

Overview of Hampshire's population

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1. Main Points

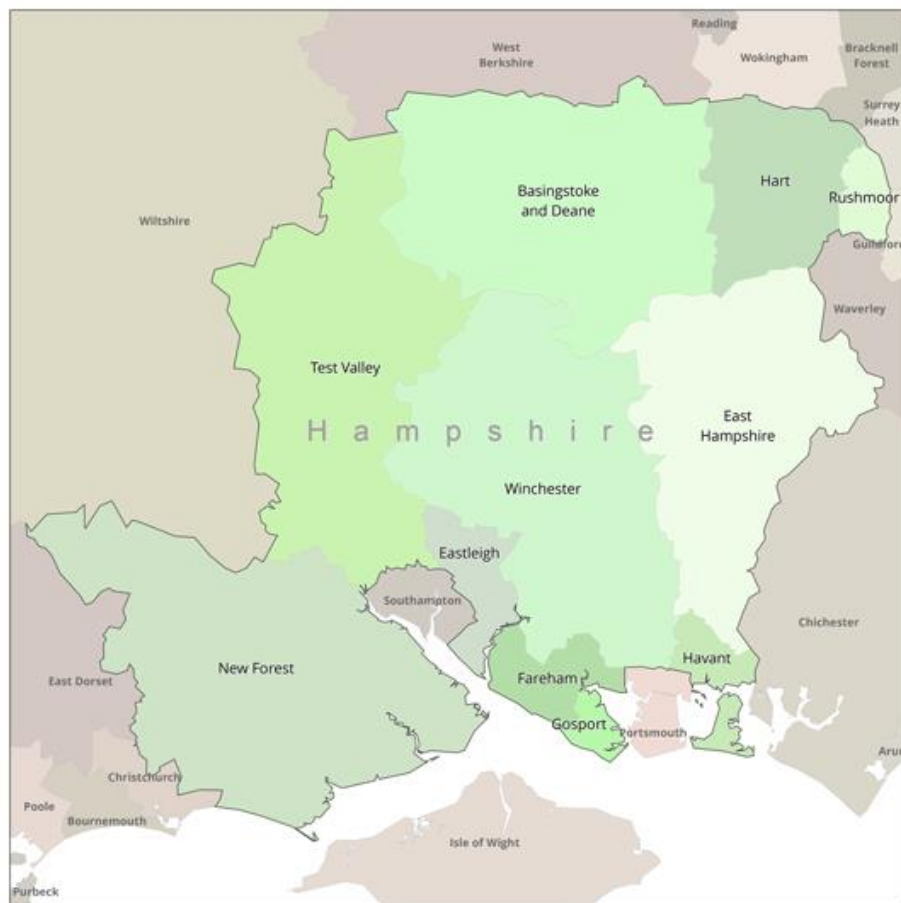
- In mid-2016, an estimated 1,365,000 people lived in Hampshire
- Over the next 20 years the population of Hampshire is projected to grow by 8.4% to 1,480,000
- In Hampshire, the number of households is projected to grow from 561,000 in 2014 to 671,000 in 2039. This is an increase of nearly 20%
- In 2016, there were 14,400 births and 12,700 deaths in Hampshire. Between 2008 and 2016, there have been more births than deaths which has contributed to Hampshire's population growth
- In the year to mid-2016, Hampshire's net international migration was 2,600, with 5,700 people immigrating and 3,100 emigrating. In recent years Hampshire's net migration has been steadily increasing, after a decade of fluctuating flows
- Between 2014 and 2016, the life expectancy at birth in Hampshire for men was 81 years and for women was 84 years, this is slightly higher than England (80 years and 83 years, respectively)
- British is the most common nationality in Hampshire (95%), followed by European Union (3%) and Non-European Union (2%)

2. Things you need to know

Definition of Hampshire

In this report we define 'Hampshire' as a county that consists of 11 Local Authorities (LA): Basingstoke and Deane, East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Hart, Havant, New Forest, Rushmoor, Test Valley and Winchester. Boundaries for different UK geographies do change over time. Hampshire previously included the Isle of Wight (until 1995) and Portsmouth and Southampton (until 1997). The data used in this report does not precede 2000, and there have been no boundary changes since this time.

Figure 1: Local authority boundaries in Hampshire, 2017



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Graphic by ONS Geography GIS and Mapping Unit

Source: [ONS Geography](https://www.ons.gov.uk)

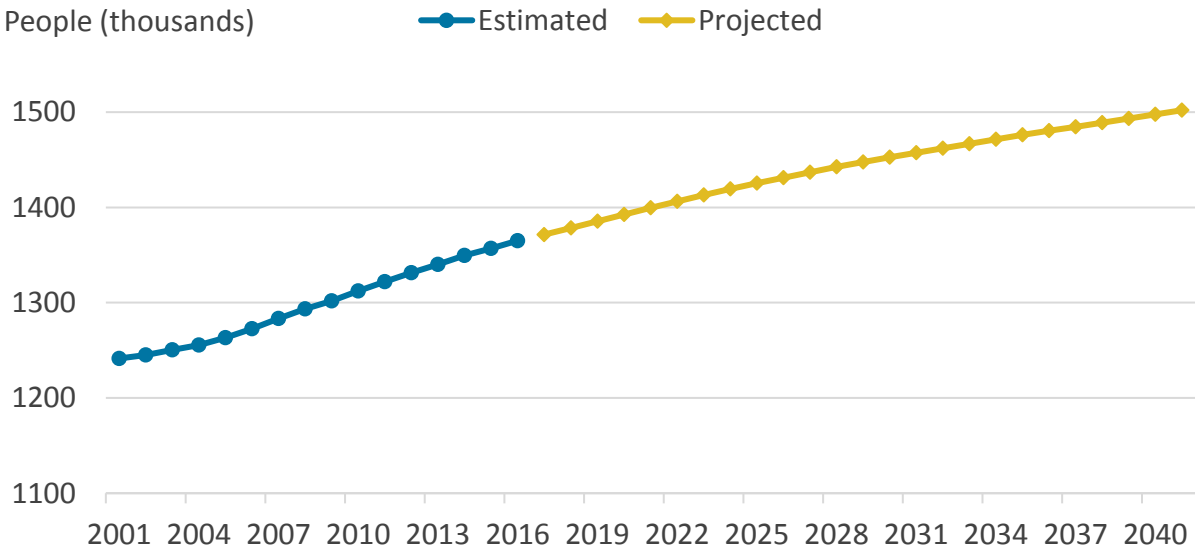
3. Hampshire’s population is growing

Population Estimates and Projections

In 2016, an estimated 1,365,000 people lived in Hampshire. This is an increase of 8,000 since 2015.

For Hampshire, the population is projected to grow by 4.8% over the next decade, from 1,365,000 in mid-2016 to 1,431,000 by mid-2026. Over the next 20 years, the population projected to grow by 8.4% to 1,480,000. Although the population is growing, the rate of growth is not as high as England, where the population growth is projected to increase by 10.2% from 2016 to 2036.

Figure 2: Hampshire population estimates and projections, 2001-2041



Source: ONS [Population estimates](#) (Mid-2016) and [Population projections 2016-2041](#) (Mid-2026 and Mid-2036)

The populations of all Local Authorities within Hampshire are projected to increase by mid-2036, see Table 1. The populations of Test Valley and Winchester are projected to grow the fastest (12.3% and 11.5% over the next two decades, respectively).

