

# The Older People's Health and Wellbeing Atlas:



## Indicator Guide (November 2012 update)

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The aim of this document is to provide a reference on the indicators available in November 2012 update of the Older People's Health and Wellbeing Atlas. If after reading this document you have further questions, please contact the WMPHO information team using the contact details at the end of this document.

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## Indicator Descriptions for the November 2012 Release

### Theme 1: Population Profile

#### ★% of people aged 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	2010
<b>Definition:</b>	Percentage of the population who are aged 65 and over.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Population size is useful for planning service needs. Populations are also used to calculate age specific rates and statistics based on age specific rates.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Office for National Statistics (ONS) Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, Mid-2010
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-231847">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-231847</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Mid year population estimates become increasingly less reliable as one moves further from Census years. It is recognised that for some local authorities there are likely to be appreciable errors in the mid year estimates. 95% confidence limits calculated by Wilson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a>

#### ★% of males aged 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	2010
<b>Definition:</b>	Percentage of the male population who are aged 65 and over.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Population size is useful for planning service needs. Populations are also used to calculate age specific rates and statistics based on age specific rates.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Office for National Statistics (ONS) Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, Mid-2010
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-231847">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-231847</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Mid year population estimates become increasingly less reliable as one moves further from Census years. It is recognised that for some local authorities there are likely to be appreciable errors in the mid year estimates. 95% confidence limits calculated by Wilson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a>

#### ★% of females aged 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	2010
<b>Definition:</b>	Percentage of the female population who are aged 65 and over.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Population size is useful for planning service needs. Populations are also used to calculate age specific rates and statistics based on age specific rates.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Office for National Statistics (ONS) Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, Mid-2010
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-231847">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-231847</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Mid year population estimates become increasingly less reliable as one moves further from Census years. It is recognised that for some local authorities there are likely to be appreciable errors in the mid year estimates. 95% confidence

limits calculated by Wilson method, for more information see:  
<http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457>

★2020 projected % aged 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	2020 based on 2010
<b>Definition:</b>	Projection for 2020 of the percentage of population who will be aged 65 and over. They are trend based projections, which means assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels mainly over the previous five years. They show what the population will be if recent trends continue.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Projected population for next 10 years – an indication of how populations will change. These are useful for planning future service needs.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2010-based subnational population projections by sex and five year age groups for Local Authorities in England
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rft-table-2d-all-la-quinary.zip">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rft-table-2d-all-la-quinary.zip</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	They are trend-based projections, which means assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels mainly over the previous five years. They show what the population will be if recent trends continue. The projections do not take into account any policy changes that have not yet occurred, nor those that have not yet had an impact on observed trends. They are constrained at the national level to the national projections published on 26 October 2011. These projections are based on the indicative 2010 mid-year population estimates published on 17 November 2011. Confidence limits have not been calculated as they are not appropriate, prediction limits would also include the uncertainty of the model. Further information available here: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/index.html</a>

★2035 projected % aged 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	2035 based on 2010
<b>Definition:</b>	Projection for 2035 of the percentage of population who will be aged 65 and over
<b>Rationale:</b>	Projected population for next 25 years – an indication of how populations will change. These are useful for planning future service needs.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2010-based subnational population projections by sex and five year age groups for Local Authorities in England
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rft-table-2d-all-la-quinary.zip">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rft-table-2d-all-la-quinary.zip</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	They are trend-based projections, which means assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels mainly over the previous five years. They show what the population will be if recent trends continue. The projections do not take into account any policy changes that have not yet occurred, nor those that have not yet had an impact on observed trends. They are constrained at the national level to the national projections published on 26 October 2011. These projections are based on the indicative 2010 mid-year population estimates published on 17 November 2011. Confidence limits have not been calculated as they are not appropriate, prediction limits would also include the uncertainty of the model. Further information available here: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/index.html</a>

★% of people aged 85+

<b>Time period:</b>	2010
<b>Definition:</b>	Percentage of the population who are aged 85 and over.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Population size is useful for planning service needs. Populations are also used to calculate age specific rates and statistics based on age specific rates.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Office for National Statistics (ONS) Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, Mid-2010
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-231847">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-231847</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Mid year population estimates become increasingly less reliable as one moves further from Census years. It is recognised that for some local authorities there are likely to be appreciable errors in the mid year estimates. 95% confidence limits calculated by Wilson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a>

★% of males aged 85+

<b>Time period:</b>	2010
<b>Definition:</b>	Percentage of the female population who are aged 85 and over.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Population size is useful for planning service needs. Populations are also used to calculate age specific rates and statistics based on age specific rates.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Office for National Statistics (ONS) Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, Mid-2010
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-231847">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-231847</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Mid year population estimates become increasingly less reliable as one moves further from Census years. It is recognised that for some local authorities there are likely to be appreciable errors in the mid year estimates. 95% confidence limits calculated by Wilson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a>

★% of females aged 85+

<b>Time period:</b>	2010
<b>Definition:</b>	Percentage of the male population who are aged 85 and over.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Population size is useful for planning service needs. Populations are also used to calculate age specific rates and statistics based on age specific rates.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Office for National Statistics (ONS) Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, Mid-2010
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-231847">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-231847</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Mid year population estimates become increasingly less reliable as one moves further from Census years. It is recognised that for some local authorities there are likely to be appreciable errors in the mid year estimates. 95% confidence limits calculated by Wilson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a>

★2020 projected % aged 85+

<b>Time period:</b>	2020 based on 2010
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<b>Definition:</b>	Projection for 2020 of the percentage of population who will be aged 85 and over
<b>Rationale:</b>	Projected population for next 10 years – an indication of how populations will change. These are useful for planning future service needs.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2010-based subnational population projections by sex and five year age groups for Local Authorities in England
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rft-table-2d-all-la-quinary.zip">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rft-table-2d-all-la-quinary.zip</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	They are trend-based projections, which means assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels mainly over the previous five years. They show what the population will be if recent trends continue. The projections do not take into account any policy changes that have not yet occurred, nor those that have not yet had an impact on observed. trends. They are constrained at the national level to the national projections published on 26 October 2011. These projections are based on the indicative 2010 mid-year population estimates published on 17 November 2011. Confidence limits have not been calculated as they are not appropriate, prediction limits would also include the uncertainty of the model. Further information available here: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/index.html</a>

