



TORBAY JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2023/24



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Foreword from the Chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board

It is my pleasure to introduce the 2022/23 Torbay Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).

The JSNA is a key document for Torbay Council and our partners. It enables us to build a picture of the needs of our communities, covering all aspects of people's lives. Our last JSNA was published in the latter part of the COVID-19 pandemic. We are now in a position to review the impact of the pandemic on our community, and to refocus our efforts to drive improvements in health outcomes for our population.

The JSNA this year follows a different structure. In addition to the population overview, there are separate chapters setting out greater detail on specific issues such as social care, education, housing, employment, oral health and substance misuse. We hope that you will find the JSNA an effective resource to support the development of strategic, commissioning and health promotion plans.

The JSNA highlights some significant demographic and health challenges we face in Torbay. We continue to age, as a population, faster than the South West as a whole. Inequalities in health status and outcomes are clear. We have high levels of cared for children, special educational needs, self-harm and suicide. In common with other areas, we face continuing issues around obesity (in all ages), smoking, heart disease, and people living with multiple long term health conditions.

There are also some positive trends. Rates of children subject to child protection plans have fallen, under 18 conceptions are

reducing, and prevalence of smoking has fallen although it remains a health concern. We also have significant natural assets in our environment. We have a very strong community and voluntary sector. And we have engaged communities, keen to support each other to promote physical, mental and social wellbeing.

As a new administration in Torbay, we are determined to work in partnership to harness the strengths of our communities to address the health and wellbeing challenges we jointly face. We look forward to working with you all to this end.

David Thomas
Chair
Torbay Health and Wellbeing Board

JSNA Key Challenges

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

- The recovery from COVID-19 and the cost of living crisis. The social and economic effects of the pandemic and the recent inflationary leaps in the cost of living, particularly around gas, electricity and food prices have disproportionately affected those who live in the most deprived areas of our communities. Costs around fuel are exacerbated by old housing stock which is often energy inefficient.
- 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. There are also significant gaps in healthy life expectancy between the most affluent and deprived areas.
- Inequalities have been widening as relative deprivation worsens; Torbay is ranked as the most deprived local authority in the South West.
- Torbay's economy is ranked among the weakest in England. Average wages continue to be significantly below the regional and national average with less of the population in full-time employment than England.
- The number of cared for children within the local authority remains among the highest in England.
- Torbay schools have a significantly higher proportion of their pupils requiring special education needs support through an Education, Health & Care Plan when compared to England.
- Torbay has far higher levels of need when compared to England that requires support from Adult Social Care in the 18 to 64 population.
- The 2021 Census showed that there were 14,900 unpaid carers in Torbay. 5,185 of these provided 50 hours or more of care. These unpaid carers require support to help deliver this care and to look after their own health and wellbeing.
- We have an ageing population with 1 in 3 Torbay residents expected to be 65 and over by the middle of the next decade. The number of those who are of working age is projected to fall over the next 20 years to approximately 50% of the population from its current rate of 57%.
- There are many opportunities for the people of Torbay to be supported to improve their lifestyles. At present:
 - Over 6 out of 10 adults in Torbay are overweight or obese. Over 1 in 4 reception and 1 in 3 Year 6 children are overweight or obese.
 - Around 1 in 6 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 significant part of the JSNA are the electoral ward profiles which can be found at [JSNA Narratives - South Devon and Torbay Knowledge and Intelligence](#)

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: [Sharing knowledge and intelligence to understand the needs of the community - South Devon and Torbay Knowledge and Intelligence](#)

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 Integrated Care Boards have equal and explicit obligations to prepare a JSNA, under the governance of the health and wellbeing board.

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.

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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

The document is part of a wider suite of documents and presentations that make up the JSNA for Torbay, these include breakdowns of information to smaller areas of Torbay such as wards and MSOAs. As well as the JSNA, there are specific topic based summaries relating to fields such as alcohol and suicide. This information is collated at the following website <http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info/>

Information sources

Information that makes up this document comes from an array of public sources and occasionally from private organisational sources, these will be credited throughout the profile. A significant amount of information is gathered at the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) 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 is available at [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](http://Public%20health%20profiles%20-%20OHID%20(phe.org.uk)) and shows Torbay's position relative to other local authorities.

Population estimates used

This JSNA has been produced over a period when multiple different population estimates have been available and used for different measures. The 2021 Census population, 2020 ONS population

estimates and 2021 ONS population estimates are the basis of measures downloaded throughout the production period of the JSNA. This should not lead to a material difference in the vast majority of measures within the JSNA, however it should be noted that populations before 2020 will be revised late in 2023 which could lead to alterations in historical data, again this is unlikely to lead to a material change in the vast majority of cases.

Document overview

Previously the JSNA has been written by life course, for instance last year the JSNA was divided into 4 chapters called Population overview, Starting and developing well, Living and working well and Ageing well.

For this JSNA, it was decided to significantly increase the number of measures within the document. Because of this increase in measures and to improve the navigability of the document it was decided to split the document by subject as shown on the contents page. For example, Sexual and Reproductive Health measures are to be found in a single chapter rather than across multiple life course chapters.

References to quintiles throughout the document relate to populations being broken down into fifths. For instance most deprived quintile is the most deprived fifth of the population across England.

Wider determinants of health

It is not possible to change some of our individual determinants of health, such as our age 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.

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These include the following influences which are presented in Fig 1:

- Individual lifestyle factors – Smoking, alcohol, physical activity and diet.
- Social and community networks – 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.

Fig 1: Wider determinants of health
 Source: G.Dahlgren, M.Whitehead – Policies and strategies to promote social equity in health



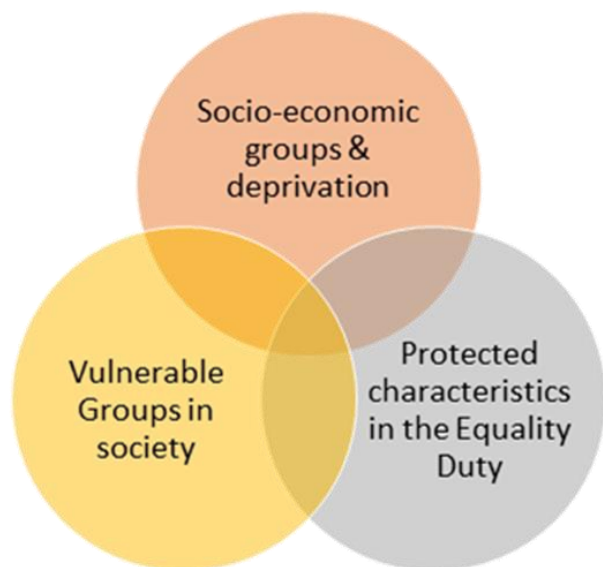
Inequalities

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 show themselves 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 (Fig 2).

Fig 2: Inequalities and intersection

Groups



- **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 9 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 at the end of most sections, the statistic shown is the average of the nearest neighbours. Torbay is also shown in Fig 3 for comparison.

There are 2 chapters relating specifically to children and young people where a different 'comparator group' is used. The 2 chapters are 'Children & Young People's Education and Health' and 'Children's Social Care' where Torbay is compared to Children's Services Statistical Neighbours (Fig 4).

Fig 3: CIPFA comparators for Torbay

Source: CIPFA, IMD 2019, 2021 Census

Local Authority	% of population living in 20% most deprived areas (IMD 2019)	% of population aged 65 & over (2021)
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	11.5%	21.6%
Bury	23.7%	18.3%
Calderdale	30.6%	19.0%
Darlington	30.2%	20.4%
Dudley	28.6%	20.4%
Isle of Wight	13.8%	29.2%
North East Lincolnshire	36.7%	20.9%
North Tyneside	21.0%	20.5%
Northumberland	20.3%	25.4%
Plymouth	30.2%	18.5%
Redcar and Cleveland	35.8%	23.3%
Sefton	30.9%	23.2%
Southend-on-Sea	23.5%	19.1%
Stockton-on-Tees	29.6%	18.9%
Wirral	35.8%	22.0%
Torbay	27.5%	26.7%

Fig 4: Children's Services statistical neighbour comparators for Torbay

Source: IMD 2019, 2021 Census

Local Authority	% of child population living in 20% most deprived areas (IMD 2019)	% of population aged 17 & under (2021)
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	14.5%	18.3%
Isle of Wight	21.4%	16.8%
Norfolk	17.9%	18.3%
North East Lincolnshire	45.5%	21.0%
Plymouth	31.8%	19.5%
Redcar and Cleveland	44.2%	20.0%
Rotherham	37.5%	21.2%
Southend-on-Sea	28.1%	21.1%
Telford and Wrekin	27.5%	22.3%
Wigan	29.4%	20.7%
Torbay	30.1%	18.1%

Demographics

Overview

- Torbay has a significantly older age profile than England, an average age of 49 years compared to 40 years across England. 27% of Torbay residents are aged 65 and over.

Source: 2021 Census

- Current predictions indicate that 1 in 3 Torbay residents will be aged 65 and over by 2033.

Source: NOMIS

- Almost 1 in 4 Torbay residents have conditions or illnesses that reduce their ability to carry out day-to-day activities.

Source: 2021 Census

- There are significant differences in life expectancy between those in the most and least deprived areas of Torbay.

Source: Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates

- For the first time, data was collected by the Census in respect of the sexual orientation and gender identity of Torbay residents.

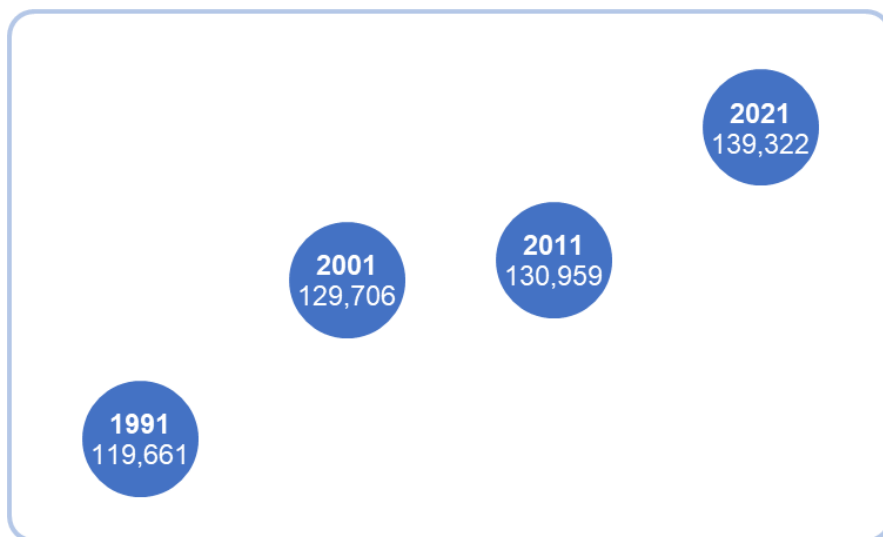
Source: 2021 Census

Population

According to the 2021 census, 139,322 people lived in Torbay within 62,992 households. This is an increase of 6.4% when compared to the 2011 population of 130,959. Torbay’s population has increased by approximately 20,000 since 1991 (Fig 5). The average (median) age of a Torbay resident according to the 2021 Census was 49 years, this compares to 44 years in 2001.

Fig 5: Torbay Population by Census Year

Source: Census

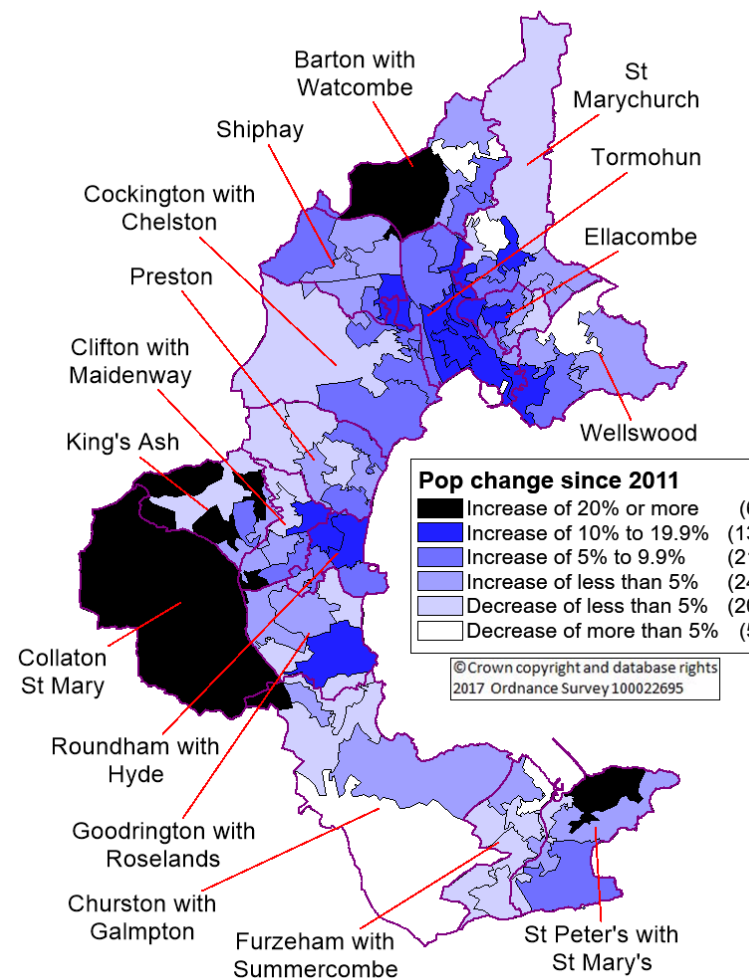


The increase in population is different across Torbay (Fig 6), 28% of small areas called LSOAs within Torbay fell in population between 2011 and 2021. 19 small areas rose by 10% or more including 6 areas that had population rises over 20%, 1 particular area in Collaton St Mary saw the biggest rise as its population more than doubled, rising by 112%. The next highest rise was 24%. According to the 2021 Census, 12,087 Torbay residents moved to Torbay from inside the UK in the year up to March 2021, this was almost 2½ times the rate before the 2011 Census. This covers the period of the

first COVID-19 lockdowns and the subsequent ‘race for space’ that may have led many to move to areas in the countryside or by the sea.

Fig 6: Population change across Torbay from 2011 to 2021

Source: Census



Protected Characteristics

Protected characteristics are the 9 characteristic groups protected under the Equality Act 2010. 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. The 9 protected characteristics are listed below.

- Age
- Disability
- Gender Reassignment
- Marriage and Civil Partnership
- Pregnancy and Maternity
- Race
- Religion or Belief
- Sex
- Sexual Orientation

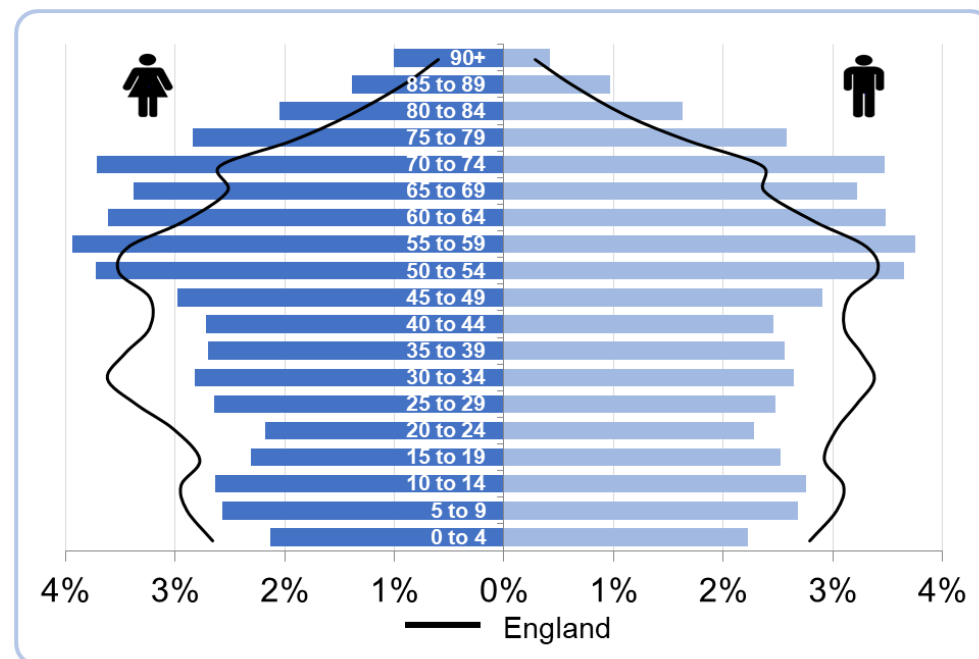
The Census provides data on many of these characteristics that can be difficult to collate at a Torbay level outside of the Census, so a summary of Protected Characteristics data will be provided over the next few pages.

Protected Characteristic - Age

Torbay’s population profile shows a significantly older demographic than England. Torbay has significantly larger proportions of those aged 50 and over than England, conversely it has significantly smaller proportions of those aged under 50, in particular those aged 20 to 44 (Fig 7). Torbay’s average age of 49 years compares to 40 years for England and 44 for the South West. This age profile can lead to significantly higher demand for health and care services

tailored towards an older population. Torbay has a significantly smaller proportion of working age population (higher dependency ratio) when compared to England and the South West.

Fig 7: Population Profile – Torbay
Source: Census 2021



Between 2011 and 2021, the largest proportionate increases in population have occurred in the 70 to 79 and 50 to 59 year age groups, the largest fall was in the 40 to 49 year age group.

Between 1991 and 2021, the largest proportionate increase in population occurred in the 90+ and 50 to 59 year age groups. 2 age groups have seen their population fall, those aged 20 to 29 and those aged 40 to 49 (Fig 8). Please note that population by age band equates to 139,324 (Overall Census population for Torbay given as 139,322).

Fig 8: Population by age band – Torbay
Source: Census

Age Band	1991	2021	Change
0 to 9	12,666	13,371	+5.6%
10 to 19	13,316	14,223	+6.8%
20 to 29	14,944	13,343	-10.7%
30 to 39	13,398	14,926	+11.4%
40 to 49	15,813	15,423	-2.5%
50 to 59	13,100	20,977	+60.1%
60 to 69	14,379	19,078	+32.7%
70 to 79	13,428	17,575	+30.9%
80 to 89	7,541	8,421	+11.7%
90+	1,076	1,987	+84.7%
ALL AGES	119,661	139,324	+16.4%

Protected Characteristic – Disability

For the 2021 Census, Torbay residents were asked if they had any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses which have lasted or are expected to last 12 months or more. If they answered yes, there was a further question ‘Do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?’. This definition, where people answer yes to both questions is in line with the disability definition in the Equality Act 2010.

23.8% of Torbay residents answered that their day-to-day activities were limited a little or a lot (Fig 9). This was significantly higher than England (17.3%) and South West (18.6%), the difference was particularly marked in those stating that their day-to-day activities were limited a lot. Data was also provided that took account of differing age structures in local authorities, such as Torbay’s population being older than average. Allowing for this, Torbay still had higher rates than England and the South West of those deemed to be disabled under the Equality Act 2010.

Please note rates have not been compared to the 2011 Census as the question was asked slightly differently and included a statement to include problems related to old age which was removed for 2021.

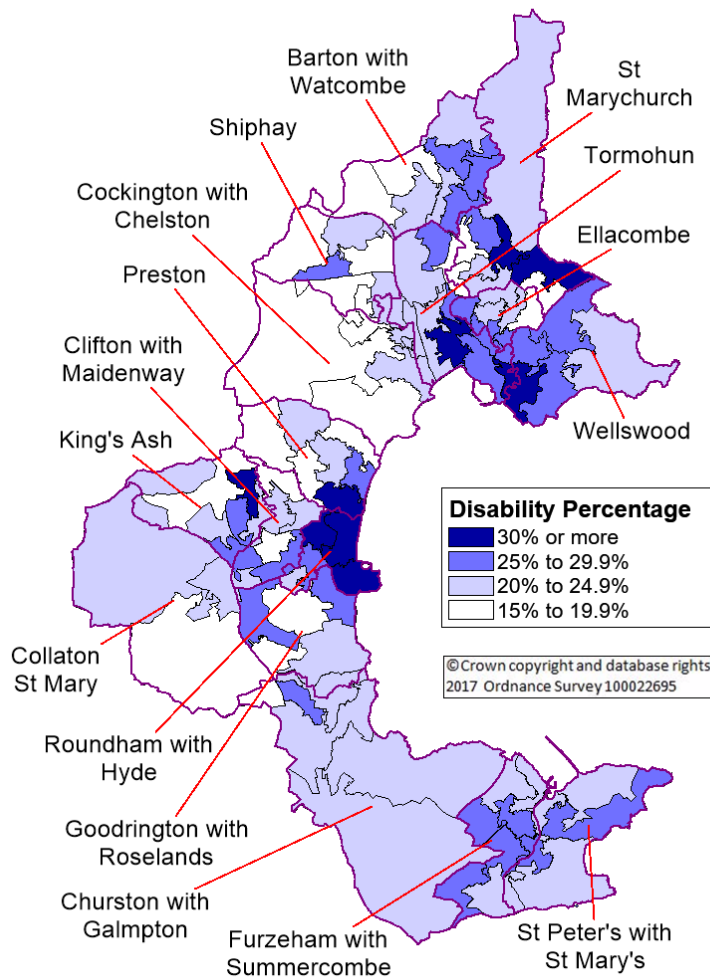
Fig 9: Population by disability status - Torbay
Source: Census 2021

Status	Number	Percentage
Disabled under Equality Act	33,224	23.8%
Day-to day activities limited a lot	15,258	11.0%
Day-to day activities limited a little	17,966	12.9%
Not disabled under Equality Act	106,099	76.2%
Long term condition but day-to-day activities are not limited	9,981	7.2%
No long term conditions	96,118	69.0%

There are significant concentrations of people whose day to day activities are limited a little or a lot in central Paignton, central Torquay and Babbacombe/St Marychurch (Fig 10).

Fig 10: Population defined as disabled by area - Torbay

Source: Census 2021



Protected Characteristic – Gender Reassignment

The 2021 Census was the first Census to ask questions around the gender identity of those aged 16 and over. 94.4% of Torbay’s 16+ population answered questions around gender identity, of those who answered, 0.4% stated that their gender identity was not the same as the sex registered at birth (Fig 11). This was similar to the South West and lower than England (0.6%). As of February 2023, data has not been made available by age group to see potential differences between younger people and their older counterparts.

Fig 11: Gender Identity of those who answered in Census - Torbay

Source: Census 2021

Status	Number (16+)	Percentage
Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth	109,984	99.6%
Gender identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given	151	0.1%
Trans woman	94	0.1%
Trans man	102	0.1%
All other gender identities	102	0.1%

Protected Characteristic – Marriage and Civil Partnership

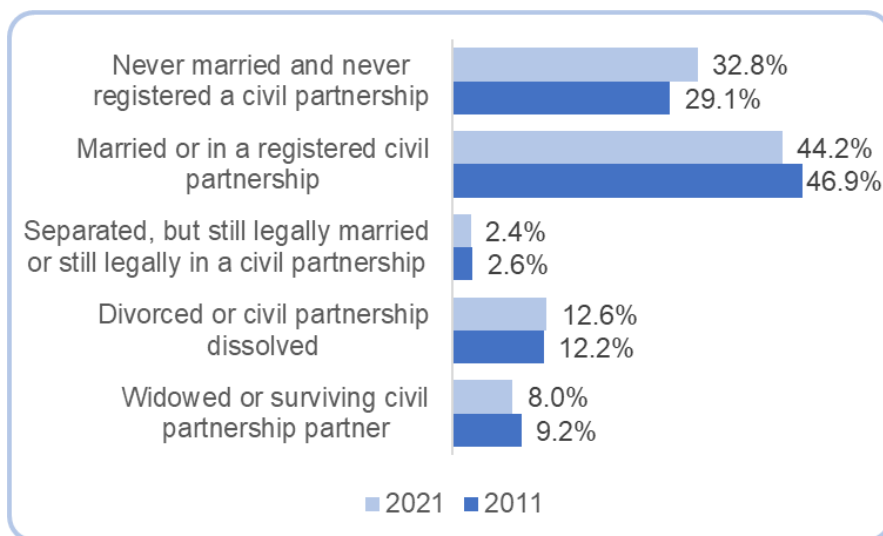
Of those Torbay residents aged 16 and over at the 2021 Census, 44.2% were married or in a registered civil partnership, this was down slightly on 2011 when the percentage stood at 46.9%. For those who have never married or never registered a civil partnership

at the 2021 Census, this stood at 32.8% which is slightly up on the 2011 figure of 29.1% (Fig 12).

The proportion of those who have never married or never registered a civil partnership is lower in Torbay than England, the levels of those divorced or widowed is higher in Torbay than England.

Fig 12: Marriage and Civil Partnership Status - Torbay

Source: Census

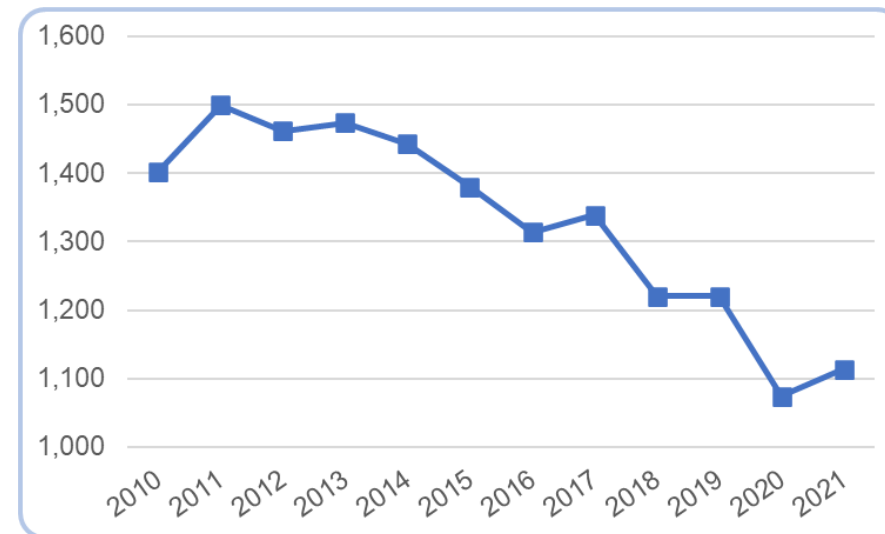


Protected Characteristic – Pregnancy and Maternity

Over the period 2010 to 2021, the rate of live births (as a proportion of females aged 15 to 44) has been slightly but significantly higher in Torbay (average of 63.7 per 1,000) than England (60.2) and the South West (58.4). There has been a notable fall in the numbers of live births since the middle of the last decade across all geographical areas (Fig 13).

Fig 13: Live Births – Torbay

Source: ONS Births in England and Wales



Protected Characteristic – Race

96.1% of Torbay residents classified themselves as White for the 2021 Census (2011 – 97.5%), 92.1% as White British (2011 – 94.8%). There were rises in the 4 other broad ethnic classifications in Torbay. Torbay has a higher rate of those who classify themselves as White than the South West and England (Fig 14). Those who do not classify themselves as White are significantly more likely to live in areas of Torbay classified as being amongst the 20% most deprived areas in England.

Fig 14: Percentage of Ethnic group

Source: Census 2021

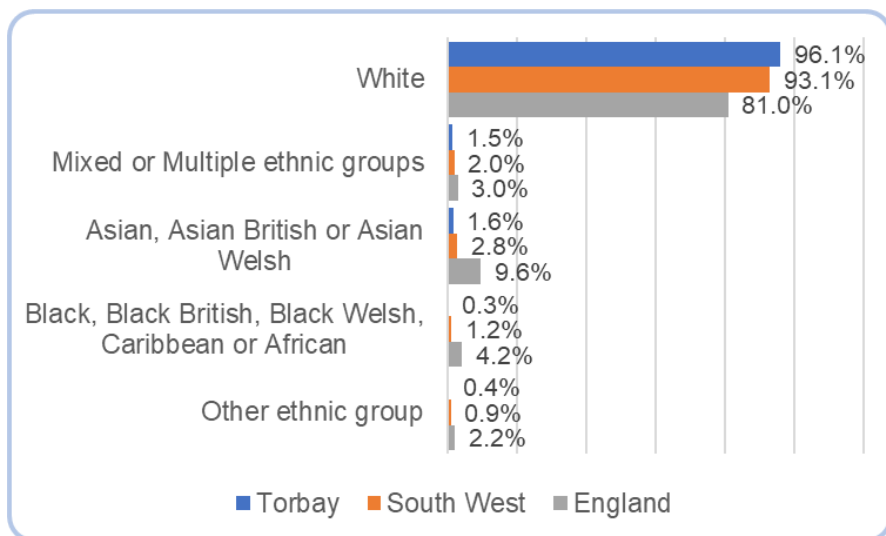
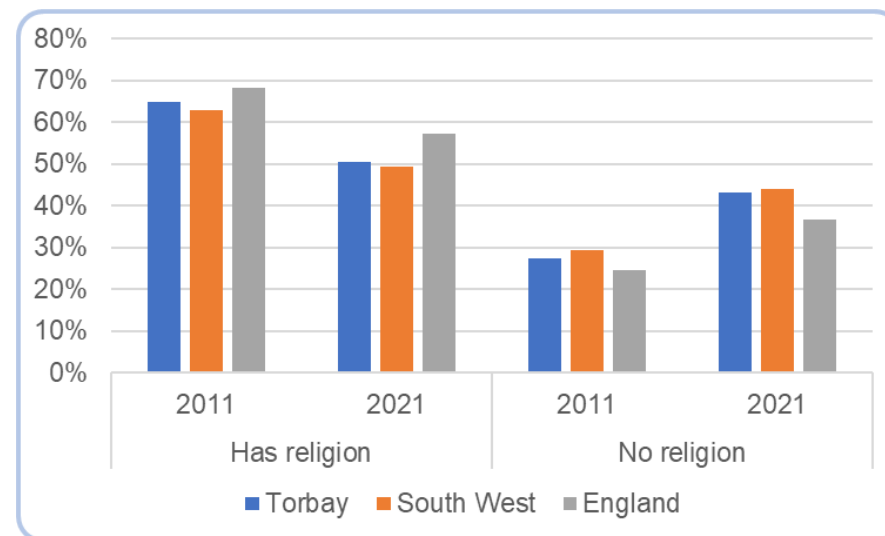


Fig 15: Percentage who have or do not have a religion

Source: Census



Protected Characteristic – Religion or Belief

The number of Torbay residents who state that they have a religion in the 2021 Census has fallen significantly from 64.8% in the 2011 Census to 50.5%. Those in Torbay who state that they have no religion has risen from 27.5% to 43.2% in the same period, 6.3% of Torbay residents did not answer the question on the 2021 Census. These movements are largely mirrored across the South West and England. 48.5% of Torbay residents classified themselves as Christian, down from 63.3% in 2011 (Fig 15).

Protected Characteristic – Sex

51.3% of Torbay’s population for the 2021 Census was female, this was a slight fall from 2011 when it was 51.8%. Female to male ratios within Torbay change significantly once you get to those residents aged 80 and over (Fig 16).

Protected Characteristic – Sexual Orientation

The 2021 Census was the first Census to ask questions around the sexual orientation of those aged 16 and over. 92.6% of Torbay’s 16+ population answered questions around sexual orientation. Of those who answered, 3.4% of people identified as Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, or ‘All other sexual orientations’ which includes people who identify as Pansexual, Asexual, Queer or other sexual orientation (Fig 17). Figures for Torbay were similar to England and South West who also recorded a rate of 3.4%. Figures were slightly higher than

previous regional estimates of those who identified as Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual or ‘All other sexual orientations’.

Fig 16: Sex by age group – Torbay

Source: Census 2021

Age Band	Female	Male	Female %	Male %
0 to 9	6,546	6,825	49.0%	51.0%
10 to 19	6,874	7,352	48.3%	51.7%
20 to 29	6,718	6,625	50.3%	49.7%
30 to 39	7,680	7,246	51.5%	48.5%
40 to 49	7,945	7,479	51.5%	48.5%
50 to 59	10,670	10,306	50.9%	49.1%
60 to 69	9,734	9,339	51.0%	49.0%
70 to 79	9,135	8,440	52.0%	48.0%
80 to 89	4,794	3,627	56.9%	43.1%
90+	1,400	587	70.5%	29.5%
ALL AGES	71,496	67,826	51.3%	48.7%

Fig 17: Sexual Orientation of those who answered in Census - Torbay

Source: Census 2021

Status	Number (16+)	Percentage
Straight or heterosexual	104,729	96.6%
Gay or Lesbian	2,035	1.9%
Bisexual	1,344	1.2%
All other sexual orientations	298	0.3%

Life expectancy and Healthy life expectancy

Life expectancy for females and males at birth in Torbay has been lower than England for the last 3 and 6 time periods respectively (Figs 18 and 19). Over the last decade, life expectancy at birth within Torbay has remained largely flat and female life expectancy has been approximately 4 years higher than males, it should be noted that 2020 encompasses the first 9 months of the COVID-19 pandemic.

There are very significant differences in life expectancy between different areas of Torbay, the gap is particularly pronounced among males. When we look at local Torbay data for the 5 year period 2017 to 2021, there is an 11 year life expectancy gap between males who live in the least and most deprived areas and a 6 year gap for females (Fig 20). It should be noted that Torbay has a relatively small population in the least deprived quintile of England so numbers are a little more volatile, the period also includes 21 months of the COVID-19 pandemic which was known to be particularly dangerous to those with pre-existing conditions which are more likely to exist in more deprived areas and males.

Fig 18: Life expectancy at birth - Females

Source: Fingertips

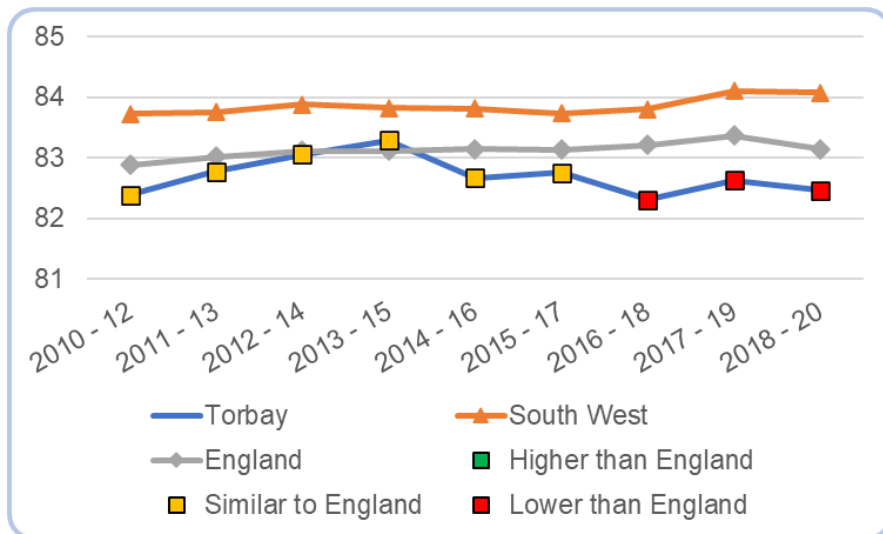


Fig 20: Life expectancy at birth – Torbay (2017 to 2021)

Source: Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS mid-year population estimates

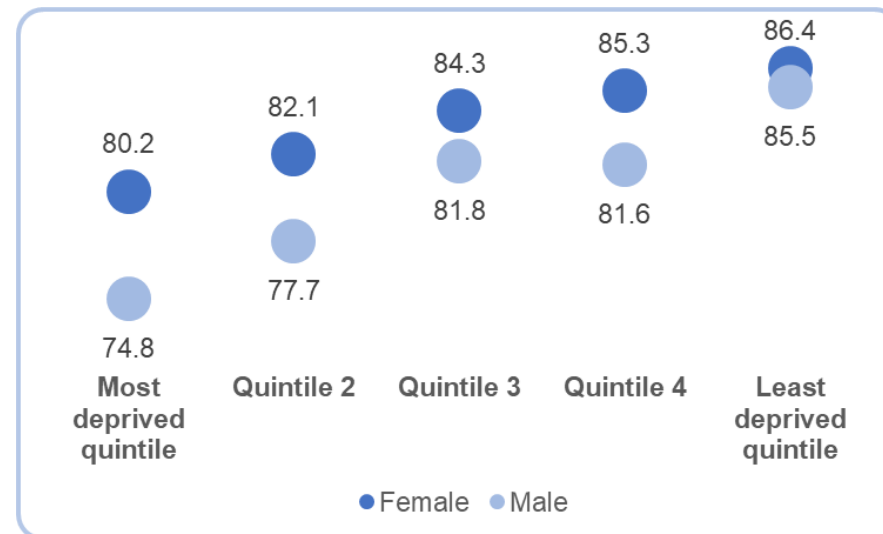
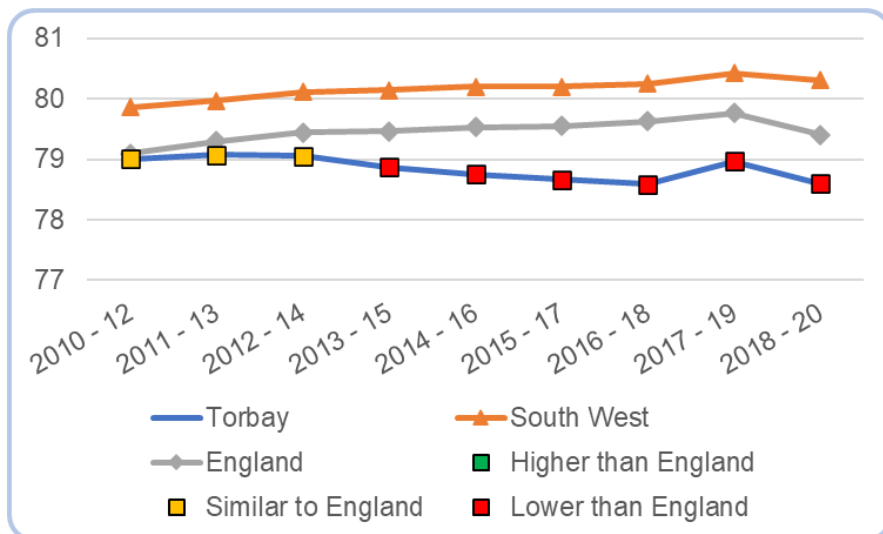


Fig 19: Life expectancy at birth - Males

Source: Fingertips



Whilst females in Torbay have a life expectancy at birth approximately 4 years higher than males over the last decade, their healthy life expectancy has been broadly similar to males over the same period in Torbay (Figs 21 and 22). For 2 of the last 5 time periods, healthy life expectancy for females in Torbay has been significantly lower than England. For 2018 – 20, this implies that females in Torbay could expect to live for 20 years whilst not being in good health, for males it would be approximately 14 years. Healthy life expectancy is based on self-reported good or very good health from the Annual Population Survey and registered deaths.

Fig 21: Healthy life expectancy at birth - Females

Source: Fingertips

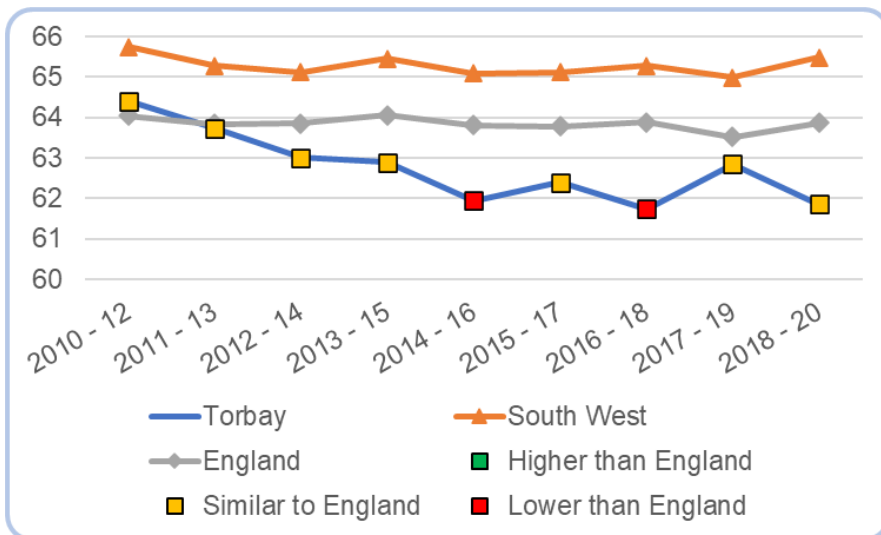
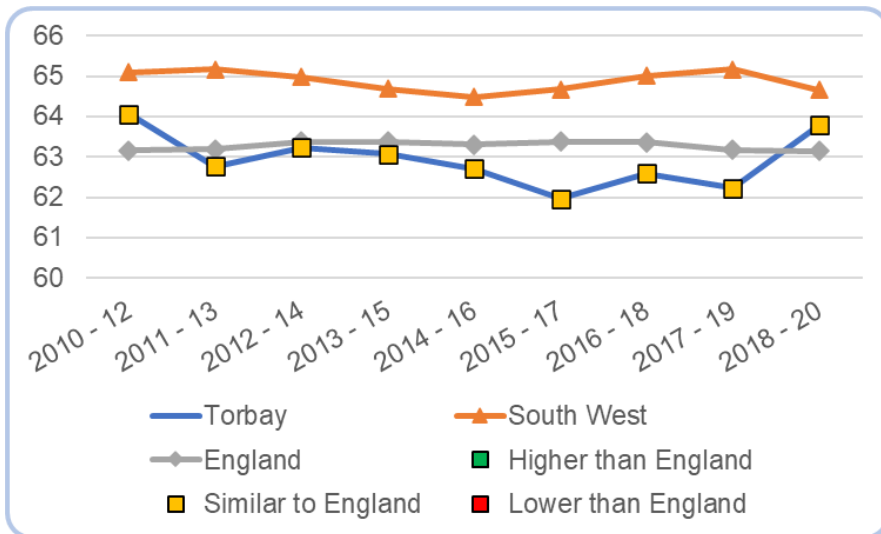


Fig 22: Healthy life expectancy at birth - Males

Source: Fingertips

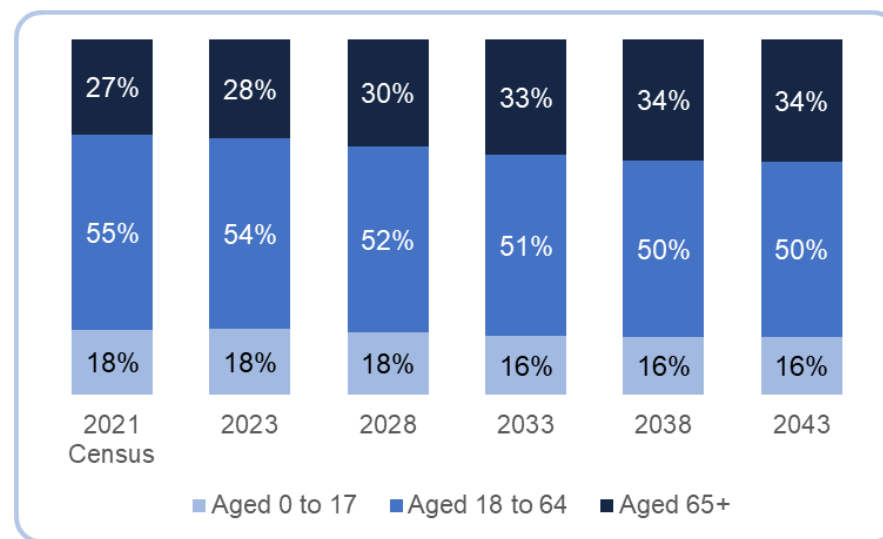


Population Projections

Torbay’s population is currently projected to rise from 139,322 in the 2021 Census to 153,088 by 2043. It should be noted that projections are likely to be updated over the next year in light of the 2021 Census. The proportion of the population aged 0 to 17 is projected to fall from 18% to 16% by 2043. Those aged between 18 and 64 are projected to fall from 55% to 50% by 2043, the proportion of those aged 65 and over is expected to rise from 27% to 34% by 2043 (Fig 23).

Fig 23: Population projections – Torbay

Source: NOMIS



Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Comparator Group	South West	England	RAG compared to England (Latest Year)	Direction of travel compared to previous period
Average Age (2021)	Years	49	43	44	40	●	↑
Dependency Ratio (2021)	Ratio %	71.4%	61.6%	61.9%	55.8%	●	↑
Day to Day activities limited (2021)	%	23.8%	20.3%	18.6%	17.3%	●	Not comparable
Gender identity not the same as sex registered at birth (2021)	%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	Not relevant	First time collected
BAME Population (2021)	%	3.8%	7.7%	6.9%	19.0%	Not relevant	↑
Have a religion or belief (2021)	%	50.5%	54.5%	49.5%	57.3%	Not relevant	↓
Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual or other sexual orientations (2021)	%	3.4%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%	Not relevant	First time collected
Life expectancy at birth - Female (2018 - 20)	Years	82.5	82.4	84.1	83.1	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth - Male (2018 - 20)	Years	78.6	78.7	80.3	79.4	●	↓
Healthy life expectancy at birth - Female (2018 - 20)	Years	61.9	61.9	65.5	63.9	●	↓
Healthy life expectancy at birth - Male (2018 - 20)	Years	63.8	61.8	64.7	63.1	●	↑

Index of Multiple Deprivation

Overview

- Torbay is ranked as the most deprived upper-tier local authority in the South West.
- Approximately 27% of population classified as living in areas that are amongst the 20% most deprived in England.
- Most deprived areas are concentrated in central Torquay and Paignton.
- Relative deprivation compared to England highest in relation to those involuntarily excluded from the labour market (Employment deprivation).
- 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.
- Best performing of the 7 sub-domains relates to Crime deprivation.

All above sourced from 2019 English Indices of Deprivation

Deprivation Categories

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) which was last undertaken in 2019 measures relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA), in England. For example, a better rank in relation to Crime does not mean that Crime levels are falling, it could mean that Crime is not rising as quickly as other local authorities.

The Index is made up of the following deprivation sub-categories:-

- 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%)

Income has 2 sub-categories relating to:-

- Children
- Older People

Torbay Rank of Deprivation

For 2019, Torbay was ranked as the 38th most deprived upper-tier local authority out of 151 for 2019 (Fig 24). An upper-tier local authority is either a unitary authority or a county council.

For 2019, Torbay was ranked as the most deprived upper-tier local authority out of the 15 upper-tier local authorities in the South West, Torbay has been in this position since 2007.

24 of Torbay’s 89 LSOAs were classified as being amongst the 20% most deprived in England, this was down from 28 in 2015. The 24 areas equated to approximately 27% of the 2019 population (Fig 25).

Fig 24: Local Authority Deprivation rank for Upper-tier local authority – Torbay (1 = Most deprived)
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019

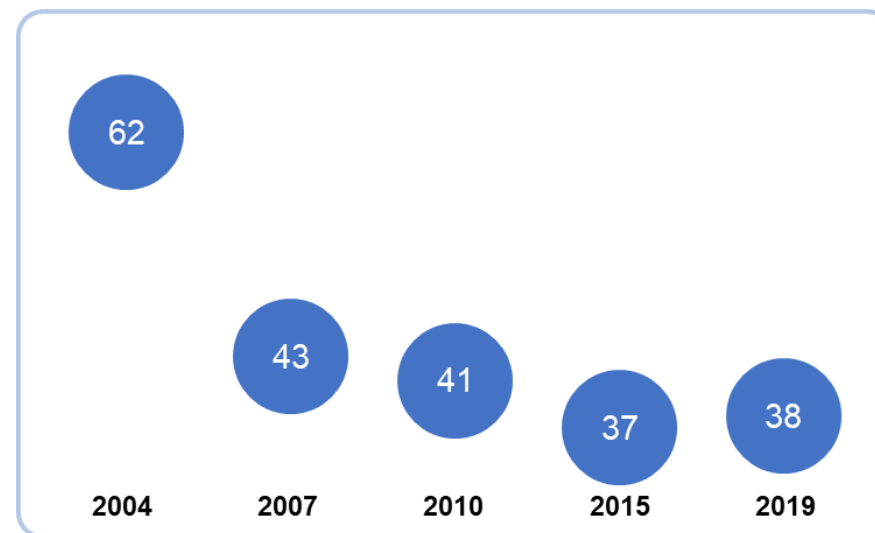
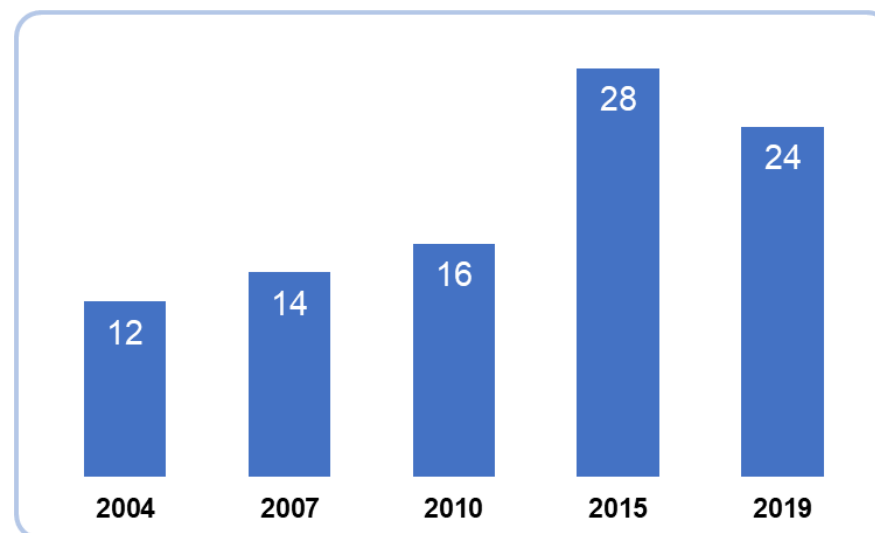


Fig 25: Torbay LSOAs classified as being amongst the 20% most deprived areas in England
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019

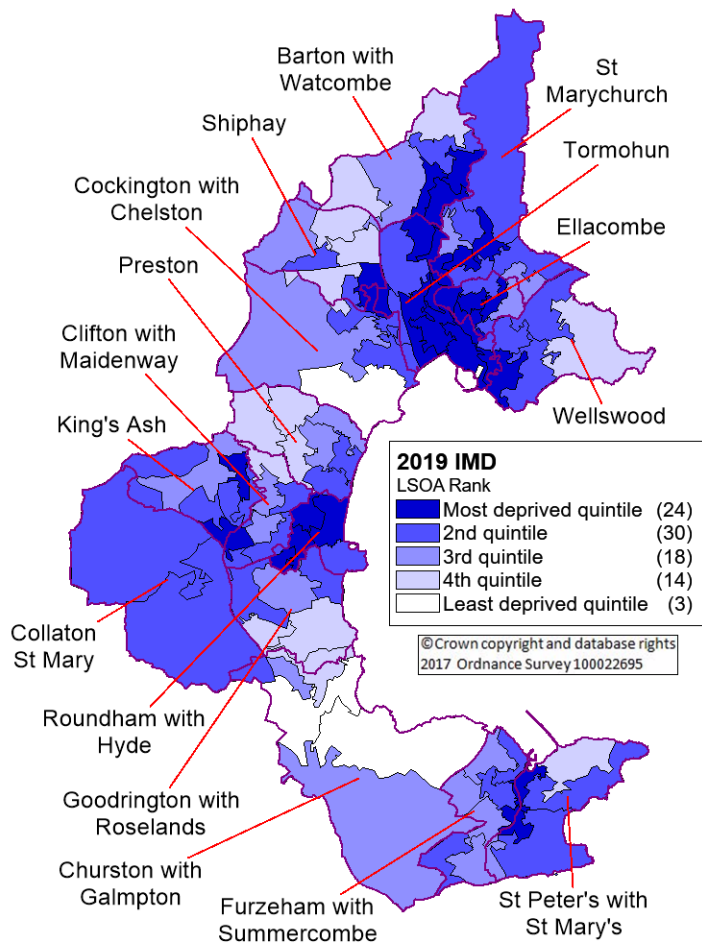


Index of Multiple Deprivation

The most deprived areas within Torbay are concentrated within central Torquay, Hele and up to the Barton areas. There is also a concentration of deprived areas within central Paignton (Fig 26).

Fig 26: Rank of Index of Multiple Deprivation

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019

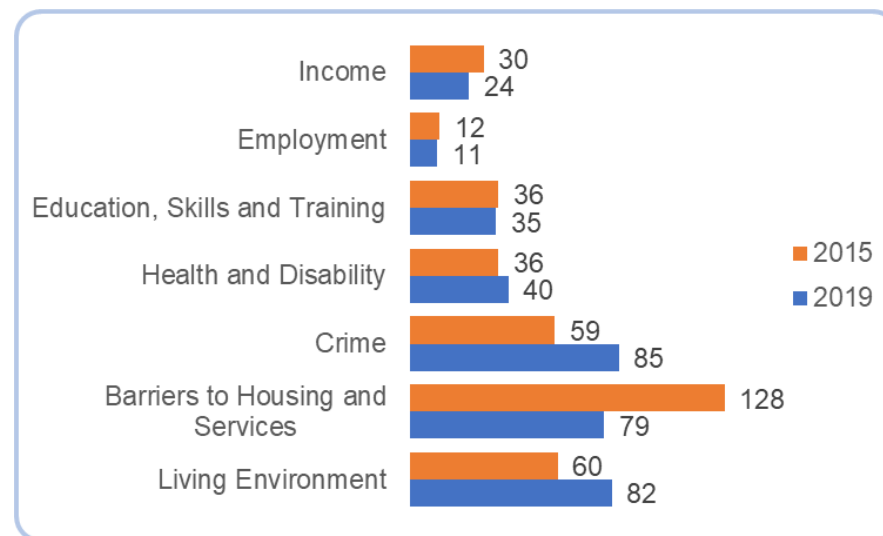


Deprivation by sub-domain

There are multiple sub-domains within the Index of Multiple Deprivation, a comparison of the change from 2015 to 2019 is given below (Fig 27). The most significant improvements from 2015 to 2019 were in the sub-domains of Crime and Living Environment, the most significant relative worsening related to Barriers to Housing & Services. The worst relative sub-domain continued to be related to Employment.

Fig 27: Sub-domain of IMD rankings (1 = most deprived)

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019



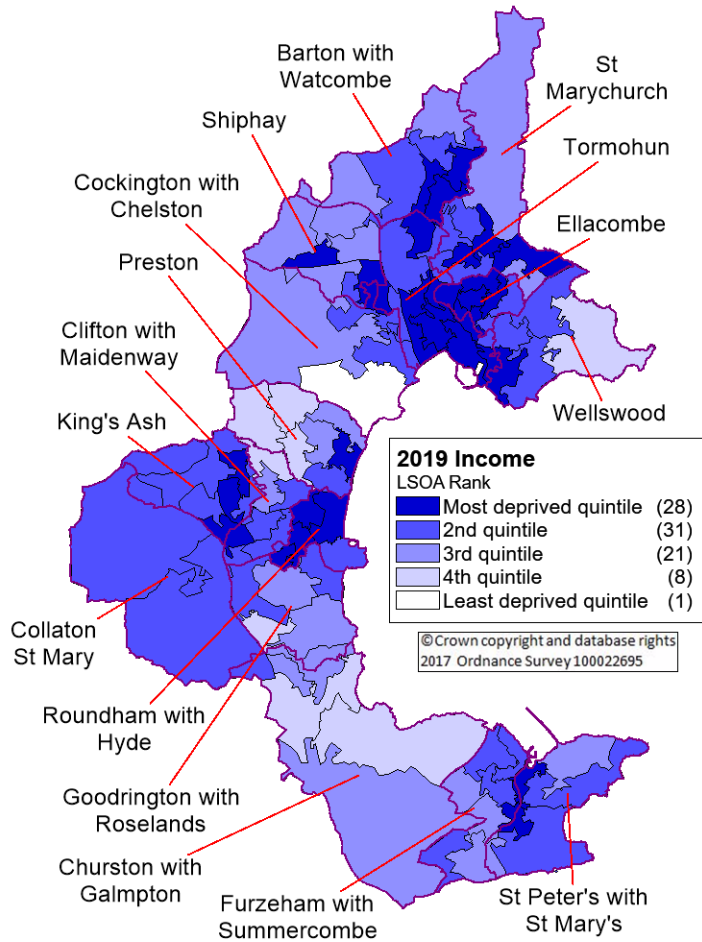
Income Deprivation

Income deprivation relates to the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income, it includes measures for those in receipt of income-based benefits. Compared to 2015 Torbay's ranking worsened slightly from 30th in 2015 to 24th in 2019. For 2019, it was calculated that just over 1 in 6 people (17.4%) within Torbay were income deprived. Income deprivation is largely concentrated within central Torquay, Ellacombe, Barton, central

Paignton, King's Ash and central Brixham (Fig 28). Torbay has the highest level of income deprivation amongst upper-tier local authorities in the South West.

Fig 28: Rank of Income Deprivation

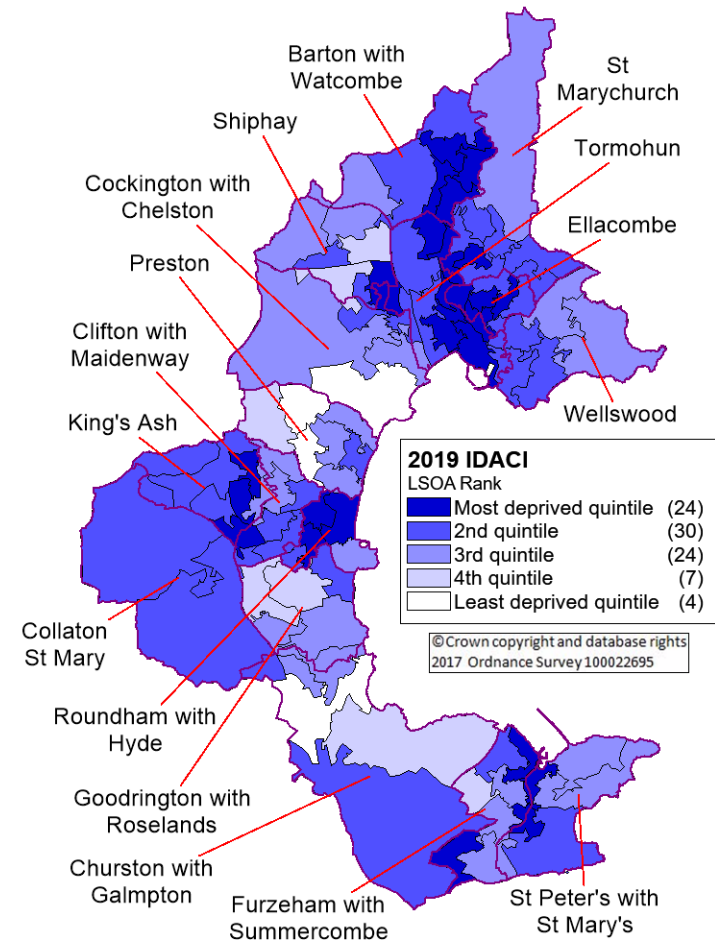
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019



Income deprivation has 2 further sub-domains related to the effects on children (0 to 15) and older people (60+). Over 1 in 5 (22.0%) of children aged 0 to 15 were affected by income deprivation (Fig 29), with geographical areas of deprivation similar to Income deprivation.

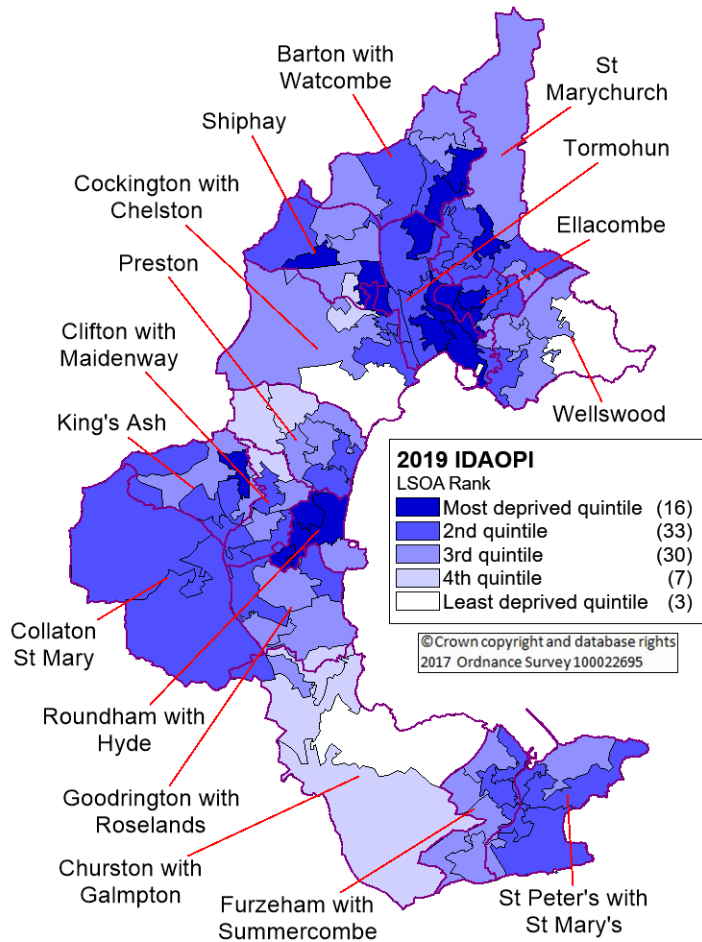
Fig 29: Rank of Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019



Just over 1 in 6 (17.5%) of people aged 60 and over were affected by income deprivation (Fig 30). Compared to children, the number of the most deprived areas is fewer, but the concentrations are in similar areas.

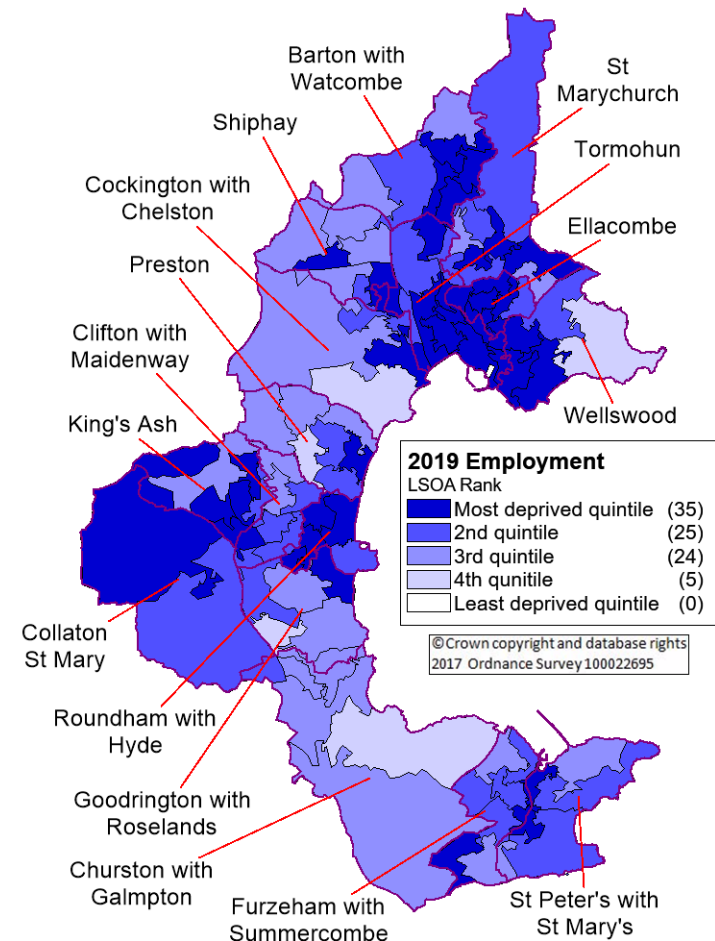
Fig 30: Rank of Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP)
 Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019



Employment Deprivation

Employment Deprivation measures the proportion of the working age population involuntarily excluded from the labour market (sickness, unemployment, disability or caring responsibilities). At 11th lowest in England this was Torbay's worst performing sub-domain (Fig 31).

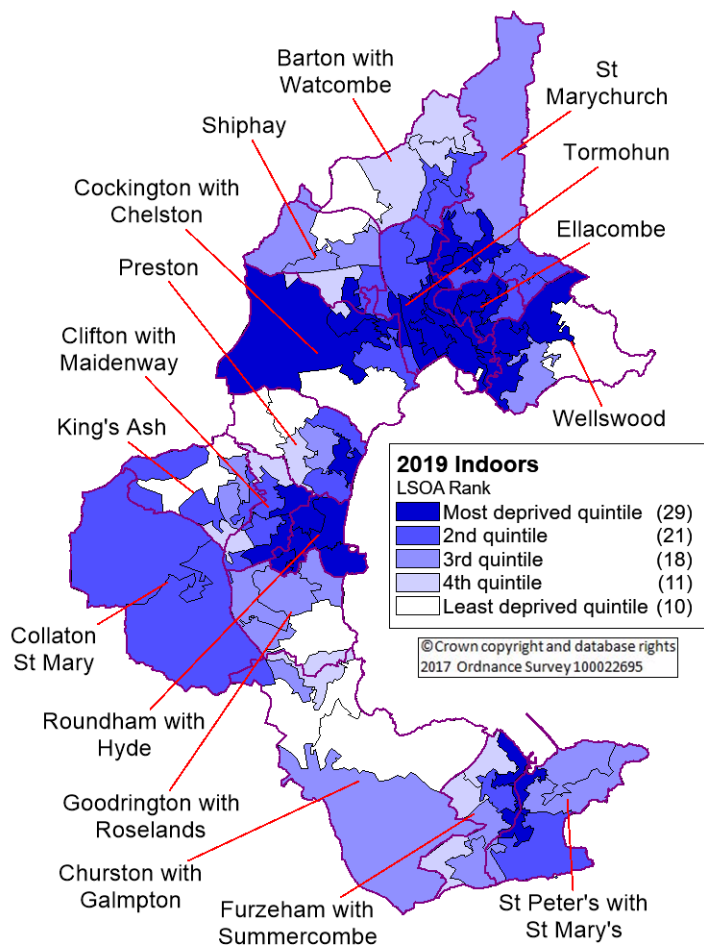
Fig 31: Rank of Employment Deprivation
 Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019



Indoor Deprivation

Indoor deprivation is a section of the Living Environment sub-domain. Indoor deprivation measures the quality of housing, specifically the proportion of houses that do not have central heating or fail to meet the Decent Homes standard (Fig 32).

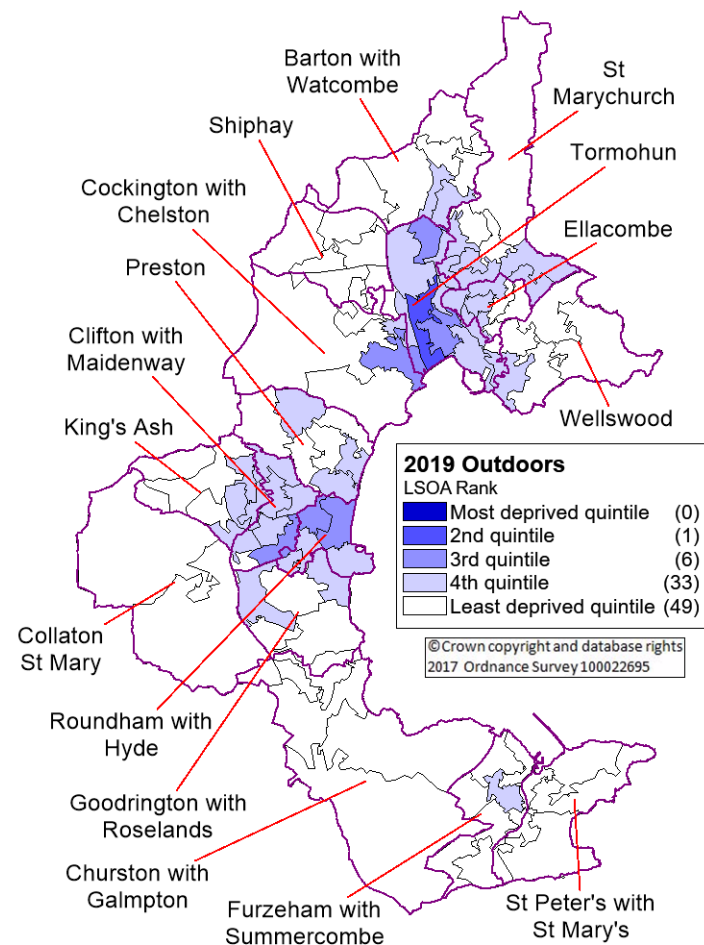
Fig 32: Rank of Indoor Deprivation
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019



Outdoor Deprivation

Outdoor deprivation is the other section of the Living Environment sub-domain. It measures air quality and road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists. No-one within Torbay lives in an area within the most deprived quintile (Fig 33).

Fig 33: Rank of Outdoor Deprivation
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019

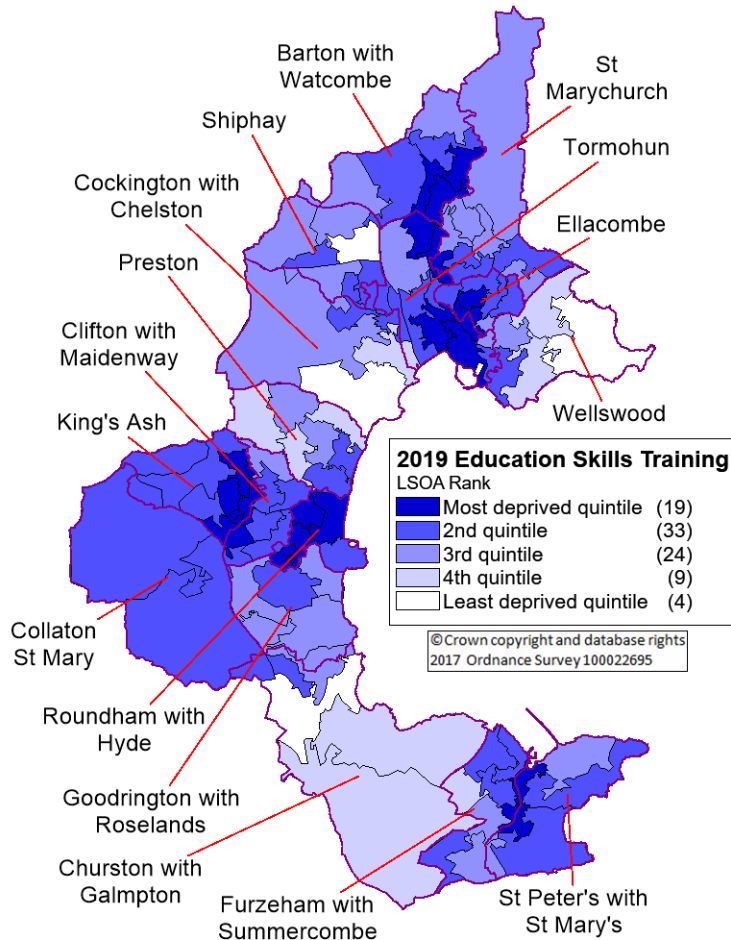


Education, Skills & Training Deprivation

The Education, Skills & Training sub-domain is based on Key Stage 2 and GCSE attainment, absence rates and those entering higher education. It also looks at working age adults with no or low qualifications and those who cannot speak English well (Fig 34).

