

**Meeting:** [Health and Wellbeing Board](#) **Date:** [26<sup>th</sup> September 2024](#)

**Wards affected:** [All](#)

**Report Title:** [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\) 2024/25](#)

**When does the decision need to be implemented?** [N/A](#)

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## 1. Purpose of Report

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1.1 2024/25 update of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

## 2. Recommendation(s) / Proposed Decision

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

### Background Documents

[None](#)

## Supporting Information

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3.1 The main JSNA document is divided into 21 main sections based on subject matter. These 21 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 2018 to 2022 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 2022/23, 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 38% 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, dental decay and eating disorders amongst our younger population than England. Rates for self-harm, alcohol and eating disorder admissions are much higher among females than males.

The level of **persistent absence** from school doubled in 2021/22 when compared to the previous year.

**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 64% for females aged 13 to 14 in 2021/22.

#### 3.1.4 **Children's Social Care**

Rates of **Cared for Children** are almost twice as high as England over the last 5 years but rates have fallen from peak of 2019.

Rates of **Children in Need** continue to rise and remain significantly higher than England at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023. **Most common factors** recorded in a Child in Need assessment were Mental Health and Domestic Abuse. Rate of **referrals** remains significantly higher than England.

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 2021/22, rates were more than double 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** remained significantly higher than England during 2022/23.

During 2022/23, 1,160 **safeguarding concerns** were raised and those instigated 310 **Section 42 safeguarding enquiries**. This equates to the highest levels in the last 5 years.

34% of carers and 46% of users felt that they had as much **social contact** as they would like according to the latest survey. 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 pre-COVID surveys.

### 3.1.6 Women's Health

Hospital admission rates for **self-harm** and **eating disorders** are higher among females when compared to males. Rates in Torbay are consistently higher than England.

Hospital admissions for **endometriosis** in Torbay are consistently significantly higher than England, but they are on a decreasing trend.

Torbay's **chlamydia detection rate** in females aged 15 to 24 years has more than doubled in 2022 from the previous year, is far higher than the 2022 England rate after a previously decreasing trend. It is a measure of control activity, not morbidity, so a large rise is not seen as a negative but as an indicator of better targeted testing.

Females are significantly more likely to provide **unpaid care** than males.

Torbay has a significantly higher rate of **abortion** than England over the last decade.

**Cervical cancer screening** of 50 to 64 year olds has been on a generally decreasing trend for over a decade and is significantly lower than England for 5 of the last 6 years.

### 3.1.7 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 in 2023 was £29,459. This compares to £34,000 across the South West and £35,100 for England, employees in Torbay were also more likely to work **part-time**. The Annual Population Survey (2018 – 2023) shows fewer working age people in Torbay (77%) 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.

### 3.1.8 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.

Since the start of 2020, 42% 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.

There has been a notable rise in the number of households experiencing **fuel poverty** in Torbay.

On average, 150 households were in **temporary accommodation** each quarter between October 2022 and September 2023. The rate of **homelessness** has been consistently higher in Torbay when compared to England.

### 3.1.9 **Environment and Climate Change**

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

Torbay's population is on average closer to the nearest **greenspace** (park, public garden and playing field). Torbay's 2022 **urban forest report** estimates that 18.2% of Torbay has tree canopy cover.

For the 10 years to 2023, Torbay had significant amounts of **energy inefficient housing**, joint 42<sup>nd</sup> from bottom out of 331 local authority districts.

Torbay's **waste reuse, recycling and composting rate** has reduced in the 3 years from 2018/19 to 2020/21 before a slight increase in 2021/22 and is lower than the South West and England.

### 3.1.10 **Sexual and Reproductive Health**

The provision of **long-acting reversible contraception (LARC)** in Torbay has been higher (better) than England for the last 9 years. However, **abortion rates** remain significantly higher than England.

Torbay's **chlamydia detection** rate in 15 to 24 year olds has more than doubled in 2022 from the year before and is double the 2022 England rate after a previously decreasing trend. The detection rate is a measure of screening, not morbidity.

