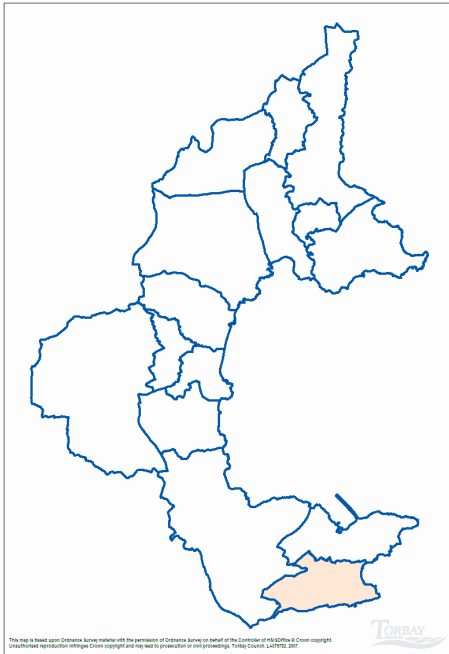


Area overview

The electoral ward of St Mary's with Summercombe is located in the town of Brixham, with the ward location shown in the below map.



Quick Key Facts

- From the 2001 Census, the resident population for St Mary's with Summercombe was 7,300.
- The ward covers an area of 294 hectares.
- With 7.8% of the ward area being Green space.
- St Mary's with Summercombe has on average, 24.83 persons per hectare.
- The average age of residents is 43.0 years.
- 98.0% of the resident population in 2001, were White British.
- With 77.5% stating their religion as Christian.

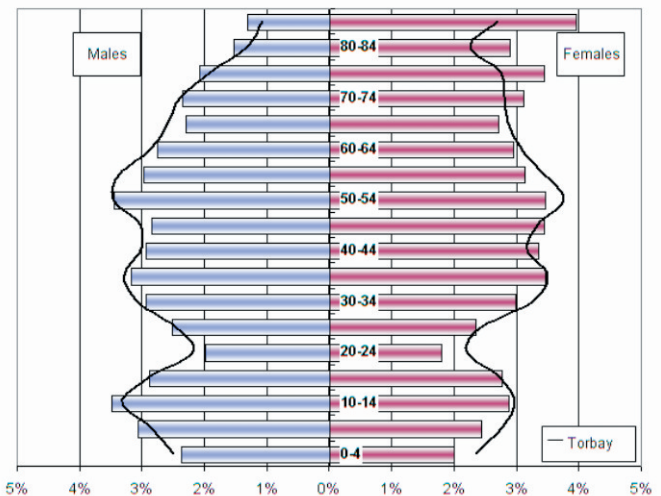
Population

Age group	Count	Proportion of total population	
		St Mary's with Summercombe	Torbay
All people	7,300		
0 to 19	1,775	24.3%	22.4%
Working Age	3,968	54.4%	56.3%
50 and Over	3,159	43.3%	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
ST MARY'S WITH SUMMERCOMBE
COMPARED TO TORBAY



Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Quality of Life

Residents of St Mary's with Summercombe have a higher than Torbay wide level of satisfaction with their local area as a place to live.

Satisfaction	St Mary's with Summercombe*	Torbay**
Net Satisfaction	83.2%	70.1%
Neither	9.5%	15.4%
Net Dissatisfaction	7.4%	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	St Mary's with Summercombe*	Torbay**
Agree	54.8%	44.8%
Don't know	19.4%	27.2%
Disagree	15.1%	14.4%
Too few people in local area	6.5%	7.5%
All the same back ground	4.3%	6.2%

* unweighted count of 93 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 (10.4%)
	Affordable decent housing (9.3%)
	Health services (9.0%)
	Wage levels & local cost of living (7.6%)
	Clean streets (7.0%)
2003	Low level of crime (14.0%)
	Affordable decent housing (11.9%)
	Health services (10.6%)
	Clean streets (7.6%)
	Wage levels & local cost of living (7.2%)