Table 1: Projected population change for Hampshire Local Authorities, mid-2016 to mid-2036

	Mid-2016	Mid-2026	Mid-2036	Projected change over 10 years	Projected change over 20 years	Percentage change over 10 years	Percentage change over 20 years
England	55,268,100	58,505,600	60,905,500	3,237,500	5,637,400	5.9	10.2
Hampshire	1,365,100	1,431,300	1,480,400	66,200	115,300	4.8	8.4
Basingstoke and Deane	175,200	184,600	190,400	9,400	15,200	5.4	8.7
East Hampshire	118,700	124,300	128,600	5,600	9,900	4.7	8.3
Eastleigh	129,500	137,100	142,500	7,600	13,000	5.9	10.0
Fareham	115,800	122,100	127,200	6,300	11,400	5.4	9.8
Gosport	85,500	89,000	91,900	3,500	6,400	4.1	7.5
Hart	94,900	97,800	99,400	2,900	4,500	3.1	4.7
Havant	123,900	129,800	135,100	5,900	11,200	4.8	9.0
New Forest	179,500	186,000	192,000	6,500	12,500	3.6	7.0
Rushmoor	96,100	97,000	98,100	900	2,000	0.9	2.1
Test Valley	122,800	131,900	137,900	9,100	15,100	7.4	12.3
Winchester	123,100	131,500	137,200	8,400	14,100	6.8	11.5

Source: ONS [Population estimates](#) (Mid-2016) and [Population projections 2016-2041](#) (Mid-2026 and Mid-2036)

Hampshire's population change by broad age groups

Hampshire's projected population growth (4.8% over the next decade and 8.4% over the next two decades) is primarily driven by a growth in the proportion of the population aged 65 and over (projected 21.3% increase over the next 10 years and 47.2% increase over the 20 years). This growth in the size of the older population is a result of numerous societal changes: including improvements in the quality of healthcare, a shift towards healthier lifestyles and increasing rates of immigration.

Table 2: Projected population change for Hampshire, by broad age group, mid-2016 to mid-2036

	Mid-2016	Mid-2026	Mid-2036	Projected change over 10 years	Projected change over 20 years	Percentage change over 10 years	Percentage change over 20 years
0 to 14 years	236,000	238,000	233,000	2,000	-3,000	0.8	-1.3
15 to 64 years	844,000	847,000	827,000	3,000	-17,000	0.4	-2.0
65 and over	286,000	347,000	421,000	61,000	135,000	21.3	47.2

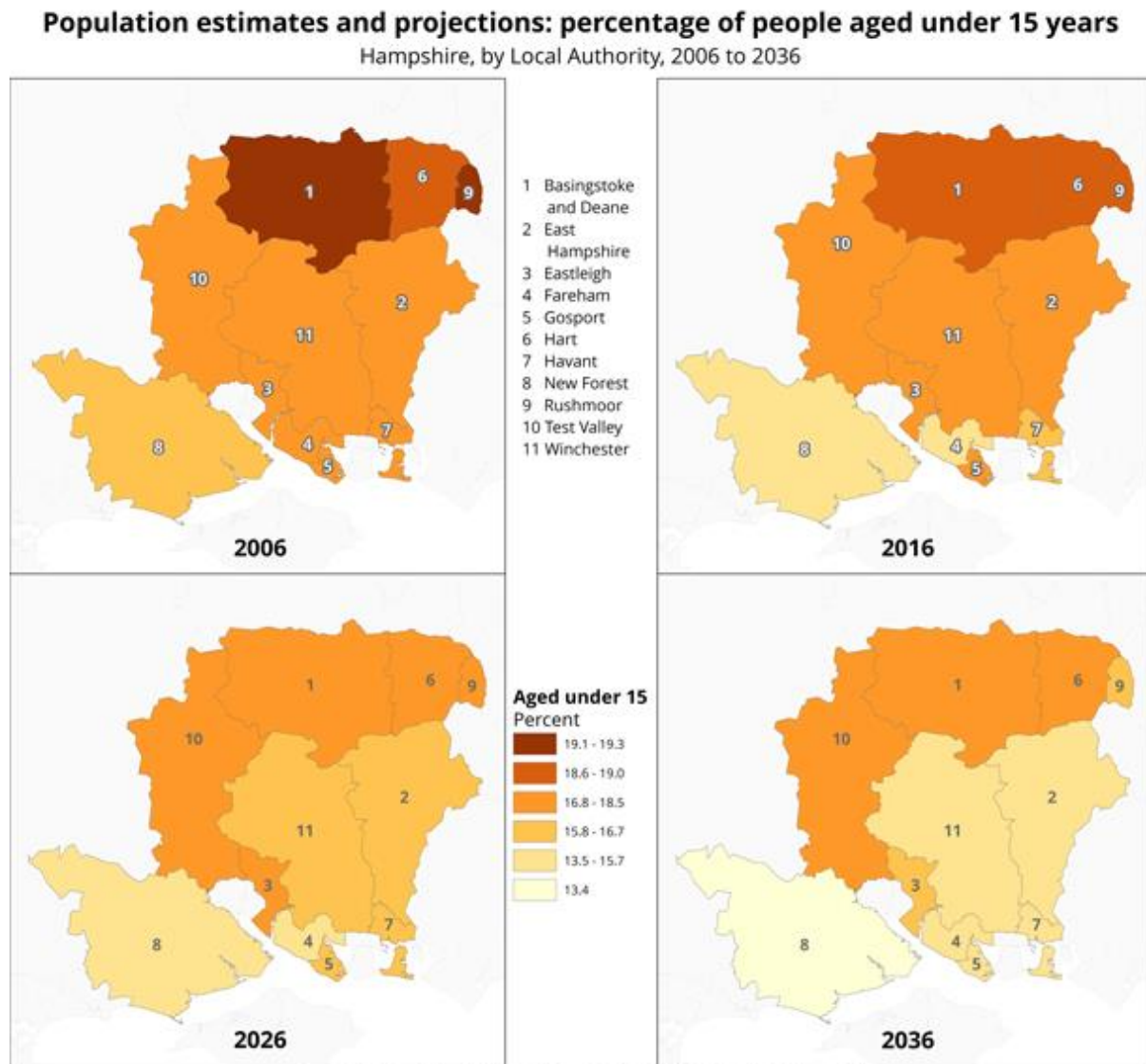
Source: ONS [Population estimates](#) (Mid-2016) and [Population projections 2016-2041](#) (Mid-2026 and Mid-2036)

Please see supplementary Excel file 'Population estimates and projections' for more detailed data tables.

Aged under 15

The proportion of Hampshire's population aged under 15 is projected to decrease from 17.3% in 2016 to 16.6% in 2026 and 15% by 2036.

