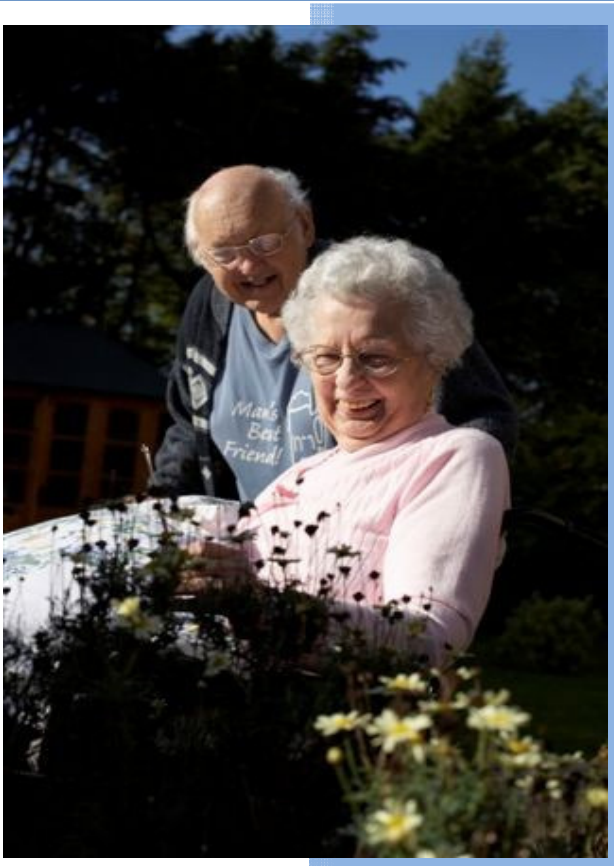
2009

East Midlands Dementia Profile



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Appendix: People aged 65 and over in the East Midlands predicted to have dementia by Local Authority District

1. Introduction

This report is one of a series of Profiles giving information relevant to dementia within PCTS in the East Midlands.

The primary data sources used to prepare this report are:

- National Centre for Health Outcomes Development (NCHOD) http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/
- Mental Health Observatory (MHO) http://www.nepho.org.uk/mho/
- Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI) http://www.poppi.org.uk
- JSNA Core Dataset
- Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) http://www.qof.ic.nhs.uk/
- Community Care Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care (RAP) Statistics http://www.ic.nhs.uk/webfiles/publications/RAP06-07/
- Social Services Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) Indicators http://www.cqc.org.uk

These sources have been examined and selected data relevant to dementia have been extracted (in either Upper or Lower tier Local Authority or PCT geography where available). The data are all open source and freely available and may be reproduced.

Where possible local strategies and reports have also been examined, in order to confirm the data from the above sources but also to obtain qualitative information not otherwise available, for example regarding service provision and plans. These reports include:

- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- PCT Annual Report
- Director of Public Health Annual Report

Where possible these are available within the individual locality reports.

As well as data directly concerning dementia, other information regarding the general and elderly population within the East Midlands has been included in these profiles in order to help understand the socio-demographic characteristics and health status of the population.

2. East Midlands - General Population Profile

Derby City PCT, Leicester City PCT and Nottingham City PCT and their respective Unitary Authority boundaries are coterminous.

Derbyshire PCT and upper tier County Council boundaries are coterminous. The County contains 8 Local Authority Districts: Amber Valley, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire Dales, Erewash, High Peak, North East Derbyshire and South Derbyshire.

Leicestershire County and Rutland PCT includes 8 Local/Unitary Authority Districts: Blaby LA, Charnwood LA, Harborough LA, Hinckley and Bosworth LA, Melton LA, North West Leicestershire LA, Oadby and Wigston LA, Rutland UA.

Lincolnshire PCT and upper tier County Council boundaries are coterminous. The County contains 7 Local Authority Districts: Boston, East Lindsey, Lincoln, North Kesteven, South Holland, South Kesteven and West Lindsey.

Northamptonshire PCT and upper tier County Council boundaries are coterminous. The County contains 7 Local Authority Districts: Corby, Daventry, East Northants, Kettering, Northampton, South Northants and Wellingborough.

Nottinghamshire County and Bassetlaw PCTs contains 7 Local Authority Districts: Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood and Rushcliffe.

Population

Approximately 4,370,000 people live in the East Midlands; this figure is broken down per PCT as follows:

- Derby City PCT – 237,000 people
- Derbyshire PCT - 725,000 people
- Leicester City PCT - 293,000 people
- Leicestershire County & Rutland - 680,000 people
- Lincolnshire PCT - 695,000 people
- Northamptonshire PCT - 680,000 people
- Nottingham City PCT - 290,000 people
- Nottinghamshire County & Bassetlaw - 770,000 people

The number of people aged 65 years and over in the East Midlands is projected to increase significantly (from 733,000 to 1,099,300) by 2025. This increase in population in this age range will have a dramatic impact on the projected number of people with dementia within the region.

Table: East Midlands population aged 65 and over, projected to 2025 [1]

Total population 65 and over	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Derby City	37,700	38,900	42,200	45,000	49,000
Derbyshire	133,900	141,400	164,900	181,700	200,600
Leicester City	35,600	35,700	38,000	41,500	46,300
Leicestershire County & Rutland	115,400	122,500	144,400	160,800	177,900
Lincolnshire	141,000	150,400	179,200	201,900	226,900
Northamptonshire	99,900	106,100	127,400	144,000	162,500
Nottingham City	34,900	34,500	35,500	36,700	39,400
Nottinghamshire County	134,600	141,500	163,000	178,900	196,700
TOTAL	**733,000**	**771,000**	**894,600**	**990,500**	**1,099,300**

Ethnicity

In Derby City approximately 94.0% of the population aged 65 years and over are White. The largest ethnic minority group is Asian/Asian British (3.9% of the 65+ population).

In Derbyshire approximately 99.2% of the population aged 65 years and over are White. The largest ethnic minority group is Asian/Asian British (although this comprises only 0.4% of the 65+ population).

In Leicester City approximately 78.8% of the population aged 65 years and over are White. The largest ethnic minority group is Asian/Asian British (18.1% of the 65+ population).

In Leicestershire approximately 97.6% of the population aged 65 years and over are White. The largest ethnic minority group is Asian/Asian British (which comprises 1.9% of the 65+ population).

In Lincolnshire approximately 99.1% of the population aged 65 years and over are White. The ethnic minority population is very small, the largest group being Asian/Asian British (representing just 0.4% of the 65+ population).

In Northamptonshire approximately 97.3% of the population aged 65 years and over are White. The largest ethnic minority group is Asian/Asian British (1.2% of the 65+ population).

In Nottingham City approximately 92.5% of the population aged 65 years and over are White. The largest ethnic minority group is Black/Black British (3.9% of the 65+ population). The Asian/Asian British population also form a significant sub-group (2.8% of the total population).

In Nottinghamshire approximately 98.7% of the population aged 65 years and over are White. The largest ethnic minority group is Asian/Asian British (although this comprises only 0.6% of the 65+ population).

[1] Source: www.poppi.org.uk

Table: Population aged 65 and over by ethnic group, per PCT, year 2006 [2]

	White (British, Irish; Other White)	**Mixed Ethnicity** (White & Black Caribbean; White & Black African; White % Asian; Other)	**Asian or Asian British** (Indian; Pakistani; Bangladeshi; Other Asian or Asian British)	**Black or Black British** (Black Caribbean; Black African; Other Black or Black British)	**Chinese or Other Ethnic Group**	**TOTAL**
Derby City	35,001 94.0%	75 0.2%	1,452 3.9%	627 1.7%	99 0.3%	37,253 100%
Derbyshire	128,021 99.2%	146 0.1%	458 0.4%	259 0.2%	130 0.1%	129,014 100%
Leicester City	28,465 78.8%	107 0.3%	6,531 18.1%	893 2.5%	111 0.3%	36,107 100%
Leicestershire County & Rutland	107,672 97.6%	150 0.1%	2,066 1.9%	332 0.3%	145 0.1%	110,365 100%
Lincolnshire	132,764 99.1%	214 0.2%	531 0.4%	317 0.2%	205 0.2%	134,031 100%
Northamptonshire	93,000 97.3%	220 0.2%	1,170 1.2%	930 1.0%	280 0.3%	95,600 100%
Nottingham City	33,069 92.5%	139 0.4%	1,003 2.8%	1,401 3.9%	132 0.4%	35,744 100%
Nottinghamshire County	128,400 98.7%	166 0.1%	764 0.6%	506 0.4%	195 0.1%	130,031 100%

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a single index designed to provide an overall measure of deprivation.

- Derby City has an IMD score of 26.64
- Derbyshire County PCT has an IMD score of 18.82
- Leicester City PCT has an IMD score of 34.68
- Leicestershire County/Rutland PCT has an IMD score of 10.61
- Lincolnshire PCT has an IMD score of 17.97
- Northamptonshire PCT has an IMD score of 16.05
- Nottingham City PCT has an IMD score of 37.30
- Nottinghamshire County PCT has an IMD score of 18.77

These overall scores, however, mask pockets of extreme deprivation and affluence within the region. Nottingham City (37.30) Leicester City (34.68) and Derby City (26.64) are the most deprived areas.

Leicestershire County/Rutland PCT (10.61), Northamptonshire (16.05) and Lincolnshire PCT (17.97) are the most affluent in the region.

State pension and state benefits [2]

Within the East Midlands a total of 832,720 adults are of pensionable age (this varies from the number previously stated as it includes women aged 60 and over and men aged 65 and over). A breakdown is given below;

- Derby City – 41,960, (41%) receive state pension plus at least one other state benefit, (59%) receive state pension only
- Derbyshire - 152,420, (38%) receive state pension plus at least one other state benefit, (62%) receive state pension only
- Leicester City - 41,430, (51%) receive state pension plus at least one other state benefit, (49%) receive state pension only
- Leicestershire - 130,250, (30%) receive state pension plus at least one other state benefit, (70%) receive state pension only
- Lincolnshire - 157,100, (34%) receive state pension plus at least one other state benefit, (66%) receive state pension only
- Northamptonshire - 113,980, (33%) receive state pension plus at least one other state benefit, (67%) receive state pension only
- Nottingham City - 41,480, (49%) receive state pension plus at least one other state benefit, (51%) receive state pension only
- Nottinghamshire - 154,100, (36%) receive state pension plus at least one other state benefit, (64%) receive state pension only

[2] Source: www.poppi.org.uk

3. General Health Profile

General health[3]

Derby city

- The health of people in Derby City is generally worse than the England average. Levels of deprivation, teenage pregnancy, drug misuse and early deaths from heart disease and stroke are worse in Derby than the England average.
- There are health inequalities within Derby City by gender, level of deprivation and ethnicity.
- Over the last 10 years deaths from all causes have decreased for men and women in Derby City, and have remained close to the England average. The all age all cause mortality rate (a commonly used measure of general population health) in 2005-7 was 102, not significantly different to that for England as a whole.

Derbyshire

- The health of people in Derbyshire County is generally better than the England average. Levels of violent crime and drug misuse are lower in Derbyshire than the England average.
- There are health inequalities within Derbyshire County by location, gender, level of deprivation and ethnicity.
- Over the last 10 years deaths from all causes have decreased for men and women in Derbyshire, and have remained close to the England average. The all age all cause mortality rate in 2005-7 was 102, not significantly different to that for England as a whole.

Leicester city

- The health of people in Leicester City is generally significantly worse than the England average and life expectancy is significantly lower for both men and women living in Leicester compared to the England average.
- There are health inequalities within Leicester City by gender, level of deprivation and ethnicity. For example, men in the most deprived group have five years shorter life expectancy than those in the least deprived group.
- Over the last 10 years deaths from all causes have decreased for men in Leicester City, although not as quickly as the England average and remain above the average for England. The all age all cause mortality rate (a commonly used measure of general population health) in 2005-7 was 118, significantly higher than for England as a whole.

