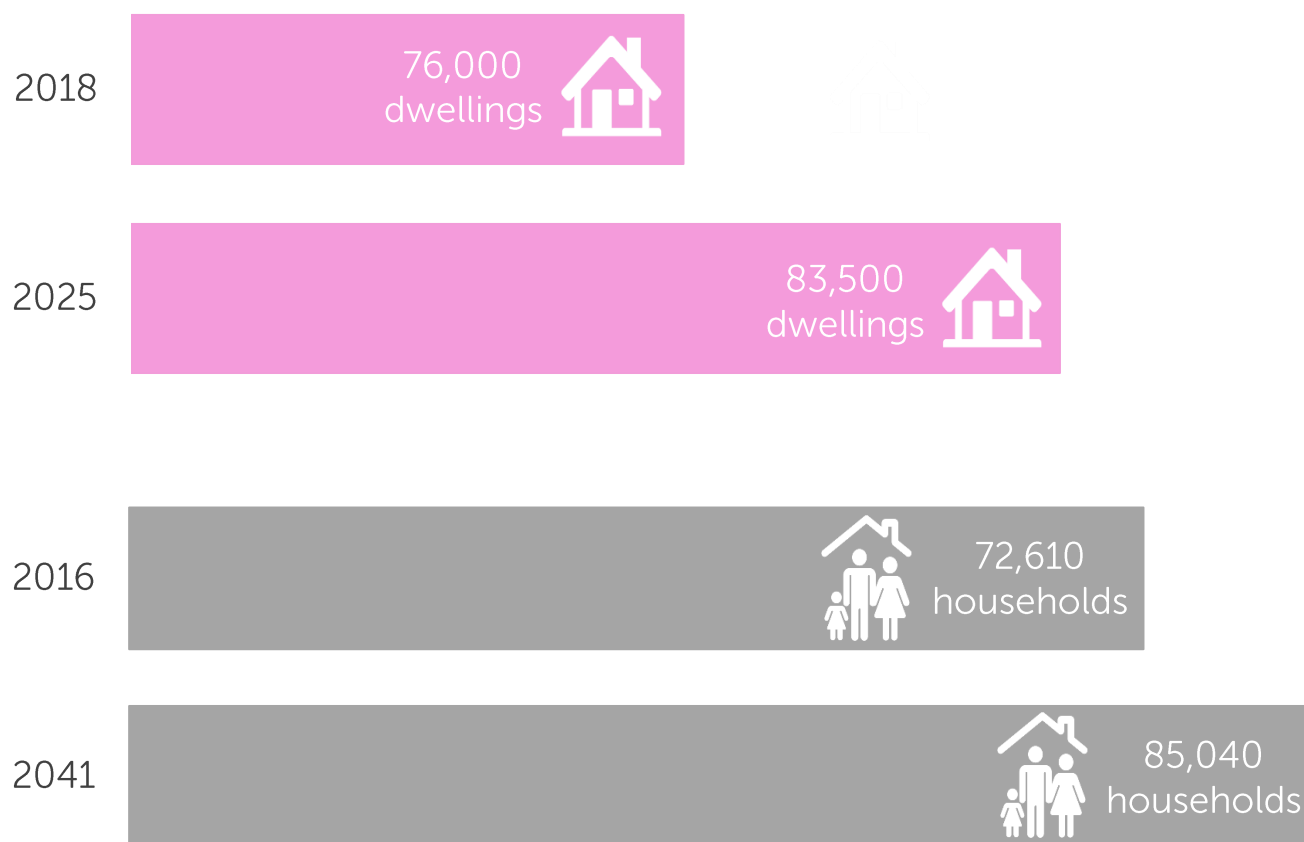
- The 2011 Census showed that 30.5% of the population aged 16 and over (40,793) were educated to degree level or equivalent. This compares to 29.9% in the South East and 27.4% in England.
- There were also fewer people in the borough with no formal qualifications (17.3%), compared to the South East (19.1%) and England (22.5%).
- Residents aged 25 to 34 had more qualifications than any other age group, with 42.0% educated to degree level or equivalent and 5.5% with no qualifications.

Housing



Dwellings and households

The number of dwellings and households is expected to grow over time.



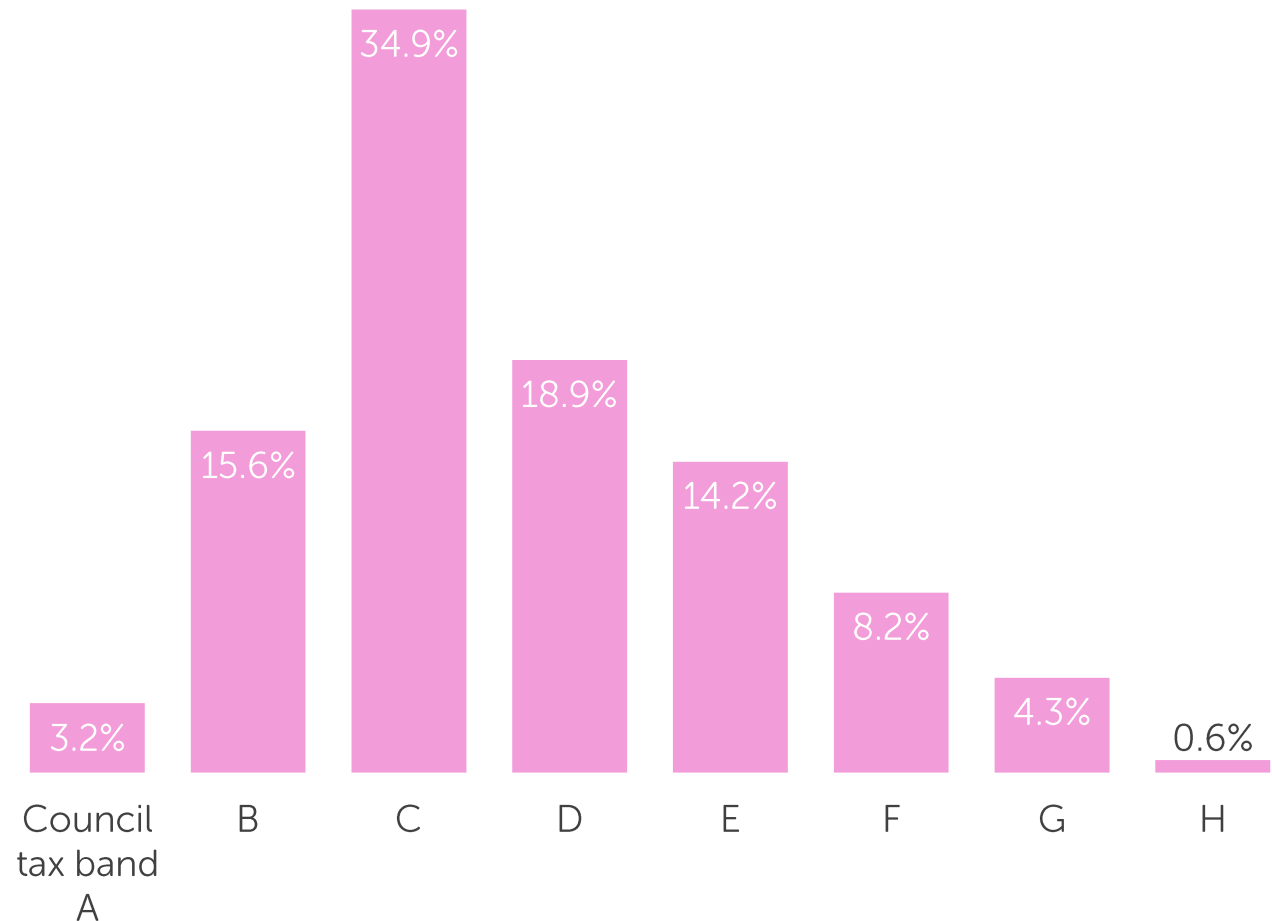
- Dwelling and household numbers differ because some dwellings are vacant and an individual dwelling can contain more than one household.
- Between censuses, dwelling numbers are monitored by Hampshire County Council.
- Average household size in 2011 was 2.40 people per household, which has declined from 2.45 in 2001 and is projected to continue to fall, reaching 2.30 by 2031.
- The fall in average household size will, in the long term, increase demand for housing.

