

9 Benefits

Benefits in brief:

Basingstoke and Deane benefits trends in line with County averages

Carers Allowance – 1,230 people entitled in the Borough, but a 43% increase over the last 4 years

4,400 people entitled to help with care or mobility (Disability Living Allowance)

Attendance Allowance – 22% increase over the last 4 years brings Borough total to 2,660

Incapacity Benefit caseload stands at 3,690 - 3.6% of the working age population

Income Support levels stable – 2,800 people claiming in the Borough

Housing/Council Tax caseload stands at 8,640 for Basingstoke and Deane

Carers Allowance and Disability Living Allowance claimants more likely to come from older age groups

- 9.1 The data used in this section is taken from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Longitudinal Study which is the key data source for many benefit statistics and is based on 100% of claimants, rather than a selected sample. The data which is reported here covers the quarter ending May 2007. Past trends are generally analysed over the last 4 years: changes to benefit regulations making comparisons more difficult over a longer period of time.
- 9.2 Some claimants are entitled to receive a benefit because they satisfy the qualifying conditions but do not actually receive a payment. This is because they received another benefit of a higher or equal rate which is paid instead or which takes precedence if there is overlapping entitlement. The data reported here is based on the number of people who have claimed and are entitled to a benefit, even if they receive an alternative benefit instead. Regarding the disability benefits in particular, this more accurately demonstrates the health and care needs facing local people.
- 9.4 For the qualifying conditions and criteria for claiming the benefits below, follow the link to [Definitions](http://www.dwp.gov.uk/lifeevent/benefits/atoz.asp) to go directly to the Department for Work and Pensions A-Z search at: <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/lifeevent/benefits/atoz.asp>

Carers Allowance

- 9.5 Carer's Allowance is a non-contributory benefit for people who:
- look after a severely disabled person for at least 35 hours a week;
 - are not gainfully employed (i.e. not earning more than £82 per week after certain deductions); and
 - are not in full-time education.
- 9.6 The severely disabled person must be getting either the highest or middle rate of Disability Living Allowance care component, or Attendance Allowance, or a Constant Attendance Allowance at the maximum rate under the War Pensions or Industrial Injuries Scheme.
- 9.7 The number of people in the Borough who have claimed and are entitled to receive Carers allowance has reached 1,230. The majority of claimants (72%) are female, a proportion consistent with each of the Hampshire districts. The last 4 years has seen a small increase in the number of entitled claimants each quarter, resulting in an overall increase of 370 entitled claimants in Basingstoke and Deane since November 2003. This equates to a 43% increase. All Hampshire districts have seen increases in Carers Allowance claimant numbers over the same period. Hart, Test Valley, New Forest and Winchester have all percentage increases at a similar level to Basingstoke and Deane.
- 9.8 An age profile of people entitled to Carers Allowance in the Borough shows the over 65 age group has the largest number of entitled claimants, and it is this age group that has seen the greatest increase in numbers in recent years. There are also high proportions of people in the 35 to 39, 40 to 44, and 60 to 64 age groups, compared to the younger age groups. This also mirrors the Hampshire picture.

Disability Living Allowance

- 9.9 **Disability Living Allowance (DLA)** provides a non-contributory, non means-tested and tax-free contribution towards the disability-related extra costs of severely disabled people who claim help with those costs before the age of 65.
- 9.10 DLA has two components which can be paid together or on their own:
- A care component** - for people who have needed help with personal care. The care component is paid at three rates:
- higher rate - for people who need help with personal care throughout the day and during the night;
 - middle rate - for people who need help with personal care throughout the day or during the night;
 - lower rate - for people who need help with personal care during some of the day or are so severely disabled that they cannot prepare a cooked main meal for themselves if they have the ingredients.

A mobility component - for people who have had walking difficulties for at least 3 months and are likely to continue to have those difficulties for at least a further 6 months. It is paid at two rates –

- higher rate - for people who are physically unable, or virtually unable, to walk;
- lower rate - for people who can walk, but need guidance or supervision from another person when walking out of doors on unfamiliar routes.

9.11 The number of entitled DLA claimants in the Borough stood at 4,400 in May 2007. The proportions claiming and entitled to the care or mobility component is roughly equal at 3,780 people entitled to the care component and 3,750 people entitled to the mobility component and 3,130 people entitled to both. The male/female split of claimants is also roughly equal. The apportionment of people by component type (care/mobility) and by rate of pay can be seen at Table 9.1 below.

Table 9.1: Disability Living Allowance claimants in Basingstoke and Deane

Disability Living Allowance	Percentage of people claiming and entitled to:		
	Higher rate %	Middle rate %	Lower rate %
Care component	28%	43%	29%
Mobility component	62%	n/a	38%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study May 2007

9.12 There have been increasing numbers of people claiming and entitled to DLA, numbers rising each quarter for the last 4 years. Across the County, the overall caseload has risen by just over 5,000 people in that period.