Leicestershire

- The health of people in Leicestershire County is generally significantly better than the England average.
- There are health inequalities within Leicestershire by location, gender, level of deprivation and ethnicity. For example, men and women living in North West Leicestershire on average live shorter lives than those in Blaby.
- Over the last 10 years deaths from all causes have decreased for men and women in Leicestershire, although not as quickly as the England average rates. Rates, however, remain below the England average. The all age all cause mortality rate in 2005-7 was 93, significantly lower than for England as a whole.

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[3] Health profile 2008 at http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES – NB relates to whole population, not just elderly

Lincolnshire

- The health of people in Lincolnshire is generally significantly better than the England average.
- There are health inequalities within Lincolnshire by location, gender, level of deprivation and ethnicity. For example, men and women living in Boston on average live shorter lives than those in North Kesteven.
- Over the last 10 years deaths from all causes have decreased for men and women in Lincolnshire, and have remained close to the England average. The all age all cause mortality rate (a commonly used measure of general population health) in 2005-7 was 99, not significantly different to that for England as a whole.

Northamptonshire

- The health of people in Northamptonshire is generally better than the England average.
- There are health inequalities within Northamptonshire by location, gender, level of deprivation and ethnicity. For example, men and women living in Corby on average live shorter lives than those in South Northamptonshire.
- Over the last 10 years deaths from all causes have decreased for men and women in Northamptonshire, and have remained close to the England average. The all age all cause mortality rate (a commonly used measure of general population health) in 2005-7 was 100, the same as that for England as a whole.
- Lifestyle indicators are generally similar to the England average, although the proportion of adults who eat healthily is lower than average.

Nottingham city

- The health of people in Nottingham City is generally significantly worse than the England average and life expectancy is significantly lower for both men and women living in Nottingham compared to the England average.
- There are health inequalities within Nottingham City by gender, level of deprivation and ethnicity.
- Over the last 10 years deaths from all causes have decreased for men and women in Nottingham City. The all age all cause mortality rate (a commonly used measure of general population health) in 2005-7 was 116, significantly higher than for England as a whole.

Nottinghamshire

- The health of people in Nottinghamshire County is generally significantly better than the England average.
- There are health inequalities within Nottinghamshire County by location, gender, level of deprivation and ethnicity. For example, men and women living in Mansfield on average live shorter lives than those in Rushcliffe.
- Over the last 10 years deaths from all causes have decreased for men and women in Nottinghamshire County, and have remained close to the England average. The all age all cause mortality rate in 2005-7 was 102, not significantly different to that for England as a whole.

Specific Health Problems

The Table below shows the estimated prevalence of specific health problems among people aged 65+ years in the East Midlands in 2008. In the 2001 Census over half of the elderly population in the East Midlands defined themselves as suffering from a long term illness that limits their daily activities.

Table: Prevalence of health problems in Derby City population aged 65+ years [4]

	Derby City	Derbyshire	Leicester City	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottingham City	Nottinghamshire
Limiting Long term illness	19,045 50.5%	69,090 51.6%	18,045 50.7%	51,000 44.2%	62,425 44.3%	44,846 44.9%	18,220 52.2%	66,860 49.7%
Depression	3,770- 5,655 10-15%	13,390- 20,085 10-15%	3,560- 5,340 10-15%	11,540- 17,31 10-15%	14,100- 21,150 10-15%	9,990- 14,985 10-15%	3,490- 5,235 10-15%	13,460- 20,190 10-15%
Severe depression	1,130– 1,885 3-5%	4,020- 6,695 3-5%	1,070- 1,780 3-5%	3,460- 5,770 3-5%	4,230- 7,050 3-5%	3,000- 5,000 3-5%	1,050- 1,745 3-5%	4,040- 6,730 3-5%
Longstanding health condition caused by a heart attack	2,655 7.0%	9,380 7.0%	2,490 7.0%	8,080 7.0%	9,910 7.0%	7,000 7.0%	2,450 7.0%	9,420 7.0%
Longstanding health condition caused by a stroke	1,000 2.6%	3,450 2.6%	930 2.6%	2,980 2.6%	3,655 2.6%	2,560 2.6%	930 2.7%	3,460 2.6%
Longstanding health condition caused by bronchitis/ emphysema	830 2.2%	2,950 2.2%	775 2.2%	2,550 2.2%	3,140 2.2%	2,210 2.2%	760 2.2%	2,960 2.2%
Predicted to attend A&E due to a fall	2,405 6.4%	8,275 6.2%	2,245 6.3%	7,130 6.2%	8,670 6.1%	6,130 6.1%	2,250 6.4%	8,310 6.2%
Predicted to be admitted to hospital due to a fall	830 2.2%	2,830 2.1%	775 2.2%	2,430 2.1%	2,955 2.1%	2,100 2.1%	780 2.2%	2,840 2.1%
Predicted to have moderate or severe visual impairment	3,400 9.0%	11,810 8.8%	3,185 8.9%	10,170 8.8%	12,385 8.8%	8,770 8.8%	3,170 9.1%	11,860 8.8%
Total population 65 and over	**37,700 100%**	**133,900 100%**	**35,600 100%**	**115,400 100%**	**141,000 100%**	**99,900 100%**	**34,900 100%**	**134,600 100%**

[4] Source: www.poppi.org.uk

Self-care and domestic activity problems

Almost one third of the 65+ population in the East Midlands are unable to manage at least one self-care activity on their own, and just over one third are unable to manage at least one domestic task. These figures are not mutually exclusive and it is likely that a significant proportion of people have problems with both self care and domestic tasks.

Table: Prevalence of problems with self-care and domestic activity in the East Midlands population aged 65+ years [5]

	Derby City	Derbyshire	Leicester City	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottingham City	Nottinghamshire
Unable to manage at least one self-care activity on own[6]	12,474 33.1%	43,405 32.4%	11,680 32.8%	37,378 32.4%	45,540 32.3%	32,250 32.3%	11,616 33.3%	43,582 32.4%
Unable to manage at least one domestic task on own[7]	13,608 36.1%	47,350 35.4%	12,745 35.8%	40,776 35.3%	49,680 35.2%	35,180 35.2%	12,672 36.3%	47,544 35.3%
Total population 65 and over	**37,700 100%**	**133,900 100%**	**35,600 100%**	**115,400 100%**	**141,000 100%**	**99,900 100%**	**34,900 100%**	**134,600 100%**

[5] Source: www.poppi.org.uk
[6] Activities include: bathe, shower or wash all over, dress and undress, wash their face and hands, feed, cut their toenails.
[7] Tasks include: household shopping, wash and dry dishes, clean windows inside, jobs involving climbing, use a vacuum cleaner to clean floors, wash clothing by hand, open screw tops, deal with personal affairs.

4. Prevalence of dementia

Dementia is a clinical syndrome characterised by a widespread loss of mental function, including memory loss, language impairment, disorientation, change in personality, self-neglect and behaviour which is out of character. [8]

The Table below shows estimated prevalence rates from the most recent UK report on dementia.[9]

Table: Prevalence rates for dementia in the UK by age group and gender

	65-69 years	**70-74 years**	**75-79 years**	**80-84 years**	**85+ years**
Males	1.5%	3.1%	5.1%	10.2%	19.7%
Females	1.0%	2.4%	6.5%	13.3%	25.2%

These prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 65 and over population to give estimated numbers of people predicted to have dementia to 2025.

Derby City

The Figure and Table below show the number of people in Derby City predicted to have dementia – rising from 2,778 in 2008 (of which 65% are female) to 3,880 in 2025.

Table: People aged 65 and over in Derby City predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [10]

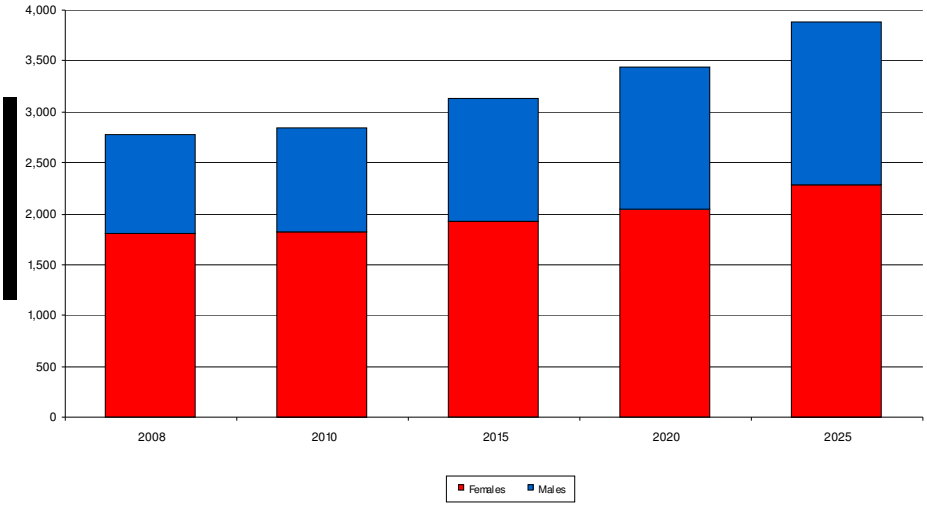
Number of people predicted to have dementia	**2008**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Males aged 65-69	72	78	89	83	92
Males aged 70-74	136	133	149	171	158
Males aged 75-79	173	179	194	214	250
Males aged 80-84	235	245	275	306	357
Males aged 85	355	394	493	611	749
Total males aged 65+	**971**	**1,029**	**1,199**	**1,384**	**1,605**
Females aged 65-69	50	52	61	56	62
Females aged 70-74	110	110	118	137	127
Females aged 75-79	286	273	273	293	345
Females aged 80-84	479	479	466	479	532
Females aged 85 and over	882	907	1,008	1,084	1,210
Total females aged 65+	**1,807**	**1,821**	**1,925**	**2,048**	**2,275**
Total population aged 65+	**2,778**	**2,850**	**3,124**	**3,432**	**3,880**

[8] Department of Health. National Service Framework for Older People, 2001

[9] Dementia UK: A report into the prevalence and cost of dementia. Personal Social Services Research Unit (PSSRU), London School of Economics and the Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, for the Alzheimer's Society, 2007.

[10] www.poppi.org.uk

Figure: People aged 65 and over in Derby City predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [11]



Derbyshire

The Figure and Table below show the number of people in Derbyshire predicted to have dementia – rising from 9,395 in 2008 (of which 65% are female) to 15,214 in 2025.

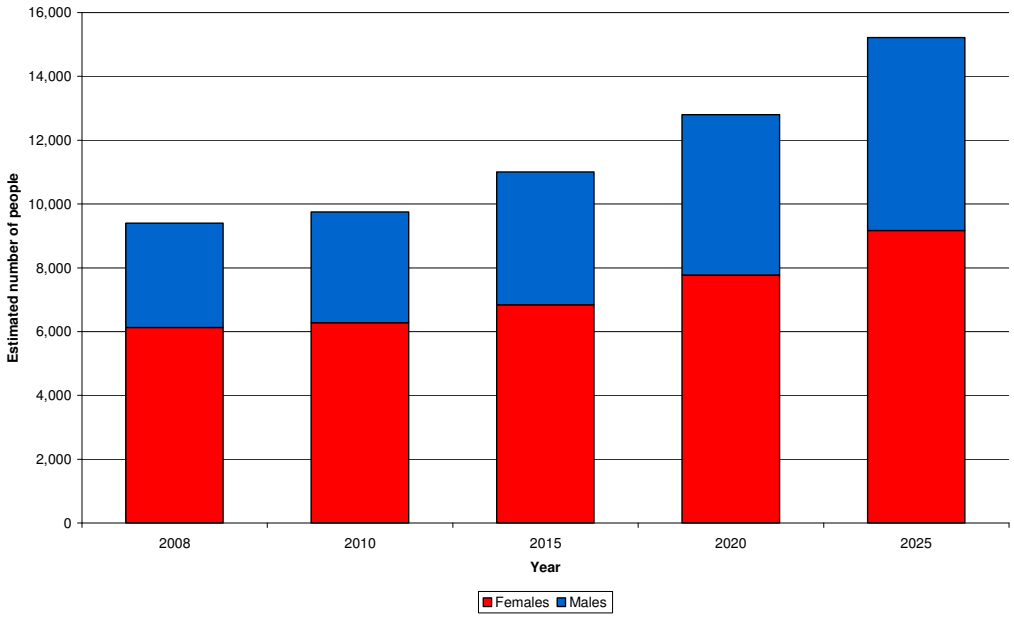
Data are also available separately for the seven Local Authority Districts within Derbyshire County – these are included at Appendix 1.