Source: Hampshire County Council Small Area Population Forecasts, 2019-based, 2011 Census, and ONS Household Projections, 2016-based.

- In 2019, over half of properties (53.8%) were classified as council tax bands C and D, compared to 46.0% across the South East.
- In 2011, 31.0% of households lived in detached properties, whilst 29.3% lived in terraced and 25.0% lived in semi-detached properties.
- 14.4% of households lived in flats, an increase of 26.7% from 2001 to 2011.

Accommodation type

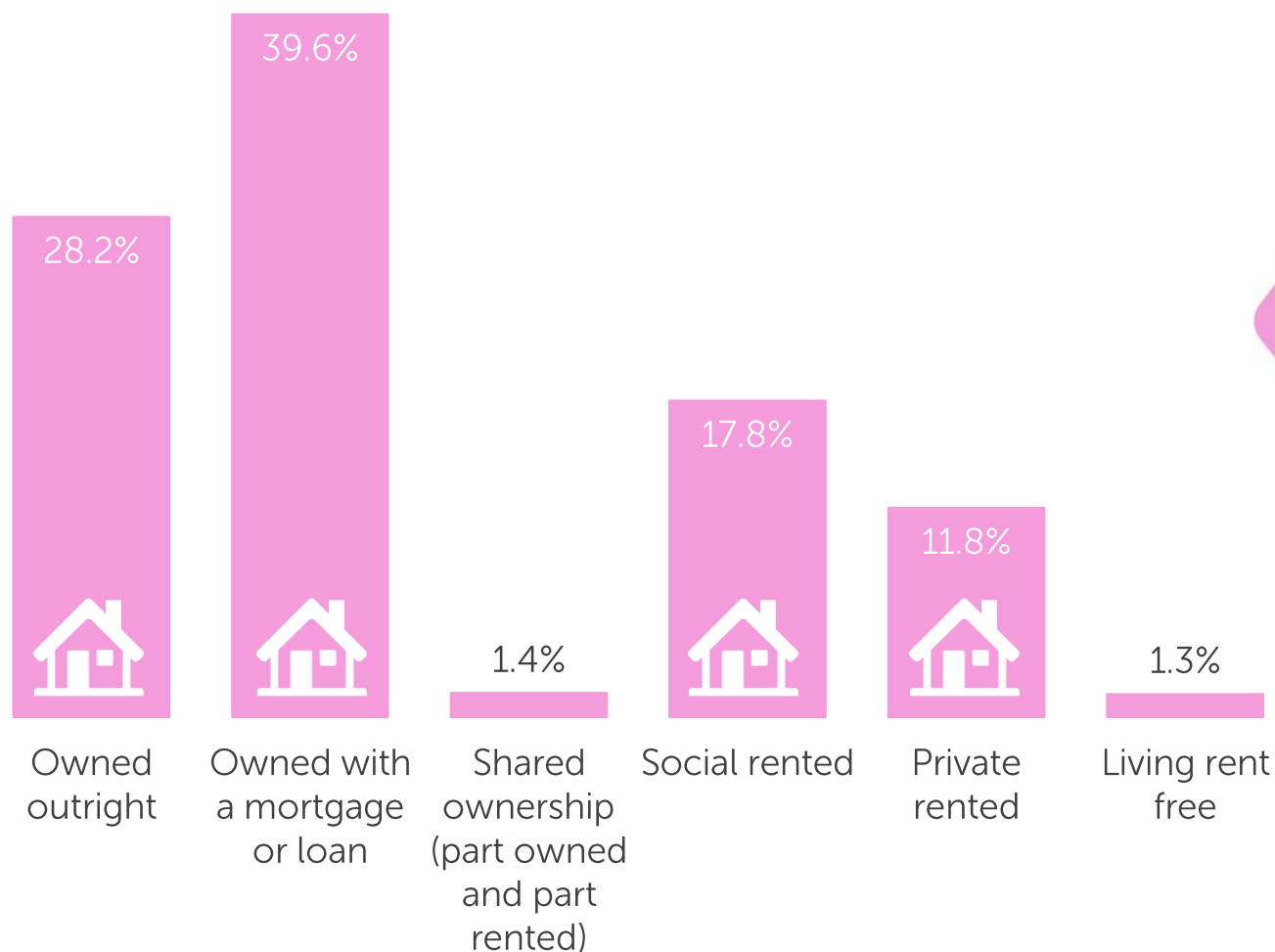
More than a third of properties are classified as council tax band C.



Source: Valuation Office Agency
Council tax stock of properties, 2019,
and 2011 Census.

Accommodation tenure

The majority of households owned their accommodation.

