

Social aspects

4 The Local Population

Population in brief

At an estimated 160,000 in 2007, the Borough population has grown by just over 7% in the last 10 years

The Borough has more than the national average percentage of children and middle-aged residents, and a lower than average percentage of pensioners

The Borough population aged over 60 has increased by over 16% since the 2001 Census – 4 times faster than the population as a whole

The number of children in the Borough is relatively stable, accounting for a decreasing proportion of the population

Official estimates show that 34,700 people moved into the Borough over the period 2001-2006, while 34,400 moved out

At the 2001 Census, 3.1% of the Borough population described themselves as 'White non-British' and 3.4% as 'non-White'

By nationality, the fastest growing local group over the past 3 years has been the Polish community

74% of Borough residents stated their religion as Christian at the 2001 Census, with a total of 1.7% following other religions

At the 2001 census, married couples made up 55.4% of the Borough's population aged 16 or over

At ward level, the age profile, and profiles of ethnicity, religion and marital status, all vary significantly

Small Area Population Forecasts provide a clear indication of which wards are expected to experience major population growth up to 2013

Longer term projections indicate that the Borough population could reach 177,000 by 2026

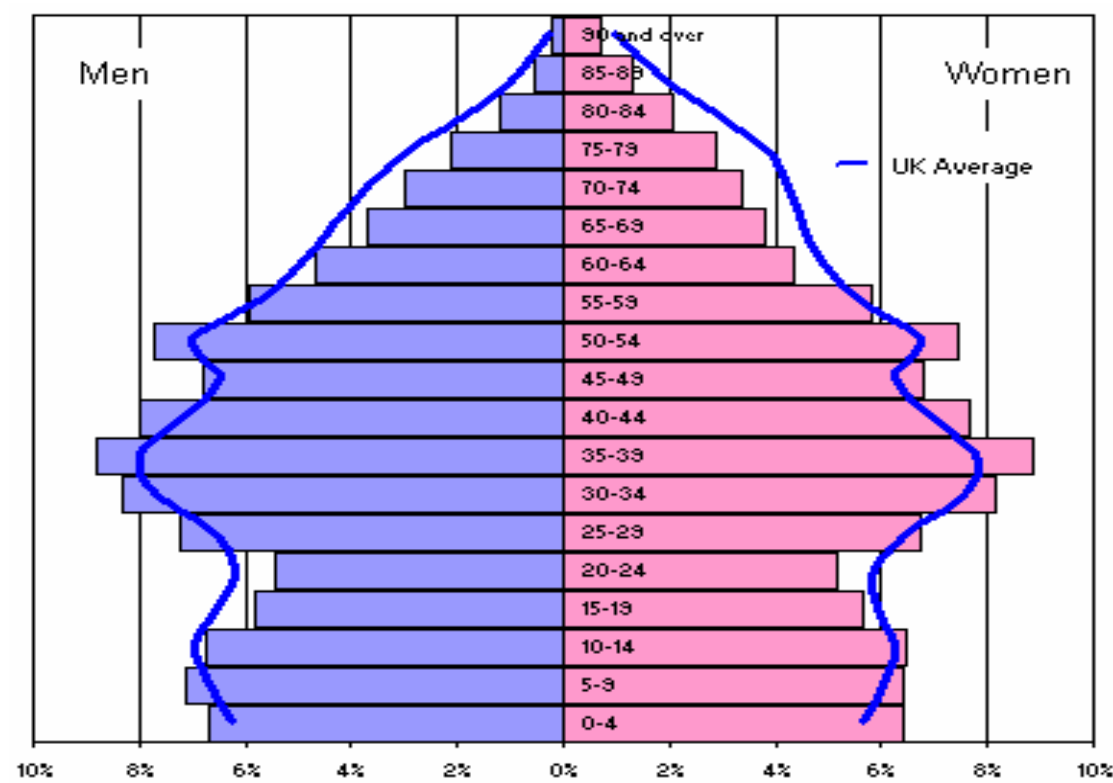
93% of all population growth in the Borough over the next 20 years is projected to occur within the age groups over 45

4.1 This section focuses on the age profile, ethnic origin, nationality, religion, and marital status of the population, together with any changes that may be occurring in these characteristics. For some aspects of the local population, particularly at the level of ward, parish or Census Output Area, a detailed profile can only be obtained from Census data, but more recent information has been incorporated where available.

Age and Gender

4.2 Figure 4.1 shows the [age structure of the Borough population at the 2001 Census](#) compared with the UK average. It indicates that the Borough had a slightly higher proportion of children under 10, a lower proportion of young adults (reflecting the significant outflow of this age-group to university towns), higher proportions in the 30-54 age-groups and lower proportions in the post-retirement age-groups.

Figure 4.1: Basingstoke & Deane age structure



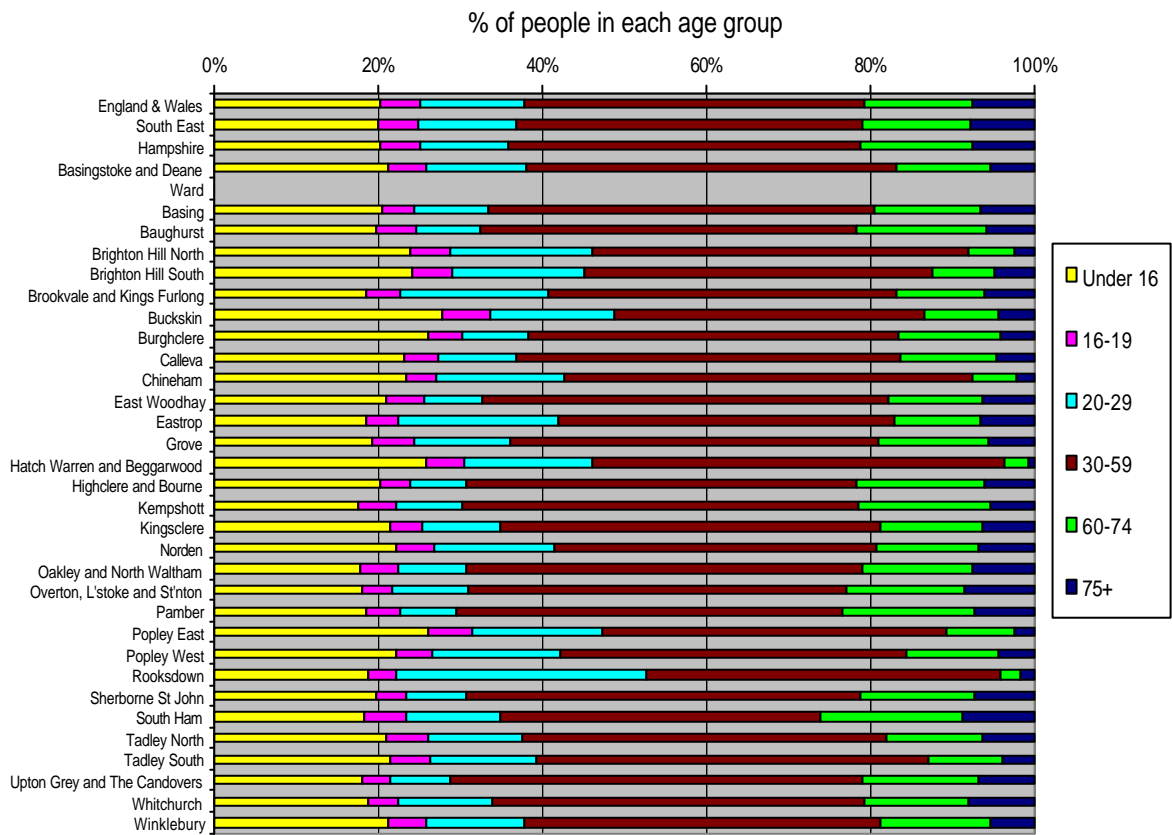
Source: 2001 Census – Crown copyright 2003

4.3 Figure 4.2 shows the broad age distribution of the 2001 Census population at ward level. It clearly demonstrates the differences in age-profile between those wards which had high percentages of children under 16, such as

Buckskin, Burghclere, Hatch Warren & Beggarwood, and Popley East, and those which had high proportions in the post-retirement age-groups, such as Pamber and South Ham. Rooksdown and Hatch Warren & Beggarwood stand out as having very few older residents, and the former also had by far the largest percentage of young adults in their 20's, reflecting the extent of hospital staff accommodation in Rooksdown Ward.

4.4 At the 2001 Census, the average age of residents ranged from under 30 in Rooksdown Ward and Hatch Warren & Beggarwood to over 42 in Pamber.

Figure 4.2: Age profile by broad age group



Population Change

4.5 In terms of overall numbers of people, there are two major components of population change at Borough level: 'natural change' – the difference between the number of births in the Borough over a given period and the number of deaths; and 'net migration' – the difference between the number of

people moving into the Borough over a given period and the number moving out.

