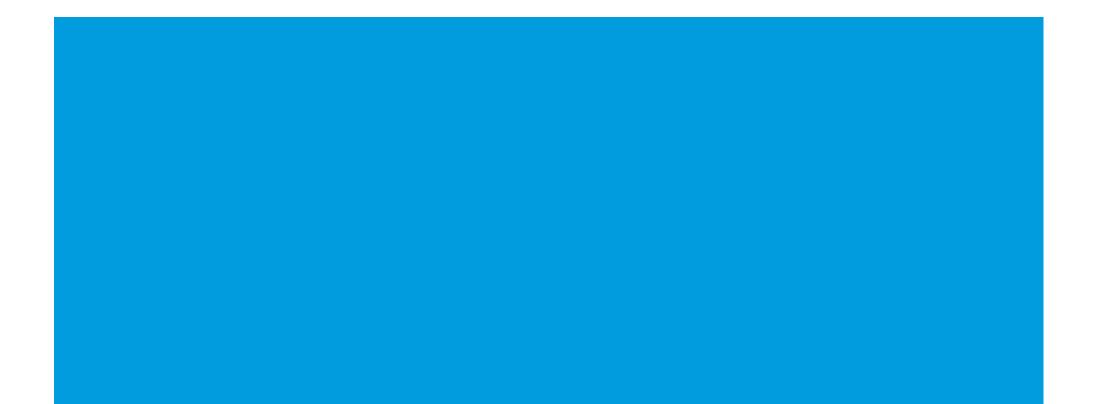
PROVISIONALTORBAY JSNA BY WARD - 2024/25





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Introduction

This document is part of the JSNA in Torbay, a significant part of the JSNA are the ward profiles which can be found at http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info/jsna-narratives/

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: <u>http://www.southdevonandtorbay.info/</u>

This document provides a breakdown of information held about Torbay to its 16 wards.

Limitations of ward data

Not all data is available at Ward level, to create ward level data from the datasets which are based on other geographical data such as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) requires an estimate to be made regarding how many people in each of Torbay's 91 LSOAs may be in each ward. For instance, the data is provided by LSOA which encompasses 2 different wards and an estimate is made over how much of that data should be allocated to each ward.

Comparisions

For the majority of measures, the data for each ward will be compared against Torbay and England data.

List of Torbay wards

- Barton with Watcombe
- Churston with Galmpton
- Clifton with Maidenway
- Cockington with Chelston
- Collaton St Mary
- Ellacombe

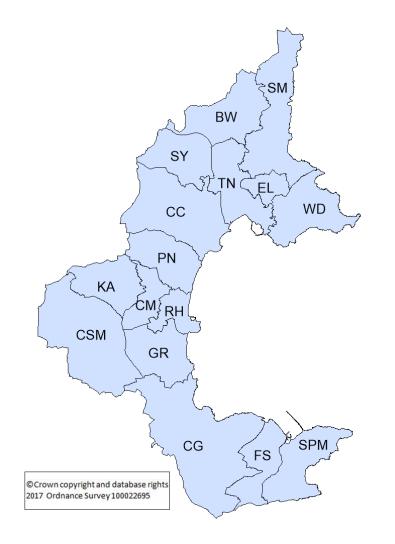
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- Furzeham with Summercombe
- Goodrington with Roselands
- King's Ash
- Preston
- Roundham with Hyde
- St Marychurch
- St Peter's with St Mary's
- Shiphay
- Tormohun
- Wellswood



Ward Area Map

Fig 1: Map of Torbay Wards Source: Office for National Statistics



The key for the ward initials are shown below:-

- BW Barton with Watcombe
- CC Cockington with Chelston
- CG Churston with Galmpton
- CM Clifton with Maidenway
- CSM Collaton St Mary
- EL Ellacombe
- FS Furzeham with Summercombe
- GR Goodrington with Roselands
- KA King's Ash
- PN Preston
- RH Roundham with Hyde
- SM St Marychurch
- SPM St Peter's with St Mary's
- SY Shiphay
- TN Tormohun
- WD Wellswood



Demographics and Deprivation

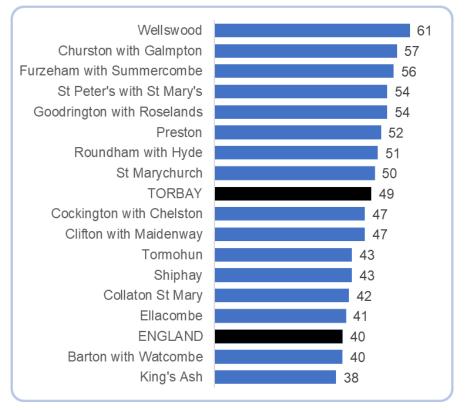
Wellswood, Churston with Galmpton and Furzeham with Summercombe each have more than 1 in 3 of their population aged 65 and over, this is significantly higher than Torbay at 27% and England at 19%. Tormohun and Ellacombe have 18 to 64 populations slightly higher or similar to England. The largest proportion of under 18s is found in King's Ash where they represent 25% of the population compared to 8% in Wellswood (Fig 2).

Fig 2: Ward population breakdown – Largest to smallest proportion of 65+ population Source: 2022 ONS mid-year population estimate

Wellswood	8%	49%	43%
Churston with Galmpton	15%	46%	38%
Furzeham with Summercombe	14%	50%	36%
Preston	17%	51%	32%
Goodrington with Roselands	17%	51%	32%
St Peter's with St Mary's	16%	53%	31%
St Marychurch	18%	54%	29%
Roundham with Hyde	14%	57%	28%
TORBAY	18%	55%	27%
Cockington with Chelston	19%	55%	25%
Clifton with Maidenway	20%	56%	24%
Shiphay	22%	57%	21%
Collaton St Mary	22%	57%	20%
Barton with Watcombe	23%	57%	20%
Tormohun	18%	62%	20%
ENGLAND	21%	61%	19%
Ellacombe	21%	61%	18%
King's Ash	25%	58%	17%
Ũ		0% 40% 60%	
■ 0 to 17	■ 18 to	64 65+	

The median age of a Torbay resident is 49 years, this is 9 years older than the average across England. Within Torbay, there are significant differences between areas. Wellswood has a median age approximately 20 years higher than King's Ash, Barton with Watcombe and Ellacombe (Fig 3).





