

# OBSERVER SERIES

## Who's reading the paper?

A demographic breakdown based on the Key Statistics tables for Local Authority areas. This information was released by the Office for National Statistics on 13th February 2003 and based on the results of the 2001 National Census.

The local authority areas featured are Winchester (Mid Hampshire Observer) and Test Valley (West Hampshire Observer), shown in relation to the national average.

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## HAMPSHIRE - BASIC ECONOMIC & SOCIAL FACTS

Taken from A Profile Of Hampshire (Research & Intelligence Group, HCC County Planning Department) December 2001

### GDP

With a total economy worth £16.3 billion Hampshire is the sixth largest economy in England. Excluding London and Manchester from the league table, Hampshire becomes the second largest shire county economy in the country behind only Surrey. In terms of total output Hampshire ranks at about the same level as the whole of the Northern Ireland economy (£16.5 billion), each providing a little over 2 per cent of total GDP for the UK as a whole, and about half the size of Wales (£29.5 billion).

### AVERAGE EARNINGS

Average earnings statistics show full time workers in Hampshire earn slightly more than the national average of £411 per week (gross). When this is extended to include part time workers, average earnings in the Hampshire is slightly higher than the national average of £344 per week. Average earnings in Hampshire are below the regional average of £434 for full time workers and £362 for all workers.

Within Hampshire, the figures clearly show a contrast between the north and the south of the county, with average earnings in the north being much higher than in the south. Full time workers in the North Hampshire sub-area earn on average £88 per week more than full time workers in South East Hampshire.

### POPULATION

Hampshire is the third largest shire county in the country, in terms of population, behind Kent and Essex. The total population of Hampshire in 2001 is estimated to be 1,256,000 (Hampshire County Planning Department's 1999-based Small Area Population Forecasts).

### AGE & GENDER PROFILES

Hampshire's age profile is broadly very similar to the national picture although the County has a slightly larger proportion of persons in the 45-74 age group than nationally.

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## DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL & ECONOMIC BREAKDOWN

### AVERAGE AGE OF POPULATION

Average age	Winchester	Test Valley	England & Wales
All people	107,222	109,801	52,041,916
Median age	40	39	37

### Change in Total Population 1991 to 2001

¥The population of Hampshire in 2001 was 1,240,800, an increase of 62,100 or 5.3 per cent since 1991. This compared with increases of 2.6 per cent in England and Wales, and 5.0 per cent in the South East Region as a whole in the same period.

¥Within Hampshire, the highest numerical and percentage increase in population occurred in Eastleigh (9,700 or 9.1 per cent), closely followed by Winchester (8,900 or 9.0 per

cent), Test Valley (8,600 or 8.5 per cent) and Fareham (8,500 or 8.5 per cent).

¥The population of Havant declined by 2,900 or 2.4 per cent. There was also a small population loss of 100 persons in Gosport.

¥The population in the unitary authority of Southampton increased by 12,800 or 6.2 per cent. It is likely that a substantial proportion of this increase is attributable to students. The population of the unitary authority of Portsmouth has remained virtually unchanged since 1991.

## ETHNIC GROUPING

Ethnic Group	Winchester	Test Valley	England & Wales
All people	107,222	109,801	52,041,916
White	97.84	97.93	90.92
Mixed	0.65	0.65	1.31
Asian or Asian British	0.69	0.74	4.57
Black or Black British	0.25	0.20	2.30
Chinese or other	0.56	0.48	0.89

### Ethnicity

¥Although differences in the classification of ethnic groups complicates comparisons between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, it is clear that the percentage of Hampshire's population in the ethnic minorities has hardly changed between 1991 and 2001. The percentage in the ethnic minorities in 1991 was 1.34 per cent compared with 1.50 per cent for the closest approximation to the same definition in 2001.

¥As in 1991, people of Indian ethnic origin were the largest of the ethnic minority groups in Hampshire in 2001, followed by Chinese. These two groups amounted to only 0.42 per cent and 0.31 per cent of the County's population respectively.

¥Within the County, Rushmoor had the highest proportion of its population in the ethnic minorities in 2001 with 3.35 per cent, compared with 2.58 per cent in 1991. Basingstoke was the only other district with more than 2 per cent of its population in the ethnic minorities (2.41 per cent). East Hampshire, Havant and New Forest all had 1 per cent or less of their populations in the ethnic minorities.