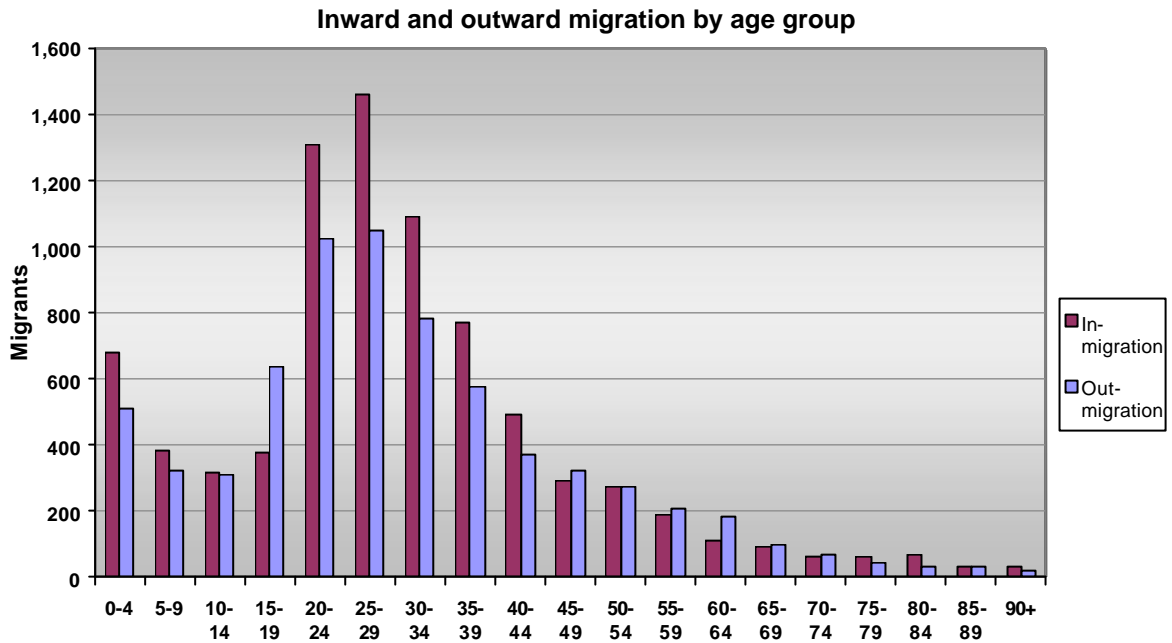
- 4.6 Apart from the ageing of the local population, combined with local births and deaths, the extent to which the age profile of the Borough population changes over time depends on the ages of those migrating into the Borough in relation to those moving out.
- 4.7 Since 1999, within the United Kingdom as a whole, long-term international migration has represented a larger component of population change than natural change.

Population change prior to 2001 Census

- 4.8 For each of the ten years between censuses, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) produces (a year in arrears) an official estimate of the population and age profile for each local authority area in the form of **mid-year population estimates (MYE)**, which are available at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/popest>.
- 4.9 It should be noted that MYE's may be revised retrospectively by ONS to reflect improved information. The MYE's for the period 1991-2001 were revised in October 2004, following analysis of Census data. They show that, over the decade, births exceeded deaths in Basingstoke and Deane by a total of approximately 8,300, more than twice as many as in any other Hampshire district except Rushmoor. Natural change within the Borough represented nearly a third of the total natural change within the whole of Hampshire.
- 4.10 The mid-year estimates also indicate that the total population of Basingstoke and Deane increased by 7,600 between 1991 and 2001, with the number of people migrating **out** of the Borough exceeding those migrating **in** by approximately 700. During the same period, net migration **into** Hampshire as a whole totalled nearly 36,000, over 30,000 of which was into the three districts of New Forest, Winchester and Test Valley.
- 4.11 Detailed migration data from the 2001 Census, illustrated in Figure 4.3, shows that in the 12 months prior to the Census, both inward and outward migration to and from Basingstoke & Deane peaked at the young adult 25-29 age group, with a smaller peak at the pre-school age group. It should be noted that migrants from outside the UK are included within inward migration data, whereas former Borough residents who moved out of the UK in the 12 months prior to the Census will be excluded from outward migration data. The latter will therefore tend to represent an underestimate at most age-groups.
- 4.12 In terms of net flows in 2000-2001, net migration **into** the Borough was concentrated into the 20-44 age groups, again with a smaller peak at the pre-

school age group; net **out** migration peaked at the 15-19 age group, particularly at 18/19 when students moved out of the Borough to attend university, with a smaller concentration at retirement age.

Figure 4.3: Migration to and from Basingstoke & Deane 2000-2001



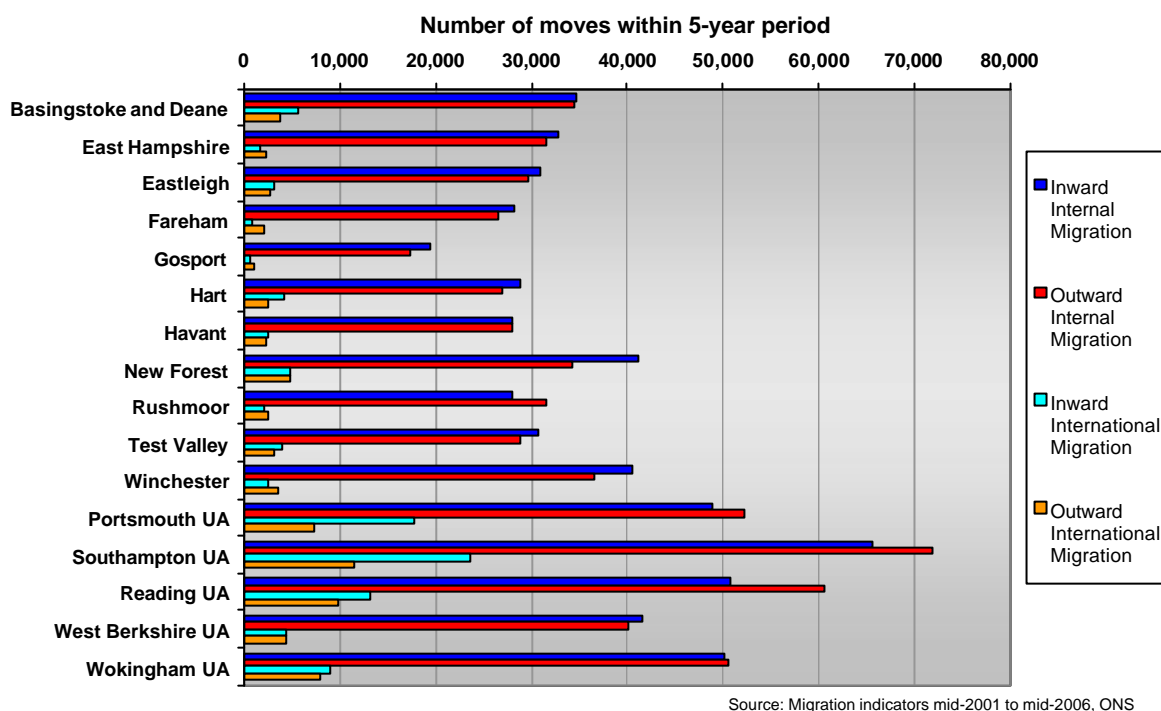
Source: 2001 Census - Crown copyright 2004

Population change since 2001

- 4.13 The official ONS mid-year estimates for 2006, released in August 2007, can be found at:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=9666&More=Y>.
 They indicate a 2006 Borough population of 158,700, representing 12.5% of the population of 'Continuing Hampshire' (excluding Portsmouth and Southampton).
- 4.14 Incorporating the revisions made to MYE's for 2002-2005 in August 2007 to reflect improvements in the analysis of international migration data, analysis of past mid-year population estimates shows that the population of Basingstoke & Deane has increased by 5,800 over the period 2001-2006. This represents growth of 3.8% over the 5 year period, which compares with an average rate for Hampshire of 2.5%. Natural growth accounts for 4,600 of the overall Borough increase during the period 2001-2006, with the remaining 1,200 attributed to net in-migration.

4.15 The migration components used in the compilation of successive MYE's for each Hampshire District (together with neighbouring Unitary Authorities) over the period 2001-2006 are set out in Figure 4.4.

