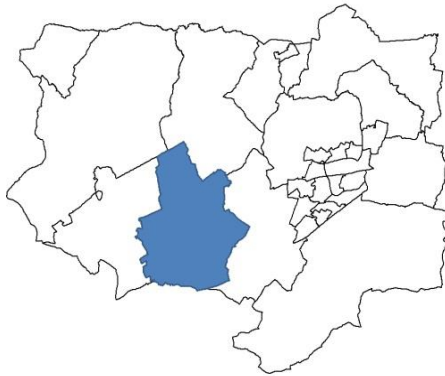


## Overton, Laverstoke and Steventon Ward Profile



### Population

The 2011 Census population of Overton, Laverstoke and Steventon was 4,935. The population had increased by 335 people since 2001, approximately 1.7%. Compared to 10.0% for Basingstoke and Deane.

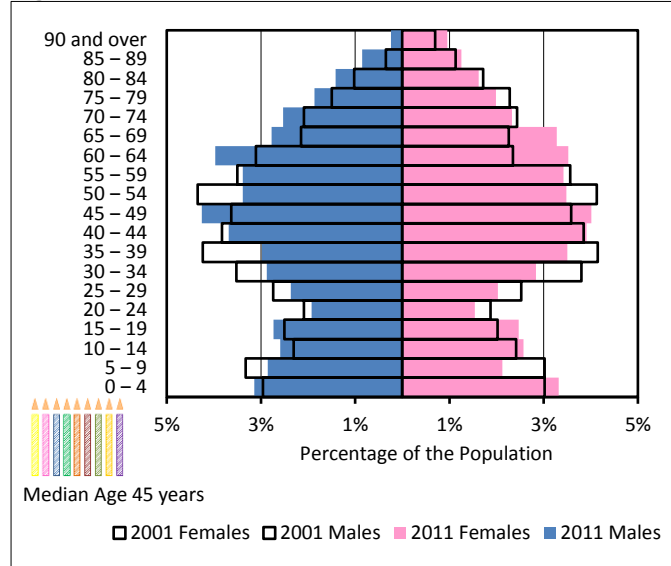


In addition to the usually resident population, there were 110 schoolchildren and students that lived outside the ward during term-time.

### Length of Residence

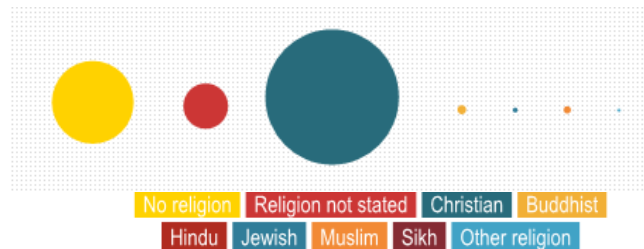
7.5% of the population were born outside the UK. The majority (61.2%) of these people had lived in the UK for 10 or more years.

### Age and Gender Profile



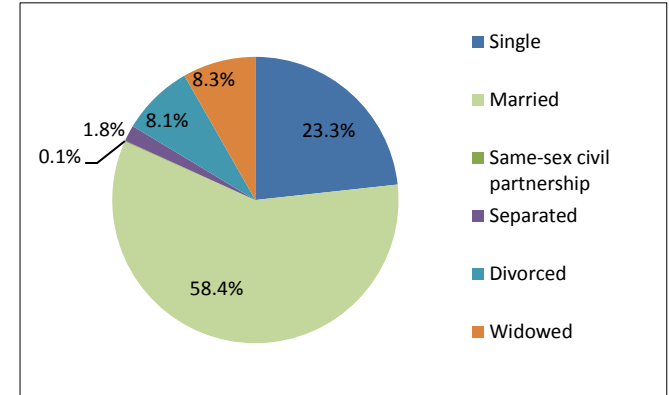
The population had aged since 2001. The percentage of the population aged 45 and over increased by 10.2%, whilst the population aged under 45 decreased by 8.7%. If the entire population of the ward was made to stand in a line according to age, the middle person would have been 45 years old. Compared to 39 for Basingstoke and Deane and 40 for the South East. This is known as the median age.

