

Understanding Equality and Diversity Trans Digest

Produced by the Corporate Research Team, Borough of Poole.



Purpose of this Paper

This paper has been written as one in a series that informs service and policy planning, and focuses the prioritisation of services. These papers provide available research and statistical evidence relating to the varying needs, experiences and outcomes of different equalities characteristics in Poole protected under the Equalities Act 2010. They provide a top-level view of this specific subject area and identify contacts and resources for people who would like more detailed information. National information is highlighted in grey throughout.

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.

These papers combine the domains of 'Physical & Legal Security' and include the protected characteristics of 'Marriage and Civil Partnerships' and 'Pregnancy and Maternity' in the domain list to make it easier for the reader to interpret the data.

Note on Transgender

Please note that due to a lack of robust data on transgender in the UK, the information in this paper is indicative rather than official statistics. However, this paper still provides an insight into the needs, experiences, and opinions (however limited) of the transgender community in the UK.

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Terminology¹

The word “trans” is an umbrella term designed to include the full spectrum of identities related to challenging the idea of gender. Below are some key terms used to describe different types of trans people:

- **Transition** - the process of changing your appearance and presentation to live permanently in a gender role that fits your internal sense of gender. This can take several years to complete
- **Gender reassignment** - “a process which is undertaken under medical supervision for the purpose of reassigning a person's sex by changing physiological or other characteristics of sex, and includes any part of such a process”. This means that an individual does not need to have undergone any specific treatment or surgery to be protected by the law. It is the process that matters
- **Trangender** - people whose gender identity and presentation does not correspond with traditional gender stereotypes
- **Transsexual** – people who choose to transition medically by using hormone replacement treatments and sometimes surgery
- **Transvestite/Cross dresser** - sometimes who dresses and presents themselves as a different gender but does not intend to take on the role permanently. This might be for a variety of reasons including emotional, erotic, or self-expression
- **Trans woman** - a person who was born male but identifies as female, which often involves transition
- **Trans man** - a person who was born female but identifies as male, which often involves transition
- **Genderqueer, Non-binary or Androgyny** - terms used to describe people who feel they don't fit into either male or female role. They can identify as none, both or between genders or sometimes a third gender altogether
- **Intersex** - people who have bodies that don't completely match either sex. This can mean a combination of chromosome combinations or ambiguous genitalia. They sometimes do not agree with the gender they were raised as and choose to transition

Please note that only people who undergo gender reassignment, are protected under the Equality Act 2010.

¹ Most of these definitions have been sourced from the Transgender Awareness Project which was sponsored by organisations in Bournemouth and Poole in 2014. The 'gender reassignment' definition is from the EHRC's transgender page: <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/your-rights/equal-rights/transgender/transgender-what-the-law-says>.

The Population of Interest

There is no reliable estimate of the population of transgender people in the UK, ie. those who experience some degree of gender variance. In 2009, the Gender Identity and Research and Education Society (GIRES) estimated that 235,000 men cross-dressed in the UK (*Gender variance in the UK, GIRES 2009*). However, the ONS acknowledged that there were huge inconsistencies in population estimates for both transexual people and the less clearly defined trans community. This has 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 dysphoric² people who were referred to a specialised NHS or private clinic underwent full transition³. The number expected to transition each year is estimated to be 1,200 people (*Gender variance in the UK, GIRES 2009*).

In 2009, it was estimated that there were 14 trans people in Dorset per 100,000 population aged 16 and over (*Gender Variance in the UK: Prevalence, Incidence, Growth and Geographical Distribution, GIRES 2009*). Unfortunately, there are no systematic and reliable sources for the number of transgender people in Poole, reflecting the lack of studies in this area in the UK as a whole.

Currently, there is no data on the size or distribution of the transgender population in Poole.

Key Issues for this Characteristic

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 will not be representative of data for trans-men.

