TORBAY JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2022/23

Contents

Foreword from the Chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board

I am pleased to present the 2022/23 Torbay Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). The JSNA helps us to build a picture of the needs of our communities, covering all aspects of people's lives. It highlights those areas of our population where we need to focus our efforts to tackle poorer health outcomes.

When we published our last JSNA, in 2020, we highlighted the widening inequalities gap in the ten years since the Marmot Report, *Fair Society, Healthy Lives*, was published. During the last two years of the COVID-19 pandemic, those inequalities have only widened further. Those most adversely affected by both the direct and indirect impacts of the pandemic are the most vulnerable in our communities, living in the areas of highest deprivation. People in poorer health were more likely to become seriously ill with COVID-19, those in temporary work were more affected by job insecurity through lockdown, and those living in crowded or poor quality accommodation were more likely to find it difficult to cope with disrupted schooling. The spotlight on COVID section towards the end of this document showcases some of the impacts: numbers of our population claiming universal credit have increased significantly; instances of domestic or sexual violence and abuse rose in all parts of the country during the national lockdowns; NHS waiting lists have burgeoned, and the number of people in contact with mental health services has increased substantially. The Torbay Food Alliance, and the Torbay Community Helpline, supported thousands of people with practical day to day help. This reflects both the acute needs of our population, and also the great community spirit and heart of our community organisations and our volunteers.

As we move, we hope, from the acute phase of the pandemic to living with endemic disease, we now face the enormous challenge of enabling all members of our communities to recover health and wellbeing. Clearly this is inextricably linked with recovering financially, having a stable job and a secure home, being socially connected and feeling truly part of a community. As a Council we are leading work to tackle the COVID deficit through our *Turning the Tide on Poverty* programme. This builds on the Marmot principles of healthy start in life; fair employment and good work for all; healthy standard of living; sustainable communities; and preventing ill-health. The chapters of the JSNA set out what we will need to tackle in each of these areas.

We have included an additional spotlight section this year on special education needs and disabilities. Children are our future, and we need to do all we can to improve their life chances and health outcomes. In Torbay we face particular challenges with high numbers of children looked after by the local authority, high levels of relative child poverty, and high numbers of children with special educational needs (18%, or 1 in 6 of our children). This is an especial area of focus for us.

Torbay's refreshed *Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy* will also be published this year. This will set out some of the priorities for statutory and voluntary organisations across the Bay, where we pledge to work jointly to tackle our most pressing health and wellbeing problems. We can

only do this in partnership with our communities. We challenge ourselves, together, to take the steps that will make a real difference to people's lives.

Jackie Stockman
Chair
Torbay Health and Wellbeing board

Executive Summary

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) provides an analysis of the current and future health and social care needs of the communities within Torbay.

This document takes a lifecourse view of population characteristics and needs, presenting detailed analysis of needs and risks relating to health and wellbeing at different points of life: children and families, working age adults, and those aged 65 and over. Understanding the different risks and needs at the different life stages helps us to target efforts to tackle poor health and inequalities for different population groups, through the services we commission and the plans we put in place.

Figure 1: Geography & demography of Torbay

Spanning the three South Devon towns of Torquay, Paignton and Brixham, Torbay has a collective population of 136,218 (2020 mid-year population estimates). With its rich history, breathtaking natural environment and longstanding reputation as a popular tourist and retirement destination, Torbay has enormous potential to provide individuals and families with the opportunity to live a healthy and fulfilled life.

Like many other coastal towns however, Torbay has its challenges. A predominantly low-wage, low-skill economy that is over reliant on the seasonal tourism industry, it is now amongst the weakest in the country. Torbay also has pockets of significant poverty and deprivation, and is ranked as the most deprived upper-tier local authority in the South West.

Inequalities continue to widen as relative deprivation worsens, and 27% of Torbay residents live in the 20% most deprived areas in England. With high levels of vulnerability across all three towns, Torbay has the second highest rate of 'Cared for Children' in England, and the highest domestic violence rate in the South West.

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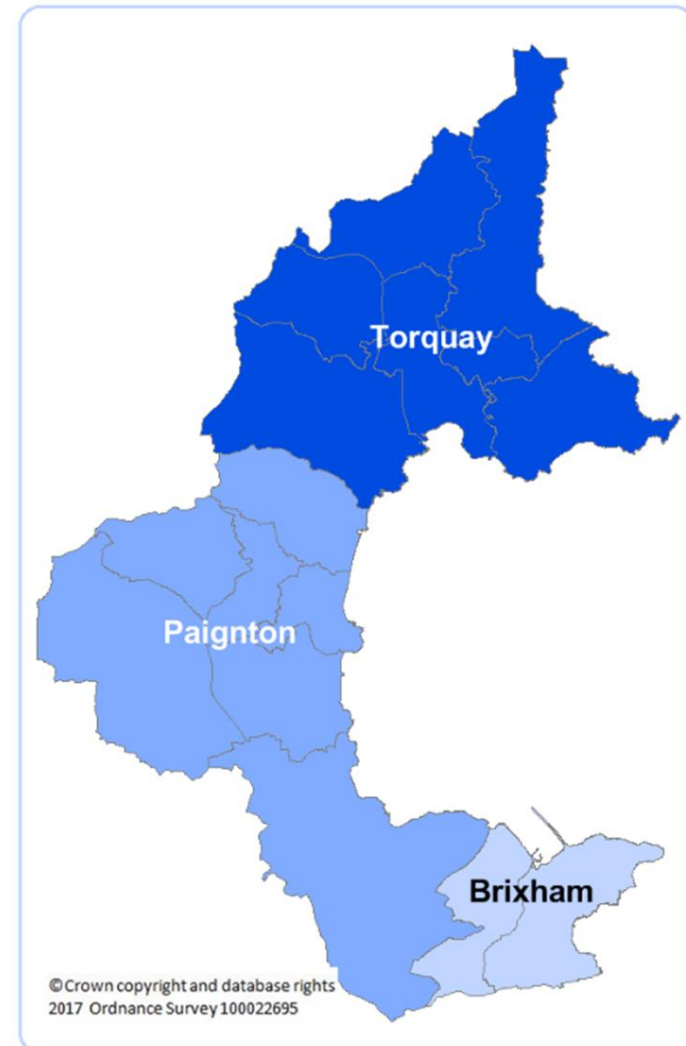
Key Facts

Torbay is home to **136,218** people

The average age of a Torbay resident is **49**

Torbay is home to **43** state schools

The average price of a house is **£203,250**

27 out of 100 residents are 65 and over

19 out of 100 residents are children

There are **82** residential care and nursing homes

The average full-time salary is **£26,416**

Torbay has approximately **4.5 million** visitors each year

27 beaches to enjoy along **22** miles of coastline

There were **1,074** births during 2020

Torbay has **10** GP Practice groups and **32** Pharmacies

Torbay contains over **80** parks

Over **100 miles** of footpaths, permissive routes and horse-riding routes criss-crossing Torbay

The proportion of people who live in an area classified as amongst the 20% most deprived areas of England is **27 out of 100**

Torbay residents made **38,600** A&E attendances and **18,250** emergency admissions to hospital in 2020/21

JSNA Key Challenges

The key challenges facing the population and the organisations that serve the population are highlighted below.

- The recovery from COVID-19. The social and economic effects of the pandemic have disproportionately affected those who live in the more deprived areas of our communities, they will also be particularly affected by the cost of living increases that have subsequently occurred.
- There is significant variation in health and wellbeing across the bay. In our most affluent areas residents can expect to live on average over eight years longer than those living in our more deprived communities.
- Inequalities have been widening as relative deprivation worsens; Torbay is ranked as the most deprived local authority in the South West region.
- Torbay's economy is ranked amongst the weakest in England, and has declined in recent years. With the disruption to the economy caused by COVID-19 the economy is expected to weaken further. Torbay's economy is highly dependent on tourism, unemployment rose significantly at the start of the pandemic and by the end of 2021 had not yet recovered to pre-pandemic levels. There has been a significant rise in the number of households claiming Universal Credit.
- The number of cared for children within the local authority remains amongst the highest in England.
- We have an ageing population with the number of people aged over 85 expected to increase by over 50% within the next decade or so. As the population ages it is also expected that we will see more people become frail and require support from health and social care services.
- There are many opportunities for the people of Torbay to be supported to improve their lifestyles. At present:
  - Around 2 out of 3 adults in Torbay are overweight or obese
  - Around 1 in 5 working-age adults in Torbay smoke
  - There are high levels of suicide and self-harm in the population
  - There are high levels of vulnerability in the population, including groups with specialist needs and high levels of mental ill health

This document is part of the JSNA in Torbay, a large part of the JSNA is the district, town and electoral ward profiles which cover the life course. These can be found at: www.southdevonandtorbay.info/jsna

There is also a range of topic based analyses relating to different aspects of health and wellbeing. All information can be found on our webpages: http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info/

Introduction

Background

A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is an assessment of the current and future health and social care needs of the local community.

The JSNA helps local leaders to work together to understand and agree the needs of the local population. JSNAs, along with health and wellbeing strategies enable commissioners to plan and commission more effective and integrated services to meet the needs of the population. Local Authorities and Clinical Commissioning Groups have equal and explicit obligations to prepare a JSNA, under the governance of the health and wellbeing board[1]

The approach to the JSNA in Torbay is to provide a collection of narrative and data interpretation to support the community, voluntary sector and statutory organisations across Torbay. This provides a central, consistent range of data that can be accessed to support commissioning strategies and funding bids across all sectors within Torbay.

Helping people to live longer and healthier lives is not simply about NHS healthcare received through GPs or at hospital. It is also about the wider social determinants of where we live and work, things such as Crime, Income, Housing and Education. The collective action of agencies is needed today to promote the health of tomorrow's older population. Preventing ill health starts before birth, and continues to accumulate throughout individuals' lives.

Structure

This document is part of a wider suite of documents and presentations that make up the JSNA for Torbay, these include breakdowns of information to the three towns of Torbay and its constituent wards. As well as the JSNA, there are specific topic based summaries relating to fields such as smoking and dental caries. This information is collated at the following website http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info/

Information sources

Information that makes up this document comes from a multitude of sources, these will be credited throughout the profile. A very significant amount of information is gathered at the Public Health England website called 'Fingertips'. This site contains a large amount of information on its 'Public Health Outcomes Framework', there are also multiple useful profiles relating to subjects such as Mental Health, Alcohol and Tobacco. The site shows Torbay's position relative to other local authorities.

The following organisations have also contributed data directly to this JSNA:
Torbay & South Devon NHS Foundation Trust, Torbay Community Safety Partnership, Torbay Council Education Department.

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[1] Statutory Guidance on Joint Strategic Needs Assessments and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies, Department for Health, March 2013

Document Overview

The written narrative is themed into the following chapters:

- **Population overview** shows the demography, wider determinants and Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) across all ages

- **Starting and developing well** is about understanding the needs of the population between 0 and 24

- **Living and working well** is about understanding the needs of the working age population

- **Ageing well** is about understanding the needs of those aged 65 and over.

Life course

A life course approach affords an understanding of needs and risks to health and wellbeing at different points of life. This is a useful differentiation as our needs as young people are often significantly different to our needs when we reach retirement. Understanding the different risks and needs at the various stages of life enables the opportunity to promote positive health and wellbeing and to prevent future ill health. Also it provides an overview of the potential issues within Torbay that need to be considered when commissioning and delivering services.

An understanding of the life course also shows how a young person's experiences from birth can influence their socioeconomic and health future. An ability to understand these influences may help to mitigate the future levels of ill-health and inequalities.

Wider determinants of health

It is not possible to change some of our individual determinants of health, such as our age, our sex at birth and genetic makeup. However, there are other factors that we can try to influence in regard to the wider determinants of health. Wider determinants of health are a diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors which influence people's mental and physical health.

These include the following influences which are presented in Figure 2:

- Individual lifestyle factors – Smoking, alcohol, physical activity and diet

- Social and community network – Relationships with family, friends and the wider community

- Living and working conditions – Includes access and opportunities in relation to jobs, housing, education and welfare services

- General socioeconomic, cultural and environmental conditions – Includes disposable income, taxation and the availability of work

Influencing these areas, across the life course, is required to reduce inequalities such as the gaps in healthy life expectancy.

Figure 2: Wider determinants of health
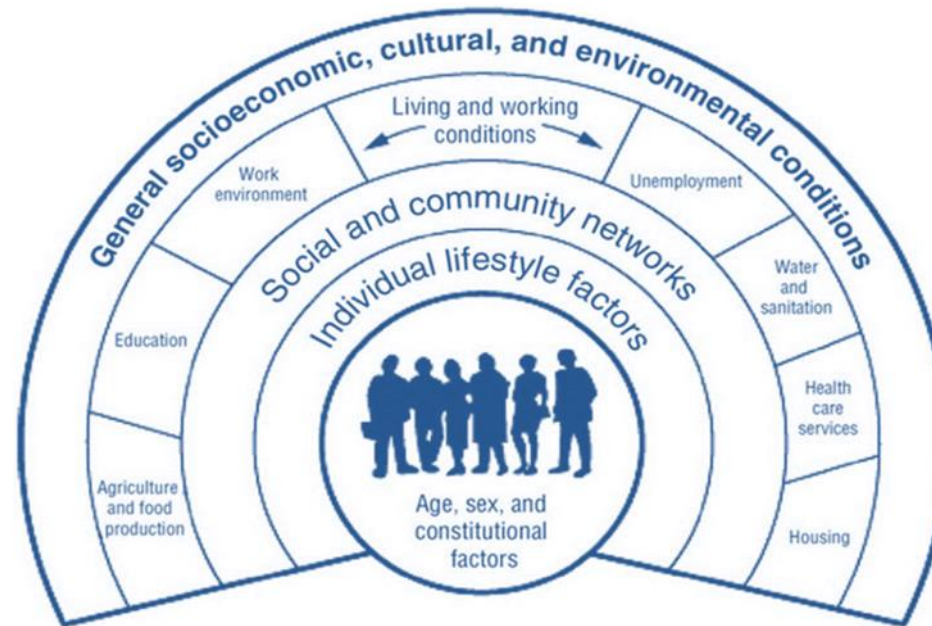
Source:G.Dahlgren, M Whitehead – Policies and strategies to promote social equity in health

Inequalities

Inequalities are variances between different groups within society that are both avoidable and unfair. They develop out of the conditions that we are born, grow, live, work and age in. These conditions impact in different ways as well as in different combinations, which manifest in such a way as to be either beneficial or detrimental to people's lives, such as health behaviours, health status and wellbeing.

Inequalities can exist between population groups in a geographic community in different ways, with many individuals and groups intersecting across two or more of these (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Inequalities and intersection

- **Socio-economic groups and deprivation:** Examples include those who are unemployed, on low incomes or people living in deprived areas.

- **Protected characteristics**: The Equality Act protects people against discrimination because of the nine protected characteristics that we all have. Examples of protected characteristics are sex, race, sexual orientation, and disability.

- **Vulnerable groups in society:** These are groups of people who because of certain factors mean they are more at risk than others in society and/or marginalised in society. Examples include people with a disability, people with substance misuse problems, prisoners, and homeless people. Inclusive health groups can be an alternative term that is often used for this population group.
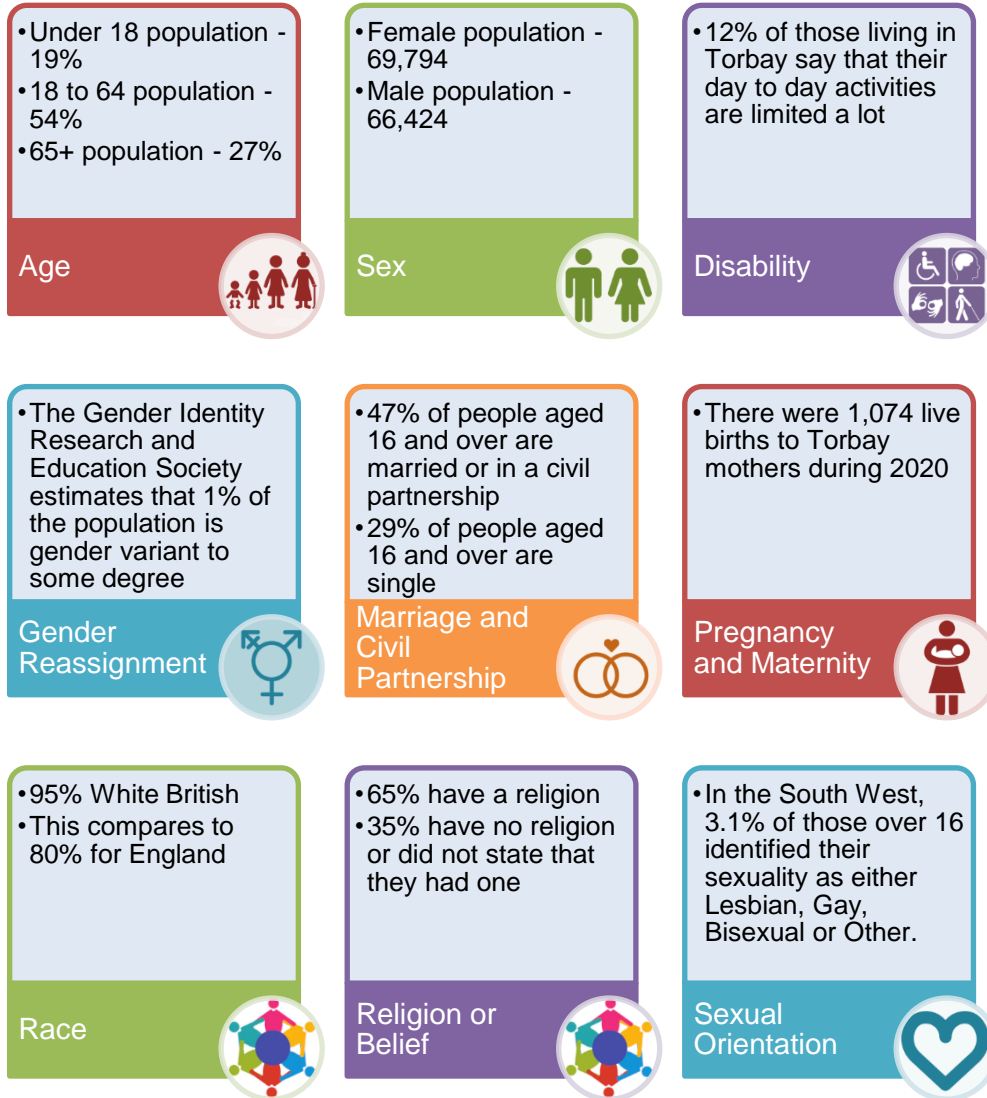
Comparisons

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) has developed an approach to aid benchmarking and comparing similar local authorities. These are known as nearest neighbours. Torbay's nearest neighbours are presented below. Within this report Torbay will be compared to a 'comparator group' in data tables and graphs, the statistic shown is the average of the nearest neighbours including Torbay.

Local Authority	% of 2020 population living in 20% most deprived areas (IMD 2019)	Total Population (2020)	Aged 65 & over (2020)	% of population aged 65+
Blackpool	56.7%	138,381	28,433	20.5%
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	11.6%	396,989	86,843	21.9%
Darlington	30.2%	107,402	22,131	20.6%
Dudley	28.1%	322,363	65,656	20.4%
East Riding of Yorkshire	7.8%	343,201	90,631	26.4%
Isle of Wight	13.8%	142,296	40,858	28.7%
North East Lincolnshire	36.6%	159,364	33,258	20.9%
North Tyneside	21.1%	208,871	42,649	20.4%
Northumberland	20.5%	323,820	81,368	25.1%
Redcar and Cleveland	36.0%	137,228	31,288	22.8%
Sefton	30.7%	275,899	65,463	23.7%
Southend-on-Sea	22.9%	182,773	35,661	19.5%
St. Helens	42.9%	181,095	37,320	20.6%
Stockport	17.4%	294,197	58,933	20.0%
Torbay	27.5%	136,218	37,143	27.3%
Wirral	35.8%	324,336	71,289	22.0%

Source: IMD 2019, ONS Mid-year population estimates

Protected Characteristics

Figure 4: Protected Characteristics

- Under 18 population - 19%
- 18 to 64 population - 54%
- 65+ population - 27%

Age

- Female population - 69,794
- Male population - 66,424

Sex

- 12% of those living in Torbay say that their day to day activities are limited a lot

Disability

- The Gender Identity Research and Education Society estimates that 1% of the population is gender variant to some degree

Gender Reassignment

- 47% of people aged 16 and over are married or in a civil partnership
- 29% of people aged 16 and over are single

Marriage and Civil Partnership

- There were 1,074 live births to Torbay mothers during 2020

Pregnancy and Maternity

- 95% White British
- This compares to 80% for England

Race

- 65% have a religion
- 35% have no religion or did not state that they had one

Religion or Belief

- In the South West, 3.1% of those over 16 identified their sexuality as either Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Other.

Sexual Orientation

Protected characteristics are the nine characteristic groups protected under the Equality Act 2010, these are listed in Figure 4. Under the Act, people are not allowed to discriminate, harass or victimise another person because they have any of the protected characteristics. There is also protection against discrimination where someone is perceived to have one of the protected characteristics or where they are associated with someone who has a protected characteristic.

Population Overview

Population Overview

Torbay is home to **136,218** people

The average age of a Torbay resident is **49** years

Torbay's population is projected to increase to **153,100** by 2043

There were **1,074** births during 2020

The average life expectancy for females is **82** years, for males it is **79** years

Healthy life expectancy for females is **63** years, for males it is **62** years

Currently **27 out of 100** Torbay residents are aged 65 and over. By 2040 this is projected to rise to **34 out of 100**

11 out of 100 Torbay households are experiencing fuel poverty

The highest rates of pre-paid electricity meters are concentrated in central Torquay and Paignton

The proportion of people who live in an area classified as amongst the 20% most deprived areas of England is **27 out of 100**

30 out of 100 children live in the 20% most deprived areas of England

There were **10,470** recorded crimes within Torbay during 2020/21

There were **3,507** recorded occurrences of domestic abuse within Torbay during 2020/21

The average price of a house in Torbay is **8** times average full-time earnings

Torbay has significantly lower levels of air pollution than the England average.
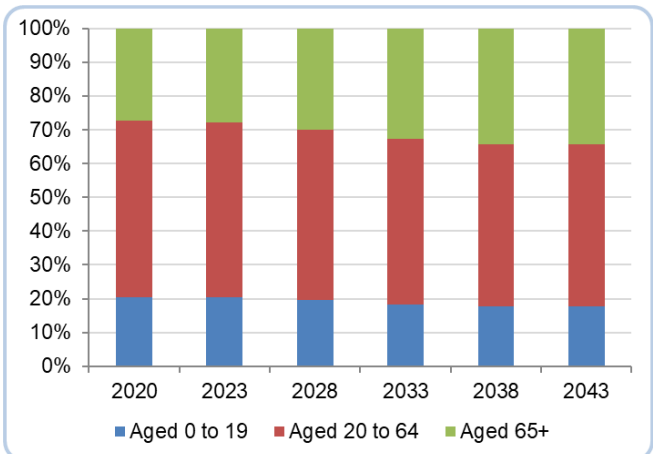
POPULATION

The population profile of an area can help to tell you many things about the potential needs of an area and in the case of population projections it provides a glimpse to future needs. For instance, a projected increase in the number of older people in a population will mean that a rise in demand for health & social care is likely to occur. A rise in the under 18 population would lead to increased demand for educational places, youth activities or possibly increased demand for children's social care services.

**Figure 5
Population pyramid
Torbay (2020)**
Source: NOMIS
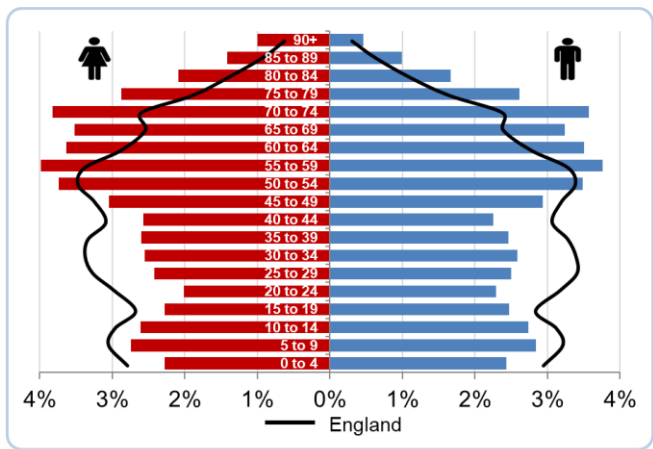
Torbay has a resident population of 136,218 (ONS Mid-Year Estimate 2020), 51.3% of the population is female and has a significantly older demographic than England, the median age of residents in Torbay is 49 years (England – 40 years). Torbay has higher rates of residents in all age quinaries above the age of 50 than England and lower rates for all age quintiles below 50 (Figure 5).

**Figure 6
Population projections for Torbay**
Source: NOMIS

Torbay's population is currently projected to rise from 136,218 in 2020 to 153,088 by 2043. The proportion of the population aged 0 to 19 is projected to fall from 20% to 18% by 2043. Those aged between 20 and 64 are projected to fall from 52% to 48% by 2043, the proportion of those aged 65 and over is expected to rise from 27% in 2020 to 34% by 2043 (Figure 6). The projected rate of fall amongst those aged under 65 is steeper than the projections for England as a whole.

For more information, visit the Life expectancy, births and mortality pages at http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy are important measures of mortality and ill health showing the trends in different sections of the community. Whilst life expectancy is an important measure, there is also the amount of someone's life that they spend in a healthy condition and the importance of that to their wellbeing. Significant advances in medicine may well keep someone alive for longer but the quality of life enjoyed may be relatively poor.

