Evingar Ward Profile

Age and Gender Profile

Legend: ☐ 2001 Females ☐ 2001 Males ■ 2011 Females ■ 2011 Males

The population had aged since 2001. The percentage of the population aged 45 and over increased by 11.6%, whilst the population aged under 45 declined by 8.9%.

Marital and Civil Partnership Status

- Single — 23.0%
- Married — 61.6%
- Same-sex civil partnership — 0.2%
- Separated — 1.8%
- Divorced — 7.9%
- Widowed — 5.5%

The percentage of the adult population that were married declined by 2.0% over the decade. Compared to a 5.2% decline for Basingstoke and Deane. The percentage that were divorced increased by 9.5%.
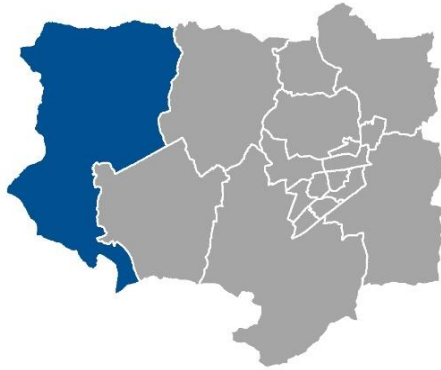
Population

The 2011 Census population of Evingar was 9,115. The population had increased by 295 people since 2001, approximately 3.3%. Compared to 10.0% for Basingstoke and Deane and 7.9% for the South East.
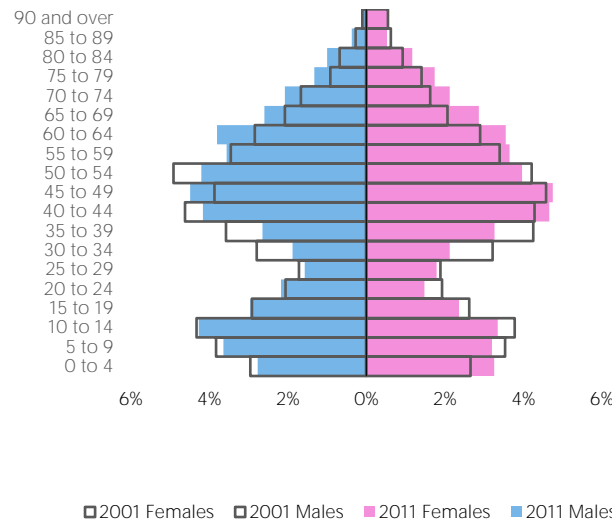
9,115 people

In addition to the usually resident population, there were 375 schoolchildren and students that lived outside the ward during term-time.
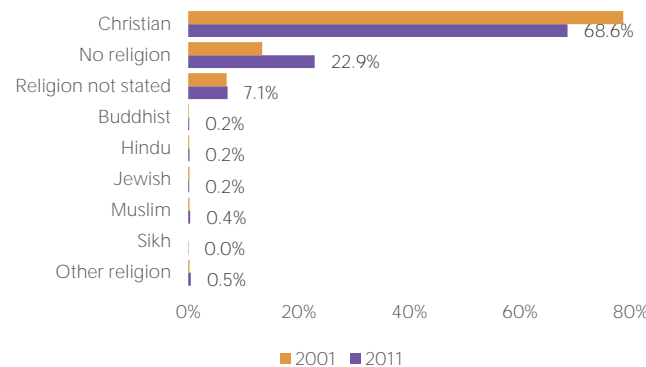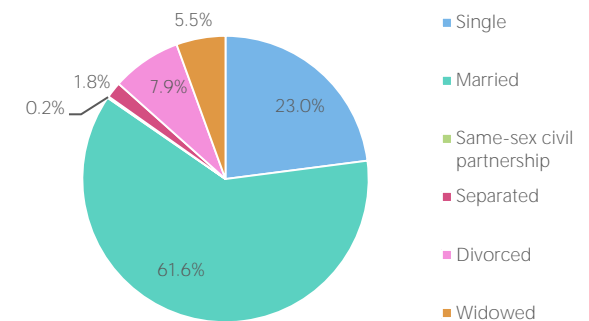
Length of Residence

8.2% of the population were born outside the UK. 60.3% of these people had lived in the UK for 10 or more years.