Figure 4.4: Internal and international migration 2001-2006



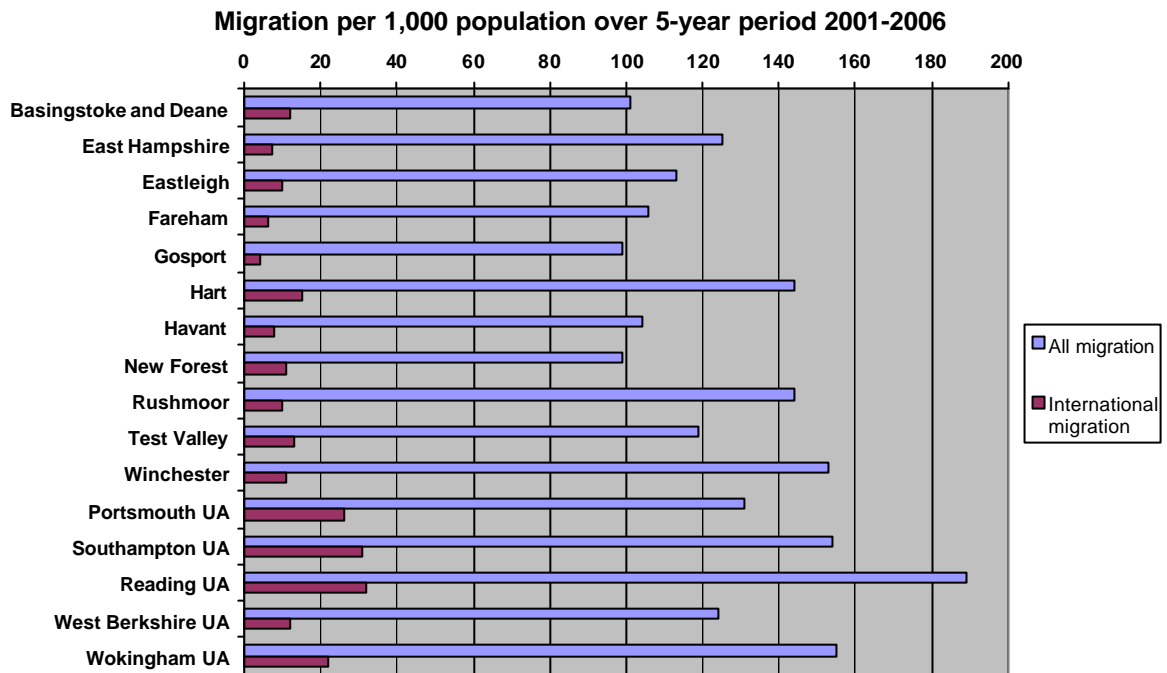
4.16 It should be noted that the data in Figure 4.4 represent absolute numbers of moves into and out of each Local Authority area. With regard to internal migration (ie within the UK) to and from Basingstoke and Deane, it will be seen that the number of in-migrants (34,700) is less than 1% higher than the number out-migrants (34,400) over the 5-year period. Levels of international migration to and from the Borough are more disparate, with 5,700 in-migrants as against 3,700 out-migrants. The higher numbers of moves to and from the nearby city unitary authorities are clearly identified, with high levels of outward internal migration offset (to an extent) by high levels of international in-migration.

4.17 In order to compare the relative levels of migration between different areas, it is necessary to relate the number of moves to the overall population of each area. Figure 4.5 indicates the 'volume of migration per 1,000 population' over the period 2001-2006, both for all migration and for international migration, for the same set of Local Authorities covered in Figure 4.4.

4.18 From Figure 4.5, it will be seen that Basingstoke and Deane has experienced one of the lowest volumes of overall migration in relation to total population

among nearby Local Authorities over the period 2001-2006. With regard to international migration, the borough falls within the mid-range group.

Figure 4.5: Volume of migration per 1,000 population 2001-2006



Source: migration indicators mid-2001 to mid-2006, ONS

- 4.19 Further information on MYE's can be found on the Population Trends page of the Borough Council's Facts & Figures website.
- 4.20 Current estimates and short-term forecasts of the Borough population and age profile at ward, parish and settlement level are provided by [Hampshire County Council's Small Area Population Forecasts \(SAPF\)](#). According to the 2006-based SAPF, the population of Basingstoke and Deane is estimated to have increased to approximately 160,000 by April 2007.
- 4.21 Table 4.1 uses 2006-based SAPF data to illustrate how the Borough's age profile is estimated to have changed between 2001 and 2007. It indicates that the most significant increase in the Borough's estimated 4.6% population growth since the 2001 Census has occurred in the number of people at and beyond retirement age: the population aged over 60 will have risen to nearly 31,200 people by 2007, an increase of over 20% since the Census. This compares with an average increase of 13% for all Hampshire districts as a whole over the same period, and is an issue which is addressed more fully under the section below headed 'The Ageing Population'.

4.22 It is also particularly noticeable from Table 4.1 that the number of children under the age of 10 is estimated to have declined by more than 3% since the Census, as it has in Hampshire as a whole.

Table 4.1: Changing Borough Population Profile

| People Aged | 2001 | 2007 | % change from 2001 to 2007 |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 0 to 4 | 9,990 | 9,670 | -3.2% |
| 5 to 10 | 12,410 | 11,920 | -3.9% |
| 11 to 15 | 9,920 | 10,280 | 3.6% |
| 16 to 29 | 25,580 | 26,370 | 3.1% |
| 30 to 44 | 37,960 | 37,710 | -0.7% |
| 45 to 59 | 30,870 | 32,500 | 5.3% |
| 60 to 64 | 6,880 | 9,120 | 32.6% |
| 65 to 74 | 10,550 | 11,650 | 10.4% |
| 75+ | 8,440 | 10,420 | 23.5% |
| Total | 152,600 | 159,640 | 4.6% |

Source: 2001 Census, ONS; 2006-based Small Area Population Forecasts, Hampshire County Council

Ethnic Origin

4.23 Figure 4.6 shows the percentage of residents in the Borough and each of its wards, together with the County and the region, who described themselves in the 2001 Census as other than White British. With regard to both 'White non-British' (3.1%) and 'non-White' (3.4%) ethnic minority groups, Basingstoke and Deane fell midway between the very low percentages within Hampshire as a whole and the higher average rates within the South East Region.

4.24 Whilst the issue of estimating change in the ethnic mix at Borough level since 2001 is addressed in paragraphs 4.30-4.33 below, the Census remains the only robust source of such information at ward level. It provides an indication of the variations in ethnic mix between different parts of the Borough.

4.25 The largest non-white groups in the Borough recorded at the 2001 Census were 'Asian or Asian British' (1.2% compared with 2.3% regionally and 4.6% nationally) and 'Mixed Race' (1.0% compared with 1.1% regionally and 1.3% nationally).

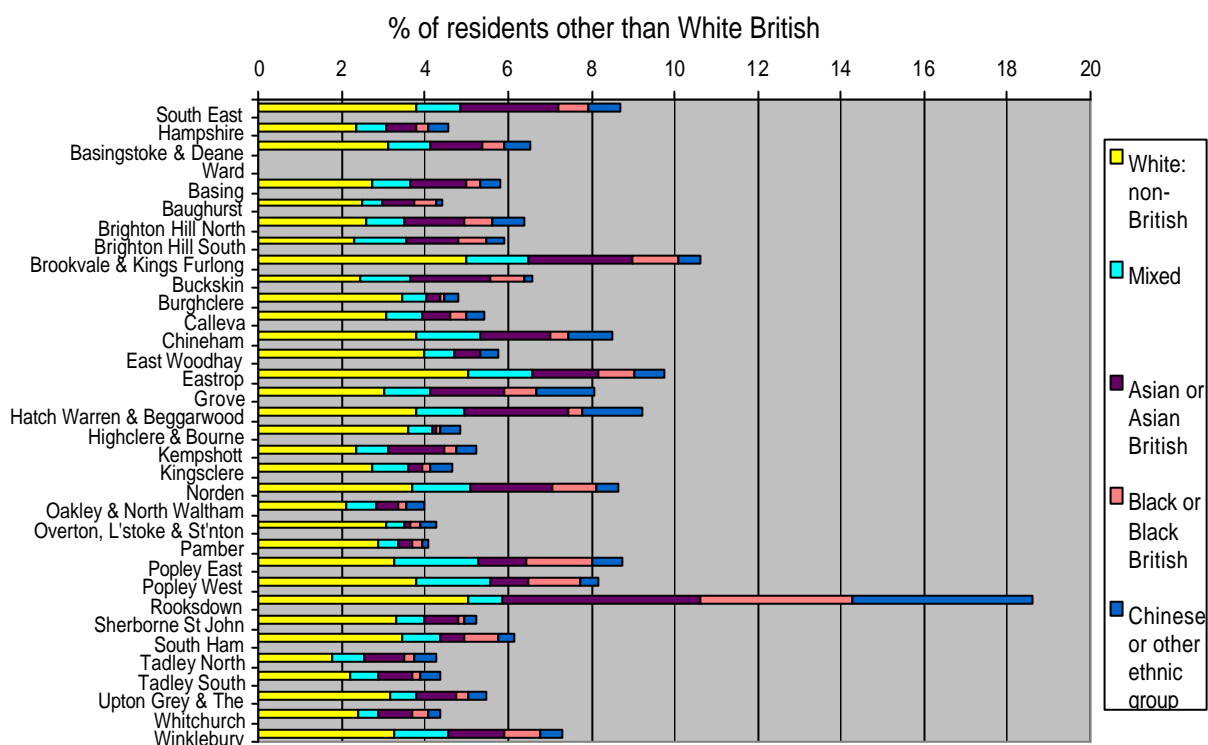
4.26 Nearly 1,200 of the Asian or Asian British Borough population described themselves as Indian, over 250 were Bangladeshi and over 200 Pakistani.

4.27 Over 570 of the Mixed Race population are Caribbean, a similar number to those describing themselves as Black Caribbean.

4.28 The introduction of a 'Mixed Race' category at the 2001 Census complicates the issue of analysing change in the ethnic mix within the Borough over the previous decade. Depending how Borough residents who described themselves as being of Mixed Race in 2001 had previously described themselves at the 1991 Census, the non-white population accounted for an additional 0.2% - 1.0% of the total population at 2001.

4.29 At ward level, Rooksdown stands out from the rest of the Borough in having a far more cosmopolitan population: this is largely attributed to the significant levels of hospital staff, recruited from around the world, living in this very small ward.