### Religion



The majority of residents were Christian (66.6%) but this figure had declined by 12.9% since 2001. A quarter (25.0%) had no religion, which was an increase of 74.2% since 2001.

### Marital and Civil Partnership Status

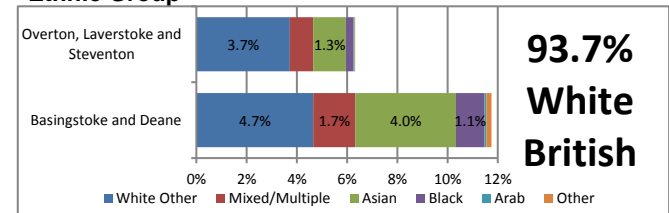


The percentage of the adult population that were married declined by 1.9% over the decade. Compared to a 5.2% decline for Basingstoke and Deane. The percentage that were divorced increased by 16.0%.

### Main Language



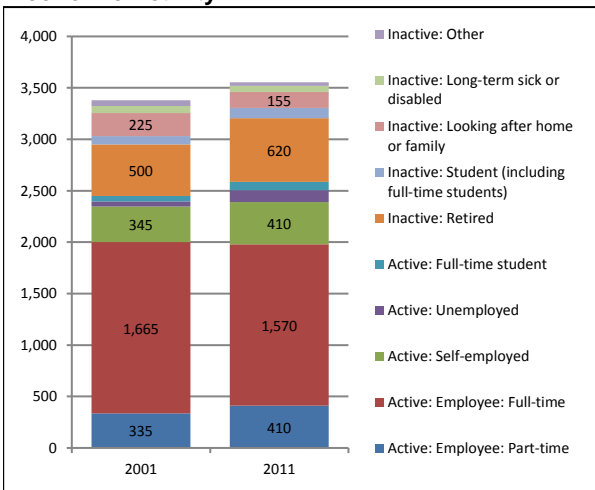
### Ethnic Group



Non-White British ethnicities made up 6.3% of the ward's population (shown on the chart).

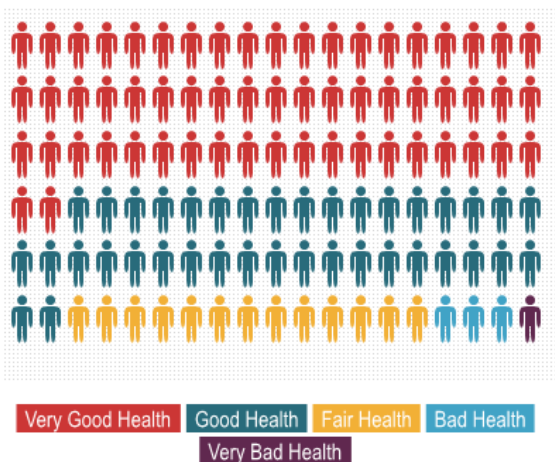


## Economic Activity



44.2% of all residents aged 16-74 were working full-time in 2011, a decline of 10.2% since 2001. Those that were retired accounted for 17.5%, an increase of 18.3% since 2001. The percentage that were working part-time increased by 16.4%.

## General Health



51.4% of the population were in very good health and a further 33.4% were in good health. Of those with bad or very bad health (3.4%), 61.4% were aged 65 and over.

