



A Profile of the Borough Basingstoke and Deane 2005



*Basingstoke
and Deane*



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Welcome to the first annual profile of the Borough, produced by the Policy and Partnerships Team at Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council.

This annual profile brings together a wide range of up to date facts and figures about the local population, the local economy and the local environment. It provides a snapshot of the Borough and its constituent parts set in context within Hampshire, the South East and the United Kingdom, and identifies significant local trends. We hope that you find the profile a useful reference tool, or you may consider it a starting point for more detailed research. It should be read in conjunction with the six-monthly Research and Information Newsletter also produced by the Policy and Partnerships Team.

We have provided a list of sources at the back of the profile for further reference. In addition, we have provided links to additional sources for information not covered in the profile. In particular, Hampshire County Council's publication 'A Profile of Hampshire', the 2005 edition of which was published earlier this year, and on which the format of this Borough profile has been based, is acknowledged as a comprehensive source of data for the Hampshire area.

The 2001 Census provides a wide ranging set of statistics on how the people of the Borough live and work, but it is now 4 years old. More recent information, covering specific topics, is available from a number of other sources - such as the Labour Force Survey, Annual Business Inquiry, School and College Performance Tables, the Annual Public Health Reports and Population Forecasts. The data in these sources may be collated, analysed and published at different times, in different places, and may relate to different geographical boundaries, but it all helps to paint a comprehensive picture of the Borough and its inhabitants.

General aspects

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This profile of the Borough provides a picture of Basingstoke and Deane and its population, drawing on the latest available data sources, most notably the 2001 Census, across a range of general, social, economic and environmental topics.
- 1.2 As well as setting out information relating to the Borough as whole, this profile also focuses on individual parts of the Borough where appropriate, providing data at more detailed geographical levels. Comparative data for the County, other constituent parts of Hampshire, and/or the South East Region, is also provided where considered helpful, together with national averages.
- 1.3 In recent years a wealth of data has become available at the very local level, enabling relatively small parts of the Borough to be examined in minute detail. Output from the 2001 Census, for example, is available not only at ward and parish level, but also at the smaller and more consistent level of 'Census Output Area' (groups of about 120 households, or 300 people).
- 1.4 Acknowledging that not all datasets can be made available at such a detailed level, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) have used Census Output Areas to form the smallest building blocks in a new geographical hierarchy of 'Super Output Areas' (SOA's), representing a series of layers which nest one inside another: the lower layer – 'LSOA's' - each comprise about 5 Output Areas, containing about 600 households, or 1,500 people; the middle layer – 'MSOA's' - in turn comprise about 5 LSOA's, with 3,000 households, or 7,500 people. One of the first national datasets to utilise this new geographical hierarchy was the English Indices of Deprivation 2004, which can be found in Section 3 of this profile.

2 Composite Measures

- 2.1 A number of statistical techniques have been employed by various agencies in recent years to combine information from a variety of sources to classify local authorities into 'families' or 'clusters'.
- 2.2 This profile focuses on the study undertaken by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in 2003 using data from the 2001 Census. Other recent classifications, each of which aims to show the extent of similarity between different local authority areas, can be found in Hampshire County Council's 'Profile of Hampshire'. The two most widely used of these are the 'Mosaic' classification, compiled by Experian Business Strategies in 2004 using Census and other data, and the 2001 'Acorn' classification, constructed by CACI, which categorises households at neighbourhood level.
- 2.3 The ONS study covers all 432 local authorities in the UK. The 42 variables used in the classification were drawn from all sectors of census data: demographic, household composition, housing, socio-economic, employment and industrial sector.

- 2.4 Within the 24 sub-groups used in the ONS classification, Basingstoke and Deane is one of 5 local authorities within Hampshire to be classified within the 'Prospering Southern England' sub-group, which accounts for nearly half the County population. East Hampshire, Hart, Test Valley and Winchester are the other Hampshire districts in this sub-group.
- 2.5 The ONS study also lists the 4 other authorities within the UK that are most similar to each authority in terms of the selected characteristics: neighbouring West Berkshire is described as the most similar authority to the Borough, followed by East Hertfordshire, Mid Bedfordshire and Aylesbury Vale, all of which are rated as 'extremely similar' to Basingstoke and Deane.
- 2.6 Another national classification was published in 2002 by the Policing and Crime Unit of the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate within the Home Office. This study, which has recently been reviewed, grouped the 376 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRP's), which are aligned to local authorities, into 13 'families', each covering areas with similar policing issues. As the 20 non-crime variables used in this classification are generally recognised as being correlated with crime, it can be considered as a single topic classification. Selected data on crime is provided in this profile in Section 8. The Crime, Disorder and Drugs Audit 2001 - 2004 provides analysis of Basingstoke and Deane crime data by comparison with family group and the weblink is provided in "Sources" at the end of this document.

Quality of Life

- 2.7 Finally in this section it is appropriate to mention 'quality of life' studies. Experian Business Strategies conducted a study of the 376 local authorities in England and Wales in 2001 using measures of unemployment, disposable income, house prices, vehicular congestion, school quality, probability of theft and population density. Basingstoke and Deane, together with 5 other Hampshire districts, was ranked within the top quartile of authorities in terms of quality of life.

3 Deprivation

- 3.1 Deprivation can mean many things and can be difficult to define and quantify. It is very often associated with social exclusion. Particular instances of this could be because of lack of finance to access services available to most others, or because an individual suffers ill health, is jobless or does not have regular patterns of association with others, such as family, friends or work colleagues. Deprivation can refer to unmet need experienced by individuals, which is caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial. Living in isolated areas, especially without means of transport for example, or living in an area subject to high levels of crime, are powerful contributors to deprivation. People may be counted as deprived in one or more factors depending on the degree and the nature of the deprivation they experience.

Indices of Deprivation 2004

- 3.2 The English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) represent the latest nationally developed and recognised comprehensive mapping of deprivation across England. Commissioned by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), the ID2004 were formulated within the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) at the Department of Social Policy and Social Research at the University of Oxford.
- 3.3 As well as placing the Borough as a whole in both the national and County context, the ID2004 provide a clear picture of the various levels of deprivation throughout the Borough. This information will help target policies and funding, reinforcing the Government's drive to improve the quality of life in disadvantaged communities. The Indices will assist the Borough Council in delivering the priorities set out in the Council Plan and the Community Strategy. They will be of particular importance in formulating and implementing the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy.
- 3.4 The ID2004 represent an up-date of the Indices of Deprivation 2000 (ID2000 - produced at former ward level). The new indices provide data at the more detailed and consistent level of 'lower layer Super Output Area' ('LSOA's' - areas of about 1,500 people - see paragraph 1.4 above).
- 3.5 The new indices also cover a broader range of 37 indicators, grouped into seven 'domains':
- Income deprivation;
 - Employment deprivation;
 - Health deprivation and disability;
 - Education, skills and training deprivation;
 - Barriers to housing and services;
 - Crime; and
 - The living environment.

In addition, two supplementary Indices have been included:

- Income Deprivation Affecting Children; and
- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People.

Deprivation at Local Authority level

- 3.6 At Borough level, the ID2004 indicate that Basingstoke and Deane has improved on its already favourable position of experiencing relatively little deprivation in the national context. Whilst it is acknowledged that none of the six district level summary measures published in the ID2004 is favoured over another (ie there is no single best way of describing or comparing England's 354 districts), the 'Rank of average LSOA scores' tends to be the most frequently quoted measure at local authority level. Compared with the equivalent measure in the ID2000, the Borough has moved up the rankings by 15 places, from 298 (in the top 16% least deprived) to 313 (top 12%).
- 3.7 In the County context, all Hampshire districts apart from Havant and Gosport fall within the 20% least deprived in England in terms of the rank of average LSOA scores. Hart remains the least deprived district in the whole of England, while four other districts are

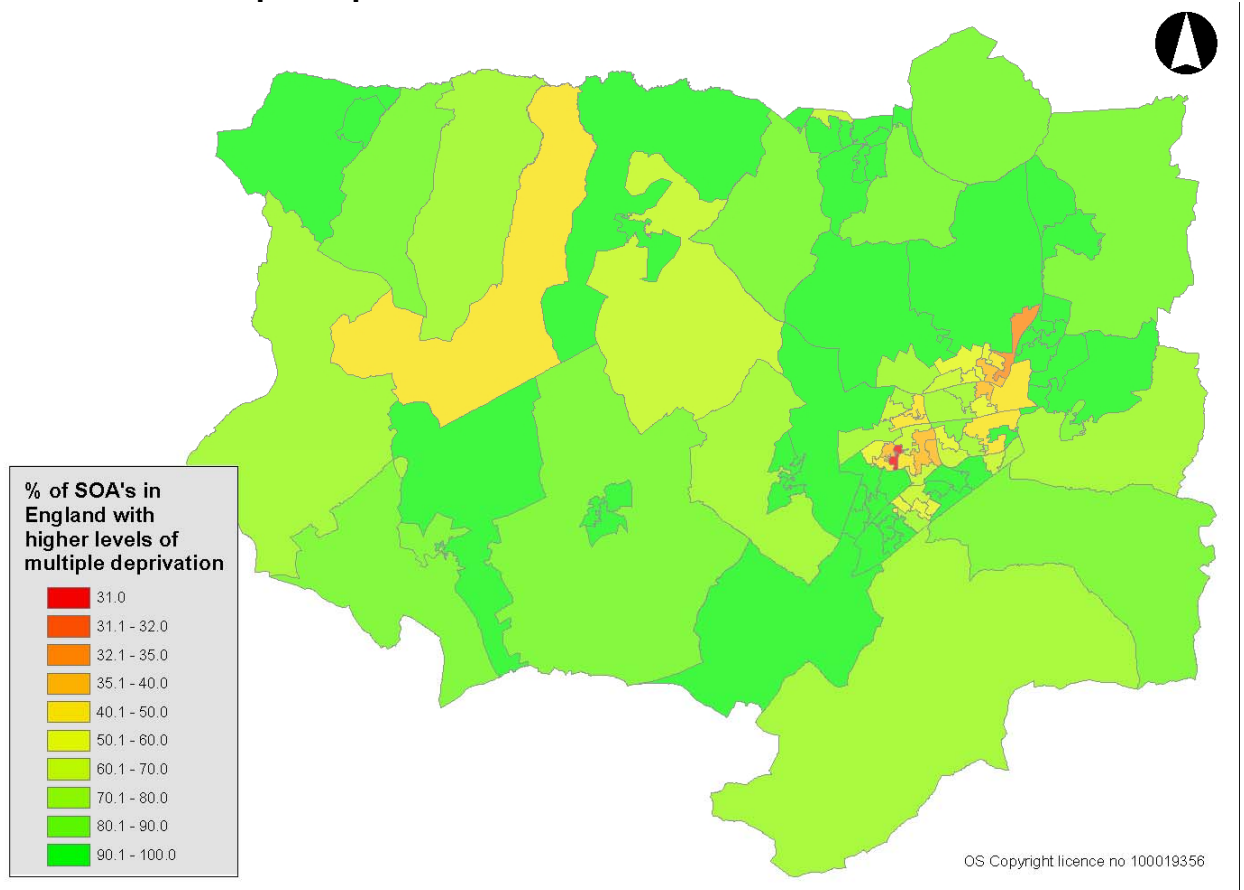
less deprived than Basingstoke & Deane, with Winchester, Fareham and East Hampshire falling within the 10% least deprived English authorities.

- 3.8 Basingstoke & Deane is in fact ranked within the 20% least deprived districts in England under four of the six summary measures. The Borough fares less well, however, when authorities are ranked by either 'Income Scale' or 'Employment Scale' – in both cases more than 1/3 of all authorities in England are less deprived, indicating that there are significant numbers of people throughout the Borough experiencing both income and/or employment deprivation.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation

- 3.9 At the more local level, when all indicators are combined into the 'Index of Multiple Deprivation' (IMD2004), it is clear that none of the 104 LSOA's into which the Borough is sub-divided are classified as being within the 30% most deprived areas in England – well outside the 20% most deprived threshold previously applied in the targeting of national funding.

Figure 3.1: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004



- 3.10 The most disadvantaged area of the Borough under the IMD2004 is shown to be part of Buckskin Ward, covering the 'South Ham Extension' area, but in the national context no less than 31% of LSOA's within England experience higher levels of deprivation. Six other areas, in the wards of Buckskin, Norden, Popley East and South Ham, fall within the 40% most deprived in England, and a further 8 LSOA's fall within the 50% most deprived,

part of Burghclere Ward being the only rural area in the Borough to exceed the national average level of deprivation. This broadly echoes the position revealed at ward level in the IMD2000.

- 3.11 At the other end of the scale, more than half the LSOA's in the Borough (58) fall within the **least** deprived 20% in England, 12 of them within the top 1% nationally, including the least deprived LSOA of all in Oakley. The fact that so much of the Borough experiences so little deprivation heightens the relative impact in the more deprived areas.

Deprivation by individual domain

- 3.12 When specific groups of indicators which make up the individual 'domains' are examined in isolation, certain parts of the Borough display higher levels of deprivation, falling within the 20% most deprived in England. The 'Domain Indices' covering 'Barriers to Housing & Services', 'Education Skills & Training' and 'Crime' stand out in this respect.
- 3.13 Parts of the rural area of the Borough (which are generally among the 20% **least** deprived nationally) fall within the 10% **most** deprived in England under the 'Barriers to Housing & Services' domain. This reflects the 'Geographical Barriers' of road distance to facilities such as GP premises, supermarket, primary school and post office, as well as the wider barrier of housing affordability. Other Hampshire Districts with large rural areas display a very similar pattern.
- 3.14 Within the urban area of Basingstoke, 10 LSOA's in the wards of Popley East, Buckskin, Winklebury, Norden, South Ham and Popley West fall within the 20% most deprived nationally under the 'Education Skills & Training' domain (3 in the 10% most deprived).
- 3.15 Finally, under the 'Crime' domain, 5 LSOA's within the urban wards of Norden, Popley East, and Brookvale & King's Furlong fall within the 20% most deprived nationally.

Social aspects

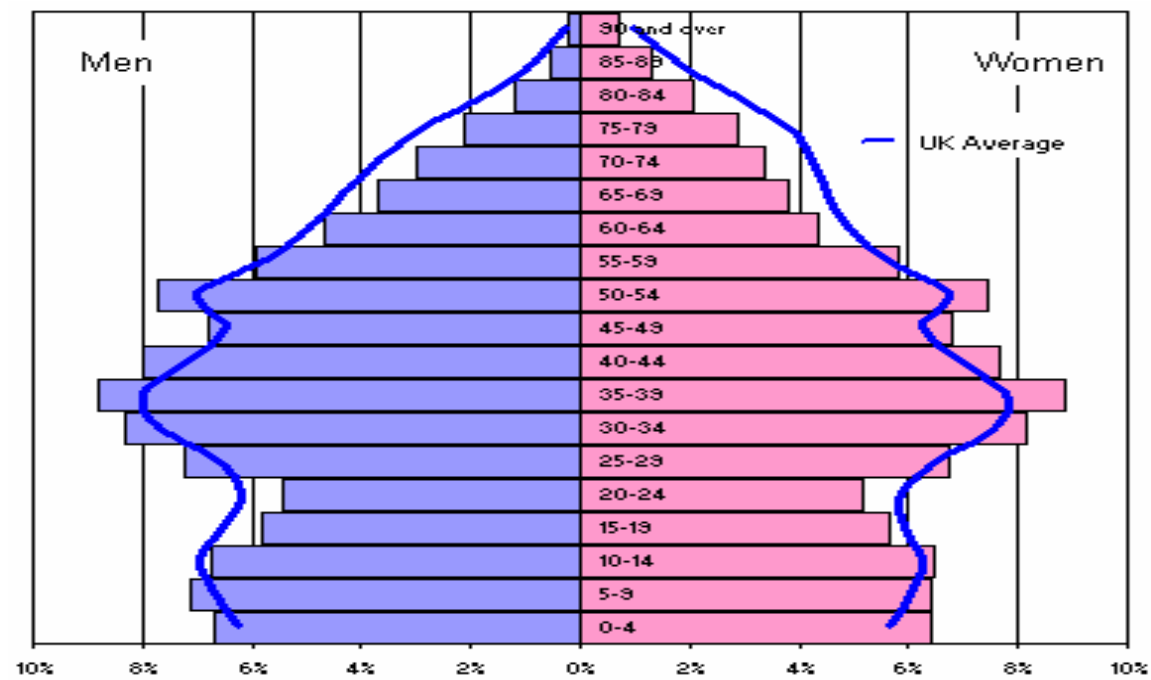
4 The Local Population

- 4.1 Data from the 2001 Census provides a detailed profile of the population living within the Borough or any particular ward, parish or Census Output Area. In this section we are concentrating on the age profile, ethnic origin, religion, and marital status of the population, together with any changes that may be occurring in these characteristics.
- 4.2 In the ten years between censuses, Hampshire County Council's Small Area Population Forecasts (SAPF) provide estimates and forecasts of the population by age group at the local level. According to the 2004-based SAPF, the population of Basingstoke and Deane was expected to have risen to approximately 156,000 by April 2005.
- 4.3 The people living in the Borough represent about 10% of the population in Hampshire (including Portsmouth and Southampton). Over the last 10 years population growth in the Borough has been broadly in line with that of the South East Region, with an increase of just over 4% since 1995.

Age and Gender

- 4.4 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 has a slightly higher proportion of children under 16, a lower proportion of young adults (reflecting the significant outflow of this age-group to university towns), higher proportions in the 30-64 age-groups and lower proportions in the post-retirement age-groups.

Figure 4.1: Basingstoke & Deane age structure



4.5 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 have high percentages of children under 16, such as Buckskin, Burghclere, Hatch Warren & Beggarwood, and Popley East, and those which have 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 has by far the largest percentage of young adults in their 20's, reflecting the extent of hospital staff accommodation in Rooksdown Ward.

Figure 4.2: Age profile by broad age group



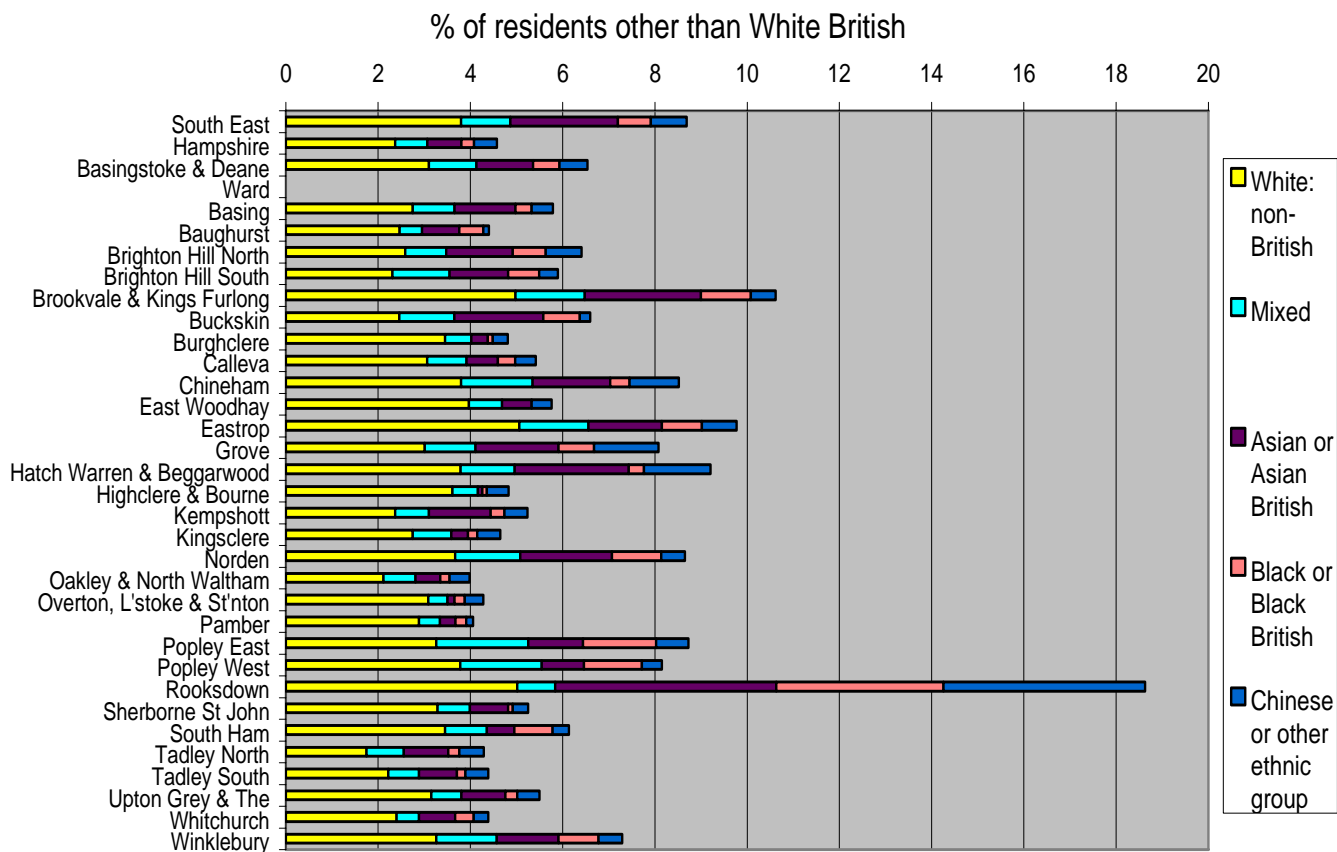
Source: 2001 Census - Crown copyright 2003

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

Ethnic Origin

4.7 Figure 4.3 below 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.

Figure 4.3: Ethnicity of resident population



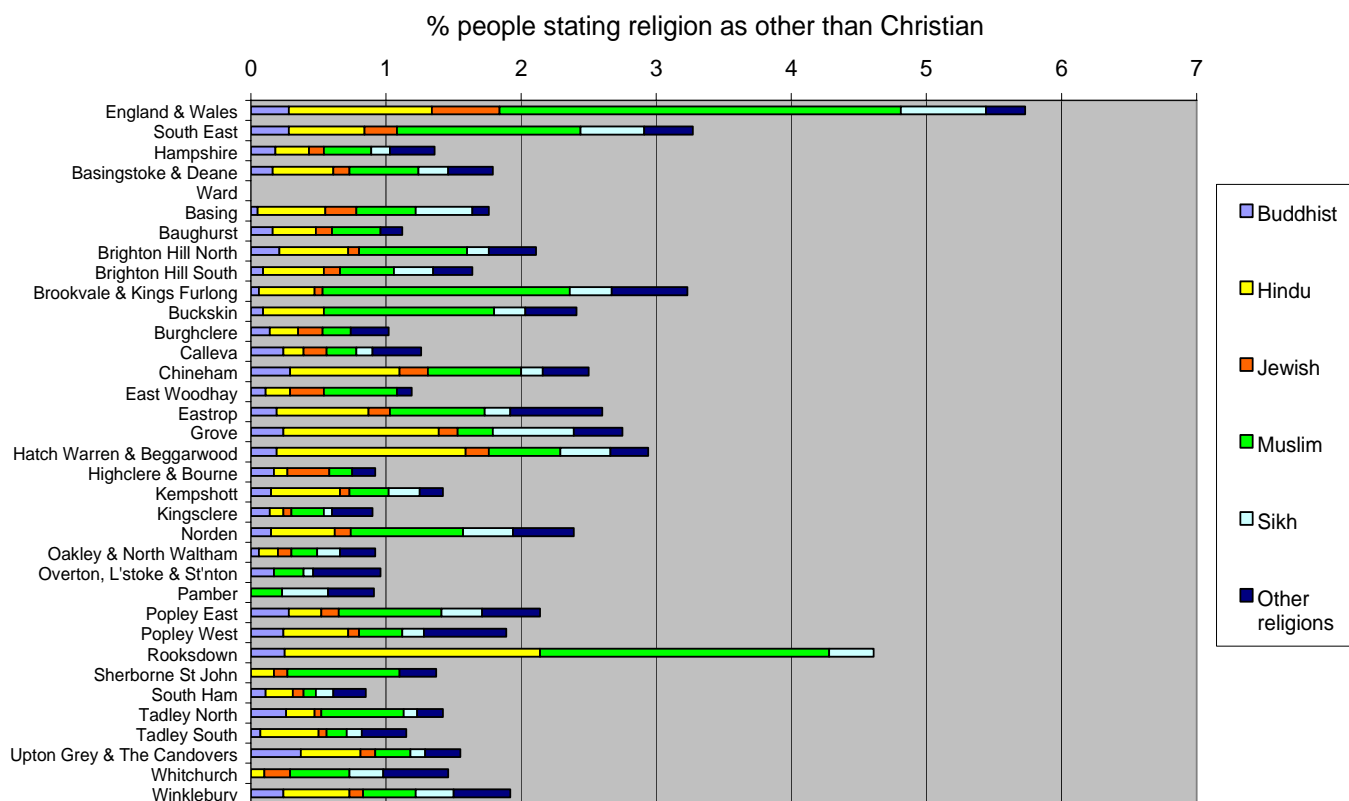
Source: 2001 Census - Crown copyright 2003

- 4.8 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).
- 4.9 Nearly 1,200 of the Asian or Asian British Borough population were Indian, over 250 were Bangladeshi and over 200 Pakistani.
- 4.10 Over 570 of the Mixed Race population are Caribbean, a similar number to those describing themselves as Black Caribbean.
- 4.11 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.
- 4.12 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.

