Purpose of this Paper

This paper has been designed to help inform service and policy planning. It is part of a series of seven guides to available research and statistical evidence relating to the varying needs, experiences and outcomes of different equality characteristics in Bournemouth protected under the Equality Act 2010. It provides a top-level view of this specific subject area and identifies contacts and resources for people who would like more detailed information.

Structure of this Paper

Each protected characteristic has 10 domains which focus directly on the most important aspects of life that people identify with, in terms of who they are and what they do. They are central to the Equality Measurement Framework which provides a baseline of evidence that enables the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) to evaluate progress and decide priorities.

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The Local Population of Interest

Legend:

- National data
- Bournemouth data

In the 2011 census, 50.9% of the UK population were females and 49.1% were males. From age 0-39, the number of males outweighed the number of females, however, from 40+ the
number of females outweighed the number of males. This reflected the higher mortality rates of males in the older age groups, particularly from the age of 70 onwards (2011 Census, ONS).

Of the 183,491 people in Bournemouth in 2011, 49.8% were male which was almost a 2% increase compared to 2001. While the number of females in 2011 dropped slightly to 50.2% compared to 2001. From 0-59 the numbers of males slightly outweighed the number of females, however, from 60 onwards there was a higher proportion of females than males, particularly in the 80+ age group. This reflected the national trend of higher mortality rates amongst older men, although the proportion of men in the 80+ age group has increased since 2001. The chart below outlines the distribution of gender in Bournemouth according to age in 2011:

Transgender is an umbrella term, originating from the US, that describes a person who adopts the opposite gender role than that assigned to them at birth.

There is no validated estimate of the population of transgender people in the UK, ie. Those who experience some degree of gender variance. However, a reasonable and conservative assumption may be that, in the UK, about 235,000 men cross-dress (Gender variance in the UK, GIRES 2009). In 2009, the ONS acknowledged that there were huge inconsistencies in population estimates for both transexual people and the less clearly defined trans community. This made it difficult to ascertain the level of discrimination, inequality or social exclusion faced by the trans community (Trans Data Position Paper 2009, ONS).

In 2009, at least 80% of the severely gender dysphoric people who were referred to a specialised NHS or private clinic underwent full transition. The number expected to transition each year is estimated to be 1,200 people (Gender variance in the UK, GIRES 2009). Gender dysphoria is a condition in which a person feels that there is a mismatch between their biological sex and their gender identity (NHS).
Key Domains for this Protected Characteristic

Health and Longevity

In the period 2009-2011, life expectancy at birth in England and Wales was 78.7 for boys and 82.6 for girls (*Interim Life Tables 2009-2011, ONS*).

In 2010, slightly more men (21%) smoked cigarettes than women (20%). However, more men (28%) were ex-regular smokers than women (22%). More women (58%) had never smoked or were occasional smokers than men (51%). The majority of both men (41%) and women (38%) started smoking at the age of 16 or under (*General Lifestyle Survey 2011, ONS*).

In 2010, men drank twice as much alcohol per week than women in the UK. The biggest difference was seen in the 45-64 age group where men drank 17.8 units per week compared 8.8 units for women. This age group drank the most per week across both genders. (*General Lifestyle Survey 2011, ONS*).

There was a clear relationship between smoking and alcohol consumption in the UK in 2010, with smokers (16.6 units) drinking more per week than ex-smokers (13.4 units) or people who had never smoked (8.7 units). Male smokers (29.7 units) and female smokers (17.1 units) in the 16-24 age group drank the most per week (*General Lifestyle Survey 2011, ONS*).

In 2011, alcohol related deaths amongst men (17.2 per 100,000) were more than double the rate for women (8.3 per 100,000). There was a slight drop for men since 2010, while there was no change for women (*Alcohol-related deaths in the UK 2011, ONS*).

In 2011, 33% of females in the UK said they had a long-standing illness or disability, compared to 31% of males. The 75+ age group reported the most cases of long-standing illness or disability for both males and females. Females (27%) experienced higher rates of chronic illness than males (21%) (*General Lifestyle Survey 2011, ONS*).

In 2009/10, there was a 3% increase in the number of men being treated for drug addiction in Bournemouth, bringing the total to 76%. While, there was a 3% drop in the number of women being treated to 24% (*Bournemouth Drug Treatment Needs Assessment 2011, Bournemouth Drugs Partnership*).

Life expectancy at birth in Bournemouth between 2008 and 2010 was 78 for males and 82.6 for females (*Male and Female Life Expectancy 2008-2010, ONS*).