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

Most needs improving

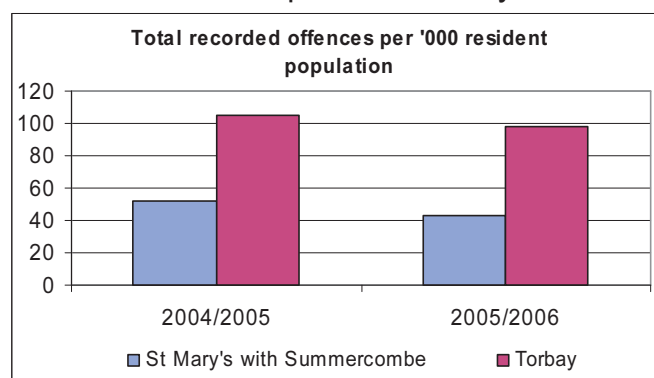
2006	Activities for teenagers (10.1%)
	Affordable decent housing (8.1%)
	Job prospects (8.1%)
	Road and pavement repairs (7.0%)
	Access to nature (5.9%)
2003	Wage levels & local cost of living (10.5%)
	Low level of crime (10.5%)
	Affordable decent housing (9.9%)
	Job prospects (8.6%)
	Road and pavement repairs (8.6%)

- Activities for teenagers most need improving for the residents of St Mary's with Summercombe.

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

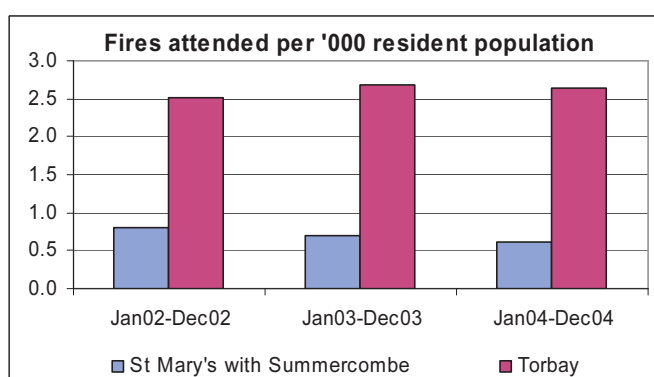
Crime / Fire Rates

Torbay is a safe place to live, and the number of recorded offences per '000 resident population for St Mary's with Summercombe is below that of the Torbay figure. The number of recorded offences over the period has decreased by 17.9% in St Mary's with Summercombe. The following graph illustrates the rate of recorded offences for St Mary's with Summercombe compared to Torbay.



Source: Amethyst

In 2004 there were 7 primary fires attended by the Devon Fire and Rescue service in St Mary's with Summercombe, or under 1 fire 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
Berry Head with Furzeham	7,300	1,734	23.75%
Torbay	129,706	29,867	23.0%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth for person in St Mary's with Summercombe ward is 79.7 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.

Living arrangements	St Mary's with Summercombe	Torbay
Married or Cohabiting	62.9%	60.6%
Not living in a couple	18.4%	19.8%
Divorced / Separated	8.8%	9.9%
Widowed	9.9%	9.7%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Housing Tenure

Over 80% of households are owner occupied – either outright, mortgaged or shared ownership.

Tenure	St Mary's with Summercombe	Torbay
All Occupied households	3,135	57,420
Owner Occupied	79.4%	74.0%
Housing Association	9.0%	8.2%
Private Rent	9.4%	15.1%
Other	2.2%	2.7%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

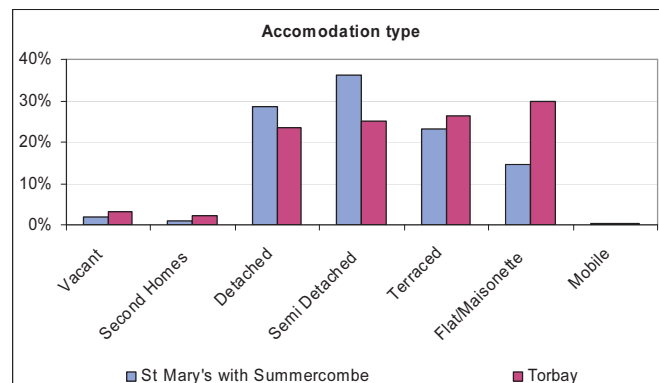
Lone Parents

Lone parents	Proportion of household spaces: lone parent with dependent children
St Mary's-with-Summercombe	6.9%
Torbay	6.6%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Household Spaces