Table: People aged 65 and over in Derbyshire predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [12]

Number of people predicted to have dementia	**2008**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Males aged 65-69	287	318	383	342	371
Males aged 70-74	468	496	601	732	657
Males aged 75-79	597	617	709	872	1,066
Males aged 80-84	806	836	949	1,142	1,428
Males aged 85	1,103	1,202	1,517	1,931	2,522
Total males aged 65+	**3,260**	**3,469**	**4,158**	**5,019**	**6,043**
Females aged 65-69	195	217	266	237	257
Females aged 70-74	406	418	497	610	547
Females aged 75-79	943	956	1,040	1,242	1,534
Females aged 80-84	1,543	1,543	1,636	1,835	2,221
Females aged 85 and over	3,049	3,150	3,402	3,856	4,612
Total females aged 65+	**6,135**	**6,283**	**6,841**	**7,779**	**9,171**
Total population aged 65+	**9,395**	**9,752**	**10,999**	**12,798**	**15,214**

[11] www.poppi.org.uk
[12] www.poppi.org.uk

Figure: People aged 65 and over in Derbyshire predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [13]



Leicester City

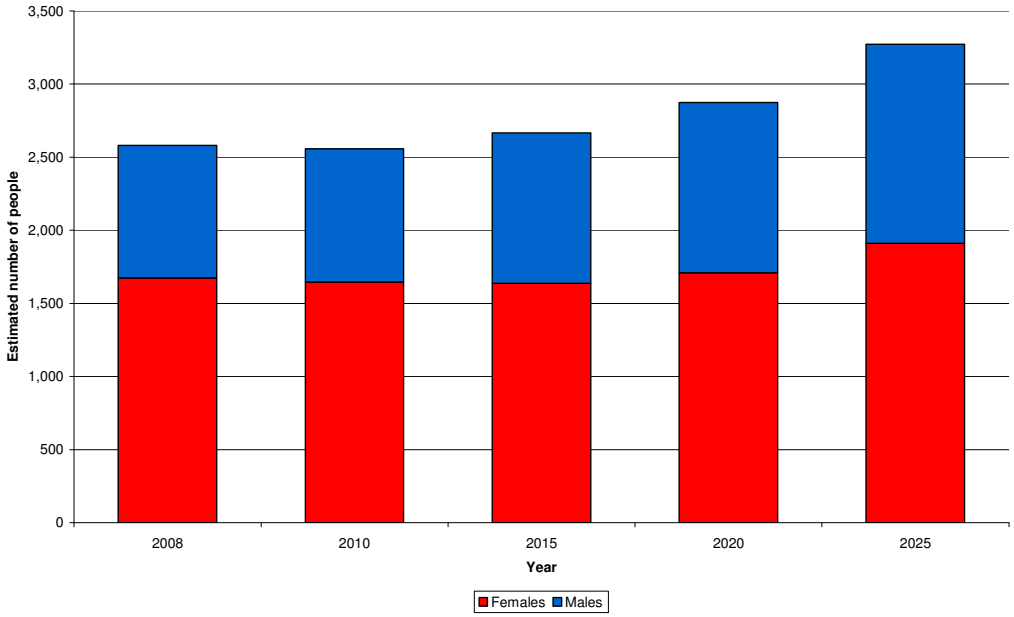
The Figure and Table below show the number of people in Leicester City predicted to have dementia – rising from 2,579 in 2008 (of which 65% are female) to 3,272 in 2025.

Table: People aged 65 and over in Leicester City predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [14]

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	68	69	87	93	102
Males aged 70-74	121	124	124	158	167
Males aged 75-79	158	158	168	173	224
Males aged 80-84	224	224	235	265	275
Males aged 85	335	335	414	473	591
Total males aged 65+	**906**	**910**	**1,028**	**1,163**	**1,360**
Females aged 65-69	49	49	57	61	66
Females aged 70-74	113	113	108	125	132
Females aged 75-79	267	254	267	254	306
Females aged 80-84	439	426	399	439	426
Females aged 85 and over	806	806	806	832	983
Total females aged 65+	**1,674**	**1,647**	**1,637**	**1,710**	**1,912**
Total population aged 65+	**2,579**	**2,558**	**2,665**	**2,872**	**3,272**

[13] www.poppi.org.uk
[14] www.poppi.org.uk

Figure: People aged 65 and over in Leicester City predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [15]



Leicestershire

The Figure and Table below show the number of people in Leicestershire predicted to have dementia – rising from 7,440 in 2008 (of which 64% are female) to 12,728 in 2025.

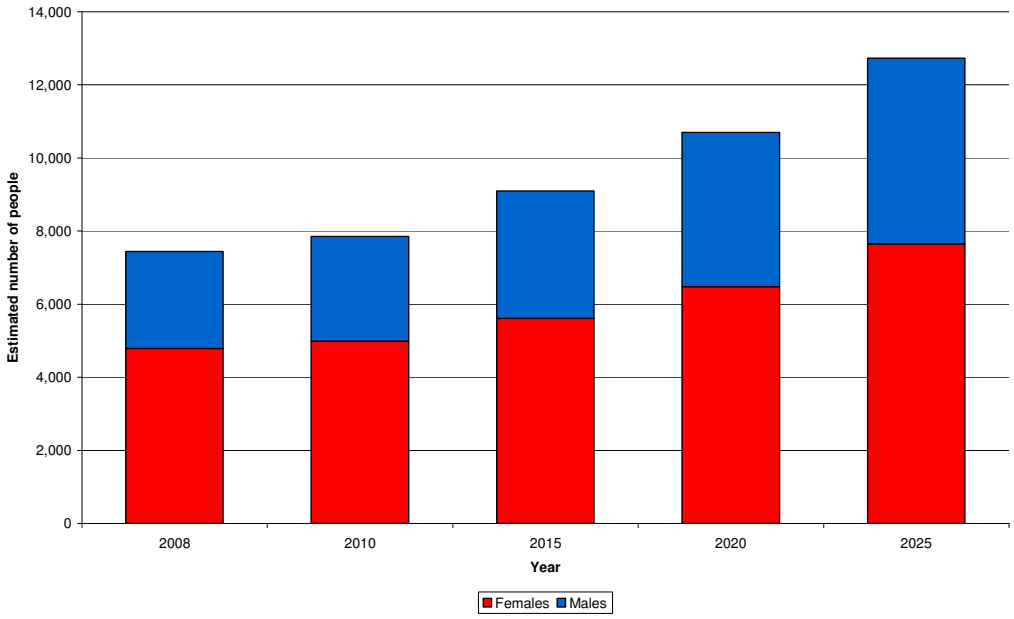
Data are also available separately for the eight Local/Unitary Authority Districts within Leicestershire County – these are included at Appendix 1.

Table: People aged 65 and over in Leicestershire predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [16]

Number of people predicted to have dementia	**2008**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Males aged 65-69	228	251	311	281	302
Males aged 70-74	384	409	477	598	546
Males aged 75-79	505	510	597	704	887
Males aged 80-84	653	704	806	979	1,173
Males aged 85	887	985	1,300	1,655	2,167
Total males aged 65+	**2,657**	**2,859**	**3,491**	**4,217**	**5,075**
Females aged 65-69	155	173	215	195	206
Females aged 70-74	331	343	396	494	451
Females aged 75-79	780	793	865	1,008	1,255
Females aged 80-84	1,224	1,264	1,383	1,556	1,835
Females aged 85 and over	2,293	2,419	2,747	3,226	3,906
Total females aged 65+	**4,783**	**4,992**	**5,606**	**6,479**	**7,653**
Total population aged 65+	**7,440**	**7,850**	**9,096**	**10,695**	**12,728**

[15] www.poppi.org.uk
[16] www.poppi.org.uk

Figure: People aged 65 and over in Leicestershire predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [17]



Lincolnshire

The Figure and Table below show the number of people in Lincolnshire predicted to have dementia – rising from 9,703 in 2008 (of which 63% are female) to 17,291 in 2025.

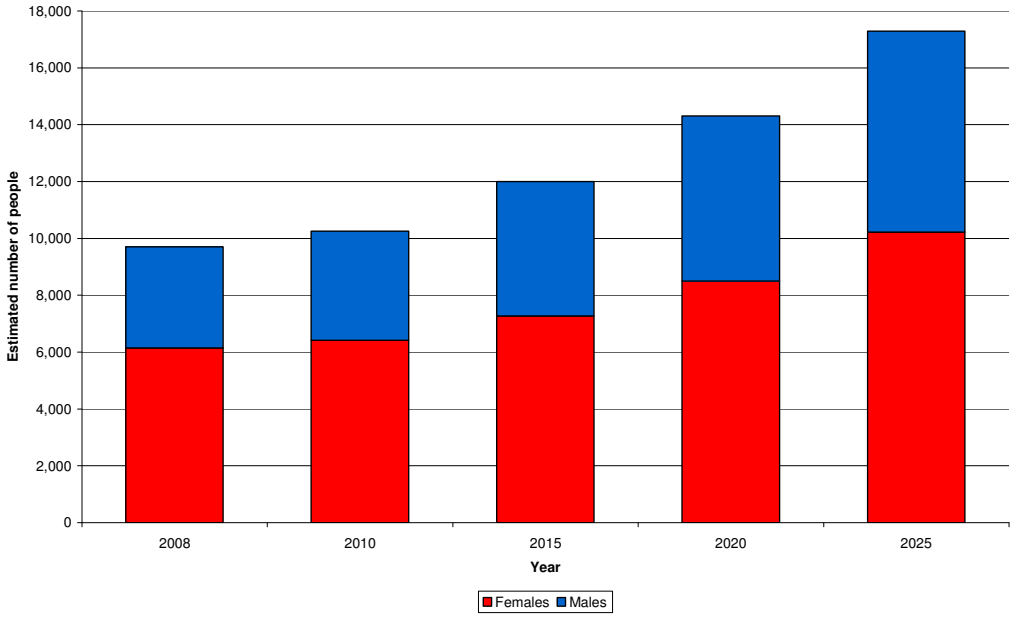
Data are also available separately for the seven Local Authority Districts within Lincolnshire County – these are included at Appendix 1.

Table: People aged 65 and over in Lincolnshire predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [18]

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	302	332	408	377	410
Males aged 70-74	518	555	663	822	763
Males aged 75-79	663	678	811	984	1,224
Males aged 80-84	877	938	1,071	1,336	1,642
Males aged 85	1,202	1,340	1,773	2,285	3,034
Total males aged 65+	**3,561**	**3,843**	**4,726**	**5,804**	**7,072**
Females aged 65-69	207	228	285	261	291
Females aged 70-74	420	449	533	667	614
Females aged 75-79	975	982	1,125	1,339	1,690
Females aged 80-84	1,516	1,583	1,702	1,995	2,407
Females aged 85 and over	3,024	3,175	3,629	4,234	5,216
Total females aged 65+	**6,142**	**6,416**	**7,274**	**8,496**	**10,219**
Total population aged 65+	**9,703**	**10,259**	**12,000**	**14,300**	**17,291**

[17] www.poppi.org.uk
[18] www.poppi.org.uk

Figure: People aged 65 and over in Lincolnshire predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [19]



Northamptonshire

The Figure and Table below show the number of people in Northamptonshire predicted to have dementia – rising from 6,935 in 2008 (of which 65% are female) to 11,899 in 2025.

