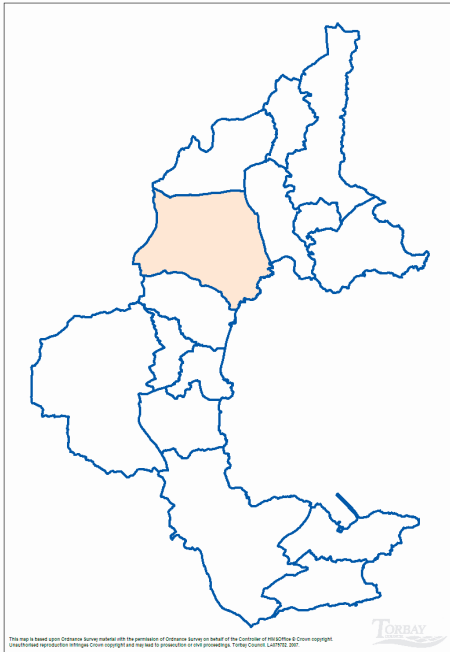


Area overview

The electoral ward of Cockington with Chelston is located in the town of Torquay, with the ward location shown in the below map.



Quick Key Facts

- From the 2001 Census, the resident population for Cockington with Chelston was 11,118.
- The ward covers an area of 740 hectares.
- With 31.7% of the ward area being Green space.
- Cockington with Chelston has on average, 15.02 persons per hectare.
- The average age of residents is 41.5 years.
- 96.2% of the resident population in 2001, were White British.
- With 77.8% stating their religion as Christian.

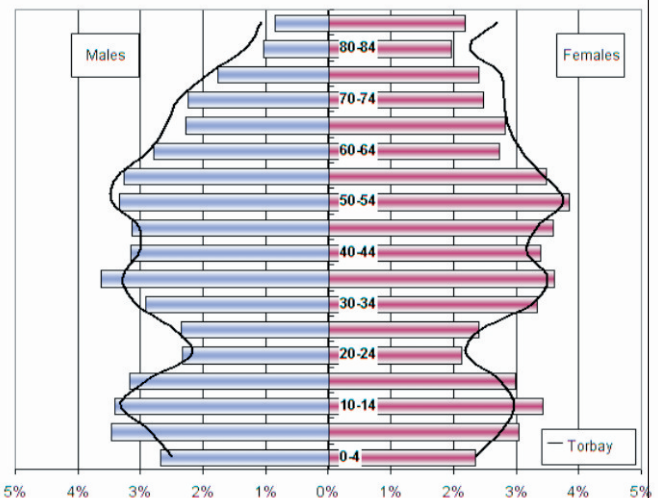
Population

Age group	Count	Proportion of total population	
		Cockington with Chelston	Torbay
All people	11,118		
0 to 19	2,729	24.5%	22.4%
Working Age	6,405	57.6%	56.3%
50 and Over	4,396	39.5%	44.9%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

The overall population structure for the ward is similar to the Torbay wide profile.

2001 CENSUS POPULATION PYRAMID FOR
COCKINGTON WITH CHELSTON
COMPARED TO TORBAY



Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Quality of Life

Residents of Cockington with Chelston have a higher than Torbay wide level of satisfaction with their local area as a place to live.

Satisfaction	Cockington with Chelston *	Torbay**
Net Satisfaction	76.9%	70.1%
Neither	10.3%	15.4%
Net Dissatisfaction	12.8%	14.5%

Source: 2006 General User Satisfaction Survey

Over half of residents believe that within their local area, people from different backgrounds get on well together – community cohesion.

Community Cohesion	Cockington with Chelston *	Torbay**
Agree	56.4	44.8%
Don't know	23.1	27.2%
Disagree	12.8	14.4%
Too few people in local area	3.4	7.5%
All the same back ground	4.3	6.2%

* unweighted count of 117 residents

** weighted response for Torbay

Source: 2006 General User Satisfaction Survey

Local Authorities have a statutory obligation to undertake a general user satisfaction survey every three years. These surveys allow Local Authorities to monitor key issues affecting residents. Two questions from the survey specifically asked about quality of life and what makes somewhere a good place to live, and what most needs improving, allowing comparison with previous survey results.

