

# **POLICY AND PERFORMANCE SCRUTINY PANEL**

**12 OCTOBER 2023**

## **FINDINGS FROM THE 2021 CENSUS**

### **Report of the Resource Manager**

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#### **Recommendation(s)**

**It is recommended that the Policy and Performance Scrutiny Panel:**

- (1) Notes the findings from the 2021 Census.**
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#### **Summary**

- The report highlights key findings from the initial analysis of the data arising from the 2021 Census.

#### **Statutory Powers**

- N/A

#### **Strategic Implications**

1. The Census is the procedure of systematically acquiring, recording and calculating population information about those living within the United Kingdom of Great Britain. The census undertaken in 2021 was the most comprehensive to date and specific results have been made available.
2. The findings from the census can help the Council to more effectively understand the local population and strategically target its services.

#### **Introduction**

3. The purpose of Local Authorities is to make life better for their current and future residents, particularly those who are more vulnerable or marginalised. In order to do this, Local Authorities need to be informed about the needs of their residents, which will vary over time and across the populations they serve. Repeated every 10 years, the national Census provides a key tool for uncovering these needs and for stimulating reflection on the best way of addressing them via the Council's services, place-shaping activities, and partnerships, and on the basis of its available resources and competences.

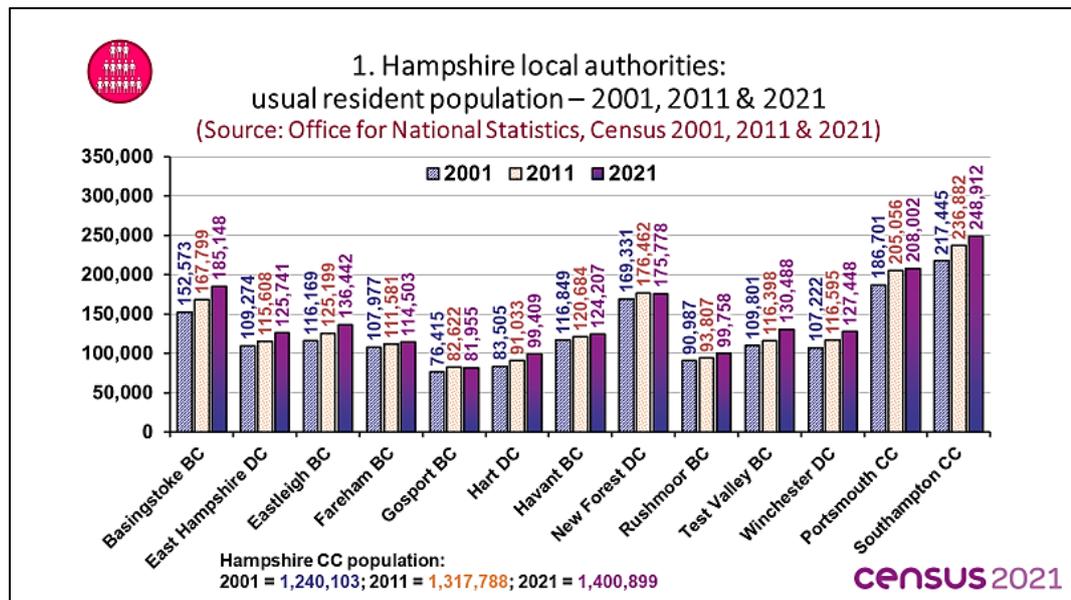
However, although the Census provides a robust and fairly broad platform on which to build, it does not cover every topic of potential interest to the Council and so its findings will need to be complemented by other relevant data and information sources (both qualitative and quantitative) if a fully comprehensive picture of the needs of the Borough and its residents is to be developed.

4. As the 2021 Census provides a huge amount of data on the topics its questions covered, this document will mainly restrict itself to a consideration of data collated at the Borough level, with subsequent papers giving more attention to lower data levels, particularly the Ward level (the relevant data for this level and for the related Local Area level has already been charted) and, if resources allow, the Parish level.

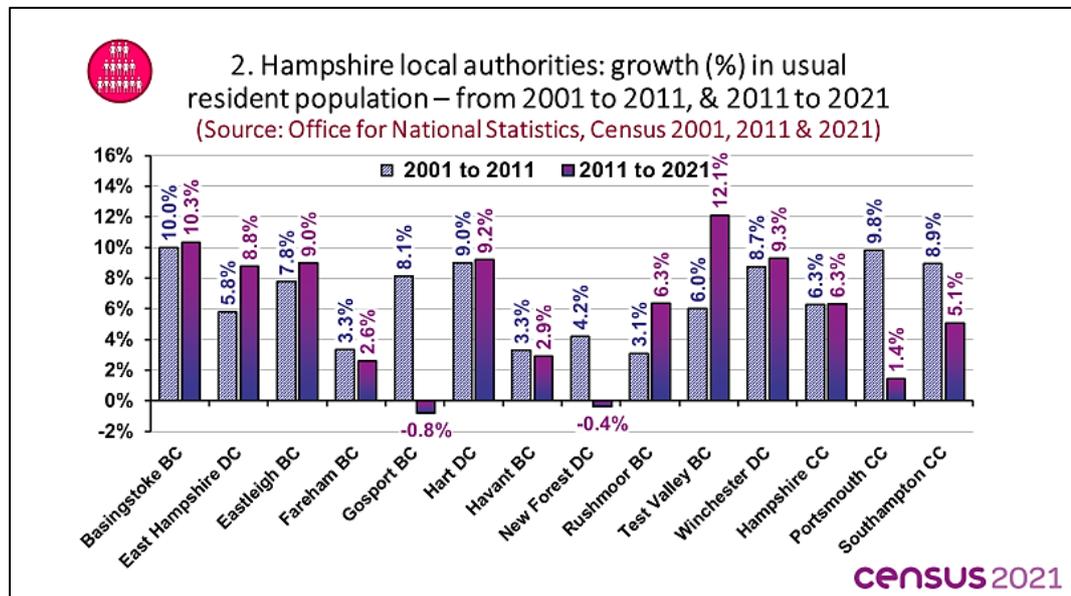
### **Census Data and Analysis**

5. The following presentation and analysis of the 2021 Census data for the Borough, includes – where relevant – comparative data for other localities (e.g., other Hampshire Local Authorities) and previous national censuses. For convenience, the material has been organised into seven sections:
  - a. Population growth
  - b. Age profile
  - c. Health, disability, and deprivation
  - d. Households and relationships
  - e. Housing and accommodation
  - f. Education and employment
  - g. Culture and identity
6. Further charts besides those included below were used to aid the analysis process and, in due course, these will be made available to all sections of the Council and to the general public via the Council's website.

## 7. Population growth

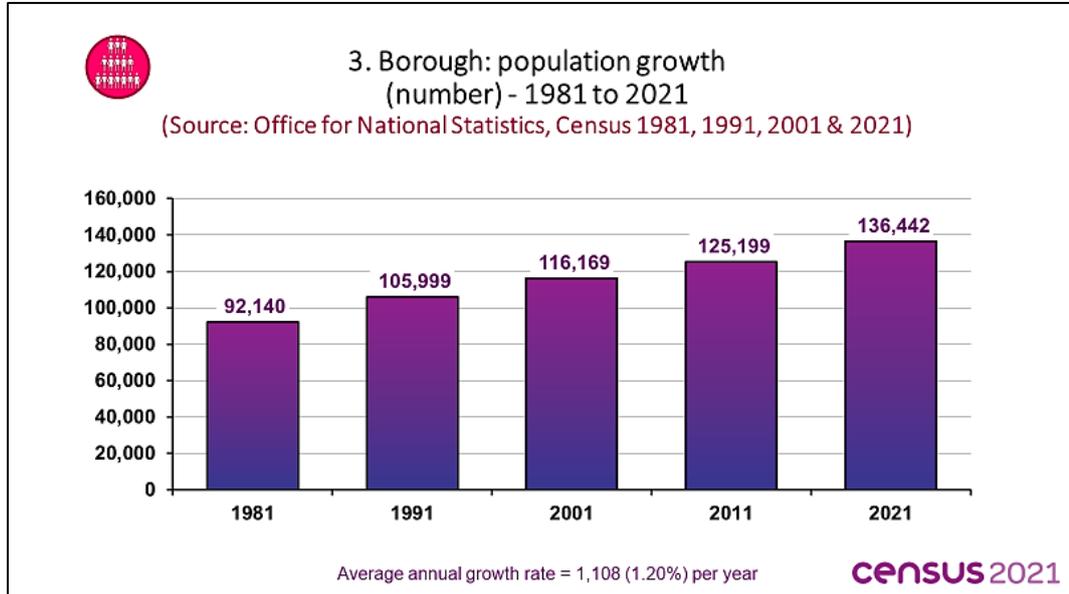


- a. **[SLIDE 1]** The Borough's total population grew from 125,199 in 2011 to 136,442 in 2021, which represented the addition of 11,243 persons. This was the fourth highest numerical increase compared to the 13 district and unitary councils in Hampshire, with Basingstoke BC seeing the largest numerical growth (17,349) followed by Test Valley BC (14,090) and Southampton CC (12,030).

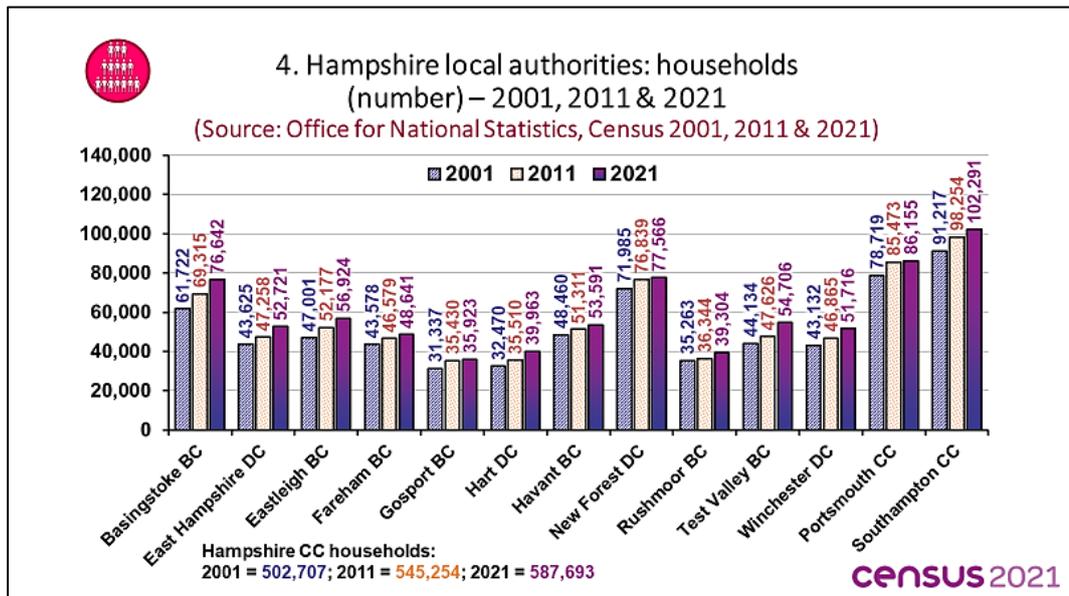


- b. **[SLIDE 2]** In percentage terms, the Borough's total population grew by 9.0% between 2011 and 2021, which was slightly higher than the growth seen between 2001 and 2011 (7.8%). This was the fifth highest percentage rise compared to the 13 district and unitary councils in Hampshire, with Test Valley BC seeing the largest percentage increase (12.1%) followed by Basingstoke BC (10.3%), Winchester DC (9.3%) and Hart DC (9.2%). Interestingly, negative growth rates were

experienced by Gosport BC (-0.8%) and New Forest DC (-0.4%), which were the only two districts in the SE Region seeing negative growth rates. The Borough's population growth rate was also higher than the overall average for the 11 district councils in Hampshire (6.3%), for the SE Region (7.5%) and for England (6.6%).