#### ★2035 projected % aged 85+

<b>Time period:</b>	2035 based on 2010
<b>Definition:</b>	Projection for 2035 of the percentage of population who will be aged 85 and over
<b>Rationale:</b>	Projected population for next 25 years – an indication of how populations will change. These are useful for planning future service needs.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2010-based subnational population projections by sex and five year age groups for Local Authorities in England
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rft-table-2d-all-la-quinary.zip">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rft-table-2d-all-la-quinary.zip</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	They are trend-based projections, which means assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels mainly over the previous five years. They show what the population will be if recent trends continue. The projections do not take into account any policy changes that have not yet occurred, nor those that have not yet had an impact on observed. trends. They are constrained at the national level to the national projections published on 26 October 2011. These projections are based on the indicative 2010 mid-year population estimates published on 17 November 2011. Confidence limits have not been calculated as they are not appropriate, prediction limits would also include the uncertainty of the model. Further information available here: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/index.html</a>

#### ★Dependency ratio

<b>Time period:</b>	2010
<b>Definition:</b>	The old age dependency ratio is the number of people of state pension age (2010 - state pension age 65 men, between 60 and 65 for women) and over as a percentage of the working age population. Improvement Programme.
<b>Rationale:</b>	The dependency ratio is a crude but useful tool for assessing the economic balance of an ageing population. The old age dependency ratio to some degree



	measures the capacity to maintain living standards for the pensionable population.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Populations are based on the indicative mid-2010 population estimates published on 17 November 2011 following implementation of new methods from the Migration Statistics. Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2010-based subnational population projections by broad age groups for Regions and Local Authorities in England.
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rft-table-4-all-la-age-groups.xls">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rft-table-4-all-la-age-groups.xls</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	The projections are not forecasts and do not take any account of future government policies, changing economic circumstances or the capacity of an area to accommodate the change in population. They provide an indication of the future size and age structure of the population if recent demographic trends continued. Population projections become increasingly uncertain the further they are carried forward, and particularly so for smaller geographic areas. 95% confidence limits calculated by Wilson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a>

### ★2020 projected dependency ratio

<b>Time period:</b>	2020 based on 2010
<b>Definition:</b>	Projection for 2020 - The old age dependency ratio is the number of people of state pension age (2020 - state pension age 66) and over as a percentage of the working age population. The cut-off point between working age and pension age varies by projection year, in accordance with the increases in state pension age taking place between 2010 and 2020. Under current legislation (based on the Pensions Bill 2011), from April 2016, women's State Pension age will rise equalising with men's at 65 by November 2018, by October 2020 State Pension age will be increased from 65 to 66, and to 67 between 2034 and 2036
<b>Rationale:</b>	The dependency ratio is a crude but useful tool for assessing the economic balance of an ageing population. The old age dependency ratio to some degree measures the capacity to maintain living standards for the pensionable population.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Populations are based on the indicative mid-2010 population estimates published on 17 November 2011 following implementation of new methods from the Migration Statistics. Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2010-based subnational population projections by broad age groups for Regions and Local Authorities in England.
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rft-table-4-all-la-age-groups.xls">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rft-table-4-all-la-age-groups.xls</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	The projections are not forecasts and do not take any account of future government policies, changing economic circumstances or the capacity of an area to accommodate the change in population. They provide an indication of the future size and age structure of the population if recent demographic trends continued. Population projections become increasingly uncertain the further they are carried forward, and particularly so for smaller geographic areas. Confidence limits have not been calculated as they are not appropriate, prediction limits would also include the uncertainty of the model.

### ★2035 projected dependency ratio

<b>Time period:</b>	2035 based on 2010
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<b>Definition:</b>	Projection for 2035 - The old age dependency ratio is the number of people of state pension age (2035 - state pension age 67) and over as a percentage of the working age population. The cut-off point between working age and pension age varies by projection year, in accordance with the increases in state pension age taking place between 2010 and 2020. Under current legislation (based on the Pensions Bill 2011), from April 2016, women's State Pension age will rise equalising with men's at 65 by November 2018, by October 2020 State Pension age will be increased from 65 to 66, and to 67 between 2034 and 2036 .
<b>Rationale:</b>	The dependency ratio is a crude but useful tool for assessing the economic balance of an ageing population. The old age dependency ratio to some degree measures the capacity to maintain living standards for the pensionable population.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Populations are based on the indicative mid-2010 population estimates published on 17 November 2011 following implementation of new methods from the Migration Statistics. Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2010-based subnational population projections by broad age groups for Regions and Local Authorities in England.
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rft-table-4-all-la-age-groups.xls">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rft-table-4-all-la-age-groups.xls</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	The projections are not forecasts and do not take any account of future government policies, changing economic circumstances or the capacity of an area to accommodate the change in population. They provide an indication of the future size and age structure of the population if recent demographic trends continued. Population projections become increasingly uncertain the further they are carried forward, and particularly so for smaller geographic areas. Confidence limits have not been calculated as they are not appropriate, prediction limits would also include the uncertainty of the model.