Most important in making somewhere a good place to live

2006	The level of crime (12.3%)
	Health services (10.9%)
	Clean streets (8.2%)
	Affordable decent housing (6.8%)
	Public transport (6.6%)
2003	Low level of crime (15.6%)
	Health services (10.9%)
	Clean streets (9.9%)
	Affordable decent housing (7%)
	Education provision (6.3%)

- In both surveys, a low level of crime is considered most important in making somewhere a good place to live.

Most needs improving

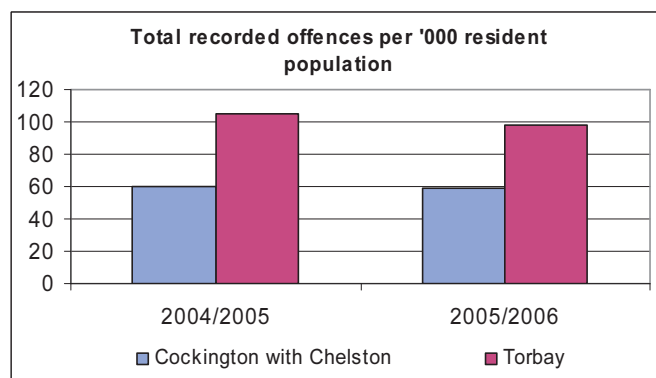
2006	Job prospects (9.1%)
	Activities for teenagers (7.3%)
	Affordable decent housing (6.9%)
	Road and pavement repairs (6.9%)
	Clean streets (6.7%)
2003	Clean streets (11.3%)
	Low level of crime (11.3%)
	Low level of traffic congestion (9.7%)
	Wage levels & local cost of living (9.2%)
	Road and pavement repairs (9.2%)

- Job prospects are most in need of improving for the residents of Cockington with Chelston.

Percentages are based on responses to a multiple choice question, and are unweighted.

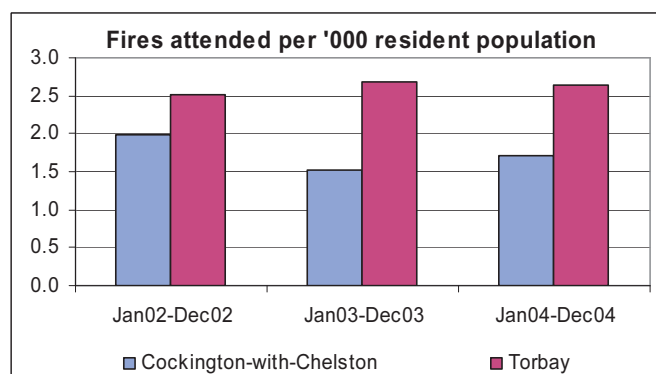
Crime / Fire Rates

Torbay is a safe place to live, and the number of recorded offences per '000 resident population for Cockington with Chelston is below that of the Torbay figure. The number of recorded offences over the period has dropped by 1.2% in Cockington with Chelston. The following graph illustrates the rate of recorded offences compared to Torbay.



Source: Amethyst

In 2004 there were 19 primary fires attended by the Devon Fire and Rescue service in Cockington with Chelston, or under 2 fires attended per '000 resident population.



Source: ONS

Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI)

Limiting long-term illness covers any long-term illness; health problem or disability which limits daily activities or work.

LLTI	All people	People with LLTI	Proportion of population with LLTI
Cockington with Chelston	11,118	2,151	19.35%
Torbay	129,706	29,867	23.0%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth for person in Cockington with Chelston ward is 80.2 years, compared to the Torbay average of 79.2 years (ward average).