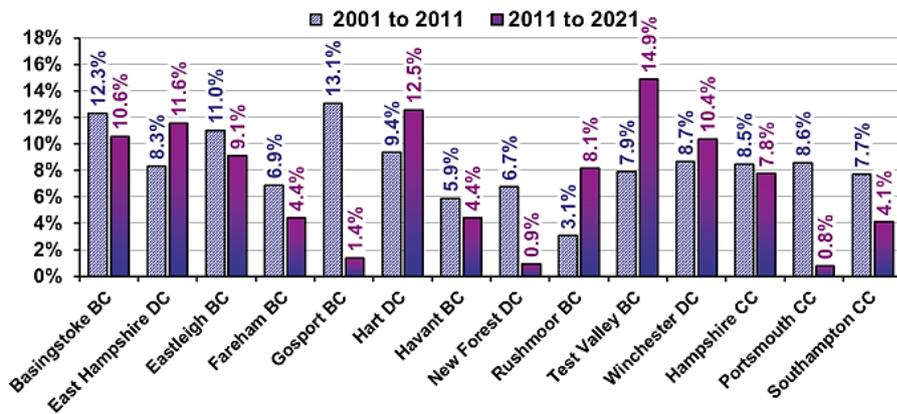
c. **[SLIDE 3]** Going back earlier than the 2011 census, the data from the 1981, 1991, 2001 censuses show that the Borough's population has grown at a fairly steady pace during the previous four decades, with an average increase of just over 1,100 persons (1.2%) per year.





### 5. Hampshire local authorities: growth (%) in households – from 2001 to 2011, & 2011 to 2021

(Source: Office for National Statistics, Census 2001, 2011 & 2021)



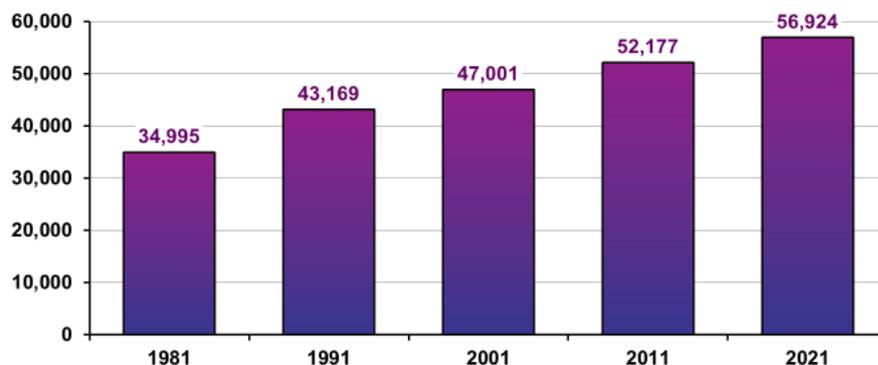
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- d. **[SLIDE 4]** The number of households in the Borough grew from 52,177 in 2011 to 56,924 in 2021, which represented the addition of 4,747 households. **[SLIDE 5]** In percentage terms, this represented a growth rate of 9.1%, which was the sixth highest increase in households compared to the 13 district and unitary councils in Hampshire, with Test Valley BC seeing the largest increase (14.9%) followed by Hart DC (12.5%), East Hampshire DC (11.6%), Basingstoke BC (10.6%) and Winchester DC (10.4%). The Borough's household growth rate was also higher than the overall average for the 11 district councils in Hampshire (7.8%), for the SE Region (7.1%) and for England (6.2%).



### 6. Borough: dwellings / household spaces (number) - 1981 to 2021

(Source: Office for National Statistics, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2021)

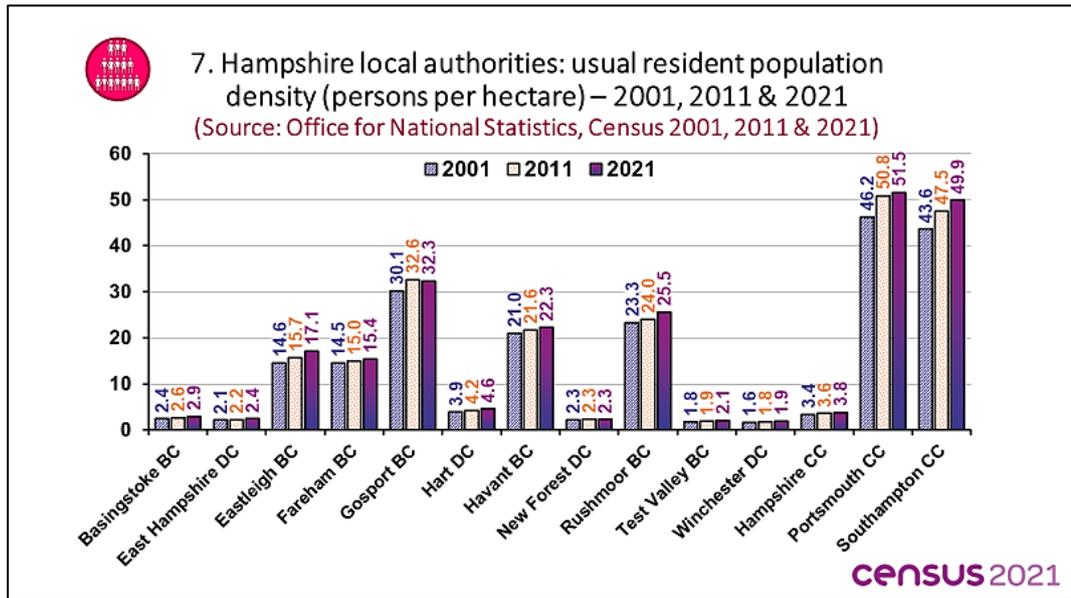


Average annual growth rate = 548 (1.57%) per year

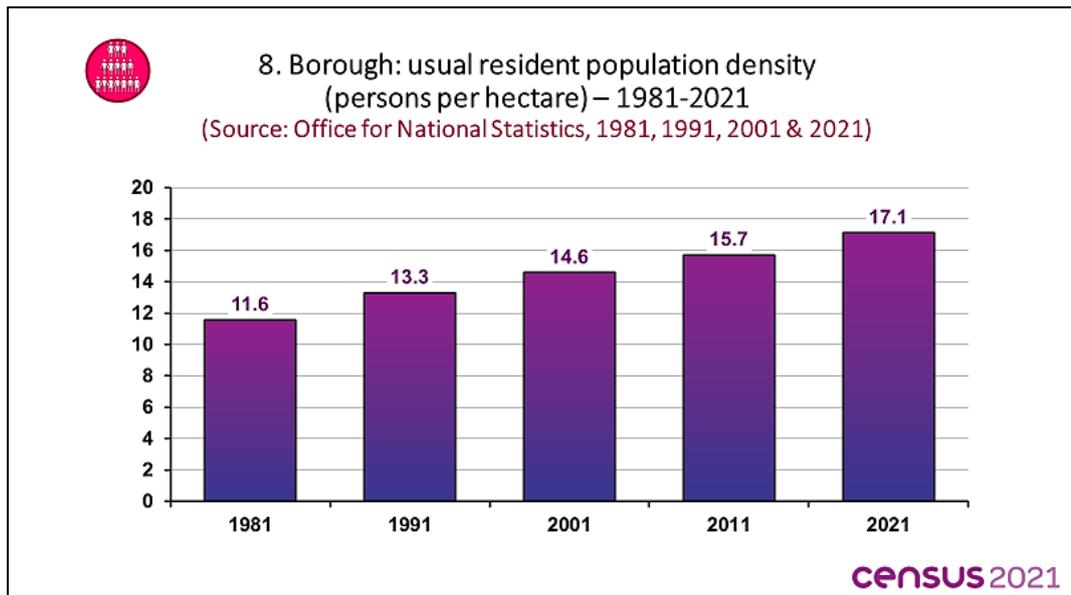
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- e. **[SLIDE 6]** Going back earlier than the 2011 census, the data from the 1981, 1991, 2001 censuses show that the number of households making up the Borough population has grown at a fairly steady pace during the previous four decades, with an average increase of just

under 550 households (1.6%) per year. This was slightly higher than the rate of population growth and reflects a trend towards smaller households.



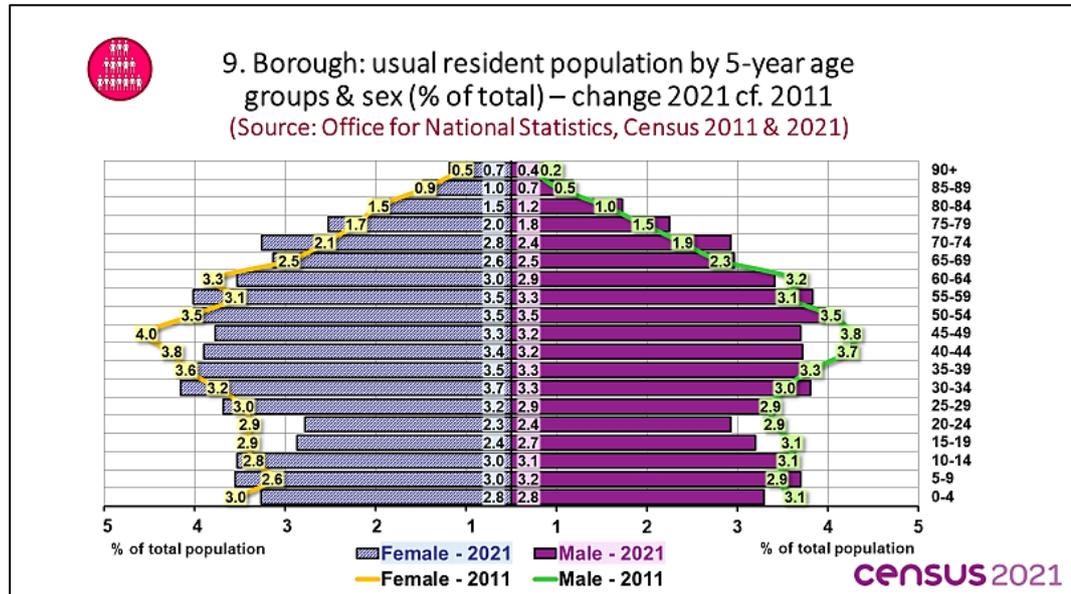
f. **[SLIDE 7].** The Borough’s population density rose from 15.7 persons per hectare (Ha) in 2011 to 17.1 in 2021. The meant the Borough had the sixth highest population density in 2021 compared to the 13 district and unitary councils in Hampshire, with Portsmouth CC the highest (51.5) followed by Southampton CC (49.9), Gosport BC (32.3), Rushmoor BC (25.5) and Havant BC (22.3). The Borough’s population density was also higher than the overall average for the 11 district councils in Hampshire (3.8), for the SE Region (4.9) and for England (4.3).



g. **[SLIDE 8]** Going back earlier than the 2011 census, the data from the 1981 census shows that Borough’s population density has grown from

11.6 persons per hectare to 17.1, which represents a significant increase of 47% over 4 decades and means that the 2021 population density is almost one-half larger than that for 1981.

