

Appendix 2 – Baseline data

	Indicator	South Somerset	South West	National [England unless otherwise stated]	Target	Local trend	Status	Additional comment (where appropriate)	Source
Socio-Cultural Issues	Resident satisfaction: % of residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live	2004/05 Satisfied - 87% Dissatisfied - 2%	Data Gap	2004/05 Very satisfied = 48% Fairly satisfied = 38% Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied = 5% Slightly dissatisfied = 6% Very dissatisfied = 3%		Detailed results showed that there were high satisfaction levels with the overall services supplied by the council (71% of respondents being satisfied or very satisfied) and our residents were particularly impressed with our waste collection and recycling services compared to other councils around the country. However, the research did reveal that satisfaction is not as high as we would like for some of our services, including the provision of activities and facilities for young people and street cleaning, so we know we need to concentrate on improving our performance in these areas.			South Somerset District Council Annual Report 2005, http://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/media/pdf/o/r/Annual_Report2005_including_BVPP.pdf ODPM: Survey of English Housing Live Tables(Attitudes to LocalArea) http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=1467&l=5
	Population	2005 = 156,100 An increase of about 1,000 persons since 2004 (0.6%) (Annual average increase since 1981 = about 1,070 persons)	2005 = 5.1 million An increase of about 29,600 since 2004 (0.6%)	2005 = 50,431,700 An increase of about 338,600 since 2004 (0.7%)		Increasing Population projections estimate continued annual average growth to be about 1,000+, equalling population rises to 161,000 at 2010, 166,700 at 2015, and 172,600 at 2020		Population growth will largely be due to immigration. Fertility rates are below sustainability levels and death rates exceed birth rates.	Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2001; Registrar General's Mid-year estimates 2005; Population and Ageing in South Somerset, SSDC 2006
	Population Density (persons per ha)	2001 - 1.57 2002 - 1.58 2005 - 1.63	2001 - 2.07 2002 - 2.08 2005 - 2.12	2001 - 3.77 2002 - 3.80 2005 - 3.87				Population density is significantly lower than the national and regional rates clearly illustrating the overall rural nature of SSDC.	Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2001 South West Observatory - State of the South West 2007

	Number of Households	1991 - 59,711 2001 - 63,769 Increase = 6.8%	1991 - 1,968,235 2001 - 2,085,984 Increase = 6.0%			The number of households in the District is growing at a faster rate than population, reflecting the national trend of decreasing average household size. However the increase in South Somerset is higher than the regional figure and significantly higher than the national figure.		This trend is projected to continue with latest ONS estimates suggesting a significant increase in number of households.	Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2001
	Population structure - % 65 and over	2001 = 19.6% over 65 2005 = 20.0% over 65	2001 = 18.7% over 65 2005 = 18.8% over 65	2001 = 15.9% over 65 2005 = 16.0% over 65		South Somerset has a high proportion of elderly persons and population projections indicate a large increase in numbers aged 65+. Projections also predict a decrease in those aged 0-15 and 25-44.		The growth in ageing population will have considerable impact on services and the local economy.	Statistical source ONS. (1) Mid-year estimates: Neighbourhood Statistics (Resident Population Estimates for Local Authorities, All Persons) http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
	Population structure - % Ethnic Diversity	2004 2001 White; 97.9% 98.9% Mixed; 0.6% 0.5% Asian; 0.6% 0.2% Black; 0.3% 0.1% Chinese; 0.7% 0.3%	2004 2001 White; 96.5% 97.7% Mixed; 0.9% 0.8% Asian; 1.1% 0.7% Black; 0.7% 0.4% Chinese; 0.7% 0.5%	2004 2001 White; 89.5% 94.1% Mixed; 1.5% 1.0% Asian; 5.1% 2.9% Black; 2.6% 1.4% Chinese; 1.2% 0.7%		Similar pattern of ethnic mix at local and regional level both with lower levels of non-white groups compared to the national average			Statistical source ONS. Mid-year estimates: Neighbourhood Statistics (Resident Population Estimates for Local Authorities, All Persons) http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
	Social grade structure	2001 1 = 7.5% 2 = 17.2% 3 = 8.2% 4 = 9.5% 5 = 9.3% 6 = 13.1% 7 = 10.1%	2001 1 = 7.7% 2 = 18.7% 3 = 9.1% 4 = 8.8% 5 = 7.6% 6 = 12.3% 7 = 8.9%	2001 1 = 8.6% 2 = 18.7% 3 = 9.5% 4 = 7.0% 5 = 7.1% 6 = 11.7% 7 = 9.0%		South Somerset has a higher proportion of people in the top 4 social grades than both the regional and national figures.			Statistical source ONS. (1) Neighbourhood Statistics (National Statistics Socio-economic Classification - All People (KS14A) Census April 2001) http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

	Crime - violence against the person (rate per 1000 population)	2003/04 = 15.0 2004/05 = 18.7	2003/04 = 16.5 2004/05 = 19.0	2003/04 = 16.6 2004/05 = 17.5	Somerset Crime Reduction and Drug Strategy 2005-2008. Priority aim to reduce violent crime by 15% by 2007-08 compared to 2003-04	Violence against the person increased between 2003/04 and 2004/05 at a higher rate than elsewhere.		Overall South Somerset is a safe place and is perceived as such by its residents.	Audit Commission Area Profiles Quality of life survey (2005) BMG Research
	Crime - burglary (rate per 1000 households)	2003 = 9.5 2004 = 8.2 2005 = 6.3	2003 = 12.3 2004 = 10.7 2005 = 8.9	2003 = 18.6 2004 = 14.7 2005 = 13.8		Generally, rates for specific crimes are lower than regional or national figures and both burglaries and car crimes have fallen in recent years.		The majority of residents feel safe in their homes and local area, although perceived safety is lower at night than by day.	Audit Commission Area Profiles Quality of life survey (2005) BMG Research
	Crime - vehicular (rate per 1000 population)	2003 = 11.2 2004 = 18.7 2005 = 6.9	2003 = 13.7 2004 = 11.5 2005 = 10.4	2003 = 17.0 2004 = 14.0 2005 = 13.5	Mendip & South Somerset Crime & Drugs Strategy 2005-8 - To reduce vehicle crime by 15% by 2007/08, compared to the base year figure for 2003/04.	Generally, rates for specific crimes are lower than regional or national figures and both burglaries and car crimes have fallen in recent years.			Audit Commission Area Profiles Quality of life survey (2005) BMG Research