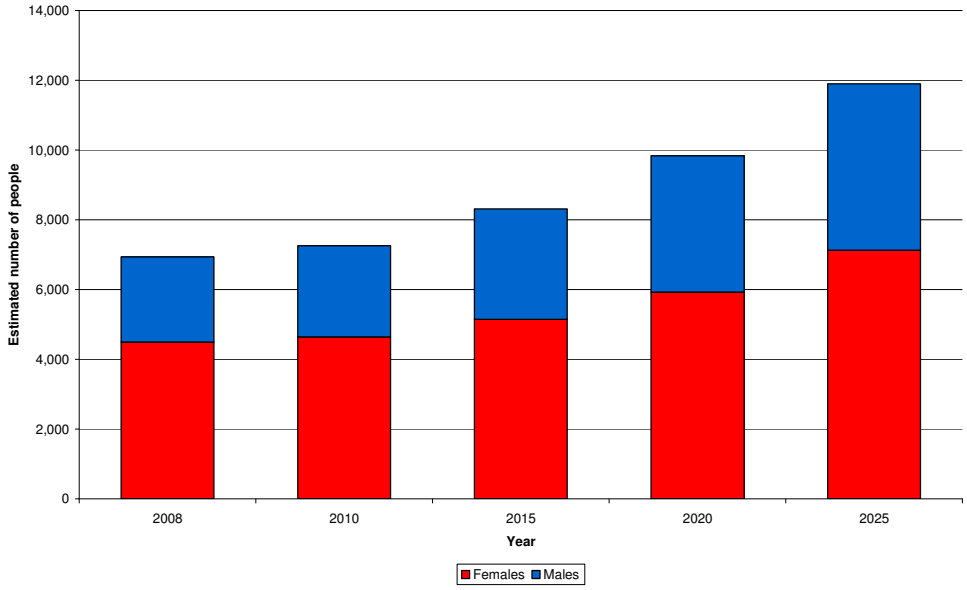
Data are also available separately for the seven Local Authority Districts within Northamptonshire County – these are included at Appendix 1.

Table: People aged 65 and over in Northamptonshire predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [20]

Number of people predicted to have dementia	**2008**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Males aged 65-69	219	243	311	284	315
Males aged 70-74	353	378	459	592	543
Males aged 75-79	439	454	541	668	867
Males aged 80-84	602	612	714	887	1,102
Males aged 85	827	926	1,143	1,478	1,950
Total males aged 65+	**2,440**	**2,613**	**3,167**	**3,909**	**4,776**
Females aged 65-69	149	166	217	199	217
Females aged 70-74	295	314	374	492	454
Females aged 75-79	689	676	787	943	1,235
Females aged 80-84	1,144	1,170	1,170	1,397	1,689
Females aged 85 and over	2,218	2,318	2,596	2,898	3,528
Total females aged 65+	**4,495**	**4,645**	**5,144**	**5,928**	**7,123**
Total population aged 65+	**6,935**	**7,258**	**8,310**	**9,837**	**11,899**

[19] www.poppi.org.uk
[20] www.poppi.org.uk

Figure: People aged 65 and over in Northamptonshire predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [21]



Nottingham City

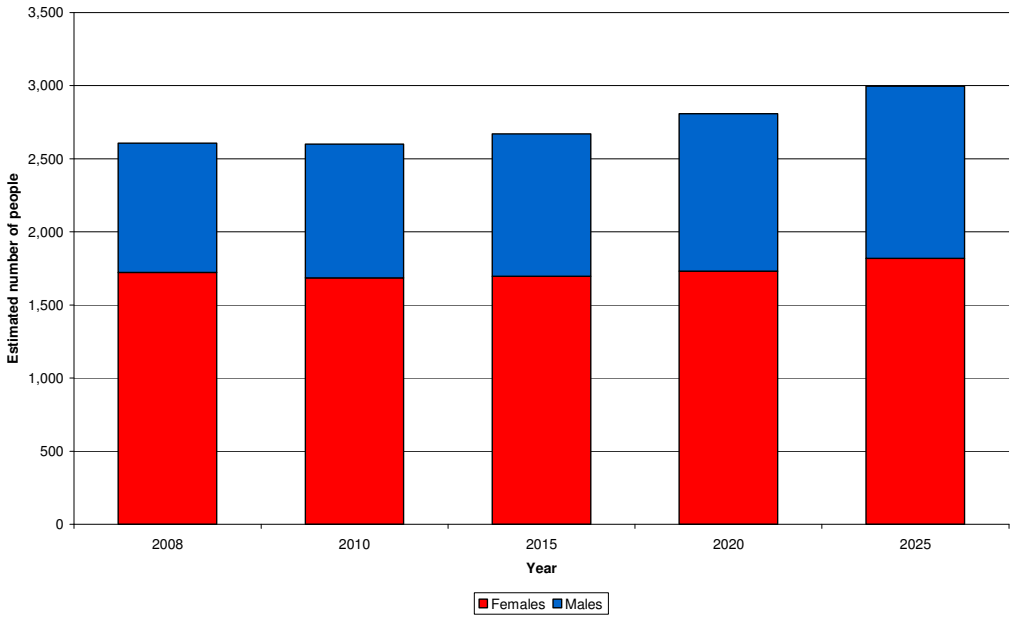
The Figure and Table below show the number of people in Nottingham City predicted to have dementia – rising from 2,606 in 2008 (of which 65% are female) to 2,996 in 2025.

Table: People aged 65 and over in Nottingham City predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [22]

Number of people predicted to have dementia	**2008**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Males aged 65-69	63	65	78	72	78
Males aged 70-74	118	115	115	140	130
Males aged 75-79	163	158	153	158	194
Males aged 80-84	224	224	235	235	245
Males aged 85	315	355	394	473	532
Total males aged 65+	**884**	**916**	**974**	**1,077**	**1,179**
Females aged 65-69	46	46	51	50	56
Females aged 70-74	108	103	98	110	108
Females aged 75-79	273	254	241	228	260
Females aged 80-84	439	426	399	386	386
Females aged 85 and over	857	857	907	958	1,008
Total females aged 65+	**1,723**	**1,685**	**1,696**	**1,731**	**1,818**
Total population aged 65+	**2,606**	**2,601**	**2,670**	**2,808**	**2,996**

[21] www.poppi.org.uk
[22] www.poppi.org.uk

Figure: People aged 65 and over in Nottingham City predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [23]



Nottinghamshire

The Figure and Table below show the number of people in Nottinghamshire predicted to have dementia – rising from 9,320 in 2008 (of which 65% are female) to 14,875 in 2025.

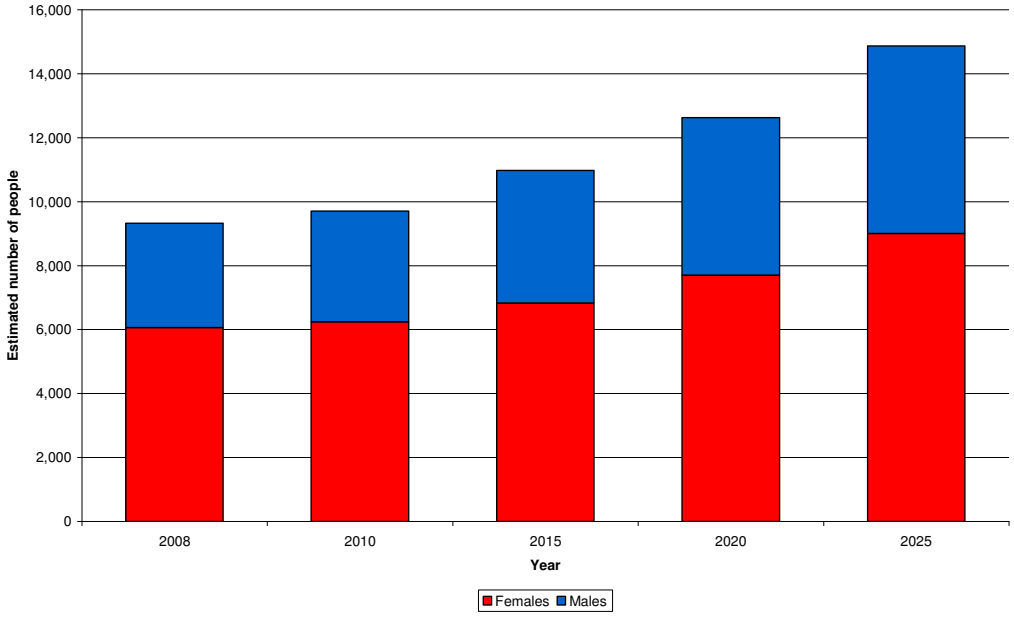
Data are also available separately for the seven Local Authority Districts within Nottinghamshire County – these are included at Appendix 1.

Table: People aged 65 and over in Nottinghamshire predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [24]

Number of people predicted to have dementia	**2008**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Males aged 65-69	281	309	371	336	363
Males aged 70-74	481	499	586	710	648
Males aged 75-79	607	627	714	847	1,035
Males aged 80-84	826	847	969	1,142	1,387
Males aged 85	1,064	1,182	1,497	1,891	2,443
Total males aged 65+	**3,258**	**3,464**	**4,137**	**4,926**	**5,876**
Females aged 65-69	198	215	260	234	257
Females aged 70-74	410	430	490	593	538
Females aged 75-79	962	969	1,060	1,222	1,489
Females aged 80-84	1,543	1,556	1,649	1,849	2,155
Females aged 85 and over	2,948	3,074	3,377	3,805	4,561
Total females aged 65+	**6,062**	**6,244**	**6,835**	**7,703**	**8,999**
Total population aged 65+	**9,320**	**9,708**	**10,972**	**12,629**	**14,875**

[23] www.poppi.org.uk
[24] www.poppi.org.uk

Figure: People aged 65 and over in Nottinghamshire predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [25]



[25] www.poppi.org.uk

Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)[26]

QOF includes prevalence information based on data extracted from general practice disease prevalence registers. The dementia disease register includes all registered patients diagnosed with dementia.

- In **Derby City** in 2007/8 a total of 1,061 people were included on the QOF Dementia register– a prevalence of 0.37%. This is a much lower rate than might be expected, representing only 38% of the total number predicted to have dementia in the City.

- In **Derbyshire** in 2007/8 a total of 3,339 people were included on the QOF Dementia register– a prevalence of 0.48%. This is a much lower rate than might be expected, representing just over 35% of the total number predicted to have dementia in the County.

- In **Leicester City** in 2007/8 a total of 1,100 people were included on the QOF Dementia register– a prevalence of 0.31%. This is a much lower rate than might be expected, representing just over 43% of the total number predicted to have dementia in the City.

- In **Leicestershire** in 2007/8 a total of 2,575 people were included on the QOF Dementia register– a prevalence of 0.39%. This is a much lower rate than might be expected, representing just under 35% of the total number predicted to have dementia in the County.

- In **Lincolnshire** in 2007/8 a total of 3,454 people were included on the QOF Dementia register– a prevalence of 0.47%. This is a much lower rate than might be expected, representing just over 35% of the total number predicted to have dementia in the County.

- In **Northamptonshire** in 2007/8 a total of 2,774 people were included on the QOF Dementia register– a prevalence of 0.40%. This is a much lower rate than might be expected, representing only 40% of the total number predicted to have dementia in the County.

- In **Nottingham City** in 2007/8 a total of 1,208 people were included on the QOF Dementia register– a prevalence of 0.37%. This is a much lower rate than might be expected, representing only 46% of the total number predicted to have dementia in the City.

- In **Nottinghamshire** in 2007/8 a total of 3,428 people were included on the QOF Dementia register– a prevalence of 0.45%. This is a much lower rate than might be expected, representing just over 36% of the total number predicted to have dementia in the County.