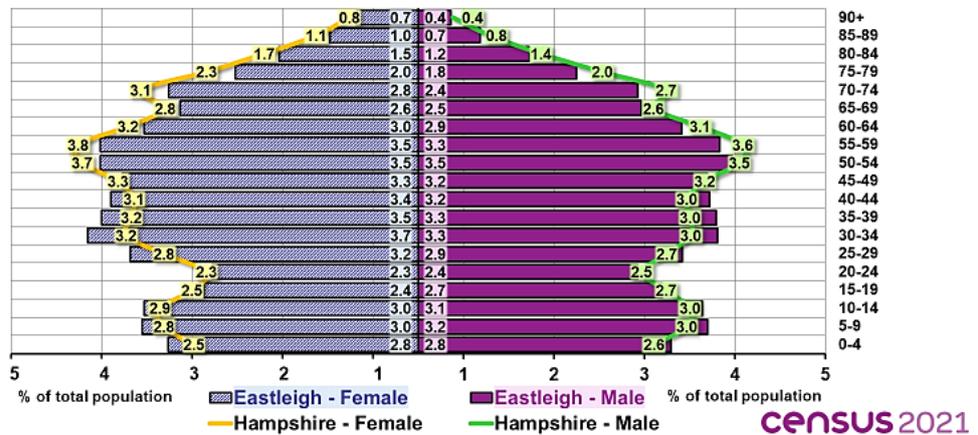
## 8. Age profile



- a. **[SLIDE 9]** The population pyramid uses 5-year age groups to compare the age profile for males (left-hand side) and females (right-hand side) in the Borough in 2011 (yellow or green lines and linked figures) and 2021 (blue or purple bars and figures next to central axis). The pyramid's shape in 2021 largely reflects birth-rate changes over time, with:
- the 80+ age group born before World War II
  - the 70-74 age group born in the post-World War II “baby boom”
  - the 55-59 age group born in the 1960s “baby boom”
  - the 45-49 age group born during the reduced birth-rates of the early 1970s
  - the 5-9 age group born during the migration-related “mini-baby boom” between 2005 and 2010.



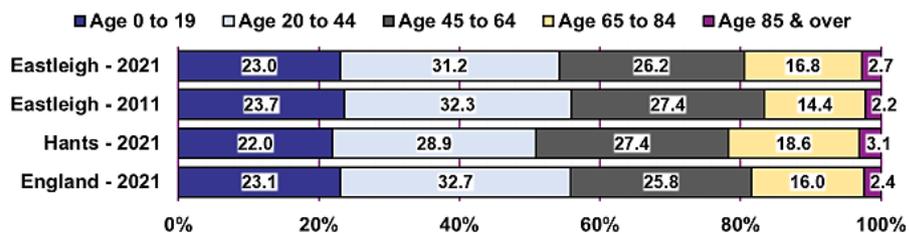
10. Borough: usual resident population by 5-year age groups & sex (% of total population) – 2021 cf. Hampshire  
(Source: Office for National Statistics, Census 2021)



b. [SLIDE 10] The Borough’s population pyramid for 2021 is similar to that for Hampshire as a whole (yellow or green lines and linked figures), although the Borough has a slightly smaller percentage of people in the 50-79 age groups and a slightly higher percentage in the 0-9 and 25-34 age groups. This means the Borough’s overall population is not ageing quite as fast as Hampshire as a whole.



11. Borough: usual resident population by broad age groups (%) – cf. 2011, Hampshire, & England  
(Source: Office for National Statistics, Census 2021)



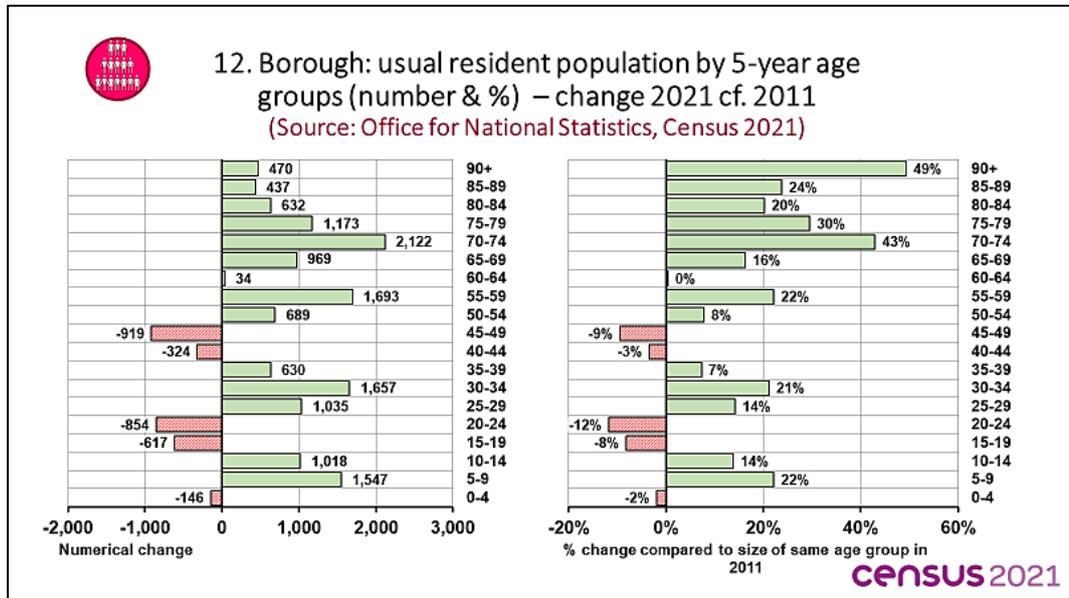
	Total dependency ratio <sup>1</sup>	Child dependency ratio <sup>2</sup>	Older age dependency ratio <sup>3</sup>
Eastleigh – 2021	74.1%	40.1%	34.0%
Eastleigh – 2011	67.6%	39.7%	27.9%
Hants – 2021	77.5%	39.0%	38.5%
England - 2021	71.0%	39.5%	31.5%

<sup>1</sup>Ratio of children (0-19) and people of older age (65 & over) to the working age population (20-64).  
<sup>2</sup>Ratio of children (0-19) to the working age population (20-64).  
<sup>3</sup>Ratio of people of older age (65 & over) to the working age population (20-64).



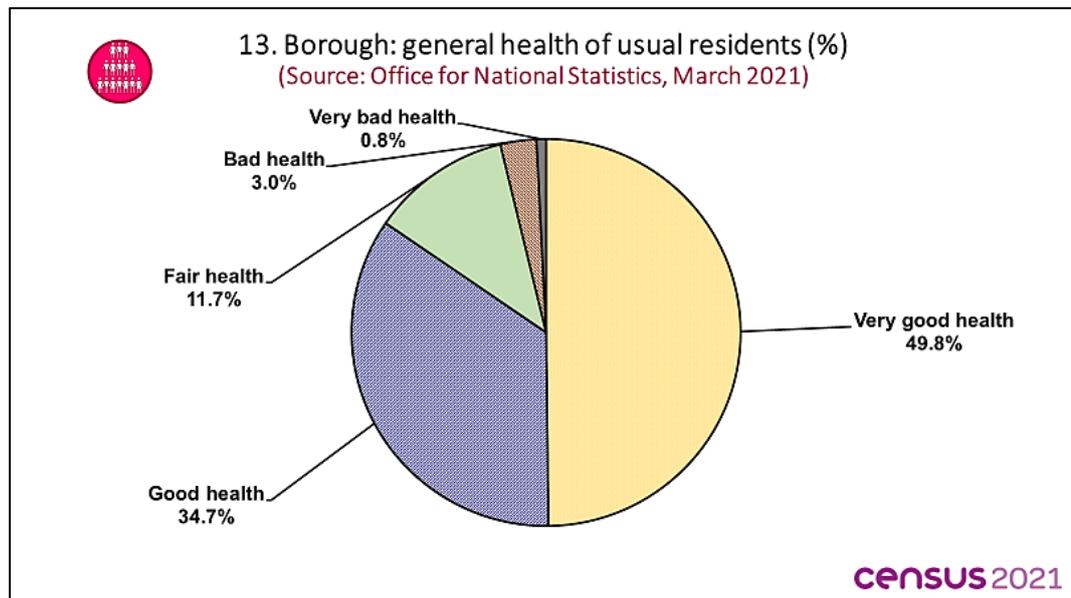
c. [SLIDE 11] Comparison of the relative sizes of broad age groups in 2021 shows that the Borough has a higher percentage of people aged 65 and over (19.5%) than England (18.4%), but a lower percentage than Hampshire (21.7%). The latter finding is consistent with the previous slide, and is reflected in the total dependency ratio (the ratio of children aged 0-19 and older people aged 65 and over to people of working age), with the Borough having a higher total dependency ratio (74.1%) than England (71%) and a lower one than Hampshire (77.5%). Comparison of the Borough’s figures in 2011 and 2022 shows that the

total dependency ratio rose from 67.6% to 74.1%, with increases observed in both the child dependency ratio (39.7% to 40.1%) and the older age dependency ratio (27.9% to 34.0%). However, the rise in the old age dependency ratio (6.1%) was significantly larger than that for the child dependency ratio (0.4%), which reflects the Borough's ageing population.

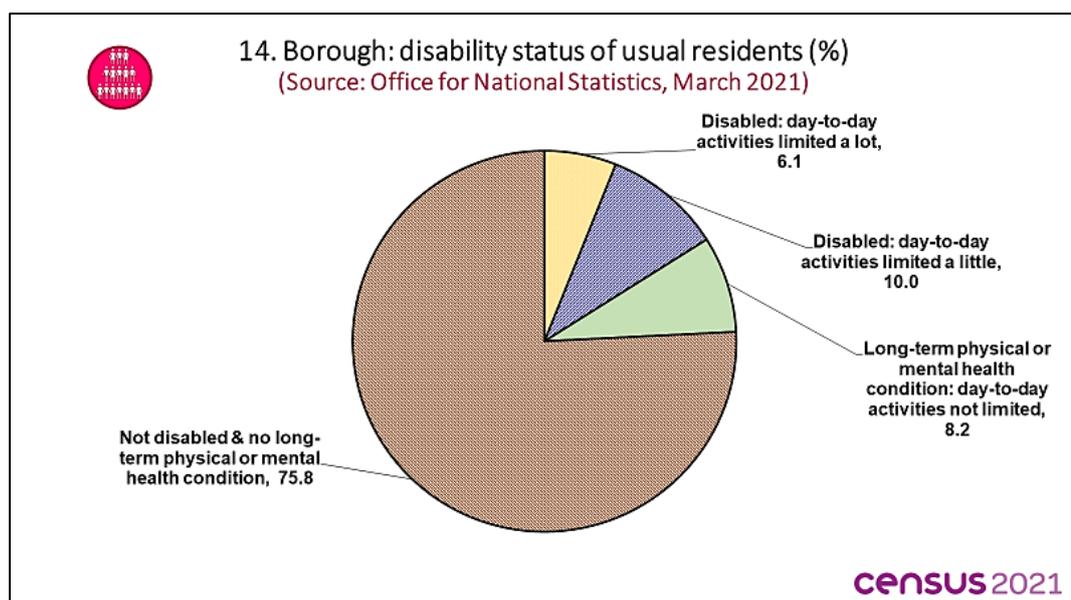


- d. **[SLIDE 12]** The age-related changes in the Borough's population between 2011 and 2021 are particularly apparent when the changes in 5-year age groups are considered, with the largest percentage increases seen in the following age groups: 5-9 (22%: 1,547 persons), 30-34 (21%: 1,647 persons), 55-59 (22%: 1,693 persons), 70-74 (43%: 2,122 persons); 75-79 (30%: 1,173); and 90 and over (49%: 470 persons). Comparing the numbers for those aged 50 and over, and those aged under 50, shows that between 2011 and 2021 the number of the former increased by around 5,200 more than the latter, which again illustrates that the Borough has an ageing population.

