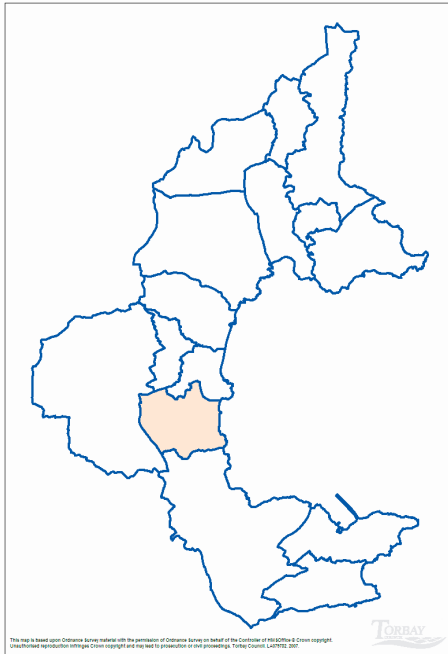


Area overview

The electoral ward of Goodrington with Roselands is located in the town of Paignton, with the ward location shown in the below map.



Quick Key Facts

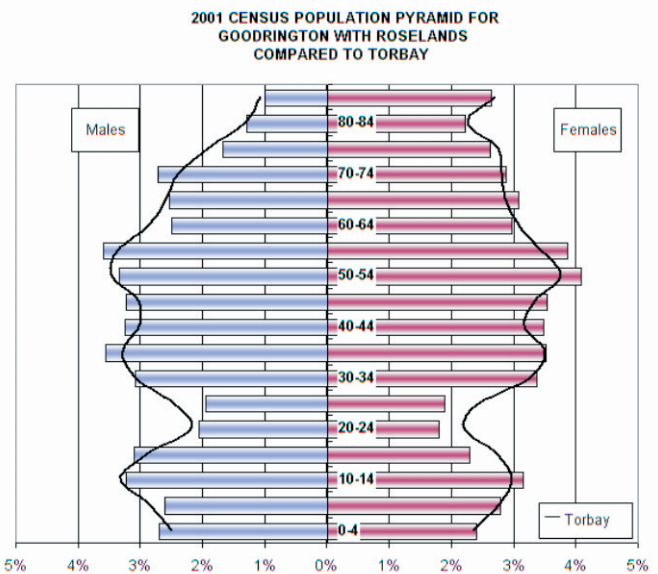
- From the 2001 Census, the resident population for Goodrington with Roselands was 6,873.
- The ward covers an area of 318 hectares.
- With 17.1% of the ward area being Green space.
- Goodrington with Roselands has on average, 21.61 persons per hectare.
- The average age of residents is 43.4 years.
- 97.9% of the resident population in 2001, were White British.
- With 78.9% stating their religion as Christian.

Population

Age group	Count	Proportion of total population	
		Goodrington with Roselands	Torbay
All people	6,873		
0 to 19	1,527	22.2%	22.4%
Working Age	3,867	56.3%	56.3%
50 and Over	2,952	43.0%	

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

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



Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Quality of Life

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

Satisfaction	Goodrington with Roselands*	Torbay**
Net Satisfaction	71.6%	70.1%
Neither	13.5%	15.4%
Net Dissatisfaction	14.9%	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	Goodrington with Roselands *	Torbay**
Agree	50.7%	44.8%
Don't know	28.8%	27.2%
Disagree	8.2%	14.4%
Too few people in local area	5.5%	7.5%
All the same back ground	6.8%	6.2%

* unweighted count of 74 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 (11.5%)
	Health services (10.5%)
	Affordable decent housing (9.2%)
	Clean streets (7.9%)
	Wage levels & local cost of living (7.5%)
2003	Low level of crime (13.2%)
	Health services (9.3%)
	Affordable decent housing (8.7%)
	Clean streets (8.7%)
	Road and pavement repairs (6.1%)