	Total recorded crime rates	2003 = 45.5 2004 = 45.3 2005 = 38.7	2003 = 55.2 2004 = 52.7 2005 = 50.2	2003 = 69.3 2004 = 64.0 2005 = 62.7		Total crime rates are below both regional and national levels, a notably lower level compared to the latter. Rates have fallen recently, mirroring trends elsewhere.		Overall South Somerset is a safe place and is perceived as such by its residents.	Audit Commission Area Profiles Quality of life survey (2005) BMG Research
	Fear of crime	95% felt safe at home alone at night and 97% felt safe at home alone during the day. 77% felt safe walking alone at night and 93% felt safe walking alone during the day in their local area.	% feeling very unsafe walking alone at night 2003/04 Male aged 16-59 - 1% Female aged 16-59 - 9% Male aged >59 - 6% Female aged >59 - 24%	% feeling very unsafe walking alone at night 2003/04 Male aged 16-59 - 2% Female aged 16-59 - 14% Male aged >59 - 8% Female aged >59 - 29%		Results from the Quality of Life Survey (2005) BMG Research, shows that the majority of residents feel safe in their homes and local area, although, not surprisingly, perceived safety is lower at night than by day.		In the Quality of Life Survey only 5% of residents believed that levels of crime and disorder had improved in the previous year compared to 12% believing it to have worsened.	Quality of life Survey (2005) BMG Research ONS www.statistics.gov.uk
	Worry about crime (%)	2005/06 Burglary - 10% Car Crime - 11% Violent Crime - 13%	2005/06 Burglary - 9% Car Crime - 11% Violent Crime - 12%	2005/06 Burglary - 13% Car Crime - 14% Violent Crime - 17% England & Wales		Levels of worry about crime are slightly higher in South Somerset than the regional figures, but are still lower than national figures.		In the Quality of Life Survey only 5% of residents believed that levels of crime and disorder had improved in the previous year compared to 12% believing it to have worsened.	Home Office www.homeoffice.gov.uk

	Young people (under 18) on child protection register per 10,000 at 31/03	2001 - 8 2003 - 12 2005 - 9 (figures for Somerset)	2001 - 20 2003 - 21 2005 - 19	2001 - 24 2003 - 24 2005 - 23		Data not directly comparable though there is an ongoing drive to reduce numbers of children on the protection register		Department for Education and Skills - http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/VOL/v000553/index.shtml
	Unemployment Rate - % of economically active population	2001 - 3.1% 2003/4 - 2.3% 2004/5 - 1.1%	2001 - 3.8% 2003/4 - 3.6% 2004/5 - 3.4%	2001 - 5.0% 2003/4 - 4.64%		In general terms, the District presents a picture of relative prosperity with a growing economy, unemployment is consistently below regional and national rates and there has been a net increase in new businesses in recent years.		The recent Quality of Life Survey (2005) by BMG Research showed that 7% of residents thought that job opportunities in the local area had improved compared to 3% who thought it had worsened.
	Unemployment among disabled people	Data gap	2004 - 5.5%	2004 - 7.2% Great Britain		Local data needed		http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/themes_compedia/region_in_figures_winter04/South_West.pdf
	Index of multiple deprivation	2004 - 13.68	Data Gap	2004 - 14.26 (?)		In 2004 South Somerset was ranked at 240 out of 354 in terms of national indices of multiple deprivation (1=most deprived). In 2001 the equivalent ranking was 230. In 2004, the Yeovil Central, East and West wards were in the top 20 most deprived wards in Somerset. In 2004, 3% of the District's population lived in the 20% most deprived super output areas in the country, compared to 14% nationally.		In overall terms, South Somerset is not a disadvantaged area. However, there are pockets of deprivation across the District, largely in urban areas. The ranking of 240 on the indices of multiple deprivation puts South Somerset in the least deprived 35% of local authorities in the country.
								www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

	GDP £ per head (UK = 100)	Data gap	1999 – 89	100 [3yr average 1997-99]		Local data needed		http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/rt1002.pdf
	Homeless households accepted & in priority need (No per 1000 households)	2001-02 445 (6.9) 2003-04 346 (5.3) 2005-06 88 (1.3)	2001-02 11,300 (5.4) 2003-04 11,230 (5.3) 2005-06 7,820 (3.7)	2001-02 116,660 (5.6) 2003-04 135,430 (6.5) 2005-06 93,980 (4.5)	ODPM Policy Briefing 11 Providing more settled Homes aims to halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010	Homelessness in the District has reduced in recent years following high levels between 2001 and 2003, reflecting in part more effective early intervention and prevention measures introduced recently. At a more detailed level there may be issues arising around proportionately higher levels for ethnic minorities and migrant workers choosing to stay on and bring their families to live with them.		www.communities.gov.uk
	Temporary accommodation	2003-04 71 2004-05 175	2003-04 6,697 2004-05 6,977	2003-04 106,025 2004-05 105,586		Data not directly comparable (can be compared by % change over time)		www.communities.gov.uk
	% households with no adults in employment and with dependent children	2001 – 2.41%	2001 – 3.47%	2001 – 4.83%				http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/Area_Select_fs.asp?nsid=false&CE=True&SE=True&P=S