Fig 34: Rank of Education, Skills & Training Deprivation

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019

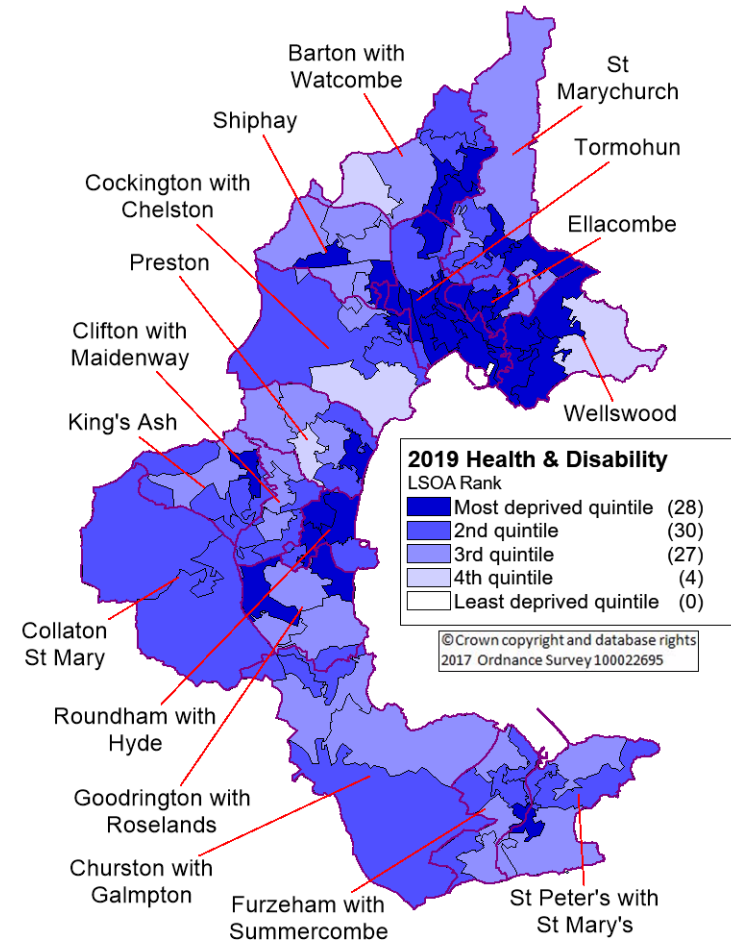


Health & Disability Deprivation

The Health & Disability sub-domain is based on measures such as premature death, emergency admissions to hospital, rates of disability, and mood and anxiety disorders. Deaths, admission rates and disability were adjusted to take account of age profile (Fig 35).

Fig 35: Rank of Health Deprivation & Disability

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019

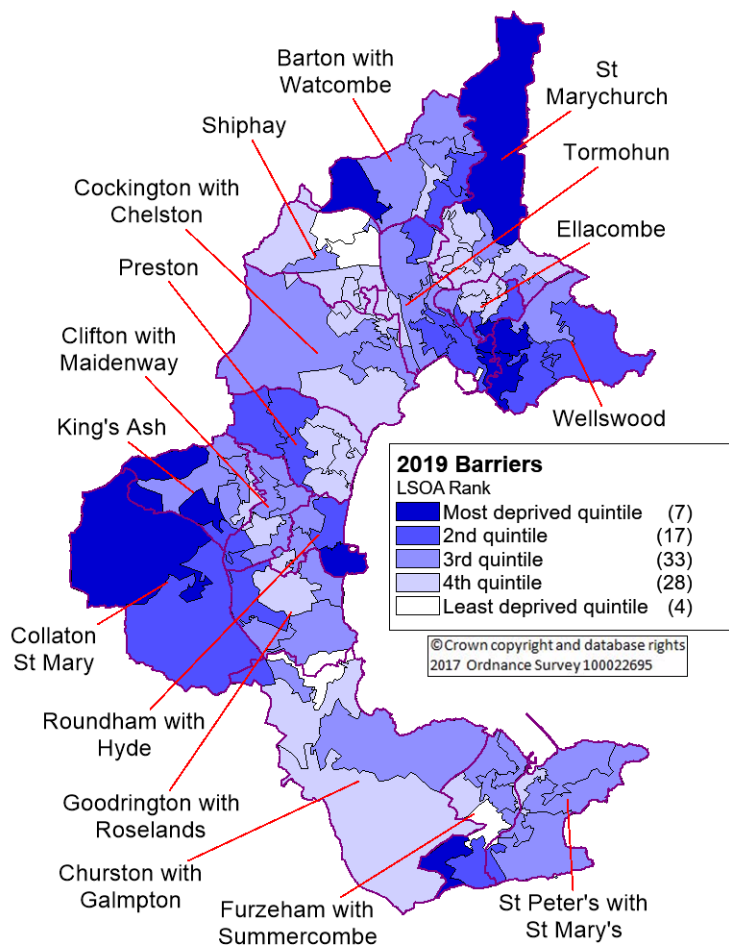


Barriers to Housing & Services Deprivation

The Barriers to Housing & Services sub-domain relates to the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. It includes distances to post offices, primary schools, shops and GPs, Housing affordability/overcrowding and homelessness (Fig 36).

Fig 36: Rank of Barriers to Housing & Services Deprivation

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019

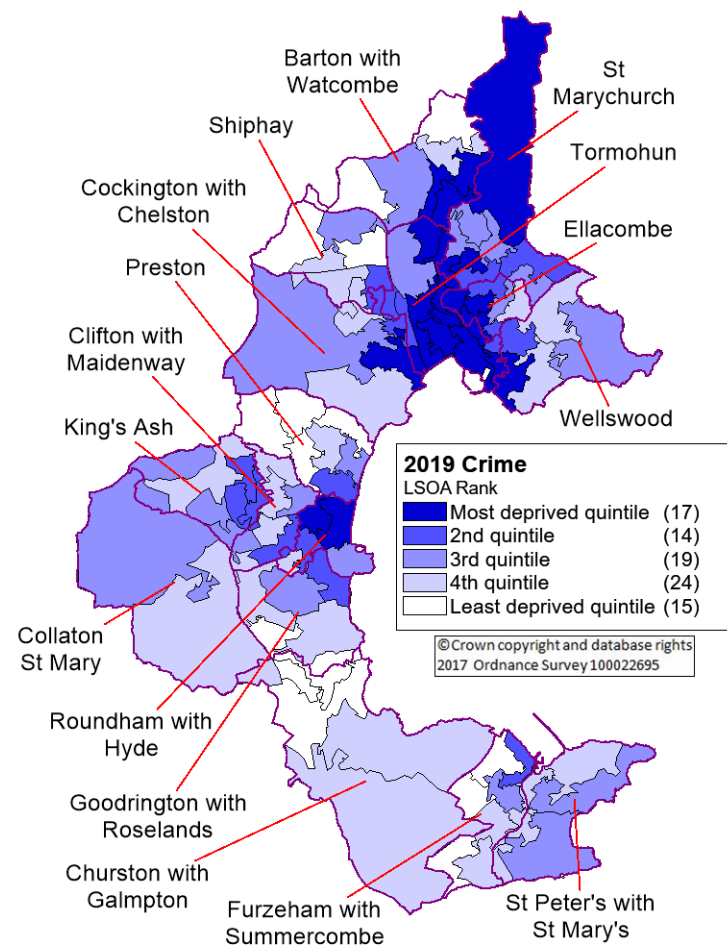


Crime Deprivation

The Crime sub-domain relates to the rate of violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage. The most Crime deprived areas relate to Torquay (Fig 37). Town centres will have higher levels of recorded crime due to the concentration of licensed premises.

Fig 37: Rank of Crime Deprivation

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019



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Children & Young People’s Education and Health

Overview

- Very significant gap in academic achievement between those eligible for free school meals and those who are not eligible for free school meals.

Source: Fingertips and Department for Education – explore education statistics

- Torbay has a significantly higher proportion of primary and secondary school pupils with an Education, Health & Care Plan.

Source: Department for Education – explore education statistics

- MMR rates are higher than England but are below the 95% national target, HPV vaccination rates have fallen significantly over the COVID-19 period.

Source: Fingertips

- Under 18 conceptions have fallen significantly over the last decade, there have also been significant falls in the number of mothers who smoke at the time of delivery.

Source: Fingertips

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

Source: Fingertips

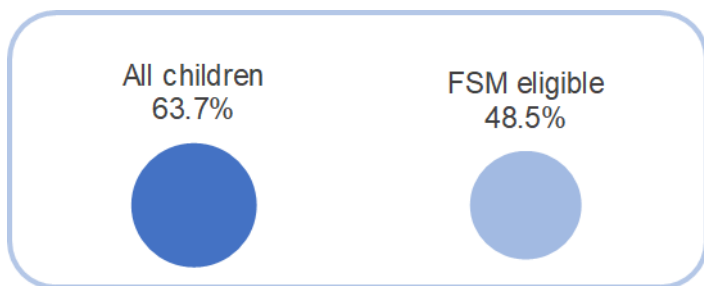
Education

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 also related to better health outcomes.

The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (aged 5 years) is similar in Torbay to regional and national levels. Significantly more females than males both locally and across England achieve a good level of development. Within Torbay and nationally, there are significant differences in those achieving a good level of development between all children and those who are eligible for free school meals (FSM), this shows how differences in social backgrounds can emerge early in life (Fig 38).

Fig 38: Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception – Torbay (2021/22)

Source: Fingertips



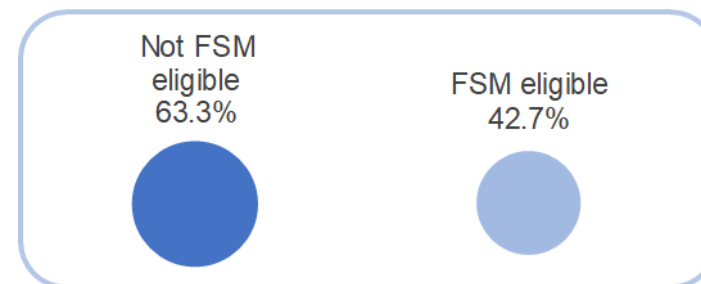
The percentage of children meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics at Key Stage 2 (age 7 to 11) is broadly similar in Torbay to levels in the South West and England. Looking at Torbay, there are significant differences in those meeting the expected standards between those who are eligible for free school meals (FSM) and those who are not eligible for free school meals. During 2021/22, those at state schools who were not eligible

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for free school meals in Torbay were almost 50% more likely to reach the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics (Fig 39).

Fig 39: Percentage of children meeting expected standard in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 – Torbay (2021/22)

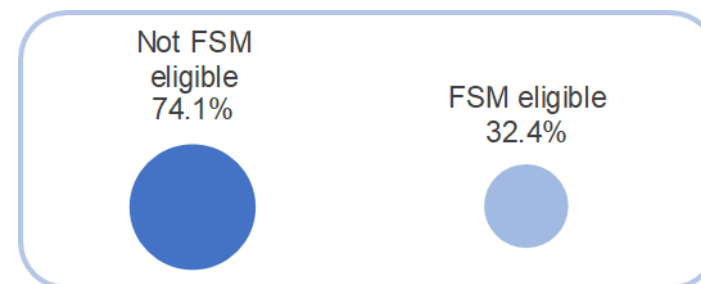
Source: Department for Education – explore education statistics



At GCSE level there is further evidence of the gap between those children who are eligible or not eligible for free school meals. For 2021/22, those at state schools who were not eligible for free school meals in Torbay were more than twice as likely to achieve a 9-4 pass (equivalent of A to C) in English and Mathematics at GCSE (Fig 40).

Fig 40: Percentage of pupils achieving a 9-4 pass in English & Maths – Torbay (2021/22)

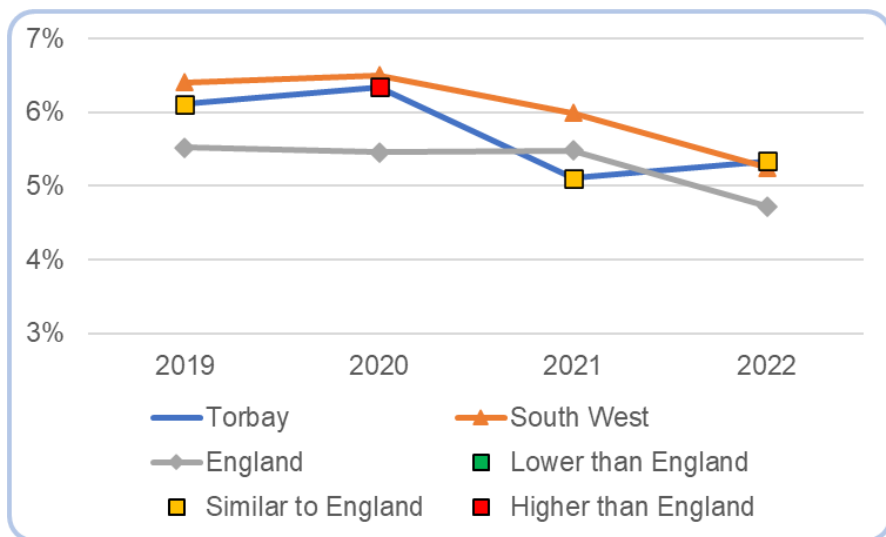
Source: Department for Education – explore education statistics



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,

employment or training until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17. For 2022, 159 (5.3%) of 16 to 17 year olds were classified as not in education, employment or training (NEET), this is broadly in line with the regional and national averages (Fig 41).

Fig 41: Percentage of 16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training
Source: Department for Education – explore education statistics



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

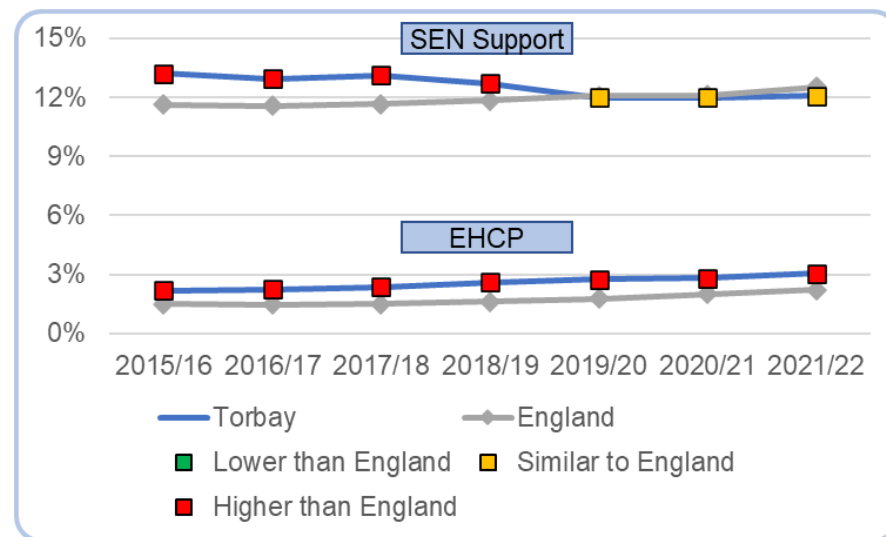
- Behaviour or ability to socialise, for example they struggle to make friends.
- Reading and writing, for example because they have dyslexia.
- Ability to understand things.
- Concentration levels, for example because they have ADHD.
- Physical ability

Children assessed as having special educational needs usually receive either:-

1. SEN Support - Support plans which must be provided by mainstream schools, this may involve the teacher receiving advice and support from external specialists.
2. Education, Health & Care Plan (EHCP) – This is for when SEN Support is not enough, is a legal document which outlines the needs and additional help that will be required.

Over the last decade, Torbay has had a higher level of school children at its primary and secondary schools with diagnosed SEND than England. For Torbay primary and secondary schools, the number of children with an Education, Health & Care Plan (EHCP) is significantly higher than England, for those with SEN Support, rates have been broadly in line with England since 2019/20 (Fig 42). Rates of recognised special needs are significantly higher in males and among those who are eligible for free school meals.

Fig 42: Percentage of state primary and secondary Torbay school pupils with EHCP and SEN Support
Source: Department for Education – explore education statistics

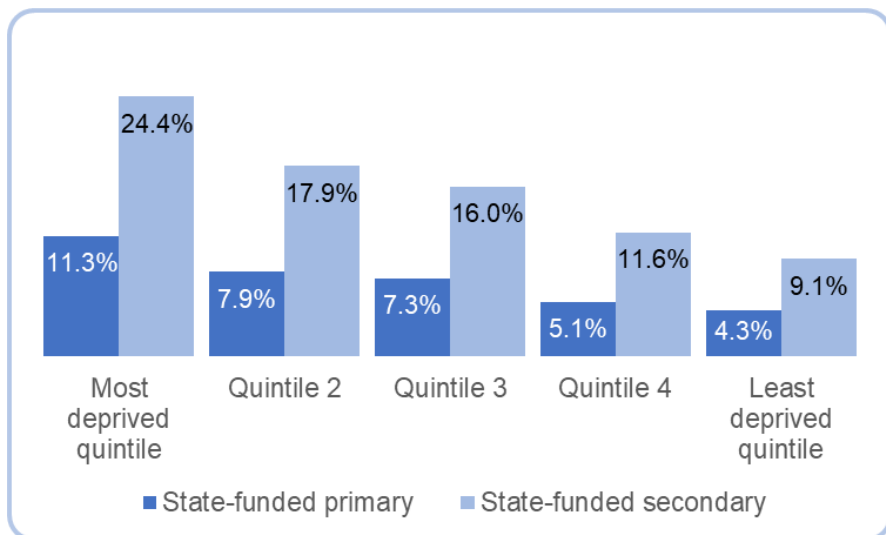


A pupil is identified as a persistent absentee if they miss more than 10% of more of their possible classes. Rates of persistent absenteeism are more common in secondary schools when compared to primary schools, Torbay secondary schools have consistently had higher rates of persistent absenteeism than the South West and England.

Looking at the period 2016/17 to 2020/21, we find that those children who live in the most income deprived areas have a much higher rate of persistent absenteeism than those who live in the least deprived areas. This has been a common pattern across primary and secondary education (Fig 43). This level of absenteeism will increase the chances of poor academic achievement and a limiting of choices for those children after compulsory education.

Fig 43: Percentage of state primary and secondary school pupils classified as persistent absentees – Torbay (2016/17 to 2020/21)

Source: Department for Education – explore education statistics

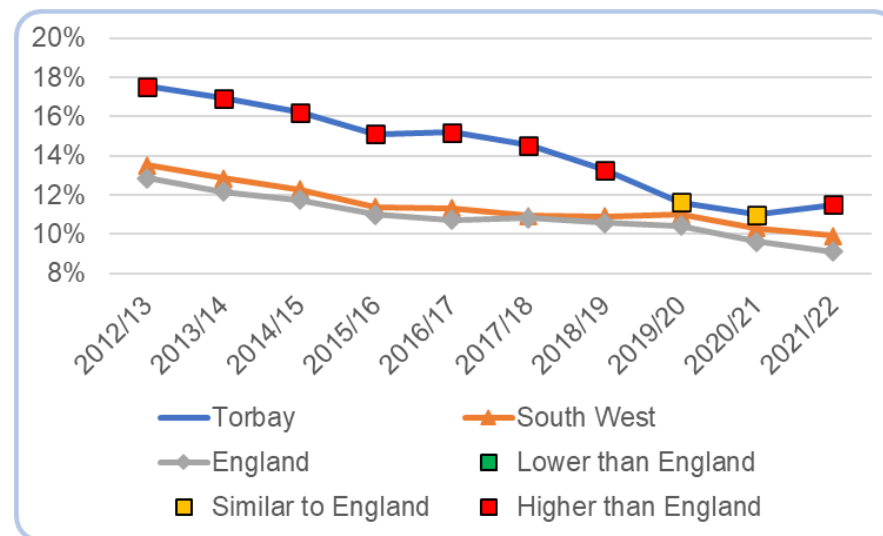


Health – Early Years

Smoking during pregnancy has significant well known detrimental effects for the growth of the baby and health of the mother. The percentage of women smoking at the time of delivery has fallen significantly over the last decade in Torbay from 17.5% in 2012/13 to 11.5% in 2021/22. For 2021/22, the Torbay rate increased slightly from the previous year and was significantly higher than England after 2 years of being broadly in line, however the gap is much smaller than during the previous decade (Fig 44). Across England, mothers who live in the most deprived areas are almost twice as likely to smoke at the time of delivery than those who live in least deprived areas.

Fig 44: Percentage of women smoking at time of delivery

Source: Fingertips



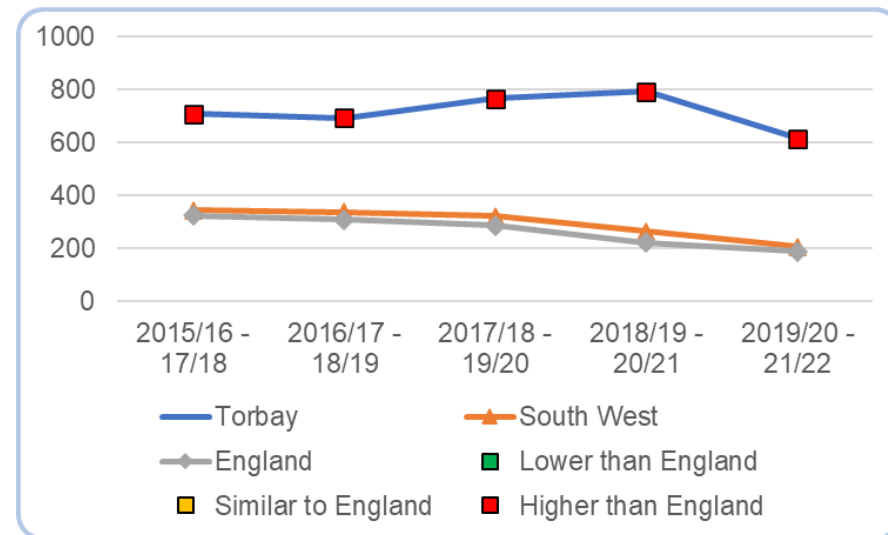
Breast milk provides the ideal nutrition for infants in the first stages of life. Data around breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks after birth is frequently not published for large numbers of geographical areas due to significant data issues. For 2021/22, 44% of Torbay mothers were

breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks after birth, this was significantly below the England figure of 49%. This is broadly consistent with the pattern for 2016/17 and 2018/19 when Torbay figures were previously published.

Infant mortality relates to the number of infant deaths aged under 1 year, Torbay’s rates are broadly in line with England over the 12 year period 2009 to 2020, there were 70 deaths of infants under 1 year during those 12 years. Looking at national data, infant mortality rates are more than twice as high in the most deprived areas of England when compared to the least deprived.

Hospital admissions for dental caries (tooth decay) in Torbay for 0 to 5 year olds have consistently been more than double the South West and England average (Fig 45). 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. Across England, there are very large differences in rates between the least and most deprived areas. For the period 2018/19 to 2020/21 across England, those aged 5 and under in the most deprived areas were 6 times more likely to have a hospital admission for tooth decay than those in the least deprived areas.

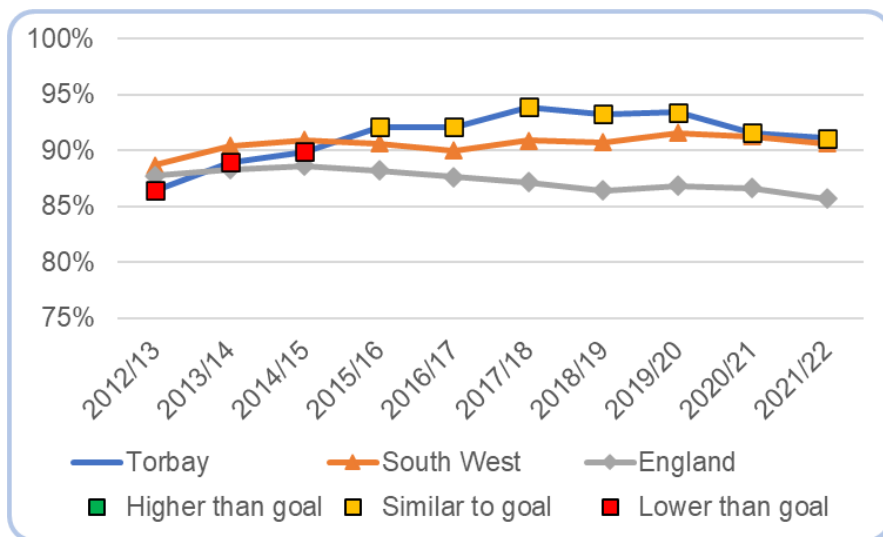
Fig 45: Hospital admissions for dental caries, aged 5 and under, per 100,000
Source: Fingertips, Hospital Episode Statistics for 2019/20 to 21/22



The MMR vaccine provides a safe and effective vaccine that protects against measles, mumps and rubella. The first MMR is usually given within a month of a child’s 1st birthday with the second given between the 3rd and 5th birthday. The target (goal) rate for this vaccination is 95%. For receiving the second dose of MMR, Torbay has been rated as amber (between 90% and 95%) for the last 7 years. For 2021/22, Torbay has a rate of 91.1%, this is in line with the South West rate and significantly above the England rate of 85.7% (Fig 46). There has been a slight fall over the last 2 years in the rates of MMR vaccination but they are still above those levels seen in the first half of the last decade. Torbay’s rate of the first dose having been administered by the age of 5 is 96.6% for 2021/22.

Fig 46: MMR vaccination coverage for 5 year olds (2 doses)

Source: Fingertips



Health – Weight and Activity

The National Child Measurement Programme aims to measure the height and weight of Reception (aged 4 to 5) and Year 6 (aged 10 to 11) children at English schools.

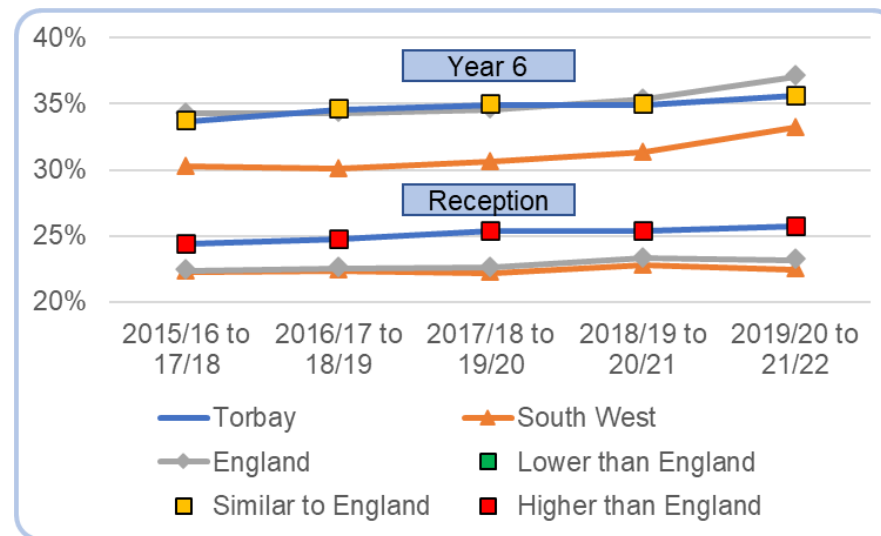
The prevalence of overweight (including obese) Reception aged children in Torbay was approximately 1 in 4 (25.7%). Torbay has consistently had higher levels than the South West and England (Fig 47). For Year 6 children in Torbay, approximately 1 in 3 (35.6%) children were overweight or obese, this rate has been consistent with levels across England but above South West levels (Fig 47).

Overweight (including obese) rates among Year 6 children have risen slightly faster than Reception aged children. Across England, rates of overweight (including obese) children are significantly higher in more deprived areas. For 2021/22, rates of overweight (including obese) children in the most deprived decile in England were 26.9%

and 46.0% for Reception and Year 6 children respectively as opposed to 16.9% and 26.3% in the least deprived decile.

Fig 47: Percentage of overweight (including obese) children

Source: Fingertips

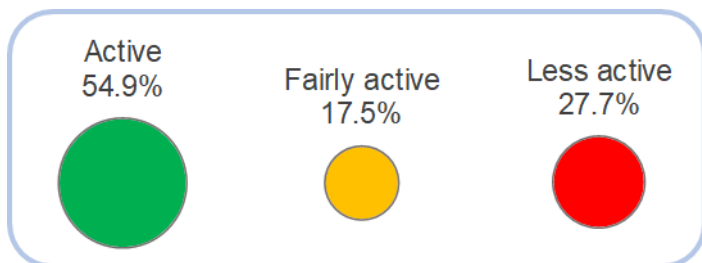


The Active Lives Children’s Survey asks a number of questions around children’s level of activity.

One question relates to the daily level of sport and physical activity undertaken by children aged 5 to 16 over the last week. Children can be active (an average of 60+ minutes per day), fairly active (30 to 59 minutes) or less active (less than 30 minutes). Torbay respondents show just over 1 in 2 as active and just over 1 in 4 as less active during 2021/22 (Fig 48). These figures are higher than England but there is a significant amount of volatility from year to year at a local level.

Fig 48: Percentage of children aged 5 to 16 by level of physical activity – Torbay (2021/22)

Source: Fingertips



Health – Sexual Health

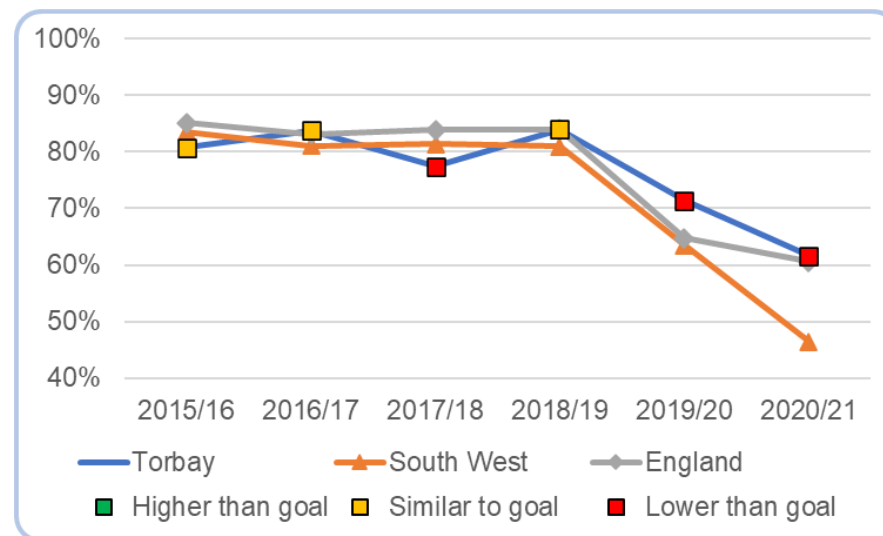
HPV is usually asymptomatic and for most people does not cause problems. Some types of HPV, however, can cause cancers including cervical, vulval, anal and some types of head and neck cancer. (NHS- [HPV](#)).

A two-dose immunisation programme is offered to 12 to 14 year-olds, initially for females but extended to males from 2019. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic there were impacts on coverage in the 2019/20 and 2020/21 academic years across England. These years saw decreases in the percentage of 13 to 14 year old girls receiving two doses of the HPV vaccine (Fig 49) in Torbay, the South West and England. All areas are below the goal of 90% vaccination, Torbay achieved 61.6% in 2020/21 (England- 60.6% and South West- 46.4%).

From September 2019 boys were offered the HPV vaccine. The first dose was received by 64.5% of 12 to 13 year old boys in 2020/21 which was an increase on 49.0% the year before. Torbay is below the England figure in both years.

Fig 49: Percentage receiving the HPV vaccine for two doses, females aged 13 to 14 years

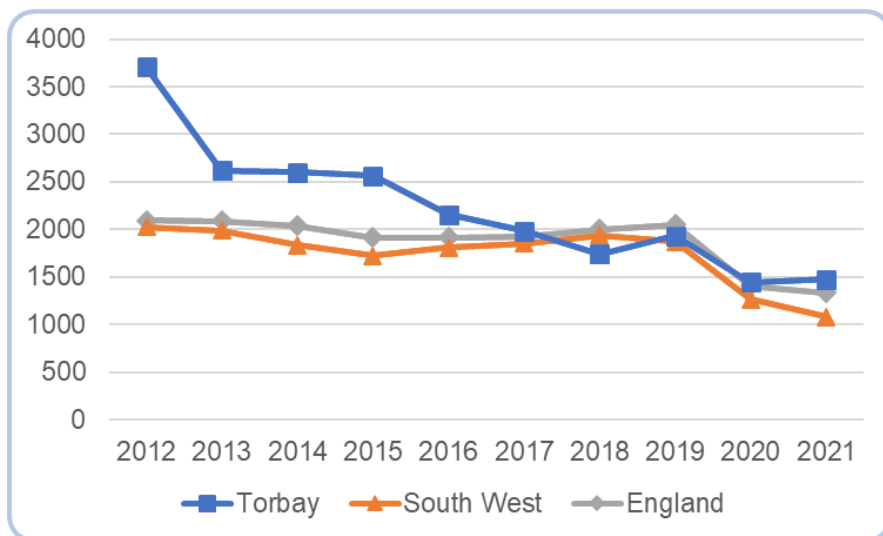
Source: Fingertips



Chlamydia causes avoidable sexual and reproductive ill health and in England is the most commonly diagnosed bacterial sexually transmitted infection (STI) with rates higher in young adults than in other age groups (OHID Fingertips, Public Health Profiles).

The chlamydia detection rate (Fig 50) is a measure of control activity (i.e. screening) in the population, not morbidity. A higher detection rate indicates higher levels of screening. The detection rate has reduced in Torbay over the years although 2020 and 2021 will have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The rate is higher than the South West and England in 2021 at 1,475 per 100,000 compared to 1,334 in England. Females have a higher detection rate than males, as is the case in England.

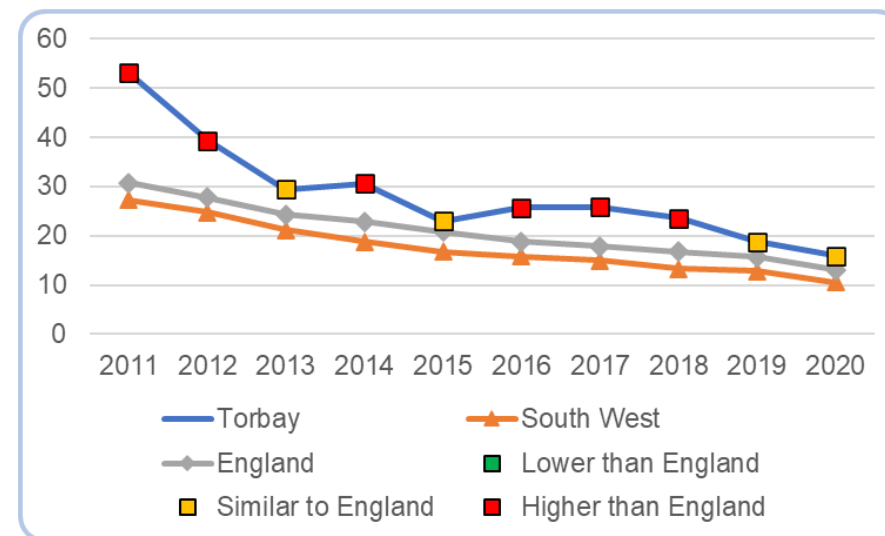
Fig 50: Chlamydia detection rate, aged 15 to 24, per 100,000
Source: Fingertips



Inequality in health and education is a cause and consequence of teenage pregnancy for young parents and their children, and children of teenage mothers are more likely to live in poverty (UKHSA, 2023).

Under 18s conception rates (Fig 51) include pregnancies that result in one or more live or still births or a legal abortion. The national trend is of a falling teenage pregnancy rate and Torbay has followed this trend since the peak in 2008. Rates are still higher than England but statistically similar in 2019 and 2020 at 15.9 per 1,000 in 2020 compared to 13.0 in England. The majority of under 18s conceptions are in 16 and 17 year olds- for example- under 16s represented 3 of the 32 under 18s conceptions in 2020.

Fig 51: Under 18s conception rate per 1,000 female population aged 15 to 17
Source: Fingertips



Health – Self-harm, Alcohol

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm among 10 to 24 year olds in Torbay have been significantly higher than England. It should be noted that because of the numbers involved (fewer 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 of Torbay having significantly higher rates than England is consistent (Fig 52).

There are very large differences between females and males, across England, rates are consistently between 3 to 4 times higher for females than males. This is also shown in Torbay where the number of admissions for females is almost 4 times higher than males over the 5 year period 2017/18 to 2021/22 (Fig 53).

Fig 52: Rate of hospital admissions as a result of self-harm, aged 10 to 24, per 100,000 (Age standardised)
Source: Fingertips

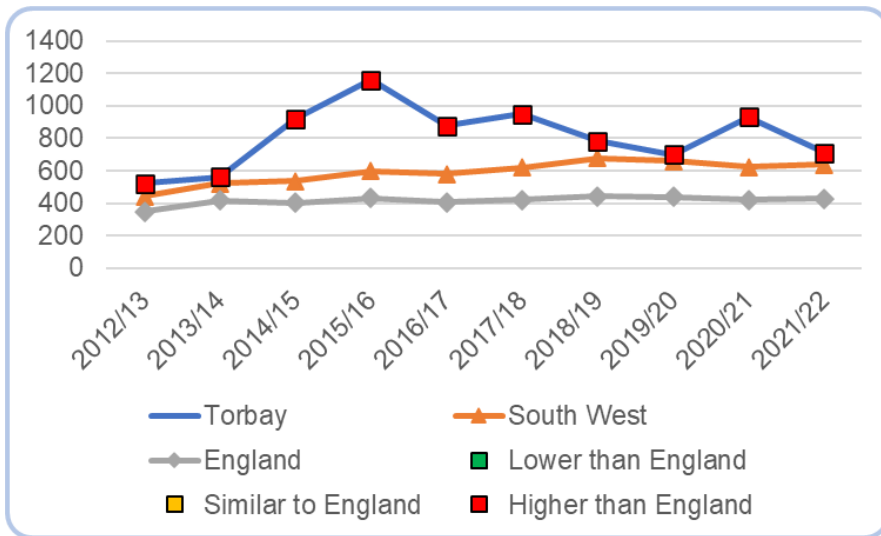
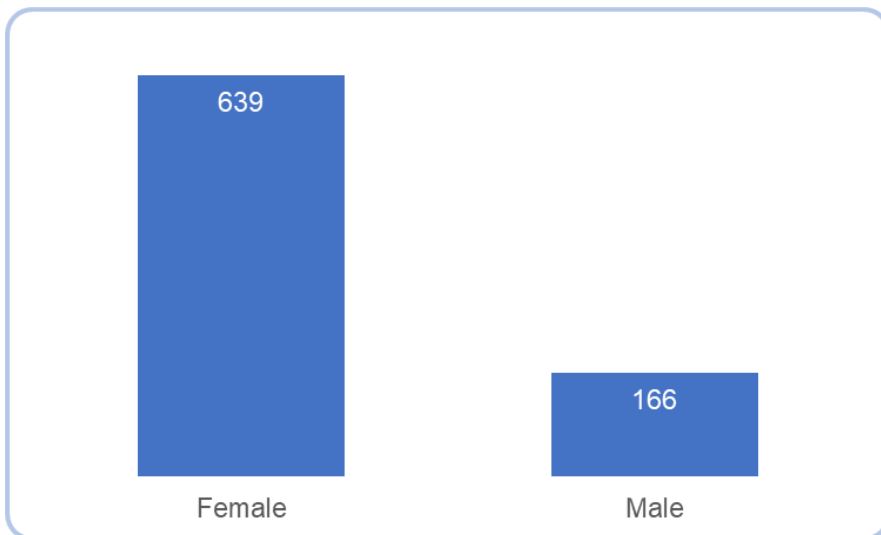
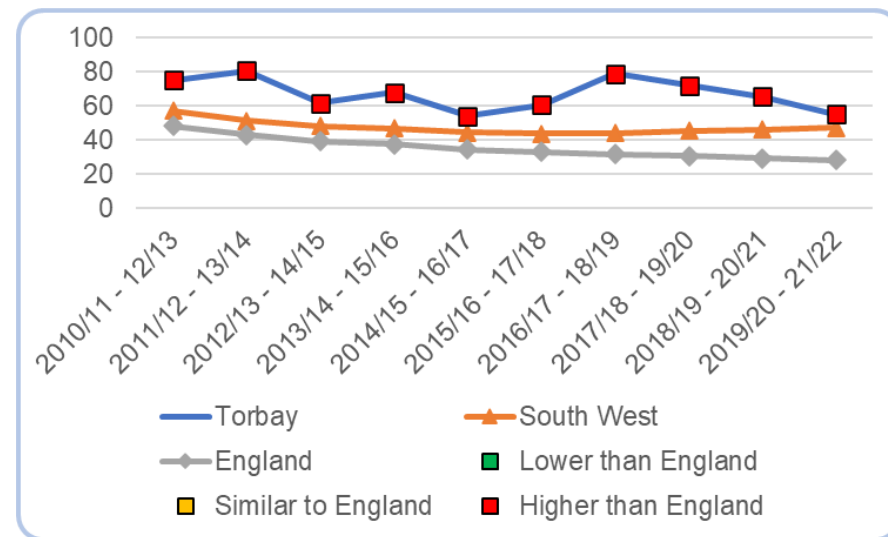


Fig 53: Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm, per 100,000 population aged 10 to 24 – Torbay (2017/18 to 2021/22)
Source: Fingertips



The rate of admissions of under 18s for alcohol specific conditions within Torbay has consistently been above South West and England rates (Fig 54). An alcohol specific condition is a hospital diagnosis code that is wholly attributable to alcohol. Since the middle of the last decade there has been a significant fall in admissions amongst males in Torbay (58 admissions for 2009/10 to 2014/15, 29 admissions for 2015/16 to 2020/21). Female rates have remained steady over the same period (63 admissions for 2009/10 to 2014/15, 67 admissions for 2015/16 to 2020/21).

Fig 54: Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions, per 100,000 population aged under 18
Source: Fingertips, Hospital Episode Statistics for 2021/22



Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Comparator Group	South West	England	RAG compared to England (Latest Year)	Direction of travel compared to previous period
Children meeting expected standard in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 (2021/22)	%	57.6%	55.9%	57.1%	58.9%	●	↓
16 & 17 years not in education, employment or training (2022)	%	5.3%	4.8%	5.3%	4.7%	●	↑
Children with SEN - State primary & secondary schools (2021/22)	%	15.1%	15.6%	16.0%	14.8%	●	↑
Mothers smoking at time of delivery (2021/22)	%	11.5%	12.0%	9.9%	9.1%	●	↑
MMR vaccination coverage for 5 year olds (2 doses) (2021/22)	%	91.1%	91.0%	90.6%	85.7%	●	↓
Overweight (inc obese) children - Reception and Year 6 (2019/20 - 21/22)	%	30.9%	30.2%	28.1%	30.5%	●	↑
2 doses HPV coverage - Females aged 13 to 14 (2020/21)	%	61.6%	63.8%	46.4%	60.6%	●	↓
Under 18s conception rate (2020)	Rate per 1,000	15.9	16.3	10.5	13.0	●	↓
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm, aged 10 to 24 (2021/22)	DSR per 100,000	711.1	503.4	640.2	427.3	●	↓

Children’s Social Care

Overview

- Rates of Cared for Children are almost twice as high as England but rates have fallen from peak of 2019.

Source: Department for Education – Children looked after in England

- Rates of children subject to a child protection plan at 31st March fell significantly compared to previous 3 years.

Source: Department for Education – Characteristics of children in need

- Rates of Children in Need remain significantly higher than England and our statistical neighbours.

Source: Department for Education – Characteristics of children in need

- Levels of persistent absenteeism much higher among Children in Need or those with a Child Protection Plan than the general school population.

Source: Department for Education – Outcomes for children in need, including children looked after

- 2 most common factors recorded in a Child in Need assessment were Mental Health and Domestic Abuse.

Source: Department for Education – Characteristics of children in need

Cared for Children

Children’s Social Care come into contact with the most vulnerable children in our society, the most serious cases are ‘Cared for Children’ 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 number of cared for children within Torbay has fallen from its peak in 2019 but numbers remain significantly higher than those of Torbay’s statistical neighbours (those local authorities who are used as comparators for Torbay), the South West and England (Fig 55).

Children who are the subject of a Child Protection Plan

The level of cases below that of ‘Cared for Children’ relates to children who are the subject of a child protection plan. The plan is drawn up by the local authority and sets out how a child can be kept safe, how things can be made better for the family and what support they will need. Numbers have consistently been significantly higher than our statistical neighbours, South West and England over the last 5 years although rates fell significantly in 2022 (Fig 56).

Children in Need

A ‘Child in Need’ is a child who is thought to need extra help from children’s services if they are to achieve or maintain a ‘reasonable standard of health or development’, this includes all disabled children. Numbers of those who are a ‘Child in Need’ have consistently been significantly higher over the last 5 years when compared to our statistical neighbours, South West and England, numbers have been climbing since 2019 (Fig 57).

Fig 55: Rate of Cared for Children per 10,000 at 31 March

Source: Department for Education – Children looked after in England

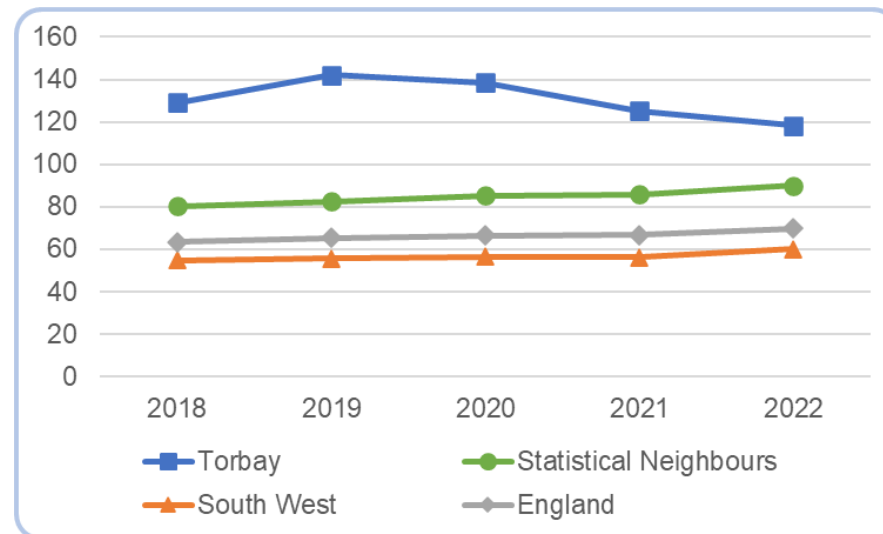


Fig 56: Rate of children who are subject to a child protection plan per 10,000 at 31 March

Source: Department for Education – Characteristics of children in need

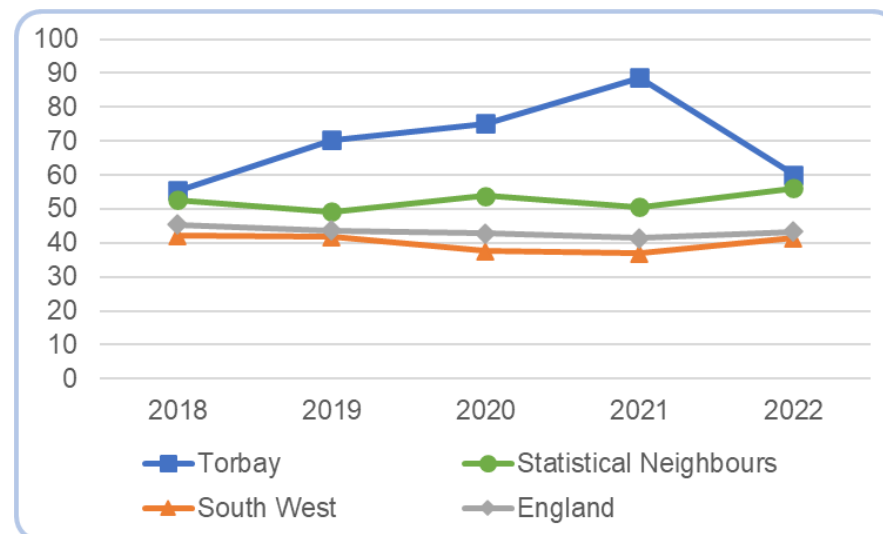


Fig 57: Rate of Children in Need per 10,000 at 31 March

Source: Department for Education – Characteristics of children in need

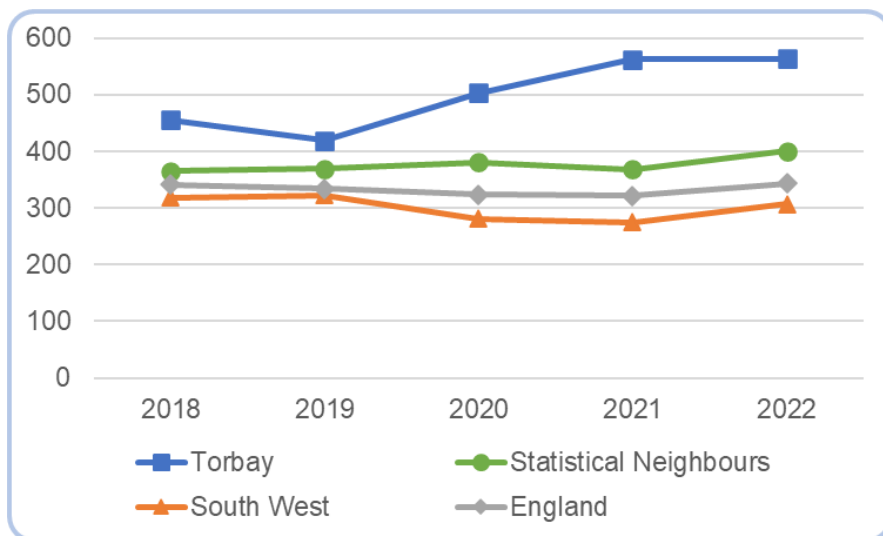
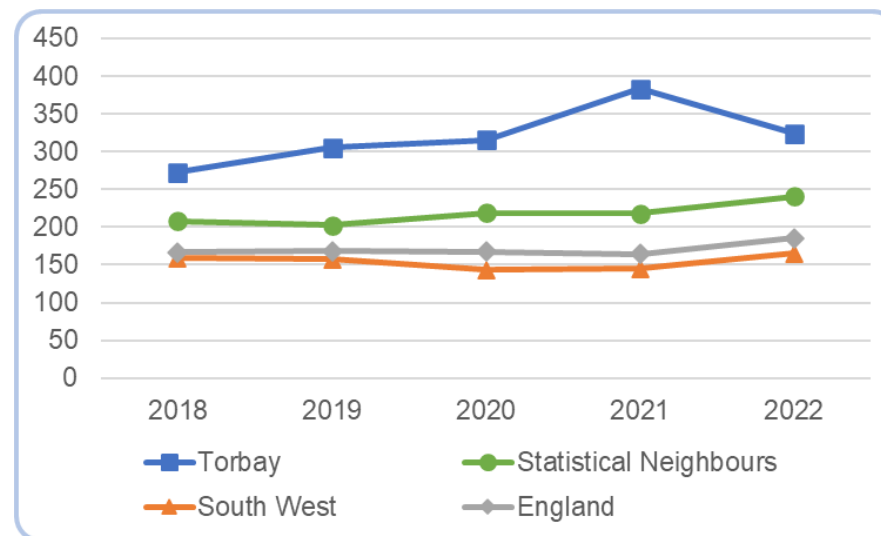


Fig 58: Rate of Section 47 referrals per 10,000 which started during the year

Source: Department for Education – Characteristics of children in need



Section 47 referrals

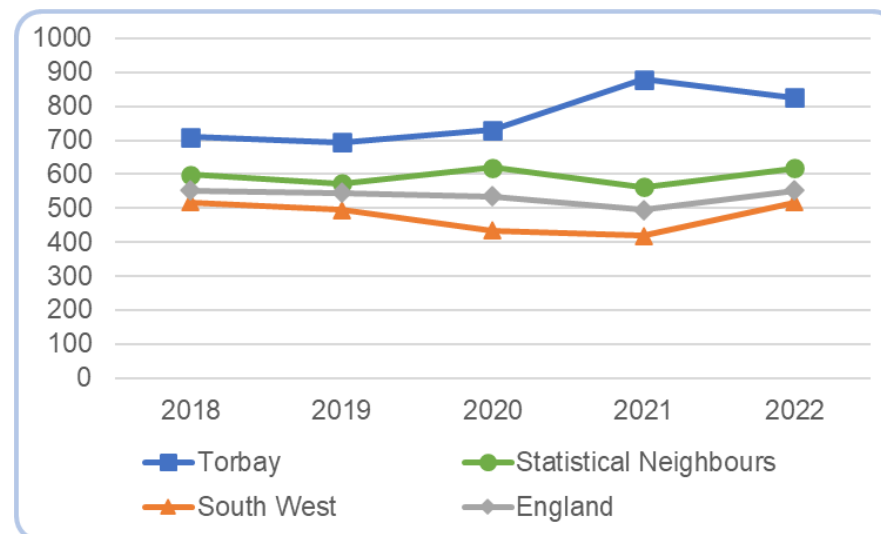
A Section 47 enquiry is carried out to ascertain if any and what type of action is required to safeguard and promote the welfare of a child who is suspected of, or likely to be, suffering significant harm. Rates of Section 47 referrals have consistently been significantly higher than our statistical comparators, South West and England over the last 5 years, rates have fallen from their 2021 peak (Fig 58).

Referrals to Children’s Social Care

The rate of referrals to the children’s social care in Torbay continues to be high, rates have fallen by 7% in the last year but remain significantly higher than statistical neighbours, South West and England (Fig 59).

Fig 59: Rate of referrals per 10,000

Source: Department for Education – Characteristics of children in need



Cared for Children with Special Educational Needs

Over the period 2017 to 2021, almost 2 in 3 cared for children in Torbay had recognised special educational needs, these were evenly spread between those who required an ‘Education, Health & Care Plan (EHCP)’ and those who required ‘SEN Support’. An EHCP is a legal document which outlines the needs and additional help that will be required for a child, SEN Support is a lower level of support provided by mainstream schools for those with recognised special educational needs. Rates within Torbay for cared for children with an EHCP are significantly higher than statistical neighbours and England, rates are broadly in line with the South West (Fig 60). Rates within Torbay for cared for children with SEN Support are significantly higher than England but broadly in line with Statistical neighbours and South West (Fig 61).

Fig 60: Percentage of Cared for Children with an EHCP (2017 to 2021)

Source: Department for Education - Outcomes for children in need, including children looked after

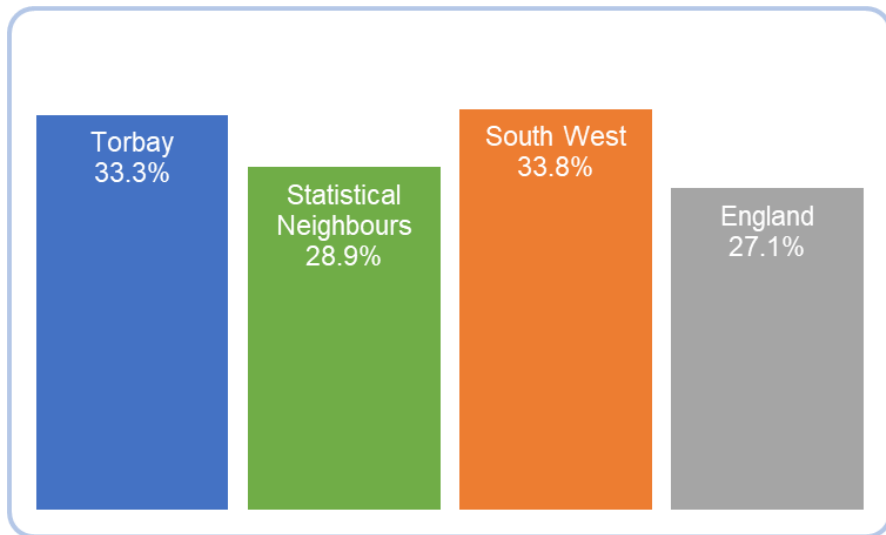
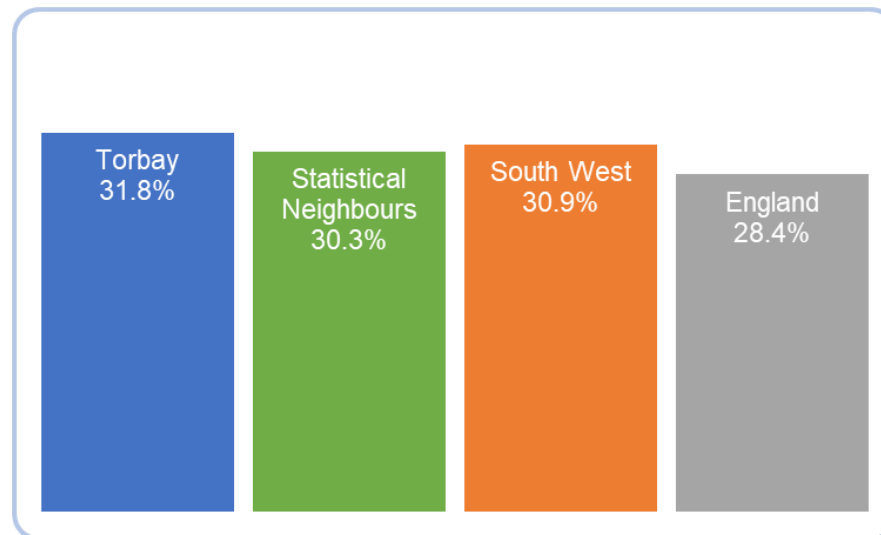


Fig 61: Percentage of Cared for Children receiving SEN Support (2017 to 2021)

Source: Department for Education - Outcomes for children in need, including children looked after



Children in Need achieving a 9-4 pass in English & Maths

A 9-4 pass at GCSE is the equivalent of an A to C pass. For the latest year available (2021), the percentage of children in need receiving a 9-4 pass in English & Maths was 23.6%, across all Torbay pupils the rate was 72.0%, it should be noted that pass rates for this group fluctuate significantly from year to year. Although for 2021, rates were below statistical neighbours, South West and England, they have been higher in 3 of the previous 4 years (Fig 62). Rates across the last 5 years have always been less than half those of the whole school population (Fig 63).

Fig 62: Percentage of Children in Need achieving a 9-4 pass in English & Maths

Source: LAIT

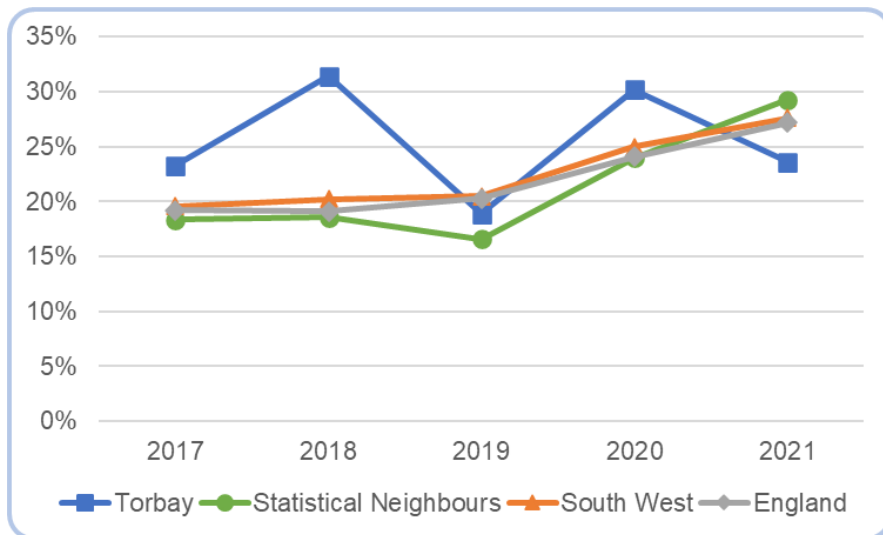
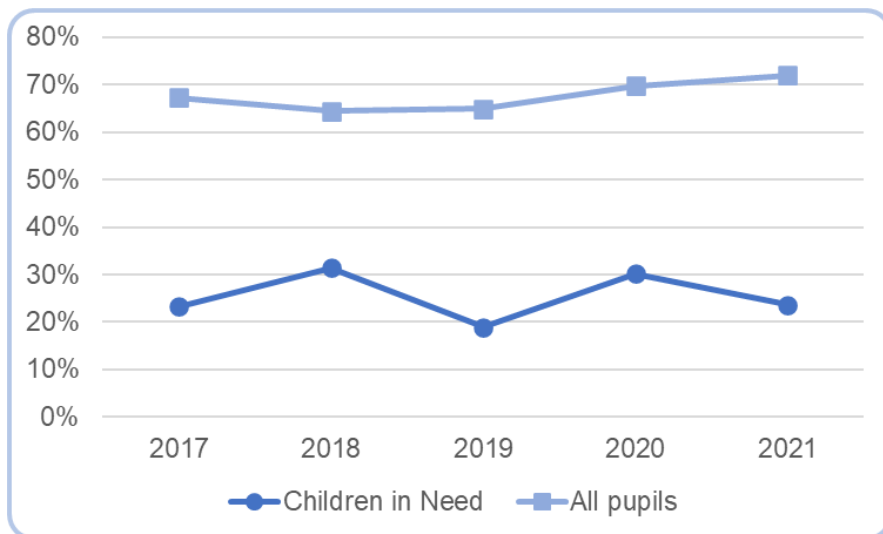


Fig 63: Percentage of Torbay children achieving a 9-4 pass in English and Maths (Children in Need and All pupils)

Source: LAIT



Persistent Absentees – Children in Need & Child Protection Plans

A child is defined as being a persistent absentee if they miss 10% or more of their possible sessions. Rates of persistent absenteeism are much higher among Children in Need & Children with Protection Plans than the general school population over the last 4 years of recorded data (Figs 64 and 65). Rates rose significantly in 2021 as absences due to COVID-19 were included. During 2021, the percentage of Children in Need who were persistently absent was 49.1%, for those with a Child Protection Plan it was 61.4%, among the general state school population it was 15.2%.

Fig 64: Percentage of Children in Need who were persistently absent (2017 to 2019 and 2021)

Source: Department for Education - Outcomes for children in need, including children looked after

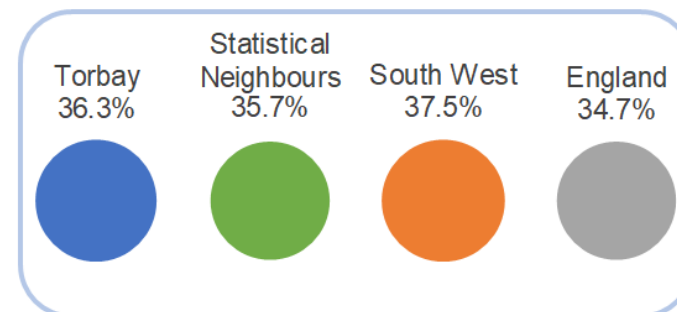
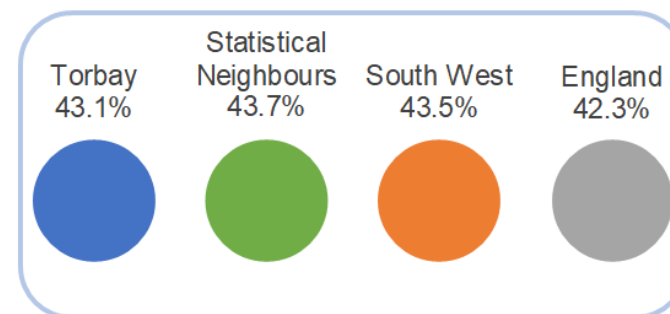


Fig 65: Percentage of those with a Child Protection Plan who were persistently absent (2017 to 2019 and 2021)

Source: Department for Education - Outcomes for children in need, including children looked after



Children in Need Assessment Factors

When a child receives an assessment, a number of factors are often identified at the end of that assessment. During the period 2018 to 2022 there were 8,712 episodes with an assessment factor for Torbay children, each episode can have multiple factors recorded, the 10 most commonly recorded factors are shown below, the factors can relate to the parent/carer or child (Fig 66).

Fig 66: 10 most common factors in Children in Need assessment for Torbay (2018 to 2022)
 Source: Department for Education – Characteristics of children in need

Factor	How often recorded
Mental Health	4,849
Domestic Abuse	4,428
Alcohol Misuse	2,009
Drug Misuse	1,931
Emotional Abuse	1,752
Neglect	1,431
Learning Disability	1,374
Physical Disability	1,148
Socially unacceptable behaviour	748
Physical Abuse	718

A good source of further information around Children’s Social Care is the Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT) at [Local authority interactive tool \(LAIT\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk).

Please note that the 2022 population figures used by the Department for Education at the time of extraction in January 2023 were drawn from the 2021 Census and as such may not yet be fully reflected in the LAIT figures.

Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Comparator Group	South West	England	RAG compared to England (Latest Year)	Direction of travel compared to previous period
Cared for Children (2022)	Rate per 10,000	118	90	60	70	●	↓
Children who are subject to a Child Protection Plan (2022)	Rate per 10,000	60	56	41	43	●	↓
Children in Need (2022)	Rate per 10,000	564	400	307	343	●	↑
Section 47 referrals started during year (2022)	Rate per 10,000	324	241	165	185	●	↓
Referrals (2022)	Rate per 10,000	825	617	518	552	●	↓
Cared for Children with an EHCP (2017 to 2021)	%	33%	29%	34%	27%	●	↑
Children in Need achieving a 9-4 pass in English & Maths (2021)	%	24%	29%	28%	27%	Not possible to calculate	↓
Children in Need persistently absent (2021)	%	49%	46%	47%	42%	●	↑
Child Protection Plan persistently absent (2021)	%	61%	55%	54%	53%	●	↑

Adult Social Care

Overview

- Torbay is an outlier in needing to support higher levels of need in the 18 to 64 year population.
- Rates of support requests for new clients rose significantly in 2021/22.
- The rate of long-term support being met by permanent admission to residential and nursing homes for those aged 65 and over 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.
- 85% of people who used services stated that those services make them feel safe and secure.
- 34% of carers and 40% of users felt that they had as much social contact as they would like in 2021/22.

All above sourced from Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report

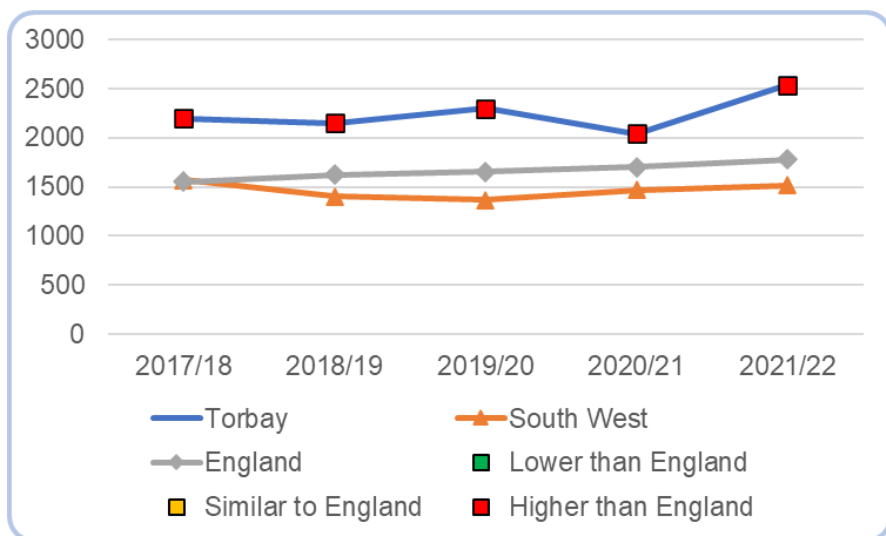
Adult social care is provided to adults with physical, mental and learning difficulties. This can be provided through helping someone to wash, get dressed or cleaning the living areas. It can be provided in the home or in residential care and nursing homes.

There are a number of documents related to Adult Social Care in Torbay at [Adult Social Care in Torbay - Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust](#)

Requests for support for new clients

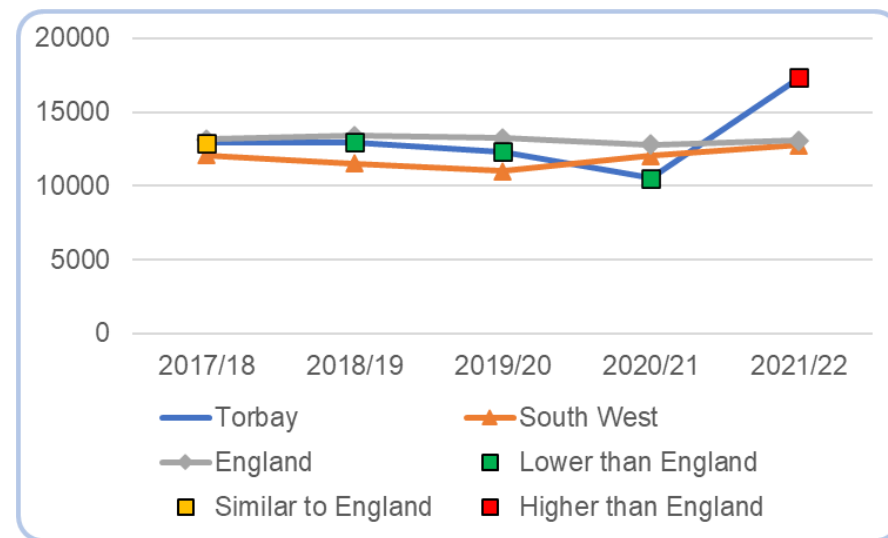
Torbay has a rate of requests for adult social care support for new clients aged 18 to 64 over the last 5 years that were consistently significantly higher than England, 35% higher over 5 years (Fig 67). Rates were also much higher than the South West although broadly in line with our statistical comparators. In the last 5 years there were 8,400 of these requests for Torbay residents aged 18 to 64.

Fig 67: Rate of requests for adult social care support for new clients aged 18 to 64 per 100,000
Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report



For those aged 65 and over, rates were slightly lower than England for the 3 years before a large uplift in 2021/22 (Fig 68). Rates were higher than the South West over the last 5 years but significantly below our statistical comparators. In the last 5 years, there were approximately 24,100 of these requests for Torbay residents aged 65 and over.