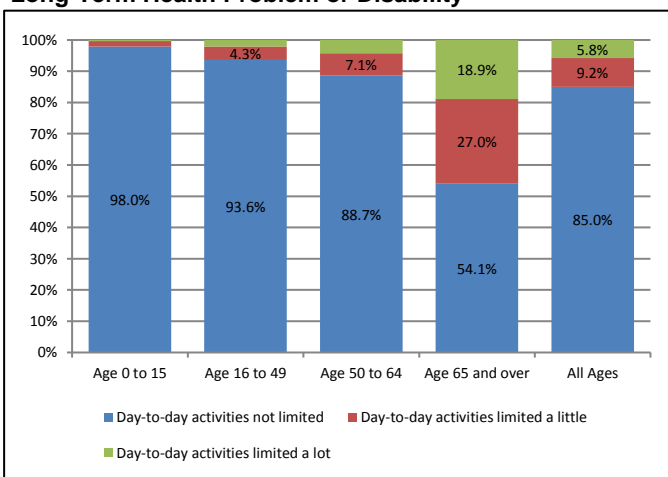
## Occupation

Top five occupations:

1. Corporate managers & directors (10.0%)
2. Administrative occupations (8.3%)
3. Science research, engineering & technology professionals (8.0%)
4. Business & public service associate professionals (8.0%)
5. Business, media & public service professionals (6.5%)

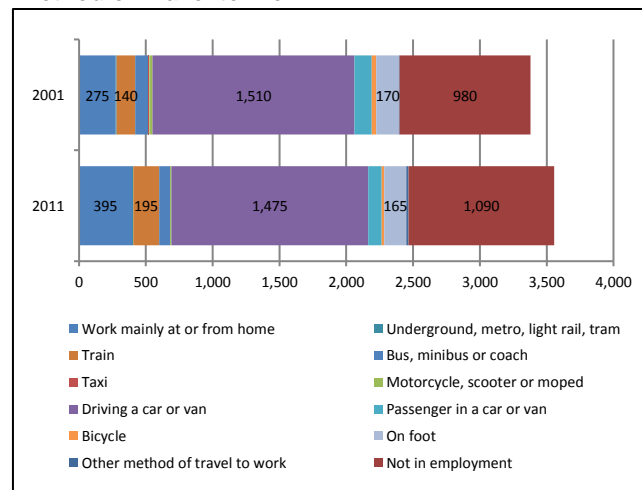
These top five occupations accounted for 40.9% of all the occupations in the ward. Since 2001, the percentage of the population employed in professional occupations (shown in blue) increased by 71.6%, whilst the percentage employed as managers, directors and senior officials (shown in purple) declined by 22.7%.

## Long-Term Health Problem or Disability



The percentage with a health problem or disability increased with age. 45.9% of those aged 65 and over had their day to day activities limited, compared to 45.3% across the borough.

## Method of Travel to Work



41.5% of those aged 16-74 drove a car to work. The percentage travelling by car declined by 7.1% since 2001, whilst passenger in a car declined by 27.2%. The percentage working from home (+35.8%), or travelling by train (+32.4%) increased, whilst bus travel declined (-25.9%).

## Provision of Unpaid Care

- ▲ **10.0% of residents** provided unpaid care (495 people) compared to 9.1% across the borough
- **17.4% of unpaid carers** provided 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week (85 people) compared to 19.6% in the borough overall
- ★ **23.6% of unpaid carers** were aged 65 and over (130 people) compared to 20.3% in the borough as a whole

The percentage of the population providing unpaid care to others increased by 14.5% over the decade.

## Qualifications

20.5% of residents aged 16+ had no qualifications.



## Dwellings

The number of dwellings in Overton, Laverstoke and Steventon in 2011 was 2,140. This was an increase of 190 dwellings since 2001, approximately 9.8%.

Compared to 13.0% for Basingstoke and Deane.



In addition to dwellings, there was 1 communal establishment in the ward, containing 50 people. This was a care home.