★ % of older people of ethnic minorities

<b>Time period:</b>	2009
<b>Definition:</b>	Percentage of the population 60+ who are of ethnic minority
<b>Rationale:</b>	Mid year populations by ethnic group are useful for planning service needs and needed for calculating ethnic specific rates.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Population Estimates by Ethnic Group (experimental), Mid-2009, published on 18 May 2011
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/peeg/population-estimates-by-ethnic-group--experimental-/current-estimates/population-estimates-by-ethnic-group-mid-2009--experimental--.zip">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/peeg/population-estimates-by-ethnic-group--experimental-/current-estimates/population-estimates-by-ethnic-group-mid-2009--experimental--.zip</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	The Population Estimates by Ethnic Group are experimental statistics, and have not been shown to meet the standards required of National Statistics. The estimates are consistent with the Mid-Year Population Estimates at date of publication. In addition to the uncertainty in the estimates caused by methodological assumptions and limitations of the data on which the estimates are based, a production error was discovered in this Release of the Population Estimates by Ethnic Group. The error affects all estimates for 2001 - 2009, particularly estimates at lower geographies. However, due to the small impact of this production error, ONS will not be revising the published estimates. For further information please refer to the Quality and Methodology Information (QMI) document: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/quality/quality-information/social-statistics/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/quality/quality-information/social-statistics/index.html</a> 95% confidence

	limits calculated by Wilson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a>
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★ % of older people of ethnic minorities - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2009
<b>Definition:</b>	Percentage of men 65+ who are of ethnic minority
<b>Rationale:</b>	Mid year populations by ethnic group are useful for planning service needs and needed for calculating ethnic specific rates.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Population Estimates by Ethnic Group (experimental), Mid-2009, published on 18 May 2011
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/peeg/population-estimates-by-ethnic-group--experimental-/current-estimates/population-estimates-by-ethnic-group-mid-2009--experimental--.zip">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/peeg/population-estimates-by-ethnic-group--experimental-/current-estimates/population-estimates-by-ethnic-group-mid-2009--experimental--.zip</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	The Population Estimates by Ethnic Group are experimental statistics, and have not been shown to meet the standards required of National Statistics. The estimates are consistent with the Mid-Year Population Estimates at date of publication. In addition to the uncertainty in the estimates caused by methodological assumptions and limitations of the data on which the estimates are based, a production error was discovered in this Release of the Population Estimates by Ethnic Group. The error affects all estimates for 2001 - 2009, particularly estimates at lower geographies. However, due to the small impact of this production error, ONS will not be revising the published estimates. For further information please refer to the Quality and Methodology Information (QMI) document: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/quality/quality-information/social-statistics/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/quality/quality-information/social-statistics/index.html</a> 95% confidence limits calculated by Wilson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a>

★ % of older people of ethnic minorities - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2009
<b>Definition:</b>	Percentage of women 60+ who are of ethnic minority
<b>Rationale:</b>	Mid year populations by ethnic group are useful for planning service needs and needed for calculating ethnic specific rates.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Population Estimates by Ethnic Group (experimental), Mid-2009, published on 18 May 2011
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/peeg/population-estimates-by-ethnic-group--experimental-/current-estimates/population-estimates-by-ethnic-group-mid-2009--experimental--.zip">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/peeg/population-estimates-by-ethnic-group--experimental-/current-estimates/population-estimates-by-ethnic-group-mid-2009--experimental--.zip</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	The Population Estimates by Ethnic Group are experimental statistics, and have not been shown to meet the standards required of National Statistics. The estimates are consistent with the Mid-Year Population Estimates at date of publication. In addition to the uncertainty in the estimates caused by methodological assumptions and limitations of the data on which the estimates are based, a production error was discovered in this Release of the Population Estimates by Ethnic Group. The error affects all estimates for 2001 - 2009, particularly estimates at lower geographies. However, due to the small impact of this production error, ONS will not be revising the published estimates. For

	<p>further information please refer to the Quality and Methodology Information (QMI) document: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/quality/quality-information/social-statistics/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/quality/quality-information/social-statistics/index.html</a> 95% confidence limits calculated by Wilson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a></p>
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### ★Income deprived older people

<b>Time period:</b>	IDAOPi 2010 (based on 2008 Department for Work and Pensions data)
<b>Definition:</b>	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi) is the proportion of adults aged 60 or over living in pension credit (guarantee) households as a percentage of all adults aged 60 or over. IDAOPi is a supplementary index to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010. IDAOPi proportions have been applied to mid-2009 population estimates.
<b>Rationale:</b>	The IDAOPi can be used in conjunction with other information on mortality and morbidity to target services effectively for older people who are more likely to have poorer health and in need of services at highest levels of need.
<b>Data Source:</b>	IDAOPi from IMD 2010 data published by Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (PHOs England JSNA dataset) Data Extracted 01/11/2011
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010</a> and <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=91736">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=91736</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	The Indices of Deprivation 2010 measures the relative level of deprivation in an area not of individuals. Within every area there will be individuals who are deprived and individuals who are not. It is relative measures of deprivation. This means it can tell you if one area is more deprived than another but not by how much and that deprivation scores cannot be compared over time. 95% confidence limits calculated by Wilson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a>

### ★Deprivation (all ages)

<b>Time period:</b>	IMD 2010 (In most cases, the indicators in the IMD 2010 relate to 2008) applied to 2009 populations
<b>Definition:</b>	The percentage of people living in an area that is in the most deprived fifth of areas in England as a percentage of the total population of the local authority. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010) combines a range of indicators on: employment, income, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training, barriers to housing and services, crime, and the living environment, to give an overall score for the relative level of multiple deprivation experienced for geographic areas. IMD 2010 ranks are used to divide the areas into fifths from least to worst deprived, mid-2009 population estimates are then aggregated to give a percentage.
<b>Rationale:</b>	The IMD 2010 can be used in conjunction with other information on mortality and morbidity to target services effectively. In this atlas it has also been used to divide local authorities into tenths from most to least deprived for the calculation of slope index of inequality for life expectancy at age 65 between areas within a local authority.
<b>Data Source:</b>	IMD 2010 data published by Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (PHOs England JSNA dataset) Data Extracted 01/11/2012
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010</a> and <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	The Indices of Deprivation 2010 measures the relative level of deprivation in an

	<p>area not of individuals. Within every area there will be individuals who are deprived and individuals who are not. It is relative measures of deprivation. This means it can tell you if one area is more deprived than another but not by how much and that deprivation scores cannot be compared over time. 95% confidence limits calculated by Wilson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a></p>
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## Theme 2: Public Health Outcomes Framework - Selected indicators for older people

