



Hampshire Local Authority District Profiles Havant

July 2025

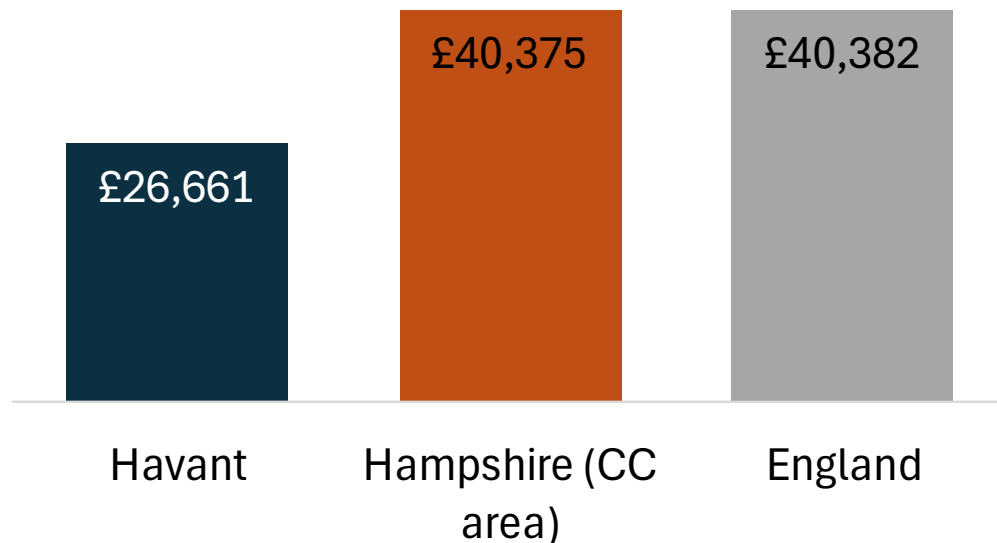
Economic Performance

Havant's economy is worth **£2.85bn** in **Gross Value Added (GVA)** in current (2023) prices. After other indirect taxes on products (£0.59bn) are added, and subsidies on products (£0.09bn) subtracted, Havant's economy amounted to **£3.35bn in nominal GDP terms**, while **GDP per head is a third (-34%) of the national average**.

Productivity

Productivity is the main driver of competitiveness, growth and economic prosperity over the long run. Since most economies face barriers (for instance ageing population and skills) to higher employment, increasing productivity is an important economic policy objective at both national and local level. **Havant is marginally less productive (99.0) than the UK** on the preferred GVA per hours measure.

Economic Prosperity (GDP per head) - 2023



Labour Productivity - 2023

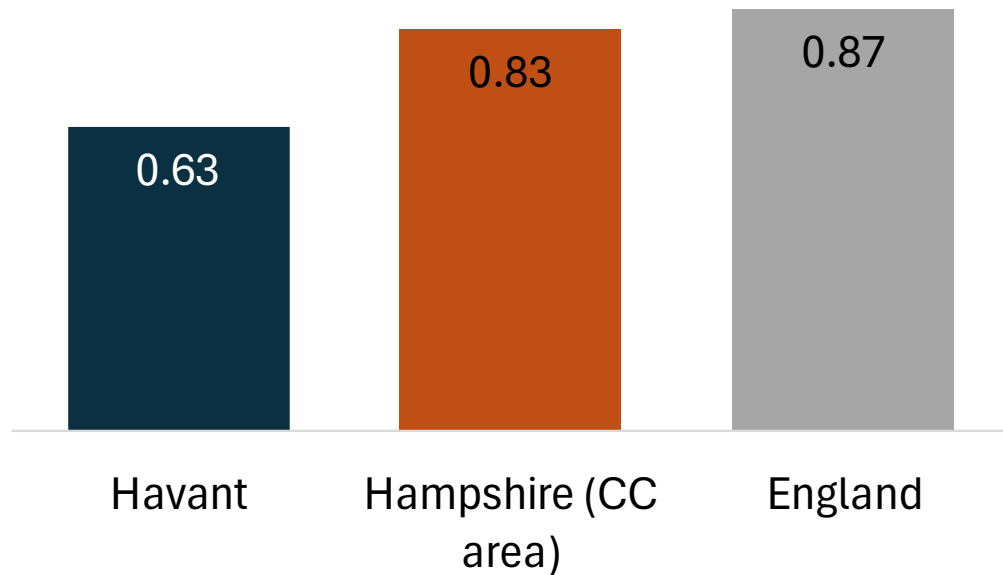
	GVA per hour (£) – preferred ONS measure	GVA per filled job (£)
Havant	£41.4	£61,911
Havant (Index UK=100)	99.0	93.2
Hampshire (CC area)	£52.8	£76,232
England	£42.4	£67,338
United Kingdom	£41.9	£66,402