In the South West in 2010, the number of men (18%) smoking cigarettes was slightly higher than the number of women (17%), however both rates were below the national average (*General Lifestyle Survey 2011, ONS*).

In the South West in 2011, more women reported having a long-illness or disability, a limiting long-standing illness or disability, and restricted activity in the last 14 days prior to interview than men (*General Lifestyle Survey 2011, ONS*).

Alcohol-related deaths in the South West in 2011 were significantly higher for men (14 per 100,000) than women (6.5 per 100,000) (*Alcohol-related deaths in the UK 2011, ONS*).
Physical and Legal Security

In 2011/12, young men were most likely to be victims of violence with more than two-thirds victims of homicide (68%). In contrast, women were more likely to be victims of domestic abuse. 7% of women and 5% of men were estimated to have experienced domestic abuse in the previous year which equated to 1.2 million female and 800,000 male victims. Also, young women were more likely to have been victims of sexual assault in the preceding year (Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2011/12, ONS).

In the same period, the relationship between victims and perpetrators also changed according to gender. Male homicides were most likely to be committed by a friend or acquaintance (39%), while female homicides were most likely to be committed by a partner or ex-partner (51%) (Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2011/12, ONS).

At the time of writing, local data was unavailable for this dimension.

Education

In 2012, girls outperformed boys at GCSE level in the UK. However, boys (8%) achieved more A* grades at A-level than girls (7.9%), although girls achieved more A-C grades at A-level (Joint Council for Qualifications 2012).

At the time of writing, local data was unavailable for this dimension.

Standard of Living

In 2009, a study found that women (80%) were more worried about the impact of the economic downturn on their family life than men (70%). This included worrying about unemployment of themselves and members of their family, paying bills, and less optimism about their financial status in the next 12 months (The economic downturn – the concerns and experiences of women and families 2009, GEO).

In 2010/11, there were more female adults (24.6 million) living in low income households in the UK than men (23.4 million) (Family Resources Survey 2010/11, DWP).

In 2012, 7.6 million people in UK households lived alone, of which, 4.2 million were aged 16 to 64. The majority (58%) of people in this age group were male (Families and Households 2012, ONS).

Around 60% of people in the UK who are likely to have their benefit reduced (when caps are introduced in 2013) will be single women, while only 10% will be single men. Most of the single women affected are likely to be lone parents, as the majority of households affected by the policy will probably have children and around 50% will be single parents (Benefit Cap: Equality Impact Assessment 2012, DWP).

In February 2012, there were 740 males and 400 females aged under 25 who were receiving working age benefits. In the same period, 223 males (6%) and 3,433 females (94%) of working age in Bournemouth, were claiming lone parent benefits (Welfare Reform – Implications for Health and Wellbeing: Annex 3, Bournemouth and Poole 2013).
Geographical analysis shows that people women in Bournemouth will be particularly and disproportionately affected by the Council Tax Benefit reforms implemented in April 2013 (Welfare Reform – Implications for Health and Wellbeing, Bournemouth and Poole 2013).

### Productive and Valued Activities

In 2012, considerably more men (61.4%) were made redundant in the UK compared to women (38.6%). However, re-employment rates were higher for men (31.2%) than they were for women (24.8%) (Labour Force Survey 2012, ONS).

In 2012, the gender pay gap, i.e., the difference between men and women’s median hourly pay excluding overtime for full-time employees, dropped to 9.6% from 10.5% in 2011 (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2012, ONS).

Between December 2012 and February 2013, almost twice as many men (44.5%) were in full-time employment than women (24.4%) in the UK (Labour Market Statistics April 2013, ONS).

Between December 2012 and February 2013, employment rates in the South West were higher for men (63.5%) than women (54.1%) but rates for men dropped by 0.2% while those for women rose by 0.9% from the previous year. During the same period, unemployment rates for men (6.3%) were higher than those for women (6%) with rates for men decreasing by 1.3% and women’s rising by 0.4%. However, employment rates were above, and unemployment rates were below, the national average (Labour Force Survey: South West 2013, ONS).

In March 2013, 4.3% of the male population in Bournemouth claimed Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), which was below the national average (5.1%). The rate of women making claims for JSA in this period was much lower at 2.2% which was also below the national average (2.6%). The overall rate was the same as in 2012 (Job Centre Plus Administrative System, ONS).

### Individual, Family and Social Life

In 2011, 20% of families with dependant children were headed by a lone mother. The rise in this family type was mainly due to an increase in the proportion of lone mothers who had never married. The number of families headed by a lone father had consistently been between 1% and 2% between the early 1970s and 2011 (General Lifestyle Survey 2011, ONS).

