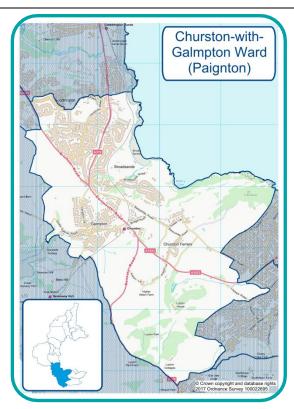
POPULATION OVERVIEW (ALL AGES)

AN OVERVIEW OF CHURSTON WITH GALMPTON – 2018/20



The purpose of this profile is to give an overview of the needs of the population of Churston with Galmpton electoral ward. This is to provide a local summary of key statistics to help understand the population and improve outcomes.

For profiles of other local geographies and/or age groups please visit: www.southdevonandtorbay.info.

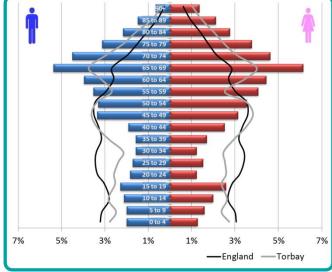


Headlines* (total ward population compared to Torbay and CIPFA nearest neighbours):

- The ward has a higher proportion of dependents compared to working age;
- Life expectancy and disability free life expectancy is significantly higher;
- No residents live in an area amongst the 20% most deprived in England;
- Significantly less are divorced or separated;
- Housing conditions are better;
- Crime, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour rates are lower;
- There is significantly less hospital usage.

In 2015 there were around 6,750 people living in Churston with Galmpton. Almost 40% of residents are aged 65 years and over. Compared to Torbay, the ward has an older population.

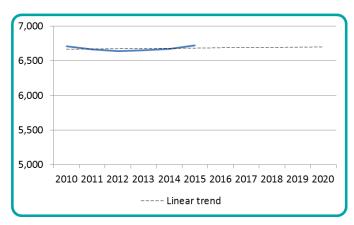
Fig 1: Population distribution of ward



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates 2015

In general, the ward population has steadily increased since 2012 and is expected to plateau in the future as shown in Figure 2 below.

Fig 2: Population trend over time



Source: ONS mid-year estimates 2010-15

^{*}For more info see the spine chart on page 2.

POPULATION OVERVIEW (ALL AGES)

AN OVERVIEW OF CHURSTON WITH GALMPTON - 2018/20



How to read the profile below: The black line running down the middle of the spine chart is the Torbay average, the circles (to the left or right) are the ward value, compared to the Torbay average. The pink diamonds represent the CIPFA nearest neighbour's average. The colours are explained in the key below.