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[26] Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre, QMAS Database 2007/8 http://www.qof.ic.nhs.uk/

However, it only includes those recorded on the dementia register, which does not necessarily represent the true prevalence in the underlying population. There are a number of factors that may affect data completeness: patients may not present to the general practitioner or, once presented, their problem may not be diagnosed.

QOF also reports the number of patients diagnosed with dementia whose care has been reviewed in the previous 15 months. In the East Midlands 80.6% of relevant patients on the dementia register had received such a review (compared to 80.4% across England). The figures per locality are given below;

- Derby City approximately 77.7%
- Derbyshire approximately 80.3%
- Leicester City approximately 75.9%
- Leicestershire approximately 80.1%
- Lincolnshire approximately 79.5%
- Northamptonshire approximately 81.2%
- Nottingham City approximately 82.1%
- Nottinghamshire approximately 84.0%

5. Service Provision

Community Care RAP Data

Information is available on care provided by Councils with Adult Social Service Responsibilities. Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care (RAP) returns are submitted annually, the latest available data being for the year to 31 March 2008 [27]. Selected data for 2007/8:

Table: Selected RAP data 2007/08

	Existing clients with completed reviews	Percentage with a primary diagnosis of "physical disability"	percentage with a primary diagnosis of dementia	Number of new clients with a primary diagnosis f dementia	percentage assessed within 2 days of first contact
Derby City	7,760	81%	3%	45	16%
Derbyshire	23,875	86%	5%	820	25%
Leicester City	5,375	55%	11%	150	12%
Leicestershire	13,655	78%	2%	90	32%
Lincolnshire	20,755	76%	<1%	40	46%
Northamptonshire	13,330	71%	3%	205	61%
Nottingham City	6,700	67%	8%	120	35%
Nottinghamshire	24,335	79%	4%	120	18%

33% of clients in the East Midlands were assessed within 2 days of first contact.

Social Services Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) Indicators [28]

The performance assessment framework indicators are a collection of performance indicators which together give a view of how local councils are serving their residents. Although it is not possible to identify data relating specifically to dementia, selected general information is presented below in order to help understanding of services provided to the general elderly population.

[27] Full report at http://www.ic.nhs.uk/webfiles/publications/RAP06-07/National%20Full%20Report.pdf
[28] http://www.cqc.org.uk

Table: Selected PAF Indicators 2007/8, number and rate per 1,000 elderly population

	Derby City rate/1000 65+ pop	Derbyshire rate/1000 65+ pop	Leicester City rate/1000 65+ pop	Leics rate/1000 65+ pop	Lincs rate/1000 65+ pop	Northants rate/1000 65+ pop	Nottingham City rate/1000 65+ pop	Notts rate/1000 65+ pop	East Midlands rate/1000 65+ pop	England rate/1000 65+ pop
Older people aged 65+ helped to live at home	92	106	80	71	82	65	95	71	81	82
Households receiving intensive home care[1]	12.7	13.7	16.8	12.4	8.2	7.2	18.4	12.1	11.6	12.7
Older people aged 65+ receiving direct payments	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.7	1.2	2	1.6	2.7	2	2.6
Older people admitted to supported permanent residential or nursing care	8	7.6	8.7	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.4	8	7.6	7.4

Derby City

During 2007/8 a total of 3,444 older people aged 65+ years were helped to live at home, a higher rate than for the East Midlands and England as a whole (81 and 82 per 1,000 respectively). The number of households receiving intensive home care, receiving direct payments, or admitted to supported permanent residential or nursing care was also higher than for the East Midlands and England.

Further detailed information regarding the provision of Adult Social Care, including analysis at electoral ward level, is available in the Derby City Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2007/8 [29]. It was found that highest use of adult social care services is in Chellaston, Arboretum and Abbey wards. Lowest usage is in Oakwood and Mickleover. There is a reasonably good relationship between socio-economic deprivation and usage of adult social care, and it was recommended that forecasting of future demand should be a function of the deprivation and age profile of a locality.

Derbyshire

During 2007/8 a total of 13,710 older people aged 65+ years were helped to live at home. The rate of 106 per 1,000 population was significantly higher than for the East Midlands and England as a whole (81 and 82 per 1,000 respectively). The number of households receiving intensive home care was also higher than for the East Midlands and England.

[29] http://www.derbycitypct.nhs.uk/content/JSNA%20Report.pdf

Leicester City

During 2007/8 a total of 2,902 older people aged 65+ years were helped to live at home, similar to the rate than for the East Midlands and England as a whole (81 and 82 per 1,000 respectively). The number of households receiving intensive home care (16.8 per 1,000 population) was significantly higher than for the East Midlands and England.

Leicestershire

During 2007/8 a total of 7,842 older people aged 65+ years were helped to live at home. The rate of 71 per 1,000 population was lower than for the East Midlands and England as a whole (81 and 82 per 1,000 respectively).

Lincolnshire

During 2007/8 a total of 10,947 older people aged 65+ years were helped to live at home, a similar rate per 1,000 population as that for the East Midlands and England as a whole (81 and 82 per 1,000 respectively). The number of households receiving intensive home care, and receiving direct payments, was lower in Lincolnshire than for the East Midlands and England.

Northamptonshire

During 2007/8 a total of 6,206 older people aged 65+ years were helped to live at home. However, the rate per 1,000 population was significantly lower than for the East Midlands and England as a whole (81 and 82 per 1,000 respectively). The number of households receiving intensive home care was also significantly lower than for the East Midlands and England.

Nottingham City

During 2007/8 a total of 3,410 older people aged 65+ years were helped to live at home, a higher rate than for the East Midlands and England as a whole (81 and 82 per 1,000 respectively). The number of households receiving intensive home care was also significantly higher than for the East Midlands or England as a whole.

Nottinghamshire

During 2007/8 a total of 9,253 older people aged 65+ years were helped to live at home. The rate of 71 per 1,000 population was lower than for the East Midlands and England as a whole (81 and 82 per 1,000 respectively).

Care homes registered to provide care for people with dementia

Care homes that provide personal or nursing care for people with dementia are required to register with the Care Quality Commission (CQC).[30] Through the registration process and a programme of inspections, the CQC ensure that national minimum standards are met.

Two categories of care homes are registered:

- Care homes without nursing (residential homes) – these provide accommodation, meals and help with personal care such as washing and eating.

[30] http://www.cqc.org.uk

- Care homes with nursing (nursing homes) - these are the same as those without nursing care but they also have registered nurses who can provide care for more complex health needs.

An online directory is available [31] which gives registration details, and full inspection reports, for each home. Star quality ratings ranging from 0 stars (poor care) to 3 stars (excellent care) are awarded.

It is important to note that although homes are registered to provide care for people with dementia, this does not mean that all the beds in the establishment will be occupied by such residents. Most homes are also registered to provide care for people with different types of needs (e.g. physical disability, sensory impairment etc). Therefore, the number of beds represents the total number of places within homes whose registration permits them to care for people with dementia, but the actual number of residents within such establishments will be smaller than the number of available beds, as some residents will have other types of need

The following table shows the total number of establishments, number of beds, and number of beds per 1,000 people estimated to have dementia, for each of the authorities within the East Midlands.

Table: East Midlands care homes registered to provide care for people with dementia

Authority	Number of establishments	Number of beds	Number of beds per 1000 dementia population
Derby City	10	339	122
Derbyshire	54	2,210	235
Leicester City	57	1,750	679
Leicestershire (incl. Rutland)	86	3,068	412
Lincolnshire	107	3,741	386
Northamptonshire	107	4,035	582
Nottingham City	34	1,253	481
Nottinghamshire	109	4,376	470
East Midlands	**564**	**20,772**	**409**

Derby City has the lowest rate at 122 beds per 1,000 people estimated to have dementia. Leicester City has the highest rate at 679 beds per 1,000 people estimated to have dementia.

The following Table gives further information on the East Midlands care homes registered to provide care for people with dementia.

Further information regarding the registration details and inspection reports for all of the homes within the East Midlands are available from the Care Quality Commission [32].

[31] http://www.cqc.org.uk/registeredservicesdirectory/rsquicksearch.asp

[32] http://www.cqc.org.uk/registeredservicesdirectory/rsquicksearch.asp

Table: Care homes registered to provide care for people with dementia in East Midlands

	Derby City		Derbyshire		Leicester City		Leicestershire		Lincolnshire		Northamptonshire		Nottingham City		Nottinghamshire	
	Number of establishments	Number (%) of beds	Number of establishments	Number (%) of beds	Number of establishments	Number (%) of beds	Number of establishments	Number (%) of beds	Number of establishments	Number (%) of beds	Number of establishments	Number (%) of beds	Number of establishments	Number (%) of beds	Number of establishments	Number (%) of beds
Total	10	339	54	2,210	57	1,750	86	3068	107	3,741	107	4,035	34	1,253	109	4,376
Establishment Type	7	267 (69%)	29	1,341 (61%)	11	494 (28%)	15	849 (28%)	35	1,625 (43%)	35	1,557 (39%)	13	573 (46%)	37	1,685 (39%)
With nursing care	3	72 (21%)	25	869 (39%)	46	1,256 (72%)	71	2219 (72%)	72	2,116 (57%)	72	2,478 (61%)	21	680 (54%)	72	2,691 (61%)
Without nursing care																
Owner	9	299 (88%)	49	2,043 (92%)	45	1,326 (76%)	71	2462 (80%)	97	3,387 (91%)	94	3,491 (87%)	29	1,102 (88%)	93	3,669 (84%)
Private	1	40 (12%)	1	23 (1%)	9	315 (18%)	10	391 (13%)	4	108 (3%)	10	399 (10%)	4	111 (9%)	15	682 (15%)
Local Authority			2	65 (3%)	3	109 (6%)	5	215 (7%)	6	246 (6%)	3	145 (3%)	1	40 (3%)	1	25 (<1%)
Voluntary/Charity			2	79 (4%)												
CQC Star rating			4	183 (8%)	5	120 (7%)	10	416 (14%)	20	716 (19%)	21	819 (20%)	7	192 (15%)	9	348 (8%)
3 - excellent	5	209 (62%)	32	1,268 (57%)	33	1,047 (60%)	54	1927 (63%)	74	2,658 (71%)	52	1,884 (47%)	10	469 (37%)	59	2,411 (55%)
2 - good	4	96 (28%)	14	607 (27%)	14	431 (25%)	13	449 (15%)	10	255 (7%)	26	994 (25%)	13	433 (35%)	26	1,045 (24%)
1 - adequate			2	79 (4%)	3	129 (7%)	4	165 (5%)	1	31 (1%)	3	115 (3%)	2	97 (8%)	5	195 (4%)
0 - poor	1	34 (10%)	2	73 (3%)	2	23 (1%)	5	111 (4%)	2	81 (2%)	5	223 (5%)	2	62 (5%)	10	377 (9%)
Not yet rated																

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Further information regarding service provision for people with dementia is available from the individual Joint Strategic Needs Assessment's 2007/8. Details are given of joint work undertaken by the County Council and PCT to identify people with dementia, care for people with dementia, and prevent dementia. All JSNA's contain different information relevant to their own geographical area.

6. East Midlands Performance/Quality Assessment

This section contains data relating to:

- East Midlands Development Centre Self Assessment Report 2009
- CSCI Performance Ratings for Adult Social Services 2008
- Healthcare Commission Annual Health Check 2007/08
- Healthcare Commission Acute Inpatient Mental Health Service Review

For benchmarking purposes, the Tables include all areas within the East Midlands.