Religion

- Christian — 68.6%
- No religion — 22.9%
- Religion not stated — 7.1%
- Buddhist — 0.2%
- Hindu — 0.2%
- Jewish — 0.2%
- Muslim — 0.4%
- Sikh — 0.0%
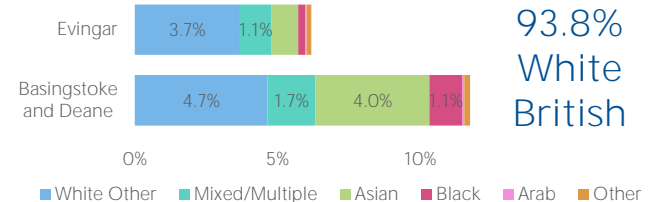- Other religion — 0.5%

Legend: ■ 2001 ■ 2011

The majority of residents were Christian (68.6%) but this figure had declined by 12.8% since 2001. Over two fifths (22.9%) had no religion, which was an increase of 71.5% since 2001.

Main Language

98.0% spoke English as their main language

German and French were the other most common main languages

Ethnic Group

93.8% White British

Legend: ■ White Other ■ Mixed/Multiple ■ Asian ■ Black ■ Arab ■ Other

	White Other	Mixed/Multiple	Asian	Black	Arab	Other
Evingar	3.7%	1.1%				
Basingstoke and Deane	4.7%	1.7%	4.0%	1.1%		

Non-White British ethnicities made up 6.2% of the ward's population (shown on the chart).

Economic Activity

Legend:
- Inactive: Other
- Inactive: Long-term sick or disabled
- Inactive: Student
- Inactive: Looking after home or family
- Inactive: Retired
- Active: Full-time student
- Active: Unemployed
- Active: Self-employed
- Active: Employee: Part-time
- Active: Employee: Full-time

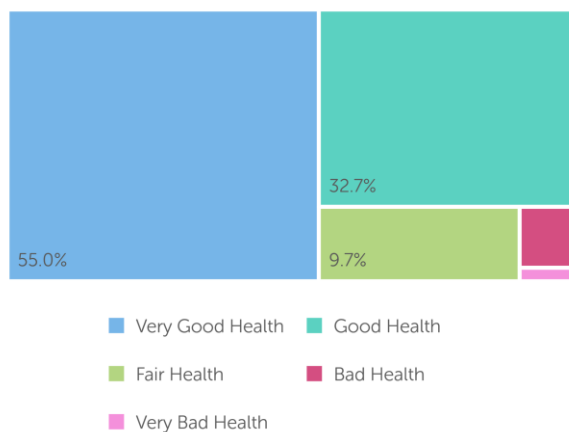**2001:** 42.0%, 12.5%, 14.8%, 11.6%, 8.4%