### ★ Inequality in life expectancy at 65 - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2006-10
<b>Definition:</b>	<p>The slope index of inequality (SII) for life expectancy at age 65 for men. This is a modelled estimate of the range in life-expectancy at age 65 across the whole population of this area from most to least deprived. Based on death rates in 2006-2010. This may be interpreted for example as: Life expectancy is 10.8 years lower for men and 5.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of a particular local authority than in the least deprived areas. For more information on the calculation of SII please see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=110505">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=110505</a></p>
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>One of two overarching outcomes of the Public Health Outcomes Framework (January 2012) is "Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities" (corresponding indicator 0.2). This is a key high-level outcome and core to the aims of the Department of Health. This is the only indicator in the set which is explicitly an inequalities indicator and it will enable a national and local look at inequalities. It is also an extremely useful summary measure of mortality and morbidity in itself; it shows the overall trends in two major population health measures as well as highlighting area-based inequalities. This will set the context within which local areas can assess the other indicators and identify the drivers of life expectancy and health expectancy, especially in areas where these are low.</p>
<b>Data Source:</b>	IMD 2010 data published by Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and PHO Mortality file supplied by Office for National Statistics (ONS)
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk">www.communities.gov.uk</a> and <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	<p>For more information on the calculation of SII please see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=110505">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=110505</a></p>

### ★ Inequality in life expectancy at 65 - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2006-10
<b>Definition:</b>	<p>The slope index of inequality (SII) for life expectancy at age 65 for women. This is a modelled estimate of the range in life-expectancy at age 65 across the whole population of this area from most to least deprived. Based on death rates in 2006-2010. This may be interpreted for example as: Life expectancy is 10.8 years lower for men and 5.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of a particular local authority than in the least deprived areas. For more information on the calculation of SII please see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=110505">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=110505</a></p>

<b>Rationale:</b>	One of two overarching outcomes of the Public Health Outcomes Framework (January 2012) is "Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities" (corresponding indicator 0.2). This is a key high-level outcome and core to the aims of the Department of Health. This is the only indicator in the set which is explicitly an inequalities indicator and it will enable a national and local look at inequalities. It is also an extremely useful summary measure of mortality and morbidity in itself; it shows the overall trends in two major population health measures as well as highlighting area-based inequalities. This will set the context within which local areas can assess the other indicators and identify the drivers of life expectancy and health expectancy, especially in areas where these are low.
<b>Data Source:</b>	IMD 2010 data published by Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and PHO Mortality file supplied by Office for National Statistics (ONS)
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk">www.communities.gov.uk</a> and <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	For more information on the calculation of SII please see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=110505">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=110505</a>

### ★ Fuel poverty (all ages)

<b>Time period:</b>	2010
<b>Definition:</b>	The proportion of households in the corresponding geographical area that were fuel poor in 2010 (based on modelled data). A household is classified as fuel poor when it would need to spend more than 10% of its income on energy in order to maintain an adequate level of warmth.
<b>Rationale:</b>	There is compelling evidence that the drivers of fuel poverty (low income, poor energy efficiency and energy prices) are strongly linked to living at low temperatures (Wilkinson et al 2001) and the recent Marmot Review Team report showed that low temperatures are strongly linked to a range of negative health outcomes. Recent media coverage of independent Fuel Poverty Review interim report suggested that a conservative estimate of the number of excess winter deaths caused by fuel poverty would be 1 in 10; this equates to 2,700 people per year, more than die on the roads each year.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Department of Energy and Climate Change
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/fuelpov_stats/regional/regional.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/fuelpov_stats/regional/regional.aspx</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	The indicator is well established and the figures are classified as a National Statistic. Modelling sub-regional fuel poverty in 2009 and 2010 use a broadly consistent methodology and so allow for approximate comparisons of % rates across consistent levels of geography between the two years. Logistic regression models (one for the private sector and one for the social housing sector) were created using household level data from the English Housing Survey (EHS) detailing whether the household is fuel poor or not (as the binary dependent variable) and matched to variables from other sources e.g. dwelling age. The two models were then combined to reflect the number and percentage of households in fuel poverty for the whole of the housing stock. Confidence limits have not been calculated as they are not appropriate, prediction limits would also include the uncertainty of the model. For more information on the methodology see: <a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/media/viewfile.ashx?filepath=11/stats/fuel-poverty/3620-2009-sub-regional-fuel-pov-methodology.pdf&amp;filetype=4&amp;minwidth=true">http://www.decc.gov.uk/media/viewfile.ashx?filepath=11/stats/fuel-poverty/3620-2009-sub-regional-fuel-pov-methodology.pdf&amp;filetype=4&amp;minwidth=true</a>

★ Falls - hospital admissions, 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	2010/11 Financial Year
<b>Definition:</b>	Rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls, in persons aged 65 and over, per 100,000. Accidental falls defined by the external cause field ICD10 codes W00-W19. Rates are directly standardised for age and sex by the European Standard Population.
<b>Rationale:</b>	An indicator for 'Falls and fall injuries in the over 65s' is indicator 2.24 in Domain 2: Health improvement of the Public Health Outcome Framework (January 2012). Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes, e.g. being a major precipitant of people moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care. A measure that reflects the success of services in preventing falls will give an indication of how the NHS, public health and social care are working together to tackle issues locally.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Numerator: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) for the respective financial year, NHS Health and Social Care Information Centre. Data extracted from source on 09/12/2012 from universe ID HIP1014. Denominator: Local Authority estimates of resident population for 2010, ONS unrounded populations (released 30th June 2011). Data extracted 01/12/2012.
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a> and <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	The public health outcomes framework indicator is currently ambiguous and hence two different definitions have been included in this atlas. The title suggests admissions due to falls and injuries as a result of falls are included, however the code definition given specifies only admissions for injuries as a result of falls. Work on the definition of this indicator is on-going. Calculation based on resident population. There is variation in the completeness of hospital records and quality of coding between NHS Trusts. 95% confidence limits calculated based on Dobson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a>