Figure 4.6: Ethnicity of resident population



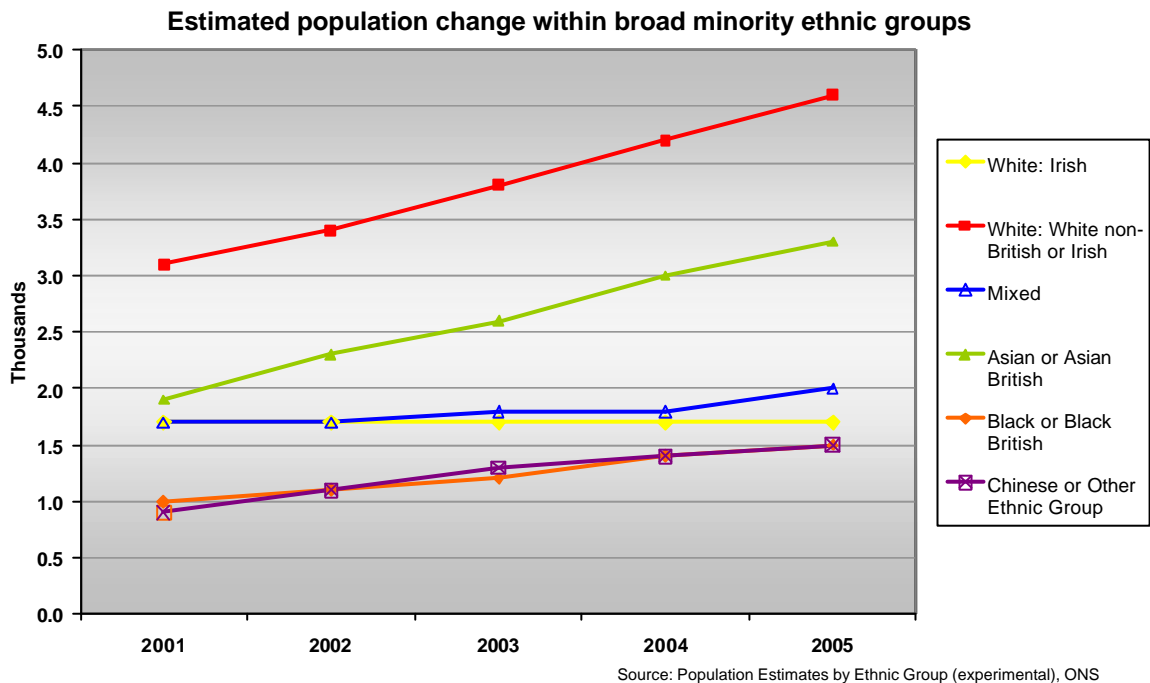
Source: 2001 Census - Crown copyright 2003

4.30 Until very recently, Census data provided the only robust source of information regarding a breakdown of the local population by ethnic group. In January 2006, however, ONS released 'experimental' estimates for 2001-2003, which were revised in August 2006, when new estimates for 2004 were also published. Estimates for 2005 were published in October 2007. These

estimates will retain the status of experimental statistics while development of the methodology continues.

4.31 Bearing in mind the experimental status of these estimates, they indicate that whilst the overall population of the Borough increased by 4,700 over the 4-year period 2001-2005, the 'White British' population increased by only 200. Figure 4.7 shows how the population within each broad ethnic group in the Borough is estimated to have changed between 2001 and 2005. The two broad ethnic groups with the highest rates of growth can be clearly identified as: White (non-British or Irish), increasing by 1,500 to reach 4,600; and Asian or Asian British, increasing by 1,400 to reach 3,300.

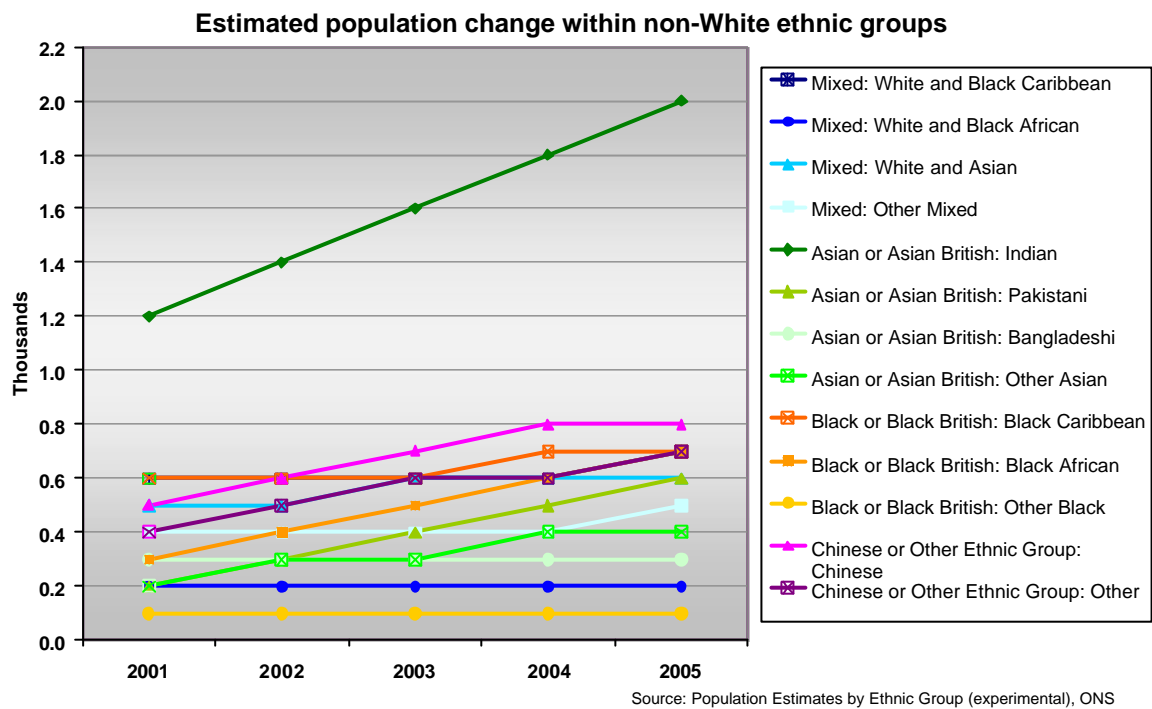
Figure 4.7: Broad ethnic groups within Basingstoke and Deane 2001-2005



4.32 Figure 4.8 shows a more detailed breakdown of change within the non-White ethnic groups in the Borough. The local Indian population is clearly identified as the fastest growing non-White group, its increase of 800 people accounting for well over half the total growth within all Asian or Asian British groups. Whilst no other group accounts for more than 800 people within the Borough at 2005, notable changes over the period 2001-2005 are identified within the Pakistani population (which increased by 400 to reach 600), the Black African population (which increased by 400 people to reach 700) and the Chinese population (which increased by 300 people to reach 800).

- 4.33 Further information on population estimates by ethnic group is available on the ONS website at:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14238>.
 For more information on experimental statistics in general, follow the link to [Definitions](#) or go direct to the ONS website at:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=173> .

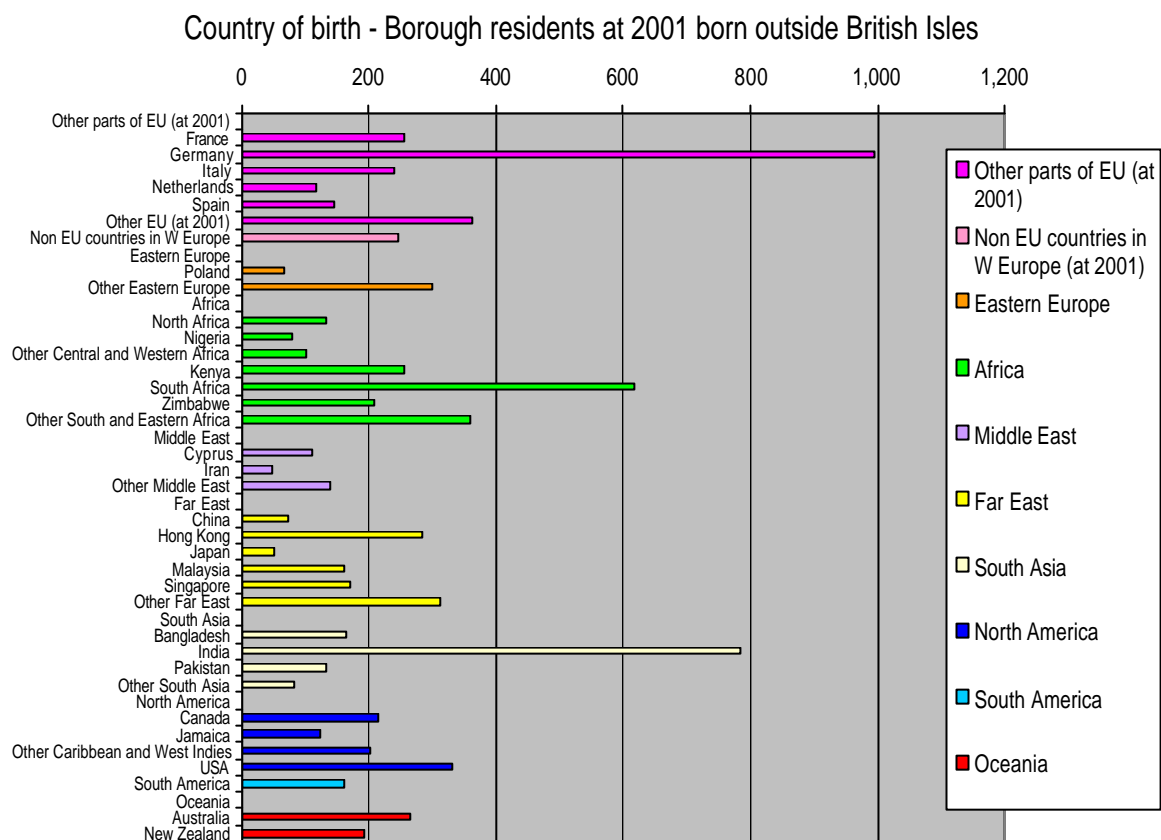
Figure 4.8: Non-White ethnic groups within Basingstoke and Deane 2001-2005



Nationality

- 4.34 With regard to nationality, nearly 136,000 people living in the Borough at the time of the 2001 Census were born in England (over 89%), another 3,350 were born in Scotland, 2,450 in Wales, and 780 in Northern Ireland; a further 1,360 were born in the Republic of Ireland and 110 in the Channel Islands or Isle of Man.
- 4.35 The country of birth of those residents of Basingstoke and Deane at the 2001 Census who were born outside the British Isles is set out in Figure 4.9, which shows that the largest groups were from Germany (994), India (783) and South Africa (617).