In 2011 in Bournemouth, there were 4,678 lone-parent households which was higher than in 2001. 480 (2001 – 351) were headed by a male and 4,198 (2001 – 3,391) were headed by a female. Just under half of male lone parents (225) were in full-time employment, while the majority (1,715) of female lone parents in Bournemouth worked part-time, closely followed by those not in employment (1,700) (2011 Census: Lone parent households with dependent children, ONS).

### Participation, Influence and Voice

A study by BBC News in 2012 found that men outnumbered women in Parliament four to one and only a third of local councillors were women. Women occupied on average 30.9% of the most senior positions across 11 key sectors including business, politics and policing (Women in Top Jobs in the UK, BBC News 2012).
Between October and December 2012, more women (14.9%) worked from home in Bournemouth than men (14.2%). However, more men (18.3%) were self-employed than women (16.8%) (Labour Force Survey 2012, ONS).

Identity, Expression and Self-Respect

In 2009, when looking at how much men and women loved themselves on the day of the survey in the UK, men were just above the European average of 5 while women scored just 4.35. This suggests there was a gender gap in self-esteem in the UK at this time (National Accounts of Well-being 2009).

At the time of writing, local data was unavailable for this dimension.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

In 2011, 52% of people who were married in the UK were men and 49% were women (General Lifestyle Survey 2011, ONS).

In 2011, there were slightly more males (50.7%) entering into civil partnerships in the UK than females, whereas in 2010 there were slightly more female (51.2%) civil partnerships than male. Since 2007, the numbers of male and female civil partnerships have been converging (Civil Partnerships in the UK 2011, ONS).

At the time of writing, local data was unavailable for this dimension.

Pregnancy and Maternity

In 2011, one in five women in England and Wales had not given birth to a child by the time they reached the age of 45, reflecting the increasing trend of childlessness (Cohort Fertility 2011, ONS).

Conception rates in 2011 increased for women aged 30 years and over, stayed the same for women aged 25–29 and decreased for women aged under 25 years (Conceptions in England and Wales 2011, ONS).

The rates of conceptions in Bournemouth for under 18s dropped between March and December 2011 from 41.3 per thousand women aged 15-17 to 21.7 (Quarterly Conceptions to Women aged under 18, ONS, 2011).

Key Domains for this Protected Characteristic – Transgender

There remains very little data on transgender issues, and it is important to consider how representative the existing data is – there are many small sub-communities under the title of transgender and data collected in relation to trans-women may not be representative of data from trans-men.

Health and Longevity

In 2007, around 21% of trans people started the transition process by getting help from a knowledgeable GP to obtain Gender Reassignment Surgery, or other relevant services. However, another 21% of respondents’ GPs either did not want to help, or in 6% of cases, they
actually refused to help. In the general health care sector, 17% of respondents met a doctor or nurse who did not approve of gender reassignment, and hence refused services. 29% of respondents felt that being trans negatively affected the way they were treated by health care professionals (Engendered Penalties: Transgender and Transsexual People’s Experiences of Inequality and Discrimination (n=873), Equalities Review, 2007).

In 2008, the NHS did not fund psychotherapy for trans people going for gender reassignment treatments due to financial constraints. This is in contrast to 13 out of the 27 European member states at the time who provided funding for psychotherapy (Transgender EuroStudy 2008, Press for Change and Transgender Europe).

A customer satisfaction survey with trans people conducted by the NHS in 2008, discovered that 98% of respondents who had surgery felt it was a positive or mainly positive experience and were happy with the outcomes. 62% felt that their GP addressed their needs appropriately but only 19% said their GP was knowledgeable about treatments and only 12% said their GP could explain what treatments were available. 39.5% of respondents were either totally happy with the care they received at Gender Identity Clinics (GIC) or felt it had more good than bad aspects. Lastly, 35% felt that the care provided at their GP could be improved and 49% felt that treatment for trans people at GICs should be improved (Survey of Patient Satisfaction with Transgender Services 2008 (n=647), NHS).

The first transgender study conducted by the Government Equalities Office (GEO) in 2011 found that more than half of respondents said health was the most significant area of concern (GEO Transgender survey #1 2011 (n=1,275), Advancing Transgender Equality, HMGovernment 2011).

At the time of writing, local data was unavailable for this dimension.