| ID Indicator | Measure | Area | CIPFA | England | Torbay | |
|--|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------------|
| Demography | | | | | | |
| 1 Average age (2015) | Years | 51.9 | 42.8 | 39.8 | 38.7 | 53.3 |
| 2 Total dependency (2015) | Ratio | 96.2 | 62.6 | 55.3 | 49.3 | 96.2 |
| 3 Male life expectancy at birth (2013-15) | Years | 82.8 | 78.9 | 79.5 | 73.9 | 82.8 |
| 4 Female life expectancy at birth (2013-15) | Years | 83.5 | 82.7 | 83.1 | 81.5 | 86.7 |
| 5 Male disability free life expectancy (2009-13) | Years | 66.9 | 62.6 | 63.6 | 55.8 | • 66.9 |
| 6 Female disabilty free life expectancy (2009-13) | Years | 66.5 | 64.2 | 64.5 | 59.9 | 66.6 |
| 7 All-cause mortality (2014-16) | DSR | 895.5 | 1,008.1 | 970.7 | 777.3 | 1,22 |
| 8 Premature mortality (2014-16) | DSR | 248.4 | 352.6 | 335.0 | 248.4 | 465.6 |
| 9 Living in most deprived areas (2015) | % | 0.0 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 0 • • | 82.5 |
| 0 Black Asian Minority Ethnic population (2011) | % | 2.3 | 5.8 | 20.2 | 2.3 | 10.7 |
| 11 Religious population (2011) | % | 71.8 | 66.6 | 68.1 | 60.6 | ● 71.8 |
| 12 Divorced or separated (2011) | % | 9.9 | 12.9 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 20.5 |
| 13 Same-sex civil parnership (2011) | % | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Wider determinants | | | | | | |
| 4 Overcrowded households (2011) | % | 1.8 | 5.5 | 8.7 | 1.8 | 17.7 |
| 5 Living in private rented accomodation (2011) | % | 8.8 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 8.8 | 43.5 |
| 6 Living in social rented accomodation (2011) | % | 3.3 | 13.4 | 17.7 | 2.2 | 22.8 |
| 17 Living in fuel poverty (2014) | % | 8.2 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 7.5 | 16.6 |
| 18 Living in most indoor deprived areas (2015) | % | 0.0 | 31.1 | 20.7 | 0 • • | 100 |
| 19 No car or van access (2011) | % | 13.5 | 24.1 | 25.8 | 13.5 | 44.2 |
| 20 Poor proficiency in English (2011) | % | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0 • • • | 1.1 |
| 21 Total crime (15/16-16/17) | Rate | 19.8 | - | 73.1 | 19.8 ♦ | 194. |
| 22 Domestic abuse (13/14-15/16) | Rate | 5.9 | 24.0 | 22.1 | 5.9 | 39.3 |
| 23 Anti-social behaviour (13/14-15/16) | Rate | 13.0 | - | 31.1 | 13 • | 110. |
| Health and service usage | | | | | | |
| 24 Bad health status and long-term health problem (2011) | % | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 7.9 |
| 25 Living in areas with most mood and anxiety disorders (2015) | % | 20.3 | 23.3 | 19.7 | 0 | 100 |
| 26 Urgent care attendances (14/15-16/17) | DSR | 31,210.0 | 37,500.0 | 35,450.0 | 31,210 | 48,0 |
| 27 Emergency non-elective admissions (14/15-16/17) | DSR | 9,220.0 | 11,140.0 | 10,610.0 | 9,220 | 15,5 |
| 28 Elective admissions (14/15-16/17) | DSR | 16,910.0 | 20,260.0 | 18,940.0 | 16,170 | 4 20,3 |
| 29 Emergency readmissions within 30 days (14/15-16/17) | DSR | - | - | - | 0 • | 0 |
| 30 Ambulance 'see and convey' to hospital (14/15-16/17) | DSR | 7,160 | - | - | 6,680 ♦ | 20,2 |

Indicator notes:

- Average age for the total population [ONS]
- 2. % of dependents (<15 & 65+yrs) per working population [ONS]
- 3. Years of male life expectancy from birth [PCMD; ONS, PHE]
- 4. Years of female life expectancy from birth [PCMD; ONS, PHE]
- 5. Years of male disability free life expectancy from birth [PHE Local Health]
- 6. Years of female disability free life expectancy from birth [PHE Local Health]
- 7. Directly age standardised (DSR) all-cause mortality rate per 100,000 [PCMD; ONS]
- DSR all-cause premature (<75yrs) mortality rate per 100,000 [PCMD; ONS, PHE]
 % of population living in areas amongst 20% most deprived in England [DCLG]
- 10. % of population reporting to be Black Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) [CENSUS]
- 11. % of population reporting to have a religion [CENSUS]
- 12. % of population reporting to be divorced or separated [CENSUS] $\,$
- 13. % of population reporting to be in a same-sex civil partnership [CENSUS]
- 14. % of households with 1 room or fewer than required for occupants [CENSUS]

- 15. % of households who privately rent accommodation [CENSUS]
- 16. % of households who socially rent accommodation [CENSUS]
- 17. % of households living in fuel poverty "Low income, High Cost" measure [DECC]
- 18. % of population living in areas amongst 20% most indoor environment deprived in England [DCLG]
- 19. % of households with no cars/vans available for use by household [CENSUS]
- 20. % of population who cannot speak English or speak English well [CENSUS]
- 21. Rate of total crimes per 1,000 population [Data.Police.UK]
- 22. Rate of domestic abuse crime per 1,000 population [Police universal dataset]
- 23. Rate of antisocial behaviour per 1,000 population [Data.Police.UK]
- 24. % reporting bad health status and long-term health problem/disability [CENSUS]
- 25. % of population living in areas amongst 20% most mood and anxiety deprived in England [DCLG]
- 26. DSR urgent care (ED & MIU) attendances per 100,000 population [HES; ONS]
- 27. DSR emergency non-elective admissions per 100,000 population [HES; ONS]
- 28. DSR elective admissions per 100,000 population [HES; ONS]
- 29. DSR emergency readmissions within 30 days per 100,000 population [HES; ONS]
- 30. DSR ambulance trips which result in a 'see and convey' to hospital [SWAST]