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

Most needs improving

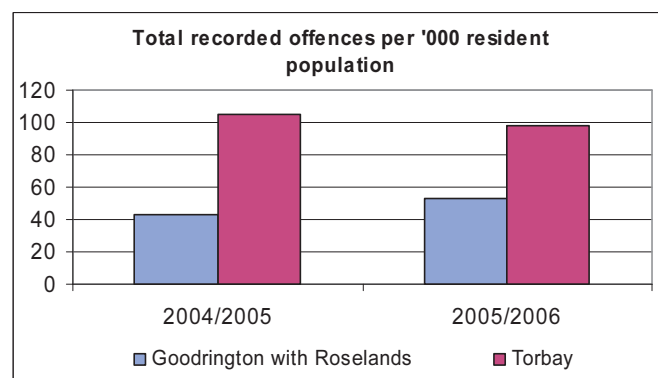
2006	Job prospects (10.2%)
	Affordable decent housing (8.1%)
	The level of pollution (7.4%)
	Sports & leisure facilities (7.4%)
	The level of traffic congestion (7.1%)
2003	Wage levels & local cost of living (10.7%)
	Road and pavement repairs (9.4%)
	Low level of crime (8.6%)
	Affordable decent housing (8.2%)
	Low level of traffic congestion (8.2%)

- Job prospects most need improving for the residents of Goodrington with Roselands.

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

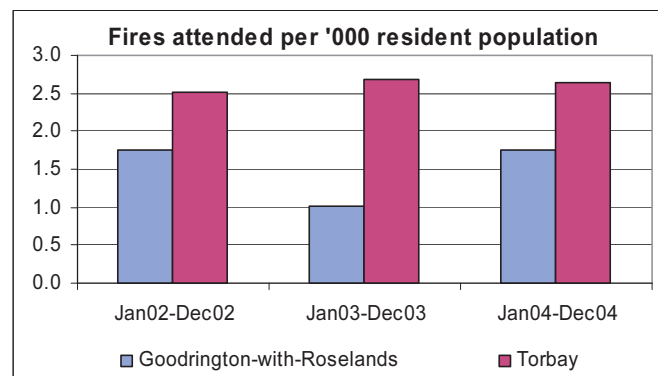
Crime / Fire Rates

Torbay is a safe place to live, and the number of recorded offences per '000 resident population for Goodrington with Roselands is below that of the Torbay figure. The number of recorded offences over the period has increased by 24.1% in Goodrington with Roselands. The following graph illustrates the rate of recorded offences compared to Torbay.



Source: Amethyst

In 2004 there were 12 primary fires attended by the Devon Fire and Rescue service in Goodrington with Roselands, 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
Goodrington with Roselands	6,873	1,484	21.59%
Torbay	129,706	29,867	23.0%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth for person in Goodrington with Roselands ward is 82.1 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 higher than bay wide proportion of widowed households.

Living arrangements	Goodrington with Roselands	Torbay
Married or Cohabiting	63.6%	60.6%
Not living in a couple	17.5%	19.8%
Divorced / Separated	8.1%	9.9%
Widowed	10.9%	9.7%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Housing Tenure

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

Tenure	Goodrington with Roselands	Torbay
All Occupied households	3,008	57,420
Owner Occupied	82.5%	74.0%
Housing Association	7.3%	8.2%
Private Rent	7.8%	15.1%
Other	2.4%	2.7%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

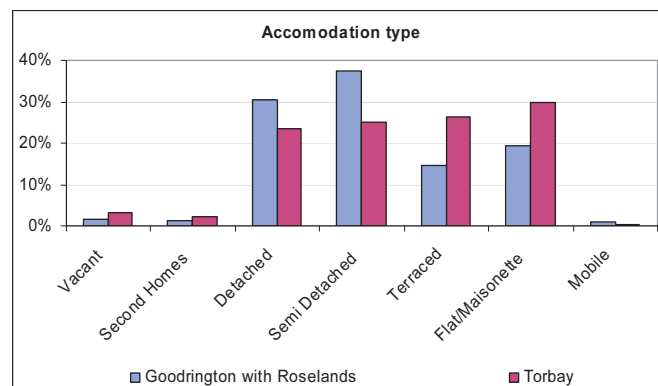
Lone Parents

Lone Parents	Proportion of household spaces: lone parent with dependent children
Goodrington with Roselands	4.7%
Torbay	6.6%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Household Spaces

