

# CITY CENTRE – KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

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## BACKGROUND OF PLYMOUTH

The City of Plymouth is the largest city in Devon and Cornwall, as well as being one of the largest cities on the south coast and the 15th largest in England. It has a population of approximately 262,100 people, an economic output of £4.99 billion, with 132,300 residents in employment and an overall workday population of 260,913 (2011 Census).

### Population increase

There is a projected 34 per cent increase in the number of people aged 75 or over between 2019 and 2035 (an additional 8,000 individuals, and a total in the age-group of around 30,778).

Over the same time period, those aged 85 and over are forecast to increase by 57 per cent (an additional 3,743 individuals in the city and a total in the age-group of around 10,332).

This older cohort of population consumes a disproportionate amount of acute healthcare, for example people aged over 65 make up 18% of the City's population but account for 55% of emergency hospital admissions to the UHPNT.

### Wealth

The proportion of residents in Plymouth experiencing deprivation due to low income has increased in recent years, with significant wealth inequalities geographically across the city. The city remains a relatively low wage economy with an average annual wage of £26,364 (90% of the national average) and has over 20% of the city's households earning less than £17,500. The percentage of unemployment is 5.1% in 2020, higher than both the regional and national average (3.4% and 4.1% respectively).

Several areas of the city fall within the top 10% of the most deprived areas in England on the English Indices of Deprivation 2019.

### Health

Estimated figures are that healthcare contributes only around 15% towards our health; health-supporting behaviour is around 40% and socio-economic factors around 45%.

The well documented extent of poverty, deprivation and inequality that exists in Plymouth is strongly linked to poor health outcomes across the city that are linked to lifestyle and socio-economic factors. The average life expectancy for men is 79 years (79.6 years national average) and 82.2 years (83.1 years national average). However, there is a significant variance in life expectancy across the city; from 84.8 years in the Plympton / Chaddlewood ward to 77 years in the St. Peter and the Waterfront ward; the ward where the centre is based. The latter ward is the most deprived in the city and in the top 1% of most disadvantaged districts in England.

The Mortality rate (all-age all-cause) in Plymouth is higher than in England; 1,047 per 100,000 population compared to 957 for England.

- For men, the three main causes of death making up the gap are cancer (58 per cent), respiratory (16 per cent), and external causes including deaths from injury, alcohol and substance misuse and suicide (15 per cent).
- For women, the three main causes of death making up the gap are circulatory diseases (25 per cent), cancer (20 per cent) and respiratory (20%).

## CITY CENTRE

The city centre population has the highest levels of deprivation and is, within the 1% most deprived in the country. The immediate location of the centre is in a highly deprived area, and it is the area of town which most attracts people from the deprived areas to the east of the city.

- St Peter and Waterfront is Plymouth's most deprived ward. People living here have a life expectancy value of 77 years, which is roughly 7.5 years less than the least deprived area.
- The population has one of the highest rates in Plymouth of residents waiting for an NHS dentist, as well as high rates of smoking, childhood obesity and emergency hospital admissions;
- City Centre has 16.7% of the working age population claiming benefits which is above Plymouth average score of 15% and is ranked 14 / 39 (where 1 is the neighbourhood with the highest %); Stonehouse has 29.1% of the working age population claiming benefits which is above Plymouth average score of 15% and is ranked 2 / 39.
- City Centre has a mortality rate of 62.2 for Cancer, CHD, COPD and Stroke which is above Plymouth average score of 55.1 and is ranked 9 / 39 (where 1 is the neighbourhood with the highest rate); Stonehouse has a mortality rate of 93 for Cancer, CHD, COPD and Stroke which is above Plymouth average score of 55.1 and is ranked 1 / 39.
- City Centre has 23.7 % of families classed as vulnerable which is above Plymouth average score of 18.2% and is ranked 13/39 (where 1 is the neighbourhood with the highest %); Stonehouse has 35.5 % of families classed as vulnerable which is above Plymouth average score of 18.2% and is ranked 2/39;

## GP PRACTICES

The City Centre populations is predominantly served by Adelaide, Armada and North Road West surgeries, which are each in separate PCNs (Pathfields, Waterside and Drake respectively).

Each of these practices support areas of considerable deprivation and have practice populations that are becoming ill at an earlier age, likely to suffer from comorbidities while of working age, and die earlier. Many patients also have very complex medical and socioeconomic issues such as homelessness, substance abuse and severe and enduring mental health issues.

There are some 16,000 patients registered with these three practices.

There are various issues with access for patients (including limited DDA compliant spaces), poor quality buildings which are damp and hard to heat, and a lack of staff space which is limited the models of care that can be provided (eg utilising newer models of care with multi-disciplinary working)

The Adelaide and Armada premises are in poor condition, highly constrained and undersized for the patient list – and do not have the space for expanding the workforce to work in different ways. Both practices are occupying premises without an agreed lease with private sector landlords.