Source: SWPHO

Living Arrangements - Households

Almost two thirds of households are occupied by married or cohabiting couples, there is a lower than bay wide proportion of divorced households.

Living arrangements	Cockington with Chelston	Torbay
Married or Cohabiting	63.4%	60.6%
Not living in a couple	19.7%	19.8%
Divorced / Separated	8.7%	9.9%
Widowed	8.1%	9.7%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Housing Tenure

Over three quarters of households are owner occupied – either outright, mortgaged or shared ownership.

Tenure	Cockington with Chelston	Torbay
All Occupied households	4,603	57,420
Owner Occupied	78.5%	74.0%
Housing Association	5.0%	8.2%
Private Rent	14.1%	15.1%
Other	2.4%	2.7%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

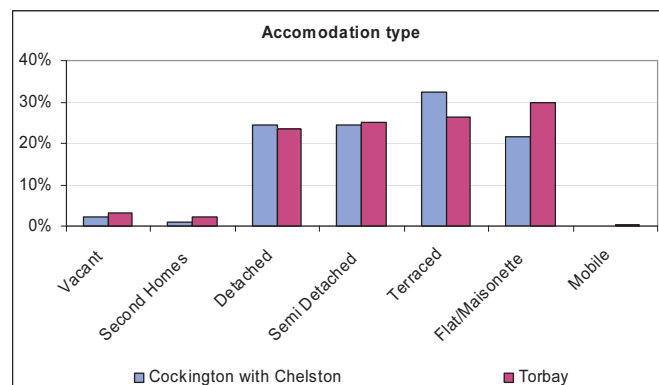
Lone Parents

Lone parent	Proportion of household spaces: lone parent with dependent children
Cockington with Chelston	7.0%
Torbay	6.6%

Source: 2001 Census

Household Spaces

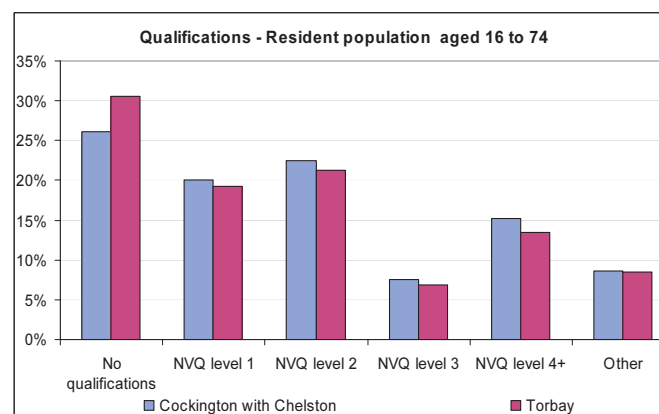
There is a reasonable distribution of properties in the ward, similar to the Torbay distribution.



Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Qualifications

Overall, residents in Cockington with Chelston have a higher level of qualification than the Torbay wide figure. 15.2% having NVQ level 4+ (HND, degree or higher).



Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Economically Active

Economically Active	Cockington with Chelston	Torbay
All people aged 16 to 74	7,807	90,852
Economically active	5,192	63.3%
In employment	4,711	60.3%
Employees	3,791	48.6%
Self employed	920	11.8%
Unemployed	295	3.8%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Cockington with Chelston has a higher proportion of people aged 16 to 74 economically active, than compared to the bay.