East Midlands Development Centre Self Assessment Report 2009 (East Midlands)

	Derbyshire County PCT	NHS Leicester City	NHS Leicester-shire County and Rutland	NHS Lincoln-shire	NHS Northamptonshire	NHS Nottingham City (Notting-ham City LIT)	Nottinghamshire LIT
Question 1: Primary Secondary Care Interface	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Green	Green
Question 2: Crisis Resolution	Green	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Question 3: Early Intervention in Psychosis	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Question 4: Assertive Outreach	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Question 5: Acute Inpatient Care	Green	Green	Amber	Green	Amber	Green	Green
Question 6: Social Inclusion	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green	Green
Question 7: Vocational Support	Amber	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Green
Question 8: Employment of Service Users	Amber	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green
Question 9: Recovery	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green
Question 10a: DRE (Black and minority ethnic peoples services)	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green
Question 10b: DRE (Implementing the policy)	Amber	Green	Amber	Green	Amber	Green	Green
Question 10c: DRE (Community development workers)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Question 11: Governance	Green	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Question 12: Service User Involvement	Amber	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber
Question 13: Carer Involvement	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber
Question 14: Commissioning from the third sector	Green	Red	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green	Green
Question 15a: MH needs of Older People (Strategy)	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green	Green	Amber
Question 15b: MH needs of Older People (Commissioning)	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Green
Question 15c: MH needs of Older People (Service Delivery)	Amber	Green	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber
Question 16: Learning Disabilities and Mental Health	Green	Green	Amber	Green	Amber	Green	Green
Question 17a: Suicide Prevention (Primary Care Trusts)	Green	Green	Amber	Green	Amber	Green	Green
Question 17b: Suicide Prevention (MH Providers)	Green	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Question 18: Advocacy	Green	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	Green
Question 19: MH Promotion (Standard one implementation)	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Amber

Question 20: Personality Disorder Services	Amber	Green	Amber	Red	Amber	Amber	Green
Question 21: MH Act 1983 Section 135 136 Places of Safety	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber
Question 22: Mental Capacity Act	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Question 23: MH Act 2007 (MH provider trusts)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Question 24: Improving Access to Psychological Therapies	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Green
Question 25: Dual Diagnosis	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green	Green
Question 26: Offender Mental Health	Green	Red	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green	Green
Question 27: Abuse question in assessment documentation	Amber	Green	Amber	Green	Green	Amber	Amber
Question 28: Commissioning in Mental Health	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green
Consulted with SHA leads prior to submission?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Consulted with Service Users prior to submission?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Consulted with Carers prior to submission?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Definitions and further information at: http://mapping.csip.org.uk/reports/sa/index.php

CSCI Performance Ratings for Adult Social Services 2008 (East Midlands)

Areas for judgement	Derby	Derby shire	Leicester City	Leicestershire	Rutland	Lincoln shire	North ants	Nottingham City	Notts County
Delivering Outcomes	**Good**	**Good**	**Good**	**Good**	**Good**	**Adequate**	**Adequate**	**Good**	**Good**
Improved health and emotional well–being	Good	Good	Adequate	Good	Good	Good	Adequate	Good	Excellent
Improved quality of life	Good	Good	Adequate	Excellent	Good	Adequate	Adequate	Good	Good
Making a positive contribution	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Good	Excellent
Increased choice and control	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Adequate	Good	Good	Good
Freedom from discrimination & harassment	Good	Adequate	Good	Good	Good	Good	Adequate	Good	Good
Economic well-being	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	Excellent	Adequate	Good	Good	Excellent
Maintaining personal dignity and respect	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Good
Capacity to Improve (Combined judgement)	Promising	Excellent	Promising	Excellent	Promising	Promising	Promising	Promising	Excellent
Leadership	Promising	Excellent	Promising	Excellent	Promising	Promising	Promising	Promising	Excellent
Commissioning and use of resources	Promising	Excellent	Promising	Excellent	Promising	Promising	Promising	Promising	Excellent
Performance Rating 2008	**2 Star**	**3 Star**	**2 Star**	**3 Star**	**2 star**	**1 Star**	**1 Star**	**2 Star**	**3 Star**
Performance Rating 2007	**2 star**	**3 star**	**2 star**	**3 star**	**2 star**	**1 star**	**1 star**	**2 star**	**2 star**
2006	**2 star**	**3 star**	**2 star**	**3 star**	**2 star**	**1 star**	**2 star**	**2 star**	**2 star**
2005	**2 star**	**3 star**	**3 star**	**3 star**	**2 star**	**1 star**	**3 star**	**1 star**	**2 star**
2004	**2 star**	**3 star**	**3 star**	**3 star**	**2 star**	**1 star**	**1 star**	**2 star**	**2 star**
2003	**1 star**	**3 star**	**2 star**	**3 star**	**2 star**	**1 star**	**1 star**	**2 star**	**1 star**
2002	**1 star**	**2 star**	**1 star**	**3 star**	**1 star**	**1 star**	**1 star**	**2 star**	**1 star**

Definitions and further information at http://www.csci.org.uk/about_us/publications/2008_performance_ratings.aspx

Healthcare Commission Annual Health Check 2007/08 (East Midlands Mental Health NHS Trusts and PCTs)

Trust name	**Two parts of overall rating**		**Three components that combine to form quality of services score**			2006/07 overall rating		2005/06 overall rating	
	Quality of services score	**Use of resources score**	**Core standards score**	**Existing national targets score**	**New national targets score**	2006/07 Quality of services score	2006/07 Use of resources score	2005/06 Quality of services score	2005/06 Use of resources score
Derbyshire Mental Health Services NHS Trust	Excellent	Good	Fully Met	Fully Met	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Fair	Fair
Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust	Fair	Fair	Almost Met	Fully Met	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair
Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust	Excellent	Excellent	Fully Met	Fully Met	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Good	Fair
Northamptonshire Healthcare NHS Trust	Excellent	Excellent	Fully Met	Fully Met	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Fair	Fair
Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust	Excellent	Good	Fully Met	Fully Met	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Fair
Bassetlaw PCT	Fair	Fair	Fully Met	Fully Met	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair
Derby City PCT	Good	Good	Fully Met	Fully Met	Good	Fair	Good	-	-
Derbyshire County PCT	Good	Good	Fully Met	Fully Met	Good	Fair	Fair	-	-
Leicester City PCT	Fair	Good	Almost Met	Almost Met	Fair	Weak	Fair	-	-
Leicestershire County & Rutland PCT	Fair	Fair	Partly Met	Fully Met	Fair	Weak	Weak	-	-
Lincolnshire PCT	Fair	Good	Fully Met	Almost Met	Weak	Fair	Weak	-	-
Northamptonshire PCT	Fair	Fair	Fully Met	Fully Met	Fair	Fair	Weak	-	-
Nottingham City PCT	Fair	Good	Partly Met	Fully Met	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair
Nottinghamshire County PCT	Fair	Good	Almost Met	Fully Met	Fair	Fair	Weak	-	-

Key: all assessments use a four point scoring scale - from the highest score of Excellent or Fully Met to the lowest score of Weak or Not Met
Definitions and further information at http://www.healthcarecommission.org.uk

Healthcare Commission Acute Inpatient Mental Health Service Review (East Midlands Trusts)

			Derbyshire Mental Health Services NHS Trust	Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust	Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust	Northamptonshire Healthcare NHS Trust	Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust
Overall scores		Overall Scores	Fair	Weak	Good	Good	Good
		Sum of points (out of possible 16)	7	6	11	10	10
Criterion scores	C1	Effective care pathway	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair
	C2	Individualised whole person	Weak	Weak	Good	Good	Good
	C3	Service user and carer involvement	Weak	Weak	Good	Fair	Good
	C4	Safety	Good	Weak	Fair	Fair	Fair
Question level scores	1.1	Effective integrated care pathway to ensure that admissions are appropriate	Fair	Fair	Fair	Excellent	Good
	1.2	Care planning processes to support the care pathway	Good	Good	Good	Good	Weak
	1.3	Effective integrated care pathway to ensure that discharge from hospital is timely	Weak	Good	Fair	Fair	Good
	1.4	Governance and monitoring arrangements in place	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
	2.1	Access to staff and to a range of interventions	Weak	Fair	Excellent	Good	Good
	2.2	Addressing physical health needs	Weak	Weak	Weak	Good	Good
	2.3	Promoting social inclusion	Fair	Weak	Good	Fair	Fair
	2.4	Care and support appropriate to individual needs	Fair	Weak	Good	Good	Good
	3.1	Availability of information to service users and carers	Fair	Weak	Excellent	Excellent	Fair
	3.2	Involvement in decisions care and treatment	Fair	Fair	Weak	Weak	Good
	3.3	Involvement in operational and strategic development	Weak	Weak	Excellent	Fair	Good
	4.1	Safety of staff and service users is ensured	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
	4.2	Infrastructure in place that promotes safety	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
	4.3	Positive therapeutic environment	Good	Weak	Fair	Fair	Good

Definitions and further information (plus data for an additional 58 indicator level scores) at http://www.healthcarecommission.org.uk

APPENDIX ONE

People aged 65 and over predicted to have dementia, by age band and gender, projected to 2025 [33]

***Derbyshire* - Amber Valley**

Number of people predicted to have dementia	**2008**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Males aged 65-69	48	53	63	56	60
Males aged 70-74	71	78	99	121	105
Males aged 75-79	97	97	112	143	173
Males aged 80-84	133	133	153	184	235
Males aged 85	158	177	217	276	374
Total males aged 65+	**506**	**537**	**644**	**779**	**948**
Females aged 65-69	31	35	43	38	40
Females aged 70-74	62	65	79	98	89
Females aged 75-79	143	150	163	202	247
Females aged 80-84	239	239	253	293	359
Females aged 85 and over	529	554	580	655	781
Total females aged 65+	**1,005**	**1,043**	**1,117**	**1,286**	**1,516**
Total population aged 65+	**1,511**	**1,580**	**1,761**	**2,064**	**2,464**

Bolsover

Number of people predicted to have dementia	**2008**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Males aged 65-69	29	32	36	33	36
Males aged 70-74	47	50	59	68	65
Males aged 75-79	56	61	66	87	97
Males aged 80-84	82	82	92	102	133
Males aged 85	99	118	138	177	236
Total males aged 65+	**311**	**342**	**391**	**467**	**567**
Females aged 65-69	18	21	25	23	26
Females aged 70-74	41	38	48	55	53
Females aged 75-79	91	98	98	117	137
Females aged 80-84	160	160	160	173	213
Females aged 85 and over	277	302	328	378	428
Total females aged 65+	**587**	**619**	**658**	**746**	**857**
Total population aged 65+	**898**	**961**	**1,049**	**1,213**	**1,424**

[33] www.poppi.org.uk

Chesterfield

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	36	39	47	44	48
Males aged 70-74	59	62	74	90	84
Males aged 75-79	82	82	87	107	133
Males aged 80-84	112	122	122	143	184
Males aged 85	158	158	197	236	315
Total males aged 65+	**446**	**463**	**527**	**620**	**763**
Females aged 65-69	26	28	35	30	34
Females aged 70-74	55	58	65	79	70
Females aged 75-79	130	130	143	163	202
Females aged 80-84	226	226	226	253	293
Females aged 85 and over	403	428	454	504	605
Total females aged 65+	**841**	**870**	**923**	**1,028**	**1,203**
Total population aged 65+	**1,287**	**1,333**	**1,450**	**1,648**	**1,966**

Derbyshire Dales

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	30	35	41	36	38
Males aged 70-74	53	56	65	81	71
Males aged 75-79	66	71	82	97	117
Males aged 80-84	92	92	112	133	163
Males aged 85	118	138	177	236	296
Total males aged 65+	**359**	**391**	**477**	**583**	**685**
Females aged 65-69	21	23	29	26	27
Females aged 70-74	43	46	55	67	60
Females aged 75-79	104	104	117	137	169
Females aged 80-84	173	173	186	213	253
Females aged 85 and over	353	353	378	454	529
Total females aged 65+	**694**	**698**	**765**	**896**	**1,038**
Total population aged 65+	**1,053**	**1,090**	**1,242**	**1,479**	**1,723**

