



Basingstoke
and Deane

Basingstoke and Deane
Equality and Diversity Information
2020

Overview

The following information has been collected to improve the council's understanding of Basingstoke and Deane's local communities. This data is used to better target services and to inform service provision in the local area. The council is also required to publish this information annually as part of the specific 'Public Sector Equality Duty', which forms part of the Equality Act 2010 (for more information go to <http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/community-and-living/equality-and-diversity>).

This document provides an overview of the local population in the borough and brings together information on each of the nine 'protected characteristics' identified in the Equality Act 2010, namely:

- Age
- Disability
- Race
- Sex
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Religion or belief (or lack of belief)
- Sexual orientation

It also provides general information on health inequalities, unemployment and equality and diversity information relating to service provision. This includes:

- Information about the council's activities with protected characteristics groups.
- Access to services and research with service users from protected characteristics groups.
- Customer satisfaction and equality performance monitoring.
- Records of how the council has paid due regard to the general aims of the Public Sector Equality Duty when making decisions about the services it offers.
- Policies, plans and programmes that address equality concerns raised by service users.
- General information on the council's potential and actual service users.

Key findings

Some of the key findings from the research are listed below (specific percentages are detailed in the main body of the report). These trends have implications for the design and provision of all services in the local area (e.g. council, education, health etc.):

Age

- The borough has a higher percentage of children under 15 and middle-aged adults than any other broad age groups.
- There are lower percentages of people in their late-teens and early twenties, which reflect the absence of a higher education establishment in the borough.
- The number and percentage of residents of post-retirement age (65 and over) has gradually increased in recent years and is projected to continue to rise in the future.

Disability

- Approximately one fifth of households in Basingstoke and Deane had one or more persons with a long-term health problem or disability in 2011.
- 13.5% of people in Basingstoke and Deane had a long-term health problem or disability in 2011.

Race

- The percentage of ethnic minority groups in the borough almost doubled from 2001 to 2011. The groups that saw the highest growth were Asian/Asian British residents, however a change in definition added to this growth.
- There has been a consistent growth of the Indian community in the borough over recent decades and numbers more than doubled from 2001 to 2011. More recently, there has been an expansion of Polish and Nepalese communities.
- The 2011 Census showed that there is variation in the proportion of the population in different ethnic groups by age. For example the White Irish population has a much older age structure than the Mixed/multiple ethnic group population.

Sex

- The local 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.

Gender reassignment

- Local information on transgender individuals to date is limited. The council works with the local LGBTQ+ Forum to better understand the numbers and needs of this group.

Marriage and civil partnership

- From 2001 to 2011, there was a slight increase in the percentage of adults who were divorced and a marginal decline in the percentage of residents who were married.
- Single residents, who have never been in a legal relationship, form an increasing percentage of the adult population.
- The proportion of households occupied by only one person has increased, whilst the proportion occupied by families has declined slightly.

Pregnancy and maternity

- Over the last decade, the number of births in the borough has decreased by 8.0%. The number of births in 2018 was the lowest recorded since 2004.
- The number of conceptions to females aged under 18 in the borough has been in general decline over the last ten years.

- Over a fifth of all births in the borough in 2018 were to non-UK born mothers.

Religion or belief (or lack of belief)

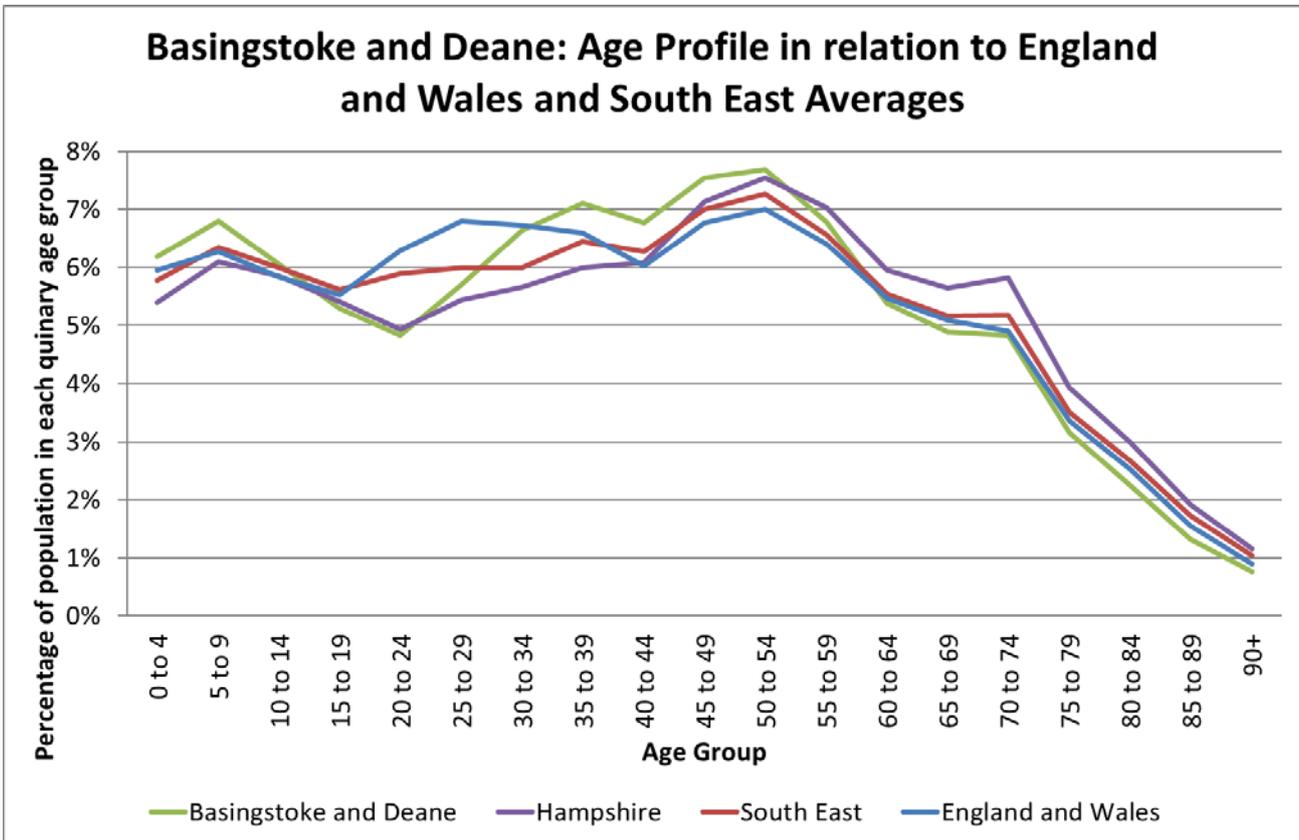
- From 2001 to 2011, the percentage of people who describe themselves as Christian has declined slightly and there has been an increase in the percentage of people that stated that their religion was 'other than Christian'.
- The percentage of residents who stated they had no religion at 2011 was almost double that in 2001. The percentage of residents who stated they had no religion almost doubled from 2001 to 2011.
- 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.

Sexual orientation

- The exact numbers of residents who describe their sexual orientation as Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual is still unclear, which is largely due to under-reporting of information. The council works with the local LGBTQ+ Forum to better understand the numbers and needs of this group.

1. Age

The latest official Mid-Year Estimates (for 2018), produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), provide an age profile of the borough's population, which can be compared with the profiles for South East England, and for England and Wales as a whole.



Source: 2018 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS

It is clear that the borough has a higher percentage of children under 15 and middle-aged adults. There are lower percentages of people in their late-teens/early twenties (reflecting the absence of a higher education establishment in the borough), and in the post-retirement groups. The percentage of residents aged 65 and over stands at 17.2% of the total borough population, which has increased over the last 17 years from the 2001 Census figure of 12.4%. This can also be expressed in terms of broad age groups:

- **20.1%** of residents in Basingstoke and Deane are **under 16**
 - higher than Hampshire (18.4%), South East (19.2%) or England and Wales (19.1%) averages;
- **62.7%** of residents in Basingstoke and Deane are **aged 16 to 64**
 - higher than Hampshire (60.1%), South East (61.5%) or England and Wales (62.5%) averages;
- **17.2%** of residents in Basingstoke and Deane are **aged 65+**

- lower than Hampshire (21.5%), South East (19.3%) or England and Wales (18.3%) averages;
- **2.1%** of residents in Basingstoke and Deane are **aged 85+**
 - lower than Hampshire (3.1%), South East (2.8%) or England and Wales (2.4%) averages.
- Population projections for Basingstoke and Deane suggest that the population will continue to age, with the number of people aged 65 and over expected to increase by 64.8% (18,940 people) from 2016 to 2041, whilst the percentage age 65 and over increases by 49.5% (from 16.7% to 24.9%).