Physical and Legal Security

In 2007, 73% of trans people experienced harrassment, with 10% victims of threatening behaviour in public spaces. General confidence in the police amongst trans people was quite high, however 18.5% of trans people who interacted with the police felt that they were not treated appropriately (Engendered Penalties: Transgender and Transsexual People’s Experiences of Inequality and Discrimination (n=873), Equalities Review, 2007).

In 2008, the UK was one of four European countries that provided specific privacy protection for trans people in their new gender role, which came into affect once the person obtained a new birth certificate or equivalent (Transgender EuroStudy 2008, Press for Change and Transgender Europe).

Of the 43,748 hate crimes recorded by police in the UK in 2011/12, 315 (1%) were transgender hate crimes (Hate Crimes England and Wales 2011/12, Home Office). This represented a drop since 2010, when there were 357 incidents of transgender hate crime (Hate crime statistics 2010, ACPO).

In 2011, two-thirds of respondents to the GEO’s third transgender survey said they had experienced threats to their privacy (eg. having one’s gender identity revealed at work without consent) (GEO Transgender survey #3 2011 (n=414), Advancing Transgender Equality, HMGovernment 2011).

At the time of writing, local data was unavailable for this dimension.
Education

In 2007, 64% of young trans men and 44% of young trans women experienced harassment or bullying at school from both fellow pupils and school staff, including teachers. At this time, many trans people left school after completing level 2 but 34% achieved a degree or higher degree later in life which was above the national average (Engendered Penalties: Transgender and Transsexual People’s Experiences of Inequality and Discrimination (n=873), Equities Review, 2007).

In the same study, it appeared there were differences in levels of harrasment or bullying in education according to whether trans people were male to female (MtF) or female to male (FtM). 64% of FtM had experienced harassment or bullying from staff or pupils, compared to 44% of those who were MtF (Engendered Penalties: Transgender and Transsexual People’s Experiences of Inequality and Discrimination (n=873), Equities Review, 2007).

At the time of writing, local data was unavailable for this dimension.

Standard of Living

In 2007, 47% of trans people did not use public, social or leisure facilities for fear of being denied access or having access limited in some way. Also, one in four trans people were living in rented accommodation, double the national figure, while private housing provision was often of poorer quality with less security of tenure (Engendered Penalties: Transgender and Transsexual People’s Experiences of Inequality and Discrimination (n=873), Equities Review, 2007).

In 2009, the HMRC found that trans people may be at risk of housing crisis and homelessness caused by transphobic reactions and harassment by family, neighbours and members of their local community. Trans people feared disclosing their gender identity to housing officers for fear of being treated without dignity and respect which, in turn, could result in them not receiving the housing services they required (Trans Research Review 2009, HMRC).

The GEO’s first transgender study in 2011 found that more than half of respondents had suffered discrimination in accessing public services because of their transgender status (GEO Transgender survey #1 2011 (n=1,275), Advancing Transgender Equality, HMGovernment 2011).

The Government does not envisage an adverse impact on anyone going through gender reassignment in the UK following the introduction of benefit caps in 2013. However, it is not possible to give any accurate assessment of the impact as the DWP does not collect information on the gender reassignment status of claimants (Benefit Cap: Equality Impact Assessment 2012, DWP).

At the time of writing, local data was unavailable for this dimension.

Productive and Valued Activities

In 2007, despite an over-representation of trans people in the senior occupation classes compared to the national average, the workplace afforded poor experience for many trans people. 42% of people not living permanently in their preferred gender role were prevented from doing so because they feared it might threaten their employment status. In addition, a quarter of trans people felt obliged to change jobs as a result of bullying and harrasment.
A 2011 study by the GEO found that although progress had been made, nearly half of transgender employees experienced discrimination or harassment in the workplace. In addition, 88% of respondents said that ignorance of transgender issues was the greatest challenge facing them in employment. Transitioning at work was identified as one of the most significant triggers for discrimination in the workplace, which supports the evidence gathered in the 2007 Equalities Review (GEO Transgender survey #3 2011 (n=414), Advancing Transgender Equality, HMGovernment 2011).

At the time of writing, local data was unavailable for this dimension.

Individual, Family and Social Life

A 2007 study found that 45% of trans people reported family breakdown due to their cross gender identity. 37% were excluded from family events and had family members who no longer spoke to them because they had transitioned to their acquired gender. 20% felt unofficially excluded from their community and neighbourhood following their transition (Engendered Penalties: Transgender and Transsexual People’s Experiences of Inequality and Discrimination (n=873), Equaities Review, 2007).

At the time of writing, local data was unavailable for this dimension.