2011: 39.9%, 13.4%, 16.6%, 14.3%, 5.5%
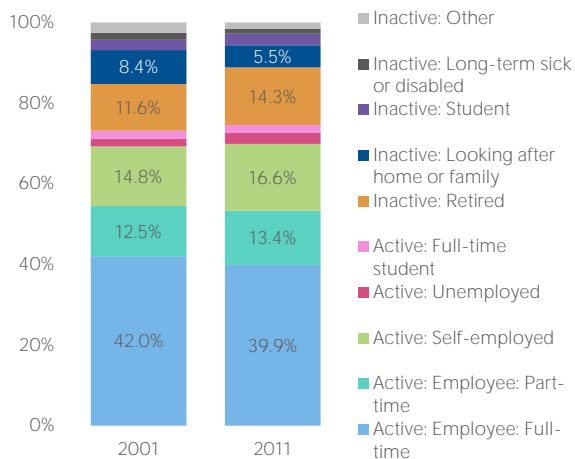
Two fifths (39.9%) of all residents aged 16-74 were working full-time in 2011, a decline of 5.1% since 2001. Those that were retired accounted for 14.3%, an increase of 22.7% since 2001. The percentage that were self-employed increased by 12.2%.
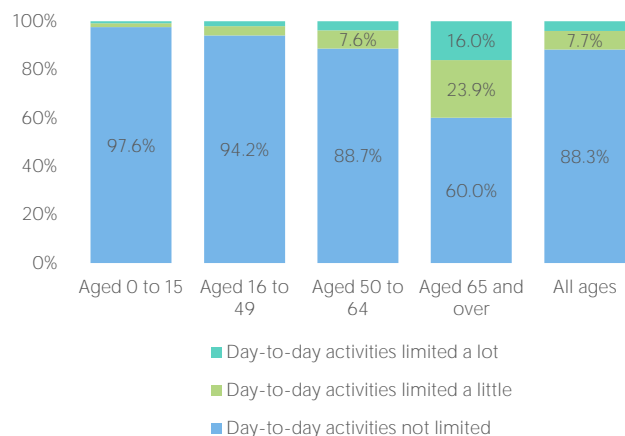
Occupation

Top five occupations:

1. Corporate managers and directors (12.0%)
2. Business and public service associate professionals (9.7%)
3. Science research, engineering and technology professionals (6.9%)
4. Administrative occupations (6.8%)
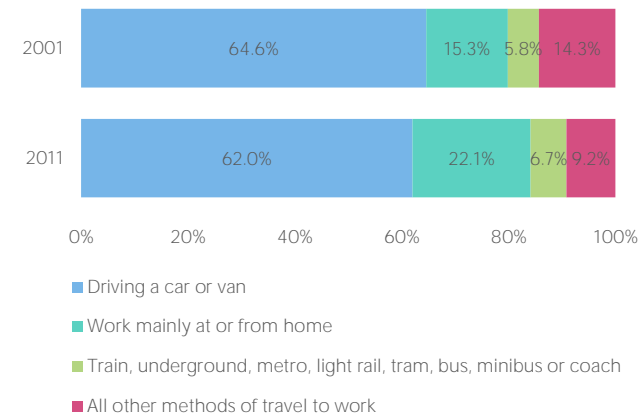5. Business, media and public service professionals (6.6%)

These top five occupations accounted for 42.0% of all the occupations in the ward. Since 2001, the percentage of the population employed in professional occupations (shown in blue) increased by 48.1%, whilst the percentage employed as managers, directors and senior officials (shown in purple) declined by 25.8%.

Method of Travel to Work

2001: 64.6%, 15.3%, 5.8%, 14.3%

2011: 62.0%, 22.1%, 6.7%, 9.2%

Legend:
- Driving a car or van
- Work mainly at or from home
- Train, underground, metro, light rail, tram, bus, minibus or coach
- All other methods of travel to work

The majority (62.0%) of those aged 16-74 in employment drove a car to work. The percentage travelling by car declined by 4.0% since 2001. The percentage travelling by public transport increased (+14.6%), along with home working (+44.9%).

General Health

55.0% | 32.7% | 9.7%

Legend:
- Very Good Health
- Good Health
- Fair Health
- Bad Health
- Very Bad Health

55.0% of the population were in very good health and a further 32.7% were in good health. Of those with bad or very bad health (2.6%), 49.6% were aged 65 and over.