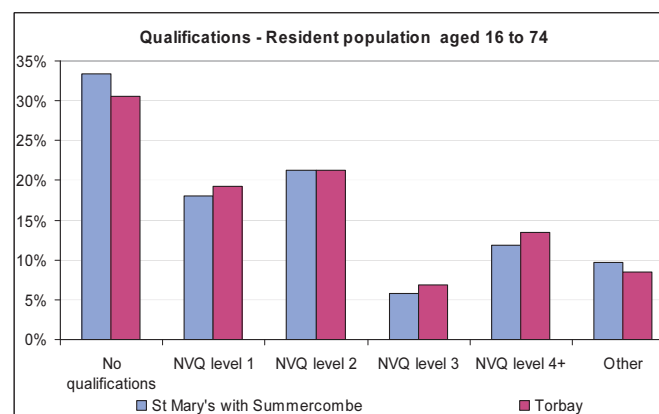
There is a higher than bay wide proportion of both detached and semi-detached properties in the ward.



Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Qualifications

Overall, residents in St Mary's with Summercombe have a lower level of qualification to the Torbay wide figure. 11.9% having NVQ level 4+ (HND, degree or higher).



Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Economically Active

Economically Active	St Mary's with Summercombe	Torbay
All people aged 16 to 74	5,063	90,852
Economically active	2,994	63.3%
In employment	2,696	57.0%
Employees	2,163	46.3%
Self employed	533	10.8%
Unemployed	192	4.1%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

St Mary's with Summercombe has a lower proportion of people aged 16 to 74 economically active, than compared to the bay.

Occupation group

Occupation groups	St Mary's with Summercombe	Torbay
All people in employment*	2,793	53,543
Managers and senior officials	14.2%	15.2%
Professional occupations	6.9%	7.3%
Associate professional and technical occupations	11.3%	12.5%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	9.2%	11.0%
Skilled trades occupations	17.8%	13.8%
Personal service occupations	9.3%	8.8%
Sales and customer service occupations	9.0%	9.0%
Process; plant and machine operatives	10.5%	9.4%
Elementary occupations	11.7%	13.0%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

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

Industry of Employment

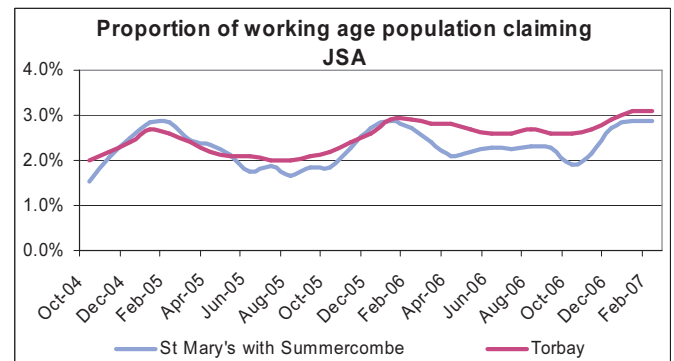
Industry of employment	St Mary's with Summercombe	Torbay
All people in employment	2,795	53,542
Agriculture; hunting; forestry	1.0%	0.9%
Fishing	2.1%	0.3%
Mining & quarrying	0.1%	0.2%
Manufacturing	16.6%	14.7%
Electricity; gas and water supply	0.7%	0.6%
Construction	8.1%	7.9%
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	19.6%	18.5%
Hotels and catering	8.3%	10.3%
Transport storage and communication	5.5%	5.6%
Financial intermediation	1.5%	2.1%
Real estate; renting and business activities	6.8%	8.6%
Public administration and defence	4.1%	4.5%
Education	6.1%	6.3%
Health and social work	13.9%	14.0%
Other	5.6%	5.6%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Benefit Claimants

The rate of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in St Mary's with Summercombe is

currently lower than the Torbay figure.