★ Falls - male hospital admissions, 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	2010/11 Financial Year
<b>Definition:</b>	Rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls, in males aged 65 and over, per 100,000. Accidental falls defined by the external cause field ICD10 codes W00-W19. Rates are directly standardised for age by the European Standard Population.
<b>Rationale:</b>	An indicator for 'Falls and fall injuries in the over 65s' is indicator 2.24 in Domain 2: Health improvement of the Public Health Outcome Framework (January 2012). Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes, e.g. being a major precipitant of people moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care. A measure that reflects the success of services in preventing falls will give an indication of how the NHS, public health and social care are working together to tackle issues locally.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Numerator: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) for the respective financial year, NHS Health and Social Care Information Centre. Data extracted from source on

	09/12/2012 from universe ID HIP1014. Denominator: Local Authority estimates of resident population for 2010, ONS unrounded populations (released 30th June 2011). Data extracted 01/12/2012.
<b>Links:</b>	www.hesonline.nhs.uk and www.ons.gov.uk
<b>Notes:</b>	The public health outcomes framework indicator is currently ambiguous and hence two different definitions have been included in this atlas. The title suggests admissions due to falls and injuries as a result of falls are included, however the code definition given specifies only admissions for injuries as a result of falls. Work on the definition of this indicator is on-going. Calculation based on resident population. There is variation in the completeness of hospital records and quality of coding between NHS Trusts. 95% confidence limits calculated based on Dobson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a>

★ Falls - female hospital admissions, 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	2010/11 Financial Year
<b>Definition:</b>	Rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls, in females aged 65 and over, per 100,000. Accidental falls defined by the external cause field ICD10 codes W00-W19. Rates are directly standardised for age by the European Standard Population.
<b>Rationale:</b>	An indicator for 'Falls and fall injuries in the over 65s' is indicator 2.24 in Domain 2: Health improvement of the Public Health Outcome Framework (January 2012). Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes, e.g. being a major precipitant of people moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care. A measure that reflects the success of services in preventing falls will give an indication of how the NHS, public health and social care are working together to tackle issues locally.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Numerator: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) for the respective financial year, NHS Health and Social Care Information Centre. Data extracted from source on 09/12/2012 from universe ID HIP1014. Denominator: Local Authority estimates of resident population for 2010, ONS unrounded populations (released 30th June 2011). Data extracted 01/12/2012.
<b>Links:</b>	www.hesonline.nhs.uk and www.ons.gov.uk
<b>Notes:</b>	The public health outcomes framework indicator is currently ambiguous and hence two different definitions have been included in this atlas. The title suggests admissions due to falls and injuries as a result of falls are included, however the code definition given specifies only admissions for injuries as a result of falls. Work on the definition of this indicator is on-going. Calculation based on resident population. There is variation in the completeness of hospital records and quality of coding between NHS Trusts. 95% confidence limits calculated based on Dobson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a>

★ Injury due to fall - hospital admissions, 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	2010/11 Financial Year
<b>Definition:</b>	Rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls, in persons aged 65 and over, per 100,000. Accidental injury defined by the primary diagnosis field ICD10 codes S00 -T98 and where caused by accidental falls defined by the external



	cause field codes ICD10 codes W00-W19 . Rates are directly standardised for age and sex by the European Standard Population.
<b>Rationale:</b>	The indicator is included in the new set of Public Health Outcome Framework indicators: 'Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes, e.g. being a major precipitant of people moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care. A measure that reflects the success of services in preventing falls will give an indication of how the NHS, public health and social care are working together to tackle issues locally.'
<b>Data Source:</b>	Numerator: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) for the respective financial year, NHS Health and Social Care Information Centre. Data extracted from source on 09/12/2012 from universe ID HIP1014. Denominator: Local Authority estimates of resident population for 2010, ONS unrounded populations (released 30th June 2011). Data extracted 01/12/2012.
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a> and <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	The public health outcomes framework indicator is currently ambiguous and hence two different definitions have been included in this atlas. The title suggests admissions due to falls and injuries as a result of falls are included, however the code definition given specifies only admissions for injuries as a result of falls. Work on the definition of this indicator is on-going. Calculation based on resident population. There is variation in the completeness of hospital records and quality of coding between NHS Trusts. 95% confidence limits calculated based on Dobson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a> <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a>

★Injury due to fall - male hospital admissions, 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	2010/11 Financial Year
<b>Definition:</b>	Rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls, in males aged 65 and over, per 100,000. Accidental injury defined by the primary diagnosis field ICD10 codes S00 -T98 and where caused by accidental falls defined by the external cause field codes ICD10 codes W00-W19 . Rates are directly standardised for age by the European Standard Population.
<b>Rationale:</b>	The indicator is included in the new set of Public Health Outcome Framework indicators: 'Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes, e.g. being a major precipitant of people moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care. A measure that reflects the success of services in preventing falls will give an indication of how the NHS, public health and social care are working together to tackle issues locally.'
<b>Data Source:</b>	Numerator: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) for the respective financial year, NHS Health and Social Care Information Centre. Data extracted from source on 09/12/2012 from universe ID HIP1014. Denominator: Local Authority estimates of resident population for 2010, ONS unrounded populations (released 30th June 2011). Data extracted 01/12/2012.
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a> and <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	The public health outcomes framework indicator is currently ambiguous and hence two different definitions have been included in this atlas. The title

suggests admissions due to falls and injuries as a result of falls are included, however the code definition given specifies only admissions for injuries as a result of falls. Work on the definition of this indicator is on-going. Calculation based on resident population. There is variation in the completeness of hospital records and quality of coding between NHS Trusts. 95% confidence limits calculated based on Dobson method, for more information see: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457><http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457>