Figure 7
**Female and male life expectancy at birth by deprivation quintile Torbay (2016 to 2020)**
Source: PCMD,
ONS Mid-year population estimates
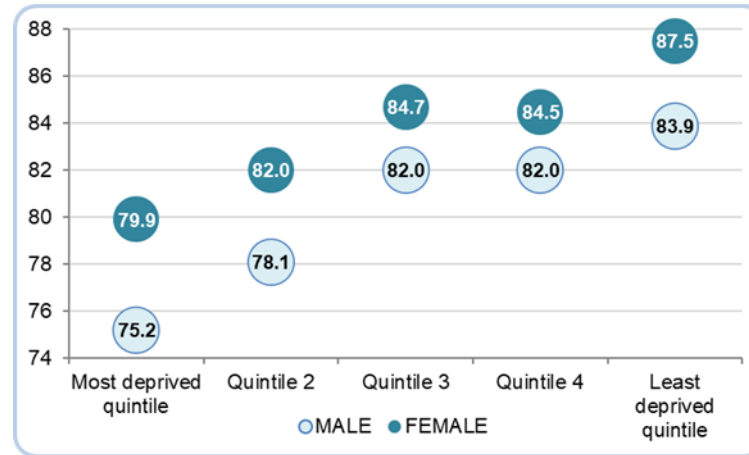
There has long been a relationship between income and poorer health outcomes. One of these health outcomes is life expectancy. The gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived quintiles in Torbay is 8 years. The difference between females in most and least deprived quintiles is 7.6 years, for males this gap is 8.7 years (Figure 7). There is very little overall difference in life expectancy when compared to national and comparator groups (CIPFA).
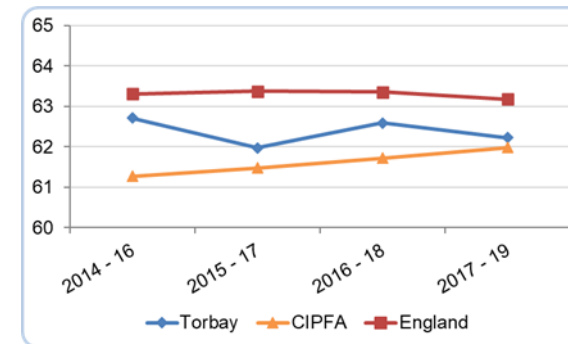
Figure 8
Female healthy life expectancy at birth
Source:Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)
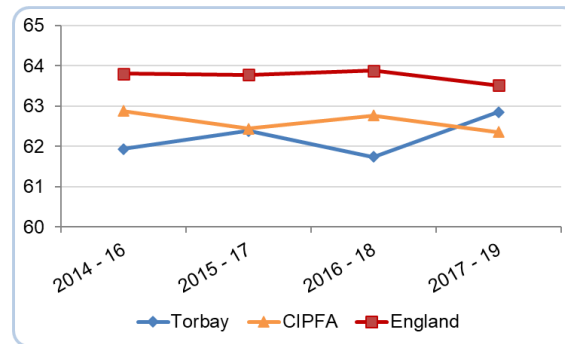
Figure 9
Male healthy life expectancy at birth
Source:Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)
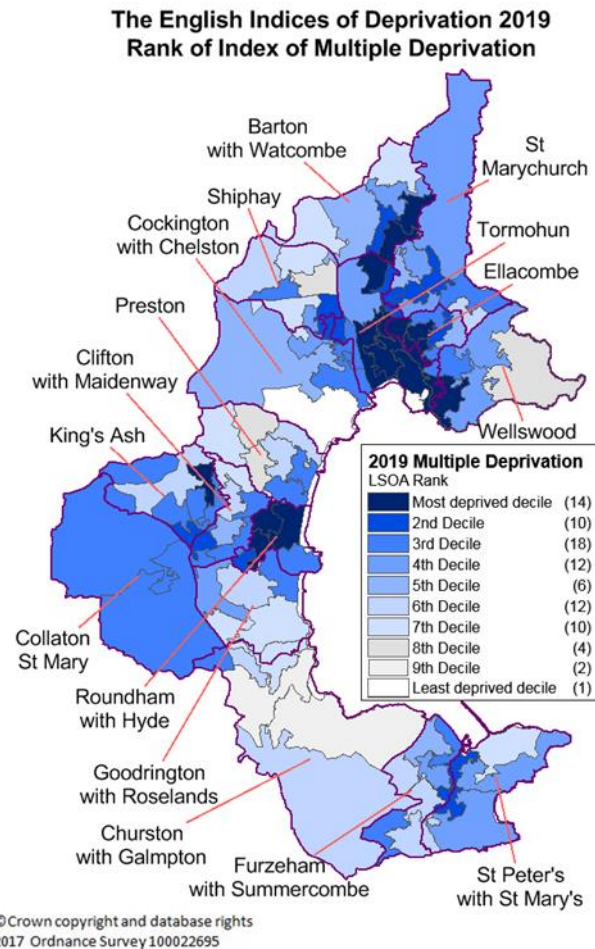
Females in Torbay would expect to live almost 4 years longer than their male counterparts but the numbers of years spent in good health is less than one year longer than males (Figures 8 and 9). This is not significantly different to national and CIPFA comparator rates.

For more information, visit the Life expectancy, births and mortality pages at http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info

DEPRIVATION

Figure 10
Rank of Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Rank of Index of Multiple Deprivation

2019 Multiple Deprivation
LSOA Rank

Most deprived decile	(14)
2nd Decile	(10)
3rd Decile	(18)
4th Decile	(12)
5th Decile	(6)
6th Decile	(12)
7th Decile	(10)
8th Decile	(4)
9th Decile	(2)
Least deprived decile	(1)

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2017 Ordnance Survey 100022695

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019)

The latest Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) was released in September 2019. The IMD measures **relative** levels of deprivation in small geographical areas called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA). There are 32,844 LSOAs within England of which 89 make up the area of Torbay. It should be noted that the IMD is measuring **relative** levels of deprivation, for example a better rank in crime deprivation does not mean that Crime levels are falling, simply that levels of crime used to calculate the IMD are not rising as quickly as other local authorities. It is also important to note that not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived and vice versa when applied to a non-deprived area. In general, those people who live in more deprived areas are more likely to die earlier and suffer more ill health.

The IMD is made up of the following deprivation sub-categories (% of weighting indicated in brackets):-
Income (22.5%)
Employment (22.5%)
Education, Skills and Training (13.5%)
Health and Disability (13.5%)
Crime (9.3%)
Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
Living Environment (9.3%)

The 2019 IMD showed that 24 out of 89 LSOAs within Torbay had levels of deprivation that placed them in the 20% most deprived areas of England (Figure 10), this equates to 27% of the population. This is a small improvement on the previous incarnation of the IMD in 2015 when Torbay had 28 LSOAs in the 20% most deprived areas of England, equating to 32% of the population.

For more information, visit the Deprivation pages at http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info

INCOME DEPRIVATION

One of the domains of deprivation is Income deprivation which accounts for 22.5% of the 2019 IMD score. Income deprivation relates to the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation related to low income.

**Figure 11
Percentage of
Torbay population
amongst the 20%
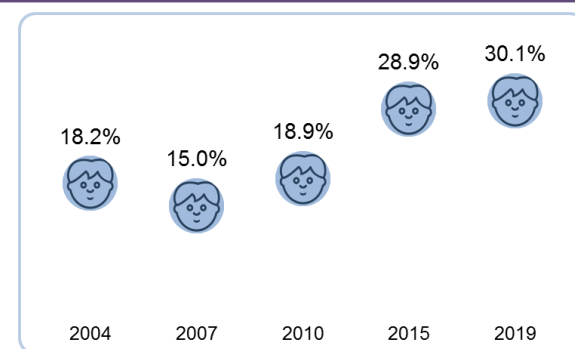most income
deprived in England**
Source: IMD 2019

16.1% £	18.6% £	22.1% £	32.2% £	32.2% £
2004	2007	2010	2015	2019
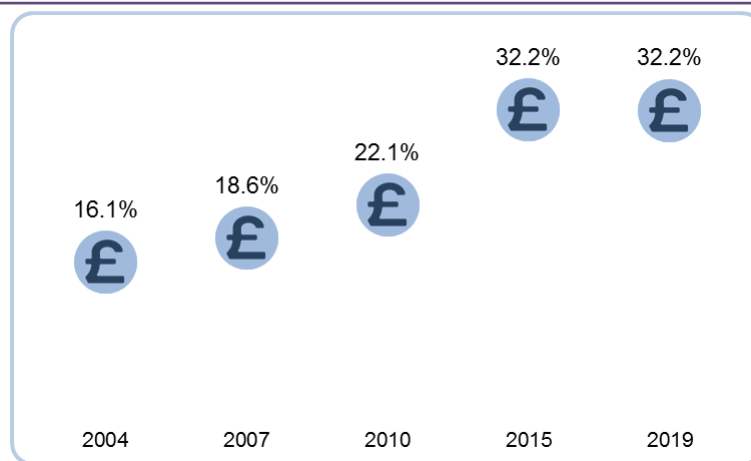
The measures used in calculating income deprivation are listed below:-
Income Support
Income-based Jobseeker Allowance
Income-based Employment and Support Allowance
Pension Credit (Guarantee)
Working Tax & Child Tax Credit families whose income is below 60% of the median (before housing costs)
Asylum seekers in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both

Out of the 151 upper-tier local authorities, Torbay ranked as the 24th most deprived in relation to Income (2015 – 30th). This equates to 32% of Torbay residents living in an area amongst the 20% most deprived areas in England (2015 – 32%) (Figure 11).
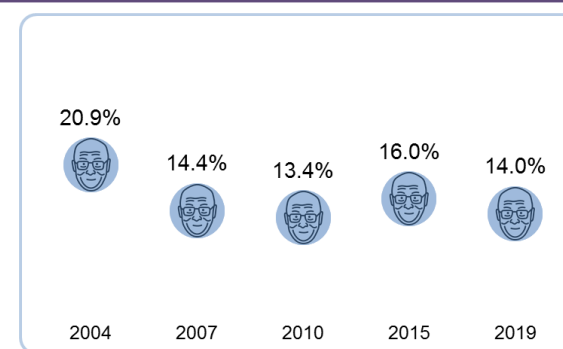
**Figure 12
Proportion of
children aged 0 to 15
living in 20% most
income deprived
areas affecting
children in England**
Source: IMD 2019

18.2%	15.0%	18.9%	28.9%	30.1%
2004	2007	2010	2015	2019

**Figure 13
Proportion of older
people aged 60+
living in 20% most
income deprived
areas affecting older
people in England**
Source: IMD 2019

|				
20.9%	14.4%	13.4%	16.0%	14.0%
2004	2007	2010	2015	2019

There are age specific indicators within the Income indicator that show the proportion of children living in income deprived families (Figure 12) and the proportion of those aged 60 and over who experience income deprivation (Figure 13).

For more information, visit the Deprivation pages at http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info

ENVIRONMENT

Poor air quality is a significant public health issue. There is clear evidence that high levels of fine particulate matter has a significant contributory role towards poor health in a community. Accidents involving road vehicles are significant causes of preventable deaths, particularly in younger age groups. The vast majority of road traffic collisions are preventable and can be avoided through improved education, awareness and vehicle safety.

Figure 14
Air Pollution – Concentration of human-made fine particulate matter
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework
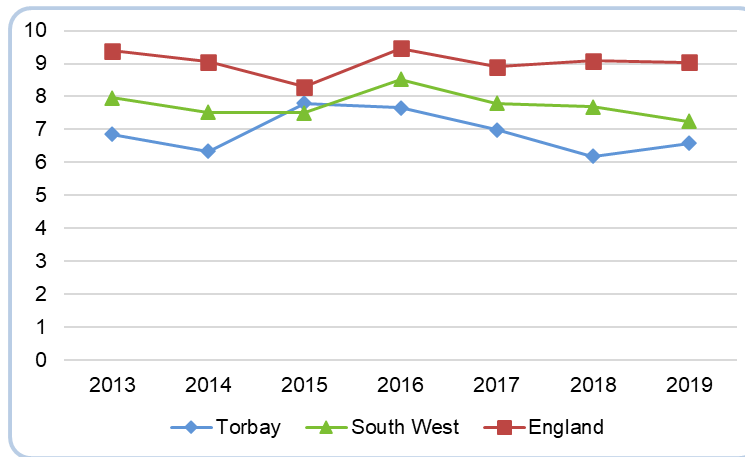
Concentration of human-made fine particulate matter within Torbay has been consistently below national and regional levels (Figure 14). Over the seven years shown there has been a degree of variance from year to year, there has been little overall change between 2013 and 2019.

Figure 15
Killed & seriously injured casualties on England's roads per 100,000 population
Source: Department for Transport
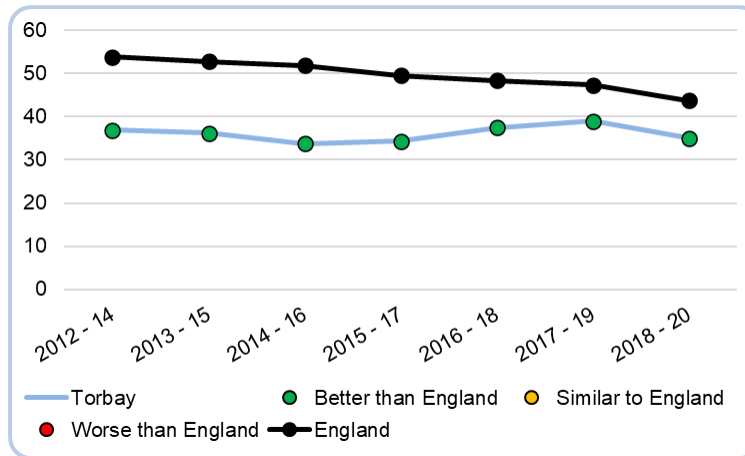
The number of Torbay residents killed and seriously injured on England's roads has consistently been below the national rate (Figure 15). It should be noted that figures are the adjusted figures provided by the Department for Transport to take account of changes in severity reporting systems since 2016.
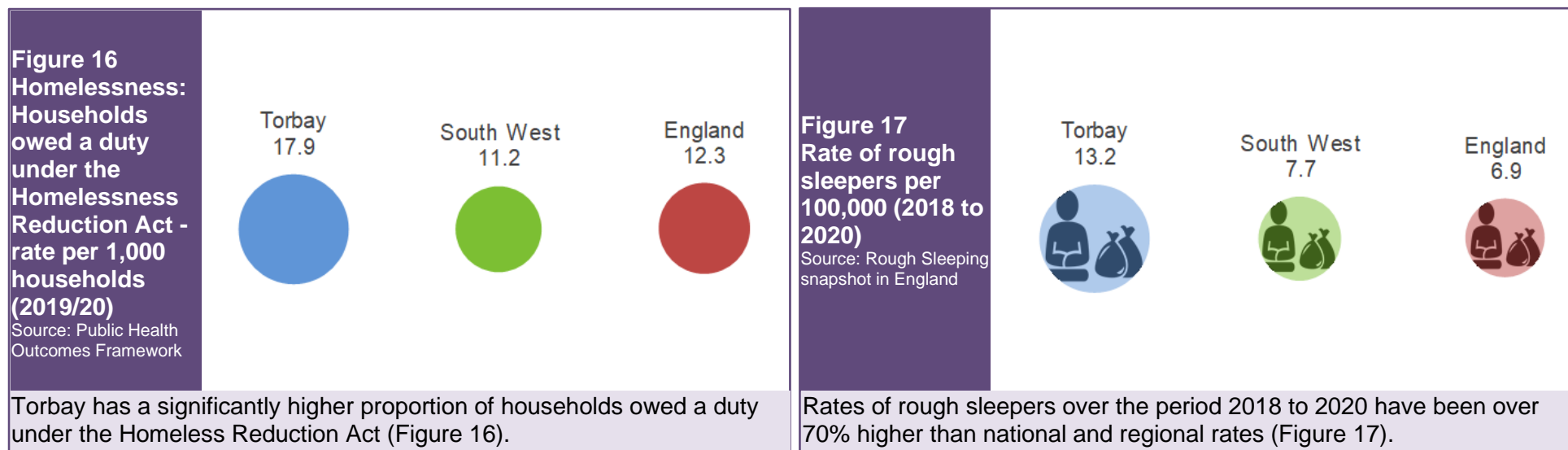
For more information, visit the Wider Determinants Of Health pages at fingertips.phe.org.uk

HOMELESSNESS

People can become homeless for various reasons including: eviction, relationship breakdown, domestic abuse, being asked to leave by family/friends, neighbour harassment and a disaster such as fire or flooding.

Some people who are homeless end up on the street. The rough sleepers count is a count/estimate by English Local Authorities of the number of people sleeping rough on one night each Autumn. There were 19 rough sleepers counted in Torbay in October 2020 compared to 16 the previous year. Rough sleeping, although a very visible sign of homelessness, is only one type. There are homeless households living in emergency temporary accommodation, placed by Torbay Council under statutory homeless legislation. There are also the hidden homeless such as sofa surfers who stay for short periods with different friends and family because they have nowhere settled to stay. Being homeless or living in poor housing has a detrimental effect on both physical and mental health. Homelessness can be caused by, or lead to, poor mental health and addiction and it is often difficult for homeless people to access health services.

For the year 2020/21, 860 Torbay residents were in treatment at specialist drug misuse services, this is part of a gradual upward trend over the last seven years. 400 Torbay residents were in treatment at specialist alcohol misuse services, numbers have been steady for the last six years. These figures comes from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System.

Figure 16
Homelessness: Households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act - rate per 1,000 households (2019/20)
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Torbay
17.9

South West
11.2

England
12.3

Torbay has a significantly higher proportion of households owed a duty under the Homeless Reduction Act (Figure 16).

Figure 17
Rate of rough sleepers per 100,000 (2018 to 2020)
Source: Rough Sleeping snapshot in England

Torbay
13.2

South West
7.7

England
6.9

Rates of rough sleepers over the period 2018 to 2020 have been over 70% higher than national and regional rates (Figure 17).

For more information, visit https://www.torbay.gov.uk/housing/homeless/

INDOOR DEPRIVATION & PRE-PAID ELECTRICITY METERS

Figure 18
Rank of Indoor Deprivation

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Rank of Indoor Deprivation

2019 Indoor Deprivation
LSOA Rank

Most deprived decile	(17)
2nd Decile	(12)
3rd Decile	(12)
4th Decile	(9)
5th Decile	(10)
6th Decile	(8)
7th Decile	(5)
8th Decile	(6)
9th Decile	(5)
Least deprived decile	(5)

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2017 Ordnance Survey 100022695
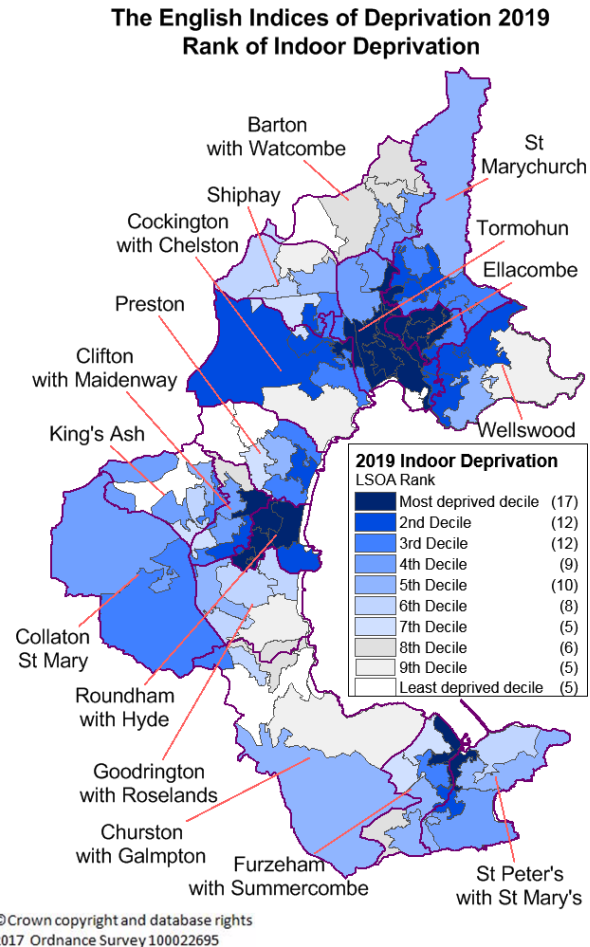
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019)

A sub-domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) relates to Indoor Deprivation, this is a measurement of the quality of housing stock within Torbay in reference to 1) Housing in poor condition and 2) Housing without central heating. Poor housing and heating can exacerbate poor physical and mental health and leave people more vulnerable to illness.

The 2019 IMD shows that 29 out of 89 Torbay LSOAs are classified as being in the 20% most deprived areas for Indoor deprivation in England (Figure 18), this equates to 32.9% of the population. This is a reduction when compared to 2015 (40 LSOAs equating to 45.7% of the population).

Prepayment Electricity meters are where a customer has to pay for their electricity before they use it, this is usually done by adding money to a smart card, which is then inserted into the meter. These meters are often used in rental properties where there has been a history of payment arrears and defaults. Often prepayment customers are charged more for each unit of electricity than customers on standard credit meters.

The highest rates of pre-paid electricity meters are concentrated in the most deprived areas of Torbay such as Tormohun (Central Torquay) and Roundham with Hyde (Central Paignton). These areas have rates over triple the national average. Conversely, the lowest proportions of these meters occurs in the more affluent areas of Torbay such as Churston with Galmpton with rates less than half the national average. This leads to some of the poorest members of our community having to pay higher rates per unit of energy for their electricity compared to the tariffs available to more affluent members of the community. As these people will often rent poor quality housing stock that is colder and more prone to damp, this is likely to lead them not being able to heat their property sufficiently well, which could have significant effects on their health and wellbeing. This data relates to 2017.

Population overview summary profile (Sources in Appendix)

Indicator	Measure	Torbay	CIPFA comparator group	South West	England	RAG Rating compared to England
DEMOGRAPHY						
Average Age (2020)	Years	49	45	44	40	⬆ (red)
Dependency Ratio (2020)	Ratio	75.2	64.9	63.8	57.6	⬆ (red)
Life expectancy at birth - Female (2018 - 20)	Years	82.5	82.4	84.1	83.1	⬇ (red)
Life expectancy at birth - Male (2018 - 20)	Years	78.6	78.7	80.3	79.4	⬇ (red)
Healthy life expectancy - Female (2017 - 19)	Years	62.9	62.4	65.0	63.5	⬆ (amber)
Healthy life expectancy - Male (2017 - 19)	Years	62.2	62.0	65.2	63.2	⬇ (amber)
Birth rate (2020)	Rate per 1,000	54.6	55.2	52.3	55.3	⬇ (black)
Mortality rate (All ages) (2018 - 20)	DSR per 100,000	982	1,024	901	973	⬆ (amber)
Premature mortality (Under 75s) (2018 - 20)	DSR per 100,000	376	365	297	337	⬆ (red)
Population living in most deprived areas (2019)	%	27.5%	25.0%	10.4%	20.0%	⬇ (red)
BAME population (2011)	%	2.5%	4.2%	4.6%	14.6%	⬆ (black)
WIDER DETERMINANTS						
Crime rates (2020/21)	Rate per 1,000	76.9	71.9	58.6	76.8	⬇ (amber)
ASB rates (2020/21)	Rate per 1,000	33.8	34.9	26.8	33.9	⬆ (amber)
Domestic abuse rates (2019/20)	Rate per 1,000	32.3	Unavailable	22.6	28.0	⬇ (red)
Fuel Poverty (2019)	%	10.5%	13.5%	10.6%	13.4%	⬆ (green)
Adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like (2018/19)	%	32.4%	34.7%	28.1%	32.5%	⬇ (amber)
Adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like (2019/20)	%	50.8%	48.0%	46.4%	45.9%	⬇ (green)
Smoking Prevalence (2019)	%	15.0%	13.7%	14.0%	13.9%	⬇ (amber)
Children in relative low income families (2019/20)	%	17.6%	19.5%	14.2%	19.1%	⬆ (green)
Percentage of population living in most indoor deprived areas (2019)	%	32.9%	24.0%	30.8%	20.6%	⬇ (red)
Housing Affordability - Lower quartile (2020)	Ratio	7.3	6.5	8.6	7.2	⬇ (red)
NHS						
Alcohol Admissions (2020/21)	DSR per 100,000	614	583	492	477	⬇ (red)
Planned admission rate (18/19 - 20/21)	DSR per 100,000	15,014	15,505	13,665	14,009	⬇ (red)
Unplanned admission rate (18/19 - 20/21)	DSR per 100,000	13,150	12,194	10,301	10,848	⬇ (red)
A&E attendances rate (18/19 - 20/21)	DSR per 100,000	35,392	Unavailable	30,700	35,288	⬇ (amber)

Direction of arrow relates to direction of travel since the previous period
Colour of arrow relates to RAG rating relative to England (Red – Significantly worse, Amber – Not significantly diferent, Green – Significantly better than England, Black – Not compared to England)

Starting and Developing Well

JSNA Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Starting and Developing Well Overview

Torbay is home to **25,484** children

11 out of 100 babies are born to mothers who were smokers at the time of delivery

There were **37** pregnancies to women aged under 18, **less than half** the rate for 2011

17 out of 100 children have Special Educational Needs

There were **1,074** births during 2020

42 out of 100 infants are breastfed at 6-8 weeks

71 out of 100 children are 'school ready' by the end of reception. For those children eligible for free school meals this falls to **53 out of 100**

95 out of 100 16 & 17 year olds are in education, employment or training

In Reception **26 out of 100** children are overweight or obese. By Year 6 this rises to **35 out of 100**

64 out of 100 school children are physically active or fairly active

As of 31 March 2021
Looked After Children - **320**
Children subject to Child Protection Plans - **226**
Children in Need - **1,434**

51 alcohol specific admissions for under 18s during 2018/19 to 2020/21

28 out of 100 children aged 5 have visually obvious dental decay

18 out of 100 children are part of a low income family

46 out of 100 admissions for self-harm relate to 10 to 24 year olds

**92 out of 100** 5 year olds have had their MMR vaccination (2 doses)

This section brings together information around Torbay's 0 to 24 year old population relating to fields such as Health, Education and Social Care. This aims to be an overview of key indicators that indicate the position and experiences of children and younger people in Torbay.

SCREENING AND IMMUNISATIONS

Figure 19
### MMR Vaccination coverage for 5 year olds (2 doses)
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)
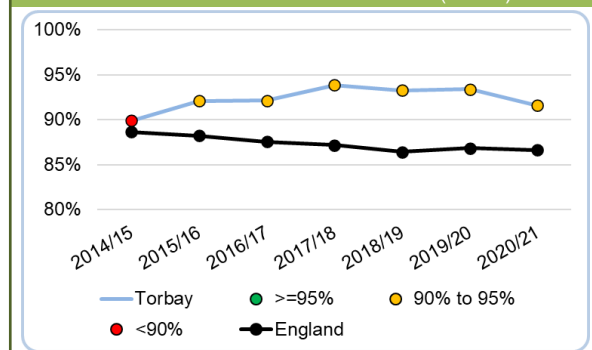
The **MMR** vaccine provides a safe and effective vaccine that protects against measles, mumps and rubella. The target for this vaccination rate is 95%. Torbay is rated as amber with a 2020/21 rate of 91.6%, this is in line with the regional rate and significantly above the English rate for 2018/19 of 86.6% (Figure 19).