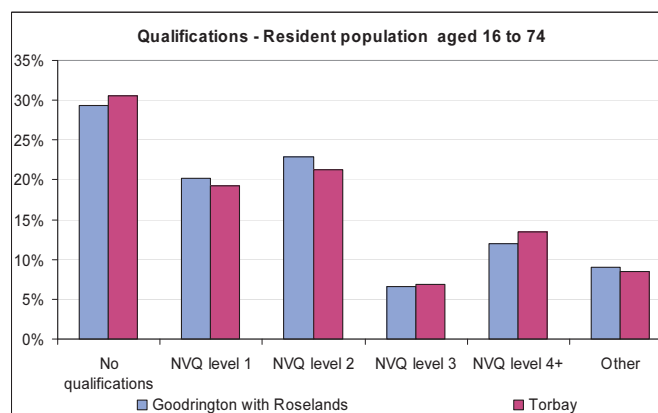
There is a higher than bay wide proportion of both detached and semi-detached properties in the ward.



Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Qualifications

Overall, residents in Goodrington with Roselands have a similar level of qualification to the Torbay wide figure. 12.0% having NVQ level 4+ (HND, degree or higher).



Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Economically Active

Economically Active	Goodrington with Roselands	Torbay
All people aged 16 to 74	4,840	90,852
Economically active	3,179	65.7%
In employment	2,894	59.8%
Employees	2,430	50.2%
Self employed	464	9.6%
Unemployed	174	3.6%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

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

Occupation group

Occupation groups	Goodrington with Roselands	Torbay
All people aged 16 - 74 in employment*	2,997	53,543
Managers and senior officials	12.9%	15.2%
Professional occupations	7.3%	7.3%
Associate professional and technical occupations	13.0%	12.5%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	12.3%	11.0%
Skilled trades occupations	13.0%	13.8%
Personal service occupations	7.4%	8.8%
Sales and customer service occupations	10.5%	9.0%
Process; plant and machine operatives	11.9%	9.4%
Elementary occupations	11.4%	13.0%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

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

Industry of Employment

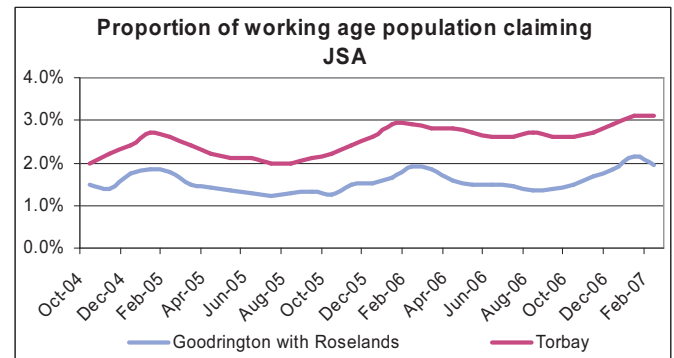
Industry of employment	Goodrington with Roselands	Torbay
All people aged 16 - 74 in employment	2,996	53,542
Agriculture; hunting; forestry	0.6%	0.9%
Fishing	0.1%	0.3%
Mining & quarrying	0.0%	0.2%
Manufacturing	20.5%	14.7%
Electricity; gas and water supply	0.6%	0.6%
Construction	7.0%	7.9%
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	20.6%	18.5%
Hotels and catering	6.9%	10.3%
Transport storage and communication	5.8%	5.6%
Financial intermediation	2.2%	2.1%
Real estate; renting and business activities	8.3%	8.6%
Public administration and defence	5.0%	4.5%
Education	5.0%	6.3%
Health and social work	11.7%	14.0%
Other	5.7%	5.6%

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

Benefit Claimants

The rate of Job Seekers Allowance claimants

in Goodrington with Roselands is lower than the Torbay figure.