9.13 The number of DLA claimants in the Borough is the third highest of all the Hampshire districts behind Havant and New Forest. However, the Borough contributes only 8.7% of the total number of DLA claimants of all the Hampshire districts, while contributing over 12% of its population (total population: 2006 Mid Year Population Estimates).

9.14 An age profile of the caseload shows that nearly 30% of claimants are in the age range from 60 onwards. Nearly 20% of claimants are under the age of 18. The intermediate age groups show claimant rates rising steadily from 3.4% (age group 25 to 29) to 7.5% for age group 45 to 49 and for age group 50 to 54.

Attendance Allowance

- 9.15 **Attendance Allowance** (AA) provides a non-contributory, non-means-tested and tax-free contribution towards the disability-related extra costs of severely disabled people who are aged 65 and over when they claim help with those costs. It can be awarded for a fixed or an indefinite period.
- 9.16 To qualify, people must have needed help with personal care (i.e.: attention in connection with their bodily functions and/or continual supervision to avoid substantial danger to themselves or others) for at least 6 months (the “qualifying period”).
- 9.17 The allowance is paid at two rates:
- higher rate - for people who need help with personal care throughout the day and during the night;
 - lower rate - for people who need help with personal care throughout the day or during the night.
- 9.18 The Attendance Allowance caseload stands at 2,660 (May 2007), compared to 2,180 for years ago. The caseload is predominantly female (69%) which accords with the County male/female average. Following the recent trend, just over half the claimants (53%) are entitled to the lower rate only. This is not reflected across the whole County as in some other Hampshire districts the higher rate of entitlement is predominant.
- 9.19 Proportions of the older population (over 65: Mid Year Population Estimates 2006) entitled to and receiving Attendance Allowance range from Hart (11%) to Eastleigh (15.3%). Basingstoke and Deane, is placed mid way in this range with 12.1% of the over-65 population entitled to and receiving Attendance Allowance.

Incapacity Benefit / Severe Disablement Allowance

- 9.20 Incapacity Benefit (IB) is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet certain National Insurance contribution conditions.
- 9.21 There are three rates of Incapacity Benefit. There are two short-term rates: the lower rate is paid for the first 28 weeks of sickness and the higher rate for weeks 29 to 52. The long-term rate applies to people who have been sick for more than a year. The higher short-term rate and the long-term rate are treated as taxable income.
- 9.22 Claimants who are assessed as being incapable of work and do not meet the contribution conditions can receive "IB Credits Only". They do not receive any IB payment but their National Insurance account is credited for the duration of the claim and they are counted as claimants.

- 9.23 Until April 2001, people who were incapable of work and did not satisfy the contribution conditions for Incapacity Benefit were eligible for Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA). There are still some claimants receiving this benefit based on claims they made before April 2001. These claimants are also counted in this section.
- 9.24 At May 2007 there were 3,690 Incapacity Benefit claimants in Basingstoke and Deane, 57% of whom receive the benefit payment, 14% of whom receive severe disablement allowance and 29% of whom receive credits only. There tend to be marginally more male claimants (51%) than female (49%). Of those people receiving the incapacity benefit payment, nearly 84% receive the long term rate, equivalent to the County average.
- 9.25 There has been little change in claimant numbers in the Borough over the last 4 years, with an increase of only 100 people since November 2003. The County picture shows a similar stability.
- 9.26 Including all elements of Incapacity Benefit (therefore, people also in receipt of the National Insurance Credit and Severe Disability Allowance) the Borough contributes 11.9% of the Hampshire district's total Incapacity Benefit caseload which is a lower proportion than the Borough's share of the total Hampshire districts working age population (13.2%: 2006 Mid Year Population Estimates).
- 9.27 Within the Borough, an Incapacity Benefit caseload of 3,690 represents 3.6% of the working age population (Mid Year Population Estimates 2006), a proportion relatively unchanged in recent years. This places Basingstoke and Deane in line with East Hampshire (3.6%), Fareham (3.5%), Test Valley (3.6%) and Winchester (3.5%). Rates within the County range from Hart (2.2%) to Eastleigh (3.9%), Rushmoor (4.1%), New Forest (4.8%), Gosport (5.4%) and Havant (6.3%).

Income Support

- 9.27 **Income Support** is intended to help people on low incomes who do not have to be available for employment. It can normally be claimed by people who are:
- aged 16 or over;
 - not working or working under 16 hours per week (and/or with a partner working under 24 hours);
 - not required to be available for full-time employment;
 - and in receipt of insufficient income to meet prescribed needs.

The main types of people who receive it are lone parents, the long and short-term sick, people with disabilities and other special groups.

- 9.28 The number of people claiming and entitled to Income Support has remained very stable over the last two years at around 2,800 people. The caseload is predominantly female (70%). The highest percentage of claimants (nearly 60%) fall in the 25 to 44 age group; 25.7% are over the age of 45 and the remainder are in the age group 18 to 24. Incapacity Benefit claimants and lone parents make up over 94% of the Income Support

caseload (48.6 % and 45% respectively); low income households and carers contributing the remainder. These proportions are typical of the other Hampshire districts.