Figure 3: Population estimates and projections of the population aged 0 to 14 in Hampshire – 2006, 2016, 2026 & 2036



Source: ONS Population Estimates 2017 and Subnational Population Projections 2016

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Graphic by ONS Geography GIS and Mapping Unit

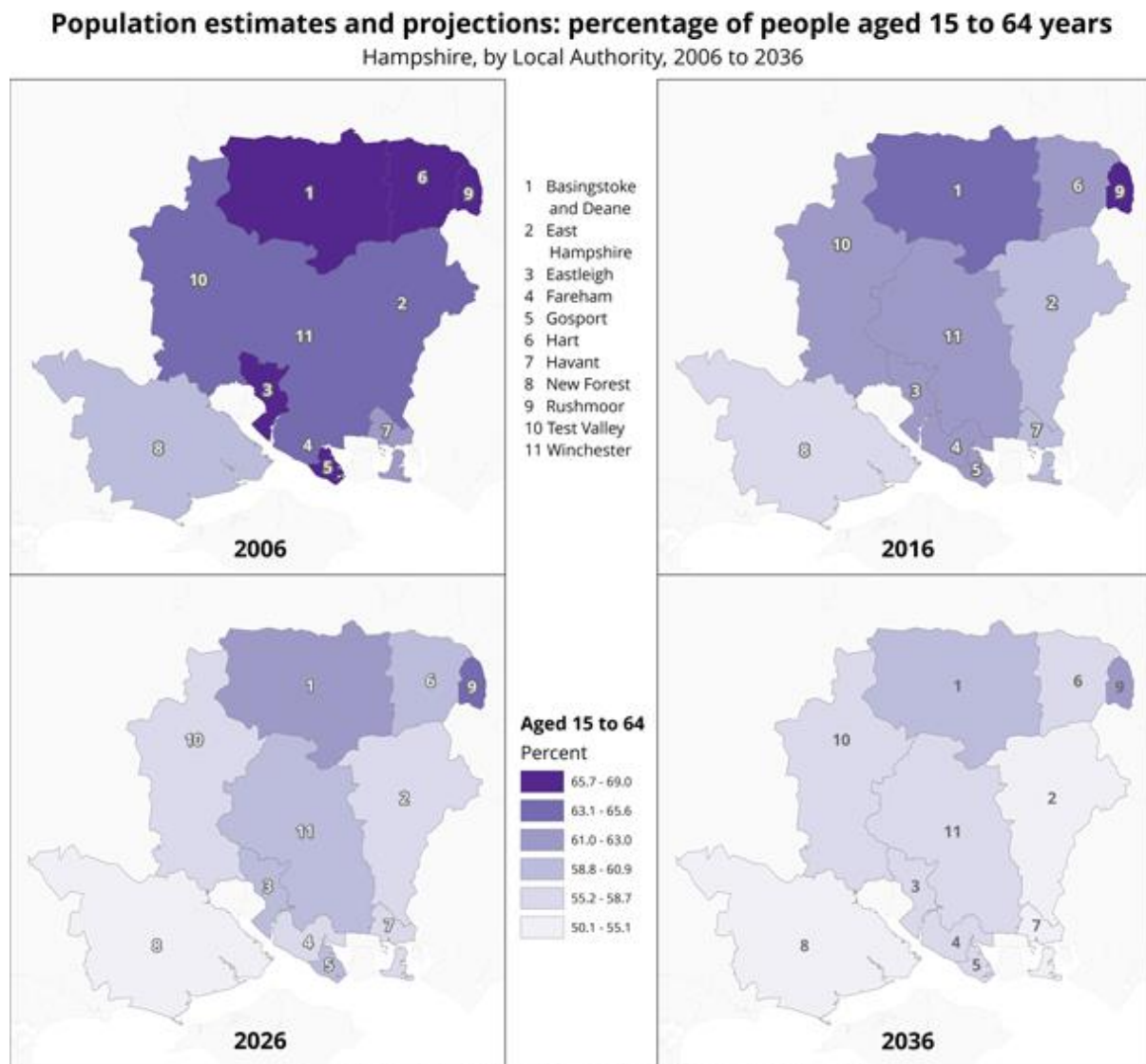
Source: ONS [Population estimates](#) and [Population projections 2014-2016](#).

Aged 15 to 64

The proportion of Hampshire's population aged 15 to 64 is projected to decrease from 61.8% in 2016 to 59.1% in 2026 and to 55.9% by 2036.

Rushmoor had, and is projected to have, the highest proportion of people aged 15 to 64 across LAs in Hampshire - 67.2% in 2016 projected to decrease to 65% in 2026 and then to 61.8% by 2036.

Figure 4: Population estimates and projections of the population aged 15 to 64 in Hampshire – 2006, 2016, 2026 & 2036



Source: ONS Population Estimates 2017 and Subnational Population Projections 2016
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Graphic by ONS Geography GIS and Mapping Unit

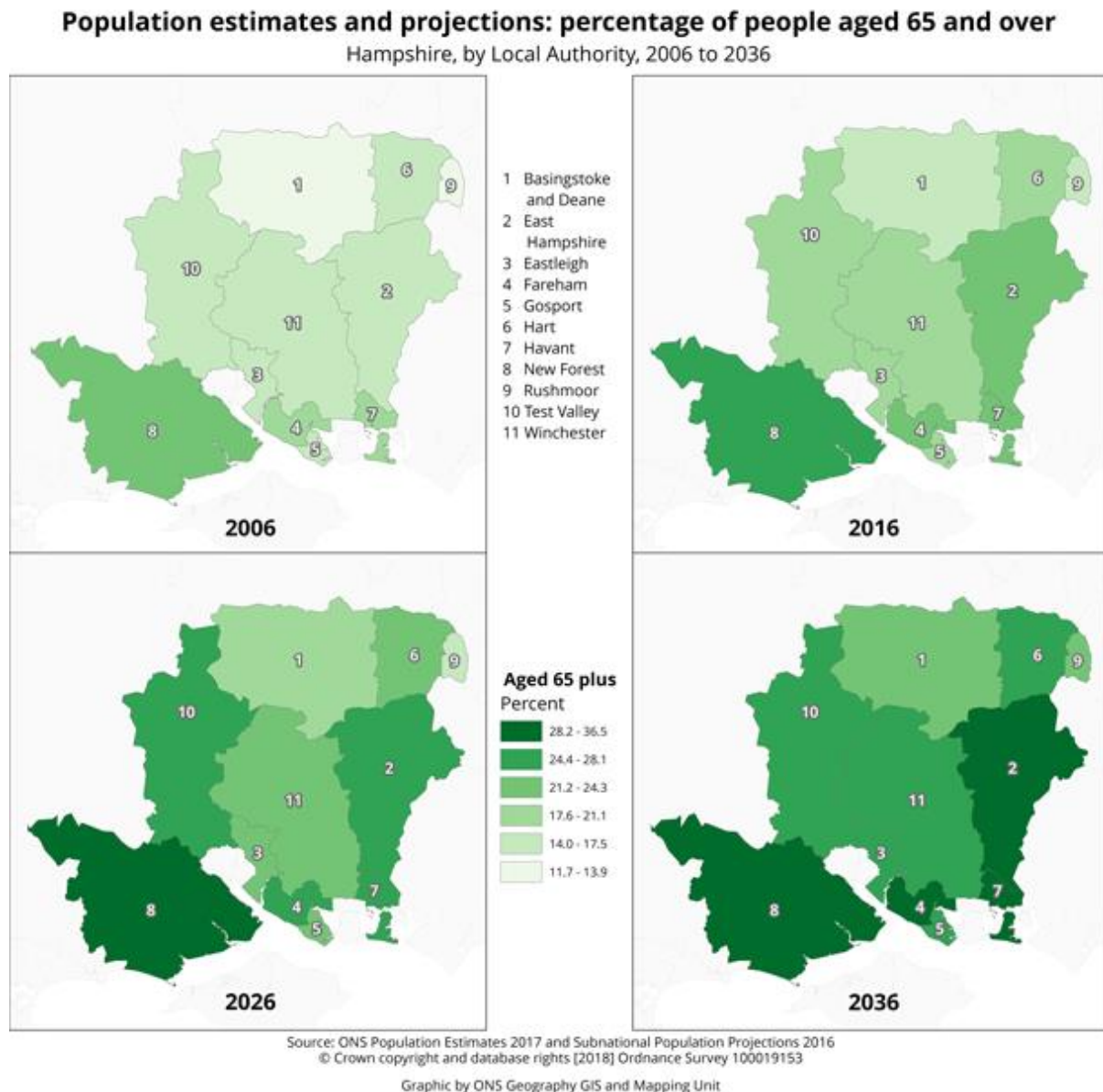
Source: ONS [Population estimates](#) and [Population projections 2014-2016](#).