2. Disability

The latest available Census data from 2011, together with more recent claimant counts for key benefits and allowances, provide an indication of the numbers of people in the borough who are disabled or of poor health. Where possible, this information has been compared to county wide, regional and national data:

Disability Statistics

- **21.2%** of households (14,663) in Basingstoke and Deane had one or more persons with a **long-term health problem or disability** at 2011 Census
 - lower than Hampshire (23.4%), South East (23.6%) or England and Wales (26.0%);
- **13.5%** of residents (22,728) in Basingstoke and Deane **described themselves as suffering from a long-term health problem or disability which limited day-to-day activities** at 2011 Census
 - lower than Hampshire (15.7%), South East (15.7%) or England and Wales (17.9%);
- **5.6%** of residents (9,326) in Basingstoke and Deane **described themselves as suffering from a long-term health problem or disability which limited day-to-day activities a lot** at 2011 Census
 - lower than Hampshire (6.7%), South East (6.9%) or England and Wales (8.5%);
- The percentage that **described themselves as suffering from a long-term health problem or disability which limited day-to-day activities a lot** at the 2011 Census increased with age. **1.4%** of residents (469) in Basingstoke and Deane **aged 0 to 15** and **20.1%** of residents (4,890) **aged 65 and over** described themselves in this way.
 - Aged 0 to 15 figures are similar to Hampshire (1.4%), South East (1.4%) or England and Wales (1.6%), whilst the aged 65 and over figures are lower than Hampshire (21.2%), South East (22.6%) or England and Wales (27.3%);
- **8.0%** of residents (13,402) in Basingstoke and Deane **described themselves as suffering from a long-term health problem or disability which limited day-to-day activities a little** at 2011 Census

- lower than Hampshire (9.1%), South East (8.8%) or England and Wales (9.4%);
- **25.1% of residents aged 65 and over (6,056) in Basingstoke and Deane described themselves as suffering from a long-term health problem or disability which limited day-to-day activities a little** at 2011 Census
 - lower than Hampshire (25.2%), South East (25.3%) or England and Wales (26.3%);
- **1.8% of residents (2,988) in Basingstoke and Deane provided 50 or more hours unpaid care a week** at 2011 Census, **34.5% of these residents (1,031) were aged 65 and over;**
 - lower than Hampshire (2.0%), South East (2.0%) or England and Wales (2.4%);
- **1.0% of residents (1,697) in Basingstoke and Deane provided 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week** at 2011 Census, **21.0% of these residents (356) were aged 65 and over;**
 - lower than Hampshire (1.1%), South East (1.1%) or England and Wales (1.4%);
- **6.3% of residents (10,548) in Basingstoke and Deane provided 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week** at 2011 Census, **16.1% of these residents (1,703) were aged 65 and over;**
 - lower than Hampshire (7.0%), South East (6.7%) or England and Wales (6.5%).

Benefits and Allowances

- **1.8% (3,131) of residents in Basingstoke and Deane were claiming Disability Living Allowance (DLA)** at May 2019
 - similar to Hampshire (1.9%), and lower than South East (2.1%) or England and Wales (2.5%);
- **2.2% (3,837) of residents in Basingstoke and Deane were claiming Personal Independence Payments (PIP)** at November 2019
 - similar to Hampshire (2.3%), and the South East (2.5%), and lower than England and Wales (3.5%);
- **1.9% (3,371) of residents in Basingstoke and Deane were claiming Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)** at May 2019
 - similar to Hampshire (2.0%), and lower than South East (2.2%) or England and Wales (3.0%);
- **0.8% (1,443) of residents in Basingstoke and Deane were claiming Carer's Allowance** at May 2019
 - Similar to Hampshire (0.9%), and lower than the South East (1.0%) or England and Wales (1.4%);
- **1.6% (2,734) of residents in Basingstoke and Deane were claiming Attendance Allowance** at May 2019
 - lower than Hampshire (2.0%), South East (2.0%) or England and Wales (2.2%);

- At January 2019, there were estimated to be around **6,360 Blue Badge holders** living in Basingstoke and Deane, based on the postcode sectors that cover the borough.

3. Race

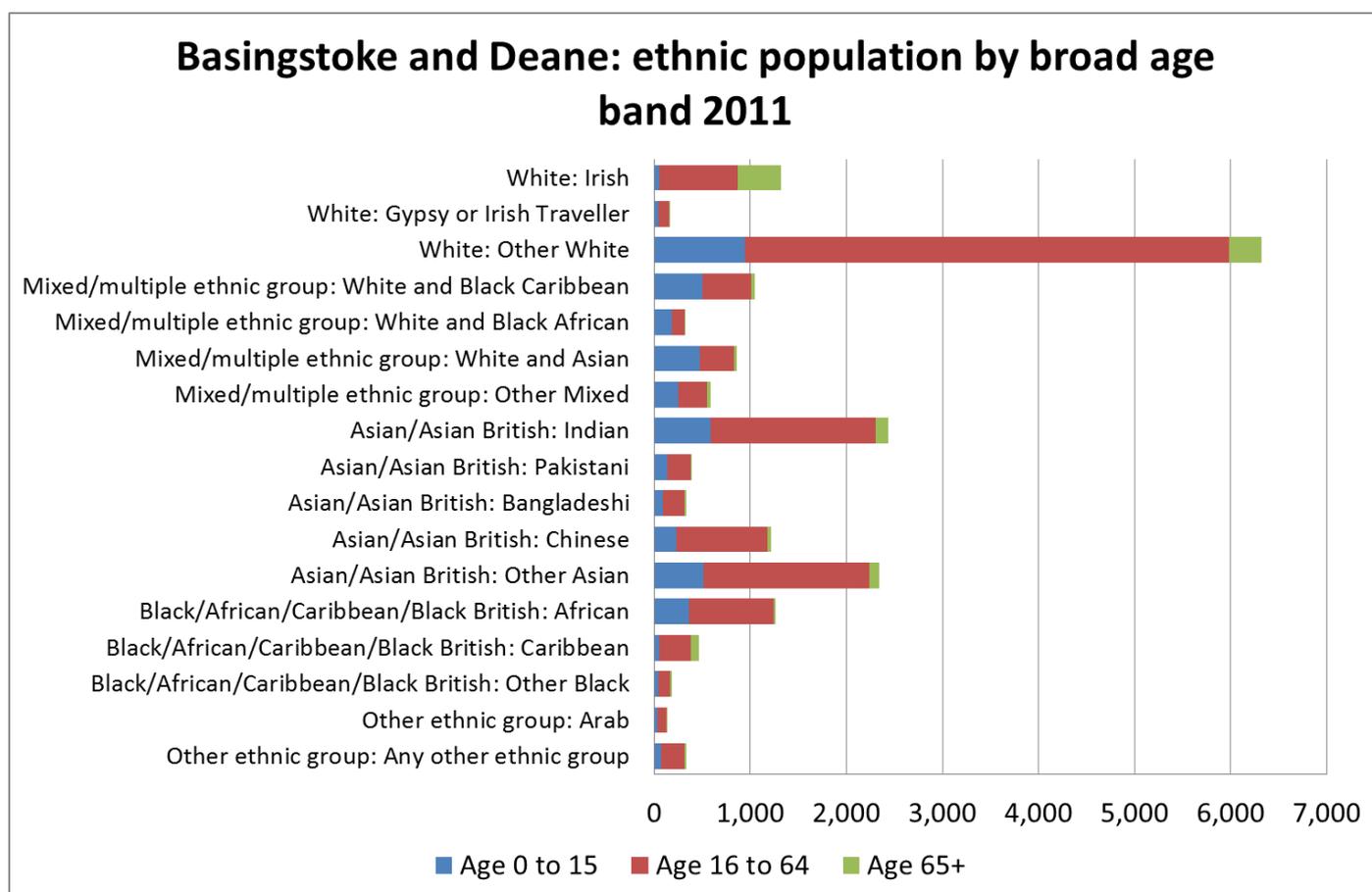
The latest available Census data provides a comprehensive picture of the race and ethnicity of residents in the Borough at 2011.