Erewash

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	39	44	50	44	47
Males aged 70-74	65	68	81	96	84
Males aged 75-79	82	87	97	117	138
Males aged 80-84	102	112	133	153	184
Males aged 85	158	177	217	276	355
Total males aged 65+	**445**	**488**	**576**	**686**	**806**
Females aged 65-69	27	30	36	32	34
Females aged 70-74	58	60	70	82	74
Females aged 75-79	137	137	150	176	208
Females aged 80-84	226	213	239	253	306
Females aged 85 and over	428	454	479	529	630
Total females aged 65+	**876**	**893**	**973**	**1,071**	**1,252**
Total population aged 65+	**1,321**	**1,381**	**1,550**	**1,757**	**2,058**

High Peak

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	33	35	45	41	45
Males aged 70-74	50	56	62	84	74
Males aged 75-79	66	66	82	92	122
Males aged 80-84	92	92	102	133	153
Males aged 85	158	177	217	276	355
Total males aged 65+	**398**	**426**	**507**	**624**	**749**
Females aged 65-69	22	24	30	26	29
Females aged 70-74	46	46	55	67	60
Females aged 75-79	104	104	117	137	169
Females aged 80-84	173	173	186	213	253
Females aged 85 and over	378	378	403	479	554
Total females aged 65+	**723**	**725**	**792**	**921**	**1,065**
Total population aged 65+	**1,121**	**1,150**	**1,299**	**1,546**	**1,815**

North East Derbyshire

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	42	48	56	48	53
Males aged 70-74	71	74	90	109	93
Males aged 75-79	87	92	107	133	158
Males aged 80-84	122	122	143	173	214
Males aged 85	158	158	197	256	355
Total males aged 65+	**480**	**494**	**592**	**719**	**872**
Females aged 65-69	29	32	39	34	36
Females aged 70-74	60	62	74	89	77
Females aged 75-79	137	137	150	182	221
Females aged 80-84	213	213	226	266	319
Females aged 85 and over	403	403	454	529	630
Total females aged 65+	**842**	**847**	**943**	**1,100**	**1,283**
Total population aged 65+	**1,322**	**1,341**	**1,535**	**1,819**	**2,155**

South Derbyshire

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	32	36	45	42	47
Males aged 70-74	50	53	68	87	81
Males aged 75-79	61	61	77	97	122
Males aged 80-84	82	82	92	122	153
Males aged 85	99	118	158	197	256
Total males aged 65+	**322**	**350**	**439**	**545**	**659**
Females aged 65-69	21	23	30	29	32
Females aged 70-74	41	43	53	70	67
Females aged 75-79	91	91	104	130	169
Females aged 80-84	146	146	160	186	226
Females aged 85 and over	252	277	302	353	428
Total females aged 65+	**551**	**581**	**649**	**768**	**923**
Total population aged 65+	**874**	**930**	**1,088**	**1,313**	**1,581**

Leicestershire **- Blaby**

Number of people predicted to have dementia	**2008**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Males aged 65-69	33	36	44	39	44
Males aged 70-74	59	62	68	84	74
Males aged 75-79	77	77	87	102	122
Males aged 80-84	102	112	122	143	173
Males aged 85	138	158	217	276	355
Total males aged 65+	**408**	**444**	**538**	**643**	**768**
Females aged 65-69	24	25	32	27	29
Females aged 70-74	50	53	58	72	62
Females aged 75-79	111	117	130	143	182
Females aged 80-84	173	186	200	239	266
Females aged 85 and over	328	353	403	454	554
Total females aged 65+	**685**	**734**	**822**	**935**	**1,094**
Total population aged 65+	**1,094**	**1,178**	**1,360**	**1,578**	**1,862**

Charnwood

Number of people predicted to have dementia	**2008**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Males aged 65-69	54	57	71	65	66
Males aged 70-74	90	96	109	136	124
Males aged 75-79	117	122	138	158	199
Males aged 80-84	153	163	184	224	265
Males aged 85	217	217	296	374	473
Total males aged 65+	**631**	**655**	**796**	**958**	**1,127**
Females aged 65-69	35	40	48	45	47
Females aged 70-74	77	77	91	110	103
Females aged 75-79	189	189	195	228	280
Females aged 80-84	279	306	319	346	412
Females aged 85 and over	554	554	655	756	907
Total females aged 65+	**1,134**	**1,166**	**1,309**	**1,485**	**1,749**
Total population aged 65+	**1,765**	**1,821**	**2,104**	**2,442**	**2,876**

Harborough

Number of people predicted to have dementia	**2008**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Males aged 65-69	32	36	44	41	45
Males aged 70-74	50	56	68	87	81
Males aged 75-79	66	66	82	102	133
Males aged 80-84	92	92	112	143	184
Males aged 85	118	138	197	256	335
Total males aged 65+	**357**	**388**	**503**	**628**	**777**
Females aged 65-69	20	24	30	28	31
Females aged 70-74	46	48	55	72	67
Females aged 75-79	98	104	124	150	189
Females aged 80-84	160	160	186	226	266
Females aged 85 and over	277	302	328	403	504
Total females aged 65+	**600**	**638**	**723**	**879**	**1,057**
Total population aged 65+	**957**	**1,026**	**1,225**	**1,507**	**1,833**

Hinckley and Bosworth

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	39	44	57	51	53
Males aged 70-74	68	71	84	109	99
Males aged 75-79	87	87	102	122	163
Males aged 80-84	112	122	133	173	204
Males aged 85	138	158	197	256	335
Total males aged 65+	**444**	**482**	**572**	**711**	**854**
Females aged 65-69	27	30	39	35	36
Females aged 70-74	53	55	70	89	79
Females aged 75-79	130	130	143	169	221
Females aged 80-84	200	213	226	253	319
Females aged 85 and over	378	403	454	504	605
Total females aged 65+	**787**	**831**	**931**	**1,050**	**1,260**
Total population aged 65+	**1,231**	**1,313**	**1,504**	**1,761**	**2,114**

Melton

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	20	21	26	24	26
Males aged 70-74	28	34	40	50	47
Males aged 75-79	41	41	51	61	77
Males aged 80-84	51	51	61	82	102
Males aged 85	59	79	99	118	158
Total males aged 65+	**198**	**226**	**277**	**335**	**408**
Females aged 65-69	12	14	18	16	17
Females aged 70-74	26	26	31	41	36
Females aged 75-79	65	65	65	85	104
Females aged 80-84	106	106	120	120	160
Females aged 85 and over	202	227	252	302	353
Total females aged 65+	**411**	**439**	**486**	**563**	**669**
Total population aged 65+	**610**	**664**	**762**	**898**	**1,078**

North West Leicestershire

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	33	38	47	41	44
Males aged 70-74	53	56	71	87	78
Males aged 75-79	66	66	82	102	128
Males aged 80-84	82	92	102	122	163
Males aged 85	118	138	177	217	276
Total males aged 65+	**352**	**389**	**479**	**568**	**688**
Females aged 65-69	22	26	33	29	31
Females aged 70-74	43	46	58	74	67
Females aged 75-79	104	104	117	143	189
Females aged 80-84	173	173	186	200	266
Females aged 85 and over	328	353	378	428	529
Total females aged 65+	**670**	**701**	**772**	**874**	**1,082**
Total population aged 65+	**1,022**	**1,091**	**1,251**	**1,443**	**1,769**

Oadby and Wigston

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	20	20	23	21	26
Males aged 70-74	37	37	37	43	40
Males aged 75-79	51	51	56	56	66
Males aged 80-84	71	71	82	92	92
Males aged 85	99	99	138	177	217
Total males aged 65+	**278**	**278**	**335**	**390**	**441**
Females aged 65-69	14	14	16	15	16
Females aged 70-74	36	36	34	38	36
Females aged 75-79	85	85	91	85	98
Females aged 80-84	120	133	146	160	160
Females aged 85 and over	227	252	302	378	454
Total females aged 65+	**481**	**520**	**589**	**676**	**763**
Total population aged 65+	**759**	**797**	**925**	**1,065**	**1,203**

Rutland

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	17	18	21	20	23
Males aged 70-74	28	28	37	43	40
Males aged 75-79	31	36	41	51	61
Males aged 80-84	41	51	61	71	92
Males aged 85	59	79	99	138	177
Total males aged 65+	**175**	**211**	**259**	**323**	**393**
Females aged 65-69	11	12	15	14	15
Females aged 70-74	22	24	29	34	31
Females aged 75-79	46	46	59	72	85
Females aged 80-84	80	80	93	106	133
Females aged 85 and over	176	176	202	252	302
Total females aged 65+	**334**	**338**	**397**	**478**	**566**
Total population aged 65+	**509**	**549**	**656**	**801**	**959**

***Lincolnshire* - Boston**

Number of people predicted to have dementia	**2008**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Males aged 65-69	26	29	33	32	33
Males aged 70-74	43	47	56	68	65
Males aged 75-79	61	61	71	82	102
Males aged 80-84	71	82	92	112	143
Males aged 85	99	99	138	177	236
Total males aged 65+	**300**	**316**	**390**	**471**	**579**
Females aged 65-69	18	19	23	22	24
Females aged 70-74	38	41	46	55	53
Females aged 75-79	91	91	98	117	143
Females aged 80-84	133	146	160	173	213
Females aged 85 and over	252	277	302	353	428
Total females aged 65+	**532**	**574**	**628**	**720**	**861**
Total population aged 65+	**832**	**891**	**1,018**	**1,191**	**1,440**

East Lindsey

Number of people predicted to have dementia	**2008**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Males aged 65-69	78	87	105	98	107
Males aged 70-74	130	140	174	214	198
Males aged 75-79	158	168	204	255	316
Males aged 80-84	224	235	265	326	418
Males aged 85	276	315	433	552	749
Total males aged 65+	**867**	**945**	**1,181**	**1,444**	**1,788**
Females aged 65-69	52	57	72	64	73
Females aged 70-74	101	110	134	166	151
Females aged 75-79	234	234	273	332	416
Females aged 80-84	346	372	399	479	585
Females aged 85 and over	630	655	756	882	1,109
Total females aged 65+	**1,363**	**1,429**	**1,634**	**1,922**	**2,334**
Total population aged 65+	**2,229**	**2,374**	**2,816**	**3,366**	**4,122**

Lincoln

Number of people predicted to have dementia	**2008**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Males aged 65-69	24	27	33	30	30
Males aged 70-74	43	47	50	65	59
Males aged 75-79	61	61	66	77	97
Males aged 80-84	82	92	92	112	122
Males aged 85	118	138	177	197	256
Total males aged 65+	**328**	**364**	**418**	**481**	**564**
Females aged 65-69	18	19	22	21	23
Females aged 70-74	38	41	41	50	48
Females aged 75-79	91	91	98	104	124
Females aged 80-84	173	160	160	173	186
Females aged 85 and over	378	403	428	454	529
Total females aged 65+	**698**	**714**	**748**	**802**	**910**
Total population aged 65+	**1,027**	**1,078**	**1,166**	**1,283**	**1,474**

North Kesteven

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	45	50	62	57	63
Males aged 70-74	81	84	102	127	118
Males aged 75-79	97	102	128	153	189
Males aged 80-84	122	133	163	214	255
Males aged 85	177	197	276	374	493
Total males aged 65+	**522**	**565**	**730**	**926**	**1,117**
Females aged 65-69	32	36	44	40	45
Females aged 70-74	62	70	84	106	96
Females aged 75-79	143	150	176	215	273
Females aged 80-84	226	226	253	319	386
Females aged 85 and over	403	428	504	580	731
Total females aged 65+	**867**	**910**	**1,060**	**1,259**	**1,531**
Total population aged 65+	**1,389**	**1,474**	**1,791**	**2,185**	**2,648**