	Average life expectancy	2002 M 78.0 F 82.1 2003 M 78.4 F 82.2	2002 M 77.4 F 81.8 2003 M 77.8 F 82.0	2002 M 76.2 F 80.7 2003 M 76.6 F 80.9		Life expectancy in the District increased by 1.5 years for females and 2.1 years for males over the 10 year period up to 2003.		In general terms South Somerset is a healthy place with higher than average life expectancy for both females and males and a lower than average premature death rate.	PSA floor targets www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
	Limiting long-term illness (%persons/%households)	2001 - 17.4%/32.3%	2001 – 18.1%/33.1%	2001 – 17.9%/34.1%		In 2001, 32.3% of households in South Somerset contained one or more persons with a long-term limiting illness, slightly below the Regional rate (33.1%) and the national rate (34.1%)		No target - situation appears favourable	ONS http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
	Conceptions amongst teenage girls (15-17) per 1000	1998-2000 35.7 2000-2002 32.4 2002-2004 31.2	1998-2000 37.7 2000-2002 36.2 2002-2004 34.6	1998-2000 45.0 2000-2002 42.9 2002-2004 42.0	To reduce the rate of conceptions among under 18 year olds by 15% by 2004, and by 45% by 2010; To set a firmly established downward trend in conception rates for under 16 year olds by 2010;				http://www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk

	Fertility Rate (live births per adult female)	2002 - 1.81	2002 - 1.62	2002 - 1.65 England & Wales	2.1 (sustainable population)			ONS
	SMR (Standardised Mortality Ratios) (UK - 100)	2003 - 87 2004 - 86 (Dorset & Somerset)	2003 - 92 2004 - 91	2003 - 99 2004 - 99		The Standard Mortality Ratio (an indicator of premature deaths) rates South Somerset at 87, compared to 92 regionally and 100 nationally.		www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
	Mortality (all ages) from accidents per 100,000 population	Data gap	Data Gap	UK [2001 and 2002] = 15.8 [1995 to 1997] = 15.8				

	Percentage of households in fuel poverty	Data gap	2004 - 6.2% 2005 - 7.1%	2003 - 6.0% 2004 - 5.9% 2005 - 6.9%	Fuel poverty to be eradicated in England by 2016. No low-income or disabled household will be in fuel poverty by 2010.	Local data needed		Fuel poverty is defined as any household where 10% or more of income is spent on heating or energy costs.	www.dti.gov.uk
	Percentage of households with no central heating	2001 - 9.9%	2001 - 9.8%	2001 - 8.5%				Ongoing target	ONS http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/00AK-A.asp

	Number of people claiming disability living allowance	2002 - 4,350 2003 - 4,630 2004 - 4,940 2005 - 5,210	2002 - 167,080 2003 - 176,660 2004 - 185,940 2005 - 194,720	2002 - 1,995,090 2003 - 2,091,820 2004 - 2,173,470 2005 - 2,237,510	On 2 December 2004, the government announced an ambitious reform programme to expand pathways pilots to cover the Jobcentre Plus districts with the greatest proportions of the working age population on incapacity benefits. The target is to get 900,000 claimants back to work by October 2006.	There are 2.7 million people of working age in the UK who are claiming either Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance. Total spending on benefits for disabled people was in excess of £19 billion in 2004.		Ongoing target. The government also announced plans to abolish Incapacity Benefit for new claimants and replace it with payments that more actively support all those who would like to work to do so. People with severe health conditions will receive a new Disability and Sickness Allowance, worth more than the current incapacity rate. The rest will receive a flat rate Rehabilitation Support Allowance worth £55 a week (the same as the Jobseeker's Allowance) and extra money (the amount has not been specified yet) for individuals participating in back-to-work programmes	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Economy	Average gross weekly earnings (full time workers – male and female)	2002 - £376.50 2003 - £392.50 2004 - £393.50 2005 - £390.10 2006 - £401.60	2002 - £367.10 2003 - £383.90 2004 - £396.90 2005 - £406.00 2006 - £423.50	2002 - £392.70 2003 - £406.20 2004 - £421.30 2005 - £432.80 2006 - £449.60 (Great Britain)		Average wages in the District are below regional and national rates and have not been growing at the same rate in recent years. Indeed, there was a slight decline in the last year		There is a consistent difference between male and female full time salaries, which in 2006 equated to male employees earning about £6,000 pa more than females	Nomisweb http://www.nomisweb.co.uk
	% of economically active people of working age (i.e. those aged 16 to 64 for men or 16 to 59 for women)	2001/2002 - 84.7% 2002/2003 - 86.3% 2003/2004 - 87.2% 2004/2005 - 82.6% 2005/2006 - 82.0%	2001/2002 - 82.1% 2002/2003 - 81.6% 2003/2004 - 81.4% 2004/2005 - 80.8% 2005/2006 - 80.4%	2001/2002 - 78.3% 2002/2003 - 78.3% 2003/2004 - 78.2% 2004/2005 - 78.3% 2005/2006 - 78.3% (Great Britain)					Nomisweb http://www.nomisweb.co.uk