- At the 2011 Census, **88.2%** of the borough population (148,078 people) described themselves as **White English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British**;
 - this compares with 91.8% in Hampshire, 85.2% in South East, and 80.5% in England and Wales, placing Basingstoke and Deane midway between county and regional averages.
- The only other **ethnic groups to exceed 1,000** population in the borough at 2011 were:
 - White Irish at 1,324 (**0.8%**);
 - Other White at 6,323 (**3.8%**) – lower than South East or England and Wales (both 4.4%):
 - Including 1,765 Polish (**1.1%**);
 - Mixed/multiple: White and Black Caribbean at 1,047 (**0.6%**);
 - Indian at 2,437 (**1.5%**) – lower than South East (1.8%) or England and Wales (2.5%);
 - Chinese at 1,221 (**0.7%**);
 - Other Asian at 2,338 (**1.4%**):
 - Including 1,053 Nepalese (**0.6%**);
 - Black African at 1,259 (**0.8%**) – lower than South East (1.0%) or England and Wales (1.8%);
 - all these percentages are higher than Hampshire averages;
 - unless otherwise stated, percentages are similar to national and regional averages.

At the 2011 Census, **11.8%** of the borough population were from ethnic minority groups (other than White British), compared to **6.5%** in the 2001 Census. Other specific trends from 2001 to 2011 include:

- The number of **White Other residents more than doubled** to well over 6,000;
- The number of **Asian/Asian British residents increased** to reach nearly 5,500, almost three times as many as in 2001. However, this is partly due to definitional changes that saw the Chinese ethnic group move from Other to Asian;
- The number of **Mixed/multiple ethnic group residents increased** to reach over 2,800 (a 65% increase);
- The number of **Black or Black British residents** nearly doubled to exceed 1,900;
- Likewise, the number of residents described as **Chinese or Other Ethnic Group also nearly doubled** to close on 1,700. Again this is due to definitional changes and where Chinese responses are allocated;
- Finally, the number of **White Irish residents** witnessed a **decline**.

2011 Census data provided an age breakdown for each ethnic group. The chart below shows the population within each ethnic group by broad age band.



Source: 2011 Census, ONS

For each ethnic group, the table below expresses the percentage of the population by sex and broad age group.

Ethnic group	Age 0 to 15		Age 16 to 64		Age 65+	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All categories: Ethnic group	10.4%	9.8%	32.6%	32.8%	6.6%	7.8%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	10.2%	9.6%	32.5%	32.3%	7.0%	8.4%
White: Irish	2.5%	1.7%	31.6%	30.0%	15.9%	18.3%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	13.5%	12.3%	36.2%	31.9%	2.5%	3.7%
White: Other White	8.0%	6.8%	35.1%	44.6%	2.0%	3.4%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	23.5%	24.4%	24.3%	24.4%	1.2%	2.3%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	26.1%	32.7%	20.8%	19.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	29.3%	25.7%	22.4%	19.0%	0.8%	2.8%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	23.9%	18.6%	25.0%	27.2%	1.9%	3.4%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	12.5%	11.7%	36.3%	34.1%	3.0%	2.5%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	19.3%	16.5%	33.9%	28.5%	0.8%	1.0%

Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	13.6%	14.8%	34.5%	33.6%	1.8%	1.5%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	10.3%	8.6%	37.4%	40.0%	1.9%	1.8%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	11.8%	10.2%	32.0%	41.7%	2.0%	2.2%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	13.2%	15.3%	36.1%	34.6%	0.6%	0.4%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	6.4%	4.3%	39.4%	32.1%	9.1%	8.7%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	10.0%	15.6%	41.7%	27.2%	2.8%	2.8%
Other ethnic group: Arab	9.4%	16.7%	34.1%	34.8%	3.6%	1.4%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	10.1%	10.1%	33.0%	41.7%	3.0%	2.1%

Source: 2011 Census, ONS

It can be seen that the age/sex breakdown of many ethnic groups differs significantly from that of the White British population.

- The **White Irish** population has a very **low percentage of children** aged under 16, and relatively high percentages of both males and females aged 65 and over.
- The **White Other** group has **lower than average percentages of children**, high percentages of females aged 16 to 64, and **low percentages of males and females aged 65 and over**.
- All **mixed/multiple** ethnic groups tend to have **very high percentages of children**, and **very low percentages of males and females aged 65 and over**.
- All **Asian/Asian British** groups also tend to have **very low percentages of males and females aged 65 and over**.
- The **Asian/Asian British Pakistani** population, and to a lesser extent the **Asian/Asian British Bangladeshi** and **Asian/Asian British Indian** groups, tend to have relatively **high percentages of children aged under 16**.
- The **Asian/Asian British Chinese** and **Other Asian/Asian British** groups have relatively **high percentages of females aged 16 to 64**.
- The **Black/Black British African** population has a **high percentage of children**, and **very low percentages of males and females aged 65 and over**.
- The **Black/Black British Caribbean** population has a relatively **low percentage of children** aged under 16, and **higher percentages of males than females** throughout all age groups.

The annual **school census** provides information on ethnicity of school pupils. Data from Hampshire County Council for Basingstoke and Deane shows that:

- **20.5%** of school pupils had a **non-White British** ethnicity in 2019, more than double the 8.9% seen in 2007.
- The number of pupils with **White British ethnicity declined** has declined since 2007 and stood at its lowest number in 2019.
- Behind White British, the second largest ethnic group in Basingstoke and Deane schools in 2018 was **Any other White background**, followed by **Indian**, **Any other mixed background** and **Any other Asian background**.
- The number of pupils with **Gypsy/Roma** stood at five times its 2007 value in 2019 (from 15 to 80), whilst those with **Pakistani** ethnicity quadrupled (from 25 to 95), and **White and Black African** (from 45 to 160), **Black African** (110 to 395) and **Indian** (200 to 595) ethnicities tripled (numbers rounded to the nearest 5 pupils).

For more information about local work with Black and Ethnic Minority groups in the borough, please see the Basingstoke Multicultural Forum webpage:

<http://www.bmforum.org.uk/demoV1/index.html>

Migration

There are a variety of migration data sources available, all of which indicate trends in migration into Basingstoke and Deane which reflect the changing patterns of ethnic groups shown above. Although these data sources are useful, it is important to note that they all have their limitations and none of them provide precise numbers of people from a particular country at a particular point in time. Some key points available from each data source are shown below.

- The **2001 and 2011 Censuses** asked respondents whether they lived at a **different address a year before census day**, and if so to give that address.
 - The **2011 Census** showed that **1,360 people moved to Basingstoke and Deane from an address outside the UK** between March 2010 and 2011, compared to **992 people in the 2001 Census**.
 - This was a total of **0.81% of the borough's residents**, compared to **0.65% in 2001**.
 - The greatest numbers from outside the UK came from **India** (143 people), **Poland** (106), **Nepal** (98), **Australia** (82), **USA** (72), **Spain** (70), **France** (64) and **China** (62).
- **National Health Service GP register:** the number of patients whose previous address was outside the UK (irrespective of country of birth or ethnicity) **increased** within Basingstoke and Deane between **2003 to 2007 to peak at 1,630**, the numbers then **declined** before **increasing** again to **peak at 1,550 in 2015 to 2016**, the number have since levelled off at around 1,400 per year. This pattern was the similar for Hampshire as a whole.

