

**Title:** Torbay Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2023/24  
**Wards Affected:** All  
**To:** Health and Wellbeing Board      **On:** Thursday 22 June  
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## 1. Purpose

- 1.1 2023/24 update of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

## 2. Recommendation

- 2.1 The following narrative is considered for information purposes, with issues discussed. A slide presentation will be made to the board.

## 3. Supporting Information

- 3.1 The JSNA is divided into 19 main sections based on subject matter. This is a change from previous years when the JSNA was split by the life course for younger people, working aged people and older people. This decision was made to absorb the significant amount of additional information included in this JSNA along with aiding the navigability of the document. These 19 areas are listed in the remainder of the document:

### 3.1.1 Demographics

The **Life expectancy gap at birth** remains significant. Over the 5 year period from 2017 to 2021 there is an 11 year gap between the life expectancy of males and 6 year gap for females in the most and least deprived areas of Torbay. The gap for males increased with the addition of Covid period data.

The **average age** of a Torbay resident is 49 years (England 40). 27% of the **current population are aged 65 and over**. This is currently projected to rise to 33% in the next 10 years. Torbay's **population is projected to rise** to 153,000 by 2043 compared to its current level of 139,000.

Almost 1 in 4 Torbay residents have **conditions or illnesses that reduce their ability to carry out day-to-day activities** (England 17%), rates are higher in Torbay even allowing for the older population structure.

### 3.1.2 Index of Multiple Deprivation

Torbay is ranked as the **most deprived upper-tier local authority in the South West** with approximately 27% of the population classified as living in areas that are amongst the 20%

most deprived in England. The most deprived areas are concentrated in central Paignton and Torquay.

Relative deprivation compared to England was highest in relation to **Employment deprivation**, that is those who have been involuntarily excluded from the labour market.

For 2019, just over 1 in 6 people in Torbay were classified as **income deprived**, this rose to more than 1 in 5 for children being affected by income deprivation.

### 3.1.3 Children & Young People's Education and Health

There is a very significant **gap in academic achievement** between those eligible for free school meals and those who are not eligible for free school meals. For 2021/22, the percentage of Torbay pupils achieving a good pass at GCSE for English and Maths was 74% for those not eligible for free school meals as opposed to 32% for those who were eligible.

Torbay has consistently had higher rates of children with special educational needs receiving an **Education, Health & Care Plan** than England.

Torbay has a significantly **worse hospital admission rate** for self-harm, alcohol and dental decay amongst our younger population than England. Rates for self-harm and alcohol admissions are much higher among females than males.

**Under 18 conceptions** have fallen significantly over the last decade and are approximately a third of the rate at the start of the last decade, there have also been significant falls over the same period in the number of **mothers who smoke** at the time of delivery.

**MMR rates** are higher than England but are below the 95% target, **HPV vaccination rates** fell significantly over the COVID-19 period from approximately 80% to 60% for females aged 13 to 14 in 2020/21.

### 3.1.4 Children's Social Care

Rates of **Cared for Children** are almost twice as high as England at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 but rates have fallen from peak of 2019.

Rate of children subject to a **child protection plan** at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 fell significantly compared to the previous 3 years. Rates of **Children in Need** remained significantly higher than England at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022. **Most common factors** recorded in a Child in Need assessment were Mental Health and Domestic Abuse.

Levels of **persistent absenteeism** (missing 10% or more of possible sessions at school) are much higher among Children in Need or those with a child protection plan than the general school population. During 2021, rates were more than three times higher than the rate in the general school population.

### 3.1.5 Adult Social Care

Torbay is consistently an outlier in needing to support **higher levels of need in its 18 to 64** population.

Rates of **support requests for new clients** and **long-term support being met by permanent admission to residential and nursing homes** rose substantially during 2021/22.

The number of **carers** supported by Torbay Council stood at 1,430 in 2021/22, this is the largest number in the last 5 years.

34% of carers and 40% of users felt that they had as much **social contact** as they would like in 2021/22. For carers this was higher than the England rate and for users, rates were broadly in line with England although rates for users had fallen significantly compared to previous surveys. 2021/22 figures are likely to be affected by the isolation of the COVID-19 period.

### 3.1.6 Economy and Employment

Torbay has a **lower proportion of working age people** (57%) compared to England and this is forecast to fall over the next 20 years to approximately 50% of the population.

