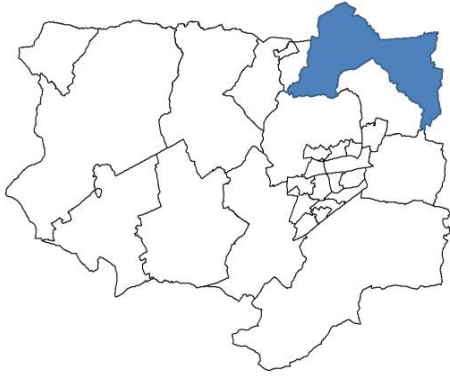


# Pamber and Silchester Ward Profile



## Population

The 2011 Census population of Pamber and Silchester was 4,480. The population had declined by 15 people since 2001, approximately 0.3%. Compared to a 10.0% increase for Basingstoke and Deane.

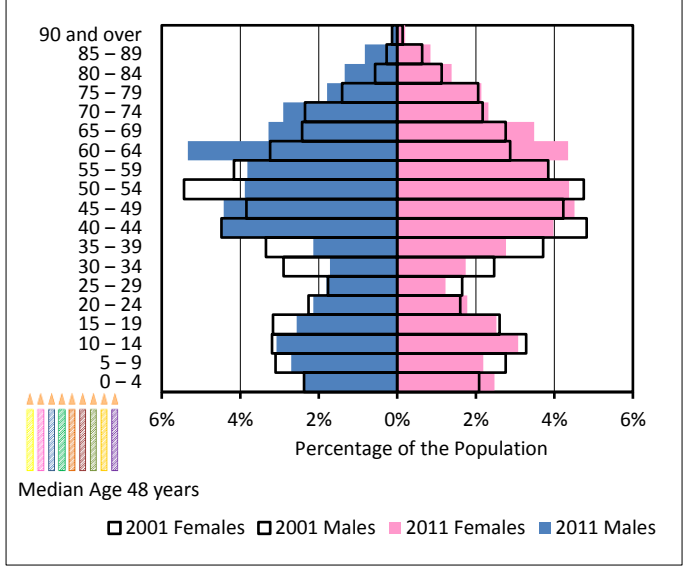


In addition to the usually resident population, there were 125 schoolchildren and students that lived outside the ward during term-time.

## Length of Residence

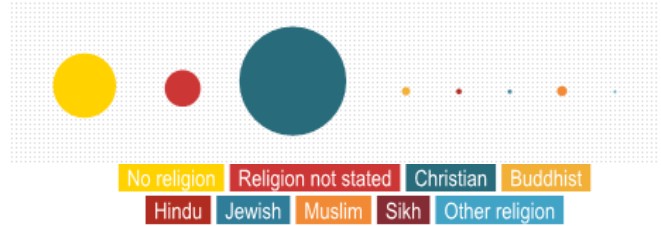
5.9% of the population were born outside the UK. The majority (73.6%) of these people had lived in the UK for 10 or more years.

## Age and Gender Profile



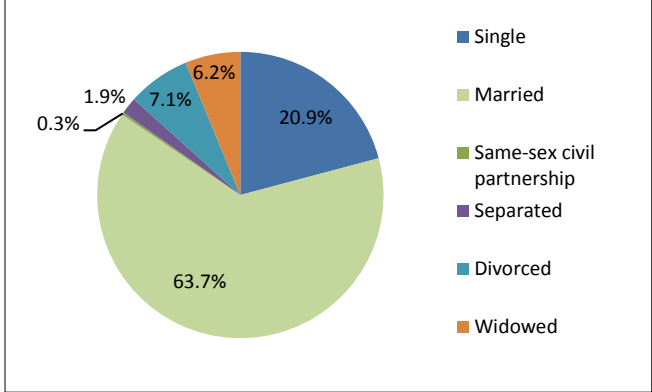
The population had aged since 2001. The percentage of the population aged 45 and over increased by 14.7%, whilst the population aged under 45 decreased by 13.6%. If the entire population of Pamber and Silchester ward was made to stand in a line according to age, the middle person would have been 48 years 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 (67.1%) but this figure had declined by 15.6% since 2001. 23.5% had no religion, which was an increase of 73.7% since 2001.