The all new **sexually transmitted infection** diagnosis rate and the percentage of testing positivity have sharply increased in Torbay for 2022 after previously decreasing trends. May indicate high levels of infections or other reasons such as better targeting of 'at risk' groups.

### 3.1.11 **Substance Misuse, Gambling and Dependency**

Prevalence of **smoking** in adults has risen over the last 2 years after falls during the last decade. Tobacco use has also fallen significantly among children over the last 2 decades. 15 year olds are 3 times more likely to be regular users of **e-cigarettes** than tobacco.

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.

### 3.1.12 **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 broadly fallen over the last 5 years to 2022/23.

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

National Crime Survey data indicates that 27.0% of women and 13.9% of men in England and Wales have experienced **domestic abuse** at some time since the age of 16.

### 3.1.13 **Weight, Exercise and Diet**

Approximately 1 in 4 reception and 1 in 3 Year 6 pupils in Torbay are either **overweight or obese**. 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.

### 3.1.14 Oral Health

In Torbay, 65% of children were seen by an **NHS dentist** in the year up to June 2023 and 46% of adults were seen in the last 2 years. This is significantly higher than England. This will not include patients seen by private dental practices.

**Dental decay in 5 year olds** is on a decreasing trend in Torbay according to surveys, rates are similar to England.

The rate of **hospital tooth extractions for dental caries (tooth decay)** in those aged 0 to 17 has been significantly higher in Torbay than the South West and England, rates are significantly higher in more deprived areas.

Rates of treatment including **tooth extractions** by NHS dentists is significantly higher in Torbay adults than across England.

### 3.1.15 Mental Health

Prevalence of **depression and of mental illness** (schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses) in 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.

### 3.1.16 Older People

**65 and over population has risen in Torbay by 17%** (just over 5,300 people) between 2012 and 2022 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%).

**Flu vaccination** rates in Torbay have been higher than the national target of 75% for the last 3 years.

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.

### 3.1.17 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.

### 3.1.18 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 approximately 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.

### 3.1.19 Diabetes, Heart Disease and Stroke

10,017 Torbay GP patients had recorded **Diabetes** in 2022/23 equating to 8.1% 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.

19% 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.



Rates of hospital admissions and under 75 mortality from **strokes** have fallen over the last decade in Torbay.

**Smoking** prevalence 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.

### 3.1.20 **Cancer**

Percentage of Torbay **population living with Cancer** is higher than England, this is to be expected given Torbay's older age profile. **Under 75 mortality rates** from Cancer are much higher among our most deprived areas when compared to the least deprived.

For the latest year, just over half of cancers identified in Torbay residents were at **Stages 1 and 2**.

Torbay has seen rising rates of those eligible for **bowel screening** having a test, testing rates are better than the England average. **Breast screening** rates have not returned to pre-COVID-19 levels across Torbay or England. **Cervical screening** rates have gradually fallen over the last decade in Torbay and England.

**Urgent suspected cancer referrals** in Torbay have more than doubled over the last decade but rates of those referrals leading to a diagnosis of cancer have halved.

### 3.1.21 **Health Protection**

**Child immunisation** rates in Torbay are generally higher than England, although rates have broadly fallen in recent years from their peaks.

**MMR** vaccination rates for 5 year olds fell below 90% in Torbay during 2022/23. This is the first time this has happened since 2014/15.

**Flu vaccination** rates among those aged 65 and over in Torbay have been higher than the national target of 75% for the last 3 years.

**Antibiotic prescribing in NHS primary care** has been on a downward trend, however rates for 2022 did rise across England when compared to the COVID-19 affected years of 2020 and 2021.

The all new **sexually transmitted infection** diagnosis rate has sharply increased in Torbay for 2022 after previously decreasing trends. May indicate high levels of infections or other reasons such as better targeting of 'at risk' groups.

3.2 A ward profile has also been produced which shows differences between the various wards within Torbay over a range of measures. The number of measures available at a ward level is more limited than at local authority level