Long-Term Health Problem or Disability

Aged 0 to 15: 97.6%
Aged 16 to 49: 94.2%
Aged 50 to 64: 88.7%, 7.6%
Aged 65 and over: 60.0%, 23.9%, 16.0%
All ages: 88.3%, 7.7%

Legend:
- Day-to-day activities limited a lot
- Day-to-day activities limited a little
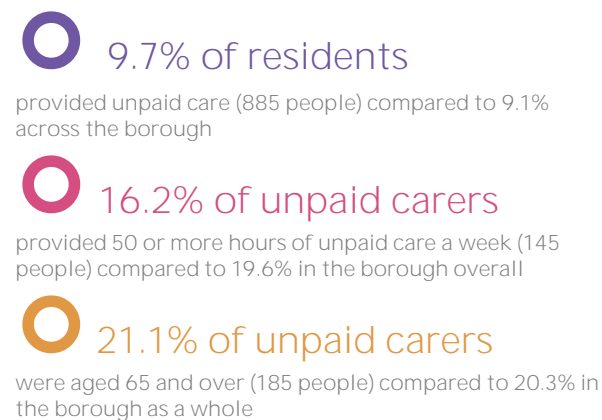- Day-to-day activities not limited

The percentage with a health problem or disability increased with age. 40.0% of those aged 65 and over had their day to day activities limited, compared to 45.3% across the borough.

Provision of Unpaid Care

9.7% of residents

provided unpaid care (885 people) compared to 9.1% across the borough

16.2% of unpaid carers

provided 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week (145 people) compared to 19.6% in the borough overall

21.1% of unpaid carers

were aged 65 and over (185 people) compared to 20.3% in the borough as a whole

Qualifications

15.6% of those age 16 and over had no qualifications.

Dwellings

The number of dwellings in Evingar in 2011 was 3,590. This was an increase of 90 dwellings since 2001, approximately 2.5%. Compared to 13.0% for Basingstoke and Deane and 8.9% for the South East.

3,960 dwellings

In addition to dwellings, there were eight communal establishments in the ward. This were care homes, hotels and a school and contained 210 people.

Average Household Size, Rooms and Bedrooms

2.56
Average household size (people per household)
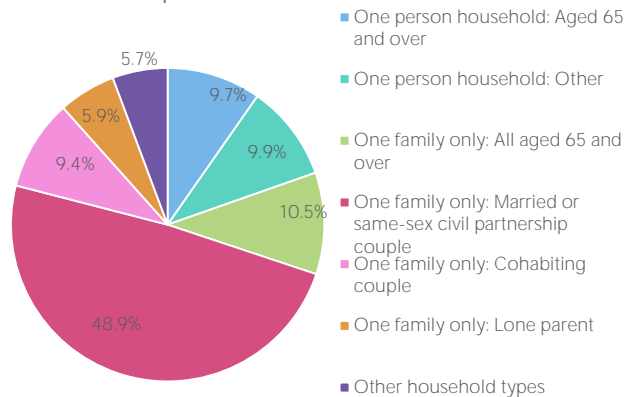
6.7
Average number of rooms per household

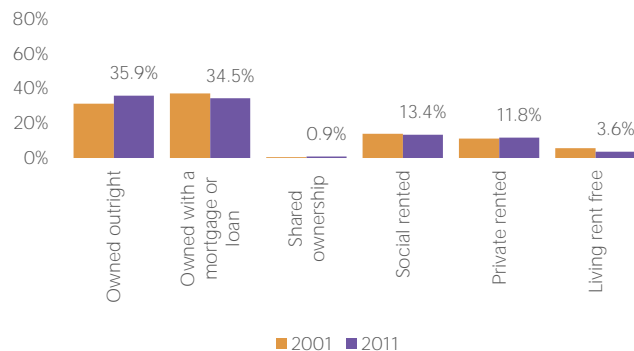**3.4**
Average number of bedrooms per household

Over the decade, average household size remained the same at 2.56. Average household size was above the borough (2.40) and region (2.38) average. The average home in Evingar had 6.7 rooms and 3.4 bedrooms, above the borough average (5.8 and 2.9).