- **National Insurance Number (NINO) allocations to overseas nationals** registering to work or claim benefits in the UK (irrespective of where they end up living or how long they remain):
 - Department for Work and Pensions data shows that **NINOs in the borough peaked in 2007**, most likely due to increased migration from a number of Eastern European countries after 2004. This trend was the same for Hampshire as a whole but numbers in England and Wales peaked in 2015;
 - Basingstoke and Deane experienced a **renewed increase in Eastern European migration from 2013 to 2015**, but the numbers have declined since then. A similar trends was seen for most parts of Hampshire;
 - The **two nationalities with the largest number of NINO allocations** in Basingstoke and Deane over the period 2002 to 2019 (first three quarters) were **Poland** and **India**. Since 2016, there have been more allocations from Indian than Poland. This trend was the same for a number of Local Authorities in Hampshire.
 - Since 2016, there have been more allocations to those from India than Poland in Basingstoke and Deane;
 - **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. Those with **Nepali nationality were the fourth largest number of allocations** in Basingstoke and Deane between 2002 and 2019 (first three quarters);
 - As of January 2014, **Romanian** and **Bulgarian** citizens are entitled to free movement within the European Union and therefore within the UK and Basingstoke and Deane. The data for **2014 to 2019** (first three quarters) shows that there has been an **increase** in the number of NINOs allocated to those with Romanian and Bulgarian nationality, particularly Romanian nationally.

- **School Census data** is collected annually, for every pupil in Local Authority education. It includes information on their age, ethnicity, first language and home postcode:
 - Hampshire school census data for children aged 5 to 15 shows that children with **English as an additional language** at Basingstoke and Deane schools accounted for around **22.0%** of the overall **total for the county** in 2019.
 - There were approximately **110 different languages** spoken by children and young people within the Borough in 2019, compared to around 70 in 2007.
 - Approximately **11.1%** of the pupils had **English as an additional language** (compared to 4.5% in 2007).
 - The number of pupils with a **first language** from **non-UK** countries **increased** by a **larger number** in Basingstoke and Deane between 2007 and 2019 **than in any other Hampshire district**.
 - The top three non-English main languages in Basingstoke and Deane in 2019 were **Polish, Nepali** and **Hindi**.
 - Many languages saw **substantial increases** in the number of pupils from 2007 to 2019, including **Hindi** (an increase of over 19 times its size from less than 10 to almost 135 pupils), **Italian** (an increase of over 10 times its size rising from less than 10 to around 60 pupils) and **Polish** (an increase of over 8 times its size rising from around 70 to 580 pupils) (all numbers rounded to the nearest five pupils).

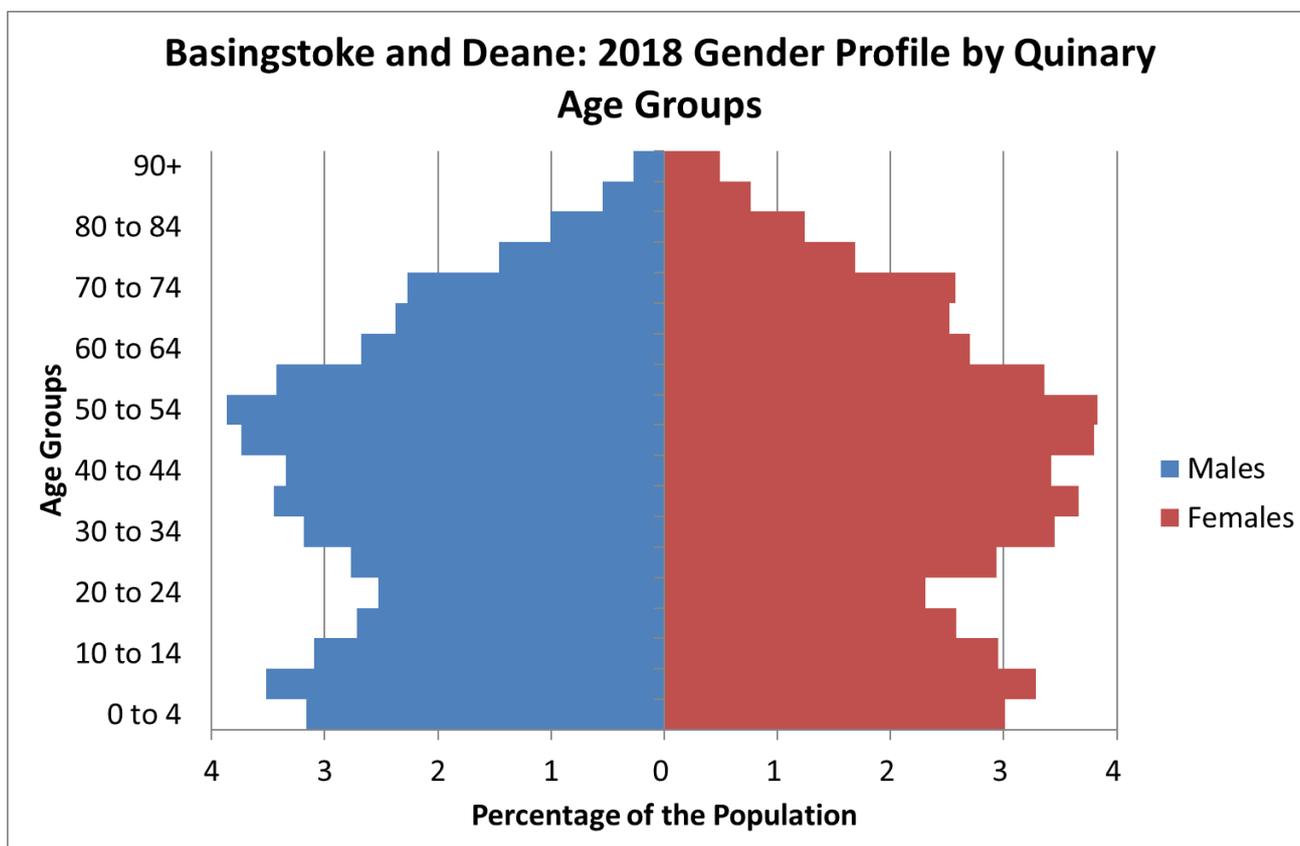
- **Births to Mothers born outside the UK**, which are recorded annually:
 - The Office for National Statistics Vital Statistics data shows that the number of births in Basingstoke and Deane to mothers born outside the UK has more than **tripled between 2001 and 2017**, similar to rates of increase in Southampton, and faster than other Hampshire districts;
 - **23.1% of all births in the borough in 2018 were to non-UK born mothers**, which is higher than most Hampshire districts (apart from Rushmoor – which at 32.4% is above the England and Wales average (28.2%), and lower than Southampton (36.2%)).

Gypsies and Travellers

School Census figures from 2019 record approximately 100 children from Gypsy Roma or Irish Traveller Heritage in Basingstoke and Deane schools, an increase from 25 in 2007. As this data only includes children, it is not representative of the number of adults from these communities. There is limited information about the number of Gypsies and Travellers in the borough at any one time, however, the 2011 Census recorded that there were 163 Gypsies and Irish Travellers.

4. Sex

- The latest official **Mid-Year Estimates for 2018** indicate that the Basingstoke and Deane population consisted of about **86,830 males (49.4%) and 88,900 females (50.6%)**
 - whilst the higher proportion of females to males is typical nationally, the difference in Basingstoke and Deane is less marked than in Hampshire (51.1%), the South East (51.3%), and the same as England and Wales (50.6%);
- **Below age 20, the percentage of males in the borough is higher than that of females:** 12.5% of the overall population being males under 20, and 11.8% females
 - a similar pattern is found in Hampshire (11.7% males, 11.1% female), the South East (12.3%,11.7%), and England and Wales (12.1%, 11.5%);
- **Above age 65, the percentage of females is higher than that of males:** 9.3% of the overall population being females over 65, and 7.9% males; likewise, above age 80, females represent 2.5% of the overall population and males only 1.8%
 - these are lower percentages than those found for those aged 65 and over in Hampshire (11.7% females aged 65 and over, 9.8% male), the South East (10.0%, 8.4%), and England and Wales (9.9%, 8.3%).



Source: 2018 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS

5. Gender reassignment

Gender reassignment, is defined by the Equality and Human Rights Commission as ‘the process of transitioning from one gender to the other’. The more commonly used term, ‘transgender’, is an umbrella term for people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from their birth sex.