Source: NOMIS

Overall claimant levels overall in St Mary's with Summercombe are also generally lower than the bay wide figures. Claimant levels as at August 2006.

Benefit Group	St Mary's with Summercombe	Torbay
Income Support Claimants	5.2%	8.3%
Incapacity Benefit / Severe Disablement Allowance	6.4%	10.1%
Disability Living Allowance	6.3%	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
St Mary's with Summercombe	400

Source: ONS

The model based income for St Mary's with Summercombe shows that the average total weekly household income in 2001/02 was lower than the Torbay average at £400 per week.

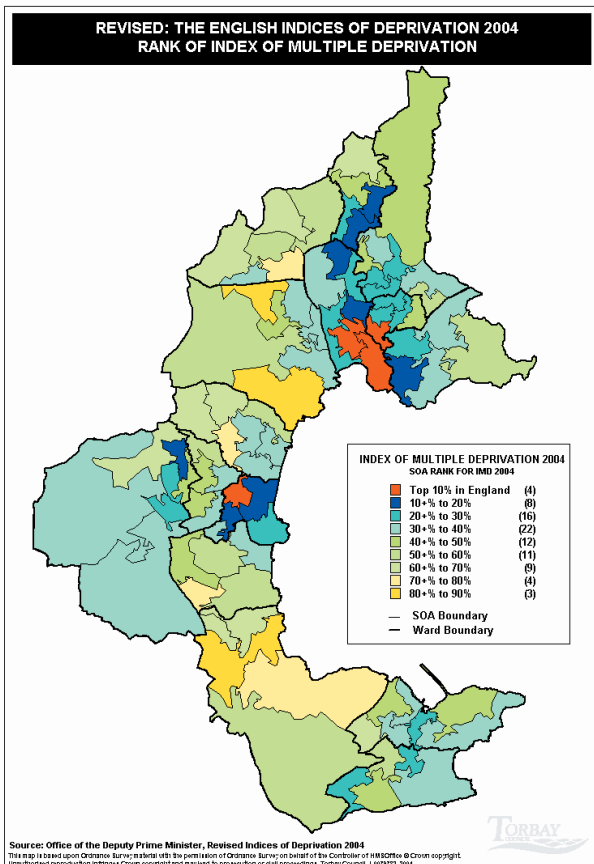
Social Exclusion

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



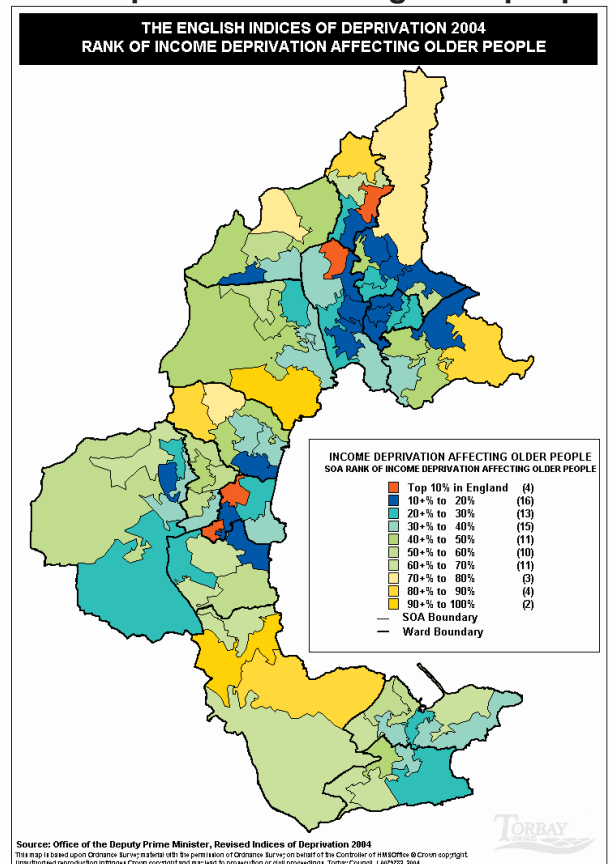
From the 2004 Indices of multiple deprivation there are a series of sub-domains that when aggregated together give the actual 7 domains that in turn lead to the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