There are significant gaps in life expectancy in relation to Torbay females (Fig 4) and particularly in relation to males (Fig 5). Churston with Galmpton has the 2nd highest life expectancy for females and the highest life expectancy for males. Roundham with Hyde has the 2nd lowest level of life expectancy for both sexes. Wellswood is



unusual in the life expectancy of females and males over the 5 years in question being identical. In Fig 4, St Peter's with St Mary's is marked as higher than Torbay whilst Churston with Galmpton is marked as similar to Torbay despite having a slightly higher life expectancy. This is due to the slightly higher female population (i.e. larger sample size) in St Peter's with St Mary's when compared to Churston with Galmpton.



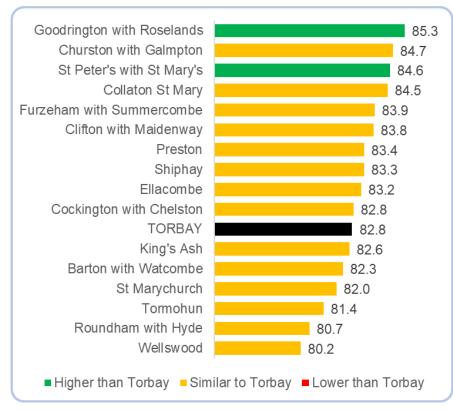
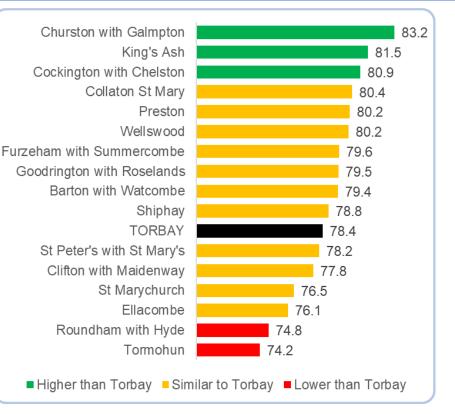


Fig 5: Life expectancy at birth (2018 to 2022) - Male Source: Primary Care Mortality Database, ONS population estimates



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 which was significantly higher than England. Within Torbay, Roundham with Hyde, Wellswood,

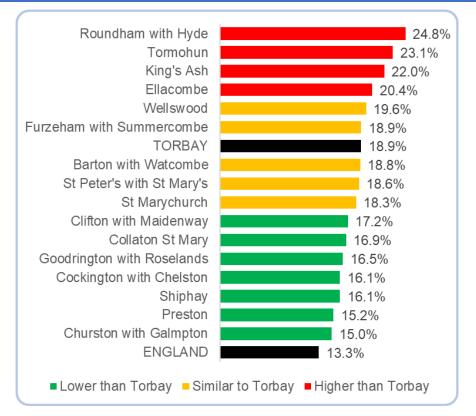


Tormohun and Furzeham with Summercombe had rates significantly higher than Torbay (Fig 6). None of Torbay's wards had a lower rate than England, this is also true if the populations are limited to those aged under 65 when compared to England aged under 65 rates (Fig 7).

Fig 6: Percentage of population who have a disability

Source	: 2021 Census
Roundham with Hyde	30.3%
Wellswood	26.9%
Tormohun	26.3%
Furzeham with Summercombe	25.7%
King's Ash	24.7%
St Marychurch	24.6%
TORBAY	23.8%
Ellacombe	23.3%
St Peter's with St Mary's	23.3%
Preston	23.0%
Barton with Watcombe	22.8%
Goodrington with Roselands	22.3%
Churston with Galmpton	22.1%
Clifton with Maidenway	21.6%
Collaton St Mary	20.9%
Shiphay	20.5%
Cockington with Chelston	19.8%
ENGLAND	17.3%
■ Lower than Torbay ■ Simi	lar to Torbay ■Higher than Torbay

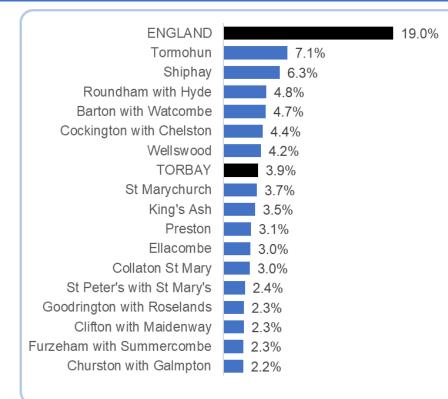
Fig 7: Percentage of population under the age of 65 who have a disability Source: 2021 Census



3.9% of Torbay residents identified themselves as not being white, this is much lower than the England figure of 19%. No Torbay ward had a level of ethnic diversity comparable to the England level (Fig 8).

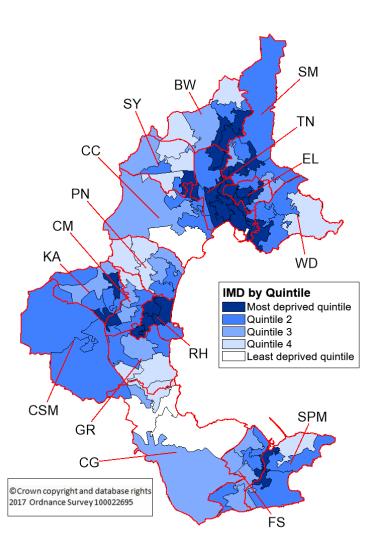


Fig 8: Percentage of people who do not identify as White Source: 2021 Census



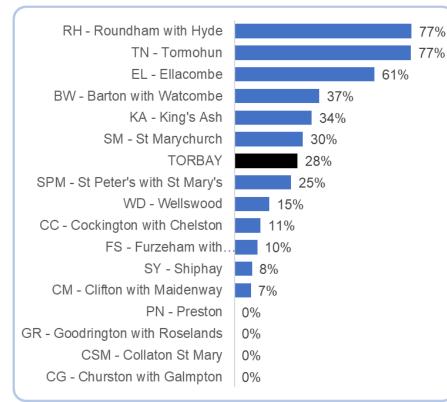
There are particularly high concentrations of deprivation within Roundham with Hyde, Tormohun and Ellacombe. Preston, Goodrington with Roselands, Collaton St Mary and Churston with Galmpton have no areas deemed to be within the 20% most deprived in England (Figs 9 & 10). The Torbay average is approximately 28% of people living in areas deemed to be amongst the 20% most deprived in England.