Aged 65 and over

The proportion of the population aged 65 and over in Hampshire is projected to increase from 20.9% in 2016 to 24.2% in 2026 and 28.4% by 2036.

The greatest projected increase in the proportion of those aged 65 and over is in the New Forest; from 28.1% in 2016 to 31.8% by 2026 and 36.5% in 2036.

Figure 5: Population estimates and projections of the population aged 65 and over in Hampshire – 2006, 2016, 2026 & 2036



Source: ONS [Population estimates](#) and [Population projections 2014-2016](#).

For more information on population estimates by age and sex please see Figure 2 in our latest [Population estimates for England and Wales](#), and for Subnational projections please see Figure 6 in our interactive population pyramid in the [Subnational projections for England: 2016-based](#) bulletin.

Household Projections

Since 2011, a [household](#) has been defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room, sitting room or dining area.

In England, the number of households is projected to grow from 22.7 million in 2014 to 28.0 million by 2039. This is an increase of 5.3 million which equates to an average of 210,000 additional households per year.

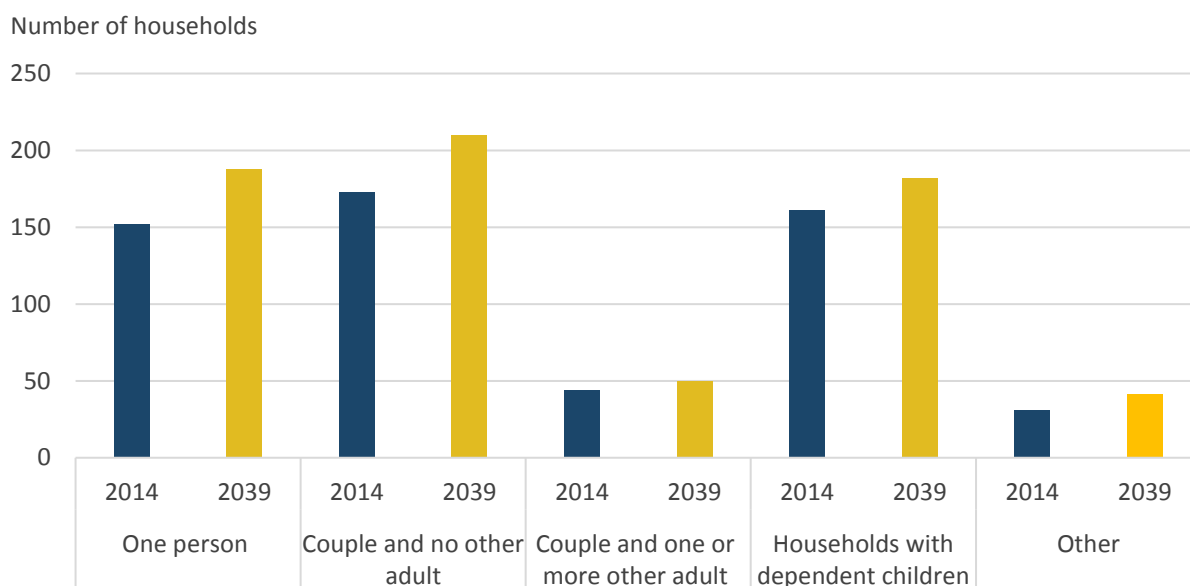
In England, one-person households are projected to increase by 69,000 per year, about 33% of the total household growth up to 2039. This trend is the same for Hampshire, where 33% of total growth is due to one-person households. This is due to an ageing population and greater life expectancies.

In Hampshire, the number of households is projected to grow from 561,000 in 2014 to 671,000 in 2039. This is an increase of approximately 20%.

Figure 6 shows the numbers of all household types are expected to increase in Hampshire between 2014 and 2039. The biggest percentage increase is 'Other' household types – an increase of approximately 32% between 2014 and 2039.

The most common type of household in Hampshire in 2014 was 'couple' and 'no other adult' (173,000 households). In 2039, the most common household type will still be 'couple' and 'no other adult' (210,000 households).

Figure 6: Household projections for Hampshire, by household type, 2014 and 2039



Source: [Department for Communities and Local Government](#)

Please see supplementary Excel file 'Detailed tables' for more detailed data.

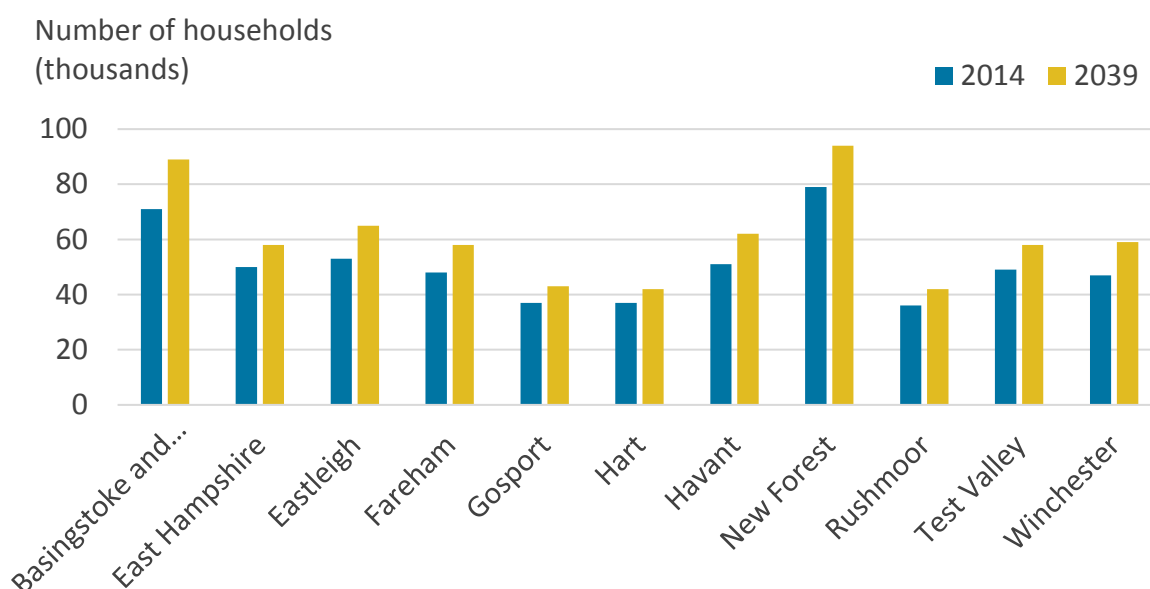
Household projections in Hampshire by Local Authority

In 2014, the local authority with the highest number of households was New Forest (79,000) followed by Basingstoke and Deane (71,000). The local authority with the fewest number of households was Rushmoor (36,000). These relate to the relative sizes of the resident population. For example, Rushmoor has one of the smallest populations of all the local authorities in Hampshire so it is likely that it will have fewer households.