Religion

- 4.13 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.
- 4.14 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.
- 4.15 Figure 4.4 below shows that 1.7% of Borough residents stated their religion as other than Christian, half the percentage within the South East as a whole, and less than a third of the national proportion, but higher than the Hampshire average. The most significant non-Christian religions in the Borough are Muslim (0.5% compared with 3.0% nationally) and Hindu (0.4% compared with 1.1% nationally).

Figure 4.4: Religion of resident population



Source: 2001 Census - Crown copyright 2003

- 4.16 With the vast majority of Muslims coming from the Pakistani and Bangladeshi population, and likewise the vast 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 local Muslim population.

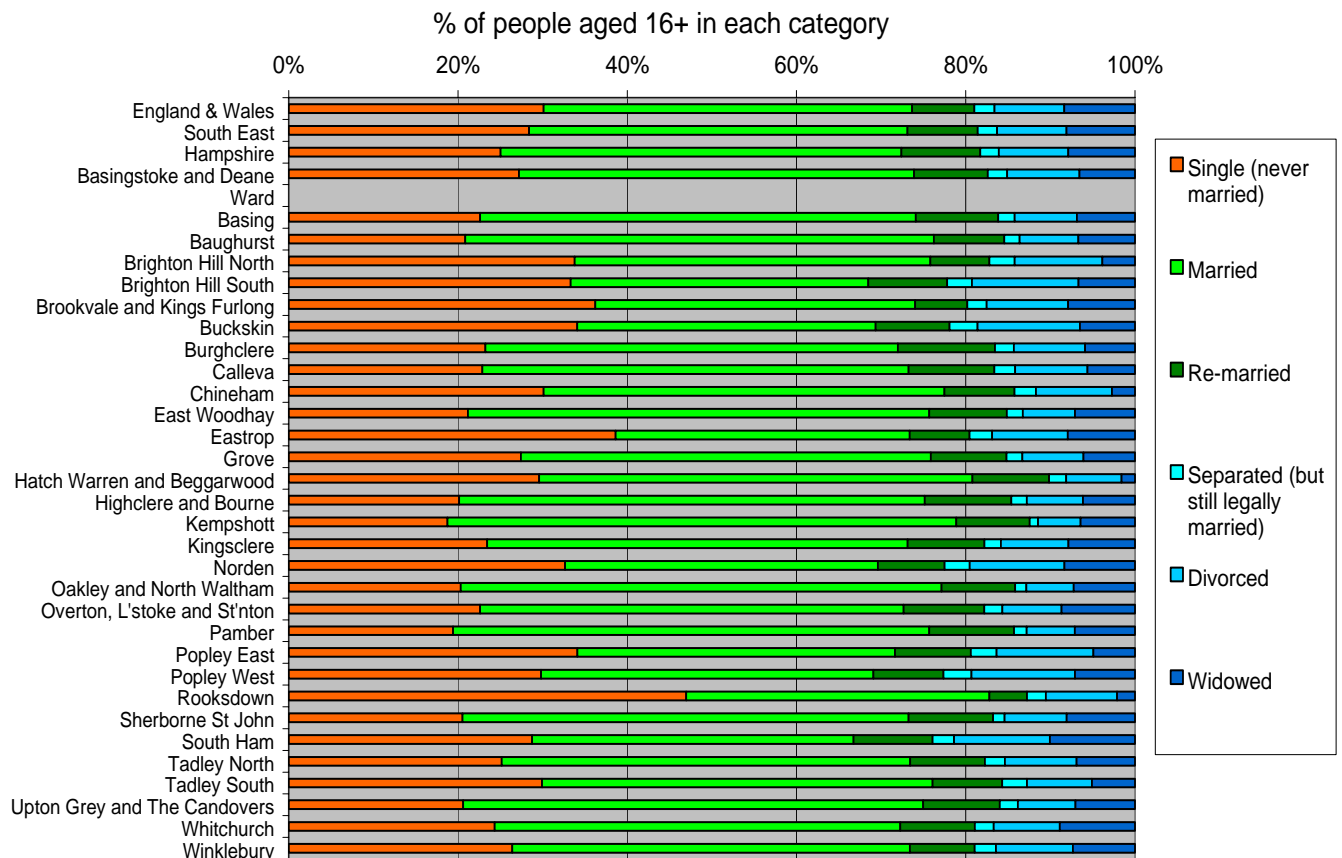
4.17 Similarly, the vast majority of people in Basingstoke and Deane following the Hindu religion are Indian, representing over half the local Indian population (most of the remainder following the Sikh religion), so again we can expect a direct correlation between the size of the local Indian population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

4.18 At ward level, as with ethnicity, Rooksdown again stands out as the Borough ward with the greatest variety, with over 2% Muslim and nearly 2% Hindu. 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

4.19 Figure 4.5 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.

Figure 4.5: Marital status of resident population



Source: 2001 Census - Crown copyright 2003

4.20 At ward level, Rooksdown has by far the highest percentage of people aged 16 and over who have never been married (47%), followed by Eastrop (>38%). Kempshott has the

highest proportion of adults in their first marriage (>60%), followed by most of the rural wards with around 55%. The rural areas also tend to have the highest proportion of adults who have re-married (>10% in several rural wards). Higher percentages of divorced adults (>10%) tend 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 change since 2001

- 4.21 Table 4.1 below shows that a significant proportion of the Borough's 2.2% population growth since the 2001 Census has been in the number of people over the age of 60. According to the 2004-based SAPF, the population aged over 60 will have risen to more than 28,000 people in 2005, an 8.6% increase since the Census and about 3% above the rise for Hampshire over the same period. This issue is addressed more fully under the section below headed 'The Ageing Population'.
- 4.22 It is also noticeable that the number of children under the age of 10 has declined since the Census, as it has in the County as a whole. Table 4.1 shows how the age profile of the Basingstoke and Deane population has changed from 2001 to 2005.

Table 4.1: Changing Borough Population Profile

People Aged	2001	2005	% change from 2001 to 2005
0 to 4	9,990	9,340	-6.5
5 to 10	12,410	11,990	-3.4
11 to 15	9,920	10,440	5.2
16 to 29	25,580	26,150	2.2
30 to 44	37,960	37,690	-0.7
45 to 59	30,870	32,270	4.5
60 to 64	6,880	7,880	14.5
65 to 74	10,550	11,340	7.5
75+	8,440	8,890	5.3
Total	152,600	155,990	2.2

Source: 2001 Census; Hampshire County Council 2004-based Small Area Population Forecasts

Components of Population Change

- 4.23 Over the period 1991-2001 births exceeded deaths in Basingstoke and Deane by 8,300, more than twice as many as in any other Hampshire district except Rushmoor, and nearly a third of the total 'natural change' within the whole of Hampshire.
- 4.24 Perhaps surprisingly, the number of people migrating **out** of the Borough between 1991 and 2001 exceeded those migrating in by approximately 1,000. 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. This issue will be examined in more detail below within Section 5: 'Households and Housing'.

Population Forecasts and Projections

- 4.25 Detailed forecasts of how the population within any part of Basingstoke and Deane is expected to change in future years can only be made with any degree of certainty for the relatively short term. The most recent detailed forecasts are Hampshire County Council's 2004-based Small Area Population Forecasts (SAPF), which show expected change at ward and parish level up to 2011.
- 4.26 The estimated base population for each part of the Borough at 2004 has been rolled forward from the 2001 Census, incorporating known births and deaths, known housing completions and trends in migration.
- 4.27 The forecasts are based on continuing trends in births, deaths and migration, coupled with the expected supply of future dwellings. The dwelling supply information for the period 2004 to 2011 includes all housing sites with planning permission, together with those allocated in the adopted Borough Local Plan as at October 31st 2004. 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.
- 4.28 Table 4.2 below shows population change over the period 2001-2004, together with forecast change each year from 2004 to 2011 within each ward of the Borough.

Table 4.2: Total Population Forecasts for Borough wards: 2004 to 2011

Source: Hampshire County Environment Department's 2004-based Small Area Population Forecasts

Ward	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Basing	8198	8108	8068	8132	8049	7975	7900	7823	7763
Baughurst	2477	2516	2521	2542	2537	2593	2625	2630	2616
Brighton Hill North	5120	5158	5142	5119	5087	5081	5070	5057	5114
Brighton Hill South	5764	5591	5529	5461	5400	5371	5345	5309	5269
Brookvale and Kings Furlong	4817	4873	5143	5560	5539	5602	5723	5894	6082
Buckskin	5322	5220	5187	5143	5094	5087	5080	5068	5052
Burghclere	2818	2752	2724	2707	2678	2666	2639	2635	2611
Calleva	5812	5842	5950	5985	5935	6051	6270	6374	6354
Chineham	7014	7222	7577	8130	8421	8836	9123	9321	9539
East Woodhay	2796	2793	2800	2786	2797	2885	2959	3036	3020
Eastrop	4280	4476	4865	4891	4942	5062	5190	5311	5812
Grove	5800	5820	5750	5676	5604	5558	5519	5478	5518
Hatch Warren and Beggarwood	7812	9193	9593	9808	9681	9608	9548	9466	9392
Highclere and Bourne	2941	2951	2963	2944	2914	2906	2892	2880	2863
Kempshott	7235	7578	7507	7427	7317	7260	7210	7158	7099
Kingsclere	4974	4980	4984	4955	4957	4987	4972	4957	4939
Norden	8172	8131	8172	8336	8380	8371	8447	8616	8815
Oakley and North	6904	6903	6870	6783	6724	6700	6667	6631	6602

Waltham									
Overton, Laverstoke and Steventon	4602	4684	4714	4955	5075	5111	5104	5093	5081
Pamber	2632	2651	2693	2700	2743	2760	2769	2775	2782
Popley East	5411	5352	5365	5346	5607	5697	5970	6246	6424
Popley West	3756	3792	3772	3992	4613	5570	6387	7178	7800
Rooksdown	1220	1425	1413	1394	1637	2467	3161	3730	4262
Sherborne St John	3000	3041	3048	3057	3113	3207	3237	3258	3270
South Ham	7445	7639	7599	7546	7486	7493	7492	7471	7451
Tadley North	6275	6311	6277	6231	6212	6393	6578	6557	6543
Tadley South	5365	5197	5164	5153	5102	5089	5073	5064	5047
Upton Grey and The Candovers	2730	2852	2856	2880	2860	2852	2850	2836	2833
Whitchurch	4819	4934	4928	4915	4889	4996	5184	5203	5191
Winklebury	7079	6875	6799	6696	6619	6493	6366	6248	6137
	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Borough total	152590	154860	155978	157254	158015	160727	163354	165305	167285

- 4.29 Table 4.2 provides a clear indication of which wards are expected to experience major population growth up to 2011, 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.
- 4.30 In the longer term, levels of population change can only be projected at Borough level. The level of change 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.
- 4.31 In respect of the emerging South East Plan, the consultation draft document, published in January 2005, requires the provision of 28,900 dwellings per year across the region during the period up to 2026. 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) and partly in the 'Residual Hampshire and New Forest area' (which includes Overton and Whitchurch). Proposed levels of housebuilding in these two areas are currently the subject of consultation (September / October 2005). It is anticipated that the South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA) will submit the final draft of the South East Plan to the Secretary of State at the end of March 2006, prior to a formal 'Examination in Public'.
- 4.32 Long term population projections for Basingstoke and Deane have been prepared both by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Hampshire County Council (HCC). The ONS

2003-based Sub-national Population Projections project forward to 2028, and the November 2004 HCC Long Term Projections to 2026. It should be noted that these are both projections, rather than forecasts, each prepared on a fundamentally different basis, resulting in vastly different levels of Borough population 20+ years from now.

- 4.33 The ONS projections are based on a continuation of the annual population growth of the recent past. As a result, the projection for the Borough reflects the slow growth of the past decade, with lower than planned house building rates, culminating in a 2028 population of 171,700, a 12.5% increase from 2001, which effectively represents the extent to which births are expected to exceed deaths over this period, with no net immigration. It can therefore be considered as a potential minimum Borough population projection.
- 4.34 The HCC projections, on the other hand, are based on the assumption that the net increase in the Hampshire dwelling stock between 2001 and 2011 will match the requirement in RPG 9: 6,030 dwellings per annum in the Hampshire County Structure Plan area, up to 2011; and that the distribution within Hampshire over this period is broadly based on the distribution proposed in the County Structure Plan, updated by information on site availability as at May 2004.
- 4.35 While work on the South East Regional Plan continues, there is considerable uncertainty about the number of dwellings which should be built in the County (and therefore within each district) beyond 2011. Until the South East Plan is finalised in 2006, the average annual number of dwelling completions by district is assumed constant for the period 2011 to 2026. The overall result is set out in Table 4.3 below: a 2026 Borough population approaching 185,000 - an increase of more than 21% from 2001.
- 4.36 Table 4.3 indicates that, on the basis of the HCC projections, while Hampshire's population is projected to grow by 8.4% over the period 2001-2026 (7.5% including Portsmouth and Southampton), the population of Basingstoke and Deane is shown as growing faster than any other part of the County, increasing by more than 32,000 people. The projected high level of Borough population growth to 2011 results from the requirement for high levels of house building to address the shortfall in housing development in the Borough in relation to regional requirements over the past 15 years. Projecting this high level of development forward beyond 2011 should therefore be regarded as providing an indication of a potential maximum Borough population, at least until the South East Plan is finalised. This potential maximum of 185,000 at 2026 can be contrasted with the potential minimum Borough population projection of 171,700 at 2028 described in paragraph 4.33 above.

Table 4.3: LONG TERM PROJECTIONS FOR HAMPSHIRE (2001 - 2026)

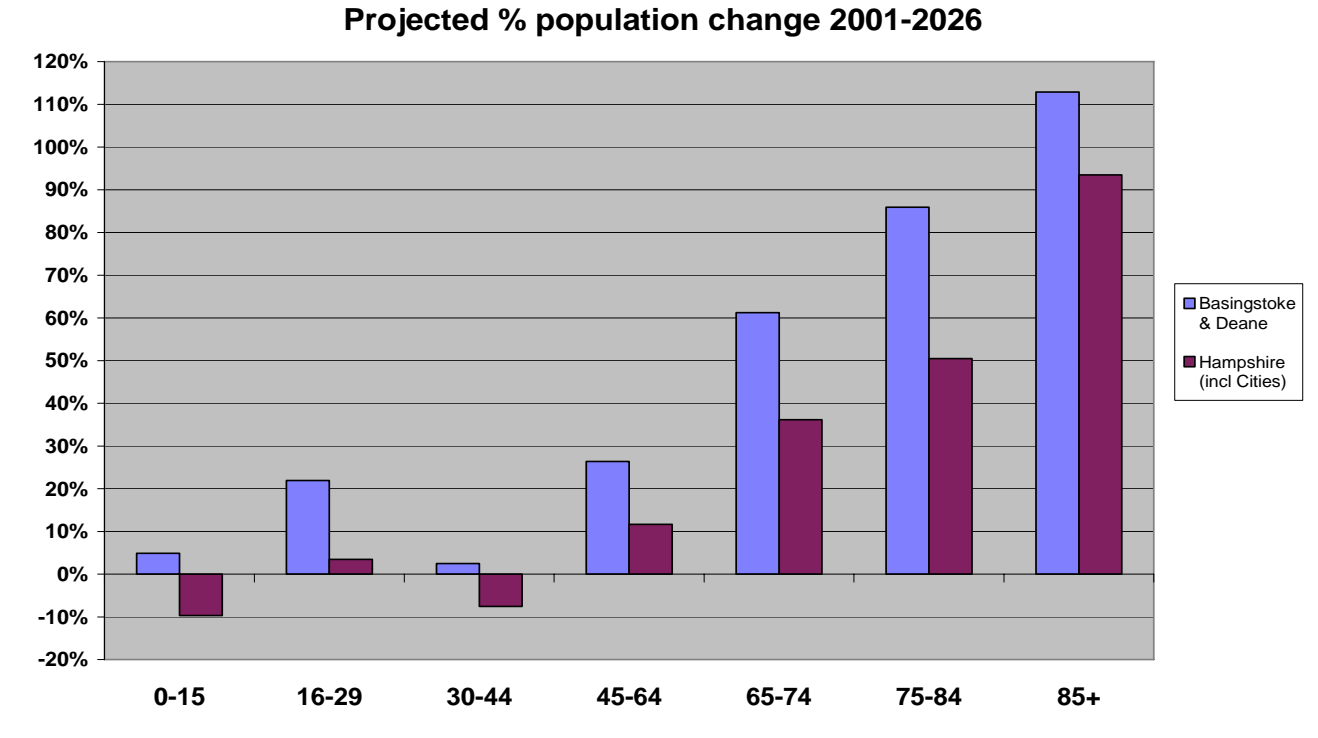
RPG 9 Population Projections for the District Councils and Unitary Authorities (HCC, Nov 2004)

<u>District</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2026</u>
Basingstoke & Deane	152578	157885	164979	171392	177784	184943
East Hampshire	109281	110157	111400	112598	113977	115676
Eastleigh	116173	119062	120889	122419	124219	126623
Fareham	107968	109544	109505	109825	110185	111216
Gosport	76402	77943	79856	81706	83429	85369
Hart	83499	84980	86605	88432	90546	93152
Havant	116845	115713	114999	114554	113820	113620
New Forest	169329	171416	170997	170485	169866	169855
Rushmoor	90974	93153	94140	95410	96803	98566
Test Valley	109802	113134	115935	118762	121855	125516
Winchester	107220	109883	112868	115541	117746	120183
Hampshire County Council	1240071	1262870	1282173	1301124	1320230	1344719
Portsmouth	188063	191595	193655	196055	198459	201387
Southampton	219324	222188	223682	224225	224270	225136
County Structure Plan Area	1647458	1676653	1699510	1721404	1742959	1771242

The Ageing Population

- 4.37 Figure 4.6 below sets out the County Council's long term population projections for the Borough and Hampshire as a whole analysed by broad age group. Looking first at the Hampshire context, it can be seen that despite the 7.5% overall population growth within the Structure Plan area, the number of Hampshire residents under retirement age will actually decline over the period 2001-2026. All the projected population growth in the County is concentrated into the post-retirement age-groups, with an overall increase of nearly 50% forecast in the over-65's, and an increase of more than 90% in the over-85's. The under-16 age group is projected to decline by nearly 10% and the 16-64 age groups to increase by just 2.7% overall.
- 4.38 Within Basingstoke and Deane, where the overall population is expected to increase nearly 3 times faster than the Hampshire total, the HCC projections indicate a broadly similar pattern, but with higher rates of growth in all groups: less than 5% growth in the under-16 age group; a 16.3% increase overall in the 16-64 age groups; and more than 75% growth in the over-65's, with the over-85's set to more than double.

Figure 4.6: Changing Borough and County age structure



5 Households and Housing

5.1 Data from the 2001 Census and other sources provides us with an insight into the numbers, types and sizes of households within the Borough, and the types, tenures and council tax bands of the dwellings in which they live. Data from other sources helps to illustrate the relationship between house prices and household income. Information is provided on past housing development rates, and brief reference is made to the location of major future housing sites. Projected longer term housing development rates are discussed briefly in Section 4 under the heading 'Population Forecasts and Projections'.

Household Growth

5.2 The number of households in the Borough increased from 54,323 at the 1991 Census to 61,722 in 2001, an increase of 13.6%, slightly higher than the overall rate for Hampshire of 11.8%.

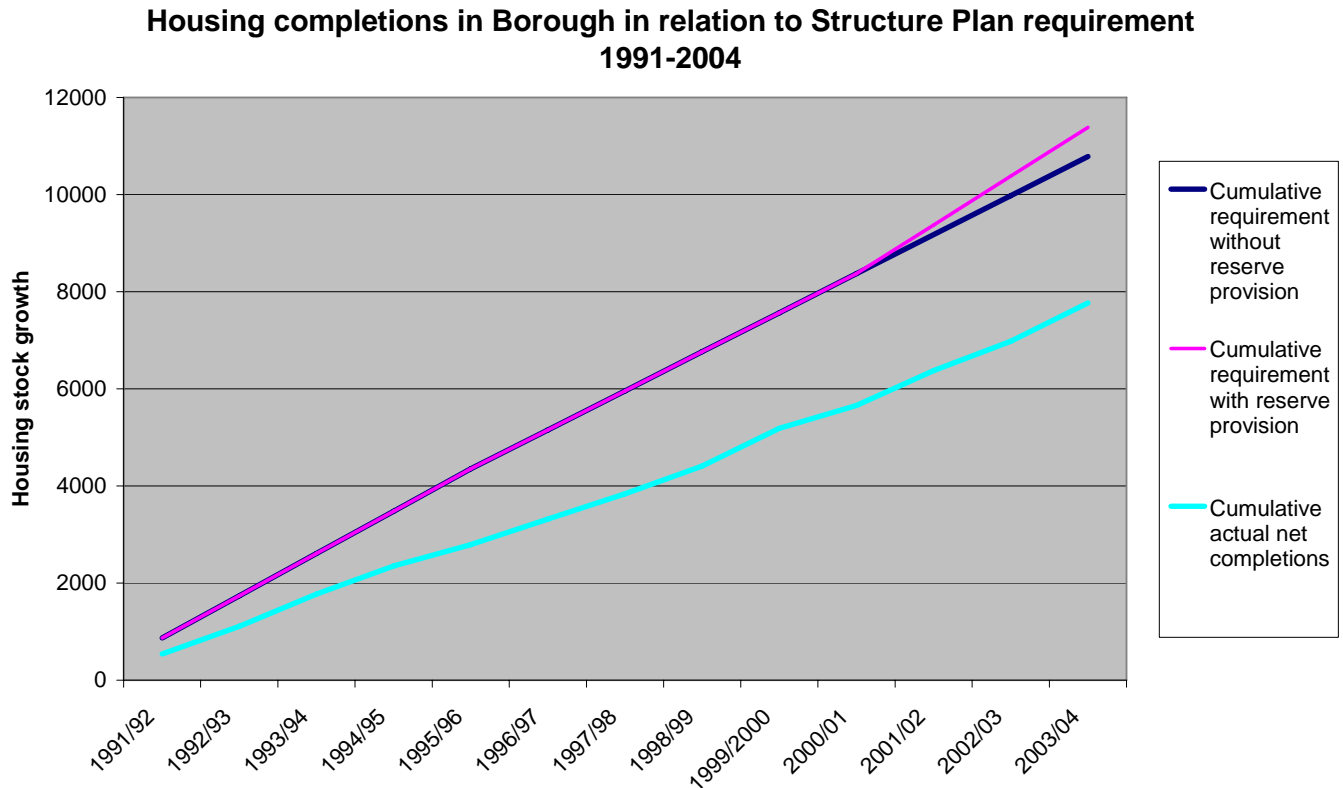
5.3 Within an area such as Basingstoke and Deane, and indeed within Hampshire as a whole, the number of resident households at any one time tends to be slightly lower than the number of dwellings. Whilst a proportion of households may share a dwelling, the number is small and tends to be outweighed by the number of vacant dwellings and second homes in the area. At the 2001 Census, 222 households (0.36%) shared a dwelling, while 1,127 homes were recorded as vacant (1.8% - little over half the national average), and nearly 200 were used as second homes.