	Business registrations	2001 - 415 2002 - 445 2003 - 475 2004 - 475 2005 - 395	2001 - 14455 2002 - 15555 2003 - 16625 2004 - 15495 2005 - 14920	2001 - 166465 2002 - 173330 2003 - 187375 2004 - 179580 2005 - 173595 (Great Britain)		At the end of 2005, there were about 5,790 VAT registered business in the District. There were about 395 registrations during the year compared to about 350 de-registrations.		Since 2001, the net rate of change (about 1% pa) reflected regional and national rates. The greatest changes were in real estate, renting and business activities (+170 business/+13%), construction (+90 business/+12%), hotels and restaurants (+50 businesses/+15%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (-70 businesses/-5%), and manufacturing (-40 businesses/-8%).	Nomisweb http://www.nomisweb.co.uk
	Business registrations minus Business Deregistrations (% growth)	2005 - 0.8%	2005 - 1.3%	2005 - 1.4%					DTI Small Business Service - VAT registrations/deregistrations by industry
	% Professional occupations - employed workforce 16-74	2001/2002 - 12.2% 2002/2003 - 10.2% 2003/2004 - 11.3% 2004/2005 - 11.2% 2005/2006 - 12.4%	2001/2002 - 11.3% 2002/2003 - 11.2% 2003/2004 - 11.7% 2004/2005 - 11.9% 2005/2006 - 11.8%	2001/2002 - 11.7% 2002/2003 - 11.7% 2003/2004 - 12.1% 2004/2005 - 12.6% 2005/2006 - 12.7% (Great Britain)		The employment structure shows a continuing dependence on manufacturing, which has shown a decline in recent years		In 2003, 25.3% of employees worked in manufacturing, more than double the regional (12.5%) and national (12.6%) averages. Averages in all other sectors are lower than regional and national rates, with marked differences in services and tourism-related industries.	Nomisweb http://www.nomisweb.co.uk
	% Managers and senior officials among employed workforce	2001/2002 - 10.2% 2002/2003 - 9.6% 2003/2004 - 10.1% 2004/2005 - 9.2% 2005/2006 - 13.5%	2001/2002 - 13.5% 2002/2003 - 13.9% 2003/2004 - 14.3% 2004/2005 - 14.8% 2005/2006 - 15.0%	2001/2002 - 13.8% 2002/2003 - 14.4% 2003/2004 - 14.6% 2004/2005 - 14.9% 2005/2006 - 14.9% (Great Britain)					Nomisweb http://www.nomisweb.co.uk

	Proportion of elementary occupations amongst employed workforce	2001/2002 - 13.0% 2002/2003 - 14.2% 2003/2004 - 11.8% 2004/2005 - 9.5% 2005/2006 - 11.4%	2001/2002 - 12.7% 2002/2003 - 12.4% 2003/2004 - 12.2% 2004/2005 - 11.8% 2005/2006 - 11.6%	2001/2002 - 12.0% 2002/2003 - 12.2% 2003/2004 - 11.8% 2004/2005 - 11.5% 2005/2006 - 11.4% (Great Britain)				Nomisweb http://www.nomisweb.co.uk
	% of Economically active people that work mostly from home	2001 - 12%	2001 - 11%	2001 - 9%				Census 2001
	Percentage of jobs in the tourism sector	2000 - 6.4% 2001 - 7.4% 2002 - 6.4% 2003 - 5.1% 2004 - 5.4%	2000 - 8.4% 2001 - 8.6% 2002 - 8.7% 2003 - 9.1% 2004 - 9.1%	2000 - 7.7% 2001 - 7.8% 2002 - 8.0% 2003 - 8.1% 2004 - 8.2% (Great Britain)			Tourism accounts for 4.5% of GDP and employs 2.1 million people. There are an estimated 2.1 million jobs in tourism in the UK, some 7% of all people in employment in Great Britain. There are more jobs in tourism than in construction or transport. Approximately 160,000 of these jobs are in self-employment. The number of employee jobs in tourism was unchanged between Q2 2001 and Q2 2002 at 2.0 million.	Nomisweb http://www.nomisweb.co.uk
	Benefit recipients (Income support)	2001 - 7060 2003 - 7230 2005 - 2920	2001 - 282060 2003 - 284760 2005 - 138950	2001 - 3336790 2003 - 3371310 2005 - 1795930				ONS Neighbourhood Statistics

	Average house prices	2000 - £94672 2001 - £102973 2002 - £126227 2003 - £151865 2004 - £177065 2005 - £184316 2006 - £192047	2000 - £102535 2001 - £115633 2002 - £136881 2003 - £164036 2004 - £187495 2005 - £195496 2006 - £205768	2000 - £105924 2001 - £117398 2002 - £133247 2003 - £149935 2004 - £175401 2005 - £184924 2006 - £199184		House prices in South Somerset have been close to the national average, rising above it in 2004 but with a fall in 2005. Regional house prices have, in recent years been consistently higher than both the District and national figures.		Naturally actual sale prices for individual properties will vary depending on factors such as the size of the property, or particular areas may be more desirable and expensive than others.	Land Registry http://www.landreg.gov.uk
	House price to income ratio	2002 - 3.86 2003 - 4.08 2005 - 10 2006 - 9	2002 - 4.20 2003 - 4.66	2002 - 3.4 2003 - 4.11		High average house prices continue to cause problems of affordability. The ratio of average house price to average earnings was 9.0 in 2006, having risen to 10 in the previous year.		The figure for average household incomes is not known but will be higher than average earnings thereby resulting in a lower ratio compared to average house price.	<i>Can work – can't buy Local measures of the ability of working households to become home owners</i> Joseph Rowntree Foundation http://www.jrf.org.uk/bookshop/eBooks/1859350984.pdf
	GVA per capita (UK = 100)	2001 - 84 2002 - 82 2003 - 82 2004 - 81	2001 - 94 2002 - 94 2003 - 94 2004 - 94 2005 - 94	2001 - 102 2002 - 102 2003 - 102 2004 - 102 2005 - 102				Gross value added (GVA) on a workplace basis measures the total economic value added produced in a region. This includes value added produced by those who do not actually live in the region.	www.statistics.gov.uk
	% of recruiting firms experiencing difficulty in getting staff	Data gap	Data Gap	Recruitment difficulties 76% for Great Britain as a whole.		The recent Quality of Life Survey (2005) by BMG Research showed that 7% of residents thought that job opportunities in the local area had improved compared to 3% who thought it had worsened.			