Occupation group

Occupation groups	Cockington with Chelston	Torbay
All people aged 16 - 74 in employment*	4,882	53,543
Managers and senior officials	16.6%	15.2%
Professional occupations	7.6%	7.3%
Associate professional and technical occupations	13.5%	12.5%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	12.0%	11.0%
Skilled trades occupations	13.3%	13.8%
Personal service occupations	8.5%	8.8%
Sales and customer service occupations	8.2%	9.0%
Process; plant and machine operatives	8.4%	9.4%
Elementary occupations	12.0%	13.0%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

*cells in original table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Industry of Employment

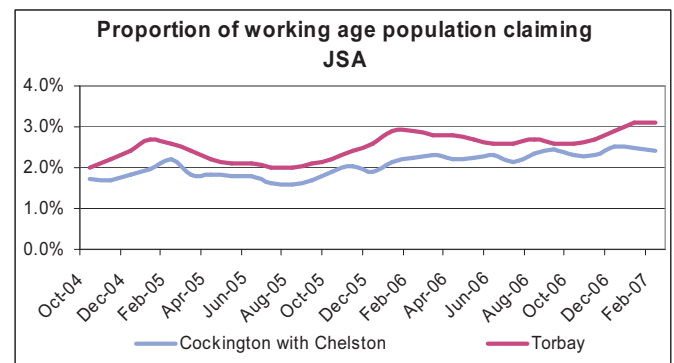
Industry of employment	Cockington with Chelston	Torbay
All people aged 16 - 74 in employment	4,882	53,542
Agriculture; hunting; forestry	0.8%	0.9%
Fishing	0.1%	0.3%
Mining & quarrying	0.1%	0.2%
Manufacturing	11.9%	14.7%
Electricity; gas and water supply	1.0%	0.6%
Construction	7.4%	7.9%
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	18.0%	18.5%
Hotels and catering	10.8%	10.3%
Transport storage and communication	5.3%	5.6%
Financial intermediation	2.5%	2.1%
Real estate; renting and business activities	9.2%	8.6%
Public administration and defence	5.1%	4.5%
Education	6.9%	6.3%
Health and social work	15.6%	14.0%
Other	5.5%	5.6%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Benefit Claimants

The rate of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in Cockington with Chelston is lower

in comparison with the Torbay figure.



Source: NOMIS

Overall claimant levels in Cockington with Chelston are generally lower than the bay wide figures. Claimant levels as at Aug 2006.

Benefit Group	Cockington-with-Chelston	Torbay
Income Support Claimants	5.3%	8.3%
Incapacity Benefit / Severe Disablement Allowance	7.2%	10.1%
Disability Living Allowance	4.5%	6.2%

Source: DWP

Income

Model-Based Estimates of Income for Wards, 2001/02	£
England & Wales (Ward Average)	550
South West (Ward Average)	500
Torbay (Ward Average)	410
Cockington with Chelston	450

Source: ONS

The model based income for Cockington with Chelston shows that the average total weekly household income in 2001/02 was higher than the Torbay average at £450 per week.

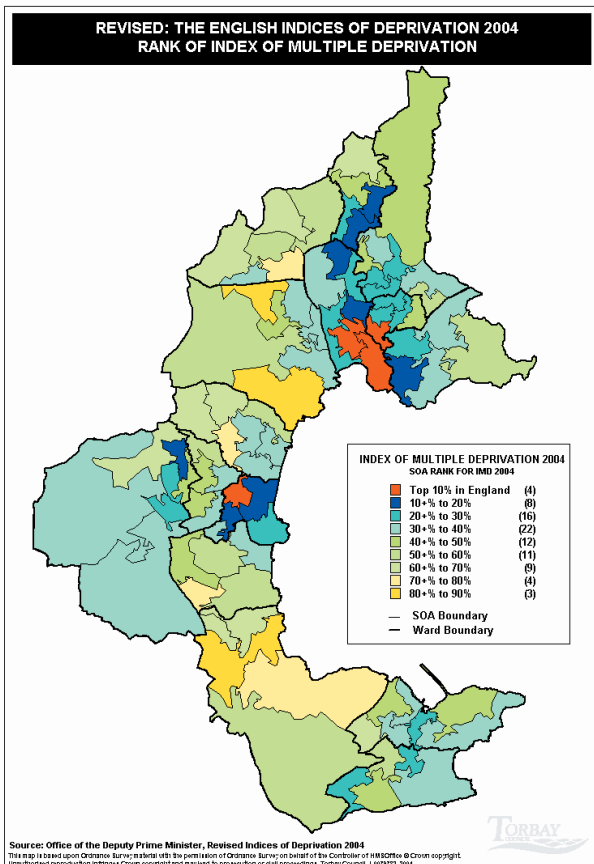
Social Exclusion

Social exclusion happens when people or places suffer from a series of problems such as unemployment, discrimination, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime, ill health and family breakdown. When such problems combine they can create a vicious cycle. Social exclusion can happen as a result of problems that face one person in their life. But it can also