5.4 One issue of interest regarding vacant homes is the fact that, within Hampshire, the Borough had the highest number of private homes (nearly 700) which had been vacant for more than 6 months.

Housing Growth

5.5 Figure 5.1 below indicates the extent of housing growth within Basingstoke and Deane between 1991 and 2001 compared with the level of requirement identified for the Borough over the same period in the Hampshire County Structure Plan.

Figure 5.1: Housing stock growth



5.6 The second round of public consultation on the draft South East Plan, which focuses on the distribution of houses across the region, is taking place during September / October 2005. The South East Plan proposes that 1,300 dwellings should be built per year in that part of Hampshire included within the 'Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley Sub-Region' (consisting of part of Basingstoke and Deane, together with Rushmoor and part of Hart). Three options for the distribution have been suggested, which would result in one of the following levels of housebuilding per year in that part of this Borough within the sub-region: 710 dwellings; 900 dwellings; or 1,060 dwellings.

5.7 In respect of the 'Residual Hampshire and New Forest Area' (which also includes part of East Hampshire, Hart, New Forest, Test Valley and Winchester City), there is a requirement to provide 800 dwellings per year. For that part of the Borough which falls within the 'Residual Hampshire and New Forest Area' there is a requirement to provide between 25 and 30 dwellings per year.

Average Household Size

- 5.8 Both nationally and locally, average household size has been falling since the 1950's. Census data indicates that this trend continued over the past decade, with the average household within Basingstoke and Deane shrinking from 2.64 persons in 1991 to 2.45 in 2001. This represents the second fastest decline in Hampshire after neighbouring Hart, and brings the Borough (and Hart) more closely into line with the County average of 2.42 persons, which is still higher than the average for England and Wales (2.36).
- 5.9 An easily overlooked function of a relatively rapid decline in average household size is, of course, that more dwellings are needed to accommodate the same population. At 2.64 persons per household, the 'private household population' (ie non-institutional) within Basingstoke and Deane of approximately 145,200 in 1991 could be accommodated in 55,000 dwellings. At 2.45 persons per household the same population would require 4,265 additional homes. When 'natural change' (the extent by which births have outnumbered deaths) in the Borough over the decade 1991-2001 is taken into account, it can be seen that a further 3,388 dwellings ($8,300/2.45$) would have been required, a total of approximately 7,650 dwellings had there been no in or out migration.

Average Number of Rooms

- 5.10 Whilst average household size continued to decline both nationally and locally during the 1990's, the average number of rooms per household in Basingstoke and Deane increased from 5.49 to 5.80. This was very similar to the level of increase within Hampshire as a whole, and reflects the high proportion of large detached dwellings being built in the 1990's, combined with a significant volume of extensions to existing dwellings.

Household Amenities

- 5.11 Data from the 2001 Census indicates that 96.84% of households in Basingstoke and Deane had central heating and sole use of bath/shower and toilet. This was 4.74% higher than in 1991 and higher than any Hampshire district except Hart. Only 2.76% do not have central heating (half the County percentage and one third of the average for England and Wales), and 0.45% do not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet (similar to national average, but higher than Hampshire average).

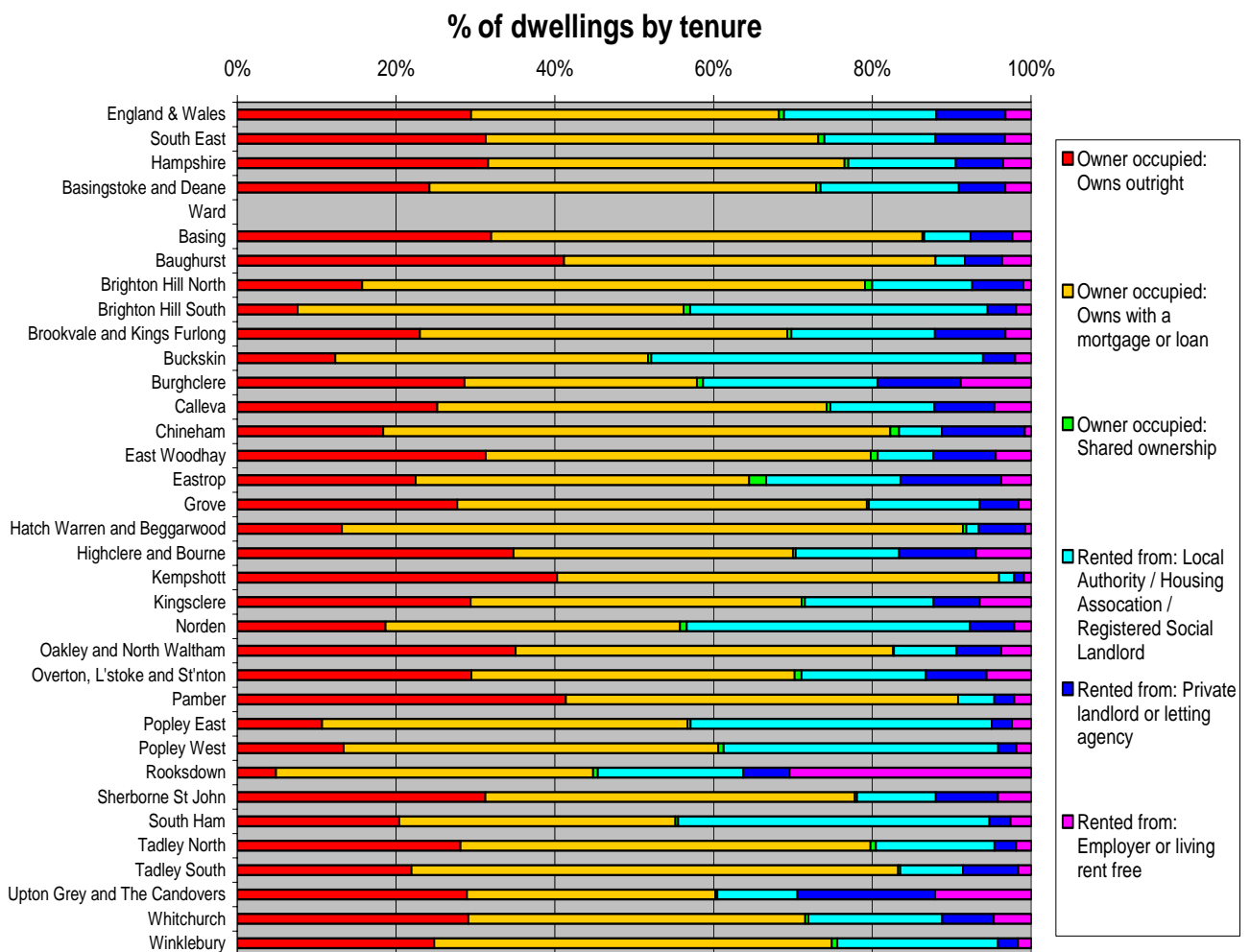
Tenure

- 5.12 Housing tenure can vary significantly from one area to another. Figure 5.2 below shows the tenure breakdown for homes in each ward of the Borough, as well as the County, regional and national averages, as recorded in the 2001 Census. Owner occupied homes are sub-divided into those owned outright and those on which a mortgage is still being paid.
- 5.13 Whilst the overall percentage of owner occupied homes in Basingstoke and Deane (approx 73%) is very similar to the average for South East England, the percentage of home-owners who are still paying a mortgage (nearly 49%) is significantly higher than the South East average (42%). This is believed to reflect not only the relatively young age structure in the Borough, but also the high proportion of relatively recently-built homes.

5.14 The level of social rented housing in Basingstoke and Deane (17.4%) is higher than the Hampshire or South East averages of less than 14%, but lower than the average for England and Wales (19.2%). Since the Large-Scale Voluntary Transfer of its housing stock to two housing associations in 1995, all social stock in the Borough has been rented from registered social landlords.

5.15 At ward level there are very large differences in the pattern of tenure throughout the Borough, with levels of owner occupation ranging from less than 45% in Rooksdown to over 95% in Kempshott. Levels of social rented housing are still typically 35%-40% in many of the former 'Town Development' wards, more than twice the Borough average, despite the many thousands of sales to former tenants who have exercised their right to buy at a discounted price.

Figure 5.2: Housing Tenure



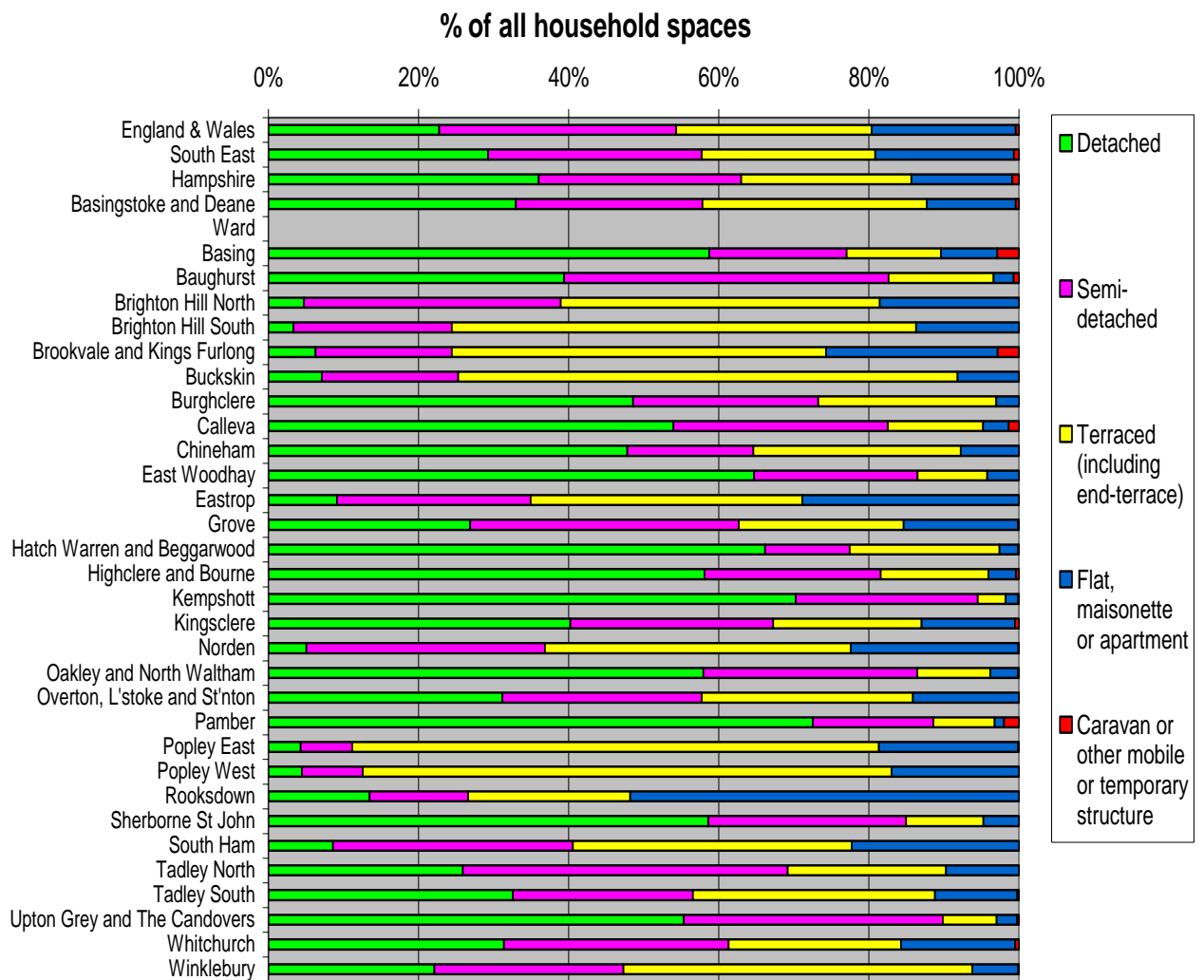
Source: 2001 Census - Crown copyright 2003

Housing Type

5.16 The Census also provides a comprehensive categorisation by type of dwelling. Figure 5.3 below shows Basingstoke and Deane as having more detached and terraced housing than the regional average, with fewer semi-detached houses and flats. To a large extent this reflects the large volume of mainly 3-bed terraced housing built in the Town Development period, combined with the high percentage of detached private houses erected in the 1980's and 1990's.

5.17 The pattern at ward level is even more sharply contrasted than that of tenure. The percentage of detached dwellings ranges from less than 3.4% in Brighton Hill South to over 72.5% in Pamber, while flats range from 1.2% in Pamber to nearly 52% in Rooksdown.

Figure 5.3: Housing Type

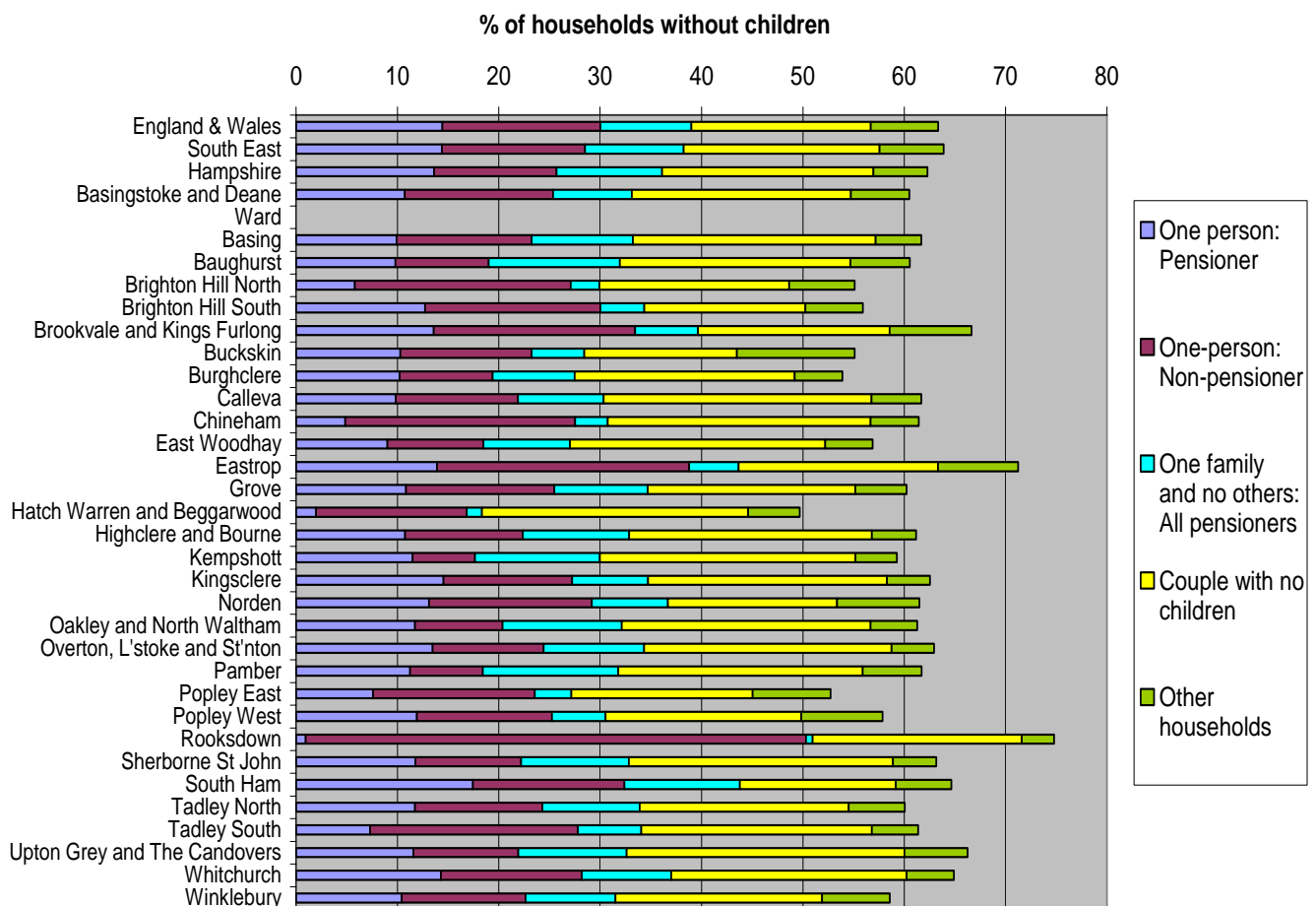


Source: 2001 Census - Crown copyright 2003

Household Composition

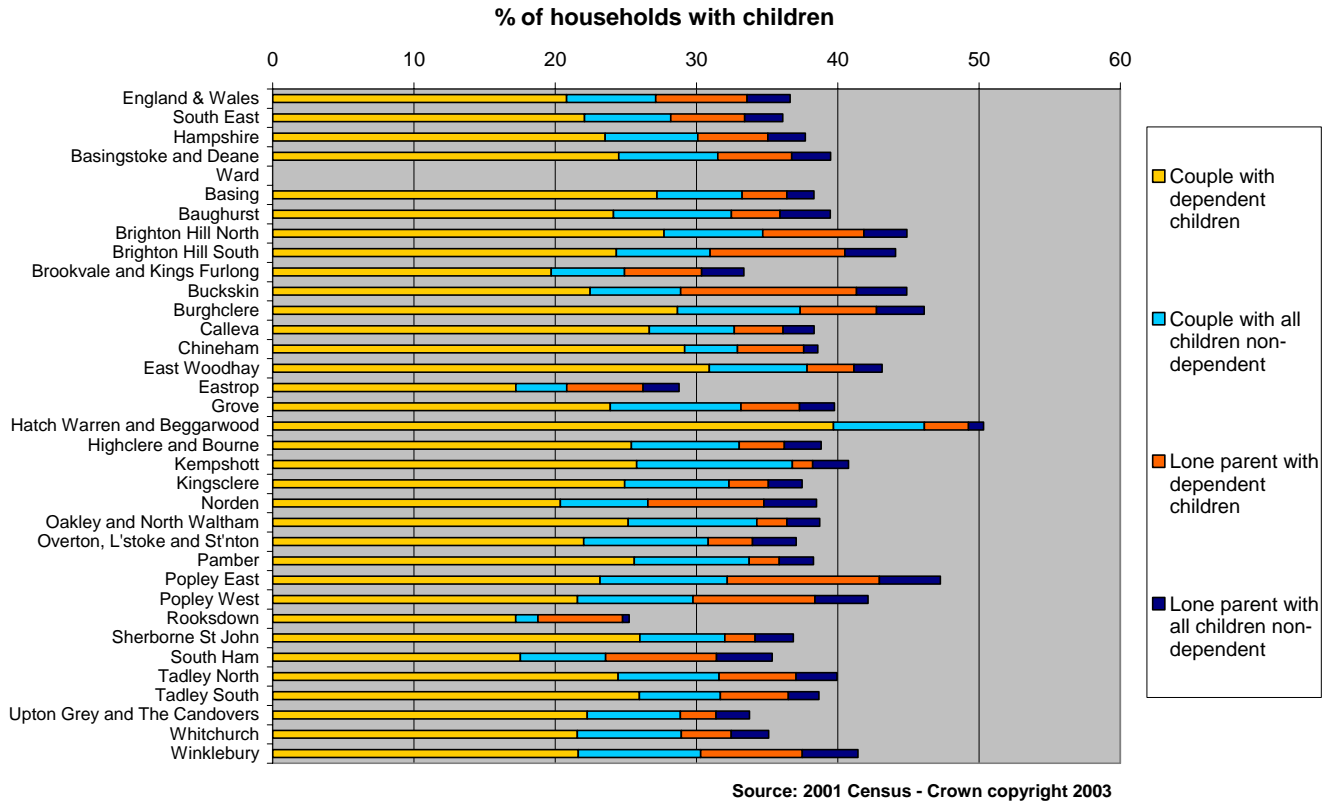
- 5.18 Turning to the various categories of households within Basingstoke and Deane, figure 5.4 provides a breakdown of those households without children, while figure 5.5 provides the equivalent for households with children.
- 5.19 From figure 5.4 it can be seen that the Borough has a relatively low percentage of pensioner only households (<18.5% compared with >24% average in Hampshire and South East), including pensioners living alone (10.7% against 14%).
- 5.20 At ward level, there is significant variation in certain wards, with Rooksdown having the lowest proportion of pensioner households (<1.6%) and by far the largest proportion of one-person non-pensioner households (>49%). Hatch Warren and Beggarwood also has very few pensioner households (<3.5%), while South Ham has nearly 29%.
- 5.21 After Rooksdown, the largest percentages of single person households are found in the inner urban wards of Eastrop (38.8%) and Brookvale and Kings Furlong (33.4%), where high proportions of both pensioners and non-pensioners live alone.