## Marital and Civil Partnership Status

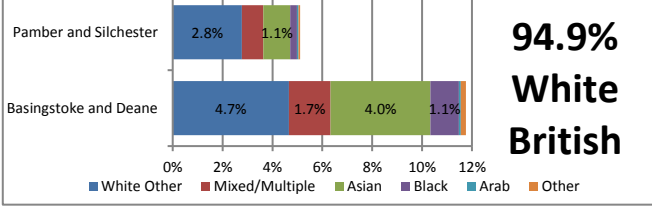


The percentage of the adult population that were married declined by 3.3% over the decade. Compared to a 5.2% decline for Basingstoke and Deane. The percentage that were separated increased by 16.1%.

## Main Language



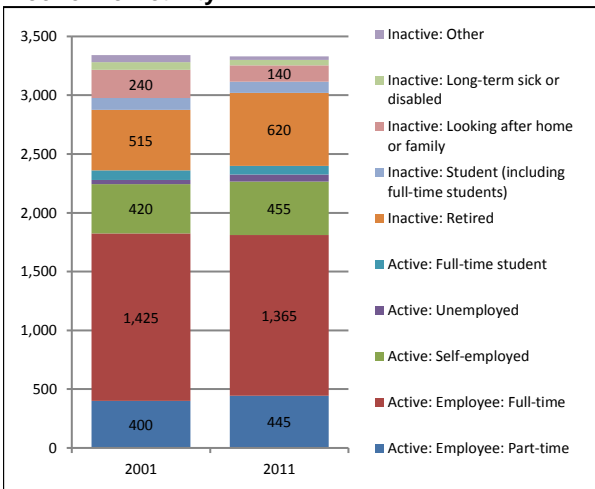
## Ethnic Group



Non-White British ethnicities made up 5.1% of the ward's population (shown on the chart).



## Economic Activity



40.9% of all residents aged 16-74 were working full-time in 2011, a decline of 4.3% since 2001. Those that were retired accounted for 18.6%, an increase of 20.7% since 2001. The percentage that were working part-time increased by 12.3%.

## General Health



51.2% of the population were in very good health and a further 34.9% were in good health. Of those with bad or very bad health (3.1%), 55.4% were aged 65 and over.

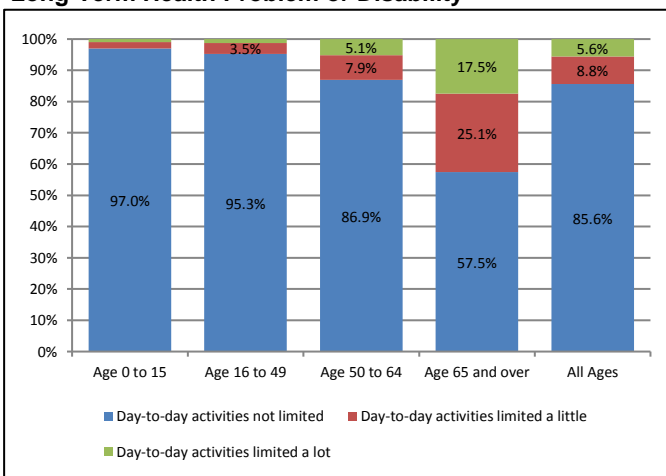
## Occupation

Top five occupations:

1. Corporate managers & directors (12.5%)
2. Science research, engineering & technology professionals (9.2%)
3. Business & public service associate professionals (8.7%)
4. Administrative occupations (8.3%)
5. Business, media & public service professionals (6.1%)

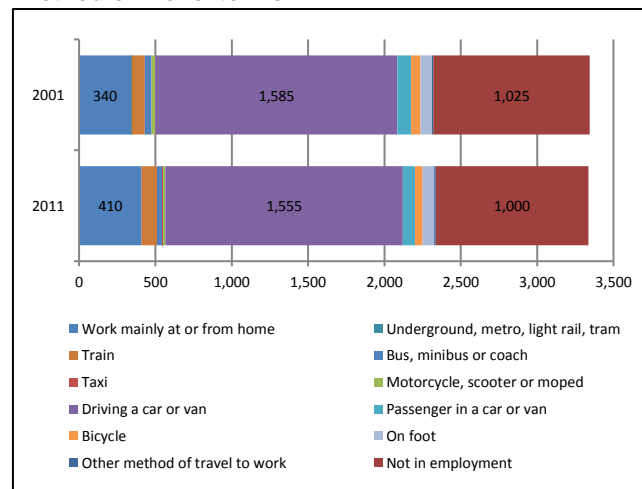
These top five occupations accounted for 44.8% of all the occupations in the ward. Since 2001, the percentage of the population employed in professional occupations (shown in blue) increased by 41.7%, whilst the percentage employed as managers, directors and senior officials (shown in purple) declined by 26.9%.