Fig 9: Rank of Index of Multiple Deprivation Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019





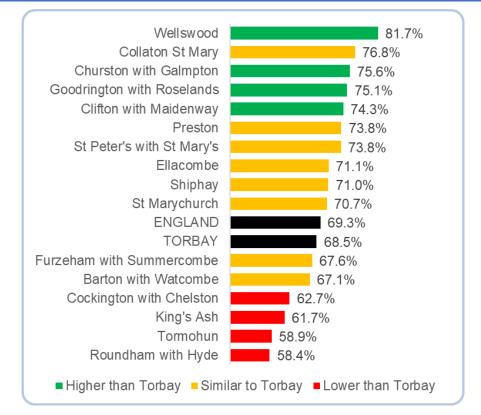




Children and Young People

Torbay has had a similar rate of children who have achieved a good level of development at the Early Years Foundation Stage when compared to England. However, within Torbay there is significant variation with wards such as Wellswood and Collaton St Mary having rates approximately 20 percentage points higher than Roundham with Hyde and Tormohun (Fig 11). Torbay figures relate to children resident within Torbay. The larger the ward and sample size, the more likely they are to have a significant difference to Torbay, for instance Churston with Galmpton has a larger sample than Collaton St Mary.

Fig 11: Percentage of children who achieved a good level of development at Early Years Foundation Stage (2017 to 2019 and 2022 to 2023) Source: Torbay Council Education, England - Fingertips



Attainment 8 scores relate to a student's average GCSE grade across eight core subjects, the higher the Attainment 8 score, the better the result. Torbay figures relate to children resident within the Torbay area who attended Torbay maintained and academy schools.



The average score for Torbay pupils has been slightly higher than England over the period, within Torbay there is significant variation between the top and bottom wards with an 18 percentage point gap between Wellswood and King's Ash (Fig 12).

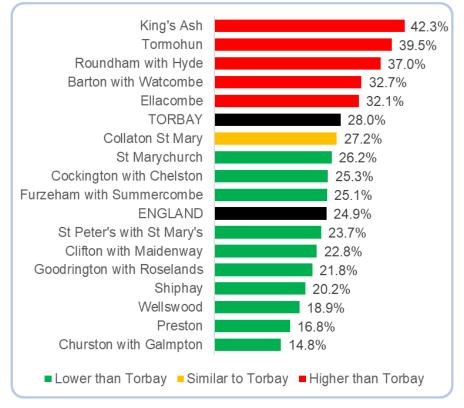
Fig 12: Average Attainment 8 score at GCSE (2017 to 2019 and 2022 to 2023) Source: Torbay Council Education, England – explore education statistics

Wellswood	57.0
Cockington with Chelston	54.3
Shiphay	52.6
Churston with Galmpton	51.6
Preston	50.2
Goodrington with Roselands	48.5
Collaton St Mary	48.0
St Marychurch	47.2
TORBAY	47.2
ENGLAND	46.9
Clifton with Maidenway	46.3
Barton with Watcombe	46.1
Ellacombe	46.0
Tormohun	45.3
Furzeham with Summercombe	44.4
Roundham with Hyde	42.9
St Peter's with St Mary's	42.3
King's Ash	39.3
■ Higher than Torbay ■ Sim	ilar to Torbay ■Lower than Torbay

The deprivation pupil premium is allocated to those pupils that have been known to be eligible for free school meals at any pupil level census over the last 6 years, rates in this category have been higher in Torbay than England. Within Torbay, there is a wide variation between different wards, 5 wards have 30% or more of their pupils eligible for the Deprivation Pupil Premium with 3 wards having rates of lower than 20% (Fig 13).

Fig 13: Percentage of pupils eligible for Deprivation Pupil Premium (2019/20 to 2023/24)

Source: Torbay Council Education, England – Education and Skills Funding Agency



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. Rates across Torbay have generally been statistically higher than England for Reception aged children and broadly in line for Year 6 children.

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At ward level, Reception and Year 6 have been combined to show differences between different areas, the highest rates of overweight and obesity occur in Roundham with Hyde whereas Preston and Churston with Galmpton have rates significantly lower than the Torbay average (Fig 14).

Fig 14: Percentage of pupils who are overweight or obese – Reception and Year 6 (2015/16 to 2016/17, 2018/19 to 2019/20 and 2021/22 to 2022/23) Source: National Child Measurement Programme, England - Fingertips

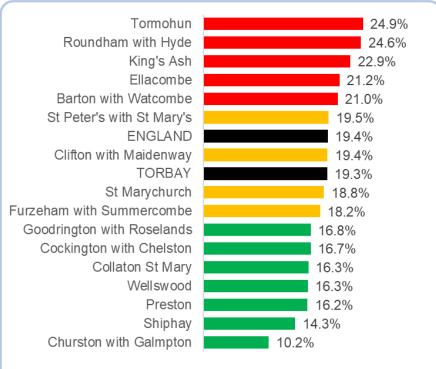
Roundham with Hyde	34.4%
Furzeham with Summercombe	32.2%
St Peter's with St Mary's	31.8%
Ellacombe	31.4%
Clifton with Maidenway	31.3%
King's Ash	31.1%
Shiphay	30.2%
St Marychurch	30.1%
TORBAY	29.7%
Tormohun	29.3%
Barton with Watcombe	29.2%
ENGLAND	28.9%
Wellswood	28.7%
Cockington with Chelston	28.7%
Collaton St Mary	28.0%
Goodrington with Roselands	27.3%
Preston	25.9%
Churston with Galmpton	23.5%
■ Lower than Torbay ■ Simi	lar to Torbay E Higher than Torbay

Economy and Employment

The number of under 16 children in low-income families (households where income is less than 60% of UK median income, have claimed Child Benefit and one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit) in Torbay stands at 19.3% for the 5 year period 2018/19 to 2022/23. Within Torbay, there is significant variation with the rate in the highest ward being 2½ times the rate of the lowest ward (Fig 15). This measure relates to income before housing costs.

