

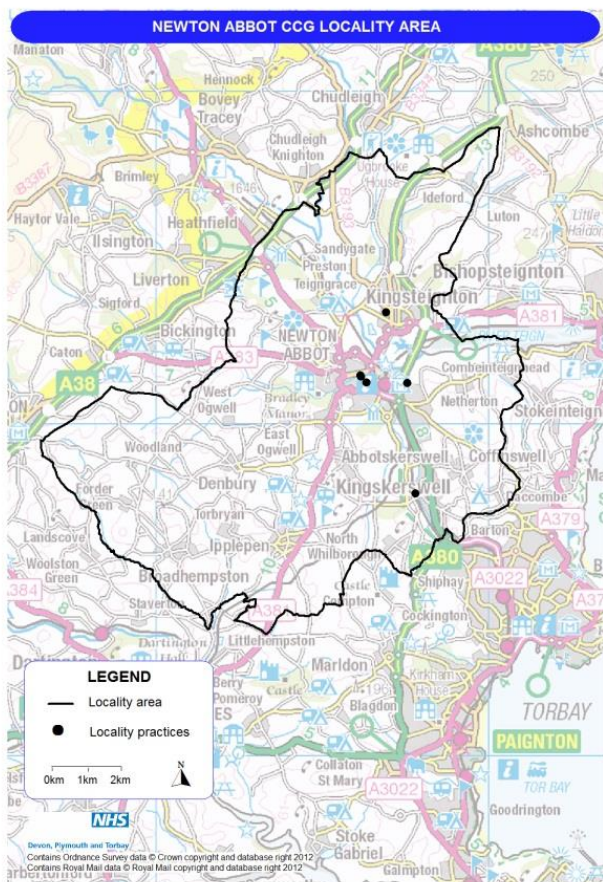
This summary is part of the South Devon and Torbay Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and presents a summary of the registered population within the Newton Abbot locality.

Overview: The Newton Abbot population is generally older than the national average. Life expectancy and levels of deprivation are generally better than the national average.

The locality takes in the market town of Newton Abbot and extends to include the surrounding more rural communities such as Denbury, Ipplepen and kingskerswell.

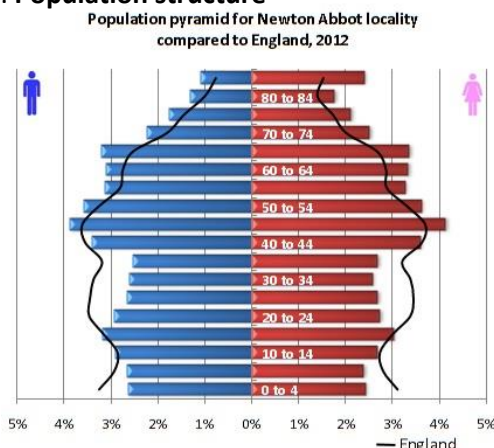
The older population is shown in figure 2 below. Where the solid bars are the locality population (by gender and 5 year age groups) and the black lines represent the England average.

Figure 1: Locality map



There are 6 GP practices in the locality, serving a registered population of around 51,600.

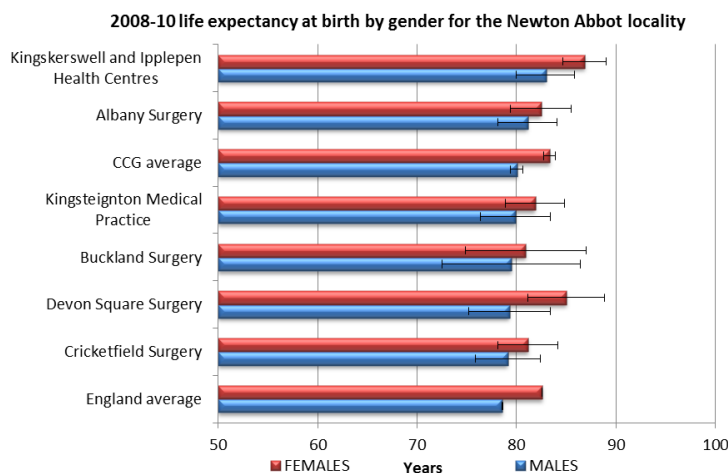
Figure 2: Population structure



Source: 2012 GP registered list, 2011 interim subnational population projections (ONS)

Life expectancy at birth for the locality is generally similar to the CCG average (see figure 3 below). However, there is a gap of around 4½ years for males, and around 4 years for females between practices.

Figure 3: 2008-10 Life expectancy at birth by practice



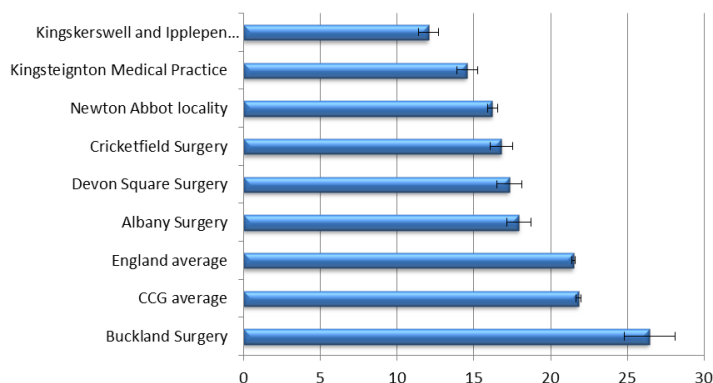
Source: PCMD, GP registered list, information centre

Table 1: Population structure	Newton Abbot		England
	Count	%	%
0 to 19	11,300	21.9%	23.8%
20 to 64	29,100	56.4%	59.3%
65 to 84	9,400	18.2%	14.6%
85+	1,800	3.5%	2.3%
Total	51,600		

Source: 2012 GP registered list, 2011 interim subnational population projections (ONS)

Variations between practices within the locality are more pronounced for deprivation and benefit claimants.