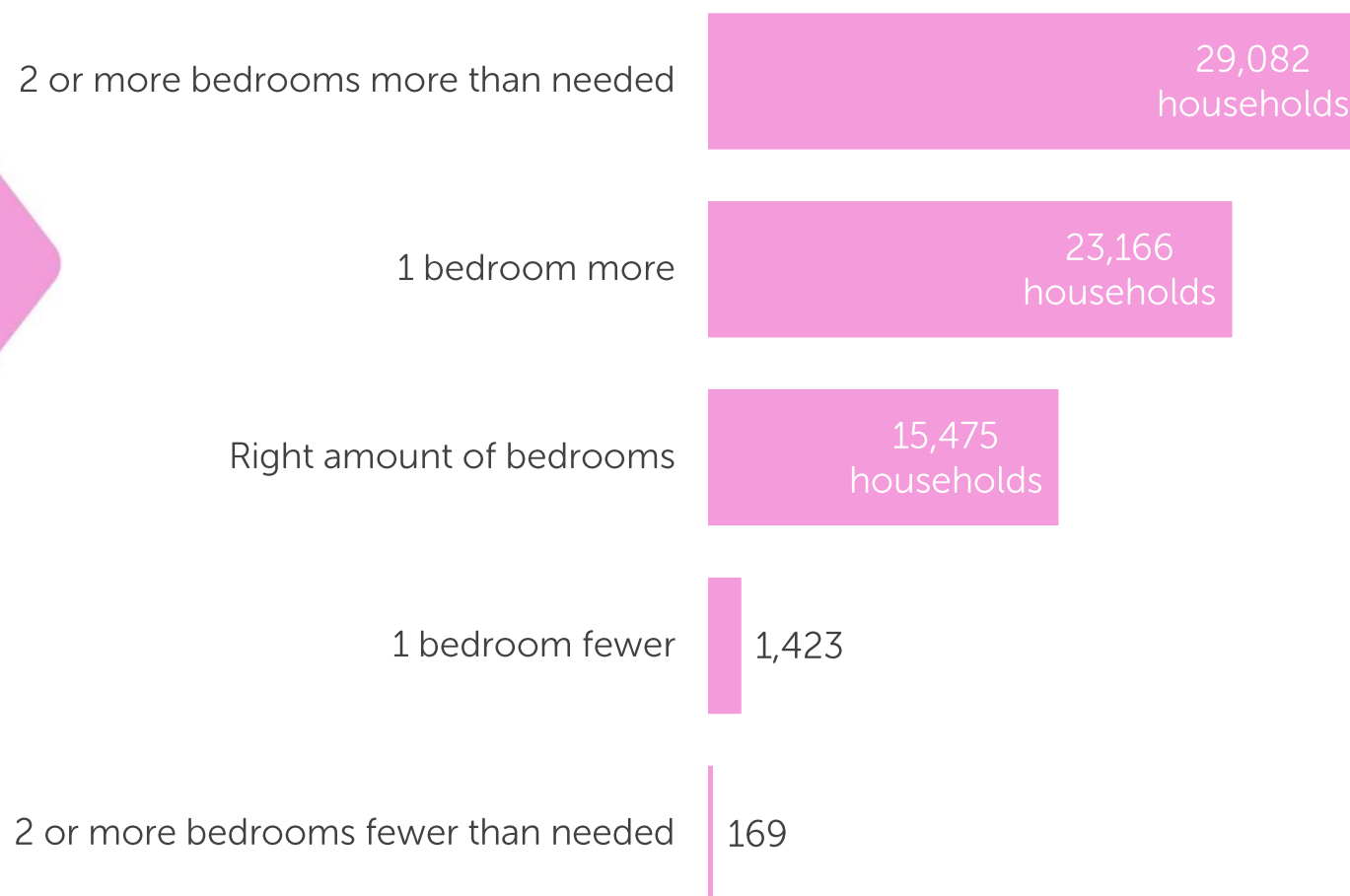


- From 2001 to 2011, the percentage of households that owned their home with a mortgage declined by 18.8%, whilst outright ownership increased by 16.3%.
- A larger percentage of households lived in social rented accommodation than in the South East (13.7%) overall and similar to the England average (17.7%).
- The percentage of households living in private rented accommodation increased by 70.7% from 2001 to 2011.
- Shared ownership is a growing tenure amongst new housing developments.

- In 2011, almost 40% of households were occupied by married or civil partnership couple families (39.5%).
- Over a quarter (26.4%) of households were lived in by those that live alone.
- 18.0% of households were occupied entirely by those aged 65 and over.
- Almost a third (31.3%) of households contained dependent children.
- The vast majority (75.4%) of households had one or more bedrooms than they needed.
- Only 2.3% of households had fewer bedrooms than they needed (over-occupation).
- The average household has 5.8 rooms and 2.9 bedrooms.

Household characteristics

The majority of households are under-occupied.



Private rent prices

Monthly private rent costs are similar to those across the South East.



- The median monthly private rental value for a two bedroom property was £875, with a lower quartile of £825 and upper quartile of £925 from April 2018 to March 2019.
- The median private rental value for a two bedroom property was the same as that for the South East overall (£875), whilst the lower quartile in Basingstoke and Deane was £55 a month more expensive than across the South East (£770 a month).

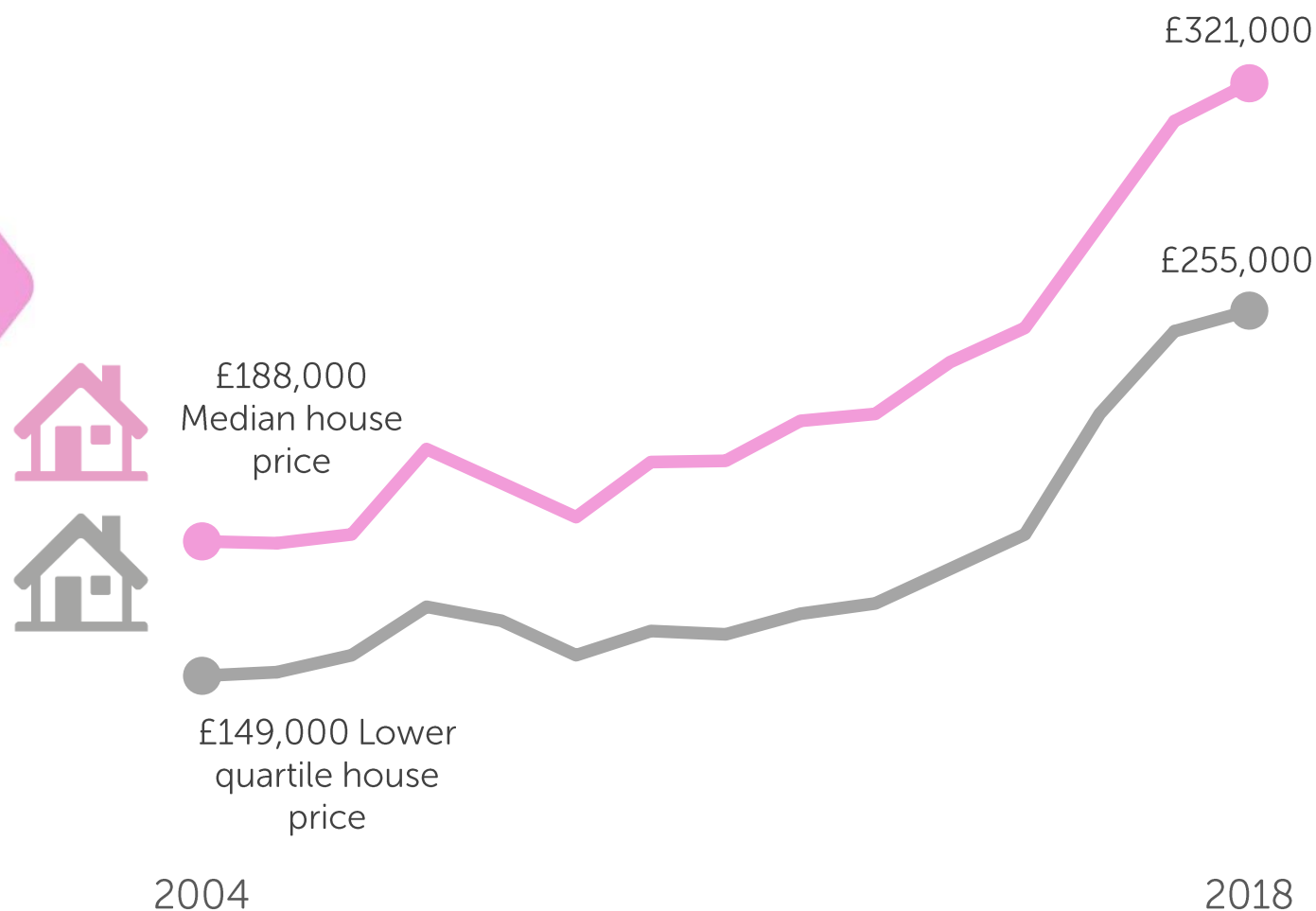
Source: Valuation Office Agency Private Rental Market Statistics, 2019.