Fig 15: Percentage of under 16 children in low-income families (2018/19 to 2022/23)

Source: Stat-Xplore

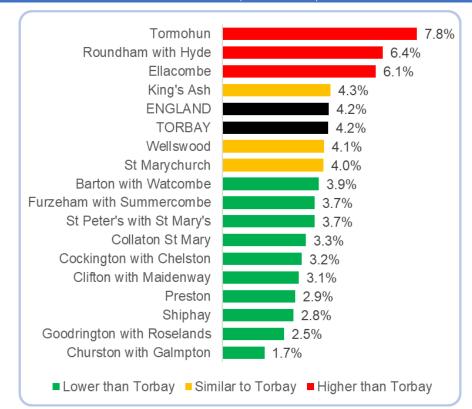


■ Lower than Torbay ■ Similar to Torbay ■ Higher than Torbay



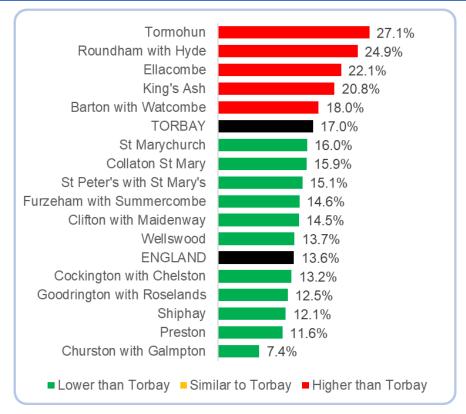
The unemployment claimant rate rose significantly along with the rest of the country during 2020, rates have more than halved since their 2020 peak. As of March 2024, there were 2,705 Torbay residents claiming unemployment benefit, Tormohun has a rate close to double the Torbay average (Fig 16).

Fig 16: Percentage of those claiming unemployment benefit as a proportion of residents aged 16 to 64 (2020 to 2024, measure taken in March) Source: NOMIS (Claimant Count)



Within Torbay, there are very significant differences in the numbers of working age people claiming Universal Credit over the last 4 years. Rates have been particular high in Tormohun, Roundham with Hyde, Ellacombe and King's Ash (Fig 17). It should be noted that there are still people who have not yet been moved over to Universal Credit from all the legacy benefits that Universal Credit will replace.

Fig 17: Percentage of those claiming Universal Credit as a proportion of residents aged 18 to 64 (2020 to 2023, measure taken in April) Source: Stat Xplore



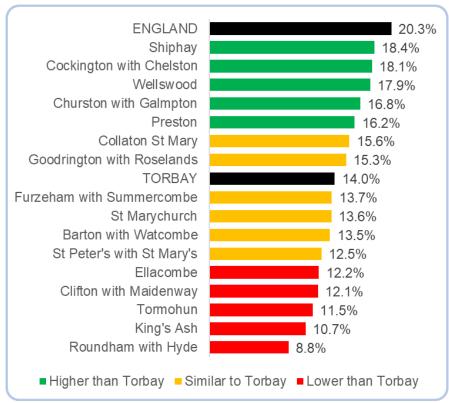
The 2021 Census derived data relating to occupational groups that people belonged to, the groupings were derived from their job title and the main activity of their employer. Within Torbay, the largest proportion belonged to 'Caring, leisure and other service occupations' at 14.2% which was significantly higher than the

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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%. There are significant differences between wards in relation to the number of people in 'Professional occupations' with rates in Shiphay, Cockington with Chelston and Wellswood more than double that of Roundham with Hyde (Fig 18).

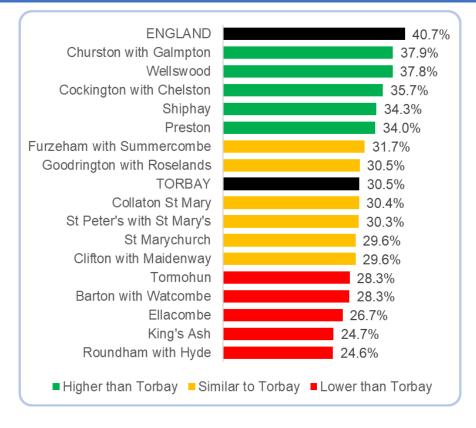




The 2021 Census asked for the highest qualification level of those aged 16 and over. Torbay has significantly smaller proportions of its residents aged 25 to 64 with a Level 4 qualification (degree level) or

above. Within Torbay there is a spread of 13 percentage points between Churston with Galmpton and Roundham with Hyde (Fig 19).

Fig 19: Percentage with at least a degree level qualification – Aged 25 to 64 Source: Census 2021



Housing

Almost 2 in 3 households own their own property in Torbay although rates of home ownership have fallen from 78% in 1991 to 65% in 2021. Torbay has high rates of privately rented accommodation that are significantly higher than England, conversely Torbay has the



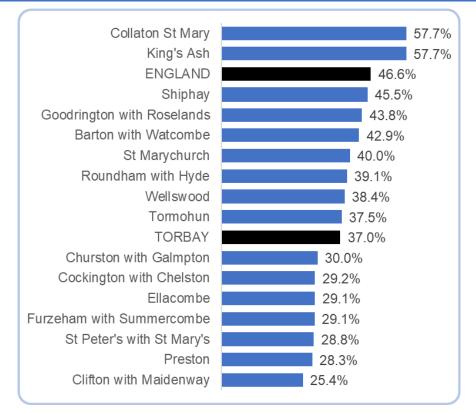
lowest rates of socially rented accommodation in the South West. Within Torbay, Tormohun and Roundham with Hyde have ownership rates of less than 50% which is significantly lower than the rest of Torbay (Fig 20).