The **average (median) full-time salary** for residents 2022 was £28,770. This compares to £31,726 across the South West and £33,208 for England, employees in Torbay were also more likely to work **part-time**. The Annual Population Survey (2017 – 2022) shows fewer working age people in Torbay (78%) were classified as **economically active** compared to the South West (81%) and England (79%).

Rates of **unemployment claimants** are lower than England after a significant spike during the COVID-19 lockdowns in 2020 and early 2021 when rates were much higher than England.

There is significantly better **Full Fibre and Ultrafast** broadband coverage than the England average.

### 3.1.7 Housing

More than 1 in 4 (27%) Torbay households **privately rent** which is significantly higher than England. This is combined with the lowest proportions of **socially rented** accommodation in the South West. **Significant house price rises** have exacerbated affordability issues around buying a property.

By the end of 2021/22, 35% of Torbay dwellings had an **Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)** rating of C or better. Grades C or better are seen as the target to reach but this can be difficult in older properties. This puts Torbay 50<sup>th</sup> from bottom compared to 331 local authority districts.

Torbay has been set a challenging central government **target of 600 net additional dwellings a year** for the next 18 years. Over the last 21 years, that level of additional dwellings has occurred on 1 occasion.

On average, 146 households were in **temporary accommodation** each quarter between July 2021 and June 2022.

### 3.1.8 Environment and Climate Change

Torbay's **carbon dioxide and general greenhouse gas emissions** are reducing and remain lower than England.

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Torbay's **waste reuse, recycling and composting rate** has reduced in the 3 years from 2018/19 to 2020/21 and is lower than the South West and England.

### 3.1.9 Sexual and Reproductive Health

The provision of **long-acting reversible contraception (LARC)** in Torbay has been higher (better) than England for the last 8 years. However, **abortion rates** remain significantly higher than England.

**Under 18 conception rates** are on a decreasing trend and are approximately a third of the rate at the start of the last decade, although still higher than the England figure they are statistically similar in the 2 most recent years.

The all new **sexually transmitted infection** diagnosis rate, testing rates and the percentage of testing positivity are consistently lower over the last decade in Torbay than England. May indicate low levels of infections or other issues such as lack of testing of 'at risk' groups.

Torbay proportion of 15 to 24 year olds screened for **chlamydia** has been significantly higher than England (better) for 7 years.

### 3.1.10 Substance Misuse and Dependency

Prevalence of **smoking** in adults has fallen over the last decade from over 20% to 15% to be broadly in line with England, tobacco use has also fallen significantly among children over the last 15 years.

Torbay has consistently had significantly higher hospital admission rates than England or South West in relation to **alcohol**, Torbay has had a higher percentage of people successfully complete structured alcohol **treatment** over the last decade than England or South West.

At the end of the last decade, there was a significant rise in the number of recorded **drug misuse** deaths in Torbay. This is reflected across England. Torbay has a higher percentage of estimated opiate and/or crack cocaine users in **treatment** than England or South West.

### 3.1.11 Crime, Domestic Abuse and Anti-Social Behaviour

Rates of reported **violent crime** are higher in Torbay than England although the gap has narrowed.

Levels of reported **acquisitive crime** in Torbay such as burglary, theft and shoplifting have fallen over the last 5 years to 2021/22.

In line with national trends, far fewer children are entering the **youth justice system**.

National Crime Survey data indicates that 29.3% of women and 14.1% of men in England and Wales have experienced **domestic abuse** at some time since the age of 16.

### 3.1.12 Weight, Exercise and Diet

Over 1 in 4 reception and 1 in 3 Year 6 pupils in Torbay are either **overweight or obese**. For reception aged children this is higher than England, for those in Year 6, it is broadly in line with England. Amongst adults, the rate is approximately 6 in 10 for Torbay.

Torbay has a higher reported rate of hospital admissions for **eating disorders** than England.

More than 7 in 10 children report being **physically active or fairly active**, just under 7 in 10 adults report being physically active.

The gap in **healthy life expectancy** between the most and least deprived areas in England was 18.8 years for females and 18.2 years for males.

### 3.1.13 Oral Health

In Torbay, 49% of children were not seen by an **NHS dentist** in the year up to June 2022 and 59% of adults were not seen in the last 2 years. This is significantly lower (better) than England. COVID-19 restrictions on dentists will have reduced the number of patients seen in the period. Also, this will not include patients seen by private dental practices.

Torbay has higher levels of **dental decay in 3 and 5 year olds** than the South West and England.