start from birth, being born into poverty or to parents with low skills still has a major influence on future life chances. The English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (revised) go some way to identifying hotspots of deprivation. The overall 'Index of Multiple Deprivation' is a model based on 7 domains covering the aforementioned social exclusion topics.

What was the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, now the Department for Communities and Local Government published in 2004 a set of deprivation indices that were modelled on comparative social and economic datasets. The index of multiple deprivation is used widely to compare varying areas with associated levels of deprivation / Social Exclusion. Within the index, Torbay has areas of severe deprivation within the top 10% most deprived in England. The below map illustrates the areas (in red) in the top 10% most deprived in England.

Index of Multiple Deprivation



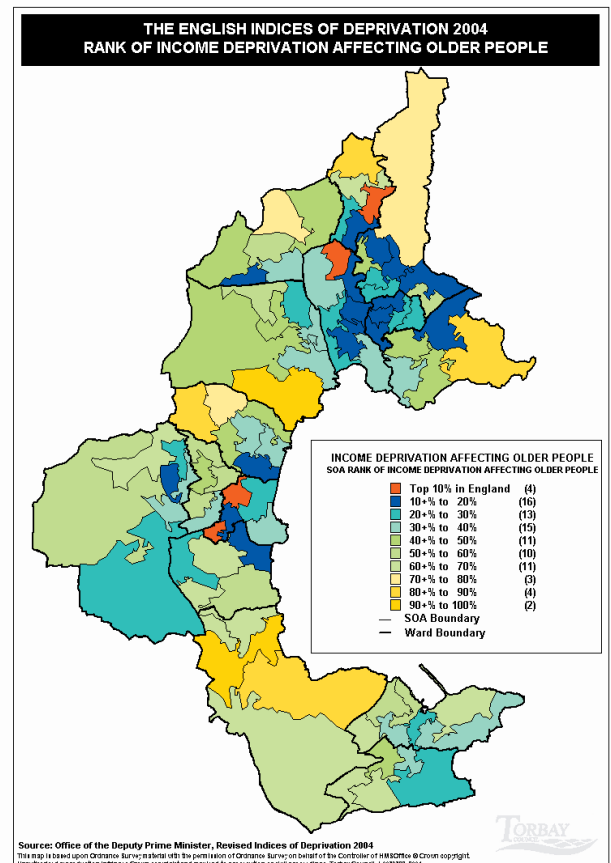
From the 2004 Indices of multiple deprivation there are a series of sub-domains that when aggregated together give the actual 7 domains that in turn lead to the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

The following maps illustrate the ranking within England for areas in Torbay for the following indicators:

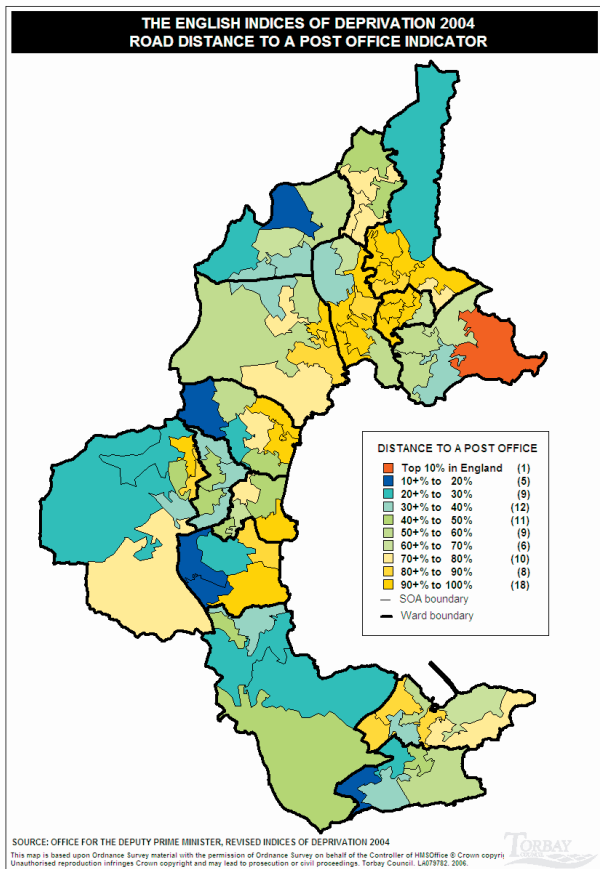
- Income deprivation affecting older people.
- Road distance to a Post Office.
- Road distance to a super market or convenience store.
- Road distance to a GP premises.
- Road distance to a primary school.

Further information of the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 can be obtained using the contact details at the end of this paper.

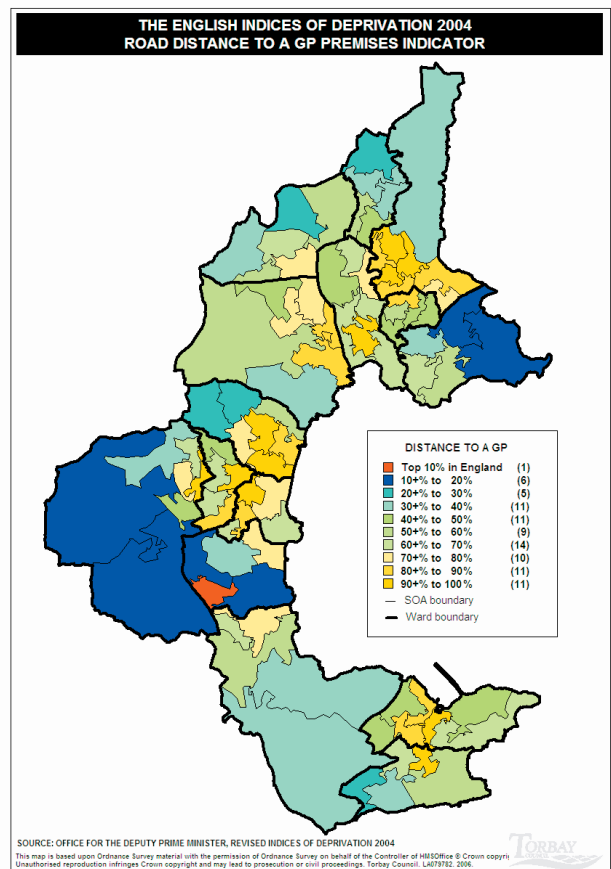
Income deprivation affecting older people