Source: NOMIS

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

Benefit Group	Goodrington with Roselands	Torbay
Income Support Claimants	4.6%	8.3%
Incapacity Benefit / Severe Disablement Allowance	7.7%	10.1%
Disability Living Allowance	5.9%	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
Goodrington with Roselands	430

Source: ONS

The model based income for Goodrington with Roselands shows that the average total weekly household income in 2001/02 was higher than the Torbay average at £430 per week.

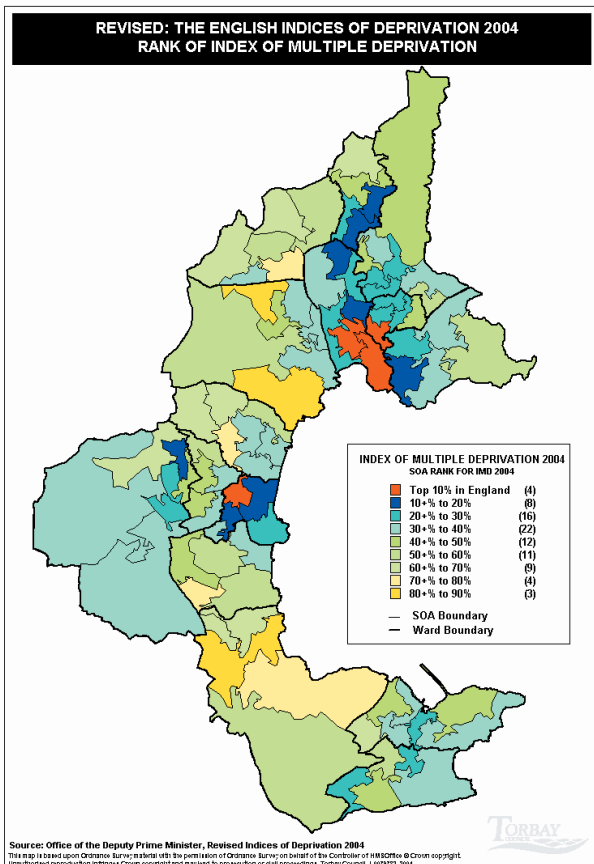
Social Exclusion

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



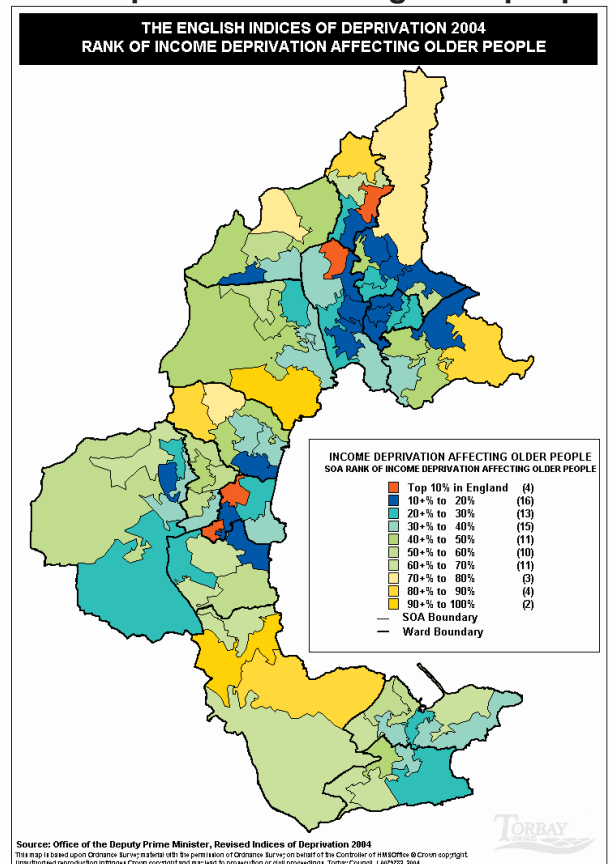
From the 2004 Indices of multiple deprivation there are a series of sub-domains that when aggregated together give the actual 7 domains that in turn lead to the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