Figure 20
### Chlamydia detection rate for 15 to 24 year olds per 100,000
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)
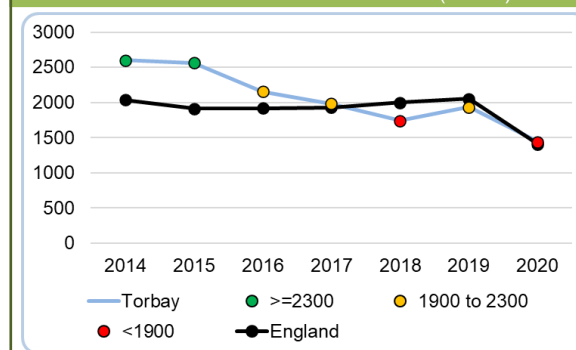
Chlamydia is the most commonly diagnosed bacterial STI in England, with sexually active young people at highest risk. The chlamydia detection rate amongst under 25 year olds is a measure of chlamydia control activity. An increased detection rate is not a measure of chlamydia rates increasing in the community. The target for chlamydia detection is 2,300 per 100,000 15 to 24 year olds, Torbay's rate has fallen under this since 2016, for 2020 the COVID pandemic had led to significant falls in testing. (Figure 20).

Figure 21
HPV vaccination coverage for 13 to 14 year old females (2 doses)
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)
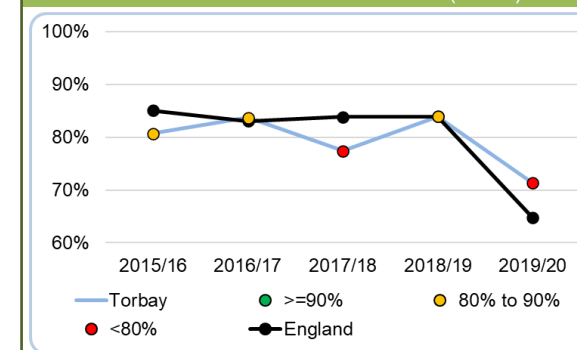
The **HPV** immunisation programme was introduced to protect against the main causes of cervical cancer. The first dose is usually offered in Year 8 (aged 12-13) and the second dose in Year 9 (aged 13-14). The target for this vaccination rate is 90%. Torbay is rated as red with a 2019/20 rate of 71.4%, this is significantly above the regional rate and the English rate for 2019/20 of 64.7% (Figure 21). This rate fell due to schools being locked down at the end of 2019/20.
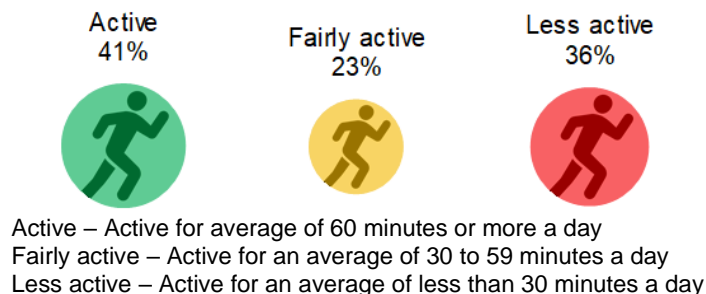
For more information, visit the Health Needs Assessment pages at http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND WEIGHT

Attitudes towards sport and physical activity are often shaped by experiences in childhood. In adults, those with a physically active lifestyle have a 20-35% lower risk of cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease and stroke compared to those who have a sedentary lifestyle. Studies tracking child obesity into adulthood have found that the probability of overweight or obese children becoming overweight or obese adults increases with age. This will lead to additional numbers of adults in the future suffering health complications due to excess weight.

Figure 22
Sport and Physical Activity levels in Torbay 2017/18 (5 to 16 year olds)
Source: Active Lives Children and Young People Survey 2017/18

Active
41%

Fairly active
23%

Less active
36%

Active – Active for average of 60 minutes or more a day
Fairly active – Active for an average of 30 to 59 minutes a day
Less active – Active for an average of less than 30 minutes a day

The Chief Medical Officer guidelines state that children should take part in sport and physical activity for at least 60 minutes a day. During 2017/18, Sport England undertook their first 'Active Lives Children and Young People' survey. One measurement related to Sport and Physical Activity levels of children and young people between the ages of 5 and 16. Torbay figures were in line with national figures (Figure 22).

Beat the Street is a game that for 6 weeks in Autumn 2018 turned Torbay into a game where children and adults could walk, cycle and run from point to point tapping their 'Beat the Street' card on sensors (Beat Boxes) placed on lamp posts. By the end of the 6 week period, 51% of school children in the 30 state primary schools within Torbay had participated in the event.

Figure 23
Prevalence of overweight children
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)
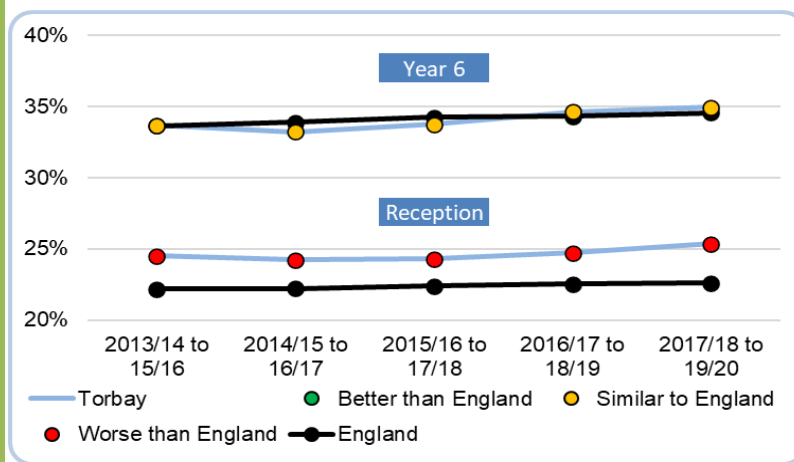
The prevalence of overweight (including obese) children in Reception during 2019/20 was 25.7%. This has been consistent since 2013. Year 6 rates for 2019/20 were 34.6%, again this has been broadly consistent since 2013/14. Reception rates remained consistently above national rates (Figure 23).

The NCMP was not undertaken across all schools during 2020/21 due to the COVID pandemic.

For more information, visit the NCMP and Child Obesity Profile at fingertips.phe.org.uk

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL

The Tobacco Control Plan https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/towards-a-smoke-free-generation-tobacco-control-plan-for-england stresses the importance of reducing the number of young people who take up smoking. One of the national ambitions was to reduce rates of 15 year old regular smokers to 3% by 2022. Alcohol consumption contributes to hospital admissions and deaths in relation to a large range of conditions. Alcohol misuse is estimated to cost the NHS about £3.5 billion per year and society as a whole £21 billion annually.

Figure 24
Tobacco & E-cigarette status of 15 year olds – England (2018)
Source: Smoking, Drinking & Drug Use among Young People in England survey (SDD)
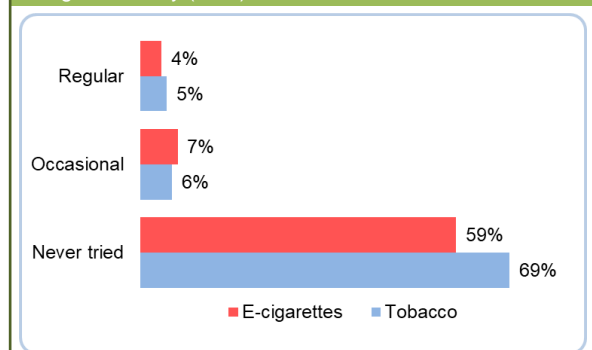
The SDD survey for 2018 shows the proportion of **15 year olds** who are regular smokers stands at 5%, this is down from 14% in 2008. In the 2018 survey, 84% of **11 to 15** year olds have never smoked (2008 – 68%). The survey also looks at E-cigarettes, the number of 15 year olds who have never tried tobacco is higher than those who have never tried e-cigarettes (Figure 24). Graph does not include ex-smokers or those who tried once.

Figure 25: Percentage of 11 to 15 year olds who have been drunk in the last 4 weeks - England
Source: SDD
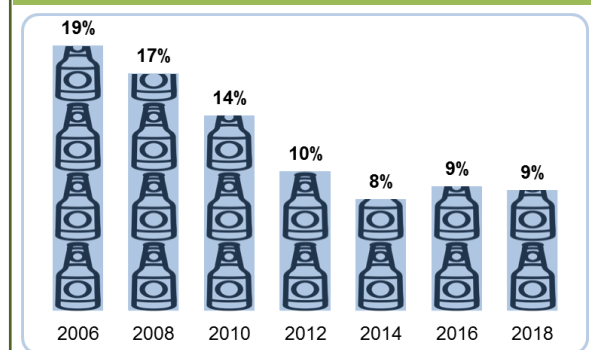
The SDD report results from a biennial survey of secondary school pupils in England in years 7 to 11. This report indicates a fall in the number of secondary school pupils consuming alcohol, and in particular a fall in those getting drunk since 2006 (Figure 25). As of January 2022, there had been no update of this data, this is likely to be due to prioritisations of data work in relation to COVID within the NHS.

Figure 26: Rate of admission episodes for alcohol specific conditions per 100,000 – Under 18s
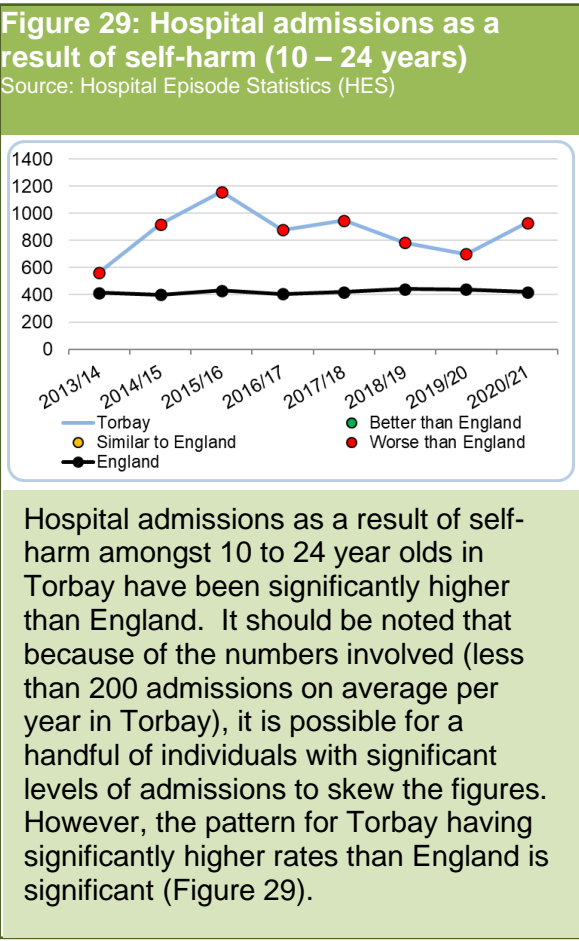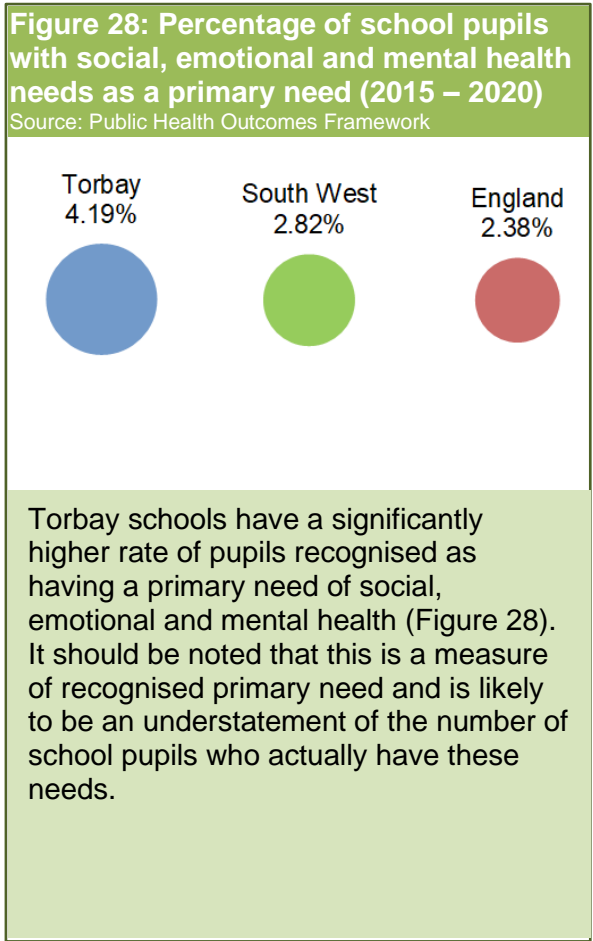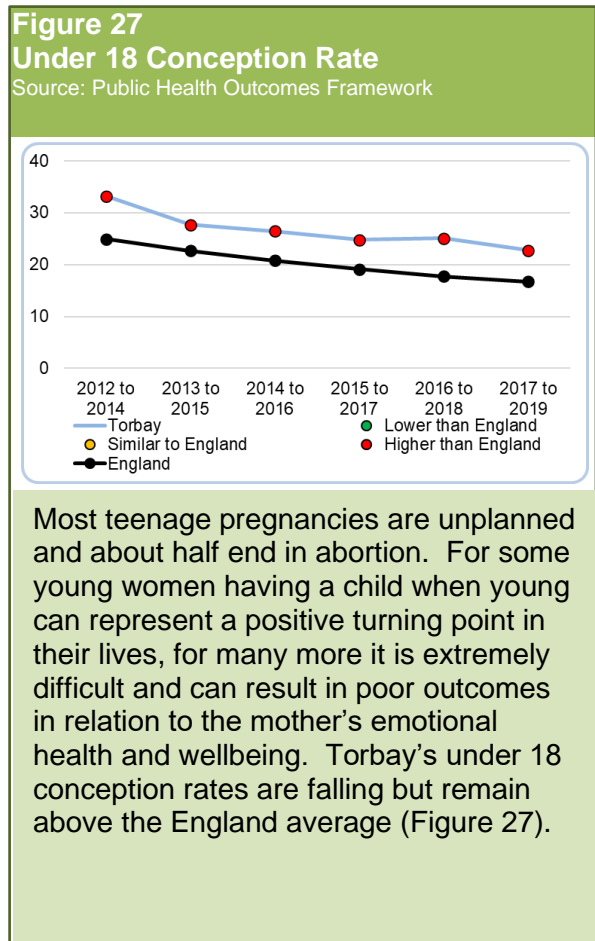Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework
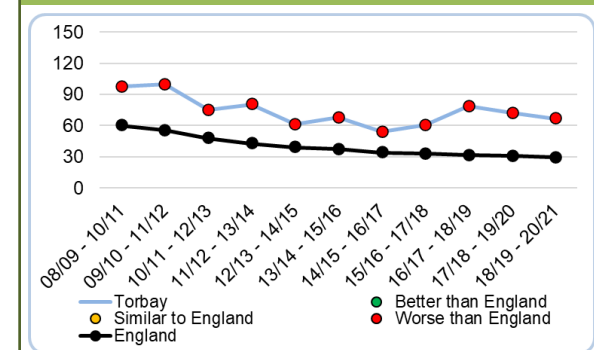
The rate of admissions of under 18s for alcohol specific conditions within Torbay has consistently been above national rates (Figure 26) although they have been generally on a downward trend.

For more information, visit the Topic Based Overviews pages at http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info

MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Mental wellbeing is of particular importance to children and young people as it is thought to influence the way in which an individual copes with key life events such as stress, trauma and physical ill-health. 1 in 10 children will have a clinically diagnosed mental disorder at any one point during childhood *(Measuring mental wellbeing in children and young people – PHE (2015))*.
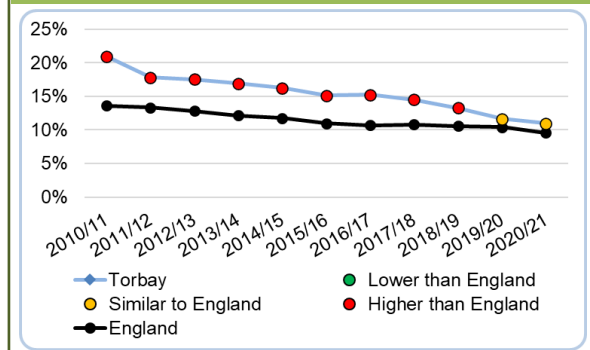
Figure 27
Under 18 Conception Rate
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Most teenage pregnancies are unplanned and about half end in abortion. For some young women having a child when young can represent a positive turning point in their lives, for many more it is extremely difficult and can result in poor outcomes in relation to the mother's emotional health and wellbeing. Torbay's under 18 conception rates are falling but remain above the England average (Figure 27).

Figure 28: Percentage of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs as a primary need (2015 – 2020)
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Torbay schools have a significantly higher rate of pupils recognised as having a primary need of social, emotional and mental health (Figure 28). It should be noted that this is a measure of recognised primary need and is likely to be an understatement of the number of school pupils who actually have these needs.

Figure 29: Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10 – 24 years)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm amongst 10 to 24 year olds in Torbay have been significantly higher than England. It should be noted that because of the numbers involved (less than 200 admissions on average per year in Torbay), it is possible for a handful of individuals with significant levels of admissions to skew the figures. However, the pattern for Torbay having significantly higher rates than England is significant (Figure 29).

For more information, visit the Children and Young People's Mental Health and Wellbeing Profile at fingertips.phe.org.uk

CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH

This section has 3 different measures. Firstly, **Smoking at time of delivery**: smoking during pregnancy has significant well known detrimental effects for the growth of the baby and health of the mother. Secondly, **Breastfeeding prevalence:** breast milk provides the ideal nutrition for infants in the first stages of life. Thirdly, **Hospital admissions for dental caries** (tooth decay) which shows not only an indicative rate of tooth decay but also may indicate issues with accessing high street dental services.

Figure 30
Percentage of women smoking at time of delivery
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Torbay has consistently had significantly higher smoking at time of delivery rates than England during the last decade, but the gap has closed and rates are now broadly in line with England (Figure 30).

Figure 31
Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth (2018/19)
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Torbay 41.7%   South West 51.4%   England 46.2%
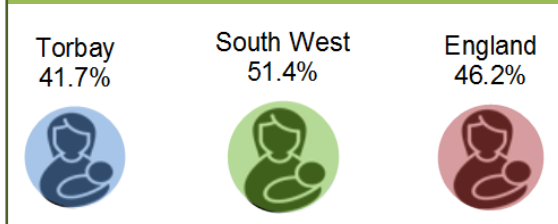
Within Torbay in 2018/19, the percentage of babies who first feed is known to be breastmilk is approximately 73%, this is above the national rate of 67.4%. The prevalence of breastfeeding 6 to 8 weeks after birth during 2018/19 was 41.7%, this is below national and regional rates (Figure 31). Data for Torbay has not been considered suitably robust for 2019/20 and 2020/21.

Figure 32: Hospital admissions for dental caries per 100,000 population – 0 to 17 years (2018/19 to 2020/21)
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

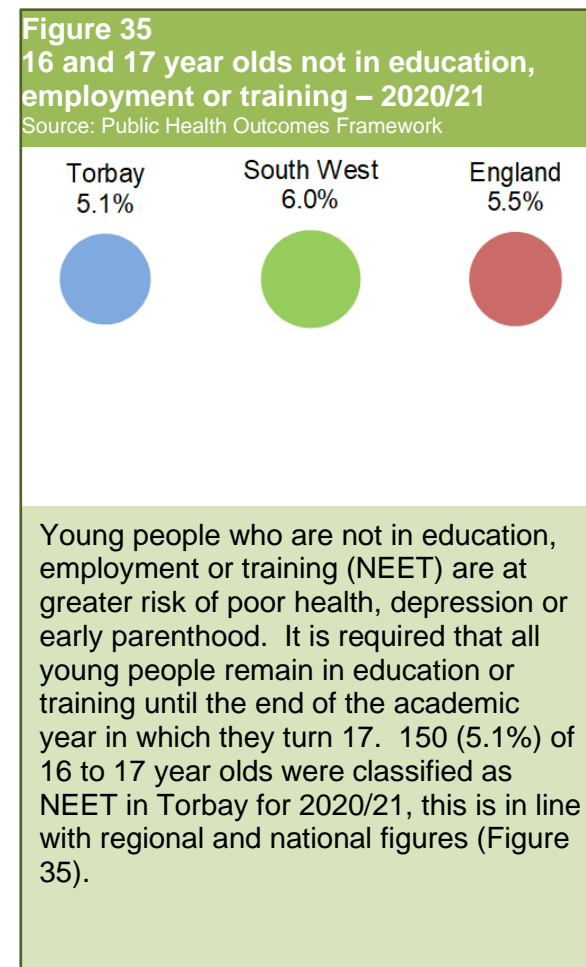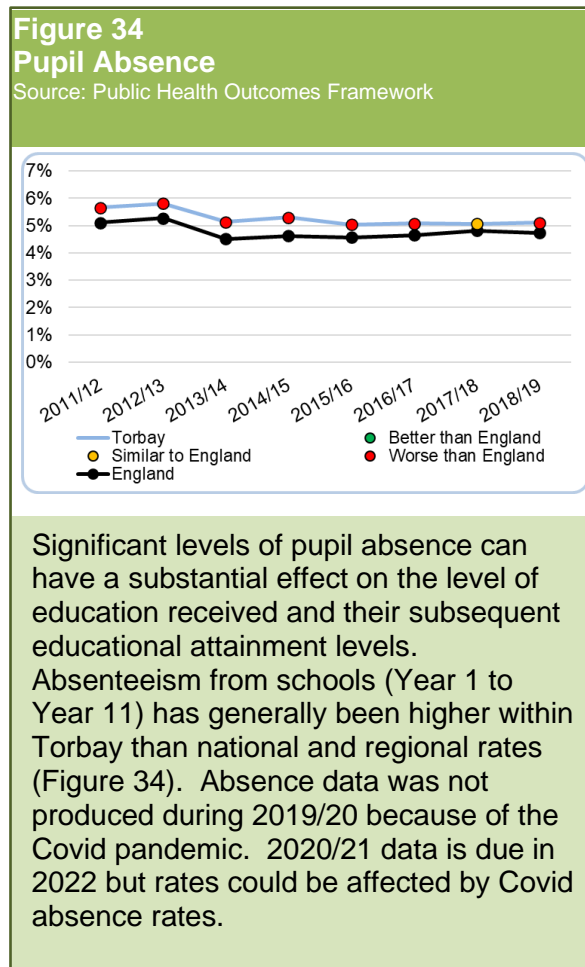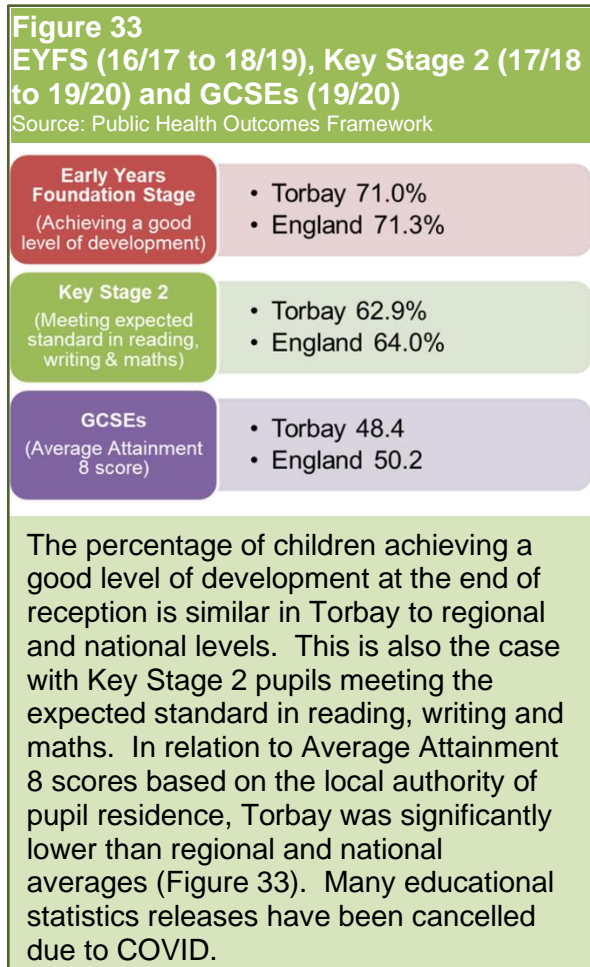Torbay 820   South West 315   England 236
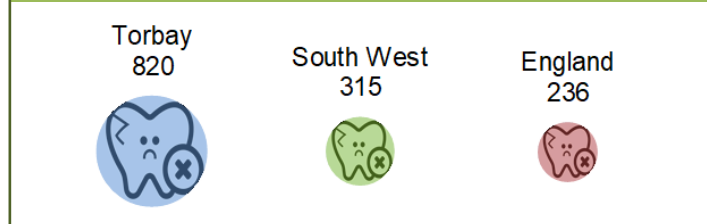
Hospital admissions for dental caries (tooth decay) in Torbay have been consistently more than double the English average (Figure 32). The consistently high rates of hospital admissions for dental caries could indicate an issue with some children not accessing high street dental services or being unable to access them quickly when emergencies arise. 37% of children had seen an NHS dentist in the 12 months to 30 June 2021, this is higher than the England average of 33% and the South West average of 35%.

28% of 5 year olds in Torbay have visually obvious tooth decay, this is higher than national and regional averages according to the 2018/19 oral health survey.

For more information, visit the Child and Maternal Health Profile at fingertips.phe.org.uk

EDUCATION

Education is a key determinant of a child's future life, a good education increases the likelihood of higher earnings, better housing and material resources. These are related to better health outcomes.

Figure 33
EYFS (16/17 to 18/19), Key Stage 2 (17/18 to 19/20) and GCSEs (19/20)
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Early Years Foundation Stage (Achieving a good level of development)	• Torbay 71.0% • England 71.3%
Key Stage 2 (Meeting expected standard in reading, writing & maths)	• Torbay 62.9% • England 64.0%
GCSEs (Average Attainment 8 score)	• Torbay 48.4 • England 50.2

The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception is similar in Torbay to regional and national levels. This is also the case with Key Stage 2 pupils meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and maths. In relation to Average Attainment 8 scores based on the local authority of pupil residence, Torbay was significantly lower than regional and national averages (Figure 33). Many educational statistics releases have been cancelled due to COVID.

Figure 34
Pupil Absence
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Legend:
— Torbay
● Similar to England (yellow)
— England
● Better than England (green)
● Worse than England (red)

Significant levels of pupil absence can have a substantial effect on the level of education received and their subsequent educational attainment levels. Absenteeism from schools (Year 1 to Year 11) has generally been higher within Torbay than national and regional rates (Figure 34). Absence data was not produced during 2019/20 because of the Covid pandemic. 2020/21 data is due in 2022 but rates could be affected by Covid absence rates.