- The 2018 to 2019 lower quartile and median house prices were above the South East figures (lower quartile: £240,000, median: £320,500).
- The lower quartile house price to lower quartile workplace-based earnings ratio was 9.48 in 2019. This means the house price was nine times the earnings.
- The median house price to median workplace-based earnings ratio was 8.44. These were the third lowest figures across Hampshire districts.
- This shows that the borough is relatively more affordable than some parts of Hampshire but there is a mismatch between earnings and house prices.

Source: ONS House Price Statistics for Small Areas, 2018 and ONS Ratio of house price to workplace-based earnings (lower quartile and median), 2019.

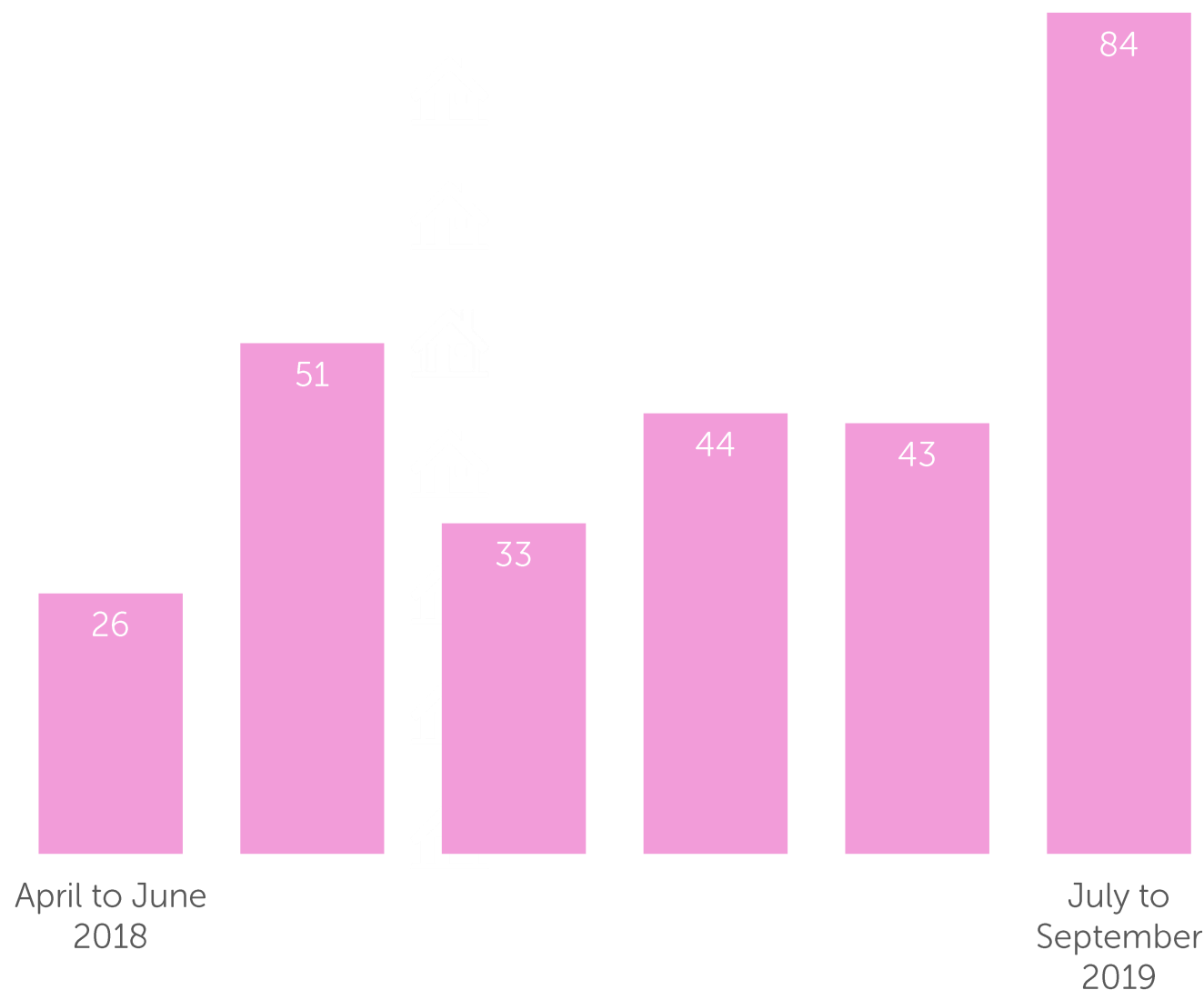
House prices

Median and lower quartile house prices have increased in recent years.



Homelessness

The number of households assessed as homeless and due relief duty increased in the most recent quarter.



- The causes of homelessness are numerous and complex; many relate to relationships and given the nature of these issues it is important to highlight that there will always be a level of homelessness presented to the council.
- There were around 5 people rough sleeping in the borough at the latest estimate in November 2019.
- The number of households assessed as being homeless and due relief duty stood at 84 from July to September 2019.