Labour Market: Demand

Total jobs and Job Density

Havant has **46,000 total jobs** using the workplace-based measure of jobs that includes data on employees, self-employment, government-supported trainees and HM Forces, to give a **job density of 0.63**, which is the number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population aged 16-64 in that area. This is much lower than Hampshire and the national average. For example, a job density of 1.00 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64.

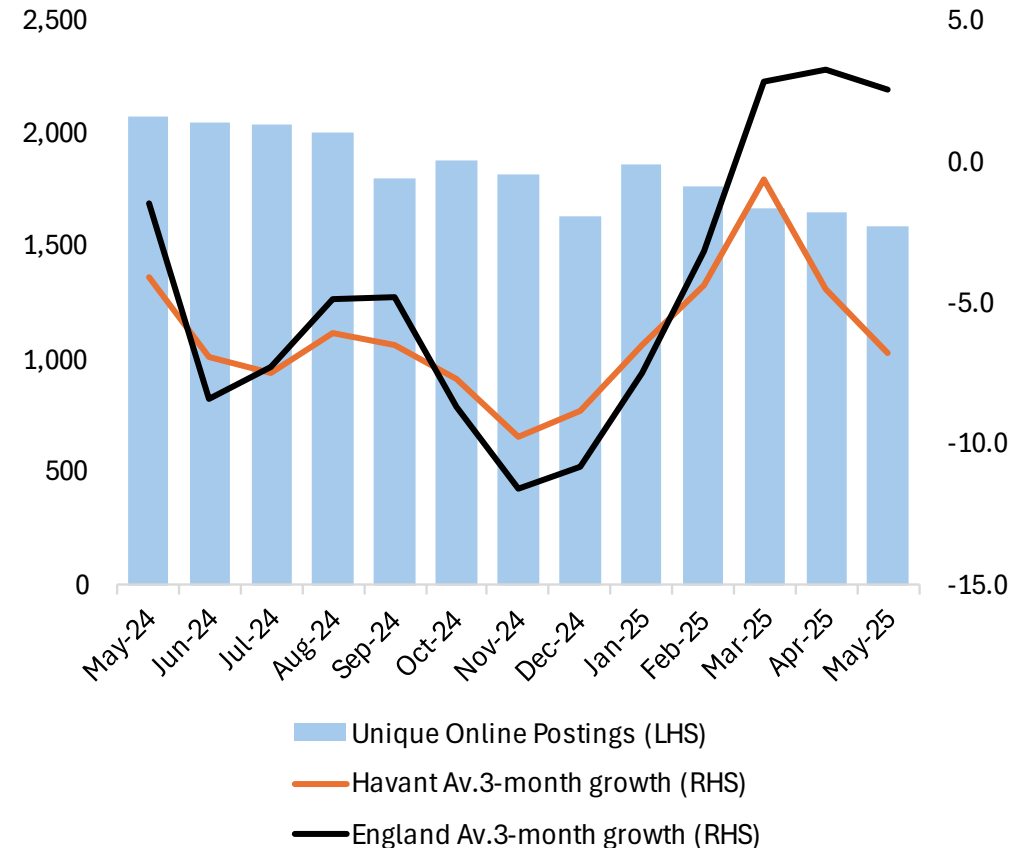
Job Density - 2023



Online Job Postings

Labour demand can also be measured by using number of online job postings as a proxy. The data is not seasonally adjusted. Demand has been easing as labour costs have risen (wage inflation, employer NI, National Living Wage) and hiring intentions softening in 2025.