	% Pupils aged 15 gaining 5+ A* to C	2002 - 55.3% 2003 - 55.3% 2004 - 58.4% 2005 - 54.1%	2002 - 53.5% 2003 - 54.6% 2004 - 54.6% 2005 - 56.1%	2002 - 51.5% 2003 - 52.9% 2004 - 53.7% 2005 - 56.3%		South Somerset's school children show slightly higher levels of attainment at Key Stage 3 and at GCSEs than regional and national averages.			www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk
	% people aged 16-74 with no qualifications	2001/2002 - 14.0% 2002/2003 - 12.4% 2003/2004 - 12.4% 2005 - 9.6%	2001/2002 - 12.0% 2002/2003 - 11.2% 2003/2004 - 10.7% 2005 - 9.9%	2001/2002 - 16.5% 2002/2003 - 15.6% 2003/2004 - 15.1% 2005 - 14.3% (Great Britain)		In terms of the working age population, there was a lower than average proportion achieving first degree level but a higher than nationally average level achieving NVQ level 3.			Nomisweb www.nomisweb.co.uk
	Proportion of people qualified to degree level or higher (aged 16-74)	2001/2002 - 22.6% 2002/2003 - 25.8% 2003/2004 - 28.6% 2005 - 26.7%	2001/2002 - 24.6% 2002/2003 - 25.0% 2003/2004 - 26.1% 2005 - 26.5%	2001/2002 - 23.6% 2002/2003 - 24.2% 2003/2004 - 25.2% 2005 - 26.5% (Great Britain)		In 2001 the % of the population aged 16-74 whose highest qualification was a first degree or equivalent was 17.2% compared to 18.8% regionally and 19.3% nationally.		In 2001, the proportion of working age people (16-74yrs) with NVQ level 3 (47.2%) was broadly the same of the regional rate (47.8%) but higher than the national rate of 43.3%.	Nomisweb www.nomisweb.co.uk
	Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills (Entry Level 2 or below)	2003 Literacy - 12% Numeracy - 52%	2003 Literacy - 14% Numeracy - 49%	2003 Literacy - 16% Numeracy - 46%	National target - to improve the literacy and numeracy skills of 2.25m adults between 2001 and 2010 with a milestone of 1.5m adults in 2007.				Department for Education and Skills http://www.dfes.gov.uk

	Percentage of unauthorised absences per school session	<p>Primary 2004/2005 - 0.32 2005/2006 - 0.47</p> <p>Secondary 2004/2005 - 1.01 2005/2006 - 1.16 (Somerset)</p>	<p>Primary 2004/2005 - 0.33 2005/2006 - 0.36</p> <p>Secondary 2004/2005 - 1.03 2005/2006 - 1.07</p>	<p>Primary 2004/2005 - 0.43 2005/2006 - 0.46</p> <p>Secondary 2004/2005 - 1.23 2005/2006 - 1.22</p>					Department for Education and Skills http://www.dfes.gov.uk
Environment	New homes built on previously developed land (%) (South West target - 50%)	<p>2003-04 - 45%</p> <p>2004-05 - 63%</p> <p>2005-06 - 73%</p>	<p>1989-93 - 40%</p> <p>1998-01 - 42%</p> <p>2003 - 49%</p> <p>2004-05 - 54%</p>	<p>1989-93 - 52%</p> <p>1996-99 - 51%</p> <p>1998-01 - 57%</p> <p>2003 - 67%</p>	<p>National target of more than 60% of all new dwellings on PDL by 2008. However, the target for the South West is 50% reflecting the relatively low availability of PDL in the South West.</p>	<p>The 2005-06 results flow from housing commitments at 1st April 2005 which showed a high % of housing on recycled land. The results also continue recent trends of high levels of housing on recycled land reflecting the impact of planning policy since PPG3 in 2000 promoting the use of such land for new housing. With housing commitments at 1st April 2006 showing similarly high figures this trend is likely to continue in the short term. However, there continues to be a shortfall of housing completions against the strategic requirement to 2011 (currently at about 760dw) and major urban expansions on greenfield sites, allocated in the Local Plan, will be needed and are likely to start delivering in 2007-2008. The annual % of new housing on recycled land can be expected to reduce thereafter.</p>		Performed well against national target.	

	Total Agricultural land holdings	Holdings 2001 - 2069 2003 - 2079 Area 2001 - 79,006 ha 2003 - 77,555 ha	Holdings 2001 - 40,874 2003 - 41,058 Area 2001 - 1,837,180 ha 2003 - 1,801,559 ha	Holdings 2001 - 165,812 2003 - 165,547 Area 2001 - 9,296,954 ha 2003 - 9,177,390 ha		The average size of holdings within South Somerset is smaller than those for the South West and Nationally. However, the average size of holdings is decreasing in all areas.	Farmland can be broadly defined as land under cultivation that is tilled at least once every five years (Wicks & Cloughley 1998). This can include land in set-aside, or temporary grassland (an agricultural ley).	Defra http://farmstats.defra.gov.uk
	Statutory Landscape Designations (area/%of District)	AONB - 4,968 ha (5.2%) SSSI - 3,390 ha (3.5%)	Data Gap	England 2,040 ha; 16% of total area [2002]		The landscape of South Somerset is varied and of high quality. There is also a wealth of wildlife habitats. Large parts of the District's countryside are protected by national and international designation, together with a greater number of locally designated wildlife sites.	South Somerset has parts of three AONBs: Blackdown Hills AONB; Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire AONB; Dorset AONB; and 39 SSSIs including parts of the Somerset Levels and Moors Ramsar Site, and Somerset Levels and Moors Special Protection Area (SPA).	South West Observatory State of the South West 2007
	National/Local Nature Reserves	3 designated National Nature Reserves 4 Local Nature Reserves 2 Country Parks	Data Gap	Data Gap			National Nature Reserves: Barrington Hill; Hardington Moor; parts of the Somerset Levels and Moors. Local Nature Reserves: Bincombe Beeches, Crewkerne; Chard Reservoir, Chard; Eastfield, High Ham; Moldrums Ground, Penselwood. Country Parks: Ham Hill; Ninesprings, Yeovil.	

