The dementia profile was developed by Public Health England to support the work of the Dementia Intelligence Network in providing health intelligence to inform the provision of care of people in England who have dementia. This profile provides a snapshot of indicators arranged into six data domains based upon the dementia pathway; Prevalence, Preventing well, Diagnosing well, Living well, Supporting well and Dying well. These reports are available at clinical commissioning group and local authority geographies, and give local commissioners and providers the information they need to compare current practice against other CCGs, STPs, local authorities and England. Please refer to the Dementia Intelligence Network website for further guidance and tools, including the profile which provides metadata and additional presentations, including interactive maps and other options for grouping and comparing geographies. Produced by Public Health England. For enquiries please contact profilefeedback@phe.gov.uk

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## Dementia Profiles
### North Yorkshire

### Spine Charts

#### Key
Significance compared to threshold(s) / England average:
- Significantly lower
- Not significantly different
- Significantly higher
- Significance not tested

#### Prevalence

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dementia: Recorded prevalence (all ages)</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>5,822</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smoking Prevalence in adults - current smokers (APS)</td>
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<td>Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - inactive adults</td>
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<td>26.6</td>
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<td>17.5</td>
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<td>Excess Weight in Adults</td>
<td>2013 - 15</td>
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<td>46.5</td>
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<td>Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - 40-64 yrs</td>
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<td>806</td>
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#### Living well

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<tr>
<td>Social isolation: % of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>18.2</td>
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<td>Carer-reported quality of life score for people caring for someone with dementia</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
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<td>2,645</td>
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### Dementia Profiles

#### North Yorkshire

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<tr>
<td>Dementia: DSR of emergency admissions (aged 65+)</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>3,562</td>
<td>2531</td>
<td>3387</td>
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<td>Dementia: Short stay emergency admissions (aged 65+)</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>978</td>
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<td>28.3</td>
<td>11.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alzheimer's disease: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+)</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>560.6</td>
<td>616.7</td>
<td>262.1</td>
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<td>Vascular dementia: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+)</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>350.3</td>
<td>505.5</td>
<td>212.4</td>
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<td>Unspecified dementia: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+)</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>1,338</td>
<td>954.2</td>
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### Dying well

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<th>Eng highest</th>
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<tr>
<td>Directly Age Standardised Rate of Mortality: People with dementia (aged 65+)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>476</td>
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<td>1,232</td>
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<td>Deaths in Usual Place of Residence: People with dementia (aged 65+)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>35.5</td>
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<td>86.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place of death - care home: People with dementia (aged 65+)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>76.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place of death - hospital: People with dementia (aged 65+)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>59.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place of death - home: People with dementia (aged 65+)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.8</td>
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http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/dementia
Dementia Profiles
North Yorkshire

Trends

Prevalence

Dementia: Recorded prevalence (all ages)

Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65+)

Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)

Rate of newly diagnosed dementia registrations (Experimental)

Key:
- England
- Not significantly different
- Significantly lower
- Significantly higher
- Significance not tested

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/dementia

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Preventing well

Smoking Prevalence in adults - current smokers (APS)

Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - inactive adults

Excess Weight in Adults

Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - 40-64 yrs

People receiving an NHS Health Check per year

Hypertension: Recorded prevalence (all ages)

Stroke: Recorded prevalence (all ages)

Diabetes: Recorded prevalence (aged 17+)

CHD: Recorded prevalence (all ages)

Depression: Recorded prevalence (aged 18+)

Key:
- England
- Not significantly different
- Significantly lower
- Significantly higher
- Significance not tested

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/dementia

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Living well

Social Isolation: % of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like

Carer-reported quality of life score for people caring for someone with dementia

Key
- •: England
- •: Not significantly different
- •: Significantly lower
- •: Significantly higher
- •: Significance not tested
Supporting well

Dementia: Ratio of inpatient service use to recorded diagnoses

Dementia: DSR of emergency admissions (aged 65+)

Dementia: Short stay emergency admissions (aged 65+)

Alzheimer's disease: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+)