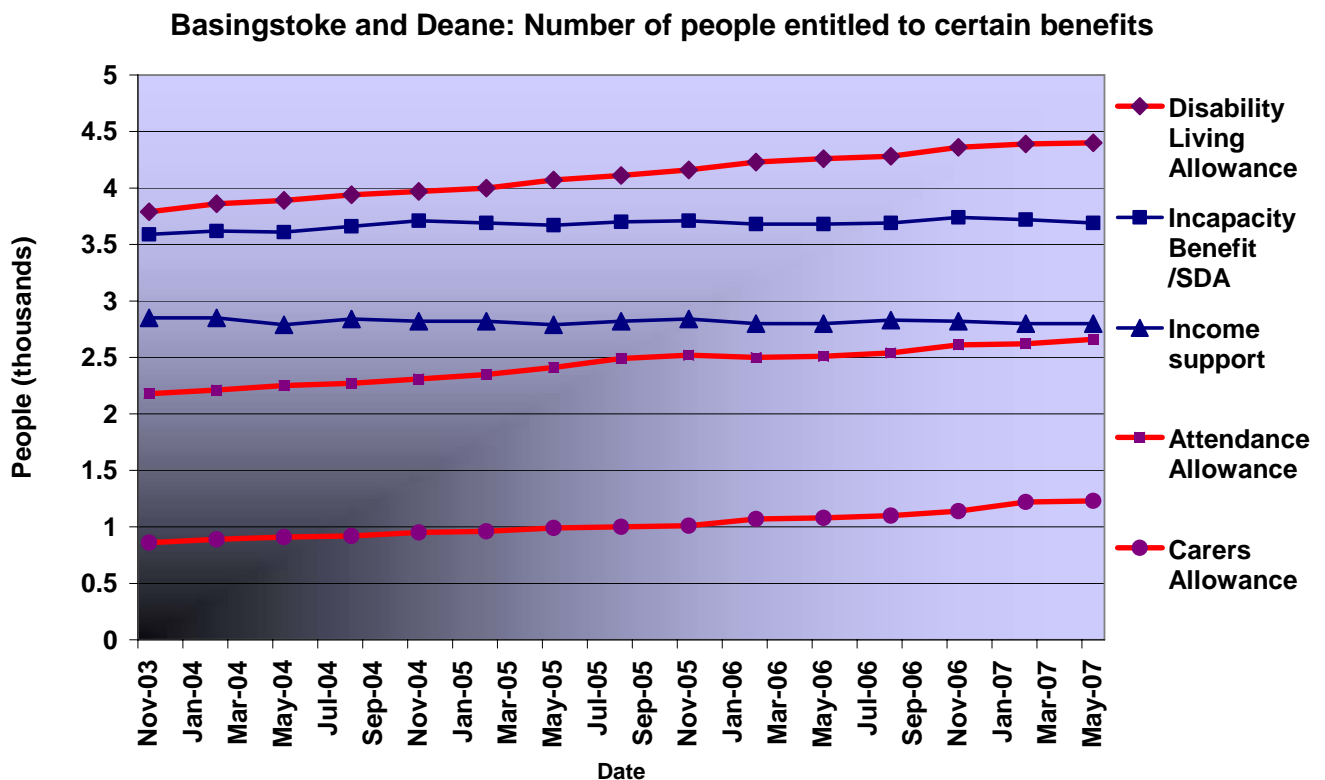
9.29 Basingstoke and Deane`s Income Support caseload represents 2.8% of the working age population (2006 Mid Year Population Estimates), a comparable figure to that of East Hampshire (2.5%), Eastleigh (2.6%) and Test Valley (2.5%), though higher than Fareham (2.2%) and Winchester (2.4%). The highest rates in the County come from Havant (5.7%), and Gosport (4.6%).

Long Term Trends

9.30 The extent of any increase in the numbers of these benefit claimants over the last 4 years can be seen at Figure 9.1 below.

9.31 It can be seen from Figure 9.1 that the Incapacity Benefit and Income Support caseload has remained relatively stable. There have been small increases in the numbers of people claiming and entitled to Carers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance. However, though there are only a few claimants involved, the percentage increases are more striking. In the 4 years from November 2003 to May 2007, the percentage of people claiming and entitled to Carers Allowance increased by 43%, the percentage of Attendance Allowance claimants increased by 22% and Disability Living Allowance claimants by 16%.

Figure 9.1: Numbers of people in Basingstoke and Deane entitled to certain benefits



Source: Department for Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, May 2007

- 9.32 The tendency for people in older age groups to claim Carers Allowance and Disability Living Allowance has already been noted. If taken together with the forecast increase in the numbers of older people in future years in the Borough, this could indicate increasing numbers of older people in the future both in the role of full time carer and in need of care. This is indicated by the more prominent upward trend in Carers Allowance, DLA and Attendance Allowance seen in Figure 9.1.