Household Composition

Pie chart:
- One person household: Aged 65 and over — 9.7%
- One person household: Other — 9.9%
- One family only: All aged 65 and over — 10.5%
- One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple — 48.9%
- One family only: Cohabiting couple — 9.4%
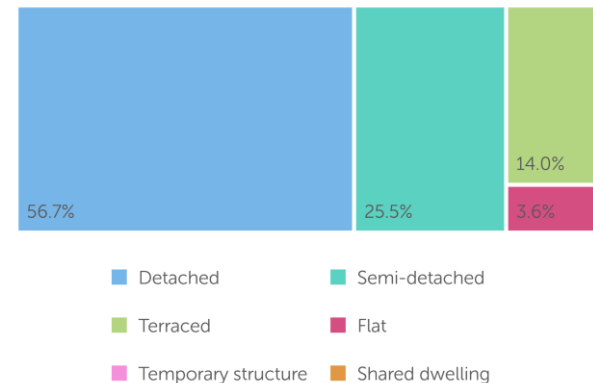- One family only: Lone parent — 5.9%
- Other household types — 5.7%

There were 3,480 households in Evingar and these housed 8,905 people. Many households were occupied by married or same-sex civil partnership couple households (48.9%). Almost a fifth (19.6%) of households were lived in by those that live alone, a decline of 2.3% since 2001. 20.4% of households were occupied entirely by those aged 65 and over.

Household Tenure

Bar chart (2001, 2011):
- Owned outright — 35.9%
- Owned with a mortgage or loan — 34.5%
- Shared ownership — 0.9%
- Social rented — 13.4%
- Private rented — 11.8%
- Living rent free — 3.6%

Legend: 2001, 2011

Over the decade, the percentage of households that owned their home with a mortgage declined by 7.5%. Outright ownership increased by 14.5%, whilst private renting grew by 4.5%. Shared ownership increased by 63.1%, which was an increase of 10 households.

Accommodation Type

- Detached — 56.7%
- Semi-detached — 25.5%
- Terraced — 14.0%
- Flat — 3.6%

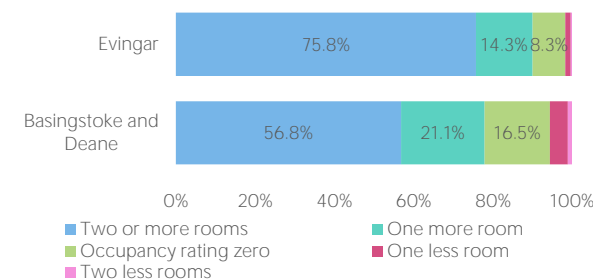Legend: Detached, Semi-detached, Terraced, Flat, Temporary structure, Shared dwelling

The majority of households lived in detached properties (56.7%). The percentage living in flats increased by 3.0% over the decade. The percentage living in houses and bungalows remained the same.

Car Availability

5.7% of households had no access to a car or van, compared to 15.2% for Basingstoke and Deane as a whole. 6.1% had access to four or more cars or vans. There were 6,660 cars or vans.
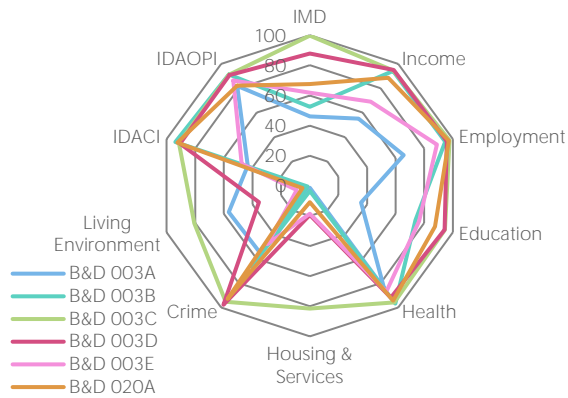
Occupancy Rating

Bar chart:
- Evingar — 75.8%, 14.3%, 8.3%
- Basingstoke and Deane — 56.8%, 21.1%, 16.5%

Legend: Two or more rooms, Occupancy rating zero, Two less rooms, One more room, One less room

The vast majority of households had two or more rooms than they needed (75.8%).