Fig 68: Rate of requests for adult social care support for new clients aged 65+ per 100,000
Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report



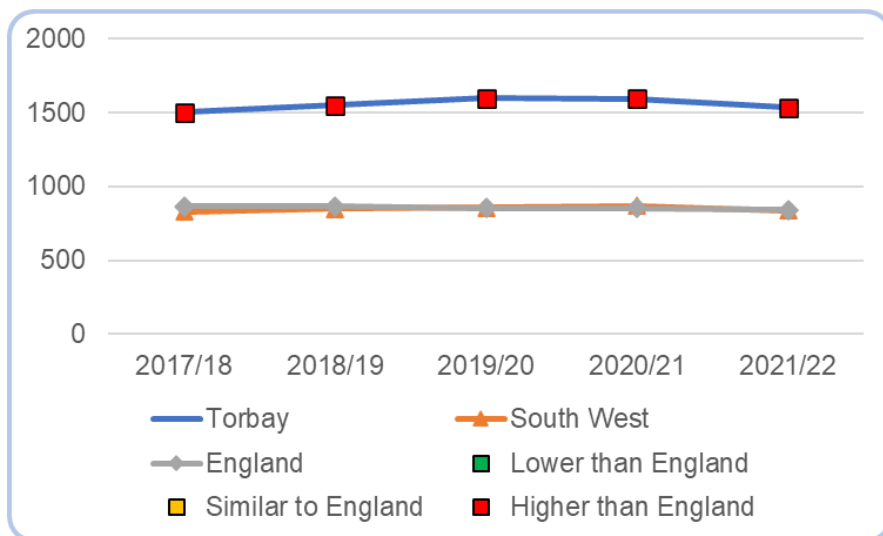
Long-term support – 18 to 64

Rates of long-term support for those funded by Torbay Adult Social Care are significantly higher for those aged 18 to 64 than the England average over the last 5 years (Fig 69). Over the last 5 years the rate has been 82% higher for Torbay than England, it is also significantly higher than the South West and our statistical comparators.

Rates are consistently higher over the last 5 years among 18 to 64 year olds within Torbay, when compared to England, in the major primary support reasons of Learning Disability (60% higher than England), Physical Personal Care (172% higher than England) and Mental Health (73% higher than England). They are also significantly higher than the South West and our statistical comparators.

Fig 69: Rate of long-term support for those aged 18 to 64 per 100,000

Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report



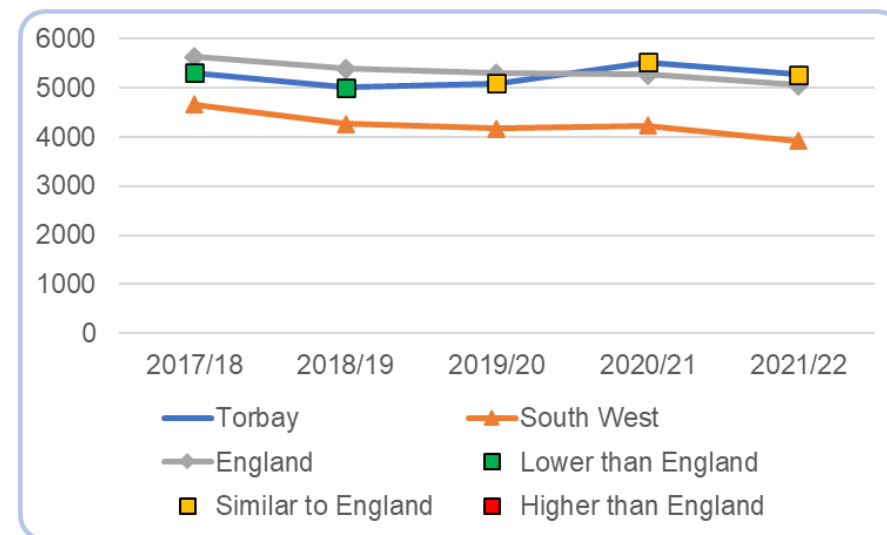
Long-term support – 65+

Rates of long-term support for those funded by Torbay Adult Social Care are broadly similar for those aged 65+ when compared to the England average over the last 5 years (Fig 70). Rates are significantly higher than the South West but significantly lower than our statistical comparators. Within this, there are significant variations from England in some areas, those aged 65+ with a primary support reason of Learning Disability and Mental Health had

much higher rates in Torbay whilst those with a primary support reason of Memory & Cognition had significantly lower rates than England.

Fig 70: Rate of long-term support for those aged 65+ per 100,000

Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report



For rates of long-term support being met by permanent admission to residential and care homes for those aged 65 and over, Torbay had broadly lower rates than England until 2021/22 (Fig 71). For 2021/22, 287 older people were permanently admitted, this is more than 100 above the average of the previous 4 years.

Fig 71: Rate of long-term support met by permanent admission to residential & nursing care homes aged 65+ per 100,000
 Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report

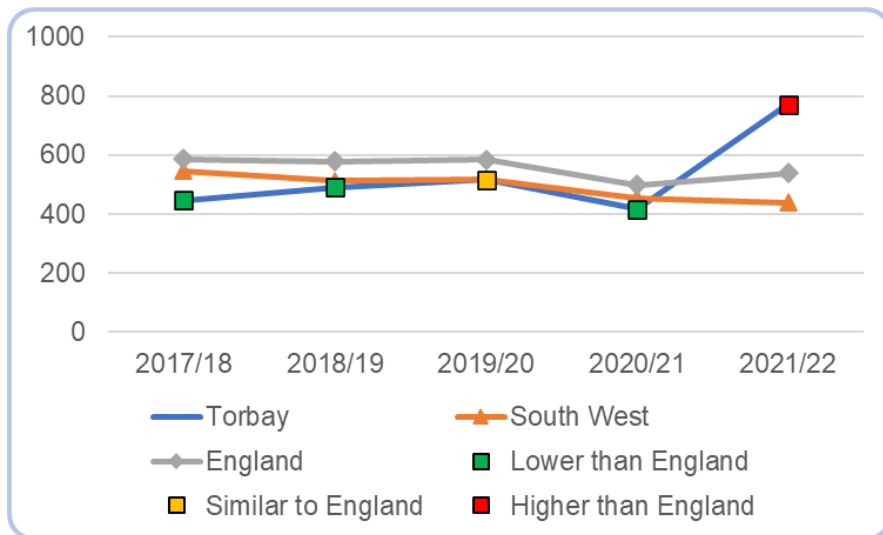
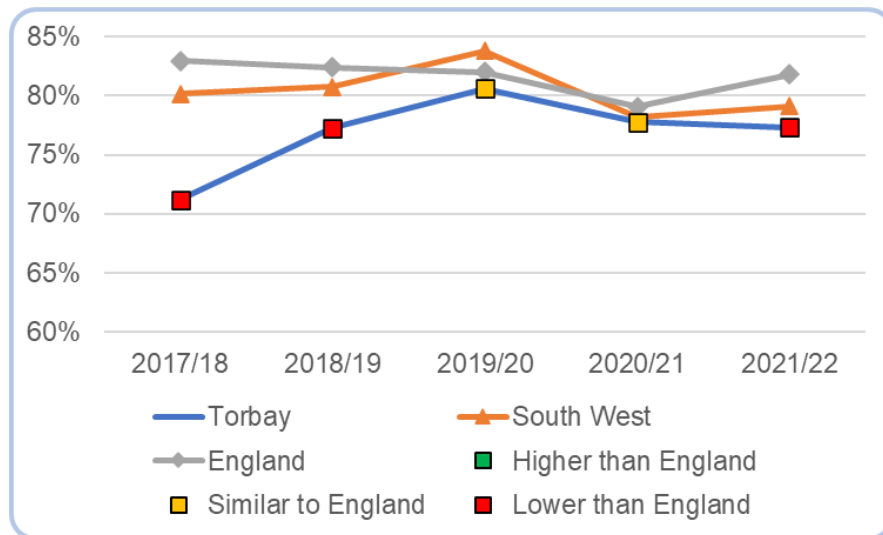


Fig 72: Percentage still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services, aged 65+
 Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report



Still at home 91 days after discharge – 65+

Over the last 5 years, Torbay has broadly had a lower rate of older people (65+) still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement and rehabilitation, although the trend until 2021/22 had been closing (Fig 72). Rates are also slightly lower than the South West and our statistical comparators. For 2021/22, of the 375 older people offered rehabilitation following discharge from a hospital, 290 remained at home 91 days later (77.3%). Numbers during 2020/21 were approximately half of the other 4 years due to COVID-19.

Carers and users feedback

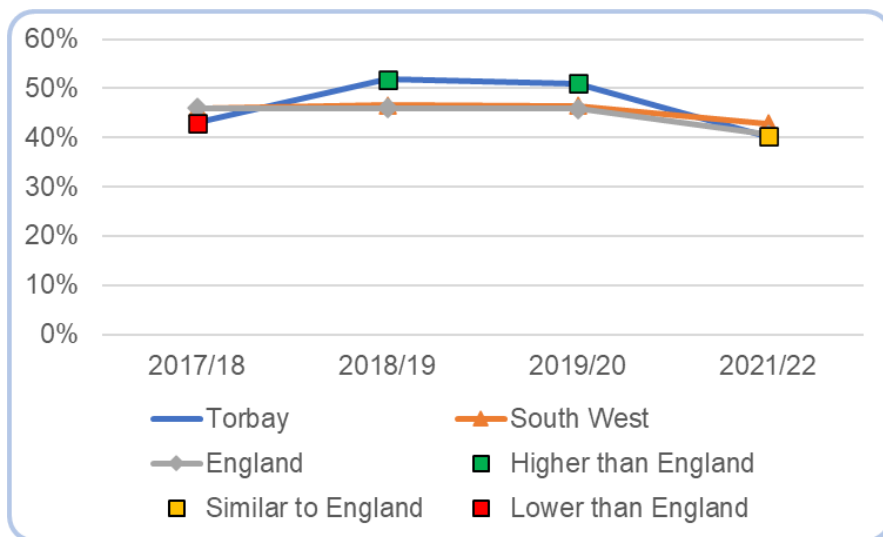
For 2021/22, the number of carers supported by Torbay Council during the year was 1,430, this was the highest number in the last 5 years. 2021/22 was the first time since 2018/19 that carers reported whether they had as much social contact as they would like in the Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report. For Torbay, 34% of carers stated that they had as much social contact as they would like which was broadly in line with the last survey in 2018/19. Rates were higher than England and much higher than the South West figure of 24%. Data around the Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers in England, 2021-22 is included in the Unpaid carers chapter of this document. [Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers, 2021/22](#)

Adult Social Care users were also asked if they had as much social contact as they would like. For Torbay, 40% said Yes, this was

significantly down on figures in 2018/19 and 2019/20 when rates were just over 50%. Rates were broadly in line with England and the South West (Fig 73). Very few authorities collected figures for the 2020/21 return so that year has been removed from the graph.

Fig 73: Percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like (No data for 2020/21)

Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report



The proportion of people who used services who said that those services made them feel safe and secure was 85% in Torbay during 2021/22. This is part of a gradual improvement in this measure since 2018/19. For 2021/22, rates were broadly in line with England and slightly below the South West and our statistical comparators (Fig 74).

During 2021/22, there were 1,000 safeguarding concerns raised and from those 280 Section 42 safeguarding enquiries were instigated (Fig 75).

Fig 74: Percentage of people who use services who say those services have made them feel safe and secure (No data for 2020/21)

Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report

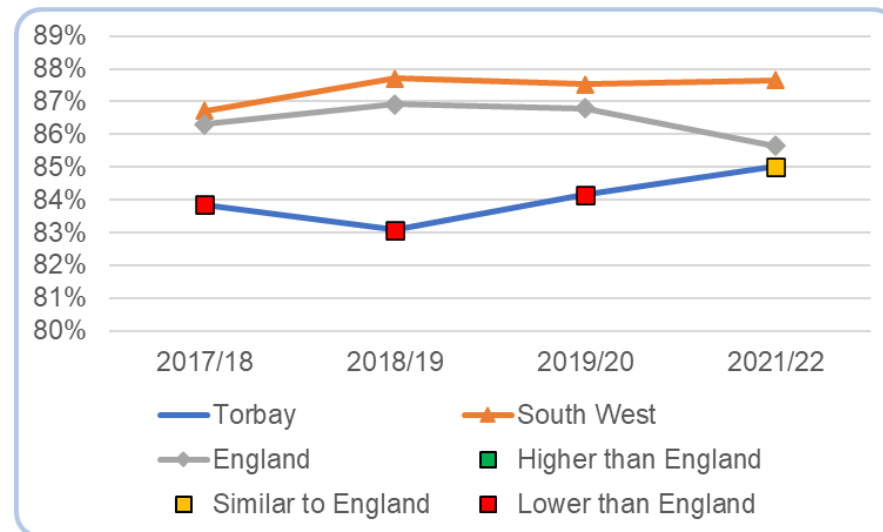
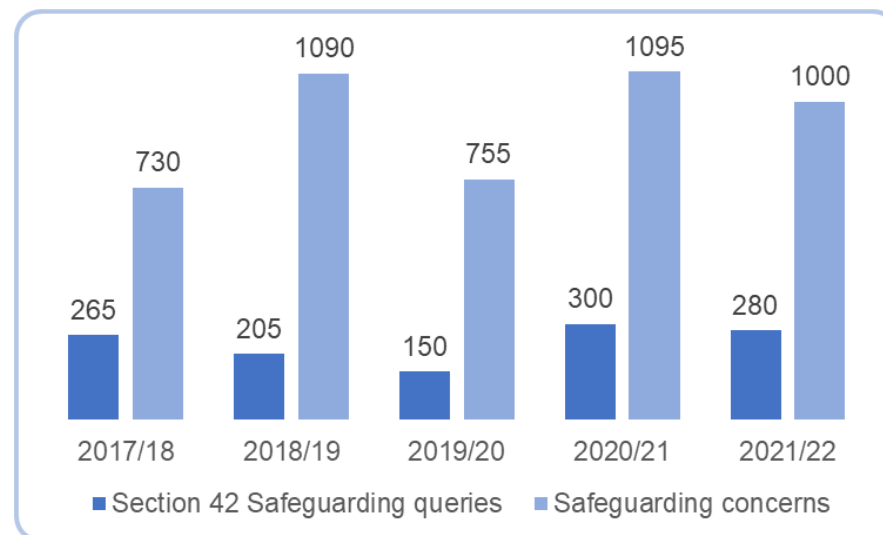


Fig 75: Number of safeguarding concerns and Section 42 enquiries – Torbay

Source: Safeguarding Adults Return



Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Comparator Group	South West	England	RAG compared to England (Latest Year)	Direction of travel compared to previous period
Requests for support for new clients - 18 to 64 (21/22)	Rate per 100,000	2,541	2,200	1,516	1,782	●	↑
Requests for support for new clients - 65+ (21/22)	Rate per 100,000	17,321	15,361	12,761	13,059	●	↑
Long term support - 18 to 64 (21/22)	Rate per 100,000	1,534	1,006	837	842	●	↓
Long term support - 65+ (21/22)	Rate per 100,000	5,278	5,562	3,917	5,054	●	↓
Long term support met by permanent admission to nursing & residential homes - 65+ (21/22)	Rate per 100,000	773	590	439	538	●	↑
At home 91 days after discharge into rehabilitation & reablement services - 65+ (21/22)	%	77%	86%	79%	82%	●	↓
Adult social care users who have as much social contact as they like (21/22)	%	40%	43%	43%	41%	●	↓
Carers who have as much social contact as they like (21/22)	%	34%	30%	24%	28%	●	↑
Services have made them feel safe and secure (21/22)	%	85%	88%	88%	86%	●	↑

Economy and Employment

Overview

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

Source: NOMIS (ONS population estimates and projections)

- Lower level of economically active 16 to 64 years olds than England and South West.

Source: NOMIS (Annual Population Survey)

- Lower level of unemployment claimants than England average.

Source: NOMIS (Claimant Count)

- Average earnings significantly lower than regional and national average.

Source: NOMIS (Annual Survey of hours and Earnings)

- More of the workforce is in a part-time job compared to England and South West.

Source: Census 2021

- Fewer residents hold a degree level qualification than England and South West.

Source: Census 2021

- Better Full Fibre and Ultrafast coverage than England average.

Source: Ofcom Connected Nations

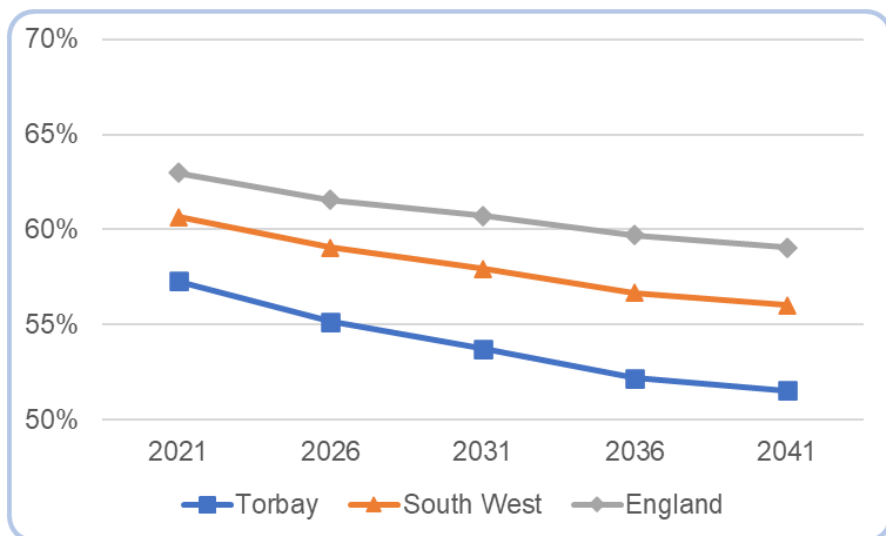
The levels and quality of employment underpin a community. A person who cannot find adequate employment which pays them enough to live without overwhelming financial worries is likely to have an increased risk of physical and mental ill health. Those with higher incomes can expect to have a higher life expectancy and more of that will be in good health.

Demographics

The 2021 ONS mid-year population estimates show that approximately 57% (a slight rise from 2020 due to significant one-off migration of working age people during the COVID-19 pandemic in the ‘race for space’) of Torbay’s population is aged between 16 and 64, this is significantly lower than the England average of 63%. Current projections indicate that Torbay’s 16 to 64 year old population is set to fall to approximately 52% by 2041 (Fig 76). This wider fall in the working age population could potentially exacerbate worker shortages and have an adverse effect on tax receipts.

Fig 76: 16 to 64 population as a share of total population

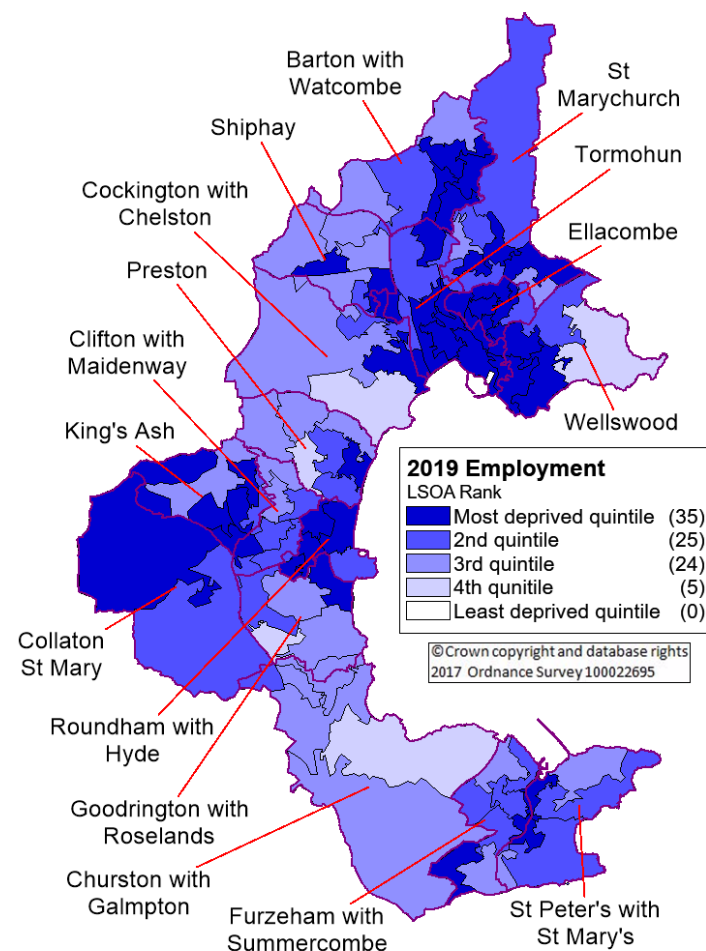
Source: NOMIS (ONS Population estimates & projections)



Employment Deprivation from the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation measures the proportion of the working age population involuntarily excluded from the labour market (sickness, unemployment, disability or caring responsibilities). At 11th worst in England this was Torbay’s worst performing sub-domain (Fig 77).

Fig 77: Rank of Employment Deprivation

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019

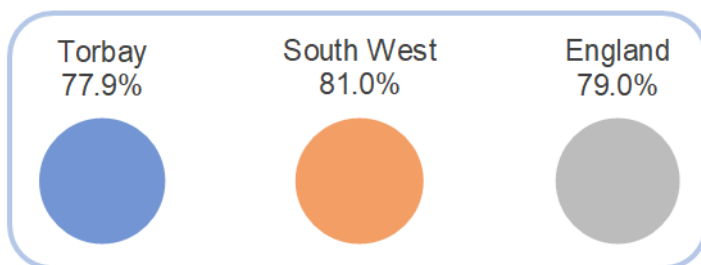


Economic activity

Over the last 5 years, the proportion of those aged 16 to 64 classified as being economically active (in employment or actively seeking employment) has been lower than the South West and England by a statistically significant margin (Fig 78), although in line with our statistical comparators. Male economic activity is a little higher than female economic activity in Torbay but male rates are below England male rates whilst female economic activity rates are in line with England female rates.

Fig 78: Percentage of 16 to 64 economically active (July 2017 to June 2022)

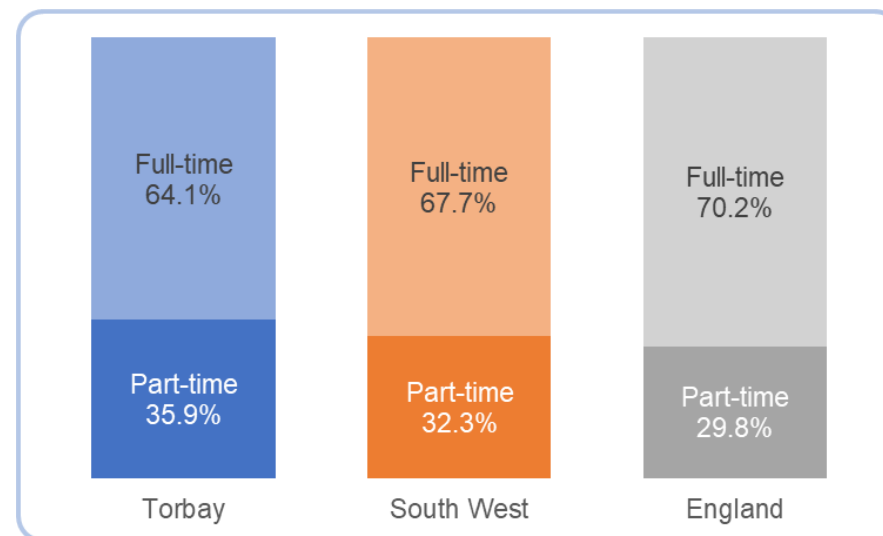
Source: NOMIS (Annual Population Survey)



The 2021 Census showed that 64.1% of Torbay residents classified themselves as a full-time worker (30 hours or more), this was significantly lower than the England average of 70.2% (Fig 79). The Office for National Statistics conducts a Business Register & Employment Survey which shows lower rates of full-time employment for Torbay over the same period (59.5%). The difference is due to the Census asking workers how many hours they work, the Business survey asks businesses about employee hours. Also, the Census asks all residents rather than a sample survey.

Fig 79: Percentage of full-time and part-time workers (2021)

Source: Census 2021

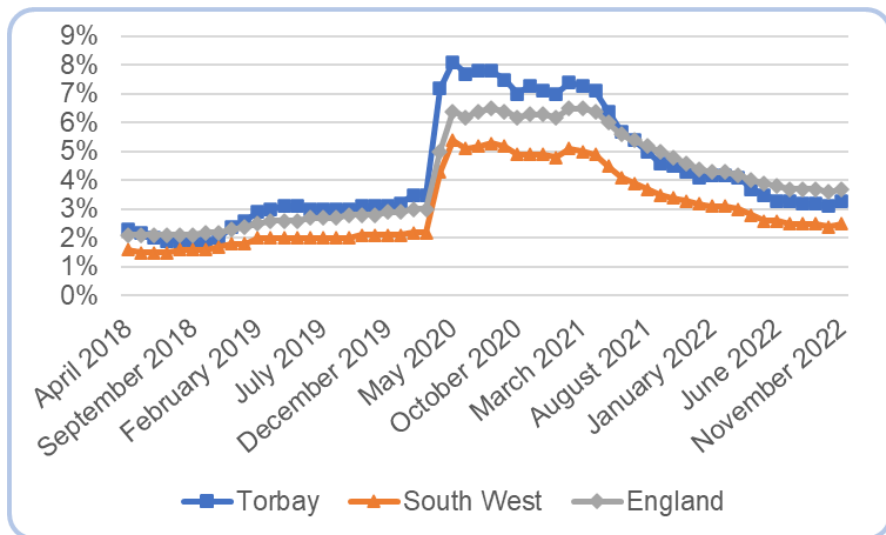


The unemployment claimant rate in Torbay rose significantly along with the rest of the country during 2020, rates have broadly halved from their 2020 peak to current periods (late 2022). Rates for Torbay remain slightly lower than England but above the South West average (Fig 80). The unemployment count does not show the broader picture of those who would like to find paid employment but are unable to because of caring responsibilities, sickness or disability. As of November 2022, 2,500 people in Torbay were claiming unemployment benefit.

During 2022, approximately 11,000 households each month were claiming Universal Credit which equates to just over 1 in 6 households (Source: Stat Xplore). Universal Credit is still in the process of being fully 'rolled out' to the population, within the next couple of years it is hoped that Universal Credit will be fully rolled out and will replace the individual legacy benefits. This will allow for full comparison across geographies and from year to year.

Fig 80: Percentage of those claiming unemployment benefit as a proportion of residents aged 16 to 64

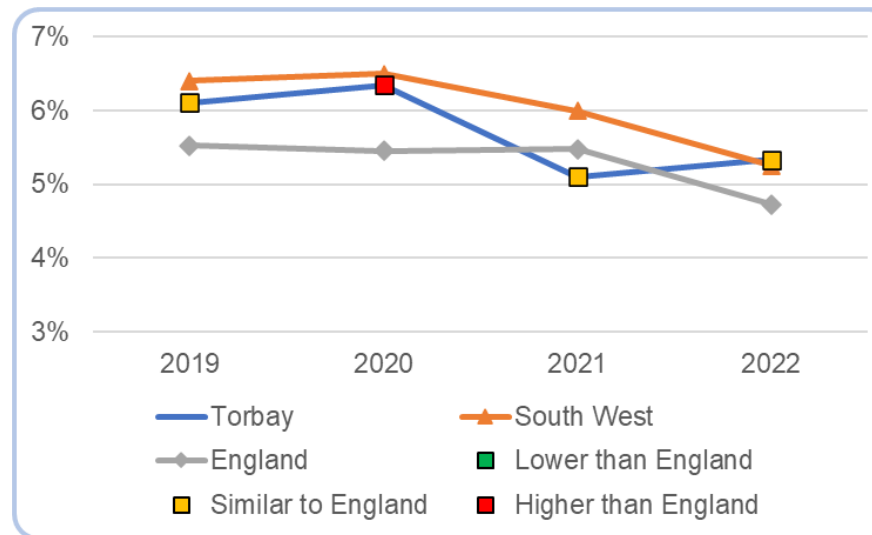
Source: NOMIS (Claimant Count)



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, employment or training until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17. For 2022, 159 (5.3%) of 16 to 17 year olds were classified as NEET, this is broadly in line with the regional and national averages (Fig 81).

Fig 81: Percentage of 16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training

Source: Explore Education Statistics.gov.uk



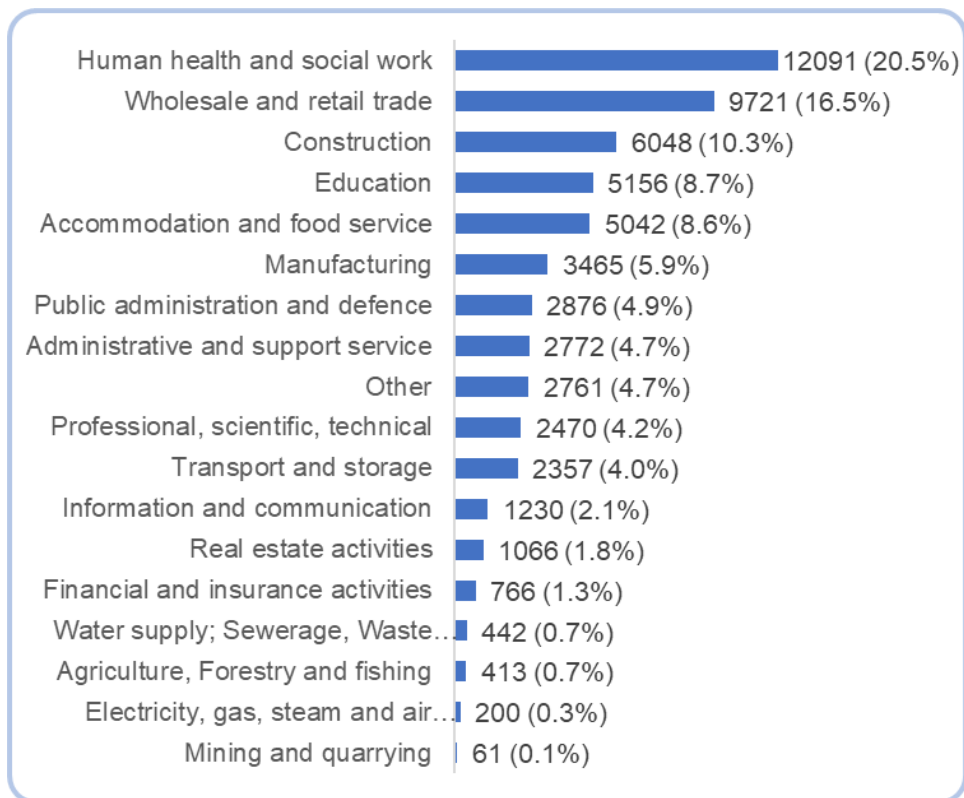
Workforce

The 2021 Census asked about a person’s employment and information is derived about the economic sector in which someone works. Numbers may differ from the Annual Population Survey, however given the that it is a survey it does not give numbers for all sectors as the sample size is too small, so for this document we will use the 2021 Census figures (Fig 82). The largest employment sector is Human health and social work (20.5%) followed by the Wholesale and retail trade (16.5%), Construction (10.3%), Education (8.7%) and Accommodation and food service (8.6%). Compared to the 2011 Census, the most significant rises in employment were in Human health & social work from 9,874 to 12,091 and Construction from 5,116 to 6,048. The most significant fall was in Accommodation and food service which fell from 5,837 to 5,042. It should be noted

that accommodation and food service businesses were very significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Fig 82: Workforce within each employment sector (2021)

Source: Census 2021

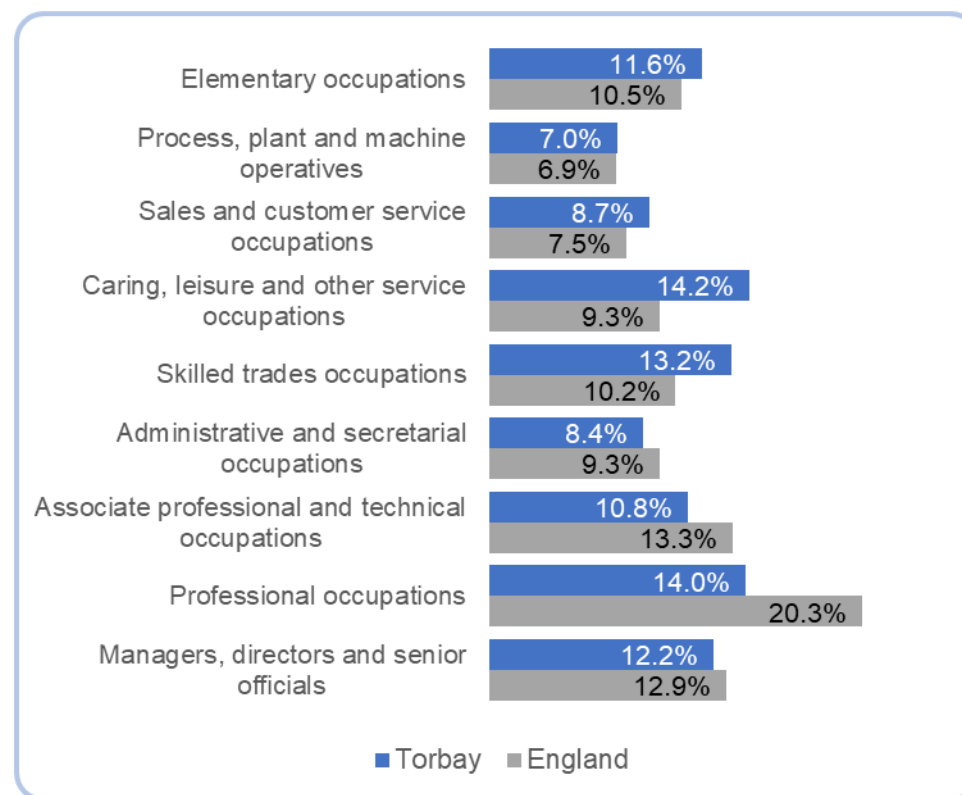


The 2021 Census was also used to derive data relating to the occupational groups that people belonged to. The largest proportion belonged to ‘Caring, leisure and other service occupations’ at 14.2%, this was significantly higher than the England average of 9.3%. The second highest proportion related to ‘Professional occupations’ at 14.0%, this was significantly lower than the England average of 20.3% (Fig 83). All these groups were further divided into sub-groups, the largest of these were those in ‘Caring Personal Services’

with 5,261 which equates to 8.9% of Torbay’s workforce, followed by ‘Sales Assistants and Retail Cashiers’ (5.8%) and ‘Construction and Building Trades’ (4.4%)

Fig 83: Workforce within each occupation group (2021)

Source: Census 2021



Torbay has consistently had lower average salaries than the national and regional average. The results of the 2022 annual survey of hours and earnings showed that median full-time annual salaries in England were 15.4% higher than those for **Torbay residents** (Fig 84) and 30.5% higher in England than those for people who **worked in Torbay** (Fig 86), the South West average was 10.3% higher than

those for Torbay residents and 23.2% higher than for those people who worked in Torbay.

The hourly rate of pay for workers (Full and Part time) was significantly higher in England and the South West when compared to Torbay, the difference was particularly marked in relation to full-time workers (Figs 85 and 87).

Fig 84: Average (Median) Full-time salary (2022) - Residents

Source: NOMIS (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings)

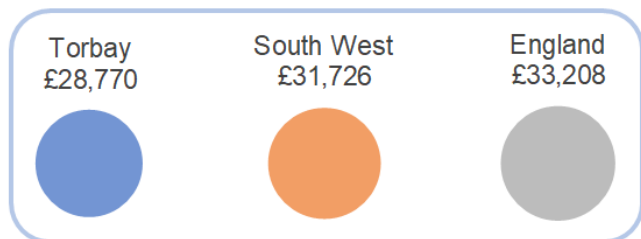


Fig 85: Average (Median) Hourly Rate (2022) - Residents

Source: NOMIS (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings)

Area	All workers	Full-time	Part-time
Torbay	£12.16	£13.34	£10.50
South West	£14.37	£15.78	£11.36
England	£14.87	£16.48	£11.15

Fig 86: Average (Median) Full-time salary (2022) - Workplace

Source: NOMIS (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings)

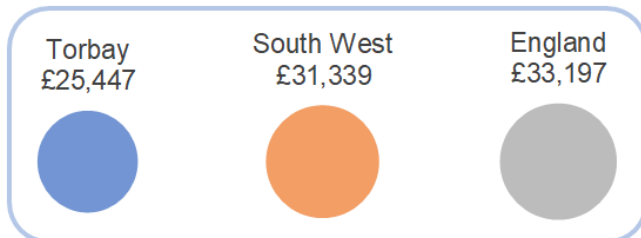


Fig 87: Average (Median) Hourly Rate (2022) - Workplace

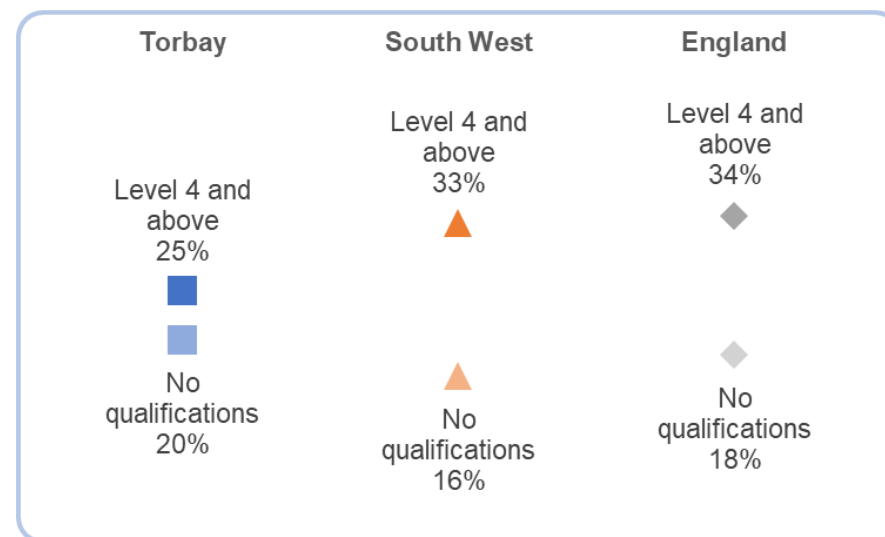
Source: NOMIS (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings)

Area	All workers	Full-time	Part-time
Torbay	£11.62	£12.76	£10.39
South West	£14.20	£15.50	£11.30
England	£14.86	£16.48	£11.14

The 2021 Census asked for the highest qualification level of those aged 16 and over. 20% of Torbay residents had no qualifications which was higher than South West and England averages. Torbay also had a significantly lower proportion of residents with a Level 4 qualification (degree level) or above (Fig 88). These gaps are broadly similar to the gaps seen in the Annual Population Survey of 16 to 64 year olds.

Fig 88: Highest level of qualification (2021)

Source: Census 2021



There continue to be significant gaps amongst those aged 16 to 64 in the overall employment rate and those with a physical or mental long term health condition which was 11.3 percentage points in 2021/22 (Fig 89) and Learning Disabilities which was 67.5 percentage points in 2021/22 (Fig 90). The physical or mental long term health condition gap is broadly similar to England, the Learning Disability gap has improved over the last 3 years but remains large.

Fig 89: Gap in employment rate between those with a physical or mental long term health condition and the overall employment rate – Percentage points
Source: Fingertips

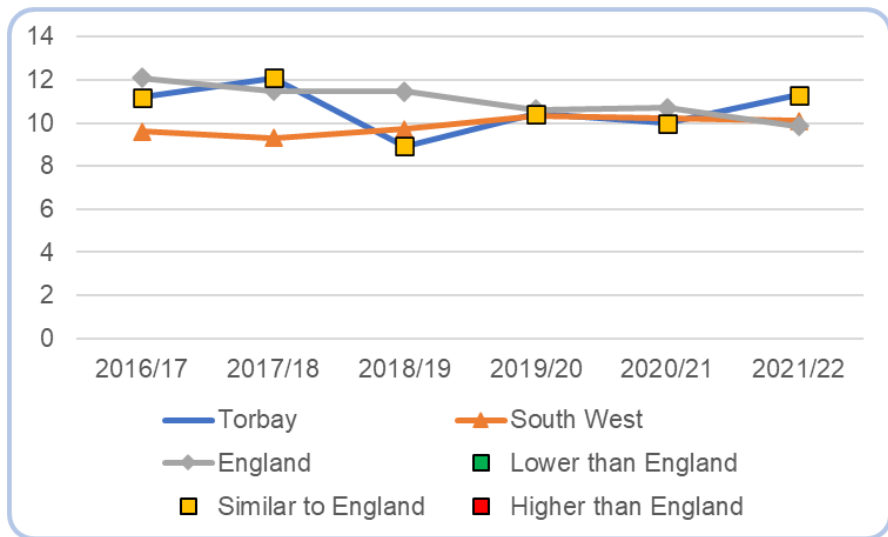
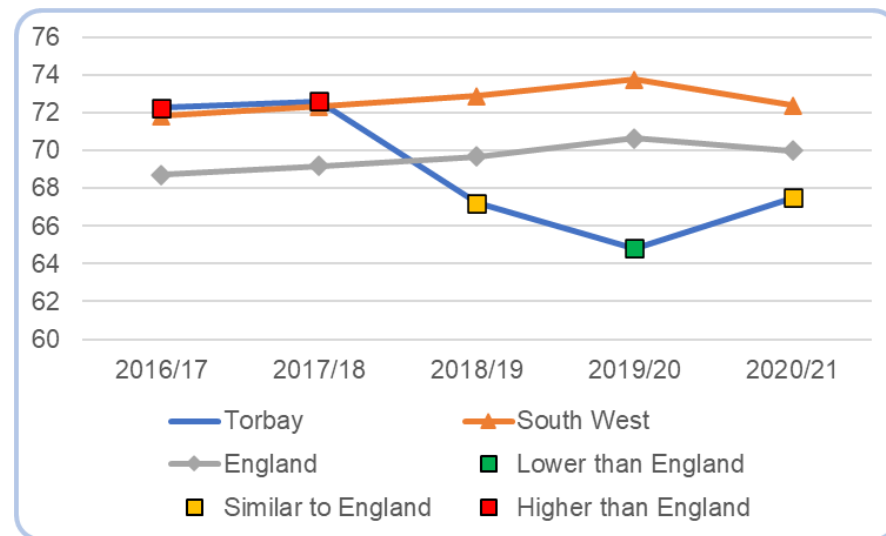


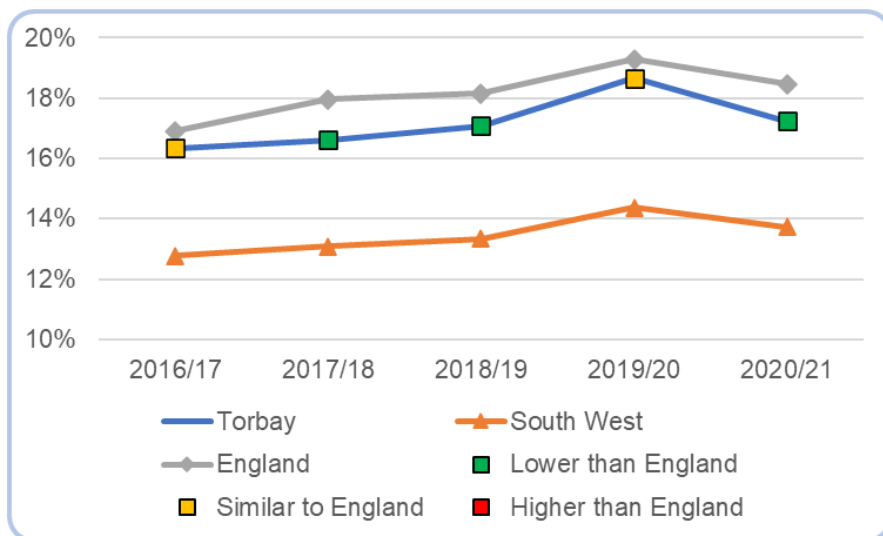
Fig 90: Gap in employment rate between those in receipt of long term support for a learning disability and the overall employment rate – Percentage points
Source: Fingertips



Just over 1 in 6 children under 16 lived in a low income family during 2020/21, the rate was lower than England for 2020/21 but remained higher than the South West (Fig 91). Relative low income is set as 60% of the UK median income, a family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit to be classified as low income. The statistics do not take housing costs into account.

Fig 91: Children in relative low income families

Source: Fingertips



Business, Broadband Connectivity and Insolvencies

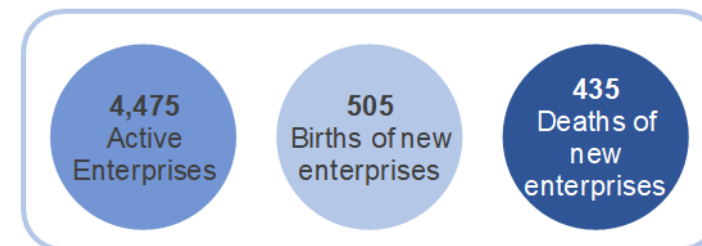
The number of active business enterprises in Torbay stood at 4,475 for 2021, this has been relatively consistent over the last 5 years. There were 505 births and 435 deaths of new enterprises within 2021, again this is broadly in line with the previous 5 years (Fig 92). For the 535 new Torbay enterprises born in 2016, 245 (45.8%) survived for 5 years, this is a better rate of survival than England (38.0%) and the South West (37.1%).

Gross Value added is an economic productivity metric that measures the contribution to the economy of each sector (for our purposes, each Local Authority). It is the value of the amount of goods and services that have been produced, less the cost of all inputs and raw materials that are directly attributable to that production. For the last 2 years available (2019 and 2020), Gross Value added per filled job for Torbay has been amongst the lowest in England with only 2 local authorities having a lower GVA per filled job in England.

The GVA data was taken from [Subregional productivity: labour productivity indices by local authority district - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#) and relates to Current price (smoothed) GVA (B) per filled job.

Fig 92: Torbay enterprises (2021)

Source: Business Demography (ONS)



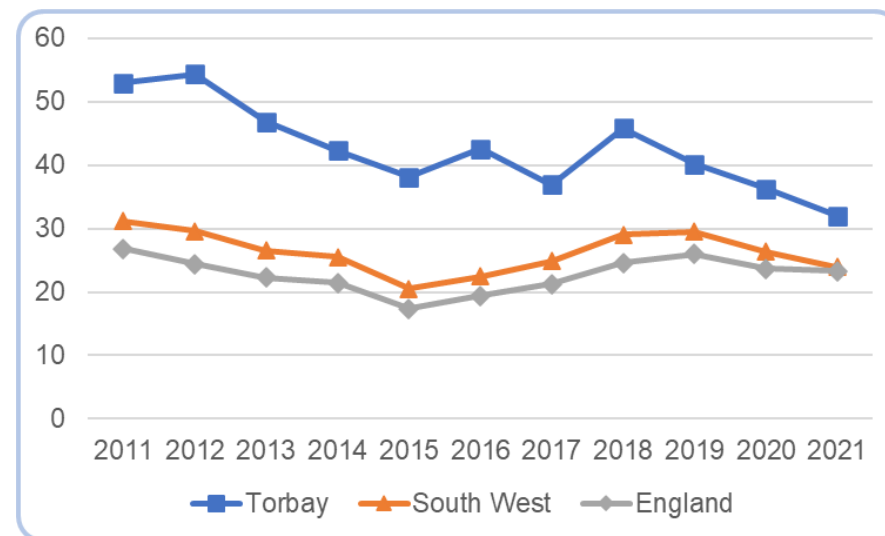
As more of our leisure and work is conducted on-line, good broadband connectivity is essential to serve both customers and workers. The latest Connected Nations September 2022 data from Ofcom shows that 97% of Torbay residences have Superfast broadband availability, 84% Ultrafast broadband availability and 74% full-fibre availability. Torbay has a significantly higher proportion of residential premises able to connect to Ultrafast (UK 73%) and Full Fibre (UK 41%). It is a similar story with Commercial premises with Torbay having significantly higher levels of availability of Ultrafast (68% to 50%) and Full fibre (51% to 27%) compared to UK (Fig 93).

Fig 93: Broadband connectivity availability (September 2022)
Source: Ofcom Connected Nations

Residential	Torbay	UK
Full Fibre	74%	41%
Ultrafast	84%	73%
Superfast	97%	97%
Unable to receive decent broadband	1%	1%
Commercial	Torbay	UK
Full Fibre	51%	27%
Ultrafast	68%	50%
Superfast	87%	85%
Unable to receive decent broadband	5%	6%

The rate of Individual Insolvencies per 10,000 adults in Torbay reached its lowest level in the last decade during 2021, this is the continuation of a trend over the last 10 years with a drop from 563 Individual Insolvencies in 2011 to 355 in 2021. However, rates are still significantly higher than the South West and England (Fig 94). The make-up of Individual Insolvencies has changed significantly since 2011 with a significant increase in Individual Voluntary Arrangements but falls in Debt relief orders and bankruptcies.

Fig 94: Individual Insolvency Rates per 10,000 adults
Source: Insolvency Service



You may find documents held at the following site useful:-
[Economic Regeneration and Tourism - Torbay Council](#)

Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Comparator Group	South West	England	RAG compared to England (Latest Year)	Direction of travel compared to previous period
16 to 64 year old population (2021)	%	57%	61%	61%	63%	●	↑
16 to 64 year olds who are economically active (Jul 2017 to Jun 2022)	%	78%	78%	81%	79%	●	↓
Of those employed, in full-time employment (2021)	%	64%	69%	68%	70%	●	↓
Unemployment (Nov 2022)	%	3.3%	3.8%	2.5%	3.7%	●	↓
16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (2022)	%	5.3%	4.9%	5.3%	4.7%	●	↑
Median full-time salary - Residents (2022)	£	£28,770	£30,827	£31,726	£33,208	●	Not relevant
Level 4+ Qualification (2021)	%	25%	29%	33%	34%	●	↑
Children in relative low income families (2020/21)	%	17%	21%	14%	18%	●	↓
Individual Insolvency Rate (2021)	Rate per 10,000	32	29	24	23	●	↓

Housing

Overview

- More than 1 in 4 (27%) Torbay households privately rent which is significantly higher than England. This is combined with the lowest level of socially rented accommodation in the South West.

Source: Census 2021

- Significant house price rises have exacerbated affordability issues.

Source: Office for National Statistics

- By the end of 2021/22, 35% of Torbay dwellings had an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of C or better.

Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities

- Number of vacant dwellings on a downward trend in Torbay over the last 15 years.

Source: Council Tax base statistics

- Torbay has been set a challenging 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.

Source: Torbay Council Local Plan Update, Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities

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

Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities

Many parts of the UK have a significant problem in relation to the affordability, availability and quality of their housing stock. Torbay also has significant issues in relation to the points above, these issues will be particularly pronounced among younger and less affluent members of our community.

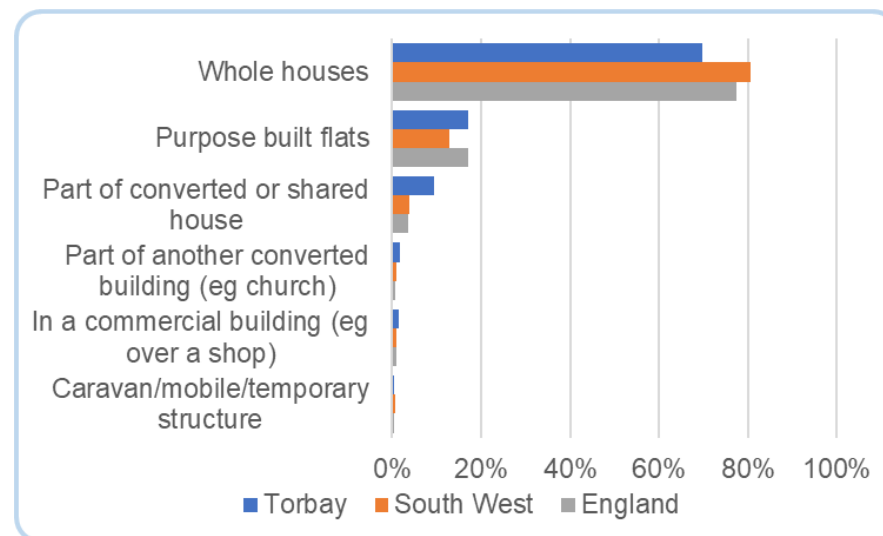
Households and housing mix

In the 2021 Census, Torbay had just under 63,000 households. 70% of these households lived in a whole house which was significantly lower than the South West and England (Fig 95), Torbay had significantly higher numbers of people who lived in part of a converted or shared house, including bedsits which accounted for 9.3% of households (South West 3.8%, England 3.5%). There were very significant differences between wards, for instance just over 1 in 5 (21%) households in Roundham with Hyde lived in a converted or shared house including bedsits compared to less than 1% in Churston with Galmpton, Collaton St Mary and Barton with Watcombe.

The 2021 Census showed that just over 1 in 3 (35%) of Torbay households consisted of 1 person, this is slightly higher than the South West and England (30%). Just over 1 in 6 (17%) are one person households aged 66 years or over with the highest concentration of 1 in 4 in Wellswood. Tormohun (31%) in central Torquay and Roundham with Hyde (28%) have the most significant proportion of one person households aged 65 and under. Just under 1 in 4 (23%) households in Torbay have dependent children, in King’s Ash and Barton with Watcombe this rate is approximately 1 in 3 households. Just over 1 in 20 (5.4%) of Torbay households consisted of 5 or more people, the most significant concentration was in King’s Ash (8.6%), Collaton St Mary (8.4%), Barton with Watcombe (7.5%) and Shiphay (6.8%).

Fig 95: Accommodation type of households (2021)

Source: Census 2021



Torbay, in line with England had 69% of its properties classified as underoccupied. Half of Torbay’s wards have at least 75% of households underoccupying, rates of under occupation range from 49% of households in Tormohun to 87% in Churston with Galmpton.

Tormohun has the highest rate of over occupation with 228 households (3.6%) being 1 bedroom overoccupied and a further 35 households (0.6%) being 2 or more bedrooms overoccupied.

Almost 2 in 3 households own their property, either outright or with a mortgage. This rate of home ownership in Torbay has been on a steady decline from 78% of Torbay households in 1991 to 65% in 2021. There has been a decline in home ownership across the South West and England but the rate of decline is shallower (Fig 96).

Torbay has high rates of privately rented accommodation, 27% of Torbay households live in the privately rented sector (Fig 97) which is significantly higher than the South West and England rates of

20%. Roundham with Hyde (47%), Tormohun (45%) and Ellacombe (40%) have the highest rates of households living in privately rented accommodation. Conversely, Torbay has low rates of households living in socially rented accommodation at 8%, this is the lowest rate in the South West.

Fig 96: Percentage of households who own their own home

Source: Census

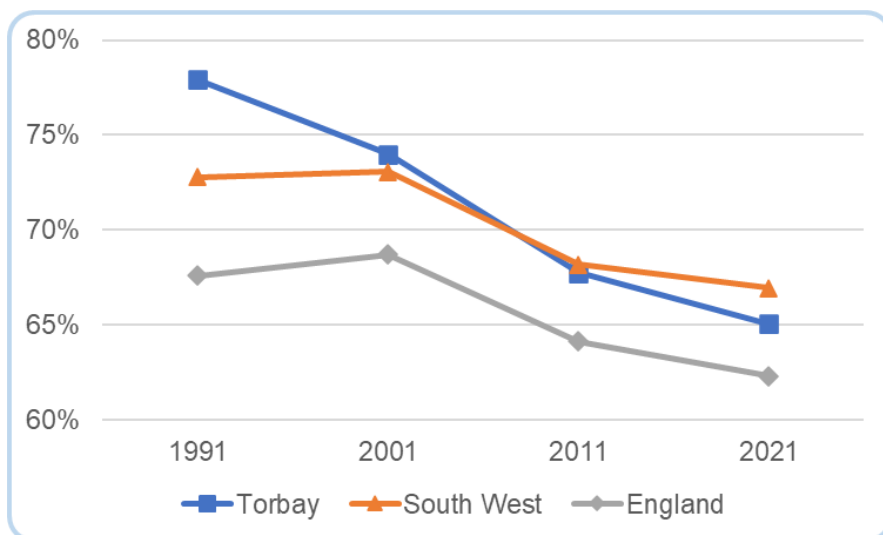


Fig 97: Housing Tenure -Torbay (2021)

Source: Census 2021

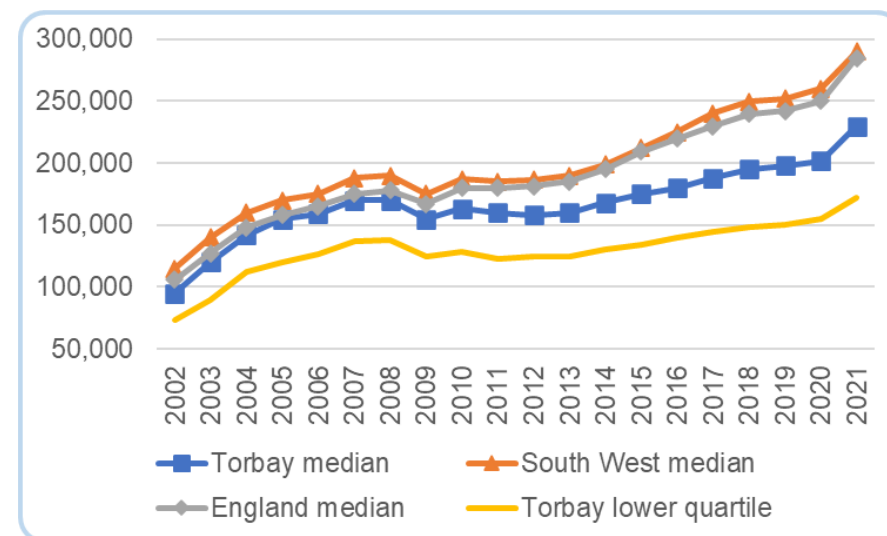
Housing Tenure	Number of Households	% of Households
Owned	40,362	64.1%
Shared ownership	622	1.0%
Social rented	5,225	8.3%
Private rented	16,767	26.6%

House prices and rents

Over the last 20 years, the median house price (including flats) in Torbay has risen at a lower rate than the South West and England. For the year ended September 2021, the median house price in Torbay was £230,000 which was a 14% rise on the year before as prices rose after the 2020 COVID-19 lockdowns. The lower quartile house price for the year ended September 2021 was £172,000 in Torbay, lower quartile refers to median of the lower half of house prices. Within Torbay, the lower quartile prices and median prices over the last 20 years have risen by approximately the same rate (Fig 98).

Fig 98: Median and lower quartile house prices (£, year ending September)

Source: Office for National Statistics

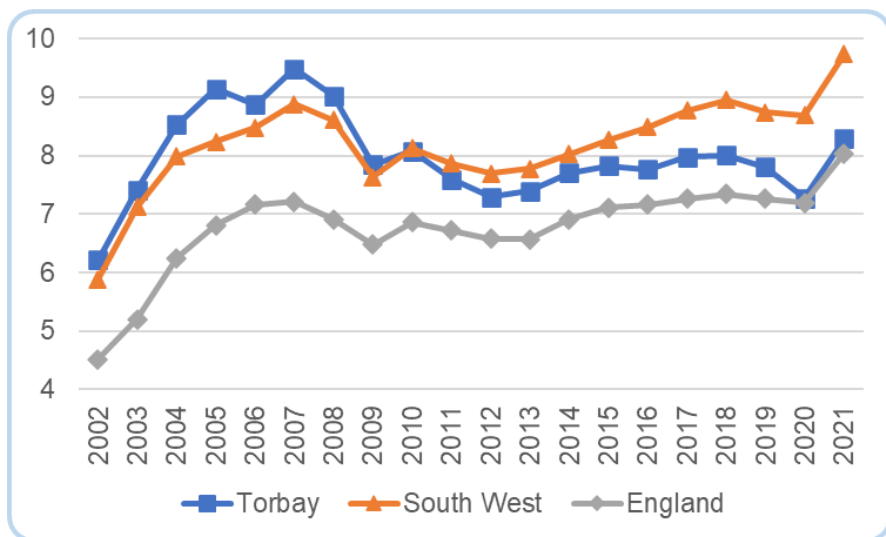


House prices by themselves only tell part of the story around housing affordability. A measure of affordability lies in the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings of residents. Although Torbay house prices are lower when compared to England,

wages are also lower in Torbay which means that over the last 20 years, affordability has been a more significant issue than across England. However, over the last 2 years affordability has been closer to England but significantly better than the South West (Fig 99). For the year ended September 2021, the ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile residence-based full-time earnings was 8.29 (South West – 9.74, England – 8.04). It should be noted that these ratios are calculated against those in full-time employment, for a large amount of those who are employed part-time these ratios will be significantly worse.

Fig 99: Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual residence-based full-time earnings

Source: Office for National Statistics



For many people, buying a house is not currently or is unlikely to ever be a choice they can make due to the affordability of property. 27% of Torbay households currently rent privately which is significantly higher than the South West and England. Whilst overall rents are lower in Torbay compared to the South West and England,

it should also be noted that wages are lower. Whilst lower quartile rents were lower in Torbay for studio and 1 bed properties when compared to England, they were in line or higher with respect to 2 and 3 bed properties (Fig 100).

Fig 100: Lower quartile monthly rents (October 2021 to September 2022)

Source: Office for National Statistics Private rental statistics

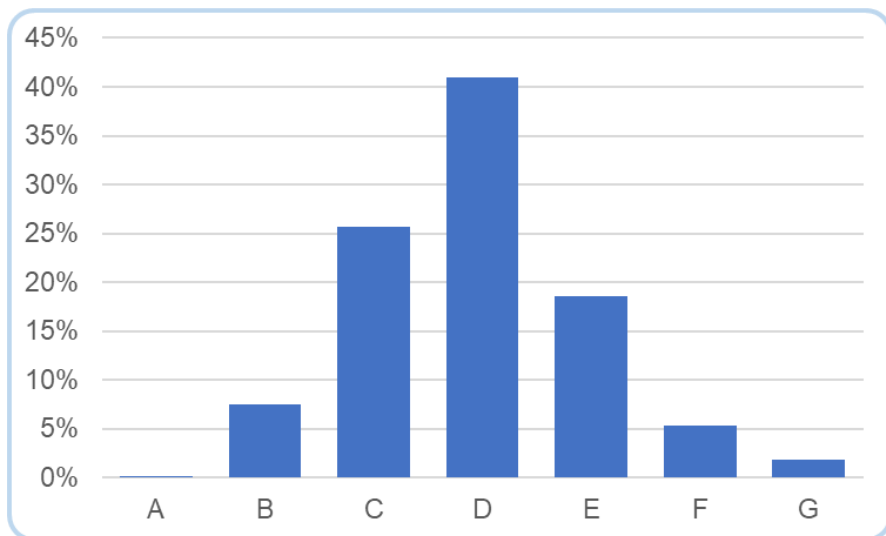
Area	Torbay	South West	England
Room	£390	£395	£390
Studio	£400	£450	£498
1 bed	£450	£550	£550
2 bed	£625	£685	£625
3 bed	£750	£815	£695
4+ bed	£925	£1,200	£1,100

Housing quality and efficiency

An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) measures how energy efficient a property is, these are needed for new-build properties and if you wish to sell your property. An EPC is graded from A for the most energy efficient properties to G for the least energy efficient. As well as the environmental need for more energy efficient houses, there is a financial imperative in the face of high energy bills. Grades A to C are seen as the target to reach, although this can be particularly difficult in older properties. By the end of 2021/22, 35.2% of Torbay dwellings were rated as EPC Band C or better, rates were significantly better in flats than houses, new properties being rated A to C was close to 100%. By comparison, 17% of pre-1929 properties

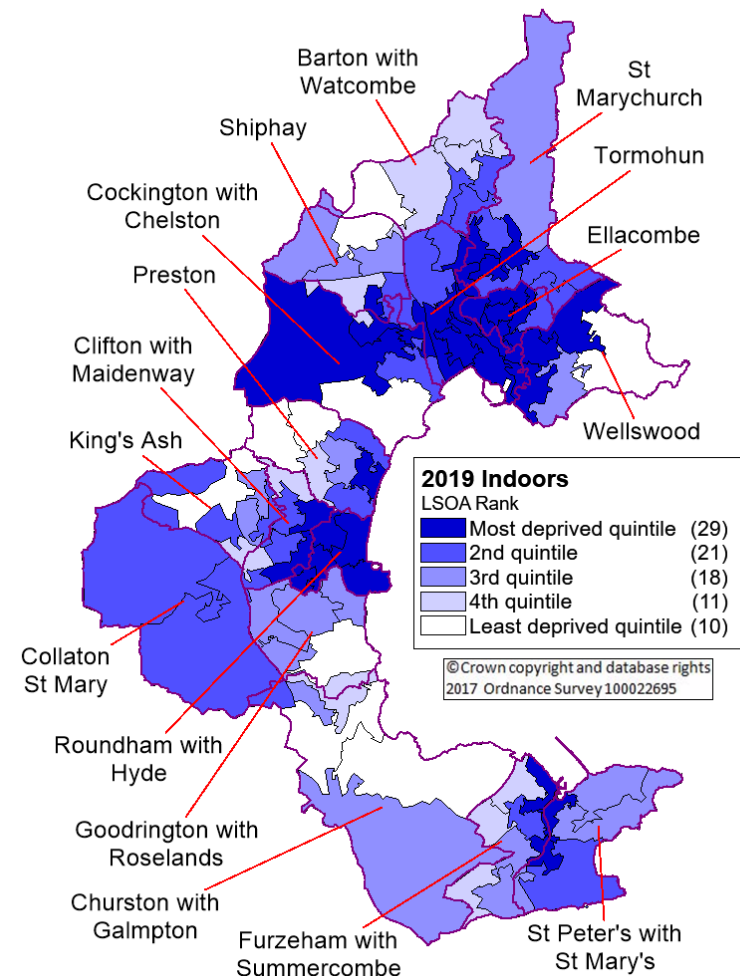
were Band C or better. Socially rented properties were more than twice as likely to be Band C or higher than privately rented or owner occupied. Latest data of the number of EPC lodgements up to the end of 2022 is shown in Fig 101, over 40% of Torbay lodgements returned a Band D.

Fig 101: Percentage of grades for EPC lodgements - Torbay (Up to December 2022)
 Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities



Indoor deprivation is a sub-section of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019. Indoor deprivation measures the quality of housing, specifically the proportion of houses that do not have central heating or fail to meet the Decent Homes standard. There are significant concentrations of indoor deprivation in the central areas of Torquay, Paignton and Brixham (Fig 102)

Fig 102: Rank of Indoor Deprivation
 Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019



1,420 households in Torbay had no central heating according to the 2021 Census. This equates to 2.3% of households (England 1.5%)

and has fallen from 2,925 households in 2011. Rates were highest in Tormohun (4.4%) and Roundham with Hyde (3.8%).

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy uses the low income, low energy efficiency methodology to measure fuel poverty. Under this, a household is considered to be fuel poor if they are living in a property with an EPC rating of Band D or worse and when they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line. As of mid-April 2023, there were no available records at local authority level beyond 2020 which means the available data for Torbay does not take into account the surges in fuel prices over the last year. As of 2020, 1 in 8 of Torbay’s households was in fuel poverty which was broadly in line with the South West and England. Across England, fuel poverty is significantly more prevalent amongst those with dependent children than those without. Updates to fuel poverty statistics will be published at [Fuel poverty statistics - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk).

Housing needs and homelessness

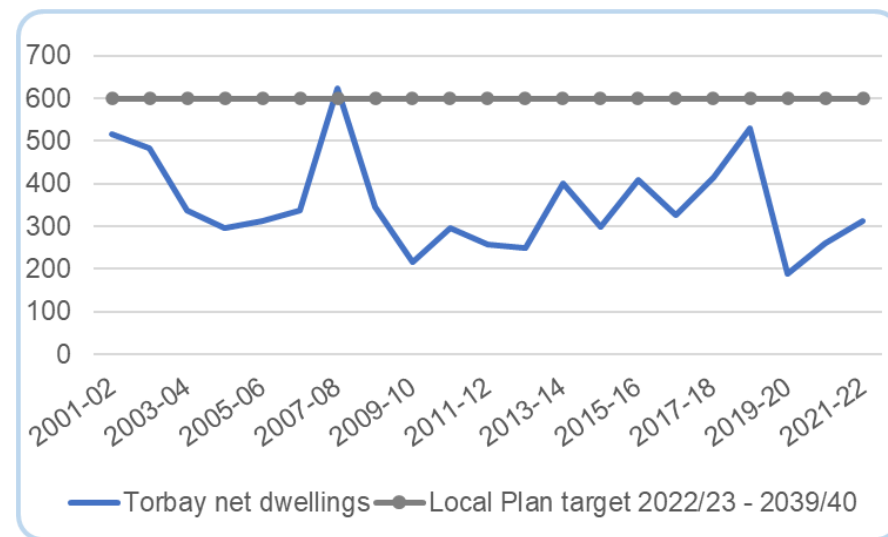
On 31st March 2022, Torbay Council had 1,572 households on its housing waiting lists, this is a significant increase compared to 31st March 2019 when there were 1,045 households on the list. However, rates are much lower than the beginning and middle of the last decade. Of the 1,572 households, 808 required 1 bedroom, 382 required 2 bedrooms, 247 required 3 bedrooms and 135 required more than 3 bedrooms. The housing waiting list equates to 2.5% of Torbay households compared to the England rate of 5.1%.

The number of net additional dwellings added to Torbay housing stock during 2021/22 was 312, this is broadly in line with the 5 year and 10 year averages of 341 and 339 respectively. Torbay has been set a target by central government of the minimum number of homes that should be built in Torbay, this figure is 600 dwellings a years, or

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10,800 new homes by 2040 [Local Plan Update - Torbay Council](#). This is a significant challenge for Torbay as 600 net additional dwellings in a year has occurred once in the last 21 years (Fig 103).

Fig 103: Torbay net additional dwellings
Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities



The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities together with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government provide data in relation to the additional annual supply of affordable housing. For the 7 years 2015/16 to 2021/22, 397 additional affordable units were completed in Torbay, most of these relating to affordable rent or shared ownership (Fig 104). These statistics consist almost exclusively of those funded through Homes England funded providers or a Section 106 nil grant.

As of October 2022, Torbay had 2,598 vacant dwellings, 1,232 of these have been vacant for at least 6 months which is classified as long-term. Torbay Council Tax base for October 2022 showed 68,056 dwellings on the valuation list, this means 1.8% of Torbay dwellings were long-term vacants, this compares to 1.0% for

England. Until 2022, vacancy rates in Torbay had fallen for the previous 3 years (Fig 105).

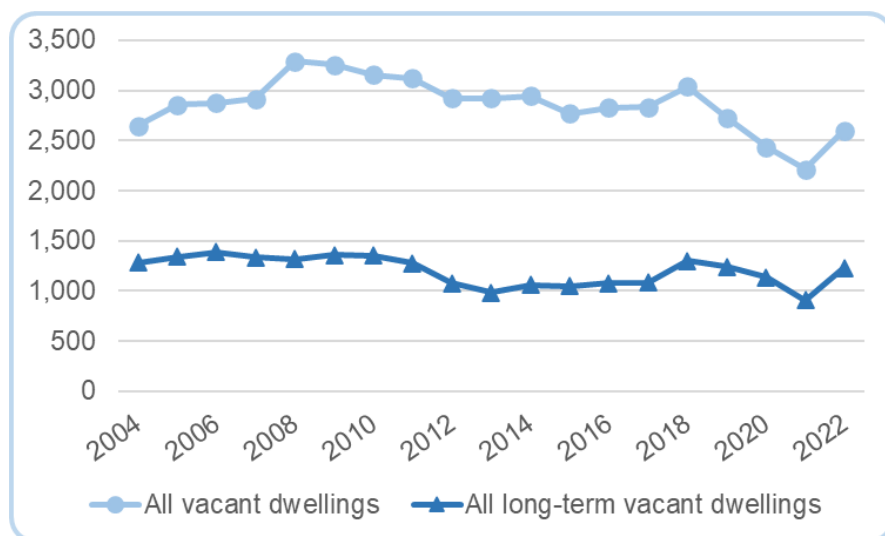
Fig 104: Affordable housing completions – Torbay (2015/16 to 2021/22)

Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

Affordable housing completions type	Number
Affordable Home Ownership	15
Affordable Rent	165
Shared Ownership	175
Social Rent	42
TOTAL	397

Fig 105: Vacant dwellings – Torbay

Source: Council Tax base statistics Table 615



Between April and June 2022, 231 out of the 233 Torbay households assessed were owed a homelessness duty, including 155 households owed a relief duty (because they were already homeless), and 76 threatened with homelessness who were owed a prevention duty. Figures were taken from the homelessness tables held at [Tables on homelessness - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/tables/homelessness-tables).