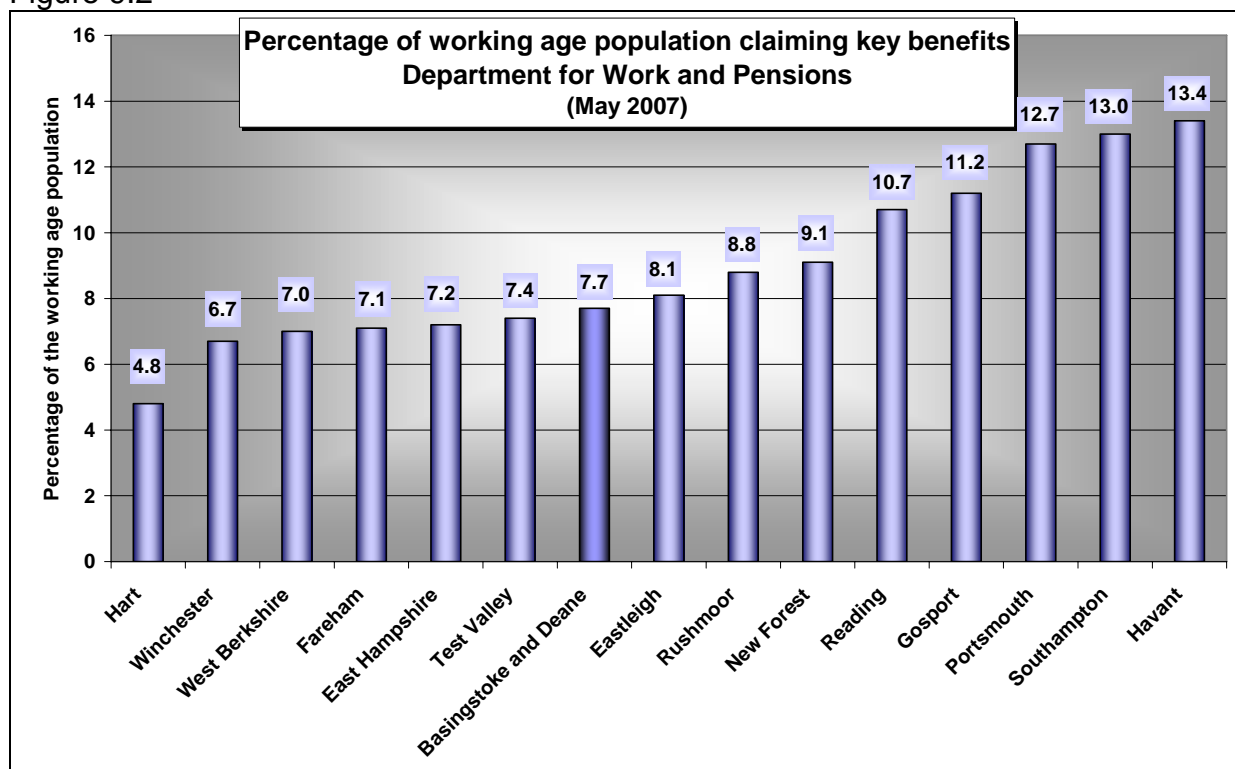
Housing and Council Tax Benefits

- 9.33 The current Housing and Council Tax Benefits caseload stands at 8,640 claims (November 2007). 6,179 of these are combined claims where both Housing and Council Tax Benefit are in payment. Of these combined claims, just over half of recipients of these benefits, nearly 54%, are people of working age and just over 45% are people of pensionable age.
- 9.34 The working age/pensioner profile is more diverse in claims where either only Council Tax Benefit or Housing Benefit is in payment. Of the 1,566 claims in payment solely for Council Tax Benefit, 78% of claimants are of pensionable age. Claimants in receipt of just Housing Benefit however, are more likely to be working age with 775 of the total 895 claimants in this age group (87%) and 120 of pensionable age. There are over 2,800 households in receipt of Housing or Council Tax Benefit or both, which contain dependant children.

Working age population

- 9.35 Data from the Department for Work and Pensions shows numbers and proportions of working age claimants in receipt of "key benefits". This is an important indicator when identifying deprivation in communities and is used to monitor the effects of neighbourhood renewal and regeneration.
- 9.36 The latest DWP data (May 2007) shows that Basingstoke and Deane has 7,760 benefit claimants of working age, representing 7.7% of the working age population. Figure 9.2 shows how the Hampshire local authorities, along with neighbouring local authority areas of Reading and West Berkshire, compare. The working age population denominator is the Mid Year Population Estimates 2005 (ONS).

Figure 9.2



9.37 Equivalent data for Hampshire County (NOMIS Labour Market Summary) shows overall Hampshire benefit claimant rate to be 8.3% of the working age population. Basingstoke and Deane compares favourably with both this and the South East claimant rate where 9.7% of the working age population are in receipt of key benefits. Data for recent years shows the Borough maintaining a stable working age claimant rate of around 7.5% to 7.8% of the working age population. DWP acknowledge that this dataset does not, as yet, include Housing or Council Tax benefit, though this is likely to be added in the future.