Vascular dementia: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+)

Unspecified dementia: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+)

Key
- • England
- ○ Not significantly different
- • Significantly lower
- ● Significantly higher
- ○ Significance not tested

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/dementia

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Dying well

Directly Age Standardised Rate of Mortality: People with dementia (aged 65+)

Deaths in Usual Place of Residence: People with dementia (aged 65+)

Place of death - care home: People with dementia (aged 65+)

Place of death - hospital: People with dementia (aged 65+)

Place of death - home: People with dementia (aged 65+)

Key

- ● England
- ○ Not significantly different
- ■ Significantly lower
- ◇ Significantly higher
- ◊ Significance not tested

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/dementia

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## Tartan Rugs

### Prevalence

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<td>Dementia: Recorded prevalence (all ages)</td>
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<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65+)</td>
<td>Sep 2016</td>
<td>4.31</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>3.22</td>
<td>4.29</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>4.69</td>
<td>4.34</td>
<td>4.22</td>
<td>4.66</td>
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<td>4.19</td>
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<td>4.56</td>
<td>4.93</td>
<td>3.95</td>
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<td>Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>76.8</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>73.8</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of newly diagnosed dementia registrations (Experimental)</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>14.7</td>
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<td>13.6</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
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### Preventing well

| Smoking Prevalence in adults - current smokers (APS) | 2016 | 15.5 | 20.6 | 22.2 | 18.7 | 19.8 | 12.5 | 24.2 | 16.8 | 17.8 | 19.9 | 18.5 | 31.1 | 18.3 | 16.0 | 19.5 | 12.5 |
| Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - inactive adults | 2015 | 28.7 | 34.6 | 30.8 | 29.3 | 29.1 | 27.3 | 33.8 | 31.6 | 28.9 | 27.4 | 32.2 | 26.6 | 30.6 | 28.3 | 29.8 | 17.5 |
| Excess Weight in Adults | 2013 - 15 | 64.8 | 72.4 | 67.9 | 64.5 | 74.8 | 71.3 | 70.3 | 66.6 | 62.3 | 69.7 | 69.8 | 65.1 | 76.2 | 64.7 | 70.5 | 56.4 |
| Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - 40-64 yrs | 2015/16 | 904 | 1161 | 1135 | 843 | 1130 | 783 | 1033 | 949 | 881 | 990 | 876 | 606 | 985 | 1086 | 1200 | 911 |
| People receiving an NHS Health Check per year | 2016/17 | 8.5 | 12.5 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 13.8 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 10.0 | 2.7 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 0.2 |
| Hypertension: Recorded prevalence (all ages) | 2015/16 | 13.8 | 15.7 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 15.3 | 17.1 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 16.0 | 16.9 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 13.0 | 15.3 | 12.2 |
| Stroke: Recorded prevalence (all ages) | 2015/16 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Diabetes: Recorded prevalence (aged 17+) | 2015/16 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 6.8 |
| CHD: Recorded prevalence (all ages) | 2015/16 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.1 |
| Depression: Recorded prevalence (aged 18+) | 2015/16 | 8.3 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 10.7 | 8.2 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 7.8 |

### Living well

| Social isolation: % of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like | 2014/15 | 38.5 | 45.3 | 47.4 | 38.3 | 45.5 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 45.8 | 38.7 | 43.8 | 38.1 | 37.8 | 45.5 | 27.6 | 34.6 | 44.7 |
| Carer-reported quality of life score for people caring for someone with dementia | 2014/15 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 8.2 |