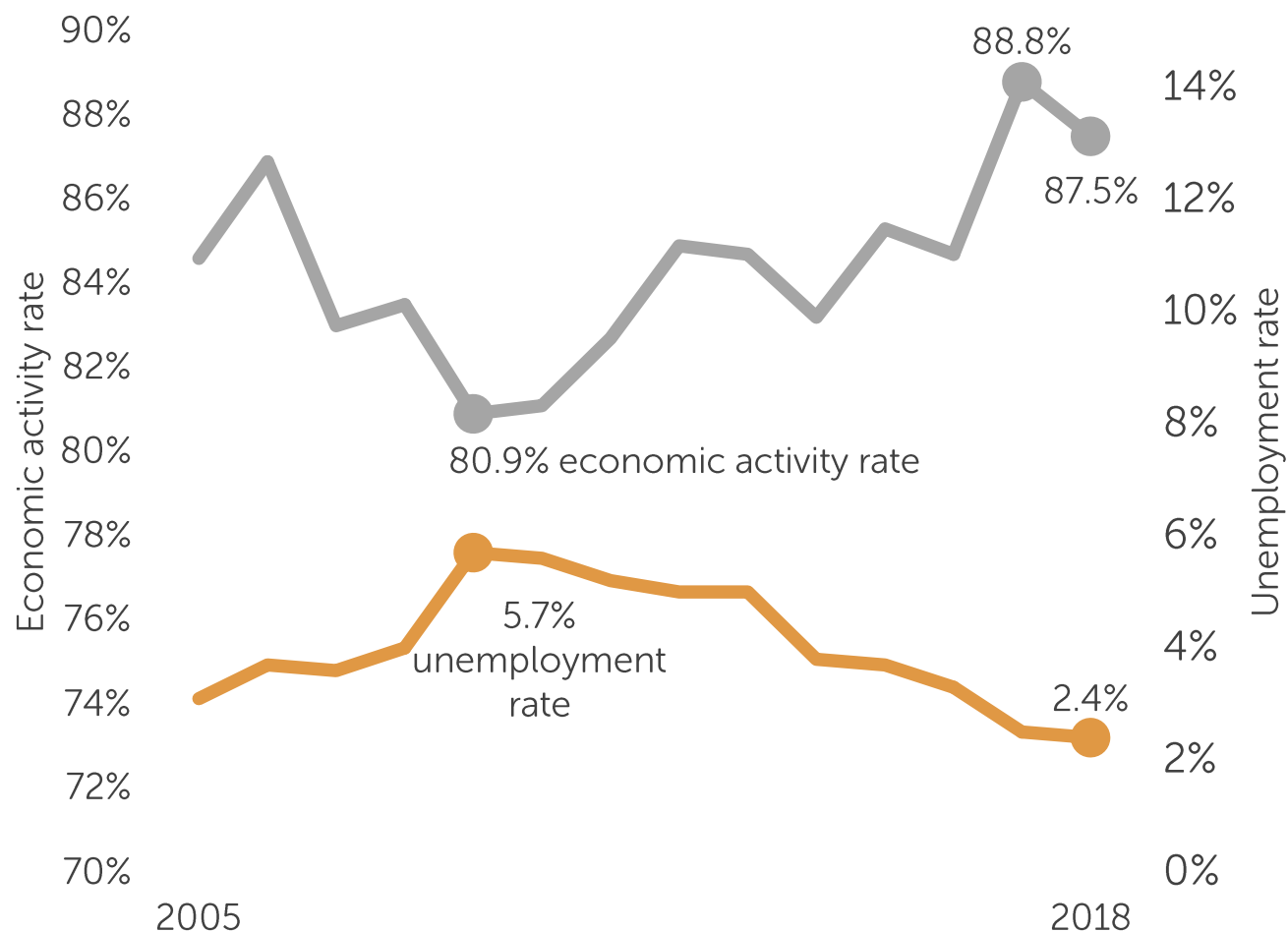
Source: MHCLG Rough sleeping snapshot in England, Autumn 2019, and MHCLG Detailed local authority level tables, July to September 2019.

Economy



Economic activity

The unemployment rate has fallen in recent years and continues to do so.



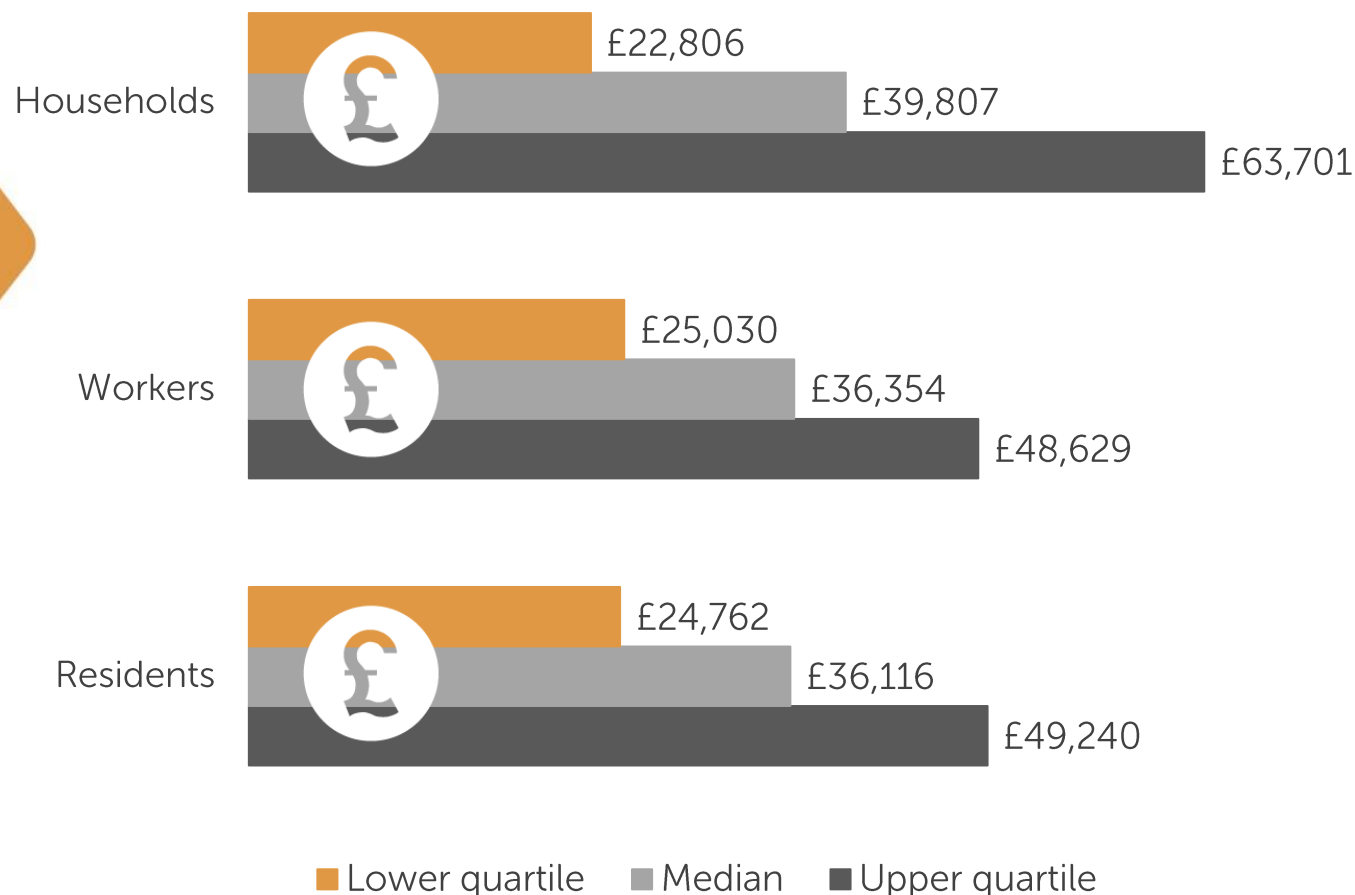
- The economic activity rate is the percentage of people aged 16 to 64 that are either in employment or unemployed and actively seeking work, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 16 to 64.
- The economic activity rate in the borough is higher than that across the South East (80.8%) and England average (78.7%).
- The unemployment rate is consistently lower than the England average (4.1%).