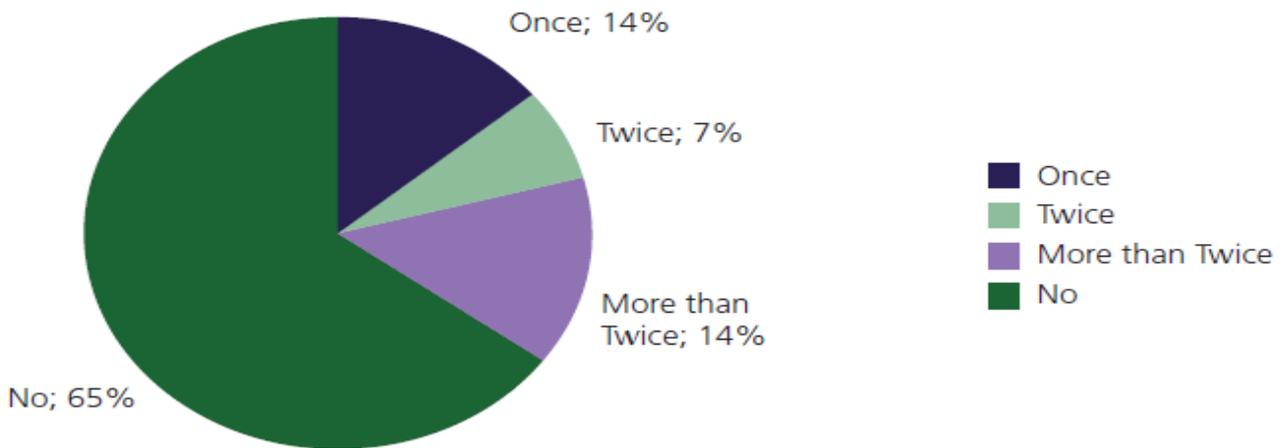
Life e.g. life expectancy, deaths

In 2009, the annual mortality rate of the general population in the UK was below 1%. At the time, it was thought this figure could be higher in the transgender community where suicide was a significant risk, with 35% saying in 2007 that they had made at least one suicide attempt as shown in the chart below:

² Gender Dysphoria - the condition of feeling one's emotional and psychological identity as male or female to be opposite to one's biological sex.

³ The process of beginning to live full-time in a gender role that is different from that assigned at birth.

Figure 1: Respondents who reported attempting suicide or self harm, as an adult, resulting from being a crossdresser, transgender/transsexual person or because of other people’s reactions to them being trans



Source: *Engendered Penalties: Transgender and Transsexual People’s Experiences of Inequality and Discrimination* (n=873), Press For Change, 2007.

A more recent study conducted in Sweden may provide some insight into the lifecycles of trans people. The study found that people with transsexualism⁴, after sex reassignment, had considerably higher risks for mortality, suicidal behaviour, and psychiatric morbidity than the general population (*Long-Term Follow-Up of Transsexual Persons Undergoing Sex Reassignment Surgery* (n=324: 191 male-to-females; 133 female-to-males), Sweden, 2011).

There are unofficial sources that claim the total annual transgender mortality rate in the UK is much higher than currently thought. In particular, rates of suicide and attempted suicide are strongly disputed by these sources as being under-estimated. However, it is not currently possible to verify whether these figures are reliable and consequently have not been included in this paper.

Health e.g. mortality, access to healthcare

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).

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

⁴ A condition in which a person assumes the identity, and permanently acts the part, of the gender opposite to his or her biological sex (<http://goo.gl/4S05aR>). .

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 considered 'health' their most significant area of concern (*GEO Transgender survey #1 2011 (n=1,275), Advancing Transgender Equality, HM Government 2011*).

In 2012, 60% of trans people who had attended GICs said they had been seen within a year, while 32% said they waited 1-3 years, and under 10% waited over 3 years for an appointment. 58% of the participants felt this wait had contributed to their mental health or emotional wellbeing worsening during this time. In addition, 62% of trans people that had used GIC services experienced one or more negative interactions with staff (*Trans Mental Health Study 2012 (n=889), GIRES*).

Interestingly, in the same study, 27% of trans people said they had either withheld information or lied about something to a Gender Identity Clinician. The primary reason for this was that respondents feared the treatment would be stalled or stopped, and because they did not feel the questions being asked were relevant to their diagnosis (*Trans Mental Health Study 2012 (n=889), GIRES*).

With regards to mental health, depression was the most prevalent issue for these respondents with 88% feeling that they currently or previously experienced it. This was followed by stress (80%) and anxiety (75%). For all but stress and depression, more respondents felt that they had a mental health concern that remained undiagnosed, than those that felt their condition had been diagnosed (*Trans Mental Health Study 2012 (n=889), GIRES*).

In 2012, a research study found that there was an urgent need for health and social care providers in the South West region of England to ensure their staff had a better understanding and awareness of 'Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Trans' (LGB&T) health issues. In addition, the report suggested that a key way to relieve some of the most intense pressures for trans people in the South West would be to create a clear and consistent pathway to gender reassignment which would be agreed between patients and healthcare providers (*Pride, Progress and Transformation: Health and Wellbeing (n=362), 2012*).