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

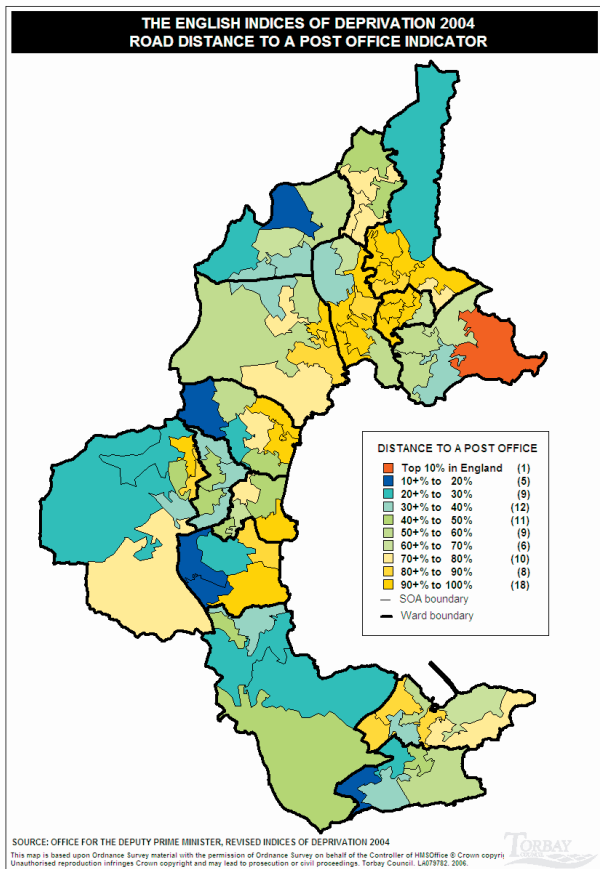
- Income deprivation affecting older people.
- Road distance to a Post Office.
- Road distance to a super market or convenience store.
- Road distance to a GP premises.
- Road distance to a primary school.

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

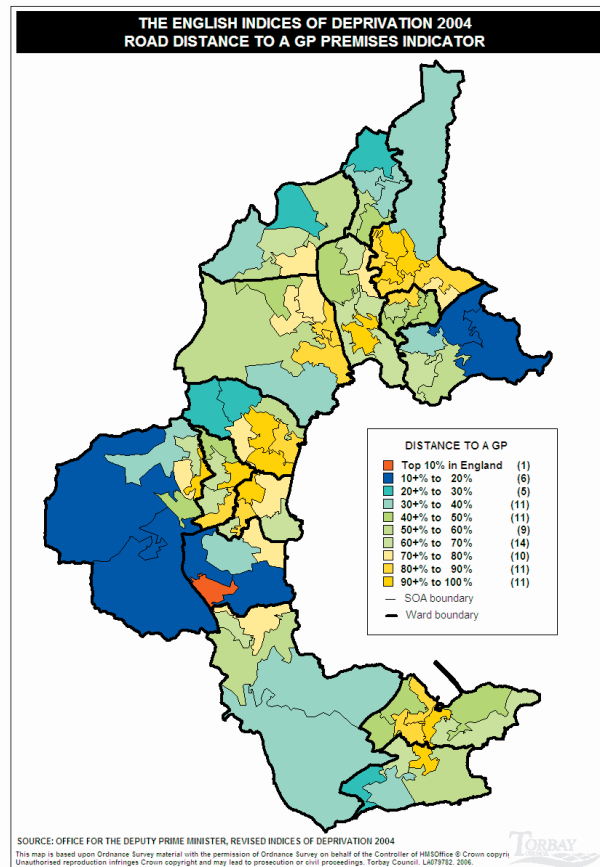
Income deprivation affecting older people