Figure 35
16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training – 2020/21
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

| Torbay | South West | England |
| 5.1% | 6.0% | 5.5% |

Young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) are at greater risk of poor health, depression or early parenthood. It is required that all young people remain in education or training until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17. 150 (5.1%) of 16 to 17 year olds were classified as NEET in Torbay for 2020/21, this is in line with regional and national figures (Figure 35).

For more information, visit www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/about/statistics

SOCIAL CARE

Social Services come into contact with the most vulnerable children in our society. The most serious cases are 'Cared for Children' (Children in care) who are in the care of the local authority, these children may be living with foster parents, in residential children's homes or in residential schools/secure units. The level below this is when a child protection plan is drawn up by the local authority. It sets out how the child can be kept safe, how things can be made better for the family and what support they will need. Finally, below a child protection plan is a 'Child in Need' who has been referred to children's social care services, and who been assessed to be in need of social care services.

Figure 36
Rate of children in care per 10,000 children at 31 March (0 to 17 years)
Source: Department for Education – Statistics: looked after children
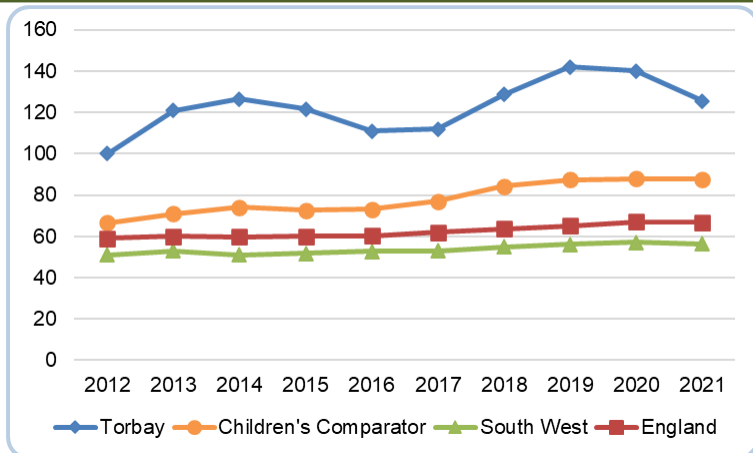
The Children's Comparator group relates to 10 local authorities with similar characteristics to Torbay. Torbay's rate is significantly higher than the comparators shown.

Rates of Children in Care within Torbay have increased by approximately 26% when comparing 2012 to 2021. This compares to 31% for the Children's social care comparator group of 10 local authorities with similar characteristics to Torbay, 10% for the South West and 13% for England (Figure 36).

Figure 37: Rate of children on child protection plans per 10,000 children at 31 March (2019 to 2021)
Source: Department for Education – Statistics: children in need and child protection

Torbay 78.1
Children's Comparator 53.1
South West 38.8
England 42.6
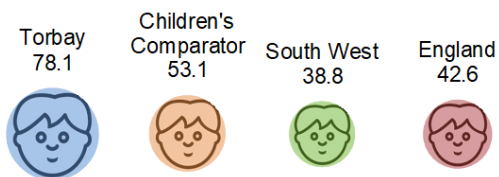
Over the last three years, on 31 March, Torbay has had a statistically higher rate than its children's social care comparator group, South West region and England (Figure 37).

Figure 38: Rate of children in need per 10,000 children at 31 March (2019 to 2021)
Source: Department for Education – Statistics: children in need and child protection

Torbay 496
Children's Comparator 379
South West 293
England 326
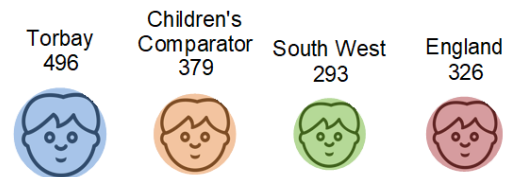
Over the last three years, on 31 March, Torbay has had a statistically higher rate of Children in Need than its children's social care comparator group, South West region and England (Figure 38).

For more information, visit www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-looked-after-children

Starting and developing well summary profile (Sources in Appendix)

Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Children's comparator group	South West	England	RAG Rating compared to England
DEMOGRAPHY						
Birth rate (2020)	Rate per 1,000	54.6	53.5	52.3	55.3	⬇ (black)
Infant mortality (2018 - 20)	Rate per 1,000	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.9	⬆ (amber)
BABIES						
Smoking at time of delivery (2020/21)	%	11.0%	12.8%	10.3%	9.6%	⬇ (amber)
Baby's first feed breastmilk (2018/19)	%	73.3%	66.7%	75.3%	67.3%	⬆ (green)
Breastfeeding prevalence (2018/19)	%	41.7%	38.3%	51.4%	46.2%	⬆ (red)
YOUNGER CHILDREN						
MMR vaccination rates (2020/21)	%	91.6%	91.9%	91.2%	86.6%	⬇ (green)
5 year olds with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth (2018/19)	%	28.2%	23.8%	20.4%	23.4%	⬇ (amber)
EYFS - Good level of development (2018/19)	%	70.8%	71.3%	72.0%	71.8%	⬆ (amber)
EYFS - Good level of development of those with Free School Meal status (2018/19)	%	53.3%	55.5%	53.0%	56.5%	⬆ (amber)
Classified as overweight or obese (Reception) (2019/20)	%	25.7%	24.6%	22.7%	23.0%	⬆ (red)
Classified as overweight or obese (Year 6) (2019/20)	%	34.6%	34.9%	31.8%	35.2%	⬇ (amber)
KS 2 pupils meeting expected standard in reading, writing & maths (2019/20)	%	66.0%	63.6%	63.9%	65.3%	⬆ (amber)
OLDER CHILDREN						
Alcohol admissions to hospital (2018/19 - 20/21)	Rate per 100,000	66.7	38.1	46.1	29.3	⬇ (red)
Teenage Conceptions (2017 - 2019)	Rate per 1,000	22.7	20.1	13.7	16.7	⬇ (red)
Chlamydia detection rates (2020)	Rate per 100,000	1442.8	1487.1	1256.3	1408.4	⬇ (amber)
Average Attainment 8 score (GCSEs) (2019/20)	Score	48.4	48.9	50.4	50.2	⬆ (red)
Not in employment, education or training (2020/21)	%	5.1%	5.7%	6.0%	5.5%	⬇ (amber)
ALL CHILDREN						
Hospital admissions for unintentional & deliberate injuries (2018/19 - 2020/21)	Rate per 100,000	109.2	107.5	110.3	95.2	⬇ (red)
Children with Special Educational Needs (202021)	%	17.2%	16.9%	16.9%	15.8%	⬆ (red)
Children in low income families (2019/20)	%	17.6%	19.4%	14.2%	19.1%	⬆ (red)
Looked After Children (2021)	Rate per 10,000	125.6	87.6	56.3	66.9	⬇ (red)
Children in Need (2021)	Rate per 10,000	563	377	275	321	⬆ (red)
Children with Child Protection Plans (2021)	Rate per 10,000	89	57	37	42	⬆ (red)
Pupil Absence (2018/19)	%	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	⬆ (red)

Direction of arrow relates to direction of travel since the previous period
Colour of arrow relates to RAG rating relative to England (Red – Significantly worse, Amber – Not significantly diferent, Green – Significantly better than England, Black – Not compared to England)

Living and Working Well

Living and Working Well Overview

Torbay is home to **73,591** people aged 18 to 64

19 out of 100 working age people are smokers

61 suicides of Torbay residents during 2018 to 2020

14 out of 100 adults suffering from depression

The average full-time salary is **£26,416**

11 out of 100 households experience fuel poverty

The average price of a house in Torbay is more than **7** times average full-time earnings

The typical rent for a 2 bedroom property is **38%** of a full-time wage

67 out of 100 adults are overweight or obese

8 out of 100 adults have been diagnosed with Diabetes

62 out of 100 adults state that they eat at least 5 portions of fruit or vegetables a day

69 out of 100 adults define themselves as physically active

There were **10,470** recorded crimes and **4,600** recorded anti-social behaviour incidents during 2020/21

There were **3,507** recorded occurrences of domestic abuse during 2020/21

There were **19,999** A&E attendances for Torbay residents aged 20 to 64

There were **7,856** emergency admissions to hospital for Torbay residents aged 20 to 64

This section relates to Torbay's working age population. This aims to be an overview of key indicators that indicate the position and experiences of working age people in Torbay.

18 TO 64 YEAR OLD DEMOGRAPHICS

**Figure 39
Proportion of 18-64 year olds**
Source: ONS Mid-year population estimate (2020)

% of 18 to 64 year olds
40 to 44.9%	(7)
45 to 49.9%	(15)
50 to 54.9%	(29)
55 to 59.9%	(26)
60 to 64.9%	(10)
65 to 69.9%	(2)

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2017 Ordnance Survey 100022695
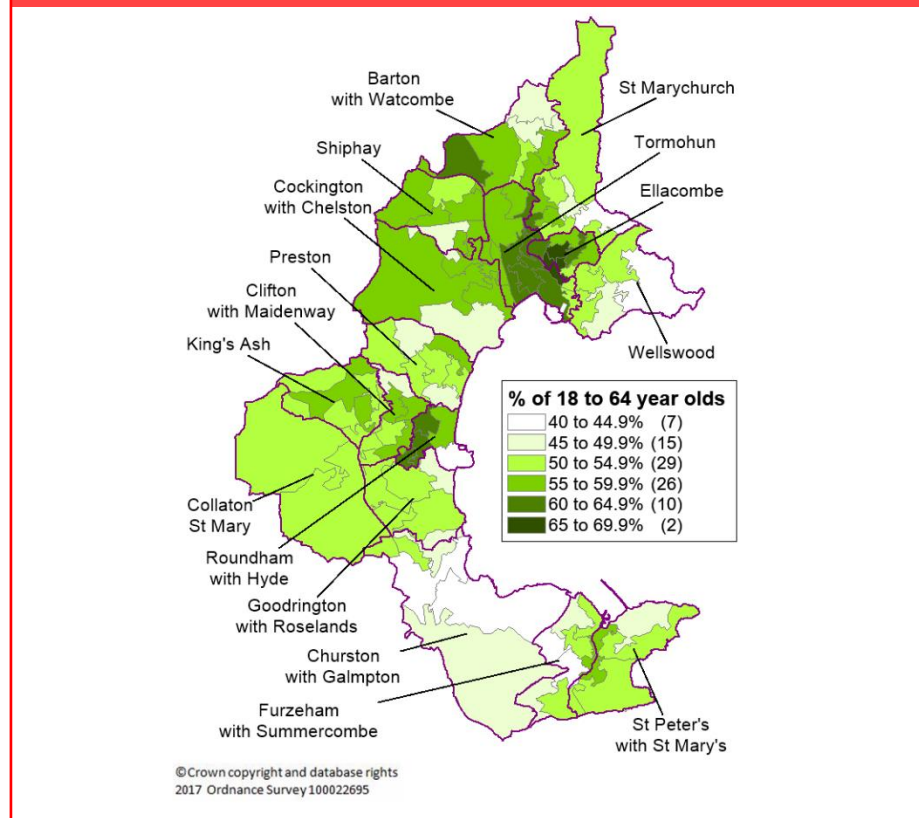
Central Torquay and Paignton have proportions of 18 to 64 year olds that are higher than Torbay in general (Figure 39). These areas are broadly the same as the most deprived areas in our community.

**Figure 40
18 to 64 year old population (2020) and projected population (2023 to 2043)**
Source: NOMIS
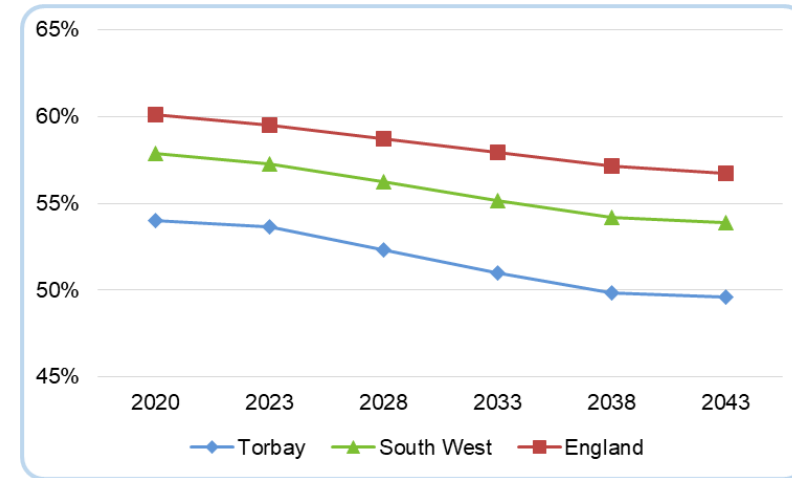
18 to 64 year olds currently make up 54% of the Torbay population, this is lower than England (60%) and the South West (58%) (Figure 40). Current projections are for this proportion to fall by 2043 to 50% for Torbay (England – 57%, South West – 54%). This fall in the working age population could lead to significant additional financial pressures across the country as the numbers contributing tax through working will fall. The Business rates retention scheme aims for councils to retain 100% of their business rates. This may be advantageous for areas with high concentrations of active businesses but could leave areas that are struggling, with shortfalls in income as well as bearing the fluctuation in income arising from rises and falls in the local economy.

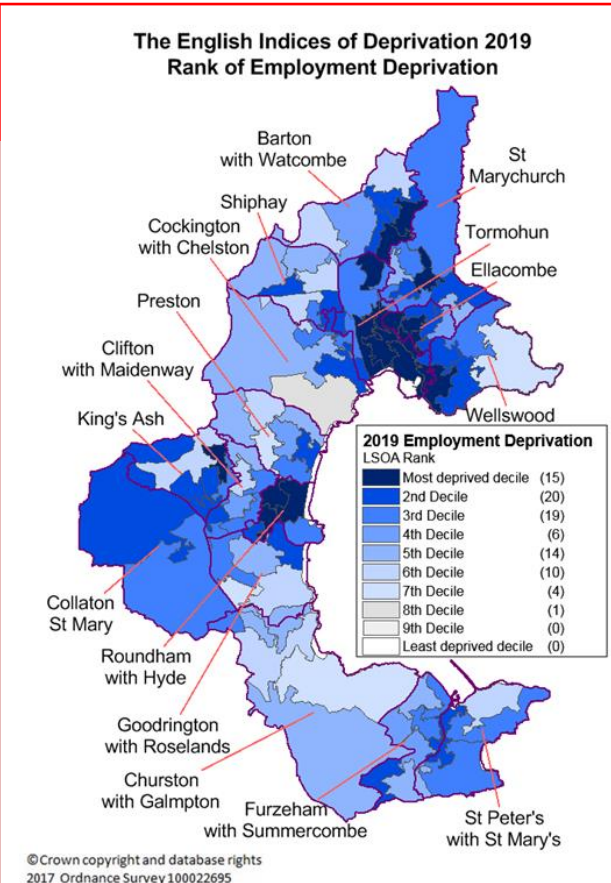For more information, visit the Topic Based Overviews pages at http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Levels of employment and pay underpin a community. A person who cannot find adequate employment which pays them enough to live without overwhelming financial worries is likely to have an increased risk of physical and mental ill health. Those with higher incomes can expect to have a higher life expectancy and more of that will be in good health. Lower incomes can sometimes affect a person's ability to afford to actively participate in many activities.

Figure 41
Rank of Employment Deprivation – Torbay 2019
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019)

Employment deprivation measures the proportion of the working age population involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This can be due to unemployment, sickness, disability or caring responsibilities.

Torbay was ranked as the 11th most deprived upper-tier local authority out of 151 for the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015 – 12th). It was also ranked the most deprived in the South West. 15% of the working age population within Torbay are classified as Employment deprived, this is an improvement on the 2015 figure of 17.6% (Figure 41).

For more information, visit the Deprivation pages at http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Rank of Employment Deprivation

2019 Employment Deprivation
LSOA Rank

Most deprived decile	(15)
2nd Decile	(20)
3rd Decile	(19)
4th Decile	(6)
5th Decile	(14)
6th Decile	(10)
7th Decile	(4)
8th Decile	(1)
9th Decile	(0)
Least deprived decile	(0)

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Figure 42
Average (Median) Full-time Salary (2021)
Source: NOMIS

Torbay	South West	England
£26,416	£29,585	£31,490
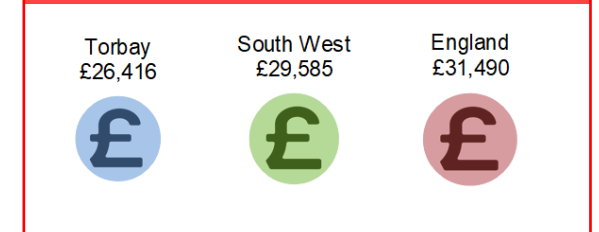
Torbay has consistently had lower average salaries than the national and regional average. The results of the 2021 annual survey of hours and earnings showed that median full-time annual salaries in England were 19.2% higher than those in Torbay, the South West average was 12% higher (Figure 42).

According to the Annual Population Survey (2017 to 2020), approximately 30% of the working-age population (16 to 64) had a degree level or above qualification. This compares to 40% for England and the South West.

HOUSING

The affordability and quality of housing is one of the most significant issues across the country. The 2019 IMD showed that 29 out of 89 Torbay LSOAs were classified as being in the 20% most deprived areas for Indoor deprivation in England, this equated to 32.9% of the population. This is a reduction when compared to 2015 (40 LSOAs equating to 45.7% of the population).

Figure 43
Housing affordability ratio (Lower quartile house price & salary)
Source: Office for National Statistics
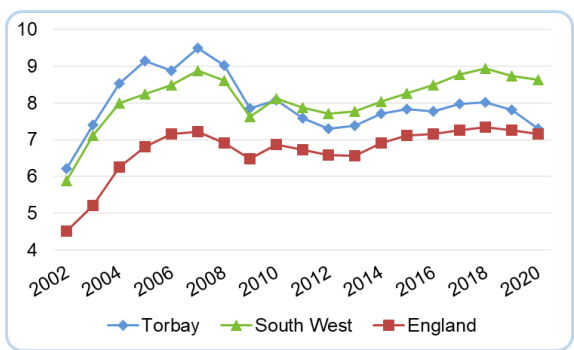
Housing affordability data for 2020 shows the lower quartile house price in Torbay is over 7 times the lower quartile earnings. This is a lower ratio than the South West (8.63) but in line with England (7.15). Torbay's ratio peaked in 2007 at 9.49, there is a degree of volatility in the data as salary is based on a sample, we wait to see if Torbay's affordability ratio increases in the coming years (Figure 43).

Figure 44
Percentage of salary needed for 2 bed rent (based on lower quartile full-time earnings & rent) - 2020/21
Source: Valuation Office Agency

Torbay 37.6%   South West 39.4%   England 36.5%
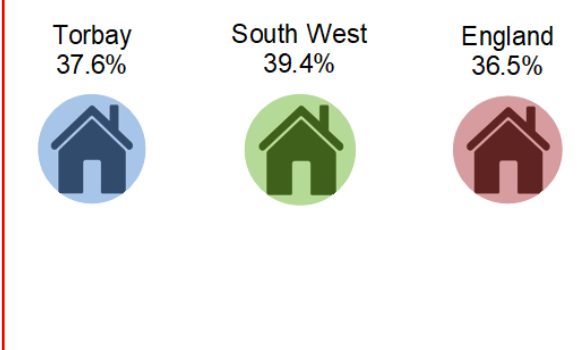
Lower quartile rents for a 2 bedroom property in Torbay are broadly in line with the national average. Rents are lower in Torbay but that is offset by lower salaries (Figure 44).

Figure 45
Estimated percentage of households in fuel poverty (2019)
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Torbay 10.5%   South West 10.6%   England 13.4%
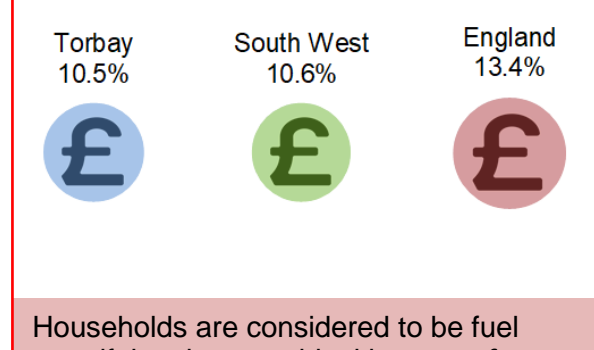
Households are considered to be fuel poor if they have residual income **after** fuel costs below the official poverty line and they are living in a property with a fuel poverty efficiency rating of Band D or below. It should be noted that these figures relate to modelled estimates.

Torbay has a lower percentage than England for 2019 using the low income, low efficiency methodology. Rates are broadly in line with the South West (Figure 45).

For more information, visit the Housing Strategy pages at www.torbay.gov.uk/housing-strategy

HEALTH – ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL AND A&E ATTENDANCES

Admissions to hospital are classified as either planned or unplanned (emergency) admissions, an unplanned admission is expensive and frequently preventable through better care outside of hospital. Significant increases in unplanned admissions and A&E attendances among the 20 to 64 age group could occur because of issues accessing adequate medical services to help prevent or manage their conditions in the community. There are also significant links between those with lower incomes and poor health.

**Figure 46
Planned and unplanned admissions to hospital for those aged 20 to 64 per 100,000 population (Age standardised)**
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics
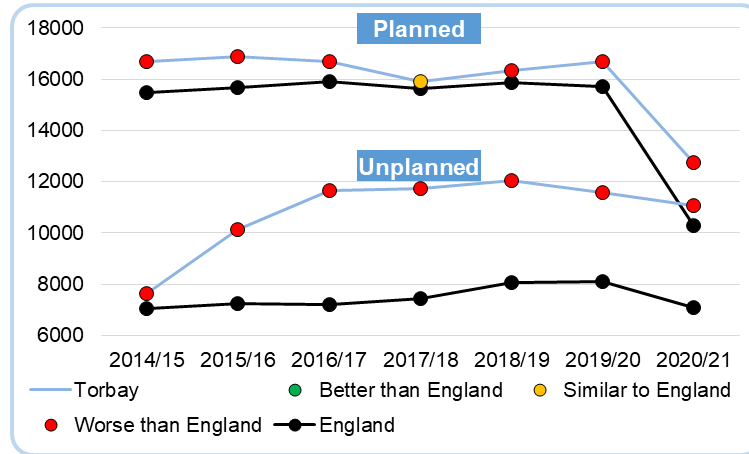
For both planned and unplanned admissions, Torbay has consistently been significantly higher than the national average. From 2014/15 onwards, unplanned admissions have increased markedly in comparison with England (Figure 46). Rates have increased in the 65+ age bracket but not by such a large proportion. Planned admissions remained relatively steady until 2020/21 when they were significantly affected by the Covid pandemic.   These rates are age standardised, this technique allows areas with significantly different age profiles to be compared.

**Figure 47
A&E attendances for those aged 20 to 64 per 100,000 population (Age standardised)**
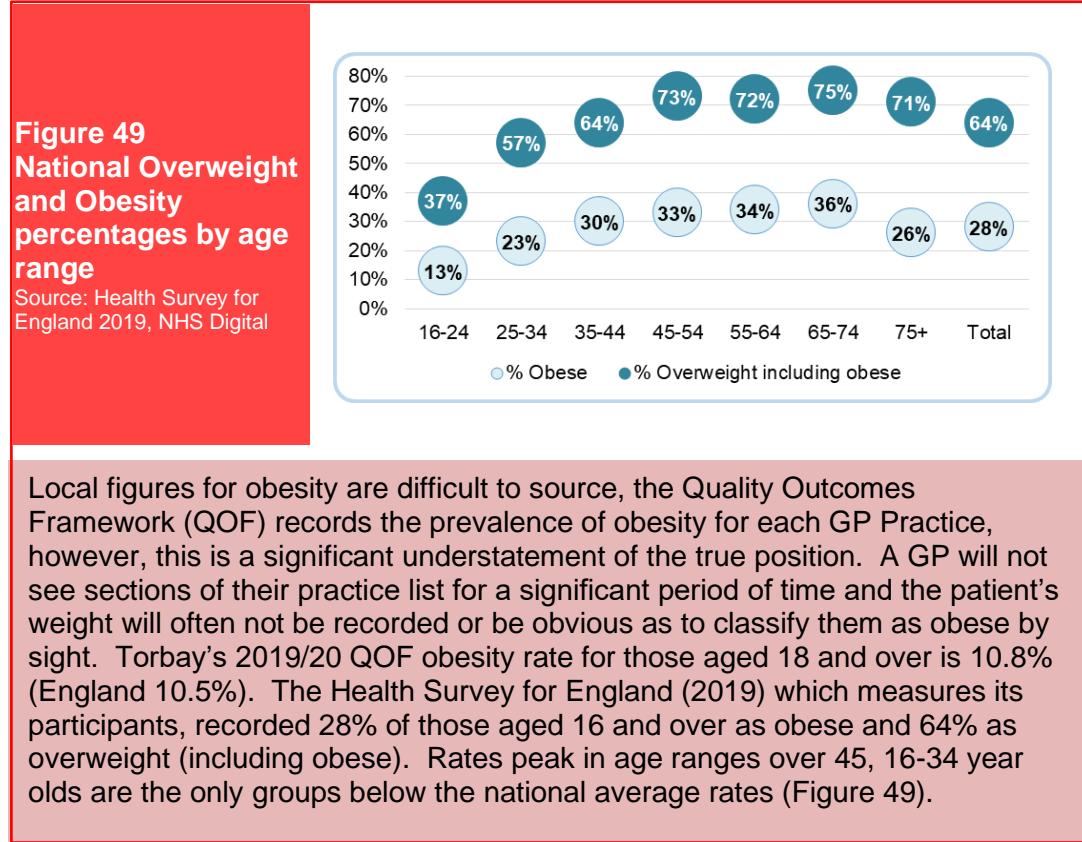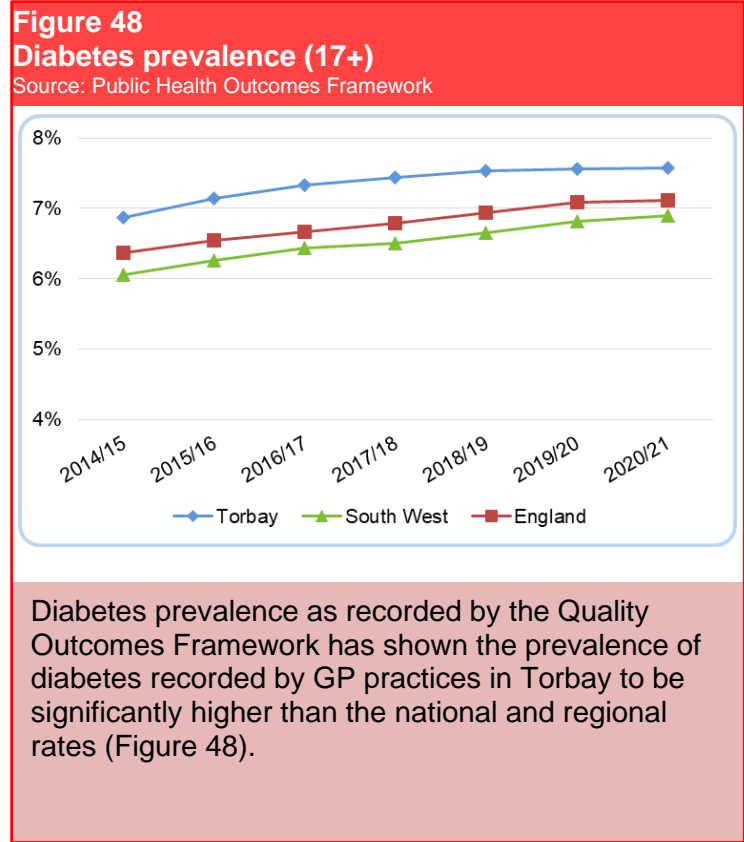Source: Hospital Episode Statistics
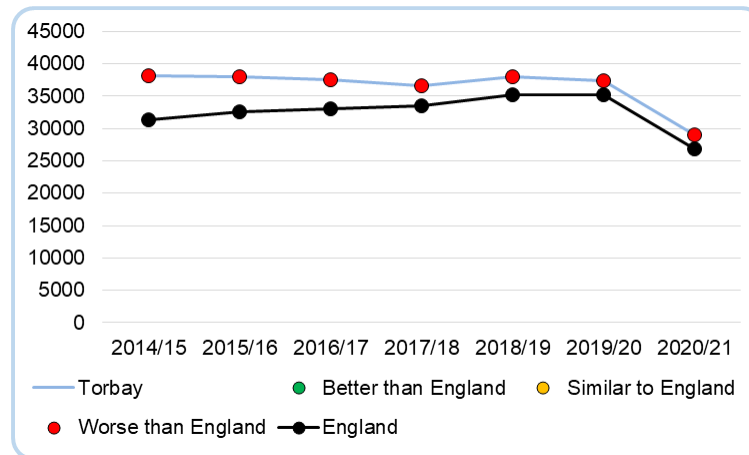
Accident & Emergency attendance rates (age standardised) for Torbay 20 to 64 year olds have been significantly worse than England although the rate has remained steady from 2014/15 to 2019/20. The rise in unplanned admissions is not reflected in emergency attendances. The gap between Torbay and England has narrowed (Figure 47). Attendances fell significantly during 2020/21 because of the Covid pandemic.