Physical and Legal Security e.g. freedom from violence and discrimination

In 2007, 73% of trans people experienced harassment, 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 effect once the person obtained a new birth certificate or equivalent (*Transgender EuroStudy 2008 (n=1,964: 615 female-to-males; 1,349 male-to-females), Press for Change and Transgender Europe*).

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.

7% of respondents had been asked to use toilet or changing facilities at a health centre or sports centre different from their acquired gender (*Trans Research Review 2009, HMRC*).

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, HM Government 2011*).

In a 2012 study, 81% of trans people said they avoided certain situations due to fear. Over 50% said they avoided public toilets, gyms, and 25% said they avoided clothing shops, other leisure facilities, clubs or social groups. 51% were worried that they would have to avoid situations or places in the future due to fear of being harassed, identified as trans, or being "outed" (*Trans Mental Health Study 2012 (n=889), GIRES*).

In the same study, over 90% of respondents said they had been told that trans people were not normal, and over 80% had experienced silent harassment. 50% had been sexually objectified or fetishized for being trans, while over 37% had experienced physical threats or intimidation for being trans. 62% of respondents had alcohol dependency or abuse issues, while almost half (49%) experienced some kind of abuse in childhood (*Trans Mental Health Study 2012 (n=889), GIRES*).

Of the 44,480 hate crimes recorded by police in the UK in 2013/14, 555 (1%) were transgender hate crimes. This represented an increase since 2012/13, where there were 361 incidents of transgender hate crime. However, it's not clear whether the increase reflects an actual rise in transgender hate crimes or rather improved police identification of these offences (*Hate Crimes England and Wales 2013/14, Home Office*).

In a 2012 study, 68% of LGB&T respondents who had experienced homophobic or transphobic harassment, abuse or physical violence in the past two years in the South West, said they did not report these incidents to anyone (*Pride, Progress and Transformation: Knowledge, Influence, Voice, and Engagement (n=362), 2012*).

However, most said they had always been treated with respect in dealings with the police (61%), when using health services (56%), and in dealings with the Council (54%) (*Pride, Progress and Transformation: Knowledge, Influence, Voice, and Engagement (n=362), 2012*).

Education e.g. attainment, access to life-long learning and training

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), Equalities Review, 2007*).

In the same study, it appeared there were differences in levels of harassment 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), Equalities Review, 2007*).

In a 2012 study with LGB&T people, 76% of respondents said that questions about sexual or gender identity should be included in 'surveys to identify school, college and university students' opinions, experiences and priorities (*Pride, Progress and Transformation: Visibility, Dignity, Respect and Freedom of Expression (n=362), 2012*).

Standard of Living e.g. housing, transport, independence

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), Equalities 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, HM Government 2011*).

A study with trans people in 2012 in the UK found that 70% of respondents were more satisfied with their lives after transitioning, while only 2% were less satisfied due to poor surgical outcomes, loss of family, friends and employment, everyday experiences of transphobia and non-trans-related reasons (*Trans Mental Health Study 2012 (n=889), GIRES*).

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*).

In a 2012 study with LGB&T people in the South West of England, 52% said that they had been treated with respect 'all of the time' while using public transport, while 34% said they had 'most of the time' (*Pride, Progress and Transformation: Knowledge, Influence, Voice, and Engagement (n=362), 2012*).

Productive and Valued Activities e.g. employment, workplace experience

In 2007, there was an estimated over-representation of trans people in the senior occupation classes compared to the national average. Despite this, the workplace still afforded poor experiences 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 harassment (*Engendered Penalties: Transgender and Transsexual People's Experiences of Inequality and Discrimination (n=873), Equalities Review, 2007*).

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, HM Government 2011*).

In 2012, research conducted with trans people in the South West of England found that a persistent myth exists whereby sexual or gender identity is connected with paedophilia. This connection may restrict certain occupations from being made available to LGB&T people, and reduces the pool of talent available to teaching, other professions, and voluntary work. The study also found that voluntary and community organisations were not always welcoming to LGB&T people and may deter volunteers by failing to project a strong equalities ethos (*Pride, Progress and Transformation: Knowledge, Influence, Voice, and Engagement (n=362), 2012*).

In the same survey, 73% of respondents said that they would like to see questions about sexual and gender identity in 'workforce needs/attitude surveys by employers', while some LGB&T respondents said they were deterred from chosen careers by intimidating 'macho' cultures in certain workplaces and industries (*Pride, Progress and Transformation: Visibility, Dignity, Respect and Freedom of Expression (n=362), 2012*).

Individual, Family and Social Life e.g. independence, equality in relationships

In 2007, 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), Equalities Review, 2007*).