Fig 20: Percentage of home ownership and renting Source: Census 2021

Churston with Galmpton	86%	14%
Preston	78%	22%
Clifton with Maidenway	76%	24%
Goodrington with Roselands	75%	25%
Collaton St Mary	74%	26%
Furzeham with Summercombe	73%	27%
Shiphay	72%	28%
Cockington with Chelston	70%	30%
St Peter's with St Mary's	70%	30%
TORBAY	65%	35%
Wellswood	65%	35%
St Marychurch	64%	36%
ENGLAND	62%	38%
Barton with Watcombe	61%	39%
King's Ash	60%	40%
Ellacombe	56%	44%
Roundham with Hyde	46%	54%
Tormohun	43%	57%
■% Own	ed Sented	

Energy inefficient housing contributes to climate change, fuel poverty and poor health linked to cold and damp homes. 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 2023, 37.0% of EPCs for dwellings in Torbay were in the higher bands of A to C which is lower than the England rate of 46.6%. 2 wards in Torbay have higher rates than England which are Collaton St Mary and King's Ash (Fig 21). New build homes are much more likely to meet these standards than older homes. Also, flats are more likely to meet these standards than houses.

Fig 21: Percentage of housing with Energy Performance Certificates at Band C or above, 10 years to 2023 Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, ONS





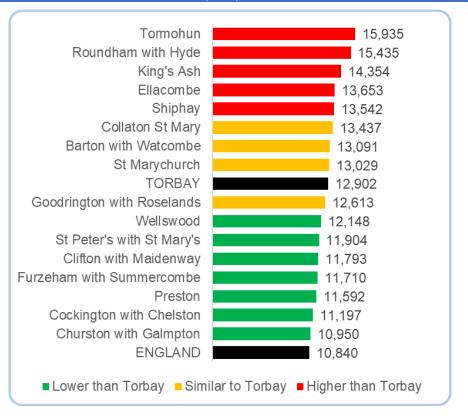
Planned/Unplanned hospital admissions

Tormohun has seen the largest amount of unplanned admissions (Fig 23) in Torbay over the 5 year period 2018/19 to 2022/23 when adjusted for the age structure of each ward. Torbay has a significantly higher rate of unplanned admissions than England and these admissions disproportionately relate to areas with higher levels of deprivation.

Fig 22: Planned hospital admission rate per 100,000 (Agestandardised), 2018/19 to 2022/23 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

(
Shiphay	20,287
Collaton St Mary	19,206
St Marychurch	18,684
Clifton with Maidenway	18,666
Wellswood	18,489
Roundham with Hyde	18,305
Tormohun	18,273
Ellacombe	17,987
TORBAY	17,700
King's Ash	17,689
Barton with Watcombe	17,671
Furzeham with Summercombe	17,390
Preston	17,199
ENGLAND	16,880
Goodrington with Roselands	16,803
Churston with Galmpton	16,744
St Peter's with St Mary's	15,791
Cockington with Chelston	14,762
■ Lower than Torbay ■ Sim	ilar to Torbay 📮 Higher than Torbay

Fig 23: Unplanned hospital admission rate per 100,000 (Agestandardised), 2018/19 to 2022/23 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics



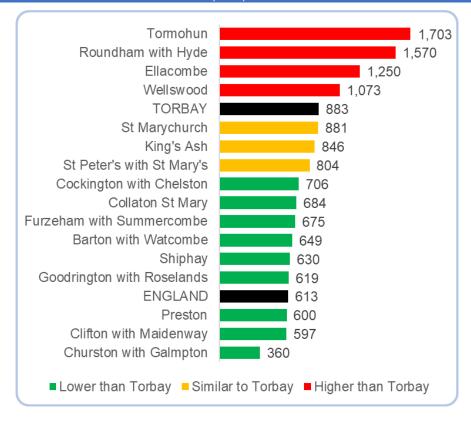
Alcohol

An alcohol-specific condition is when the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses is wholly attributable to alcohol. The rate of alcohol-specific conditions has been consistently higher in Torbay than England with rates among males approximately double that of females. Within Torbay, rates are particularly high in Tormohun with rates close to twice the Torbay average (Fig 24). Rates of alcohol-



specific mortality over the last 10 years are significantly higher in Tormohun than other wards within Torbay.

Fig 24: Hospital admission rate for alcohol-specific conditions per 100,000 (Age-standardised), 2018/19 to 2022/23 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

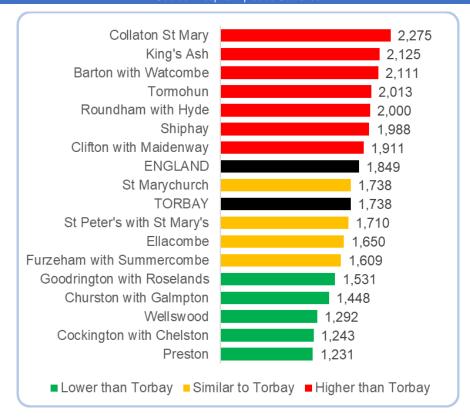


Obesity

Obesity doubles the risk of dying prematurely with obese adults 7 times more likely to become a type 2 diabetic (Source: Childhood Obesity – a plan for action).

There are significant differences in admission rates across Torbay with the highest rate close to double the lowest admission rate (Fig 25).

Fig 25: Admission episodes with a diagnosis of obesity, per 100,000 (Age-standardised), 2018/19 to 2022/23 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics



Self-harm

Emergency hospital admissions over the last 7 years for self-harm (99% of self-harm admissions are emergencies) are higher in all



Torbay wards when compared to the England average. 2 wards have rates that are significantly higher than Torbay (Fig 26).

Fig 26: Rate of emergency hospital admissions as a result of selfharm, all ages, per 100,000 (Age-standardised), 2016/17 to 2022/23 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

Tormohun	427
Roundham with Hyde	378
Cockington with Chelston	338
Wellswood	337
Collaton St Mary	303
Ellacombe	299
TORBAY	278
Churston with Galmpton	273
Preston	272
King's Ash	271
Goodrington with Roselands	256
St Peter's with St Mary's	240
St Marychurch	220
Furzeham with Summercombe	220
Clifton with Maidenway	213
Barton with Watcombe	207
Shiphay	190
ENGLAND	175
Lower than Torbay Similar	lar to Torbay EHigher than Torbay

Adult Social Care

The figures within the Adult Social Care section for Torbay as a whole relate to those individuals whose postcode is within the Torbay area, it does not include those whose addresses are unknown or are outside Torbay. This will mean that figures for Torbay will be slightly The number of requests for adult social care support for new clients aged 18 to 64 is significantly higher in Torbay when compared to England, with significant differences between wards (Fig 27). For those aged 65 and over, Torbay's rate is a little higher than England, there is significant variation between different areas of Torbay (Fig 28) although not as pronounced as among the 18 to 64 population.