## 9. Health, disability, and deprivation

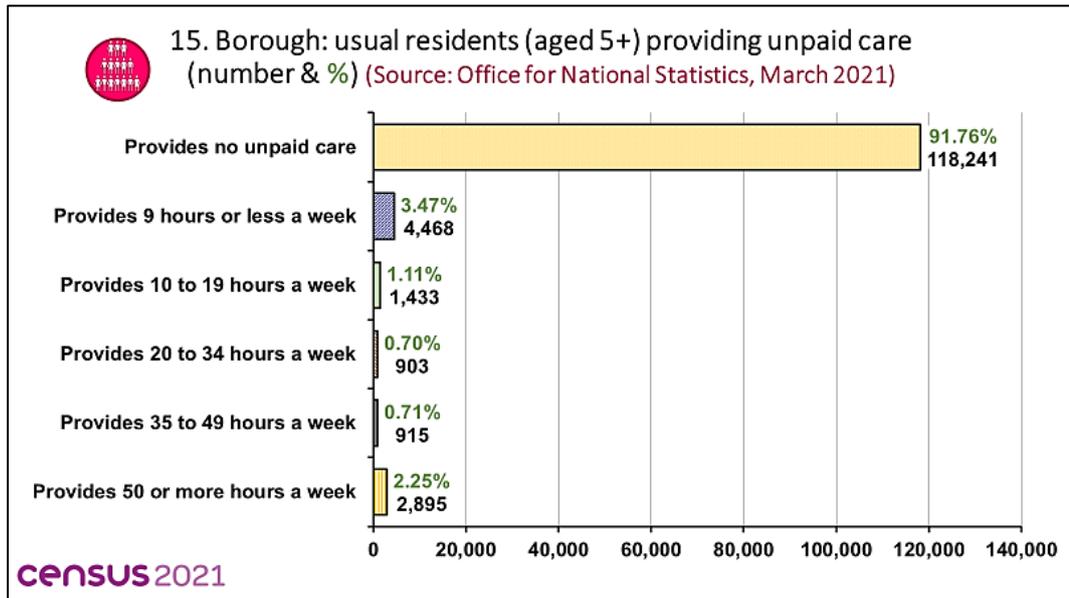


- a. **[SLIDE 13]** While 85% of residents said in 2021 that they had very good or good health, 15% (just over 21,000 people) said they had only fair health or worse. These figures show an improvement on 2011, when 73% said they had very good or good health, and 27% said they had only fair health or worse. The figures for those who said their health was very bad or bad also improved from 6.5% in 2011 to 3.8% in 2021. However, this still meant that in 2021 about 4,100 residents described their health as bad and about 1,100 as very bad, and they are likely to form the majority of those who experience the lowest levels of overall well-being in the Borough.

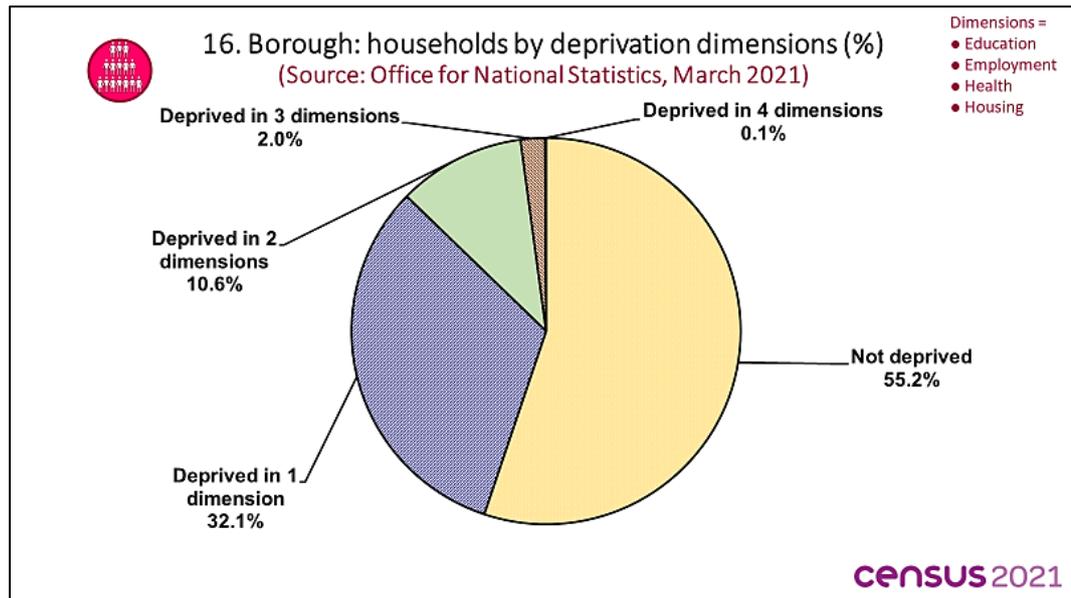


- b. **[SLIDE 14]** 16.1% (nearly 21,900 residents) of the Borough population in 2021 assessed themselves as disabled on the basis that their day-to-day activities were limited by long-term physical or mental health

conditions (this is the harmonised standard for measuring disability that is in line with the 2010 Equality Act). This represented an increase on 2011 when 15.3% assessed themselves as disabled, although the number of residents whose disabilities limited their day-to-day activities a lot fell from 6.6% in 2011 to 6.1% (c. 8,300 residents) in 2021. Around 11,200 residents also said in 2021 that they had a long-term physical or mental condition that didn't limit their day-to-day activities, although such conditions may well, of course, require medication or some other intervention to maintain a person's normal level of activity.

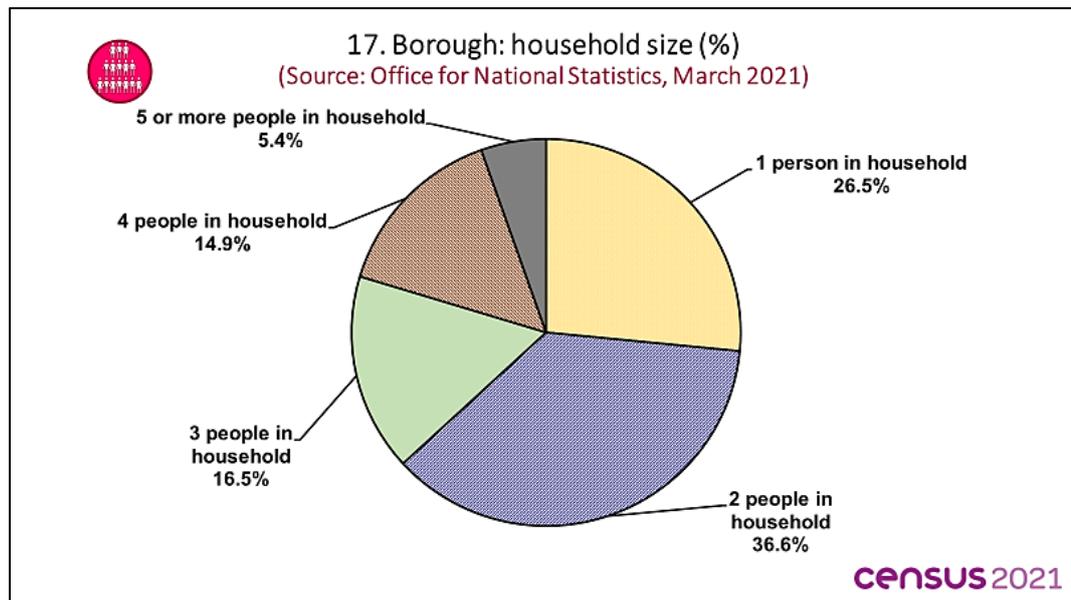


- c. **[SLIDE 15]** The 2021 Census shows that 4.8% of the Borough's residents (c.6,150 individuals) provide more than 10 hours of unpaid care per week, with close to 3% (c.3,800 individuals) providing unpaid care for more hours per week than most people work in paid employment. The 2011 Census produced similar results, which indicates that the current challenges connected with the accessibility and affordability of social care are long-standing ones that are having a hugely detrimental impact on the lives of those unpaid carers who have to devote much of their time to care for those whose needs are not being adequately addressed by the current social care system.

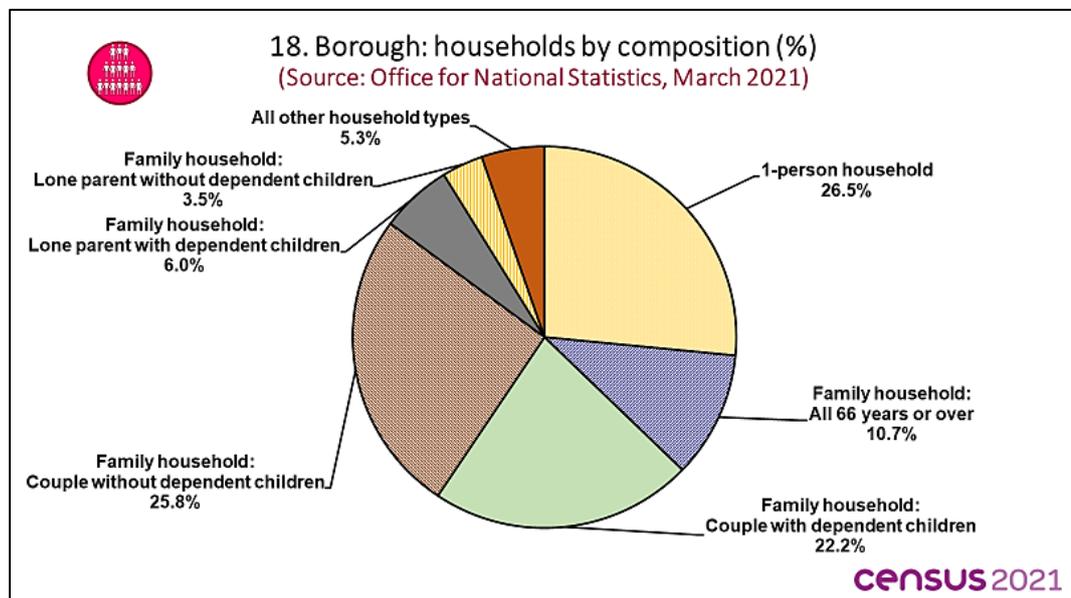


- d. **[SLIDE 16]** At a household level the Census focussed on 4 dimensions of deprivation defined as follows:
- i. Education: no household member has reached higher than NVQ level 2 (equivalent to five A\*-C grade GCSEs) or is full-time student aged between 16 and 18 years
  - ii. Employment: a household member is either unemployed or economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability.
  - iii. Health: a household member has bad or very bad health or is disabled (i.e., day-to-day activities are limited by a long-term physical or mental health condition)
  - iv. Housing: a household's accommodation is overcrowded, in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.
- e. The figures showed that in 2021 around 7,240 households or 12.7% of households (more than 1 in 8) were deprived in at least two dimensions. In 2011 the proportion was higher at 17.6%, so there has been some improvement in the figures over 10 years