9.38 The DWP Longitudinal Study analyses claimant data from a number of benefits and allocates a “statistical group” or main reason for claiming a particular benefit. Benefits are arranged hierarchically and claimants are assigned to the topmost benefit which they receive, thus avoiding double counting when a claimant receives more than one benefit. Groups are assigned as follows:

Benefit being claimed	Title of group
Jobseeker’s Allowance	Jobseekers
Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance	Incapacity benefits
Income Support with a child under 16 and no partner	Lone Parent
Carer’s Allowance	Carer
Other Income Support (including Income Support Disability Premium)	Other on Income Related Benefit
Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance or Industrial Injuries benefits	Disabled

9.39 Table 9.2 shows numbers of working age claimants (in thousands) for the Hampshire districts, the cities of Portsmouth and Southampton and for Basingstoke and Deane's neighbouring authorities of Reading and West Berkshire, by statistical group. In addition to these principal client groups, the Borough also records 200 claimants as "other income support", 680 as disabled and 290 claiming Widows Benefit, Bereavement Benefit or Industrial Death Benefit. Note that these claimant figures may not agree with those given in the section above (paragraphs 9.5 to 9.32). The working age dataset is based on a person's primary reason for claiming and each individual claimant is only counted once even if they receive more than one benefit. The section on individual benefit claimant totals above (paragraphs 9.5 to 9.32) deals with claimant totals for each benefit in turn and there may be double counting if one claimant receives multiple benefits.