By 2039, the local authorities projected to have the highest number of households are New Forest (94,000) and Basingstoke and Deane (89,000). The local authorities projected to have the fewest number of households are Rushmoor (42,000) and Hart (42,000).

The biggest percentage increase in household projections between 2014 and 2039 is in Winchester, where there is a projected rise of approximately 26% and in Basingstoke and Deane where there is a projected rise of approximately 25%.

Figure 7: Household projections for local authorities in Hampshire, 2014 and 2039



Source: [Department for Communities and Local Government](#)

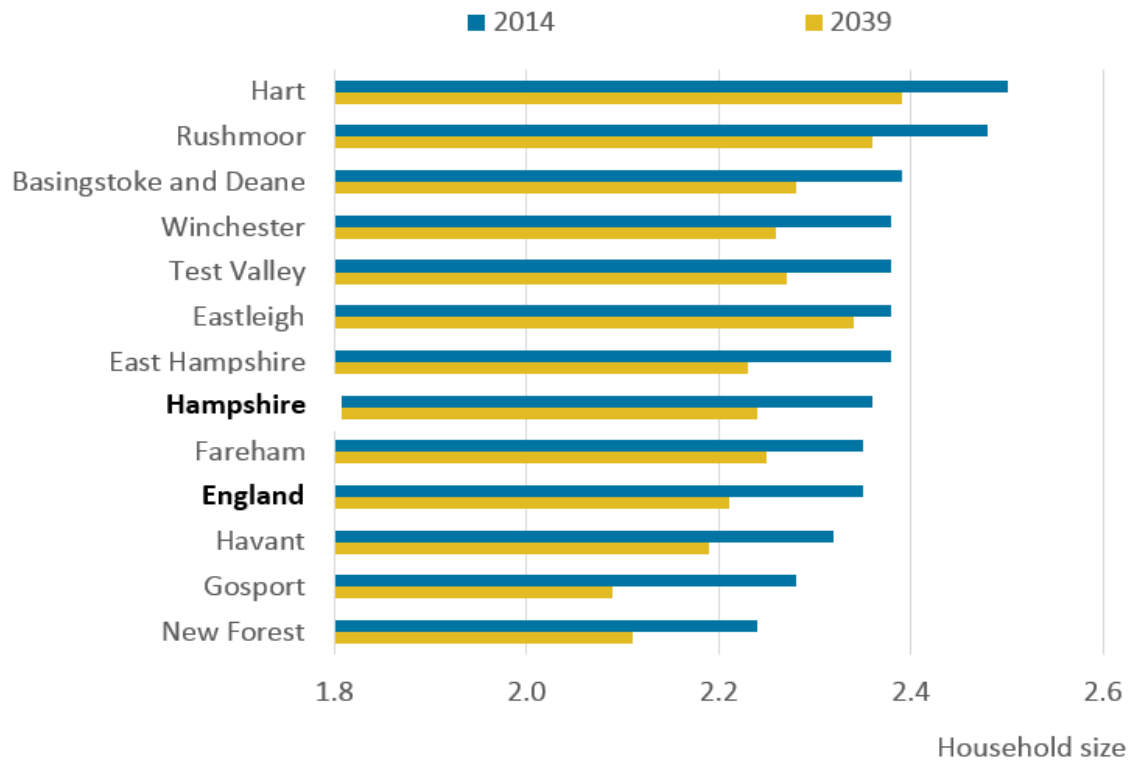
Across all local authorities, every type of household is projected to increase between 2014 and 2039. However, there are few exceptions. In Gosport, the number of households with dependent children is expected to fall from 11,000 in 2014 to 10,000 in 2039.

Please see supplementary Excel file 'Detailed tables' for more detailed data.

Household size

The average household size in England is projected to decrease between 2014 and 2039 from 2.35 to 2.21. Hampshire has slightly larger average household sizes than England, with 2.36 in 2014 and 2.24 in 2039, but is still projected to decline.

Figure 8: The projected average household size for England, Hampshire and its constituent local authorities, 2014 and 2039



Source: [Department for Communities and Local Government](#)

In January 2017, it was announced that ONS would take responsibility from DCLG for the production and publication for Household Projections for England. Further information on changes to the methodology, future publications, an update consultation and to provide feedback can be found in the [2016-based household projections methodology for England: changes to methodology](#).

Please see supplementary Excel file 'Detailed tables' for more detailed data.

4. What is causing population change in Hampshire?

Four dimensions drive change in a population's size: births, deaths, immigration and emigration. These are explained as:

- Natural change – the difference between births and deaths
- Net Migration – the difference between the number of people moving into and out of an area

Migration is also categorised as:

- Internal migration – the movement of people between the four countries of the UK and between areas in England
- International migration – the movement of people into and out of the country

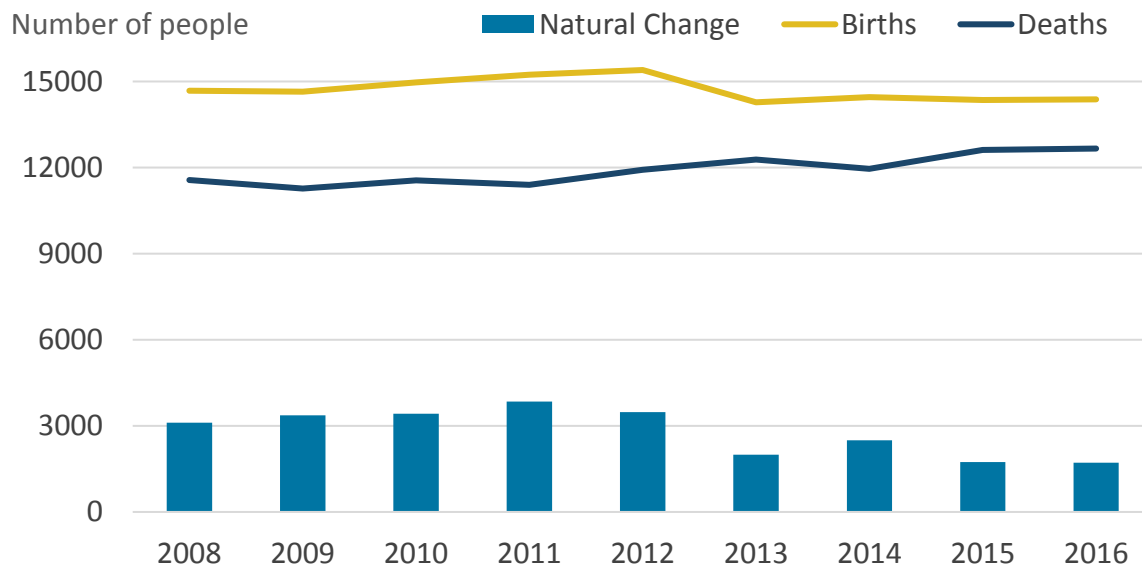
Natural Change

Positive natural change implies a greater number of births than deaths in a population. If natural change is negative, then more deaths than births have occurred.

In 2016, there were 14,000 [births](#) and 12,700 [deaths](#) in Hampshire. Between 2008 and 2016, there were more births than deaths which has contributed to Hampshire's population growth.

After 2012, the number of births decreased. The number of births has steadily declined since 2012. The number of deaths has steadily increased between 2008 and 2016. The fluctuating numbers of births and deaths have influenced natural change in the population. Figure 9 shows that the natural change in Hampshire's population has decreased since 2013 as the numbers of births decline and deaths increase.

Figure 9: Hampshire births, deaths and natural change, 2008 to 2016



Source: Office for National Statistics

Please see supplementary Excel file 'Detailed tables' for more detailed data.