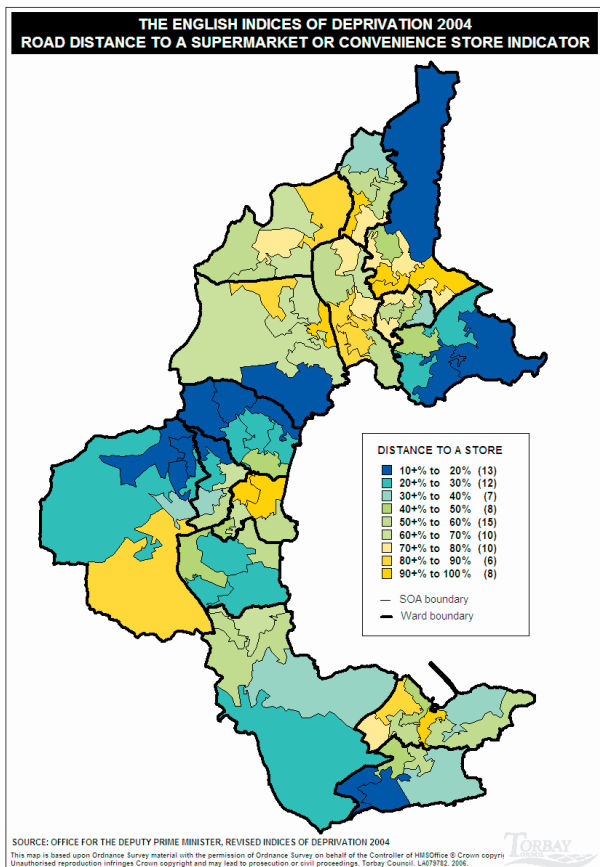
Road distance to a Post Office



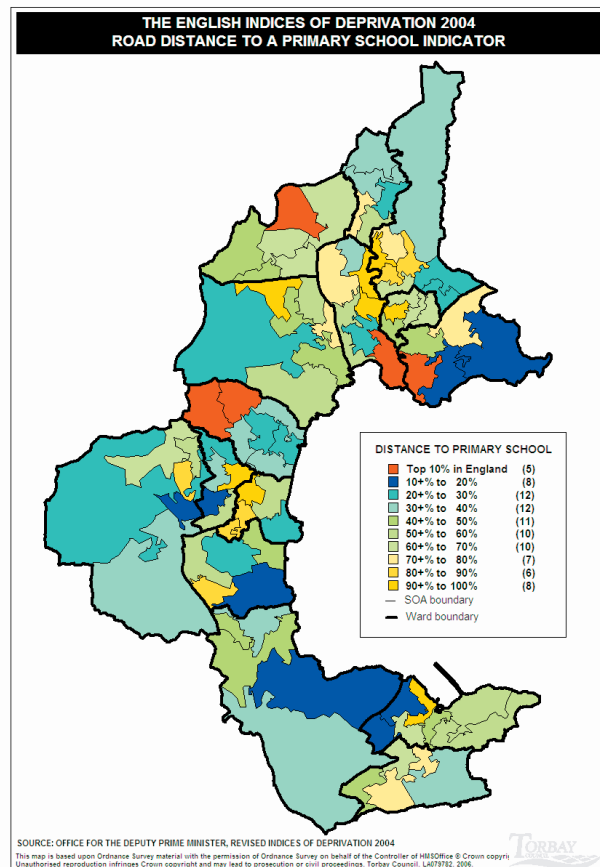
Road distance to a GP premises



Road distance to a super market or convenience store



Road distance to a primary school

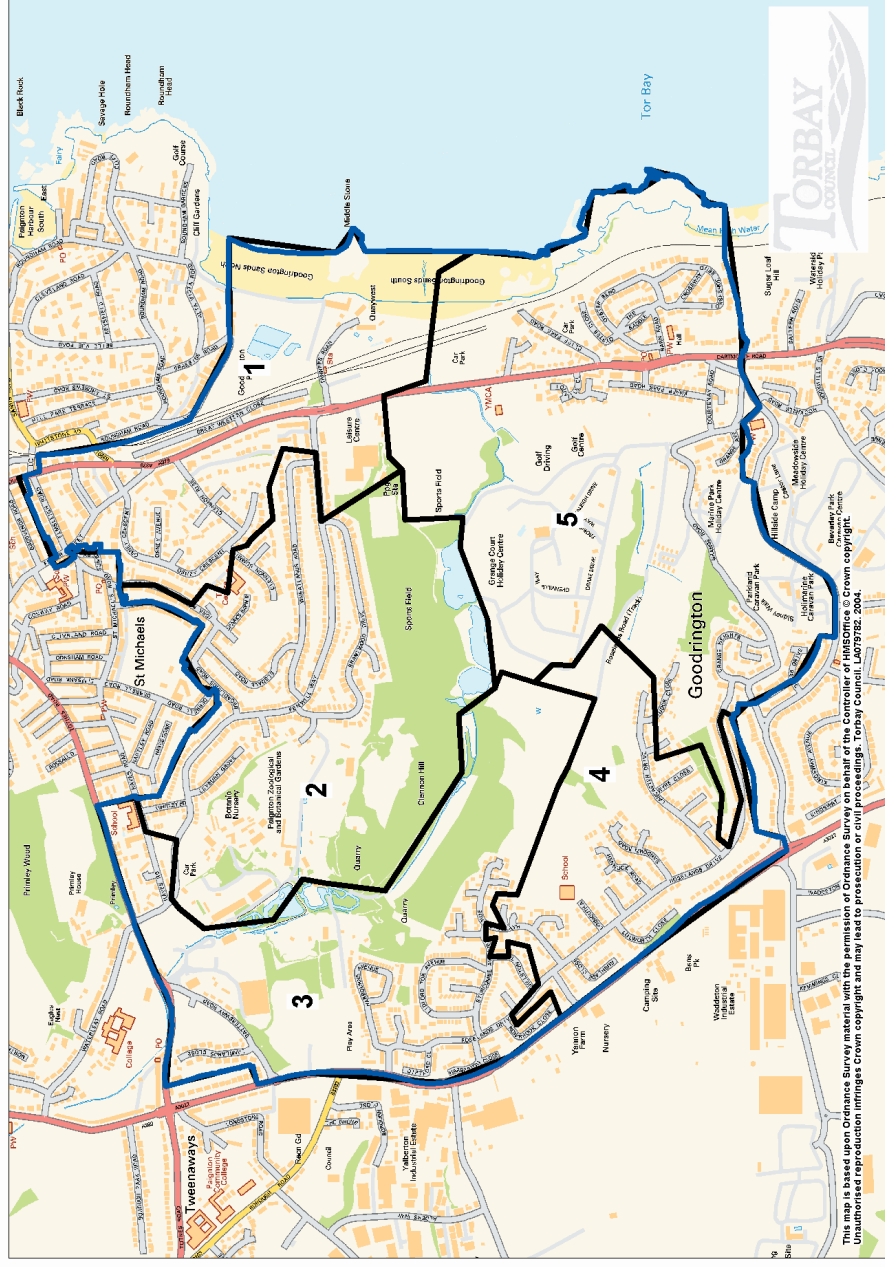


GOODRINGTON WITH ROSELANDS WARD

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 Goodrington with Roselands, 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	11,400	8,537	8,116	12,953	18,774	16,096	16,485	10,128	14,572	5,374
2	19,041	15,898	15,587	18,963	18,153	14,031	26,422	18,828	10,562	22,220
3	15,671	13,142	14,503	17,172	12,272	7,865	29,685	20,373	16,690	8,668
4	16,995	15,619	11,940	16,405	17,707	12,153	24,423	22,180	12,234	19,408
5	24,562	22,601	21,021	21,412	19,765	12,309	31,314	25,729	21,660	22,108

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
The Consultation and Research Team
Torbay Council

Tel: (01803) 20 8829 / 8827

E-mail: statistics@torbay.gov.uk

DLH/03/07