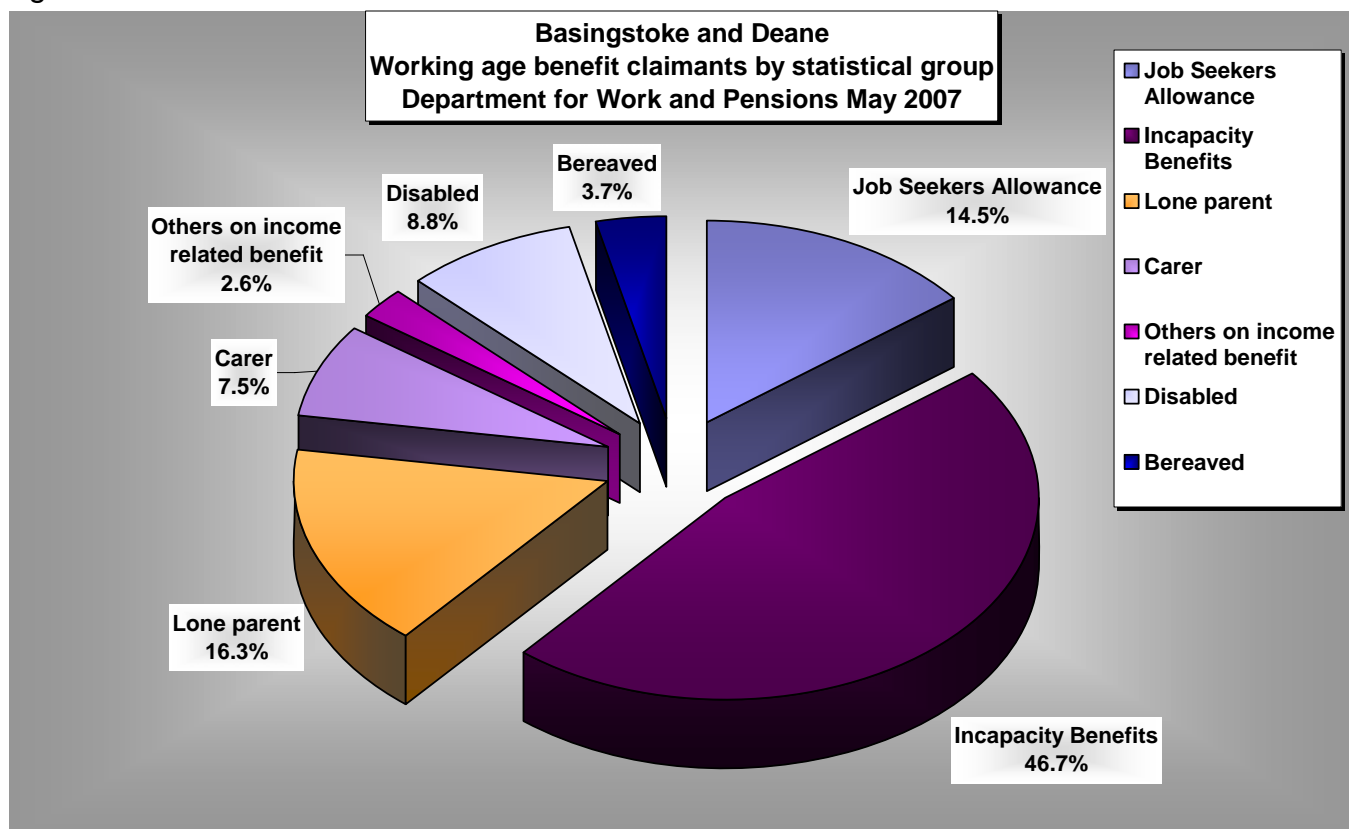
Table 9.2

People of Working age claiming key benefits (May 2007)	Total benefit claimants	Job Seekers Allowance	Incapacity Benefits	Lone parent	Carer
	Number (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Number (thousands)
Basingstoke and Deane	7.76	1.12	3.62	1.26	0.58
East Hampshire	4.74	0.60	2.30	0.66	0.42
Eastleigh	6.02	0.88	2.82	0.80	0.50
Fareham	4.59	0.61	2.19	0.53	0.42
Gosport	5.38	0.63	2.56	0.98	0.45
Hart	2.70	0.35	1.22	0.34	0.26
Havant	9.15	1.36	4.19	1.57	0.86
New Forest	8.80	0.80	4.54	1.26	0.86
Rushmoor	5.06	0.79	2.33	0.90	0.38
Test Valley	5.14	0.54	2.45	0.72	0.53
Winchester	4.44	0.56	2.25	0.51	0.37
West Berkshire	6.56	0.87	3.06	1.05	0.54
Reading	10.30	1.96	4.47	2.13	0.59
Portsmouth	16.58	2.77	7.64	3.20	1.03
Southampton	20.18	3.16	9.62	3.84	1.27

9.40 Figure 9.3 shows these numbers as proportions of all working age benefit claimants. In line with all the local authority areas listed, Incapacity Benefit claimants form the largest proportion of working age benefit claimants in the Borough at 46%. This rate is typical throughout Hampshire, the exceptions of New Forest (51.6%) and Winchester (50.7%) only marginally above 50%. The second highest proportion of claimant groups are job seekers or lone parents, some local authorities showing a balanced proportion for each of the two groups and some showing one or the other as predominant. 16% of working age

claimants in the Borough are claiming as lone parents and 14% claiming as job seekers. 7% of working age claimants are carers.

Figure 9.3



9.41 The equivalent data for Hampshire as a whole shows proportions which are broadly similar to the Basingstoke and Deane profile. Incapacity Benefit claimants form the largest proportion of working age benefit claimants in the Borough at 46%. This rate is typical throughout Hampshire, the exceptions of New Forest (51.6%) and Winchester (50.7%) only marginally above 50%. The second highest proportion of claimant groups are job seekers or lone parents, some local authorities showing a balanced proportion for each of the two groups and some showing one or the other as predominant. 16% of working age claimants in the Borough are claiming as lone parents and 14% claiming as job seekers. 7% of working age claimants are carers.

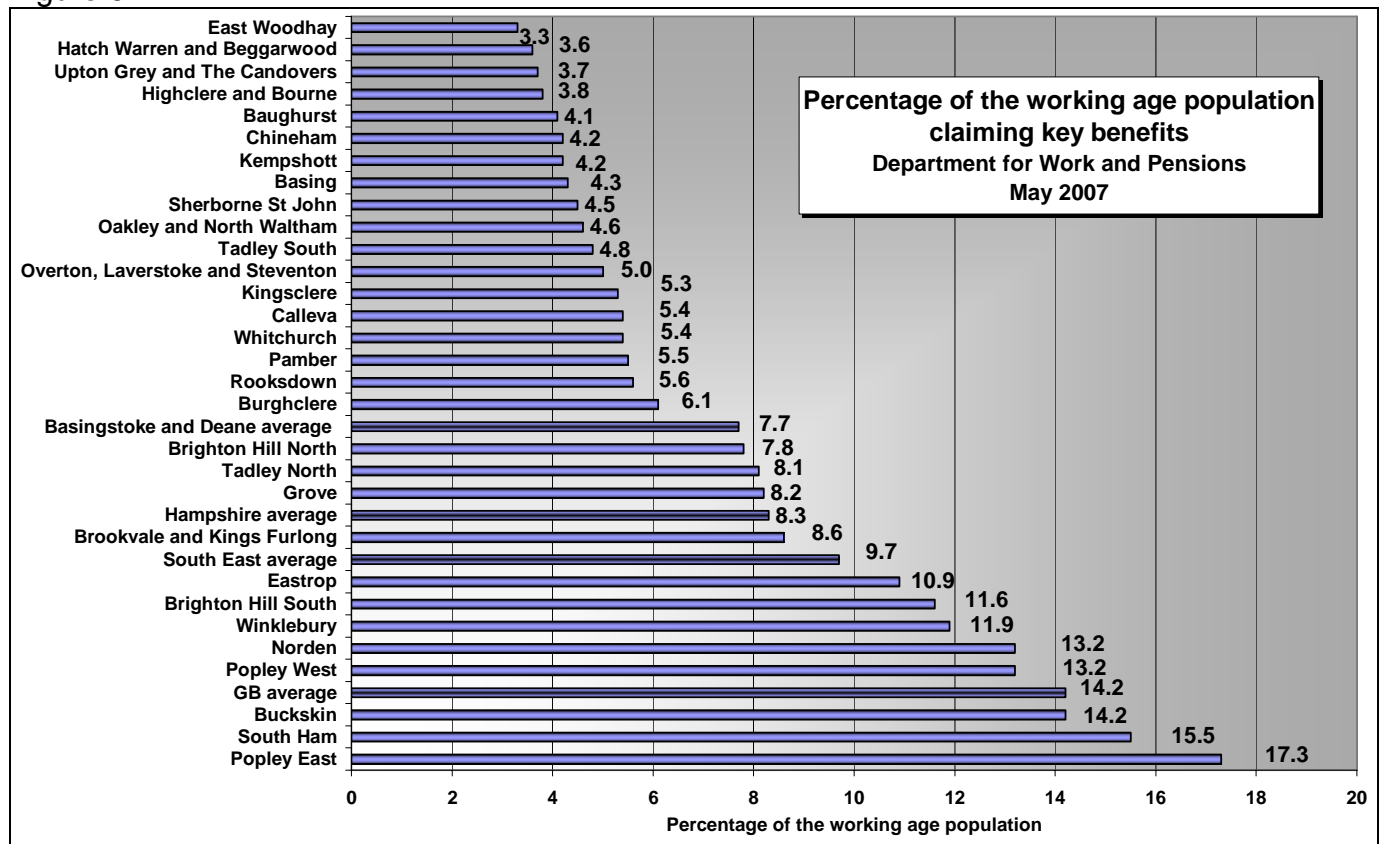
9.42 The Borough contributes just over 13% towards the overall working age population in Hampshire. In terms of its share of working age benefit claimants, however, the Borough contributes a lower proportion of benefit claimants towards the Hampshire total (at 12.2%). Gosport, Havant and New Forest, however, all contribute a greater proportion of benefit claimants to the Hampshire total than their share of Hampshire's working age population.