Fertility

[Fertility rates](#) are used to enable comparisons across LAs in Hampshire as the number of births is relative to the size of a population. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of live children that a group of women would bear if they experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.08 in the UK is used as a benchmark for the replacement fertility level. An average of two children by each woman would act as a replacement for the mother and father. It depends on several factors including the child living to reproductive age and the male-female sex ratio.

In 2016, the TFR for women in the England was 1.81; a decrease from 2.00 in 2010. Comparatively, the TFR for women in Hampshire was 1.89 in 2016, a decrease from 2.06 in 2010, but it has fluctuated between this period.

In the local authorities within the county of Hampshire the highest TFR in 2016 were in Test Valley and Rushmoor (2.12 and 2.05). Fareham experienced the lowest TFR of 1.79.

Please see supplementary Excel file 'Detailed tables' for more detailed data.

Mortality

The [Age-Standardised Mortality Rate](#) (ASMR) is a measure of the death rate per 100,000 population. In 2016, there were 959.8 deaths per 100,000 people in England. During the same period, 852.2 deaths per 100,000 people were registered in Hampshire. The ASMR observed in Hampshire is considerably lower than England in 2016.

At the local authority level, Rushmoor (1010.1) and Gosport (958.3) experienced the highest ASMRs in 2016. By way of comparison, Winchester (757.3) and New Forest (761.8) experienced the lowest during the same period.

Please see supplementary Excel file 'Detailed tables' for more detailed data.

Life Expectancy

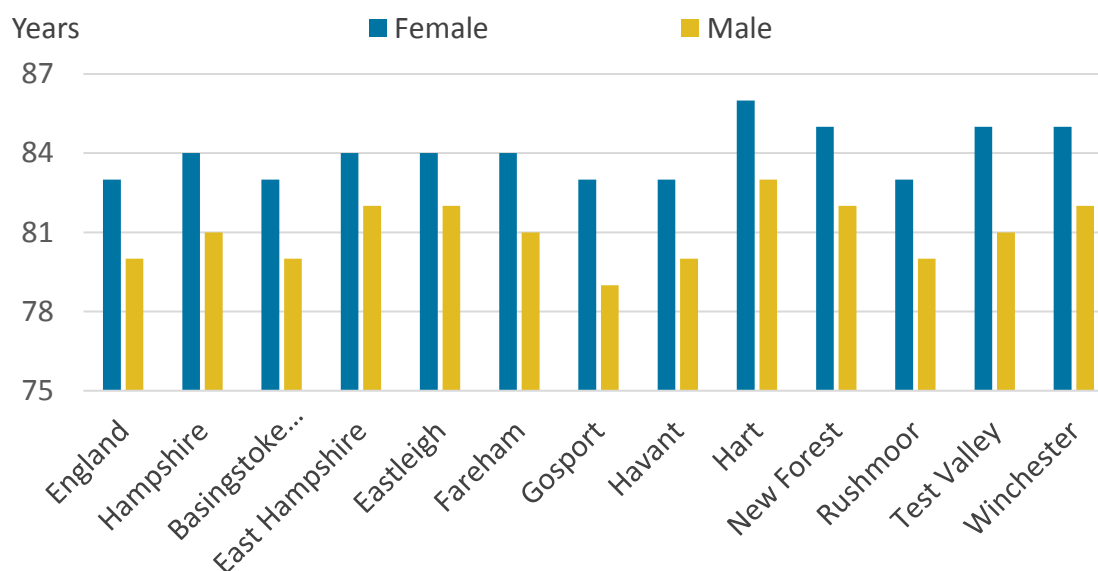
[Life expectancy at birth](#) has been used as a measure of the health status of the population of England and Wales since the 1840s. ONS have continued to use this measure as an indicator of geographical inequalities in health since 2001.

Between 2014 and 2016 the life expectancy at birth in Hampshire for men was 81 years and for women was 84 years. In comparison, between 2014 and 2016, the life expectancy at birth in England for men was 80 years and for women was 83 years. Hampshire has a slightly higher life expectancy for both men and women at birth in comparison to England.

Figure 1 shows that in each local authority in Hampshire women have a higher life expectancy at birth than men. Across England women generally have a higher life expectancy than men. The highest life expectancy at birth in Hampshire is in Hart where women at birth have a life expectancy of 86 years.

The average lowest life expectancy at birth in Hampshire are for men living in Gosport (79 years).

Figure 10: The life expectancies of men and women at birth, in England and Hampshire, 2014 to 2016



Source: [Office for National Statistics](#)

In England between 2014 and 2016 the life expectancy for men aged 65 was 19 years and for women aged 65 was 21 years. In Hampshire, it was 20 years for men and 22 for women.

Hampshire's life expectancy at age 65 ranges between 19 and 23 years.

The highest life expectancy at age 65 is 23 years for women in Hart, New Forest and Winchester.

Life expectancy at birth and age 65 has improved in Hampshire – as well as the England - for both men and women between 2001 and 2016.

The ageing population of the UK is influenced by many factors including mortality, fertility, improved health provisions and healthier lifestyles. To explore long-term trends in life expectancy in Hampshire's local authorities, there is a [useful tool](#) that allows comparison of life expectancy at against other regions of the UK.

Please see supplementary Excel file 'Detailed tables' for more detailed data.

Healthy life expectancy

A related statistic to life expectancy is [Healthy life expectancy](#) (HLE). HLE is an estimate of the number of years lived in "Very good" or "Good" general health, based on how individuals perceive their general health.

Between 2014 and 2016, the HLE in Hampshire for a male at birth was 68 years compared to 69 years for females. These are each higher than the respective figures in England during this time, where the HLE for a male at birth was 63 years, and 64 years for females.

For men aged 65 in Hampshire, the HLE was 13 years, compared to 14 years for women at 65. Again, these figures are higher than those for England, where the HLE for men at 65 was 11 years, and 11 years for women.