Fig 27: Requests for Adult social care support for new clients, aged 18 to 64 per 100,000, 2019/20 to 2022/23 Source: Torbay & South Devon Healthcare Trust

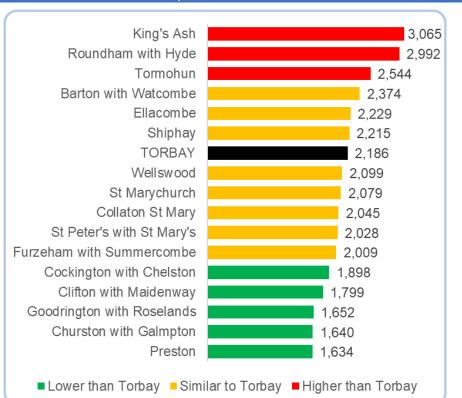
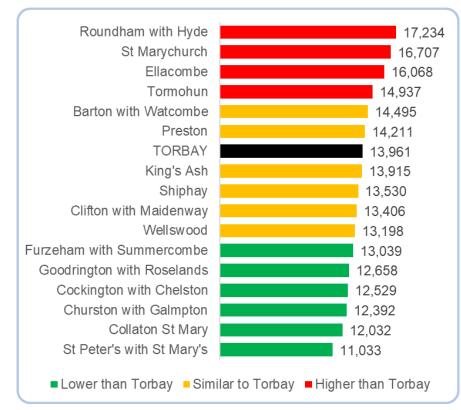


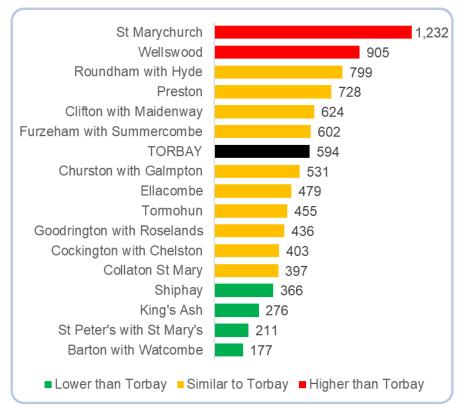


Fig 28: Requests for Adult social care support for new clients, aged 65+ per 100,000, 2019/20 to 2022/23 Source: Torbay & South Devon Healthcare Trust



The rate of permanent admissions to nursing and residential homes for those individuals aged 65 and over is significantly different across various areas of Torbay (Fig 29). It should be noted that these figures include individuals who were already placed at a home prior to it becoming a long-term placement, this is likely to give an additional weighting to areas of Torbay that have significant levels of residential and nursing homes.

Fig 29: Rate of permanent admissions to residential and nursing homes, aged 65+ per 100,000, 2019/20 to 2022/23 Source: Torbay & South Devon Healthcare Trust



Rates of long-term funded support for those individuals aged 18 to 64 funded by Torbay Adult Social Care are significantly higher than England. Over the last 3 years, rates have been significantly higher than the Torbay average in 5 wards (Fig 30). The figures shown for long-term support relate to those with a primary support reason of Learning Disability, Mental Health or Physical Personal Care

Rates of long-term funded support for those individuals aged 65 and over had been broadly in line with England for the 3 years before

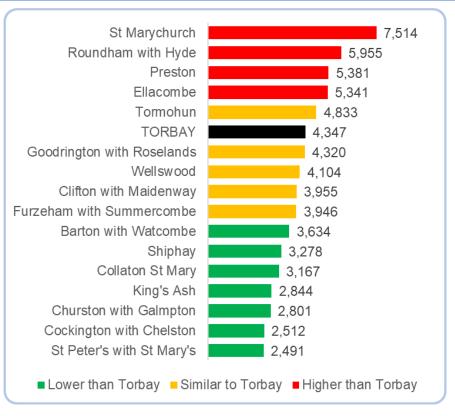


2022/23 but were significantly higher for the latest year, there are very significant differences in the rates between wards (Fig 31).

Fig 30: Rate of long-term support for those with a primary support reason of Learning Disability, Mental Health or Physical Personal Care, aged 18 to 64 per 100,000, 2019/20 to 2022/23 Source: Torbay & South Devon Healthcare Trust

Roundham with Hyde	2,164
Wellswood	2,063
Tormohun	1,724
Ellacombe	1,613
St Marychurch	1,557
Preston	1,465
Goodrington with Roselands	1,429
TORBAY	1,324
St Peter's with St Mary's	1,109
King's Ash	1,100
Collaton St Mary	1,000
Barton with Watcombe	992
Cockington with Chelston	984
Shiphay	920
Churston with Galmpton	851
Furzeham with Summercombe	844
Clifton with Maidenway	833
■ Lower than Torbay ■ Simi	lar to Torbay ■ Higher than Torbay

Fig 31: Rate of long-term support for those with a primary support reason of Learning Disability, Mental Health or Physical Personal care, aged 65+ per 100,000, 2019/20 to 2022/23 Source: Torbay & South Devon Healthcare Trust



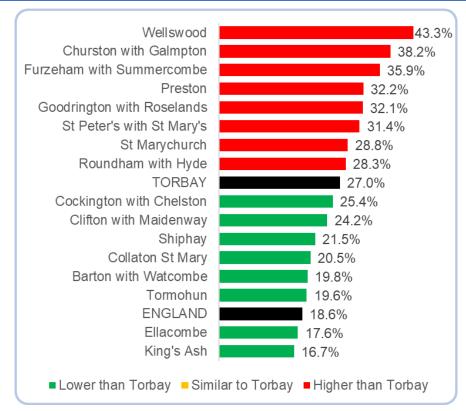
Older People

The 65 and older population is not evenly distributed across Torbay. The proportion of those aged 65 and over is more than twice as high in the wards of Wellswood, Churston with Galmpton and Furzeham with Summercombe when compared to Ellacombe and King's Ash



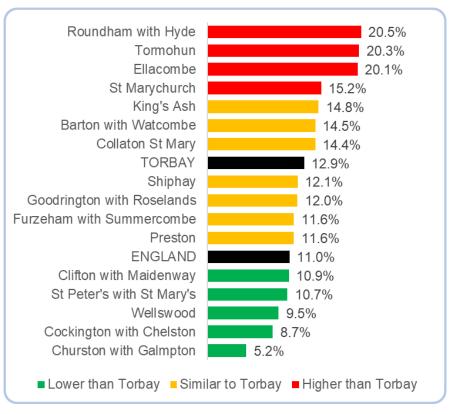
(Fig 32). The proportion of those aged 65 and over in Torbay is expected to rise from 27% to 33% by 2033.