In the 2012 GIRES study on the mental health of trans people in the UK, 25% of respondents said they had moved away from family and friends for being trans, while over 16% said they had experienced domestic abuse (*Trans Mental Health Study 2012 (n=889), GIRES*).

At the time of writing there was no reliable data on the individual, family and social lives of trans people in Poole or the South West region.

Participation, Influence and Voice e.g. participation in decision making

In a 2012 study with Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGB&T) people, 73% of respondents said that questions about sexual or gender identity should be included in the 'ten-yearly National Census' (*Pride, Progress and Transformation: Visibility, Dignity, Respect and Freedom of Expression (n=347), 2012*).

In a 2012 survey, 59% of trans people in the South West said they always voted in elections for local Councillors, while 68% said they always voted in elections for Members of Parliament. In addition, 75% said that a political party's track record on sexual and/or gender identity issues was strongly influential on their voting decisions (*Pride, Progress and Transformation: Knowledge, Influence, Voice, and Engagement (n=362), 2012*).

In a different section of the same survey, 66% of respondents said they would like to see questions about sexual and gender identity in 'Council surveys' that explore 'opinions, experiences and priorities' (*Pride, Progress and Transformation: Knowledge, Influence, Voice, and Engagement (n=362), 2012*).

Identity, Expression and Self Respect e.g. Religion, Belief

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 (n=873), Equalities 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 (n=889), Press for Change and Transgender Europe*). These rules still apply in 2015: [and the person must be committed to their changed gender for the rest of their lives](#).

As part of a study on mental health amongst the trans community in the UK, most respondents said they had no religious beliefs (62%). Of those who were religious, 20% were Christians, 6% were Pagan, and 3% said they were Buddhists (*Trans Mental Health Study 2012 (n=889), GIRES*).

In a 2012 study with LGB&T people in the South West, over half of respondents (52%) said they openly expressed their sexual and/or gender identity 'in all situations', including at work, school, college, university, friends and family (*Pride, Progress and Transformation: Visibility, Dignity, Respect and Freedom of Expression (n=362), 2012*).

Marriage and Civil Partnerships

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*).

There 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*).

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 is scarce with much of the information anecdotal and from potentially unreliable web-based sources.

Sources of Information Regarding Trans Issues:

The following section provides links to local reports and datasets that offer further insight into the diverse nature of the varying age groups in Poole. 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 research@poole.gov.uk.

Most reports in this section are available from our website, www.boroughofpoole.com. Please contact the Corporate Research Team by email: research@poole.gov.uk, or on (01202) 633086.

Reports Providing Specific Information on Trans Issues

Advancing Transgender Equality 2011: a plan for action (National) - this document is the culmination of active engagement with the transgender community, practitioners and the voluntary sector. It lays out the vision and focus for the Government's commitment to deliver greater equality for transgender people. Available [here](#).

Engendered Penalties: Transgender and Transsexual People's Experiences of Inequality and Discrimination - This research project was undertaken for the Equalities Review in 2006 to collect and analyse information on transgender and transsexual people's experiences of inequality and discrimination in the UK. Available [here](#).

Gender Variance in the UK 2009 (National) – a key report written by the Gender Identity Research and Education Society (GIREs) that details important issues such as the incidence and prevalence of Gender Dysphoria, Transsexualism, and Transgenderism in the UK. It also address key issues such as transphobic bullying and hate crime, and medical treatment. This is paper is outdated by still the most recent publication on this topic. Available [here](#).

Long-term Follow-up of Transsexual Persons Undergoing Sex Reassignment Surgery (International) – reports the findings of a study conducted in Sweden with 324 sex-reassigned persons between 1973 and 2003. The study found that persons with transsexualism, after sex reassignment, had considerably higher risks for mortality, suicidal behaviour, and psychiatric morbidity than the general population. A summary of the study is available [here](#).

Pride, Progress and Transformation: Health and Wellbeing, 2012 – the survey was designed by the South West Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual (LGB) and Transgender (Trans) Equality Networks, supported by Equality South West (ESW). The purpose of the survey was to identify the real issues for LGB and trans people living, working and visiting the South West region. It's planning and launch coincided with the final stages of the drafting of the Equality Act, 2010. Available [here](#).

Survey of Patient Satisfaction with Transgender Services (National): A study conducted by the National Health Service (NHS) in 2008 that aimed to capture the patient experience of transgender services to assess positive and negative aspects and to inform future development of the service. Available [here](#).

Transgender EuroStudy: Legal Survey and Focus on the Transgender Experience of Health Care (International) - This research project was undertaken for the Equalities Review in 2007 to collect and analyse information on transgender and transsexual people's experiences of inequality and discrimination in accessing healthcare in Europe. Available [here](#).