Please see supplementary Excel file 'Detailed tables' for more detailed data

Migration

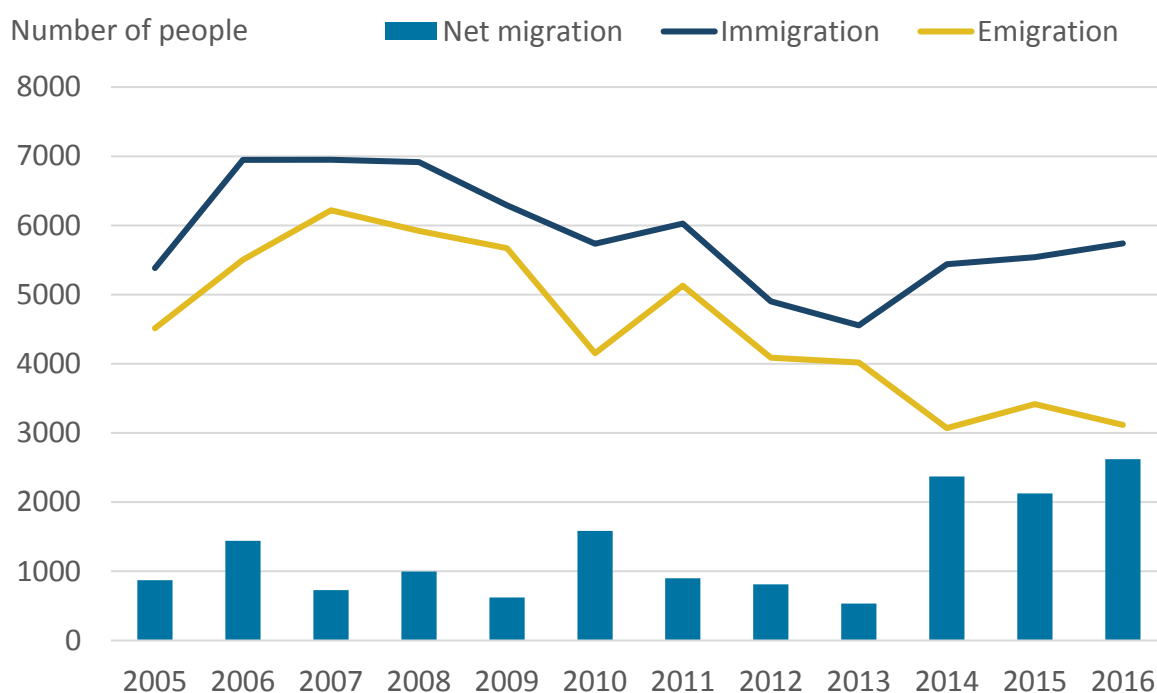
Long-Term International Migration

[Net migration](#) is the number of immigrants (people moving to the UK for more than 12 months) minus the number of emigrants (people leaving the UK for more than 12 months).

Natural change is partly responsible for an increase in the UK's population, but the main driver of the UK's population growth can be attributed to net migration. Recently Hampshire's population follows a similar trend.

In 2016, Hampshire had a net migration of 2,600 people; 5,700 people immigrated to Hampshire and 3,100 emigrated from Hampshire. In recent years, net migration in Hampshire has been increasing, but over the last decade it has fluctuated greatly. Hampshire's migration patterns are in line with the overall migration trends for England over the past decade.

Figure 11: Long term international immigration, emigration and net migration in Hampshire, 2005 to 2016



Source: International Passenger Survey

Trends in immigration and emigration for Local Authorities in Hampshire vary considerably throughout the last decade. The New Forest and Basingstoke and Deane appear to be the two main areas that host immigrants in Hampshire. The local authorities that experience negative net migration in Hampshire vary from year to year.

There are many factors influencing the fluctuations in net migration. Our [interactive](#) migration timeline highlights some key events that have taken place that may affect migration for the UK. These events may also be affecting migration trends for Hampshire. In addition to this direct effect of migration on the size of the population, current and past international migration also has indirect effects on the size of the population as it changes the numbers of births and deaths in the UK.

Please see supplementary Excel file 'Detailed tables' for more detailed data.

Internal migration

People are added to Hampshire's population through [internal migration](#) as well as international migration. Internal migration is movement from within the UK.

Hampshire's population over the last 10 years has been growing due to positive internal net migration. In 2016, 50,700 people moved to Hampshire from other areas of the UK. Since 2005, the LAs with the greatest increases of internal migrants are the New Forest, Winchester and - most recently - Test Valley. Rushmoor, Basingstoke and Deane and Eastleigh have had the highest outflow of people. Some of this loss or gain is also from other local authorities within Hampshire.

Please see supplementary Excel file 'Detailed tables' for more detailed data.

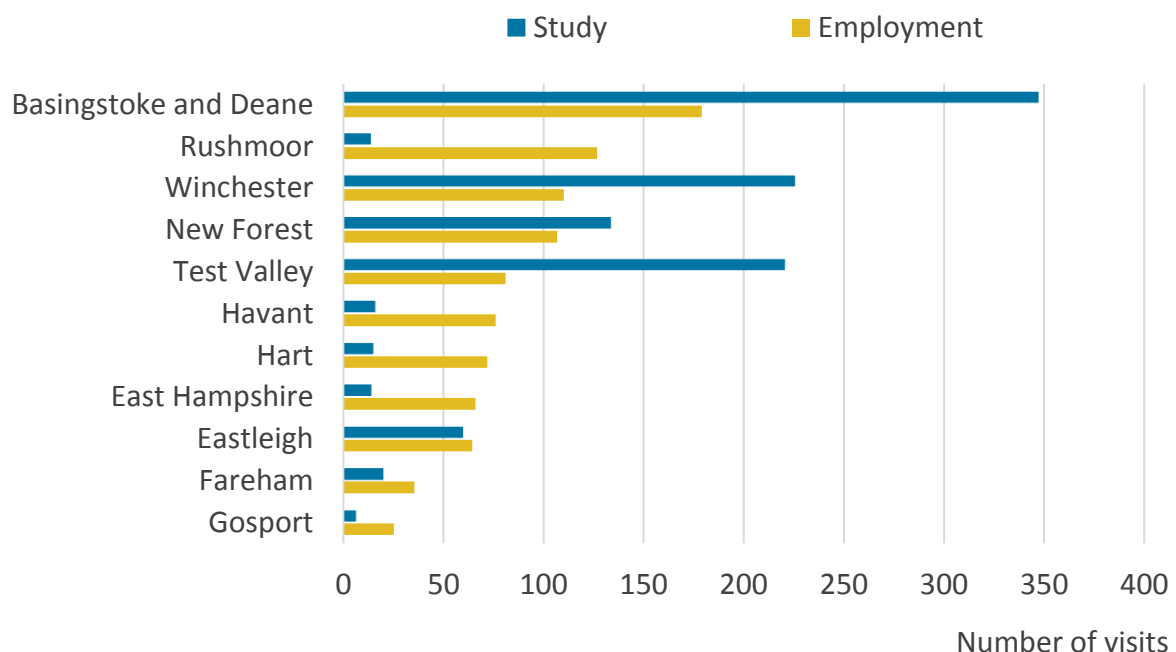
Short-Term International Migration

Not everyone who visits Hampshire stays for longer than 12 months, but data on short term visits shows how attractive Hampshire may be for people not intending to stay long term. [Short term international migration](#) has several definitions. ONS produce estimates of Short-Term International Migration (STIM) at Local Authority level using the United Nations (UN) definition:

"A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least three months but less than a year (twelve months) except in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage".

STIM data is available by reason for UN defined Study and Employment.

Figure 12: Short-Term International Migration for local authorities in Hampshire by reason for visit, mid-2016



Source: [International Passenger Survey and Administrative Data Sources](#)

Notes:

1. 2016 data are provisional

There were an estimated 2,000 visits to Hampshire for both Study (53%) and Employment (47%) reasons in year ending mid- 2016. This accounted for 1% of all short term visits to England. Hampshire has a similar distribution of visits by reason in comparison to the England, with 45% of visits for Employment and 55% of visits for Study.

After estimations began in 2008, there has been a general decline across all local authorities in visits for employment reasons until about 2012, when visits began increasing again. Short term visits for study across most authorities have stayed relatively stable over the last decade, with a sharper increase seen between mid-2015 and mid-2016. Hampshire did see an increase in visits for the year ending mid-2013.

Basingstoke and Deane (347), Winchester (226) and Test Valley (221) were the most popular areas for Study. Gosport (7), East Hampshire (14) and Rushmoor (14) were the least popular for study. In contrast, Rushmoor is one of the most popular areas for employment with 127 visits for this reason in 2016.

Please see supplementary Excel file 'Detailed tables' for more detailed data.

Population by Nationality

We can also estimate [the population by their nationality](#). This is useful as it can highlight which areas might be most affected from the UK leaving the European Union. Nationality also reflects an individual's rights to work and access services in the UK. See Annex 1 for grouping definitions.