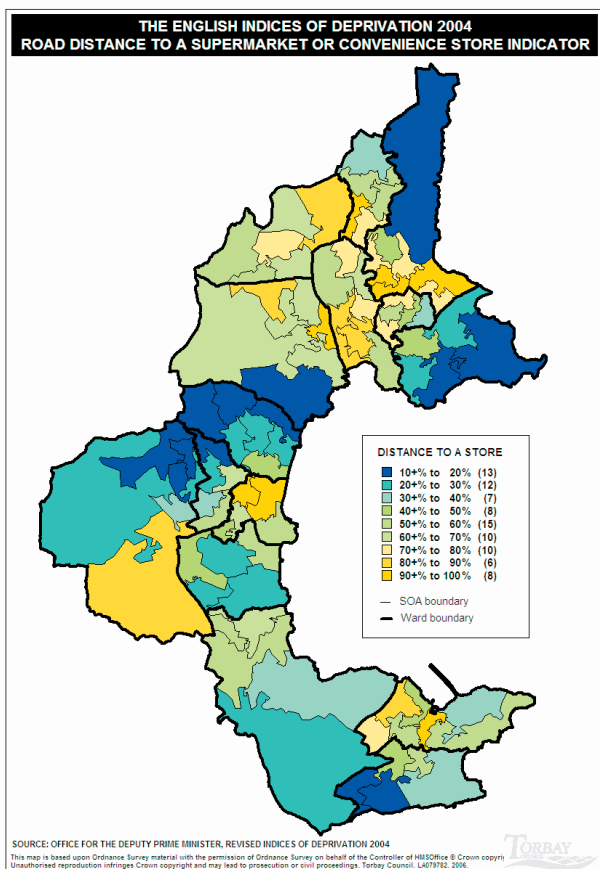
Road distance to a Post Office



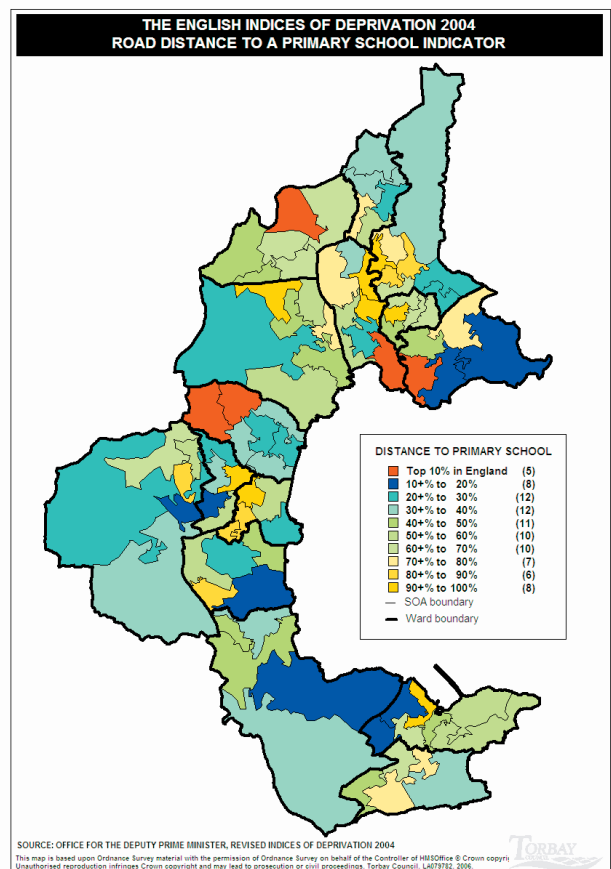
Road distance to a GP premises



Road distance to a super market or convenience store



Road distance to a primary school



COCKINGTON WITH CHELSTON WARD

Below the electoral geography of a ward, there exists further statistical geography. The most recognised and well used geographies are Super Output Areas (SOAs). SOAs are based in data from the 2001 census and have, on average, 650 households within. The SOA boundaries do NOT reflect neighbourhoods, they are purely for statistical comparison, and are used as a mechanism for publishing data to a relatively small area.