Figure 5.4: Composition of Households without Children



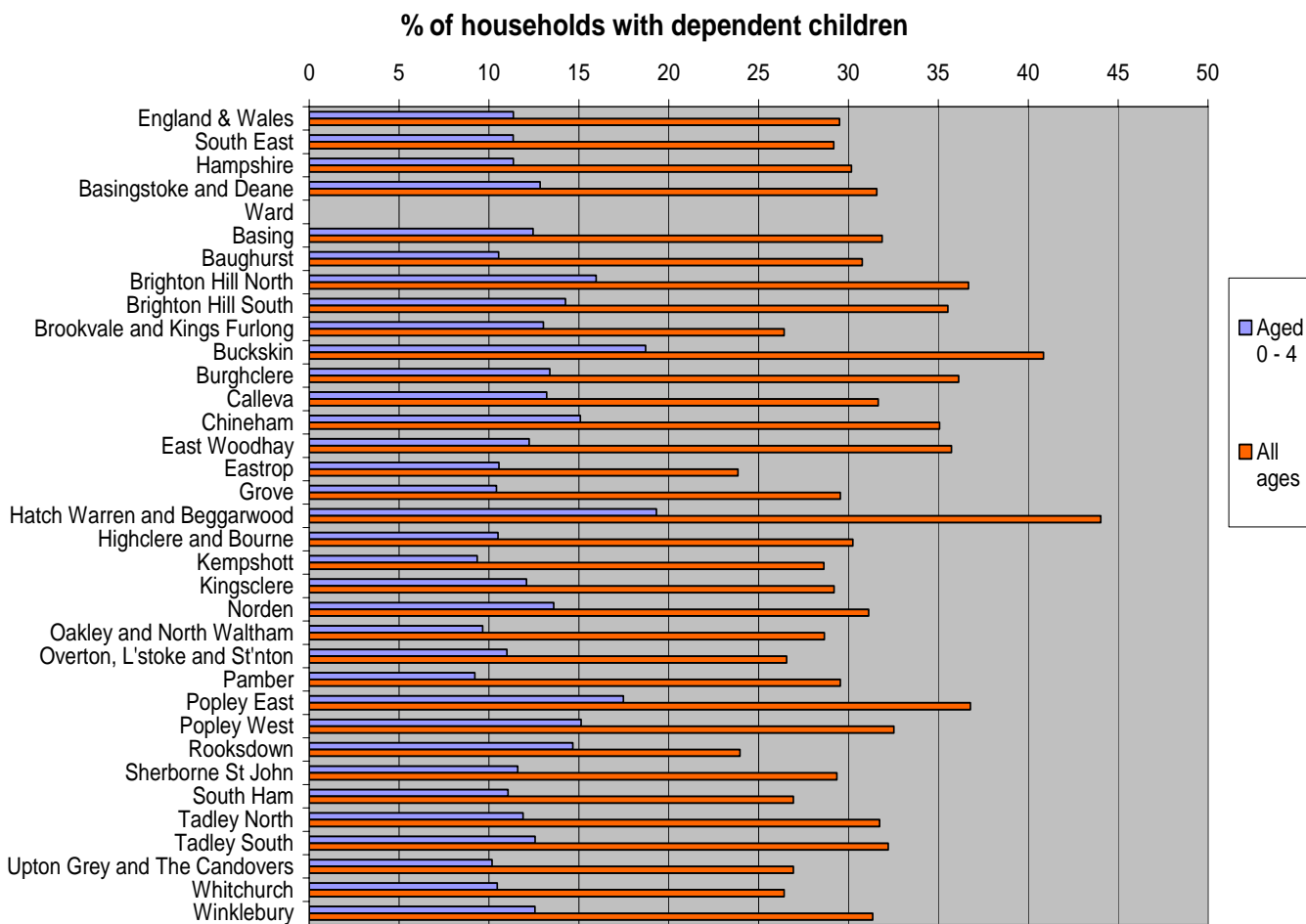
Source: 2001 census - Crown copyright 2003

Figure 5.5: Composition of Households with Children



- 5.22 With almost 40% of its households containing children, Basingstoke and Deane has a larger percentage of such households than the County, the region or England and Wales. The proportions of the different types of households with children reflect those of the County and region.
- 5.23 At ward level, the percentage of households with children ranges from just over 25% in Rooksdown to over 50% in Hatch Warren and Beggarwood. The latter has by far the largest percentage of households comprising a couple with dependent children (nearly 40%), while Buckskin has the largest percentage of lone parents with dependent children (12.4%).
- 5.24 Figure 5.6 analyses households with dependent children in a different way, distinguishing between those with and without pre-school age children. It shows that Basingstoke and Deane has a relatively high proportion of households in both categories, and that Hatch Warren and Beggarwood has the highest percentage of both, followed by Buckskin and Popley East.

Figure 5.6: Households with dependent children by age

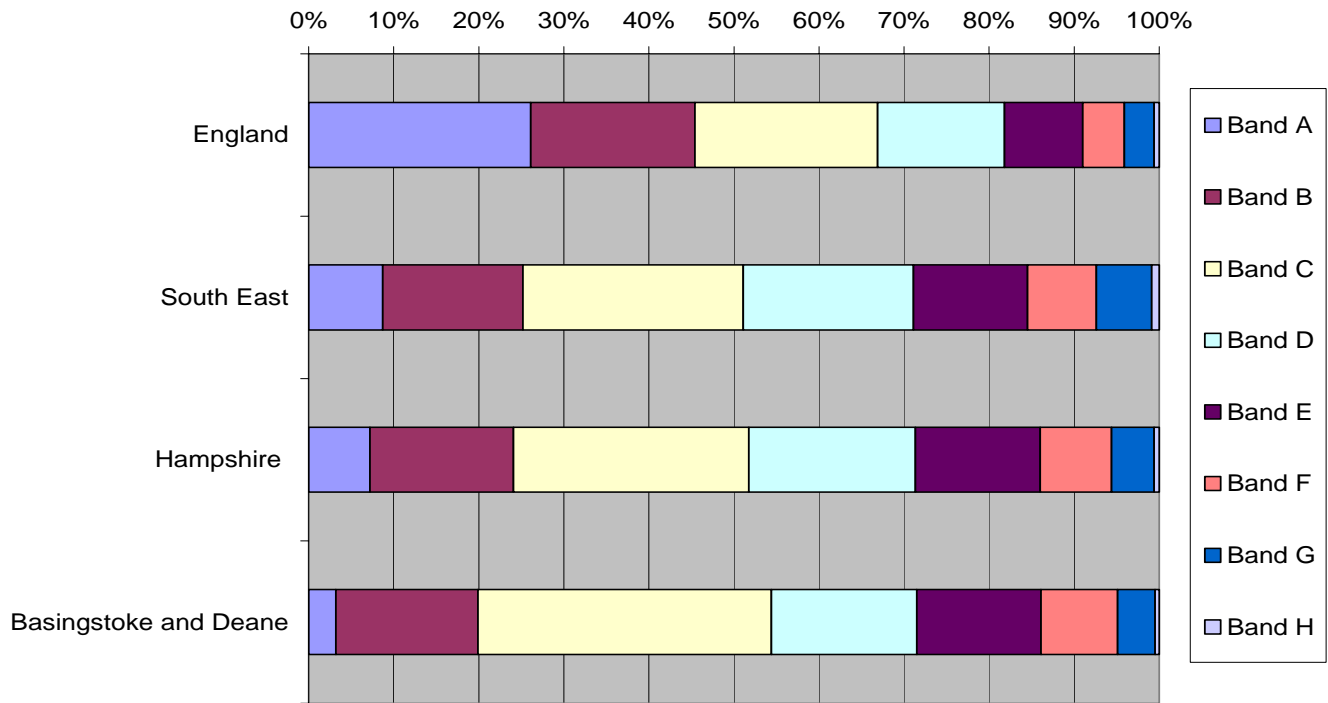


Source: 2001 Census - Crown copyright 2003

Council Tax Bands

- 5.25 Council tax banding is a topical issue, with much speculation regarding the postponement of re-banding throughout England. Figure 5.7 below shows the percentage of dwellings in each council tax band within the Borough compared with Hampshire, the South East and England as whole in 2001. It provides a good indicator of relative property values.
- 5.26 The Hampshire pattern is very similar to that of the South East, in that both have much lower percentages of the cheapest-rated band A properties, lower proportions of band B, and higher proportions of bands C - G.
- 5.27 Basingstoke and Deane differs from Hampshire in that it has less than half the already low percentage of band A properties, significantly more band C properties (a legacy of the high volume of Town Development 3-bedroom terraced houses) and fewer band D properties.

Figure 5.7: Percentages of households on Council Tax Valuation Lists in 2001



Source: Valuation Office Agency (VOA) and the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)

House Prices

5.28 HM Land Registry publish house prices on a quarterly basis allowing comparisons between Districts, County and Region. Table 5.1 below shows the house price information for the Borough in relation to Hampshire and the South East region for the quarter April to June 2005.

Table 5.1

Average House prices – April to June 2005			
Property Type	Basingstoke and Deane Price (£)	Hampshire Price (£)	South East Price (£)
Flat	140,596	145,609	148,010
Terraced	168,908	172,395	175,629
Semi	199,765	206,935	211,632
Detached	314,383	346,834	363,204
Overall	212,422	228,382	223,372

HM Land Registry August 2005

5.29 The quarterly releases of house prices allow a rolling comparison to be done for each quarter with the same quarter in previous years. The change from April - June 2004 to 2005 shows that Basingstoke prices overall rose in line with County and regional levels, as can be seen in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2

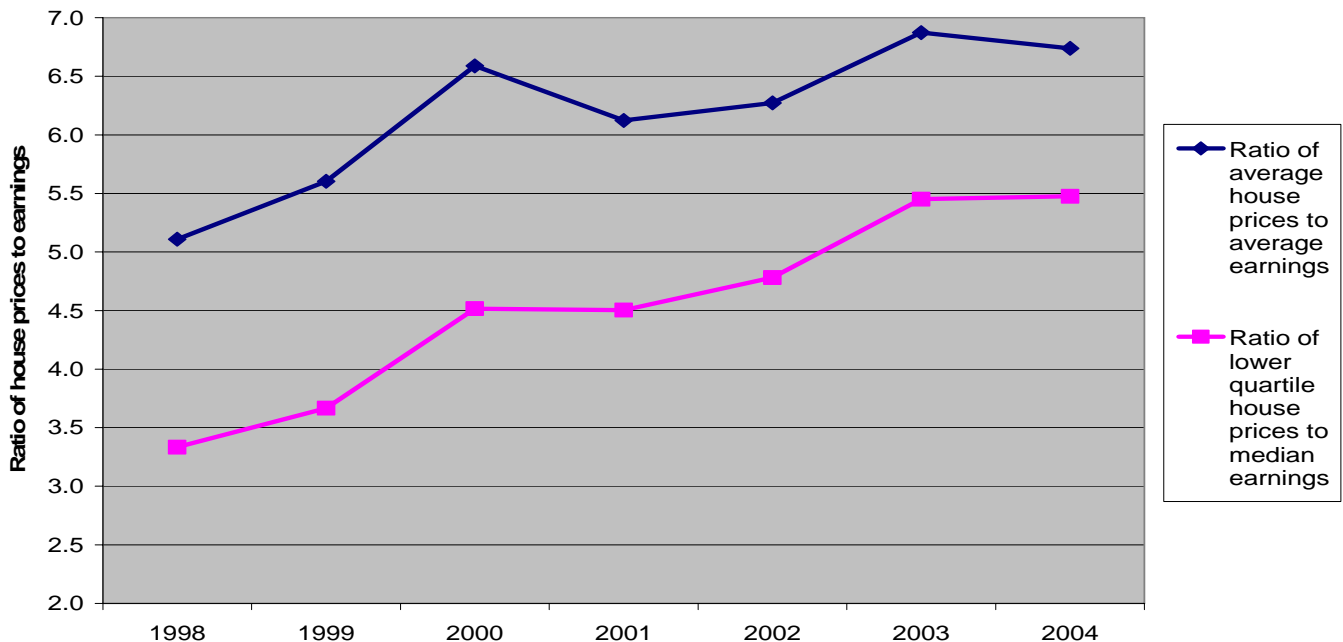
Average House prices					
Basingstoke and Deane				County/Region comparison	
Property	April – June 2004 Price (£)	April – June 2005 Price (£)	% Change	% Hampshire Change	% South East Change
Flat	166,806	140,596	-15.7	-1.4	2.9
Terraced	155,161	168,908	8.9	5.9	4.1
Semi	196,380	199,765	1.7	5.1	4.3
Detached	296,140	314,383	6.2	10.8	6.5
Overall	203,590	212,422	4.3	4.2	4.2

HM Land Registry August 2005

- 5.30 This rolling quarterly comparison shows overall house prices increasing from the same quarter in the previous year by just over 4%. The reduction in the price of flats and the relatively small increase in the price of semi detached property counterbalances the rapid increases that took place in these 2 dwelling types in 2003/4.
- 5.31 When compared to the first quarter of 2005, (January to March), the April to June 2005 figures show a downturn in property prices in detached and semi-detached houses and slight increases in terraced houses and flats/maisonettes, with a 3% decrease in prices overall. However, average house prices for all property types are still higher for the April to June 2005 quarter than for the same quarter 2 years ago with the overall price 11.5% higher than April to June 2003.

Housing Affordability

Figure 5.8: Housing affordability in Basingstoke and Deane 1998-2004



5.32 Figure 5.8 shows the extent to which house prices have increased in relation to earnings within the Borough since 1998. Average house prices in the Borough grew from 5.1 times average earnings in 1998 to 6.8 times in 2004. The plight of those who do not yet own their own homes, however, is actually worsening more rapidly than these figures imply. Focusing on the lower quartile house prices (approximately £150,000 in 2004) and median earnings (which provides a better indication of middle-ranking income), the relationship has grown from 3.3 times to 5.5 times over the same period.

Homelessness

- 5.33 Under Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996, local housing authorities have a statutory duty to provide assistance to people who are homeless or threatened with homelessness. Priority groups include households with dependent children or a pregnant woman, and people who are vulnerable in some respect, such as the mentally ill or physically disabled.
- 5.34 Data from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) indicates that, during the second quarter of 2004, the Borough Council accepted 36 households as homeless and in priority need, representing 0.57 such households per 1,000 households in the Borough. This represents a lower ratio than the 0.70 per 1,000 average for Hampshire, the 0.97 average for the South East or the 1.57 average for England.
- 5.35 In addition, the Borough Council also made decisions on 13 other eligible households, which were either not homeless, not in priority need or intentionally homeless. This represents a very low figure compared with most parts of Hampshire.
- 5.36 During the same period, a total of 144 homeless households were being housed in temporary accommodation within Basingstoke & Deane, which puts the Borough exactly mid-way in the league of Hampshire districts. Of the 144 households, 62 were accommodated in housing association stock, 47 in hostels and 34 in private sector housing leased by housing associations; only one was in bed and breakfast.
- 5.37 Latest available data for the Borough indicates that a further 36 households have been accepted as homeless and in priority need over the period April - August 2005.

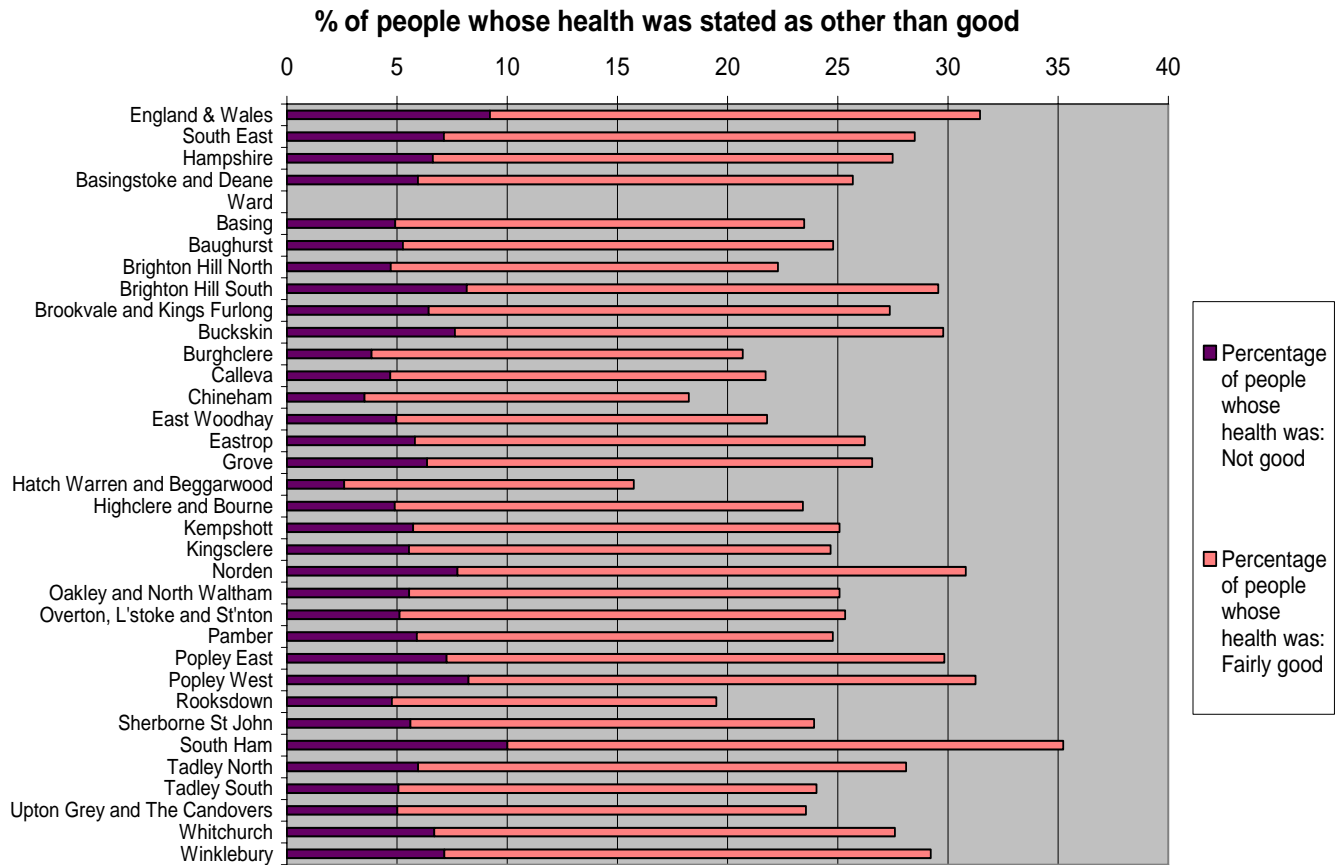
6 Health

- 6.1 This section combines data from the Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003 with Census data to describe the health of the Borough's population. More detailed information can be found in the Annual Public Health Reports for each Primary Care Trust (PCT). Most of the Borough is covered by the North Hampshire PCT, and the Whitchurch area by the Mid Hampshire PCT.

General Health

- 6.2 Figure 6.1 shows the percentage of people who described their health as 'Not good' or 'Fairly good' at the 2001 Census.

Figure 6.1: General health



Source: 2001 Census - Crown copyright 2003

General Fertility Rates

6.3 Data from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) indicates that at 2003 Basingstoke and Deane, with 57.9 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44, was the only Hampshire district to exceed the national average fertility rate of 57.2.

Low Birth Weight

6.4 The same dataset provides details of low birth weight babies, which are associated with many factors including smoking during pregnancy, maternal illness, congenital abnormalities and socio-economic deprivation. The Borough rate for the period 2001-2003 of 6.3 per 100 births is just below the County average 6.4, and well below the national average of 7.9.

Teenage Conception Rates

6.5 The dataset also provides the number of conceptions to girls under 18 per 1,000 girls aged 15-17. The Basingstoke and Deane rate of 34.6 for the period 2000-2002 is higher than the County average of 31.3, but below the regional average of 35.1, and well below the national average of 42.9.

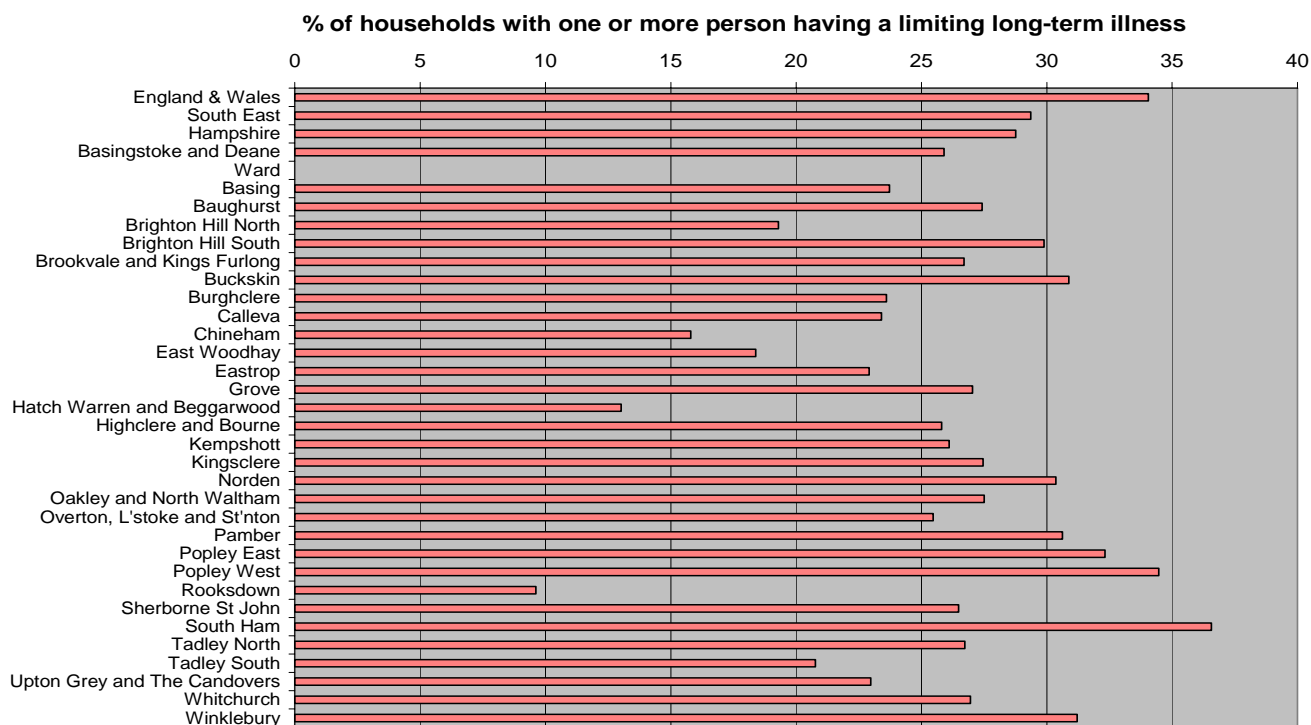
Life Expectancy at Birth

6.6 ONS data for people born in the Borough during the period 2001-2003 indicates that the average male can expect to live 77.4 years, and the average female 81.6 years, in both cases exactly the same as the regional average, and about a year longer than the average for England and Wales.

Limiting Long Term Illness

6.7 Figure 6.2 shows the percentage of households containing one or more person with a limiting long-term illness at the time of the 2001 Census. The Borough rate of 26% is noticeably lower than the County, regional or national averages. At ward level the range extends from less than 10% in Rooksdown to more than 36% in South Ham.

Figure 6.2: Limiting long-term illness

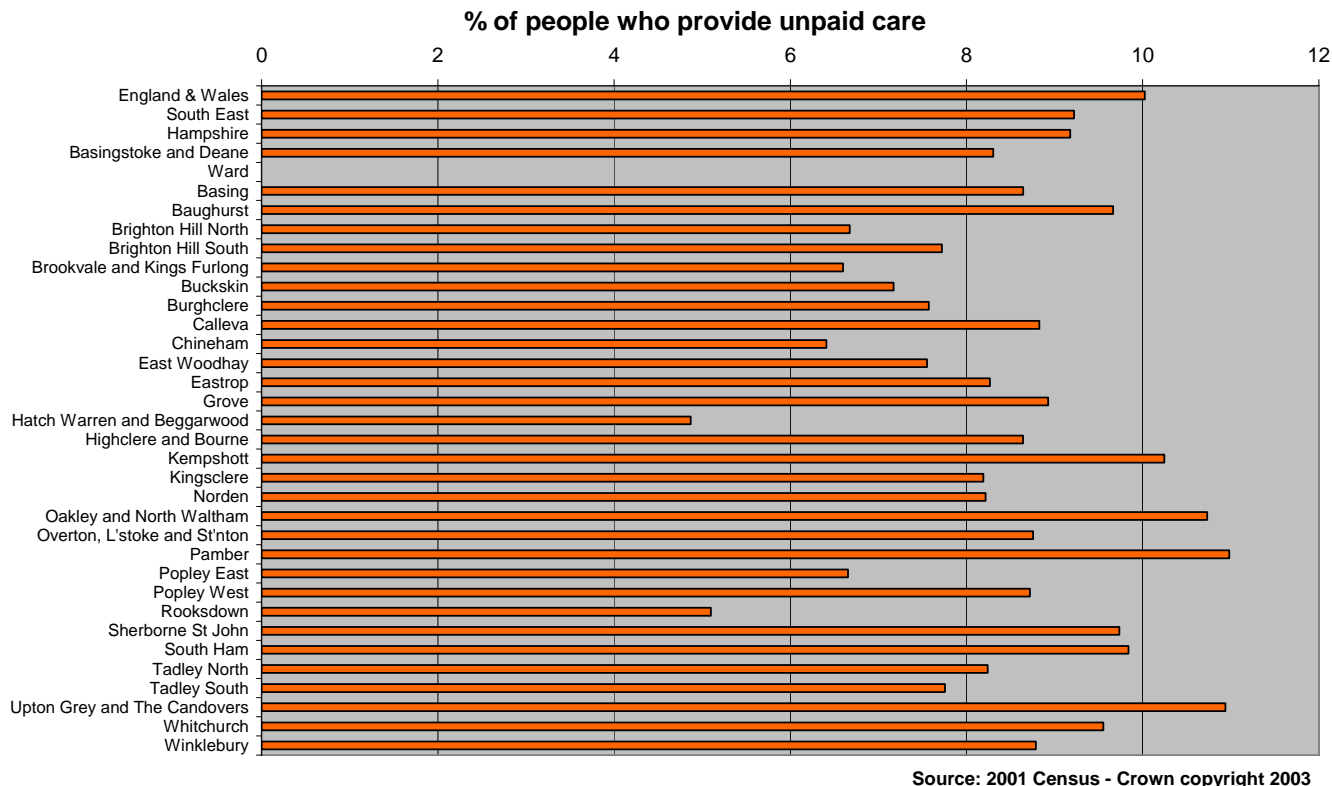


Source: 2001 Census - Crown copyright 2003

Provision of Unpaid Care

6.8 The extent of unpaid care provision is an indication of the welfare and well-being of the Borough population. It is often directly related to health, both in terms of those people who need care, and in terms of those people on whom responsibility is placed to provide it, many of them providing care on a full time basis. Figure 6.2 provides an insight into levels of unpaid care within the Borough, indicating that, at the 2001 Census, the local level of 8.3% of the population providing unpaid care was below the County, regional or national averages.