Job Postings and Growth Rates



Sources: Job Density ONS (2025). Online vacancies Lightcast (2025)

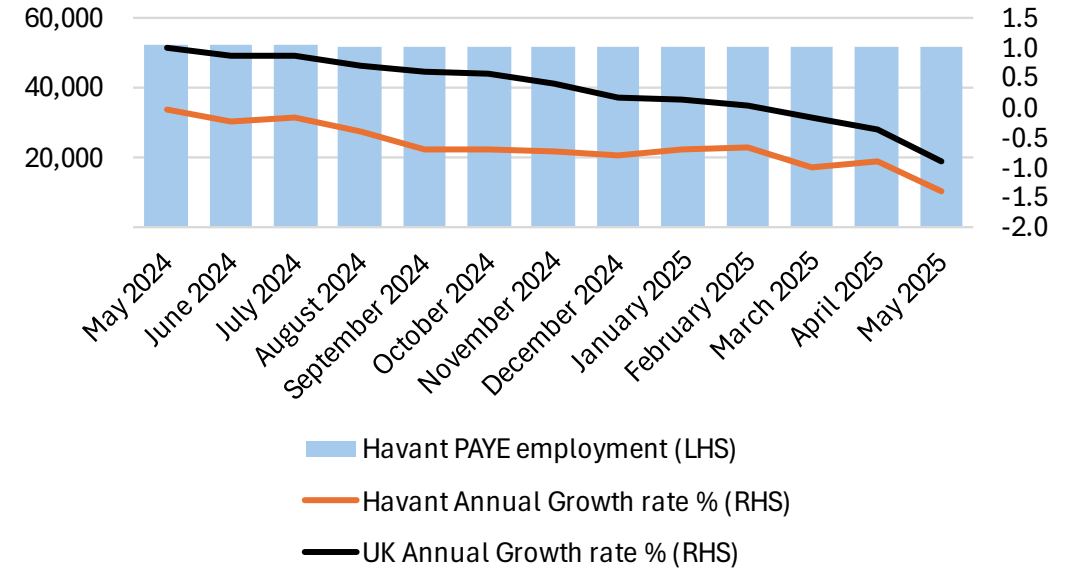
Resident (16-64 years) Economic Activity

Rolling Annual Quarter: 12-months to December 2024	Havant Number	Havant %	Hampshire %	England%
Economic activity rate	54,300	75.2	81.4	78.9
Employment rate	50,500	69.9	79.3	75.7
% aged 16-64 who are employees	44,400	61.5	71.0	66.0
% aged 16-64 who are self employed	6,100	8.4	8.0	9.5
Unemployment rate	3,200	5.7	2.6	4.0