## Average Household Size, Rooms and Bedrooms



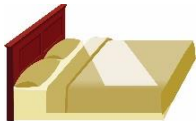
**2.32**

Average household size



**6.0**

Average number of rooms per household

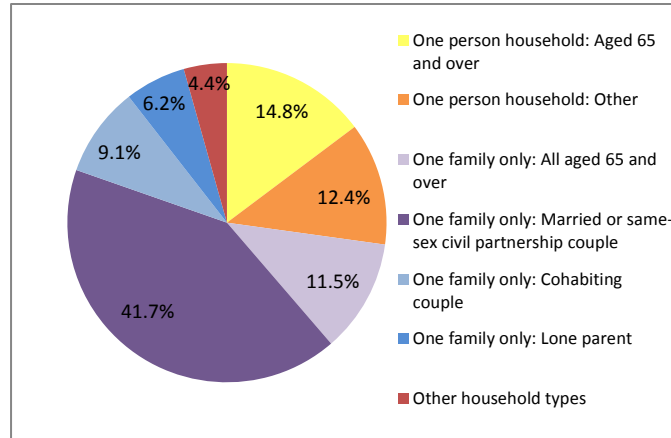


**3.0**

Average number of bedrooms per household

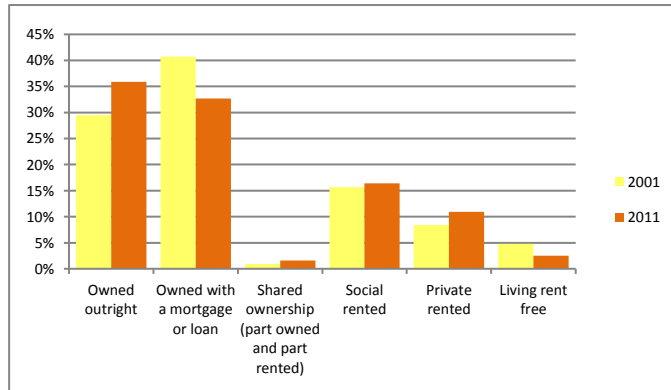
Over the decade, average household size declined from 2.38 to 2.32. Average household size was below the borough (2.40) and region (2.38) average.

## Household Composition



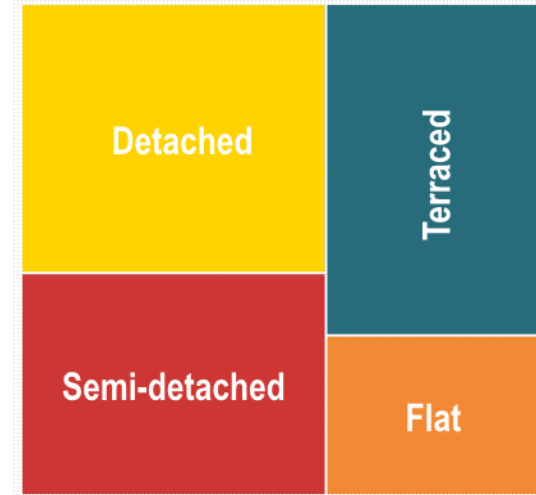
There were 2,105 households in the ward and these housed 4,885 people. Many households were occupied by married or civil partnership couple families (41.7%). Over a quarter (27.2%) of households were lived in by those that live alone, an increase of 11.3% since 2001. Over a quarter (26.4%) of households were occupied entirely by those aged 65 and over.

## Household Tenure



Over the decade, the percentage of households that owned their home with a mortgage declined by 19.7%. Outright ownership increased by 21.6%, whilst private renting increased by 29.4%. Shared ownership increased by 75.8%, which was an increase of 15 households.

## Accommodation Type



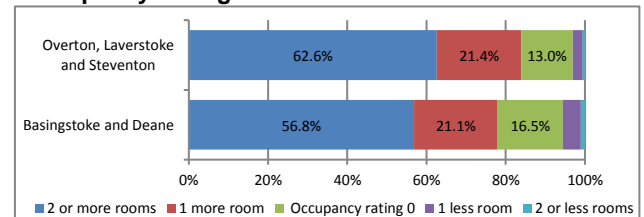
Many households lived in detached (32.0%) and semi-detached properties (26.4%). The percentage living in flats declined by 4.9% over the decade. The percentage living in houses and bungalows increased by 0.8%.