Figure 6.3: Provision of unpaid care



6.9 At ward level, the highest percentages providing unpaid care irrespective of the number of hours provided (around 11%) were found in the rural wards of Pamber, Upton Grey & The Candovers and Oakley & North Waltham. Focusing on those who provide more than 50 hours per week of unpaid care, however, results in the highest percentages being found in the more deprived urban wards of Popley West, Buckskin and South Ham.

Children Immunised by 5th Birthday

6.10 This data is available at the level of Primary Care Trust (PCT). Most of Basingstoke and Deane (apart from Whitchurch Ward) falls within the area of the North Hampshire PCT, which also covers the northern part of East Hampshire. Whitchurch Ward is covered by the Mid Hampshire PCT.

6.11 National Health Service Immunisation Statistics indicate that, for a range of categories, the percentages of children immunised by their 5th birthday in both the North and Mid Hampshire PCT's exceeds national and regional averages by a significant margin.

Mortality

6.12 Data in the following sections covering mortality from various causes is based on the Directly Standardised Mortality Rate, which enables comparison of mortality rates by adjusting for differences in population age and sex structure, and uses the European Standard Population.

Mortality from Cancer among under 75's

- 6.13 Comparing the number of deaths from cancer among those aged less than 75 years between Basingstoke and Deane and other parts of Hampshire or the South East using the Directly Standardised Mortality Rate (DSR) shows that the annual average of 174 such deaths among Borough residents during the period 2001-2002 translates into a DSR that is very close to the average for the region, and places the Borough in the mid-range of districts within the County.
- 6.14 Looking at trends over time, the Borough experienced a 13% improvement over the 1995-1997 period (when the annual average was 187). Whilst the relatively small numbers involved at Borough level necessitate caution in interpreting the results, this compares to a 10% improvement regionally and an 11% improvement nationally.

Mortality from Circulatory Disease among under 75's

- 6.15 Carrying out the same comparisons for deaths from circulatory diseases reveals that Basingstoke and Deane has significantly improved its position of having one of the highest rates in the County over the period 1995-1997 (192 deaths/annum), well above the regional average and close to the average for England. By the period 2001-2002 the Borough figure had fallen to an average of 137 deaths/annum, representing an improvement of 33%, which compares with improvement rates of 26% regionally and 25% nationally. Though still lying between the regional and national averages, the Borough DSR is now much closer to the former.

7 Education

- 7.1 This section examines the pattern of education provision within the Borough, school capacity in relation to existing and forecast pupil numbers, aggregated school performance data and attendance levels.

Pattern of Provision

- 7.2 At Spring Term 2004 within Basingstoke and Deane there were 18 Infant Schools, 18 Junior, 26 Primary (Infant and Junior combined), and 11 Secondary Schools supported by Hampshire County Council (HCC) as the Local Education Authority (LEA). The mainstream Primary schools are grouped geographically into four areas of the Borough, and the Secondary Schools into three areas. At September 2004 eight of the Borough's Secondary Schools had achieved Specialist School status in the fields of the Arts, Mathematics and Computing, Science, Sport, Technology, and Business and Enterprise.
- 7.3 There are also a small number of Special Schools within Basingstoke and Deane, which, together with Special Units in some of the mainstream schools, provide for the needs of pupils with moderate or severe learning difficulties, and with emotional, behavioural and social difficulties. Due to their specialised nature, these schools tend to cater for the needs of pupils from a wider area of Hampshire than the Borough.
- 7.4 In keeping with most of Hampshire, post-16 education within Basingstoke and Deane is provided in further education colleges. Both colleges in the Borough, Basingstoke

College of Technology and Queen Mary's College, are located within the urban area of Basingstoke, and both serve students from a wider area than the Borough, though predominantly those living within Basingstoke and Deane.

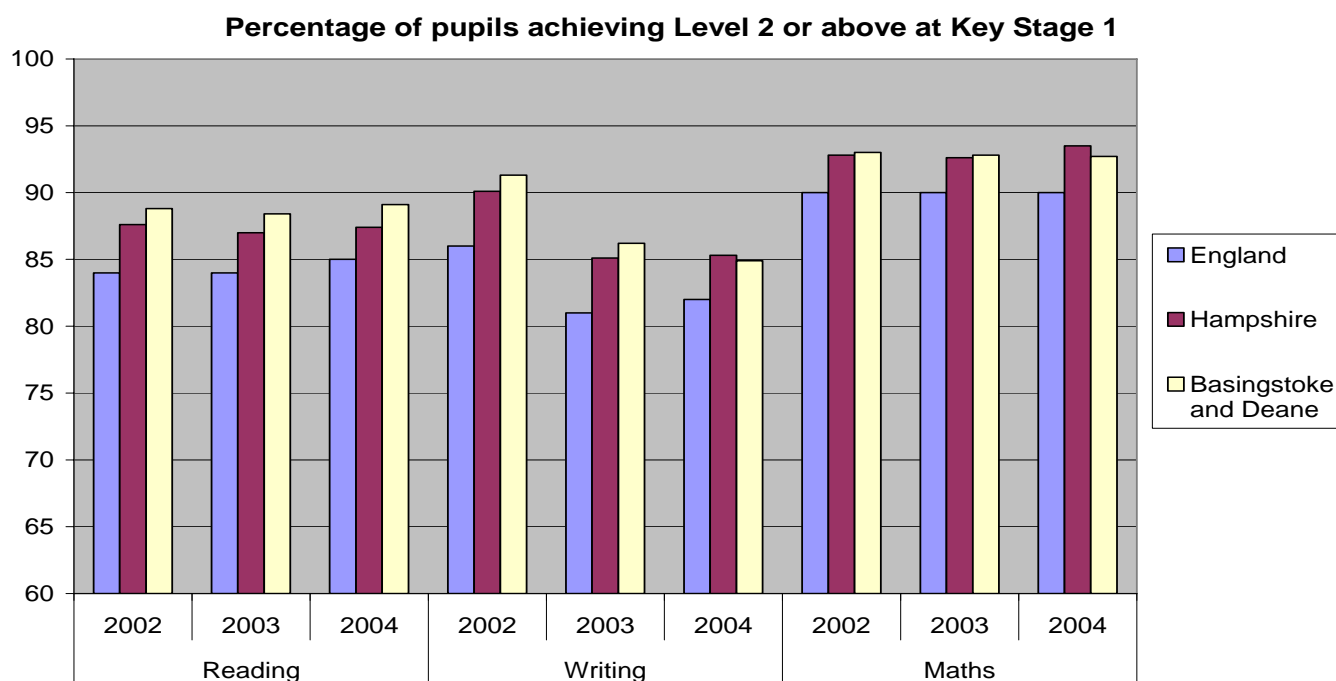
School Capacity

- 7.5 The 2004 update to HCC's School Organisation Plan 2003/04 – 2007/08 indicates that, at January 2004, Primary schools in the Basingstoke Town area had 11% surplus capacity collectively; this surplus is expected to decrease to 7% by January 2009 as development in the town area continues. In the rural parts of the Borough, where little development is planned, pupil numbers are declining: within the Tadley area, the 11% surplus capacity at 2004 is expected to increase to 21% by 2009; in the Kingsclere/Burghclere area, the 9% surplus at 2004 is expected to increase to 16%; and in the Whitchurch area, the 4% surplus at 2004 is expected to increase to 10%. The 2004 update of HCC's School Organisation Plan indicates the need for review of provision in the Tadley area.
- 7.6 In the Secondary phase, levels of surplus are expected to decline throughout the Borough by 2009: from 14% to 10% in Basingstoke Town area; from 12% to 7% in the Tadley area; and from 12% to 2% in the Whitchurch area.

Pupil Achievement

- 7.7 The following paragraphs and charts, based on data extracted from School and College Achievement and Attainment Tables published by Department for Education and Skills, provide an indication of how pupils attending schools within Basingstoke and Deane are performing at various stages in their school careers in relation to their counterparts within Hampshire as a whole and throughout England. Key Stage 1 assessments are carried out when pupils are aged 6/7, Key Stage 2 at ages 10/11, Key Stage 3 at ages 13/14, and Key Stage 4 (GCSE and equivalent qualifications) at ages 15/16.

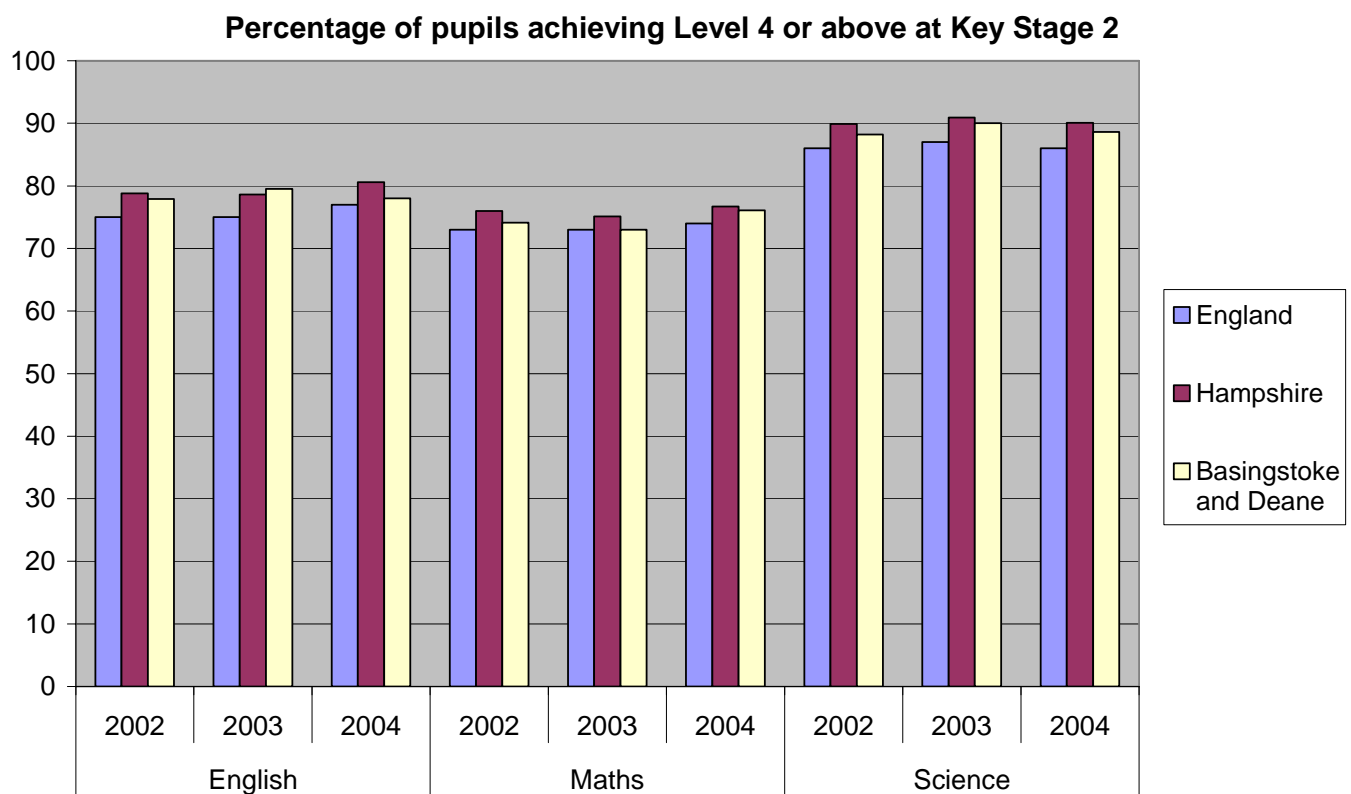
Figure 7.1: Achievement at Key Stage 1 (ages 6/7)



7.8 Figure 7.1 shows how pupils in mainstream schools within the Borough have exceeded the national average (for all schools) and generally exceeded the County average over the last three years in terms of the percentage of pupils achieving Level 2 or above at Key Stage 1. The most recent results available, however, (for 2004) indicate that the Borough schools collectively have fallen below the County average in both Writing and Maths.

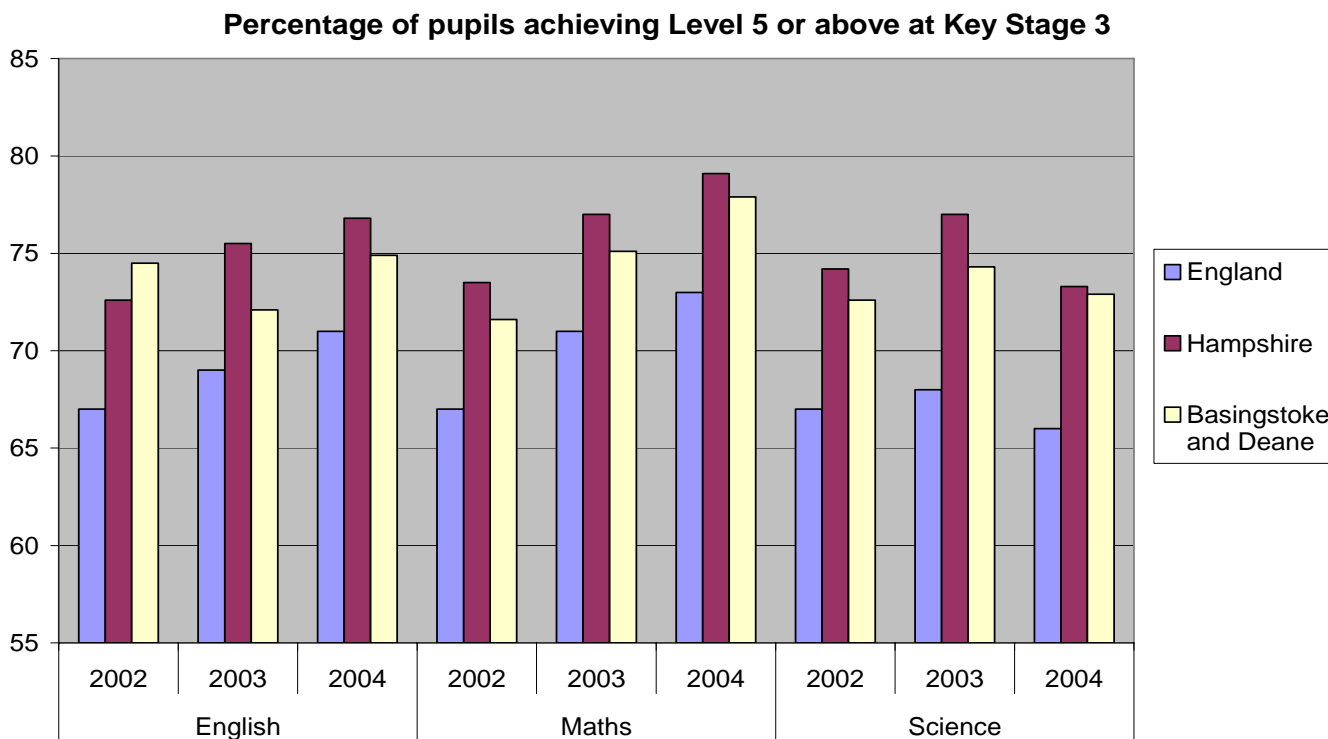
7.9 Figure 7.2 shows how pupils in mainstream schools within Basingstoke and Deane performed in terms of the percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or above at Key Stage 2 in relation to the national and County averages over the last three years. Borough schools consistently exceeded or equalled the national results, but in relation to the County average, results in English have fluctuated, and in Maths and Science have remained below the County averages.

Figure 7.2: Achievement at Key Stage 2 (ages 10/11)



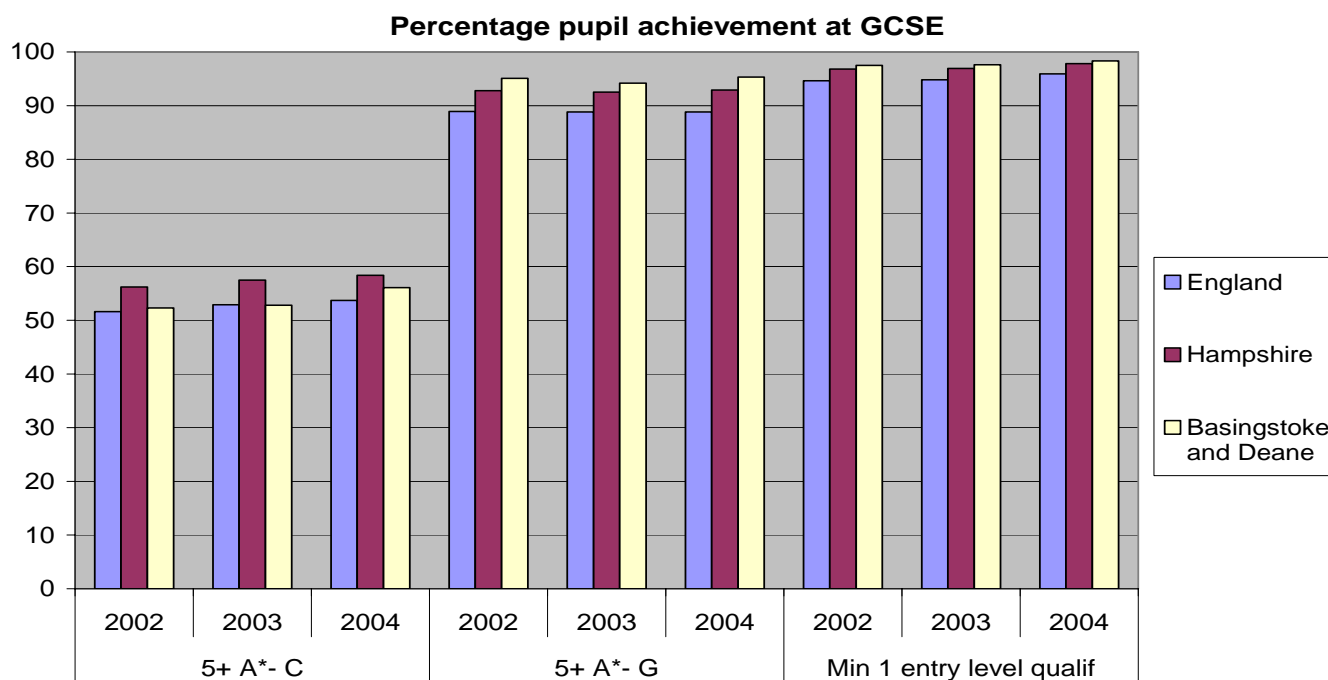
7.10 Figure 7.3 shows how pupils in mainstream schools within Basingstoke and Deane performed in terms of the percentage of pupils achieving Level 5 or above at Key Stage 3 in relation to the national and County averages over the last three years. The pattern is similar to that at Key Stage 2, with Borough schools consistently exceeding the national results, but by a much wider margin. In relation to the County average, results in English have not kept pace with the level of improvement in Hampshire overall in recent years, and Borough schools have remained below the County average in both Maths and Science, though the gap has narrowed.

Figure 7.3: Achievement at Key Stage 3 (ages 13/14)



7.11 Figure 7.4 shows GCSE and equivalent qualification results for pupils in mainstream schools within Basingstoke and Deane compared with national and LEA averages for the past 3 years: percentages of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A* - C; 5 or more A* - G; and at least 1 'entry level qualification'.

Figure 7.4: Achievement at GCSE and equivalent qualifications (ages 15/16)



7.12 In terms of the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A* - C, the past three years have seen improvements at all geographical levels. Although a degree of caution must be attached to the results for a relatively small area such as Basingstoke and Deane for a single year, the degree of improvement displayed collectively by Borough schools between 2003 and 2004 is to be welcomed. However, this must be seen in the light of the 2003 results, which were 0.1% below the national average, and nearly 5% below the County average.

7.13 Schools within Basingstoke and Deane performed better over the same period with regard to the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A* - G, and also the percentage achieving at least 1 entry level qualification.

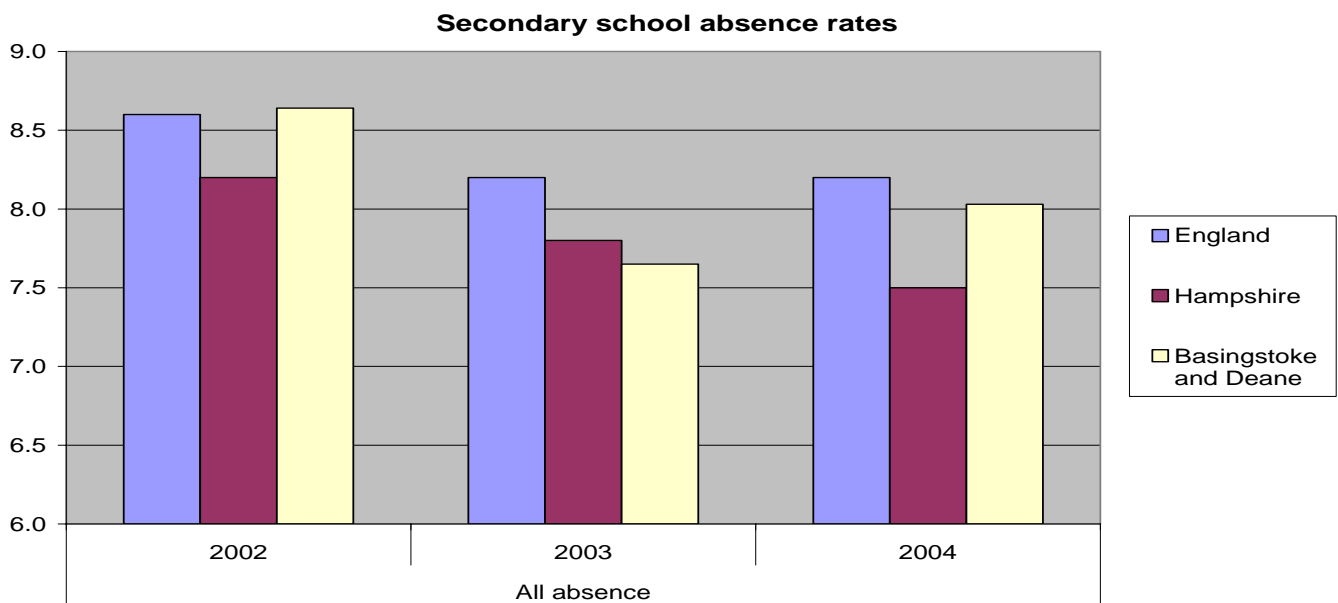
Pupil Absences

7.14 Pupil absence is measured in terms of the percentage of half-days in the school year that the average pupil did not attend school. The figures quoted include both authorised and unauthorised absence.