Trans Data Position Paper 2009 (National) – this paper written by the ONS reviews the availability of current data on transgender issues in the UK. This is paper is outdated by still the most recent publication on this topic. Available [here](#).

Trans Mental Health Study 2012 (National) – this is the largest survey of its kind in Europe. This report by the Gender Identity Research and Education Society (GIREs) provides new data on trans people's mental health needs and experiences in the UK, explored in the context of daily life, social/support mechanisms and when accessing healthcare and mental health services. Available [here](#).

Trans Research Review - A 2008 study commissioned by the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and conducted by the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) to establish a clear picture of the evidence base (quantitative, qualitative, and policy) on equality and discrimination in relation to trans people. Available [here](#).

Reports Which Contain Analysis of Information By Gender

Childcare Sufficiency Survey, 2010 – aimed to gain a greater understanding of parents' experiences and views of childcare provision, in order to identify parents' concerns and needs for childcare. Available [here](#).

Children and Young People's Services Consultation 2012 - provides a snapshot into the views of Poole's children and young people. The priorities for children and young people emerging from the findings of this large scale consultation will provide an updated action plan so that the Borough of Poole listens to what children and young people say and act upon their views. Available [here](#).

Domestic Violence Briefing Paper 2011 - provides a summary of research and analysis regarding domestic abuse in Poole. This includes why it is an important issue for Poole and the extent and nature of the problem, including geographic variations. Available [here](#).

Hate Crimes in England and Wales 2013/14 – summarises key hate crimes statistics for this period. Available [here](#).

Poole Health Profiles (annual) – give a snapshot of the health of Poole's population. The profiles are designed to support action by local government and primary care trusts to tackle health inequalities and improve people's health. Available [here](#).

Poole Opinion Panel (biannual) – surveys residents in Poole covering topical issues that may affect the town and services. Available [here](#).

Poole's Population Theme Paper – Report outlining the current population profile of Poole and exploring the key predicted changes over the next 5 years. Available [here](#).

Shaping Poole Survey 2014 - asked for opinions about what it's like living in Poole, experiences of local public services and issues such as community safety. It updates the 2011 Shaping Poole Survey to provide valuable, robust evidence to the Council and its partners (including the police, health, business and community representatives) about what is important to people in Poole and where improvements are needed to shape service planning and policies. Available [here](#).

Ward Profiles – provide an ongoing information update on social and economic data for all of Poole's sixteen wards. Available [here](#).

Gender Information Sources

Chrysalis – a Dorset and Hampshire based charity that champions the rights of people who are transgendered and provide support through their meeting centres. <http://www.chrysalis-gii.co.uk/index.php>

The Diversity Trust – aim to to influence social change to achieve a fairer and safer society in the UK. <http://www.diversitytrust.org.uk/>

The Gender Trust – a national charity helping Trans people and all those affected by gender identity issues. <http://gendertrust.org.uk/>

How Fair is Britain? Equalities and Human Rights commission – The first review that examines how far what happens in people's real lives matches up to the ideals of equality in Britain. The report brings together a range of sources including Census data, surveys and research. Report and supporting evidence available [here](#).

The Intercom Trust – an LGBT&T charity that provides advocacy services to people across the South West rural peninsula. <http://www.intercomtrust.org.uk/>

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/>

Knowledge Base, Equality South West Data Tool - collates and disaggregates (where possible), by local area and by equality strand 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/>

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

Office for National Statistics - The Office for National Statistics produces independent information to improve our understanding of the UK's economy and society. <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/default.asp>

Press for Change - is one of the leading agencies in the UK providing legal advice and support to Trans and other Gender Variant people and also worked on projects across Europe and worldwide. <http://www.pfc.org.uk/index.html>

South West Forum - supports voluntary groups and works with local authorities, health agencies, universities and other public bodies as well as businesses to help them build strong relationships and partnerships with voluntary and community groups in the South West.
<http://southwestforum.org.uk/>

Space Youth Project – established in 2002, this group supports hundreds of LGB&T & Questioning young people across Dorset. <http://spaceyouthproject.co.uk/>

This paper is one in a series profiling the protected Equality Characteristics produced by the Corporate Research Team, Borough of Poole. These reports have been produced in line with [LGA guidance \(2012\)](#) on measuring equality at a local level. The papers on Age, Gender, Ethnicity, Disability, Religion/Belief, Sexual Orientation and Social Inequality can be viewed [here](#).

For more information on research and consultation reports for Poole, please contact the Corporate Research Team on (01202) 633086 or research@poole.gov.uk.