South Holland

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	38	41	50	47	51
Males aged 70-74	71	74	81	102	96
Males aged 75-79	97	97	112	122	153
Males aged 80-84	122	133	153	173	204
Males aged 85	158	177	236	315	414
Total males aged 65+	**486**	**522**	**632**	**760**	**918**
Females aged 65-69	27	28	36	32	36
Females aged 70-74	58	60	67	86	77
Females aged 75-79	137	137	150	169	215
Females aged 80-84	213	213	239	266	306
Females aged 85 and over	403	428	504	605	731
Total females aged 65+	**837**	**866**	**996**	**1,158**	**1,364**
Total population aged 65+	**1,323**	**1,387**	**1,628**	**1,918**	**2,282**

South Kesteven

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	51	57	71	65	71
Males aged 70-74	84	93	112	140	130
Males aged 75-79	107	112	138	168	214
Males aged 80-84	153	163	184	235	286
Males aged 85	217	236	315	394	532
Total males aged 65+	**612**	**662**	**819**	**1,001**	**1,232**
Females aged 65-69	35	39	50	46	51
Females aged 70-74	70	74	94	120	108
Females aged 75-79	163	169	189	241	306
Females aged 80-84	279	279	306	359	452
Females aged 85 and over	580	630	731	857	1,058
Total females aged 65+	**1,126**	**1,192**	**1,369**	**1,622**	**1,975**
Total population aged 65+	**1,738**	**1,854**	**2,187**	**2,623**	**3,208**

West Lindsey

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	39	45	53	50	56
Males aged 70-74	65	68	87	105	99
Males aged 75-79	82	87	102	128	158
Males aged 80-84	102	112	133	163	214
Males aged 85	138	158	197	276	355
Total males aged 65+	**426**	**470**	**571**	**721**	**882**
Females aged 65-69	26	29	37	36	40
Females aged 70-74	50	55	67	86	84
Females aged 75-79	117	117	137	169	215
Females aged 80-84	173	186	200	239	293
Females aged 85 and over	353	378	428	504	630
Total females aged 65+	**719**	**765**	**869**	**1,035**	**1,261**
Total population aged 65+	**1,145**	**1,235**	**1,440**	**1,756**	**2,143**

***Northamptonshire* - Corby**

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	18	18	21	21	26
Males aged 70-74	31	31	34	40	40
Males aged 75-79	36	36	46	46	56
Males aged 80-84	51	51	51	71	71
Males aged 85	59	79	99	118	138
Total males aged 65+	**195**	**215**	**251**	**297**	**331**
Females aged 65-69	14	14	15	15	17
Females aged 70-74	26	29	31	34	34
Females aged 75-79	59	59	65	72	85
Females aged 80-84	93	93	93	106	120
Females aged 85 and over	126	151	176	176	227
Total females aged 65+	**318**	**346**	**381**	**403**	**482**
Total population aged 65+	**513**	**560**	**631**	**700**	**813**

Daventry

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	27	30	41	38	42
Males aged 70-74	43	47	59	74	71
Males aged 75-79	51	56	66	82	107
Males aged 80-84	71	71	82	102	133
Males aged 85	79	99	138	177	236
Total males aged 65+	**272**	**303**	**385**	**473**	**589**
Females aged 65-69	18	22	27	25	27
Females aged 70-74	36	36	48	60	58
Females aged 75-79	78	78	91	117	150
Females aged 80-84	120	133	133	160	213
Females aged 85 and over	252	277	328	378	454
Total females aged 65+	**504**	**546**	**627**	**740**	**901**
Total population aged 65+	**775**	**849**	**1,012**	**1,212**	**1,490**

East Northants

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	29	33	47	42	45
Males aged 70-74	50	53	65	90	84
Males aged 75-79	56	66	82	102	138
Males aged 80-84	82	82	112	143	173
Males aged 85	118	138	158	236	315
Total males aged 65+	**334**	**372**	**463**	**613**	**755**
Females aged 65-69	19	22	30	28	30
Females aged 70-74	38	41	50	70	65
Females aged 75-79	85	91	104	130	176
Females aged 80-84	146	146	160	186	239
Females aged 85 and over	328	353	403	479	580
Total females aged 65+	**616**	**653**	**747**	**893**	**1,089**
Total population aged 65+	**950**	**1,024**	**1,210**	**1,506**	**1,844**

Kettering

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	30	35	42	38	42
Males aged 70-74	47	53	65	84	74
Males aged 75-79	61	61	77	97	122
Males aged 80-84	82	82	102	122	163
Males aged 85	99	118	138	177	236
Total males aged 65+	**318**	**348**	**424**	**518**	**638**
Females aged 65-69	20	22	31	27	30
Females aged 70-74	41	43	53	72	65
Females aged 75-79	91	91	111	130	182
Females aged 80-84	173	160	160	200	239
Females aged 85 and over	328	353	378	403	504
Total females aged 65+	**652**	**669**	**732**	**832**	**1,020**
Total population aged 65+	**970**	**1,017**	**1,155**	**1,350**	**1,659**

Northampton

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	57	63	81	71	78
Males aged 70-74	93	96	115	149	133
Males aged 75-79	122	122	138	168	219
Males aged 80-84	173	173	194	224	275
Males aged 85	256	276	335	394	512
Total males aged 65+	**702**	**731**	**862**	**1,006**	**1,218**
Females aged 65-69	39	42	55	51	55
Females aged 70-74	79	84	94	122	115
Females aged 75-79	202	195	215	241	312
Females aged 80-84	346	346	333	372	439
Females aged 85 and over	655	680	731	806	932
Total females aged 65+	**1,321**	**1,347**	**1,426**	**1,593**	**1,854**
Total population aged 65+	**2,023**	**2,078**	**2,289**	**2,599**	**3,072**

South Northants

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	30	35	45	42	48
Males aged 70-74	47	53	68	87	81
Males aged 75-79	61	61	77	97	128
Males aged 80-84	82	82	102	122	163
Males aged 85	118	118	158	217	296
Total males aged 65+	**338**	**348**	**449**	**565**	**715**
Females aged 65-69	21	23	32	29	33
Females aged 70-74	38	41	55	74	67
Females aged 75-79	91	91	104	137	189
Females aged 80-84	133	146	146	186	239
Females aged 85 and over	252	277	302	353	428
Total females aged 65+	**535**	**578**	**640**	**779**	**957**
Total population aged 65+	**873**	**927**	**1,089**	**1,344**	**1,671**

Wellingborough

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	27	29	36	33	35
Males aged 70-74	40	43	53	68	62
Males aged 75-79	51	51	61	77	97
Males aged 80-84	71	71	82	102	122
Males aged 85	99	118	138	158	217
Total males aged 65+	**288**	**313**	**369**	**437**	**533**
Females aged 65-69	18	20	26	23	24
Females aged 70-74	36	38	46	58	53
Females aged 75-79	85	78	98	111	150
Females aged 80-84	146	146	146	173	200
Females aged 85 and over	252	252	302	302	378
Total females aged 65+	**537**	**535**	**618**	**666**	**804**
Total population aged 65+	**825**	**847**	**987**	**1,104**	**1,336**

***Nottinghamshire* - Ashfield**

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	44	48	56	50	56
Males aged 70-74	68	74	90	105	96
Males aged 75-79	82	87	102	128	148
Males aged 80-84	102	112	122	163	204
Males aged 85	118	138	177	217	296
Total males aged 65+	**414**	**459**	**547**	**662**	**799**
Females aged 65-69	30	33	38	34	38
Females aged 70-74	60	62	74	86	79
Females aged 75-79	130	137	156	182	215
Females aged 80-84	213	213	226	266	319
Females aged 85 and over	428	428	454	504	630
Total females aged 65+	**861**	**873**	**948**	**1,072**	**1,281**
Total population aged 65+	**1,275**	**1,332**	**1,495**	**1,735**	**2,080**

Bassetlaw

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	44	48	59	54	59
Males aged 70-74	74	78	93	112	105
Males aged 75-79	87	92	112	138	163
Males aged 80-84	122	122	143	184	224
Males aged 85	158	177	217	296	394
Total males aged 65+	**485**	**517**	**623**	**782**	**946**
Females aged 65-69	31	33	41	37	41
Females aged 70-74	60	65	77	94	86
Females aged 75-79	130	137	156	189	234
Females aged 80-84	213	213	239	279	333
Females aged 85 and over	428	428	479	554	680
Total females aged 65+	**862**	**876**	**992**	**1,153**	**1,374**
Total population aged 65+	**1,347**	**1,393**	**1,615**	**1,935**	**2,320**

Broxtowe

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	39	42	51	44	47
Males aged 70-74	68	68	81	99	84
Males aged 75-79	87	92	97	117	143
Males aged 80-84	122	122	143	153	194
Males aged 85	158	158	217	276	335
Total males aged 65+	**474**	**482**	**588**	**689**	**802**
Females aged 65-69	27	28	36	30	32
Females aged 70-74	58	60	65	82	70
Females aged 75-79	143	143	150	163	208
Females aged 80-84	226	226	239	266	279
Females aged 85 and over	403	403	454	504	580
Total females aged 65+	**857**	**860**	**943**	**1,044**	**1,169**
Total population aged 65+	**1,331**	**1,342**	**1,531**	**1,733**	**1,970**

Gedling

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	41	44	53	45	48
Males aged 70-74	74	74	81	99	87
Males aged 75-79	92	97	102	117	143
Males aged 80-84	133	133	153	173	194
Males aged 85	158	177	236	296	355
Total males aged 65+	**497**	**525**	**625**	**730**	**826**
Females aged 65-69	29	31	37	33	35
Females aged 70-74	62	65	70	84	77
Females aged 75-79	143	143	156	169	208
Females aged 80-84	239	239	253	279	306
Females aged 85 and over	454	479	529	580	680
Total females aged 65+	**927**	**957**	**1,045**	**1,145**	**1,306**
Total population aged 65+	**1,424**	**1,482**	**1,669**	**1,875**	**2,132**

Mansfield

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	35	38	45	42	48
Males aged 70-74	59	62	71	84	81
Males aged 75-79	71	77	87	102	122
Males aged 80-84	112	102	112	133	163
Males aged 85	138	158	177	217	276
Total males aged 65+	**415**	**436**	**493**	**577**	**690**
Females aged 65-69	25	27	31	29	32
Females aged 70-74	53	53	62	70	67
Females aged 75-79	130	130	130	150	176
Females aged 80-84	186	200	213	226	266
Females aged 85 and over	353	378	428	479	554
Total females aged 65+	**747**	**787**	**865**	**953**	**1,095**
Total population aged 65+	**1,162**	**1,223**	**1,357**	**1,530**	**1,785**

Newark and Sherwood

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	44	48	60	54	59
Males aged 70-74	74	78	93	115	105
Males aged 75-79	92	97	112	138	168
Males aged 80-84	122	122	143	184	224
Males aged 85	158	177	236	296	394
Total males aged 65+	**490**	**522**	**644**	**786**	**951**
Females aged 65-69	31	34	42	38	43
Females aged 70-74	62	67	79	96	89
Females aged 75-79	143	143	163	195	241
Females aged 80-84	226	226	253	293	346
Females aged 85 and over	479	504	554	630	781
Total females aged 65+	**941**	**974**	**1,091**	**1,252**	**1,499**
Total population aged 65+	**1,431**	**1,496**	**1,735**	**2,037**	**2,450**

Rushcliffe

Number of people predicted to have dementia	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Males aged 65-69	36	41	51	47	50
Males aged 70-74	62	65	78	99	90
Males aged 75-79	87	87	97	112	148
Males aged 80-84	122	133	143	163	194
Males aged 85	177	197	236	315	394
Total males aged 65+	**484**	**522**	**605**	**736**	**875**
Females aged 65-69	26	29	35	31	35
Females aged 70-74	55	58	65	82	72
Females aged 75-79	143	137	143	169	208
Females aged 80-84	226	226	239	266	306
Females aged 85 and over	428	428	479	554	630
Total females aged 65+	**879**	**878**	**961**	**1,102**	**1,251**
Total population aged 65+	**1,363**	**1,400**	**1,566**	**1,838**	**2,126**