Figure 4.9: Country of birth of resident population (other than British Isles)



4.36 As with ethnicity, there is no perfect source of data tracking the nationality of all residents of Basingstoke and Deane (or, indeed, any other part of the UK) since the 2001 Census. Three indicators of potential change in the profile of the nationality of the Borough population are being tracked, however. These are:

- National Insurance Number Registration;
- Workers Registration Scheme data;
- Register of Electors.

4.37 **National Insurance Number (NINo) Registration** is recorded by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) for all foreign nationals registering for the first time for work in the United Kingdom. It can be accessed at: http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/nino_allocation.asp. As NINo data is recorded by place of residence, it can be analysed by the country of birth of all applicants within each local authority area. Table 4.2 provides NINo data for Basingstoke and Deane for each year from 2002/03 to 2006/07 for

countries from which approximately 10 or more non-UK nationals have been registered in more than one of the five years.

Table 4.2: National Insurance Number Registrations within Basingstoke & Deane in respect of non-UK Nationals by country of origin

All non-UK countries with at least 10 (rounded) registrations in more than one year

| | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| From all non-UK countries | 590 | 660 | 710 | 1240 | 1620 |
| Australia | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 40 |
| Bangladesh | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Brazil | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 20 |
| Bulgaria | 10 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| Cameroon | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Canada | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| China Peoples Rep | 10 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 30 |
| Czech Rep | 10 | 0 | 10 | 30 | 20 |
| Finland | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 30 |
| Germany | 10 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 30 |
| Ghana | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Hungary | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 30 |
| India | 50 | 80 | 100 | 140 | 150 |
| Italy | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Japan | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Kenya | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malaysia | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Nepal | 10 | 0 | 10 | 30 | 90 |
| Netherlands | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| New Zealand | 20 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Nigeria | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Pakistan | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Philippines | 70 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 30 |
| Poland | 10 | 10 | 110 | 370 | 640 |
| Portugal | 20 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 30 |
| Rep of Ireland | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Rep of Latvia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Rep of Lithuania | 0 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 10 |
| Romania | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Russian Federation | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Slovak Rep | 10 | 0 | 20 | 100 | 80 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| South Africa | 80 | 90 | 70 | 90 | 70 |
| Spain | 10 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Sri Lanka | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Sweden | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Thailand | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Turkey | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| USA | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 20 |
| Zimbabwe | 20 | 30 | 20 | 20 | 10 |
| Total from countries listed | 550 | 610 | 640 | 1200 | 1570 |
| From elsewhere | 40 | 50 | 70 | 40 | 50 |

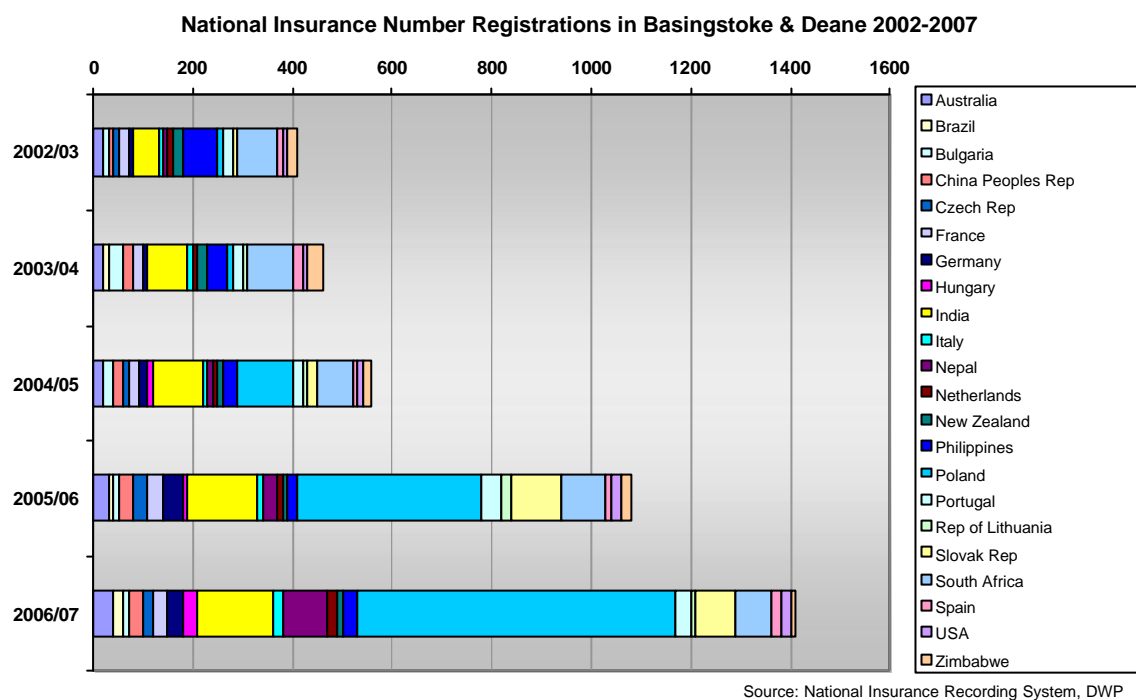
1. Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten;
2. Totals may not sum due to rounding;
3. Numbers are based on 100% data from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS);
4. Local Authorities are assigned by matching postcodes against the relevant postcode directory;
5. Local Authorities counts are based on the most recently recorded address of the NINO recipient;

Source:

100% sample at May/June of each year from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)

- 4.38 The NINO registration data in Table 4.2 indicates that the total number of foreign nationals registering for NINO's within the Borough increased from 590 in 2002/03 to 1,620 in 2006/07. It must be stressed, however, that no records are available regarding subsequent moves, either internally from one local authority area to another, or internationally, as NINO's remain active for life irrespective of the place of residence.
- 4.39 Figure 4.10 shows the overall pattern of NINO registration more clearly, focusing on those countries from which approximately 20 or more non-UK nationals have been registered in at least one of the five years 2002/03 to 2006/07.
- 4.40 Figure 4.10 shows that, in 2002/03, the greatest number of foreign nationals registering for NINO's within the Borough were from South Africa (80), followed by the Philippines (70) and India (50); only 10 were from Poland. In 2006/07, 640 were Polish, followed by 150 from India, 90 from Nepal, 80 from the Slovak Republic and 70 from South Africa.

Figure 4.10: Country of origin of non-UK NINo applicants 2002-2007



- 4.41 Acknowledging the need for improved scope and availability of statistics on international migration, particularly short-term migration, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) has published an article in 'Population Trends No.129', in Autumn 2007, which examines labour migration into the UK using data from the **Workers Registration Scheme (WRS)**.
- 4.42 The WRS was introduced in May 2004 to provide information about European migrants entering the country to work. Data is supplied by citizens from the eight accession states (or A8) when they obtain a job in the UK. Applicants provide information about their employment and give a basic demographic profile, including nationality, age and dependents. The WRS statistics use the employer's postcode address to allocate individuals to local authority areas.
- 4.43 The article notes that the WRS data confirms the findings from successive Labour Force Surveys that the overall regional distribution of immigrants to the UK is changing to a broader geographical spread than the traditional pattern of tending to go predominantly to London and the South East, the conurbations and a relatively small number of large towns and cities.