## Long-Term Health Problem or Disability



The percentage with a health problem or disability increased with age. 42.5% 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



Almost half (46.7%) of those aged 16-74 drove a car to work. The percentage travelling by car declined by 1.5% since 2001, whilst passenger in a car declined by 11.9%. The percentage working from home (+22.3%) and travelling by train (+15.6%) increased.

## Provision of Unpaid Care

▲ 10.9% of residents

provided unpaid care (490 people) compared to 9.1% across the borough

● 17.0% of unpaid carers

provided 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week (85 people) compared to 19.6% in the borough overall

★ 26.4% 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 5.0% over the decade.

## Qualifications

15.6% of residents aged 16+ had no qualifications.



Basingstoke and Deane

## Dwellings

The number of dwellings in Pamber and Silchester in 2011 was 1,890. This was an increase of 95 since 2001, approximately 5.2%. Compared to an increase of 13.0% for Basingstoke and Deane.



In addition to dwellings, there were 3 communal establishments in the ward, containing 10 people. These were hotels and youth hostels.

## Average Household Size, Rooms and Bedrooms



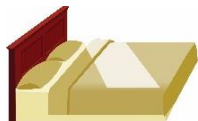
**2.44**

Average household size



**6.9**

Average number of rooms per household

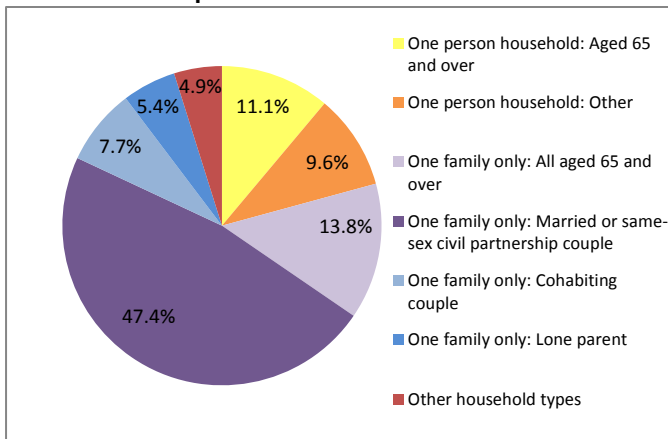


**3.3**

Average number of bedrooms per household

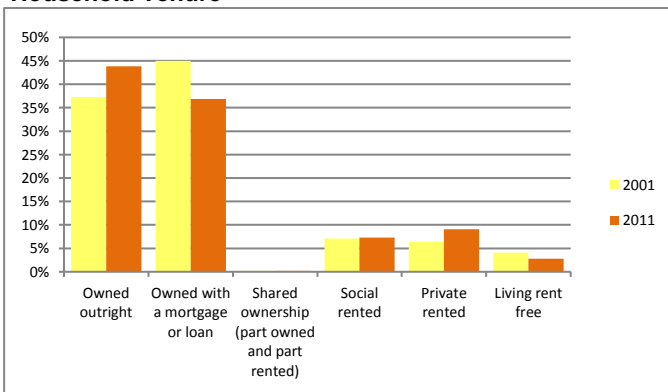
Over the decade, average household size declined from 2.55 to 2.44. Average household size was above the borough (2.40) and region (2.38) average.