## Car Availability

14.4% of households had no access to a car or van, compared to 15.2% for Basingstoke and Deane as a whole. 3.2% had access to 4 or more cars or vans. There were 3,170 cars or vans.



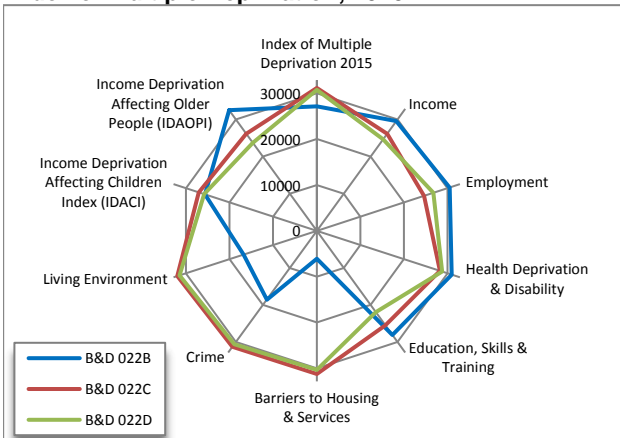
## Occupancy Rating



The majority of households had 2 or more rooms than they needed (62.6%).



## Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015



The chart shows Index of Multiple Deprivation data for each domain and both IDACI and IDAOP. It records how deprived each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in the ward was compared with all LSOAs in England. The closer each LSOA is to 32,844, the lower the deprivation. B&D 022B was more deprived overall but was ranked higher (less deprived) for a number of domains (LSOA boundaries shown on the ward map).

## Forecast Population and Dwelling Change, 2016-2023

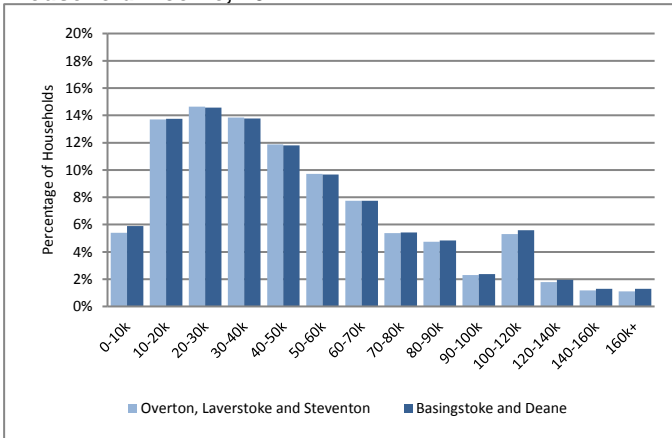
**760 more people**  
Expected to be resident 2016-2023

**280 dwellings**  
Expected to be built between 2016-2023

**140 more older people**  
(Aged 65 and over) expected to be resident 2016-2023

Small Area Population Forecasts show that the overall population is expected to increase (+15.4%), along with dwellings (+13.1%) and older people (+12.7%).

## Household Income, 2017



2017 income estimates for the ward gave a median household income of £41,400 and lower quartile household income of £23,850. These incomes are similar to the Basingstoke and Deane median of £41,580 and lower quartile of £23,700.

## Jobs Available by Sector, 2016

Estimated to be 1,500 jobs in the ward.