¥ Indian, Pakistani, and Chinese made up the largest non-white ethnic groups in Rushmoor; Indian, Black Caribbean and Chinese were the largest groups in Basingstoke. However, each of these groups amounted to less than one

per cent of the district populations. Numerically, the only two groups to exceed one thousand people are the 1,190 people of Indian ethnic origin in Basingstoke, and 1,010 people also of Indian ethnic origin in Eastleigh.

¥There was a significant increase in the population in the ethnic minorities between 1991 and 2001 in the two unitary authorities. In Portsmouth the percentage in the ethnic minorities increased from 2.57 per cent in 1991 to 4.26 per cent in 2001; the comparable increase in Southampton was from 4.92 to 6.13 per cent. It is likely that some part of these increases is attributable to the changed definition of students; foreign students at the universities would have been included in the cities' populations in 2001 but not in 1991.

¥ Persons of Indian ethnic origin made up 2.17 per cent of the population of Southampton in 2001. Bangladeshis were the largest group in Portsmouth, making up 1.35 per cent of the city's population.

¥All these percentages should be viewed in the context of the national averages. In 2001, 7.77 per cent of the population of England were from the ethnic minorities, compared with 6.19 per cent in 1991. Indians made up over 2 per cent of the population of England in 2001, and Pakistanis 1.44 per cent. Nowhere in Hampshire therefore, including the two cities, approaches the national average proportion of their populations in the ethnic minority groups.

## RELIGION

Religion	Winchester	Test Valley	England & Wales
All people	107,222	109,801	52,041,916
Christian	76.16	78.11	71.75
Buddhist	0.24	0.14	0.28
Hindu	0.24	0.23	1.06
Jewish	0.17	0.11	0.50
Muslim	0.36	0.32	2.97
Sikh	0.07	0.25	0.63
Other religions	0.35	0.30	0.29
No religion	15.91	14.20	14.81
Religion not stated	6.51	6.35	7.71

### Religion

¥The 2001 Census asked a question on religion for the first time, although response was optional.

¥ 76.2 per cent of Hampshire residents stated they were Christian, which is higher than the national average of 71.8 per cent.

¥ 15.6 per cent of Hampshire residents said they had no

religion, and a further 6.9 per cent chose not to answer the question at all or gave an invalid response (eg Jedi Knight).

¥ Only 1.3 per cent of Hampshire residents belong to other recognised religions. The largest group are Muslims, accounting for 0.35 per cent of Hampshire residents, followed by Hindus at 0.25 per cent.

¥ In England and Wales as a whole, 71.8 per cent of the population stated they were Christian, 14.8 per cent said

they had no religion, and 7.7 per cent chose not to respond or gave an invalid response.

¥ 3 per cent of residents of England and Wales are Muslim, 1.1 per cent Hindu, 0.6 per cent Sikh, 0.5 per cent Jewish, and 0.3 per cent Buddhist.

¥The minority religions are more prominent in the two cities of Portsmouth and Southampton. 2.2 per cent of Portsmouth residents, and 2 per cent of Southampton residents are Muslim, and 1.3 per cent of Southampton residents are Sikh, a higher proportion than the national average.

## TENURE & HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tenure	Winchester	Test Valley	England & Wales
All households	43,132	44,134	21,660,475
Owner occupied			
Owns outright	32.43	29.08	29.46
Owns with mortgage	37.79	44.85	38.76
Shared ownership	0.30	0.58	0.64
Rented from Council	11.70	5.53	13.24
Housing assoc / Registered Social Landlord	4.27	8.43	5.95
Private landlord or letting agency	8.56	7.04	8.72
Other	4.95	4.48	3.22

Household composition	Winchester	Test Valley	England & Wales
All households	43,132	44,134	21,660,475
Household size	2.35	2.45	2.36
One person	27.98	24.30	30.02
Pensioner family	10.76	9.43	8.97
Married couple	41.61	45.49	36.55
Cohabiting couple	7.37	7.37	8.28
Lone parent	6.14	7.29	9.52
Other (student etc)	6.15	4.96	6.65

### Household numbers and Household Composition

¥The total number of households in Hampshire increased by 53,179 or 11.8 per cent between 1991 and 2001, more than double the percentage increase in population of 5.3 per cent.