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

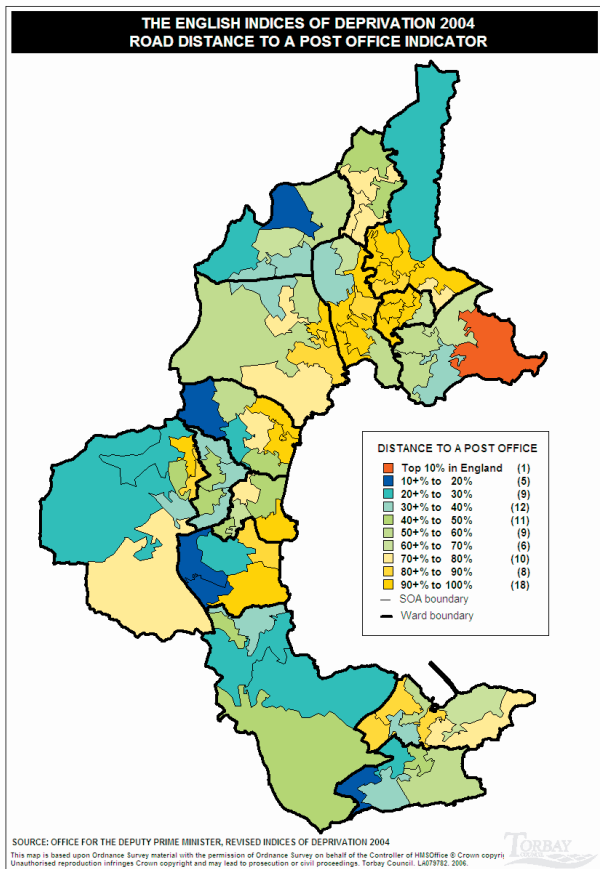
- Income deprivation affecting older people.
- Road distance to a Post Office.
- Road distance to a super market or convenience store.
- Road distance to a GP premises.
- Road distance to a primary school.

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

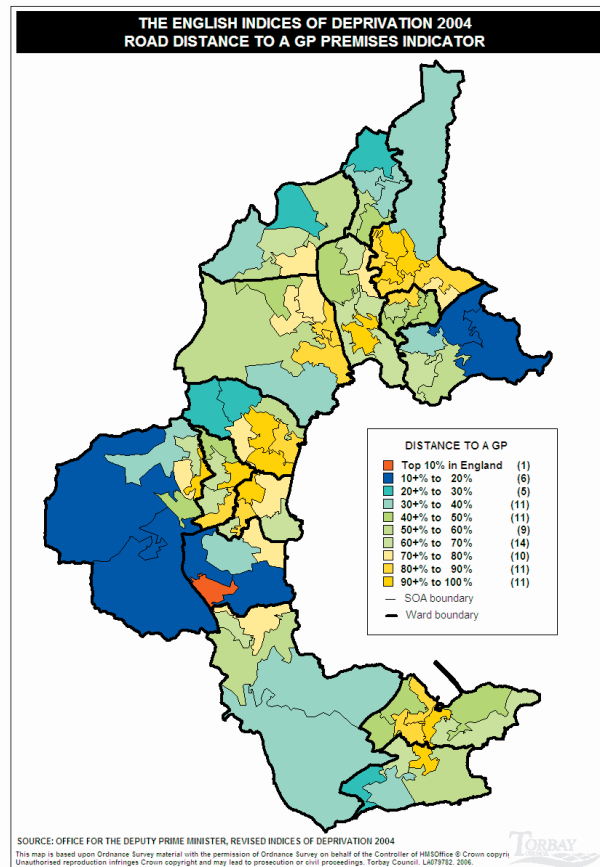
Income deprivation affecting older people