Main sectors:

**Manufacturing (36.3%)**

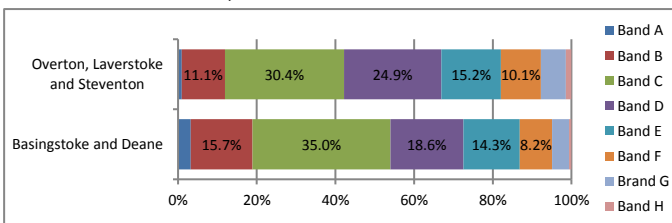
**Professional, scientific & technical (7.6%)**

**Information & communication (7.6%)**

**Accommodation & food services (7.6%)**

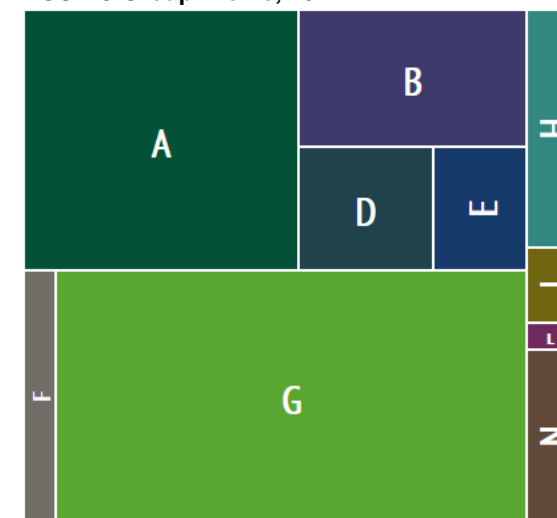


## Council Tax Bands, 2017



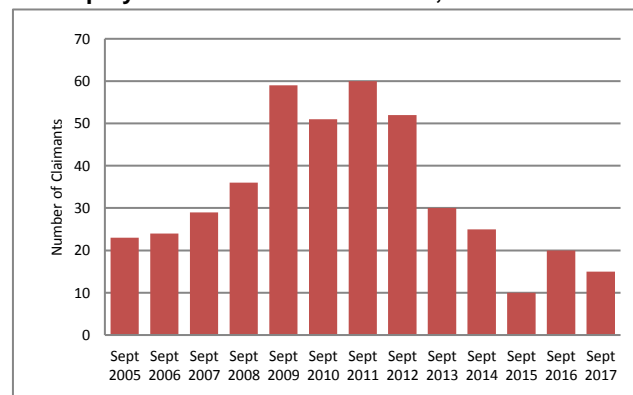
The ward had a larger percentage of dwellings in the higher council tax bands compared to Basingstoke and Deane as a whole, with 33.2% of dwellings in bands E, F, G, and H, compared to 27.4% for the borough overall.

## MOSAIC Group Profile, 2014



Many households fell into MOSAIC groups G (householders living in inexpensive homes in village communities) and A (well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life). The ward had much larger percentages of groups G and A, than the borough as a whole.