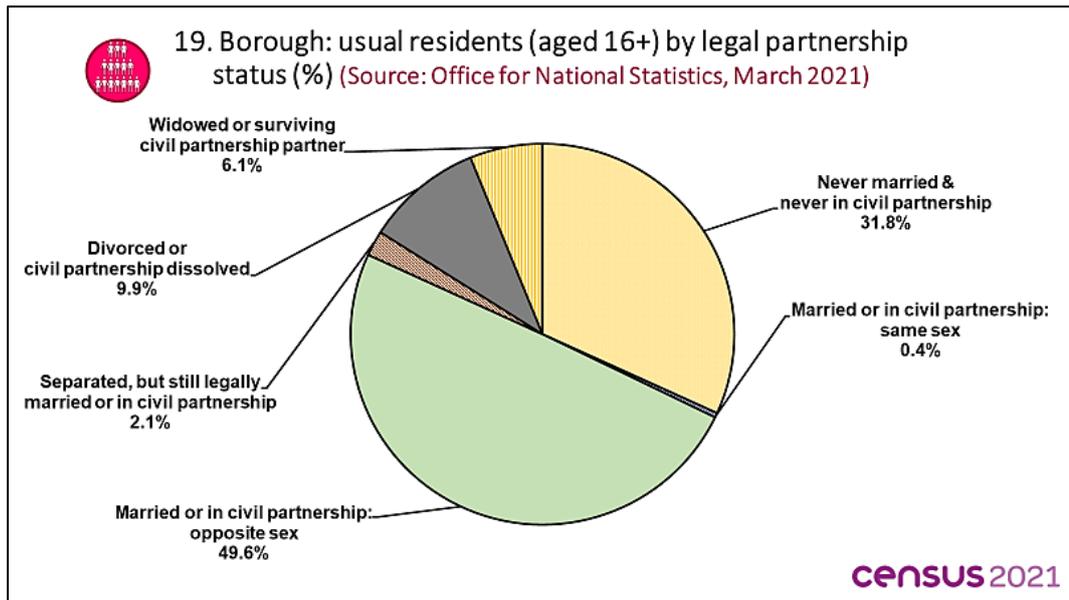
## 10. Households and relationships



- a. **[SLIDE 17]** With regard to household size, the largest segment in 2021 was composed of two person households (20,840 households), while the second largest was composed of one person households (15,100). Together these two segments make up close to two-thirds of all households (as they did in 2011), which implies that the majority people live as couples without dependent children or on their own.

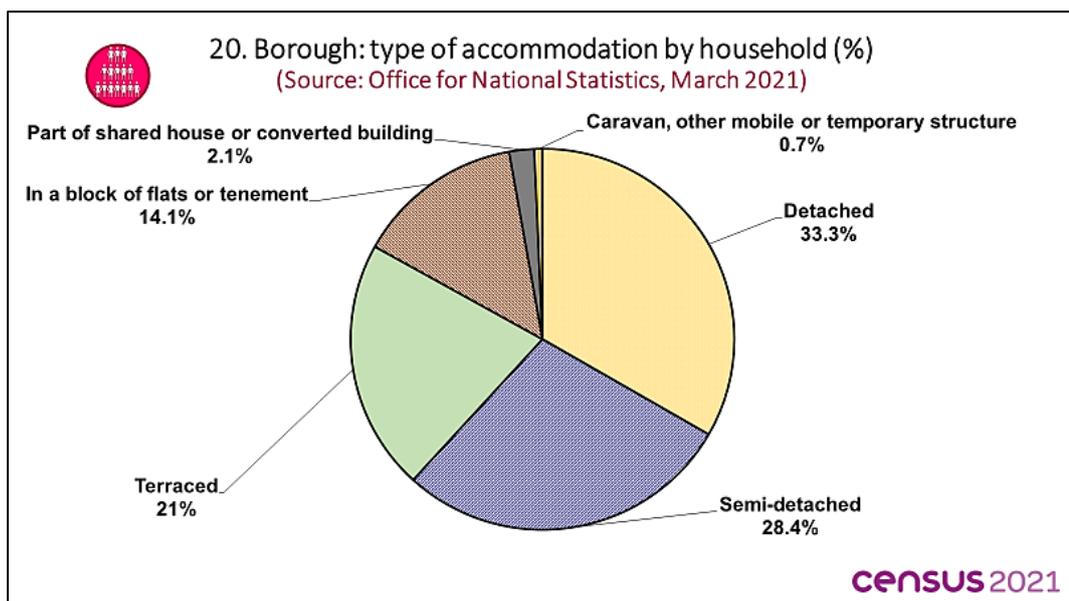


- b. **[SLIDE 18]** The above implication is confirmed by the results for household composition, which show that there were around 15,100 one person households and 14,670 households composed of couples without dependent children. Together these made up over half of all households, and with lone parent families without dependent children and those households composed of a person aged over 66, the total numbers would come close to two-thirds of all households.



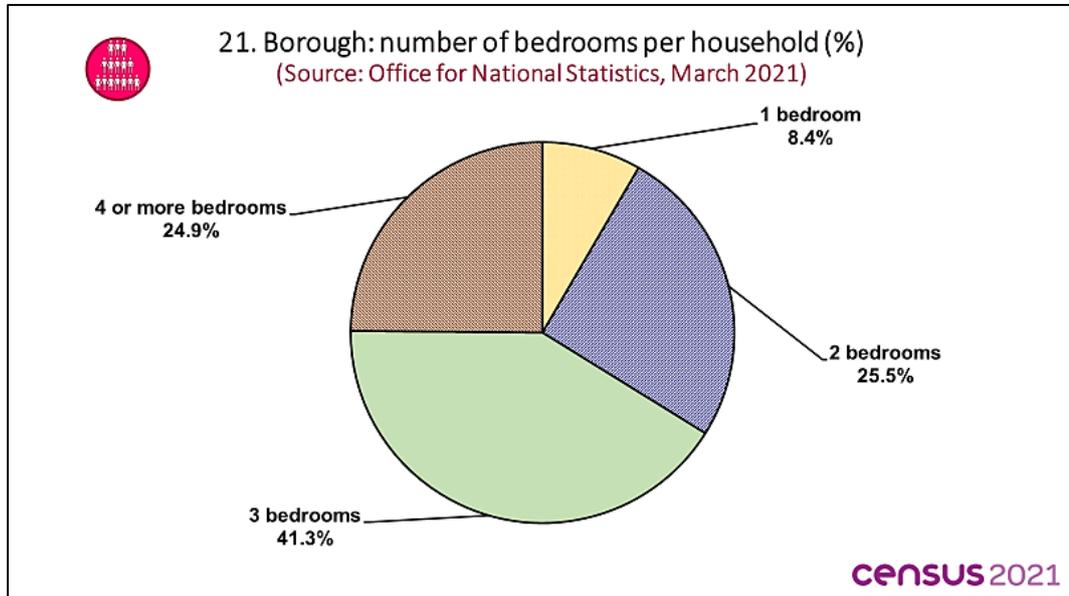
- c. [SLIDE 19] With respect to the legal partnership status of residents aged 16 or over, the proportions for 2021 were not dissimilar to those for 2011, apart from a slight percentage rise in those never married or never in a civil partnership (3% higher in 2011) and a slightly lower percentage fall in those married or in a civil partnership. However, the proportion of those married or in a civil partnership (over 55,000 residents) remained close to half of the total and about a fifth higher than the proportion of those never married or never in a civil partnership, which indicates that marriage or civil partnership remains a popular option for many of today's residents.

## 11. Housing and accommodation

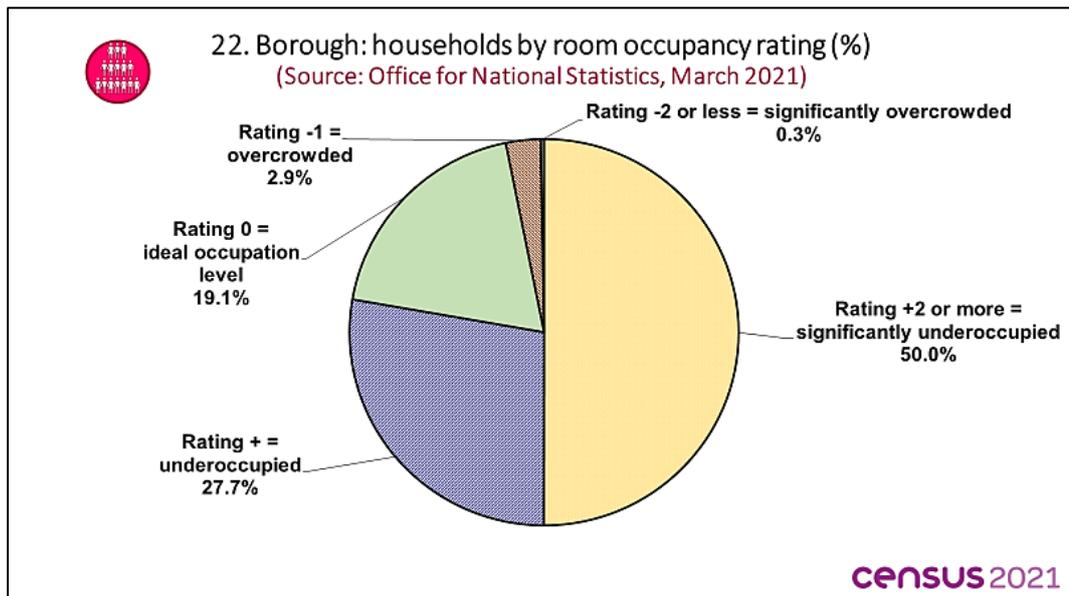


- a. [SLIDE 20] Despite the addition of towards 4,800 household spaces between 2011 and 2021, the proportions for the different types of accommodation has not changed significantly. The largest number of

household spaces are provided by detached houses (c.19,000), followed by semi-detached houses (c.16,200), terraced housing (c.12,100) and flats (c.8,000). A smaller proportion is made up of subdivisions of shared or converted building (c.1,200) or mobile or temporary structures (c.400).