★ Injury due to fall - female hospital admissions, 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	2010/11 Financial Year
<b>Definition:</b>	Rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls, in females aged 65 and over, per 100,000. Accidental injury defined by the primary diagnosis field ICD10 codes S00 -T98 and where caused by accidental falls defined by the external cause field codes ICD10 codes W00-W19 . Rates are directly standardised for age by the European Standard Population.
<b>Rationale:</b>	The indicator is included in the new set of Public Health Outcome Framework indicators: 'Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes, e.g. being a major precipitant of people moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care. A measure that reflects the success of services in preventing falls will give an indication of how the NHS, public health and social care are working together to tackle issues locally.'
<b>Data Source:</b>	Numerator: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) for the respective financial year, NHS Health and Social Care Information Centre. Data extracted from source on 09/12/2012 from universe ID HIP1014. Denominator: Local Authority estimates of resident population for 2010, ONS unrounded populations (released 30th June 2011). Data extracted 01/12/2012.
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a> and <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	The public health outcomes framework indicator is currently ambiguous and hence two different definitions have been included in this atlas. The title suggests admissions due to falls and injuries as a result of falls are included, however the code definition given specifies only admissions for injuries as a result of falls. Work on the definition of this indicator is on-going. Calculation based on resident population. There is variation in the completeness of hospital records and quality of coding between NHS Trusts. 95% confidence limits calculated based on Dobson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a> <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a>

★ Hip Fracture in 65s and over

<b>Time period:</b>	2010/11 Financial Year
<b>Definition:</b>	Rate of emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures, in persons aged 65 and over, per 100,000. ICD10 codes used for hip fracture: S72.0, S72.1, S72.2. Rates are directly standardised for age and sex by the European Standard Population. For more information on the technical method please see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=105702">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=105702</a>
<b>Rationale:</b>	Hip fractures in the over 65s is indicator 4.14 in Domain 4: Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality of the Public Health Outcomes

	<p>Framework (January 2012).</p> <p>Hip fracture is a debilitating condition – only one in three sufferers return to their former levels of independence and one in three end up leaving their own home and moving to long-term care (resulting in social care costs). Hip fractures are almost as common and costly as strokes and the incidence is rising.</p> <p>There is evidence of interventions to treat osteoporosis, to prevent falls and to prevent fractures in people who have already suffered one fragility fracture. This indicator can be used to encourage prioritisation of such interventions.</p>
<b>Data Source:</b>	Numerator: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) for the respective financial year, NHS Health and Social Care Information Centre. Data extracted from source on 09/12/2012 from universe ID HIP1014. Denominator: Local Authority estimates of resident population for 2010, ONS unrounded populations (released 30th June 2011). Data extracted 01/12/2012.
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a> and <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	<p>Calculation based on resident population. There is variation in the completeness of hospital records and quality of coding between NHS Trusts. In addition, coding of transfers as new emergency admissions could lead to double counting. 95% confidence limits calculated based on Dobson method, for more information see:</p> <p><a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a><a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a></p>

### ★Hip Fracture in 65s and over - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2010/11 Financial Year
<b>Definition:</b>	<p>Rate of emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures, in males aged 65 and over, per 100,000. ICD10 codes used for hip fracture: S72.0, S72.1, S72.2. Rates are directly standardised for age and sex by the European Standard Population. For more information on the technical method please see:</p> <p><a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=105702">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=105702</a></p>
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>Hip fractures in the over 65s is indicator 4.14 in Domain 4: Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality of the Public Health Outcomes Framework (January 2012).</p> <p>Hip fracture is a debilitating condition – only one in three sufferers return to their former levels of independence and one in three end up leaving their own home and moving to long-term care (resulting in social care costs). Hip fractures are almost as common and costly as strokes and the incidence is rising.</p> <p>There is evidence of interventions to treat osteoporosis, to prevent falls and to prevent fractures in people who have already suffered one fragility fracture. This indicator can be used to encourage prioritisation of such interventions.</p>
<b>Data Source:</b>	Numerator: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) for the respective financial year, NHS Health and Social Care Information Centre. Data extracted from source on 09/12/2012 from universe ID HIP1014. Denominator: Local Authority estimates of resident population for 2010, ONS unrounded populations (released 30th June 2011). Data extracted 01/12/2012.
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a> and <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population. There is variation in the completeness of hospital records and quality of coding between NHS Trusts. In addition, coding of transfers as new emergency admissions could lead to double

counting. 95% confidence limits calculated based on Dobson method, for more information see: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457>

### ★ Hip Fracture in 65s and over - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2010/11 Financial Year
<b>Definition:</b>	Rate of emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures, in females aged 65 and over, per 100,000. ICD10 codes used for hip fracture: S72.0, S72.1, S72.2. Rates are directly standardised for age and sex by the European Standard Population. For more information on the technical method please see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=105702">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=105702</a>
<b>Rationale:</b>	Hip fractures in the over 65s is indicator 4.14 in Domain 4: Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality of the Public Health Outcomes Framework (January 2012). Hip fracture is a debilitating condition – only one in three sufferers return to their former levels of independence and one in three end up leaving their own home and moving to long-term care (resulting in social care costs). Hip fractures are almost as common and costly as strokes and the incidence is rising. There is evidence of interventions to treat osteoporosis, to prevent falls and to prevent fractures in people who have already suffered one fragility fracture. This indicator can be used to encourage prioritisation of such interventions.
<b>Data Source:</b>	Numerator: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) for the respective financial year, NHS Health and Social Care Information Centre. Data extracted from source on 09/12/2012 from universe ID HIP1014. Denominator: Local Authority estimates of resident population for 2010, ONS unrounded populations (released 30th June 2011). Data extracted 01/12/2012.
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a> and <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population. There is variation in the completeness of hospital records and quality of coding between NHS Trusts. In addition, coding of transfers as new emergency admissions could lead to double counting. 95% confidence limits calculated based on Dobson method, for more information see: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a>