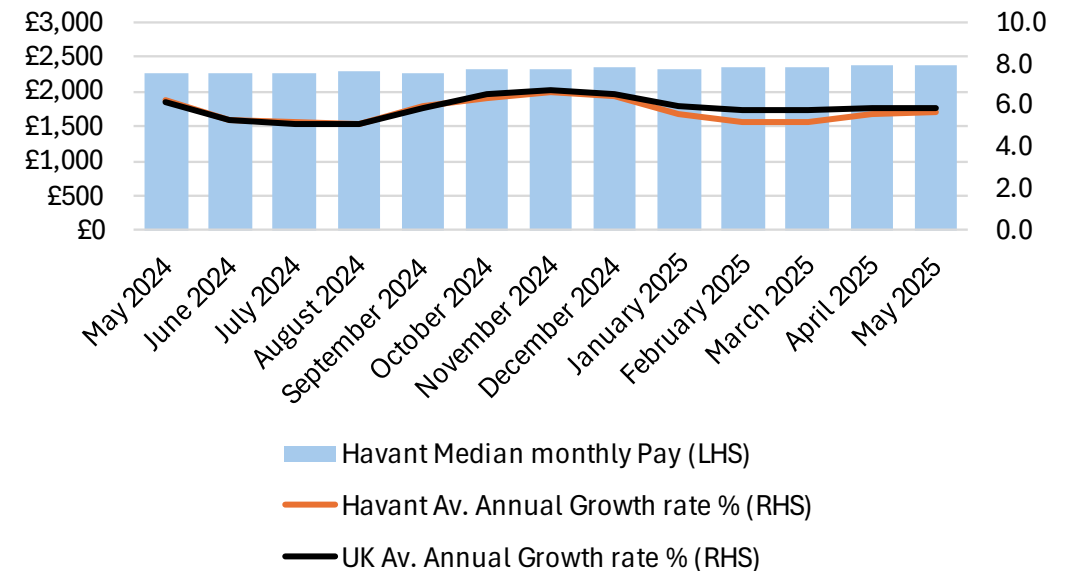
In economic terms, higher employment leads to an increase in income, translating to more disposable income, opportunities for higher consumption and a rise in demand for goods and services, thereby stimulating the production of goods and services and driving forward economic growth.

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey (2025). HMRC/ONS Real Time Indicator Employment and Earnings (2025). Hampshire earnings based on median of LA median earnings, so only indicative. Note that England data is not currently published

Havant PAYE employment



Havant PAYE Median Earnings



Residents (16-64 years) by Highest Qualification

Rolling Annual Quarter: 12-months to December 2024	Havant (numbers)	Havant (%)	Hampshire (%)	England (%)
% with RQF4+ - aged 16-64	24,800	35.1	47.2	47.1
% with RQF3 only - aged 16-64	21,200	29.9	23.8	20.5
% with RQF2 only - aged 16-64	12,100	17.1	18.7	19.1
% with no qualifications (RQF) - aged 16-64	6,200	8.7	5.3	6.4

Note: Due to small sample sizes there is no reliable data for RQF/NVQ 1 equivalent or other qualifications. Census 2021 will provide an estimate but not comparable to the APS.

No qualifications

No formal qualifications held.

RQF/NVQ 2 equivalent

e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent.

RQF/NVQ 3 equivalent

e.g. 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent.