¥ The household increase was also substantially greater than the 44,246 increase in household spaces. The excess households were accommodated because there was a reduction of 7,321 in the number of vacant household spaces, and a reduction of 1,612 in the numbers of second homes and holiday accommodation, which provided additional accommodation for resident households.

¥There were increases of 6,129 and 10,077 households in Portsmouth and Southampton, compared with household space increases of 3,564 and 6,937 respectively. Reductions in vacant household spaces and second homes and holiday accommodation made up the apparent shortfall in accommodation in both cities.

¥Average household size in Hampshire declined from 2.55 in 1991 to 2.42 in 2001. In England, average household size declined from 2.47 in 1991 to 2.36 in 2001. This decline is largely the result of changes in household composition (see below), and it is these changes which have been the predominant influence in fuelling the demand for additional dwellings, locally and nationally.

¥ Within Hampshire, average household sizes in 2001 ranged from 2.51 in Hart and Rushmoor to 2.31 in New Forest. Between 1991 and 2001, average household size

declined in Hart by 7.7 per cent, compared with a 5.1 per cent decline in Hampshire and a 4.5 per cent decline in England.

¥The number of married couple households in Hampshire fell by around 11,750 (4.2 per cent) between 1991 and 2001. However, this decline was more than counterbalanced by an increase in cohabiting couple households of about 15,300, an increase of over 50 per cent in this household type since 1991.

- The largest increase was in one person households, which increased by 30,090 or 30.4 per cent. This increase represented 56 per cent of total household change in the County, and is the principle reason for the decline in average household size referred to above.

- Lone parent households in Hampshire increased by over 8,000 or 27.7 per cent. Virtually the whole of this increase was in lone parent households with dependent children (ie children aged 0 to 15 years and those aged 16 to 18 in full time education living with a parent). Lone parent households with dependent children increased from 56 per cent of all lone parent households in 1991 to 65 per cent in 2001.

- Other non-family households (ie two or more unrelated people living together other than as a cohabiting couple) increased by 11,200 to a total of almost 27,000 households in 2001. This is a very varied group which includes persons living with others from preference and those doing so because of economic necessity.

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITY

Economic activity	Winchester	Test Valley	England & Wales
All people aged 16-74	78,174	78,987	37,607,438
Full time employees	41.55	46.95	40.55
Part time employees	12.22	13.51	11.78
Self employed	10.90	9.76	8.28
Unemployed	1.61	1.54	3.35
Full time student	3.91	2.28	2.57
Economically inactive	29.81	25.95	33.47

Occupation of Employment	Winchester	Test Valley	England & Wales
All people aged 16-74 in employment	53,306	57,137	23,627,754
Managers & senior officials	19.45	17.91	15.11
Professionals	17.16	11.96	11.17
Associate professional & technical	15.66	13.99	13.78
Administrative & secretarial	12.10	14.67	13.33
Skilled trades	9.63	11.28	11.64
Personal service	6.03	5.82	6.91
Sales & customer service	5.93	6.77	7.67
Process, plant & machine operatives	4.25	7.05	8.51
Elementary occupations	9.79	10.56	11.87

Industry of Employment*	Winchester	Test Valley	England & Wales
All people aged 16-74 in employment	53,306	57,137	23,627,754
Agriculture	2.93	2.46	1.52
Energy	0.62	0.52	0.98
Manufacturing	9.52	15.6	14.96
Construction	6.26	6.27	6.77
Retail	18.35	19.96	21.59
Transport	5.36	6.27	7.01
Business	21.64	21.12	17.7
Public	29.67	23.35	24.29
Other	5.64	4.44	5.18

### Occupation of employment

¥ The most common occupation in Hampshire is that of Managers and Senior Officials, in which 17% of Hampshire residents are employed. This is well above the national average of 15%. Employment in this occupation group varies widely across Hampshire. In Hart 22% are employed in this group while in Gosport only there are only 11%. There are few managers and senior officials in the city areas — only 11% of Southampton residents and 12% of Portsmouth residents are employed in that group.

¥ The second and third most common occupation groups are Associate Professional and Technical (15%) and Administration and Secretarial (14%), both of which are above the national average. Rushmoor, Gosport and Fareham have the highest proportion of Associate Professional & Technical occupations, mostly because this is the grouping that includes lower-ranking military personnel.