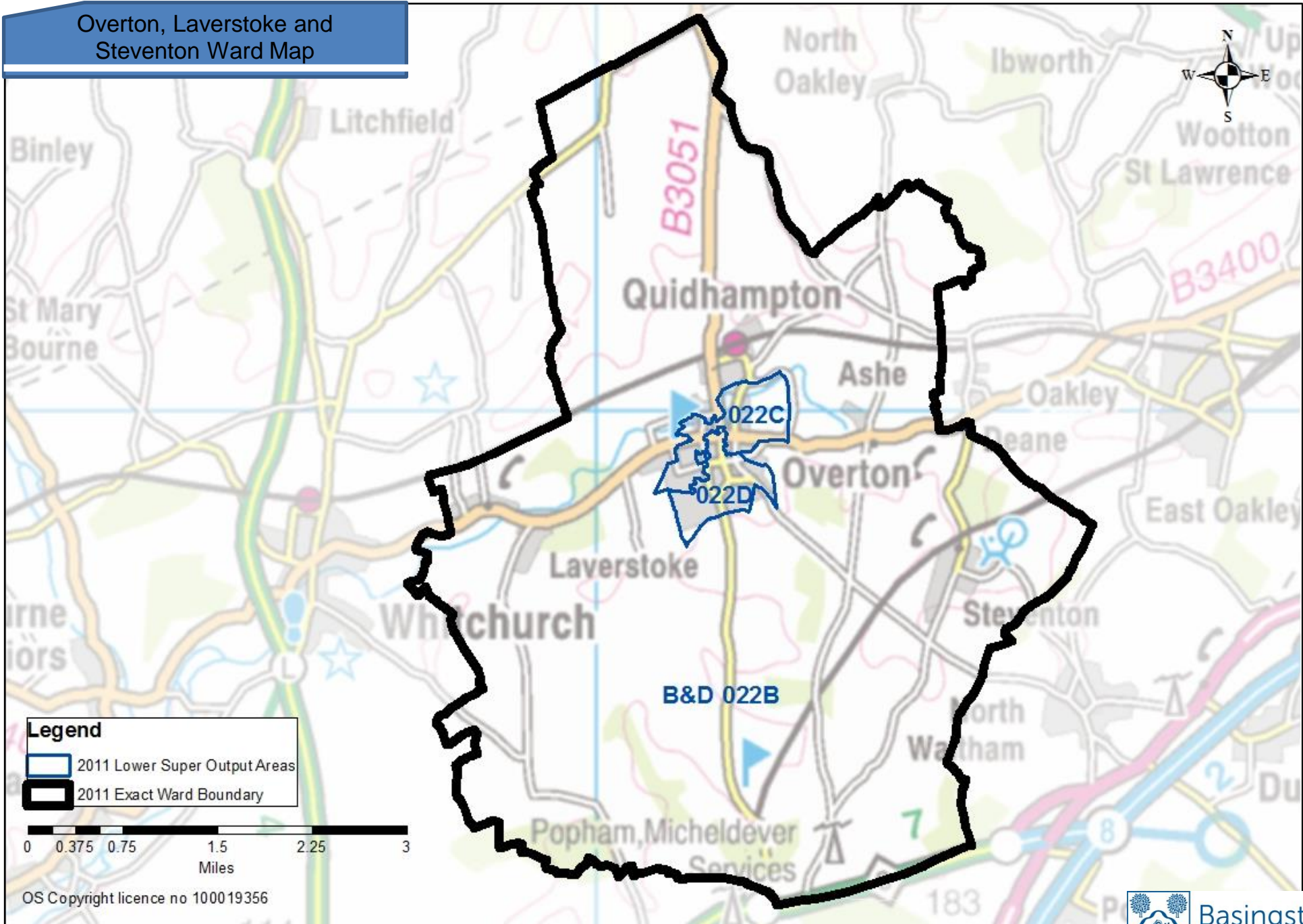
## Unemployed Benefit Claimant Count, 2005-2017



The number of unemployed benefit claimants peaked in September 2011 and has generally fallen since then.



# Overton, Laverstoke and Steventon Ward Map



**Legend**  
2011 Lower Super Output Areas  
2011 Exact Ward Boundary

0 0.375 0.75 1.5 2.25 3  
Miles

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Basingstoke and Deane

## Appendix

**Overton, Laverstoke and Steventon Ward** - The boundaries of this ward remained stable between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. Therefore, data for 2001 and 2011 Censuses and all the other sources is published for the exact ward boundary.