Basingstoke and Deane

Indices of Deprivation, 2019

Legend:
- B&D 003A
- B&D 003B
- B&D 003C
- B&D 003D
- B&D 003E
- B&D 020A

Radar axes: IMD, Income, Employment, Education, Health, Housing & Services, Crime, Living Environment, IDACI, IDAOPI (scale 0–100)

The chart shows Indices of 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 (shown as 100), the lower the deprivation. B&D 003A was more disadvantaged than the other LSOAs in the ward (LSOA boundaries are shown on the ward map).

Forecast Population and Dwelling Change

110 more people
Expected to be resident 2020 to 2027

151 more dwellings
Expected to be built between 2020 to 2027

240 more older people
(Aged 65 and over) expected by 2027

Small Area Population Forecasts show that the overall population is expected to increase (+1.2%), a long with dwellings (+4.0%) and older people (+12.0%).

Rural and urban, 2011

15,167.2 hectares

0% urban population

100% rural population

Evingar is located to the north west of Basingstoke and Deane and its population is classified as living in a rural area in the Office for National Statistics Rural - Urban Classification 2011.

Jobs Available by Sector, 2019
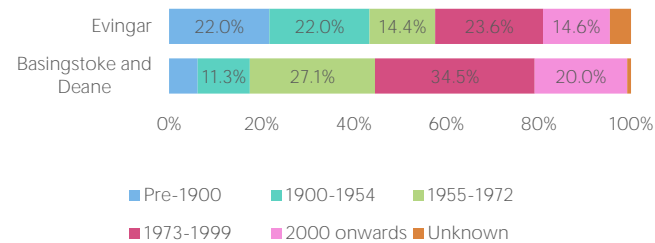
Estimated to be 2,575 jobs in the ward.

Main sectors:

Education (17.8%)

Accommodation and food services (15.5%)
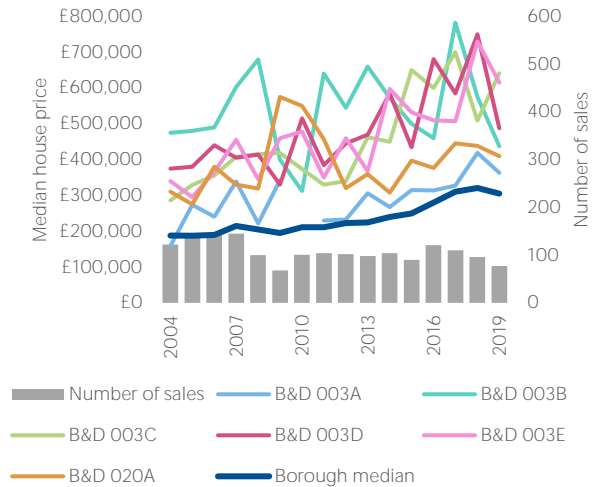
Professional, scientific and technical (14.3%)

Council tax property build period, 2020

|	Pre-1900	1900-1954	1955-1972	1973-1999	2000 onwards	Unknown
Evingar	22.0%	22.0%	14.4%	23.6%	14.6%	
Basingstoke and Deane		11.3%	27.1%	34.5%	20.0%	

Evingar had a larger percentage of dwellings built before the 20th Century compared to Basingstoke and Deane as a Deane as a whole, with 22.0% built pre-1900, compared to 6.2% for the borough overall.

House prices and sales, 2004-2019

Legend:
- Number of sales
- B&D 003A
- B&D 003B
- B&D 003C
- B&D 003D
- B&D 003E
- B&D 020A
- Borough median

There were 75 home sales in 2019, the lowest figure since 2009. This was 2.6% of the borough's house sales. One LSOA within the ward (B&D 003C) had a median house price in 2019 of £641,250, compared to the borough median of £305,000, and prices in this LSOA are consistently well above the borough average.