RQF/NVQ 4 equivalent and above

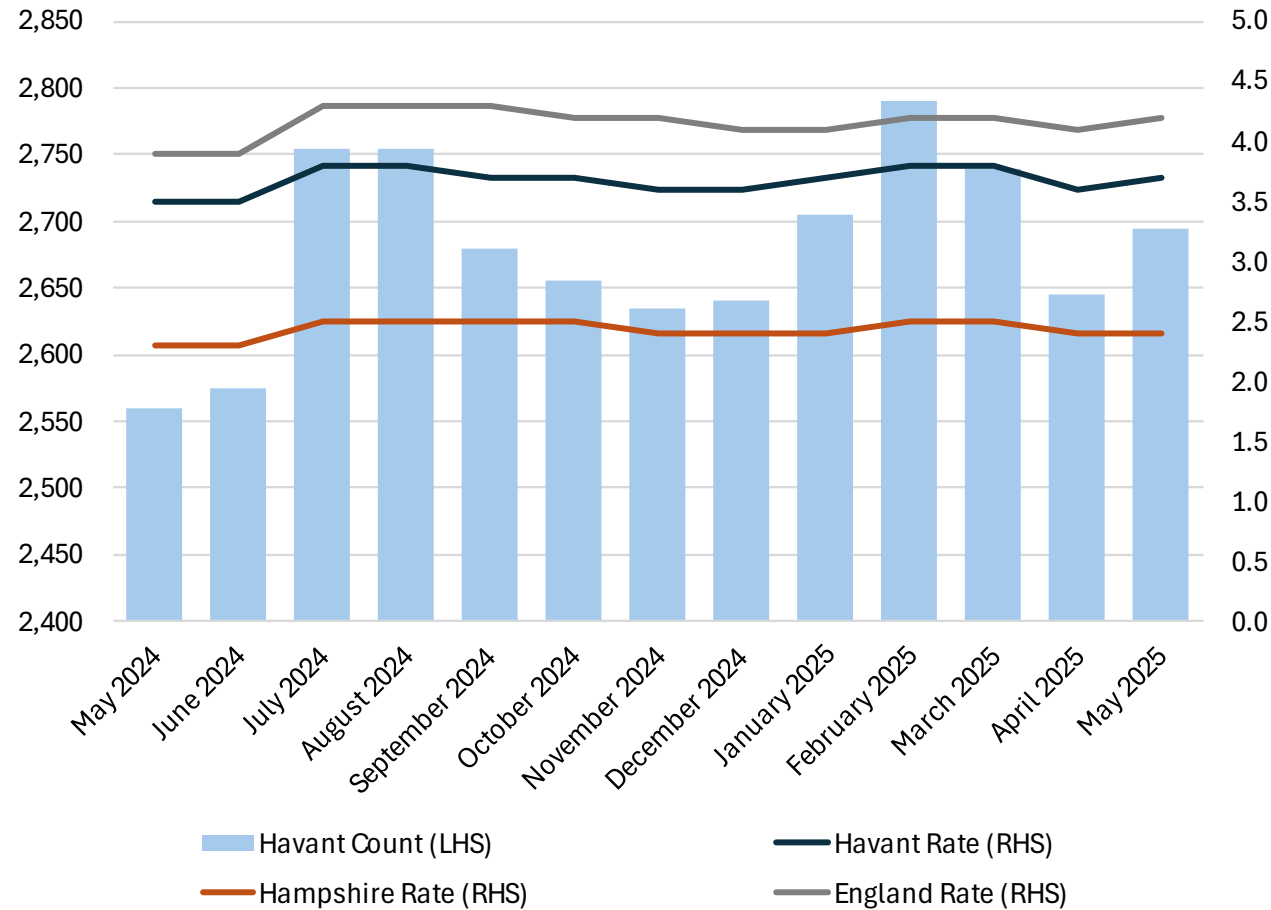
e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent.