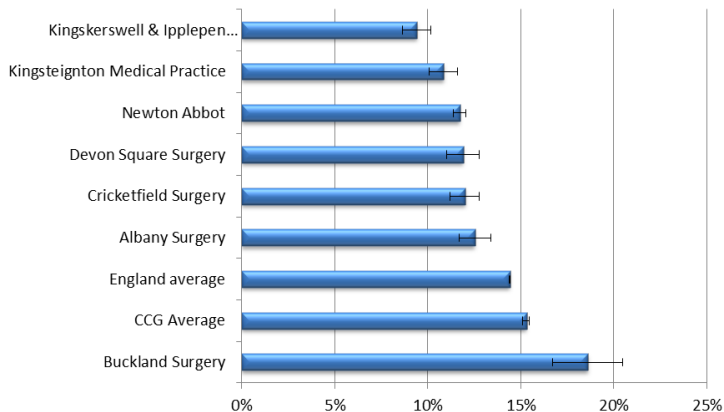
Figure 4: Average deprivation score per practice
Average 2010 index of multiple deprivation score by practice in the Newton Abbot locality



Source: GP registered list, DCLG
The higher the score, the higher the levels of relative deprivation

Figure 5: Out of work benefit claimants

Estimated proportion of working age (16 to 64) population claiming an out of work benefit by practice in the Newton Abbot locality, 2011/12

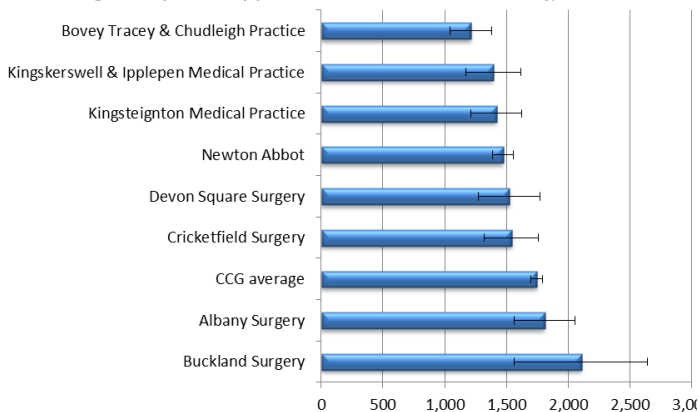


Source: 2011-12 birth and child health data, GP registered list

The effects of alcohol have been linked with poor productivity and economic performance, crime and inequalities as well as a burden on secondary care.

Figure 6: Alcohol related admissions to hospital

Directly age standardised rate of alcohol related admissions per 100,000 registered patients by practice in the Newton Abbot locality, 2011/12



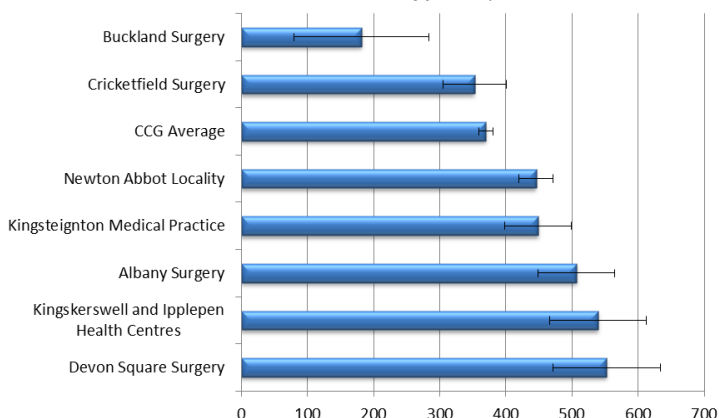
Source: GP registered list, hospital admissions

There is a noticeable difference in emergency admissions for patients living in care homes.

The crude rate, per 1,000 persons aged 65 and over living in a care home, is highest for those registered with Devon Square. However, with relatively small numbers, there are relatively wide confidence intervals.

Figure 7: Emergency hospital admissions from care homes

Crude rate of emergency hospital admissions per 1,000 for those aged 65 and over from care homes by practice, 2010/12



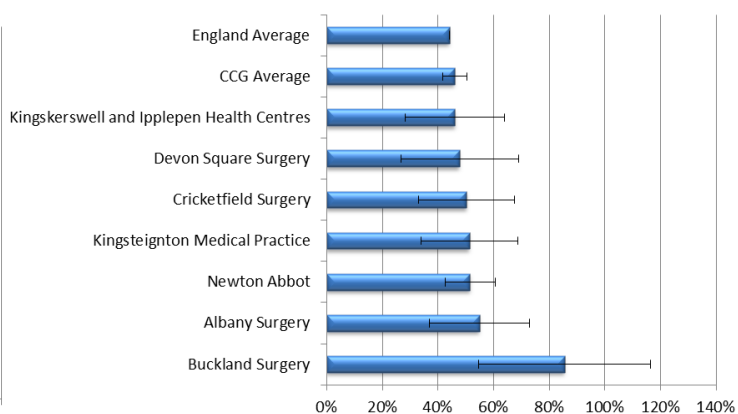
Source: GP registered list, hospital admissions

Dementia is more prevalent with age. With an aging population; we would expect the number of people with dementia in the population to increase.

There are a lot fewer patients on a dementia disease register than we would expect given the demographic of the practice population. For example, at Buckland surgery, over 80% of the estimated population with dementia are on the dementia disease register.

Figure 8: Dementia diagnosis rates

Estimated proportion of people diagnosis with dementia by practice in the Newton Abbot locality, 2011/12



Source: QOF, APHO