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 2018, and ONS Model Based Estimates of Unemployment, 2018.

- Median gross annual pay for full time working residents and workers in the borough compares favourably with the South East (residents: £33,357, workers: £32,120) and England averages (residents: £30,661, workers: £30,667).
- Lower quartile, median and upper quartile household incomes vary more widely than individual incomes, because a household can contain more than one earner.
- The considerable range of household incomes across the borough's wards correlates with levels of income and employment deprivation.

Earnings and income

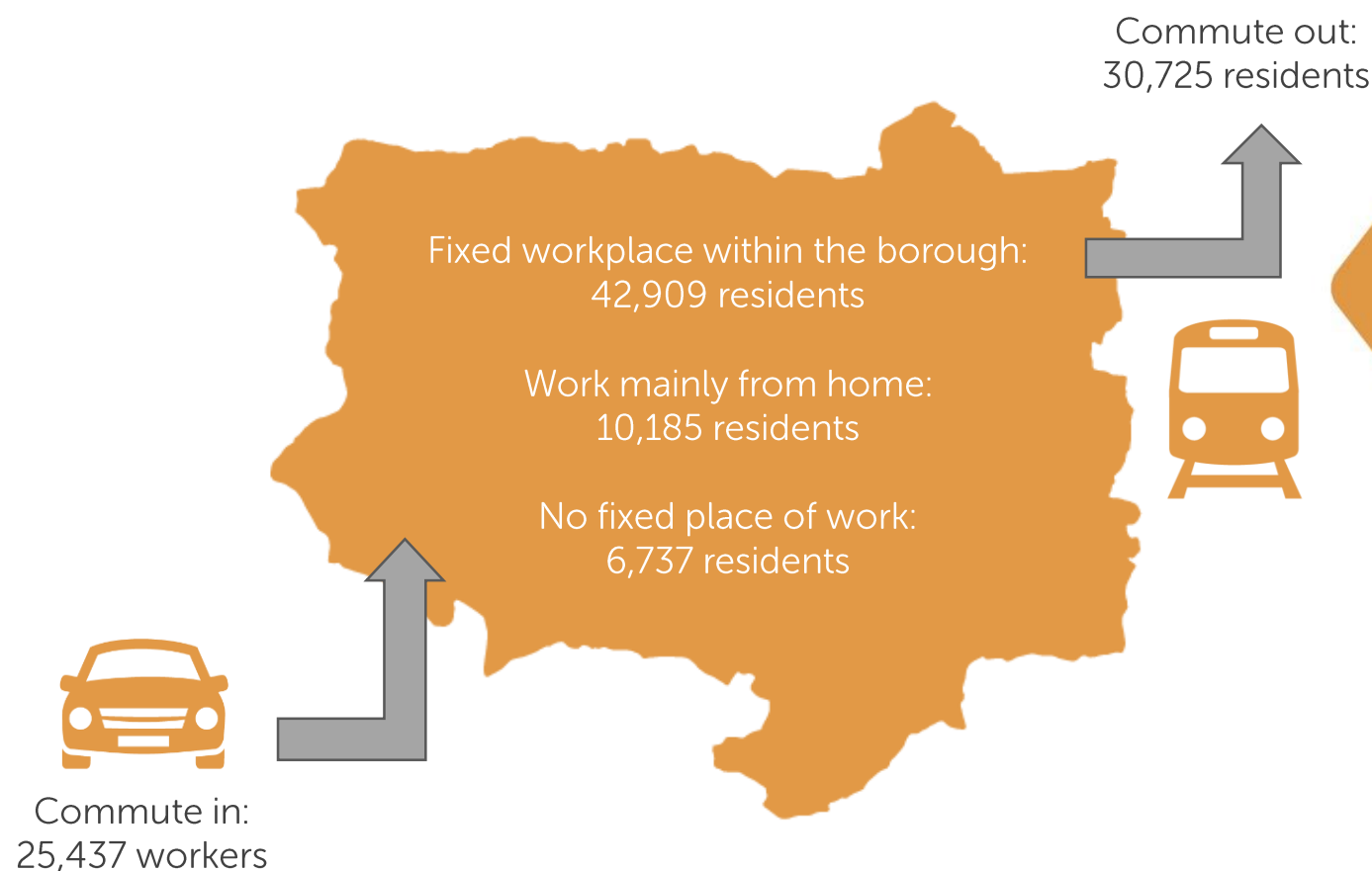
Borough residents and workers earn similar amounts for full time work.



Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2019, and CACI Paycheck, 2019.

Travel to work

Around 66% of borough residents work within the borough and around 70% of borough workers live within the borough.