Natural Resources	Properties at risk from flooding	Data Gap	100,000 properties at risk from most serious floods.	E & W: 5 million people in 2 million properties face flooding risk [2004] 2005 Significant risk - 0.57m Moderate risk - 0.48m Low risk - 1.24m Total at risk - 2.29m					
	Development in the flood plain	Data Gap	Data Gap	Percentage of land changing to residential use within Flood Risk areas: 8[2000], 9[2001], 9[2002], Percentage of new dwellings built within Flood Risk area- 11[2000], 11[2001], 10[2002]				Grassland floodplain need to be maintained as active flood defence. No development should take place in this floodplain.	http://www.lbp.org.uk/02audit_pdfs/08_floodplain_marsh.rtf
	Rivers of Very Good, Good or Fair chemical and biological water quality	2000 Biological - 92.18% Chemical - 49.47% 2002 Biological - 91.54% Chemical - 56.33% 2004 Biological - 92.18% Chemical - 47.94%	2000 Biological - 99% Chemical - 97% 2002 Biological - ?% Chemical - 97% 2004 Biological - ?% Chemical - 98% 2005 Biological 98.7 ?% Chemical - 97.09%	2000 Biological - 94% Chemical - 94% 2002 Biological - 87% Chemical - 85% 2004 Biological - 70.4% Chemical - 61.5% 2005 Biological - 96.38% Chemical - 93.48%	The government set a target to increase RQO compliance in England and Wales from 82 per cent in 1997 to at least 91 per cent in 2005 (by 2002, RQO compliance stood at 91.2 per cent).	River length in South Somerset of good biological quality has shown improvement in recent years and compares very favourably against the national average. However, chemical quality declined mirroring a similar decline nationally albeit lower than the national averages.		Monitored river lengths have a baseline assessment called the River Quality Objectives (RQO), which is the level of water quality that a river should achieve in order to be suitable for its agreed uses. Generally the decrease in water quality is due to lower river flows, because of recent dry summers. The knock on effect of this is that pollution will be more concentrated, however each case should be looked at individually for conclusive results for any downgrading.	Sustainable development website http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional OFWAT www.ofwat.gov.uk Quality of Life in South Somerset 2005 www.southsomerset.gov.uk South West Observatory - State of the South West 2007
	% of SSSIs favourable or unfavourable recovering	2007 Favourable - 45.72% Unfavourable recovering - 21.88%	2007 Favourable - 51.41% Unfavourable recovering - 27.77%	2007 Favourable - 44.90% Unfavourable recovering - 29.05%	95% of all SSSI's to be in favourable condition or recovering by 2010	Compares favourably			English Nature http://www.english-nature.org.uk

	% Change in Population of wild birds 1994-2004	Data gap	Farmland Birds -8% Woodland Birds -8% All species +1%	Farmland Birds -5% Woodland Birds -3% All species +5%		National trends: Between 1970 and 1999, the woodland species population index increased in five regions and decreased in three regions including the South West.		The RSPB received 560 reports of apparent offences in 2003. This is a significantly lower number than in most recent years – apart from 2001, when the country was in the grip of foot and mouth disease. However, the number of incidents involving bird of prey persecution and/or poisoning remained virtually unchanged (234 in 2003 compared with 243 in 2002).	Defra http://www.defra.gov.uk
	Extent and condition of key habitats for which BAPs have been established	Biodiversity Action Plan published June 1998 Species Actions Plans prepared - 3 Habitat Action Plans prepared Broad Habitats - 1 Priority Habitats - 2 Local Habitats - 2	Biodiversity Action Plan published June 1997 Species Actions Plans prepared - 12 Habitat Action Plans prepared Broad Habitats - 8 Priority Habitats - 9 Local Habitats - 2	Biodiversity Strategy for England published October 2002					<i>England Rural Development Programme</i> http://www.defra.gov.uk
	Area of woodland		2005 212,000 ha (9%)	2005 1,121,000 ha (8.6%)					Forestry Commission http://www.forestry.gov.uk South West Observatory - State of the South West 2007

	<p>Number of days of moderate / high air pollution and levels of specific pollutants</p>	<p>2001/2002 Average Somerton - 38 (Rural) 2005/2006 Average Somerton - 34 (Rural)</p>	<p>2001/2002 Average Yarner Wood - 32 (Rural) Bristol Centre - 19 (Urban) 2005/2006 Average Yarner Wood - 35 (Rural) Bristol Centre - n/a (Urban)</p>	<p>2001/2002 Average England - 40 (Rural) England - 23 (Urban) 2005/2006 Average England - 40 (Rural) England - 22 (Urban)</p>		<p>Numbers of days of high / moderate air pollution higher than national average. Air quality a national priority - action to monitor required.</p>		<p>A report by AEA suggests that around one third of the thousands of deaths that occurred during the 2003 UK summer heat-wave were attributable to air pollution. There was a photochemical episode of air pollution for ozone and particulates (PM10) between 1st and 14th August 2003.</p>	<p>Uk Air Quality Archive www.airquality.co.uk</p>
	<p>CO2 emissions per capita</p>	<p>2003 - 9 tonnes</p>	<p>2004 - 8.9 tonnes</p>	<p>2003 - 10.57 tonnes</p>		<p>Ongoing national targets for everyone to consider and aim to reduce CO2 emissions.</p>		<p>Air quality compares reasonably well against national averages and targets</p>	<p>Audit Commission Area Profiles</p>
	<p>Energy generated from renewable sources</p>		<p>2006 - 3%</p>	<p>1.7% [1989], 2.7%[2003]</p>				<p>Need to encourage renewable energy.</p>	