### ★ Emergency Readmissions within 28 days, 75+

<b>Time period:</b>	2009/10 Financial Year
<b>Definition:</b>	Indirectly standardised percentage of emergency admission to any hospital in England occurring within 28 days of the last, previous discharge from hospital after admission in 75s and over. The indicator is indirectly standardised on 2005/06 by age, sex, method of admission and diagnosis / procedure. For more information see: <a href="https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/download/NCHOD/Specification/Spec_03N_523ISP_4DP_10_V2.pdf">https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/download/NCHOD/Specification/Spec_03N_523ISP_4DP_10_V2.pdf</a>
<b>Rationale:</b>	Related to indicator Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital in the Public Health and NHS Outcomes Frameworks, however the definition differs. This indicator will follow individuals discharged from hospital to monitor success in avoiding emergency readmissions. Health interventions and social care will play significant roles in putting in place the right re-ablement, rehabilitation and intermediate care services to support individuals to return home or regain their independence, so avoiding crisis in the short-term. This indicator is also included as a placeholder within the NHS Outcomes

	<p>Framework.</p> <p>To help monitor National Health Service (NHS) success in avoiding (or reducing to a minimum) readmission following discharge from hospital. Previous analyses have shown wide variation between similar NHS organisations in emergency readmission rates. Not all emergency readmissions are likely to be part of the originally planned treatment and some may be potentially avoidable. The NHS may be helped to prevent potentially avoidable readmissions by seeing comparative figures and learning lessons from organisations with low readmission rates</p>
<b>Data Source:</b>	The NHS Information Centre for health and social care, Compendium of Population Health Indicators Date Extracted: 01/12/2011
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/download/NCHOD/Data/03N_523ISP4DP_10_V2_D.xls">https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/download/NCHOD/Data/03N_523ISP4DP_10_V2_D.xls</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	<p>There is variation in the completeness of hospital records and quality of coding between NHS Trusts. Variation between hospitals in average length of stay may lead to variation between hospitals in the proportion of complications occurring in hospital, as opposed to in the community after discharge from hospital. A number of factors outside the control of hospitals, such as the socio-economic mix of local populations and events prior to hospitalisation, may contribute to the variation shown by the indicators. Differences in case-mix, severity of illness, comorbidities and other potential risk factors also contribute to the variation. Related to indicator Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital in the Public Health and NHS Outcomes Frameworks, however the definition differs.</p>

★Emergency Readmissions within 28 days, 75+ - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2009/10 Financial Year
<b>Definition:</b>	<p>Indirectly standardised percentage of emergency admission to any hospital in England occurring within 28 days of the last, previous discharge from hospital after admission in males aged 75s and over. The indicator is indirectly standardised on 2005/06 by age, method of admission and diagnosis / procedure. For more information see:</p> <p><a href="https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/download/NCHOD/Specification/Spec_03N_523ISP4DP_10_V2.pdf">https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/download/NCHOD/Specification/Spec_03N_523ISP4DP_10_V2.pdf</a></p>
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>Related to indicator Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital in the Public Health and NHS Outcomes Frameworks, however the definition differs. This indicator will follow individuals discharged from hospital to monitor success in avoiding emergency readmissions. Health interventions and social care will play significant roles in putting in place the right re-ablement, rehabilitation and intermediate care services to support individuals to return home or regain their independence, so avoiding crisis in the short-term. This indicator is also included as a placeholder within the NHS Outcomes Framework.</p> <p>To help monitor National Health Service (NHS) success in avoiding (or reducing to a minimum) readmission following discharge from hospital. Previous analyses have shown wide variation between similar NHS organisations in emergency readmission rates. Not all emergency readmissions are likely to be part of the originally planned treatment and some may be potentially avoidable. The NHS may be helped to prevent potentially avoidable readmissions by seeing comparative figures and learning lessons from</p>

	organisations with low readmission rates
<b>Data Source:</b>	The NHS Information Centre for health and social care, Compendium of Population Health Indicators Date Extracted: 01/12/2011
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/download/NCHOD/Data/03N_523ISP4DP_10_V2_D.xls">https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/download/NCHOD/Data/03N_523ISP4DP_10_V2_D.xls</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	There is variation in the completeness of hospital records and quality of coding between NHS Trusts. Variation between hospitals in average length of stay may lead to variation between hospitals in the proportion of complications occurring in hospital, as opposed to in the community after discharge from hospital. A number of factors outside the control of hospitals, such as the socio-economic mix of local populations and events prior to hospitalisation, may contribute to the variation shown by the indicators. Differences in case-mix, severity of illness, comorbidities and other potential risk factors also contribute to the variation. Related to indicator Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital in the Public Health and NHS Outcomes Frameworks, however the definition differs.

★Emergency Readmissions within 28 days, 75+ - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2009/10 Financial Year
<b>Definition:</b>	Indirectly standardised percentage of emergency admission to any hospital in England occurring within 28 days of the last, previous discharge from hospital after admission in females aged 75s and over. The indicator is indirectly standardised on 2005/06 by age, method of admission and diagnosis / procedure. For more information see: <a href="https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/download/NCHOD/Specification/Spec_03N_523ISP4DP_10_V2.pdf">https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/download/NCHOD/Specification/Spec_03N_523ISP4DP_10_V2.pdf</a>
<b>Rationale:</b>	Related to indicator Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital in the Public Health and NHS Outcomes Frameworks, however the definition differs. This indicator will follow individuals discharged from hospital to monitor success in avoiding emergency readmissions. Health interventions and social care will play significant roles in putting in place the right re-ablement, rehabilitation and intermediate care services to support individuals to return home or regain their independence, so avoiding crisis in the short-term. This indicator is also included as a placeholder within the NHS Outcomes Framework. To help monitor National Health Service (NHS) success in avoiding (or reducing to a minimum) readmission following discharge from hospital. Previous analyses have shown wide variation between similar NHS organisations in emergency readmission rates. Not all emergency readmissions are likely to be part of the originally planned treatment and some may be potentially avoidable. The NHS may be helped to prevent potentially avoidable readmissions by seeing comparative figures and learning lessons from organisations with low readmission rates
<b>Data Source:</b>	The NHS Information Centre for health and social care, Compendium of Population Health Indicators Date Extracted: 01/12/2011
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/download/NCHOD/Data/03N_523ISP4DP_10_V2_D.xls">https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/download/NCHOD/Data/03N_523ISP4DP_10_V2_D.xls</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	There is variation in the completeness of hospital records and quality of coding between NHS Trusts. Variation between hospitals in average length of stay may lead to variation between hospitals in the proportion of complications occurring