British was the most popular nationality for Hampshire and its constituent Local Authorities, with 95% of Hampshire having a British nationality in 2017. This has been decreasing since 2000, when 97.7% of Hampshire's population was British. England has seen a greater decrease, 95.3% of England's population were British Nationals in 2000 compared to 89.9% on 2017.

Between 2000 and 2015, most non-British nationality holders in Hampshire have been from countries outside the EU. Since 2015, EU nationals have been greater. This differs from the trends England has seen. In England the EU national population has been steadily increasing since 2000 from 1.5% to 6.2% in 2017.

Table 4 shows the Hampshire population by nationality. EU14 countries have been the most popular nationalities, this is closely followed by EU8 countries from around 2005 and EU2 countries in 2014. This is consistent with changes in legislation and rights to work in the UK. The population of nationals from other European countries has remained in the several thousand over the last two decades but decline greatly in the last four years. In the last ten years, there has also been a noticeable increase in Asian nationals. Nationalities from the non-EU countries peaked in 2008-2009 at around 20,000 for Hampshire. This figure has since fallen to around 8,000 to 13,000.

In 2017 the local authorities within Hampshire with the highest proportion of those with a non-British nationality are Rushmoor (12.8%), Basingstoke (6.8%) and Test Valley (5.9%), (Table 5).

There are some local authority populations within Hampshire that differ from the county as whole. Fareham has a very low non-British population and of those non-British the majority are from Asia and the regions of the world beyond the EU and Asia. Since 2000, Gosport had low counts of non-British Nationalities, and of those who are not British their nationality differs year on year.

Please see supplementary Excel file 'Detailed tables' for more detailed data.

Table 4. Percentage of population by Nationality for Hampshire, 2000 to 2017

Year	Total Population	Percentage										
		British	Non-British	EU	Non-EU	EU14	EU8	EU2	EU Other	Asia	Rest of World	Other Europe
2000	1,216,000	97.7	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	z	z	z	0.3	0.4	0.3
2001	1,220,000	98.0	2.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	z	z	z	0.3	0.7	0.1
2002	1,224,000	97.9	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	z	z	z	0.3	0.7	0.1
2003	1,233,000	97.2	2.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	z	z	z	0.6	0.7	0.2
2004	1,235,000	96.9	3.0	1.2	1.9	1.1	c	z	c	0.6	0.9	0.2
2005	1,243,000	97.3	2.7	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.3	z	c	0.4	0.9	0.1
2006	1,252,000	96.8	3.2	1.3	1.9	1.0	0.2	z	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.2
2007	1,263,000	96.4	3.6	1.0	2.5	0.9	0.2	.	c	0.7	1.5	0.3
2008	1,273,000	95.8	4.2	1.2	2.9	0.9	0.2	.	.	1.1	1.7	0.1
2009	1,282,000	95.5	4.4	2.0	2.5	1.2	0.7	c	c	0.8	1.6	c
2010	1,292,000	96.7	3.3	1.4	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	c	0.9	0.9	0.2
2011	1,302,000	97.5	2.5	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	c	0.8	0.5	0.2
2012	1,310,000	96.1	3.9	1.7	2.2	0.9	0.7	.	c	1.2	0.9	0.2
2013	1,318,000	96.5	3.5	0.9	2.6	0.8	0.1	.	.	1.5	1.0	c
2014	1,327,000	96.0	3.9	1.6	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.1	c	1.3	1.0	c
2015	1,335,000	96.1	3.9	1.9	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	c	1.0	0.8	c
2016	1,342,000	95.6	4.4	3.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	c	0.7	0.6	c
2017	1,350,000	95.0	4.9	3.0	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.1
Average	N/A	96.6	3.4	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.2

Source: Annual Population Survey

Notes:

1. Total will not sum to 100 due to group break downs which may include some repetitions
2. Totals may not sum due to rounding
3. Data are year ending December between 2004 and 2017, prior to this data is from March to February
4. . = no contact
5. C = not available due to disclosure control
6. Z =not applicable

Table 5. Percentage of total population by Nationality for Local Authorities and Unitary Authorities in Hampshire, 2017

Area	Total Population	Percentage											
		British	Non-British	EU	Non-EU	EU14	EU8	EU2	EU Other	Other Europe	Asia	Rest of World	
Hampshire	1,350,000	95.0	4.9	3.0	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.1		0.1	1.0	0.8
Basingstoke	176,000	93.2	6.8	5.7	1.1	3.4	1.1	1.1	.		.	c	c
East Hampshire	117,000	97.4	2.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	.	.	.		.	.	0.9
Eastleigh	132,000	96.2	3.0	2.3	0.8	1.5	0.8	.	.		c	c	c
Fareham	115,000	98.3	1.7	.	1.7	.	.	.	.		.	.	1.7
Gosport	84,000	97.6	2.4	2.4	.	c	.	.	2.4		.	.	.
Hart	93,000	95.7	4.3	2.2	2.2	.	.	2.2	.		.	2.2	.
Havant	122,000	97.5	3.3	1.6	1.6	.	1.6	.	.		.	c	c
New Forest	179,000	95.5	3.9	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.1	.	.		.	c	1.1
Rushmoor	94,000	88.3	12.8	3.2	9.6	c	2.1	c	.		2.1	7.4	c
Test Valley	119,000	94.1	5.9	3.4	2.5	c	3.4	.	.		.	c	1.7
Winchester	119,000	92.4	7.6	6.7	0.8	1.7	3.4	1.7	.		.	c	c

Source: Annual Population Survey

Notes:

1. Total will not sum to 100 due to group break downs which may include some repetitions
2. Totals may not sum due to rounding
3. Data are year ending December 2017
4. . = no contact
5. C = not available due to disclosure control

5. Consequences of population change

The population of the UK (including Hampshire) is constantly changing and is projected to continue changing in the coming decades. With lower birth rates and higher life expectancy, the shape of the population in the UK is transforming. Whilst longevity is something to celebrate, the proportion of those of a working age is shrinking whilst those of a pensionable age is increasing. While a larger population can increase the size and productive capacity of the workforce, it also increases pressure to provide social services such as education, healthcare and housing.

6. Annex

Definitions for population by nationality

UK-born includes Guernsey, Jersey, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands. **British** nationality additionally includes the following overseas territories: Anguilla; Bermuda; British Indian Ocean Territory; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Falkland Islands; Gibraltar; Montserrat; Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands; South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; St Helena; Turks and Caicos Islands.

EU14 are the countries of the EU, excluding the UK, as constituted between 1 January 1995 and 1 May 2004. These are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Spain and Sweden.

EU8 countries are the 8 Central and Eastern European countries that acceded to the EU on 1 May 2004. Namely, these are: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

EU2 countries are the 2 countries that acceded to the EU on 1 January 2007; Bulgaria and Romania.

Other EU refers to Cyprus and Malta (which acceded to the EU on 1 May 2004), and Croatia (from 1 July 2013, when Croatia joined the EU).

EU27 countries are all the countries of the EU, excluding the UK, as constituted between 1 January 2007 and 1 July 2013. They are comprised of the EU14, EU8, EU2 and Other EU country groups

Other Europe are all the European countries not part of the EU (including Croatia up to 1 July 2013, but excluding thereafter).

Asia includes all of the Middle East and Central Asia, East Asia, South Asia and South East Asia.

Rest of the world refers to all other countries not belonging to one of the above-defined groups.

Non-EU countries are comprised of Other Europe, Asia and Rest of the world.