### Supporting well

| Dementia: Ratio of inpatient service use to recorded diagnoses | 2015/16 | 53.8 | 56.4 | 49.3 | 55.8 | 61.4 | 51.7 | 57.4 | 52.8 | 58.6 | 56.3 | 51.4 | 53.4 | 55.1 | 50.7 | 54.9 | 47.5 |
| Dementia: DSR of emergency admissions (aged 65+) | 2015/16 | 3387 | 4402 | 3863 | 4003 | 4494 | 2802 | 4732 | 3436 | 4134 | 3230 | 3240 | 2531 | 4095 | 3928 | 3474 | 2867 |
| Dementia: Short stay emergency admissions (aged 65+) | 2015/16 | 28.3 | 27.7 | 33.7 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 22.1 | 26.1 | 27.7 | 25.7 | 21.8 | 25.4 | 25.1 | 24.8 | 21.6 | 29.0 | 27.4 |
| Alzheimer’s disease: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+) | 2015/16 | 616.7 | 801.2 | 651.4 | 743.7 | 672.7 | 498.8 | 509.3 | 789.8 | 947.3 | 520.3 | 491.8 | 360.6 | 1114.5 | 1008.7 | 1024.4 | 538.3 |
| Vascular dementia: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+) | 2015/16 | 505.5 | 478.3 | 611.6 | 623.9 | 943.4 | 343.7 | 743.7 | 533.6 | 642.0 | 478.1 | 388.1 | 350.3 | 323.4 | 212.4 | 880.1 | 395.0 |
| Unspecified dementia: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+) | 2015/16 | 1307.8 | 1392.8 | 1392.7 | 1392.7 | 1461.1 | 1391.8 | 1496.7 | 1391.9 | 1486.9 | 1488.3 | 1482.3 | 1486.5 | 1588.9 | 1568.7 | 1359.2 | 978.2 |

Comparison with respect to England value / goal: Lower, Similar, Higher, Not compared

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/dementia

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## Dying well

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<td>2015</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>886</td>
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<td>918</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>799</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>69.1</td>
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<td>66.8</td>
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<td>69.6</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>71.6</td>
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<td>63.6</td>
<td>68.6</td>
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<td>55.3</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>62.8</td>
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<td>Place of death - hospital: People with dementia (aged 65+)</td>
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<td>23.9</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of death - home: People with dementia (aged 65+)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparison with respect to England value / goal:

- **Lower**
- **Similar**
- **Higher**
- **Not compared**

*http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/dementia*
Bar Charts

Prevalence

Dementia: Recorded prevalence (all ages)

Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65+)

Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)

Rate of newly diagnosed dementia registrations (Experimental)

Key
- England value and confidence interval
- North Yorkshire
- Areas in Yorkshire and the Humber

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/dementia

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Living well

Social Isolation: % of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like

Carer-reported quality of life score for people caring for someone with dementia

Key

- England value and confidence interval
- North Yorkshire
- Areas in Yorkshire and the Humber

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Supporting well

Dementia: Ratio of inpatient service use to recorded diagnoses

Dementia: DSR of emergency admissions (aged 65+)

Dementia: Short stay emergency admissions (aged 65+)

Alzheimer's disease: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+)

Vascular dementia: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+)

Unspecified dementia: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+)

Key

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http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/dementia
Dying well
Directly Age Standardised Rate of Mortality: People with dementia (aged 65+)

Deaths in Usual Place of Residence: People with dementia (aged 65+)

Place of death - care home: People with dementia (aged 65+)

Place of death - hospital: People with dementia (aged 65+)

Place of death - home: People with dementia (aged 65+)

Key
- England value and confidence interval
- North Yorkshire
- Areas in Yorkshire and the Humber

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/dementia

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Definitions

Prevalence

Dementia: Recorded prevalence (all ages) - The recorded dementia prevalence is the number of people with dementia recorded on GP practice registers as a proportion of the people (all ages); registered at each GP practice, allocated to a local authority boundary using the postcode of the practice.

Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65+) - The percentage of patients (aged 65+) with dementia as recorded on all open and active GP practice disease registers. CCG: The recorded dementia prevalence is the number of people with dementia (aged 65+) recorded on GP practice registers within a CCG, as a proportion of people (aged 65+) registered at each GP practice within a CCG. Local Authority: The recorded dementia prevalence is the number of people (aged 65+) with dementia recorded on GP practice registers as a proportion of the people (aged 65+) registered at each GP practice, allocated to a local authority boundary using the postcode of the practice. Note that one practice located in Knighton, Powys was manually reallocated to Shropshire UA.

Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+) - The rate of persons aged 65 and over with a recorded diagnosis of dementia per person estimated to have dementia given the characteristics of the population and the age and sex specific prevalence rates of the Cognitive Function and Ageing Study II, expressed as a crude rate per 1,000 patients registered at the GP Practice (aged 65+).

Rate of newly diagnosed dementia registrations (Experimental) - The rate of new dementia registrations eligible for payment during the financial year. Newly diagnosed cases being added to dementia registers (assessed for payment under the QOF business rules) as a proportion of the registered practice expressed as a crude rate per 1,000 patients registered at the GP Practice (aged 65+).

Preventing well

Smoking Prevalence in adults - current smokers (APS) - Prevalence of smoking among persons 18 years and over.

Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - inactive adults - The number of respondents aged 16 and over, with valid responses to questions on physical activity, doing less than 30 “equivalent” minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days expressed as a percentage of the total number of respondents aged 16 and over.

Excess Weight in Adults - Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese.

Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - 40-64 yrs -

Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable code or a secondary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable external cause code. Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population).

People receiving an NHS Health Check per year - Percentage of the eligible population, aged 40 – 74 years, receiving an NHS Health Check in the financial year.

Hypertension: Recorded prevalence (all ages) - The percentage of patients with established hypertension, as recorded on practice disease registers (proportion of people registered at GP practices) in England.

CCG: The recorded hypertension prevalence is the number of people with hypertension recorded on their practice register within a CCG, as a proportion of the all age practice list size of the CCG.

Local authority: The recorded hypertension prevalence is the number of people with hypertension recorded on their practice register as a proportion of the practice list size (all ages), allocated to a local authority boundary using the postcode of the practice.

Stroke: Recorded prevalence (all ages) - The percentage of patients with stroke or transient ischaemic attack (TIA), as recorded on practice disease registers (proportion of total list size). CCG: The recorded stroke/TIA prevalence is the number of people with stroke/TIA recorded on their practice register within a CCG, as a proportion of the all age practice list size of the CCG. Local authority: The recorded stroke/TIA prevalence is the number of people with stroke/TIA recorded on their practice register as a proportion of the practice list size (all ages), allocated to a local authority boundary using the postcode of the practice.

Diabetes: Recorded prevalence (aged 17+) - The percentage of patients aged 17 years and over with diabetes mellitus, as recorded on practice disease registers.

CHD: Recorded prevalence (all ages) - The percentage of patients with coronary heart disease, as recorded on practice disease registers.

Depression: Recorded prevalence (aged 18+) - The percentage of patients aged 18 and over with depression, as recorded on practice disease registers.

CCG: The recorded depression prevalence is the number of people with depression recorded on their practice register within a CCG, as a proportion of the practice list size of the CCG aged 18 years or over.

Local authority: The recorded depression prevalence is the estimated number of people with depression recorded on their practice register as a proportion of the practice list size aged 18 years or over, allocated to a local authority boundary using the postcode of the practice.

Diagnosing well

Living well

Social Isolation: % of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like - The percentage of respondents to the Personal Social Services Carers Survey who responded to the question "Thinking about how much contact you have had with people you like, which of the following best describes your social situation?" with the answer "I have as much social contact I want with people I like".
Carer-reported quality of life score for people caring for someone with dementia - The 'Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework' (ASCOF) measures the performance of the adult social care system as a whole. One dataset that supplies data for the framework is the 'Survey of Adult Carers in England' (PSS SACE). Within the ASCOF is an overarching outcome measure for carers (ASCOF Domain 1, 1D). This is a composite measure, which combines individual responses to six questions (gathered from the PSS SACE), measuring different outcomes related to overall quality of life. These outcomes are mapped to six domains (occupation, control, personal care, safety, social participation and encouragement and support). The six questions drawn from the PSS SACE are: Q7 – Occupation: Which of the following statements best describes how you spend your time? Q8 – Control: Which of the following statements best describes how much control you have over your daily life? Q9 - Personal care: Thinking about how much time you have to look after yourself – in terms of getting enough sleep or eating well – which statement best describes your present situation? Q10 – Safety: Thinking about your personal safety, which of the statements best describes your present situation? Q11 - Social participation: Thinking about how much social contact you've had with people you like, which of the following statements best describes your social situation? Q12 - Encouragement and support: Thinking about encouragement and support in your caring role, which of the following statements best describes your present situation? Each of these questions has three possible answers, which are equated with having:

- No unmet needs in a specific life area or domain (the ideal state)
- Some needs met
- No needs met

Responses to the questions indicate whether the carer has unmet needs in any of the six areas. The measure gives an overall score based on respondents’ self-reported quality of life across the six questions. All six questions are given equal weight.

Supporting well

Dementia: Ratio of inpatient service use to recorded diagnoses - The number of people (all ages) with a mention of dementia in any of the diagnosis code positions using inpatient hospital services as a percentage of recorded diagnosis of dementia in primary care practice registers. CCG. The number of individuals with a mention of dementia in any diagnosis code positions using inpatient hospital services as a percentage of recorded diagnosis of dementia in primary care practice registers aggregated to CCG of responsibility. Local authority: The number of individuals with a mention of dementia in any diagnosis code positions using inpatient hospital services as a percentage of recorded diagnosis of dementia in primary care practice registers allocated to a local authority boundary using the postcode of the practice.

Dementia: DSR of emergency admissions (aged 65+) - Directly age standardised rate of emergency inpatient hospital admissions for people with a mention of dementia in any of the diagnosis code positions (aged 65+) per 100,000 population.

Dementia: Short stay emergency admissions (aged 65+) - Percentage of emergency inpatient admissions for people (aged 65+) with a mention of dementia in any of the diagnosis code positions that are short stays (1 night or less).

Alzheimer's disease: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+) - Directly age standardised rate of people (aged 65+) with a mention of Alzheimer's disease in any of the diagnosis code positions using inpatient hospital services per 100,000 population.

Vascular dementia: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+) - Directly age standardised rate of people (aged 65+) with a mention of vascular dementia in any of the diagnosis code positions using inpatient hospital services per 100,000 population.

Unspecified dementia: DSR of inpatient admissions (aged 65+) - Directly age standardised rate of people (aged 65+) with a mention of unspecified dementia in any of the diagnosis code positions using inpatient hospital services per 100,000 population.

Dying well

Directly Age Standardised Rate of Mortality: People with dementia (aged 65+) - Directly age standardised rate of mortality in persons (aged 65+) with a recorded mention of dementia per 100,000 population.

Deaths in Usual Place of Residence: People with dementia (aged 65+) -

- Place of death indicator calculated as: (Deaths at usual residence/All Deaths) x 100%.
- Usual residence is defined as: home, care homes (local authority and non-local authority) and religious establishments.
- Excludes all deaths from external causes defined by the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) Codes: V01 - Y89, U50.9.
- Includes deaths coded with (ICD-10) Codes for dementia: F00-F04 and G30-G31.
- Indicator and confidence intervals are not calculated where the number of deaths are equal to or less than three (- nil ... not available).
- Figures are based on deaths registered, rather than deaths occurring in each year. Further information on registration delays for a range of causes can be found on the ONS website: www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/health-and-life-events/impact-of-registration-delays-on-mortality-statistics/index.html.
- Each year is based on latest available boundary and establishment type information. In very few cases, this might slightly differ from ONS figures.

Place of death - care home: People with dementia (aged 65+): - Percentage of deaths of people with a mention of dementia in the death record that occurred in a care home.

Place of death - hospital: People with dementia (aged 65+): - Percentage of deaths of people with a mention of dementia in the death record that occurred in a hospital.

Place of death - home: People with dementia (aged 65+): - Percentage of deaths of people with a mention of dementia in the death record that occurred at home.

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/dementia

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