Residents (16-64 years) in Employment by Occupation

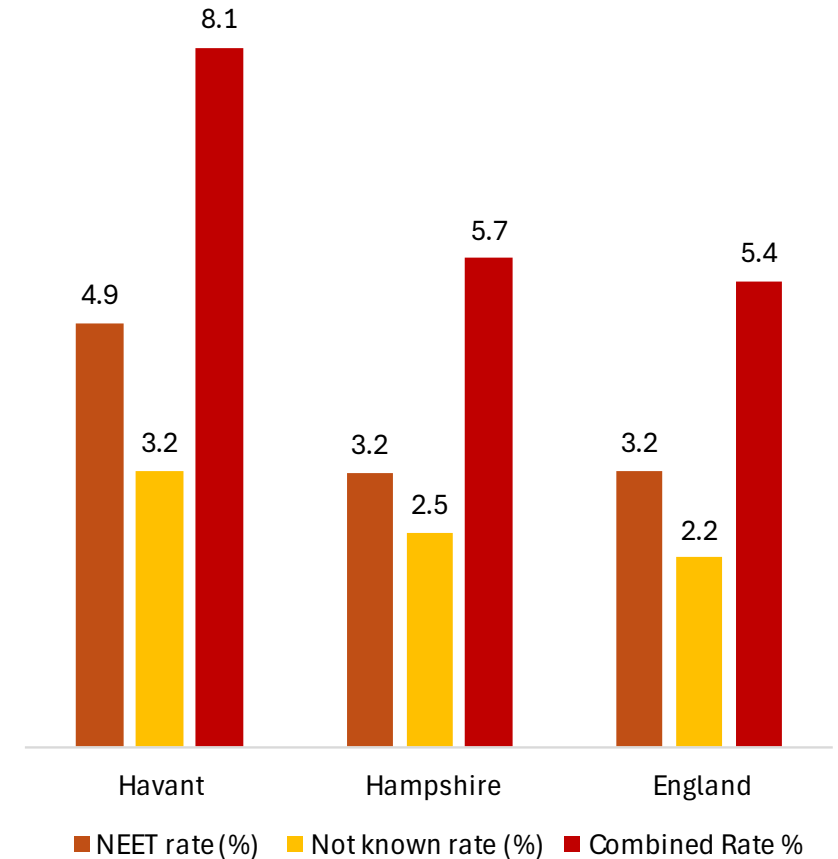
Rolling Annual Quarter: 12-months to December 2024 SOC 2020	Havant (numbers)	Havant (%)	Hampshire (%)	England (%)
1: managers, directors and senior officials	3,800	7.3	12.8	11.4
2: professional occupations	15,000	28.6	26.9	27.2
3: associate professional occupations	4,700	9.0	14.9	15.4
4: administrative and secretarial occupations	4,000	7.6	9.2	9.2
5: skilled trades occupations	7,200	13.8	8.8	8.5
6: caring, leisure and other service occupations	4,600	8.7	9.2	8.2
7: sales and customer service occupations	4,400	8.4	6.1	5.8
8: process, plant and machine operatives	4,600	8.8	4.5	5.4
9: elementary occupations	4,100	7.7	7.5	8.6

! Estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample size is zero or disclosive (0-2).

Monthly Unemployed Benefit Claimants



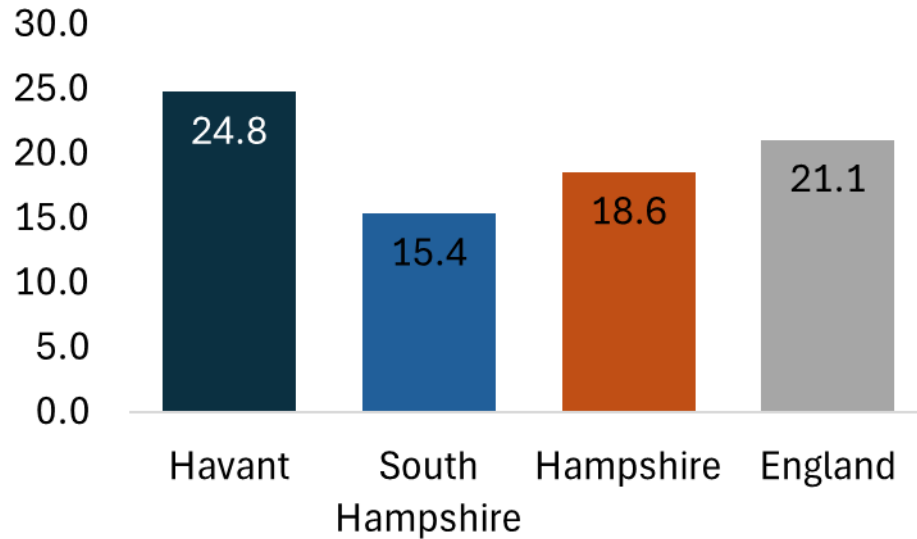
16-17-Year-Old NEET, Not Known & Combined Rates (%), 2023/24



Havant's working age unemployment rates have been consistently higher than the Hampshire average but lower than the national average. May 2025 rate is 3.7% with 2,695 claimants.