Topic	Source Organisation	Source Data	Census Table Codes	Ward Fit	Notes
Population	Office for National Statistics	2001 and 2011 Census	KS01 and KS101E'W	Exact Fit	
Length of Residence	Office for National Statistics	2011 Census	QS603E'W	Exact Fit	Refers to all usual residents
Age Profile	Office for National Statistics	2001 and 2011 Census	CA5001 and DC1104E'W	Exact Fit	
Religion	Office for National Statistics	2001 and 2011 Census	UY15 and KS203E'W	Exact Fit	The only voluntary question on the Census
Marital and Civil Partnership Status	Office for National Statistics	2001 and 2011 Census	UY07 and KS103E'W	Exact Fit	Refers to usual residents aged 16 and over. Same-sex civil partnerships are included for the first time in 2011
Main Language	Office for National Statistics	2011 Census	QS204E'W	Exact Fit	Question asked for the first time in 2011
Ethnic Group	Office for National Statistics	2011 Census	KS201E'W	Exact Fit	
Economic Activity	Office for National Statistics	2001 and 2011 Census	UY28 and KS601E'W	Exact Fit	Refers to all usual residents aged 16-74
General Health	Office for National Statistics	2001 and 2011 Census	QS302E'W and DC3201E'W	Exact Fit	Refers to all usual residents. General health is a self assessment of a person's general state of health
Occupation	Office for National Statistics	2011 Census	QS606E'W	Exact Fit	All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census
Long-Term Health Problem or Disability	Office for National Statistics	2011 Census	LC3205E'W	Exact Fit	A self defined long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age
Method of Travel to Work	Office for National Statistics	2001 and 2011 Census	KS15 and CT0045	Exact Fit	This is the alternative version of the 2011 Census table, which is consistent with the 2001 version
Provision of Unpaid Care	Office for National Statistics	2001 and 2011 Census	UY21, KS301E'W and LC3301E'W	Exact Fit	Refers to all usual residents
Qualifications	Office for National Statistics	2011 Census	QS501E'W	Exact Fit	Refers to all usual residents aged 16 and over
Dwellings	Office for National Statistics	2001 and 2011 Census	UY55 and QS418E'W	Exact Fit	
Average Household Size, Rooms and Bedrooms	Office for National Statistics	2001 and 2011 Census	KS19 and KS403E'W	Exact Fit	Average household size is the number of usual residents living in households divided by the number of household spaces with at least one usual resident
Household Composition	Office for National Statistics	2001 and 2011 Census	UY65 and QS113E'W	Exact Fit	
Household Tenure	Office for National Statistics	2001 and 2011 Census	UY63 and QS405E'W	Exact Fit	Refers to all households
Accommodation Type	Office for National Statistics	2001 and 2011 Census	UY56 and QS402E'W	Exact Fit	Refers to all households
Car Availability	Office for National Statistics	2011 Census	QS416E'W	Exact Fit	Refers to all households
Occupancy Rating	Office for National Statistics	2011 Census	QS408E'W	Exact Fit	Age and relationships of household members are used to derive the number of rooms/bedrooms they require. The number of rooms required is subtracted from the number of rooms in the accommodation to obtain the occupancy rating. A rating of -1 implies one fewer room than required, whereas +1 implies one more room than the standard requirement
Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015	Department for Communities and Local Government	Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015		Exact Fit	Based on 2011 Lower Super Output Areas. Combines a number of datasets to create the deprivation index
Forecast Population and Dwelling Change, 2016-2023	Hampshire County Council	2016-based Small Area Population Forecasts		Exact Fit	Population forecasts roll forward 2011 Census data to incorporate known births, deaths and dwelling completions and estimate migration. The forecast dwellings data includes all sites with planning permission or allocated in local plans
Household Income, 2017	CACI	Paycheck Directory		Exact Fit	Estimates of household income at ward level
Jobs Available by Sector, 2016	Office for National Statistics	Business Register and Employment Survey		Exact Fit	Data is based on the number of employees in the ward
Council Tax Bands, 2017	Valuation Office Agency	Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band		Exact Fit	Domestic dwelling stock by council tax band. Based on 2011 Lower Super Output Areas
MOSAIC Group Profile, 2014	Experian	MOSAIC Public Sector		Exact Fit	MOSAIC is a classification system that uses a number of data sources to group households by type
Claimant Count, 2005-2017	Department for Work and Pensions	Claimant Count		Exact Fit	Records the number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) (2005-2012) and JSA and Universal Credit (2013-2017)

Numbers are rounded to the nearest 5 people/dwellings/households/cars in the majority of Census data topics.

The accompanying ward profile Excel file contains the raw data used in all the ward profiles and comparisons to the borough average.