The main reasons for the loss of their last settled home for those owed a *relief duty* were:

- End of private rented assured shorthold tenancy – 30%
- Friends or family no longer willing or able to accommodate – 19%
- Domestic Abuse – 16%
- Non-violent relationship breakdown with partner – 15%

These 4 reasons were by far the most common during 2021/22 as well.

By far the main reason for the threat of loss of last settled home for those owed a *prevention duty* was the end of a private rented assured shorthold tenancy (70%). This is much higher than the England average which is around 40%.

79% of households owed a duty had support needs, in many cases multiple support needs, this was significantly higher than the rate of 52% across England over the same period. Of all households owed a duty the 5 most common support needs were:

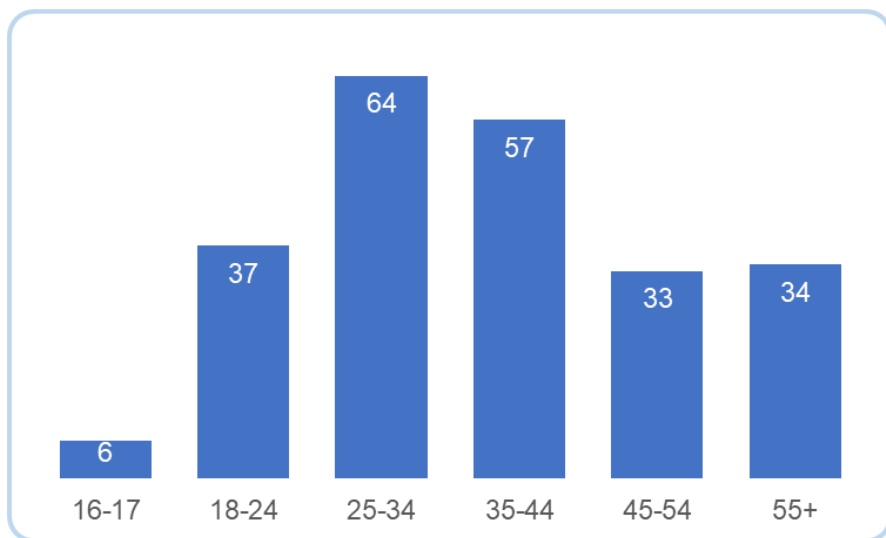
- History of mental health problems – 52%
- Physical ill health and disability – 43%
- At risk of or had experienced domestic abuse – 19%
- Learning disability – 16%
- History of repeat homelessness – 15%

All of these support needs were more common in Torbay than across England over the same period, for instance 26% had a history of mental health problems across England, 18% experienced physical ill health and disability.

Just over half of the main applicants who owed a prevention or relief duty were between 25 and 44 years old (Fig 106)

Fig 106: Age breakdown of those owed a homelessness duty – Torbay (April to June 2022)

Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities



Just over 3 out of 4 people owed a relief duty (already homeless) were either single males (54%) or single females (22%). 22% of people owed a relief duty had dependent children (10% were single mothers, 6% single fathers, 6% couples). These figures are similar to 2021/22 although the balance among single parents is usually weighted more heavily towards single female parents.

For those owed a prevention duty the main groups consisted of 49% who were single adults (28% male, 21% female), 18% single female

parents with dependent children, 16% couples with dependent children and 12% couples/two adults without dependent children.

The average number of households in temporary accommodation in Torbay (averaged over 4 quarters from 3 months to 30th September 2021 – 3 months to 30th June 2022) was 146, of these 50 were households with children. The most common form of temporary accommodation was bed and breakfast hotels which accounted for 44% of temporary accommodation although this fell to 31% in the quarter to 30th June 2022. For those households with children, they were most likely to be placed in private self-contained accommodation (57%).

Every year, there is a snapshot taken in the Autumn of the number of rough sleepers throughout England on 1 particular night. Over the period 2018 to 2021 the number of rough sleepers counted in Torbay has varied between 16 and 19.

There are a number of documents that provide more detail around Housing in Torbay:-

[Local Plan Update - Torbay Council](#)

[Housing Strategy - Torbay Council](#)

[Ending rough sleeping for good - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

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Environment and Climate Change

Overview

- Torbay's population is on average closer to the nearest park, public garden and playing field than the England average but these greenspaces are of a smaller combined size (within a 1000 metre radius).
Source: ONS (Ordnance Survey Greenspace)
- Torbay waste reuse, recycling and composting rate has reduced in the last 3 years (2018/19 to 2020/21) and is lower than the South West and England.
Source: Defra
- Torbay's greenhouse gas emissions are considerably lower than England (2020) with the domestic sector as the highest emitter.
Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)
- Torbay's carbon dioxide emissions are reducing and remain lower than England.
Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)
- Torbay has much energy inefficient housing, only 35% of dwellings with Energy Performance Certificates are in the higher bands of A-C in 2022, 50th from bottom compared to 331 local authority districts.
Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
- Torbay's urban forest report, 2022, estimates 18.2% of Torbay as tree canopy cover, compared to 11.8% in 2010 despite a reduction in the number of trees.
Source: Torbay's urban forest: Assessing urban forest effects and values, survey 2. Treeconomics, using the i-Tree Eco model

Torbay is a coastal area with a beautiful natural environment. Being outside in greenspaces can positively affect health and wellbeing. Climate change is a global, national and local issue with serious health, social and financial risks and impacts. Deprived groups are more likely to be adversely impacted by lack of decent green and natural space and by climate change.

Greenspace

It is evidenced that being in green environments can help with health and wellbeing, promoting good health and helping with managing health problems and illness recovery. Greenspaces are associated with improvements in mental health and quality of life, as well as promoting community cohesion, reducing loneliness and mitigating the impacts of heat, flooding, noise and air pollution. There is less good quality public greenspace in areas that are the most economically deprived, so people living in deprived areas are less able to gain these health and social benefits. (Public Health England, 2020)

It is becoming more evident that access to blue space (coastline, sea, lakes, rivers, canals etc) can also benefit physical and mental health. This is particularly relevant to Torbay as a coastal area.

Access to Greenspace

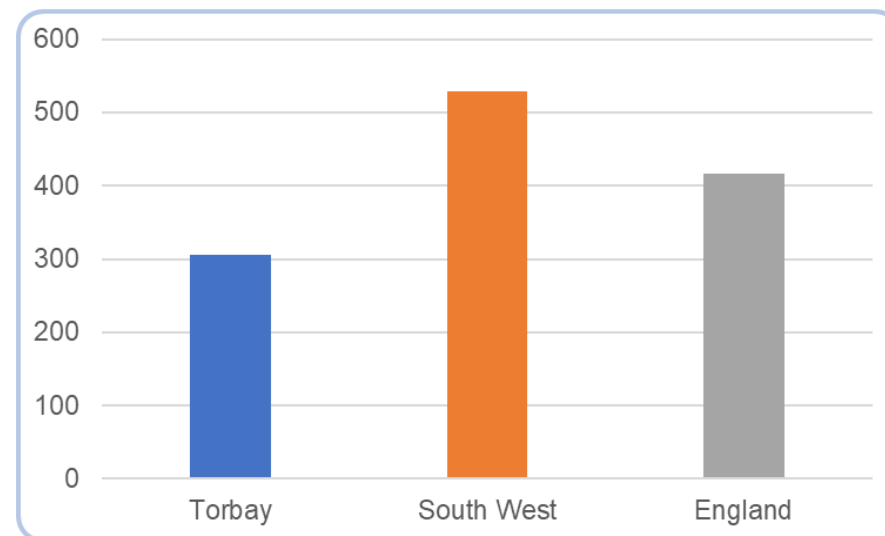
The proximity of the population to and the size of these parks, public gardens and playing fields are shown in Figs 107 and 108. Parks and public gardens are very likely publicly accessible but it is possible that playing fields may be private. The data does not include other types of publicly accessible greenspace. The data is weighted by population.

Torbay’s population is on average closer to the nearest park, public garden or playing field (Fig 107) than the South West and England,

with 305.89 metres distance in Torbay, 417.17 metres in England and higher again in the South West at 528.78 metres.

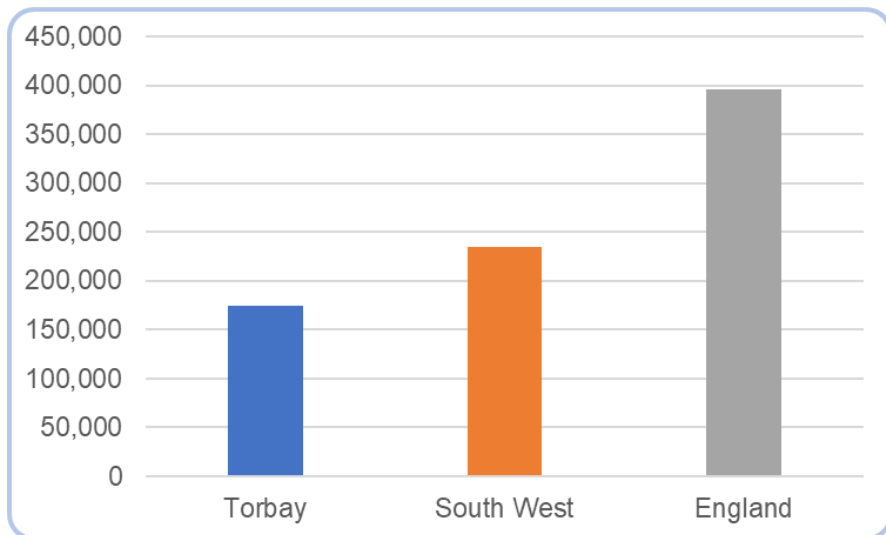
Fig 107: Average distance to the nearest park, public garden or playing field (metres), 2020

Source: ONS (Ordnance Survey Greenspace)



Per park, public garden or playing field the average population is 5,308 people in Torbay compared to 9,077 in England. The average number of parks, public gardens and playing fields within a 1,000 metre radius is higher in Torbay at 6.34 (3.69 in the South West and 4.43 in England). However, the average combined size of these greenspaces within 1,000 metre radius (Fig 108) is smaller in Torbay at 174,326 metres² compared to the 395,568 metres² England average.

Fig 108: Average combined size of parks, public gardens and playing fields within 1,000 metre radius (metres²), 2020
Source: ONS (Ordnance Survey Greenspace)



Homes with gardens and visits to green and natural spaces

As has been noted, access to outdoor greenspace is associated with benefits to health and wellbeing. Torbay has a higher percentage of flats with gardens (Fig 109) than the South West and England- 78.5% in 2020 (70.4% in the South West, 64.5% in England). 97.4% of houses have gardens (96.6% in England). Combining houses and flats shows that 89.6% have access to a garden which is very slightly higher than England (88.4%).

The People and Nature Survey for England collects information on people’s experiences of and views about the natural environment. In 2021/22, 63% of people said they visited green and natural spaces in the last 14 days (in the previous year 62% said this). Of these people, 94% said it was good for their physical health and 92% for their mental health (Fig 110).

Fig 109: Percentage of houses and flats with a garden, 2020
Source: ONS (Ordnance Survey Greenspace)

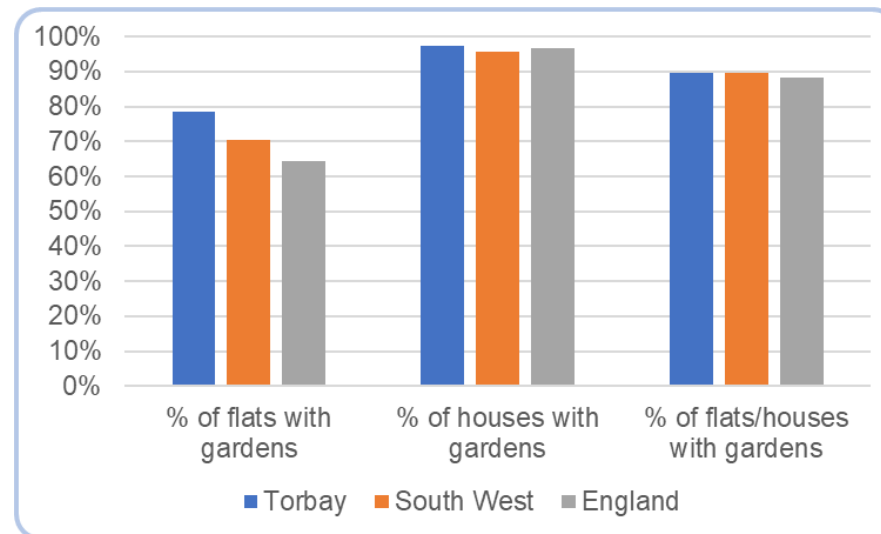
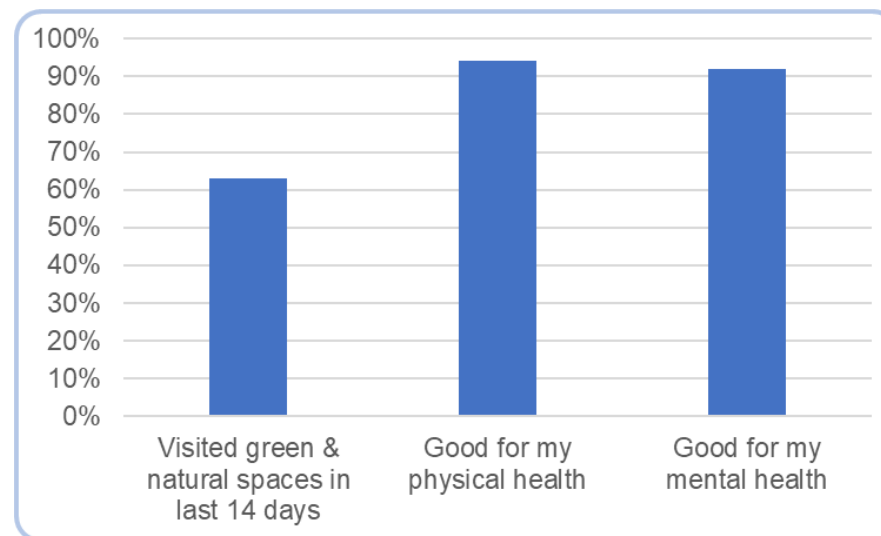


Fig 110: Visiting green and natural spaces, England, 2021/22
Source: People and Nature Survey for England, Natural England



Those who had not visited green and natural spaces in the last 14 days were asked if they were concerned and worried about certain issues. In 2021/22, the highest number had no concerns and issues- 31%. The biggest concerns/worries were: lack of facilities (toilets, benches, baby changing etc)- 24%, visiting after dark- 23% and anti-social behaviour- 23%.

Waste and recycling

Torbay’s waste reuse, recycling and composting rate has been on a reducing trend in the last 3 years (Fig 111) and is lower than the South West and England figures at 36% in 2020/21 compared to 49% (South West) and 42% (England). Torbay household waste collected (ex BVPI 84a measure) is on a generally reducing trend at 428kg per person in 2020/21 while the South West and England increased in 2020/21 to 439kg and 421kg respectively, after decreases in the previous few years.

The disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the generation and collection of waste in 2020/21.

Air pollution

Poor air quality affects physical and mental health. Air pollution can cause or exacerbate health conditions including asthma, stroke, chronic heart disease and chronic bronchitis (Public Health England, 2020). Those who spend their time in polluted areas, especially those with or susceptible to health conditions associated with air pollution, will be affected more.

Fig 112 is a modelled percentage of mortality attributable to long term exposure to particulate air pollution (fine particulate matter). Torbay remained broadly level over the 4 years shown and lower than England. Please note that mortality data will have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic since March 2020, and air pollution levels year to year will be affected by weather as well as emissions.

[Click here to return to the index](#)

Fig 111: Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting (Ex NI192 measure)

Source: Defra

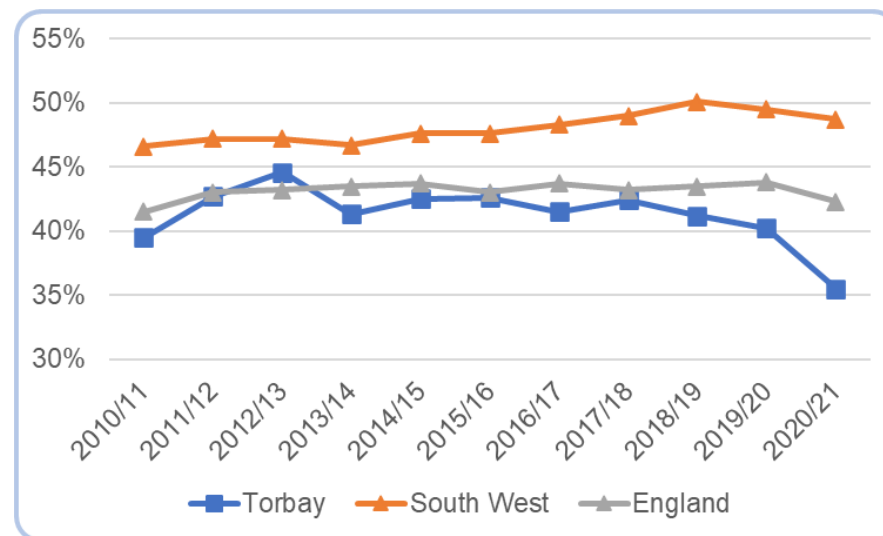
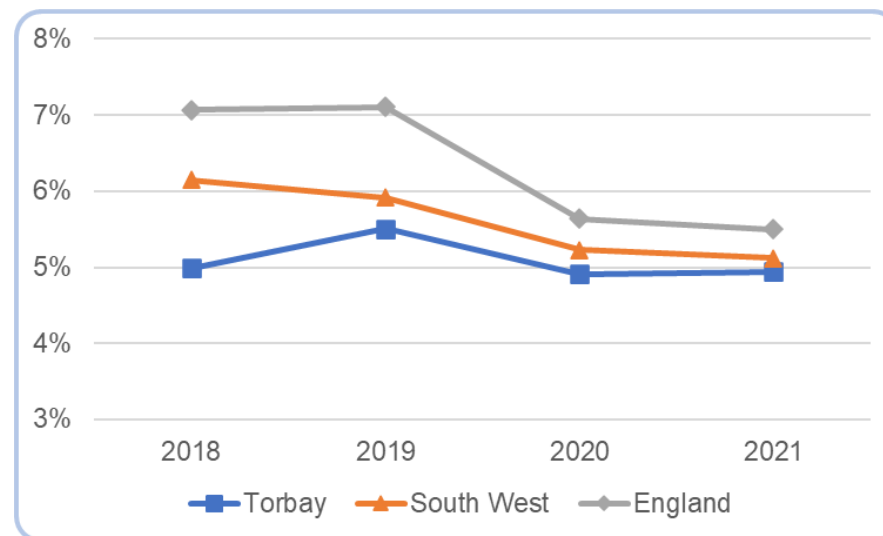


Fig 112: Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (new method), age 30+

Source: OHID, Public Health Profiles



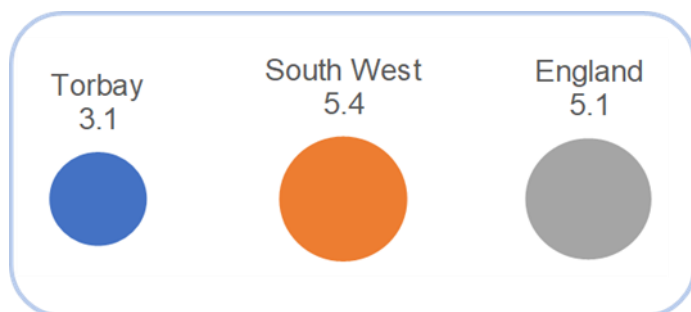
Greenhouse gas emissions

The planet is warming, linked by scientific evidence to human induced greenhouse gas emissions. Consequences of climate change include rising sea levels and increased likelihood of severe weather events such as storms, heatwaves, drought and wildfires. It is agreed that avoiding global warming of over 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels would prevent the worst effects of climate change but temperatures have already risen by over 1°C. High global emissions mean the world is on track to warming well in excess of 2°C (Climate Change Committee, 2022). The UK has set a target of net zero emissions by 2050 and Torbay is working towards becoming carbon neutral by 2030.

The greenhouse gases in Fig 113 are carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide. Torbay’s emissions are less than the South West and England in 2020, all 3 areas have reduced compared to the previous 2 years. 2020 emissions were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions.

Fig 113: Greenhouse gas emissions – tonnes of CO₂e per capita (per person), 2020

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)

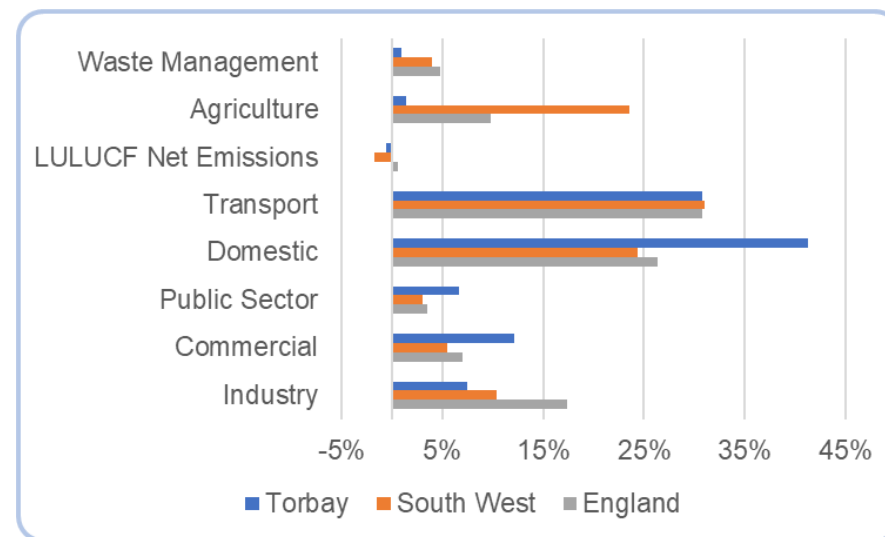


Please note: Figures cannot be compared to the UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory due to minor methodological differences and exclusions

Fig 114 splits the 2020 emissions into sectors. Most of Torbay’s emissions come from the domestic sector (energy consumption in and around the home) at 41% and transport at 31% of emissions. Compared to the South West and England, Torbay has a far higher proportion of emissions that are domestic, with the commercial (12%) and public (7%) sectors also proportionally higher. Industry (7%), waste management (1%), and agriculture (1%) are proportionally lower than the South West and England. Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) are net emissions at -1% in Torbay.

Fig 114: Percentage of greenhouse gas emissions allocated to each sector, 2020

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)



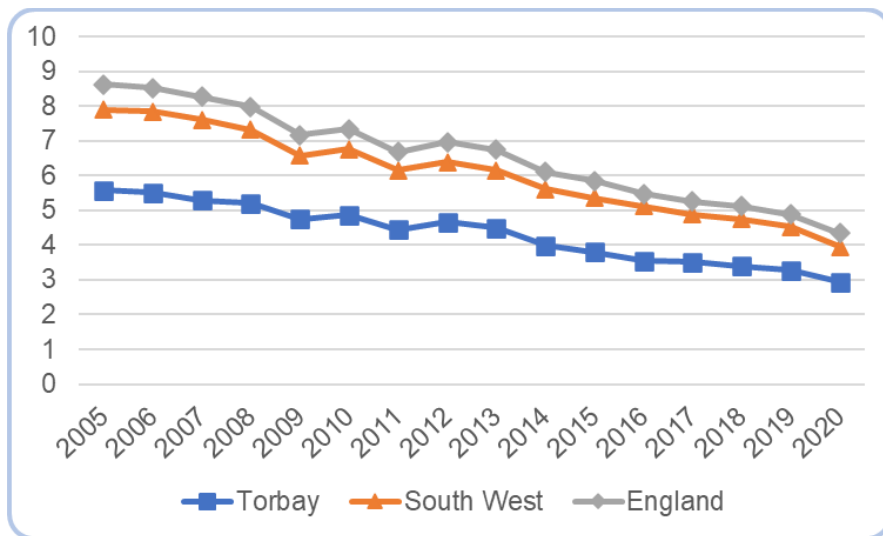
Please note: Figures cannot be compared to the UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory due to minor methodological differences and exclusions.

Greenhouse gas emissions have only been measured from 2018–2020 for some emission sources but total CO₂ figures are available from 2005 onwards and shown in Fig 115 below. This shows a

reducing trend in CO₂ emissions since 2005 with Torbay having lower emissions throughout, reduced to 2.9 tCO₂e in 2020 (4.3 in England).

Fig 115: Carbon dioxide emissions – tonnes of CO₂e per capita (per person)

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)



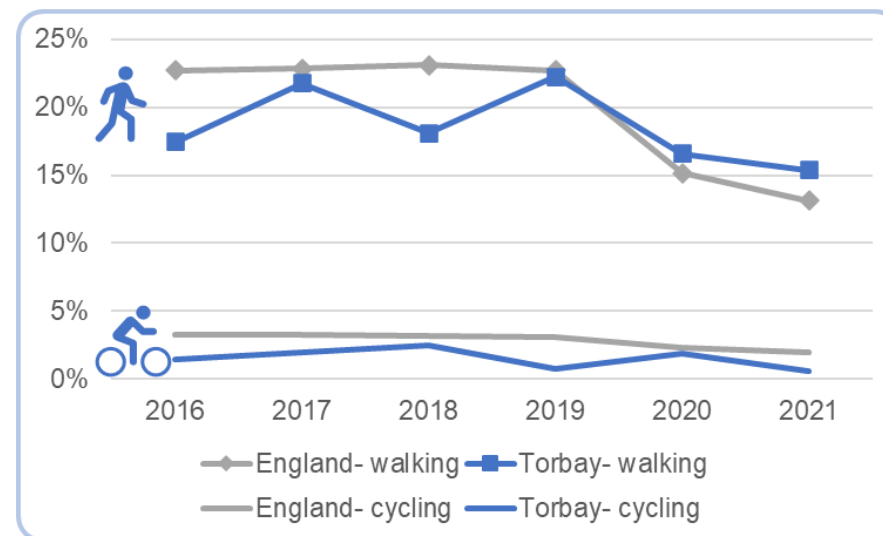
Please note: Figures cannot be compared to the UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory due to minor methodological differences and exclusions.

Walking and cycling

Walking and cycling are good for physical and mental health and the climate. Fig 116 shows that the percentage of Torbay residents walking for travel fluctuated but decreased to 15.4% in 2021, higher than England (13.1%). For cycling Torbay is lower at 0.6% of residents in 2021 compared to 2.0% in England. Figures will have been impacted from 2020 during COVID-19 restrictions.

Fig 116: Percentage of residents walking and cycling for travel at least 3 times a week, age 16+

Source: Department for Transport (Active Lives Survey – Sport England)



Transport

The second largest emitter of greenhouse gases in Torbay (and the highest in England) is transport (Fig 114).

The annual average daily flow of motor vehicles is the number estimated to pass a given point. In Torbay, numbers stayed broadly level in the last few years with a steep drop in 2020 before rising in 2021 but to a figure still much below previous levels- 3,173 vehicles in Torbay. ([Department for Transport](#))

Using public transport rather than a motor vehicle where possible reduces emissions. The number of passenger journeys on local buses per head of population dropped steeply in 2020/21 before rising to 37.3 in 2021/22. This is still much lower than previous years ([Department for Transport](#)).

Torbay is lower than England for both motor vehicle and local bus usage figures. From 2020, figures will have been impacted by COVID-19 restrictions, guidance and public concern.

Housing

Energy inefficient housing contributes to climate change, fuel poverty and poor health linked to cold and damp homes. Good quality housing benefits health, income, wellbeing and reduces emissions.

Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) are required when buildings are constructed, sold or let and measure their energy efficiency. Ratings range from A (best) to G (worst). Up to 2022, 35.2% of EPCs for dwellings in Torbay were in the higher bands of A-C (Fig 117) which is 50th from the bottom out of 331 Local Authority districts. As would be expected, older properties are far less energy efficient than newer properties- 17.0% of pre 1929 properties had EPCs at Band C or above compared to 99.5% of those built from 2012 onwards.

Fig 117: Percentage of housing with Energy Performance Certificates at Band C or above, 10 years to 2022 - Torbay

Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, ONS

Type of dwelling with EPC	% at Band C or above
All dwellings	35.2%
Existing dwellings	29.4%
New dwellings	98.3%
Detached	24.2%
Semi-detached	28.6%
Terraced	33.0%
Flats/maisonettes	46.2%

Environmental impact scores are given when buildings are assessed for EPCs. This demonstrates the building’s impact on the environment in terms of estimated CO₂ emissions. A higher rating means the building has less impact on the environment- A is best and G is worst. In Torbay in 2022, existing dwellings had a median score equivalent to a D band and new dwellings had a median score equivalent to a B band. Overall Torbay’s dwellings had a median score which put them in band D.

Renewable electricity

The use of renewable energy sources contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. At the end of 2021, Torbay’s main renewable installation type was photovoltaics (solar) which is the case for the UK as a whole. Torbay had 2,204 photovoltaic installations and 2 onshore wind installations at this point. In the UK, onshore wind followed by photovoltaics provided the most installed capacity at the end of 2021, and offshore wind followed by onshore wind and then plant biomass generated the most renewable electricity during 2021. ([BEIS](#))

The following databases are updated quarterly and track projects from inception, through planning, construction, operation and decommissioning:

- The [Renewable Energy Planning Database](#) - UK renewable electricity projects and electricity storage projects
- The [Heat Networks Planning Database](#) - UK communal and district heat networks

Trees and woodland

Trees absorb CO₂ so are a tool against climate change. Part of the UK’s strategy to reach net zero by 2050 is to increase tree planting rates to at least 30,000 hectares of trees a year across the UK from 2025 onwards.

Trees absorb air pollution so can prevent ill health. Some other benefits include providing shade against excess heat, helping to reduce flooding, and providing habitat for wildlife. Spending time in nature and greenspaces can improve health and wellbeing, mood and quality of life.

Woodland covers an estimated 9.13% of Torbay (2019) and 10% of England (2021). (Forest Research, ONS). This uses the National Forest Inventory which covers woodland of 0.5 hectares and above.

Torbay’s second urban forest study, 2022, surveyed Torbay’s trees (of over 7.5cm trunk diameter at breast height and over 3 metres tall). It estimated 18.2% of Torbay as tree canopy cover compared to 11.8% in the previous survey despite a reduction in the number of trees (Fig 118). It is estimated that the ecosystem services provided by the trees of carbon storage, pollution removal and avoided run-off has increased while carbon sequestration (the annual removal of carbon dioxide from the air by plants) has decreased.

Fig 118: Figures from Torbay’s urban forest surveys, 2010 and 2022
 Source: Torbay’s urban forest: Assessing urban forest effects and values, survey 2, Treeconomics, using the i-Tree Eco model

Measure	2010	2022
Number of trees (estimate)	692,000	459,000
Tree canopy cover	11.8%	18.2%
Shrub cover	6.4%	10.8%
Carbon storage	154,000 tonnes	172,000 tonnes
Annual carbon sequestration	5,680 tonnes	4,910 tonnes
Annual pollution removal	57 tonnes	67 tonnes
Annual avoided runoff	158,000m ³	195,000m ³

Please note: tree canopy cover and shrub cover can overlap in some areas

Further information relating to Torbay on topics in this section can be found in:

[Torbay climate pack](#), Met Office, 2022

[Torbay's urban forest: assessing urban forest effects and values 2](#), Vaughan-Johncey C. Treeconomics et al, 2022

Torbay Council website: [Open spaces and trees](#), [Waste management](#), [Climate change](#), [Transport](#), [Cycling and walking](#), [Energy efficiency](#), [Flooding and extreme weather](#)

Further information at a national level can be found in:

[Improving access to greenspace: 2020 review](#), Public Health England

[Climate and health: applying All Our Health](#), OHID, 2022

Websites of the [Climate Change Committee](#) and [United Nations-Climate change](#)

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Sexual and Reproductive Health

Overview

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

Source: Fingertips – Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles

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

Source: Fingertips – Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles

- Torbay's HIV new diagnosis rates fluctuate as numbers are very low. The most recent year (2021) has the lowest rate in the 11 years shown.

Source: Fingertips – Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles

- The provision of long acting reversible contraception (LARC) in Torbay has been higher than England for the 8 years shown.

Source: Fingertips – Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles

- Under 18 conception rates are on a decreasing trend and although still higher than the England figure they are statistically similar in the two most recent years.

Source: Fingertips – Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles

- Torbay has significantly higher rates of abortion than England.

Source: Department of Health & Social Care abortion statistics, Fingertips – Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles, ONS mid-year population estimates

This section gives an overall picture of what sexual and reproductive health looks like in Torbay, focussing in on sexually transmitted infections, chlamydia, human papillomavirus, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), LARC, abortions and under 18 conceptions.

Further local information on sexual and reproductive health can be found in the [Torbay sexual and reproductive health needs assessment](#), December 2022, and the [Summary profile of local authority sexual health, Torbay](#), UK Health Security Agency, February 2023

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

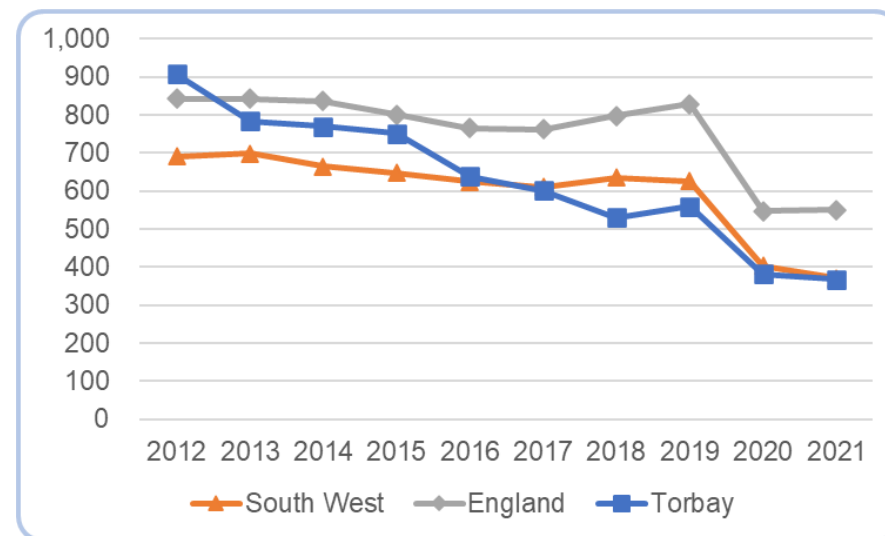
STIs can have serious longer-term consequences such as ectopic pregnancy and infertility. Therefore, early detection and treatment is important.

The delivery of local sexual health services was reconfigured in 2020 in response to and across the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic responses. This included the use of clinician initiated STI home testing and screening kits. Responses to COVID-19 will be reflected in 2020 and 2021 figures.

Fig 119 shows the diagnoses rate of STIs among people accessing sexual health services. The rate is on a decreasing trend and has been significantly below England for the last 9 years at 369 per 100,000 population in 2021 (551 in England).

Fig 119: All new STI diagnosis rate, all ages, per 100,000

Source: Fingertips - Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles



Diagnosis rates of new STIs (excluding chlamydia in those aged under 25- the age group targeted by the National Chlamydia Screening Programme) is also on a decreasing trend and significantly lower than England. Low diagnosis rates mean a lack of identified infections but can also indicate other issues. Therefore, diagnosis rates should be looked at in conjunction with testing rates and testing positivity rates (Figs 120 and 121).

Fig 120 encompasses tests for syphilis, HIV, gonorrhoea and chlamydia (excluding chlamydia in under 25 year olds) among people accessing sexual health services. The indicator measures the total number of people tested for one or more of these infections at a new attendance. The rate has increased in 2021 to 3,195.6 per 100,000 (3,422.4 in England) after a drop in 2020- the COVID-19 pandemic will have affected the figures. Torbay has had significantly lower testing rates than England for the 10 years shown but 2021 is the highest figure in that period.

Fig 120: STI testing rate (excluding chlamydia aged under 25), all ages, per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64
 Source: Fingertips - Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles

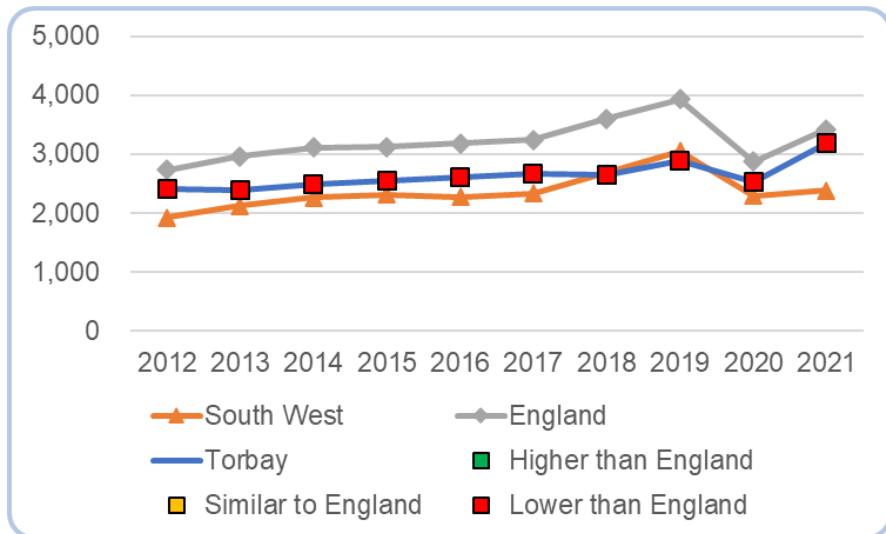


Fig 121: Percentage of STI testing positivity (excluding chlamydia aged under 25)
 Source: Fingertips - Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles

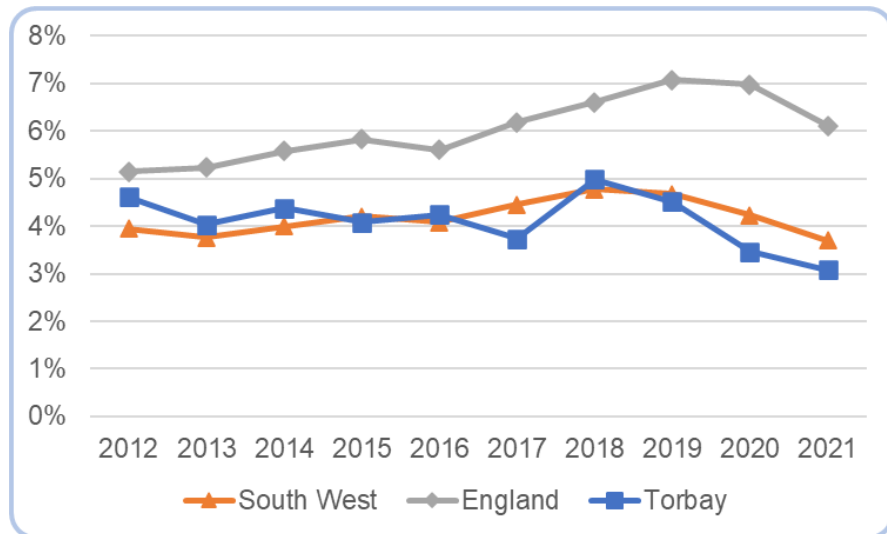


Fig 121 (as is the case in Fig 120) includes diagnoses of syphilis, HIV, gonorrhoea and chlamydia (excluding chlamydia in under 25 year olds) among those accessing sexual health services as a percentage of people tested for one or more of these infections at a new attendance. These are the standard tests recommended for people attending for a new episode of STI related care if indicated by sexual history (OHID Fingertips, Public Health profiles).

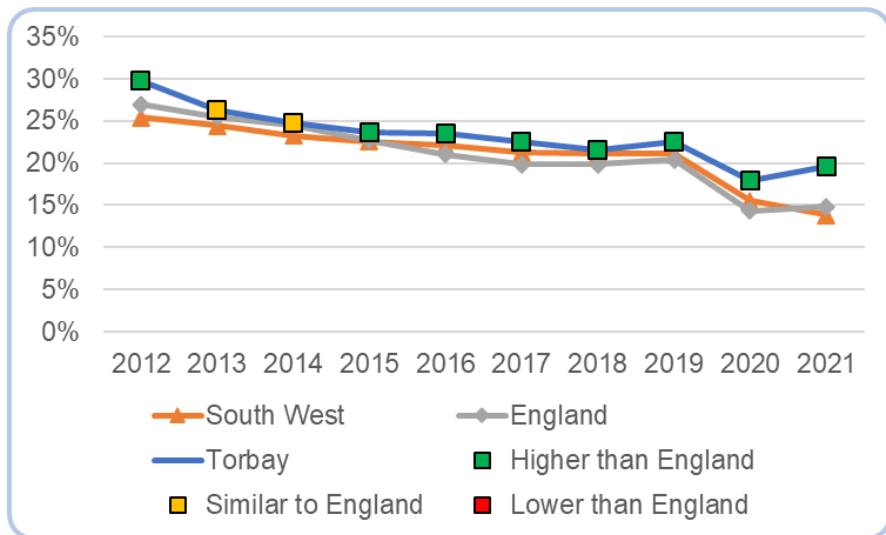
Torbay’s STI percentage of testing positivity has been significantly lower than England for the last 9 years. It has been decreasing for the last few years and is almost half the England figure at 3.1% in 2021 (6.1% in England). A lower positivity rate could indicate low levels of STIs, or it could suggest that those most likely to have infections- the most at risk groups- are not being tested.

Chlamydia

Chlamydia causes avoidable sexual and reproductive ill health and in England is the most commonly diagnosed bacterial STI with rates higher in young adults than in other age groups (OHID Fingertips, Public Health Profiles). This section encompasses young people who have attended sexual health services and community-based settings.

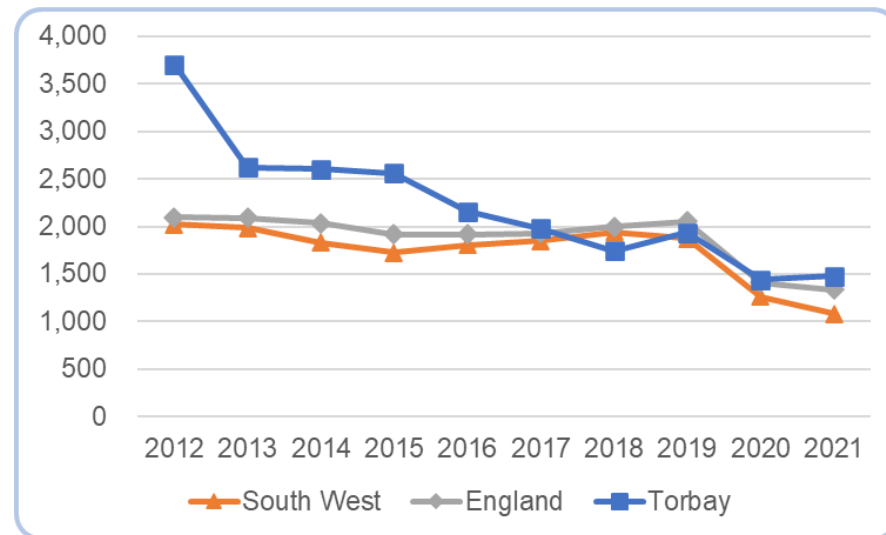
The proportion of 15-24 year olds screened for chlamydia (asymptomatic screens and symptomatic tests) measures tests rather than people, as a percentage of the population. The Torbay percentage is significantly higher than England (better) and after a drop in 2020 has increased in 2021 (Fig 122). It remains higher than the South West and England at 19.5% (14.8% in England). The COVID-19 pandemic will have affected the figures in 2020 and 2021.

Fig 122: Chlamydia- proportion of 15 to 24 year olds screened
 Source: Fingertips - Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles



The chlamydia detection rate (Fig 123) is a measure of control activity (i.e. screening) in the population, not morbidity. A higher detection rate indicates higher levels of control activity. The detection rate has reduced in Torbay over the years although 2020 and 2021 will have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The rate is higher than the South West and England in 2021 at 1,475 per 100,000 compared to 1,334 in England. Females have a higher detection rate than males, as is the case in England.

Fig 123: Chlamydia detection rate, aged 15 to 24, per 100,000
 Source: Fingertips - Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles



Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

HPV is usually asymptomatic and for most people does not cause problems. Some types of HPV, however, can cause cancers including cervical, vulval and anal cancer. (NHS- [HPV](#)).

A two-dose immunisation programme is offered to 12–14 year-olds, initially for females but extended to males from 2019. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic there were impacts on coverage in the 2019/20 and 2020/21 academic years across England. These years saw decreases in the percentage of 13-14 year old girls receiving two doses of the HPV vaccine (Fig 124) in Torbay, the South West and England. All areas are below the goal of 90% vaccination- Torbay achieved 61.6% in 2020/21 (England- 60.6% and South West- 46.4%). From September 2019 boys were offered the HPV vaccine. The first dose was received by 64.5% of 12-13 year old boys in 2020/21 which was an increase on 49.0% the year before. Torbay is below the England figure in both years (Fig 125).

Fig 124: Percentage receiving the HPV vaccine for two doses, females aged 13 to 14 years

Source: Fingertips

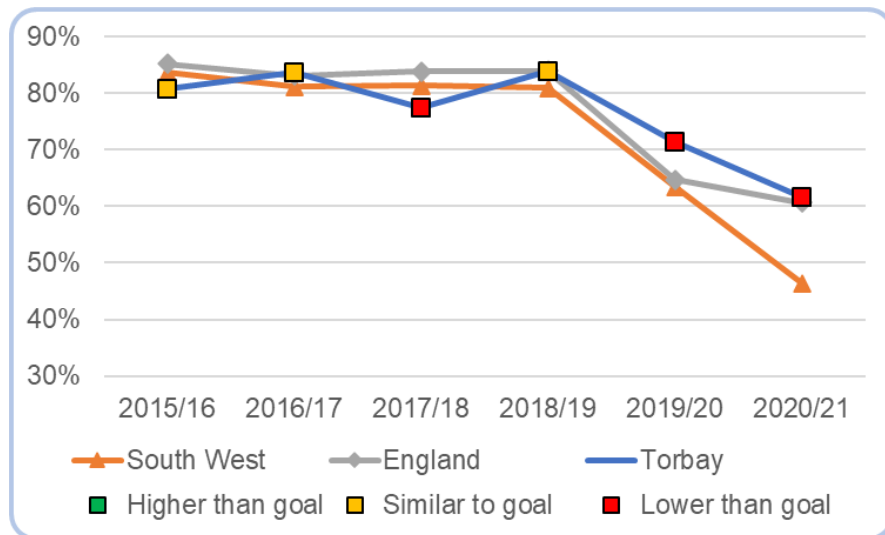
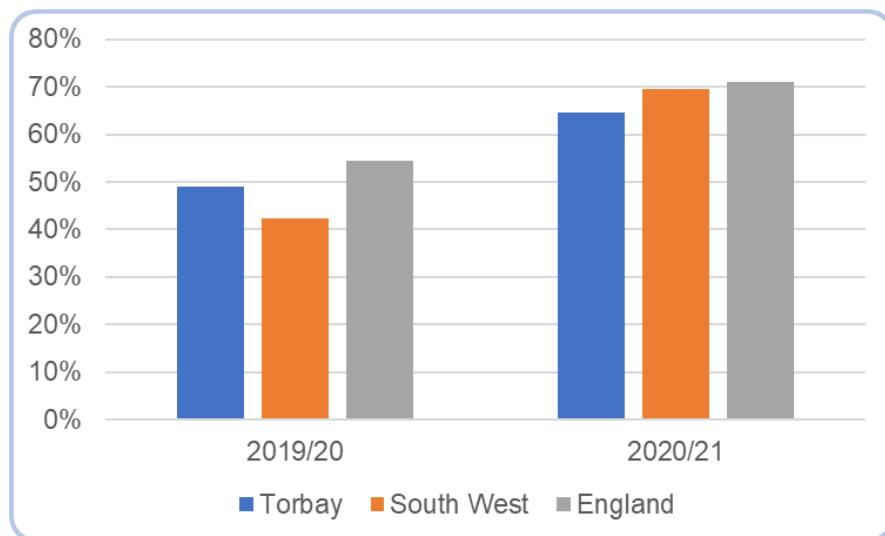


Fig 125: Percentage receiving the HPV vaccine for one dose, males aged 12 to 13 years

Source: Fingertips



Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

The reconfiguration of sexual health services during the COVID-19 pandemic will have affected 2020 and 2021 data relating to HIV.

High prevalence of HIV is defined as a rate of between 2 and 5 per 1,000 population aged 15-59 years and extremely high prevalence is defined as a rate of 5 or more. Increased life expectancy and some reduction in transmission will cause a continued rise in this prevalence especially in areas where testing and diagnosis rates are high and the undiagnosed population is kept to a low level. Therefore, lower diagnosed HIV prevalence rates are not necessarily better than higher rates. They need to be interpreted alongside other information, particularly late HIV diagnosis and rates of undiagnosed infection. (OHID Fingertips, Sexual & Reproductive Health profiles)

Torbay’s diagnosed prevalence rate of those aged 15-59 has slightly reduced in 2021 to 2.00 per 1,000 which is lower than England (2.34) but higher than the South West (Fig 126). This equates to 136 people. There are 184 Torbay residents of all ages living with diagnosed HIV which equals 1.35 per 1,000 of the aged 15+ population.

Reducing late diagnoses of HIV reduces morbidity and mortality. By excluding those previously diagnosed outside of the UK, Fig 127 measures the extent that UK HIV testing is identifying late stage infections. Percentages fluctuate as numbers are low- Torbay in 2019-21 equates to 4 people lately diagnosed which is 57.1% of new diagnoses made in the UK of Torbay residents (England is 43.4%). The goal is that less than 25% of new diagnoses in the UK are late.

Fig 126: HIV diagnosed prevalence rate, aged 15 to 59, per 1,000
 Source: Fingertips - Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles

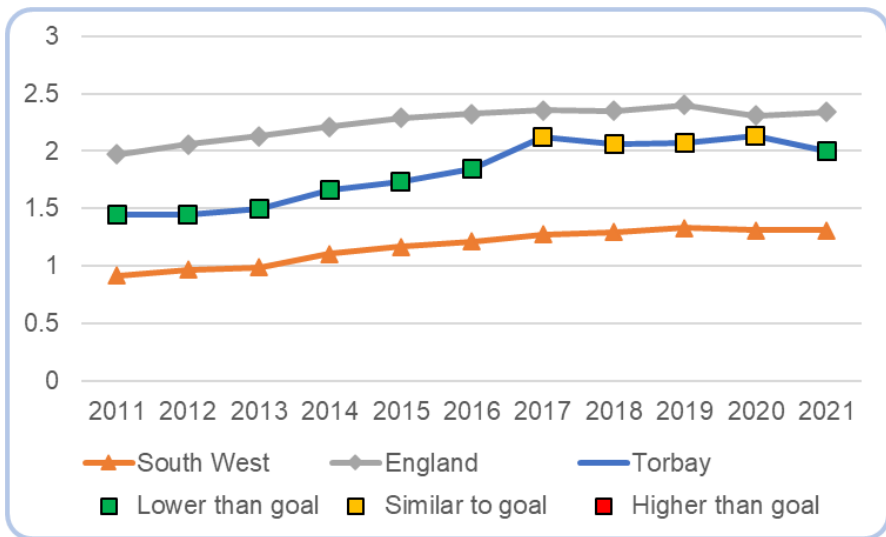


Fig 127: Percentage of late HIV diagnoses in people first diagnosed with HIV in the UK, aged 15+
 Source: Fingertips - Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles

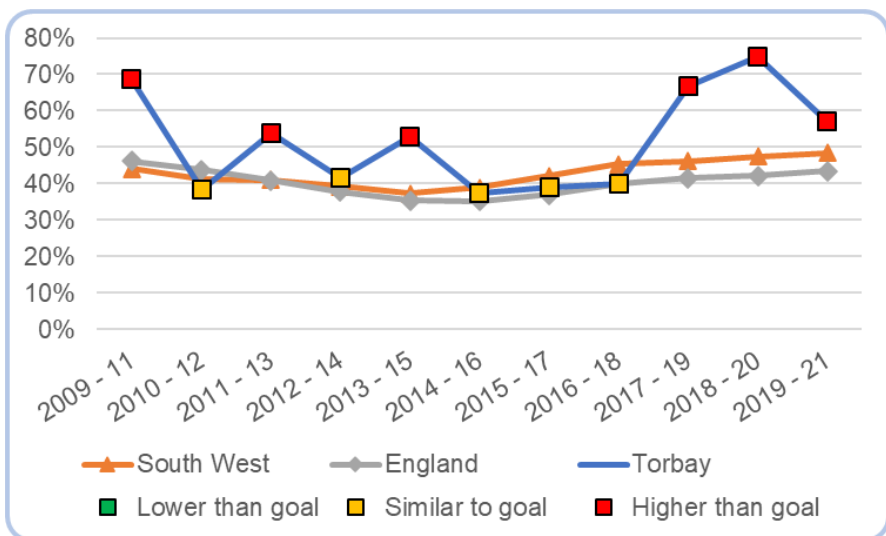
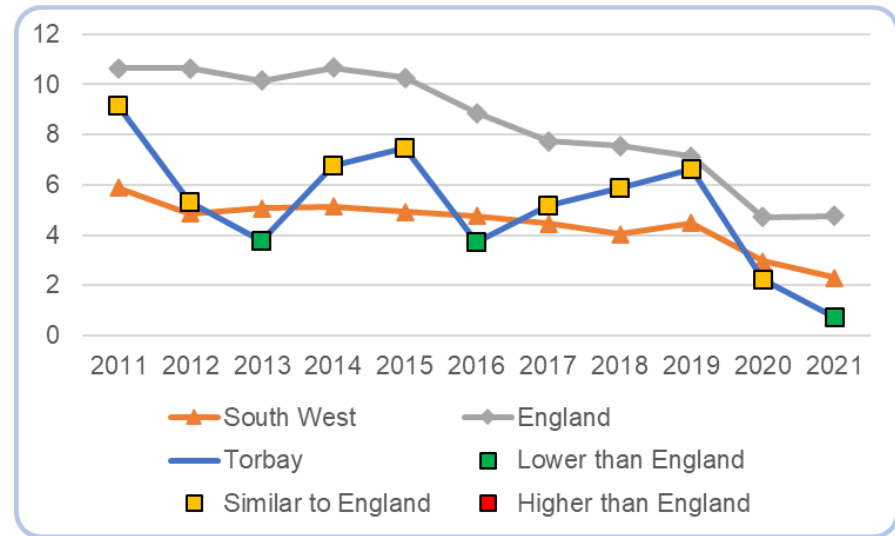


Fig 128 includes all diagnoses of HIV made in the UK, including those who were previously diagnosed abroad. Diagnoses have fluctuated as numbers are very low. The count for Torbay is 9 in 2019 and below 5 in both 2020 and 2021. The lowest rate in the 11 years shown is in 2021 at 0.7 per 100,000, significantly lower than England which is 4.8. If only those first diagnosed in the UK are included then the Torbay rate reduces further in 2019 and 2020 and remains the same in 2021.

Fig 128: New HIV diagnoses rate, all ages, per 100,000
 Source: Fingertips - Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles

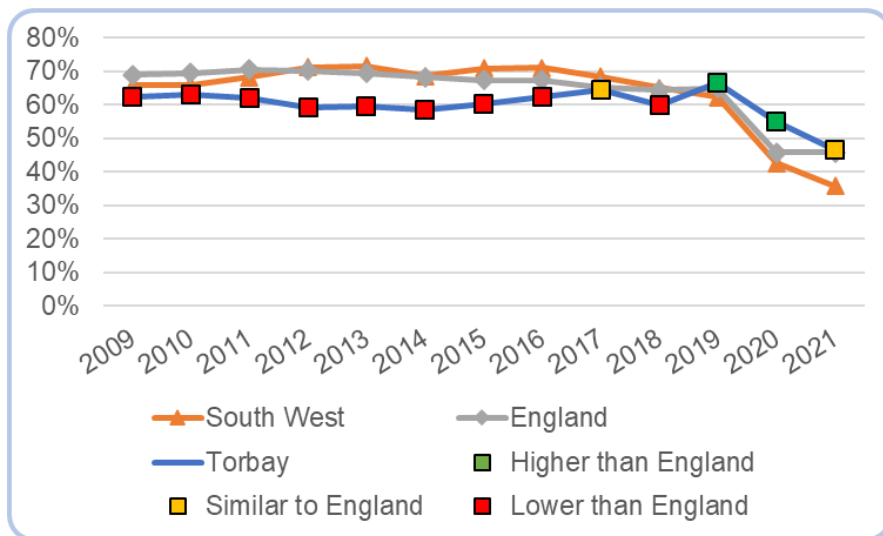


HIV testing is offered to eligible attendees of specialist sexual health services and Fig 129 shows the percentage who accepted a test. In Torbay there were sharp drops in percentages for 2020 and 2021 but Torbay has been higher than England in the last 3 years shown. Data in 2020 and 2021 is likely to have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021 Torbay's percentage is 46.7% compared to 45.8% in England. Splitting this into groups- amongst gay, bisexual

and other men who have sex with men 84.3% were tested in 2021, as well as 40.3% of women and 61.6% of men.

Fig 129: Percentage of HIV testing coverage, all ages

Source: Fingertips - Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles



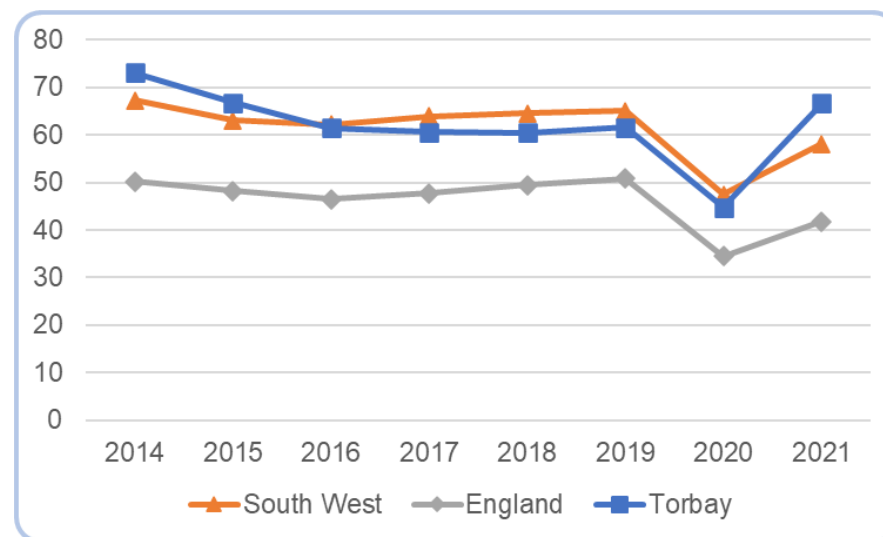
Contraception

Long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) methods do not rely on daily compliance and include injections, implants, the intrauterine device and the intrauterine system. A higher level of LARC provision is used as a proxy measure for wider access to the range of contraceptive methods available. Rates of prescribing of LARC excluding injections (this is prescribing by GPs and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services) in Torbay (Fig 130) is significantly higher than England in all the years shown. The rate has increased considerably in 2021 to 66.7 per 1,000 compared to 41.8 in England. From April 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic there was less provision of LARC in England which will have impacted the figures.

In Torbay, the rate of GP prescribed LARC (excluding injections) has been decreasing for 7 years and has been significantly below the England average for 3 years at 13.3 per 1,000 in 2021 in Torbay. On the other hand, the rate of SRH services prescribed LARC (excluding injections) has been increasing, except for the expected drop in 2020, and has been significantly above the England average for 7 years at 53.2 per 1,000 in 2021 in Torbay. This shows the location of LARC provision moving away from local GP settings and more into specialist settings in Torbay.

Fig 130: Rate of total prescribed LARC (excluding injections), all ages, per 1,000 female population aged 15 to 44

Source: Fingertips - Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles



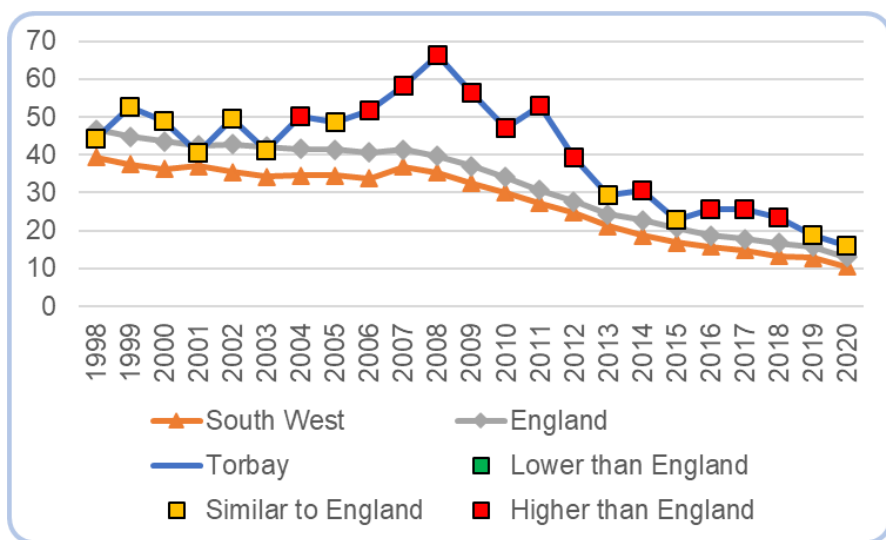
Under 18s conceptions

Inequality in health and education is a cause and consequence of teenage pregnancy for young parents and their children, and children of teenage mothers are more likely to live in poverty (UKHSA, 2023).

Under 18s conception rates (Fig 131) include pregnancies that result in one or more live or still births or a legal abortion. The national trend is of a falling teenage pregnancy rate and Torbay has followed this trend since the peak in 2008. Rates are still higher than England but statistically similar in 2019 and 2020 at 15.9 per 1,000 in 2020 compared to 13.0 in England. The majority of under 18s conceptions are in 16 and 17 year olds- for example- under 16s represented 3 of the 32 under 18s conceptions in 2020.

Fig 131: Under 18s conception rate per 1,000 female population aged 15 to 17

Source: Fingertips - Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles



Abortions

Torbay has consistently had significantly higher rates of abortion than England for at least 10 years (Fig 132). In Torbay the abortion rate is 21.7 per 1,000 in 2021 compared to 18.5 in England.

Abortion rates (along with conception rates) in under 18s are decreasing nationally and Torbay follows this trend although in the

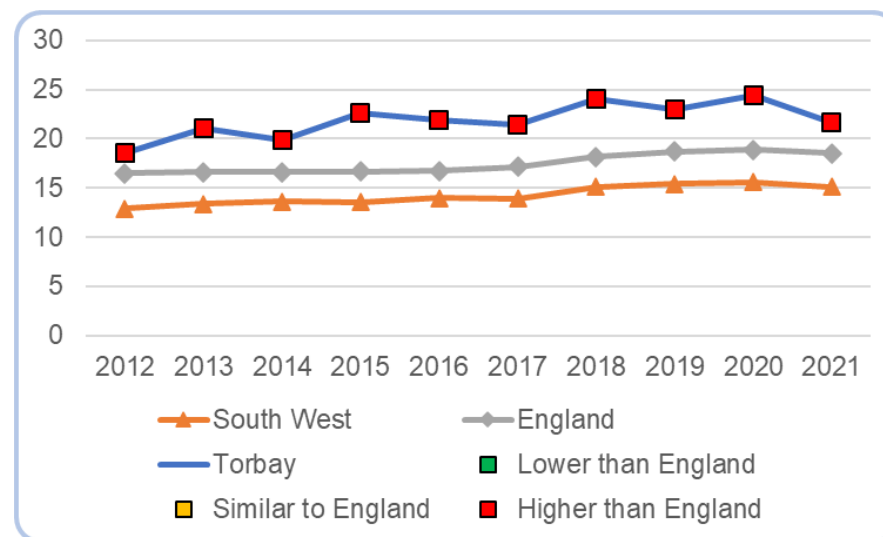
last 5 years under 18s abortion numbers in Torbay have remained broadly constant.

The proportion of abortions in those aged under 25 that were repeat abortions has also dropped in Torbay from 33.5% in 2020 to 26.8% in 2021. This is lower than the England figure in 2021 which is 29.7%. In previous years repeat abortions in under 25s were higher in Torbay than England. However, the change in Torbay between 2020 and 2021 is not statistically significant and neither is the difference between Torbay and England in 2021.

Abortion rates are much higher in England’s most deprived areas than in the least deprived areas and there is a general increase as deprivation increases.

Fig 132: Abortion rate, all ages, per 1,000 female population aged 15 to 44

Source: Department of Health & Social Care abortion statistics, Fingertips - Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles, ONS mid-year population estimates



Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Comparator Group	South West	England	RAG compared to England or target (Latest Year)	Direction of travel compared to previous period
All new STI diagnosis rate (2021)	Rate per 100,000	369	391	371	551	Not relevant	↓
STI testing rate (exc chlamydia under 25) (2021)	Rate per 100,000	3196	2249	2388	3422	●	↑
Chlamydia screening coverage - 15 to 24 (2021)	%	19.5%	13.6%	13.8%	14.8%	●	↑
2 doses HPV coverage - Females aged 13 to 14 (2020/21)	%	61.6%	71.9%	46.4%	60.6%	●	↓
HIV diagnosed prevalence - 15 to 59 (2021)	Rate per 1,000	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.3	●	↓
HIV testing coverage (2021)	%	46.7%	40.9%	35.9%	45.8%	●	↓
Prescribed LARC (excluding injections) (2021)	Rate per 1,000	66.7	41.6	58.1	41.8	Not relevant	↑
Under 18s conception rate (2020)	Rate per 1,000	15.9	15.9	10.5	13.0	●	↓
Abortion rate (2021)	Rate per 1,000	21.7	19.6	15.1	18.5	●	↓

Substance Misuse and Dependency

Overview

- Prevalence of smoking has fallen over the last decade.

Source: Fingertips

- Tobacco use has fallen significantly among children over the last 15 years.

Source: Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among Young People in England (SDD) survey

- Torbay has consistently had higher hospital admission rates than England or South West in relation to alcohol.

Source: Fingertips, Hospital Episode Statistics

- Torbay has had a higher percentage of people successfully complete structured alcohol treatment over the last decade than England or South West.

Source: Fingertips

- Torbay has a higher percentage of estimated opiate and/or crack cocaine users in treatment than England or South West.

Source: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System

- At the end of the last decade there has been a significant rise in the number of drug misuse deaths in Torbay.

Source: Fingertips

Smoking, Alcohol and Drugs are covered within this section, whether this is prevalence, the numbers of people admitted to hospital due to these factors, mortality and levels of dependency and treatment within the community.

Tobacco

Smoking tobacco is the leading cause of preventable illness and premature deaths in the UK (Public Health England). It is also one of the most important drivers of health inequalities. Most related deaths are from lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and coronary heart disease. Smoking also increases the risk of developing other conditions including some cancers. The negative impact of passive smoking and smoking in pregnancy is well recognised.

The prevalence of adult smokers in Torbay according to the Annual Population Survey was 15.4% for 2021 which is a little higher but broadly in line with the South West and England, rates have declined significantly since 2012 although they have flattened over the last 5 years (Fig 133). Rates are higher for adult males at 17.9% when compared to adult females at 12.9%, this difference is broadly reflected across the South West and England.

There are also significant differences within Torbay around smoking prevalence dependent on the broad socio-economic group you are in. Those who have never worked, are long-term unemployed or work in routine and manual occupations generally have higher smoking rates although these rates have fallen over the last decade. Those in groups classified as Intermediate or Managerial and Professional are less likely to smoke but their rates of smoking have fallen by a smaller proportion over the last decade (Fig 134).

Fig 133: Smoking Prevalence in adults

Source: Fingertips

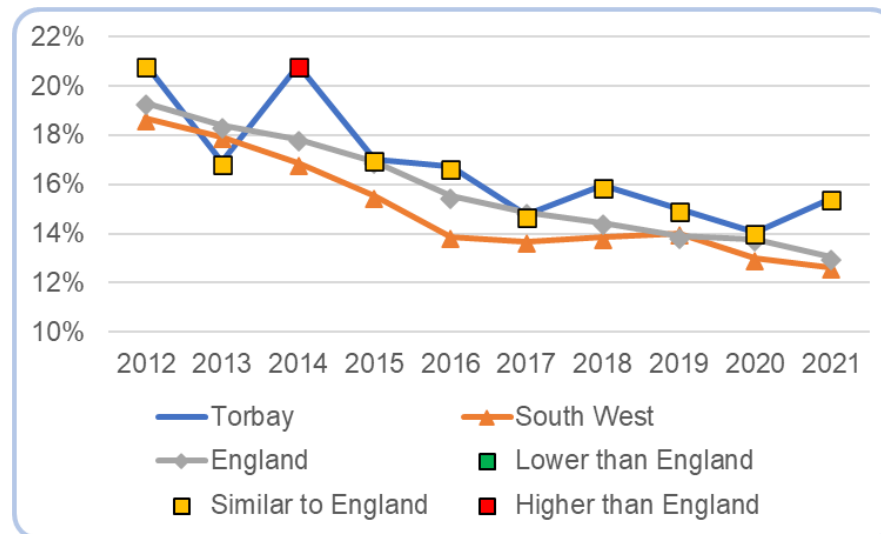
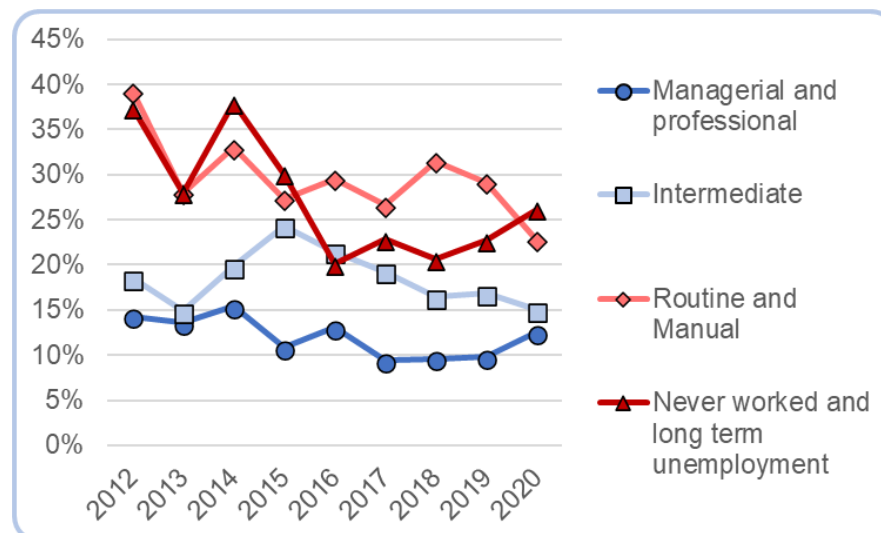


Fig 134: Smoking Prevalence in adults by socio-economic group (Torbay)

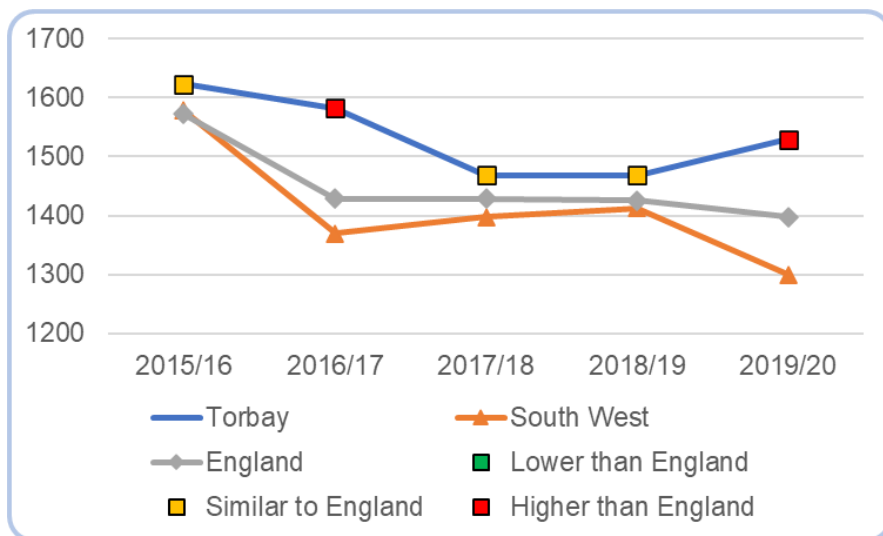
Source: Fingertips



Smoking attributable admissions to hospital (adjusted to take account of differing areas age profile) for Torbay have consistently been higher than the South West and England. For the latest data available which is 2019/20 they were significantly higher (Fig 135). Across England, rates of smoking attributable admissions are twice as high in the 10% most deprived areas of England when compared to the 10% least deprived.