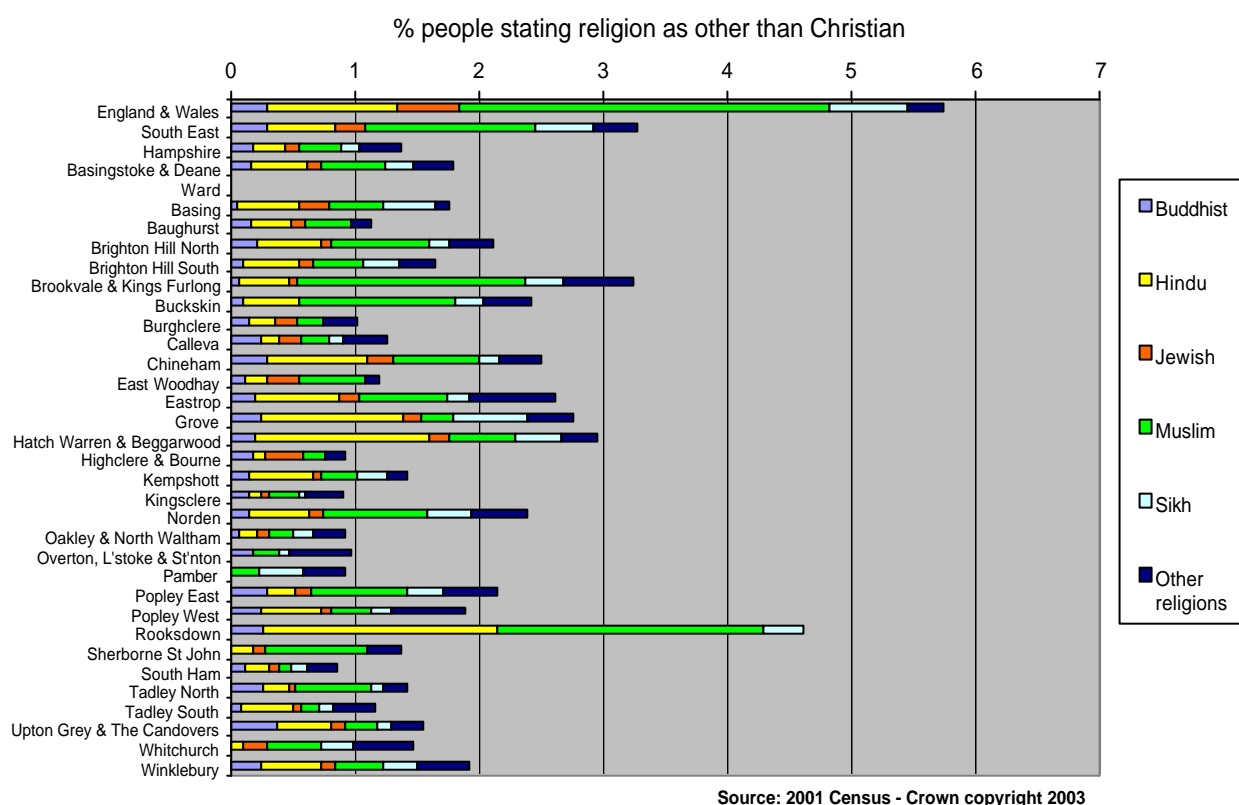
- 4.44 Mapping the number of A8 registered citizens per thousand population over the period May 2004 to December 2006 at local authority level against the national average of 8.4 per thousand, Basingstoke and Deane is shown to fall within the range 7.5-11.9. Nationally, Polish workers are shown to represent over 64% of the A8 total, while in the Borough the percentage is approximately 70-75%.
- 4.45 As with the NINo data, WRS data can only provide an indication of the distribution of international migrants at local level. It cannot be regarded as a definitive distribution.
- 4.46 From locally collected **Register of Electors** data, it is now possible to extract, by nationality, the number of non-British citizens in the Borough who have the right to vote in certain elections. Although this will cover adults from European Union and Commonwealth countries, it must again be stressed that it cannot be regarded as a definitive source of data with regard to the nationality of the local population.
- 4.47 At the end of November 2007, electoral registration data indicated that of the 119,481 electors on the Borough's electoral roll, 116,177 were British. Of the remaining 3,304 electors, Polish citizens formed the largest group (628), followed by 363 Indian, 310 Irish, 212 French and 203 Italian. Apart from South Africa, which had 160 electors, all other countries with more than 100 electors in the Borough are Western European.

Religion

- 4.48 The 2001 Census was the first to ask people to state their religion, and even then it was made clear that this question was not compulsory. Nearly 93% of the Borough population did answer the question, a similar proportion to the County, regional and national averages.
- 4.49 74% of Borough residents stated their religion as Christian, slightly higher than the national and regional averages, and slightly lower than the average for Hampshire. A further 17% stated that they had no religion, a higher percentage than the County or England and Wales as a whole, and marginally higher than the regional average.
- 4.50 Acknowledging that only 1.7% of Borough residents stated their religion as other than Christian, Figure 4.11 below puts this in a wider geographical context, and provides an indication of the variations in the religious mix between different parts of the Borough. Compared with the national and regional averages, it shows that Basingstoke and Deane had a much lower percentage of people following non-Christian religions in 2001, but higher than the Hampshire average.

4.51 Within the Borough, the most significant non-Christian religions recorded in the Census were Muslim (0.5% compared with 3.0% nationally) and Hindu (0.4% compared with 1.1% nationally).

Figure 4.11: Religion of resident population



4.52 With the majority of Muslims in the Borough coming from the Pakistani and Bangladeshi population, and likewise the majority of people with these ethnic origins following the Muslim religion, it is reasonable to assume that growth in these ethnic groups will result in a similar level of increase in the Muslim population within the Borough.

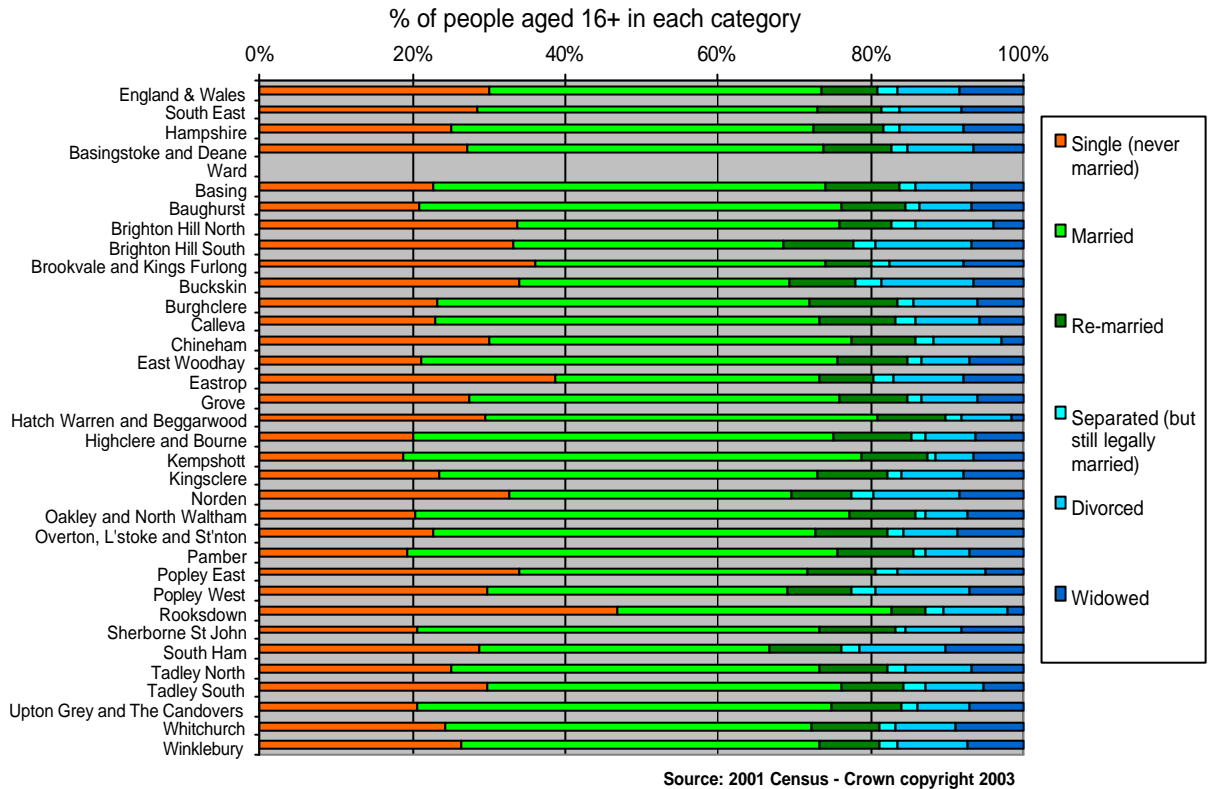
4.53 Similarly, the majority of people in Basingstoke and Deane following the Hindu religion are Indian, representing over half the local Indian population (most of the remainder following the Sikh religion), so again we can expect a direct correlation between the numbers of the local Indian population and the number of Hindu (and to a lesser extent Sikh) followers in the Borough.

4.54 At ward level, as with ethnicity, Rooksdown, with the smallest population, again stands out as the Borough ward with the greatest variety, with over 2% Muslim and nearly 2% Hindu population. Brookvale & Kings Furlong has the

second highest percentage of residents stating their religion as other than Christian, with the Muslim population being strongly represented.

Marital Status

Figure 4.12: Marital status of resident population



4.55 Figure 4.12 shows that with 55.4% of its 16+ population married or re-married at the 2001 Census, Basingstoke and Deane had a similar proportion to the Hampshire average, which was higher than both national and regional levels. A further 27.2% of the Borough 16+ population had never been married, higher than the County level, but lower than national or regional figures. Levels of divorce are slightly higher than the County, regional or national averages, while the local widowed population represents a lower proportion of the Borough population than any Hampshire district other than Hart.

4.56 At ward level, Rooksdown had by far the highest percentage of people aged 16 and over who had never been married (47%), followed by Eastrop (>38%). Kempshott had the highest proportion of adults in their first marriage (>60%), followed by most of the rural wards with around 55%. The rural areas also tended to have the highest proportion of adults who had re-married (>10% in several rural wards). Higher percentages of divorced adults (>10%) tended to

be found in the former 'Town Development' wards, those areas which were largely developed in the rapid expansion period of the 1960's and 1970's.