9.43 Working age benefit claimant data is also available at Ward level from the DWP. As the Mid Year Population Estimates are not currently available at Ward level, DWP do not calculate how the number of benefit claimants in each Ward relates to the working age

population of that Ward. However, population data from the Hampshire County Council [Small Area Population Forecasts](#), can be used as a denominator to quantify the degree and nature of benefit claims in this local area. At Ward level, claimant numbers are rounded to the nearest five, making the data difficult to interpret in Wards with low claimant numbers when broken down into statistical group. However, analysis does indicate some differences in claimant profiles between the Borough's Wards and is used to monitor Basingstoke and Deane's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy which focuses on particular areas of the Borough.

- 9.44 Figure 9.4 shows the percentage of the working age population claiming the key benefits in each Ward. 18 Wards show proportions of benefit claimants below the Borough average (7.7% as shown above), the lowest proportions of claimants found in East Woodhay, Hatch Warren and Beggarwood, Upton Grey and the Candovers and Highclere and Bourne.
- 9.45 There are, however, 8 Wards where the proportion of working age benefit claimants exceeds the regional average (9.7%). Between them, these 8 Wards contribute nearly 52% of all working age benefit claimants in the Borough. There are 3 Wards which exceed the national (GB) average of 14.2%. The Wards of Buckskin, Norden, Popley East, Popley West and South Ham are areas of focus in the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy. Between them they contribute 35% of the Borough's working age benefit claimants.

Figure 9.4



- 9.46 Each Ward shows different proportions of statistical groups or reasons for claiming. Proportions of job seekers vary from Upton Grey and the Candover (7%) to Eastrop and Brookvale and Kings Furlong where 21% of working age claimants are job seekers. Hatchwarren and Beggarwood records the lowest proportion of people claiming Incapacity Benefit (38%), the highest proportions being found in Baughurst where nearly 64% of working age claimants are claiming Incapacity Benefit. Norden, Buckskin, Brighton Hill South and Popley East have the highest proportion of lone parent claimants, while Upton Grey and the Candovers, Oakley and North Waltham and Kempshott have the least. Eastrop, Winklebury and Brookvale and Kings Furlong have the fewest number of people claiming as carers, the highest percentages of carers falling in the Wards of Upton Grey and the Candovers and Baughurst.
- 9.47 These proportions of the main client/statistical groups can be seen below in Table 9.3. The client groups relating to bereavement and “other income support” are not included, the numbers being both too small and rounded to the nearest five, making it difficult to perform detailed analysis.