Fig 135: Rate of smoking attributable hospital admissions per 100,000 (Age-standardised)

Source: Fingertips

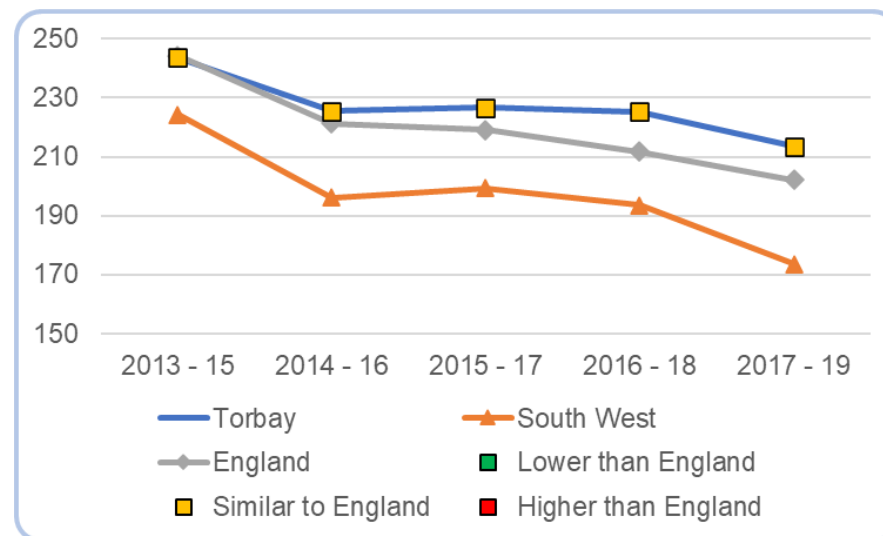


Smoking attributable mortality (adjusted to take account of differing areas age profile) for Torbay has been broadly in line with England but significantly above the South West, rates have been falling over the last decade (Fig 136). As with smoking attributable hospital admissions, there is a very significant difference across England depending on the deprivation level of the area that you live in. Smoking attributable mortality rates are more than twice as high in

the 10% most deprived areas of England compared to the 10% least deprived.

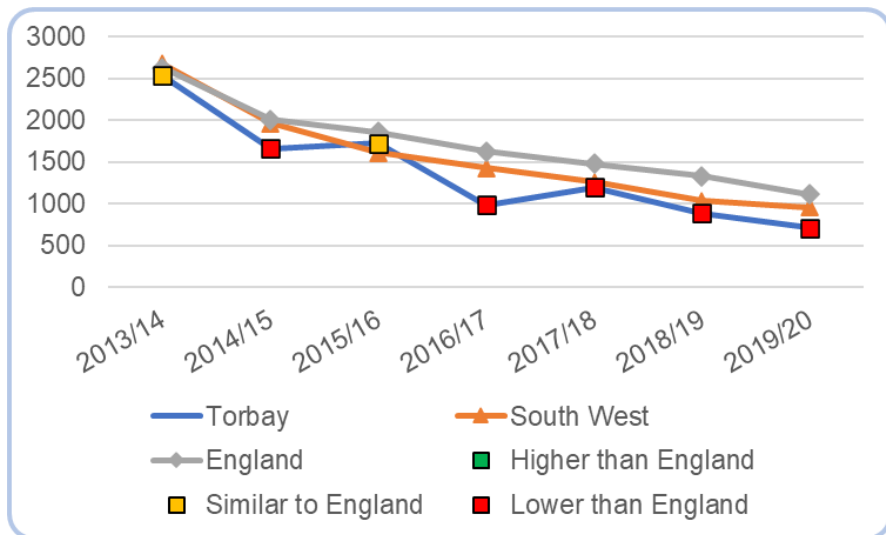
Fig 136: Rate of smoking attributable mortality per 100,000 (Age-standardised)

Source: Fingertips



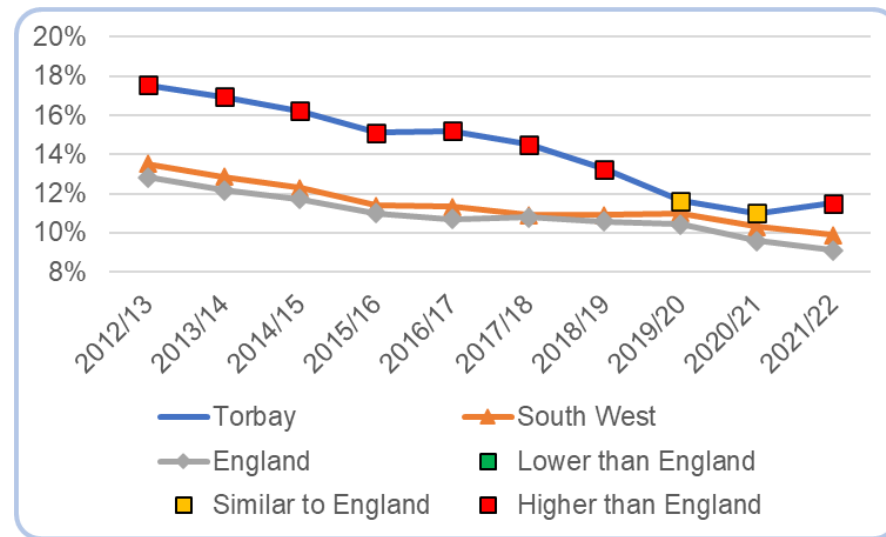
Attempting to stop smoking tobacco can be very difficult and there are a number of Stop Smoking services to help people quit. Some people who have quit smoking will have this status validated by having a test for the level of carbon monoxide (CO) in their bloodstream 4 weeks after quitting. Torbay has a lower rate of CO validated quitters than England. Rates of CO validated quitters as a rate of all estimated smokers have fallen across Torbay, South West and England over the last decade (Fig 137). This trend is also reflected in the number of self-reported quitters who were not CO validated. The falling rate of smokers quitting is likely to be related to the smaller number of people who smoke, services may now be concentrated on those who have found it more difficult to quit.

Fig 137: Rate of smokers who have successfully quit at 4 weeks, CO validated per 100,000 smokers (16+)
Source: Fingertips



Smoking during pregnancy has significant well known detrimental effects for the growth of the baby and health of the mother. The percentage of women smoking at the time of delivery has fallen significantly over the last decade in Torbay from 17.5% in 2012/13 to 11.5% in 2021/22. For 2021/22, the Torbay rate increased slightly from the previous year and was significantly higher than England after 2 years of being broadly in line, however the gap is much smaller than the previous decade (Fig 138). Across England, mothers who live in the most deprived areas are almost twice as likely to smoke at the time of delivery than those who live in least deprived areas.

Fig 138: Percentage of women smoking at time of delivery
Source: Fingertips



The Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among Young People in England (SDD) survey asked a sample of 15 year olds in England if they are regular or occasional tobacco smokers. For 2021 across England, 3.3% said that they were regular smokers which compares to 21% when the survey was undertaken in 2004, those who occasionally smoke have fallen in the same period from 9% to 5.5%. In the 2021 survey, regular smoking was broadly similar amongst 15 year old boys and girls, occasional smoking was more prevalent amongst 15 year old girls.

An e-cigarette is a device that allows you to inhale nicotine in a vapour rather than smoke and are sometimes used to help manage nicotine cravings without tobacco. There is some initial evidence that taken together with face-to-face support it could be a more effective way than other nicotine replacement products to quit smoking ([Using e-cigarettes to stop smoking - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](http://www.nhs.uk)). The long-term effects of e-cigarettes are not known.

The Opinions and Lifestyle Survey conducted by the Office for National Statistics for 2021 indicates that 4.9% of people aged 16 and over are a daily user of e-cigarettes (Men – 6.4%, Women – 3.5%), the largest daily user age group is 25 to 34 with 7.6% (Men 10.2%, Women 5.0%). Just over half of all cigarette smokers have used an e-cigarette at least once, ex-smokers are more likely to be daily users of e-cigarettes than cigarette smokers. Just 0.8% of people who have never smoked are daily users of e-cigarettes.

Alcohol

Alcohol misuse increases the risk of serious medical conditions such as cirrhosis of the liver, heart disease, various cancers, strokes and depression. It can lead to family breakdown, domestic abuse and financial problems. It can often stem from poor mental health. The health and social consequences affect not only the individual but those around them and the wider community.

An alcohol-specific condition is when the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses is wholly attributable to alcohol. Torbay has consistently had higher level of admissions to hospital in relation to alcohol-specific conditions than the South West & England (Fig 139). Rates for males in Torbay are approximately double the rate for females. Across England, those who live in the most deprived areas are almost twice as likely to be admitted to hospital for an alcohol-specific condition than those who live in the least deprived areas. Torbay also has a much higher rate of admissions for alcohol-specific conditions amongst its under 18 population with rates currently double the England average, although rates have fallen over the last few years. Amongst the under 18 population in Torbay, admission rates are over twice as high for females when compared to males, although overall numbers are small with 29 admissions for females and 13 for males over the 3 year period 2019/20 – 2021/22 (Fig 140).

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Fig 139: Rate of admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions per 100,000 (Age Standardised)

Source: Fingertips, Hospital Episode Statistics for 2021/22

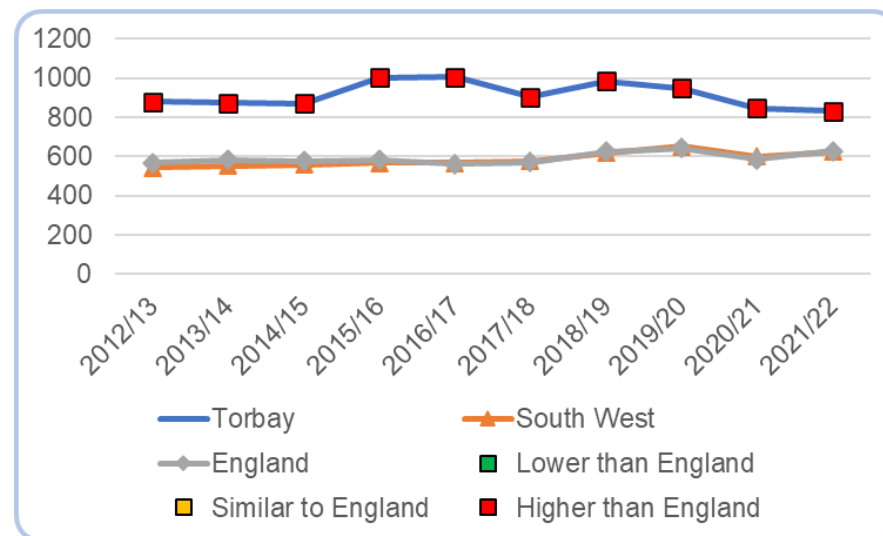
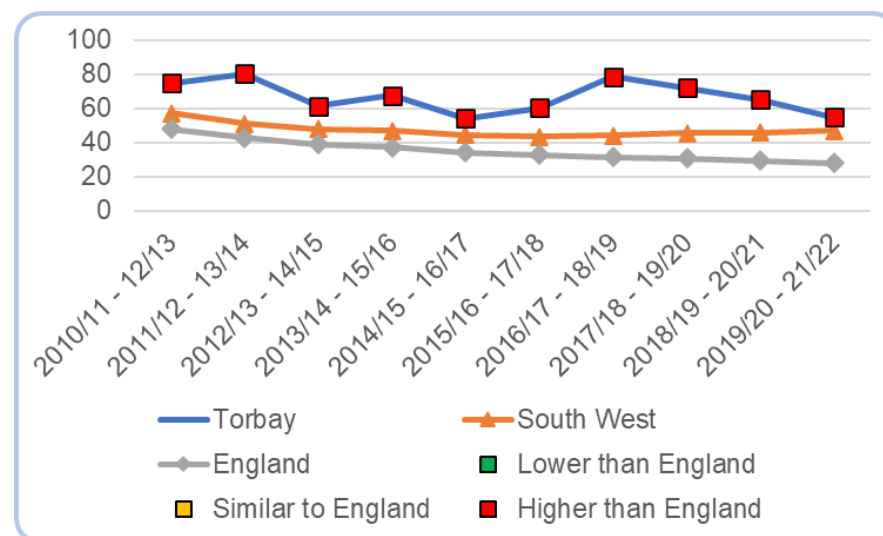


Fig 140: Rate of admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions for Under 18s per 100,000

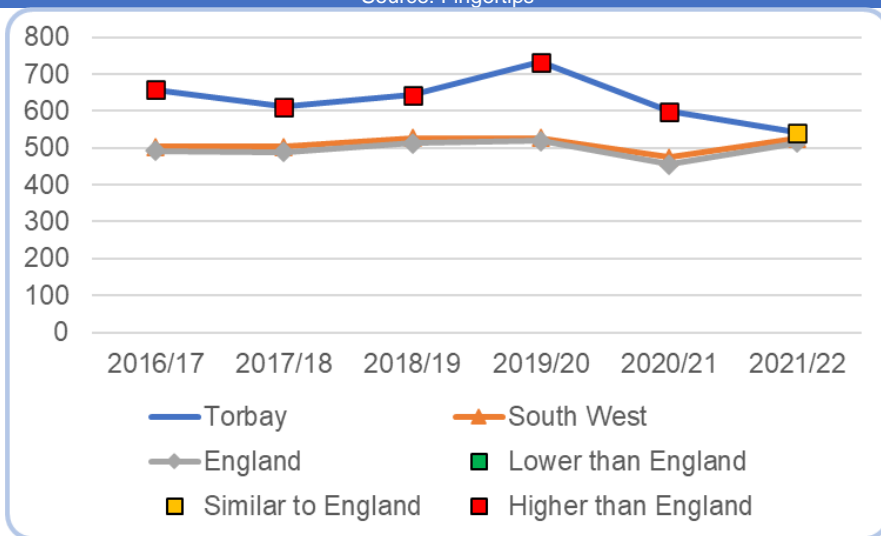
Source: Fingertips, Hospital Episode Statistics for 2021/22



Torbay has historically had a significantly higher rate of alcohol-related admissions to hospital (Fig 141), for 2021/22, the number of alcohol-related admissions was broadly in line with England and the South West for the first time since the current method of calculation was used in 2016/17. The fall in the Torbay rate for 2021/22 when compared to the previous year is almost entirely within the female population. Rates are significantly higher in males when compared to females, for 2021/22 they are more than double female rates. The definition used here is that the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable condition or a secondary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable external cause code..

Fig 141: Rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) per 100,000 (Age Standardised)

Source: Fingertips

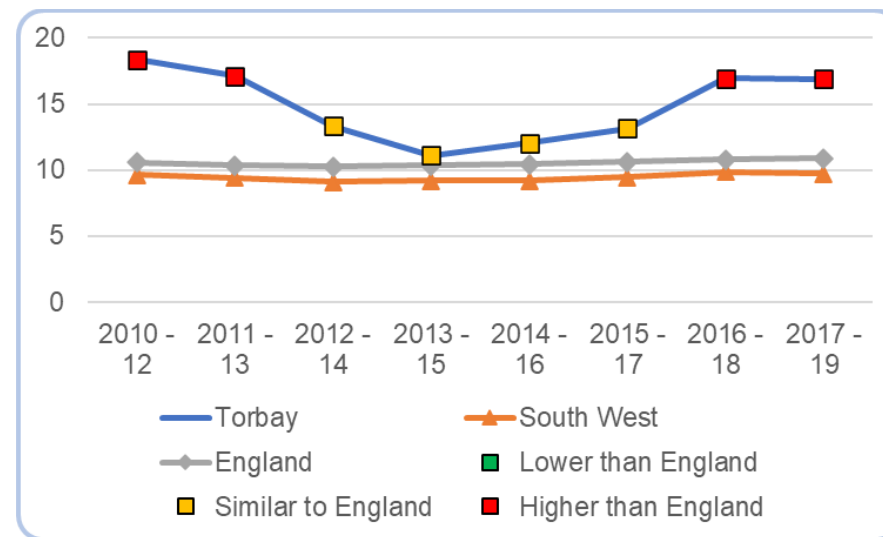


Alcohol-specific mortality in Torbay has increased in the latter part of the last decade to be significantly higher than England for the last couple of 3 year periods shown (Fig 142). Local data for 2018 - 2020 and 2019 – 2021 shows a small increase from 2017 - 2019 when there were 73 deaths to 83 deaths in each of 2018 - 2020 and

2019 – 2021. Torbay also has a significantly higher level of under 75 mortality from alcoholic liver disease than the South West and England.

Fig 142: Rate of alcohol-specific mortality per 100,000 (Age Standardised)

Source: Fingertips



Over the period 2010 to 2020, Torbay had a higher proportion of alcohol users that left structured treatment free of alcohol dependence who do not then re-present to treatment within 6 months than the South West and England (Fig 143). Over the period, this equates to 1,905 successful treatments.

The University of Sheffield made estimates in 2018/19 that there were approximately 1,590 adults in Torbay with alcohol dependency. It should be noted that this was an estimate with lower and higher bounds of 1,280 adults and 2,038 adults, rates of those with alcohol dependency were estimated as slightly higher than the South West and England.

The estimated number of adults with alcohol dependency has been used as the basis to estimate the proportion of dependent drinkers who are not in treatment. Using treatment information from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System it has been estimated that for 2020/21, significantly more dependent drinkers are in treatment in Torbay (33%) when compared to England (18%).

2020 saw a significant fall across many areas, possibly due to COVID-19 and its disturbance of drug treatment regimes.

Successful treatment for non-opiates is significantly higher than opiates and Torbay remains broadly in line with the South West and England, since 2018 successful treatments rates have been approximately 1 in 3 (Fig 145).

During 2020/21, the estimated proportion of opiates and/or crack cocaine users not in treatment was much lower in Torbay (34%) than the South West (47%) and England (52%) (Fig 146). This is based on data held by the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and estimates of opiate or crack cocaine users produced by Liverpool John Moores University.

Fig 143: Percentage of successful structured alcohol treatment – 2010 to 2020
Source: Fingertips

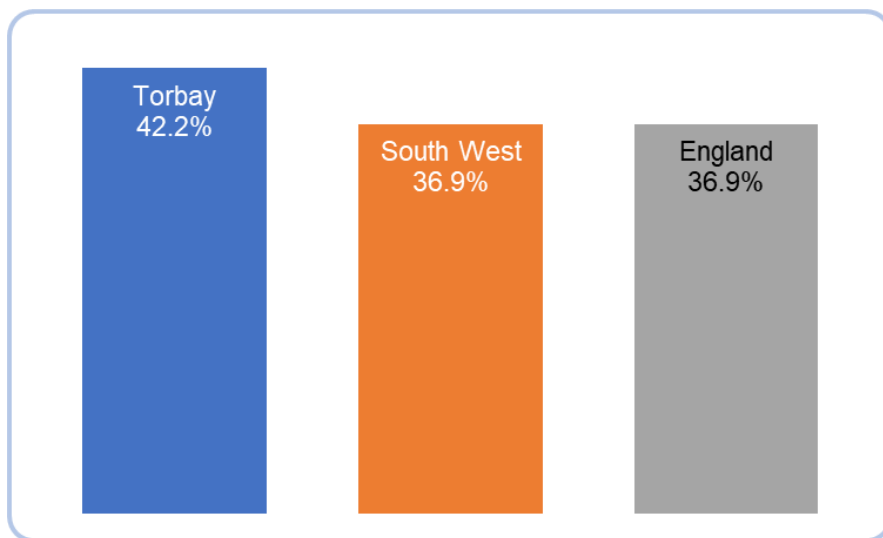
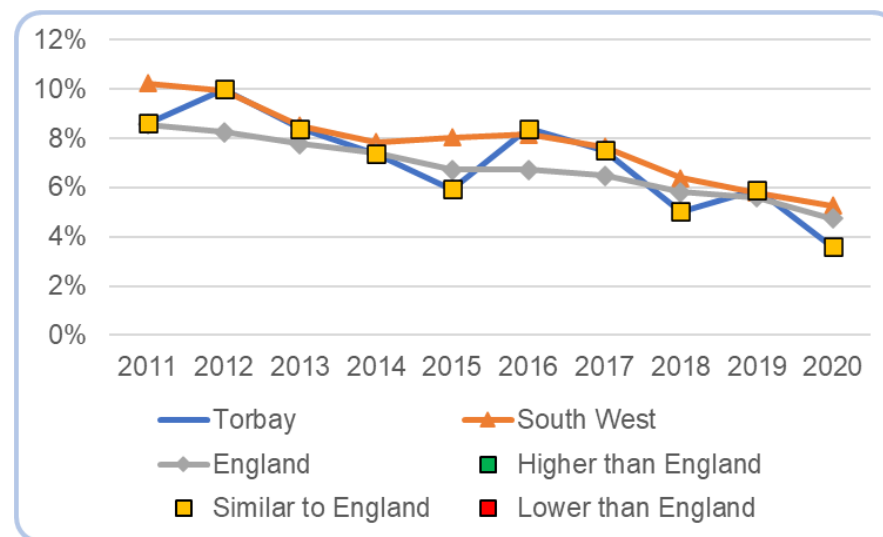


Fig 144: Percentage of successful structured drug treatment – Opiate user
Source: Fingertips



Drugs

Opiates are a wide range of drugs that contain amongst others; Heroin, Morphine, Codeine, Opium and Fentanyl. Rates of successful treatment for opiate users are relatively low when compared to alcohol and non-opiate drugs. Rates of successful treatment (leaving drug free and do not re-present within 6 months) have fallen in Torbay, South West and England over the last decade (Fig 144). Torbay has remained broadly in line with England but

Fig 145: Percentage of successful structured drug treatment – Non opiate user
Source: Fingertips

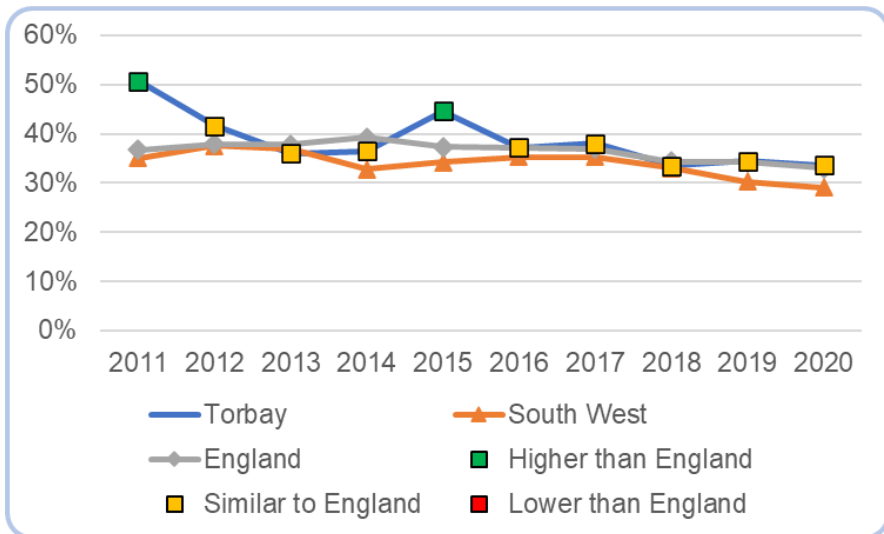
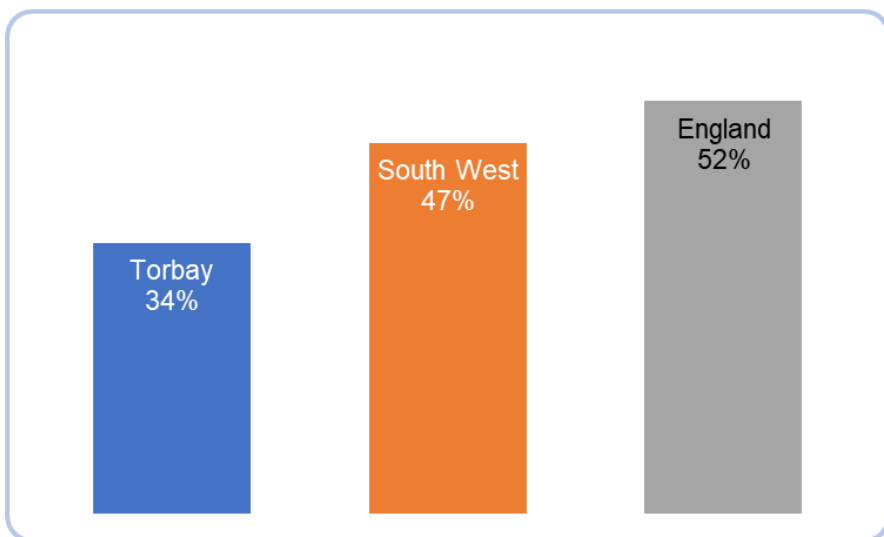
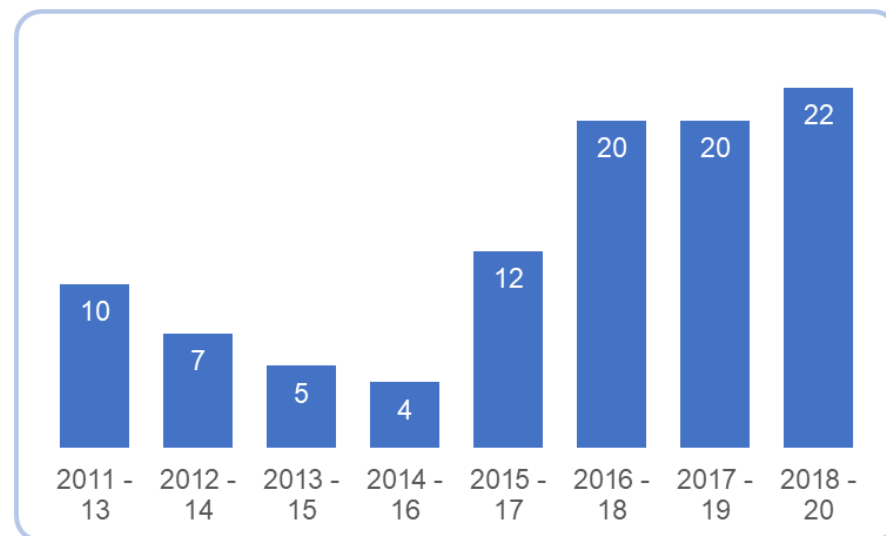


Fig 146: Estimated percentage of opiate and/or crack cocaine users not in treatment (2020/21)
Source: Fingertips



Drug misuse is a significant cause of premature mortality in the UK, particularly amongst those under 50 years. The rate of deaths from drug misuse in Torbay is broadly in line with England, Torbay has seen a rise in recorded deaths from drug misuse since the middle of the last decade with 22 deaths for 2018 to 2020 (Fig 147). Of the 34 deaths between 2015 and 2020, 23 were male and 11 were female.

Fig 147: Number of deaths from drug misuse - Torbay
Source: Fingertips



Documents you may find useful are listed below:-

[NHS England » NHS Long Term Plan will help problem drinkers and smokers](#)

[The Smokefree 2030 ambition for England - House of Commons Library \(parliament.uk\)](#)

[From harm to hope: A 10-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Smoke-free generation: tobacco control plan for England - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Comparator Group	South West	England	RAG compared to England (Latest Year)	Direction of travel compared to previous period
Smoking Prevalence (APS) (2021)	%	15.4%	12.8%	12.6%	13.0%	●	↑
Smoking attributable hospital admissions (2019/20)	DSR per 100,000	1529	1596	1300	1398	●	↑
Smoking attributable mortality (2017 - 19)	DSR per 100,000	214	223	174	202	●	↓
Mothers smoking at time of delivery (2021/22)	%	11.5%	10.8%	9.9%	9.1%	●	↑
Alcohol admissions for Under 18s (Specific) (2019/20 - 21/22)	Rate per 100,000	55	43	47	28	●	↓
Alcohol related admissions (Narrow) (2021/22)	DSR per 100,000	542	614	525	515	●	↓
Alcohol specific mortality (2017 - 19)	DSR per 100,000	16.9	13.8	9.7	10.9	●	↓
Successful drug treatment - Opiates (2020)	%	3.6%	3.7%	5.3%	4.7%	●	↓
Successful drug treatment - Non Opiates (2020)	%	33.6%	33.3%	29.1%	33.0%	●	↓

Crime, Domestic Abuse and Anti-Social Behaviour

Overview

- 11,323 crimes and 3,480 anti-social behaviour incidents in Torbay reported to police during 2021/22.
Source: Torbay Community Safety Partnership
- Rates of reported violent crime are higher in Torbay than England although the gap is narrowing.
Source: Fingertips
- Levels of reported acquisitive crime in Torbay such as burglary, theft and shoplifting have fallen over the last 5 years.
Source: Torbay Community Safety Partnership
- In line with national trends, far fewer children are entering the youth justice system.
Source: Fingertips
- National Crime Survey data indicates that 29.3% of women and 14.1% of men have experienced domestic abuse at some time since the age of 16.
Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales

Crime, Domestic Abuse and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) can have significant effects on the individuals involved, and the families and communities around them. When we talk about the police data surrounding these issues, we are talking about reported levels, for instance it is acknowledged that domestic abuse and wider sexual crime is very significantly underreported to authorities, and this will lead us to use national survey data as well as reported figures to gather a better idea of prevalence.

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

The number of reported crimes in Torbay is slightly lower than 5 years ago (Fig 148), there has been a significant reduction in reported levels of acquisitive crime, that is crimes such as burglary, robbery, theft, shoplifting and vehicle crime. Of these sub-sections, vehicle crime and robbery buck this trend.

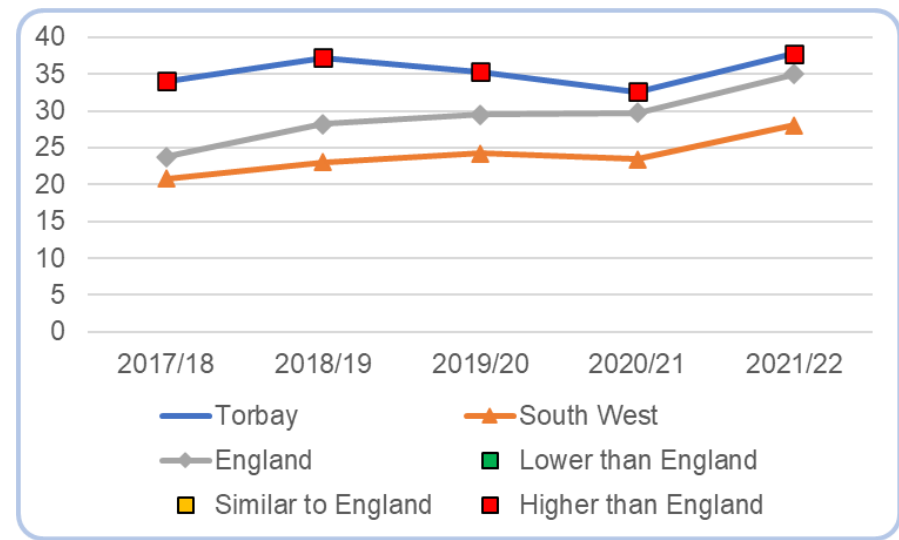
Fig 148: Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) numbers reported to police - Torbay
Source: Torbay Community Safety Partnership

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
All Crime	11,816	12,241	11,319	10,470	11,323
All ASB	4,699	4,210	3,714	4,600	3,480
Sexual offences	440	442	431	364	430
Drug Offences	440	487	505	573	470
Acquisitive Crime	3,508	3,386	2,931	2,500	2,450

Violence is frequently used within a recorded crime, counts of violent crime from the Community Safety Partnership over the period in question had a change in methodology which doesn't allow for meaningful comparison over the 5 year period, however there are some nationally provided data sets that show Torbay's comparative level. Across England, reported violent and sexual offences are significantly more likely to occur in the most deprived areas than the least deprived areas.

Torbay has a significantly higher level of reported crimes classified as violence against the person when compared to England (Fig 149), sexual offences are counted separately.

Fig 149: Rate of Violence Offences per 1,000
Source: Fingertips

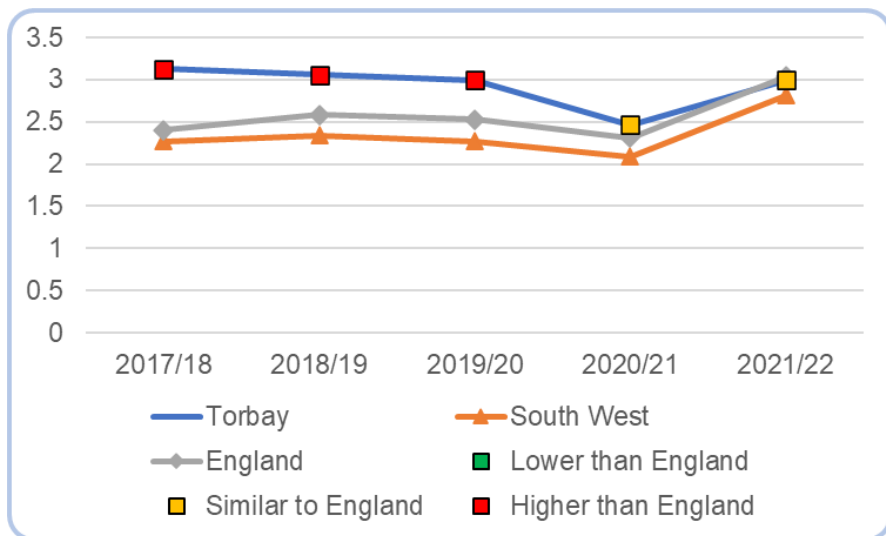


In respect of reported sexual offences, Torbay's rate is broadly in line with England and slightly above the South West (Fig 150), reported numbers fell significantly during 2020/21 in which there were multiple lockdowns due to the COVID-19 pandemic which left people more

isolated from others in society. This may have led to a fall in the chance and available support to report these offences.

Fig 150: Rate of Sexual Offences per 1,000

Source: Fingertips

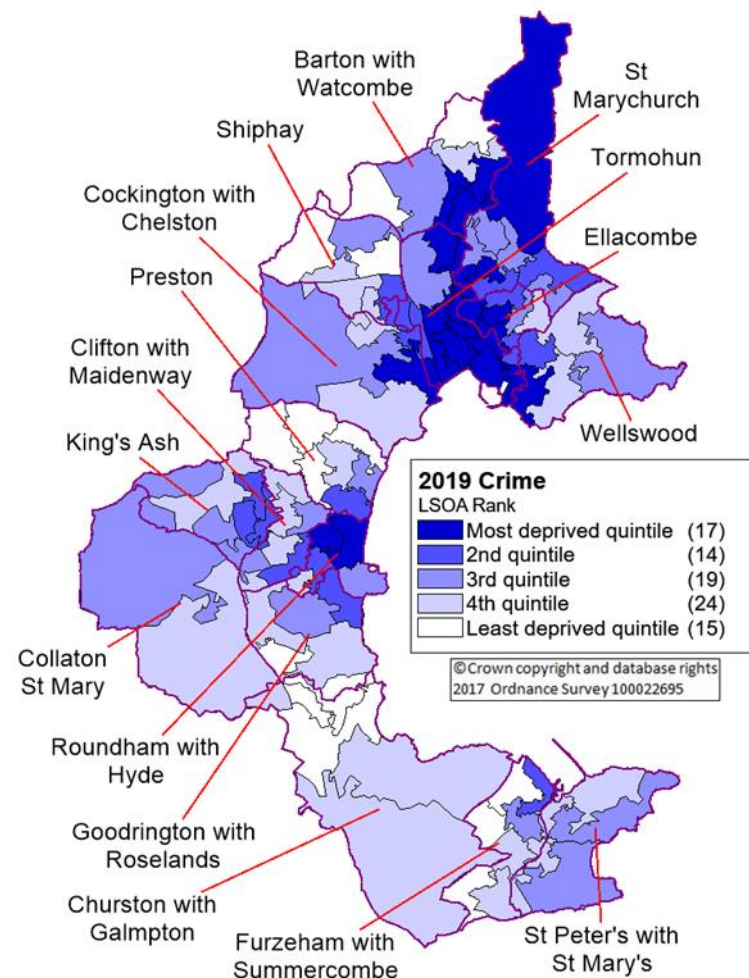


The Index of Multiple Deprivation produces a Crime Deprivation rating for small areas to give a guide to how areas are affected by crime. Although the data that it is based on relates to information gleaned in the last decade it is still a useful indicator of where levels of crime are likely to have the most impact.

The Crime sub-domain relates to the rate of violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage. The most Crime deprived areas indicated by dark blue relate to Torquay and central Paignton (Fig 151). Town centres will have higher levels of recorded crime due to the concentration of licensed premises. The areas in dark blue were ranked amongst the 20% most deprived in relation to Crime in England.

Fig 151: Rank of Crime Deprivation

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019

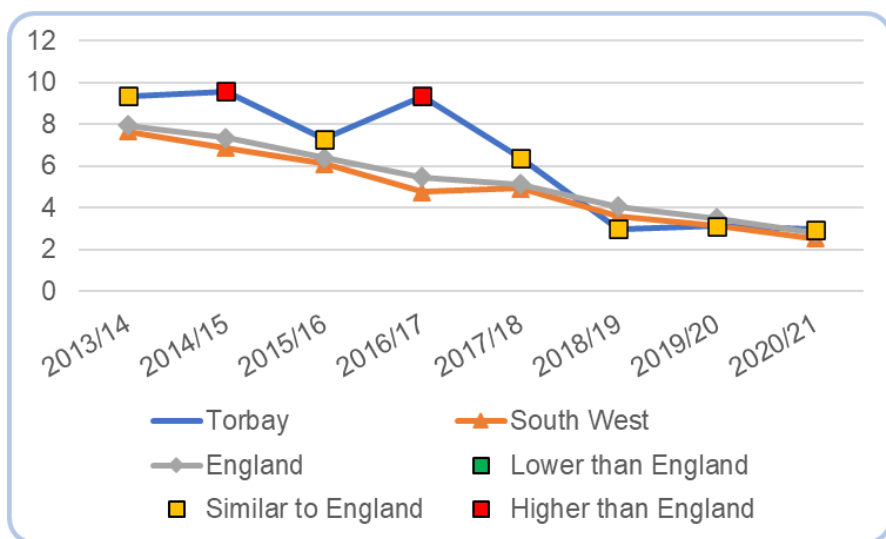


Those within the Youth Justice system are known to be amongst the most vulnerable in society. The number of 10 to 17 year olds in Torbay entering the Youth Justice system has fallen from 105 in 2013/14 to 34 in 2020/21. This is in line with reductions across

England in the numbers of children entering the Youth Justice system (Fig 152). A House of Commons committee report from November 2020 on ‘How has the youth justice population changed’ attributes these falls to the success of schemes that divert children and young people from court, such as formal youth cautions, youth conditional cautions and the informal community resolution.

Over the same period, a similar pattern of falling rates locally and across England can be seen in relation to the number of first time offenders (of any age), these are offenders recorded as having received their first conviction, caution or youth caution.

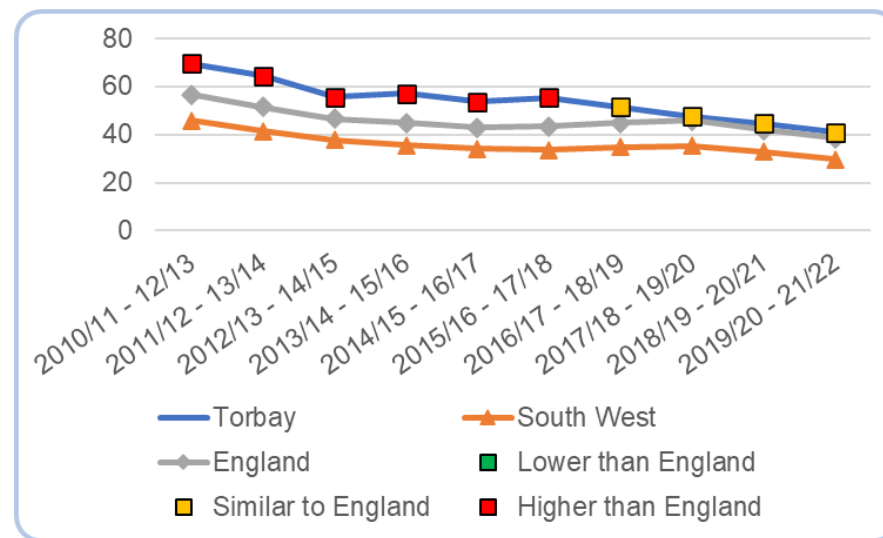
Fig 152: Rate of children (10 to 17 yrs) entering the youth justice system per 1,000
Source: Fingertips



Hospital admissions for violence which includes sexual violence have gradually fallen over the last 10 years in Torbay and have been broadly in line with England rates over the last 4 time periods. However, rates remain significantly higher than the South West

average (Fig 153). The rates have been adjusted to take account of differing geographies’ age structures.

Fig 153: Rate of hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) per 100,000 (Age Standardised)
Source: Fingertips, 2021/22 – Hospital Episode Statistics



Domestic Abuse

The United Nations defines domestic abuse as ‘a pattern of behaviour in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner. Abuse is physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviours that frighten, intimidate, terrorize, manipulate, hurt, humiliate, blame, injure or wound someone’.

Levels of domestic abuse are known to be under recognised and under reported. Levels of reported domestic abuse recorded in police figures for Torbay have remained relatively static over the last 5 years, for 2021/22 the reported figures were 3,494 (Fig 154).

Fig 154: Domestic Abuse numbers recorded by police - Torbay
Source: Torbay Community Safety Partnership

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Domestic Abuse	3,533	3,712	3,645	3,507	3,494

The Crime Survey for England and Wales asks people aged 16 and over about a number of subjects related to crime, this includes domestic abuse and stalking.

For the year ended March 2022, participants were asked if they had been subjected to any domestic abuse since the age of 16, this would include partner or family non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking, 21.9% of people stated that they had been victims of this once or more since the age of 16 (Fig...). Rates were more than twice as high for women as men (29.3% for women, 14.1% for men). If these figures were applied directly to Torbay’s 2021 population, approximately 17,800 women and 8,000 men aged 16 and over will have been subjected to domestic abuse at some point since the age of 16.

The survey found that it was more likely that people would have experienced abuse when they were aged 16 and over from partners rather than family, again it was much more likely that women would experience this abuse (Fig 155). More than 1 in 12 (8.7%) women were subject to a sexual assault (including attempts) by a partner, 1% of males had been subjected to a sexual assault (including attempts) by a partner.

There were also figures relating to being subjected to stalking since the age of 16. Almost a quarter of women (23.3%) had experienced this, as had 9.5% of men. 9.7% of women had been stalked by a partner.

Fig 155: Domestic Abuse Prevalence among adults aged 16 and over since the age of 16 (Year to March 2022) - England
Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales

	Female	Male	All
Any domestic abuse	29.3%	14.1%	21.9%
Any partner abuse	25.2%	9.9%	17.7%
Any family abuse	12.3%	6.4%	9.5%

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Weight, Exercise and Diet

Overview

- Over 1 in 4 Reception and 1 in 3 Year 6 pupils in Torbay are either overweight or obese.
Source: Fingertips
- More than 6 in 10 Torbay adults are either overweight or obese.
Source: Fingertips
- 50% of Torbay residents walk for 10 consecutive minutes or more, at least 3 times a week, this is more than the England average.
Source: Department for Transport
- More than 7 in 10 children are physically active or fairly active, just under 7 in 10 adults are physically active.
Source: Fingertips
- Torbay has higher rates of hospital admissions for eating disorders than England.
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics
- 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.
Source: Fingertips

In adults, those with a physically active lifestyle have a 20% to 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, it has also been noted that attitudes towards sport and physical activity are often shaped by experiences in childhood. Diet is also a very important aspect of health, Dr Alison Tedstone who was the chief nutritionist at Public Health England states that a healthy balanced diet is the foundation to good health, eating 5 a day and reducing our intake of calories, sugar and saturated fat is what many of us need to do to reduce the risk of long-term health problems.

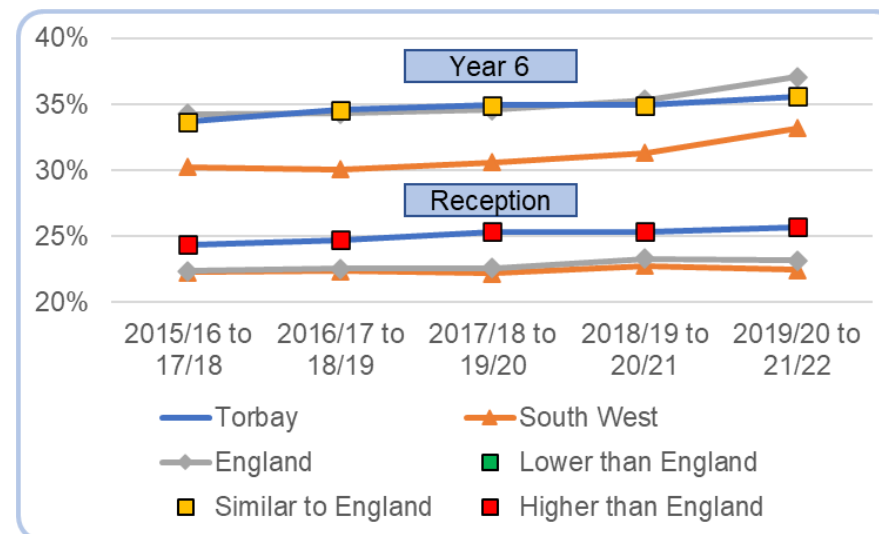
Weight

The National Child Measurement Programme aims to measure the height and weight of Reception (aged 4 to 5) and Year 6 (aged 10 to 11) children at English schools.

The prevalence of overweight (including obese) Reception aged children in Torbay was approximately 1 in 4 (25.7%). Torbay has consistently had higher levels than the South West and England (Fig 156). For Year 6 children in Torbay, approximately 1 in 3 (35.6%) children were overweight or obese, this rate has been consistent with levels across England but above South West levels (Fig 156). Overweight (including obese) rates among Year 6 children have risen slightly faster than Reception aged children. Across England, rates of overweight (including obese) children are significantly higher in more deprived areas. For 2021/22, rates of overweight (including obese) children in the most deprived decile in England were 26.9% and 46.0% for Reception and Year 6 children respectively as opposed to 16.9% and 26.3% in the least deprived decile.

Fig 156: Percentage of overweight (including obese) children

Source: Fingertips



Sport England undertakes an annual ‘Active Lives Survey’ for those aged 18 and over which asks for height and weight to calculate their BMI.

Looking at the 6 year period from 2015/16 to 2020/21, Torbay has a similar rate of adults classified as overweight when compared to the South West and England at 61.7% (Fig 157). When you look at England figures, the percentage of those who are classified as overweight increases with age until you reach those who are 85 years and older (Fig 158). Across the last 6 years, males are 10 to 13 percentage points more likely to be classified as overweight when compared to females, for 2020/21, 69% of males and 58% of females were classified as overweight across England.

Those who live in more deprived areas are more likely to be classified as overweight when compared to those in the least deprived areas, for 2020/21 across England, 72% of those in the

most deprived decile in England were classified as overweight compared to 58% in the least deprived decile.

Fig 157: Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese (2015/16 to 2020/21)

Source: Fingertips

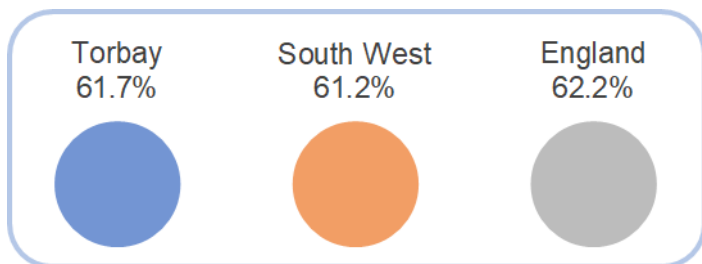
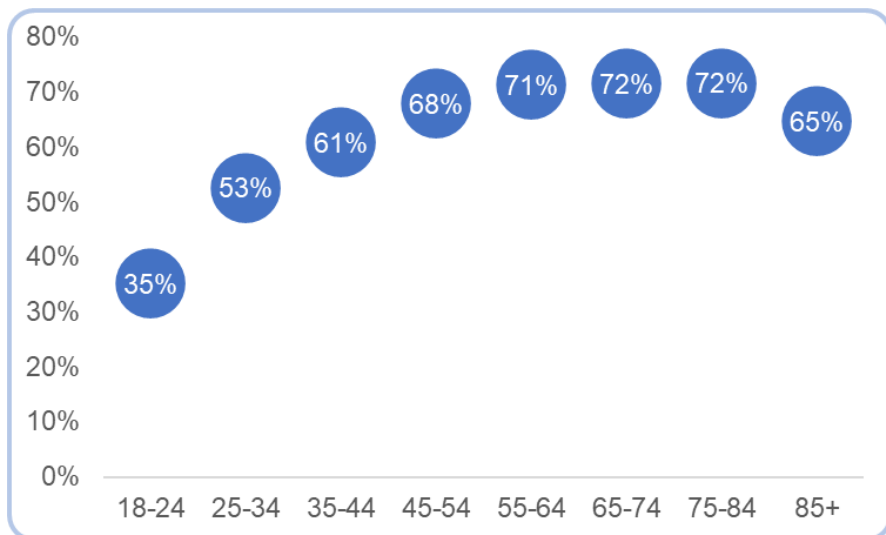


Fig 158: Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese by age band - England (2015/16 to 2020/21)

Source: Fingertips



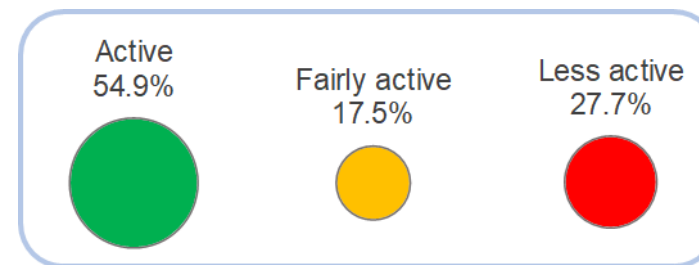
Exercise

The Active Lives Children’s Survey asks a number of questions around children’s level of activity.

One of the questions relates to the daily level of sport and physical activity undertaken by children aged 5 to 16 over the last week. Children can be active (an average of 60+ minutes per day), fairly active (30 to 59 minutes) or less active (less than 30 minutes). Torbay respondents show just over 1 in 2 as active and just over 1 in 4 as less active during 2021/22 (Fig 159). These figures are higher than England but there is a significant amount of volatility from year to year at a local level.

Fig 159: Percentage of children aged 5 to 16 by level of physical activity – Torbay (2021/22)

Source: Fingertips



Data from the ‘Active Lives Survey’ undertaken by Sport England asks questions about a person’s level of physical activity over the previous 28 days. 68% of Torbay respondents over the last 6 years said that they were physically active (150 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity per week over the last 28 days), this is broadly in line with England and the South West (Fig 160). The data was weighted to take account of differing population structures in different local authorities.

Levels of those who responded as being physically active were higher across England in the least deprived areas when compared to the most deprived areas (Fig 161).

Fig 160: Percentage of adults classified as physically active (2015/16 to 2020/21)
Source: Fingertips

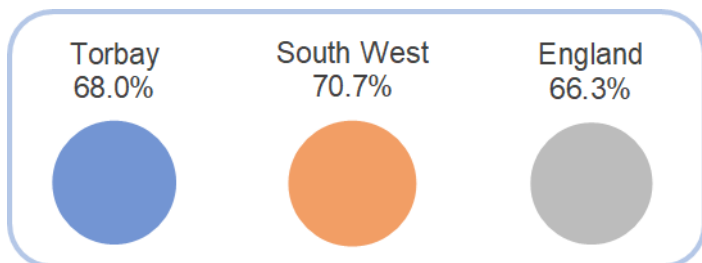
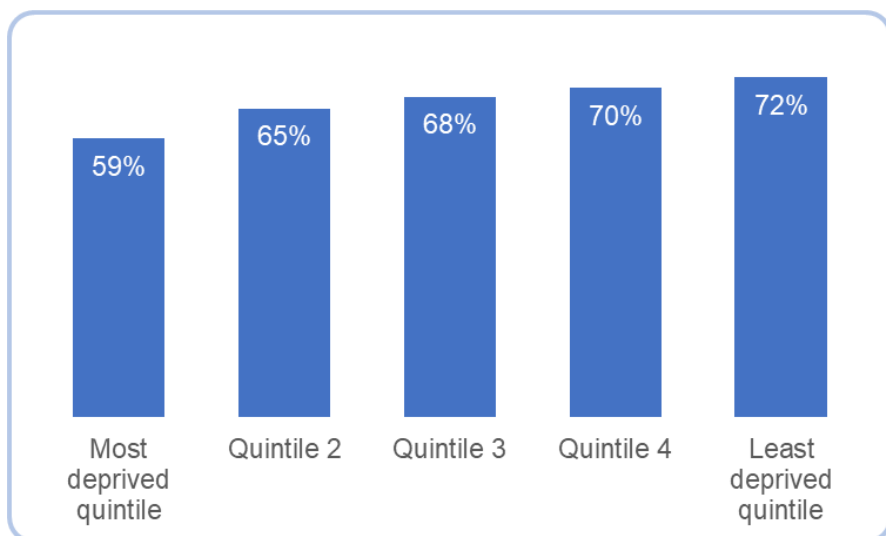


Fig 161: Percentage of adults classified as physically active by deprivation quintile - England (2015/16 to 2020/21)
Source: Fingertips

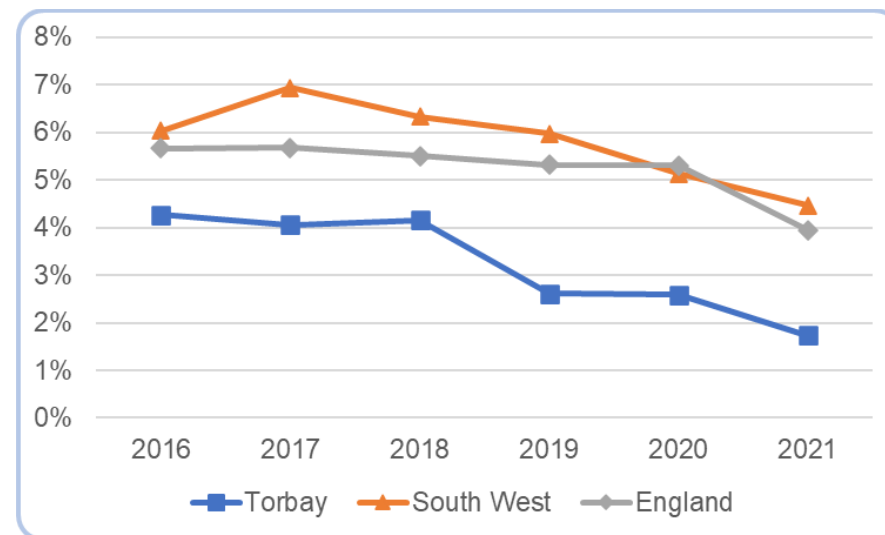


Data from the National Travel Survey and Active Lives Survey is brought together by the Department for Transport to calculate rates of cycling and walking among the population.

Rates of cycling amongst adults in Torbay have been consistently lower than rates in the South West and England. When asked if they

cycled at least 3 times a week for any purpose, rates in Torbay have been consistently lower over the last 6 years (Fig 162). Torbay residents are more likely to cycle for leisure rather than for travel.

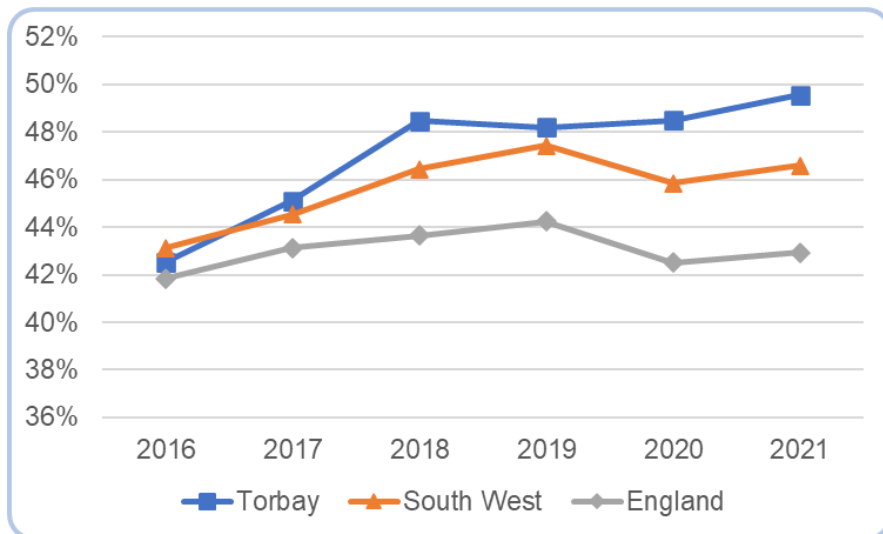
Fig 162: Percentage of adults who cycle at least 3 times a week for any purpose
Source: Department for Transport Table CW302



Rates of walking for at least 3 times a week (walk that is at least 10 continuous minutes) amongst adults in Torbay have consistently been higher than England and slightly higher than the South West, the rate in Torbay in 2021 was almost 50% (Fig 163). Residents were more than twice as likely to walk at least 3 times a week for leisure than they were for travel.

Fig 163: Percentage of adults who walk at least 3 times a week for any purpose

Source: Department for Transport Table CW303



Diet

The proportion of those adults eating 5 portions of fruit and vegetables on a ‘usual day’ as reported by the Active Lives Survey is 59.9%, this is significantly higher than England but broadly in line with the South West (Fig 164). Across England, there are significant differences between the most and least deprived areas, for 2019/20, 46% of those in the most deprived decile in England had their ‘5-a-day’ compared to 63% of those in the least deprived decile.

Dietary issues are often talked about in terms of being overweight or obese. However, people also suffer from anorexia, bulimia, and other eating disorders. In the most severe cases people may be admitted to hospital, although the number of hospital admissions where the primary diagnosis is an eating disorder are small. Torbay has consistently had a significantly higher rate of admissions than England over the last 6 years and the rate is on an upward trend (Fig

165). Across England, 91.5% of admissions relate to females, 65.7% of admissions across England relate to females under 18 years. For the 6 years, 2016/17 to 2021/22, 2 out of every 3 admissions of Torbay residents where the primary diagnosis related to an eating disorder were females under the age of 18, this equates to 82 admissions.

Fig 164: Percentage of adults eating 5 portions of fruit and vegetables on a ‘usual day’ (2015/16 to 2019/20)

Source: Fingertips

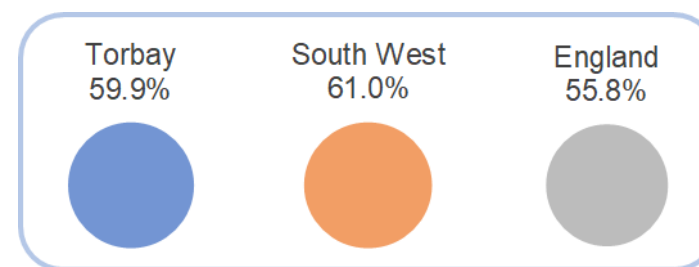
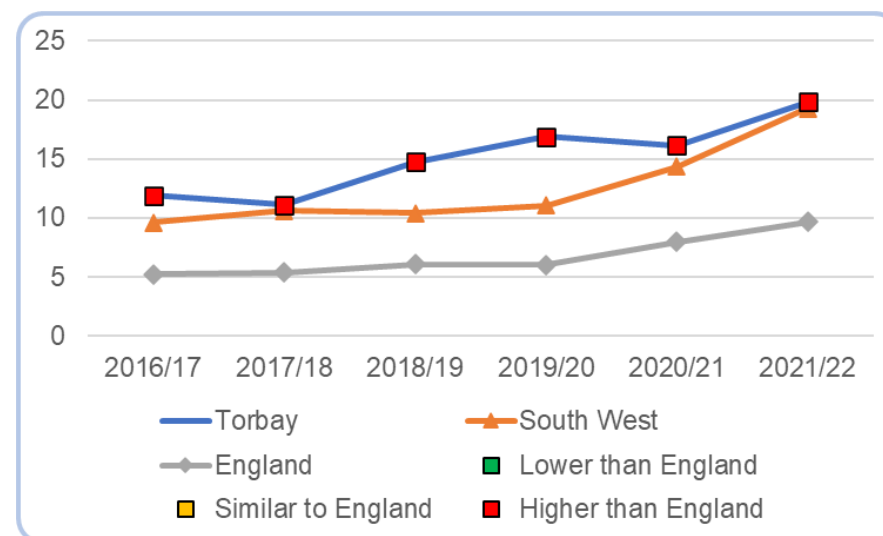


Fig 165: Rate of hospital admissions due to primary diagnosis of an eating disorder, per 100,000

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics



Those in more deprived areas are more likely to lack the options to eat more healthily whether this is through poor access to supermarkets with fresh fruit and vegetables or lack of money to enable themselves to eat well. Food insecurity has been heightened firstly through COVID-19 and more lately through the Cost of Living crisis. Torbay Food Alliance [Torbay Food Alliance | Food Banks in Torquay, Paignton and Brixham](#) is a partnership of community organisations, working together to support people who are struggling to afford food. Since this organisation came together in March 2020, they have provided over a million meals for people in Torbay.

Healthy life expectancy and mortality

The consequences of obesity, poor diet and lack of exercise contribute to increasing the chances of a poorer level of health and increased levels of mortality.

Data for Healthy life expectancy is based on self-reported good health from the Annual Population Survey and deaths, it is weighted to take into consideration the population structure of different areas. Healthy life expectancy at birth for females in Torbay has been on a downward trend over the last decade from 64.4 years in 2010-2012 to 61.9 years in 2018-2020. Over the last decade, rates have been consistently below England and South West averages (Fig 166).

Healthy life expectancy at birth for males was at 64.1 years in 2010-2012 and stands at 63.8 years for 2018-2020, it has been broadly in line with the England average but below the South West (Fig 167).

Fig 166: Healthy life expectancy at birth - Females

Source: Fingertips

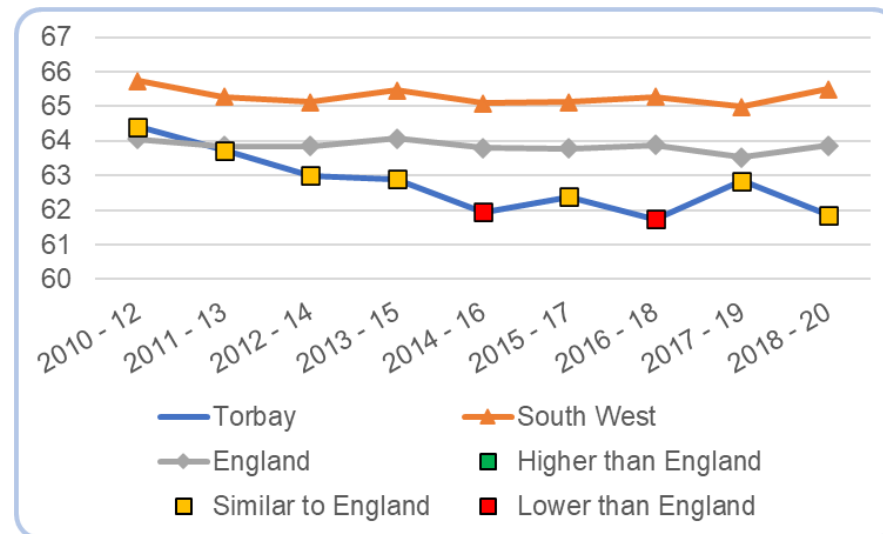
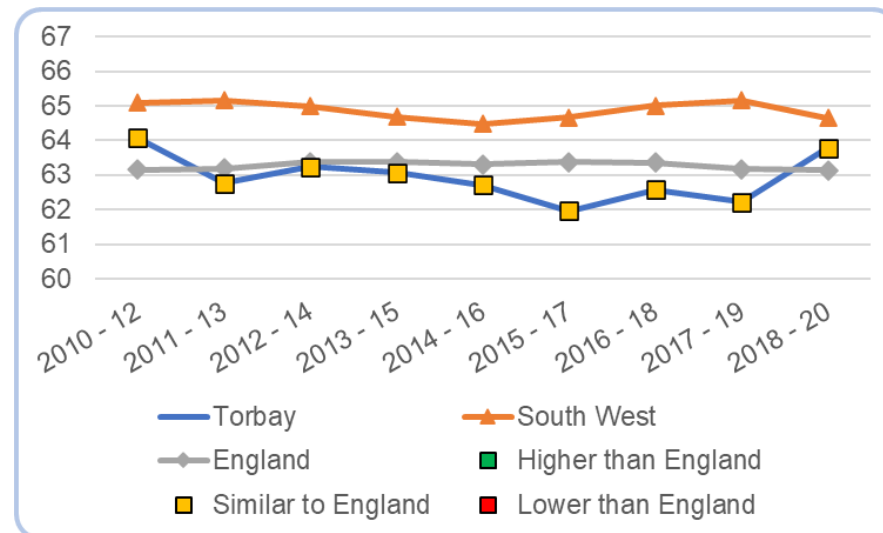


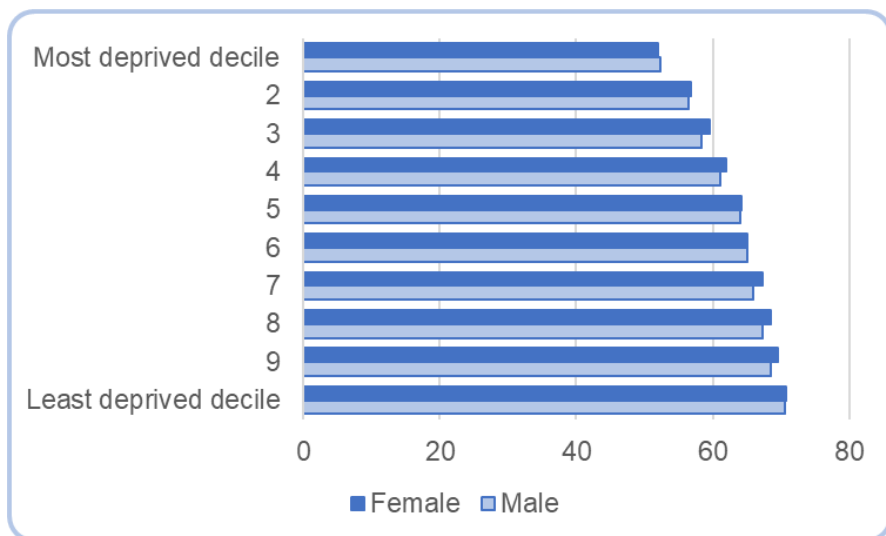
Fig 167: Healthy life expectancy at birth - Males

Source: Fingertips



Across England, there are very large differences between those who live in the most deprived and least deprived areas. For the period 2018-2020, the gap between those who live in the most and least deprived deciles was 18.8 years for females and 18.2 years for males. Healthy life expectancy in the most deprived areas was 51.9 and 52.3 years respectively for females and males, in the least deprived areas it was 70.5 and 70.7 years respectively (Fig 168).

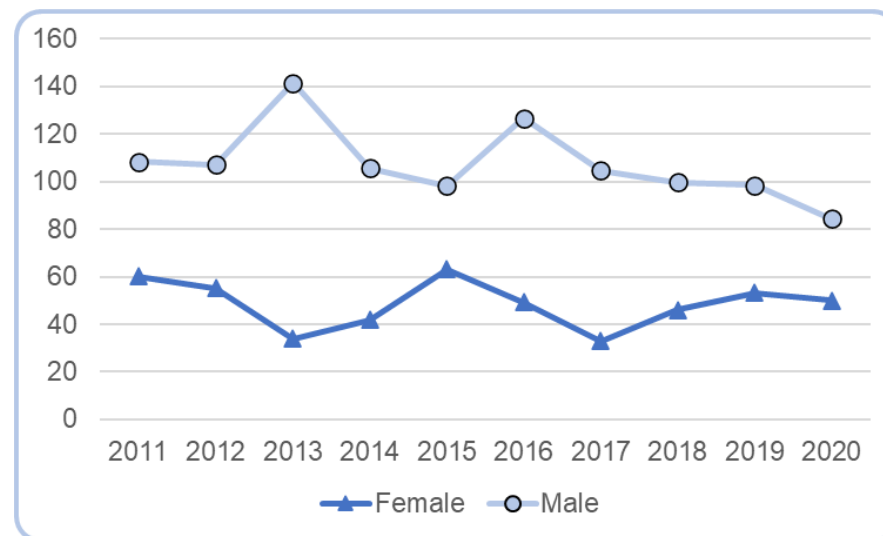
Fig 168: Healthy life expectancy at birth by deprivation decile – England (2018 – 20)
Source: Fingertips



Mortality rates from cardiovascular diseases includes heart disease and strokes, risks are heightened by high levels of cholesterol, lack of exercise, obesity and hypertension as well as smoking, a family history of cardiovascular disease and your ethnicity. Rates for Torbay are broadly in line with England but there are very substantial differences between females and males over the last decade (Fig 169). Males in Torbay and across England are much more likely

than females to die before the age of 75 from a cardiovascular disease.