Participation, Influence and Voice

In 2009, the HMRC found that trans people faced particular problems in accessing changing facilities that were appropriate to their gender identity in sports and leisure facilities and in shops (Trans Research Review 2009, HMRC).

Little is still know about the community engagement of trans people or their participation in the democratic process.

At the time of writing, local data was unavailable for this dimension.

Identity, Expression and Self-Respect

In 2007, a study found that trans people have complex gender identities, often moving from one ‘trans’ category into another over time. In addition, 44% of respondents not living permanently in their preferred gender (who would be known as transvestites), intended to do so in the future (Engendered Penalties: Transgender and Transsexual People’s Experiences of Inequality and Discrimination, Equaities Review, 2007).

In 2008, the UK had very liberal requirements for changing birth certificates for transgender people compared to other states in the EU. Surgery was not required as a pre-requisite, only a mental health evaluation that confirmed the person had gender dysphoria and a period of two years living permanently in a new gender role (Transgender EuroStudy 2008, Press for Change and Transgender Europe). These rules still apply in 2013 and the person must be committed to in their changed gender for the rest of their lives (www.gov.uk).

At the time of writing, local data was unavailable for this dimension.
Marriage and Civil Partnership

Trans adults who were in a marriage or partnership after undergoing transition in social settings were more at risk of harassment and discrimination (Engendered Penalties: Transgender and Transsexual People’s Experiences of Inequality and Discrimination (n=873), Equalities Review, 2007).

The is a lack of research and information on transgender marriages and civil partnerships, including information on the impact of the Gender Recognition Certificate on relationships and the legal status of marriages that existed prior to gender reassignment (Trans Research Review 2009, HMRC).

The Government does not envisage an adverse impact on any marital or civil partnership groups in the UK following the introduction of benefit caps in 2013. However, it is not possible to give any accurate assessment of the impact as the DWP does not collect information on the marital or civil partnership status of claimants (Benefit Cap: Equality Impact Assessment 2012, DWP).

At the time of writing, local data was unavailable for this dimension.

Pregnancy and Maternity

Transgender inequalities could be assessed according to the impact on maternal and paternal roles pre, and post, gender reassignment and transition but at the moment there is a lack of reliable data on this topic.

Likewise, reliable data on transgender pregnancies in the UK, and at a local level, is scarce with much of the information anecdotal and from unreliable web-based sources.

Sources of Information Regarding:

The following section provides links to local reports and datasets that offer further insight into the diverse nature of the varying faith groups in Bournemouth. However, it should be noted that due to population sizes and inconsistent data monitoring, the information available at local level is often limited. For more robust, national sources of equality information, please refer to the Local Government Association ‘Equality Evidence Base’, and the Equality and Human Rights Commission ‘Review of Equality Statistics. If you are aware of any further local information please contact statistics@bournemouth.gov.uk.

Please note that a more detailed analysis of all subject areas will be possible once 2011 Census cross tabulation data is made available.

Reports Providing Specific Information on Gender

Reports Which Contain Analysis of Information By Gender


Place Survey, 2008 – A statutory survey carried out by all Local Authorities every 2 years, monitoring residents’ perceptions of the area, and collecting data on which a number of national indicators are set. Available [here](#).

Reports on Gender Relevant Services


Local Gender Relevant Datasets and Indicators

Joseph Rowntree Foundation - Independent development and social research charity, supporting a wide programme of research and development projects in housing, social care and social issues. [http://www.jrf.org.uk/](http://www.jrf.org.uk/)

Knowledge Base, Equality South West Data Tool - collates and disaggregates (where possible), by local area and by equality characteristic and socio-economic status, existing data from a wide range of reliable and widely used national data sets, and is capable of detailed interrogation and analysis for a range of local equality purposes. Available [here](#).

Neighbourhood Statistics – Allows you to find detailed statistics within specific geographic areas e.g. Local Authority, Ward, Super Output Area. [http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/](http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/)

Nomisweb – service provided by the Office for National Statistics providing detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics. [https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/)


This paper is one in a series of seven profiling the protected Equality Characteristics produced by the Corporate Research Team, Borough of Poole, in co-operation with the Research & Information Team, Bournemouth. These reports have been produced in line with LGA guidance (2012) on measuring equality at a local level. To view the papers on Age, Ethnicity, Disability, Religion/Belief, Sexual Orientation and Social Inequality [insert link for profiles].

For more information on research and consultation reports for Bournemouth please contact the Research & Information team on (01202) 454684 or email statistics@bournemouth.gov.uk.