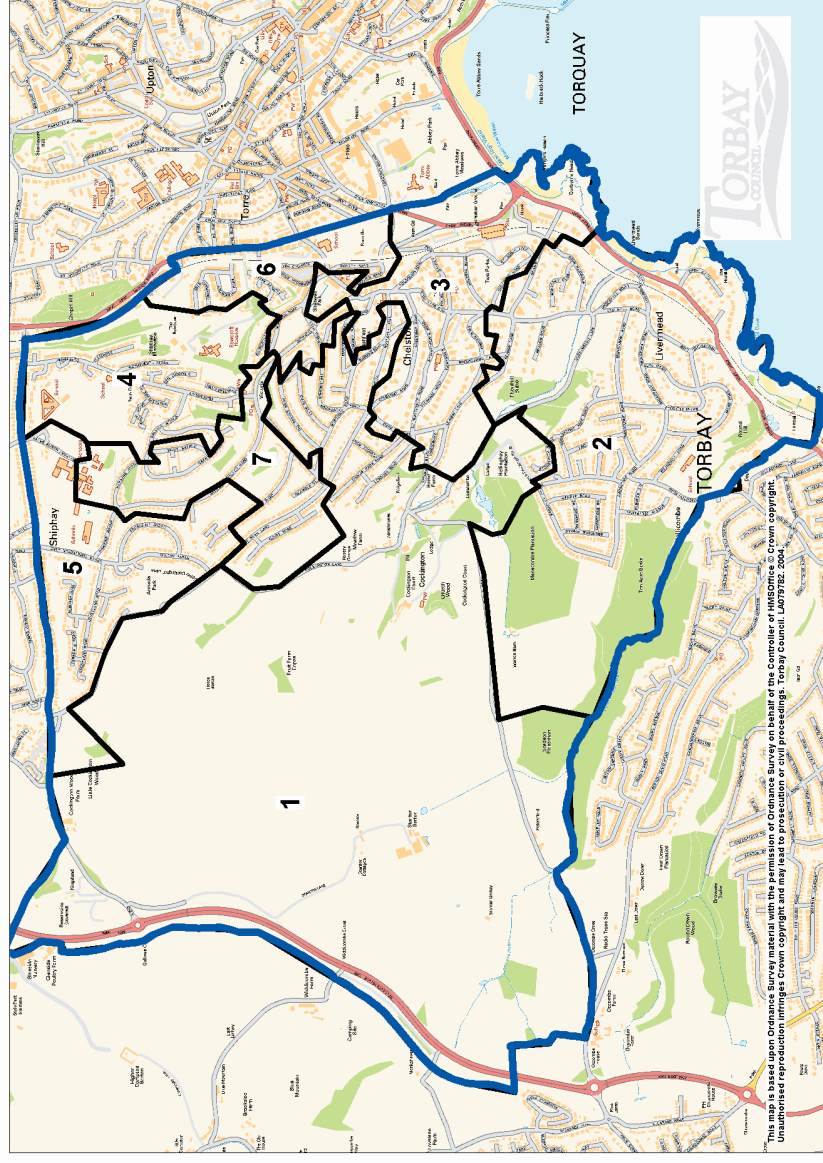
The map to the right shows the SOA structure for Cockington with Chelston, whilst the below table details the national ranking for the specific SOA in the Index of Multiple Deprivation and the 7 associated domains plus two further sub-domains.

The English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (revised)

Area number for ward map	Index of Multiple Deprivation	Income Domain	Employment Domain	Health and Disability domain	Education, Skills and Training Domain	Barriers to Housing Domain	Crime and Disorder Domain	Living Environment Domain	Income deprivation affecting children	Income deprivation affecting older people
	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK	RANK
1	17,268	15,936	16,716	22,013	14,468	15,284	22,563	8,055	15,919	13,963
2	27,723	26,928	23,190	23,333	25,864	23,150	16,330	26,080	23,842	29,788
3	12,385	12,623	9,225	14,270	25,744	16,969	11,685	4,297	18,768	12,331
4	9,953	7,665	8,249	14,712	7,661	18,672	21,467	6,711	8,378	8,735
5	26,098	21,328	21,614	21,731	19,955	28,344	29,754	21,637	22,440	18,086
6	11,037	11,593	8,989	13,298	13,336	22,389	18,284	2,658	13,548	12,898
7	13,449	12,100	11,443	16,644	9,073	23,517	23,339	7,710	12,759	15,937

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, The English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (revised)

Areas shaded in grey are SOAs ranked within the top 10% most deprived in England



For further information please contact
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DLH/03/07