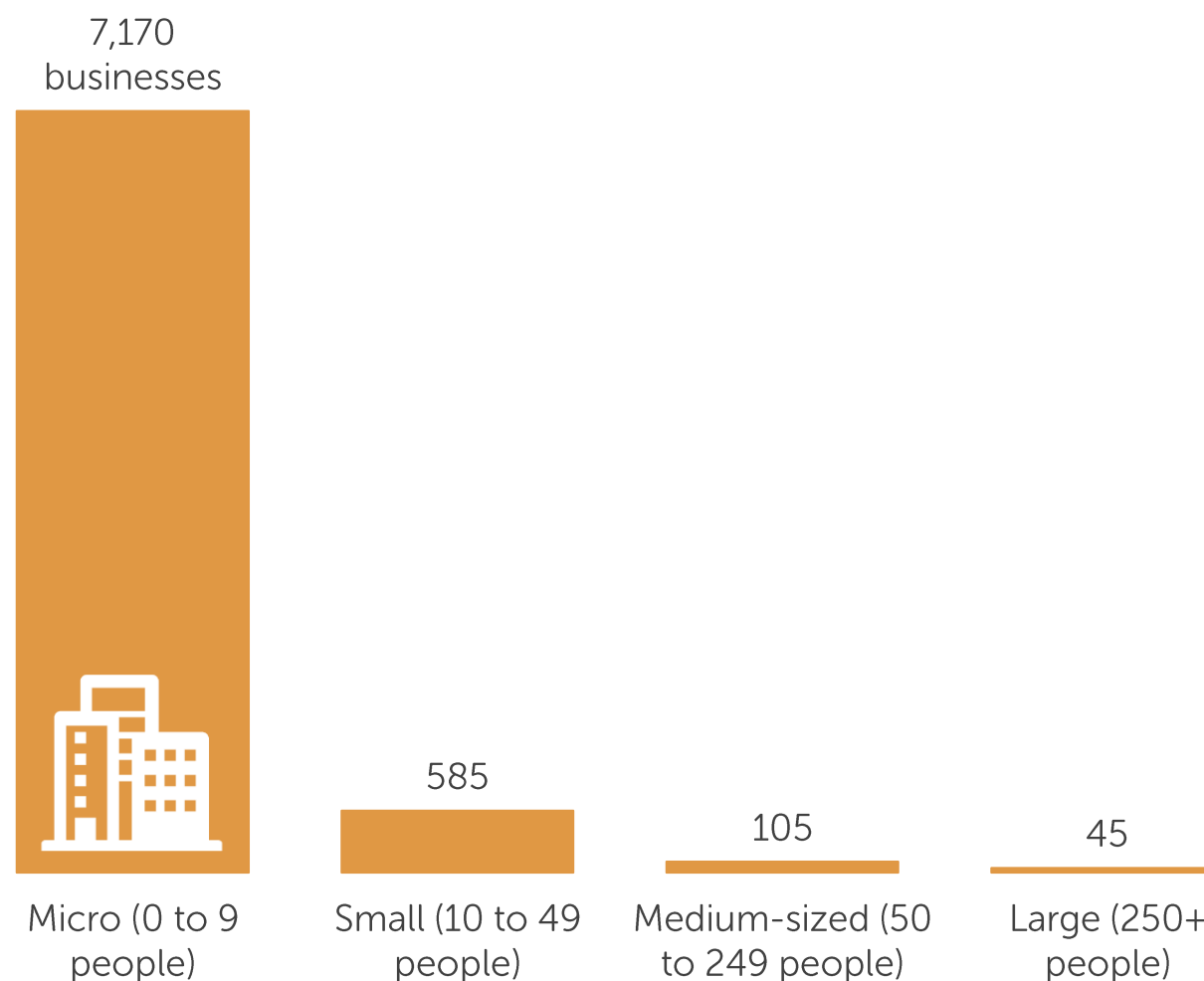


- The number of residents commuting out of the borough to work at the nearby Atomic Weapons Establishment in Aldermaston and centres such as Newbury or Reading, or further afield in London, is broadly counter-balanced by those commuting into the borough from other parts of Hampshire and surrounding counties.
- Around 66% of borough residents work within the borough, but almost 2,500 commute just over the boundary to AWE Aldermaston. If these residents are included in the self-containment figure, then it increases to 69%.
- 62.5% of working residents travel to work by car. 11.1% work mainly at or from home.

- The borough is home to around 7,900 businesses occupying 9,150 different sites.
- In line with the South East and England, approximately 90.7% of borough businesses employ fewer than 10 people - these “micro businesses” therefore make a significant contribution to the borough’s business base.
- There are 45 “large” businesses comprising 0.6% of the business base, each employing 250 people or more. These businesses also make a considerable contribution to borough jobs and employment.