Fig 169: Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases – Torbay
Source: Fingertips



For further investigation, you may find the following links useful:-

[Active Lives | Children And Young People Activity Data \(sportengland.org\)](https://sportengland.org)

[Active Lives | Sport England](#)

[Torbay Food Alliance | Food Banks in Torquay, Paignton and Brixham](#)

Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Comparator Group	South West	England	RAG compared to England (Latest Year)	Direction of travel compared to previous period
Overweight (inc obese) children - Reception (2019/20 - 21/22)	%	26%	24%	22%	23%	●	↑
Overweight (inc obese) children - Year 6 (2019/20 - 21/22)	%	36%	37%	33%	37%	●	↑
Physically active children (2021/22)	%	55%	51%	49%	47%	●	↑
Physically active adults (2015/16 - 20/21)	%	68%	65%	71%	66%	●	↓
Adults eating their '5-a-day' (2019/20)	%	62%	54%	60%	55%	●	↑
Hospital admissions for eating disorders (2021/22)	Rate per 100,000	19.8	10.5	19.3	9.7	●	↑
Healthy life expectancy - Female (2018 - 20)	Years	61.9	61.9	65.5	63.9	●	↓
Healthy life expectancy - Male (2018 - 20)	Years	63.8	61.8	64.7	63.1	●	↑

Oral Health

Overview

- In Torbay, 49% of children were not seen by an NHS dentist in the last year (up to June 2022) and 59% of adults were not seen in the last 2 years. This is significantly lower (better) than England.

Source: NHS Dental Statistics – NHS Digital

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

Source: Fingertips, from National Epidemiology Programme surveys

- The rate of hospital tooth extractions for dental caries in those aged 0-19 is significantly higher in Torbay for at least the last six years (2016/17 – 2021/22).

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year population estimates

- Rates of hospital tooth extractions for dental caries are higher in more deprived areas.

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year population estimates, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

- Oral cancer registrations and mortality are at higher levels in Torbay. As in England, mortalities of males are double that of females.

Source: Fingertips

Torbay’s oral health is generally worse than in England as a whole with poorer oral health found in areas of deprivation. Inequalities in oral health are a significant problem in England (PHE, 2021) despite good progress being made in the last few decades. Poor oral health is an issue that is almost completely preventable. A diet with high levels of sugar, the consumption of alcohol and use of tobacco are causes of oral health problems which are also risk factors for poor general health and serious disease.

Further information on Torbay’s oral health can be found in the [Torbay Oral Health Needs Assessment, November 2022](#). Oral health inequalities at a national level is explored in [Inequalities in oral health in England - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#), Public Health England, March 2021

People not seen by an NHS dentist

COVID-19 restrictions on dentists will have reduced the number of patients seen from March 2020 for the period of the restrictions.

Torbay has significantly lower (better) levels of children not seen by an NHS dentist compared with the South West and England. 49% of children were not seen by an NHS dentist in the last year (up to June 2022) which is on an improving trend (Fig 170).

59% of adults were not seen by an NHS dentist in the last two years (Fig 171). This had been an increasing (worsening) figure but as of June 2022 it started to decrease. Torbay is significantly better than the South West and England.

Fig 170: Percentage of children, aged 0-17, not seen by an NHS dentist in the last year
Source: NHS Dental Statistics – NHS Digital

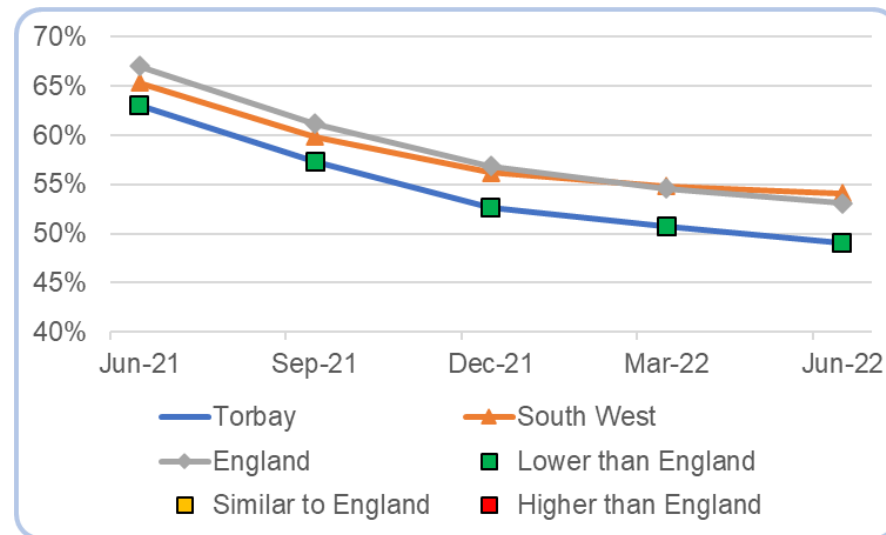
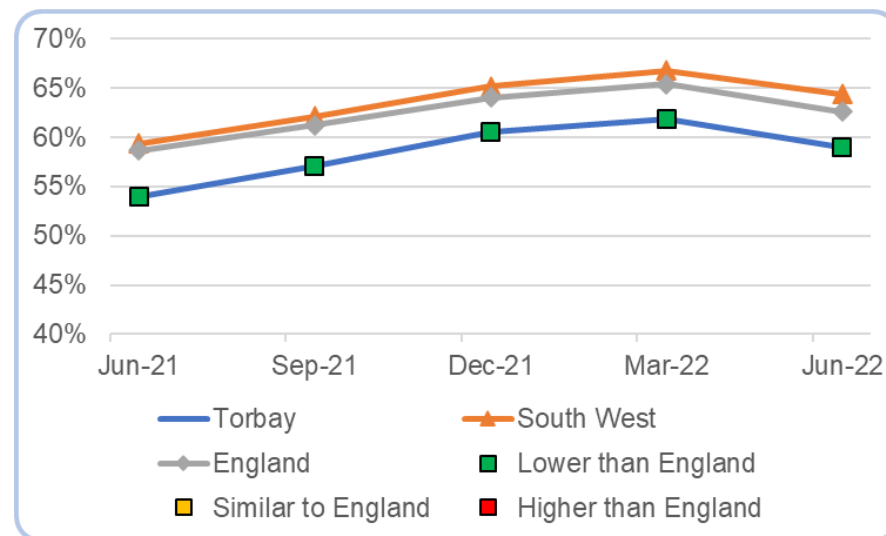


Fig 171: Percentage of adults, aged 18+, not seen by an NHS dentist in the last 2 years
Source: NHS Dental Statistics – NHS Digital



Tooth decay in children aged 3 and 5 years

Poor oral health can impact a child’s learning and development. It can cause pain and infection and impact upon speaking, eating, playing, sleeping, socialising and overall quality of life.

Torbay has higher levels of tooth decay in five year olds although statistically similar to England in 2018/19 (Fig 172). In this year 28% have visible dental decay (23% in England). It should be noted that surveys were not carried out equal years apart. Torbay (Fig 173) had an average of 1.05 decayed, missing or filled teeth per five year old child examined (0.80 in England). This was higher than but statistically similar to England in 2018/19.

Tooth decay is also at higher levels in Torbay’s three year olds with an average of 0.56 decayed, missing or filled teeth compared to 0.31 in England in 2019/20 (Fig 174). It should be noted that there are a lot of Local Authorities missing from this survey of three year olds in 2019/20 due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Fig 172: Percentage of 5 year olds with visually obvious dental decay

Source: Public Health Profiles, OHID, from National Epidemiology Programme surveys

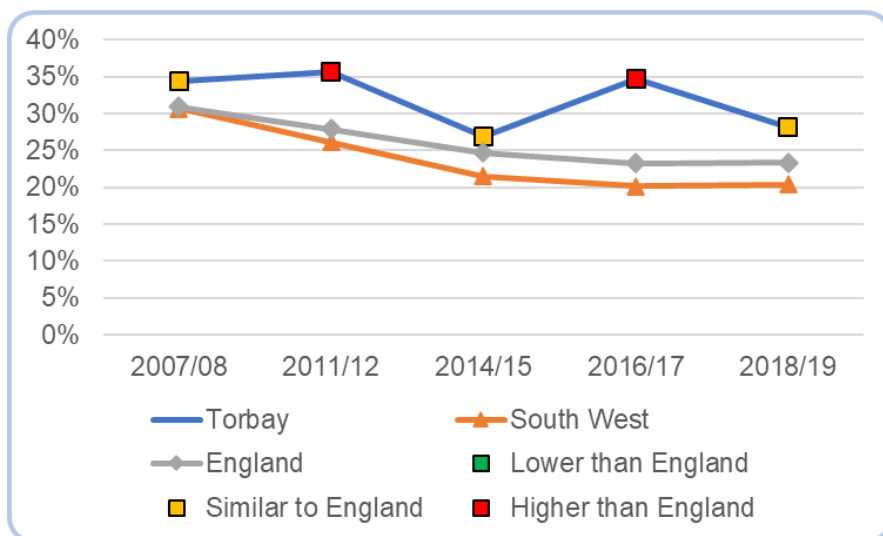


Fig 173: Average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in 5 year olds

Source: Public Health Profiles, OHID, from National Epidemiology Programme surveys

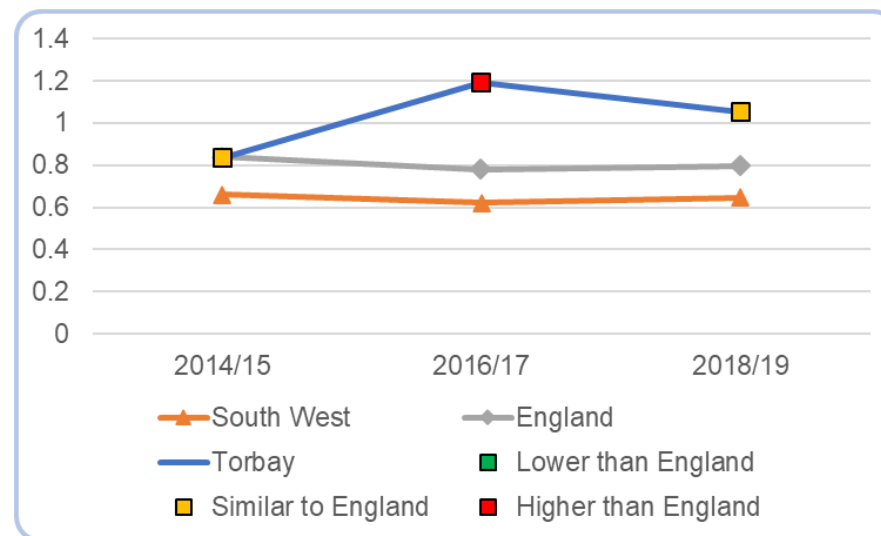
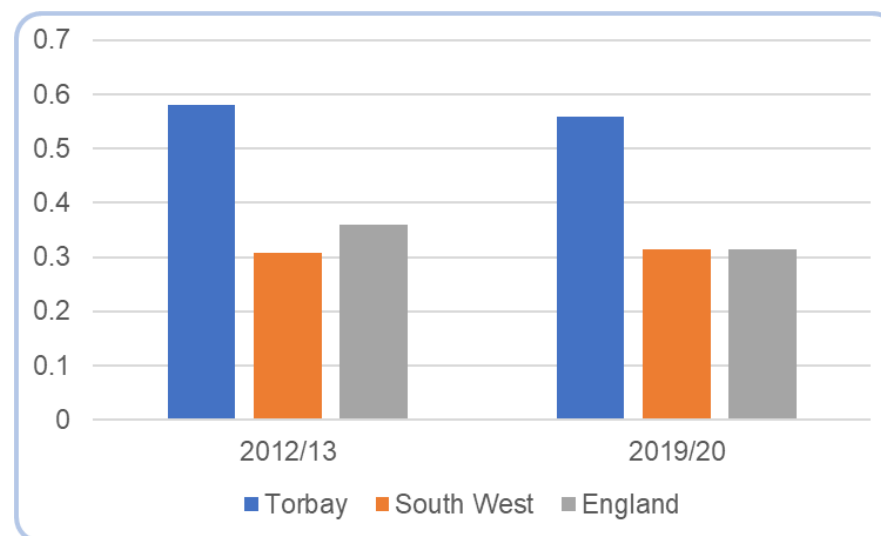


Fig 174: Average decayed, missing or filled teeth in 3 year olds

Source: Public Health Profiles, OHID, from National Epidemiology Programme surveys



Hospital tooth extractions due to dental caries

Torbay has significantly higher rates of hospital tooth extractions due to dental caries for 0-19 year olds than the South West and England for the six years shown (Fig 175).

There are higher levels of hospital admissions for dental caries in 0-19 year olds in more deprived areas with the most deprived area having significantly higher rates of admissions than the other areas (Fig 176).

Fig 175: Rate of hospital tooth extractions due to dental caries, aged 0-19, per 100,000
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year population estimates

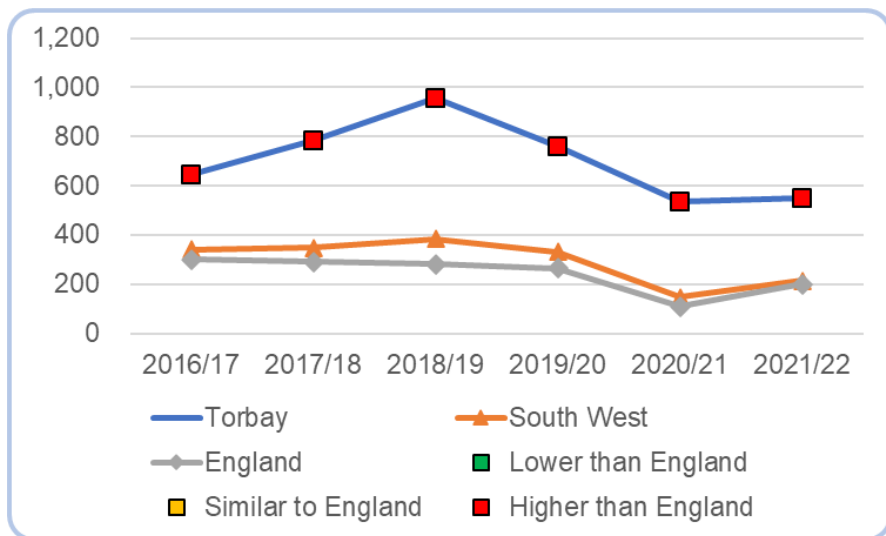
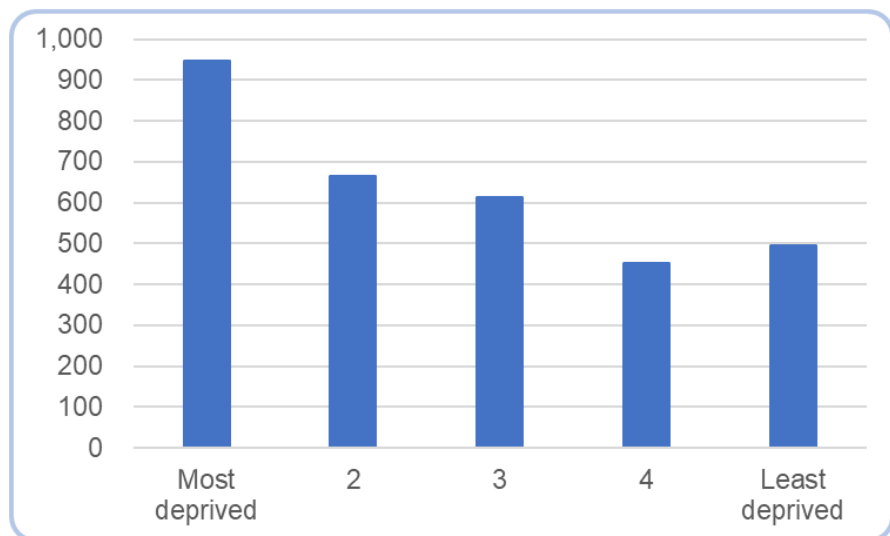


Fig 176: Torbay rates of hospital tooth extractions due to dental caries, aged 0-19, per 100,000, 2016/17–21/22, by deprivation
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year population estimates, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019



Rates of hospital tooth extractions due to caries for adults decreased in 2020/21 and 2021/22 compared to previous years (Fig 177) and are similar to England levels at 86.7 per 100,000 in 2021/22 (77.2 in England). COVID-19 restrictions are likely to have had an impact.

As seen in 0-19 year olds, the more deprived areas of Torbay have the highest prevalence of hospital dental extractions for caries and the most deprived quintile is significantly higher than the rest (Fig 178).

Fig 177: Rate of hospital tooth extractions due to dental caries, aged 18+, per 100,000

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year population estimates

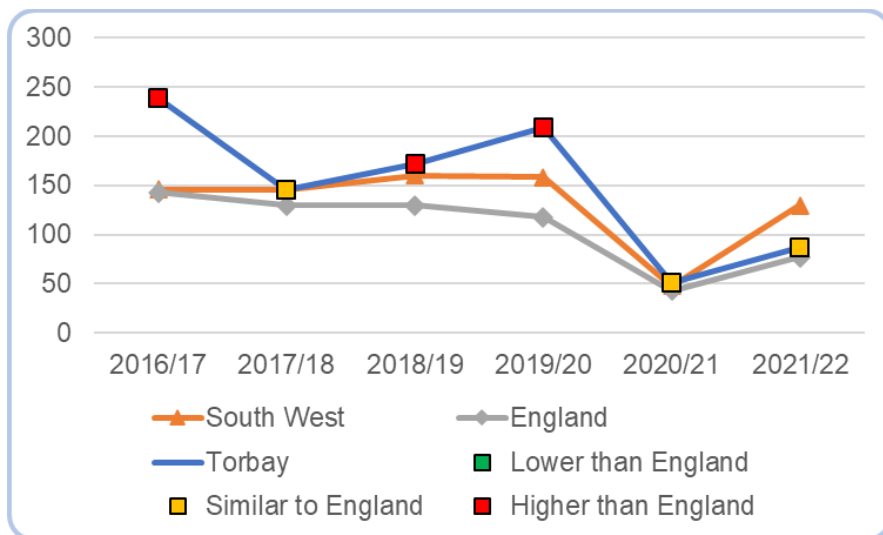
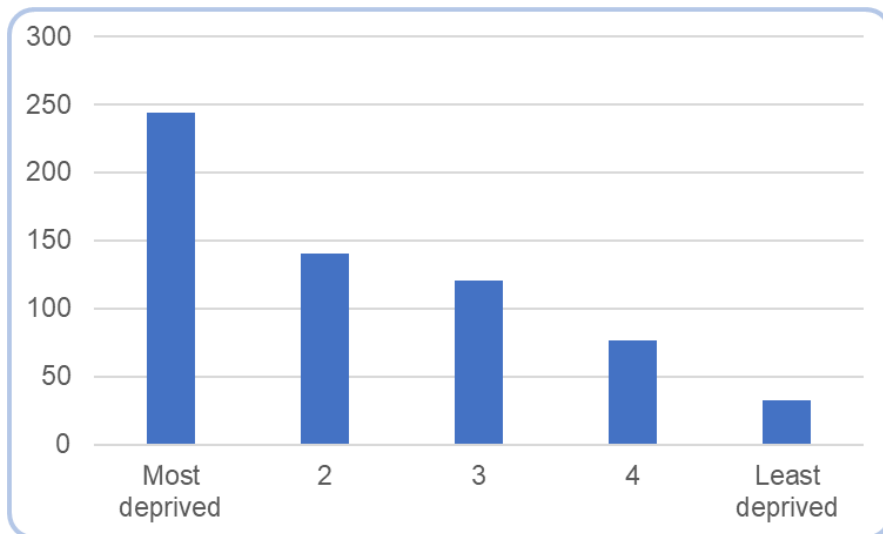


Fig 178: Torbay rates of hospital tooth extractions due to dental caries, aged 18+, per 100,000, 2016/17–21/22, by deprivation

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS mid-year pop estimates, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019



Tooth extraction claims by NHS dentists

Tooth extractions by NHS dentists data includes all extractions, not just for dental caries. COVID-19 restrictions on dentists will have reduced the figures from March 2020 for the period of the restrictions.

Torbay rates (Fig 179) for 0-17 year olds are significantly lower than England in 2021/22 (3,418 per 100,000 compared to 3,667 in England).

For adults the rates in Fig 180 are significantly higher than England in all three years. In 2021/22 the Torbay rate is 4,963 per 100,000 compared to 4,057 in England.

Fig 179: Rate of tooth extraction claims for NHS dentistry, aged 0-17, per 100,000

Source: NHS Dental Statistics – NHS Digital, ONS mid-year population estimates

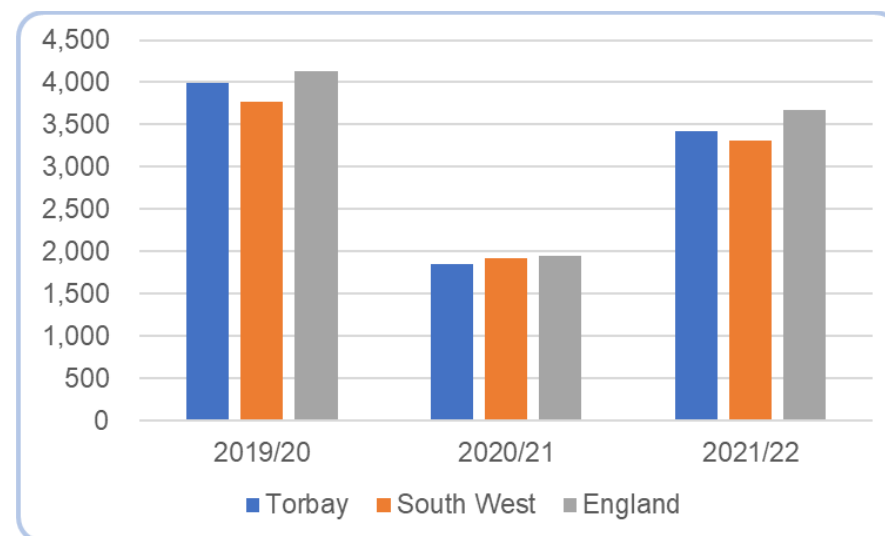


Fig 180: Rate of tooth extraction claims for NHS dentistry, aged 18+, per 100,000

Source: NHS Dental Statistics – NHS Digital, ONS mid-year population estimates

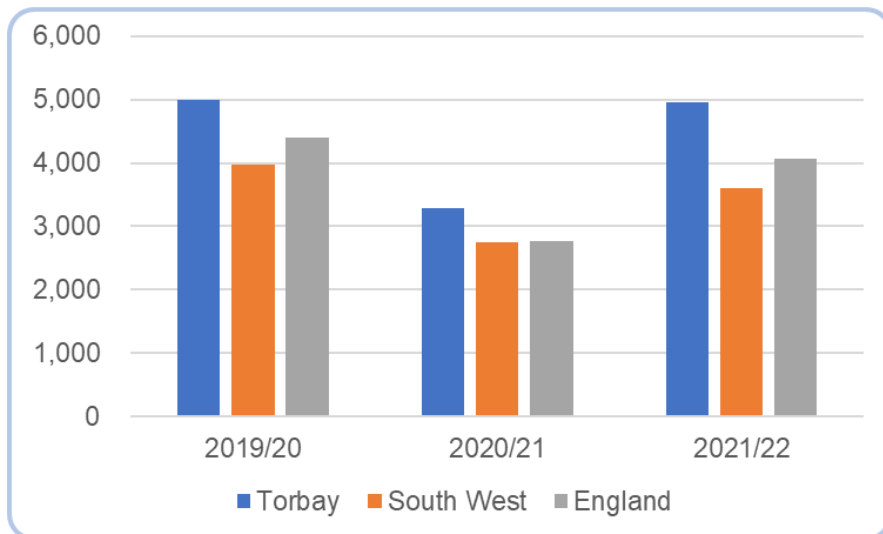
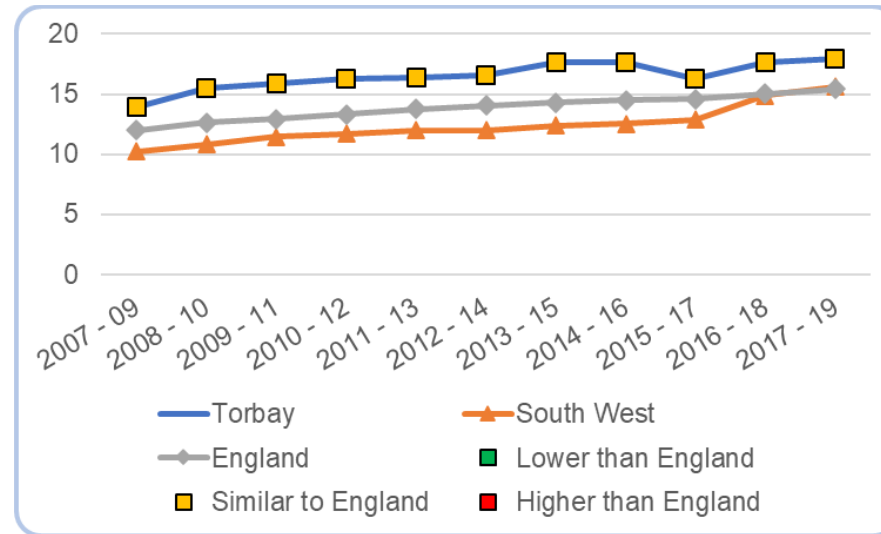


Fig 181: Rate of oral cancer registrations, all ages, per 100,000 (Age Standardised)

Source: Fingertips



Oral Cancer

Oral cancer encompasses cancers of the lip, oral cavity, and pharynx. Tobacco and alcohol are the main causes of this type of cancer and it is more common in men than in women.

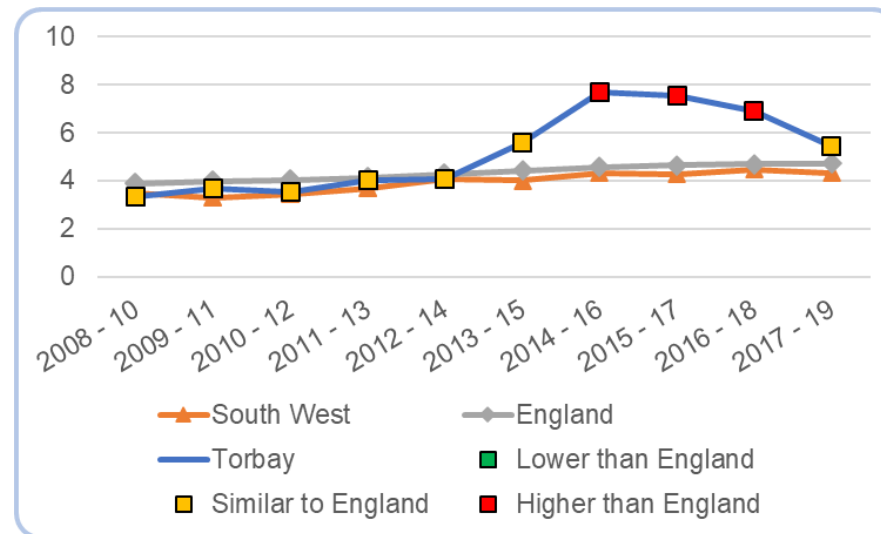
Torbay’s rate of registrations of oral cancer has been higher but not statistically significantly different to England figures for the 11 periods shown (Fig 181), in 2017-19 Torbay has 17.9 registrations per 100,000 (15.4 in England). This does not include secondary cancers.

Mortality rates (Fig 182) have been significantly higher than England for three periods before reducing in 2017-19 to 5.4 per 100,000.

These figures do not include secondary cancers or recurrences. Male mortality has remained double that of females as is the case in England- in 2017-19 the number of Torbay deaths from oral cancer numbered 18 males and 9 females.

Fig 182: Mortality rate from oral cancer, all ages, per 100,000 (Age Standardised)

Source: Fingertips



Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Comparator Group	South West	England	RAG compared to England (Latest Year)	Direction of travel compared to previous period
Children not seen by NHS dentist in last year (June 2022)	%	49%	53%	54%	53%	●	↓
Adults not seen by NHS dentist in last 2 years (June 2022)	%	59%	58%	64%	63%	●	↓
5 year olds with visually obvious tooth decay (2018/19)	%	28%	23%	20%	23%	●	↓
Hospital tooth extractions due to dental caries, aged 0 to 19 (2021/22)	Rate per 100,000	551	249	213	199	●	↑
Hospital tooth extractions due to dental caries, aged 18+ (2021/22)	Rate per 100,000	87	79	130	77	●	↑
Tooth extraction claims (NHS), aged 0 to 17 (2021/22)	Rate per 100,000	3,418	3,951	3,314	3,667	●	↑
Tooth extraction claims (NHS), aged 18+ (2021/22)	Rate per 100,000	4,963	5,058	3,607	4,057	●	↑
Oral cancer registrations (2017 - 19)	DSR per 100,000	17.9	Cannot calculate	15.6	15.4	●	↑
Mortality from oral cancer (2017 - 19)	DSR per 100,000	5.4	Cannot calculate	4.3	4.7	●	↓

Mental Health

Overview

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

Source: Fingertips

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

Source: Fingertips

- 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 for both 18-64 year olds and those aged 65+.

Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report

- 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.

Source: Fingertips

- Premature mortality of adults with severe mental illness is higher than in England.

Source: Fingertips

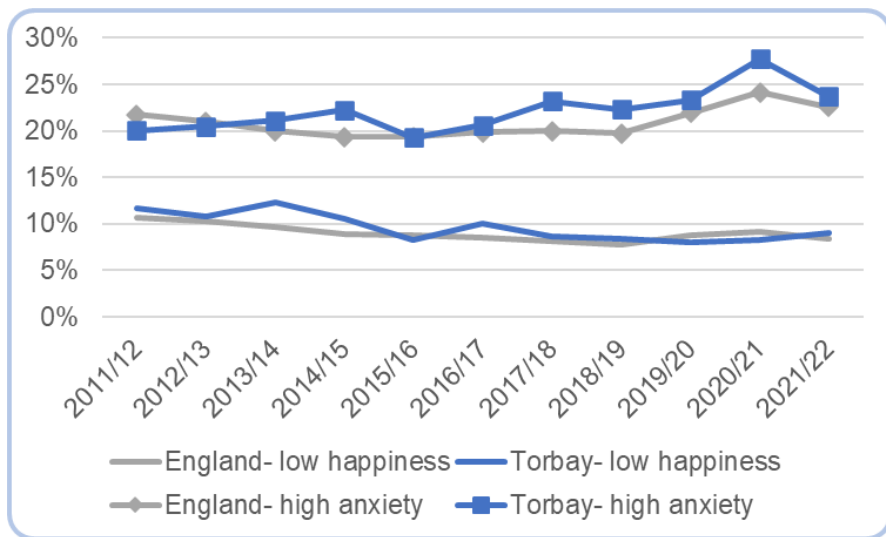
- Torbay suicide rates have been significantly higher than in England for the last 6 periods (up to 2019-21), they are gradually reducing from the peak in 2016-18.

Source: Fingertips

Wellbeing

In Torbay, the Annual Population Survey shows that 9% of people reported low happiness in 2021/22 (8.4% in England) (Fig 183). The Torbay figure has been between 8% and 9% for the last 5 years. The percentage reporting high anxiety peaked in 2020/21 in Torbay-COVID-19 very likely contributed to increasing anxiety levels- before dropping to 23.7% in 2021/22. Apart from 2020/21 Torbay has seen quite a level percentage of high anxiety from 2017/18 onwards.

Fig 183: Percentage of people with low happiness and high anxiety scores, aged 16+
Source: Fingertips

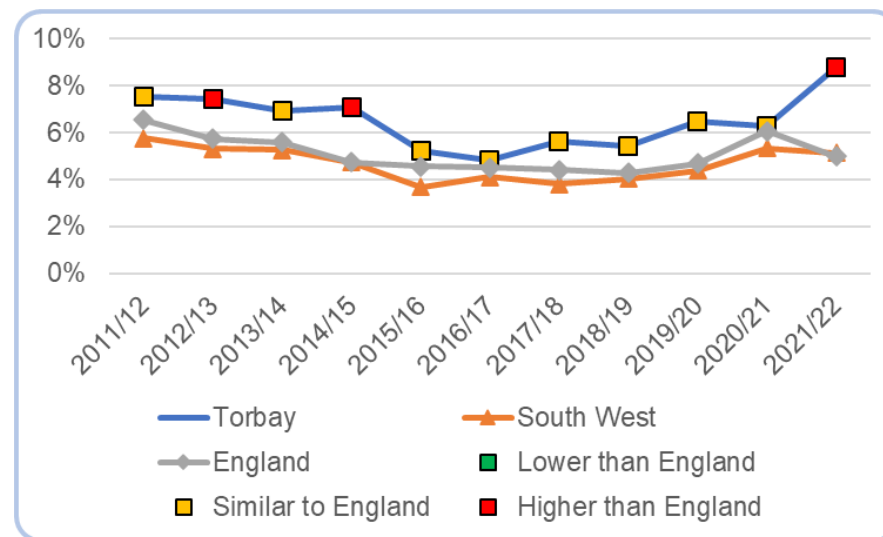


The percentage of people in Torbay reporting low satisfaction has increased to 8.8% in 2021/22 which is the highest percentage in the 11 years shown (Fig 184).

In England, out of all age groups, low satisfaction is reported the most during the last 5 year period (up to 2021/22) in people aged 45-64 years.

[Click here to return to the index](#)

Fig 184: Percentage of people with low satisfaction scores, aged 16+
Source: Fingertips



Children and young people

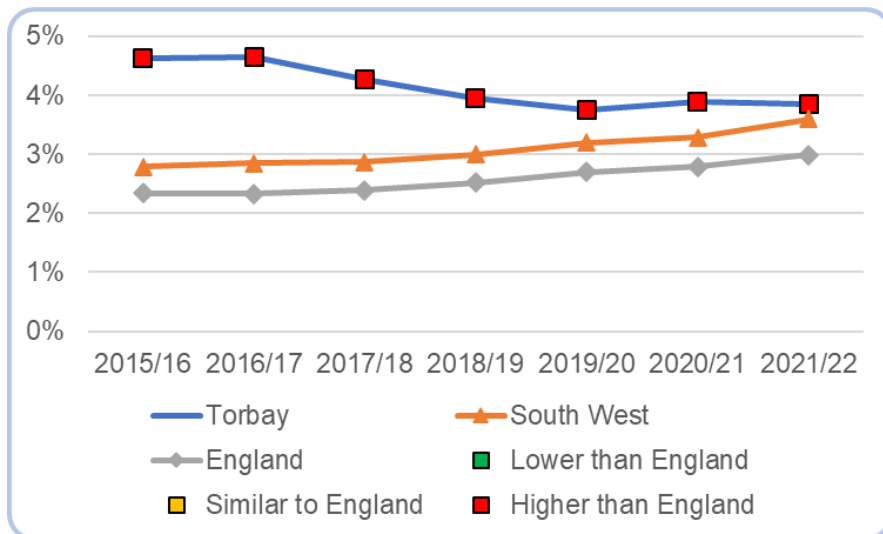
It is well known that a child’s learning and development is affected by their mental health and wellbeing. Poor mental health in childhood can impact into adulthood and untreated mental health problems as a child can severely impact people throughout their lives.

Fig 185 shows the percentage of school children who have Special Educational Needs (SEN) with a primary need of social, emotional and mental health. Torbay is significantly higher than England throughout but has decreased and then levelled out over the last few years. Torbay is higher than England for both primary and secondary pupils with these needs.

Torbay is significantly higher than England in the percentage of both boys and girls with these needs in 2020/21 and 2021/22 (the 2 years reported by OHID). More than double the number of boys than girls identified with these needs in Torbay, the South West and England.

Fig 185: Percentage of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs

Source: Fingertips



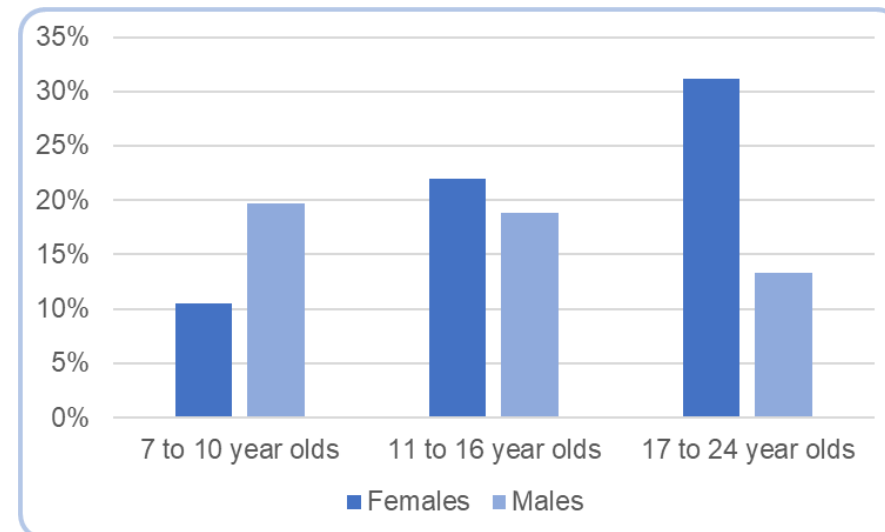
The 2022 survey of the mental health of children and young people in England is the wave 3 follow up of a cohort of children and young people from 2017. Surveys took place in 2017, 2020, 2021 and 2022 with findings weighted to represent the English population of children and young people. Surveys were completed by parents and/or the children/young people depending on their age.

Rates of children aged 7-16 years with a probable mental disorder rose from 12.1% in 2017 to 16.7% in 2020 and stayed pretty stable after that at 17.8% in 2021 and 18.0% in 2022.

Looking at 7-24 year olds in 2022 (Fig 186), differences can be seen between age and sex. 19.7% of boys aged 7-10 have a probable mental disorder compared to 10.5% of girls- boys are significantly higher. Conversely, far more young women aged 17-24 than young men of this age have a probable mental disorder- 31.2% of young women and 13.3% of young men.

Fig 186: Percentage of children/young people with a probable mental disorder, England, 2022

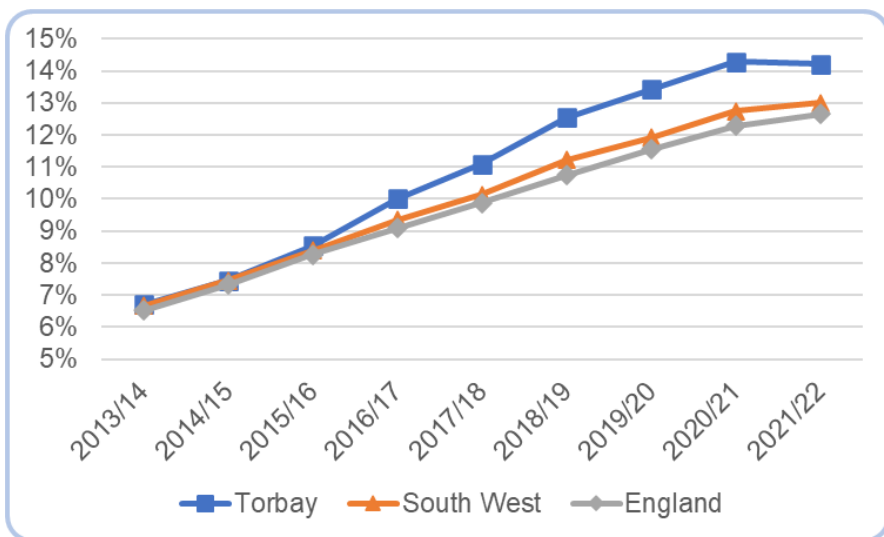
Source: NHS Digital: Mental Health of Children and Young People in England, 2022, using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire



Mental health on GP registers

The prevalence of depression is the percentage of adult patients recorded on GP registers with a diagnosis of depression, allocated to the local authority of the practice. In Torbay, depression is on an increasing trend as in the South West and England (Fig 187). Torbay has been significantly higher than England from 2015/16 and in the 2nd highest quintile in England from 2016/17. In 2021/22 for Torbay the prevalence has levelled out.

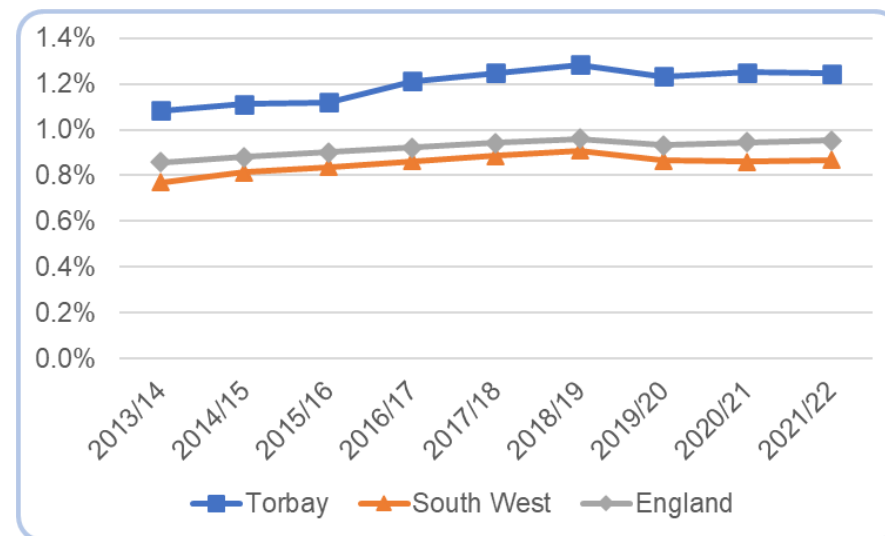
Fig 187: Percentage of depression on GP registers, aged 18+
Source: Fingertips



The percentage of patients on GP registers with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses is significantly higher in Torbay than the South West and England for the 9 years shown and Torbay is in the highest quintile in England (Fig 188). In 2021/22 the percentage is 1.25% of patients compared to 0.95% in England and Torbay has remained quite level for several years.

In England prevalence levels are generally much higher in more deprived areas than in less deprived areas.

Fig 188: Percentage of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses on GP registers
Source: Fingertips



Adult Social Care

Adult Social Care provides the help some people need to live as well as possible with illness or disability. Examples include help with washing, dressing, getting to work and being part of the community. Fig 189 shows clients aged 18-64 years who receive long term support and have a primary support reason of mental health. Torbay has significantly higher rates of 18-64 year olds than the South West and England for all the years shown. There are 318.4 per 100,000 receiving support during the year in Torbay compared to 138.3 in the South West and 152.1 in England in 2021/22. Torbay is on an increasing trend whereas England is decreasing.

Fig 189: Rate of 18 to 64 year olds with a primary support reason of mental health receiving long term support from Adult Social Care during the year, per 100,000

Source: Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report

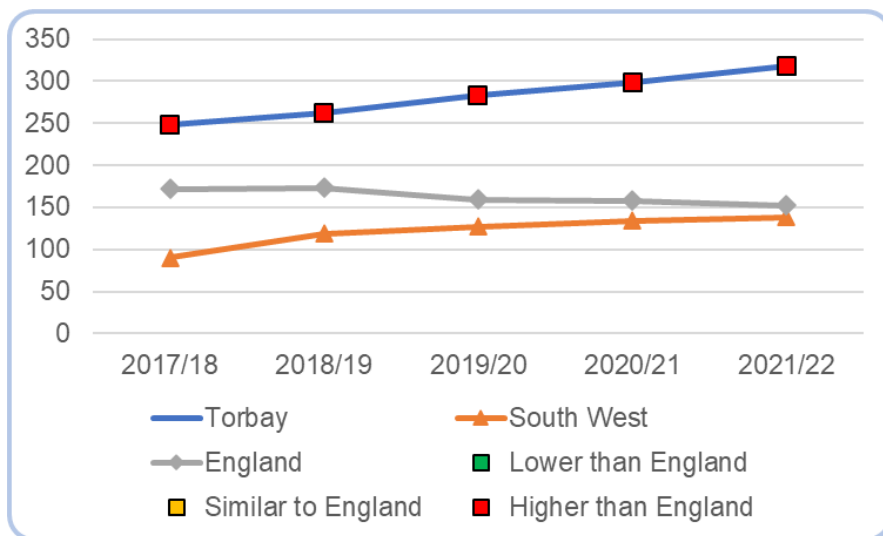
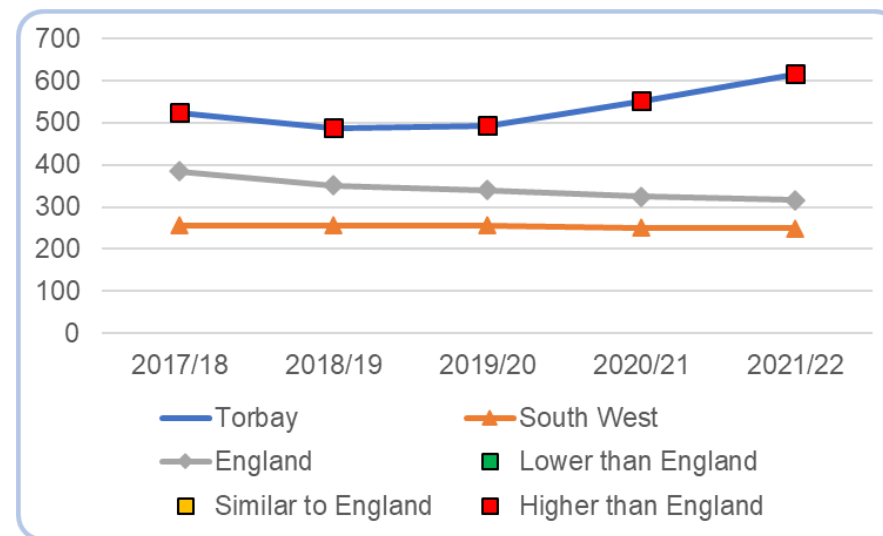


Fig 190: Rate of people aged 65+ with a primary support reason of mental health receiving long term support from Adult Social Care during the year, per 100,000

Source: Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report

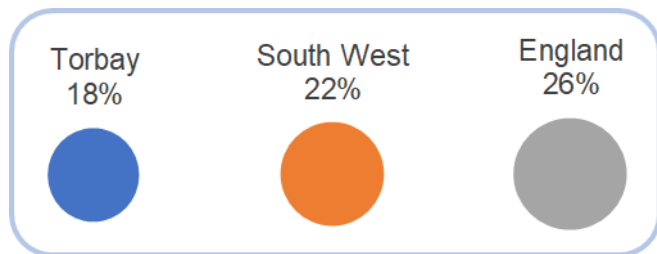


As with 18-64 year olds, Torbay has significantly higher rates of people aged 65+ receiving long term support services who have a primary support reason of mental health (Fig 190). The rate has risen over the last few years while England is on a decreasing trend. Torbay has a rate of 616.2 per 100,000 receiving support during the year (250.0 in the South West and 316.2 in England).

Housing

Fig 191 below measures the percentage of adults aged 18-69 in contact with secondary mental health services who are living independently, with or without support. This means living in accommodation where they have security of tenure or appropriate stability of residence in the medium to long term or they are part of a household where the head holds security of tenure/residence. This definition does not include a hospital or care home. In Torbay in 2021/22, 18% are classed as living independently, with or without support, which is lower than the South West and England.

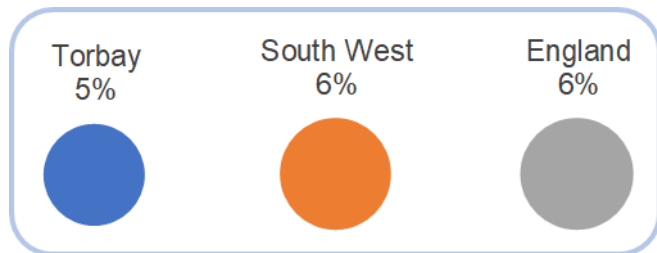
Fig 191: Percentage of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support, aged 18 to 69 years, 2021/22
 Source: Source: Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, indicator 1H, (Mental Health Services Data Set)



Employment

The percentage of people in paid employment, out of adults aged 18-69 years who are in contact with secondary mental health services, is 5% in Torbay and 6% in both the South West and England in 2021/22 (Fig 192).

Fig 192: Percentage of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment, aged 18 to 69 years, 2021/22
 Source: Source: Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, indicator 1F, (Mental Health Services Data Set)



Self-harm

Self-harm in this section is defined as intentional self-injury or self-poisoning. Hospital admissions for self-harm are used as a proxy of the prevalence of severe self-harm and are only the tip of the iceberg in terms of self-harm taking place. The data is for admissions not

individuals so will be influenced by people who are admitted more than once, sometimes several or many times.

Hospital admissions for self-harm are more prevalent in younger people. For 10-24 year olds (Fig 193) Torbay has fluctuated over the years but has remained far higher than England for at least the last 6 years. There are large differences between females and males, across England rates are consistently between 3 to 4 times higher for females than males. In Torbay, the number of admissions for females is almost 4 times higher than males over the 5 year period 2017/18 to 2021/22.

Fig 193: Rate of hospital admissions as a result of self-harm, aged 10 to 24, per 100,000 (Age standardised)
 Source: Fingertips

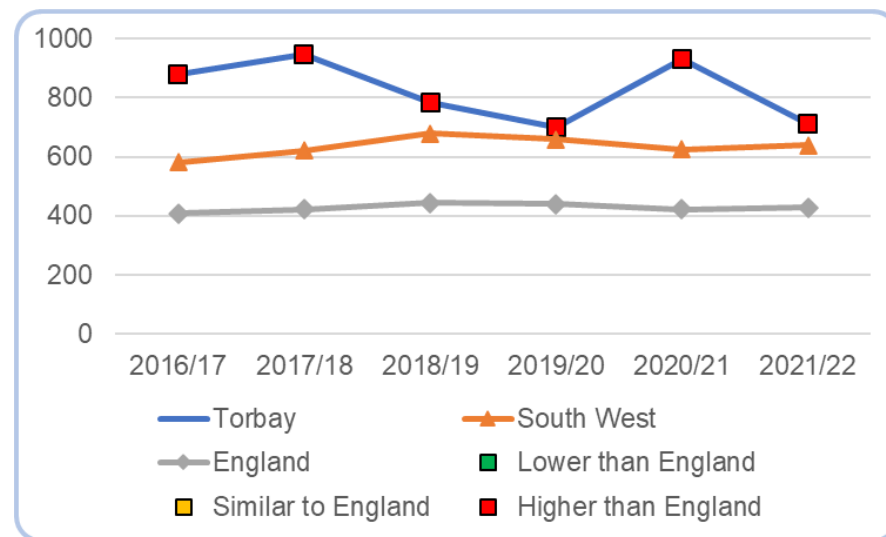
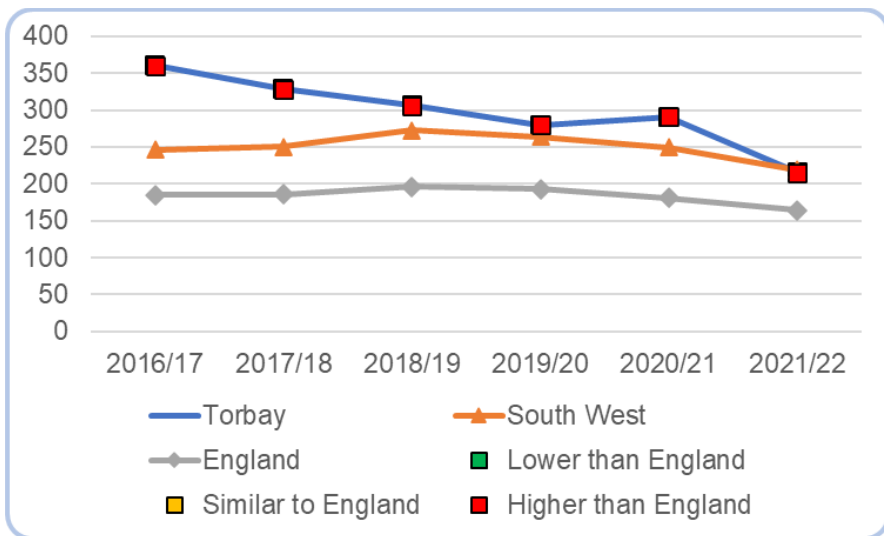


Fig 194 shows emergency hospital admissions for self-harm for all ages (approximately 99% of self-harm admissions are emergencies). Torbay is on a generally reducing trend over the 6 years shown but remains significantly higher than England throughout. In 2021/22, female rates are twice as high as for males in Torbay, the South

West and England, and Torbay rates for both females and males are significantly higher than the England figures. Over the years, female rates of self-harm admissions are much higher than for males.

Fig 194: Rate of emergency hospital admissions as a result of self-harm, all ages, per 100,000 (Age standardised)

Source: Fingertips



Mental health hospital admissions

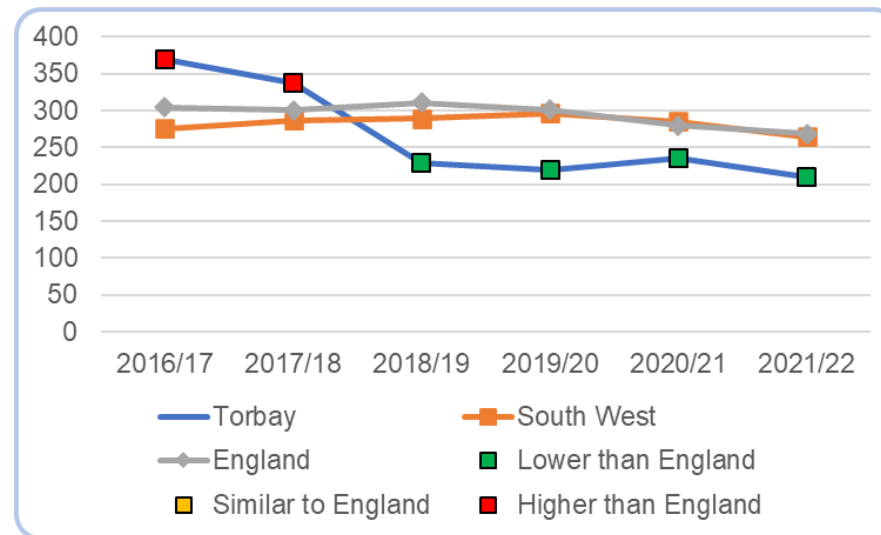
Rates of hospital admissions for mental health disorders have been lower than the South West and England for 4 years (Fig 195).

Torbay’s lowest rate is in the most recent year, 2021/22, at 210.2 per 100,000 (268.5 in England).

These do not include admissions for self-harm. For the 6 years of Torbay’s admissions combined, almost half are made up of ‘Delirium, not induced by alcohol and other psychoactive substances’ and ‘Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol’.

Fig 195: Rate of hospital admissions for mental health conditions, all ages, per 100,000 (Age standardised)

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics



Premature mortality

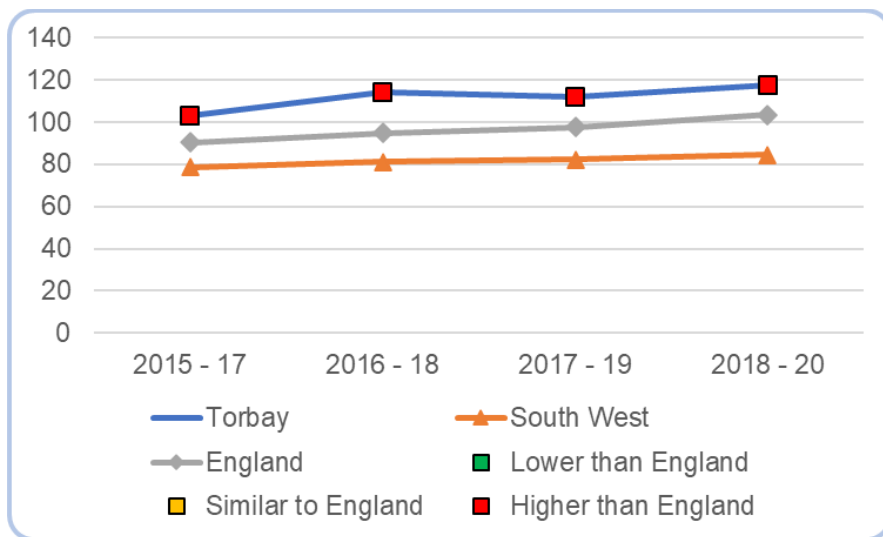
Torbay has significantly higher rates of premature mortality in people with severe mental illness than the South West and England for the 4 periods shown. Torbay has a rate of 117.6 per 100,000 in 2018-20 compared to 103.6 in England (Fig 196). Rates are higher for men than for women.

This encompasses adults (aged 18-74 years) who have had a referral to secondary mental health services in the 5 years before they died. Access to services will therefore affect rates- areas where few access these services will have lower rates of premature mortality and areas where many access these services will have higher rates.

In England there is a stark difference when it comes to deprivation with rates becoming much higher as the level of deprivation increases.

Fig 196: Rate of premature mortality in adults with severe mental illness, aged 18 to 74, per 100,000 (Age standardised)

Source: Fingertips



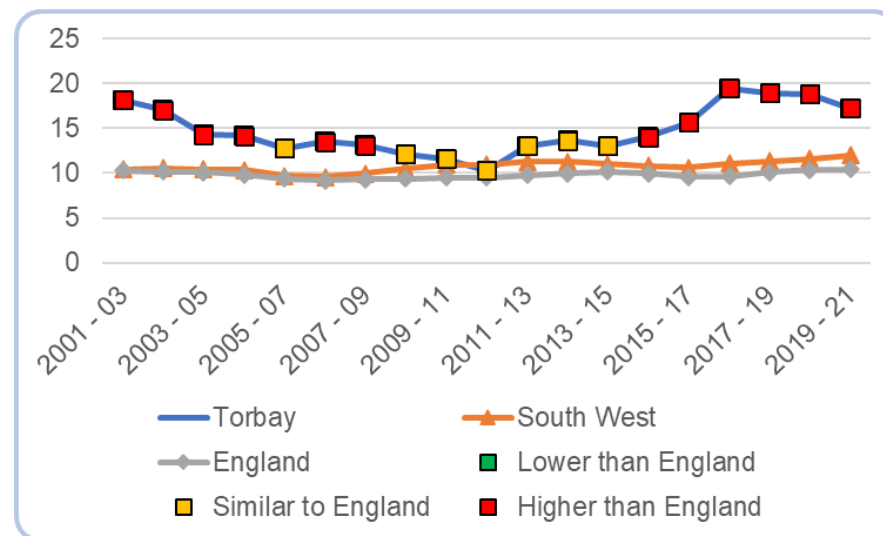
Suicide

Torbay’s mortality rate from suicide (and injury of undetermined intent) remains significantly higher than England as it has for the last 6 periods. There were 17.2 suicides per 100,000 in 2019-21 (10.4 in England). This compares to 18.8 in the previous period so a slight reduction. Figures have been very gradually reducing for the last 3 periods since their peak in 2016-18 (Fig 197).

Male rates are far higher than for females in Torbay as in England. In 2019-21 (3 years combined) there were 58 suicides of Torbay residents- 42 males and 16 females.

Fig 197: Suicide rate per 100,000 (Age standardised)

Source: Fingertips



Documents that provide further information on mental health include the [Torbay Suicide and Self-harm Prevention Plan 2022-2023](#), and at a national level- [Wellbeing and mental health: Applying All Our Health](#), OHID, 2022

Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Comparator Group	South West	England	RAG compared to England (Latest Year)	Direction of travel compared to previous period
Pupils with Social, Emotional & Mental Health Needs (2021/22)	%	3.8%	3.5%	3.6%	3.0%	●	↓
People with low satisfaction scores (2021/22)	%	8.8%	6.0%	5.1%	5.0%	●	↑
Depression Prevalence (2021/22)	%	14.2%	14.9%	13.0%	12.7%	●	↓
Primary support reason of mental health receiving long-term care, aged 18 to 64 (2021/22)	Rate per 100,000	318	170	138	152	●	↑
Primary support reason of mental health receiving long-term care, aged 65+ (2021/22)	Rate per 100,000	616	399	250	316	●	↑
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm, aged 10 to 24 (2021/22)	DSR per 100,000	711	503	640	427	●	↓
Hospital admissions for mental health conditions (2021/22)	DSR per 100,000	210	314	265	268	●	↓
Premature mortality in adults with severe mental illness (2018 - 20)	DSR per 100,000	118	119	85	104	●	↑
Suicide rate (2019-21)	DSR per 100,000	17.2	12.0	12.0	10.4	●	↓

Older People

Overview

- 65 and over population has risen in Torbay by 21% (just over 6,300 people) between the 2011 and 2021 Census.

Source: Census

- 65 and over share of Torbay population projected to rise from 27% in 2021 to 34% by 2043.

Source: NOMIS

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

Source: Fingertips

- Level of pension credit claimants higher in Torbay than England.

Source: Stat-Xplore

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

Source: Fingertips, Hospital Episode Statistics

- Those aged 65 and over receiving long-term support through permanent admission to residential homes rose significantly during 2021/22.

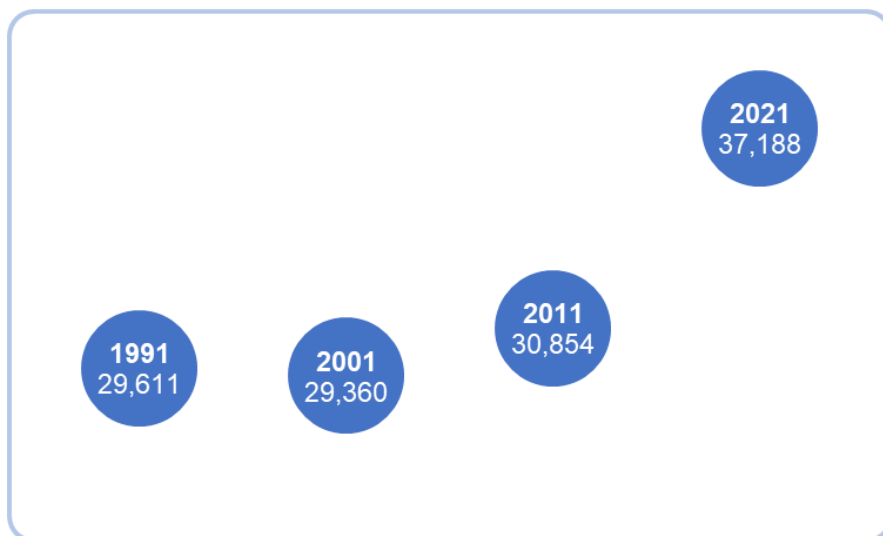
Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report

Population

The 2021 Census confirmed that an increasing number of Torbay’s population are aged 65 and over. 37,188 Torbay residents were aged 65 and over which equates to 26.7% of the population, this is a significant rise from the 2011 Census figure of 30,854 which equated to 23.6% of the population (Fig 198).

Fig 198: Torbay Census population aged 65 and over

Source: Census



The 65 and older population was not evenly spread across Torbay. The proportion of those aged 65 and over was more than twice as high in wards such as Wellswood and Churston with Galmpton when compared to King’s Ash and Ellacombe (Fig 199).

Torbay’s population is currently projected to rise from 139,322 in the 2021 Census to 153,088 by 2043. It should be noted that projections are likely to be updated over the next year in light of the 2021 Census. The proportion of those aged 65 and over is expected to rise from 27% in the 2021 Census to 34% by 2043 (Fig 200).

Fig 199: Torbay Census population aged 65 and over by ward (2021)

Source: Census 2021

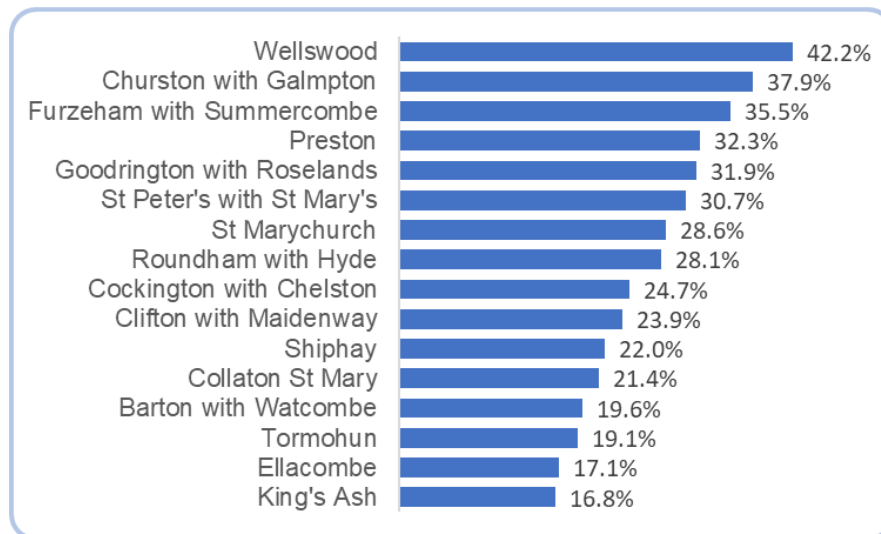
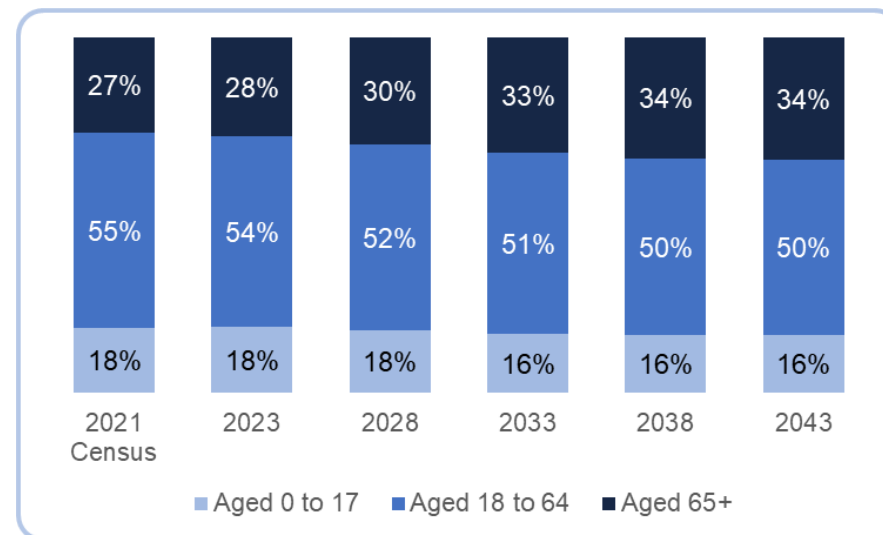


Fig 200: Population projections – Torbay

Source: NOMIS



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 keep someone alive for longer but the quality of life enjoyed may be relatively poor.

Life expectancy at 65 has been broadly in line with England among females in Torbay whose life expectancy has consistently been 21 years at age 65 (Fig 201), for males it is broadly in line with England but for the latest period it was significantly higher than England at 19 years life expectancy at age 65 (Fig 202). Those aged 65 and over in the most deprived areas of Torbay have life expectancies of approximately 2 to 3 years less than those who live in the least deprived areas, it should be noted that people in residential care may reside in areas that are very different in relation to deprivation than their lives before entering care.

Healthy life expectancy shows the years that a person can expect to live in good health. For females and males in Torbay over the last decade this has averaged 11 more years of good health at age 65. Data is provided by levels of deprivation across England, there are very substantial differences between those living in the most deprived areas when compared to the least deprived. Those in the least deprived areas can expect to have a healthy life expectancy at age 65 double that of the most deprived (Fig 203).

Fig 201: Life expectancy at age 65 – Female

Source: Fingertips

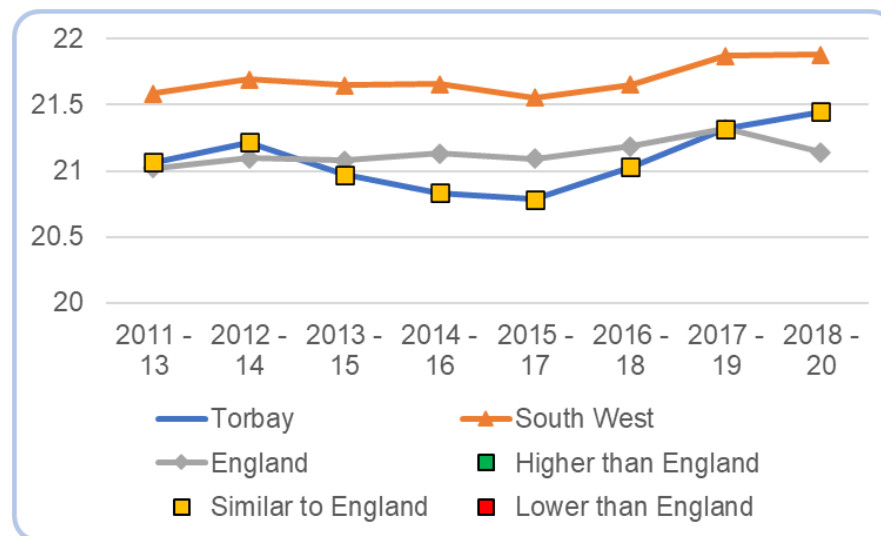


Fig 202: Life expectancy at age 65 – Male

Source: Fingertips

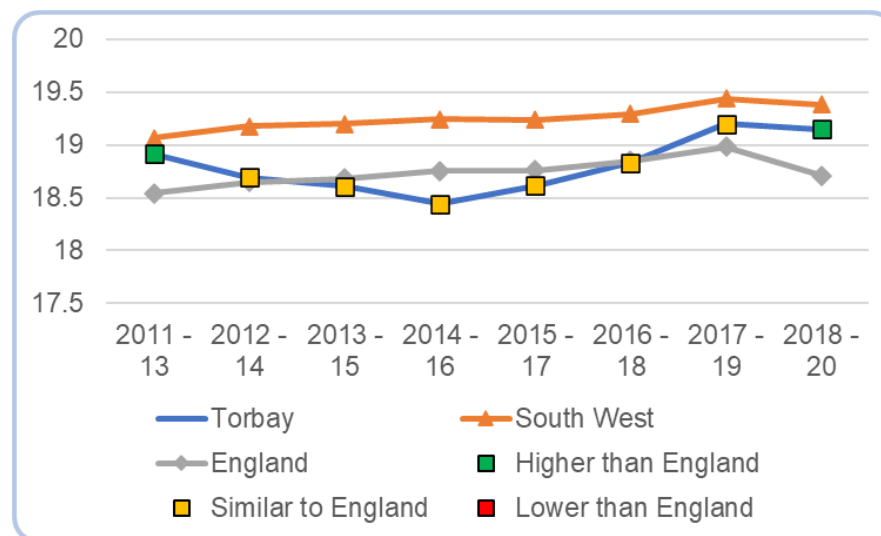
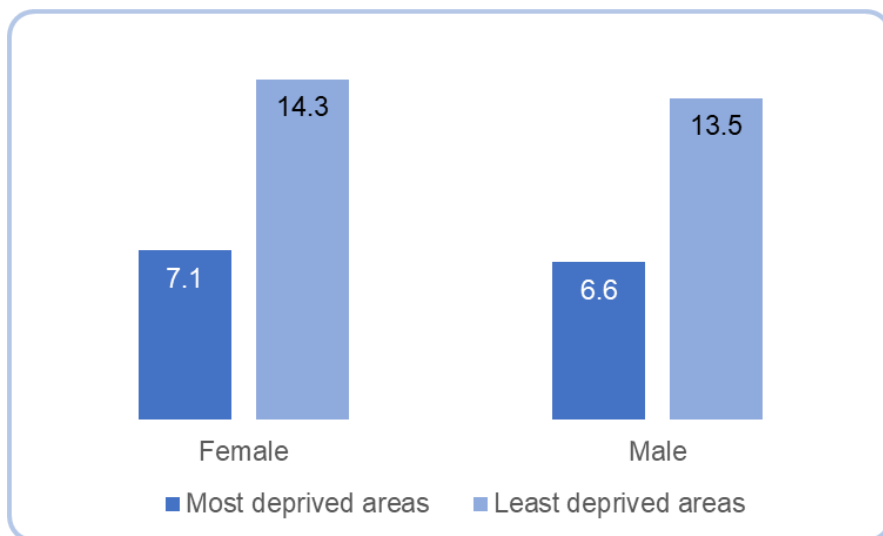


Fig 203: Healthy life expectancy at age 65 by most and least deprived areas – England

Source: Fingertips



Wellbeing and social contact

The Active Lives Survey asks a number of questions to adults around issues such as life satisfaction, happiness, finding things worthwhile, anxiety and loneliness (Fig 204). They were then asked to give a score of out 10 related to these issues. Those aged 65 to 84 scored better than all other ages across all 5 sectors although it should be noted that along with other age groups, average scores given have fallen over the 3 survey periods used (September to November 2019, September to November 2020, September to November 2021). For those aged 85 and over, the sample size was smaller but life satisfaction, happiness and finding things worthwhile scored poorly. Anxiety scored well and loneliness was lower than among young people. As a comparison, figures for those aged 16 to 44 are also given (Fig 205).