Table 9.3

Department for Work and Pensions May 2007	Proportions of benefit claimants by Statistical groups - as a percentage of all working age claimants in Ward:				
	Ward name	Job Seekers Allowance (%)	Incapacity Benefit (%)	Lone Parents (%)	Carers (%)
Basing	13.0	50.0	8.7	10.9	8.7
Baughurst	15.4	63.6	7.7	15.4	0.0
Brighton Hill North	17.0	41.5	18.9	5.7	11.3
Brighton Hill South	9.6	47.0	21.7	6.0	9.6
Brookvale and Kings Furlong	21.0	48.4	12.9	4.8	6.5
Buckskin	14.7	44.2	24.2	6.3	5.3
Burghclere	10.0	45.0	15.0	10.0	10.0
Calleva	15.0	45.0	12.5	10.0	10.0
Chineham	14.9	40.4	19.2	8.5	12.8
East Woodhay	16.7	41.7	8.3	8.3	8.3
Eastrop	21.1	46.5	15.5	2.8	8.5
Grove	19.7	49.2	9.8	6.6	8.2
Hatch Warren and Beggarwood	13.5	38.5	17.3	11.5	11.5
Highclere and Bourne	10.0	50.0	7.1	7.1	14.3
Kempshott	15.8	47.4	2.6	7.9	13.2
Kingsclere	15.2	42.4	15.2	6.1	12.1
Norden	15.6	44.7	21.3	7.1	5.7
Oakley and North Waltham	10.0	52.5	2.5	12.5	15.0
Overton, Laverstoke and Steventon	13.8	44.8	17.2	6.9	6.9
Pamber	11.1	55.6	11.1	5.6	11.1

Popley East	14.7	43.1	22.9	7.3	6.1
Popley West	14.3	49.2	17.5	7.9	6.4
Rooksdown	13.3	53.3	20.0	13.3	0.0
Sherborne St John	11.8	41.2	11.8	11.8	11.8
South Ham	15.0	47.9	19.3	5.7	7.1
Tadley North	7.9	49.2	17.5	7.9	12.7
Tadley South	8.8	44.1	14.7	11.8	14.7
Upton Grey and The Candovers	7.7	53.8	0.0	15.4	7.7
Whitchurch	9.4	53.1	6.3	12.5	9.4
Winklebury	13.9	52.5	15.8	4.0	7.9

10 The Voluntary and Community Sector

- 10.1 The information from this section is taken from the 2006 'State of the Sector' report which has been compiled from Merlin, the Management Information System for the Voluntary and Community Sector within Basingstoke and Deane. Further information can be obtained from the Basingstoke Voluntary Services website at: <http://www.voluntaryservices.com>.
- 10.2 It is believed that there are about 1,000 voluntary and community organisations in the Borough. The State of the Sector report is based on the 156 voluntary and community organisations which provide a service within Basingstoke and Deane and whose details are held on Merlin to date. Not every organisation keeps records on all the topics considered by the State of the Sector report. In many instances, therefore, not all the 156 organisations were able to provide information and so the following statistics are not to be taken as averages nor taken to be indicative of trends and practices across the whole sector. Instead, the report does provide a flavour of the nature, extent and diversity of voluntary and community services in the Borough.
- 10.3 Organisations include registered charities, companies limited by guarantee, unincorporated associations, self help or user groups, faith groups, community groups, industrial or provident societies and charitable trusts. Of those organisations who provided information for the State of the Sector report, 76% had been running for over 10 years; 38% running for over 25 years.
- 10.4 The Home Office has produced a list of voluntary/community sector service classifications. These categorise the organisations analysed as part of the State of the Sector report according to one or more service classifications. Table 10.1 below shows the proportion of each service classification provided across voluntary and community organisations within Basingstoke and Deane. This takes into account the fact that one organisation can provide services in more than one service classification.
- 10.5 Services are supplied to people of all age groups. 53 organisations said they provided services to clients of 4 years old and under, 64 organisations said they provided services to clients aged between 5 and 12 years old and 99 organisations said they provided

services to clients aged 13 to 25 years old. 62 organisations provide services to clients over 65 years of age. When asked to quantify client numbers it was found that 102 organisations recorded providing services for 211,300 clients (though several organisations may help the same client). The provision of this support costs about £7.8million in total by 88 of these organisations.

- 10.6 Organisations are staffed by paid full time and part time staff and also volunteers. Of those organisations who responded to the question of staffing, 71 were run by volunteers with no paid staff. A further analysis of the contribution made to the sector by volunteers looked at 125 organisations who together had over 4,500 volunteers providing over 638,000 hours of support between them to the community. The State of the Sector report identified two different models used to assess the value of this contribution. These models placed the value of the volunteer hours as between £5million and £6.5million a year.

Table 10.1: Proportion of each Service Classification within Basingstoke and Deane

Home Office Service Classification	% of total services provided
Advice and Information	12.0
Advocacy - Giving people a voice	3.3
Arts and Media	2.2
Children and Families	6.5
Community Development	5.5
Community Safety/Criminal Justice	3.3
Voluntary and Community Sector Support	3.6
Counselling and Rehabilitation	4.4
Faiths and Cultures	2.5
Economic Development including Business Support	2.5
Employment	3.6
Environment and Conservation	4.7
Health and Social Care	12.0
Housing	2.9
International Development	2.2
Lobbying and Campaigning	3.3
Research and Development	3.3
Sports and Exercise	2.9
Training and Education	12.7
Transport	1.0
Social and Leisure Activities	5.5

Source: 2006 'State of the Sector' report, Basingstoke Voluntary Services

- 10.7 The sector also provides paid employment to 1,128 people; those organisations who supplied information for this question stated that 60 organisations employed 453 full time people, and 65 organisations employed 675 part-time people.