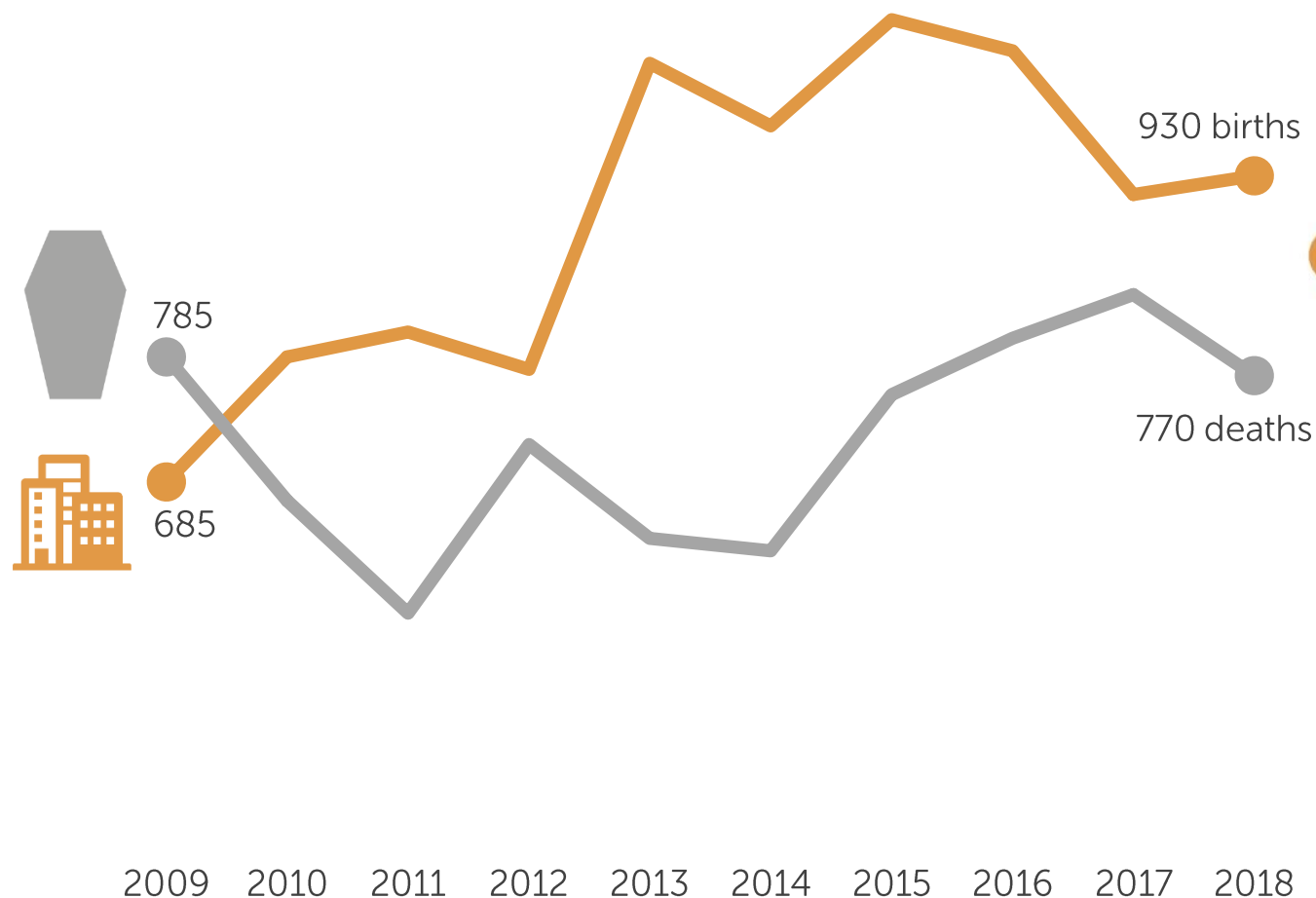
Businesses

The vast majority of businesses employ fewer than 10 people.



Business births and deaths

The number of business births is usually higher than the number of business deaths.



- One year business survival rates are high, with 91.3% of businesses still trading after one year, above the South East (90.1%) and England (89.1%) average.
- The five year business survival rate falls to 47.5% still trading after five years; however, this is higher than the South East (44.6%) and England (42.5%) five year survival rate.
- Productivity in the borough remains high: Basingstoke and Deane contributes almost £7.4 billion Gross Value Added (GVA) to the UK economy (2018) – the highest of all the Hampshire districts.

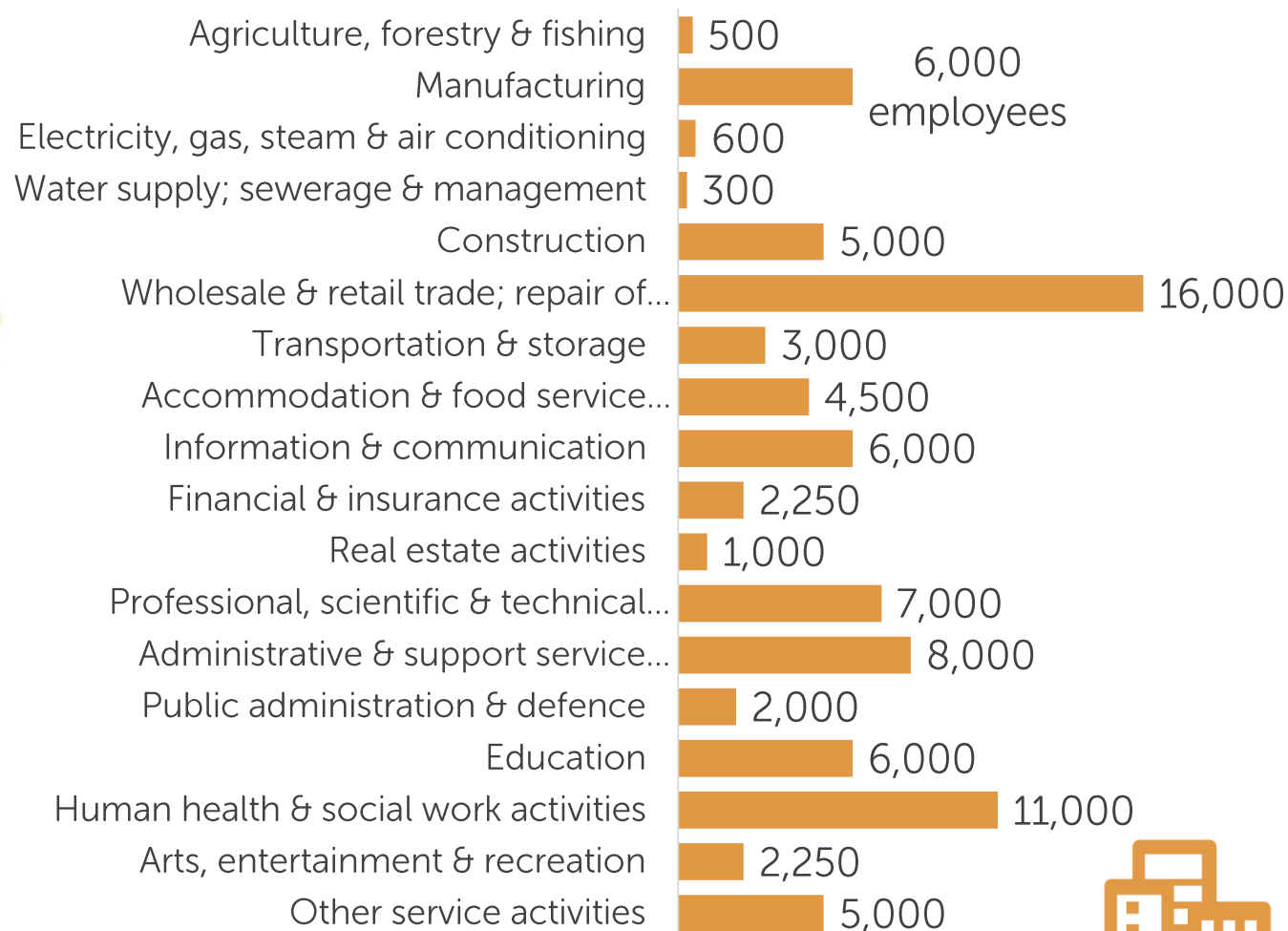
GVA is the value generated by any unit engaged in the production of goods and services.

Source: ONS Business Demography, 2018, and Regional Gross Value Added (Balanced) by Industry: Local Authorities by NUTS1 Region, 2018.

- One of the borough's key economic strengths is its diverse range of industry sectors; this enables jobs to be provided across a whole range of pay scales and skills levels.
- Around a fifth of employee jobs are found within the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector.
- The most growth in jobs from 2009 to 2018 was seen in Administrative and support service activities, Human health and social work, and Professional, scientific and technical activities.

Industry sectors

The borough provides around 86,000 employee jobs across a broad and diverse range of industries.



Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey, 2018.

www.basingstoke.gov.uk/key-facts-and-figures | 01256 844844

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