Fig 204: Active Lives Survey score for those aged 65 and over (September to November 2021) - England

Source: Active Lives Survey

	65 to 74	75 to 84	85+
How satisfied are you with life nowadays	7.38	7.45	6.83
How happy did you feel yesterday	7.46	7.61	6.88
To what extent are the things you do in your life worthwhile	7.60	7.70	7.10
How anxious did you feel yesterday (Low score is good)	2.77	2.75	2.97
Are you lonely often or always	2.73%	3.19%	6.82%

Fig 205: Active Lives Survey score for those aged 16 to 44 (September to November 2021) - England

Source: Active Lives Survey

	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44
How satisfied are you with life nowadays	6.65	6.66	6.86
How happy did you feel yesterday	6.50	6.69	6.76
To what extent are the things you do in your life worthwhile	6.62	6.80	6.94
How anxious did you feel yesterday (Low score is good)	4.45	4.30	3.84
Are you lonely often or always	10.96%	9.12%	6.83%

For 2021/22, the number of carers supported by Torbay Council during the year was 1,430, this was the highest number in the last 5 years. 2021/22 was the first time since 2018/19 that carers reported whether they had as much social contact as they would like in the Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report. For Torbay, 33% of carers aged 65 and over stated that they had as much social contact as they would like which was broadly in line with the last survey in 2018/19, but this has fallen considerably nationwide since 2014/15. Rates were higher than the England rate of 29% and South West rate of 26% in 2021/22 (Fig 206). Please note that for 2014/15, calculations were not available to show whether Torbay was in line with England.

Adult Social Care users aged 65 and over were also asked if they had as much social contact as they would like. For Torbay, 35% said Yes, this was significantly down on figures in 2018/19 and 2019/20 when rates 47% and 52% respectively. Rates were broadly in line with England and the South West (Fig 207). Very few authorities collected figures for the 2020/21 return so that year has been removed from the graph.

Fig 206: Percentage of adult social care carers aged 65 and over who have as much social contact as they would like
 Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report

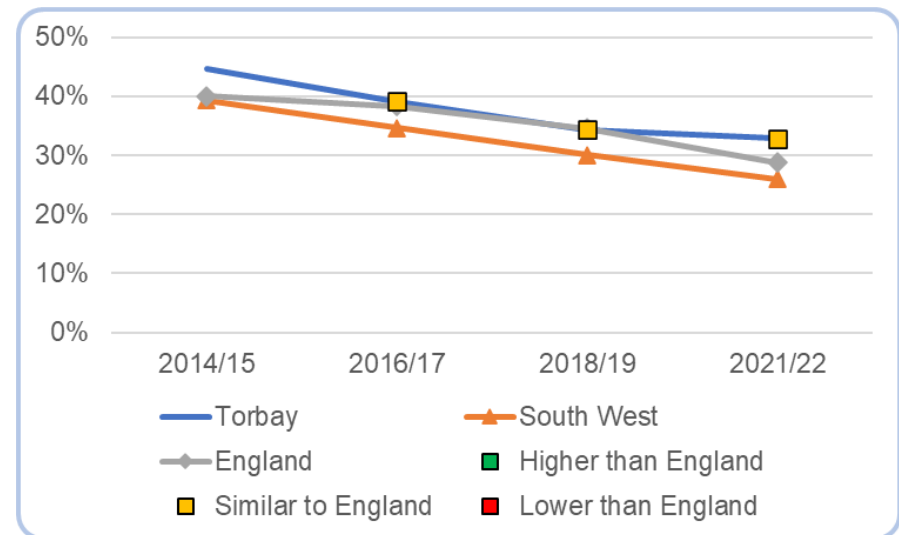
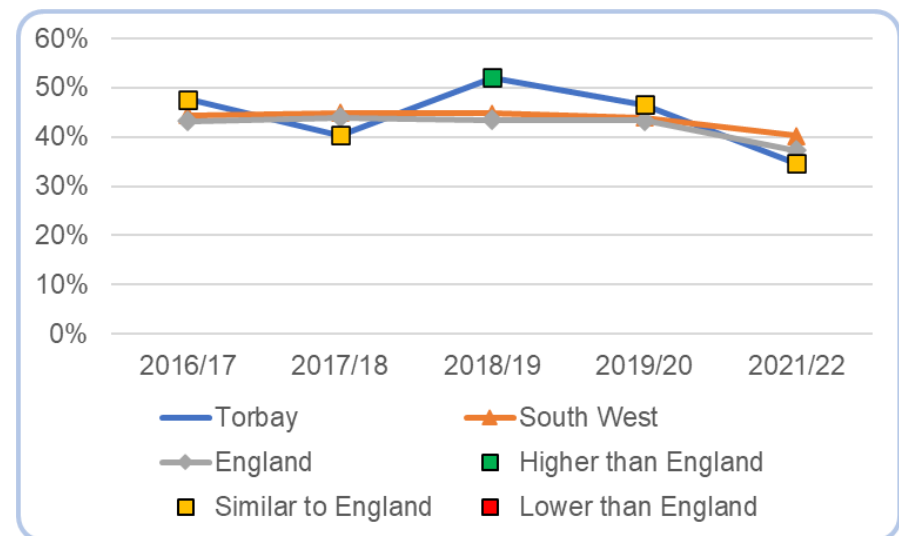


Fig 207: Percentage of adult social care users aged 65 and over who have as much social contact as they would like (No data for 2020/21)
 Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report



Pension Credit

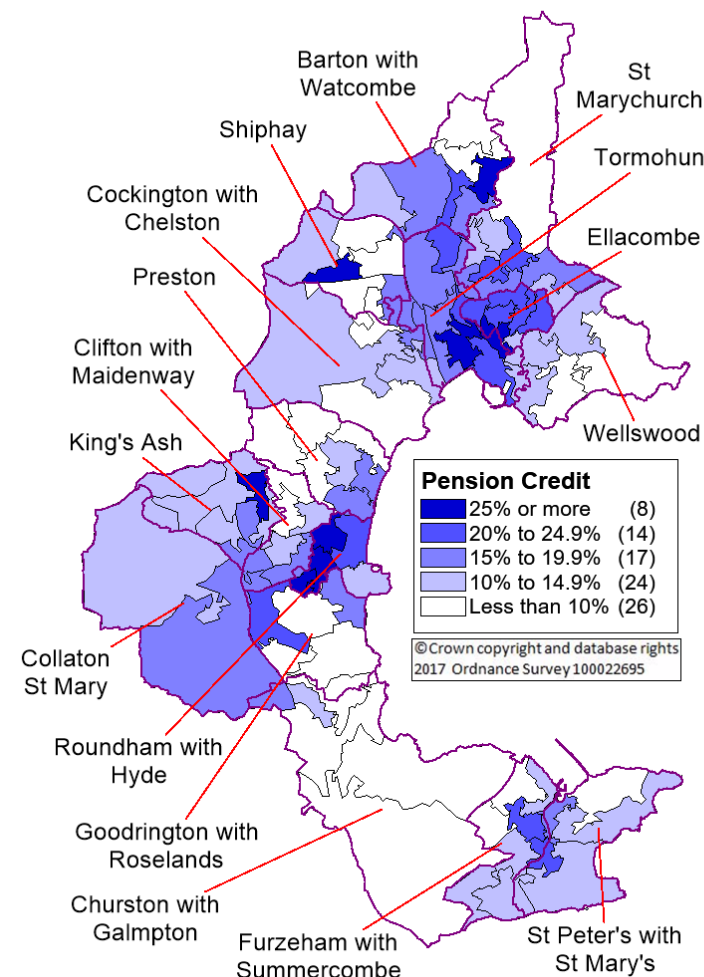
Pension Credit is there to help with living costs if you are over the State Pension age and on a low income. The level of pension credit claimants has been significantly higher in Torbay than England and the South West. The proportion of the 65+ population claiming pension credit in May 2022 was 13% in Torbay compared to 11% in England and 9% across the South West. It is thought that a significant number of pensioners who are eligible for pension credit have not claimed it. The highest percentage rates of pensioners receiving pension credit are in central Torquay and Paignton (Fig 208).

Homelessness

Homelessness can affect people of any age as their circumstances change. During 2021/22, 63 households where the main applicant was aged 65 or over were owed a homelessness prevention duty (threatened with homelessness within 56 days) or a homelessness relief duty (because they were already homeless) in Torbay. This equated to 5.8% of claims and was significantly higher than the England average of 3.6% although it should be noted that Torbay has a significantly higher population of people aged 65 and over. This was a rise from 44 households in 2019/20. Since 2018/19 rates have been consistently higher across the South West when compared to England.

Fig 208: Percentage of those aged 65 and over in receipt of pension credit (August 2021 to May 2022)

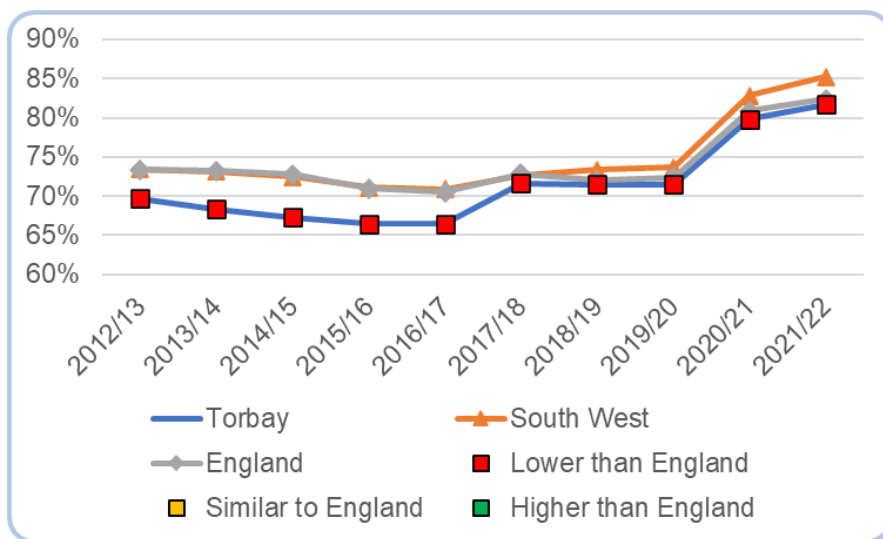
Source: Stat-Xplore



Health and Care

Flu vaccination rates amongst those aged 65 and over have consistently been lower than the South West and England although the gap has closed considerably in recent years, the latest period had a gap of less than 1% between Torbay and England (Fig 209). The World Health Organisation (WHO) target is 75% coverage although the national ambition for 2021 to 2022 was to reach 85% coverage. For the last 2 years, the WHO target was reached but not the 85% national ambition.

Fig 209: Percentage of those aged 65 and over who have received a flu vaccination
Source: Fingertips

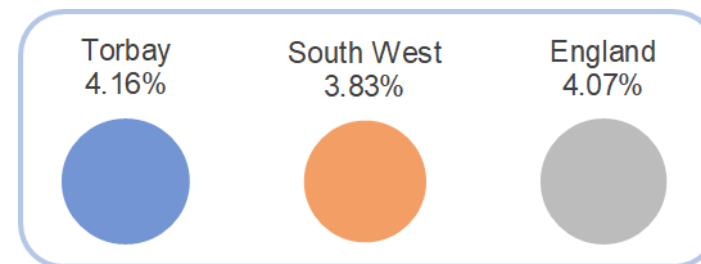


Dementia rates for those aged 65 and over are recorded by GP practices, prevalence rates within Torbay are largely in line with national and regional rates at approximately 4% (Fig 210). It should be noted that these are cases where dementia has been diagnosed, the figure of 4% will be an underestimate. As the population ages, these numbers are likely to rise from the current level of 1,553

(December 2021) requiring an increase in the scale of services needed to provide treatment and support.

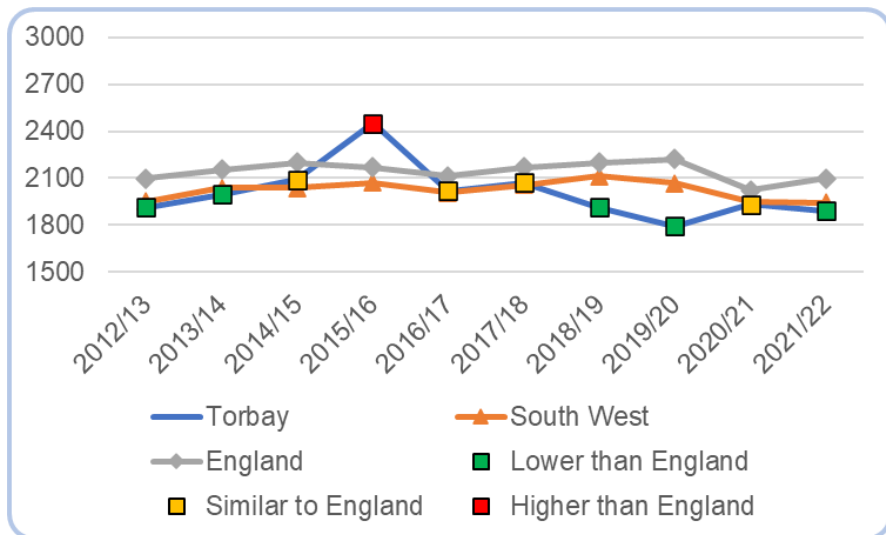
Fig 210: Recorded prevalence of Dementia for those aged 65 and over (December 2021)

Source: NHS Digital Recorded Dementia Diagnoses



Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, 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). Within Torbay, emergency hospital admissions due to falls for those aged 65 and over have been significantly lower than England in 3 of the last 4 years (Fig 211). These rates are age standardised to allow areas with significantly different age profiles to be compared. Further information on falls can be found at falls-2021.pdf (southdevonandtorbay.info)

Fig 211: Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over, per 100,000 (Age Standardised)
 Source: Fingertips, Hospital Episode Statistics for 2021/22



For planned admissions amongst those aged 65 and over, Torbay has consistently been significantly lower than the England average until the last 2 years when planned admission numbers have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (Fig 212).

For unplanned admissions amongst those aged 65 and over, Torbay's rate has fallen over the last 2 years as have the South West and England (Fig 213). Rates tend to be broadly in line with England but above the South West. These rates are age standardised to allow areas with significantly different age profiles to be compared.

Fig 212: Planned admissions to hospital for those aged 65 and over, per 100,000 (Age Standardised)
 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

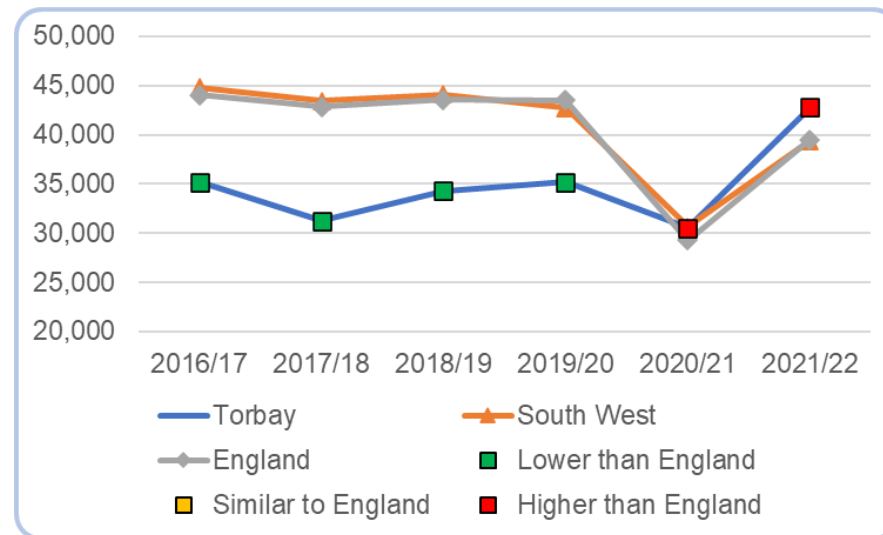
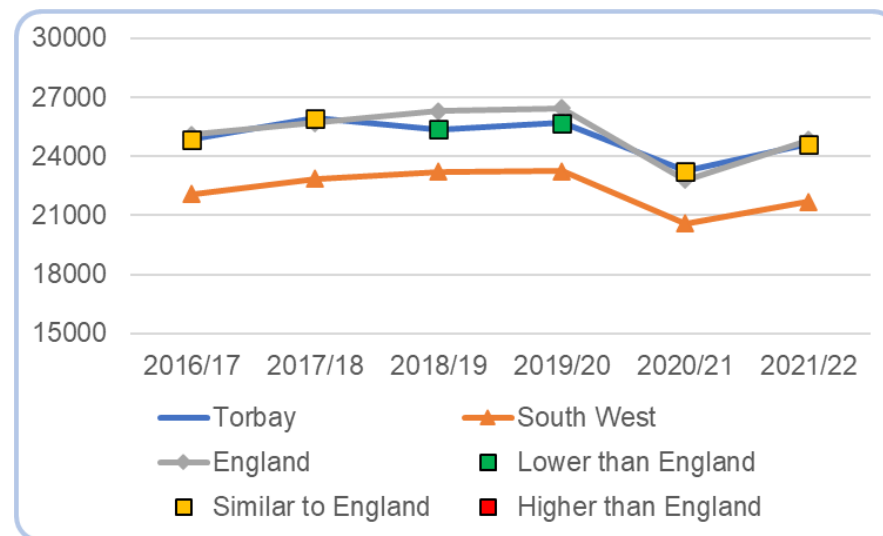


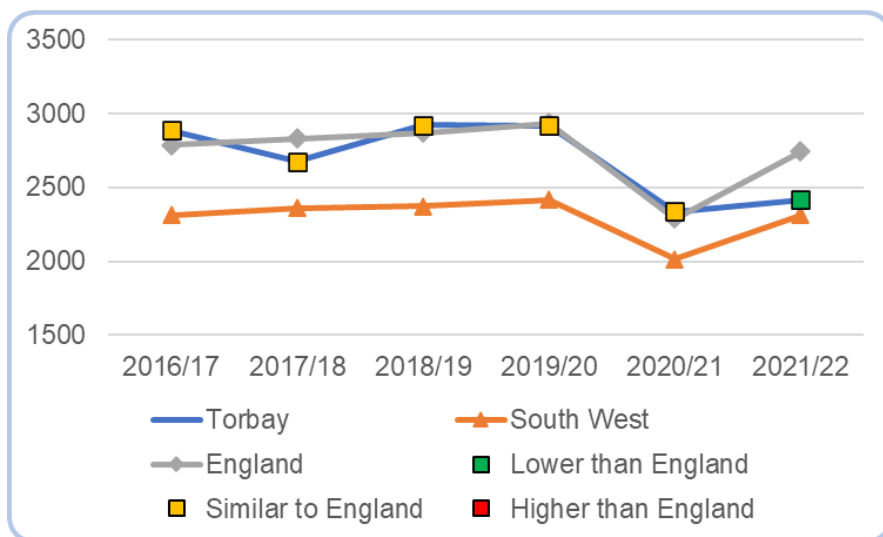
Fig 213: Unplanned admissions to hospital for those aged 65 and over, per 100,000 (Age Standardised)
 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics



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.

The rate of admissions for ACS conditions for those aged 65 and over were broadly in line with England until 2021/22 but above the South West. For 2021/22, rates were significantly below England and broadly in line with the South West (Fig 214). As with all hospital admissions, COVID-19 could have led to short-term deviations from long-term trends so a one-off deviation should be treated with caution. These rates are age standardised to allow areas with significantly different age profiles to be compared.

Fig 214: Emergency hospital admissions for ACS conditions for those aged 65 and over, per 100,000 (Age Standardised)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics



Rates of long-term support for those funded by Torbay Adult Social Care are broadly similar for those aged 65+ when compared to the England average over the last 5 years (Fig 215). Rates are

significantly higher than the South West. Within this, there are significant variations from England in some areas, those aged 65+ with a primary support reason of Learning Disability and Mental Health had much higher rates in Torbay whilst those with a primary support reason of Memory & Cognition had significantly lower rates than England.

For rates of long-term support being met by permanent admission to residential and care homes for those aged 65 and over, Torbay had broadly lower rates than England until 2021/22 (Fig 216). For 2021/22, 287 older people were permanently admitted, this is more than 100 above the average of the previous 4 years.

Fig 215: Rate of long-term support for those aged 65+, per 100,000
Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report

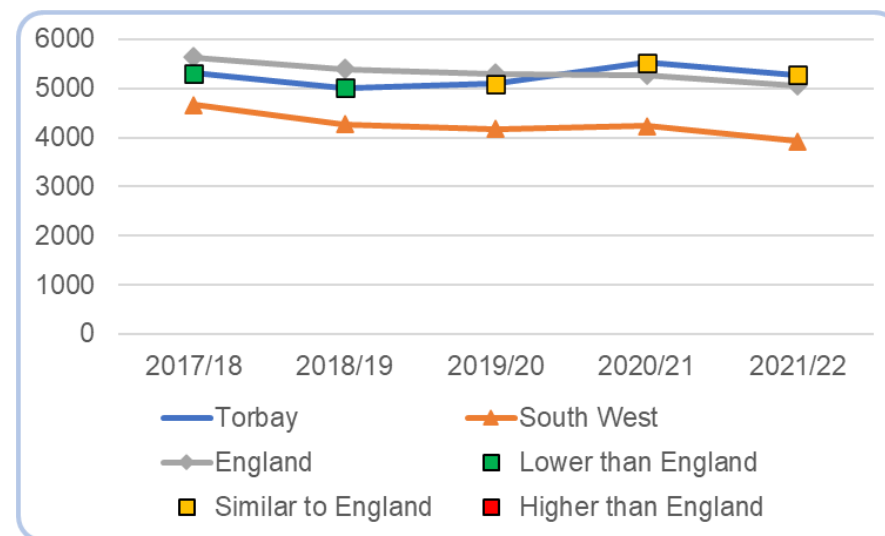
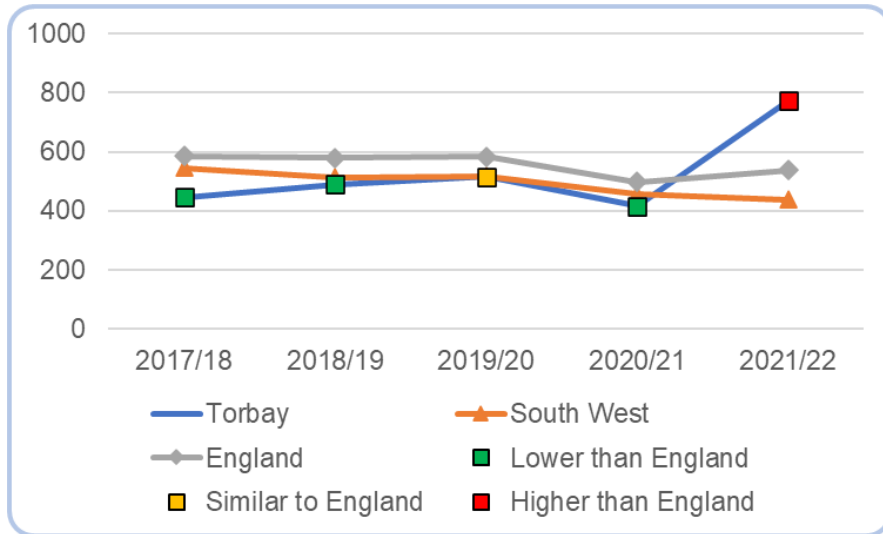


Fig 216: Rate of long-term support met by permanent admission to residential & nursing care homes aged 65+, per 100,000

Source: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report



Whilst this section brought together key information around Torbay’s 65 and over population, information that is also relevant to older people is contained within the majority of sections within the JSNA.

Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Comparator Group	South West	England	RAG compared to England (Latest Year)	Direction of travel compared to previous period
Life expectancy at age 65 - Female (2018 - 20)	Years	21.5	20.7	21.9	21.1	●	↑
Life expectancy at age 65 - Male (2018 - 20)	Years	19.2	18.4	19.4	18.7	●	↓
Healthy life expectancy at age 65 - Female (2018 - 20)	Years	11.4	11.0	12.5	11.3	●	↓
Healthy life expectancy at age 65 - Male (2018 - 20)	Years	10.9	10.4	11.6	10.5	●	↓
Pension Credit claimants (May 2022)	%	13.0%	11.7%	8.8%	11.1%	●	↓
Flu vaccination coverage - 65+ (2021/22)	%	81.7%	83.0%	85.3%	82.3%	●	↑
Prevalence of Dementia - 65+ (Dec 2021)	%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	4.1%	●	↑
Emergency admissions due to falls - 65+ (2021/22)	DSR per 100,000	1891	2287	1943	2100	●	↓
Long term support - 65+ (2021/22)	Rate per 100,000	5278	5562	3917	5054	●	↓

Unpaid Carers

Overview

- The 2021 Census showed just over 14,900 unpaid carers in Torbay, this equates to 1 in 9 of the population aged over 5 years old. Of these carers, 5,185 provided 50 hours or more of unpaid care.

Source: Census 2021

- Rates of unpaid care 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.

Source: Census 2021

- Almost 1 in 6 (15.9%) people classified as disabled under the Equality Act are unpaid carers according to the census.

Source: Census 2021

- Adult 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.

Source: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers, 2021/22

- Almost 1 in 2 (46%) adult carers known to local social services care for 100 hours or more per week.

Source: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers, 2021/22

An unpaid carer provides help to someone, usually an adult relative or friend, as part of their normal daily life. The 2021 Census asked if someone gave any help or support to, anyone because they have long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, or problems related to old age, people were asked to exclude anything related to paid employment.

Carers need support and the Care Act 2014 recognises unpaid (mainly) adult carers in law in the same way as those they care for. This relates to rights to a carers assessment of support needs, support planning, and access to information and advice to enable choice about the support they need.

Census 2021 – Unpaid carers

According to the 2021 Census, Torbay had just over 14,900 unpaid carers which results in Torbay having a significantly higher proportion of its residents as unpaid carers when compared to the South West and England (Fig 217). The difference is significant even allowing for Torbay’s older population profile. This shows that 1 in 9 Torbay residents over the age of 5 years undertake some unpaid care in relation to long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, or problems related to old age. Torbay also has a significantly higher proportion of its residents who provide 50 hours or more of unpaid care per week (3.9% in Torbay against 2.6% for England). This equates to 5,185 carers which is just over a third of the unpaid carer population.

There are significant differences in the percentage of different age groups who are unpaid carers with almost 2 out of 3 unpaid carers being aged 50 and over (Fig 218). However, the percentage of Torbay’s population who are unpaid carers is significantly higher than England across all age groups with gaps being particularly pronounced amongst age groups under the age of 50 (Fig 219).

Fig 217: Percentage of unpaid carers, aged 5 and over

Source: Census 2021

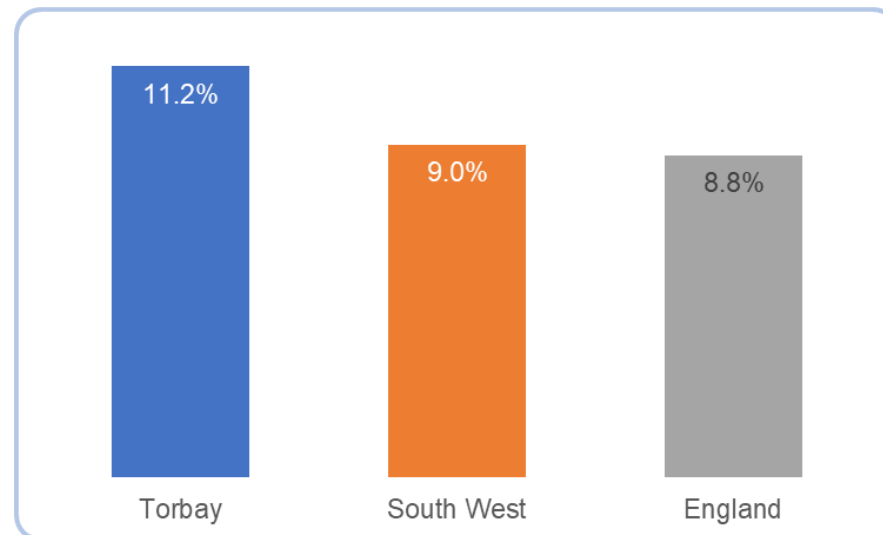


Fig 218: Unpaid carers by age group - Torbay

Source: Census 2021

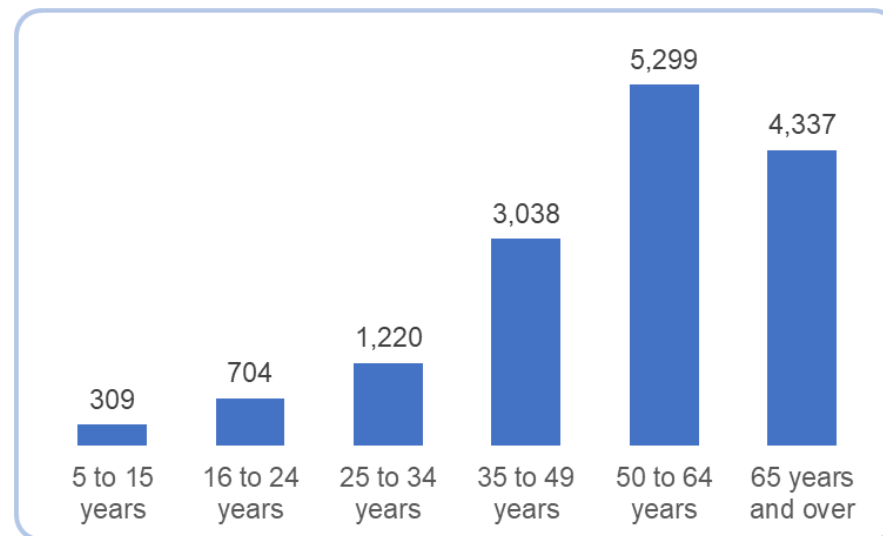
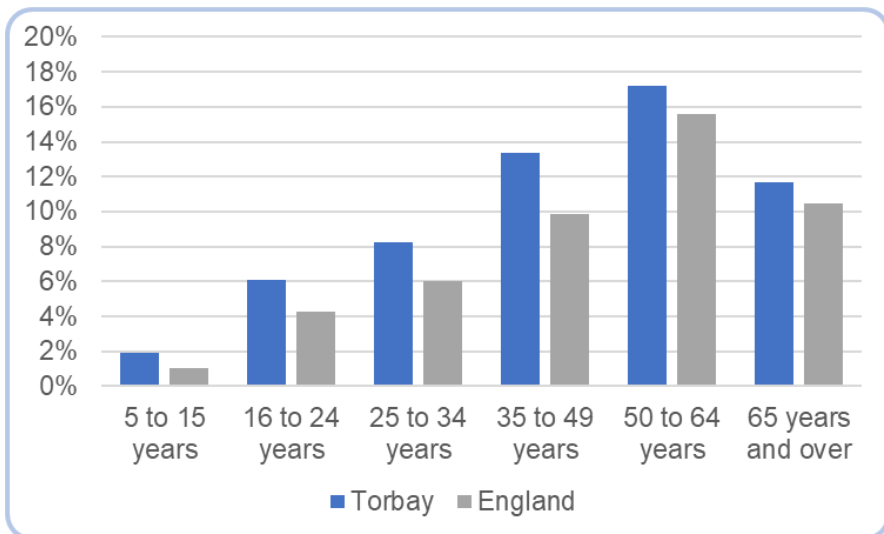


Fig 219: Percentage of unpaid carers by age group

Source: Census 2021



Unpaid carers are significantly more likely to be female with 13.0% of usually resident females providing unpaid care in Torbay, for males the rate is 9.5% (Fig 220). The difference is most significant in the 35 to 49 year age group where 1 in 6 females and 1 in 10 males undertake some unpaid care in relation to long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, or problems related to old age (Fig 221). Just over 1 in 5 females aged between 50 and 64 years undertake some unpaid care.

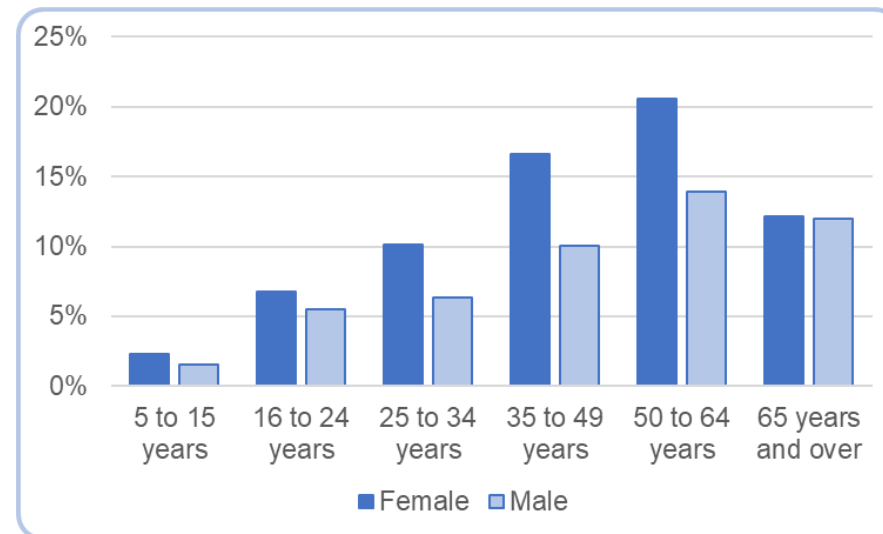
Fig 220: Percentage of unpaid carers, by sex - Torbay

Source: Census 2021

	19 hours or less	20 to 49 hours	50 hours or more	Total
Female	5.7%	2.8%	4.6%	13.0%
Male	4.2%	2.1%	3.3%	9.5%

Fig 221: Percentage of unpaid carers, by age group, by sex - Torbay

Source: Census 2021



There are significant differences between areas of Torbay in relation to the number of usually resident unpaid carers. For instance, rates are lowest in the Torquay town centre area (Fig 222).

Data is also available by geographical areas known as output areas, these are very small geographical areas which contain approximately 300 people. This gives a very detailed breakdown of the particular geographical areas of Torbay, it should be noted that because of the small population numbers involved, this data can be volatile (Fig 223).

There are higher concentrations of unpaid carers in wards such as King's Ash and Furzeham with Summercombe (Fig 224).

Fig 222: Percentage of unpaid carers, by area

Source: Census 2021

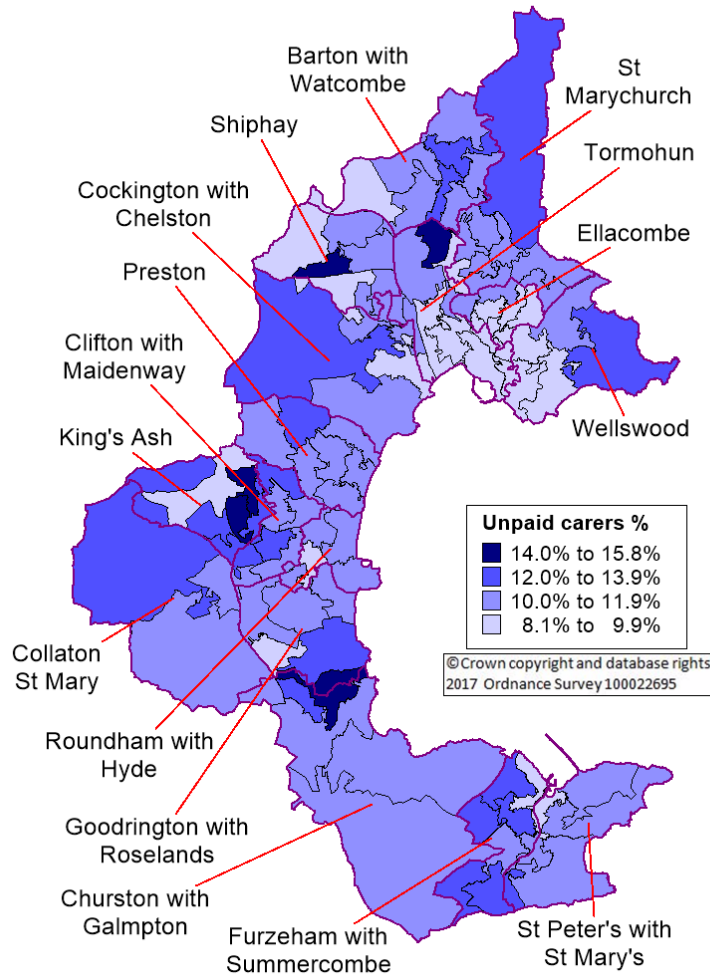


Fig 223: Percentage of unpaid carers, by output area

Source: Census 2021

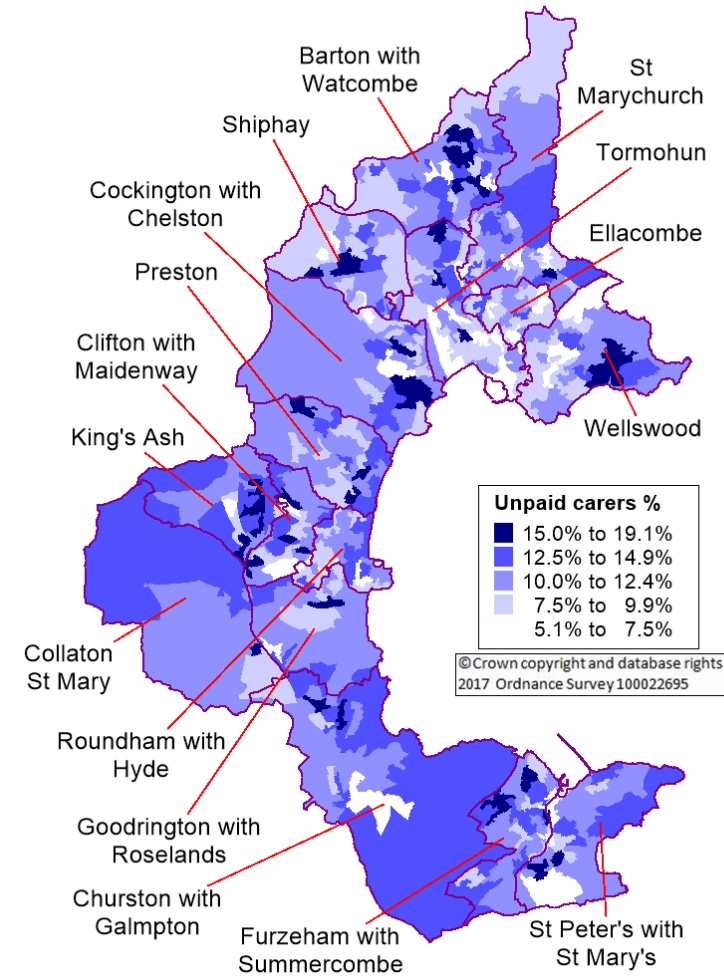
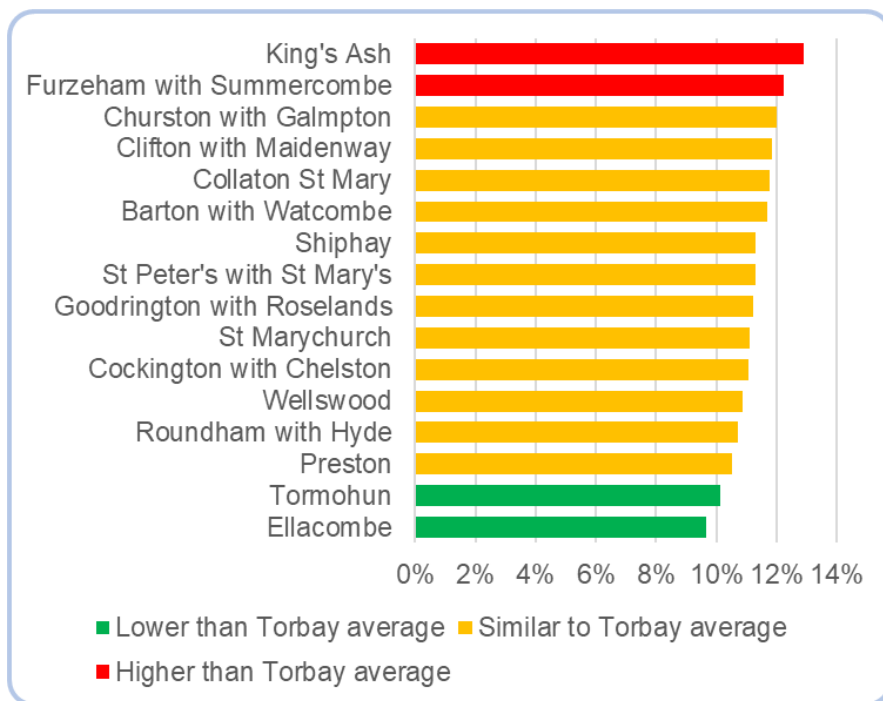


Fig 224: Percentage of unpaid carers, by ward

Source: Census 2021



Across younger age groups in Torbay it is more likely that someone will be undertaking unpaid care if they live in a more deprived area (Fig 225). This link is not observable in age groups over 50 years in Torbay.

For the 2021 Census, Torbay residents were asked if they had any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses which have lasted or are expected to last 12 months or more. If they answered yes, there was a further question 'Do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?'. This definition, where people answer yes to both questions is in line with the disability definition in the Equality Act 2010.

Whilst most carers are not disabled under the Equality Act 2010, those who are disabled in line with the Equality Act 2010 are significantly more likely to be unpaid carers than those who are not disabled (Fig 226). This is the case across all age groups.

Fig 225: Percentage of unpaid carers, aged 5 to 34 years - Torbay

Source: Census 2021

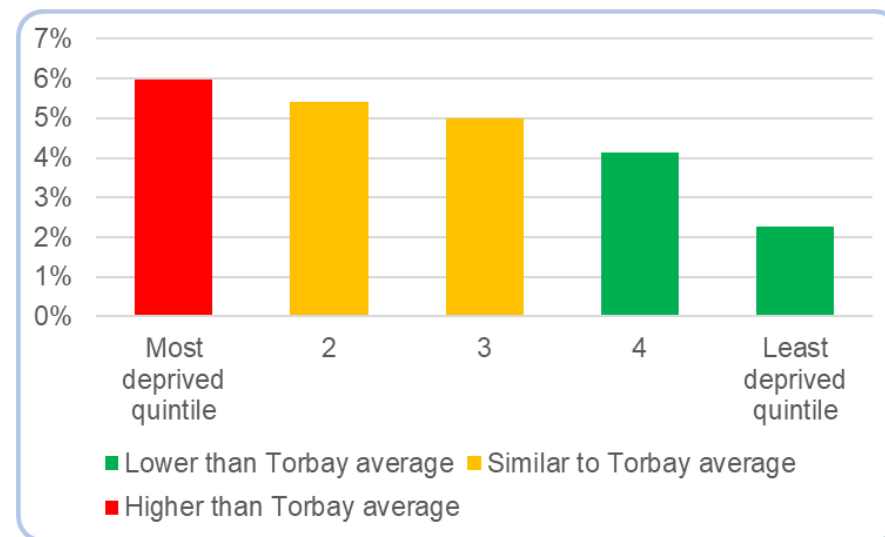
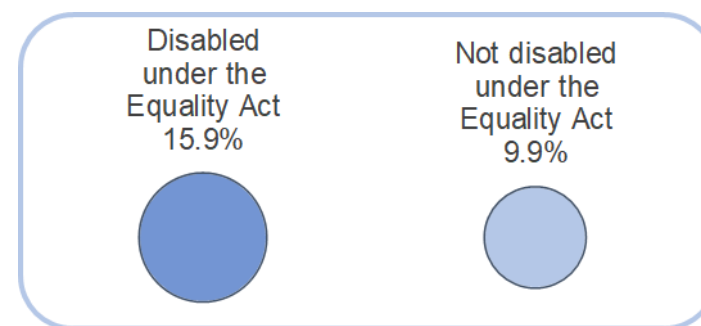


Fig 226: Percentage of unpaid carers, by disability status - Torbay

Source: Census 2021



Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers, 2021/22

The survey of adult carers known to local social services takes place every other year (this pattern was broken by COVID-19) and is conducted by local authorities with adult social services responsibility. The survey seeks the opinions of carers aged 18 or over, caring for a person aged 18 or over, on a number of topics that are considered to be indicative of a balanced life alongside their unpaid caring role [Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers in England, 2021-22 - NDRS \(digital.nhs.uk\)](#) .

355 carers responded to the 2021/22 survey in Torbay, of these almost 2 out of 3 provided unpaid care to someone aged 65 or over, the person they cared for was most likely to have a physical disability followed by a long-standing illness and problems connected to ageing (Fig 227), multiple care needs for the same person could be selected. In relation to dementia, the Torbay rate of 29.8% was noticeably lower than the South West rate of 40.7%. Almost 5 out of 6 carers (82.4%) stated that the person they cared for lived with them compared to just 1 in 6 who said they lived somewhere else (Fig 228).

Of those carers who received support or services from Torbay social services in the previous 12 months, rates of satisfaction with the support and services received by themselves and the person they cared for were 74.8% during 2021/22 with dissatisfaction rates at 10.4% (Fig 229). These rates are broadly in line with 2016/17 and 2018/19. By comparison, rates of satisfaction across England for 2021/22 were 66.4% and rates of dissatisfaction were 16.4%.

Fig 227: Care Needs of person cared for – Torbay (2021/22)

Source: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers, 2021/22

Care Need	Percentage
A physical disability	50.0%
Long-standing illness	42.1%
Problems connected to ageing	37.1%
Sight or hearing loss	32.0%
Dementia	29.8%
A mental health problem	22.8%
A learning disability or difficulty	18.8%
Terminal illness	5.3%
Alcohol or drug dependency	2.0%

Fig 228: Where does the person you care for usually live? – Torbay (2021/22)

Source: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers, 2021/22

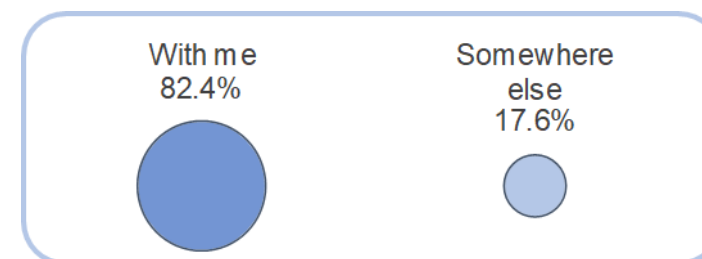
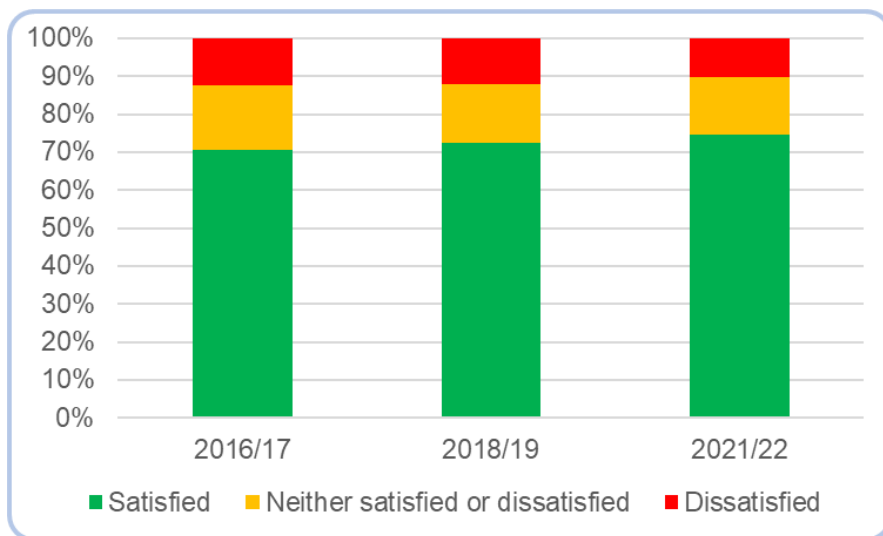


Fig 229: Levels of satisfaction with support and services carer and person cared for received from social services in last 12 months - Torbay

Source: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers, 2021/22



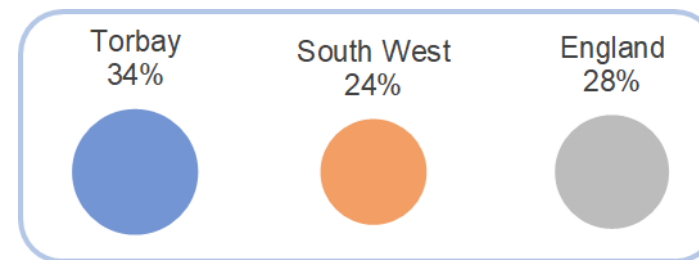
For the period 2021/22, approximately 1 in 6 Torbay adult social carers (17.0%) state that they are able to spend their time doing things that they value or enjoy, a similar number (17.8%) state they don't do anything that they value or enjoy with their time. Most carers (65.2%) state that they do some of the things they value or enjoy but not enough. These numbers are broadly in line with the England average. Similar sentiments were expressed when asked about how much control carers had over their life.

For Torbay, 34% of adult social carers stated that they had as much social contact as they would like, which was broadly in line with the last survey in 2018/19. Rates were significantly higher than England and the South West (Fig 230). 17.6% of Torbay carers stated that they had little social contact and were socially isolated which was

broadly in line with the previous survey, this is a little lower than England and the South West.

Fig 230: Percentage of adult social carers who have as much social contact as they would like – Torbay (2021/22)

Source: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers, 2021/22



For the period 2021/22, 1 in 4 (24.6%) of Torbay adult social carers feel that they do not have enough encouragement and support. This has risen from 2016/17 when the percentage was 17.3%.

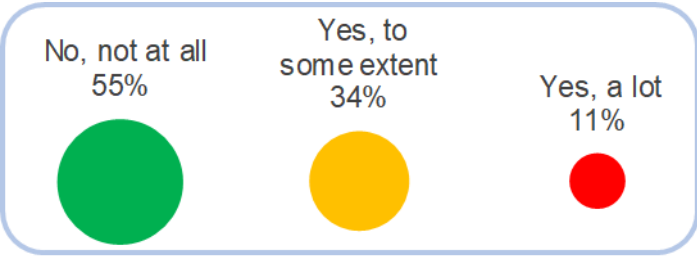
Carers were also asked if their health had been affected by their caring role, a majority of carers replied that at least 1 of the following 4 effects were felt: feeling tired, disturbed sleep, general feeling of stress and feeling depressed (Fig 231). Just 6% of respondents said that their health had not been affected by their caring role.

For the period 2021/22, adult social carers were asked if caring had caused them any financial difficulties in the previous 12 months, approximately 45% said that it caused some or a lot of financial difficulties (Fig 232). These figures are broadly in line with the 2018/19 survey, the South West and England.

Fig 231: Percentage of adult social carers whose health had been affected by caring role in the ways listed - Torbay (2021/22)
 Source: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers, 2021/22

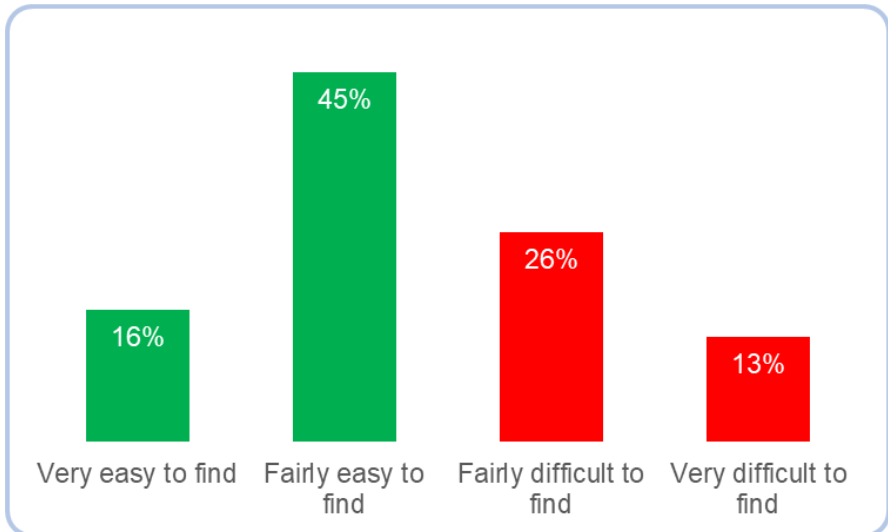
Health affected	Percentage
Feeling tired	83.9%
Disturbed sleep	70.3%
General feeling of stress	66.0%
Feeling depressed	51.0%
Short tempered/irritable	48.2%
Physical strain (eg back)	41.1%
Made an existing condition worse	24.4%
Developed my own health conditions	23.8%
Had to see own GP	20.4%
Loss of appetite	15.3%

Fig 232: Percentage of adult social carers, has caring caused you any financial difficulties in the last 12 months - Torbay (2021/22)
 Source: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers, 2021/22



Being able to access information and advice about support, services and benefits quickly and easily helps not only with practical outcomes but can also help to reduce levels of stress and anxiety around someone’s caring duties. Of those Torbay adult social carers in 2021/22 who attempted to access this information and advice in the previous 12 months, more than 1 in 3 (39%) found this fairly or very difficult which is similar to South West and England rates (Fig 233). This is much higher than the 2016/17 figure of 26% for Torbay. Once accessed, 88% of information or advice was very or quite helpful. 3 in 10 Torbay carers did not attempt to access information or advice in the previous 12 months.

Fig 233: Percentage of adult social carers who have found it easy or difficult to find information and advice - Torbay (2021/22)
 Source: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers, 2021/22

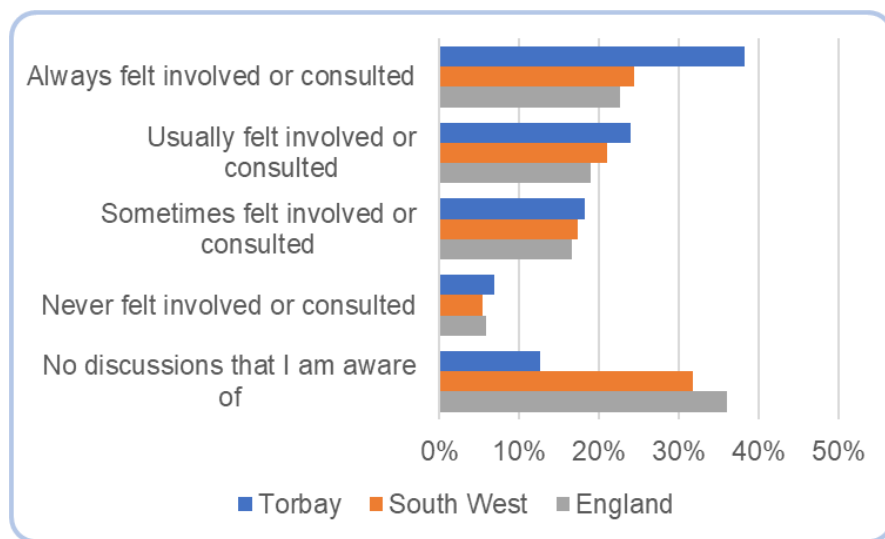


Adult social carers were asked if they have been involved or consulted as much as they would want to be, in discussions about the support or services provided to the person they care for. For Torbay during 2021/22, approximately 1 in 8 (12.7%) were not aware

of any discussions in the last 12 months, this was a significantly lower rate than both England (36.1%) and the South West (31.8%) and significantly lower than previous results for Torbay, a further 6.9% said they never felt involved or consulted. Approximately 4 in 5 (80.4%) of carers always, usually or sometimes felt involved (Fig 234).

Fig 234: Percentage of adult social carers who feel involved or consulted (2021/22)

Source: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers, 2021/22



59% of Torbay adult social carers are retired with a further 19% not in paid work. 1 in 4 were in paid full-time or part-time employment. 46% state that they spend 100 hours or more a week looking after or helping the person that they care for, this was significantly more than the England average of 36%.

Reports and further information around the Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers (PSSSAC) can be found at [Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers in England, 2021-22 - NDRS \(digital.nhs.uk\)](https://digital.nhs.uk)

Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Comparator Group	South West	England	RAG compared to England (Latest Year)	Direction of travel compared to previous period
Census - Unpaid carers aged 5 and above (2021)	%	11.2%	9.9%	9.0%	8.8%	●	Not comparable
Census - Unpaid carers for 50 hours or more (2021)	%	3.9%	3.1%	2.7%	2.6%	●	Not comparable
Census - Disabled under the equality act who are also unpaid carers (2021)	%	15.9%	14.3%	14.1%	13.8%	●	Not comparable
PSSSAC - Satisfied with support and services from adult social services (2021/22)	%	75%	68%	66%	66%	●	↑
PSSSAC - Carers who have as much social contact as they like (2021/22)	%	34%	30%	24%	28%	●	↑
PSSSAC - Caring has caused financial difficulties in the last 12 months (2021/22)	%	45%	37%	43%	43%	●	↓
PSSSAC - Carers who have found it easy to find information and advice (2021/22)	%	61%	60%	62%	58%	●	↓
PSSSAC - Caring for 100 hours or more per week (2021/22)	%	46%	38%	42%	36%	●	↓

Preventable Mortality

Overview

- Rate of deaths from causes considered preventable in the under 75 age group are higher in Torbay than England and the South West.

Source: Fingertips

- Rate of deaths from causes considered preventable in the under 75 age group are much higher in the more deprived areas of Torbay when compared to less deprived areas of Torbay.

Source: Primary Care Mortality Database

- 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.

Source: Fingertips

- 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.

Source: Primary Care Mortality Database

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

Source: Fingertips

The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities defines preventable mortality as relating to deaths that are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause could mainly be avoided through effective public health and primary prevention interventions. The deaths are limited to those who died before they reached the age of 75.

Preventable deaths - All causes

Preventable deaths among those aged under 75 have been significantly higher than England and South West over the latest 3 year periods available (Fig 235). Looking at local data for 2018 – 20 and 2019 – 21, rates in Torbay have remained broadly similar to 2017 - 19. Rates rose significantly in both female (Fig 236) and male (Fig 237) populations but local data shows that rates for 2018 – 20 and 2019 – 21 have remained broadly similar for females and males to 2017 - 19. The level of preventable deaths among males under 75 is close to double the rate among females under 75.

Within Torbay, over the period 2017 – 19, 5 out of 6 preventable deaths related to either cancer, cardiovascular disease, liver disease or respiratory disease. 43% of deaths amongst those aged 75 and under in Torbay, for the last 5 time periods, were considered preventable, this is in line with England.

Looking at local Torbay data for 2017 to 2021, there is significant variation between differing areas of Torbay. Those living in the most deprived areas of Torbay are significantly more likely to die of preventable causes under the age of 75 when compared to the Torbay average. Those who live in the less deprived parts of Torbay are significantly less likely to die of preventable causes before the age of 75 when compared to the Torbay average (Fig 238).

Fig 235: Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable, per 100,000 (Age Standardised)

Source: Fingertips

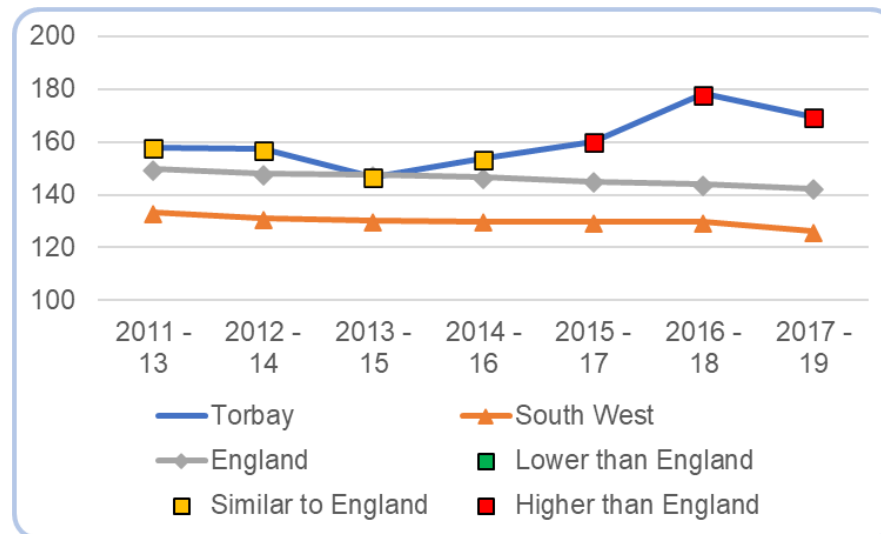


Fig 236: Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable, per 100,000 (Age Standardised) - Female

Source: Fingertips

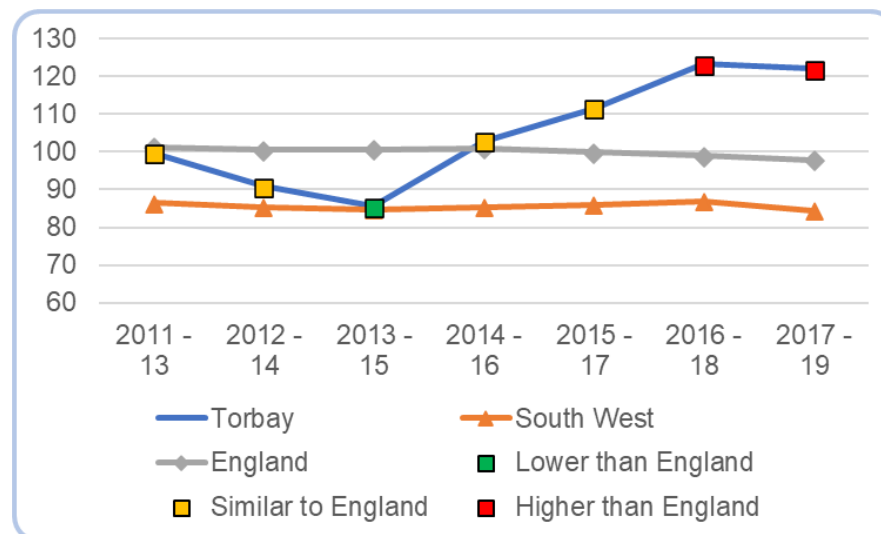


Fig 237: Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable, per 100,000 (Age Standardised) - Male

Source: Fingertips

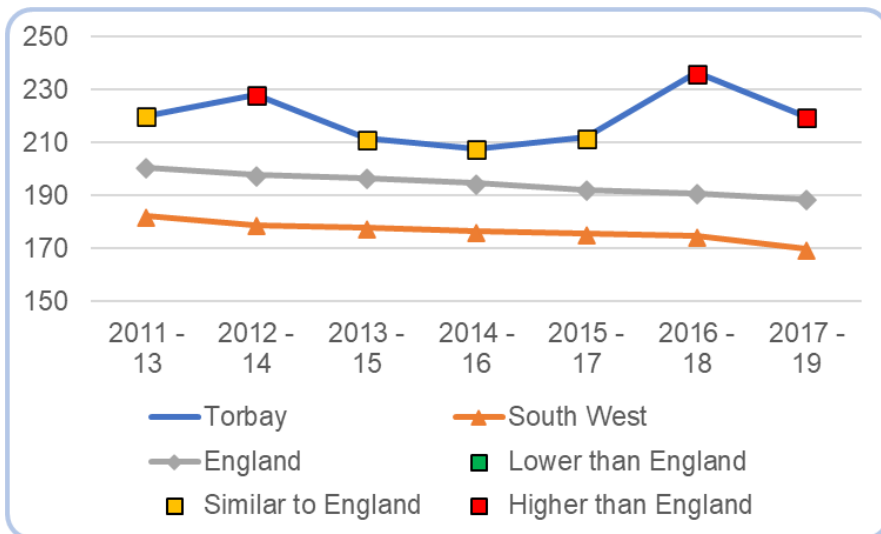
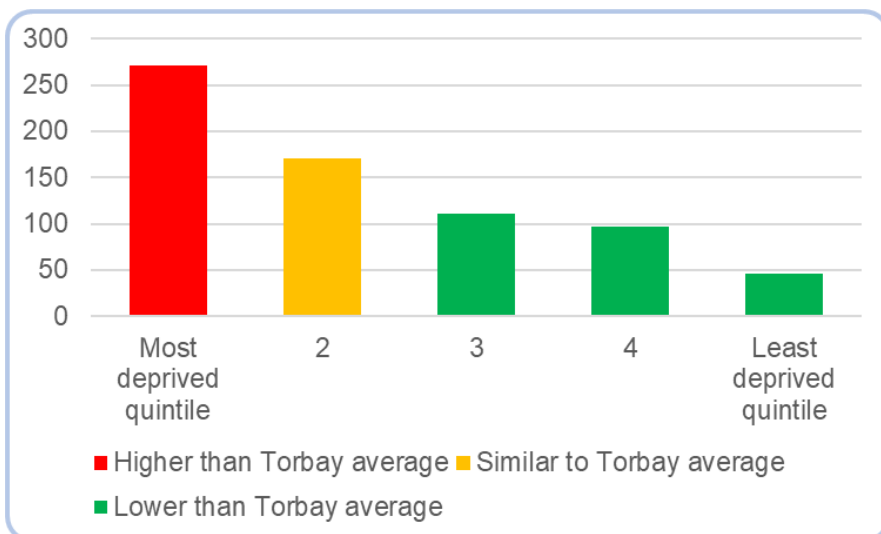


Fig 238: Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable, per 100,000 (Age Standardised) – Torbay (2017–2021)

Source: Primary Care Mortality Database



Preventable deaths - Cancer

Over the period 2017 – 19, more than 1 in 3 (36.8%) of preventable deaths had an underlying cause of Cancer. Rates in Torbay have remained steady over the last decade, in line with England but above the South West (Fig 239). Males have been approximately 75% more likely than females to have a preventable cancer death in Torbay, for 2019 – 21 local data indicates a closing of that gap.

Over the 5 year period 2017 to 2021, those who live in the most deprived areas of Torbay are significantly more likely than the Torbay average to die prematurely from Cancer that was considered preventable (Fig 240). 44% of cancer deaths amongst those aged 75 and under in Torbay, for the last 5 time periods, were considered preventable, this is broadly in line with England. Just over 50% of the preventable cancer deaths in Torbay during 2017 to 2021 had an underlying cause of lung cancer.

Fig 239: Under 75 mortality rate with underlying cause of cancer that was considered preventable, per 100,000 (Age Standardised)

Source: Fingertips

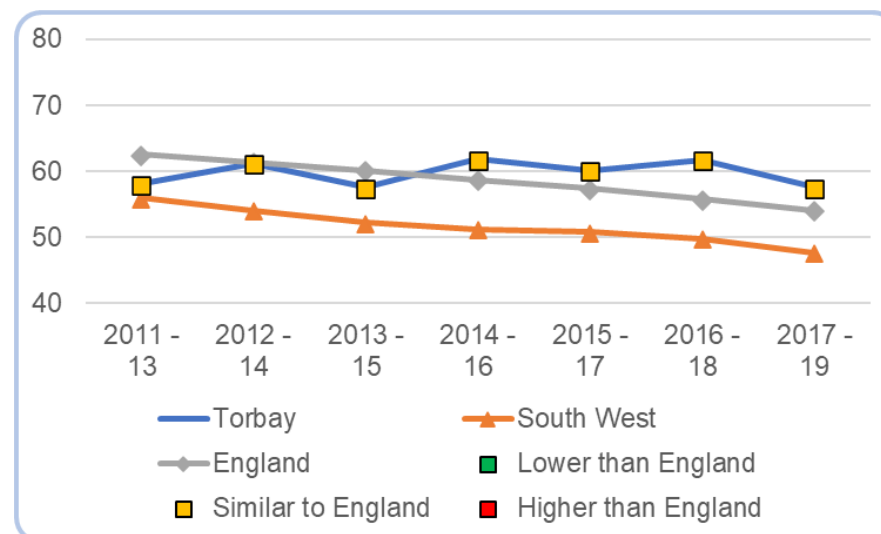
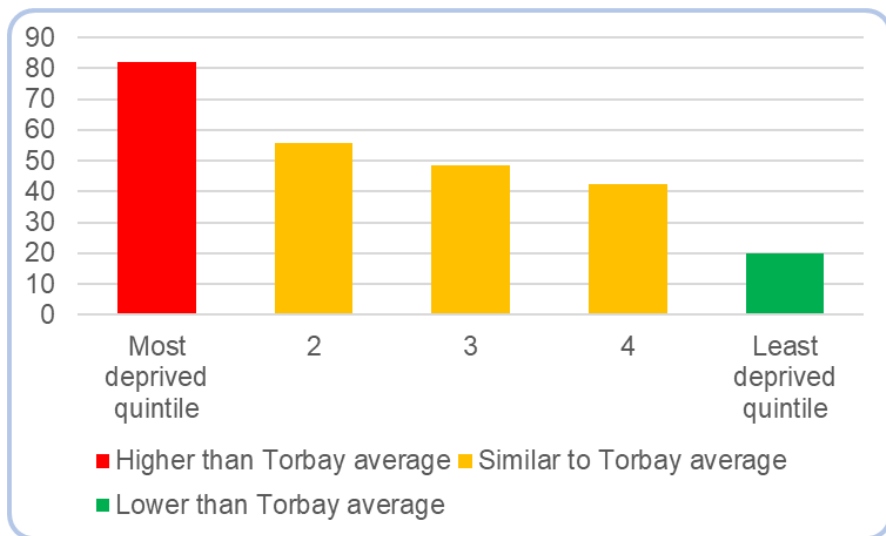


Fig 240: Under 75 mortality rate with underlying cause of cancer that was considered preventable, per 100,000 (Age Standardised) – Torbay (2017 – 2021)
 Source: Primary Care Mortality Database



Preventable deaths – Cardiovascular disease

After Cancer, the next largest area of preventable deaths during 2017 - 19 in Torbay belonged to cardiovascular disease which accounted for just over 1 in 6 (17.6%) preventable deaths amongst those aged under 75. Over the last decade, rates have been broadly in line with England but higher than the South West (Fig 241). Rates among males are more than double the rates among females, both female and male rates are broadly in line with England. There are a number of known risk factors that increase the chance of suffering from cardiovascular disease including high blood pressure, smoking, high cholesterol, diabetes, physical inactivity, excess weight, ethnicity and family history.