7.15 At Primary level, pupil absence rates for mainstream schools in Basingstoke and Deane have remained at 5.0% over the period 2002-2004. Although this rate approximates to that of Hampshire as a whole over the past three years, and is consistently lower than the national rate, it has not shown the slight improvement evident in the figures for both England and the County.

7.16 Levels of pupil absence from Secondary mainstream schools for each of the past three years are set out in Figure 7.5. While the County figures have been remained consistently below the England average, and have shown steady improvement over the past three years, figures for schools within the Borough have displayed considerable fluctuation, with levels close to the national average in both 2002 and 2004.

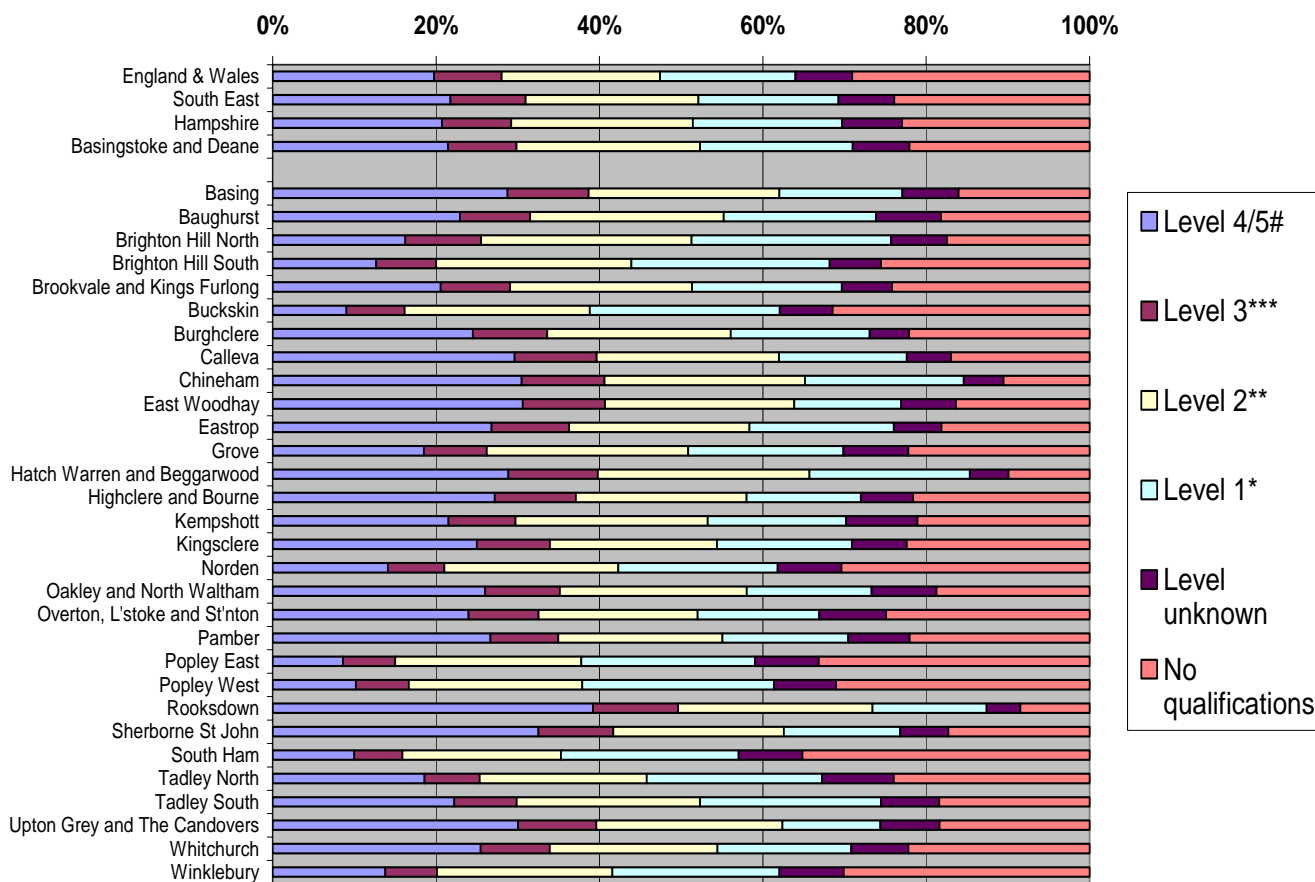
Figure 7.5: Pupil absence rates



Highest Levels of Qualification

- 7.17 The data in Figure 7.6 has been extracted from output from the 2001 Census. It shows the percentages of people aged 16 – 74 who have achieved qualifications ranging from: Level 1 of the National Qualifications Network (at least 1 pass at GCSE or NVQ level 1), through Level 2 (at least 5 passes at GCSE Grade A*-C or NVQ level 2) and Level 3 (at least 2 'A' levels or NVQ level 3) to Level 4/5 (Degree, HNC, HND, Professional qualification or NVQ levels 4 or 5).
- 7.18 Overall, residents of Basingstoke and Deane tend to be slightly better qualified than those within Hampshire as a whole, similar to the average for the South East, and well above the national average. To some extent, this could reflect the younger than average age structure within the Borough, with greater opportunities for gaining qualifications having been available in more recent decades.
- 7.19 At ward level, however, there is significant variation in the level of qualifications achieved, with more than 4 times the percentage of Rooksdown residents achieving Level 4/5 compared with Buckskin or Popley East.

Figure 7.6: Highest levels of qualification



Source: 2001 Census - Crown copyright 2003

8 Crime & Disorder

- 8.1 As not all crimes are reported to the police, recorded crime statistics underestimate the levels and patterns of crime and disorder in an area. The number of crimes recorded by the police is influenced both by changes in the reporting of crime by the public and by changes in the rules and practices for recording crime by the police. Nevertheless, police crime statistics offer the best estimates as to the nature and extent of crime and disorder.

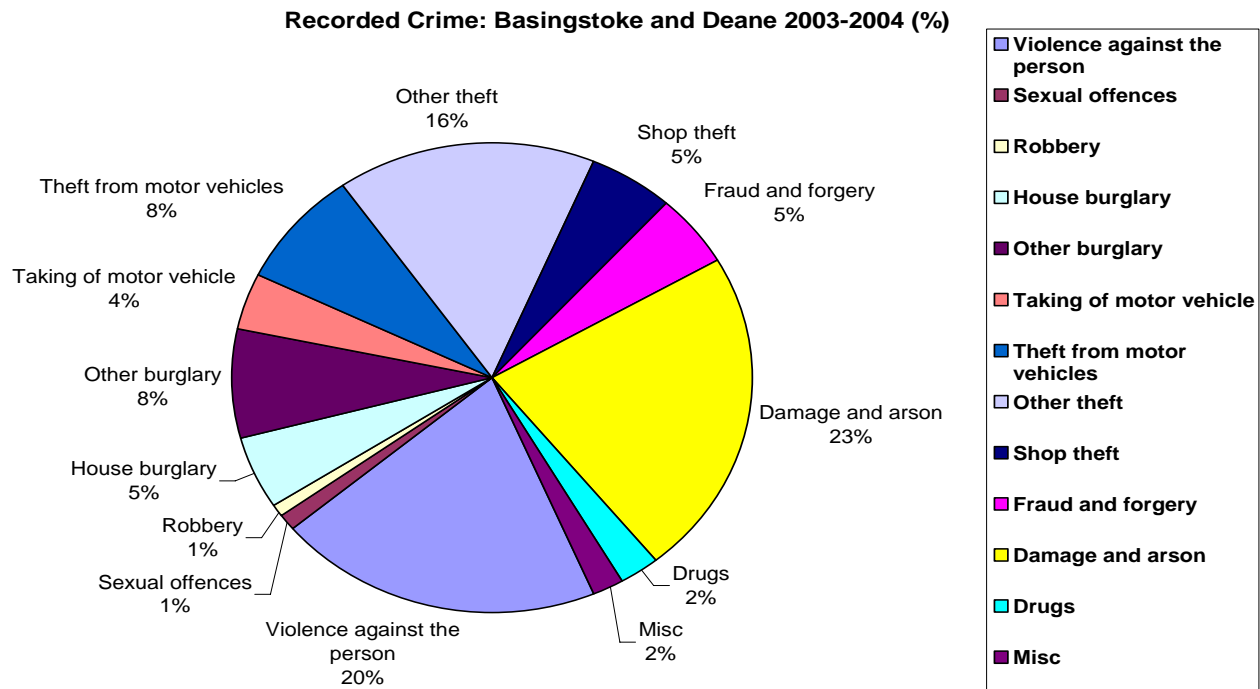
Community Safety

- 8.2 Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a duty, not only on police and local authorities, but also on partner agencies, to work together to develop and implement a strategy for reducing crime and disorder. All agencies must consider the crime and disorder implications of their activities, throughout their organisation, and do all that they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder.
- 8.3 Basingstoke and Deane's Community Safety Strategy, produced by the Community Safety Forum, sets out aims and objectives to reduce crime and improve the quality of life for those living, working or visiting the Borough. The most recent strategy, containing all the objectives, can be found on the Borough Council website.
- 8.4 In 2004, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, jointly with Hampshire Constabulary, published a Crime, Disorder and Drugs Audit 2001-2004, which contains Police recorded crime data and relevant findings from the British Crime Survey 2003/04. This sets trends in crime levels in context with changes to Home Office guidelines for recording crime, especially changes introduced in 2002/03 which have created some issues for comparisons with 2003/04 data. The Audit is a comprehensive source of crime related data for the Borough, and may be used to research further data on trends and projections in levels of crime, analysis of other types of crime, issues around anti social behaviour, and victim and offender profiles. It also includes the results from the Perception of Crime and Safety Survey.

Overall levels of crime

- 8.5 In total 5.9 million crimes were recorded in England and Wales in 2003/04, showing an increase of 1% compared to 2002/03. Of these, 78% were property offences (burglary, theft, fraud, forgery, criminal damage).
- 8.6 The overall number of reported crimes in Basingstoke and Deane in the year 2003/04 was 14,104, which equates to a crime rate of 92 per 1,000 residents. This compares favourably with the crime rate for Hampshire at 100, and England and Wales at 113. Throughout the period of the Crime, Disorder and Drugs Audit (2001-2004), the Borough overall crime rate has been lower than the rate for both the County and England and Wales each year.

Figure 8.1: Proportions of recorded crime in the Borough 2003-2004



8.7 Figure 8.1 shows the proportions of all crime types recorded in the Borough for 2003/04 as percentages of all crime recorded.

Burglary, Vehicle and Violent crime

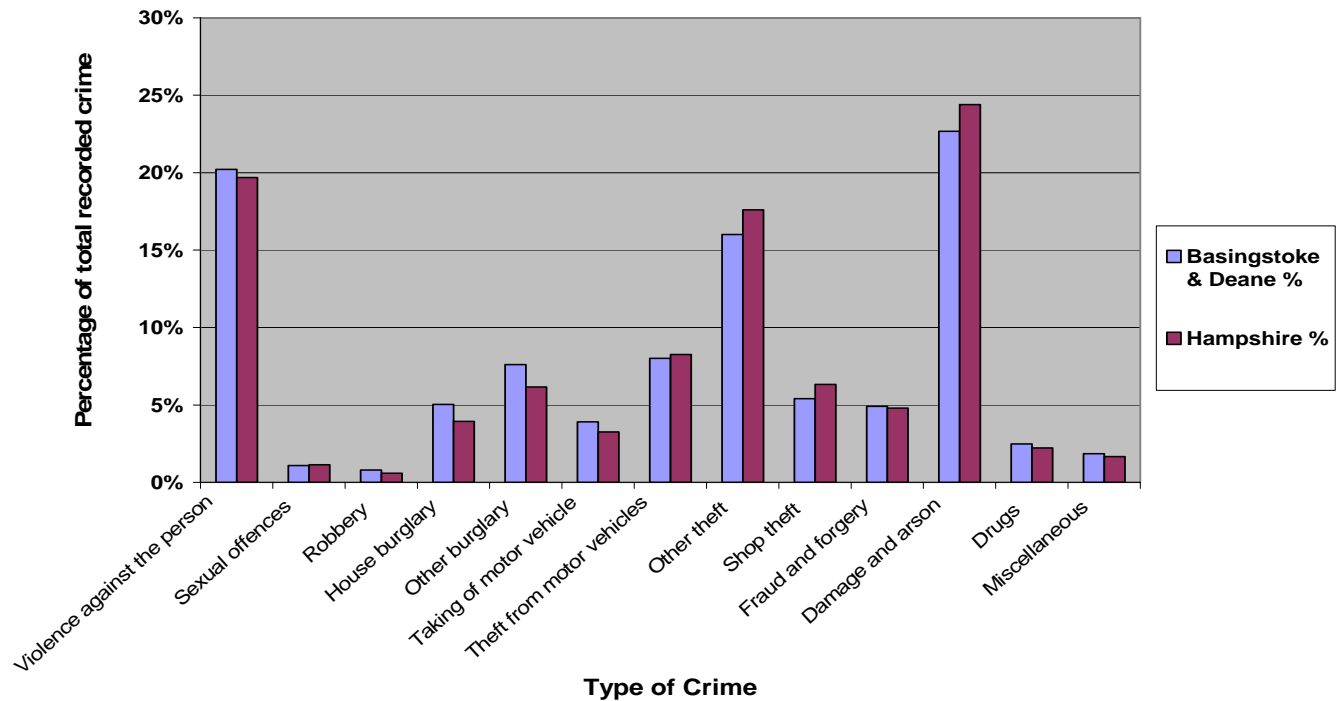
8.8 By the end of the year 2003/04, the Borough had a rate of 11.7 burglaries per 1,000 households, higher than the Hampshire rate (10) but lower than the national rate of 16. Police recorded crime data shows that 1,783 burglaries were recorded in the Borough, 710 of which were in domestic properties.

8.9 The rate of vehicle crimes in 2003/04 (the 2003/04 definition including theft of, or from, a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking and criminal damage) stood at 11 per 1,000 residents, lower than the Hampshire rate (12) and the national rate (17). Police recorded crime data shows that in 2003/04, 552 thefts of motor vehicles were recorded and 1,129 thefts from vehicles.

8.10 Violent crime is defined as a combination of offences including violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery with violence. While the number of reported violent crimes has increased, the increase and the levels of crime per 1,000 residents in Basingstoke and Deane is entirely consistent with County levels, and to some extent can be explained by new recording systems. By the end of the year 2003/04, the Borough had a rate of 20.4 violent crimes per 1,000 residents, a similar level to the County at 21.5 and the national rate of 21. Police recorded crime data shows that 3,116 violent crimes were recorded in the Borough in the year 2003 to 2004.

8.11 Figure 8.2 shows how the pattern of the various types of recorded crime in the Borough for 2003/04 compares with the pattern for Hampshire as a whole.

Figure 8.2: Recorded crime 2003/04: Basingstoke and Deane and Hampshire



8.12 Over the period of 2001-2004 the number of reported crimes such as violent crimes, drug offences, domestic burglary and theft have increased. However, while rates of drug offences and burglary were slightly higher in Basingstoke and Deane in 2003-2004 than in Hampshire, rates are still lower than nationally, and other crimes remain broadly in line with Hampshire levels.

9 Benefits

Child Benefit

9.1 At November 2003, just over 19,000 families in the Borough received Child Benefit. Categorised by the number of children eligible, the percentage of families in each category was almost identical to that of Hampshire as a whole:

- 40% - 1 child
- 43% - 2 children
- 13% - 3 children
- 4% - 4+ children

Carers Allowance

9.2 The latest figures from the Department for Work and Pensions (November 2004) show that about 600 people receive in Basingstoke and Deane receive Carers Allowance and 80% of these are women. This proportion is broadly mirrored across the other Districts in Hampshire. There were 585 claimants recorded in November 2003; however, the sample is too small to identify whether this increase is a trend at this stage.

- 9.3 There are also people who are eligible to claim Carers Allowance, but do not receive it as they are entitled to receive another benefit, for example, State Pension, instead. They will however be caring for a person who is entitled to Disability Living Allowance or Attendance Allowance.

Attendance Allowance / Disability Living Allowance

- 9.4 Attendance Allowance is for people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled physically or mentally that they need someone to help them with their personal care. November 2004 claimant statistics record approximately 1,900 people in the Borough receiving Attendance Allowance, with twice as many women in receipt than men, and with little change to the numbers in the last 12 months. Disability Living Allowance is payable to people under the age of 65 who need help with personal care or with their mobility. 3,500 people in the Borough received DLA at the latest Department for Work and Pensions count in November 2004. This number has increased over the last year from but is not inconsistent with other Districts in Hampshire.

Incapacity

- 9.5 Incapacity Benefit is paid to people who have been assessed as incapable of work and who meet certain national insurance contributions. The number of people receiving Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance has remained relatively stable within Basingstoke and Deane over the last 2 years at between 3,200 to 3,500 people. This is consistent with the information gathered on health and disability in the 2001 Census, in which 3,080 people reported that they were permanently sick or disabled. 3,500 people represents about 3-4% of the working age population, which is a similar percentage to the other Districts in Hampshire. From April 2001, there have been no new claims to SDA. From this date claimants under the age of 20 (or 25 if receiving training or education) may become entitled to Incapacity Benefit.

Pensions

- 9.6 The latest Department for Work and Pensions figures show that nearly 24,000 people in Basingstoke over the age of 60 are receiving a state pension. From October 2003, Pension Credits have also been available to provide everyone over the age of 60 with a minimum income. There has been a rolling take-up campaign for Pension Credit entitlement and the number of people in receipt has increased each quarter, reaching 3,500 people in August 2004. This figure did not increase in the quarter count for November 2004, but represents 13% of the population over the age of 60, which is in line with take up rates elsewhere in Hampshire. The take-up campaign is still ongoing.

Housing and Council Tax Benefits

- 9.7 The Housing and Council Tax Benefit caseload stood at 8,013 at the end of May 2005. 5,785 of these were joint Housing and Council Tax Benefit claims; Housing Benefit only claims numbered 803 and claims for Council Tax Benefit only numbered 1,425.

Economic Aspects

10 The Local Economy

Economic Activity

- 10.1 People of working age can be categorised as “economically active” and “economically inactive”. A good indication of the economic status of Borough residents can be obtained from the Local Area Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a national survey based on a sample of households in each area, enabling trends to be studied over time and comparisons to be made between areas. Although information is collected quarterly, the publication of annual results provides more robust data at local authority level, taking account of the relatively small size of the sample at the local level. In future, the LFS will be superseded by the Annual Population Survey (APS), which will incorporate a larger sample of the population.
- 10.2 People who are “Economically Active” are defined in the Local Area Labour Force Survey as those who are of working age, and who are either in employment, or unemployed but available to start work, looking for work or waiting to start a job. The number of people who are unemployed and claiming Job Seekers Allowance (1.1% of the working age population) is explained later in this section under the heading ‘Unemployment’.

Table 10.1: Economic Activity

Percentages are based on the working age population, **except unemployed, which is based on economically active**

Economic Activity - all people	Basingstoke and Deane	Basingstoke and Deane	Hampshire	South East	GB
	(numbers)	(% of the working age population)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Economically active	82,000	85.1	83.7	82.1	78.2
In employment:-	80,000	83.1	81.1	78.9	74.3
• Employees	69,000	71.4	70.9	67.9	64.8
• Self employed	11,000	11.7	9.9	10.7	9.0
Currently unemployed but available/looking for work	2,000	2.4	3.1	3.9	5.0

Source: local area labour force survey (Mar 2003-Feb 2004)

- 10.3 Table 10.1 shows that, according to the Local Labour Force Survey for Basingstoke and Deane, approximately 85% of the working age population, about 82,000 people, are economically active, a higher proportion than that of the County, South East and national figures. This has remained at a relatively constant level for the past 5 years. The highest

proportion of economically active people is in the 25-34 and 35-49 age groups. It is also notable that the percentage of people in the Labour Force Survey who are counted as available to start work, looking for work or waiting to start a job, is significantly lower than the South East and national figures.

- 10.4 The Borough also has a significantly higher than average percentage of its working age population in employment (83%), both as employees and self employed workers.
- 10.5 Of those people working, 55% are men and 45% women. People who are self employed contribute to 14% of the workforce; however, of the 11,000 people self employed, 9,000 are men. Table 10.2 shows that of all the employed people in the Borough, males in the age group 25-49 form the highest proportion. Table 10.2 also shows that there are a higher proportion of people aged 50 to retirement age in work, than in age groups from 16-24. In addition, further information from the Labour Force Survey shows that there are also approximately 3,000 people over retirement age in employment in the Borough.

Table 10.2: Employment Rate

Percentage of males and females in employment by age group

Employment Rate			
Age Group	All People of working age (%)	Males of working age (%)	Females of working age (%)
16 – 19	72.1	76.3	69.7
20 – 24	71.5	66.9	75.0
25 – 34	89.1	100.0	77.7
35 – 49	86.4	93.4	78.4
50 to retirement age	77.8	83.6	71.2

Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2003-Feb 2004)

- 10.6 The Labour Force Survey is based on the population who live in the area. It therefore reflects the number of people who live and work in the Borough, or live here but commute elsewhere to work. According to the 2001 Census, 67% of the Borough's residents work within its boundaries and 33% commute outside the Borough to work. This represents a higher "self containment" ratio than any other Hampshire District, even exceeding that of the City of Southampton.
- 10.7 The Labour Force Survey also counts those people of working age who are economically "inactive": those who are looking after a home or retired; and those who are not able to work, not seeking work or available to work. Over the past 5 years, this figure has fluctuated between 14% and 16% of the working age population in Basingstoke and Deane, and is similar to the County levels. This rises to 18%, however, in the South East region and 22% nationally. Even taking into account periodic fluctuations at regional and national levels, Basingstoke and Deane has a significantly lower percentage of people who are economically inactive. Table 10.3 shows the data for 2003/04.

Table 10.3: Economically Inactive

Percentages are based on working age population

Economic Inactivity – all people	Basingstoke and Deane (numbers)	Basingstoke and Deane (%)	South East (%)	GB (%)
Economically inactive	14,000	14.9	17.9	21.8
Wanting a job	4,000	4.4	5.0	5.7
Not wanting a job	10,000	10.5	12.9	16.1

Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2003 - Feb 2004)

- 10.8 Of the 14,000 people classed as economically inactive within the Borough, approximately 30% are males and 70% females. However, this only represents 8% of all working age males; about 4000 people. As a percentage of all females of working age, the number who are economically inactive rises to 22%.
- 10.9 Due to the size of the LFS sample and the relatively low number of economically inactive people, any analysis of reasons for economic inactivity is less reliable. However, the 2001 Census, which is based as far as possible on the whole population, does provide further broad categories of economic status. Table 10.4 shows a profile of the economically inactive population of Basingstoke and Deane which breaks down inactive status further. The largest category of economic inactivity is retired. Economically inactive students are defined as those who do not have any form of employment during their period of studies.