## Household Composition



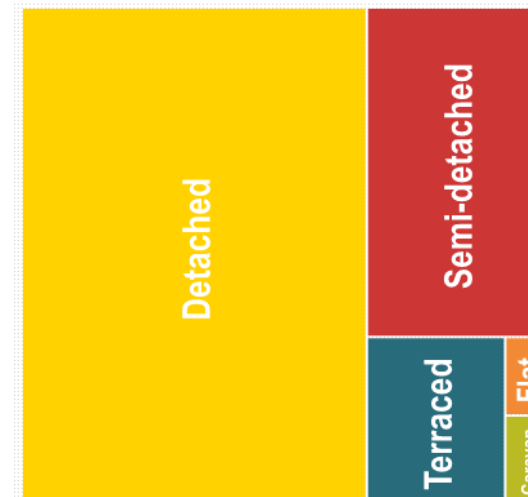
There were 1,835 households in Pamber and Silchester and these housed 4,470 people. Many households were occupied by married or civil partnership couple families (47.4%). More than a fifth (20.8%) were lived in by those that live alone, an increase of 10.1% since 2001. Over a quarter (25.2%) were occupied entirely by people aged 65 and over.

## Household Tenure



Over the decade, the percentage of households that owned their home with a mortgage declined by 18.1%. Outright ownership increased by 17.6%, whilst private renting grew by 42.7%. Social renting increased by 2.6%.

## Accommodation Type



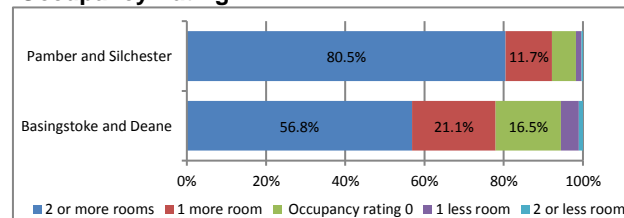
The majority of households lived in detached properties (65.9%). The percentage living in flats declined by 27.9% over the decade. The percentage living in houses and bungalows increased by 0.4%.

## Car Availability

6.8% of households had no access to a car or van, compared to 15.2% for Basingstoke and Deane as a whole. 7.0% had access to 4 or more cars or vans. There were 3,510 cars or vans.



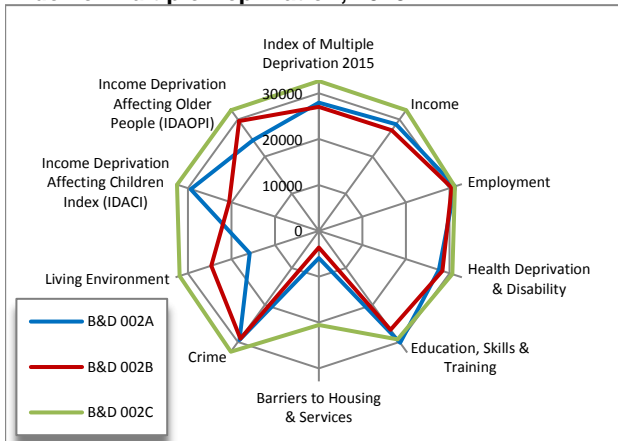
## Occupancy Rating



The majority of households had 2 or more rooms than they needed (80.5%).



## Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015



The chart shows Index of Multiple Deprivation data for each domain and both IDACI and IDAOPI. 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. Relative deprivation was low. B&D 002B was slightly more disadvantaged than the others in the ward (LSOA boundaries shown on the ward map).

## Forecast Population and Dwelling Change, 2016-2023

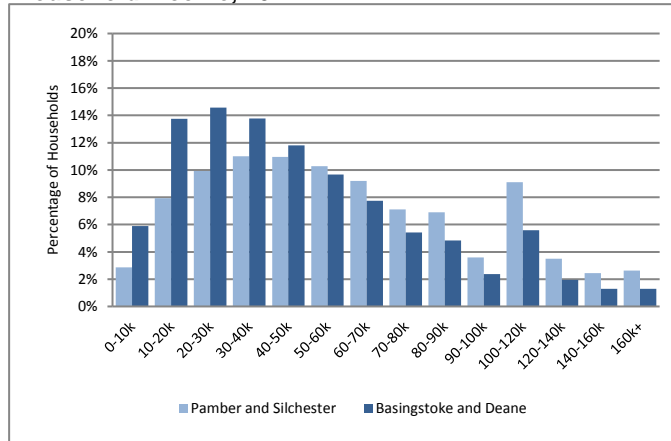
**90 fewer people**  
Expected to be resident 2016-2023

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

**90 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 decline (-2.1%), whilst dwellings (+1.7%) and older people increase (+8.2%).