In line with other areas of preventable death, rates are significantly higher than the Torbay average in the most deprived areas (Fig 242).

Rates in the least deprived area are in line with the Torbay average because of the relatively small size of that population. 41% of cardiovascular disease deaths amongst those aged 75 and under in Torbay, for the last 5 time periods, were considered preventable, this is broadly in line with England. Almost 7 out of 10 of the preventable cardiovascular deaths in Torbay during 2017 to 2021 had an underlying cause of coronary (ischaemic) heart disease.

Fig 241: Under 75 mortality rate with underlying cause of cardiovascular disease that was considered preventable, per 100,000 (Age Standardised)
 Source: Fingertips

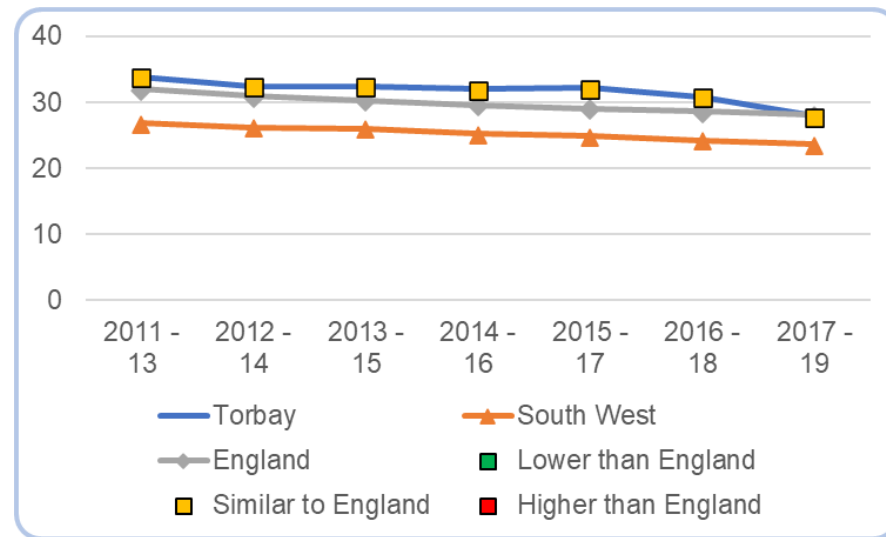
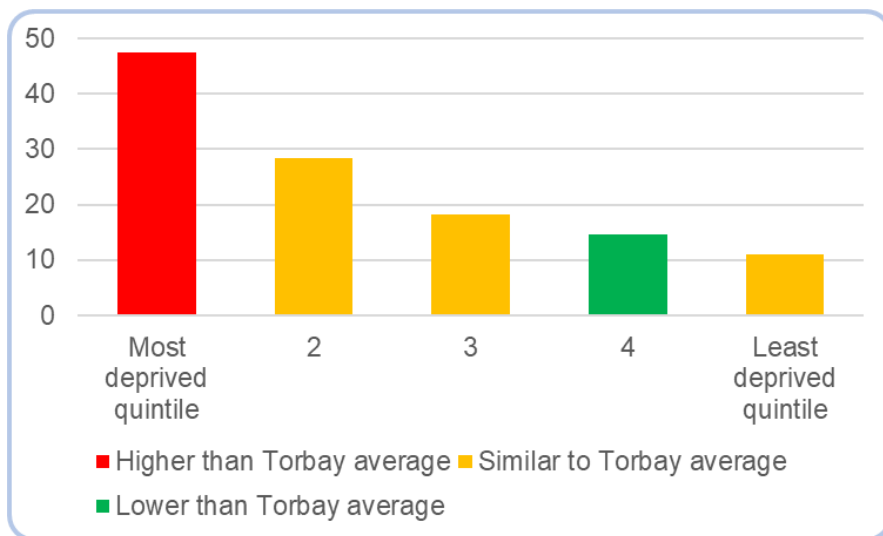


Fig 242: Under 75 mortality rate with underlying cause of cardiovascular disease that was considered preventable, per 100,000 (Age Standardised) – Torbay (2017 – 2021)

Source: Primary Care Mortality Database



Preventable deaths – Liver disease

During 2017 – 19, over 1 in 7 (15%) preventable deaths for those aged under 75 had an underlying cause of liver disease. Rates have increased significantly since the middle of the last decade (Fig 243), local data indicates a small fall during 2019 – 21 but rates remain much higher than the middle of the last decade. Rates among males are higher than females although the difference has narrowed, both female and male rates are significantly higher than England and the South West.

In line with other areas of preventable death, rates are significantly higher than the Torbay average in the most deprived areas (Fig 244). Rates in the least deprived area are in line with the Torbay average because of the relatively small size of that population. More than 9 in 10 liver disease deaths amongst those aged 75 and under in

Torbay, for the last 5 time periods, were considered preventable, this is broadly in line with England. Liver disease is significantly influenced by alcohol consumption and obesity which are both amenable to public health interventions.

For the period 2017 – 21 in Torbay, almost 2 out of 3 preventable liver disease deaths had an underlying cause of alcoholic liver disease, the majority of the rest were due to an underlying cause of liver cancer. If just looking at those under 50 years of age, alcoholic liver disease accounted for more preventable deaths in Torbay than either cancer, cardiovascular disease or respiratory disease individually.

Fig 243: Under 75 mortality rate with underlying cause of liver disease that was considered preventable, per 100,000 (Age Standardised)

Source: Fingertips

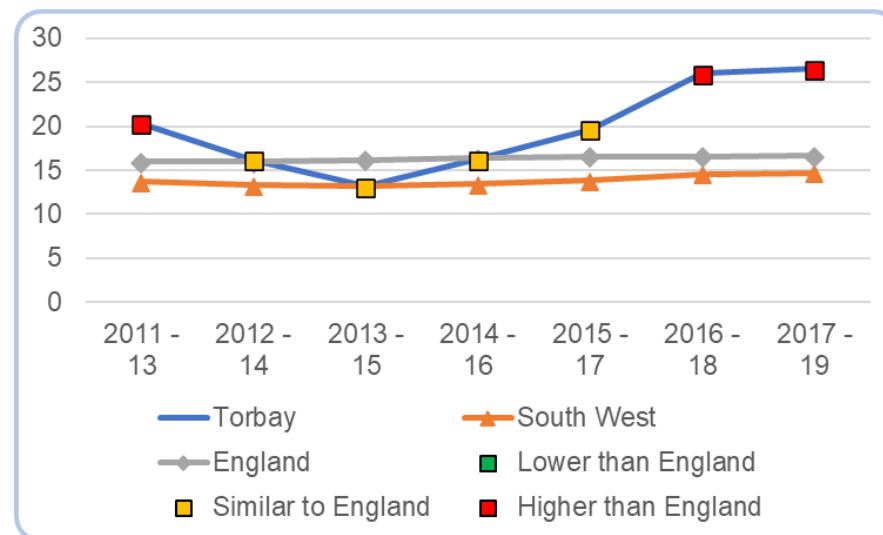
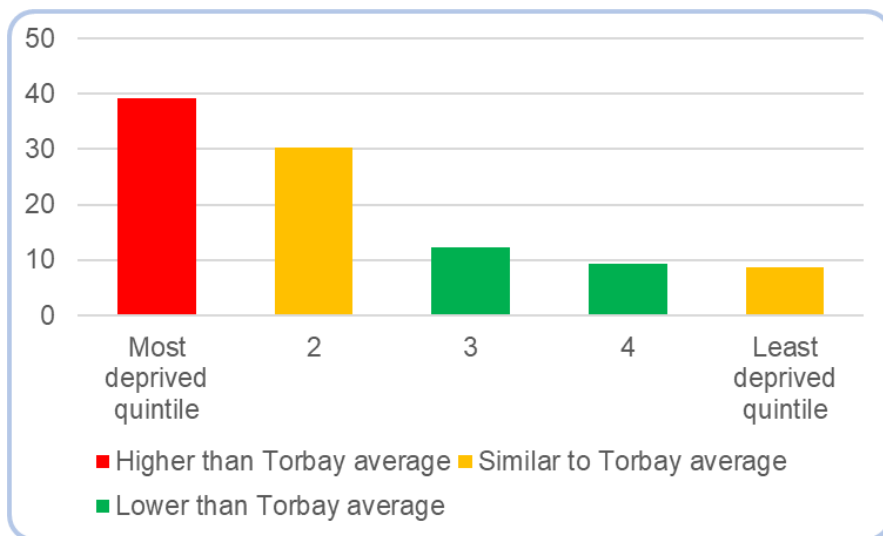


Fig 244: Under 75 mortality rate with underlying cause of liver disease that was considered preventable, per 100,000 (Age Standardised) – Torbay (2017 – 2021)

Source: Primary Care Mortality Database



Preventable deaths – Respiratory disease

During 2017 – 19, 1 in 7 (14%) preventable deaths for those aged under 75 had an underlying cause of respiratory disease. Rates have been broadly smooth over the last decade (Fig 245), local data up to 2019 - 21 indicates a continuation of this broadly flat trend. Rates among males are higher than females although the difference has narrowed, both female and male rates are broadly in line with England and higher than the South West.

Rates are significantly higher than the Torbay average in the most deprived areas (Fig 246). 55% of respiratory disease deaths amongst those aged 75 and under in Torbay, for the last 5 time periods, were considered preventable, this is slightly less than England. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) which is a major respiratory disease is significantly influenced by smoking. 5

out of 6 preventable respiratory disease deaths in Torbay during 2017 -21 had an underlying cause of COPD.

Fig 245: Under 75 mortality rate with underlying cause of respiratory disease that was considered preventable, per 100,000 (Age Standardised)

Source: Fingertips

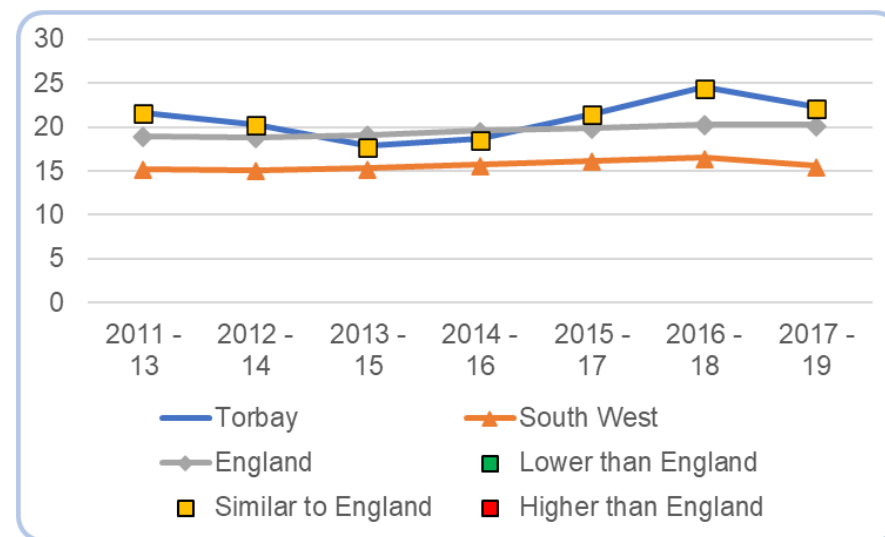
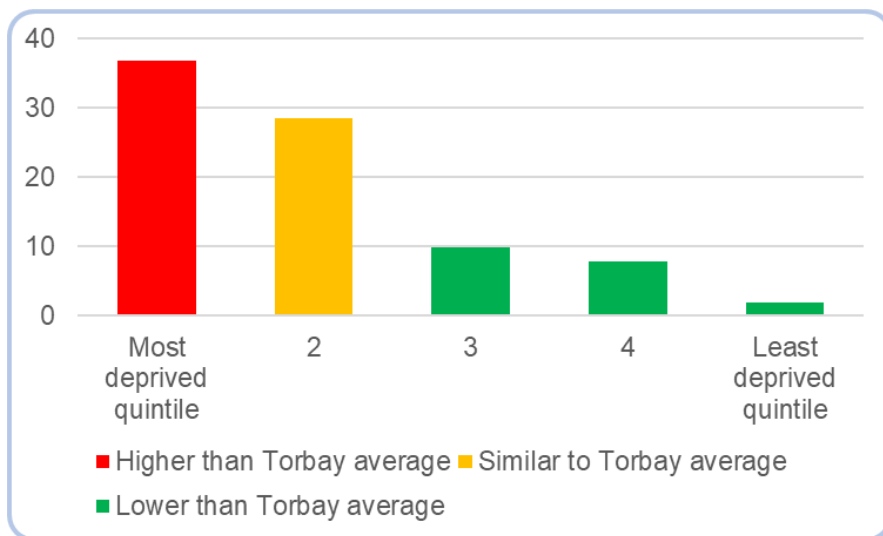


Fig 246: Under 75 mortality rate with underlying cause of respiratory disease that was considered preventable, per 100,000 (Age Standardised) – Torbay (2017 – 2021)
 Source: Primary Care Mortality Database



profile giving detailed information on premature deaths can be found at [Premature Death in Torbay \(southdevonandtorbay.info\)](https://southdevonandtorbay.info)

Preventable deaths – Other causes

Looking at Torbay data for 2017 to 2021 in relation to those under 75 years, 8 out of 10 deaths that were considered preventable related to cancer, cardiovascular disease, liver disease and respiratory disease. Of deaths outside of those 4 areas, over 60% related either to suicide or potential suicide (classified as intentional self-harm or undetermined intent), or accidental poisoning due to drugs and medications. Torbay has had a suicide rate that is significantly higher than England since the middle of the last decade.

Premature deaths

Premature deaths relate to all deaths of those aged 75 and under, regardless of whether they are considered preventable. A 2 page

Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Comparator Group	South West	England	RAG compared to England (Latest Year)	Direction of travel compared to previous period
Preventable mortality - All causes (2017 - 19)	DSR per 100,000	169	162	126	142	●	↓
Preventable mortality - All causes (Female) (2017 - 19)	DSR per 100,000	122	116	84	98	●	↓
Preventable mortality - All causes (Male) (2017 - 19)	DSR per 100,000	220	211	170	189	●	↓
Preventable mortality - Cancer (2017 - 19)	DSR per 100,000	58	60	48	54	●	↓
Preventable mortality - Cardiovascular disease (2017 - 19)	DSR per 100,000	28	30	24	28	●	↓
Preventable mortality - Liver disease (2017 - 19)	DSR per 100,000	27	20	15	17	●	↑
Preventable mortality - Respiratory disease (2017 - 19)	DSR per 100,000	22	24	16	20	●	↓

Eye Health

Overview

- Torbay is estimated to have a higher rate than England of people living with sight loss that has a significant impact on their daily lives.

Source: Royal National Institute of Blind People, Sight Loss Data Tool version 5.2

- The rate of Torbay's new sight loss certifications has been significantly higher than the England average for the last 7 years (2014/15 to 2020/21).

Source: Fingertips

- Age-related macular degeneration and glaucoma (certifications for these conditions) are at higher levels in Torbay than England in 2020/21.

Source: Fingertips

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

Source: Fingertips, NHS Digital, ONS mid-year population estimates

- In March 2020 significantly higher percentages of people who are registered as sight impaired or severely sight impaired in Torbay have additional disabilities.

Source: NHS Digital

Eye conditions and sight loss can have a severe impact on people's lives, causing problems and difficulties within daily life and increasing the risk of falls. It can lead to mental health issues such as depression. Prevention of sight loss as much as is possible reduces need for social care and helps people maintain their independence. The take up of routine sight tests can detect eye problems early and enable intervention to prevent sight loss.

Living with sight loss

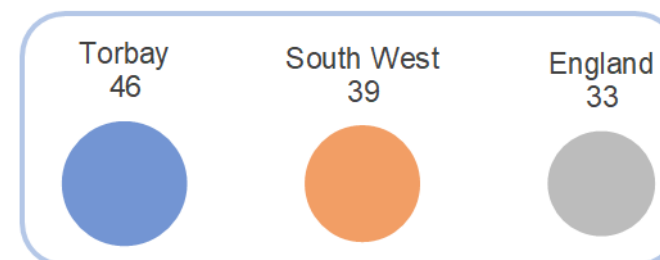
It is estimated by the RNIB that over 2 million people in the UK live with sight loss in 2022 that has a significant impact on their daily lives. The RNIB list the main causes of sight loss in descending order as uncorrected refracted error, age-related macular degeneration, cataracts, glaucoma and diabetic eye disease.

The estimate for Torbay is 6,340 people or 46 per 1,000 population in 2022 living with sight loss (Fig 247). This is significantly higher than the England rate. Age is a major factor in the prevalence of sight loss and Torbay has an ageing population. This estimate is based on age and gender but there will be other factors not included.

Included in the sight loss estimate are people registered blind or partially sighted and people whose sight is better than the level qualifying for registration but it still significantly affects them (for example, not being able to drive). It includes those who are having treatment or waiting for it (such as eye injections or surgery that could improve their sight) and those whose sight loss could be improved if they were wearing correctly prescribed glasses or contact lenses.

Fig 247: Estimated rate of people living with sight loss, per 1,000 (2022)

Source: Royal National Institute of Blind People (RNIB), Sight Loss Data Tool version 5.2



Sight loss certifications

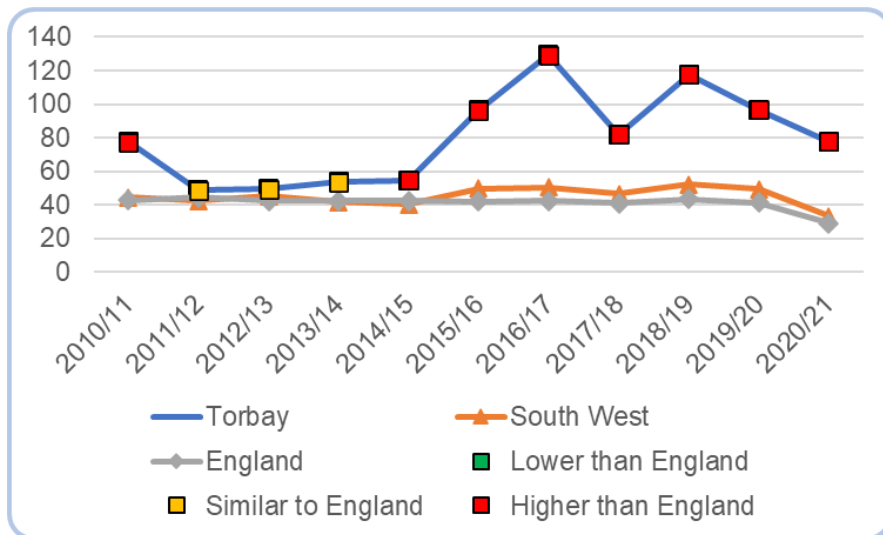
A Certificate of Vision Impairment (CVI) is completed by an ophthalmologist for people assessed to be sight impaired (previously 'partially sighted') or severely sight impaired (previously 'blind'). This is voluntary and leads, if the patient wishes, to registration with the local authority which can help them to access services and a range of benefits.

In Torbay in 2020/21 there was a rate of 77.8 new CVIs per 100,000 (106 CVIs) which is significantly higher than the England average (Fig 248). The numbers of CVIs will have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic in the year 2020/21. Torbay has been higher for the 11 years shown and significantly higher for the most recent 7 years of data.

Certification is voluntary so the need is most likely greater than the rates of CVIs show. In some areas completion of the examinations required to assess for certification may be incentivised which will lead to higher rates. Lower levels of certification can mean that fewer people with the need are completing CVIs rather than that needs are low.

Fig 248: Rate of new sight loss certifications (Certificates of Vision Impairment), per 100,000

Source: Fingertips



Age-related macular degeneration (AMD)

AMD normally first affects people when they are aged in their 50s and 60s. It affects the middle part of vision and can impact everyday activities. Dry AMD is common and worsens gradually- usually over several years. Wet AMD is less common and can worsen quickly- sometimes within days or weeks. (NHS)

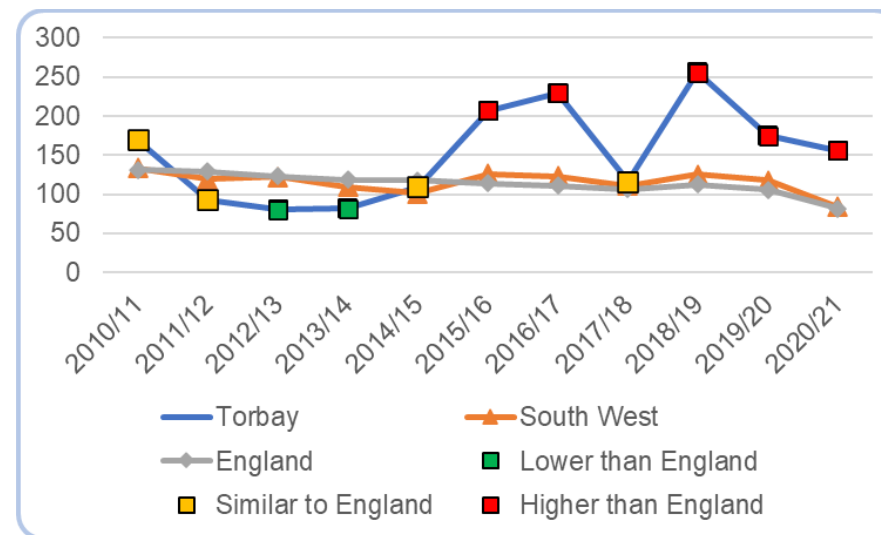
The exact cause of AMD is not known. The condition has been linked to the following health and lifestyle issues- smoking, being overweight, high blood pressure and a family history of the condition. (NHS)

Fig 249 measures the rate of new CVIs for AMD for people aged 65 and over. Low numbers mean that Torbay rates fluctuate over the years. In 2020/21 there were 58 new CVIs for AMD, a rate of 156.2 per 100,000 (82.0 in England). This has been significantly higher

than England for the most recent 3 years. The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to have impacted 2020/21 figures. As CVIs are voluntary then true numbers could be higher.

Fig 249: Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) – rates of new Certificates of Vision Impairment (CVIs), aged 65+, per 100,000

Source: Fingertips



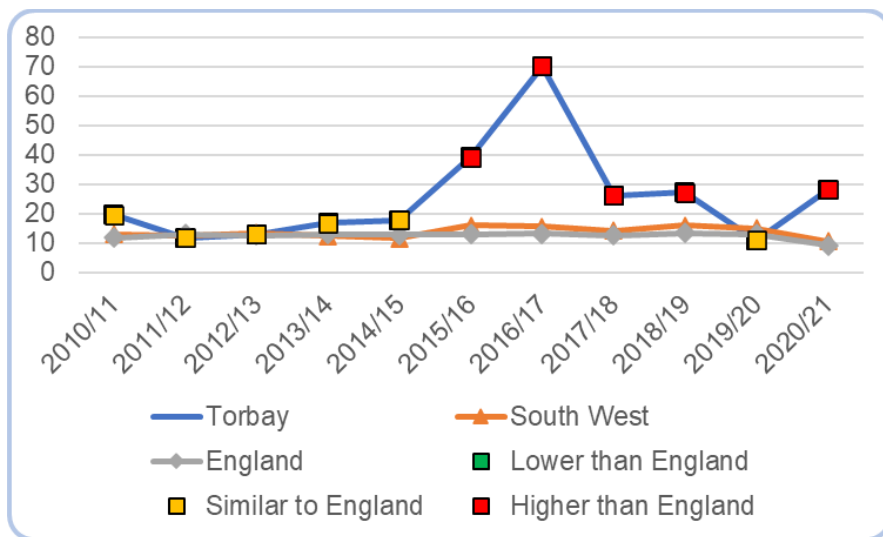
Glaucoma

Glaucoma is an eye condition where the optic nerve becomes damaged which can lead to vision loss if not treated early and can eventually result in blindness if untreated. It is usually asymptomatic to begin with and is often only identified during a routine eye test. Risk for developing glaucoma increases with age (NHS)

Torbay’s rates of new CVIs for glaucoma fluctuates over the years due to low numbers- there were 23 new CVIs in 2020/21. Torbay is significantly higher than England in 2020/21 at 28.1 new CVIs per 100,000 compared to 9.2 in England (Fig 250). These have glaucoma as the main cause or where no main cause then a

contributory cause. COVID-19 is likely to have impacted the figures in 2020/21 and as CVIs are voluntary the true rates of glaucoma could be higher.

Fig 250: Glaucoma – rates of new Certificates of Vision Impairment (CVIs), aged 40+, per 100,000
Source: Fingertips



Diabetic eye disease

Eye problems caused by diabetes are called diabetic retinopathy and if not found early could lead to sight loss. Diabetic eye screening is offered annually to those with diabetes aged 12 and over. (NHS)

An indicator measures the rate of new Certifications of Vision Impairment (CVIs) for diabetic eye disease. In Torbay the most recent year, 2020/21, has rates suppressed as numbers are too low. The previous 4 years (2016/17 – 2019/20) range from 5 to 9 certifications during the year. England rates are also very low and Torbay is significantly higher than England in 2019/20 with 7.6 per 100,000 (2.9 in England).

As has been previously stated, CVIs are voluntary so actual rates could be higher, and the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to have affected the figures in 2020/21.

Sight loss registration with the local authority

Local authorities (LAs) keep a register of sight impaired (previously ‘partially sighted’) and severely sight impaired (previously ‘blind’) people. Registration is offered when a Certificate of Vision Impairment (CVI) has been completed by an ophthalmologist who has assessed the person as meeting the sight loss criteria for the register. If the patient consents then they are added to the register and this can help them to access services and a range of benefits.

The numbers registered in each LA are collated and published every 3 years with the most recent figures being for 2019/20. As registration is voluntary it cannot be seen as the definitive number of sight impaired and severely sight impaired people. The figures rely on the register being kept up to date, deceased people being removed for example. The definition of sight loss that has a significant impact on daily life (Fig 251) used by the RNIB includes a lower threshold than the register so more people fit into that definition.

Fig 251 shows that at the end of March 2020 in Torbay there were 480 people registered as blind/severely sight impaired with 55 joining the register in 2019/20. There were 465 registered as partial sight/sight impaired with 105 joining in 2019/20. Most of those who joined the register were aged 75 and over, making up around 3 quarters of those joining.

Fig 251: People registered with the local authority as blind/severely sight impaired or partial sight/sight impaired, Torbay (End of March 2020)

Source: NHS Digital

	Blind/severely sight impaired	Partial sight/sight impaired
On the register at end of March 2020	480	465
Joined the register during 2019/20	55	105

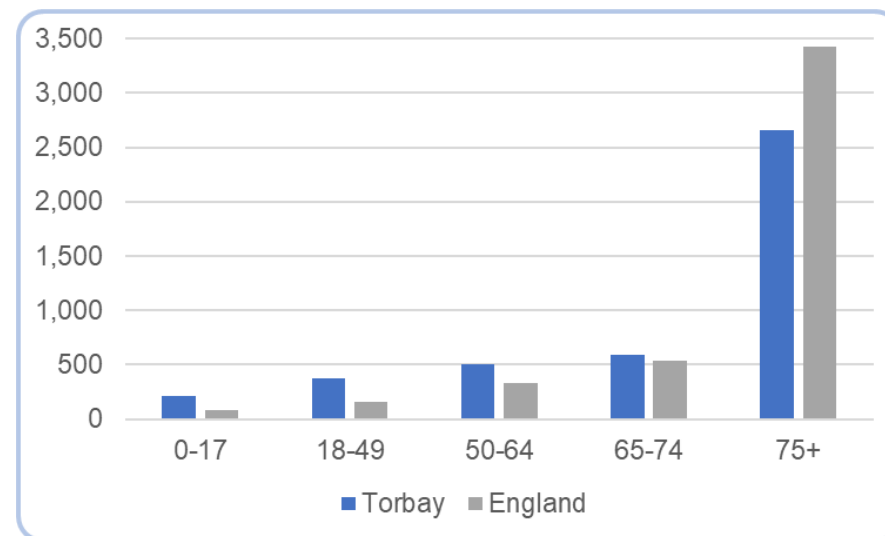
Numbers rounded to the nearest 5

Three years earlier, at the end of March 2017, there were slightly fewer people registered- 465 blind/severely sight impaired and 440 partial sight/sight impaired. In 2016/17 the numbers joining the register were the same as 2019/20 for blind/severely sight impaired people and 10 fewer partial sight/sight impaired people joining. (Numbers are rounded to the nearest 5).

Torbay’s rates per 100,000 of younger age groups registered (aged up to 64 years) are significantly higher than England (Fig 252), while rates of 65-74 year olds are statistically similar to England, and the rate of those aged 75 and over is significantly lower than England. Just under half of the people on the register in March 2020 were aged 75+ with lower numbers in the younger age groups. However, the rates per 100,000 of those in the younger age groups are higher compared to England.

Fig 252: Age groups registered as blind/severely sight impaired or partial sight/sight impaired, rate per 100,000 (End of March 2020)

Source: NHS Digital, ONS mid-year population estimates

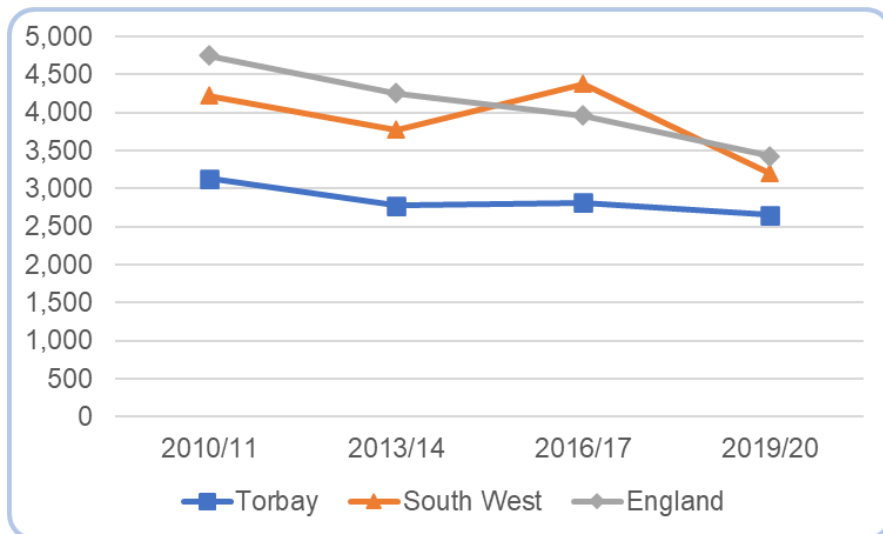


Figures for 0-4 years suppressed due to low numbers

As shown above (Fig 252), the rate of people aged 75 and over who were registered at the end of 2019/20 is lower than the England average. Fig 253 below shows that Torbay has consistently had significantly lower rates than England of people registered aged 75+, with a rate of 2,657 per 100,000 at the end of 2019/20 compared to 3,429 in England. Rates are on a decreasing trend as is the case in England. Please note that the data is shown at 3 yearly intervals as it is collated and published by NHS Digital every 3 years.

Fig 253: Rate of people aged 75+ registered as blind/severely sight impaired or partial sight/sight impaired, per 100,000

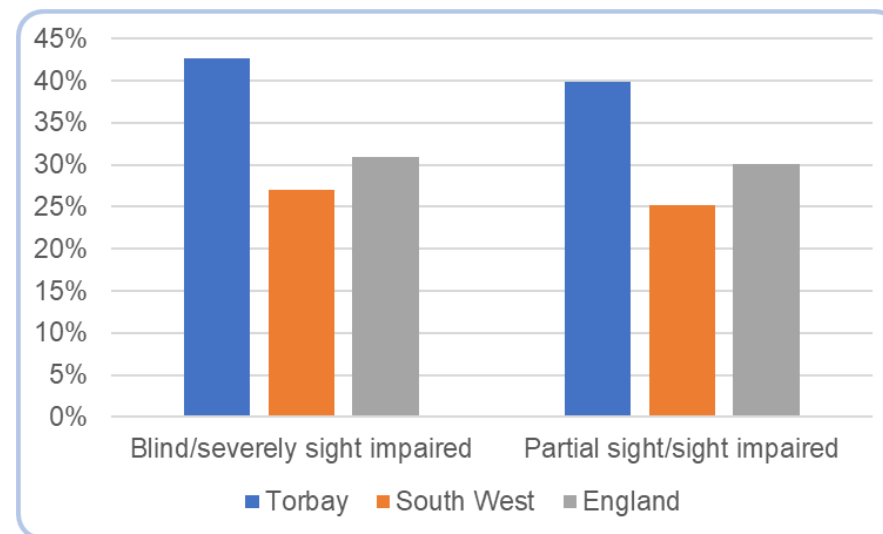
Source: Fingertips



The register records additional disabilities consisting of the following in 2019/20: deaf with speech, deaf without speech, hard of hearing, physical disabilities, mental health problems and learning disabilities. This relies on disability data being well recorded. The percentage recorded with additional disabilities in Torbay is 43% of blind/severely sight impaired people and 40% of partial sight/sight impaired people. This is significantly higher than the South West and England for both (Fig 254).

Fig 254: Percentage of people registered as blind/severely sight impaired or partial sight/sight impaired who have additional disabilities (End of March 2020)

Source: NHS Digital



Further local and national information on eye health can be found in the [RNIB sight loss data tool](#). The [RNIB](#) website provides information and support. The [NHS](#) website has information about eye conditions and sight loss.

Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Comparator Group	South West	England	RAG compared to England (Latest Year)	Direction of travel compared to previous period
Estimated rate of people living with sight loss (2022)	Rate per 1,000	46	37	39	33	●	No comparison
Rate of new Certificate of Vision Impairment (2020/21)	Rate per 100,000	78	33	33	29	●	↓
Rate of new Certificate of Vision Impairment - Age-related macular degeneration (Aged 65+) (2020/21)	Rate per 100,000	156	84	84	82	●	↓
Rate of new Certificate of Vision Impairment - Glaucoma (Aged 40+) (2020/21)	Rate per 100,000	28	9	11	9	●	↑
Rate of people aged 75+ registered as blind/severely sight impaired or partial sight/sight impaired (2019/20)	Rate per 100,000	2657	3266	3200	3429	●	↓
People registered as blind/severely sight impaired or partial sight/sight impaired who have additional disabilities (2019/20)	%	41%	34%	26%	31%	●	↑

Diabetes and Heart Disease

Overview

- 7.8% of Torbay GP patients aged 17 and over have recorded diabetes. 9,679 patients have recorded diabetes, 92% of these cases relate to Type 2 diabetes.

Source: Fingertips, National Diabetes Audit

- 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.

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Primary Care Mortality Database

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

Source: Fingertips

- 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.

Source: Fingertips

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

Source: Fingertips

Diabetes

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 types 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.

Diabetes prevalence as recorded by the Quality Outcomes Framework has shown the prevalence of diabetes recorded by GP practices to be significantly higher than national and regional rates. For 2021/22, 7.8% of those aged 17 and over on Torbay GP Practice lists were recorded as having Diabetes as opposed to 7.3% across England (Fig 255). Since 2011/12, numbers for Torbay have increased from 7,327 in 2011/12 to 9,679 for 2021/22 (Fig 256).

The National Diabetes Audit (NDA) is a major clinical audit undertaken by NHS Digital in partnership with Diabetes UK. For Torbay in 2021/22, this showed that 8% of registrations related to Type 1 diabetes, the remaining 92% related to Type 2 diabetes.

For Type 2 diabetes registrations in Torbay for 2021/22, 57% were for males and 43% for females. 42% related to those aged 65 to 79 and 37% for those aged 40 to 64 (Fig 257).

Fig 255: Diabetes Prevalence (17+) - Torbay

Source: Fingertips

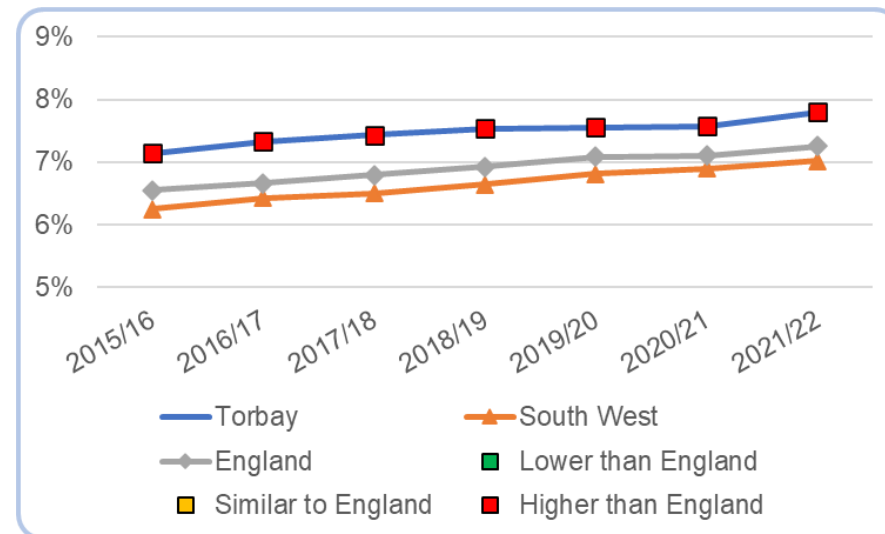


Fig 256: Number of patients recorded as having Diabetes (17+) - Torbay

Source: Fingertips

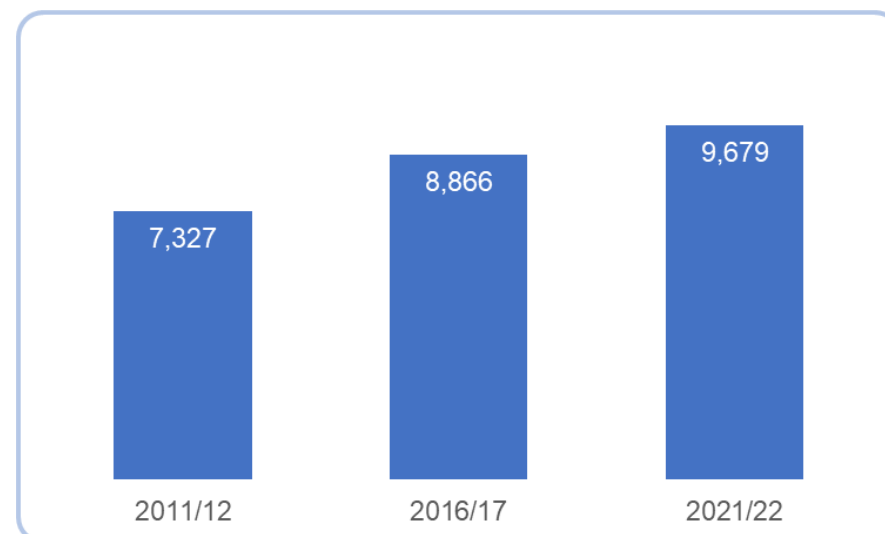


Fig 257: Number of patients with Type 2 diabetes by age group – Torbay (2021/22)

Source: National Diabetes Audit

Type 2 registrations	
Aged under 40	235
Aged 40 to 64	3,205
Aged 65 to 79	3,700
Aged 80 and over	1,600

The Royal National Institute of Blind People (RNIB) offer a sight loss data tool that provides data at a local level at [Sight Loss Data Tool | RNIB](#), the data tool can be downloaded at the bottom of the webpage link above which gives some information around rates of Diabetic eye screening and Diabetic eye disease.

There is further information around diabetes at [National Diabetes Audit - NHS Digital](#) and [Context | Diabetic foot problems: prevention and management | Guidance | NICE](#)

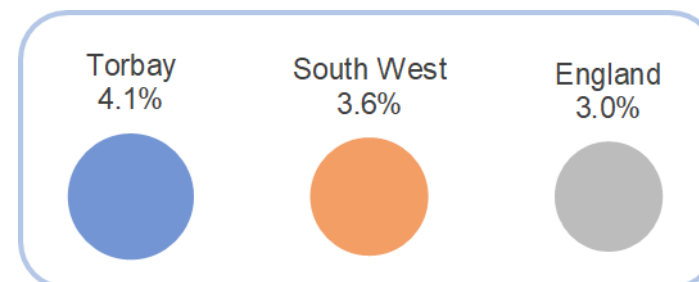
Heart Disease

Heart Disease is a cardiovascular disease such as heart failure or coronary heart disease. Coronary heart disease is the single most common cause of premature death in the UK (OHID – Fingertips). Coronary heart disease prevalence as recorded by the Quality Outcomes Framework has shown the prevalence recorded by GP practices to be significantly higher than national and regional rates. For 2021/22, 4.1% of patients on Torbay GP Practice lists were recorded as having coronary heart disease as opposed to 3.0% across England (Fig 258). These rates have been broadly flat over the last decade.

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Fig 258: Coronary Heart Disease Prevalence (2021/22)

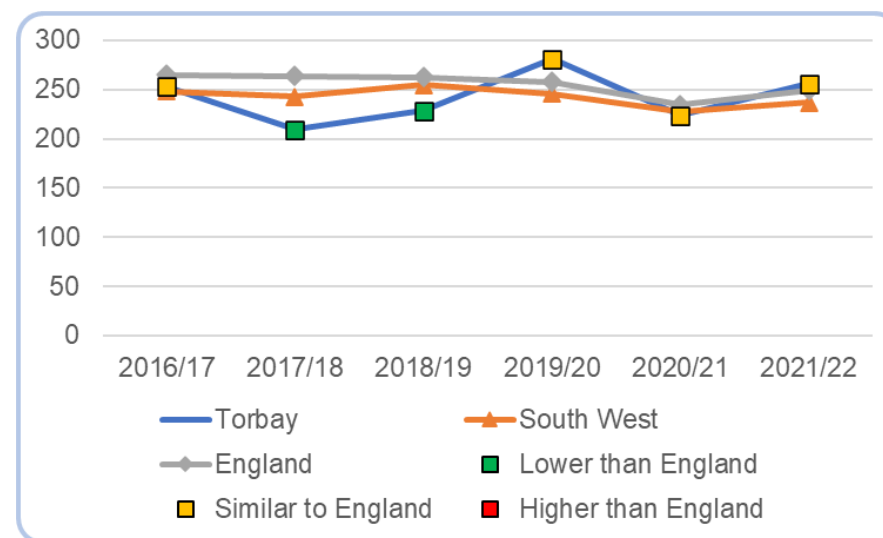
Source: Fingertips



Allowing for age, Torbay’s rate of emergency admissions for coronary heart disease is broadly in line with England and the South West, it has been steady over the last 6 years (Fig 259).

Fig 259: Rate of emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease per 100,000 (Age Standardised)

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics



Within Torbay, rate of admissions are significantly higher among the most deprived areas of Torbay when compared to the Torbay average (Fig 260). Rates of emergency admissions are highest

amongst those aged in their 70s (Fig 261). Almost twice as many emergency admissions related to males (1,648 admissions) when compared to females (853 admissions) over the 6 year period 2016/17 to 2021/22.

Over the last 10 years, those aged under 75 who live in the most deprived areas of Torbay have a significantly higher mortality rate from coronary heart disease than those who live in the less deprived areas of Torbay. Those in the most deprived quintile are more than twice as likely to die from coronary heart disease before the age of 75 than those in the middle quintile of deprivation (Fig 262). Overall, there were 123 female and 444 male deaths over the 10 year period 2012-2021 of Torbay residents under the age of 75 from coronary heart disease.

Fig 260: Rate of emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease per 100,000 (Age Standardised) by deprivation quintile – Torbay (2016/17 to 2021/22)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

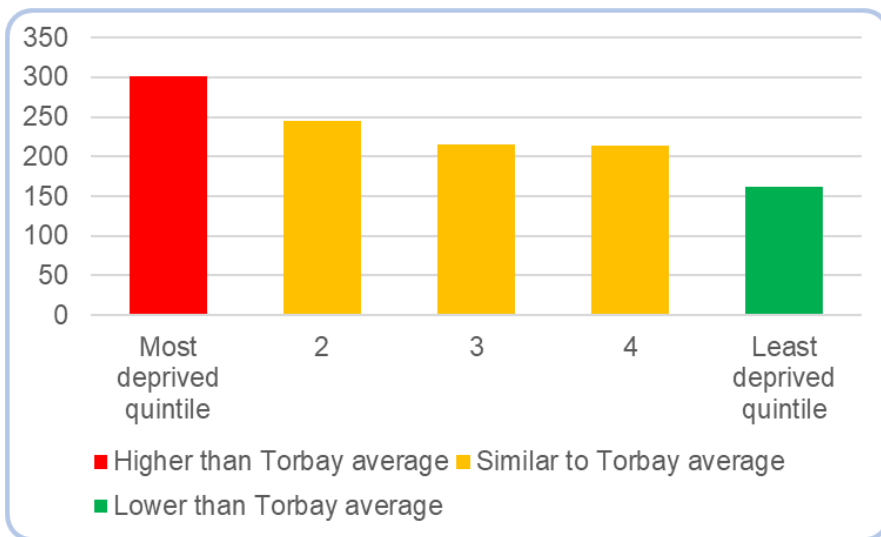


Fig 261: Rate of emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease per 100,000 (Age Standardised) by age group – Torbay (2016/17 to 2021/22)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

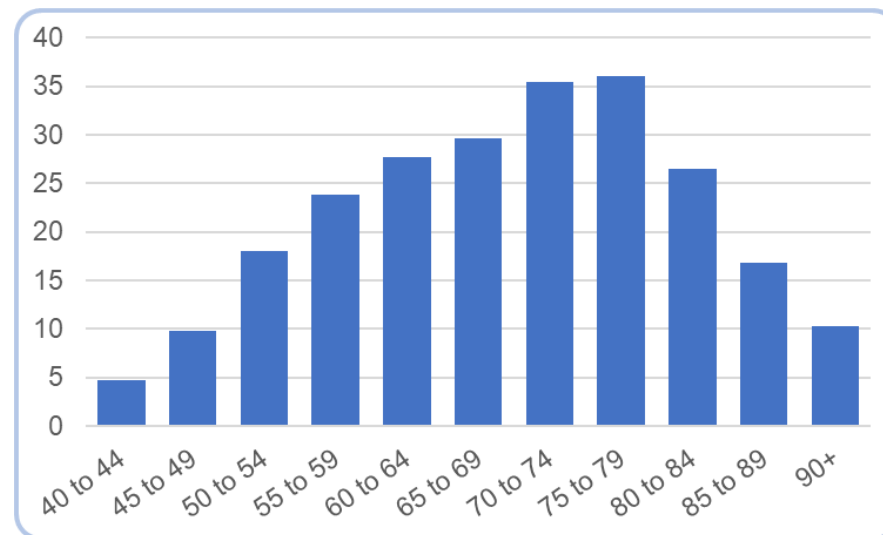
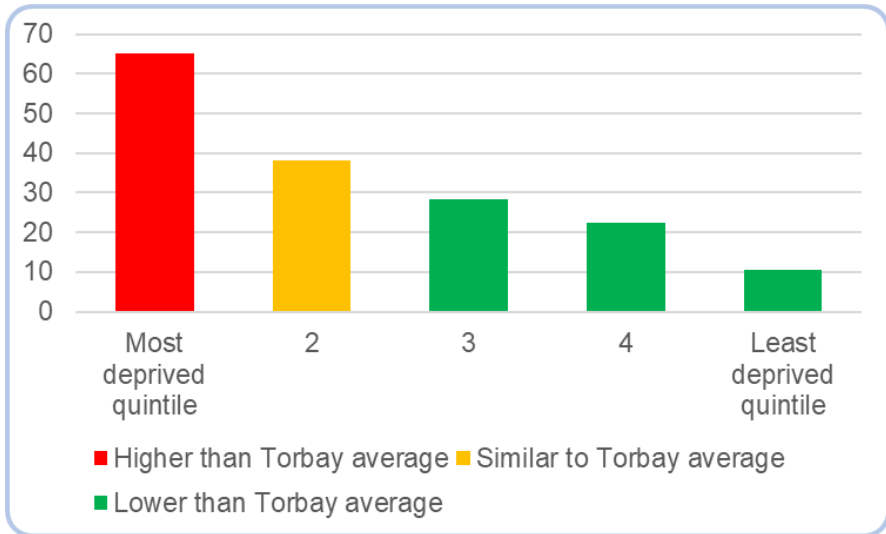


Fig 262: Rate of under 75 mortality for coronary heart disease per 100,000 (Age Standardised) – Torbay (2012 to 2021)
 Source: Primary Care Mortality Database



Hypertension which is commonly known as high blood pressure increases your risk of having a heart attack, it is a condition that many people do not realise that they have and as such the prevalence rates recorded by GPs will be significant underestimates.

Hypertension prevalence as recorded by the Quality Outcomes Framework has shown the prevalence of hypertension recorded by GP practices to be significantly higher than national and regional rates. For 2021/22, 18.0% of patients on Torbay GP Practice lists were recorded as having hypertension as opposed to 14.0% across England (Fig 263).

Heart failure causes a substantial impairment of the quality of life and is very costly for the NHS to treat, second only to stroke (OHID – Fingertips), it is a long-term condition that tends to get gradually worse over time, but symptoms can often be controlled for many years.

Heart failure prevalence as recorded by the Quality Outcomes Framework has shown the prevalence of heart failure recorded by GP practices to be higher than national and in line with regional rates. For 2021/22, 1.2% of patients on Torbay GP Practice lists were recorded as having heart failure as opposed to 1.0% across England (Fig 264). It should be noted that Torbay’s GP patient population is older than England so it would be expected that heart failure prevalence would be higher.

Fig 263: Hypertension Prevalence – Torbay
 Source: Fingertips

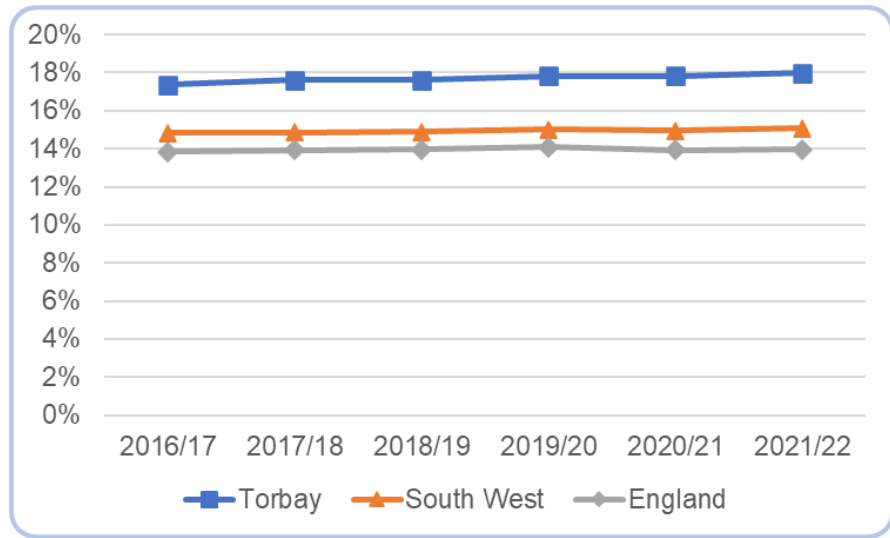
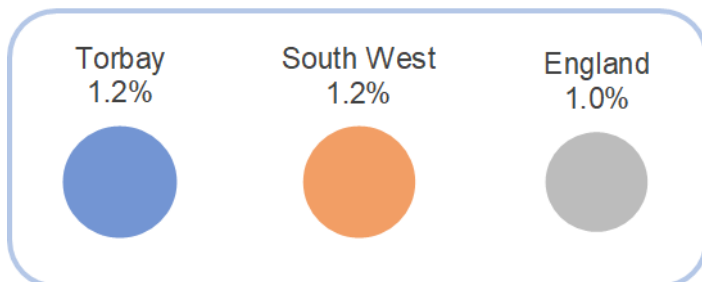


Fig 264: Heart Failure Prevalence (2021/22)

Source: Quality Outcomes Framework



Actionable Risk factors

Both Type 2 Diabetes and Heart Disease have a number of common actionable risk factors to lower your chance of suffering either. For both, you can help reduce your risk by controlling your weight, exercising regularly, stopping smoking and eating a balanced healthy diet.

The prevalence of adult smokers in Torbay according to the Annual Population Survey was 15.4% for 2021 which is a little higher but broadly in line with the South West and England, rates have declined significantly since 2012 although they have flattened over the last 5 years (Fig 265). Rates are higher for adult males at 17.9% when compared to adult females at 12.9%, this difference is broadly reflected across the South West and England.

There are also significant differences within Torbay around smoking prevalence dependent on the broad socio-economic group you are in. Those who have never worked, are long-term unemployed or work in routine and manual occupations generally have higher smoking rates although these rates have fallen over the last decade. Those in groups classified as Intermediate or Managerial and Professional are less likely to smoke but their rates of smoking have fallen by a smaller proportion over the last decade (Fig 266).

Fig 265: Smoking Prevalence in adults

Source: Fingertips

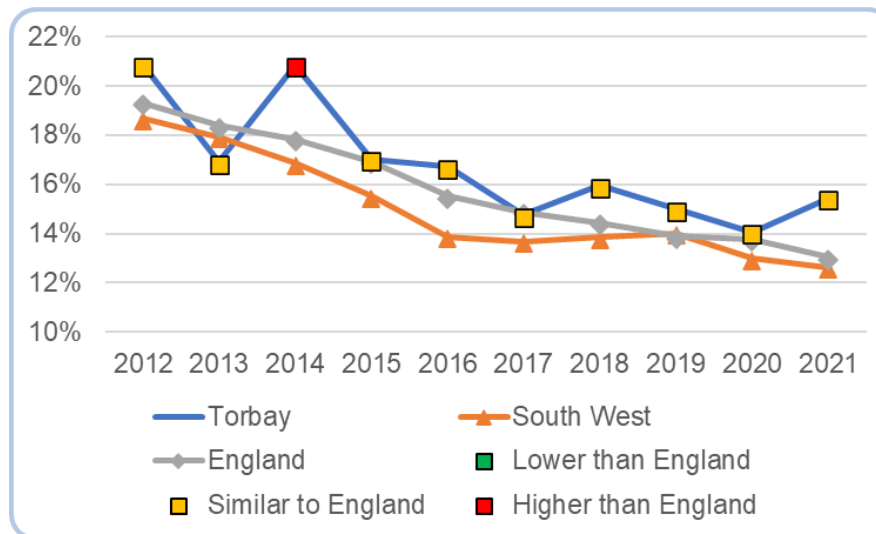
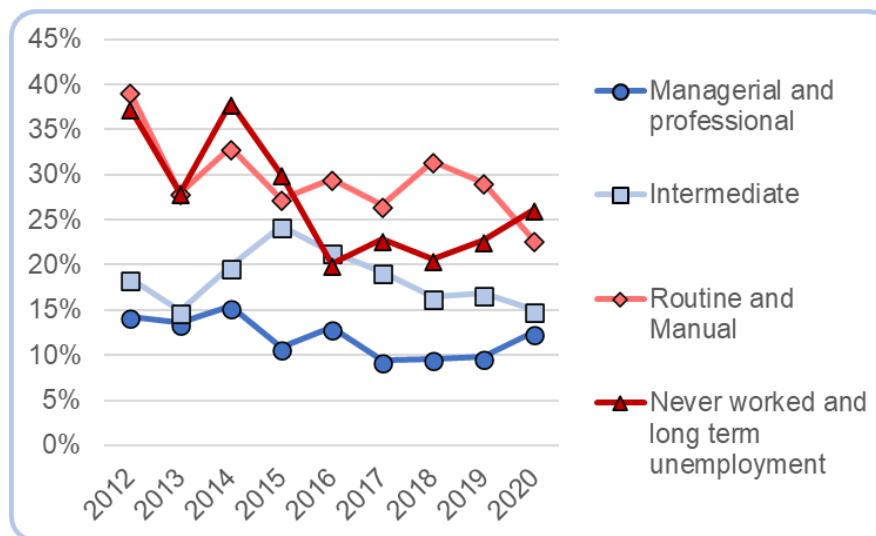


Fig 266: Smoking Prevalence in adults by socio-economic group (Torbay)

Source: Fingertips

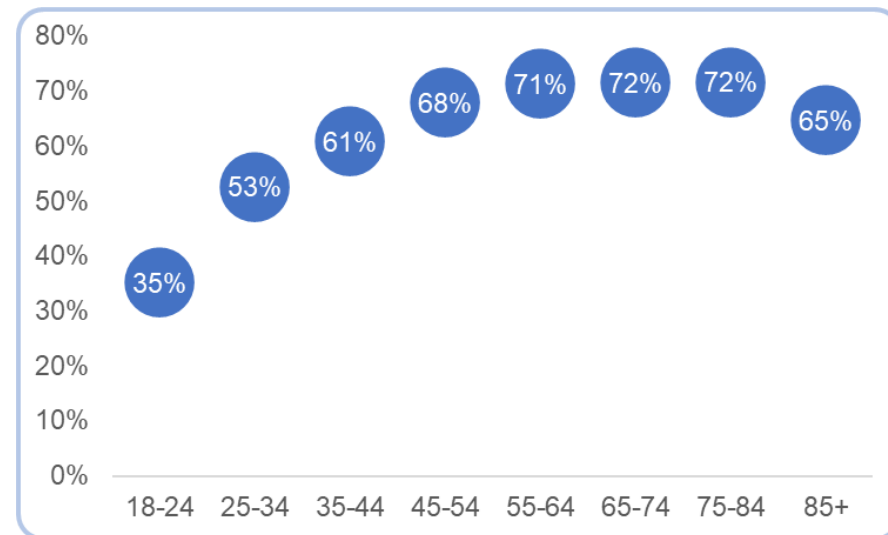


Sport England undertakes an annual ‘Active Lives Survey’ for those aged 18 and over which asks for height and weight to calculate their BMI.

Looking at the 6 year period from 2015/16 to 2020/21, Torbay has a similar rate of adults classified as overweight when compared to the South West and England at 61.7% (Fig 267). When you look at England figures, the percentage of those who are classified as overweight increases with age until you reach those who are 85 years and older (Fig 268). Across the last 6 years, males are 10 to 13 percentage points more likely to be classified as overweight when compared to females, for 2020/21, 69% of males and 58% of females were classified as overweight across England.

Those who live in more deprived areas are more likely to be classified as overweight when compared to those in the least deprived areas, for 2020/21 across England, 72% of those in the most deprived decile in England were classified as overweight compared to 58% in the least deprived decile. A lack of access to items such as fresh fruit and vegetables combined with highly processed food which is often a much cheaper option and significantly more calorific exacerbate this deprivation link.

Fig 268: Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese by age band - England (2015/16 to 2020/21)
Source: Fingertips



Data from the ‘Active Lives Survey’ undertaken by Sport England asks questions about a person’s level of physical activity over the previous 28 days. 68% of Torbay respondents over the last 6 years said that they were physically active (150 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity per week over the last 28 days), this is broadly in line with England and the South West (Fig 269). The data was weighted to take account of differing population structures in different local authorities.

Levels of those who responded as being physically active were higher across England in the least deprived areas when compared to the most deprived areas (Fig 270).

Fig 267: Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese (2015/16 to 2020/21)
Source: Fingertips

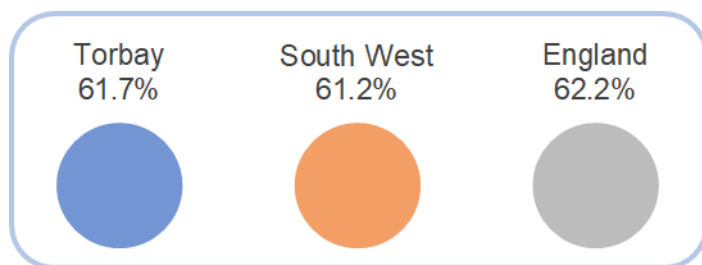


Fig 269: Percentage of adults classified as physically active (2015/16 to 2020/21)
Source: Fingertips

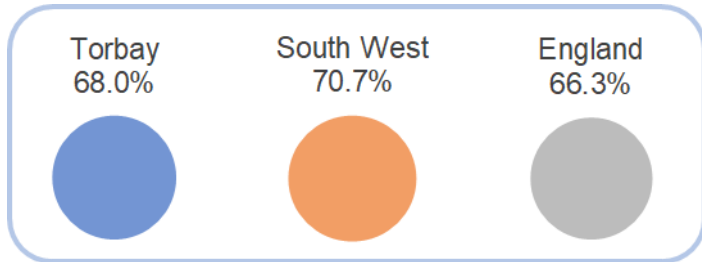
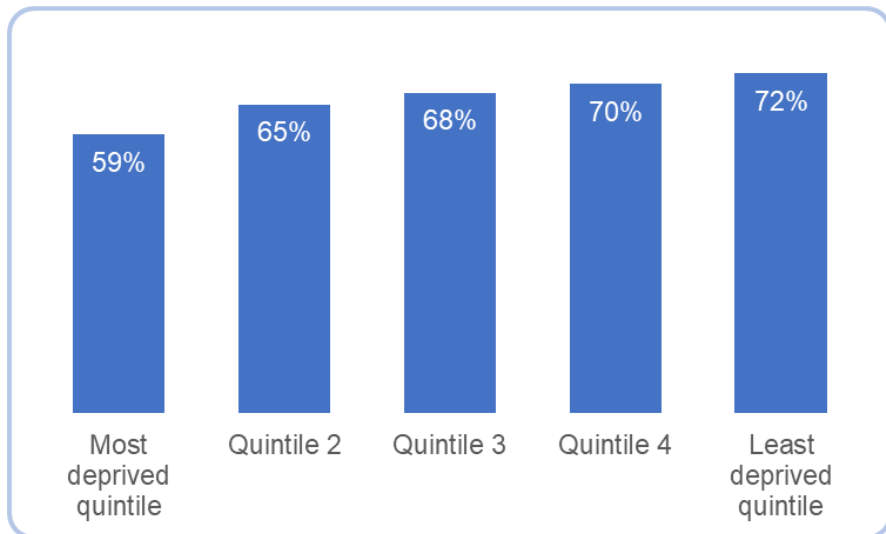


Fig 270: Percentage of adults classified as physically active by deprivation quintile - England (2015/16 to 2020/21)
Source: Fingertips



Indicator	Measure	Torbay	Comparator Group	South West	England	RAG compared to England (Latest Year)	Direction of travel compared to previous period
Diabetes Prevalence (17+) (2021/22)	%	7.8%	7.7%	7.0%	7.3%	●	↑
Coronary Heart Disease Prevalence (2021/22)	%	4.1%	3.8%	3.6%	3.0%	●	↓
Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease (2021/22)	DSR per 100,000	256	285	237	249	●	↑
Heart Failure Prevalence (2021/22)	%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	●	↑
Hypertension Prevalence (2021/22)	%	18.0%	15.8%	15.1%	14.0%	●	↑
Smoking Prevalence (2021)	%	15.4%	12.8%	12.6%	13.0%	●	↑
Adults classified as overweight or obese (2015/16 to 2020/21)	%	61.7%	65.1%	61.2%	62.2%	●	↓
Adults classified as physically active (2015/16 to 2020/21)	%	68.0%	65.3%	70.7%	66.3%	●	↓

Appendix

The following shows the sources of data for the RAG rated summary pages at the end of many of the chapters. There was not sufficient room to quote sources on those pages.

Demographics (Page 19)

Average Age: Census 2021
 Dependency Ratio: Census 2021 – *Ratio of those aged 0 to 14 years and 65+ years divided by those aged 15 to 64*
 Day to day activities limited: Census 2021
 Gender identity not the same as sex registered at birth: Census 2021
 BAME Population: Census 2021
 Have a religion or belief: Census 2021
 Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual or other sexual orientations: Census 2021
 Life expectancy at birth (Female and Male): Fingertips
 Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female and Male): Fingertips

Children & Young People's Education and Health (Page 38)

Children meeting expected standard in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2: Department for Education – explore education statistics
 16 & 17 years not in education, employment or training: Department for Education – explore education statistics
 Children with SEN – State primary & secondary schools: Department for Education – explore education statistics
 Mothers smoking at time of delivery: Fingertips
 MMR vaccination coverage for 5 year olds (2 doses): Fingertips
 Overweight (inc obese) children – Reception and Year 6: Fingertips
 2 doses HPV coverage – Females aged 13 to 14: Fingertips
 Under 18 conception rate: Fingertips
 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm, aged 10 to 24: Fingertips

Children's Social Care (Page 45)

Cared for children: Department for Education – Children looked after in England
 Children who are subject to a Child Protection Plan: Department for Education – Characteristics of children in need
 Children in Need: Department for Education – Characteristics of children in need
 Section 47 referrals started during year: Department for Education – Characteristics of children in need

Referrals: Department for Education – Characteristics of children in need
 Cared for Children with an EHCP: Department for Education – Outcomes for children in need, including children looked after
 Children in Need achieving a 9-4 pass in English & Maths: LAIT
 Children in Need persistently absent: Department for Education – Outcomes for children in need, including children looked after
 Child Protection Plan persistently absent: Department for Education – Outcomes for children in need, including children looked after

Adult Social Care (Page 51)

All measures from Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report

Economy and Employment (Page 61)

16 to 64 year old population: ONS mid-year population estimates
 16 to 64 year olds who are economically active: NOMIS (Annual Population Survey)
 Of those employed, in full-time employment: Census 2021
 Unemployment: NOMIS (Claimant count)
 16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training: Department for Education – explore education statistics
 Median full-time salary – Residents: NOMIS (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings)
 Level 4+ Qualification: Census 2021
 Children in relative low income families: Fingertips
 Individual Insolvency Rate: Insolvency Service

Sexual and Reproductive Health (Page 88)

All new STI diagnosis rate: Fingertips – Sexual & Reproductive Health Profile
 STI testing rate (exc chlamydia under 25): Fingertips – Sexual & Reproductive Health Profile
 Chlamydia screening coverage: Fingertips – Sexual & Reproductive Health Profile
 2 doses HPV coverage – Females aged 13 to 14: Fingertips – Sexual & Reproductive Health Profile
 HIV diagnosed prevalence – 15 to 59: Fingertips – Sexual & Reproductive Health Profile
 HIV testing coverage: Fingertips – Sexual & Reproductive Health Profile
 Prescribed LARC (excluding injections): Fingertips – Sexual & Reproductive Health Profile
 Under 18s conception rate: Fingertips – Sexual & Reproductive Health Profile
 Abortion rate: Department of Health & Social Care abortion statistics, Fingertips – Sexual & Reproductive Health Profile, ONS mid-year population estimates

Substance Misuse and Dependency (Page 97)

Smoking Prevalence (APS): Fingertips
 Smoking attributable hospital admissions: Fingertips
 Smoking attributable mortality: Fingertips
 Mothers smoking at time of delivery: Fingertips
 Alcohol admissions for Under 18s (Specific): Hospital Episode Statistics
 Alcohol related admissions (Narrow): Fingertips
 Alcohol specific mortality: Fingertips
 Successful drug treatment – Opiates: Fingertips
 Successful drug treatment – Non Opiates: Fingertips

Weight, Exercise and Diet (Page 111)

Overweight (inc obese) children (Reception and Year 6): Fingertips
 Physically active children: Fingertips
 Physically active adults: Fingertips
 Adults eating their '5-a-day': Fingertips
 Hospital admissions for eating disorders: Hospital Episode Statistics
 Healthy life expectancy (Female and Male): Fingertips

Oral Health (Page 118)

Children not seen by NHS dentist in last year: NHS Dental Statistics – NHS Digital
 Adults not seen by NHS dentist in last 2 years: NHS Dental Statistics – NHS Digital
 5 year olds with visually obvious tooth decay: Fingertips, from National Epidemiology Programme surveys
 Hospital tooth extractions due to dental caries (0 to 19, 18+): Hospital Episode Statistics
 Tooth extraction claims (NHS) (0 to 17, 18+): NHS Dental Statistics – NHS Digital
 Oral Cancer registrations: Fingertips
 Mortality from oral cancer: Fingertips

Mental Health (Page 127)

Pupils with Social, Emotional & Mental Health Needs: Fingertips
 People with low satisfaction scores: Fingertips
 Depression Prevalence: Fingertips
 Primary support reason of mental health receiving long-term care (18 to 64, 65+): Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report
 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm, aged 10 to 24: Fingertips
 Hospital admissions for mental health conditions: Hospital Episode Statistics
 Premature mortality in adults with severe mental illness: Fingertips
 Suicide rate: Fingertips

Older People (Page 138)

Life expectancy at age 65 (Female, Male): Fingertips
 Healthy life expectancy at age 65 (Female, Male): Fingertips
 Pension Credit Claimants: Stat-Xplore
 Flu vaccination coverage – 65+: Fingertips
 Prevalence of Dementia – 65+: NHS Digital Recorded Dementia Diagnoses
 Emergency admissions due to falls – 65+: Fingertips, Hospital Episode Statistics
 Long term support – 65+: Adult Social Care Activity & Finance Report

Unpaid Carers (Page 148)

Unpaid carers aged 5 and above: Census 2021
 Unpaid carers for 50 hours or more: Census 2021
 Disabled under the equality act who are also unpaid carers: Census 2021
 Satisfied with support and services from adult social services: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers
 Carers who have as much social contact as they like: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers
 Caring has caused financial difficulties in the last 12 months: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers
 Carers who have found it easy to find information and advice: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers
 Caring for 100 hours or more per week: Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers

Preventable Mortality (Page 156)

All measures from Fingertips

Eye Health (Page 163)

Estimated rate of people living with sight loss: Royal National Institute of Blind People, Sight Loss Data Tool version 5.2
 Rate of new Certificate of Vision Impairment: Fingertips
 Rate of new Certificate of Vision Impairment – Age-related macular degeneration (65+): Fingertips
 Rate of new Certificate of Vision Impairment – Glaucoma (40+): Fingertips
 Rate of people aged 75+ registered as blind/severely sight impaired or partial sight/sight impaired: Fingertips
 People registered as blind/severely sight impaired or partial sight/sight impaired who have additional disabilities: NHS Digital

Diabetes and Heart Disease (Page 172)

Diabetes Prevalence (17+): Fingertips

Coronary Heart Disease Prevalence: Fingertips

Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease: Hospital Episode Statistics

Heart Failure Prevalence: Quality Outcomes Framework

Hypertension Prevalence: Fingertips

Smoking Prevalence: Fingertips

Adults classified as overweight or obese: Fingertips

Adults classified as physically active: Fingertips

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