Population Forecasts and Projections

- 4.57 In projecting future population change within a given area, factors other than trends in natural change and net migration also need to be taken into account. The availability of suitable housing accommodation in appropriate locations is a major determinant of potential population growth. Furthermore, as the average size of a household within the UK continues to decline, so additional accommodation is required just to house the existing population, before any increase in the overall level of population can be addressed.
- 4.58 Detailed forecasts of how the population within any specific part of Basingstoke and Deane is expected to change in future years will be highly dependent on the location of future housing development. Such forecasts can therefore only be made with any degree of certainty over the relatively short term. The most recent detailed forecasts are [Hampshire County Council's Small Area Population Forecasts \(SAPF\)](#), which show expected change at ward and parish level up to 2013.

2006-based Small Area Population Forecasts

- 4.59 Table 4.3 shows population change over the period 2001-2006, together with forecast change each year from 2006 to 2013 within each ward of the Borough. The estimated base population for each part of the Borough at 2006 has been rolled forward from the 2001 Census, incorporating known births and deaths, known housing completions, and trends in both in and out migration.
- 4.60 The forecasts are based on continuing trends in births and deaths, and in age-specific migration propensities, coupled with the expected supply of future dwellings. The dwelling supply information for the period 2006 to 2013 includes all housing sites with planning permission, together with those allocated in the adopted Borough Local Plan as at 1st April 2006. In addition, assessments have been made on the scale, phasing, and likely locations of housing development on as yet undetermined urban capacity, windfall and infill sites. A more detailed note on 2006-based SAPF methodology can be found on HCC's website at:
<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/planning/factsandfigures/population-statistics/small-area-pop-stats/methodology-small-area-population.htm>.
- 4.61 Table 4.3 provides a clear indication of which wards are expected to experience major population growth up to 2013, by virtue of significant levels of housing development. Those wards without any significant development tend to experience gradual population decline, resulting from a continuing

reduction in average household size. A detailed age breakdown for every ward at each year of the forecasts, together with the forecast dwelling stock at each year, can be found on HCC's website at: [Hampshire County Council's Small Area Population Forecasts \(SAPF\)](#) .

Table 4.3: Total Population Forecasts for Borough wards: 2006 to 2013

Source: 2001 data from Census 2001, ONS; 2006-2013 data from Hampshire County Environment Department's 2006-based Small Area Population Forecasts

| Ward Name | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Basing | 8282 | 8441 | 8444 | 8420 | 8395 | 8377 | 8350 | 8323 |
| Baughurst | 2541 | 2608 | 2621 | 2632 | 2641 | 2651 | 2662 | 2671 |
| Brighton Hill North | 4999 | 4949 | 4907 | 4864 | 4894 | 4925 | 4917 | 4889 |
| Brighton Hill South | 5583 | 5521 | 5471 | 5420 | 5394 | 5353 | 5296 | 5269 |
| Brookvale and Kings Furlong | 5498 | 5686 | 5820 | 5979 | 6237 | 6498 | 6545 | 6573 |
| Buckskin | 5178 | 5182 | 5382 | 5667 | 5899 | 6007 | 6002 | 5989 |
| Burghclere | 2783 | 2664 | 2823 | 2716 | 2947 | 2956 | 2964 | 2971 |
| Calleva | 5922 | 5930 | 5960 | 5968 | 5978 | 5987 | 5985 | 5982 |
| Chineham | 7950 | 8247 | 8422 | 8576 | 8776 | 8946 | 9095 | 9249 |
| East Woodhay | 2819 | 2867 | 2885 | 2900 | 2915 | 2926 | 2938 | 2953 |
| Eastrop | 4989 | 4977 | 5252 | 5410 | 5854 | 6345 | 6443 | 6503 |
| Grove | 5858 | 5840 | 6001 | 6167 | 6170 | 6184 | 6180 | 6174 |
| Hatch Warren and Beggarwood | 10370 | 10425 | 10331 | 10235 | 10138 | 10081 | 9994 | 9922 |
| Highclere and Bourne | 3004 | 3028 | 3030 | 3034 | 3050 | 3060 | 3077 | 3083 |
| Kempshott | 7517 | 7465 | 7420 | 7371 | 7338 | 7306 | 7256 | 7226 |
| Kingsclere | 4998 | 5020 | 5129 | 5208 | 5233 | 5251 | 5269 | 5284 |
| Norden | 8441 | 8584 | 8622 | 8588 | 8737 | 9052 | 9302 | 9384 |
| Oakley and North Waltham | 7026 | 7033 | 7029 | 7036 | 7041 | 7053 | 7060 | 7062 |
| Overton, Laverstoke and Steventon | 4675 | 4773 | 5013 | 5128 | 5141 | 5156 | 5169 | 5181 |
| Pamber | 2638 | 2663 | 2652 | 2639 | 2632 | 2625 | 2624 | 2616 |
| Popley East | 5124 | 4952 | 5134 | 5381 | 5504 | 5815 | 5891 | 5835 |
| Popley West | 3613 | 3909 | 4726 | 5699 | 6529 | 7361 | 7917 | 7837 |
| Rooksdown | 1595 | 1851 | 2421 | 3155 | 3667 | 4152 | 4395 | 4488 |
| Sherborne St John | 3106 | 3121 | 3136 | 3132 | 3140 | 3142 | 3144 | 3136 |
| South Ham | 7679 | 7641 | 7617 | 7590 | 7558 | 7564 | 7551 | 7538 |
| Tadley North | 6251 | 6254 | 6248 | 6372 | 6552 | 6591 | 6562 | 6547 |
| Tadley South | 5323 | 5296 | 5275 | 5258 | 5252 | 5236 | 5204 | 5171 |
| Upton Grey and The Candovers | 2879 | 2890 | 2902 | 2917 | 2931 | 2946 | 2951 | 2945 |
| Whitchurch | 4863 | 4905 | 5020 | 5088 | 5180 | 5174 | 5158 | 5151 |
| Winklebury | 6907 | 6910 | 6892 | 6937 | 6977 | 6953 | 6921 | 6915 |
| Borough Total | 158411 | 159632 | 162585 | 165487 | 168700 | 171673 | 172822 | 172867 |

Long Term Population Projections

4.62 In the longer term, the extent of future population change can only be projected at Borough or wider geographical level, as the timing and location of future housing development becomes less certain.

- 4.63 The likely degree of change in the Borough population will be influenced to a large extent by the required rates of housing development set out in Regional Planning Guidance and the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (South East Plan). Current guidance for the South East is set out in RPG9, published by the former Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions in March 2001. This established a requirement for approximately 28,000 additional dwellings per annum until at least 2006 across the region. RPG9 states that these rates of growth should continue beyond 2006 until such time as any different rate is adopted.
- 4.64 With respect to the emerging South East Plan, the latest details can be accessed on the South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA) website at: <http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/southeastplan/index.html>. The inspectors' report on the Examination-in-Public into the South East Plan, which ended in March 2007, was published by the Government Office for the South East on 29 August 2007. The inspectors recommend the region builds 32,000 homes a year until 2026, instead of 28,900 a year proposed by the Assembly. Proposed changes to the Plan following the inspectors' report are due to be published in Summer 2008, when they will be subject to a final round of consultation. Adoption is due in Autumn/Winter 2008.
- 4.65 Within the South East Plan, specific sub-regions have been established in order that local authority areas with similar characteristics can be examined together. Basingstoke and Deane falls partly within the 'Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley Sub-Region' (which includes Basingstoke town – designated one of four 'regional hubs' within the Sub-region), and partly in the 'Residual Hampshire and New Forest area' (which includes Overton and Whitchurch). Within the former area, the Plan as submitted to the Examination-in-Public proposes an annual average rate of 795 additional dwellings per annum in the Borough over the 20 years to 2026. This continuing level of growth was acknowledged in the Government's October 2006 announcement that Basingstoke is to represent one of 29 New Growth Points, for which funding is being made available to pursue sustainable solutions to infrastructure needs. A further 30 dwellings per annum are proposed in the south-western part of the Borough, which falls within the more rural 'Residual Hampshire and New Forest area', giving a total for the Borough of 825 dwellings per annum. The inspectors' report recommends that provision is made for a further 70 dwellings per annum within that part of the Borough which falls partly within the 'Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley Sub-Region', taking the Borough total to 895 dwellings per annum. (see further commentary in Chapter 5: 'Households and Housing').
- 4.66 Long term population projections for Basingstoke and Deane have been prepared both by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and by Hampshire County Council (HCC). The revised ONS 2004-based Sub-national

Population Projections, published on 27 September 2007, extend forward to 2029, and the September 2006 HCC 'Chelmer' Long Term Projections to 2026. The revised ONS projections display much closer alignment to HCC's Long Term Projections for the Borough than their predecessors: the overall ONS projected population of 176,900 at 2026 is almost identical to the 177,000 projected by HCC.