Unemployed Benefit Claimant Count, 2013 to 2021
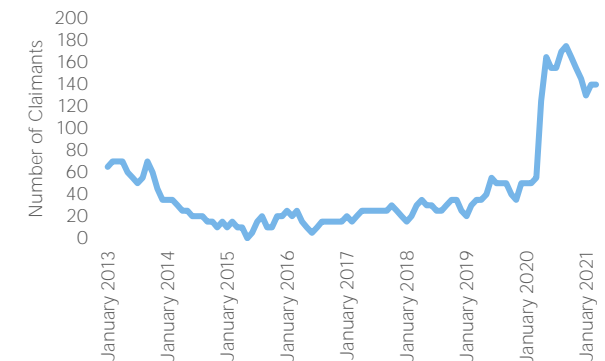
The number of unemployed benefit claimants peaked in September 2020.
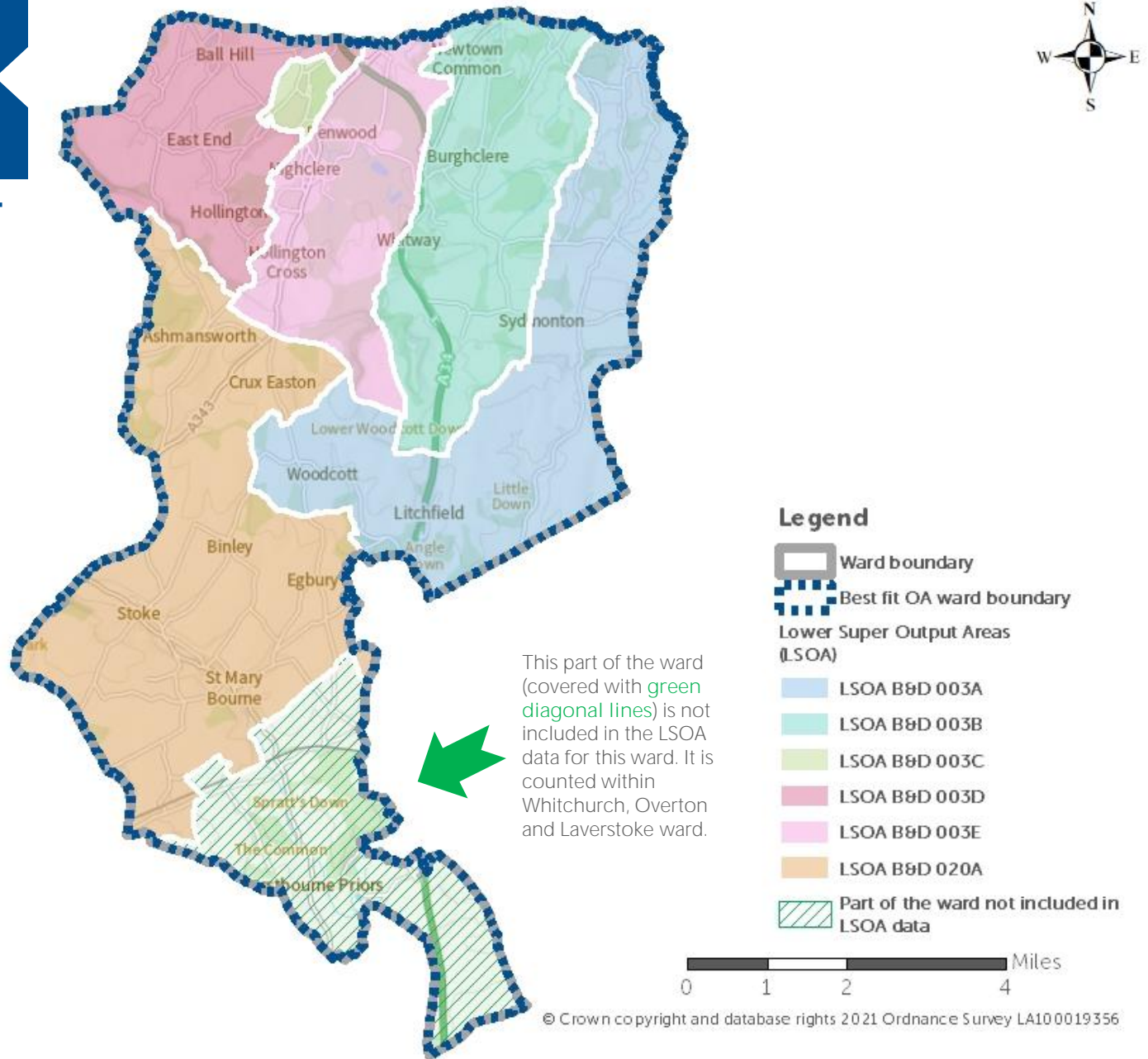
Basingstoke and Deane

Ward Map

The ward boundary is shown in grey.