## Household Income, 2017



2017 income estimates for the ward gave a median household income of £55,780 and lower quartile household income of £33,260. These incomes are above the Basingstoke and Deane median of £41,580 and lower quartile of £23,700.

## Jobs Available by Sector, 2016

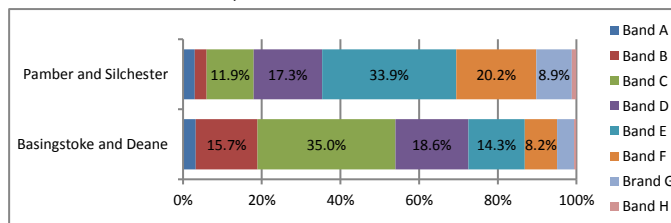
Estimated to be 1,000 jobs in the ward.

Main sectors:

- Accommodation & food services (14.2%)
- Business admin & support services (11.8%)
- Education (11.8%)
- Professional, scientific & technical (11.8%)

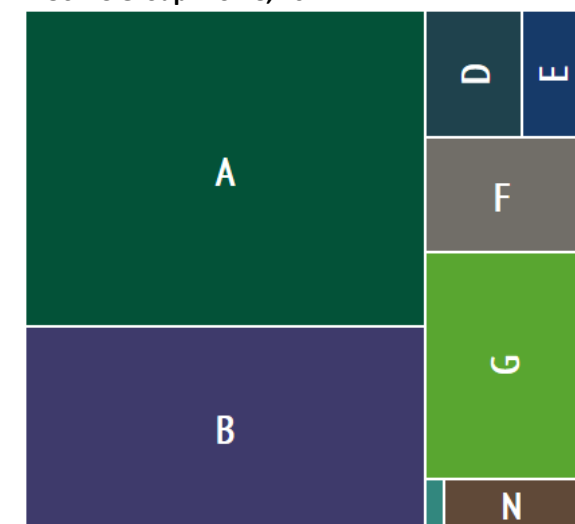


## Council Tax Bands, 2017



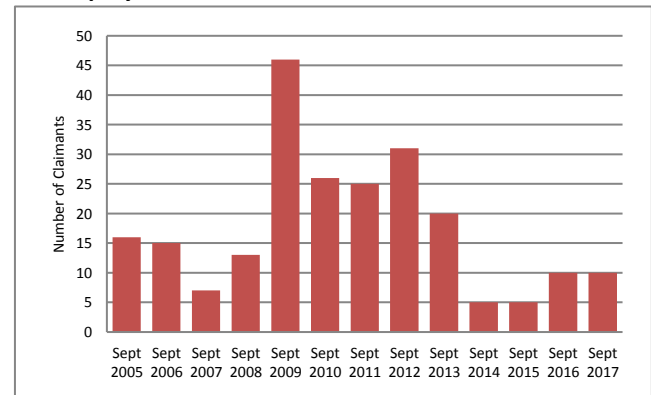
Pamber and Silchester had a much larger percentage of dwellings in the higher council tax bands compared to the borough as a whole, with 64.3% of dwellings in bands E, F, G, and H, compared to 27.4% for the borough overall.