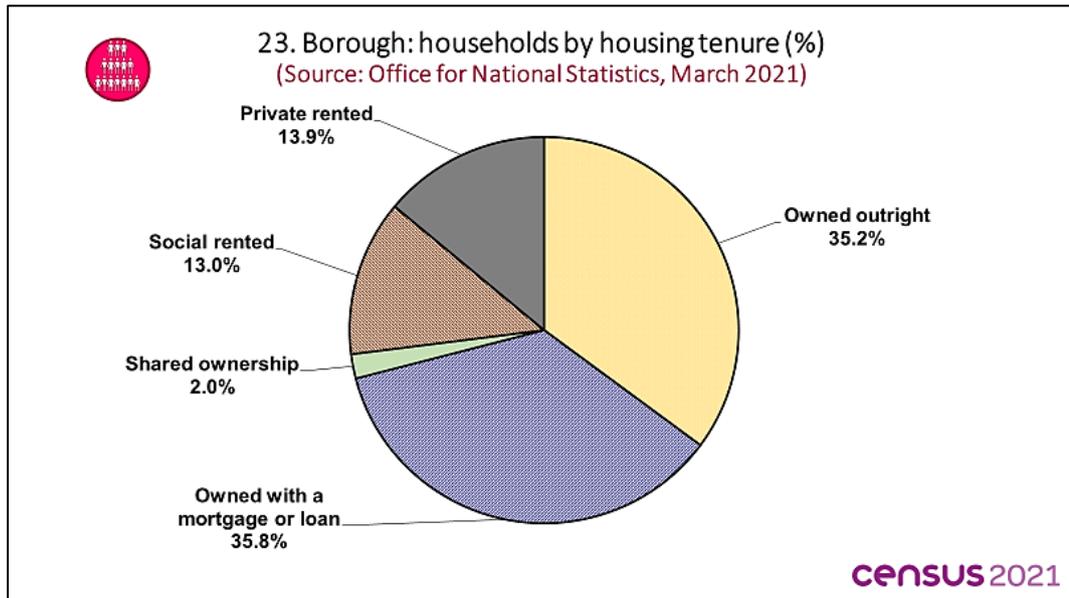


b. **[SLIDE 21]** With respect to the number of bedrooms per dwelling, there was a slight rise (2%) in the number of 4 bedroom dwellings in the Borough since 2011, however the largest proportion of dwellings remained those with 3 bedrooms (c.23,500), followed by 2 bedrooms (c.14,500), 4 bedrooms (c.14,150) and 1 bedroom (c.4,750).



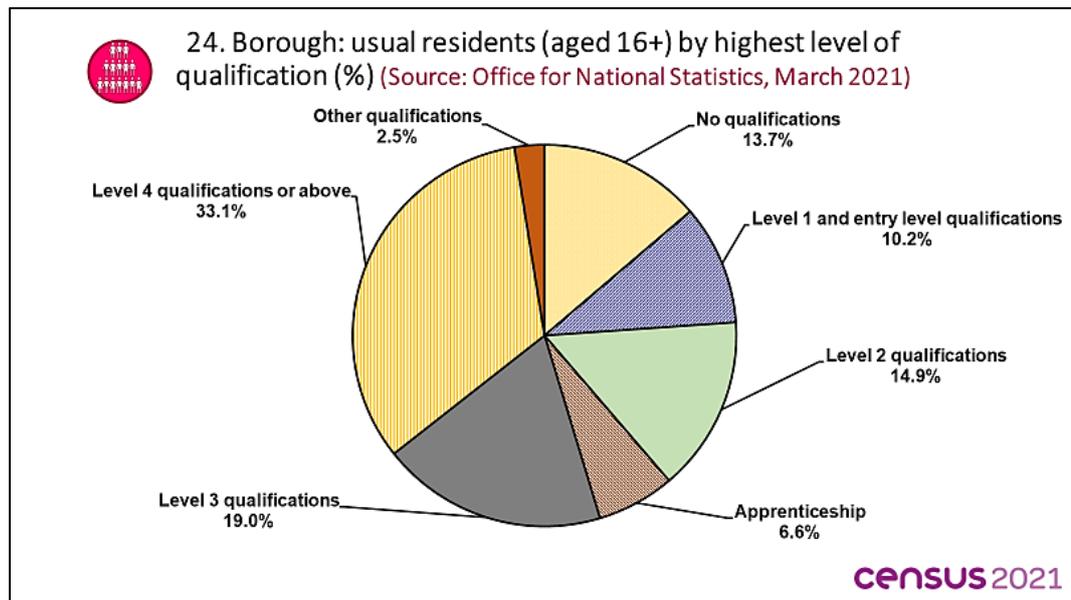
c. **[SLIDE 22]** In terms of occupancy – that is, whether a dwelling has more or fewer occupants per room than considered ideal - half the dwellings in the Borough in 2021 (c. 28,500) were considered to be significantly over-occupied, while a little over 3% (c.1,800) were

considered overcrowded or significantly overcrowded. Compared with 2011 there was a slight rise (1.5%) in those dwellings considered to be significantly underoccupied. However, the standard for the ideal level of occupancy only takes into account the number and types of rooms, but not their sizes, and in the decades since the 1970s there has been a general trend for dwellings to be built with smaller rooms (e.g. the average living room in a new dwelling in the 2010s was about 20% smaller than that in the 1970s, while kitchens were about 10% smaller than in the 1970s).

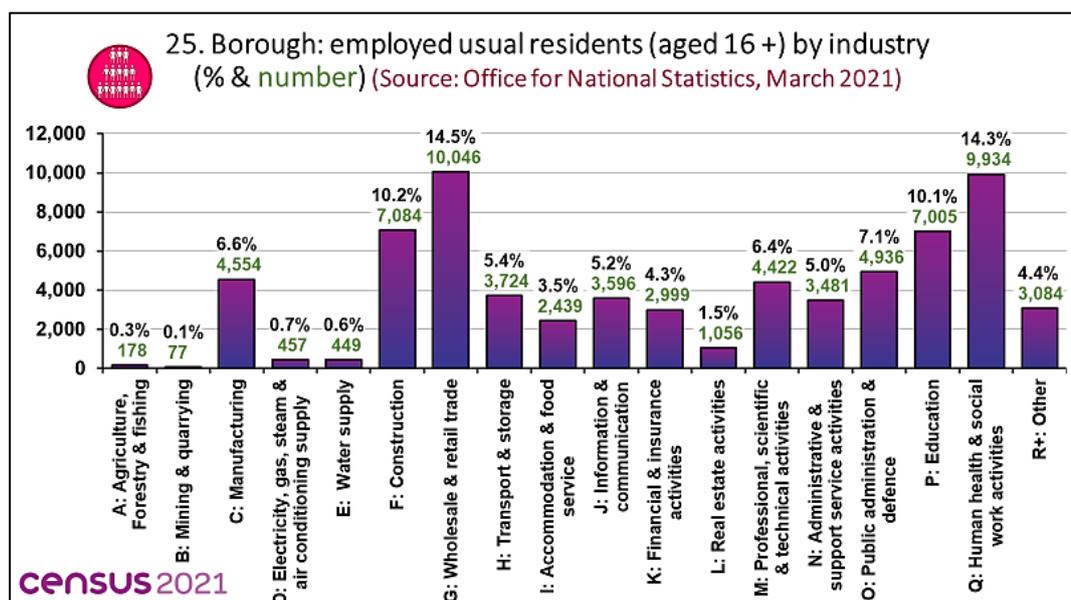


**[SLIDE 23]** In 2022 just over a third of households (c. 20,000) owned their property outright, while slightly more owned it with a mortgage of loan (c. 20,400). Apart from a small segment of households who held a shared ownership tenure (c. 1,150), the remaining third of households was made up of those in privately rented dwellings, with just over half of these renting privately (c.7,950) and just under half (c. 7,450) living in social rented properties. Compared to 2011 the most significant changes were a reduction of nearly 5 percentage points in those owning their property with a loan or mortgage, an increase in outright ownership by almost 2 percentage points, and an around 1 percentage point increase in those renting privately and in those holding their property in shared ownership. These changes likely reflect the new houses that have been added to the Borough over the last 10 years.

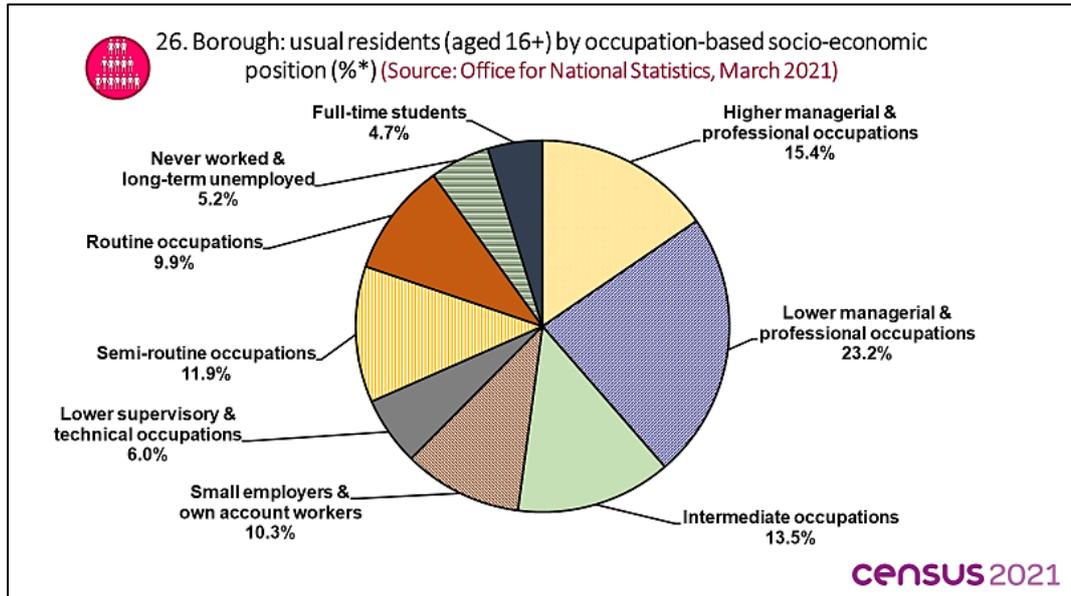
## 12. Education and employment



- a. [SLIDE 24] With respect to the highest level of qualification held by residents aged over 16, around one-third possess a level 4 qualification (i.e. a degree or equivalent) or above (c.36,550), while almost a fifth (c. 21,000) have achieved level 3 (i.e. 2 or more A-levels or their equivalent) as their highest qualification and near to a sixth (c.16,400) have achieved level 2 (i.e. 5 or more GCSE passes or their equivalent) as their highest qualification. However, around a tenth (c. 11,200) have achieved level 1 (1 to 4 GCSE passes or their equivalent) as their highest qualification, while under a sixth (c. 15,150) have no qualifications. These figures therefore indicate that a large proportion of the local population have a degree level qualification (33%), while a slightly lower proportion have no or relatively few qualifications.