Source: DfE (2024), Hampshire County Council (2025). Note that the rates are 3-month average (Dec 23, Jan 24 and Feb 24) as percentage of the 16-17 age cohort. The Combined rate should be used as the primary measure when comparing against benchmarks.

Economic Inactivity Rate (%), 2024



Economically Inactive working age population of Havant stands at **18,000 residents in the 12 months to December 2024**.

The **inactive rate is 24.8%**, around 1-in-4 working age Havant residents, higher than the Hampshire (18.6%), national (21.1%) and the South Hampshire economic sub-area (15.4%) averages. Inactivity estimates by reason are unreliable and largely incomplete at district level. Hampshire ITL3 sub-area estimates are more reliable.

South Hampshire Sub-area Inactivity by Reason

Reason	South Hampshire Number	South Hampshire (%)	Hampshire (%)	England (%)
Student	5,300	16.9	26.7	27.5
Looking after family/home	8,800	28.0	16.7	19.0
Long-term sick	9,400	29.9	24.5	27.0
Inactive retired	3,800	12.1	19.2	12.5
Inactive other	2,300	7.2	10.3	11.5
Inactive (total)	31,300	15.4	18.6	21.1
Inactive (minus students)	26,000	12.8	13.6	15.3

Long term sick is one of the primary causes of economic inactivity across Hampshire. Reasons for economic inactivity caused by long-term sickness or disability are complex – see Hampshire’s Local Get Britain Working Plan report.

Overall health in Havant declined between 2015 and 2021 and it stands below the national average. Havant’s **Overall Health Index Score in 2021 was 98.6** (a score over 100 is an improvement). For more health data please see the interactive [JSNA](#) database.

Havant Population 2023

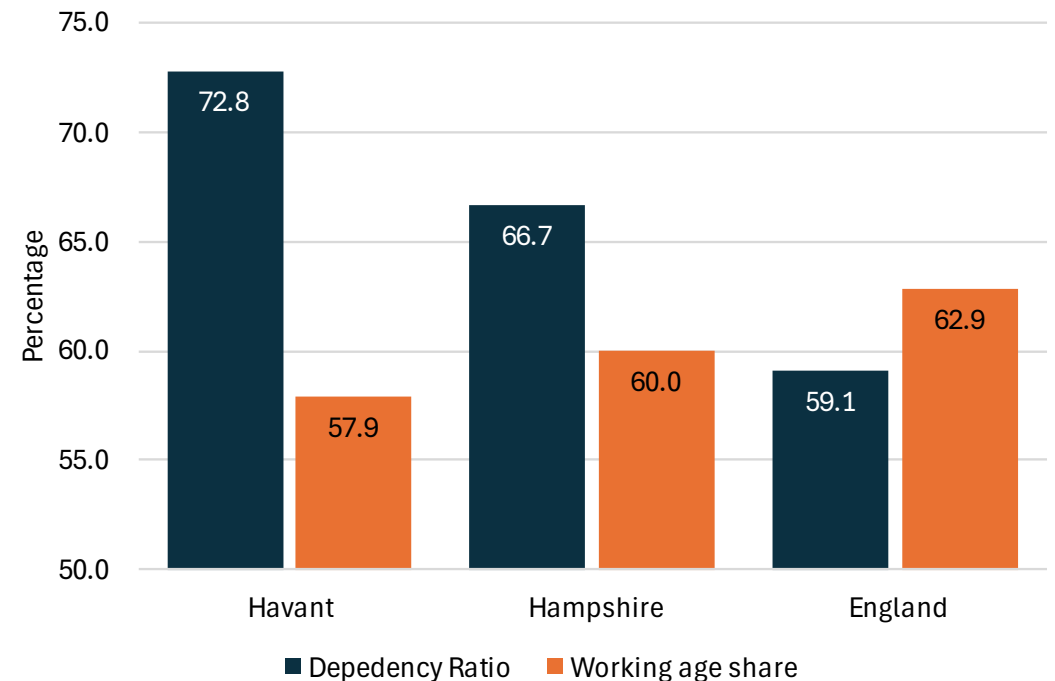
MYE 2023	All Ages	Aged 16 to 64	Aged 0 to 15	Aged 16 to 24	Aged 25 to 49	Aged 50 to 64	Aged 65+
Total (Number)	125,682	72,740	21,698	10,650	35,308	26,782	31,244
Total (%)	100.0	57.9	17.3	8.5	28.1	21.3	24.9
Male (Number)	60,660	35,317	11,117	5,456	16,920	12,941	14,226
Male (%)	48.3	58.2	18.3	9.0	27.9	21.3	23.5
Female (Number)	65,022	37,423	10,581	5,194	18,388	13,841	17,018
Female (%)	51.7	57.6	16.3	8.0	28.3	21.3	26.2