- 4.67 The methodology behind the ONS projections can be viewed at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/snpp>, while a commentary on the HCC Chelmer projections is available at: http://www3.hants.gov.uk/hcc_pop_and_h_holds_projections_briefing_note-3.doc
- 4.68 The ONS projections show what the Borough population would be if recent trends were to continue. Being trend based projections, assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels over the previous five years (2000 to 2004). The projections are produced on a consistent basis across all local authorities in England. They do not take into account any future policy changes or local development policies that have not yet occurred.
- 4.69 As a result, the ONS projections for Basingstoke & Deane reflect the moderate growth over the period 2000-2004, when house building rates in the Borough averaged less than 700 dwellings per annum. The projections culminate in a 2029 population of 179,800 an increase of 14.6% from 2004, most of which represents the extent by which births are expected to exceed deaths over this period, with net in-migration averaging approximately 200 persons per annum. The full details can be viewed at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/snpp> Data relating to Basingstoke & Deane will be found in tables 16 and 18.
- 4.70 The HCC Chelmer projections, on the other hand, are based on the assumption that the number of dwellings built between 2006 and 2026 in each district will be consistent with the numbers proposed in the submitted Draft South East Plan. The period 2001-06 is based on actual dwelling completions. All other data incorporated into the projections is the most up to date available, including the 2003-based household representative rates produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), the 2003-based marital status rates from the Government Actuary's Department (GAD), the GAD 2004-based fertility and mortality rates, and the 2001 Census migration propensities.
- 4.71 The overall result of the HCC projections is set out in Table 4.4: a 2026 Borough population of 177,000 - an increase of approximately 24,400 people from 2001, which, at 16%, compares with a projected increase of 14.6% from the ONS trend based projections for the period 2004-2029.

4.72 Table 4.4 indicates that, on the basis of the HCC projections, Hampshire's population as a whole is projected to grow by 9.3% over the period 2001-2026 (8.8% including Portsmouth and Southampton). While Basingstoke and Deane's growth rate of 16% is nearly twice that of the County average, it is similar to that of Eastleigh, and considerably lower than the growth rates of around 23% projected for both Fareham and Winchester.

Table 4.4: Long Term Projections for Hampshire (2001 - 2026)

Source: Chelmer Long Term Population and Household Projections, HCC, September 2006

| District | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2021 | 2026 |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Basingstoke & Deane | 152578 | 157649 | 169067 | 171030 | 173744 | 177017 |
| East Hampshire | 109281 | 110895 | 113221 | 112713 | 111875 | 111733 |
| Eastleigh | 116173 | 119435 | 124585 | 126518 | 129745 | 133888 |
| Fareham | 107968 | 109373 | 110955 | 110654 | 121689 | 132504 |
| Gosport | 76402 | 79472 | 80085 | 78772 | 77708 | 77051 |
| Hart | 83499 | 88037 | 89563 | 88908 | 88477 | 88443 |
| Havant | 116845 | 116021 | 116877 | 120552 | 119498 | 119054 |
| New Forest | 169329 | 171782 | 171439 | 168790 | 166150 | 164228 |
| Rushmoor | 90974 | 93478 | 100594 | 99488 | 98932 | 98965 |
| Test Valley | 109802 | 112397 | 115407 | 117581 | 119926 | 120757 |
| Winchester | 107220 | 113048 | 116533 | 125153 | 128927 | 132279 |
| Hampshire County Council | 1,240,071 | 1,271,587 | 1,308,326 | 1,320,159 | 1,336,671 | 1,355,919 |
| Portsmouth | 188063 | 192419 | 197800 | 198400 | 201253 | 205198 |
| Southampton | 219324 | 222977 | 228291 | 228963 | 230274 | 231152 |
| County Structure Plan Area | 1,647,458 | 1,686,983 | 1,734,417 | 1,747,522 | 1,768,198 | 1,792,269 |

4.73 It should be noted that in the last round of consultation ending in June/July 2006, the Borough Council adhered to its previously expressed view that an overall annual average of 740 dwellings over the period 2006-2026 is appropriate to meet local need and retain quality of life within Basingstoke and Deane, rather than the 825 per annum proposed by SEERA, or the 895 per annum advocated in the inspectors' report (as indicated in paragraph 4.50 above). Until the South East Plan is finally adopted in Autumn/Winter 2008, there is considerable uncertainty about the number of dwellings that the planning process will establish as a target to be built in the Borough beyond 2011.

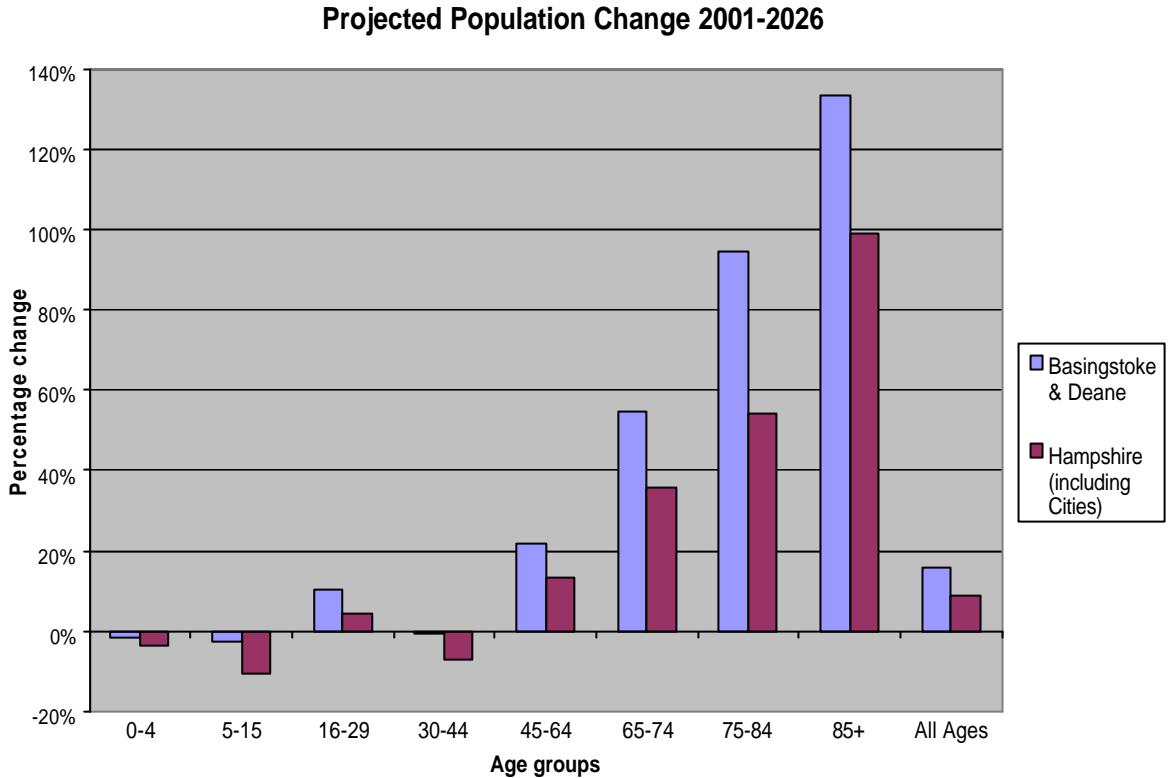
- 4.74 It should also be noted that the projected high level of Borough population growth in the shorter term, from 2006 to 2011, is in line with that set out in the Small Area Population Forecasts above. It results from the immediate requirement for high levels of house building to address the shortfall in housing development in the Borough in relation to regional requirements over past years. Projected dwelling completions over this period have been taken from the Hampshire Structure Plan Policy H4 Monitoring Report 2006.
- 4.75 Beyond 2011 it will be noted that projected Borough population growth slows down significantly from over 2,200 to 530 persons per annum, as house building rates are projected to be halved from a projected 'catch up' rate of more than 1,300 per annum over the next 5 years to fewer than 660 dwellings per annum between 2011 and 2026. However, past experience suggests that a proportion of the dwellings which are forecast to be completed by 2011 might slip back into the post-2011 period, thereby smoothing the projected changes in levels of housing completions and population growth before and after 2011.

The Ageing Population

- 4.76 Figure 4.13 below sets out the County Council's long term population projections to 2026 for Basingstoke and Deane and Hampshire as a whole analysed by age group. The clear picture is a broadly similar pattern within both the Borough and the County, with relatively little change projected in the total population under the age of 45, and each age group over 45 projected to grow more rapidly with increasing age. As well as the overall population of Basingstoke and Deane being projected to increase nearly twice as quickly as the County average, the Borough population is also shown to increase more rapidly (or to decrease more slowly) than the average for the County within every age group.
- 4.77 Despite projected overall population growth of 8.8% within Hampshire, the number of children under 16 in the County is projected to decline by nearly 28,000 between 2001 and 2026, a reduction of over 8.5%. Likewise, within Basingstoke and Deane, projected overall population growth of 16% is accompanied by a 2.3% decline in the number of children.
- 4.78 In both the County and the Borough, the 16-64 age groups are projected to grow more slowly than the population as a whole: within Hampshire the working age population is projected to increase by less than 4% over the period 2001-2026, while within Basingstoke and Deane a 10.5% increase is forecast within these age groups.

Figure 4.13: Changing Borough and County age structure

Source: Chelmer Long Term Population and Household Projections, HCC, September 2006



4.79 Within Hampshire as a whole, all the projected population growth is concentrated into the post-retirement age groups, with an increase of more than 50% forecast in the over-65's, and nearly 100% in the over-85's. Within Basingstoke and Deane, where the overall population is expected to increase at nearly twice the pace of the Hampshire total, the over-65 population is projected to increase by nearly 77%, while the over-85's are set to grow by a very significant 133%.