The Gender Identity Research and Education Society published ‘Gender Variance in the UK’ in June 2009. This report estimates that the prevalence of those that have ‘presented’ with gender dysphoria in Hampshire is **25 per 100,000 people**. Using this prevalence, it is estimated that the number of people aged 16 and over that have ‘presented’ with gender dysphoria in Basingstoke and Deane may be around **40 people** (rounded to the nearest 10 people).

The Gender Identity Research and Education Society created a quick guide to monitoring in 2015. This stated that:

“Before starting to monitor, organisations may estimate the number of gender nonconforming employees and service users, based on the information that GIRES assembled for the Home Office and subsequently updated: gender nonconforming to some degree (1%); likely to seek medical treatment for their condition at some stage (0.2%); receiving such treatment already (0.03%); having already undergone transition (0.02%); having a GRC (0.005%); likely to begin treatment during the year (0.004%). The number who have sought treatment seems likely to continue growing at 20% per annum or even faster. Few younger people present for treatment despite the fact that most gender variant adults report experiencing the condition from a very early age. However referrals for treatment of young people are growing even more rapidly

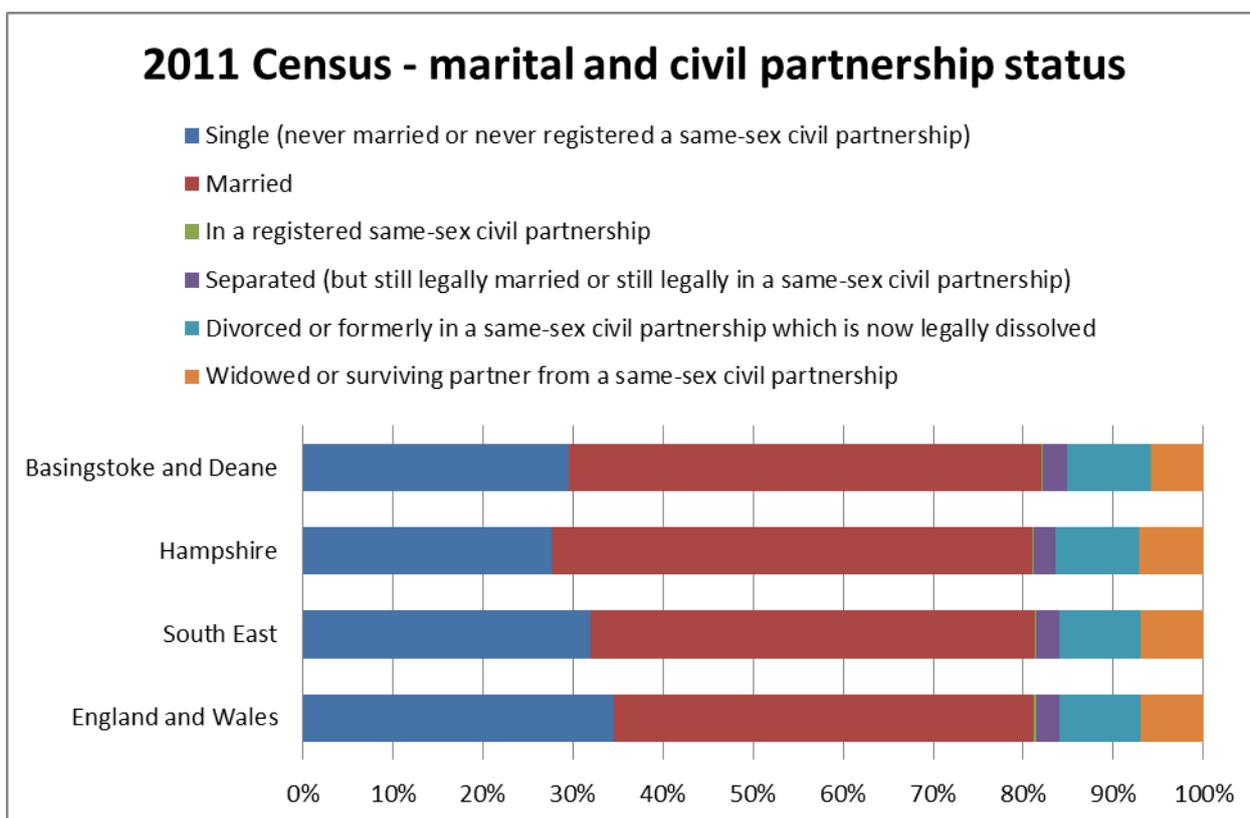
(50% p.a.). Organisations should assume that there may be nearly equal numbers of people transitioning from male to female (trans women) and from female to male (trans men).”

By applying these percentages to the Basingstoke and Deane population aged 16 and over (140,370 people), it is estimated that **1,400 people may be experiencing some degree of gender variance (gender nonconforming)**, 280 people are likely to seek medical treatment for their condition at some stage; 40 people may be receiving such treatment already; 30 people may have already undergone transition; fewer than 10 people may have a Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC) and fewer than 10 people may be likely to begin treatment during the year (all numbers rounded to the nearest 10 people).

The council works with the Basingstoke-based [Pride245](#) organisation to be able to work more closely with the local transgender community and better meet their needs.

6. Marriage and civil partnership

The latest available data on marital and civil partnership status for residents aged 16 and over at a local level is that recorded in the 2011 Census:



Source: 2011 Census, ONS

Of the 133,947 borough residents aged 16 or over in 2011:

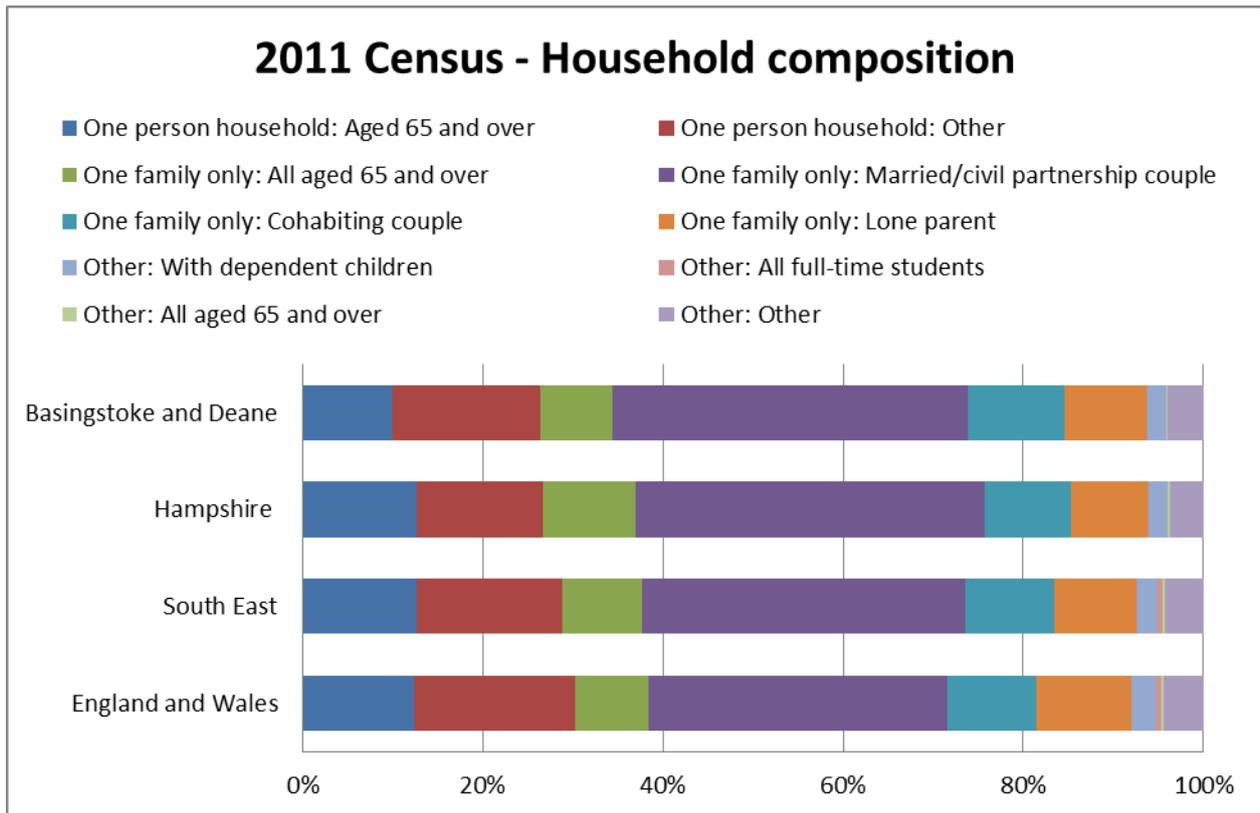
- 39,633 (29.6 %) were **single** (never married):
 - Between the averages for Hampshire and for the South East;
- 70,359 (52.5 %) were **married**:
 - Just below the Hampshire average; above regional and national levels;

- 263 (0.2%) were in a **registered same-sex civil partnership**:
 - Mirroring average levels in Hampshire, the South East, and nationally;
- 3,434 (2.6%) were **separated** (but still legally married or in a civil partnership);
 - Reflecting national levels; slightly higher than Hampshire and South East averages;
- 12,412 (9.3%) were **divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved**;
 - Reflecting levels in Hampshire; higher than South East or national averages;
- and 7,846 (5.9%) were **widowed**;
 - Lower than Hampshire, South East or national averages.