For GP Practice Profiles, visit the National General Practice Profiles at fingertips.phe.org.uk

HEALTH – OBESITY AND DIABETES

Obesity is a major contributor towards the rise in rates of Diabetes and the accelerated onset of cardiovascular disease. Obesity is defined in adults who have a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 or more. A BMI of 25 and over is regarded as overweight. Diabetes is a lifelong condition that causes a person's blood sugar level to become too high as your body is unable to break down glucose into energy. Over a period of time these high glucose levels can seriously damage your heart, eyes, feet and kidneys. There are two main type of diabetes, for Type 1 diabetes there are no lifestyle changes that you can make to lower your risk. For Type 2 diabetes which accounts for around 90% of cases in the UK, you can help reduce your risk by controlling your weight, exercising regularly, stopping smoking, limiting alcohol and eating a balanced, healthy diet.
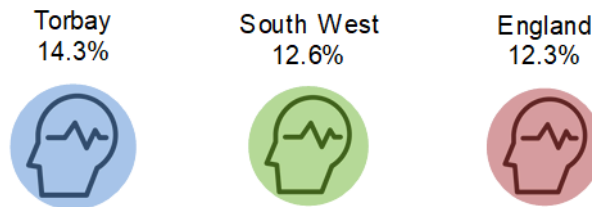
Figure 48
Diabetes prevalence (17+)
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Diabetes prevalence as recorded by the Quality Outcomes Framework has shown the prevalence of diabetes recorded by GP practices in Torbay to be significantly higher than the national and regional rates (Figure 48).

Figure 49
National Overweight and Obesity percentages by age range
Source: Health Survey for England 2019, NHS Digital

Local figures for obesity are difficult to source, the Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) records the prevalence of obesity for each GP Practice, however, this is a significant understatement of the true position. A GP will not see sections of their practice list for a significant period of time and the patient's weight will often not be recorded or be obvious as to classify them as obese by sight. Torbay's 2019/20 QOF obesity rate for those aged 18 and over is 10.8% (England 10.5%). The Health Survey for England (2019) which measures its participants, recorded 28% of those aged 16 and over as obese and 64% as overweight (including obese). Rates peak in age ranges over 45, 16-34 year olds are the only groups below the national average rates (Figure 49).

For more information, visit https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/health-survey-for-england

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health issues are a significant public health concern. Depression has been a condition that had not been diagnosed for a significant proportion of individuals who had the condition. Rates for England as measured by the Quality Outcomes Framework have been increasing nationally since 2012/13 when 5.8% of patients aged 18+ were diagnosed with depression. The latest rates for 2020/21 are 12.3%, this is a result of increased awareness and recording of those with depression by GPs. Suicide is a significant cause of death in young adults and is seen as an indicator of underlying rates of mental ill-health.

**Figure 50
Depression –
Recorded
Prevalence (aged
18+)**
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Torbay 14.3%   South West 12.6%   England 12.3%

1 in 7 (14.3%) adult patients on Torbay GP registers are diagnosed with depression (Figure 50). This rate is slightly higher than the national and regional rates of approximately in 1 in 8 patients. Although recognition and recording of depression is increasing there is still a significant likelihood that these figures are underestimates of the true prevalence.

**Figure 51
Suicide rate per
100,000 population
(Age standardised
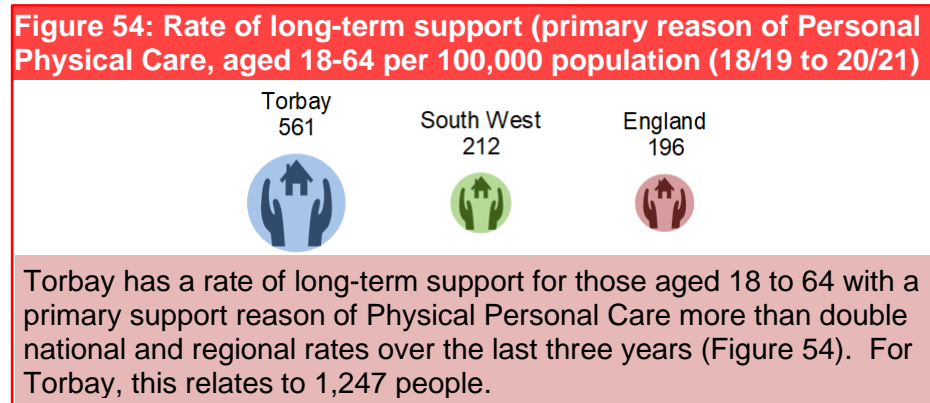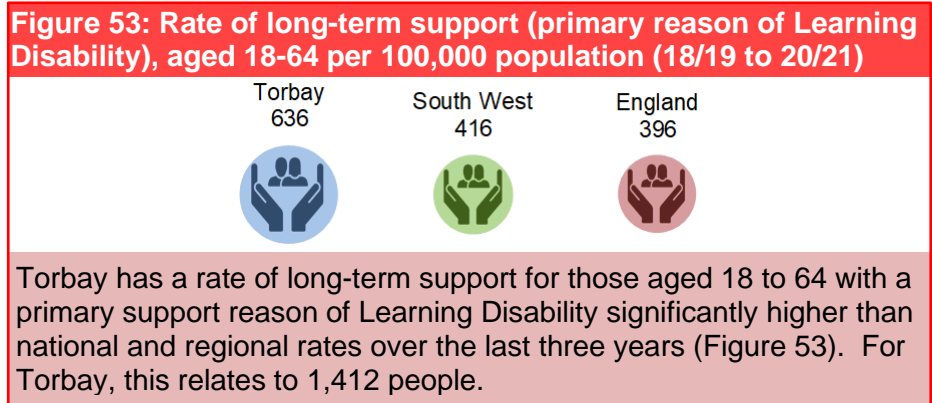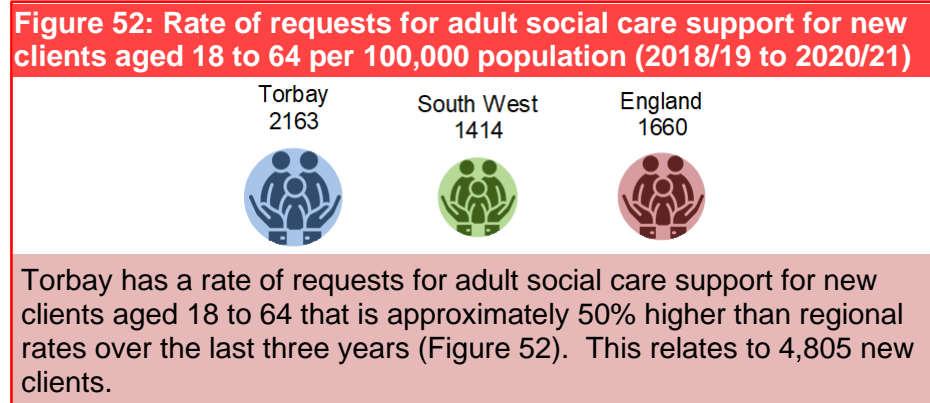rate)**
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework
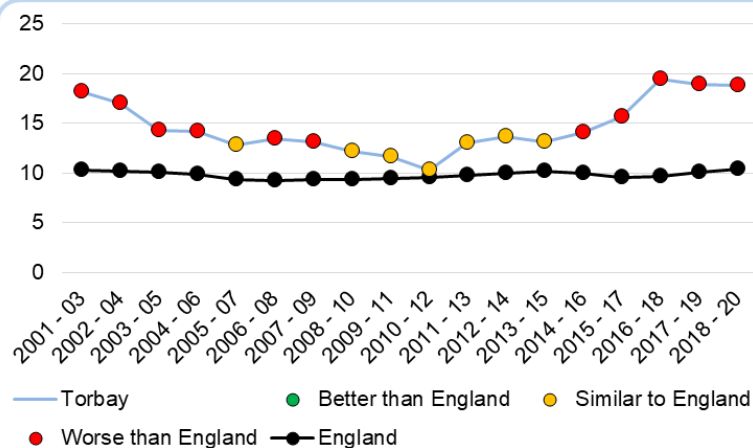
Suicides are not common occurrences and there will be an inherent volatility to the data at Torbay level, but there is an upward trend in the number of suicides recorded. For the last five last periods, Torbay's suicide rate has been significantly higher than England (Figure 51) and since the period 2016-18 has been the largest of any upper-tier local authority in England. The total number of suicides for Torbay residents for the period 2018-20 was 61.

For more information, visit the Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA pages at fingertips.phe.org.uk

SOCIAL CARE

Adult social care is support provided to adults with physical, mental and learning difficulties. This can be provided through helping someone to wash, get dressed or cleaning the living areas. This could be provided in the home or in residential care and nursing homes. For those aged under 65, a significant proportion will relate to those with learning disabilities, this is different to those aged 65 and over where those with learning disabilities make up a small proportion of those receiving social care.

Figure 52: Rate of requests for adult social care support for new clients aged 18 to 64 per 100,000 population (2018/19 to 2020/21)

Torbay 2163   South West 1414   England 1660

Torbay has a rate of requests for adult social care support for new clients aged 18 to 64 that is approximately 50% higher than regional rates over the last three years (Figure 52). This relates to 4,805 new clients.

Figure 53: Rate of long-term support (primary reason of Learning Disability), aged 18-64 per 100,000 population (18/19 to 20/21)

Torbay 636   South West 416   England 396

Torbay has a rate of long-term support for those aged 18 to 64 with a primary support reason of Learning Disability significantly higher than national and regional rates over the last three years (Figure 53). For Torbay, this relates to 1,412 people.

Figure 54: Rate of long-term support (primary reason of Personal Physical Care, aged 18-64 per 100,000 population (18/19 to 20/21)

Torbay 561   South West 212   England 196

Torbay has a rate of long-term support for those aged 18 to 64 with a primary support reason of Physical Personal Care more than double national and regional rates over the last three years (Figure 54). For Torbay, this relates to 1,247 people.

Figure 55: Rate of long-term support (primary reason of Mental Health), aged 18-64 per 100,000 population (18/19 to 20/21)

Torbay 280   South West 127   England 164

Torbay has a rate of long-term support for those aged 18 to 64 with a primary support reason of Mental Health significantly higher than national and regional rates over the last three years (Figure 55). For Torbay, this relates to 623 people.

Figures 50 to 53 - Source: Torbay and South Devon Healthcare Trust (Torbay), Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report (South West, England)

For more information, visit torbayandsouthdevon.nhs.uk/services/adult-social-care

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL

Smoking is the biggest cause of preventable ill-health and premature mortality in the UK. It is a major risk factor for many diseases including lung cancer, heart disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Alcohol consumption is a significant contributing factor to hospital admissions. Alcohol misuse is estimated to cost the NHS about £3.5 billion per year and society as a whole £21 billion annually (Public Health England).

Figure 56
Rate of smoking attributable hospital admissions per 100,000 population (Age Standardised Rate)
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework
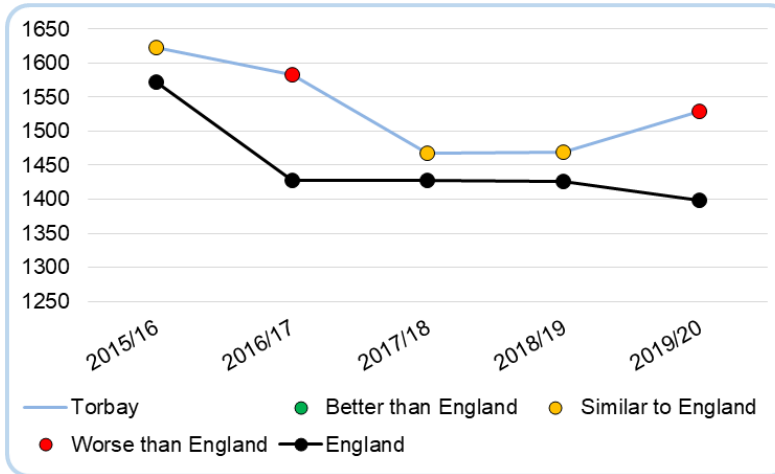
The rate of smoking attributable hospital admissions for Torbay has consistently been above England except for 2 of the last 5 years. The general trend is downwards (Figure 56).

The 2019 Annual Population Survey showed a smoking prevalence amongst 18 to 64 year olds within Torbay of 19%, this is slightly higher than England but the difference is not statistically significant. There is volatility from year to year but the general trend is downwards.

Figure 57
Alcohol admissions (Narrow), aged 20 to 64 per 100,000 population - 2016/17 to 2020/21 (Age Standardised Rate)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

Torbay
981
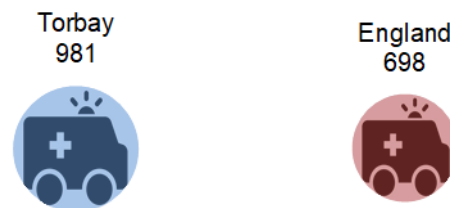
England
698

Alcohol admission rates for Torbay have been significantly above those of England over the previous five years (Figure 57).

For 2020/21, 401 individuals within Torbay received treatment at a specialist alcohol misuse service (National Drug Treatment Monitoring System). For 2017, the successful completion of alcohol treatment rate was 45.1%, this was significantly higher than the national rate of 35.3%.

For more information, visit the Topic Based Overviews pages at http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info

Living and working well summary profile (Sources in Appendix)

Indicator	Measure	Torbay	CIPFA comparator group	South West	England	RAG Rating compared to England
WIDER DETERMINANTS						
Smoking Prevalence (2019)	%	18.9%	16.4%	17.1%	15.9%	⬇
Depression Prevalence (2020/21)	%	14.3%	14.4%	12.6%	12.3%	⬆
Crime - Violent offences (2020/21)	Rate per 1,000	32.7	31.5	23.4	29.5	⬇
Crime - Sexual offences (2020/21)	Rate per 1,000	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.3	⬇
Suicide rate (2018 - 20)	DSR per 100,000	18.8	12.0	11.6	10.4	⬇
Unemployment (2020)	%	5.0%	4.7%	3.9%	4.7%	⬆
Those with no qualifications (2018 - 20)	%	7.5%	8.0%	5.2%	7.1%	⬆
Housing affordability (2020)	Ratio	7.3	6.5	8.6	7.2	⬇
Rental affordability (2020/21)	%	37.6%	29.9%	39.4%	36.5%	⬆
Fuel Poverty (2019)	%	10.5%	13.5%	10.6%	13.4%	⬆
Domestic Abuse rates (2019/20)	Rate per 1,000	32.3	Unavailable	22.6	28.0	⬇
SOCIAL CARE						
Requests for ASC support for new clients (2018/19 - 2020/21)	Rate per 100,000	2163	2447	1414	1660	⬇
Long-term support for Learning Disabilities (2018/19 - 2020/21)	Rate per 100,000	636	495	416	396	⬆
Long-term support for Physical Personal Care (2018/19 - 2020/21)	Rate per 100,000	561	224	212	196	⬆
Long-term support for Mental Health (2018/19 - 2020/21)	Rate per 100,000	280	191	127	164	⬆
Long-term support through admission to residential & nursing homes (2018/19 - 2020/21)	Rate per 100,000	20.3	19.1	13.9	13.9	⬇
HEALTH						
Preventable mortality (2016 - 18)	DSR per 100,000	215	200	167	181	⬆
Obesity Prevalence (2019/20)	%	10.8%	12.3%	10.2%	10.5%	⬆
Diabetes Prevalence (2020/21)	%	7.6%	7.6%	6.9%	7.1%	⬆
Hypertension Prevalence (2020/21)	%	17.8%	16.5%	14.8%	13.9%	⬆
Alcohol related admissions (2020/21)	DSR per 100,000	870	834	693	646	⬇
Smoking attributable admissions (2019/20)	DSR per 100,000	1529	1586	1300	1398	⬆
Emergency admissions for ACS conditions (2018/19 to 2020/21)	DSR per 100,000	607	593	422	477	⬇

Direction of arrow relates to direction of travel since the previous period
Colour of arrow relates to RAG rating relative to England (Red – Significantly worse, Amber – Not significantly diferent, Green – Significantly better than England, Black – Not compared to England)

Ageing Well

Ageing Well Overview

Torbay is home to **37,143** people aged 65 and over

The proportion of those aged 65 and over is predicted to increase from the current level of 27 out of 100 to **34 out of 100** in 2043

A 65 year old woman would be expected to live until **86**

A 65 year old man would be expected to live until **84**

32 out of 100 social care users aged 65 and over have as much social contact as they would like

34 out of 100 carers aged 65 and over have as much social contact as they would like

£ **15 out of 100** of those aged 65 and over are claiming pension credit

1,529 people aged 65 and over registered by GP with dementia

There were **11,578** A&E Attendances made by those aged 65 and over

There were **8,878** emergency hospital admissions made by those aged 65 and over

Those aged 65 and over had **756** emergency hospital admissions for falls

80 out of 100 people aged 65 and over received a flu vaccination

155 local authority funded permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes for those aged 65+ during 2020/21

3,904 requests for adult social care support for new clients aged 65 and over during 2020/21

1,434 of those aged 65 and over received funded long-term support for Physical Personal Care during 2020/21

This section relates to Torbay's population which is aged 65 and over. This aims to be an overview of key indicators that indicate the position and experiences of older people in Torbay.

AGED 65 AND OVER DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 58
Proportion of those aged 65 and over
Source: ONS Mid-year population estimate (2020)

% of 65+ year olds
- 10 to 19.9% (25)
- 20 to 29.9% (26)
- 30 to 39.9% (26)
- 40% + (12)

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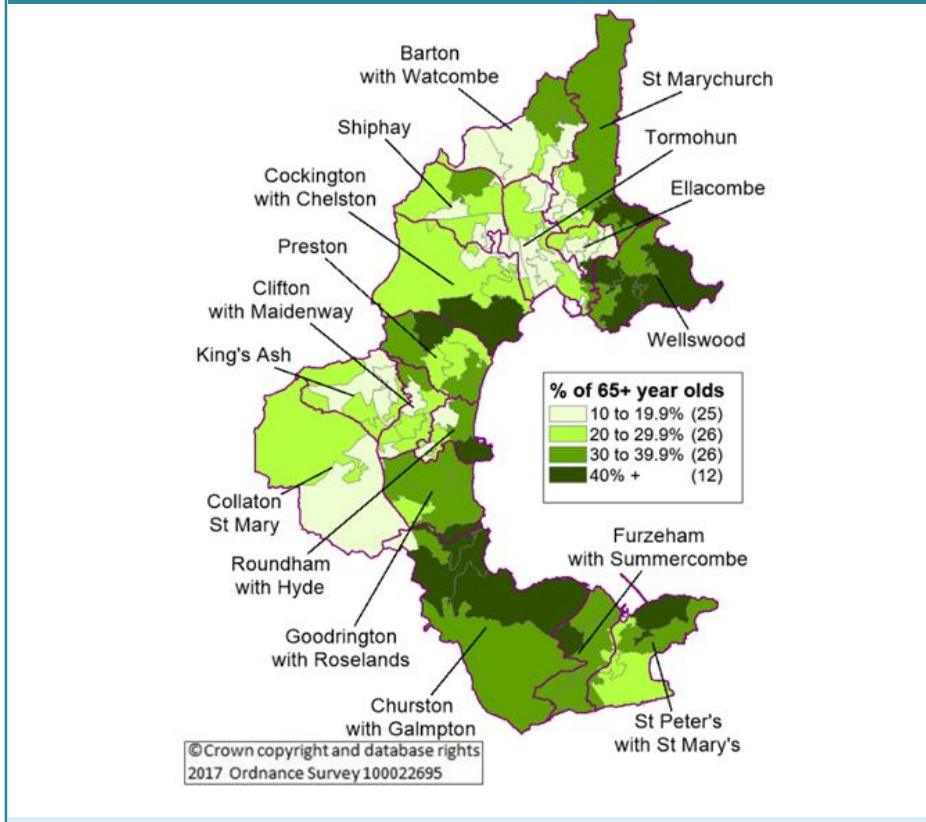
Central Torquay and Paignton have proportions of those aged 65 and over that are smaller than Torbay in general (Figure 58). These areas are broadly the same as the most deprived areas in our community.

Figure 59
65 and over population (2020) and projected population (2023 to 2043)
Source: NOMIS
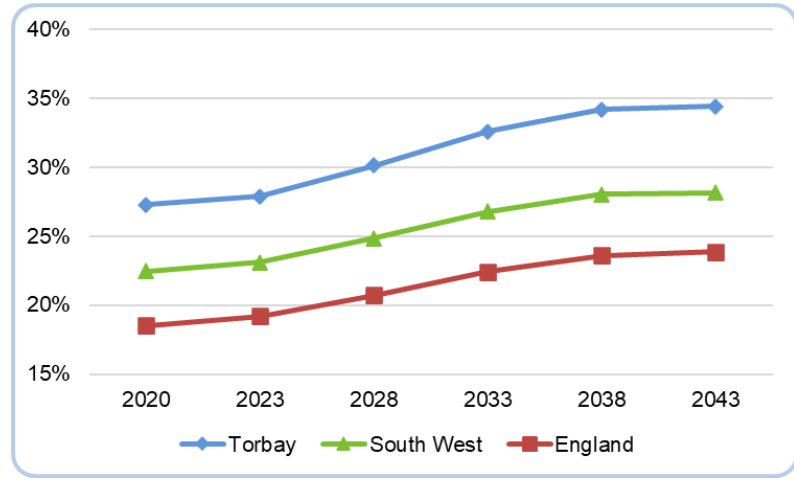
Those aged 65 and over currently make up 27% of the Torbay population, this is higher than England (19%) and the South West (22%) (Figure 59). Current projections are for this proportion to rise by 2043 to 34% for Torbay (England – 24%, South West – 28%). This rise in the 65 and over population will lead to significant additional demands on health and social care services as approximately a third of Torbay's population will be over 65. In 2020, Torbay's 65 and over population is approximately half the size of the 18-64 year old population. By 2043, Torbay's 65 and over population is projected to be 70% of the 18-64 year old population.

For more information, visit the Topic Based Overviews pages at http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info

HEALTH – ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL AND A&E ATTENDANCES

Admissions to hospital are classified as either planned or unplanned (emergency) admissions, an unplanned admission is expensive and frequently preventable through better care outside of hospital. Significant increases in unplanned admissions and A&E attendances among the 65 and over age group could occur because of issues accessing adequate medical services to help prevent or manage their conditions in the community. There are also significant links between those with lower incomes and poor health.

**Figure 60
Planned and unplanned admissions to hospital for those aged 65 & over per 100,000 population (Age standardised)**
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics
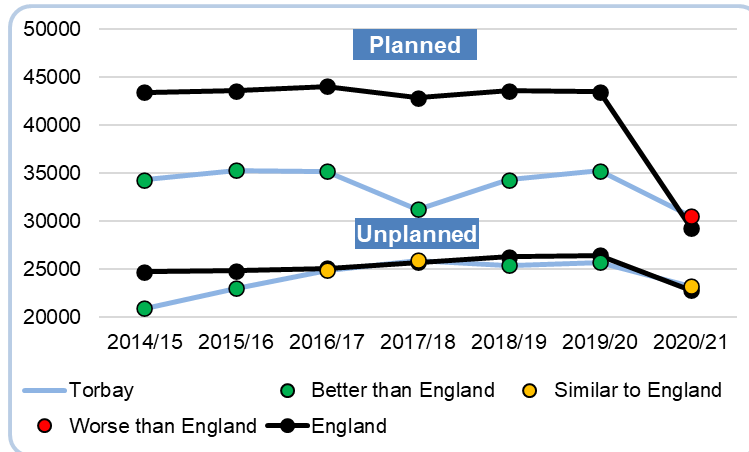
For planned admissions, Torbay has consistently been significantly lower than the national average until 2020/21 when numbers have been affected by the Covid pandemic. From 2014/15 onwards, unplanned admissions have increased in comparison with England, this levelled off from 2016/17 onwards (Figure 60). These rates are age standardised, this technique allows areas with significantly different age profiles to be compared.