¥ The least common occupation in Hampshire is Plant & Machine Operatives. As the title suggests, these are mostly semi-skilled manufacturing jobs which usually involve operating machinery. With 6.5% of Hampshire residents involved in these occupations, Hampshire is well below the national average of 8.5%. Not surprisingly Havant, which has the highest proportion of manufacturing employment, also has the highest proportion of plant & machine operatives.

¥ There is wide variation in the proportion of people employed in elementary occupations across the Hampshire districts. Elementary occupations are those that involve little or no skill and they can be found in a wide range of industry sectors. They include construction labourers, hotel porters, supermarket shelf stackers and warehouse assistants among others. Thirteen per cent of Gosport residents are employed in these occupations, above both the Hampshire average of 10% and the national average of 12%. Hart has the fewest elementary occupations with only 7%.

### \*Definition of employment

Agricultural:	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing
Energy:	Electricity, gas and water supply; mining and quarrying
Manufacturing:	Manufacturing

Construction:	Construction
Retail:	Wholesale, retail, repair, hotels & catering
Transport:	Transport, storage and communications
Business:	Financial services, real estate, business services
Public:	Public administration, defence, education, health & social work
Other:	Other personal services

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) is an occupationally based classification. It replaces the Social Class and Socio-Economic Group classifications that have been used in the past. Unlike previous classifications, this is based on the individual rather than the household.

Socio-economic classification	Winchester	Test Valley	England & Wales
All people aged 16-74	78,174	78,987	37,607,438
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial occupations	5.90	5.04	3.43
1.2 Higher Professional Occupations	8.89	6.72	5.03
2 Lower managerial and professional occupations	22.50	22.49	18.59
3 Intermediate occupations	8.81	10.92	9.39
4 Small employers and own account workers	8.00	7.79	6.98
5 Lower supervisory and technical occupations	5.48	7.51	7.15
6 Semi-routine occupations	8.50	10.60	11.68
7 Routine occupations	5.76	8.25	9.07
8 Never worked	1.02	1.10	2.72
9 Long-term unemployed	0.35	0.32	1.02
10 Full time students	9.00	4.61	7.04
11 Not classifiable for other reasons	15.78	14.64	17.90

### Socio-economic classification

¥ There are eight occupation based categories, plus 3 categories for long term unemployed, full time students and people who have never worked. In the 2001 Census around 16% of Hampshire residents and 18% in England & Wales could not be classified. Since this table relates to 16-74 year olds, most of these are likely to be retired people, although there will be some that did not give sufficient information about their job for a classification to be made.

¥ The most common classification, both in Hampshire and England and Wales, is Lower Managerial and Professional. At 22% of the Hampshire population, this classification applies to a larger proportion than in England and Wales (19%).

¥ Hampshire has a smaller than average proportion of people in non-working classifications (never worked, long term unemployed, students and non-classifiable) and in routine and semi-routine occupations.

¥ Hampshire has a higher than average proportion of people in all other classifications, particularly in those relating to managerial and professional occupations. There is also a marked difference in intermediate occupations.

¥ Hart has more than twice the national percentage of Large Employers & Higher Managerial occupations — nearly 8% of Hart's 16-74 year olds are in this category. Hart also has the highest proportion in Hampshire of Higher Professionals

and Lower Managerial & Professional occupations. Havant has the lowest proportion in each of these categories.

¥ Gosport has the highest proportion of Lower Supervisory and Technical occupations in Hampshire — this is the category that includes the majority of military personnel.

¥ All Hampshire districts have fewer full time students than nationally (all around 5%, compared to 7% in England & Wales) with the exception of Winchester, which has 9%. As we would expect, there is a much higher proportion of students in both Portsmouth (11%) and Southampton (16%). Full time students are all classified in this category, regardless of whether or not they also have jobs.

¥ Men in Hampshire are three times more likely to be classified in Higher Managerial and Higher Professional occupations than are women, and more than twice as likely to be self employed or small employers. Women are just as likely to be in lower managerial / professional occupations as men.

• There is a markedly greater proportion of women than men in intermediate occupations and in semi-routine occupations, but there are more men in routine occupations. There are nearly twice as many women that are unclassified than men; this is mostly because of the lower retirement age for women. Women who have given up work to look after the family/home are usually classified according to their last job, so would not normally appear in this category.

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