The profile of the borough in terms of marital and civil partnership status has changed between 2001 and 2011:

- **Single** residents, who have never been in a legal relationship, form an **increasing** percentage of the adult population, rising from 27.2% in 2001 to 29.6% in 2011:
 - over the same period, the proportion of single adults in Hampshire increased from 25.0% to 27.7%;
 - in the South East from 28.4% to 31.9%; and
 - in England and Wales from 30.1% to 34.6%.
- **Married** residents account for a **declining** proportion of adults, falling from 55.4% in 2001 to 52.5% in 2011;
 - over the same period, the proportion of married adults in Hampshire decreased from 56.7% to 53.2%;
 - in the South East from 53.0% to 49.3%; and
 - in England and Wales from 50.9% to 46.6%.
- The percentage of adults who are **separated**, but still legally in a relationship, has **increased** from 2.3% to 2.6%;
 - over the same period, the proportion of separated adults in Hampshire has increased from 2.2% to 2.4%;
 - in the South East from 2.3% to 2.5%;
 - in England and Wales from 2.4% to 2.6%.
- The percentage of adults who are **divorced** has **increased** from 8.6% to 9.3%;
 - over the same period, the proportion of divorced adults in Hampshire has increased from 8.2% to 9.3%;
 - in the South East from 8.2% to 9.1%;
 - in England and Wales from 8.2% to 9.0%.
- The percentage of adults who are **widowed** has **decreased** from 6.6% to 5.9%;
 - over the same period, the proportion of widowed adults in Hampshire has decreased from 7.9% to 7.1%;

- in the South East from 8.1% to 6.9%;
- in England and Wales from 8.4% to 7.0%.



Source: 2011 Census, ONS

Of the 69,315 borough households in 2011:

- 18,298 (26.4%) were **one person households**:
 - Lower than the averages for Hampshire, the South East and England and Wales;
- 6,890 (37.7%) of these one person households were **lone pensioner households**:
 - Lower than the averages for Hampshire, the South East and England and Wales;
- 5,493 (7.9%) were **all pensioner (aged 65 and over) households**:
 - Below the Hampshire, South East and national levels;
- 27,409 (39.5%) were **married or same-sex civil partnership couple households**:
 - Above the Hampshire, regional and national levels;
- 7,435 (10.7%) were **cohabiting couple households**:
 - Above the Hampshire, regional and national levels;
- 6,317 (9.1%) were **lone parent households**:
 - Above the Hampshire, but lower than the South East and England and Wales levels;
- 6,317 (6.3 %) were **other households**:
 - Above the Hampshire, but lower than the regional and national averages.

A comparison of 2001 and 2011 household compositions is limited because of a change in the definition of pensioner households. However, a broad overview is possible.

- **One person households** form an **increasing** percentage of all households, rising from 25.3% in 2001 to 26.4% in 2011:
 - over the same period, the proportion of one person households in Hampshire increased from 25.7% to 26.7%;
 - in the South East from 28.5% to 28.8%; and
 - in England and Wales from 30.0% to 30.2%.
- **Family households** account for a **declining** proportion of all households, falling from 68.9% in 2001 to 67.3% in 2011;
 - over the same period, the proportion of family households in Hampshire decreased from 69.0% to 67.2%;
 - in the South East from 65.1% to 63.9%; and
 - in England and Wales from 63.3% to 61.8%.
- The percentage of **other households** has **increased** from 5.8% to 6.3%;
 - over the same period, the proportion of other households in Hampshire has increased from 5.3% to 6.1%;
 - in the South East from 6.3% to 7.4%;
 - in England and Wales from 6.7% to 7.9%.

7. Pregnancy and maternity

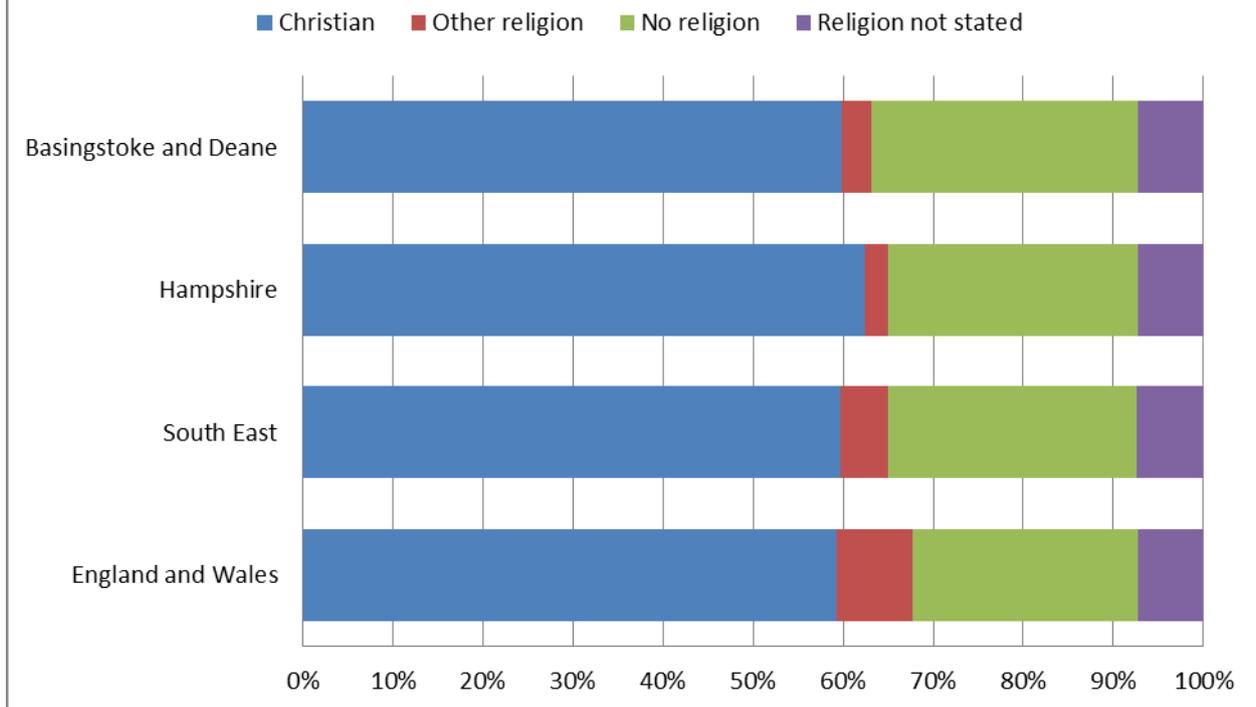
- A total of **1,895 live births** were recorded in Basingstoke and Deane over the calendar year 2018, representing a **decrease of 8.0%** over the previous decade from 2,059 in 2008 and the lowest number of annual births since 2004 (1,894 births)
 - This is similar to the 8.7% decrease across Hampshire as a whole over the same period;
- The borough's **Generalised Fertility Rate** (GFR = live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44) was **58.7** in 2018, lower than the figure of 62.4 in 2008 (a 5.9% decrease)
 - compared to a figure of 57.8 for Hampshire overall (a 4.8% decrease from 2008);
- The **age of mothers in the borough has increased over the past two decades**, with 63.7% being aged 25 to 34 in 2018; 11.9% aged under 25; and 22.6% aged 35 and over
 - higher than Hampshire (62.0%) and England and Wales (59.9%) in the 25 to 34 age group, and similar to Hampshire (14.4%) but lower than England and Wales (16.8%) in the under 25 age group;
- The **number of births to mothers aged under 25** has declined in recent years, with a **decrease of 40.7%** from 2013 to 2018. The percentage of all births taking place in this age group has declined from 17.6% in 2013 to 11.9% in 2018;