Fig 32: Percentage of population aged 65 and over Source: 2022 ONS mid-year population estimate



Pension credit is there to help with living costs if you are over the State Pension age and on a low income. An average of 12.9% of the Torbay 65+ population claimed pension credit over the last 4 quarters which is significantly higher than the England average of 11.0%. Rates are significantly higher in the wards of Roundham with Hyde, Tormohun, Ellacombe and St Marychurch when compared to the rest of Torbay (Fig 33).

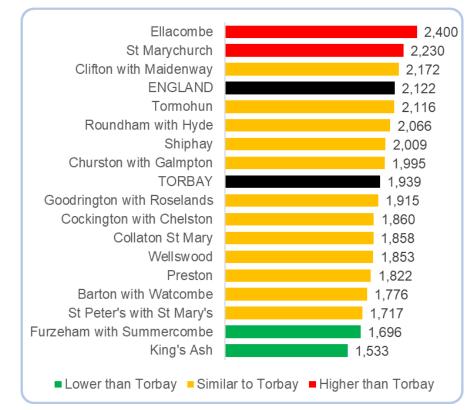
Fig 33: Percentage of those aged 65 and over in receipt of pension credit (November 2022 to August 2023) Source: Stat-Xplore



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). Rates are significantly lower than England over the last 6 years. Ellacombe and St Marychurch have rates significantly higher than the Torbay average, King's Ash and Furzeham with Summercombe have rates that are significantly lower than the Torbay average (Fig 34).

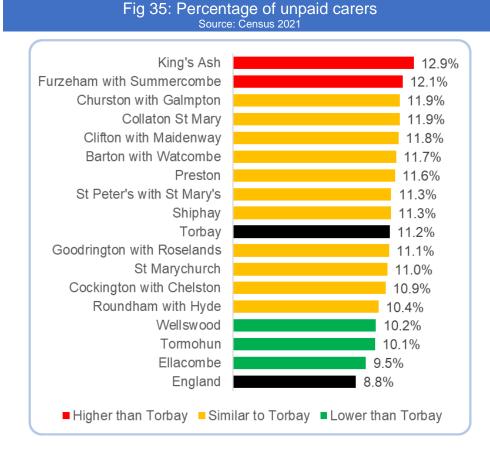


Fig 34: Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over, per 100,000 (Age Standardised), 2017/18 to 2022/23 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics



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.

According to the 2021 Census, there are just over 14,900 unpaid carers in Torbay which is a significantly higher rate than the England average. There is a degree of variation between areas of Torbay in relation to the proportion of those aged 5 years and over that are carers with 2 areas significantly higher and 3 areas significantly lower than the Torbay average (Fig 35).



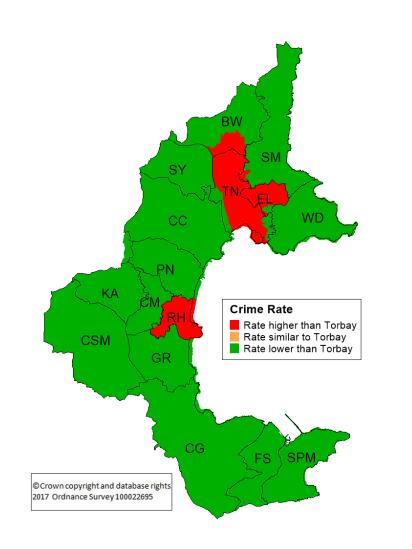
Crime

Recorded crime is currently recorded at police neighbourhood beat level of which there are 17 areas. The highest concentration of recorded crime is in the central wards of Torquay such as Tormohun and Ellacombe together with Roundham with Hyde (Fig 36). Much of



this is to be expected as many of these areas contain the highest concentration of pubs, nightclubs and other nightlife.





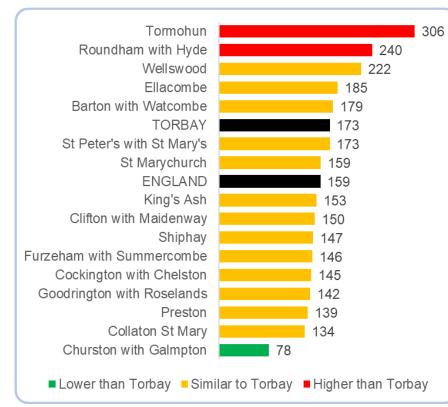
Preventable Mortality

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. The new method for these deaths includes Covid.

Over the 5 year period 2018 to 2022, preventable deaths among those aged 75 and under have been higher in Torbay than England. Within Torbay, there is very significant variation with rates of preventable mortality more than 3 times higher in Tormohun than Churston with Galmpton (Fig 37).