## MOSAIC Group Profile, 2014



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

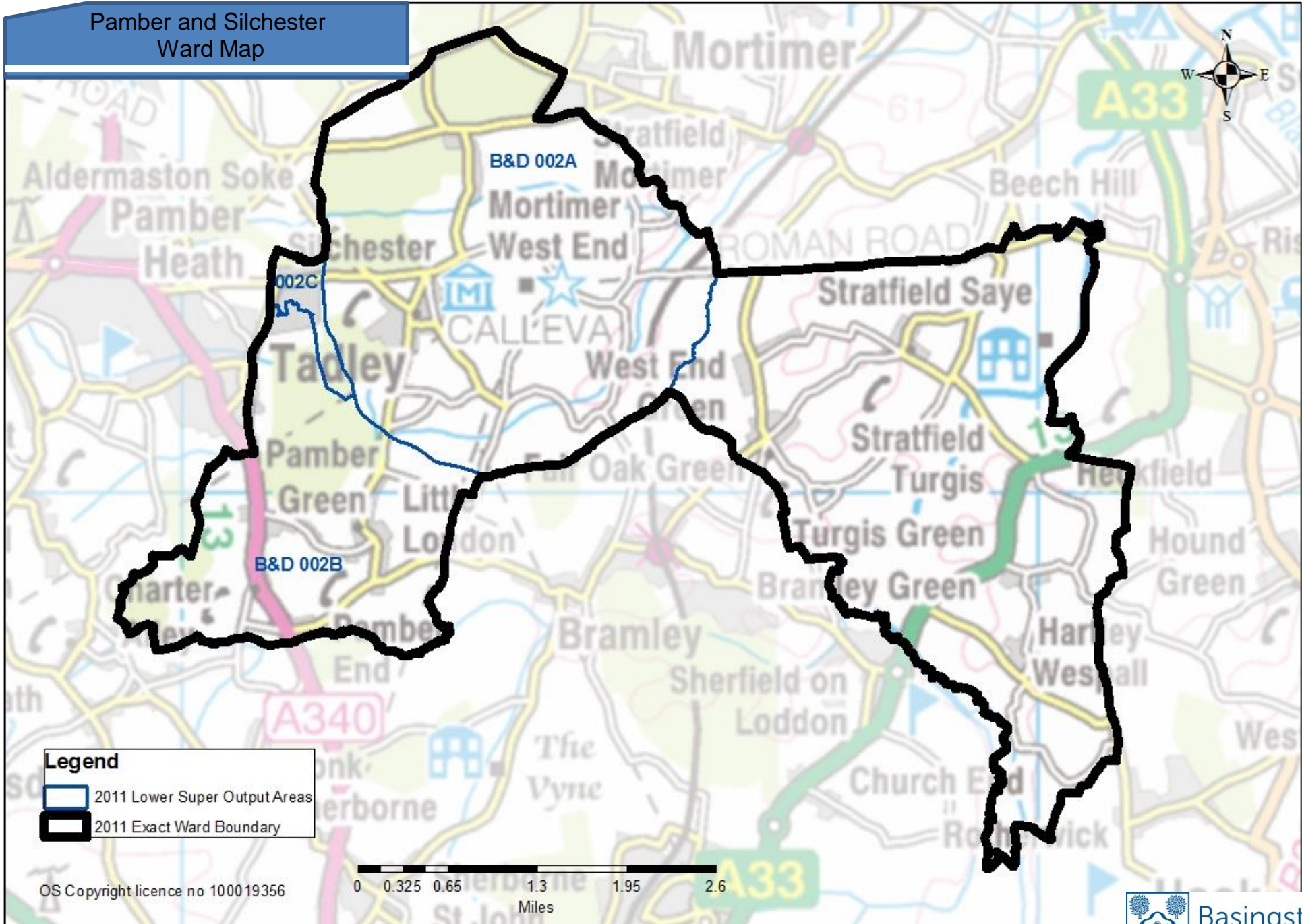
## Unemployed Benefit Claimant Count, 2005-2017



The number of unemployed benefit claimants peaked in September 2009 and has generally fallen since then.



# Pamber and Silchester Ward Map



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0 0.325 0.65 1.3 1.95 2.6 Miles



Basingstoke and Deane

## Appendix

**Pamber and Silchester Ward** - This ward did not exist at the time of the 2001 Census. Data collected at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level does not cover the eastern part of the ward (as shown on the ward map). The table below states whether the data is provided for the best fit or the exact fit 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                                | QS803E'W                     | Exact Fit | Refers to all usual residents   |
| Age Profile  | Office for National Statistics                  | 2001 and 2011 Census                       | CAS001 and DC1104E'W         | Exact Fit |   |
| Religion   | Office for National Statistics                  | 2001 and 2011 Census                       | UV15 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                       | UV07 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                       | UV28 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                       | UV21, 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                       | UV55 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                       | UV65 and QS113E'W            | Exact Fit |   |
| Household Tenure                                   | Office for National Statistics                  | 2001 and 2011 Census                       | UV63 and QS405E'W            | Exact Fit | Refers to all households  |
| Accommodation Type                                 | Office for National Statistics                  | 2001 and 2011 Census                       | UV56 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        |                              | Best 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         |                              | Best 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  |
| Job Seekers Allowance Claimant Counts, 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.