- Similar to Hampshire as a whole, where the number of births to mothers aged under 25 declined by 36.8% and the percentage of all births to this age group declined from 18.6% to 12.5%;
- **40.6%** of births in the borough in 2018 were **outside of marriage or civil partnership**
 - similar to Hampshire as a whole (43.1%);
- **23.1%** of births in the borough in 2018 were to **non-UK born mothers**
 - higher than Hampshire average (16.7%), but lower than regional (25.3%) or national (28.2%) figures;
- **32 conceptions** were recorded to **females aged under 18** in the borough in 2017, representing 11.3 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 17, the lowest number and rate recorded in the available records from 1998 onwards
 - lower than the Hampshire average of 12.1 per 1,000 and South East average of 13.9 per 1,000, and the national average for England and Wales of 17.9 per 1,000;
- Conceptions among females aged under 16 are recorded as three-year moving averages: over the period 2015 to 2017, **21 conceptions** were recorded to **females aged under 16** in the borough, representing 2.5 per 1,000 women aged 13 to 15;
 - Higher than average rate for Hampshire (2.1) and similar to the South East (2.4) and lower than England and Wales (3.2).

8. Religion and belief (or lack of belief)

The 2011 Census provides the most recent comprehensive data available on religion in the UK. As in the 2001 Census, which was the first to ask people to state their religion, it was made clear that this question was not compulsory. Nevertheless, just as in 2001, nearly 93% of the borough population answered the question – a similar proportion to the county, regional and national averages.

2011 Census - religion of resident population

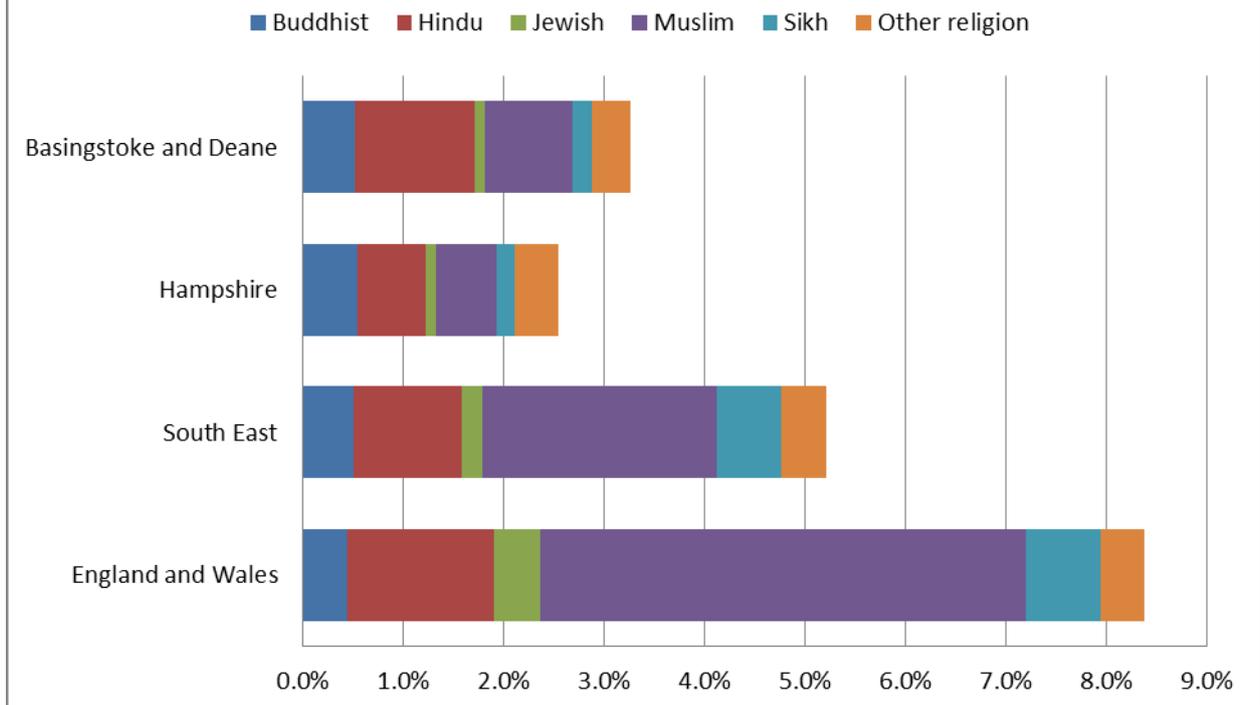


Source: 2011 Census, ONS

- **60%** of borough residents stated their religion as **Christian** in 2011:
 - slightly lower than the average for Hampshire, and very similar to the national and regional averages;
 - in line with other areas, this was about 14 percentage points lower than the 2001 figure of 74%;
- **3.3%** stated that their religion was **other than Christian**:
 - compared with the Hampshire average, Basingstoke and Deane had a higher percentage of people following non-Christian religions in 2011, but remained well below the national and regional averages;
 - in line with other areas, notably higher than the 2001 figure of 1.8%;
- **29.7%** of borough residents stated they had **no religion** at 2011:
 - a slightly higher percentage than the county, regional or national average;
 - in line with other areas, notably higher than the 2001 figure of 17%;
- A further **7.2%** of borough residents **did not answer** this question:
 - consistent with the county, regional or national average;
 - the same percentage as in 2001.

With regard to religions other than Christian, those found most commonly in the borough are set out below:

2011 Census - religions other than Christian



Source: 2011 Census, ONS

- The highest levels of religions other than Christian recorded within the borough in the 2011 Census were **Hindu (1.2%)** and **Muslim (0.9%)**:
 - these compare with Hampshire levels of 0.7% and 0.6% respectively;
 - with regional levels of 1.1% and 2.3%;
 - with national levels of 1.5% and 4.8%;
 - and with 2001 borough levels of 0.4% and 0.5%.

2011 Census data cross-tabulating age/sex with religion indicates that:

- A higher proportion of **people aged 65 and over (81.7%)** stated their religion as **Christian**:
 - compared with 52.5% aged under 16; and 57.4% aged 16 to 64;
- **Higher percentages of women** than men stated their religion as **Christian**:
 - particularly those aged 16 to 64 (61.4% of women / 53.3% of men);
 - and those aged 65+ (84.6% of women / 78.3% of men);
- A much **lower proportion of people aged 65 and over (8.8%)** stated they had **no religion**
 - compared with 36.2% aged under 16; and 32.2% aged 16 to 64;
- **Lower percentages of women** than men stated they had **no religion**:
 - 28.5% of women / 35.9% of men aged 16 to 64;
 - 6.4% of women / 11.8% of men aged 65+;
- Among **children** aged under 16, 1.3% stated their religion as **Hindu**, and a further 1.3% as **Muslim**;

- Within the **16 to 64** age group, 1.3% stated their religion as **Hindu**, and 0.9% as **Muslim**;
- Very **low percentages** of both men and women **aged 65+** stated their religion as **anything other than Christian**.

2011 Census data confirmed significant **correlation between religion and ethnicity**. 90.0% of Christian's were White British, whilst 96.5% of Hindu's were Asian/Asian British. It is therefore reasonable to assume that **as the population becomes more multi-cultural, this will be mirrored in terms of the diversity of religions and beliefs** in the borough.

9. Sexual orientation

This term refers to whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own gender, the opposite gender or both genders. Currently, there is no reliable data on the numbers of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual (LGB) residents within Basingstoke and Deane. However, the latest release (2017) of the Office for National Statistics Annual Population Survey, published in January 2019, indicated that **2.0% of the UK adult population identified themselves as LGB**. This figure may underestimate the true figure as a further 4.1% stated that they 'Don't know' or refused to answer the question, and another 0.6% stated other.