**Figure 61
A&E attendances for those aged 65 & over per 100,000 population (Age standardised)**
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics
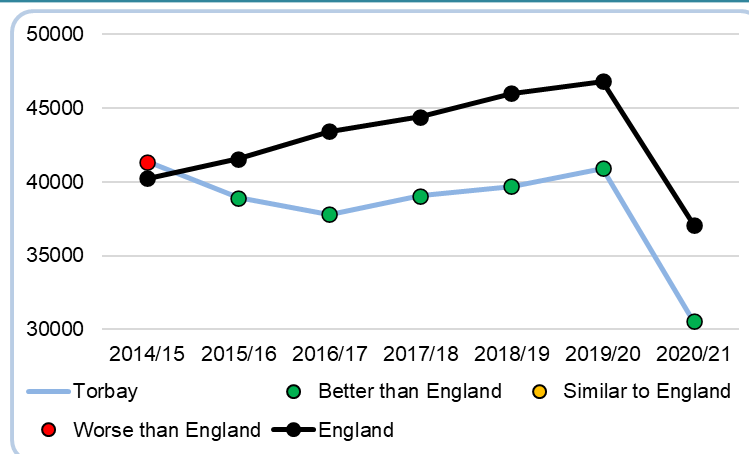
Accident & Emergency admission rates (age standardised) for those aged 65 and over in Torbay have been significantly better than England since 2015/16. Overall, the rate has not increased in Torbay between 2014/15 and 2019/20, this is in marked contrast to the national picture which has seen significant rise in the same period (Figure 61). As with many measures, 2020/21 has seen significant falls due to the Covid pandemic.

For GP Practice Profiles, visit the National General Practice Profiles at fingertips.phe.org.uk

## HEALTH – ADMISSIONS FOR FALLS AND AMBULATORY CARE SENSITIVE (ACS) CONDITIONS

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people. The highest risk of falls is in those aged 65 and over, it is estimated that about 30% of people older than 65 and 50% of people older than 80 fall at least once a year (Falls in older people: assessing risk and prevention - NICE, 2013). Ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions are conditions where hospital admissions may be prevented by interventions in primary care. Common types of ACS conditions are Influenza, Diabetes complications, COPD and Asthma.

**Figure 62
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over per 100,000 population (Age standardised rate)**
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics
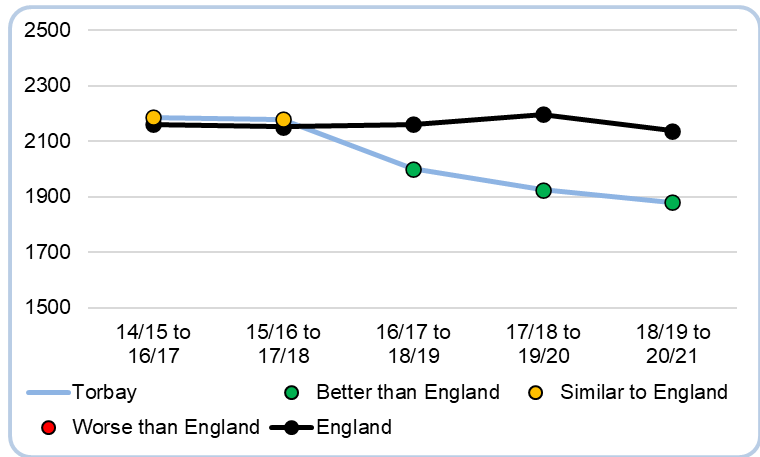
Within Torbay, emergency hospital admissions due to falls for those aged 65 and over have been below national figures since 2016/17 to 2018/19 (Figure 62). These rates are age standardised, this technique allows areas with significantly different age profiles to be compared.

**Figure 63
Emergency hospital admissions for ACS conditions in people aged 65 and over per 100,000 population – 2018/19 to 2020/21(Age standardised rate)**
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics
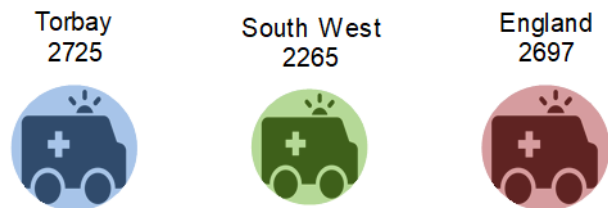
The rate of Emergency hospital admissions for ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions within Torbay is in line with national figures but significantly above the regional average (Figure 63).

For more information, visit the Topic Based Overviews pages at http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info

HEALTH – DEMENTIA AND FLU VACCINATIONS

Dementia is a syndrome characterised by a progressive deterioration in intellectual function and is a main cause of late-life disability. The prevalence of dementia increases with age. A flu vaccination is offered each year to high risk groups at greater risk of developing serious complications if they catch flu, amongst those high risk groups are people aged 65 and over. An increase in the uptake of the flu vaccine should contribute to easing winter pressure on primary care services and hospital admissions.

**Figure 64
Recorded Prevalence of Dementia for those aged 65 and over**
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Torbay
3.94%

South West
3.83%

England
3.97%
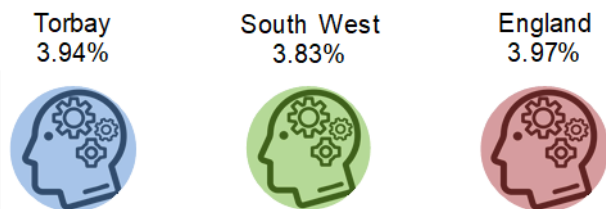
Dementia rates for those aged 65 and over are recorded by GP practices, prevalence rates within Torbay are largely in line with national and regional rates at approximately 4% (Figure 64). It should be noted that these are cases where dementia has been diagnosed, the figure of 4% will be an underestimate. As the population ages, these numbers will rise from the current level of 1,529 (December 2020) requiring an increase in the scale of services needed to provide treatment and support.

**Figure 65
Population vaccination coverage – Flu (aged 65+)**
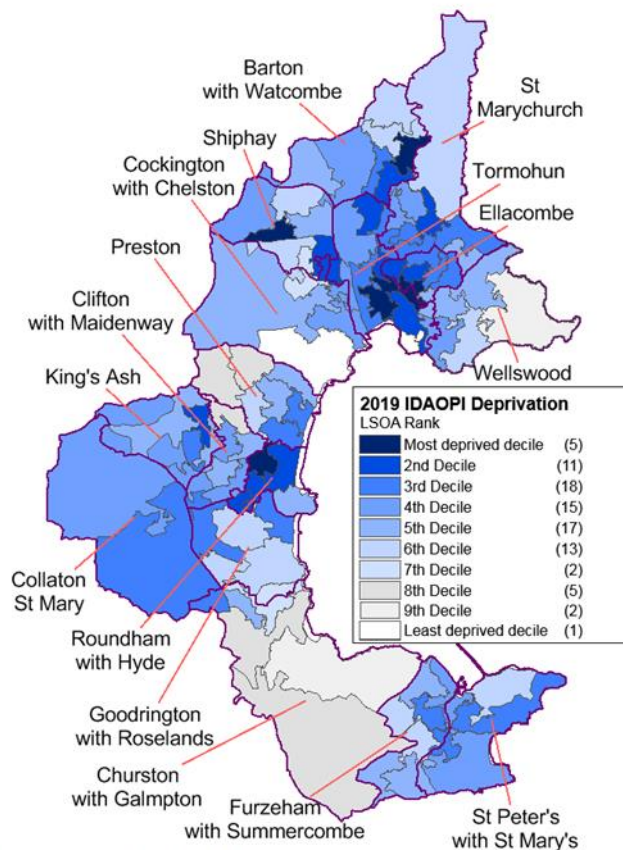Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework
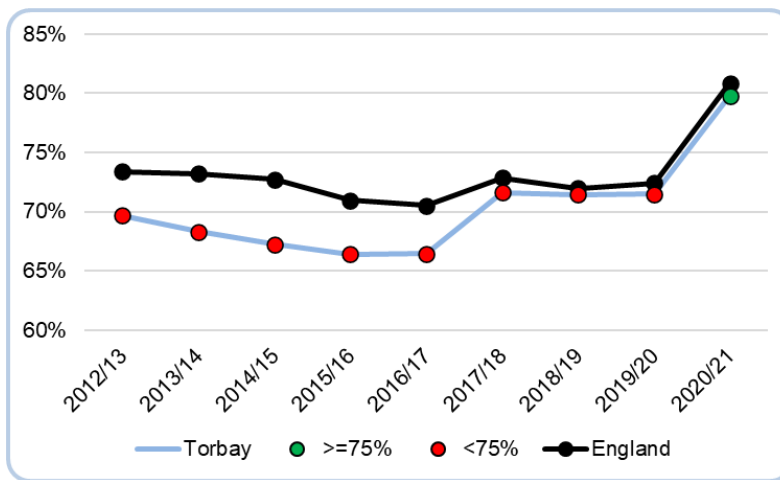
The target for flu vaccinations is 75% amongst those aged 65 and over. Rates in Torbay have consistently not met these targets although rates have improved substantially in 2020/21 to 79.8% (Figure 65). Rates have been below regional and national averages but that gap has become significantly smaller over the last 4 years.

For GP Practice Profiles, visit the National General Practice Profiles at fingertips.phe.org.uk

INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE

Income deprivation affecting older people measures the proportion of the population aged 60 and over who are in income deprived families. The measure is based upon the proportion of families with a member over 60 who receive either pension credit, income support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance.

**Figure 66
Rank of Income
Deprivation Affecting
Older People – Torbay
2019**
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation
(2019)

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Rank of Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

2019 IDAOPI Deprivation
LSOA Rank

Most deprived decile	(5)
2nd Decile	(11)
3rd Decile	(18)
4th Decile	(15)
5th Decile	(17)
6th Decile	(13)
7th Decile	(2)
8th Decile	(5)
9th Decile	(2)
Least deprived decile	(1)

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2017 Ordnance Survey 100022695

Torbay was ranked as the 42nd most deprived upper-tier local authority out of 151 for the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015 – 44th). It was also ranked the most deprived in the South West ahead of Bristol (53rd) and Cornwall (76th).

17.4% of the 60 and over population within Torbay are classified as income deprived, this is an improvement on the 2015 figure of 19.8%. Despite this improvement, Torbay's rank did not improve as this is a relative measure which implies that other authorities had similar or better improvements (Figure 66).

For more information, visit the Deprivation pages at
http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info

SOCIAL CARE – NEW CLIENTS AND REABLEMENT/REHABILITATION

Adult social care is support provided to adults with physical, mental and learning difficulties. This can be provided through helping someone to wash, get dressed or cleaning the living areas. This could be provided in the home or in residential care and nursing homes. The ageing population is likely to lead to increased levels of demand for these services in the future.

**Figure 67
Rate of requests for adult social care support for new clients aged 65 and over per 100,000 population**
Source: Torbay and South Devon Healthcare Trust (Torbay), Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report (England)
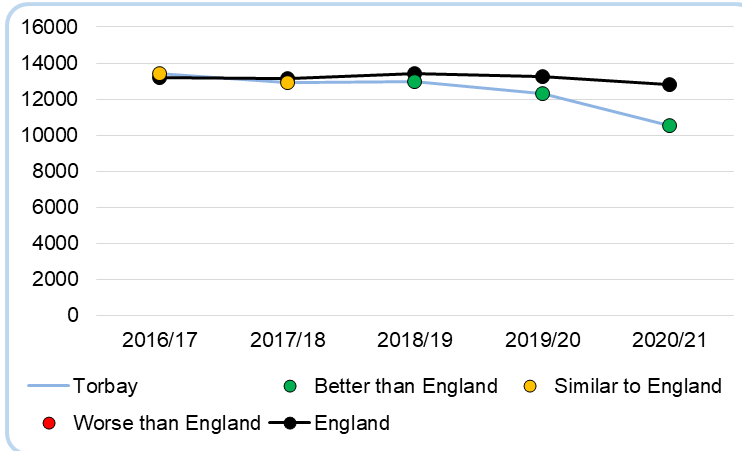
Over the last three years, Torbay has had a similar rate of requests for adult social care support for new clients compared to England (Figure 67), figures were significantly higher than the South West average. For 2020/21, there were 3,904 requests for those aged 65 and over. A new client is defined as an individual who was not in receipt of long-term support at the time of the request.

**Figure 68:
Percentage still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/ rehabilitation services, aged 65 and over**
Source: Torbay and South Devon Healthcare Trust (Torbay), Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report (England)
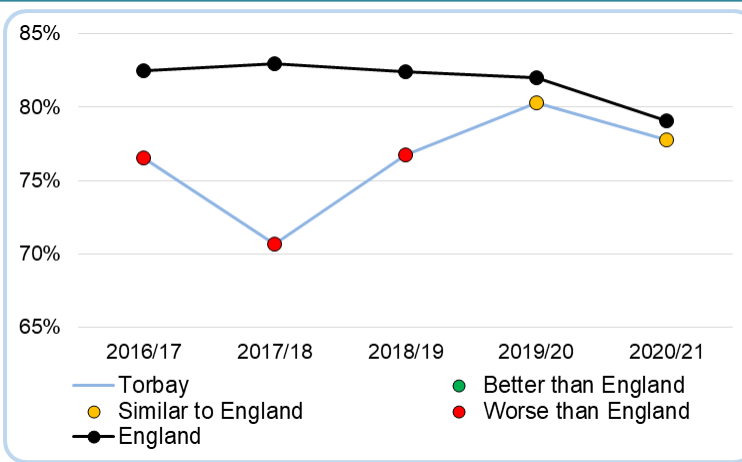
Over the last two years, Torbay's rate of older people (65 and over) still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement and rehabilitation has drawn closer to England (Figure 68). For 2020/21, of the 180 older people offered rehabilitation following discharge from a hospital, 140 remained at home 91 days later (77.8%). The numbers involved were significantly smaller during 2020/21 than previous years.

For more information, visit torbayandsouthdevon.nhs.uk/services/adult-social-care

SOCIAL CARE – RESIDENTIAL/NURSING HOMES AND PERSONAL PHYSICAL CARE

Adult social care is support provided to adults with physical, mental and learning difficulties. This can be provided through helping someone to wash, get dressed or cleaning the living areas. This could be provided in the home or in residential care and nursing homes. The ageing population is likely to lead to increased levels of demand for these services in the future.

Figure 69: Long-term support met by permanent admission to residential and nursing care homes, aged 65 and over per 100,000 population
Source: Torbay and South Devon Healthcare Trust (Torbay), Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (England)
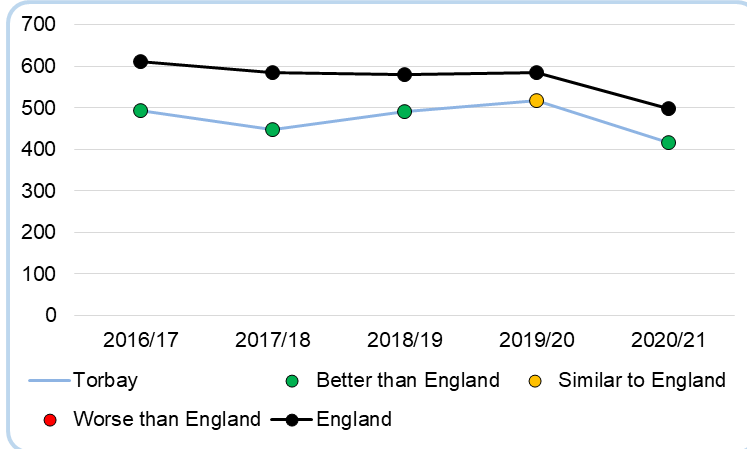
For four of the last five years, Torbay has had significantly lower rates of older people (65 and over) whose long-term support needs were met by permanent admission to a residential or nursing home than England (Figure 69). Rates have been broadly in line with the regional average. For 2020/21, 155 older people were permanently admitted to residential and nursing homes.

Figure 70: Rate of long-term support for those with a primary support reason of Personal Physical Care, aged 65 and over per 100,000 population
Source: Torbay and South Devon Healthcare Trust (Torbay), Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report (England)
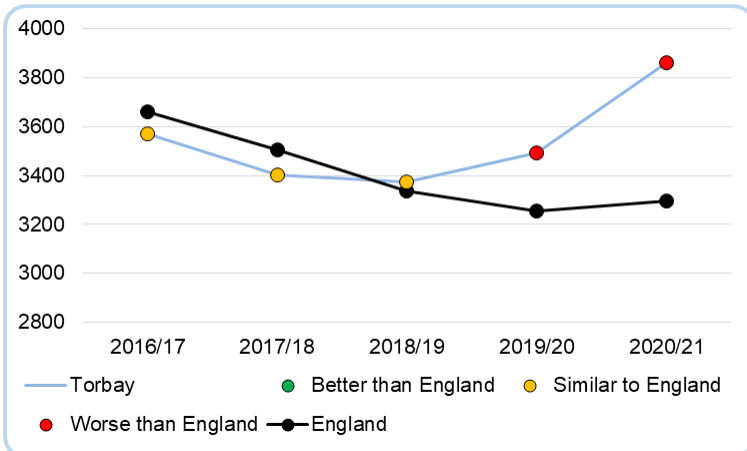
Over the last two years, Torbay's rate of long-term support for those with a primary support reason of Physical Personal Care has been significantly higher than England (Figure 70) and the regional average. For 2020/21, there were 1,434 cases with a primary support reason of Physical Personal Care for those aged 65 and over.

For more information, visit torbayandsouthdevon.nhs.uk/services/adult-social-care

SOCIAL CARE – LEARNING DISABILITY AND MENTAL HEALTH

Adult social care is support provided to adults with physical, mental and learning difficulties. This can be provided through helping someone to wash, get dressed or cleaning the living areas. This could be provided in the home or in residential care and nursing homes. The ageing population is likely to lead to increased levels of demand for these services in the future.

Figure 71: Rate of long-term support for those with a primary support reason of Learning Disability, aged 65 and over per 100,000 population
Source: Torbay and South Devon Healthcare Trust (Torbay), Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report (England)
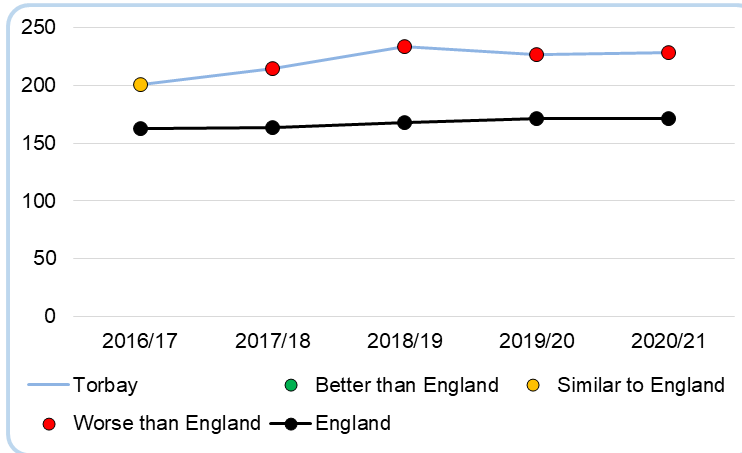
Over the last four years, Torbay's rate of long-term support for those with a primary support reason of Learning Disability has been significantly higher than England (Figure 71) and the regional average. For 2020/21, there were 85 cases with a primary support reason of Learning Disability for those aged 65 and over.

Figure 72: Rate of long-term support for those with a primary support reason of Mental Health, aged 65 and over per 100,000 population
Source: Torbay and South Devon Healthcare Trust (Torbay), Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report (England)
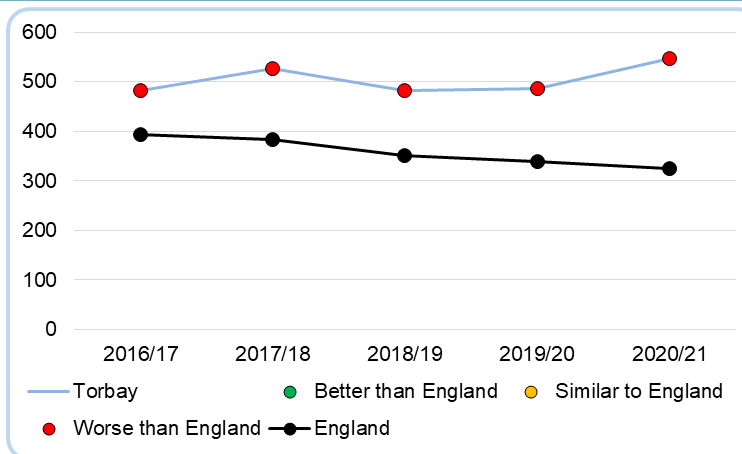
Over the last five years, Torbay's rate of long-term support for those with a primary support reason of Mental Health has been significantly higher than England (Figure 72) and approximately double the regional average. For 2020/21, there were 203 cases with a primary support reason of Mental Health for those aged 65 and over.

For more information, visit torbayandsouthdevon.nhs.uk/services/adult-social-care

Ageing well summary profile (Sources in Appendix)

Indicator	Measure	Torbay	CIPFA comparator group	South West	England	RAG Rating compared to England
DEMOGRAPHY						
Dependency ratio (2020)	Ratio	75.2	64.9	63.8	57.6	⬆ (red)
Life expectancy at age 65 - Female (2018 - 20)	Years	21.5	20.8	21.9	21.1	⬆ (amber)
Life expectancy at age 65 - Male (2018 - 20)	Years	19.2	18.4	19.4	18.7	⬇ (green)
Excess Winter Deaths - Female (Aug 2017 - Jul 2020)	%	23.5%	22.9%	22.6%	22.6%	⬆ (amber)
Excess Winter Deaths - Male (Aug 2017 - Jul 2020)	%	15.0%	18.7%	17.6%	19.1%	⬇ (amber)
FINANCE						
Pension Credit claimants (2018/19 - 2020/21)	%	15.1%	13.5%	10.3%	12.7%	⬇ (red)
SOCIAL CARE						
Long-term support for Learning Disabilities (2018/19 - 2020/21)	Rate per 100,000	230	169	148	170	⬆ (red)
Long-term support for Mental Health (2018/19 - 2020/21)	Rate per 100,000	505	470	255	339	⬆ (red)
Long-term support for Physical Personal Care (2018/19 - 2020/21)	Rate per 100,000	3577	3273	2762	3296	⬆ (red)
Requests for ASC support for new clients (2018/19 - 2020/21)	Rate per 100,000	11910	15091	11531	13137	⬇ (green)
Long-term support for Social Isolation/Other (2018/19 - 2020/21)	Rate per 100,000	29	68	74	95	⬇ (green)
Still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation service (2018/19 - 2020/21)	%	78.4%	81.6%	80.9%	81.2%	⬆ (amber)
Permanent admissions to nursing or residential care (2018/19 - 2020/21)	Rate per 100,000	474	676	495	554	⬇ (green)
HEALTH						
Prevalence of Dementia (2020)	%	3.9%	4.0%	3.8%	4.0%	⬇ (amber)
Prevalence of Strokes (2020/21)	%	2.8%	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%	⬆ (red)
Flu vaccination coverage (2020/21)	%	79.8%	81.8%	82.8%	80.9%	⬆ (red)
Admissions due to falls (18/19 to 20/21)	DSR per 100,000	1879	2261	2041	2138	⬇ (green)
A&E attendances (18/19 to 20/21)	DSR per 100,000	36990	Unknown	36163	43257	⬇ (green)
Emergency admissions for ACS conditions (18/19 to 20/21)	DSR per 100,000	2725	3007	2265	2697	⬇ (amber)
Elective admissions (18/19 to 20/21)	DSR per 100,000	33312	39399	39068	38692	⬇ (green)
Non-Elective admissions (18/19 to 20/21)	DSR per 100,000	24758	26001	22328	25162	⬇ (green)
Delayed Transfers of Care (2017/18 to 2019/20)	Rate per 100,000	8.8	9.1	13.8	11.1	⬆ (amber)

Direction of arrow relates to direction of travel since the previous period

Colour of arrow relates to RAG rating relative to England (Red – Significantly worse, Amber – Not significantly diferent, Green – Significantly better than England, Black – Not compared to England)

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) can affect a child or young person's ability to learn. They can affect their:

- Behaviour or ability to socialise, for example they struggle to make friends
- Reading and writing, for example because they have dyslexia
- Ability to understand things
- Concentration levels, for example because they have ADHD
- Physical ability

Source: https://www.gov.uk/children-with-special-educational-needs

Support and different types of special educational needs

Children assessed as having Special Educational Needs usually receive one of the following levels of support:

1. SEN Support – support plans which must be provided by mainstream state schools
2. Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plan – this is for when SEN support is not enough for your child

There are 12 different types of special educational need:

Autistic Spectrum Disorder	Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty
Hearing Impairment	Severe Learning Difficulty
Moderate Learning Difficulty	Social, Emotional & Mental Health
Multi-Sensory Impairment	Specific Learning Difficulty
Other Difficulty/Disability	Speech, Language and Communication Needs
Physical Disability	Visual Impairment

Unless stated otherwise the data contained within the section relates to Torbay resident pupils who attend Torbay schools

Overview – Torbay resident children at Torbay schools

3,320 Torbay resident school pupils are identified as having Special Educational Needs (SEN). This is equivalent to over 1 in 6 children (18%)

31% of pupils eligible for Free School Meals are identified as having Special Educational Needs

65% of those with Special Educational Needs are male, 35% are female.