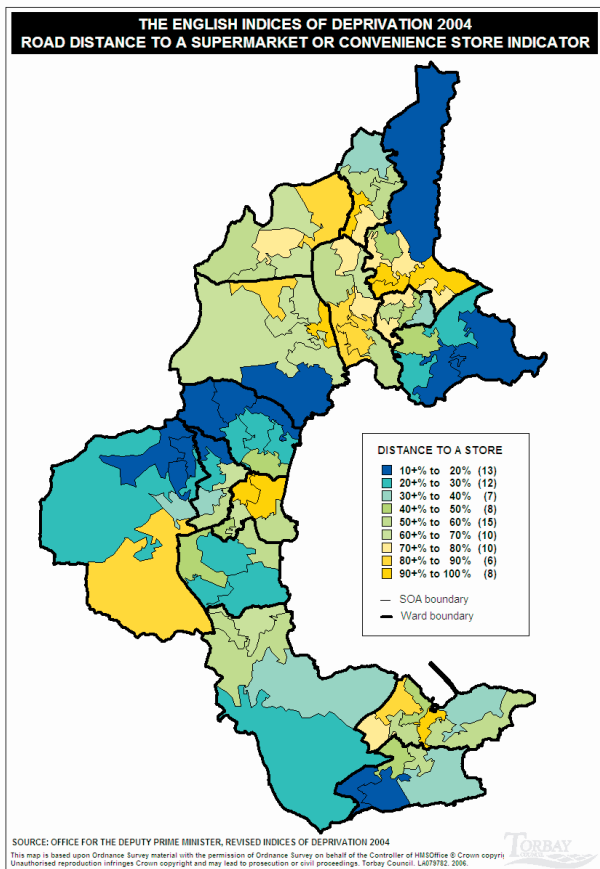
Road distance to a Post Office



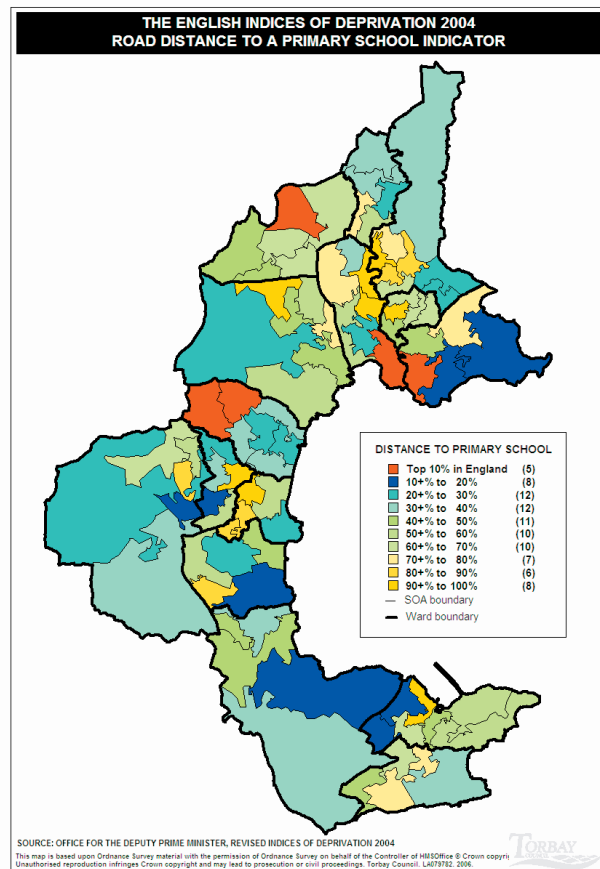
Road distance to a GP premises



Road distance to a super market or convenience store



Road distance to a primary school

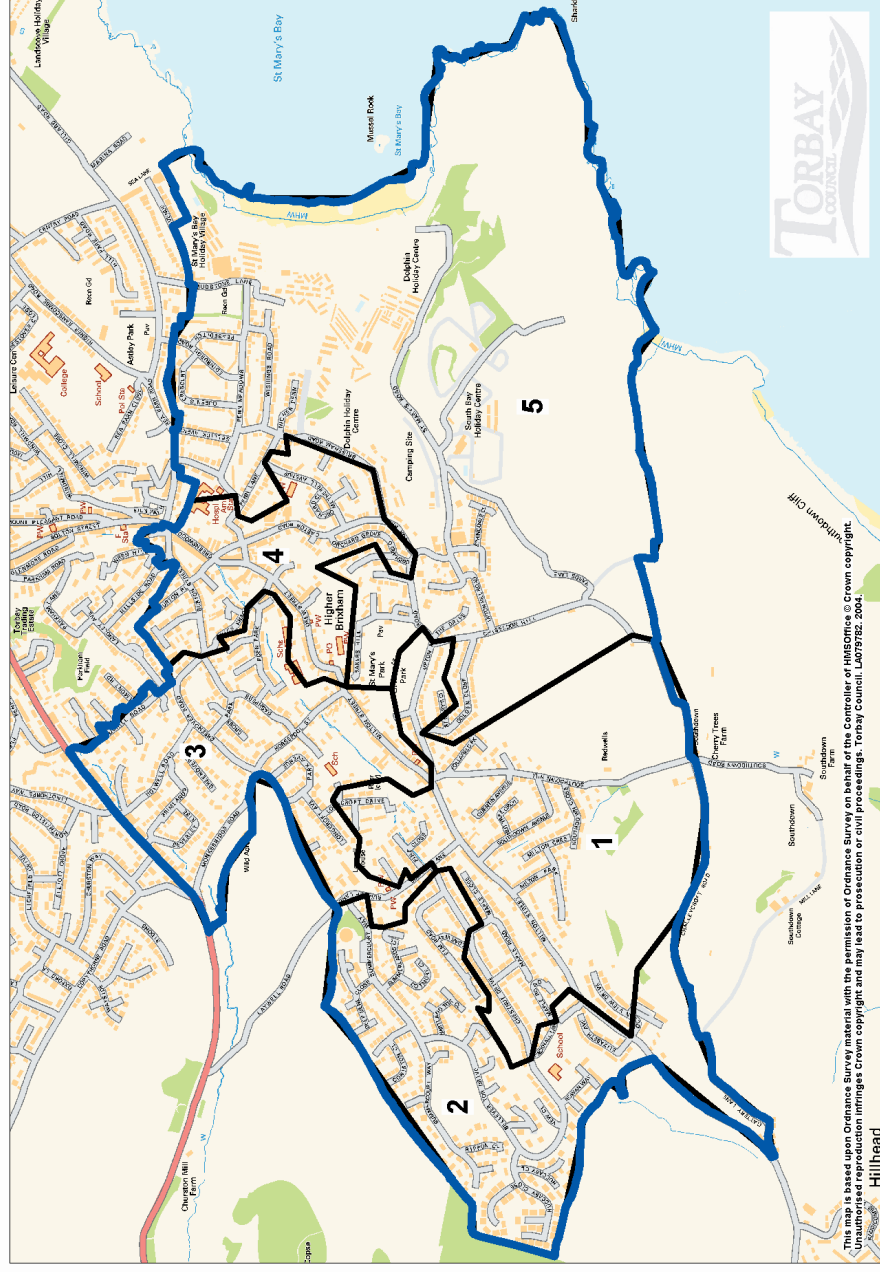


ST MARY'S WITH SUMMERCOMBE WARD

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 St Mary's with Summercombe, 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	16,208	15,144	10,811	15,615	15,914	14,128	28,572	18,232	13,796	20,365
2	9,599	8,422	5,757	12,280	9,805	5,554	28,872	20,810	7,312	21,067
3	16,765	12,657	11,649	16,440	19,883	22,647	28,518	13,498	12,133	13,318
4	9,958	9,160	9,454	13,106	7,388	14,893	19,205	5,540	10,401	8,842
5	8,399	8,112	6,380	11,000	7,940	18,917	21,581	3,214	9,106	11,611

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