Table 10.4: Categories of Economically Inactive

Percentage of resident population aged 16-74 in each group

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY				
People who are Economically Inactive:-	Basingstoke and Deane (%)	Hampshire (%)	South East (%)	England and Wales (%)
Retired	11.1	13.9	13.4	13.6
Student	2.2	2.7	4.2	4.7
Looking after home / family	6	6.2	6.6	6.5
Permanently sick / disabled	2.8	3.1	3.5	5.5
Other	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.1

Source: Census 2001

Commuting

- 10.10 The 2001 Census provides detailed information on commuting patterns throughout the country. Basingstoke and Deane is the most self-contained district in Hampshire, providing jobs for 67% of its resident workforce within the area. This represents a higher “self containment” ratio than any other Hampshire district, even exceeding that of the City of Southampton.
- 10.11 Table 10.5 shows the total number of people commuting in and out of the Borough to their place of work according to the 2001 Census. Basingstoke and Deane is a net exporter of labour, with 27,000 people commuting out of the Borough to work and 24,000 commuting in.

Table 10.5: Commuting

Commuting Summary – Basingstoke and Deane	
Total resident workers	82,668
Live and work in district	55,353
Total in-commuters	24,259
Total out-commuters	27,315
Total employment	79,612
Total gross commuting flows	51,574
Total net commuting flows	-3,056

Source: Census 2001

- 10.12 Table 10.6 shows the principal origins of in-commuters, who live outside the Borough but commute to it to work. It also shows the proportions of these commuters in relation to all in-commuters, and to the Borough’s workforce.

Table 10.6: Basingstoke and Deane In-commuting profile

In Commuting – Basingstoke and Deane			
Principal origins of in-commuters	Number of people	% of total employment	% of total in-commuting
Hart	2495	3.1	10.3
Test Valley	2233	2.8	9.2
Surrey	2155	2.7	8.9
West Berkshire	2066	2.6	8.5
Winchester	1773	2.2	7.3
London	1586	2.0	6.5
East Hants	1400	1.8	5.8

Source: Census 2001

10.13 Table 10.7 shows the destinations of out-commuters, who live in Basingstoke and Deane but travel to a workplace outside the Borough. It also shows the relative proportions of these people in terms of all out-commuter destinations and as a proportion of the total resident workforce.

Table 10.7: Basingstoke and Deane Out-commuting profile

Out Commuting – Basingstoke and Deane			
Principal destinations of out-commuters	Number of people	% of total resident workers	% of total out-commuting
West Berkshire	7395	8.9	27.1
London	3563	4.3	13.0
Hart	2475	3.0	9.1
Reading	2442	3.0	8.9
Surrey	2071	2.5	7.6
Wokingham	1141	1.4	4.2
Test Valley	1125	1.4	4.1
Winchester	1059	1.3	3.9
Rushmoor	1052	1.3	3.9

Source: Census 2001

Hours Worked

10.14 The 2001 Census showed that 22% of those people in work, worked part time (30 hours a week or less). The highest proportion of people worked between 31 to 48 hours a week at 61.4%. However, nearly 17% of people worked more than 49 hours a week, with 6% working over 60 hours.

10.15 There is considerable variation in the number of hours worked between males and females. The 2001 Census recorded that the average (mean) hours per week worked for males was 42.7 and the average (mean) for females was 32 hours per week.

10.16 The Census shows that males in Basingstoke and Deane are more likely to work in jobs with longer hours. 78% of all males in this area work for 38 hours a week or more, and fewer than 8% work part time hours. Females, on the other hand, are more likely to work part time hours and less likely to work longer hours of 49 or more a week. The proportions of females working mid range hours are more evenly spread than males. Table 10.8 shows a further breakdown of these Census statistics by sex and the number of hours worked.

Table 10.8: Hours worked

Hours worked for people aged 16-74 in employment							
	All people	Part-time: 1-5	Part-time: 6-15	Part-time: 16-30	Full-time: 31-37	Full-time: 38-48	Full-time: 49 or more
	Number	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Males	45,600	0.4	2.9	3.9	14.2	53.6	25.0
Females	37,000	1.9	11.7	25.8	21.9	31.7	7.0

Source: Census 2001

Occupations

10.17 Table 10.9 describes the occupations of the resident workforce. This table relates to those people who live in Basingstoke and Deane but who may travel to work elsewhere. It therefore profiles the jobs of the Borough's residents, but not necessarily the jobs that the area provides. For data on the jobs provided within the Borough, see the section on Local Jobs and Business.

Table 10.9: Occupations

Percentage of People aged 16 - 74 in the following occupations:				
	Basingstoke and Deane (%)	Hampshire (%)	South East (%)	England and Wales (%)
Managers and senior officials	18.0	17.1	17.5	15.1
Professional	12.3	11.7	12.1	11.2
Associate professional and technical	14.0	15.0	14.6	13.8
Admin and secretarial	15.1	14.1	13.8	13.3
Skilled trades	10.4	11.6	11.0	11.6
Personal service	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.9
Sales and customer service	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.7
Process, plant and machine operatives	6.6	6.5	6.3	8.5
Elementary occupations	11.1	10.4	10.5	11.9

Source: 2001 Census

- 10.18 Table 10.9 indicates that relatively high proportions of Borough residents work in a managerial capacity, and in professional occupations, such as chemists, civil engineers, software professionals, dental practitioners, solicitors and architects; a high proportion also work in administration and secretarial jobs.
- 10.19 Conversely, relatively low proportions of Borough residents work in personal service, which includes dental and nursery nurses, care assistants, and sports and leisure assistants; in sales and customer service; and in skilled trades, such as farmers, motor mechanics, electricians, plumbers, plasterers and chefs.
- 10.20 The percentage of Borough residents working in other occupations tends to fall between the County, regional and/or national averages. These categories cover associate professional and technical occupations; process, plant and machine operatives; and elementary occupations, including farm workers, labourers, kitchen assistants and bar staff.

Industry of Employment

- 10.21 Table 10.10 profiles the types of industry in which people who live in the Borough are employed, across a wide range of broad employment sectors.

Table 10.10: Industry of Employment

Percentage of people in employment working in:					
	Basingstoke and Deane (Number)	Basingstoke and Deane (%)	Hampshire (%)	South East (%)	England & Wales (%)
Agriculture; hunting and forestry	1267	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Mining and quarrying	89	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing	12502	15.1	13.9	12.1	14.9
Electricity; gas and water supply	879	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Construction	5656	6.9	7.2	7.1	6.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	13397	16.2	15.9	16.4	16.8
Hotels and catering	2957	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.8
Transport, storage & communication	6910	8.3	6.9	8.1	7.0
Financial intermediation	4857	5.9	4.6	5.1	4.7

Percentage of people in employment working in:					
	Basingstoke and Deane (Number)	Basingstoke and Deane (%)	Hampshire (%)	South East (%)	England & Wales (%)
Real estate; renting and business activities	14607	17.7	15.4	15.6	13.0
Public administration and defence	4280	5.2	8.3	5.9	5.7
Education	4906	5.9	7.3	7.9	7.8
Health and social work	6434	7.8	9.3	9.8	10.8
Other	3872	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.2

Source: 2001 Census

10.22 The most notable figures from this profile are the relatively high proportions of Borough residents working in manufacturing (over 15%); real estate, renting and business activities (nearly 18%); transport, storage and communication (8.3%); and financial intermediation, which includes insurance and pension funding (nearly 6%).

10.23 Conversely, relatively low proportions of Borough residents are employed in public administration and defence; education; health and social work; and hotels and catering.

Local Jobs and Business

10.24 The number of firms and jobs in a local economy is an important factor contributing to an area's competitiveness. Information about jobs and businesses is collected as part of the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), an annual employer survey conducted from a stratified sample of employers in each area.

10.25 Like the Labour Force Survey, the ABI is a survey, not a census, so the information it provides on the number of jobs in an area is estimated from the sample. However, it does broadly show the proportion of jobs in the different employment sectors at the time of the survey, and how this compares to other areas. The ABI records the location of the workplace, rather than at the location of the business's main office, and so counts the jobs available within the Borough.

10.26 Table 10.11 shows the range of jobs across different types of industry within the Borough based on the ABI sample. It also distinguishes between full-time and part-time jobs, the latter being defined as 30 hours, or fewer, per week.

Table 10.11: Percentages are based on total employee jobs

Type of Jobs in the Borough	Basingstoke and Deane (%)	Hampshire (%)	South East (%)	GB (%)
Full-time/Part-time:				
• Full-time	67.3	64.4	66.6	68.1
• Part-time	32.7	35.6	33.4	31.9
By Industry:				
Manufacturing	13.2	12.3	9.8	12.6
Construction	4.4	5.0	4.1	4.4
Services	76.8	80.1	84.2	81.4
• Wholesale and retail, distribution, hotels & restaurants	26.4	26.5	26.3	24.7
• Transport & communications	4.2	4.7	6.1	6.0
• Finance, IT, other business activities	23.7	20.9	22.6	19.8
• Public admin, education & health	17.0	22.2	24.0	25.8
• Other services	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.2
Tourism-related	5.5	7.8	8.1	8.1

Source: Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis (2003)

- 10.27 Even allowing for some sampling variability, the spread of jobs across sectors has remained relatively stable locally with no significant change in the proportion of different jobs in the last 5 years.
- 10.28 The ABI also indicates that, in 2003, there were 6,400 firms in the Basingstoke and Deane area, with a total of 76,000 employees.
- 10.29 The data shows that over 73% of these firms employed fewer than 5 employees. At the other end of the scale, there are just over 1,400 firms in the Borough who employ more than 100 employees. These larger firms provide jobs for 45% of all people employed in the area.

Earnings

- 10.30 The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) indicates that levels of pay within the Borough remain higher than those experienced within the County, the Region or Great Britain as a whole. The ASHE is a survey of businesses, based on a 1% sample of employees. The survey methodology produces weighted estimates of earnings, calculated by calibrating the survey responses to totals from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) by occupation, gender, region and age. The earnings information collected relates to gross pay before tax, national insurance or other deductions.
- 10.31 The ASHE replaced the previous New Earnings Survey (NES) from October 2004. The new survey represents a refinement of the NES, with improved coverage including employees in businesses outside the PAYE system. It also represents a shift in focus from average levels of pay to the median level, as the former tends to be inflated by a relatively small number of people earning very high salaries. As well as data for people

working within the Borough (earnings by workplace), data has also been made available for people living in the area, irrespective of where they work (earnings by residence).

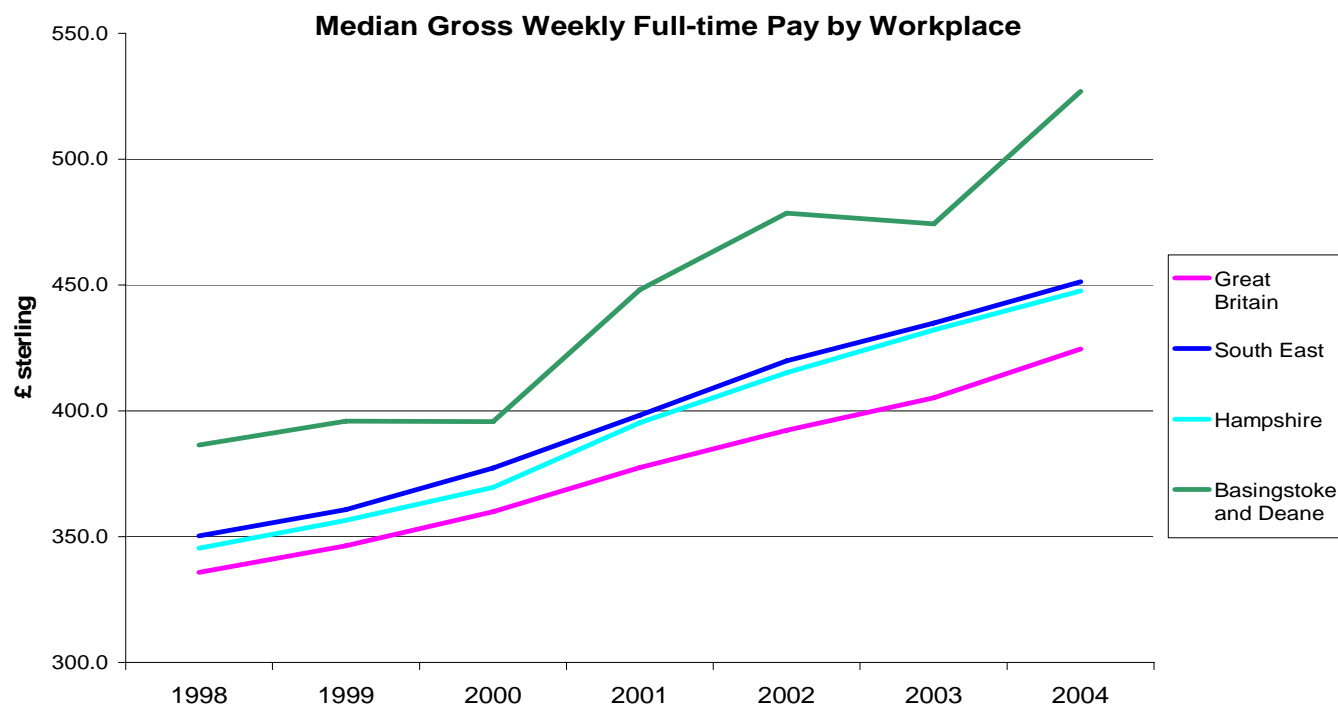
Table 10.12: Weekly Earnings by Place of Residence

Weekly earnings for employees living in the area	Basingstoke and Deane	Hampshire	South East	GB
Average gross pay				
Full-time workers	£592.70	£563.60	£568.30	£508.10
Part-time workers	£173.20	£174.50	£182.70	£162.00
Median gross pay				
Full-time workers	£500.10	£471.00	£465.70	£422.90
Part-time workers	£149.50	£138.90	£140.40	£130.20

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2004), ONS

10.32 Table 10.12 provides a comparison between average and median gross weekly pay for both full-time and part-time workers living within the Borough, and those living within the County, the Region and Great Britain as a whole. Both the average and median weekly pay for full-time workers living in the Basingstoke and Deane area are higher than the Hampshire, South East or national levels, as is the median for part-time workers. It will be noted, however, that the average level for part-time workers living within the Borough is below the regional average and marginally below the County average.

Figure 10.1: Weekly Earnings by Workplace



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 1998-2004, ONS

10.33 Figure 10.1, compiled from revised ONS estimates of rates of pay using the ASHE methodology applied to the earlier NES data sets, shows how the median gross weekly

full-time pay for those working within the Borough has remained consistently above the Hampshire, South East and national levels over the period 1998-2004.

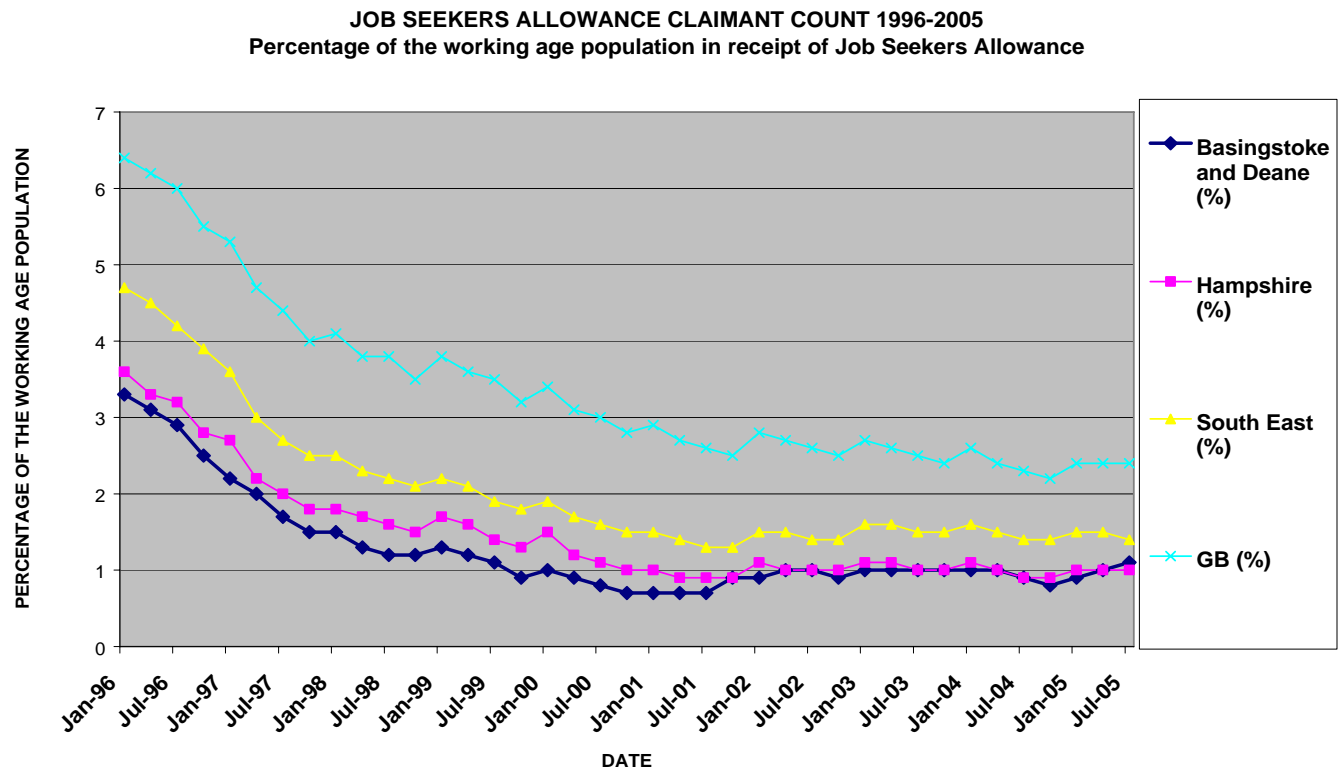
Unemployment

10.34 An indication of the level of unemployment in the area is the Claimant Count, which records the number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA). In July 2005 the Claimant Count recorded 1,078 people receiving JSA in the Basingstoke and Deane area. This equates to 1.1% of the Borough's working age population. JSA claimant numbers in the Borough, and the proportion of claimants of working age receiving JSA, have remained at similar levels for the last 5 years.

10.35 In the longer term, over the past 10 years, the proportion of JSA claimants in relation to the working age population has been generally falling throughout Great Britain as a whole, as well as in the South East, Hampshire and Basingstoke and Deane. The greatest reduction was seen from 1996 to 2000. Since 2000, at a national level there has been a further, though more gradual, reduction, while within Hampshire and the South East, where rates were already generally lower, the proportion of JSA claimants has levelled out in much the same way as it has within the Borough.

10.36 Figure 10.2 shows the levels of JSA claimants as a percentage of the working age population for the period 1996 to 2005 for Basingstoke and Deane, Hampshire, the South East and Great Britain.

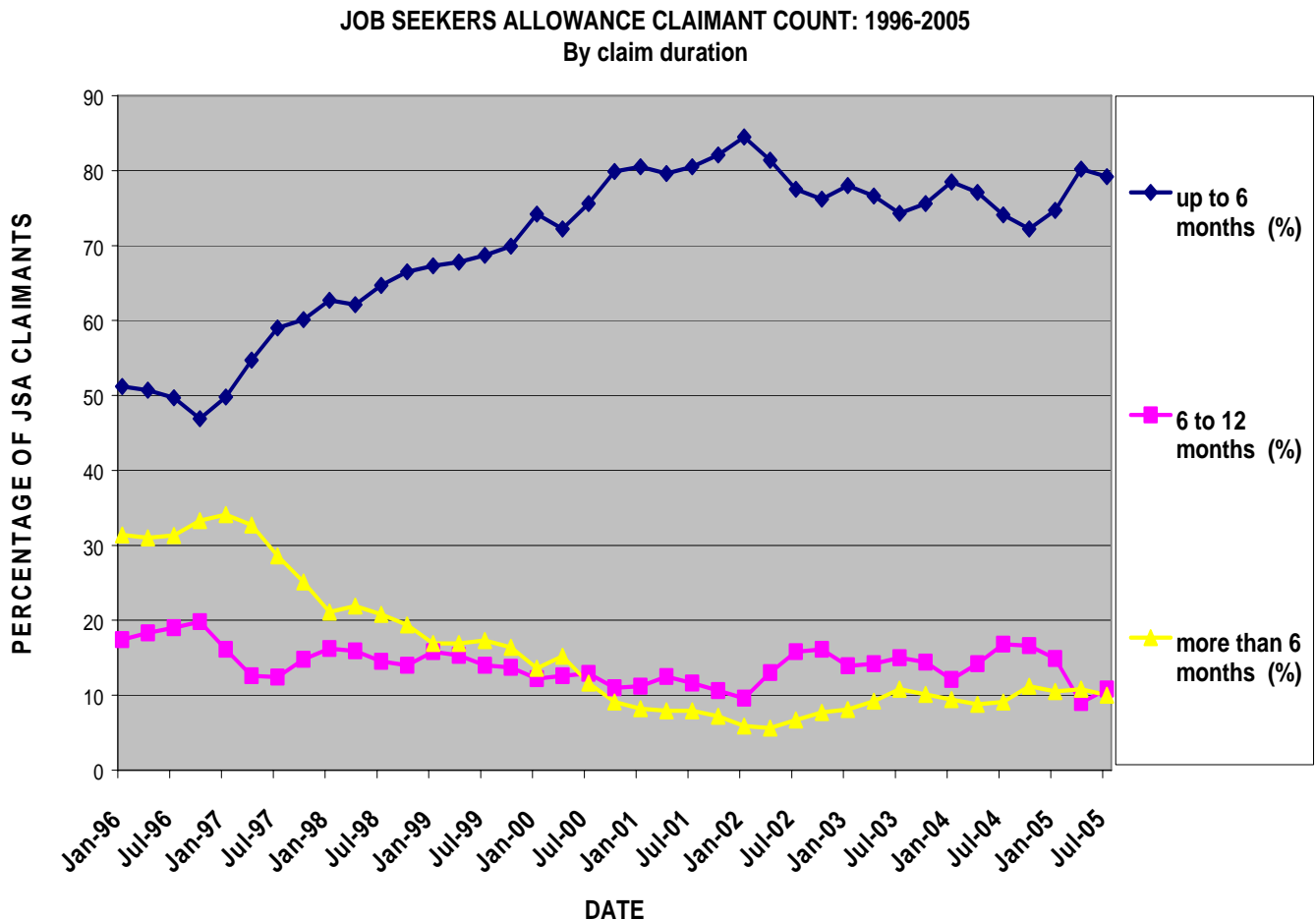
Figure 10.2: Job Seekers Allowance claimants



10.37 Analysis of Basingstoke and Deane's JSA claimants by age shows that the percentage of claimants aged over 50 fluctuates between 20% and 25%. This is a higher proportion than Great Britain and the South East, and has been so over the last 10 years. It has also been slightly higher than Hampshire levels in previous years. Basingstoke and Deane currently records 21% of JSA claimants as over 50, compared to the Hampshire figure of 19.3%. There has been no significant change in this age group however, for a number of years. There has been a downward trend in the proportion of claimants in the middle age group of 25-49 (53% July 2005), countered by a slight increase overall in the proportion of claimants aged 18-24 (25% July 2005) over the last 2 years.

10.38 Between 75% and 80% of JSA claimants in Basingstoke and Deane are claiming for short term duration: ie for less than 6 months. This has increased from around 50% in the past 10 years. The number of long term claimants (claiming 12 months or more) has decreased over the same period from 31% to 10%. Both these changes broadly mirror the national, regional and County trends. Basingstoke and Deane's profile regarding claim duration can be seen at Figure 10.3.