The rate of **hospital tooth extractions for dental caries (tooth decay)** in those aged 0 to 19 has been significantly higher in Torbay than the South West and England, rates are significantly higher in more deprived areas.

**Oral cancer** registrations and mortality are at higher levels in Torbay. In line with England, mortalities of males are double that of females.

### 3.1.14 Mental Health

Prevalence of **depression and of mental illness** (schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses) of Torbay GP patients is higher than England.

Torbay has higher percentages of **school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs** than England.

Rates of Torbay **adult social care** clients with **mental health** as a primary support reason who are receiving long-term support are significantly higher than England.

Hospital admissions for **self-harm** remain significantly higher in Torbay. However, the overall rate of emergency admissions for all ages is on a reducing trend.

Torbay **suicide** rates have been significantly higher than England, they are gradually reducing from their peak in 2016-18 but remain much higher than England.

### 3.1.15 Older People

**65 and over population has risen in Torbay by 21%** (just over 6,300 people) between the 2011 and 2021 Census and is currently projected to be 33% of the Torbay population within a decade (currently 27%).

**Healthy life expectancy** of 11 years for the 65 and over population is in line with England.

Level of **pension credit** claimants among those aged 65 and over is higher in Torbay (13%) than England (11%).

Hospital admissions for **falls** in those aged 65 and over are generally lower than England.

In the Active lives survey across England, those aged 65 and over were more **satisfied, happy and less anxious** than those aged 16 to 44.

### 3.1.16 Unpaid Carers

2021 Census showed just over **14,900 unpaid carers in Torbay** which equates to 1 in 9 of the population aged over 5 years. Of these carers, 5,185 provided 50 hours or more of unpaid care. An unpaid carer was defined as giving unpaid help or support to anyone because they have long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, or problems related to old age.

Rates of unpaid carers are higher in Torbay than England across all age groups in the Census. **13.5% of females are unpaid carers, 9.0% of males are unpaid carers.**

Almost 1 in 6 people classified as **disabled under the Equality Act** are unpaid carers.

**Almost 1 in 2 adult carers known to local social services** care for 100 hours or more per week. Carers known to local social services were most likely to look after people with a physical disability, long-standing illness or problems connected to ageing.

### 3.1.17 Preventable Mortality

Definition of preventable mortality relates to deaths that are considered preventable if, all or most deaths from the underlying cause could mainly be avoided through effective public health and primary prevention interventions.

Rate of **deaths from causes considered preventable** in the under 75 age group are higher in Torbay than England and South West, they are much **higher within the more deprived areas** of Torbay when compared to the less deprived.

The most common cause of death in Torbay that was considered preventable in the **under 75 age group** was Cancer, accounting for over 1 in 3 preventable deaths. Just over 50% of these cancer deaths related to lung cancer.

The most common cause of death in Torbay that was considered preventable in the **under 50 age group** was Liver Disease, in particular alcoholic liver disease.

Rate of preventable deaths among the under 75 age group is **much higher among males when compared to females** in Torbay.

### 3.1.18 Eye Health

Torbay is estimated to have a higher rate than England of people living with **sight loss that has had a significant impact on their daily lives**. Rate of Torbay new sight loss certifications have been significantly higher than England for the last 7 years.

Certifications for **age-related macular degeneration** and **glaucoma** are at higher levels in Torbay than England.

The rate per 100,000 of those aged 75 and over registered as **sight impaired or severely sight impaired** in Torbay was lower than England in March 2020. The register has fewer people in the younger age groups, but rates are higher in Torbay than England.

More than 40% of people registered as sight impaired or severely sight impaired in Torbay have **additional disabilities**.

### 3.1.19 Diabetes and Heart Disease

9,679 Torbay GP patients had recorded **Diabetes** in 2021/22 equating to 7.8% of those aged 17 and over at those GPs. 92% of these cases relate to Type 2 diabetes.

Rates of **emergency hospital admissions** and **under 75 deaths** from **coronary heart disease** are much higher in the most deprived areas of Torbay when compared to the least deprived.

18% of Torbay GP patients are known to have **hypertension**, many people do not realise they have this condition so this will be a significant understatement.

**Smoking** prevalence has fallen over the last decade. It remains significantly higher among the long-term unemployed population or those who work in routine or manual occupations.

Just over 6 in 10 adults are **overweight or obese** in Torbay.