Havant has a total population of 125,682 according to ONS 2023 mid-year estimates. Close to three fifths (72,740) are of working age (16-64 years).

Overall, there are marginally more females than males. There are more males than females in the younger age groups (0-15 and 16--24 years) but more females from age 25 onwards and especially over 65 years, and fewer working age males.

Source: ONS MYE 2023 (2024)

Working Age and Dependency Ratio



Havant has a lower working age population than Hampshire and England and a much higher dependency ratio against both benchmarks.

If the age dependency ratio is 50%, then there are two working-age people in the local population for every dependent. High dependency ratio's mean those of working age, and the overall economy, are likely to be subject to a greater tax burden to support an aging population.

Glossary

Economy Performance (GDP/GVA) and Productivity (per GVA): Data for this metric is published by ONS. Gross value added (GVA) is a measure of the increase in the value of the economy due to the production of goods and services. While GDP per head is often referred to as a measure of prosperity. It can be a useful way of comparing regions of different size, comparisons can be affected by commuting flows into or out of the region. They should therefore be used with caution. **Good to be high.**

Productivity (GVA per hour worked): A measure of productivity: GVA divided by the number of hours worked to create it. This is the preferred measure of productivity. **Good to be high.**

Productivity (GVA per job filled): A measure of productivity: GVA divided by the number of filled jobs used to create it. **Good to be high.**

Total jobs and Job Density: This is an historic measure of labour demand. The number of jobs is not the same as the number people with jobs. This is because a person can have more than one job. **Good to be high on both measures.**

Economic Activity: Measures of labour supply. **Good to be high for employment, good to be low for unemployment.**

Skills: Survey estimates of highest qualification and occupations. **Good to be high for Levels 4+ and 3 but generally good to be low Level 2 or less. Good to be high for more skilled occupations (1-3) although occupations required across all groups for a balanced economy.**

PAYE employment and Median earnings: HMRC real time indicators based on PAYE of residents. **On both measures good to be high and growing.**

Unemployed claimants: DWP administrative data of benefit claimants seeking work. **Good to be low.**

Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETS): Annual 3-month Dec-Feb average published by Department for Education. Data showing the proportions of 16- and 17-year-olds in education and training and an estimate of those not in education, employment or training (NEET) and the Not knowns. Some caution should be taken if using these figures due to the estimates being based on management information and there being considerable variation at local authority level in how well 16- and 17-year-olds are tracked and hence not known proportions can impact on the estimates of the proportion NEET. We include 'Not knowns' to account for this but of itself can also create large variations. **Good to be low.**

Economic Inactivity: Measure of labour exclusion. Survey estimate of those not seeking work according to ILO definition. **Good to be low.**

Working age and Age Dependency ratio: Working age is recognised by ILO as aged 16-64, even though State Pension Age has moved to 65 and 66 and moving to 67 next decade. The age dependency is the relationship between the working age population and dependents (children and retired). While those aged 0-15 can be seen as dependent there are many retirees who are still active or financially comfortable. **Good to be high for Working age, and good to be low for Age Dependency.**

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