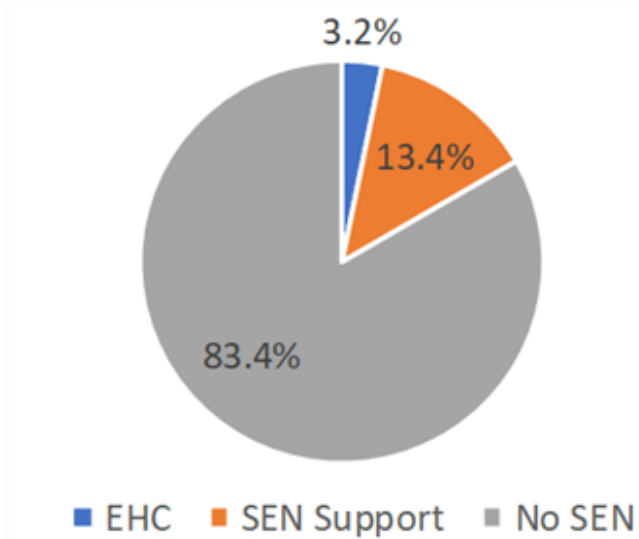26% of pupils are eligible for Free School Meals but they make up 45% of those identified as having Special Educational Needs

Rates of Special Education Needs with Torbay in 2020/21 are consistent with previous 2 years

Most common SEN Primary needs at Torbay schools (Torbay resident pupils)

| Primary School	Secondary School	Special School
Speech, Language and Communication Needs - 590	Social, Emotional & Mental Health - 314	Moderate Learning Difficulty - 112
Social, Emotional & Mental Health - 366	Specific Learning Difficulty - 224	Autistic Spectrum Disorder - 105
Specific Learning Difficulty - 252	Speech, Language and Communication Needs - 128	Social, Emotional & Mental Health - 79

Torbay Primary Schools (2020/21)

Torbay Primary School Pupils (20/21)

- EHC
- SEN Support
- No SEN

- Torbay's EHC Plan rate of 3.2% is above the South West average of 2.7% and England average of 2.3%

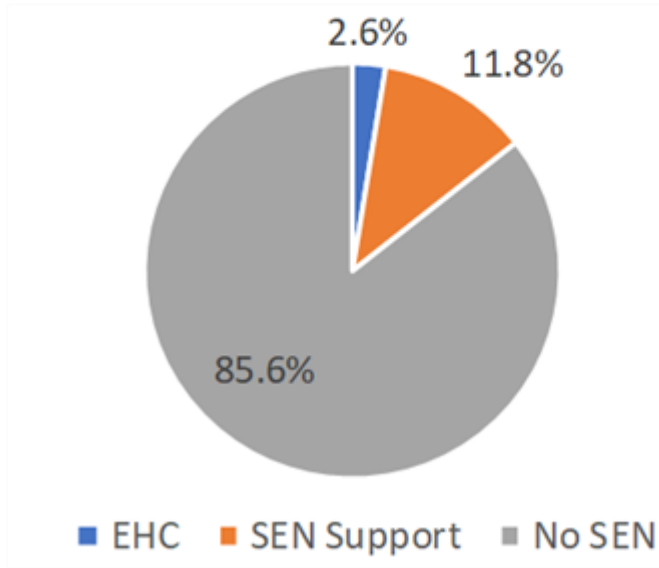- Torbay's SEN Support rate of 13.4% is broadly in line with South West (13.6%) and England (12.9%)

Torbay Primary School Pupils eligible for Free School Meals (20/21)

- EHC
- SEN Support
- No SEN
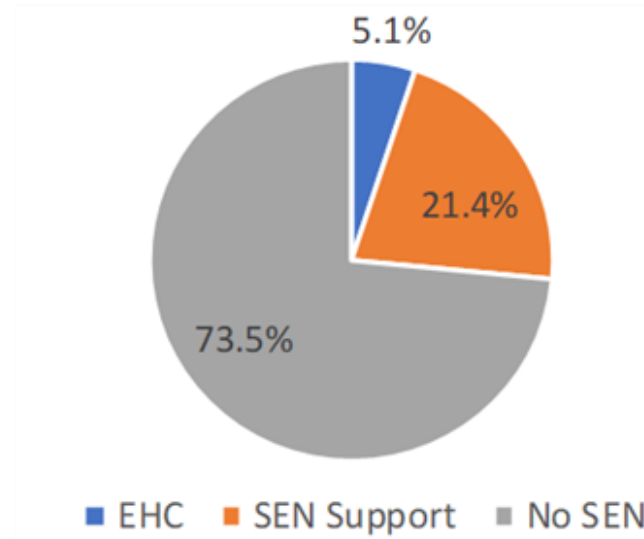
- Torbay's EHC Plan rate of 5.1% is below the South West average of 5.7% but above the England average of 4.1%

- Torbay's SEN Support rate of 21.4% is lower than the South West (24.8%) and broadly in line with England (21.9%)
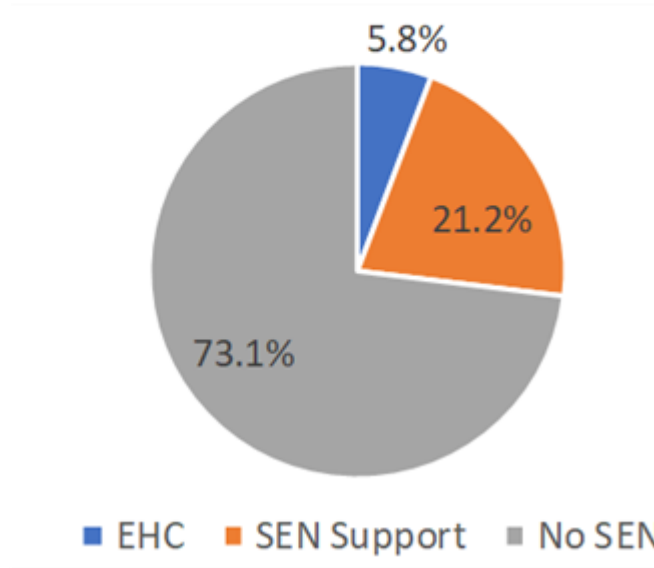
Torbay Secondary Schools (2020/21)

Torbay Secondary School Pupils (20/21)

2.6% 11.8% 85.6%

■ EHC ■ SEN Support ■ No SEN

- Torbay's EHC Plan rate of 2.6% is in line with the South West average of 2.6% and above the England average of 2.2%

- Torbay's SEN Support rate of 11.8% is below the South West (12.7%) and in line with England (11.7%)
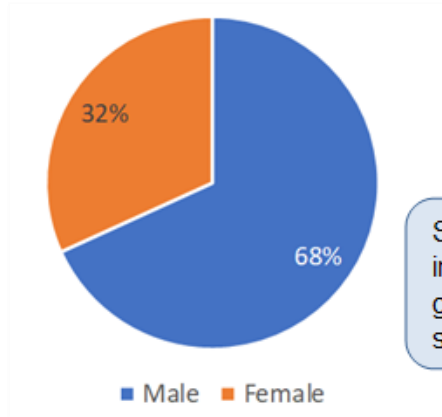
Torbay Secondary School Pupils eligible for Free School Meals (20/21)

5.8% 21.2% 73.1%

■ EHC ■ SEN Support ■ No SEN

- Torbay's EHC Plan rate of 5.8% is in line with the South West average of 6.0% but above the England average of 4.2%

- Torbay's SEN Support rate of 21.2% is lower than the South West (23.4%) but above England (19.7%)
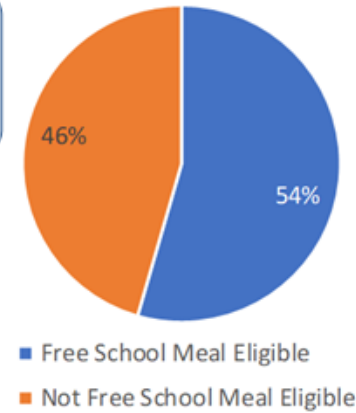
Torbay Special Schools (2020/21)

Torbay Special School Pupils by sex (20/21)
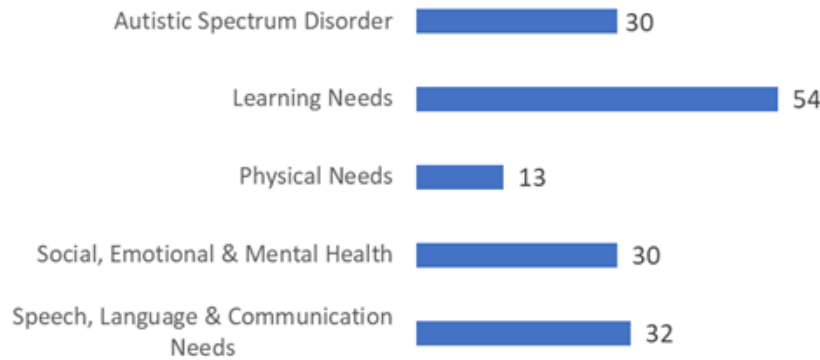
32%

68%

■ Male ■ Female

> Similar male/female split in special schools as the general population SEN split.

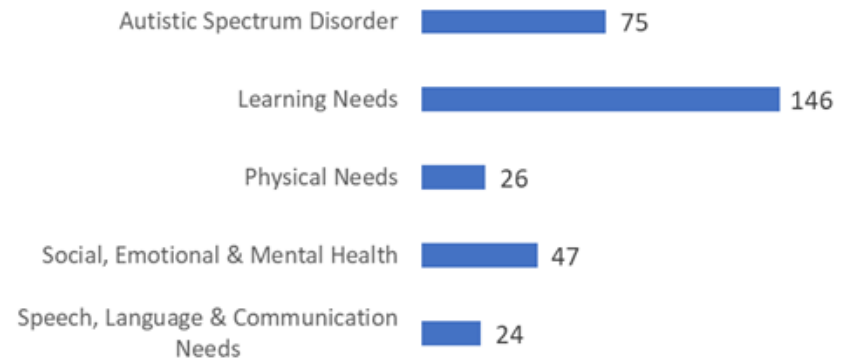### Torbay Special School Pupils eligible for Free School Meals (20/21)

> The majority of Torbay resident special school pupils are eligible for Free School Meals.

46%

54%

■ Free School Meal Eligible
■ Not Free School Meal Eligible

EHC Plan - Special schools (Primary age) 20/21

Autistic Spectrum Disorder	30
Learning Needs	54
Physical Needs	13
Social, Emotional & Mental Health	30
Speech, Language & Communication Needs	32

EHC Plan - Special schools (Secondary age) 20/21

Autistic Spectrum Disorder	75
Learning Needs	146
Physical Needs	26
Social, Emotional & Mental Health	47
Speech, Language & Communication Needs	24

Learning Needs contains Moderate, Profound & Multiple, Severe and Specific Leaning Difficulties
Physical Needs contains Hearing Impairment, Multi-Sensory Impairment, Physical Disability and Visual Impairment

Ethnicity (2018/19 to 2020/21) - Torbay

- For the years 2019-2021, the proportion of Torbay resident pupils recorded as White British was 88%, this makes it difficult to gather data around individual ethnicities that are not White British which is why a 3 year period has been used.

- Those children recorded as Traveller of Irish Heritage, Black African and Black Caribbean had significantly higher rates of Special Educational Needs when compared to Torbay resident pupils as a whole. However, the number of pupils involved is very low and may involve the same pupil being counted in each of the 3 years.

Ethnicity (2020/21) – South West

Highest rates of Special Education Needs by ethnicity group (Average Rate 16.6%)

- Gypsy Roma – 32.9%
- Traveller of Irish Heritage – 30.3%
- Black Caribbean – 23.7%

Lowest rates of Special Education Needs by ethnicity group (Average Rate 16.6%)

- Chinese – 7.3%
- Indian – 7.9%
- Any other Asian background – 10.9%

2 most common Primary Needs identified within South West (20/21):-

Social, Emotional & Mental Health – Children with a Black Caribbean ethnicity are more than twice as likely to be classified as having this recorded as their primary need than the general population. There is no other SEN classification in which this group are twice the general population rate.

Speech, Language and Communication Needs – Gypsy Roma children are close to twice as likely to be classified as having this recorded as their primary need than the general population.

Deprivation (2020/21) - Torbay

There is a consistent relationship within Torbay between a higher prevalence of pupils with special educational needs and living in a more deprived area.

The deprivation relationship is most pronounced among those pupils with Social, Emotional & Mental Needs and Speech, Language and Communication Needs.

Torbay SEN pupils by deprivation decile 20/21

Deprivation Decile - 1 =Most deprived, 10 = Least deprived
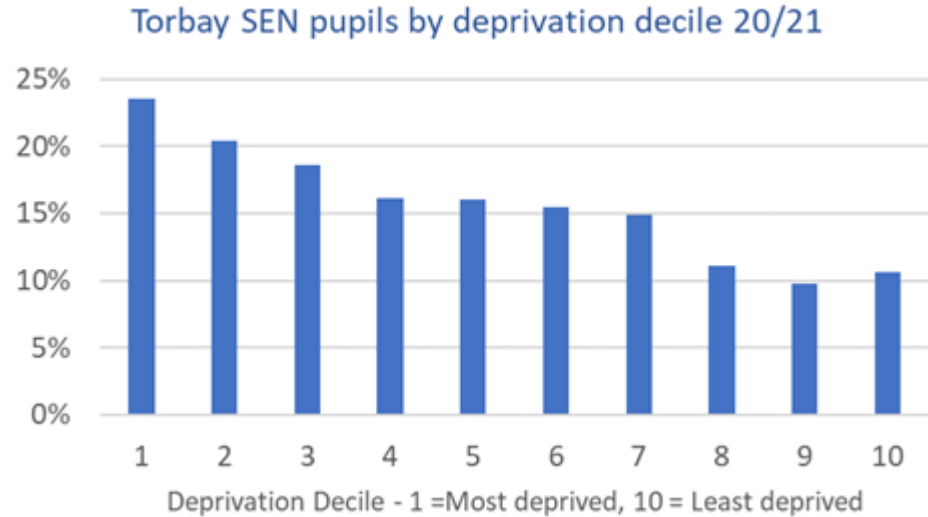
Pupil Referral Units (2018/19 to 2020/21) - Torbay

For the 3 years 2018/19 to 2020/21(will be duplication with same pupil possibly recorded in each of the 3 years)

- 158 pupils
- Of those, 5 have EHCP Plans and 96 have SEN Support
- 3 out of 4 who are recorded as having SEN have a primary need of Social, Emotional & Mental Health
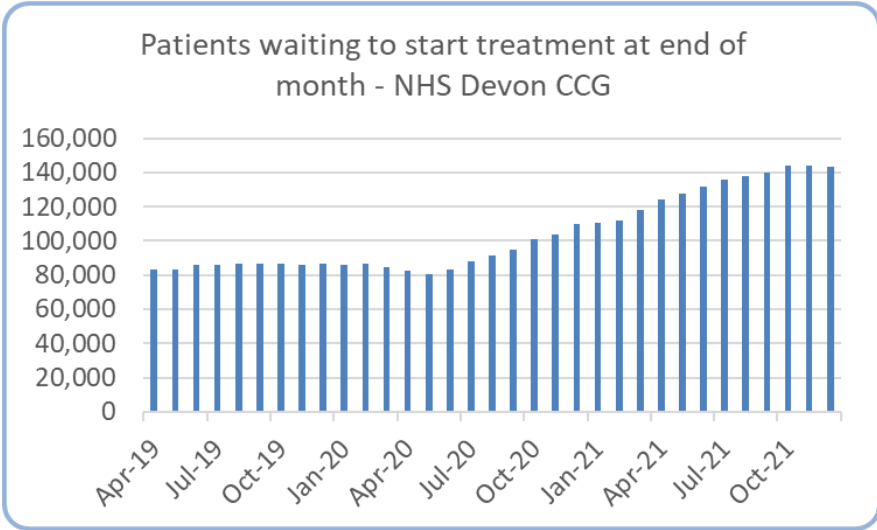
Torbay level data sourced internally from Education Department. South West and England information from
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-special-educational-needs-sen

For more information, visit www.gov.uk/children-with-special-educational-needs
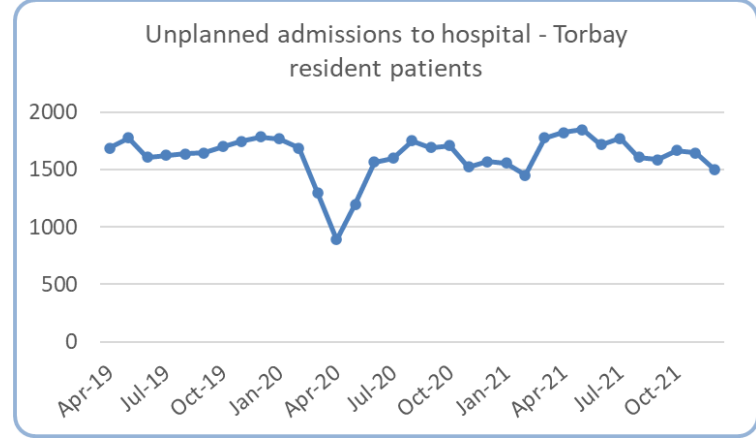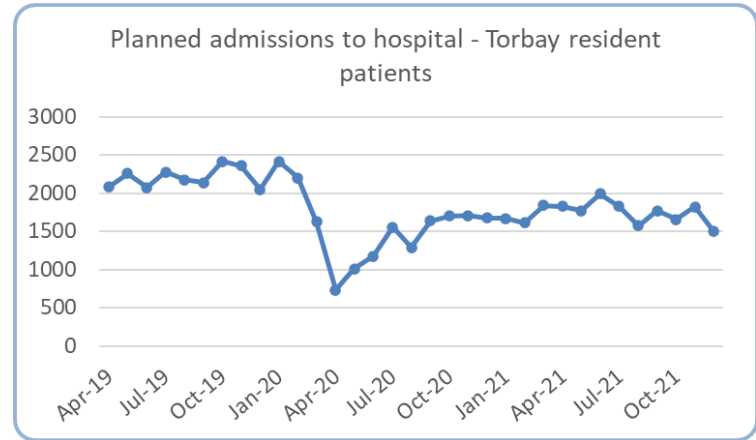
COVID

The COVID-19 pandemic was first identified in late 2019 in Wuhan, China. The virus is known to have reached the UK by January 2020. To help combat the virus a number of public health measures were taken to attempt to mitigate its impact, including lockdowns when the majority of normal economic activity was stopped in order to curtail deaths from the virus and to prevent health services being completely overwhelmed. The following pages outline a few of the economic, health and social impacts of the pandemic.

Numbers of patients waiting to start treatment throughout Devon have risen significantly since the first lockdown in March 2020. As of December 2021, approximately 143,000 patients are waiting, this is a rise of more than 70% since April 2019. Both planned and unplanned admissions for Torbay residents saw significant falls after the first lockdown. Planned admissions have yet to return to pre-pandemic levels.

Planned admissions to hospital - Torbay resident patients

Patients waiting to start treatment at end of month - NHS Devon CCG

Source: NHS England Referral to Treatment Waiting Times

Unplanned admissions to hospital - Torbay resident patients

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

COVID

Share of Virtual & In person GP appointments - NHS Devon CCG
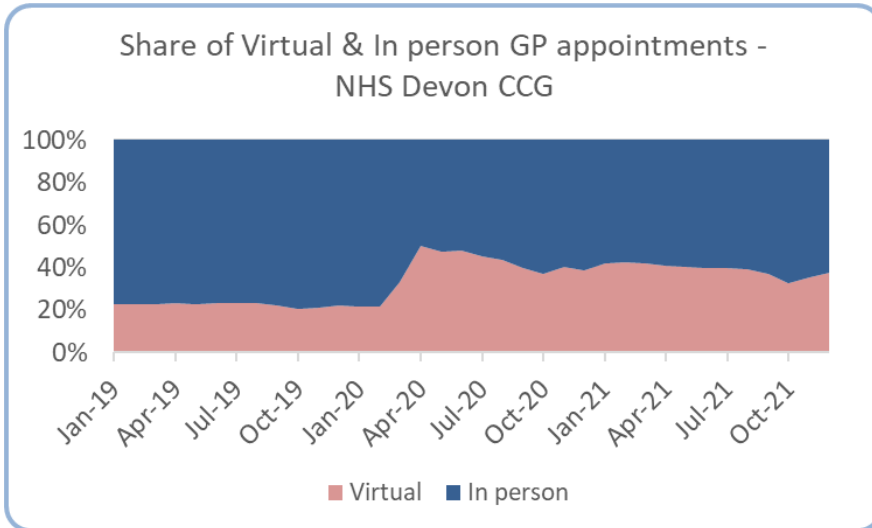
Source: NHS Digital – Appointments in General Practice
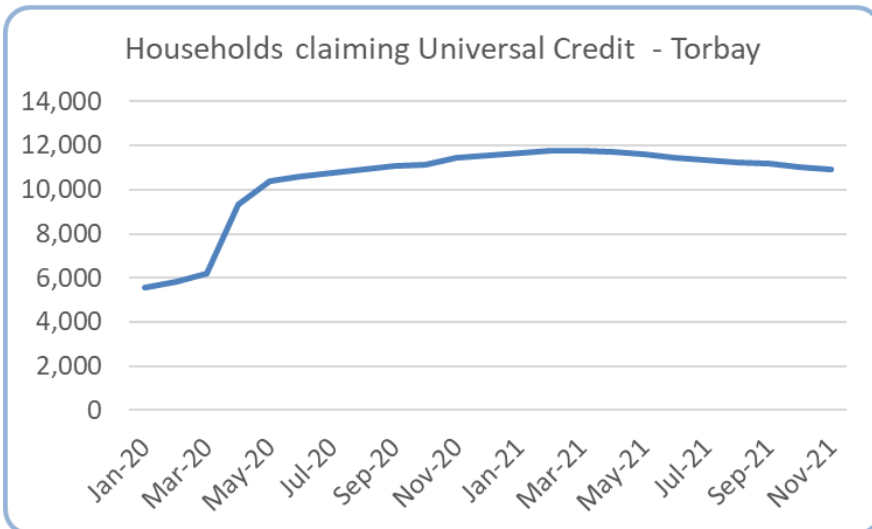
GP Appointments
Throughout 2019, in person appointments accounted for approximately 78% of GP appointments in Devon. For 2021, the rate stands at approximately 61%.

Universal Credit
Rates have risen since pre-pandemic times and as of November 2021, approximately 18% of households are in receipt of Universal Credit.

Job Seekers Allowance
After a substantial rise after the first lockdown, rates started to fall in the Spring of 2021. Rates are not yet down to pre-pandemic levels.

Households claiming Universal Credit - Torbay

Source: NOMIS

Percentage of those claiming Job Seekers Allowance - Torbay
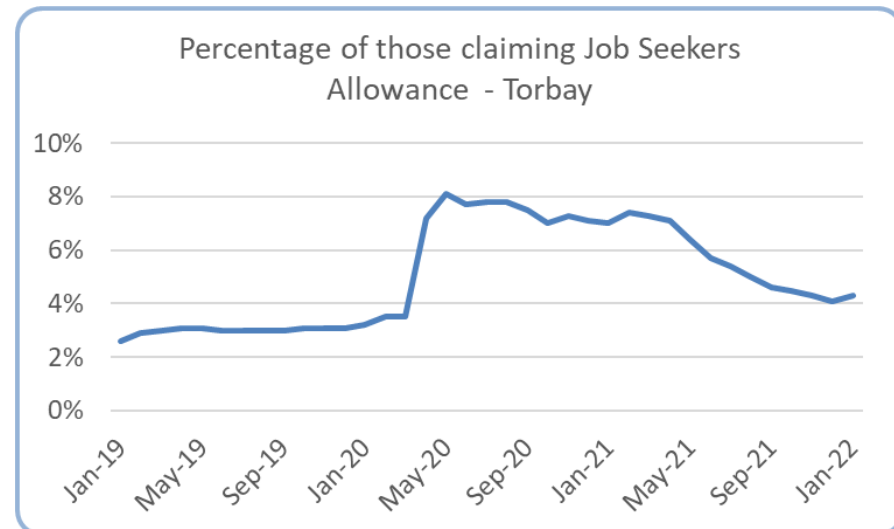
Source: Stat-Xplore

COVID

Working from Home

Nationally, almost 1 in 5 businesses are using or intend to use increased homeworking as a permanent business model going forward. Amongst businesses in the 'Information & Communication' and 'Professional, scientific and technical' rates are substantially higher.

Source: ONS – Business Insights and Impact on the UK economy

Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse is significantly under-reported to the Police. During the first 11 months of lockdown from April 2020 to February 2021, the number of contacts made with the National Domestic Abuse Helpline across the UK rose by 61% when compared to the 3 months before the first lockdown.

Source: National Domestic Abuse Helpline Service Review 2020/21

Food Poverty

Torbay Food Alliance is a partnership of 10 local community and voluntary organisations who came together in March 2020. As of February 2022, they have provided over half a million meals for people in Torbay.

Source: Torbay Food Alliance

Repossessions in Torbay
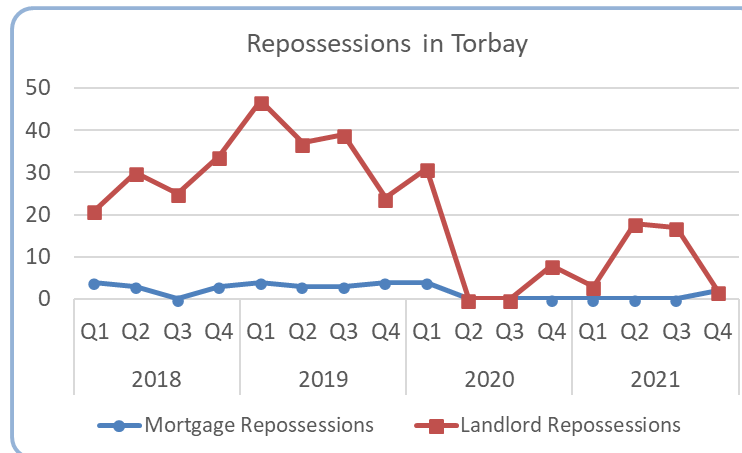
Source: www.gov.uk Mortgage and landlord possession statistics
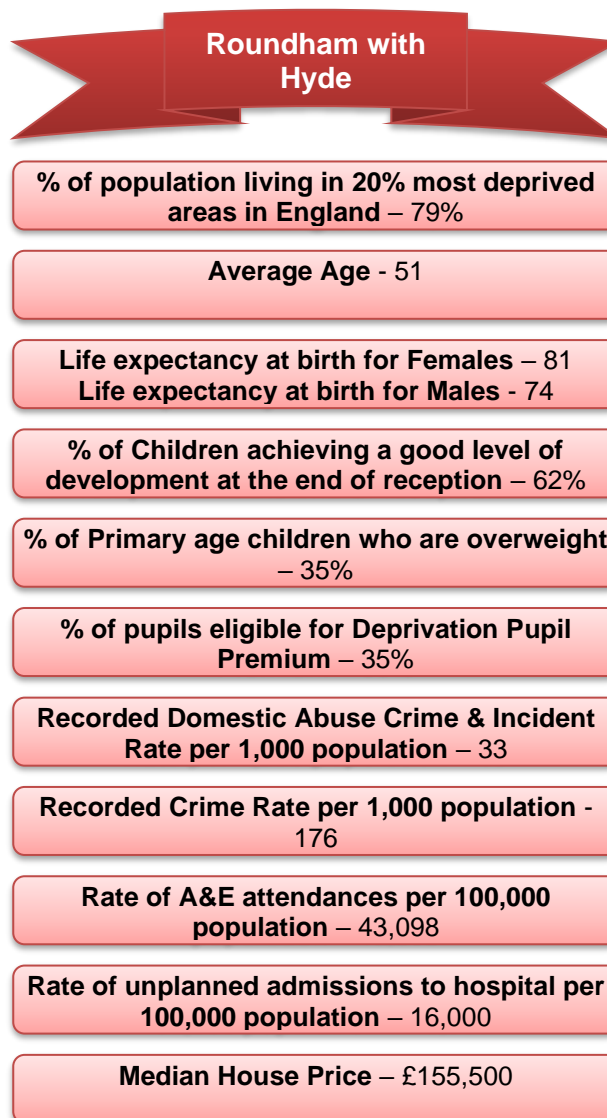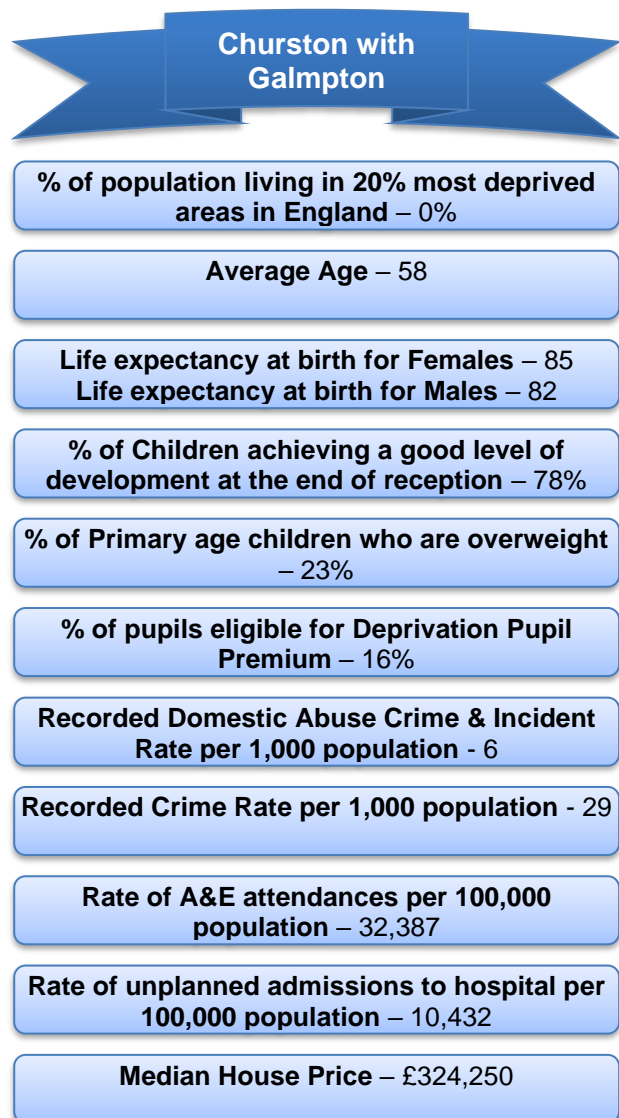
Repossessions

Repossessions were prevented during Q2 & Q3 of 2020. As of Q4 2021, there has not been a return to the level of repossessions pre-pandemic.