Due to ward boundary changes, some data is only available for output areas (OAs) and lower super output areas (LSOAs) that best fit the ward area. An OA and LSOA is allocated to a ward if its population weighted centroid falls within the ward.

The OA boundaries and ward boundary are aligned for this ward, but the LSOA boundaries are not aligned with the ward boundary. This means that the part of the ward containing Hurstbourne Priors (covered with green diagonal lines) is included within the ward's OA data but not LSOA data.

The appendix shows which data is available for the ward boundary or the best fit OA and LSOA ward boundary.

Evingar contains six LSOAs and these are shown with coloured backgrounds on the map.

This part of the ward (covered with green diagonal lines) is not included in the LSOA data for this ward. It is counted within Whitchurch, Overton and Laverstoke ward.

Legend

- Ward boundary
- Best fit OA ward boundary

Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA)

- LSOA B&D 003A
- LSOA B&D 003B
- LSOA B&D 003C
- LSOA B&D 003D
- LSOA B&D 003E
- LSOA B&D 020A
- Part of the ward not included in LSOA data

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Basingstoke and Deane

Appendix

Notes

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

The accompanying ward profile Excel file contains the raw data used this ward profile and comparisons to the borough, county, region and national average.

If you need any further assistance with local statistical data then please contact factsandfigures@basingstoke.gov.uk

This ward profile was produced by the Policy team at Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council.

2001 and 2011 Census data provided for best fit OA ward boundaries (topics and table numbers)

- Population 2001 KS01 and 2011 KS101EW
- Length of residence 2011 QS803EW
- Age profile 2001 CAS001 and 2011 LC1117EW
- Religion 2001 UV15 AND 2011 KS209EW
- Marital and civil partnership status 2001 UV07 and 2011 KS103EW
- Main language 2011 QS204EW
- Ethnic group 2001 UV09 and 2011 KS201EW

- Economic activity 2001 UV28 and 2011 KS601EW
- General health 2001 QS302EW and 2011 LC3206EW
- Occupation 2011 KS608EW
- Long-term health problem or disability 20111 LC3205EW
- Method of travel to work 2001 KS15 and 2011 LC7103EW
- Provision of unpaid care 2001 UV21, 2011 KS301EW and LC3301EW
- Qualifications 2011 QS501EW

- Dwellings 2001 UV55 and 2011 QS418EW
- Average household size, rooms and bedrooms 2001 KS019, KS01 and KS16 and 2011 KS101EW, KS401EW, KS403EW, QS407EW AND QS411EW
- Household composition 2001 UV65 and 2011 QS113EW
- Household tenure 2001 UV63 and 2011 QS405EW
- Accommodation type 2001 UV56 and 2011 QS402EW
- Car availability 2011 QS416EW
- Occupancy rating 2011 QS408EW

Other data sources provided for ward boundary (topics and source organisations)

- Forecast population and dwelling change 2020-2027, Hampshire County Council, Small Area Population Forecasts
- Hectares calculated in geographic information systems using the ward boundary

Other data sources provided for best fit OA and LSOA ward boundaries (topics and source organisations)

Output Area
- Rural and urban, 2011, Office for National Statistics, Rural-Urban Classification for output areas

Lower Super Output Area
- Indices of deprivation, 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
- Jobs available by sector, 2019, Office for National Statistics, Business Register and Employment Survey
- Council tax property build period, 2020
- House prices and sales, 2004-2019, Office for National Statistics, House price statistics for small areas
- Claimant count, 2013-2021, Department for Work and Pensions

Basingstoke and Deane