At regional level, the results for the **South East** were similar to the UK average, with **2.2% of the adult population identifying themselves as LGB**, 4.0% stating 'Don't know' and 0.5% stating other. The council is not aware of any data to indicate that Basingstoke and Deane is likely to differ from the regional average. On this basis and incorporating the 0.3% (Gay or lesbian) and 0.2% (bisexual) confidence interval published with the data, it is **estimated that at least 2,500 borough residents aged 16 and over would describe themselves as LGB but the number could be nearer 3,900**.

10. Deprivation, Health and Unemployment

- The English **Indices of Deprivation 2019** (ID 2019) indicate that Basingstoke and Deane experiences **relatively little deprivation in the national context**. When all indicators are combined into the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019), only one of the 109 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)¹ within the borough falls within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England, a further eight LSOAs fall within the 30% most deprived. Over two fifths fall within the least deprived 20% in England, two of them within the 1% least deprived nationally. **However, some parts of the borough experience relatively high levels of disadvantage in terms of education and crime**.
- In terms of **health deprivation**, one of the 109 LSOAs within the borough fall within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England and a further 11 fall within the 30% most deprived. Almost 45% fall within the least deprived 20% in England.

Information published by the English Public Health Observatories in a Health Profile for the local area in 2018 shows that **life expectancy** is 6.7 years lower for men and 5.2 years lower for women from the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas (2015 to 2017).

¹ LSOAs are geographical areas that each contain about 1,500 residents.

Model based estimates of unemployment are lower in Basingstoke and Deane than the national average at 2.9% of the population aged 16 and over compared to the national average of 3.9% from October 2018 to September 2019.

11. Services and other functions

a. Activities with protected characteristics groups and community engagement

The council works with and supports a wide range of individuals and groups across the borough. Examples include:

Basingstoke Voluntary Action (BVA) – receives grant funding from the council to provide advice and support to a diverse range of voluntary and community organisations and promote volunteering, training and networking opportunities.

Basingstoke Humanist Group – the council supports this group to deliver community projects and raise awareness in the borough.

Basingstoke Multicultural Forum – is supported by the council to bring together culturally diverse groups, build the capacity of local Black and Minority Ethnic communities and promote better understanding between different groups. It provides a channel for communities to raise issues and find practical solutions to concerns.

Basingstoke and District Disability Forum – the council supports the forum to be an independent umbrella organisation of, and for, disability organisations and disabled people in the borough, which lobbies, campaigns and participates in consultations.

Citizens Advice – the council provides financial support to both Basingstoke and Tadley Citizens Advice, enabling the organisations to deliver impartial advice and guidance to borough residents, including those most in need.

Multi-Agency Diversity Forum – the council supports this forum to bring together partners in the borough to share information on equalities / access issues to enhance the development of services and to improve outcomes.

Over 55s Forum – the council supports this forum to raise issues with local service providers, challenge age discrimination and to ensure a better quality of life for over 55s in the borough.

Transgender – the council supports Chrysalis, a local voluntary organisation, which offers counselling and support to transgender individuals.

Pride245 - the council supports pride245 organisation in the borough to promote equality for the LGBT community in the borough.

Basingstoke Faith Leaders Forum – is a network between diverse faith communities, supported by the council. The forum aims to promote mutual respect and understanding and members work together to identify and support the needs of all local faith groups.

The council also works with a wide range of other Voluntary and Community Organisations to support local groups including, Shopmobility, Ex-Gurkha Seniors Forum, Caribbean Seniors Group, Asian Hamara ladies Group, youth groups etc.

The council's Community Development and Community and Wellbeing teams work with local residents to build strong and stable communities in the borough. Activities include: tackling health inequalities, promoting health and wellbeing and improving engagement with all sectors of the community. The Community Planning team also encourages local communities in the borough to get involved in shaping their local areas by developing community plans. For more information, please see the council website: www.basingstoke.gov.uk

In developing Community Plans, the general profile of respondents is normally equality monitored and the associated Community Action Plans include actions to address any gaps identified. For example, the Kempshott Community Planning Group looked at their local profile and undertook a "Wellbeing in later life survey". The Community Investment Team has also created guidance to support communities to think about equalities and accessibility throughout the community planning process.

b. Access to services and research with service users from different protected characteristics groups

The council collects a wide range of information about the population of the borough to improve its understanding of the needs of local residents and to ensure that its services are accessible to all. The majority of this information is gathered when service users access council services and through qualitative and quantitative research. The type and amount of information held by each team varies depending on the service provided.

Some council teams have a more comprehensive picture of who is / is not using services, for example, the Community and Wellbeing team. However, in other areas of the council's work there are data protection issues, which limit the information the council is able to collect, for example, in relation to Benefits.

Examples of different methods used to gather information include:

- **Consultation** – when important decisions are made, the council will ask local people about their views on new proposals / proposed changes and invite people to make alternative suggestions, where relevant. For example, during the development of the Children and Young People's Vision. For more information on consultations carried out by the council, click [here](#).
- **Customer surveys** – are often used to assess how well a service has been provided and where improvements can be made in future activities. For example, the Streetz project, which provides activities for young people in the borough.
- **Focus groups** – to gain a more in-depth insight into the issues faced by certain groups. For example, during the development of the council's Horizon 2050 future vision for the borough.
- **Statistical and qualitative research** – from partner organisations and local / national sources.

To improve access to council services, translation and interpretation services are made available to service users. Alternative formats also are offered, for example, audio, Braille etc.

c. Customer satisfaction with services

The council's customer services team collects customer satisfaction data on a regular basis. This data is normally broken down by certain protected characteristics including: race, sex, age and disability. If you would like to contact the customer services team at any time to raise a comment or compliment please click [here](#) for more information.

d. Due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty

To find out how new or updated policies, schemes and services could affect different communities, the council carries out Equality Impact Assessments, where relevant. These allow for any potentially differential impacts of proposed actions to be identified and consider mitigating actions, where possible.

These assessments also ensure that when services and policies are developed, due regard is paid to the Public Sector Equality Duty and the need to promote equality, eliminate discrimination and promote good relations between different groups is taken into account. The results of assessments inform decision making. For more information on the councils' equality impact assessments please click [here](#).

e. Equality performance monitoring

The council's equalities priorities and objectives relate to the aims of the general Public Sector Equality Duty. Actions in the Corporate Equality Action Plan are monitored by the Equality Working Group (officers) and overseen by the Equality Strategy Group (senior managers and councillors). Action points raised from equalities assessments are also monitored by the working group with leads from relevant service teams.

f. Policies, Plans and Programmes

- **Council Plan** – sets out the council's priorities over the next four years, including preparing for controlled and sustainable growth, improving residents' quality of life, supporting those that need it.
- **Internal policies** – put in place to promote equality for staff and residents, such as the council's Access Policy and Equality and Diversity at Work Policy.
- **Equality and Diversity training** – council staff undertake mandatory e-learning to raise awareness of equalities issues. Face-to-face training sessions have also been provided to different teams on specific subjects, such as 'hidden disabilities' and mental health conditions.

g. Numbers of potential and actual service users

The number of potential users of council services is approximately 175,340, which is the total number of residents in the borough. Information presented in points 1 to 10 of this report provides a breakdown of types of people who will use council services at different points in time by protected characteristic. Where possible, the equalities information held by different Business Units is collated to assess numbers of actual service users. Any gaps identified are be monitored as part of the council's Corporate Equality Action Plan.

Sources of information

Ward profiles produced by Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council:

<http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/ward-and-borough-profiles>

Census 2011: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

Office for National Statistics: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/index.html>

Nomis (provided by the Office for National Statistics) - UK labour market:

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

Summary factsheet for Basingstoke and Deane produced by Hampshire County Council:

<https://documents.hants.gov.uk/facts-figures/2011census-basingstoke-and-deane-summaryfactsheet.pdf>

Gov.uk Publication: Statistics:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics>

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP):

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions/about/statistics>

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

Public Health England – Basingstoke and Deane Health Profile:

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>