	Energy Efficiency of Housing Stock (average SAP rating)		2003 - 49.3	2003 - 51.4				Along with the problems of environmental pollution and resource wastage common to all sectors, poor energy efficiency in homes is one of the primary causes of fuel poverty	
Housing and Built Environment	Long term Vacant Properties	2005 Total empty - 2072 (4.19%) of which : Local Council - 2 RSL - 185 Other public body (MOD/NHS etc) - 34 Private Landlord - 1853 Private homes empty > 6 months - 1687	2005 Total empty - 54572 (2.80%) of which : Local Council - 2039 RSL - 2264 Other public body (MOD/NHS etc) - 518 Private Landlord - 53135 Private homes empty > 6 months - 22741	2005 Total empty - 680412 of which : Local Council - 48594 RSL - 40613 Other public body (MOD/NHS etc) - 5666 Private Landlord - 585539				The vast majority of private empty homes are empty for very short periods of time as part of the buying and selling process, and necessary for an active and healthy housing market. It is estimated that to facilitate the efficient operation of the housing market, between two and three per cent of stock will be empty at any one time. It is therefore estimated that about 45% of private sector empty dwellings are frictional or transactional vacancies	The Empty Homes Agency http://www.emptyhomes.com

	Over-crowding (houses with an occupancy rating of -1 or less)	2001 - 3.5%	2001 - 5.0%	2001 - 7.1%					Neighbourhood Statistics www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
	Housing Tenure	2001 Owned outright 35.5% With mortgage 38.6% Shared ownership 0.5% RSL 13.9% Other (private rent/rent free etc) 11.5%	2001 Owned outright 34.1% With mortgage 38.4% Shared ownership 0.6% RSL 13.5% Other (private rent/rent free etc) 13.4%	2001 Owned outright 29.2% With mortgage 38.9% Shared ownership 0.7% RSL 19.3% Other (private rent/rent free etc) 12.0%		Private ownership is higher in the District than nationally with a converse lower level of public control.		What are the local requirements?	Neighbourhood Statistics www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

	Additional provision of affordable housing	DV	DV	RPG 9 figures suggest a national need for affordable housing of approximately 67,000 per annum, leaving a national deficit of 29,000 homes each year, once all sources of output have been taken into account.		Ongoing need.		The best estimate of the annual need for affordable housing is just over 80,000 (made by Holmans in 2000). About 29,000 affordable homes are being provided with the assistance of government grant, including perhaps 8,000 which involve S106 agreements; perhaps 4,000 are coming from planning agreements without any government subsidy; and a further 5,000 are anyway affordable through other means. On this basis, less than half of what is required is being provided.	Enfield Housing Strategy 2005 http://www.enfield.gov.uk Mayor of London http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/housing/index.jsp Planning gain and affordable housing http://www.jrf.org.uk/knowledge/findings/housing/042.asp http://www.gose.gov.uk/gose/docs/171301/311174/RPG9March2001.pdf
	Number of unfit dwellings	2001 - 1.2% 2002 - 3.0% 2003 - 1.2% 2004 - 1.3% 2005 - 1.3%	2001 - 5.1% 2002 - 5.0% 2003 - 4.8% 2004 - 4.1% 2005 - 4.1%	2001 - 6.2% 2002 - 6.0% 2003 - 5.6% 2004 - 4.8% 2005 - 4.4%		The proportion of unfit dwellings is lower than that for the region and nationally and has been relatively steady in recent years.			Neighbourhood Statistics www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

	Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes Very Good standard			Currently less than 2% of the 180,000 homes built each year reach the Eco-Homes "Very Good" standard. (1098 of 6665 housing units assessed were rated very good (2000-2003))					New Housing Corporation Standards http://www.housingcorplibrary.org.uk/housingcorp.nsf/AllDocuments/0111FB45088D06248025701A0030C004
	Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard	Data gap	Data Gap	Of 232 assessments- 147 very good, 70 excellent [office buildings 1998-2001], Of 35 assessments- 25 very good, 4 excellent [office buildings 2002]				Ongoing targets.	
	Conservation Areas	84 (1,367 ha)	1,530 (44,343 ha) 95,419 households (est)	13,322 (280,353 ha) 1,093,529 households (est)				South Somerset has a high quality built environment with more conservation areas than any other district in the country.	www.eci.ox.ac.uk
	Number of buildings Listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest and those at risk	2005 Grade I - 94 Grade II* - 260 At risk - 7 (2%)	2005 Grade I - 2226 Grade II* - 5474 At risk - 160 (2.1%)	2005 Grade I - 9126 Grade II* - 20,973 At risk - 1741 (8.3%)			Ongoing target to reduce the number of buildings at risk	South Somerset has a high quality built environment with the second highest number of listed buildings.	English Heritage http://www.english-heritage.org.uk
	Historic Parks and Gardens	2005 - 16 registered by English Heritage	2005 - 289 registered by English Heritage	2005 - 1587 registered by English Heritage					English Heritage http://www.english-heritage.org.uk

	Public concern over noise	2003/2004 - 497 of which: 39% Domestic Music 24% Dogs 10% Other domestic 8% Entertainment 7% Commercial 4% Audible alarms 3% Domestic DIY 5% Miscellaneous	Data gap	Noise complaints received by Environmental Health Officers ¹ , rates per million population- 3644 [1990/91] , 7142 [2000/01], 7670 [2001/02]					South Somerset Crime & Drugs Audit 2001-2005 http://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/media/pdf/o/j/Chapter_13.pdf
	Household waste arisings (kg/head)	2003/04 - 16.3 2004/05 - 16.5 2005/06 - 15.5	2003/04 - 23.2 2004/05 - ? 2005/06 - ?	2003/04 - 23.1 2004/05 - ? 2005/06 - ?					BVPI http://www.bvpi.gov.uk Municipal Waste Management Survey 2003/04 http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/mwb0304/wbsummary.htm
	Recycling of household waste	2002/03 - 11% 2003/04 - 15% 2004/05 - 32% 2005/06 - 40%	2002/03 - 18.6% 2003/04 - 21.4% 2004/05 - 26.6% 2005/06 - 31.4%	2002/03 - 14.5% 2003/04 - 17.8% 2004/05 - 22.5% 2005/06 - 27%					Municipal Waste Management Survey 2003/04 http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/mwb0304/wbsummary.htm