Mental Health

The number of people in contact with adult mental services in the Devon CCG area has risen from approximately 21,500 pre pandemic to 24,550 at November 2021.

Source: Mental Health Services Monthly Statistics

RELATIVE DEPRIVATION ACROSS THE BAY

Churston with Galmpton

- % of population living in 20% most deprived areas in England – 0%
- Average Age – 58
- Life expectancy at birth for Females – 85
  Life expectancy at birth for Males – 82
- % of Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception – 78%
- % of Primary age children who are overweight – 23%
- % of pupils eligible for Deprivation Pupil Premium – 16%
- Recorded Domestic Abuse Crime & Incident Rate per 1,000 population - 6
- Recorded Crime Rate per 1,000 population - 29
- Rate of A&E attendances per 100,000 population – 32,387
- Rate of unplanned admissions to hospital per 100,000 population – 10,432
- Median House Price – £324,250

Roundham with Hyde

- % of population living in 20% most deprived areas in England – 79%
- Average Age - 51
- Life expectancy at birth for Females – 81
  Life expectancy at birth for Males - 74
- % of Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception – 62%
- % of Primary age children who are overweight – 35%
- % of pupils eligible for Deprivation Pupil Premium – 35%
- Recorded Domestic Abuse Crime & Incident Rate per 1,000 population – 33
- Recorded Crime Rate per 1,000 population - 176
- Rate of A&E attendances per 100,000 population – 43,098
- Rate of unplanned admissions to hospital per 100,000 population – 16,000
- Median House Price – £155,500

The latest Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) was released in September 2019. The IMD measures **relative** levels of deprivation in small geographical areas called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA). There are 32,844 LSOAs within England of which 89 make up the area of Torbay. The IMD showing that Churston with Galmpton was the least deprived ward within Torbay and Roundham with Hyde was the most deprived.

For more information, visit the Deprivation pages at http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info

CANCER – FACTS ACROSS THE LIFE COURSE

Cancer is a condition where cells in a specific part of the body grow and reproduce uncontrollably. The cancerous cells can invade and destroy surrounding healthy tissue, including organs. 1 in 2 people will develop some form of cancer during their lifetime.

In the UK, the 4 most common types of cancer are Breast, Lung, Prostate and Bowel. Cancer is the highest cause of death in England for those under 75. All statistics were obtained from the Public Health Outcomes Framework.

76 out of 100 women eligible for breast cancer screening had a test in the past 3 years. This is above the English average, the difference relates to 2021.

Under 75 mortality from breast cancer for the six year period 2015 – 2020 is **25% lower** than the period 2005 - 2010

65 out of 100 people who were invited to bowel cancer screening had a test in the past 3 years. This is slightly higher than the English average

619 people under 75 died from cancer in the 3 year period 2018 to 2020.
Of these **341** were male and **278** were female.

74 out of 100 women eligible for cervical screening had a test in the past 5 years. This is slightly higher than the English average

83 people were newly diagnosed with oral cancer in the 3 year period 2016 to 2018

270 people died from lung cancer in the 3 year period 2017 to 2019.
Of these **156** were male and **114** were female.

402 people were newly diagnosed with lung cancer in the 3 year period 2016 to 2018

264 people under 75 died from cancers considered preventable in the 3 year period 2018 to 2020.
Of these **164** were male and **100** were female.

For more information, visit www.nhs.uk/conditions/cancer

The following shows the sources of data for summary pages where there was not room to quote those sources.

Key Facts (Page 5)

Torbay population: ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).
Average Age: ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).
Residents 65 and over: ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).
Residents who are children: ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).
State Schools: www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk (2022).
Residential and Care Homes: Torbay Adult Social Care (2022).
Average House Price: Median House Price by local authority, Year ended September 2020.
Average Full-time Salary: Median Full-time salary, Annual Survey of hours and earnings – residents (2021).
No of visitors: Torbay Council Destination Management Plan 2017-2021.
No of parks: www.enjoytorbay.co.uk/parks
No of beaches: www.enjoytorbay.co.uk/beaches
Walks: https://www.torbay.gov.uk/leisure-sports-and-community/parks/walks/
Births: Live Births, NOMIS (2020).
Deprivation: Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019).
No of GP Practices: Healthwatch Torbay (2022).
No of Pharmacies: PHE Shape Tool (2022).
A&E Attendances: Hospital Episode Statistics (2020/21).
Emergency admissions: Hospital Episode Statistics (Provisional) (2020/21).

Protected Characteristics (Page 13)

Age: ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).
Sex: ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).
Disability: Census (2011).
Gender Reassignment: Gender Identity Research and Education Society (2011).
Marriage and Civil Partnership: Census (2011).
Pregnancy and Maternity: Live Births, NOMIS (2020).
Race: Census (2011).
Religion or Belief: Census (2011).
Sexual Orientation: ONS (2019).

Population Overview infographic (Page 15)

Torbay population: ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).
Average Age: ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).
Average Life expectancy: Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) Indicator – Life expectancy at birth (2018-20).
Healthy Life expectancy: PHOF Indicator – Healthy life expectancy at birth (2017-19).
2043 population: ONS population projections (2018).
Births: Live Births, NOMIS (2020).
65 and over resident population: ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020), ONS population projections (2018).
Fuel Poverty: % of households that experience fuel poverty. PHOF Indicator – Fuel Poverty, low income, low efficiency methodology (2019).
Electricity Meter concentration: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy – LSOA prepayment electricity meter consumption (2017).

Deprivation: Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019).
Crimes/Domestic Abuse: Torbay Community Safety Partnership (2020/21).
Housing Affordability: Ratio of median house price to median full-time salary. House prices: ONS-Land Registry (Sep 20). **Salaries**: ONS- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2021).
Pollution: PHOF Indicator-Air pollution fine particulate matter.

Population Overview profile (Page 23)

Average Age: Median age, ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).
Dependency Ratio: Ratio of those aged under 15 & over 64 divided by number of 15 to 64 year olds, ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).
Life expectancy at birth: Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) Indicator – Life expectancy at birth (2018-20).
Healthy life expectancy: PHOF Indicator – Healthy life expectancy at birth (2017-19).
Birth rate: NOMIS - Live Births (2020), ONS Mid-year population estimates for female population aged 15 to 44 (per 1,000) (2020).
Mortality rate: NOMIS – Mortality statistics – All ages & causes (2018-20), ONS Mid-year population estimates (Age standardised Rate per 100,000) (2018-20).
Premature mortality: NOMIS – Mortality statistics – Under 75 & all causes (2018-20), ONS Mid-year population estimates (Age standardised Rate for under 75s per 100,000) (2018-20).
Population living in most deprived areas: Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019) - % of population living in 20% most deprived areas in England.
BAME population: NOMIS (Census 2011) % of population not categorised as White.
Crime Rate: Torbay – Torbay Community Safety Partnership (2020/21). England & South West – ONS Police force area data tables (2020/21). CIPFA – Home Office Police recorded crime by Community Safety Partnership (2020/21). Population – ONS Mid-year population estimates. Rate per 1,000 population (2020).
ASB Rate: Torbay – Torbay Community Safety Partnership (2020/21). England & South West – ONS Police force area data tables. (2020/21) CIPFA – data.police.uk (2020/21). Population – ONS Mid-year population estimates. Rate per 1,000 population (2020).
Domestic abuse rates: Torbay – Torbay Community Safety Partnership (2019/20). England & South West – PHOF Indicator - Domestic abuse-related incidents & crimes current method (2019/20). Population - ONS Mid-year population estimates for 16+. Rate per 1,000 population 16+ (2020).
Fuel poverty: % of households that experience fuel poverty. PHOF Indicator – Fuel Poverty, low income, low efficiency methodology (2019).
Adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like: PHOF Indicator – Social Isolation: % of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like (18+) (2018/19).
Adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like: PHOF Indicator – Social Isolation: % of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like (18+) (2019/20).
Smoking Prevalence: PHOF Indicator – % Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) – current smokers (APS) (2019).
Children in relative low income families: PHOF Indicator - % of Children in relative low income families (under 16s) (2019/20).
Percentage of population living in most deprived areas: Proportion of population who live in areas classified as the most deprived 20% for indoor deprivation in England (Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019).
Housing Affordability: Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile full-time salary. House prices: ONS-Land Registry (Sep 20). Salaries: ONS- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2021).
Alcohol Admissions: Age standardised alcohol attributable admissions (per 100,000) – Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2020/21), Population – ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).
Planned admission rate: Age standardised elective admissions (per 100,000) – Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2018/19 – 20/21), Population – ONS Mid-year population estimates (2018 – 20).
Unplanned admission rate: Age standardised non-elective admissions rate (per 100,000) - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2018/19 – 20/21), Population – ONS Mid-year population estimates (2018 – 20).
A&E attendances rate: Age standardised A&E attendance rate (per 100,000) - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2018/19 – 2020/21), Population – ONS Mid-year population estimates (2018 – 20).

Starting and developing well profile infographic (Page 25)

Child population: ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).
Births: Live Births, NOMIS (2020).
Smoking at time of delivery: % of mothers known to be smokers at time of birth. PHOF Indicator – Smoking status at time of delivery (2020/21).
Breastfeeding prevalence: % of infants totally or partially breastfed at age 6 to 8 weeks. PHOF Indicator – Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth (current method) (2018/19).
Under 18 pregnancies: Conceptions in women aged under 18 per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17. PHOF Indicator – Under 18s conception rate/1000 (2019).
School ready children: Children defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) as a percentage of all eligible children – Department for Education (2018/19).

School ready children with Free School Meal status: Children with Free School Meal status defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) as a percentage of all eligible children – Department for Education (2018/19).
Children with Special Educational Needs: % of state-funded pupils with special educational needs, based on where pupil attends school – Department for Education (2020/21).
Not in employment, education or training: % of 16 & 17 years olds not in employment, education or training or whose activity is not known – Department for Education (2020/21).
Overweight children: PHOF Indicator – Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity). PHOF Indicator – Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (2019/20).
Physically active: Children active for 30 mins a day or more on average. Active Lives Children and Young People Survey (2017/18).
Children in low income families: % of under 16s in relative low income families. PHOF Indicator – Children in relative low income families (under 16s) (2019/20).
Looked After Children/CPP/CIN: Children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 children, by local authority – Department for Education. Children subject to a child protection plan at 31 March, by local authority – Department for Education. Children in need at 31 March per 10,000 children, by local authority – Department for Education (All 2021).
Self-harm admissions: Hospital Episode Statistics (18/19 to 20/21)
Alcohol specific admissions for under 18s: Hospital Episode Statistics (18/19 to 20/21)
MMR vaccination rates: % of children who received two doses of MMR on or after their first birthday up to their fifth birthday. PHOF Indicator – Population vaccination coverage MMR for two doses (5 years old) – 2020/21.

Starting and developing well profile (Page 33)
Birth rate: NOMIS - Live Births, ONS (2020). Mid-year population estimates for female population aged 15 to 44 (per 1,000) (2020).
Infant mortality: Infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. PHOF Indicator – Infant mortality rate (2018 – 20).
Smoking at time of delivery: % of mothers known to be smokers at time of birth. PHOF Indicator – Smoking status at time of delivery (2020/21).
Baby's first feed breastmilk: % of babies whose first feed is breastmilk PHOF Indicator – Baby's first feed breastmilk (2018/19).
Breastfeeding prevalence: % of infants totally or partially breastfed at age 6 to 8 weeks. PHOF Indicator – Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth (current method) (2018/19).
MMR vaccination rates: % of children who received two doses of MMR on or after their first birthday up to their fifth birthday. PHOF Indicator – Population vaccination coverage MMR for two doses (5 years old) (2020/21).
5 year olds with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth: PHOF Indicator – Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth (2018/19).
EYFS – Good level of development: Children defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) as a percentage of all eligible children – Department for Education (2018/19).
EYFS – Good level of development of those with Free School Meal status: Children with Free School Meal status defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) as a percentage of all eligible children – Department for Education (2018/19).
Classified as overweight or obese (Reception): PHOF Indicator – Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (2019/20).
Classified as overweight or obese (Year 6): PHOF Indicator – Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (2019/20).
Key Stage 2 pupils meeting the expected standard in reading, writing & maths: Key Stage 2 pupils meeting the expected standard in reading, writing & maths – Department for Education (2019/20).
Alcohol admissions to hospital: Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (per 100,000) – Under 18s – Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2018/19 to 20/21).
Teenage Conceptions: Conceptions in women aged under 18 per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17. PHOF Indicator – Under 18s conception rate/1000 (2017 – 2019).
Chlamydia detection rates: PHOF Indicator – Chlamydia detection rate/100,000 aged 15-24 (2020).
Average Attainment 8 score (GCSEs): Average Attainment 8 score for all pupils in state-funded schools, based on local authority of pupil residence. PHOF Indicator – Average Attainment 8 score (2019/20).
Not in employment, education or training: % of 16 & 17 years olds not in employment, education or training or whose activity is not known – Department for Education (2020/21).
Hospital admissions for unintentional & deliberate injuries: Hospital admissions caused by unintentional & deliberate injuries in children aged 0 to 17 years – Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2018/19 – 20/21).
Children with Special Educational Needs: % of state-funded pupils with special educational needs, based on where pupil attends school – Department for Education (2020/21).
Children in low income families: % of under 16s in low income families. PHOF Indicator – Children in relative low income families (under 16s) (2019/20).
Looked After Children: Children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 children, by local authority – Department for Education (2021).
Children in Need: Children in need at 31 March per 10,000 children, by local authority – Department for Education (2021).
Children with Child Protection Plans: Children subject to a child protection plan at 31 March, by local authority – Department for Education (2021).
Pupil Absence: % of half days missed by pupils due to overall absence (including authorised and unauthorised absence). PHOF Indicator – Pupil Absence (2018/19).

Living and working well profile infographic (Page 35)

Torbay working age population: ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).
Working age smokers: PHOF Indicator – Smoking Prevalence in adults (18-64) current smokers (APS) (2019).
Suicides: PHOF Indicator – Suicide Rate (2018 - 20)
Depression Prevalence: PHOF Indicator – Depression: Recorded prevalence (18+) (2020/21).
Salaries: ONS- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings Median Salary (2021).
Fuel Poverty: % of households that experience fuel poverty. PHOF Indicator – Fuel Poverty (low income, low energy efficiency methodology) (2019).
Housing Affordability: Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile full-time salary. House prices: ONS-Land Registry (2020).
Rental affordability: Lower quartile 2 bedroom monthly rent (Valuation Office Agency) divided by lower quartile gross monthly pay for Full-time workers (Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings - residents) (2020/21).
Overweight or obese adults: PHOF Indicator – Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese (2019/20).
Diabetes Prevalence: PHOF Indicator – Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+) (2020/21).
5 portions of fruit or vegetables: PHOF Indicator – Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' (adults) (2019/20)
Physically active adults: PHOF Indicator – Percentage of physically active adults (2019/20)
Crimes/Anti-social behaviour: Torbay Community Safety Partnership (2020/21)
Domestic Abuse: Torbay Community Safety Partnership (2020/21)
A&E Attendances: Hospital Episode Statistics (2020/21)
Emergency Admissions: Hospital Episode Statistics (2020/21)

Living and working well profile (Page 44)
Smoking Prevalence: PHOF Indicator – Smoking Prevalence in adults (18-64) current smokers (APS) (2019).
Depression Prevalence: PHOF Indicator – Depression: Recorded prevalence (18+) (2020/21).
Crime – Violent offences: PHOF Indicator – Violent Crime – violence offences per 1,000 population (All ages) (2020/21).
Crime – Sexual offences: PHOF Indicator – Violent Crime – sexual offences per 1,000 population (All ages) (2020/21).
Suicide Rate: PHOF Indicator – Suicide Rate (Persons) per 100,000 population (Age Standardised), Aged 10+ (2018 – 20).
Unemployment: PHOF Indicator – Unemployment (model-based), Aged 16+ (2020).
Those with no qualifications: % of those with no qualifications aged 16 to 64 – Annual Population Survey (2018 – 20).
Housing affordability: Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile full-time salary. House prices: ONS-Land Registry. Salaries: ONS- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2020).
Rental affordability: Lower quartile 2 bedroom monthly rent (Valuation Office Agency) divided by lower quartile gross monthly pay for Full-time workers (Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings - residents) (2020/21).
Fuel Poverty: % of households that experience fuel poverty. PHOF Indicator – Fuel Poverty (low income, low energy efficiency methodology) (2019).
Domestic Abuse rates: Torbay – Torbay Community Safety Partnership (2019/20). England & South West – PHOF Indicator - Domestic abuse-related incidents & crimes current method (2019/20). Population - ONS Mid-year population estimates for 16+ (2018). Rate per 1,000 population 16+.
Requests for ASC support for new clients: Rate per 100,000 population of requests for adult social care support for new clients aged 18 to 64. Torbay – Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust, CIPFA, South West, England – Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report (2018/19 – 20/21).
Long-term support for Learning Disabilities: Rate per 100,000 population of Long-term support for Learning Disabilities aged 18 to 64. Torbay – Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust, CIPFA, South West, England – Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report (2018/19 – 20/21).
Long-term support for Physical Personal Care: Rate per 100,000 population of Long-term support for Physical Personal Care aged 18 to 64. Torbay – Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust, CIPFA, South West, England – Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report (2018/19 – 20/21).
Long-term support for Mental Health: Rate per 100,000 population of Long-term support for Mental Health aged 18 to 64. Torbay – Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust, CIPFA, South West, England – Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report (2018/19 – 20/21).
Long-term support through admission to residential & nursing homes: Rate per 100,000 population of Long-term support through admission to residential & nursing homes aged 18 to 64. Torbay – Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust, CIPFA, South West, England – Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (2018/19 – 20/21).
Preventable mortality: PHOF Indicator – Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (per 100,000, Age Standardised) (2016 – 2018).
Obesity Prevalence: PHOF Indicator – Obesity: QOF prevalence (18+) (2019/20).
Diabetes Prevalence: PHOF Indicator – Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+) (2020/21).
Hypertension Prevalence: PHOF Indicator – Hypertension: QOF prevalence (all ages) (2020/21).

Alcohol related admissions: Age standardised admissions for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) (per 100,000) aged 20 to 64 – Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2020/21), Population – ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).

Smoking attributable admissions: PHOF Indicator – Smoking attributable hospital admissions (Aged 35+, per 100,000, Age Standardised) (2019/20).

Emergency admissions for ACS conditions: Age standardised emergency admissions for Ambulatory Care Sensitive conditions (per 100,000) aged 20 to 64 – Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2018/19), Population – ONS Mid-year population estimates (2018 – 20).

Ageing well infographic (Page 46)

Torbay 65+ population: ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).
2043 population: ONS population projections (2018).
Life expectancy: PHOF Indicator – Life expectancy at 65 (2018-20).
Social care users social contact: Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework Indicator – Social isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like (2020/21).
Carers social contact: PHOF Indicator – Social Isolation: percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like (2018/19).
Pension Credit: Pension Credit Claimants as a percentage of the 65+ population. Stat Xplore (Department for Work & Pensions) (2018/19 - 20/21).
Prevalence of Dementia: PHOF Indicator – Dementia recorded prevalence (aged 65 years and over) (2020).
A&E Attendances: Hospital Episode Statistics (2020/21)
Emergency Admissions: Hospital Episode Statistics (2020/21)
Emergency hospital admissions for falls: Hospital Episode Statistics (2020/21)
Flu vaccination coverage: PHOF Indicator – Population vaccination coverage – Flu (aged 65+) (2020/21).
Funded admissions to residential and nursing homes: Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust (2020/21)
Requests for adult social care support for new clients: Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust (2020/21)
Long-term support for Physical Personal Care: Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust (2020/21)

Ageing well profile (Page 55)

Dependency ratio: Ratio of those under 15 and those over 64 divided by those aged between 15 and 64. ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).
Life expectancy at age 65: PHOF Indicator – Life expectancy at 65 (2018 – 20).
Excess Winter Deaths: PHOF Indicator – Excess winter deaths index (2017 – 20).
Pension Credit claimants: Pension Credit Claimants as a percentage of the 65+ population. Stat Xplore (Department for Work & Pensions) (2018/19 – 20/21).
Long-term support for Learning Disabilities: Rate per 100,000 population of Long-term support for Learning Disabilities aged 65+. Torbay – Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust, CIPFA, South West, England – Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report (2018/19 – 20/21).
Long-term support for Mental Health: Rate per 100,000 population of Long-term support for Mental Health aged 65+. Torbay – Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust, CIPFA, South West, England – Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report (2018/19 – 20/21).
Long-term support for Physical Personal Care: Rate per 100,000 population of Long-term support for Physical Personal Care aged 65+. Torbay – Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust, CIPFA, South West, England – Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report (2018/19 – 20/21).
Requests for ASC support for new clients: Rate per 100,000 population of requests for adult social care support for new clients aged 65+. Torbay – Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust, CIPFA, South West, England – Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report (2018/19 – 20/21).
Long-term support for Social Isolation/Other: Rate per 100,000 population of Long-term support for Social Isolation/Other aged 65+. Torbay – Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust, CIPFA, South West, England – Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report (2018/19 – 20/21).
Still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation service: % of those still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services aged 65+. Torbay – Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust, CIPFA, South West, England – Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report (2018/19 – 20/21).
Permanent admissions to nursing or residential care: Rate per 100,000 population of Long-term support through admission to residential & nursing homes aged 65+. Torbay – Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust, CIPFA, South West, England – Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (2018/19 – 20/21).
Prevalence of Dementia: PHOF Indicator – Dementia recorded prevalence (aged 65 years and over) (2020).
Prevalence of Strokes: PHOF Indicator – Stroke: QOF prevalence (all ages) (2020/21).
Flu vaccination coverage: PHOF Indicator – Population vaccination coverage – Flu (aged 65+) (2020/21).

Admissions due to falls: Age standardised rate (per 100,000) of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65+. Admissions - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2018/19 – 20/21), Population – ONS Mid-year population estimates (2018 – 20).

A&E Attendances: Age standardised rate (per 100,000) of A&E Attendances for those aged 65 and over. Attendances – Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2018/19 – 20/21), Population – ONS Mid-year population estimates (2018 – 20).

Emergency admissions for ACS conditions: Age standardised emergency admissions for Ambulatory Care Sensitive conditions (per 100,000) aged 65+ – Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2018/19 – 20/21), Population – ONS Mid-year population estimates (2018 – 20).

Elective admissions: Age standardised rate (per 100,000) of planned admissions for those aged 65 and over – Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2018/19 – 20/21), Population – ONS Mid-year population estimates (2018 – 20).

Non-Elective admissions: Age standardised rate (per 100,000) of unplanned admissions for those aged 65 and over – Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (2018/19 – 20/21), Population – ONS Mid-year population estimates (2018 – 20).

Delayed Transfers of Care: Average number of delayed transfers of care on a particular day taken over the year (aged 18 and over) - this is the average of the 12 monthly snapshots collected in the monthly Situation Report (SitRep). Rate is per 100,000 population (18+). Sourced from Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (2017/18 – 19/20).

Most and Least deprived wards (Page 66)

% of population living in 20% most deprived areas in England: Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019).

Average Age: Median age, ONS Mid-year population estimates (2020).

Life expectancy at birth: Deaths – PCMD, Population - ONS Mid-year population estimates. (2016 – 20).

EYFS – Good level of development: Children defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) as a percentage of all eligible children – Department for Education (2015 to 2019).

% of Primary age children who are overweight: National Child Measurement Programme (2014/15 – 19/20).

% of pupils eligible for Deprivation Pupil Premium: Torbay Education Department (2016/17 to 19/20).

Recorded Domestic Abuse Crime & Incident Rate per 1,000 population: Torbay Community Safety Partnership (2018/19 - 20/21).

Recorded Crime Rate per 1,000 population: Torbay Community Safety Partnership (2018/19 - 20/21).

Rate of A&E attendances per 100,000 population: Hospital Episode Statistics (2017/18 - 19/20).

Rate of unplanned admissions to hospital per 100,000 population: Hospital Episode Statistics (2018/19 - 20/21).

Median House Price: ONS Median House price paid by ward, Year ended June 2021.

Written and compiled by the Torbay Knowledge and Intelligence Team

For further information, please contact the Torbay Knowledge and Intelligence team at Statistics@torbay.gov.uk