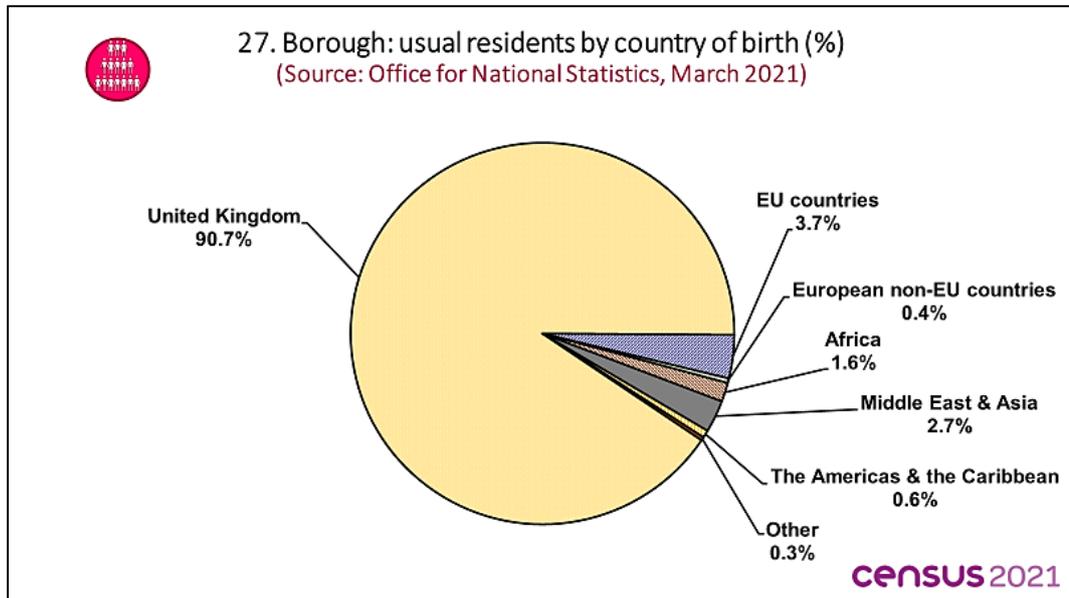


- b. **[SLIDE 25]** In terms of the industry sectors in which local residents – many of whom will commute to job locations outside of the Borough - are employed, the largest is wholesale and retail trade (c.10,100 employees), followed closely by health and social work (c.9,950 employees), and then construction (c.7,100 employees), education (c.7,000 employees), public administration and defence (c.4,950 employees), and manufacturing (c.4,550 employees).

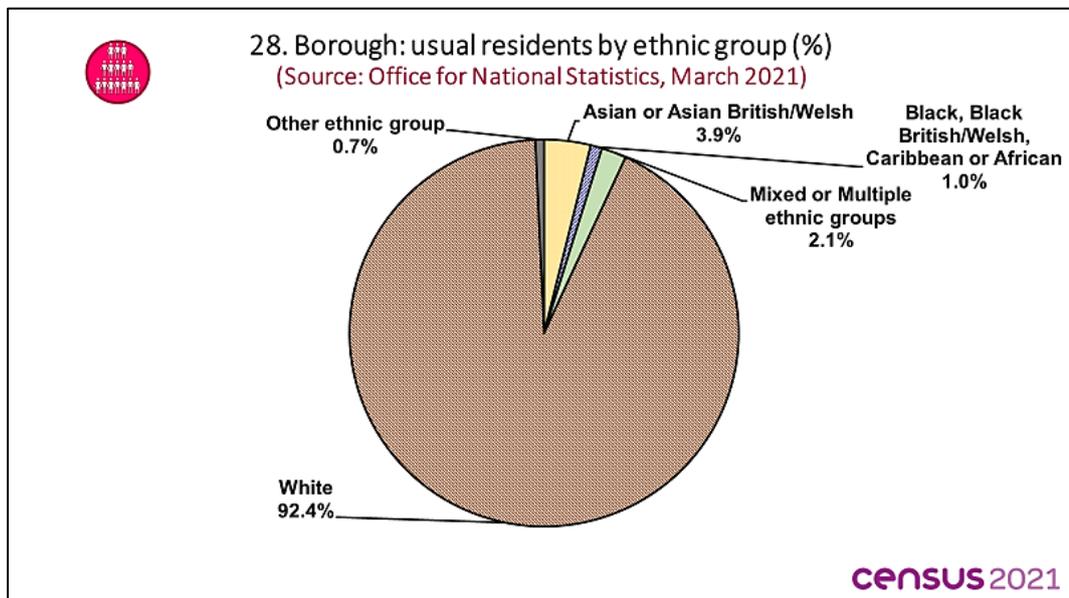


- c. **[SLIDE 26]** With respect to the occupation-based socio-economic position of residents aged 16 or over, the largest category is made up residents in lower managerial and professional occupations (c.25,600) followed by higher managerial and professional occupations (c.17,000) intermediate occupations (c.14,858), semi-routine occupations (c.13,100), small employers and own account workers (c.11,350), and routine occupations (c.10,850).

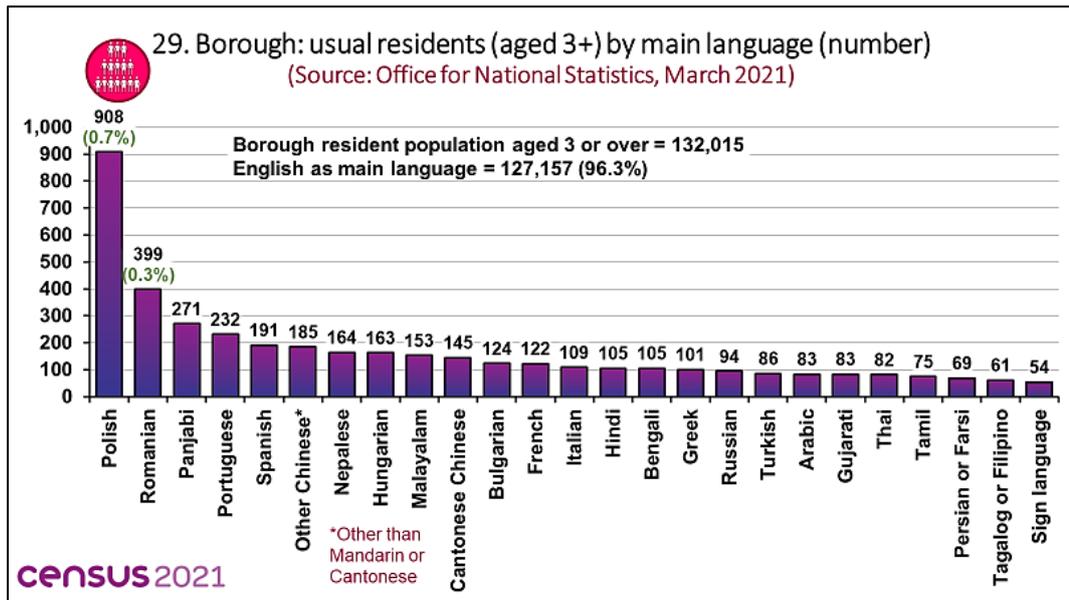
13. Culture and identity



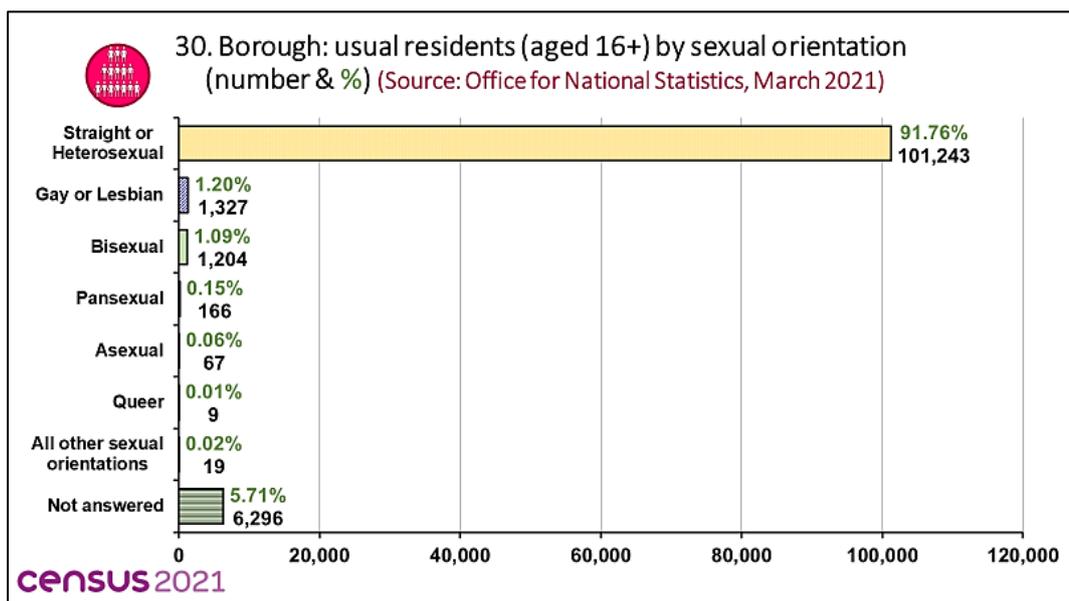
- a. [SLIDE 27] While the majority (90.7%) of local residents were, unsurprisingly, born in the United Kingdom, 4.1% were born in other European countries, 2.7% in Middle Eastern or Asian countries, 1.6% in African countries, and 0.9% in Americas, the Caribbean or other countries. With respect to particular countries, the largest proportions of the local population born outside the UK were born in India (1.0%) and in Poland (0.9%).



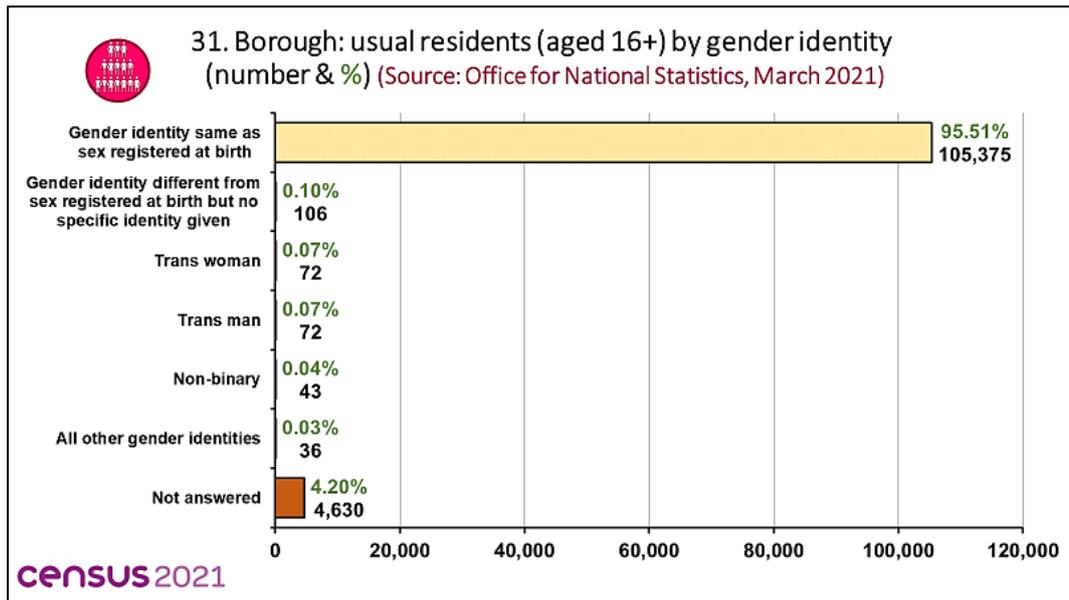
- b. [SLIDE 28] With respect to ethnicity in 2021, 92.4% of residents described themselves as White (cf. 94.7% in 2011), 3.9% as Asian or Asian British (cf. 3.0% in 2011), 2.1% as Mixed (cf. 1.4% in 2011), and 1.0% as Black or Black British (cf. 0.5% in 2011).