	Percentage of waste arisings: (1) recycled/composted (2) used to recover heat etc. (3) landfilled			Waste for composting remained the most commonly collected material for recycling with 1.4 million tonnes collected (30 per cent of the total recycling) in 2003/04.	to achieve levels of recycling and composting in excess of the overall 25% target for London in 2005/6.	Even combining recycling and composting figures it does not reach the target figure of 25% recycling/composting for London by 2005/6			BVPI http://www.bvpi.gov.uk Municipal Waste Management Survey 2003/04 http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/mwb0304/wbsummary.htm
Transport and Spatial Connectivity	% rural households > 2km from a post office/bank	PO - 24.2% Bank - 55.3%	PO - 15.5% Bank - 63.0%	Data Gap	To increase access to post office / bank for no car households.	significant decline in accessibility between 1994 and 1998			Countryside Agency
	% rural households > 2km from a supermarket	59.10%	62.90%	Data Gap	To increase access to food shops for no car households.	significant decline in accessibility between 1994 and 1998			Countryside Agency
	New retail floor space in town centres and out of town	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap					
	Access for disabled people	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap				Data Gap	

	Travel to work (%)	2001 Underground metro light rail or tram = 0% , Train = 0%, Bus mini bus or coach = 2%, Motorcycle scooter or moped = 2%, Car/van = 67%, taxi = 0%, bicycle = 4%, on foot = 13% Work from home/other = 12%	2005 Car or motorcycle - 77% Public transport - 5% Walking or cycling - 18%	2001 Underground metro light rail or tram = 3.16% , Train = 4.23%, Bus mini bus or coach = 7.51%, Motorcycle scooter or moped = 1.11%, Car/van = 61.03%, taxi = 0.52%, bicycle = 2.83%, on foot = 9.99% Work from home/other = 9.62%		Car/van usage in 2001 was higher in South Somerset (61%) compared to regional (59%) and national (55%) rates. The proportion using public transport methods (2%) was lower than the regional rate (6%) and markedly lower than the national rate of 15%. Levels of walking/cycling to work were also higher at 17% in the District compared to 15% regionally and 13% nationally. In 2001, the proportions of people working from home (12%) and travelling short distances – less than 2km – (27%) were higher than the equivalent rates regionally (11% and 24%) and nationally (9% and 20%). Conversely, the proportion of people travelling over 2km (56%) was lower than regional (59%) and national rates (66%).		Transport and travel patterns reflect the rural nature of large parts of South Somerset and the lack of public transport outside the urban areas; car/van ownership and usage is higher than regional and national rates; the majority of residents travel to work using private transport; and there are low rates of accessibility to sports facilities.	ONS Neighbourhood Statistics
	% of households with access to one or more cars	2001 - 84% (Somerset)	2001 - 80% 2002 - 82% 2004 - 84%	2001 = 73% 2002 - 74%		In 2001, 84% of the households in South Somerset had at least one car or van, compared to 80% regionally and 73% nationally. Average car/van ownership per household was 1.3, compared to 1.18 nationally.			ONS Neighbourhood Statistics
	Average daily motor vehicle flows (thousand vehicle miles per day)		2002 Motorway 64.7, Major Roads Rural 10.6/Urban 19.7, Minor Roads Rural 0.7/Urban 2.2 All Roads 2.5	2002 Motorway 77.8, Major Roads Rural 13.4/Urban 20.7, Minor Roads Rural 1.0/Urban 2.4. All Roads 3.8		The Quality of Life Survey 2005 (BMG Research) results showed that 23% of residents surveyed felt that traffic congestion in their area had worsened compared to 4% who felt that it had improved.		Opportunities to reduce dependence on the car and promote alternatives will inevitably be focussed on the urban areas where there are economies of scale and where new development continues to be directed.	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compendia/region_in_figures_winter03/South_West.pdf
	Access to a GP (Gp's per 100,000 of population)			England 56.4 [2004]					

	% of population within 20 minutes travel time of a range of 3 different sports facilities types of which one has achieved a quality assurance standard	2006 - 29.72%	Data gap	2005 - 20.9%				Travel time: urban areas -walk rural areas - car	Sport England/Audit Commission
	The proportion of adults (16-74) who do a minimum of 3 sessions of moderate or strenuous physical activity per week	2002 - 30% Baseline	Data Gap	Data Gap	33.1% by 2009 (4460 extra persons)			Broad definition of physical activity used - includes sports, recreation and lifestyle activity.	Somerset Lifestyle Survey 2002
	The proportion of adults (16-74) who do less than 1 session of moderate or strenuous physical activity per week	2002 - 32.5%	Data Gap	Data Gap	29.4% by 2009 (2260 extra persons)			Broad definition of physical activity used - includes sports, recreation and lifestyle activity.	Somerset Lifestyle Survey 2002
	% Population with access to 2ha+ accessible wood within 500m (% extra with access if existing woods opened)	3.67% (20.90%) Somerset	7.97% (34.14%)	10.18% (21.26%)					Woodland Trust http://www.woodland-trust.org.uk/
	% Population with access to 20ha+ accessible wood within 4km (% extra with access if existing woods opened)	30.06% (45.11%) Somerset	59.41% (32.99%)	55.18% (31.87%)					Woodland Trust http://www.woodland-trust.org.uk/

	Access to local green space	Data gap	Data Gap	<p>People with easy walking distance to green space and countryside [2001] - 84% People that visit local green space and the countryside that is in easy walking distance - 71%</p>	<p>Targets for local authorities in England to have green spaces that meet the Green Flag Award criteria by 2006. The scheme is managed by the Civic Trust.</p>			<p>Ongoing target to ensure quality green space is accessible to 100% of the Borough.</p>	<p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/pubatt/download/csv/pa01tb18.csv</p>
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