Fig 37: Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable, per 100,000 (Age Standardised), 2018 to 2022 (New method) Source: Primary Care Mortality Database/Fingertips





Torquay wards at a glance (1st page of 2)

	Barton with Watcombe	Cockington with Chelston	Ellacombe	St Marychurch	Shiphay	Tormohun	Wellswood
DEMOGRAPHICS AND DEPRIVATION Average Age	40	47	41	50	43	43	61
Life expectancy at birth - Female		47	<u> </u>	50			
Life expectancy at birth - Male						×	
Disability – day to day activities limited	$\overline{\checkmark}$				$\overline{\checkmark}$	×	×
Disability – day to day activities limited (Under 65)			×		\checkmark	X	
People who do not identify as white	4.7%	4.4%	3.0%	3.7%	6.3%	7.1%	4.2%
Proportion of area within most deprived 20% in England	X	\checkmark	×	×	\checkmark	X	\checkmark
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE							
Achieved a good level of development at Early Years Foundation Stage		×				X	\checkmark
GCSE - Average Attainment 8 score	×	\checkmark	×		\checkmark	×	\checkmark
Pupils eligible for Deprivation Pupil Premium	X		×	\checkmark	\checkmark	X	\checkmark
Overweight or obese pupils							
ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT							
Under 16 children in low-income families	×	\checkmark	×		\checkmark	×	\checkmark
Claiming unemployment benefit		\checkmark	×		\checkmark	×	
Claiming Universal Credit	×	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\checkmark
In a 'Professional occupation'		\checkmark	×		\checkmark	×	\checkmark
With a degree level qualification (25 to 64)	×	\checkmark	×		\checkmark	×	\checkmark
HOUSING							
Percentage of home ownership	61%	70%	56%	64%	72%	43%	65%
Housing with EPC Certificates A-C	43%	29%	29%	40%	45%	37%	38%



Torquay wards at a glance (2nd page of 2)

	Barton with Watcombe	Cockington with Chelston	Ellacombe	St Marychurch	Shiphay	Tormohun	Wellswood
PLANNED/UNPLANNED ADMISSIONS							
Planned admission rate				×	×	×	×
Unplanned admission rate		\checkmark	×		×	×	\checkmark
ALCOHOL							
Admissions for alcohol-specific conditions		\checkmark	×			×	×
OBESITY							
Admissions with a diagnosis of obesity	×	\checkmark			×	×	\checkmark
SELF-HARM							
Emer. admissions as a result of self-harm	\checkmark			\checkmark	\checkmark	×	
ADULT SOCIAL CARE							
Support for new clients, aged 18 to 64		\checkmark				×	
Support for new clients, aged 65+		\checkmark	×	×		×	
Perm admissions to residential and nursing homes, aged 65+				×			×
Long-term support (LD,MH,PPC), aged 18 - 64			×	×		×	×
Long-term support (LD,MH,PPC), aged 65+	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	×	\checkmark		
OLDER PEOPLE							
Population aged 65 and over		\checkmark	\checkmark	×		\checkmark	×
In receipt of pension credit		\checkmark	×	X		×	\checkmark
Emer. admissions due to falls, aged 65+			×	X			
Unpaid Carers			\checkmark			\checkmark	\checkmark
CRIME							
Crime Rate	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\checkmark
PREVENTABLE MORTALITY							
Mortality rate from causes considered preventable, aged under 75						X	



Paignton and Brixham wards at a glance (1st page of 2)

	Churston with Galmpton	Clifton with Maidenway	Collaton St Mary	Furzeham with Summercombe	Goodrington with Roselands	King's Ash	Preston	Roundham with Hyde	St Peter's with St Mary's
DEMOGRAPHICS AND DEPRIVATION									
Average Age	57	47	42	56	54	38	52	51	54
Life expectancy at birth - Female					\checkmark				\checkmark
Life expectancy at birth - Male	\checkmark					\checkmark		×	
Disability – day to day activities limited	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\checkmark			×	
Disability – day to day activities limited (Under 65)		\checkmark				×	\checkmark	X	
People who do not identify as white	2.2%	2.3%	3.0%	2.3%	2.3%	3.5%	3.1%	4.8%	2.4%
Proportion of area within most deprived 20% in England		\checkmark		\checkmark		×		×	\checkmark
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE									
Achieved a good level of development at Early Years Foundation Stage	\checkmark	\checkmark			\checkmark	×		×	
GCSE - Average Attainment 8 score	\checkmark			×	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	X	×
Pupils eligible for Deprivation Pupil Premium	\checkmark	\checkmark			\checkmark	×	\checkmark	X	\checkmark
Overweight or obese pupils	\checkmark						\checkmark	X	
ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT									
Under 16 children in low-income families	\checkmark					×	\checkmark	×	
Claiming unemployment benefit	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark			\checkmark	×	\checkmark
Claiming Universal Credit	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	×	\checkmark
In a 'Professional occupation'	\checkmark	×				×	\checkmark	×	
With a degree level qualification (25 to 64)	\checkmark					×	\checkmark	×	
HOUSING									
Percentage of home ownership	86%	76%	74%	73%	75%	60%	78%	46%	70%
Housing with EPC Certificates A-C	30%	25%	58%	29%	44%	58%	28%	39%	29%



Paignton and Brixham wards at a glance (2nd page of 2)

	Churston with Galmpton	Clifton with Maidenway	Collaton St Mary	Furzeham with Summercombe	Goodrington with Roselands	King's Ash	Preston	Roundham with Hyde	St Peter's with St Mary's
PLANNED/UNPLANNED ADMISSIONS									
Planned admission rate	\checkmark	×	×		\checkmark		\checkmark	×	\checkmark
Unplanned admission rate	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark		×	\checkmark	×	\checkmark
ALCOHOL									
Admissions for alcohol-specific conditions	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark	×	
OBESITY									
Admissions with a diagnosis of obesity	\checkmark	×	×		\checkmark	×	\checkmark	×	
SELF-HARM									
Emer. admissions as a result of self-harm		\checkmark		\checkmark				×	
ADULT SOCIAL CARE									
Support for new clients, aged 18 to 64	\checkmark	\checkmark			\checkmark	×	\checkmark	×	
Support for new clients, aged 65+	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark			×	\checkmark
Perm admissions to residential and nursing homes, aged 65+									
Long-term support (LD,MH,PPC), aged 18 -64	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark		×	
Long-term support (LD,MH,PPC), aged 65+	\checkmark		\checkmark			\checkmark	X	X	\checkmark
OLDER PEOPLE									
Population aged 65 and over	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	×	\checkmark	×	×	×
In receipt of pension credit	\checkmark	\checkmark						×	\checkmark
Emer. admissions due to falls, aged 65+				\checkmark		\checkmark			
Unpaid Carers				×		×			
CRIME									
Crime Rate	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\checkmark
PREVENTABLE MORTALITY									
Mortality rate from causes considered preventable, aged under 75	\checkmark							×	