Figure 10.3: JSA claimants in Basingstoke and Deane by duration of claim



Environmental Aspects

11 The Local Environment

Character of the Area

- 11.1 The Borough of Basingstoke and Deane covers an area of over 63,000 hectares (245 square miles), over 75% of which is agricultural or land in other non-wooded greenfield use. A further 15% of the Borough is covered by woodland or forest. Less than 8% is built up, providing homes, employment and other facilities for the bulk of the population.
- 11.2 60% of the population is housed within the expanded town of Basingstoke, which has grown to more than five times its size half a century ago. The most rapid growth was in the 1960's and 1970's, but expansion is still taking place (see Section 4).
- 11.3 The second largest settlement in the Borough is the Tadley / Baughurst / Pamber Heath area, on the north Hampshire border. The western half of the Borough is dominated by the sparsely populated North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. On the periphery of this area are several settlements of 3,000-5,000 population, such as Overton and Witchurch, both of which lie in the upper valley of the River Test.
- 11.4 The River Loddon, which rises in Basingstoke, flows through Old Basing and Sherfield-On-Loddon in the eastern part of the Borough. Elsewhere, numerous smaller villages and hamlets are scattered throughout the Borough. Their attractive rural environment and historic significance is characterised by 45 Conservation Areas and over 1800 listed buildings. More information on this can be found below and on the Borough Council website.

Listed buildings

- 11.5 A programme of national surveys has been undertaken by appointed professional Inspectors from English Heritage. The Basingstoke and Deane Borough area was resurveyed between 1982 and 1983 and the lists were published during 1984 - the majority of the Borough's listed buildings were first listed at that time.
- 11.6 In choosing buildings for listing, particular attention is paid to:
- Special value within certain types, either for architectural or planning reasons or illustrating social or economic history;
 - Technological innovation or virtuosity;
 - Group value, especially as examples of town planning;
 - Association with well-known historical figures or events.
- 11.7 Listed buildings are classified in grades to show their relative importance. However it does not mean that a 'Grade I' building is more worthy of preservation than a 'Grade II' building. All listed buildings are of national importance.

11.8 As stated above, there are just over 1800 listed buildings in the Basingstoke and Deane area. These are classified as follows:-

Grade I - These are buildings of exceptional interest or rarity. Only 2% of the buildings listed fall into this grade, with only 33 in the Borough of Basingstoke and Deane.

Grade II* - These are outstanding buildings and there are 62 in the Borough.

Grade II - These buildings are of special interest, which warrant every effort being made to preserve them. They form the vast majority (around 94%) of listed buildings both nationally and within the Borough.

11.9 According to the Hampshire County Council Archaeology and Historic Buildings Database (2003), of all the Districts in Hampshire, Basingstoke and Deane ranks the third highest for the number of listed buildings, with only Winchester and Test Valley recording a greater number.

Household Waste

11.10 Performance statistics for 2003/04, excluding County Household Waste Recycling Centre figures, showed that Basingstoke and Deane collected 61,861 tonnes of waste and 9,893 tonnes was recycled. This represents a recycling rate of 16%. The waste per household figure shows that the average household in Basingstoke and Deane is disposing of nearly 1 tonne of waste per year (0.98 tonnes), and this is similar to the County average.

11.11 Compared to 2002/03, both Basingstoke and Deane and Hampshire saw a reduction in the overall amount of household waste disposed of, the Borough statistics at that time recording 63,859 tonnes of waste disposed of, and a household disposal level of 1.02 tonnes per household.

11.12 Hampshire has 24 Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC's), one of which is situated in the Borough. The total waste disposed of at the Basingstoke and Deane centre was 11,145 tonnes in 2003/04, of which 24% was recycled and 28% composted. The tonnage recycled through this centre has increased from the 2002/03 figure of 18.8%.

Water Facts

11.13 Its Hampshire location places Basingstoke and Deane within part of the country that has more river and wetland sites of national importance for wildlife than any other county in England, as well as 317 water meadows and approximately 200 water mills.

11.14 The quality of rivers in Hampshire is generally of 'good' or 'fair' quality, with 91% of the rivers meeting their quality objective in 2002. This represents a 17% improvement in river quality since 1997.

11.15 Well over 70% of Hampshire's water supply, including most of the Borough's supply, is from ground water, with the rest from groundwater-fed rivers. Nationally, only one third of water consumed is from ground water.

11.16 Due to decreasing household size and changing lifestyles, per capita water consumption is rising. This trend is expected to continue, and could see the current average daily per capita consumption of 160 litres rise to as high as 225 litres by 2025.

Climate Change

11.17 Hampshire experienced its driest August and September on record in 2003, and its hottest temperatures ever in August 2003. This followed the wettest November on record in 2002, and the wettest winter on record in 2000/01.

11.18 The data in the remainder of this section, which is taken from Climate Change Scenarios for the United Kingdom produced for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs by the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP), indicates that this trend of hotter, drier summers and wetter winters is likely to continue.

11.19 The UKCIP report notes that climate is likely to be increasingly influenced by the volume of greenhouse gases emitted by human society in the coming years, and projects a range of scenarios for how greenhouse gasses could be emitted across the three periods 2020-2029, 2050-2059 and 2080-2089. The projected figures, at county level, show mean temperature change and average precipitation change across these three periods.

11.20 Table 11.1 shows how seasonal temperatures are predicted to rise over these three separate decades in the twenty-first century. The figures show a gradual increase in temperature across two levels of greenhouse gas emissions – low and high - through the seventy year period. The current climate change trend is expected to continue, and the longer term trend will be for hotter and drier weather.

Table 11.1: Temperature change

Projected mean temperature change for Hampshire				
	Winter change (Degrees Celsius)		Summer change (Degrees Celsius)	
	From	To	From	To
2020 - 2029				
Low emissions	0.5	1	1	1.5
High emissions	0.5	1	1	1.5
2050 – 2059				
Low emissions	1	1.5	2	2.5
High emissions	1.5	2	3	3.5
2080 - 2089				
Low emissions	1.5	2	3	3.5
High emissions	3	3.5	4.5	5

11.21 The warming is especially pronounced in summer, with a possible rise of five degrees Celsius under the high scenario. Additional data for autumn temperatures also shows a significant increase under both low and high scenarios.

11.22 Table 11.2 sets out projected changes to average rainfall for the County – again across two levels of greenhouse gas emissions. Whilst winters are expected to get wetter during this century, considerably less rainfall is forecast in both summer and autumn over the same period. The net effect of these statistics is a possible drop in average annual rainfall by 2090, possibly by as much as 10%, but with much greater seasonal variation.

Table 11.2: Rainfall

Projected average precipitation change for Hampshire				
	Winter change (%)		Summer change (%)	
	From	To	From	To
2020 - 2029				
Low emissions	0	10	-20	-10
High emissions	0	10	-20	-10
2050 - 2059				
Low emissions	10	15	-30	-20
High emissions	15	20	-40	-30
2080 - 2089				
Low emissions	15	20	-40	-30
High emissions	30	35	-60	-50

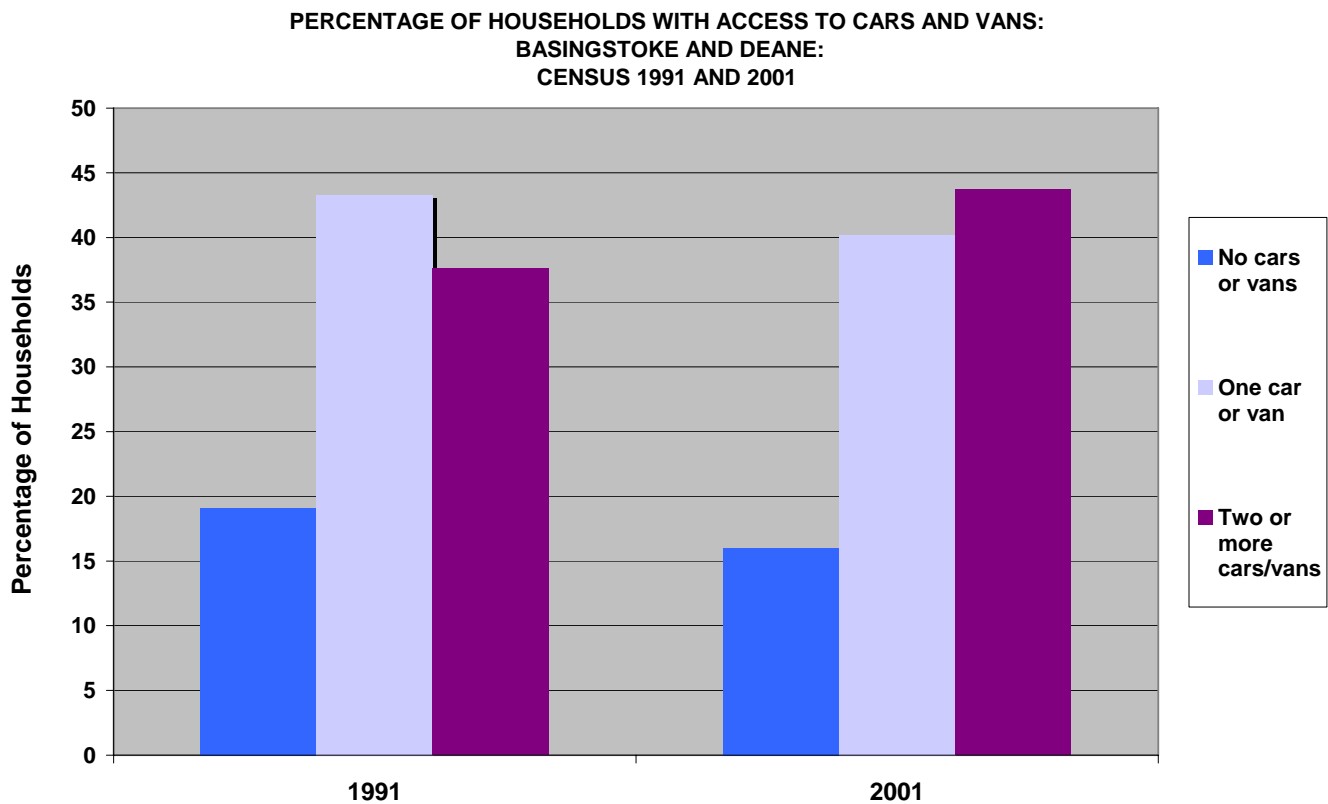
12 Transport

12.1 The Borough is well served by strategic road and rail links, which have contributed to Basingstoke`s success as an employment centre. The M3 motorway, passing immediately south of the town provides motorway access to London and its airports, and to the south coast ports of Southampton and Portsmouth. The A34 trunk route, which passes through the western part of the Borough, provides access northwards to the Midlands and beyond. Basingstoke railway station provides frequent train services to London, Southampton and Reading, and direct rail links to a wide variety of other destinations.

Access to the use of cars and vans

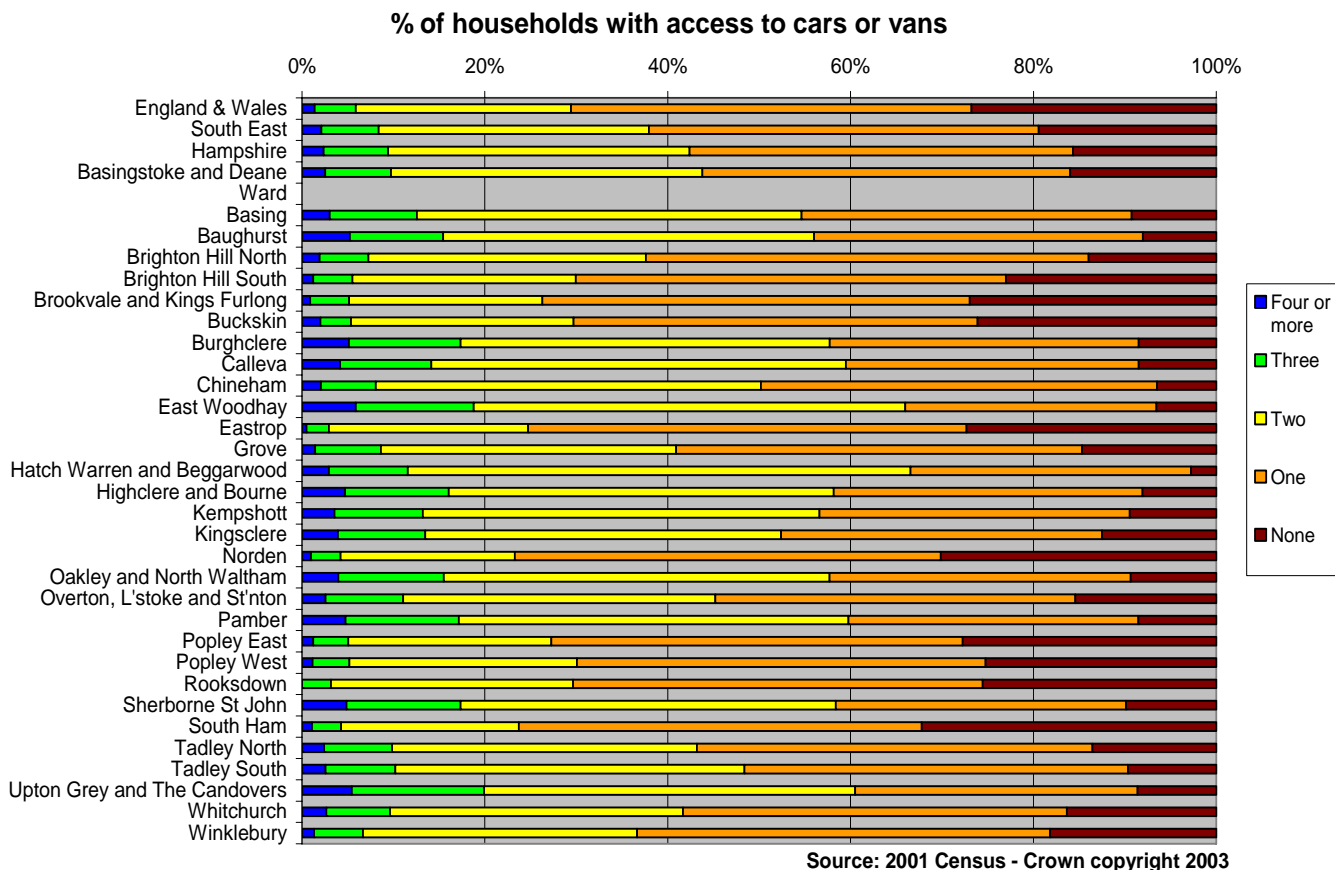
12.2 Figure 12.1 illustrates the change in level of access to cars or vans in Basingstoke and Deane between the last two national Census years, 1991 and 2001. The data shows average car/van availability per household for both years.

Figure 12.1: Access to cars and vans 1991-2001



- 12.3 A comparison of the 1991 and 2001 data shows a distinct change in the profile of households in relation to car accessibility – the highest proportion of households now have access to two cars or more, compared to one car households being predominant in 1991. The percentage of households with access to two or more cars has risen from 37.6% in 1991 to 43.7% in 2001. In addition, the percentage of households without access to any car or van has decreased by 3% (to less than 16%) in between the Census years, as has the percentage of households with access to only one car.
- 12.4 This changing profile between the Census years follows a similar pattern throughout Hampshire, the South East, and at national level, with an overall increase in households with access to two or more cars/vans combined with a decrease in the number of ‘no car’ households.
- 12.5 Figure 12.2 shows a comparison of the 2001 Census data with the County, Regional and national profile. As part of this count, the 2001 Census recorded the 61,722 households in the Basingstoke and Deane area as having access to a total of 87,091 cars and vans, an average of 1.41 cars/vans per household.
- 12.6 The Census data shows that over 40% of households in the Borough have access to just one car or van, with a further 34% to two vehicles, another 7.2% to three, and an additional 2.5% to four or more. This high degree of car availability amongst Basingstoke and Deane households is very similar to that found in the majority of other Hampshire Districts.

Figure 12.2: Access to cars and vans 2001



Mode of Travel to Work

- 12.7 The 1991 Census recorded that 3.6% of people in Basingstoke and Deane travelled to work by train, 5.5% by bus or coach, over 61% as a car or van driver and 8.2% as a passenger; 3% cycled, 10.9% went on foot and 4.7% worked at, or mainly from, home.
- 12.8 The 2001 Census showed these proportions as remaining broadly the same, with the exception of people who worked at home, or mainly at home, doubling to 9.4%; those people who drive rising by 2.4%; those who travel by car as a passenger falling by 1.7%; and those who walk to work falling by 2.2%.
- 12.9 Travel to work by car is still by far the most popular method; including those people who are passengers, 70% of Basingstoke and Deane residents use a car to travel to work. This level is very similar to the majority of other Hampshire Districts. The percentage of people recorded as travelling to work by car as passengers in the 2001 Census has decreased in all Districts in Hampshire since the 1991 Census.
- 12.10 A breakdown of travel to work data from the 2001 Census for the Borough, the County, the South East and England and Wales can be found at Table 12.1.

Table 12.1: Mode of travel to work

2001 Census - Mode of Travel to work				
Percentage of people aged 16 - 74 who travel to work:-	Basingstoke and Deane (%)	Hampshire (%)	South East (%)	England & Wales (%)
Work mainly at or from home	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.2
Underground metro light rail or tram	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.0
Train	4.0	3.2	5.6	4.1
Bus, mini bus or coach	3.7	3.2	4.4	7.4
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1
Driving a car or a van	63.6	63.4	59.2	55.2
Passenger in a car or van	6.5	5.9	5.7	6.3
Taxi	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Bicycle	2.4	3.5	3.1	2.8
On foot	8.7	8.7	9.9	10.0
Other	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Percentage of public transport users in households with car or van	84.4	83.0	81.4	69.0
Percentage of public transport users in households without a car or van	15.5	15.6	17.7	30.4

Source: 2001 Census – Crown copyright 2003

12.11 Table 12.1 shows that Basingstoke and Deane's profile for mode of travel to work is very similar to that of Hampshire. The decrease in use of motor cycle, scooter or bicycles seen in the Basingstoke and Deane data can also be seen across all Hampshire Districts since 1991. The increase in home working that can be seen in the Basingstoke and Deane data is also mirrored across the County, with overall Hampshire proportions also doubling since 1991 and significant increases throughout all Districts.

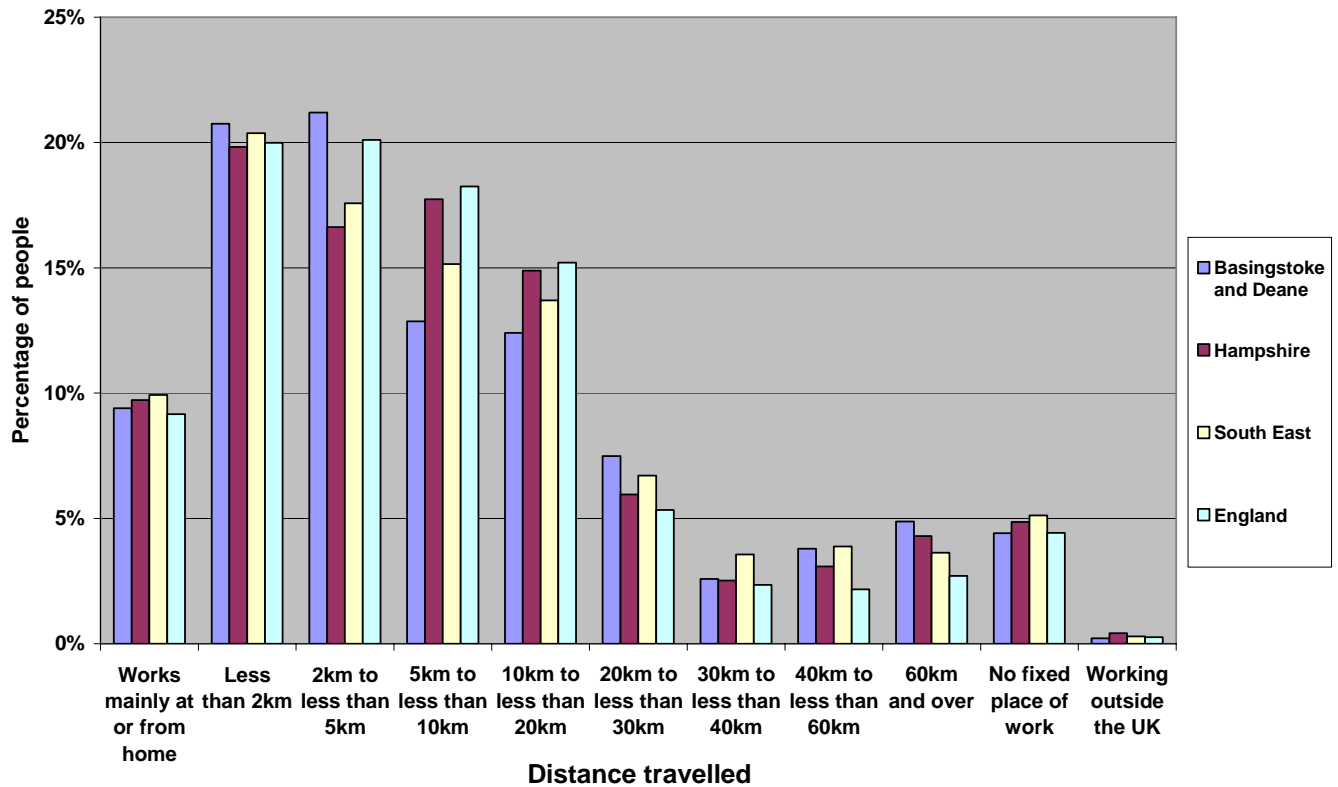
Distance Travelled to Work

12.12 Figure 12.3 below indicates the average distance in a straight line, in kilometres, between the postcode of residence and the postcode of workplace, as recorded at the 2001 Census.

12.13 The data relates to the resident population of the Borough, compared with that of the County, the South East region and England as a whole. As explained in Section 10 above, commuting figures show a high level of self-containment, in that Basingstoke and Deane provides jobs for 67% of its resident workforce. Unsurprisingly, therefore, the majority of Basingstoke and Deane residents tend to make relatively short journeys to work: nearly half the people who travel a specified distance to work made journeys of less

than 5 kilometres. At the time of the 2001 Census, this would relate to more than 34,600 people.

Figure 12.3: Distance travelled to work



Source: 2001 Census - Crown copyright 2003

12.14 Excluding people who work outside the UK, or who have no fixed place of work, about 11.3% of the Borough's working population, 9,300 people, travel more than 30 kilometres to work, 4,000 of whom travel more than 60 kilometres to work. By contrast, as stated above, 9.4% of people in Basingstoke and Deane work mainly at, or from, home.

Contacts and sources for further information

Basingstoke and Deane facts and figures

www.basingstoke.gov.uk/community/facts

Research and Information newsletter

www.basingstoke.gov.uk/community/facts/deane/Research+and+Information+Newsletter.htm

Hampshire County Council website

www.hants.gov.uk

Hampshire County Council facts and figures

www.hants.gov.uk/factsandfigures/index.html

A Profile of Hampshire 2005

www.hants.gov.uk/factsandfigures/profileofhampshire-index.html

Crime, Disorder and Drugs Audit 2004 and the Community Safety Strategy

www.basingstoke.gov.uk/community/comsafety/Crime+Disorder+and+Drugs+Audit+2004.htm

www.basingstoke.gov.uk/community/comsafety

North Hampshire NHS Primary Care Trust

www.northhampshire.nhs.uk/

Office for National Statistics website

www.statistics.gov.uk/

Official Labour Market Statistics (NOMIS)

www.nomisweb.co.uk/

Department for Work and Pensions

www.dwp.gov.uk/

Department for Education and Skills

www.dfes.gov.uk/

Land Registry

www.landreg.gov.uk/

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