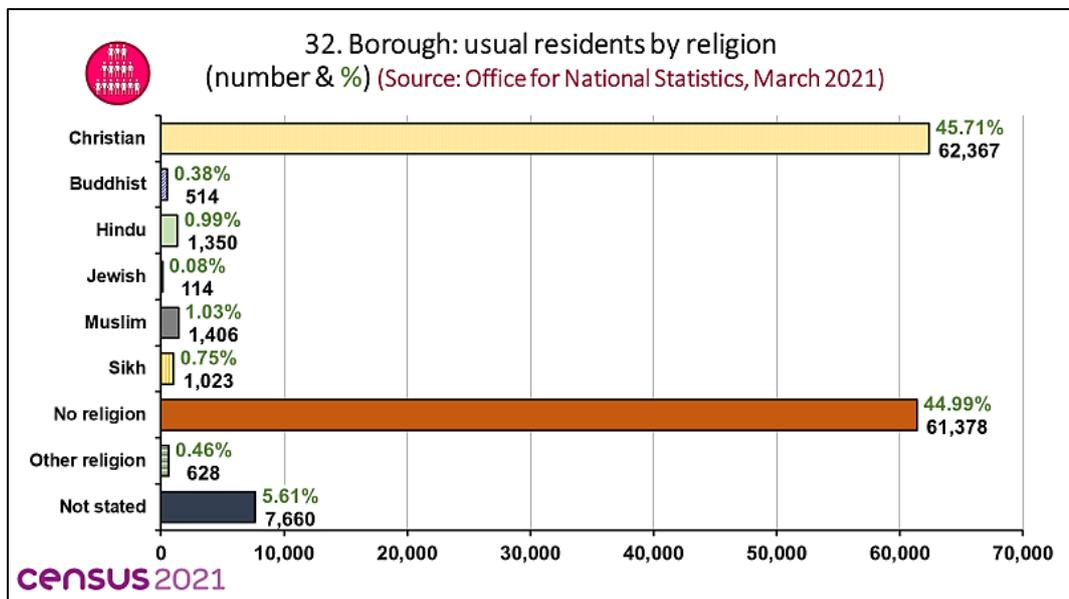
- c. [SLIDE 29] Apart from local residents who stated their main language was English (96.3% of those aged 3 and over), the next most commonly cited main languages were Polish (0.7%) and Romanian (0.3%).



- d. [SLIDE 30] With respect to sexual orientation, 5.7% of the 2021 Census respondents aged 16 or over opted not to respond. The majority of the population (91.8%) described themselves as heterosexual, while 1.2% described themselves as gay or lesbian, and 1.1% as bisexual. A further 1.3% described themselves as pansexual, asexual, queer, or other. This question was not asked in 2011 Census.



- e. **[SLIDE 31]** With respect to gender identity, 4.2% of the 2021 Census respondents aged 16 or over opted not to respond. The majority of the population (95.5%) stated their gender identity was the same as that registered at birth, while 0.3% (c.330 individuals) stated that their gender differed from that registered at birth. This question was not asked in 2011 Census.



- f. **[SLIDE 32]** With regard to religion, 5.6% of the 2021 Census respondents did not state their religious beliefs. 45.7% stated their religion as Christian, 45.0% said they had no religion, 1.0% said they were Muslim, 1.0% said they were Hindu, and 0.8% said they were Sikh. Compared with 2011, the most significant changes were that those identifying themselves as Christian dropped by 17 percentage points, while those saying that had no religion rose by 16 percentage points.

## **Census Implications**

14. The data and analysis presented in the previous section has significant implications for the well-being of the Borough and its residents, and therefore for Eastleigh Borough Council as it seeks to promote the welfare of the Borough and its residents via its service provision, its place-shaping activities, and its role as a partner or influencer of other organisations or groups. Not all these implications can be covered in this document, although it is intended that other sections of the Council will use their service-related expertise to consider and further develop the particular implications that the Census findings have for their activities.
15. In this section, the implications of the Census findings will be considered under three headings:
  - a. A rising population
  - b. An ageing population
  - c. A diversifying population

### **The challenges of a rising population**

16. Given a fairly steady annual population growth rate for the Borough over the last four decades that averages around 1,100 additional persons per year, it is clearly apparent that the Borough Council must, if it is to keep pace, continually adapt and extend its service offerings to cover an increasing number of potential service users.
17. Although more residents may mean more revenue generated for the Council via business rates, Council Tax, and fees and charges, this additional revenue is unlikely to be sufficient to meet the increased demand placed on its services, particularly those that have to regularly meet the needs of, or communicate with, all or most of the Borough's resident household population (e.g. waste services, and communications) or those that do so on specific occasions each year (e.g. elections). A rising population also generates greater demand upon the Council for more and improved physical facilities or amenities (such as, sports and leisure facilities, parks, play areas, other green spaces and car parks), as well as increasing the requirement for regular services (such as street cleansing, hedge trimming and grass cutting) directed towards their maintenance and the upkeep of public areas. Consequently, it is imperative for the Council to continually find means of becoming more economical, efficient and effective in the way it operates and provides its services.
18. A rising population, and the concomitant requirement for more housing, inevitably places more demands on the Borough's existing natural, built and social infrastructure. Careful planning and coordination are therefore required to ensure this infrastructure is developed and upgraded in a coordinated and sustainable manner. This highlights the importance of the Local Plan and the Council's other planning and development management activities, as well as

its ambition to undertake and model an infrastructure-first approach in the One Horton Heath development. A rising population also has significant implications for the environment (for example, increasing pressures on resource demand, waste generation, air, water and land pollution, pressure on natural habitats and biodiversity) and for public health and safety (where, without appropriate improvements in services and facilities, more urbanised, human populations living in more compact dwelling spaces will likely experience increased levels of crime, anti-social behaviour, and mental and physical health problems).

### **The challenges of an ageing population**

19. Given that the Borough has an ageing population, that around 15% of residents experience only fair health or worse, and that over 16% of residents are disabled, the Council must ensure that its service offerings, place-shaping initiatives and partnering activities take account of these factors. In particular, the Council administers the Disabled Facilities Grant, which is likely to experience greater demand in the future, and the Council will also have to be mindful of the ongoing need for more accessible, adaptable and / or life-time homes as part of its housing programme.
20. With regard to the provision of social care, it is evident that many people are bearing a significant, if not enormous, burden (and without any financial remuneration to care for others who need their help). This probably reflects problems relating to the affordability and quality of social care in the UK, although the general population remain relatively unaware - until they or their relatives need it - that most social care is only state-funded if a person's savings drop below a relatively low threshold (which has not been adjusted to account for current inflation rates).
21. Although technology, in theory, offers the prospect of being a great enabler for vulnerable people, it can sometimes, in practice, become a significant disabler, which can end up excluding them from mainstream life. Although it may come as a shock to many younger, literate and able-bodied people, a significant proportion of the population do not have access to the internet or to a smartphone, or possess sufficient literacy or digital skills to operate a computer or exchange emails. Indeed, many people who once possessed these skills may well lose them in later life as they succumb to old age, dementia or a debilitating illness.
22. Although only a very small proportion of dwellings in the Borough are considered to be overcrowded (just over 3%), the tendency for rooms and gardens in new developments in more recent decades to be smaller than in the 1970s is likely to increase the need and demand for access to good quality public spaces, including play areas and green spaces. Addressing this issue is especially important given that lack of access to nature and low levels of activity are proven catalysts for poor mental and physical health.

### **The challenges of a diversifying population**

23. The education and employment data for the Borough identify a split between degree-educated residents employed in higher-paid management or professional roles, and residents with few qualifications working in lower-paid semi-routine or routine employments. Compared to other Hampshire districts, the Borough also has a higher percentage of residents employed in intermediate and semi-routine occupations, which probably reflects its location between more rural and more urban parts of Hampshire.
24. The data relating to household sizes indicates that over 1 in 4 people live alone, which has potential implications for loneliness (other sources indicate that loneliness is particularly high among younger adults and those over retirement age), as well as for externally-provided social care (because elderly or disabled people living on their own cannot rely on other household members to provide day-to-day support).
25. The loss of a sense of a transcendent or shared purpose in a more secular and diverse society may encourage the adoption of a short-term, 'me-first', consumerist attitude, which can in turn undermine longer term commitments to promoting the common good, valuing public service, helping those in need, and protecting the planet.

## **Next Steps**

26. As a Council, there is a continued need to change and to embed changes across all services in response to the Borough's changing demographic profile.
27. The Corporate Plan 2023-26 identifies the high-level priorities (themes) of the Council and sets out the strategic priorities for external delivery and the internal organisational functions to support delivery.
28. The themes of the Corporate Plan 2023-26 are:
  - **Enabling a Healthier Eastleigh** – this includes services and projects that relate to people, or that don't have an obvious connection to a 'place';
  - **Shaping Places** – this includes 'place' based services to create and enhance places where residents and businesses can thrive;
  - **Protecting our Environment** – this includes actions to tackle the Climate and Environmental Emergency, and the Council's new sustainable energy operations and infrastructure;
  - **Creating Homes and Communities** – this includes new housing and associated infrastructure delivery, and the new landlord functions; and
  - **Improving our Organisation** which enables the delivery of the external themes outlined above.
29. Although the Plan is for a three-year period, it can be revised and updated on an annual basis which will allow for any necessary changes, including those relating to the changing demographic, as identified within the census.
30. As such, the results of the census have also been shared with the Corporate Leadership Board so that Service Directors can begin to consider what

specific adjustments or implications, if any, may be required for their services, within the themes and priority areas identified within the Plan.

31. Some areas for immediate action and next steps have already become apparent. For example, there is a continued need to exercise influence with partners or other organisations or agencies that promote mental or physical well-being or provide medical or social care services to help ensure that these are sufficient or fit-for-purpose to address the needs of local residents, particularly the most vulnerable. Furthermore, through sharing the census data with various teams and groups across the Council to date, the Planning Policy team are already using the data to inform part of the Local Plan review.

## **Conclusion**

32. In order to address the increasing demands of a rising population, any Council that wants to achieve sustained success must continually improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its services, its place-shaping activities and its partnering and influencing role through the combined application of robust strategic thinking, excellent operational management, and appropriate technology.
33. Appendix 1 details includes the data felt most relevant for review, as well as further commentary.

## **Financial Implications**

34. There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.

## **Risk Assessment**

35. There are no direct risks associated with this report but the findings can support better risk management practice with targeted intervention.

## **Equality and Diversity Implications**

36. The Equality Act is not relevant to the decision in this report because it is a report dealing with internal or procedural matters only.

## **Climate Change and Environmental Implications**

37. There are no significant Climate Change implications from this report, or in the monitoring of Census data itself.

## **Conclusion**

38. The report and its accompanying documents summarise the findings from the 2021 census. The data is shared for information purposes.

LEWIS GOOLD

## RESOURCE MANAGER

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Appendices Attached: 1

### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 - SECTION 100D**

The following is a list of documents which disclose facts or matters on which this report or an important part of it is based and have been relied upon to a material extent in the preparation of this report. This list does not include any published works or documents which would disclose exempt or confidential information.

\*None.