	in hospital, as opposed to in the community after discharge from hospital. A number of factors outside the control of hospitals, such as the socio-economic mix of local populations and events prior to hospitalisation, may contribute to the variation shown by the indicators. Differences in case-mix, severity of illness, comorbidities and other potential risk factors also contribute to the variation. Related to indicator Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital in the Public Health and NHS Outcomes Frameworks, however the definition differs.
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### ★ Excess Winter Deaths Index, 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	1st August 2007 - 31st July 2010
<b>Definition:</b>	Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) in Over 65's is the excess winter deaths as a ratio of the expected deaths based on the non-winter death rate for the period 1st August 2007 to 31st July 2010 for all persons over 65 years. It indicates whether there are higher than expected deaths in the winter compared to the rest of the year. For more information see: <a href="http://www.wmpho.org.uk/excesswinterdeathsinenglandatlas/User%20Guide.pdf">http://www.wmpho.org.uk/excesswinterdeathsinenglandatlas/User%20Guide.pdf</a>
<b>Rationale:</b>	Excess winter deaths is indicator 4.15 in Domain 4: Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality of the Public Health Outcomes Framework (January 2012). Excess winter deaths are a major cause of mortality and ill health, particularly amongst older people and those on low incomes. Cold weather exacerbates minor and pre-existing medical conditions, and mental health is negatively affected by fuel poverty and cold housing. Excess winter deaths were identified as a public health challenge in "Healthy Lives, Healthy People", the Marmot Review and the CMO annual report 2009. The EWD Index is a key measure for the Cold Weather Plan for England.
<b>Data Source:</b>	WMPHO Excess Winter Deaths (EWD) in England calculated from PHO Mortality File supplied by Office for National Statistics
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.wmpho.org.uk/excesswinterdeathsinenglandatlas/default.aspx">http://www.wmpho.org.uk/excesswinterdeathsinenglandatlas/default.aspx</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	There maybe a very small number of deaths registered with a long delay due to the coroner's investigation. The EWD Index will be partly dependent on the proportion of older people in the population as most excess winter deaths effect older people (there is no standardisation in this calculation by age or any other factor).

## Theme 5: Sensory Impairments

### ★ Registered blind, 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	Year ending 31 March 2011
<b>Definition:</b>	People 65+ registered with councils as blind per 1000 population
<b>Rationale:</b>	Blindness is a serious disability with severe consequences for the individuals, their carers and services. The risk of being or becoming blind is higher for older people. About two thirds of blind people are aged 75 or over. Research by the Royal National Institute for Blind People (RNIB) suggests that 50% of cases of blindness and serious sight loss could be prevented if detected and treated in time. Prevention of sight loss will help people maintain

	<p>independent lives as far as possible and reduce needs for social care support, which would be necessary if sight was lost permanently.</p> <p>The data presented here are the proportion of voluntary registrations of blind and partially sighted people to Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities in England and does not distinguish whether these are preventable. The Public Health Outcomes Framework (January 2012) includes a related but different indicator, 4.12 Preventable sight loss.</p>
<b>Data Source:</b>	Detailed statistics on persons registered with Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs) in England as being blind or partially sighted. The data are compiled from the triennial SSDA 902 return submitted by councils to the NHS Information Centre for health and social care. (data released 01/09/11)
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/social-care/adult-social-care-information/registered-blind-and-partially-sighted-people--year-ending-31-march-2011-in-england">http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/social-care/adult-social-care-information/registered-blind-and-partially-sighted-people--year-ending-31-march-2011-in-england</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	<p>The register of blind people is voluntary; however it is a precondition for the receipt of certain financial benefits. This is a factor that gives more credibility to the register for blind than to the register of the partially sighted. Registration is not a pre-requisite for certain social services concessions and this factor alongside the uncertainties about the regularity with which councils review and update their records, means that the reliability of this information is difficult to determine and so cannot be thought of as a definitive number of blind and partially sighted people. 95% confidence limits calculated by Wilson method, for more information see:</p> <p><a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457">http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457</a></p>

★Registered partially sighted, 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	Year ending 31 March 2011
<b>Definition:</b>	People 65+ registered with councils as partially sighted per 1000 population
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>Blindness is a serious disability with severe consequences for the individuals, their carers and services. The risk of being or becoming blind is higher for older people. About two thirds of blind people are aged 75 or over.</p> <p>Research by the Royal National Institute for Blind People (RNIB) suggests that 50% of cases of blindness and serious sight loss could be prevented if detected and treated in time. Prevention of sight loss will help people maintain independent lives as far as possible and reduce needs for social care support, which would be necessary if sight was lost permanently.</p> <p>The data presented here are the proportion of voluntary registrations of blind and partially sighted people to Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities in England and does not distinguish whether these are preventable. The Public Health Outcomes Framework (January 2012) includes a related but different indicator, 4.12 Preventable sight loss.</p>
<b>Data Source:</b>	Detailed statistics on persons registered with Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs) in England as being blind or partially sighted. The data are compiled from the triennial SSDA 902 return submitted by councils to the NHS Information Centre for health and social care. (data released 01/09/11)
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/social-care/adult-social-care-information/registered-blind-and-partially-sighted-people--year-ending-31-march-2011-in-england">http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/social-care/adult-social-care-information/registered-blind-and-partially-sighted-people--year-ending-31-march-2011-in-england</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	The register of blind people is voluntary; however it is a precondition for the receipt of certain financial benefits. This is a factor that gives more credibility to



the register for blind than to the register of the partially sighted. Registration is not a pre-requisite for certain social services concessions and this factor alongside the uncertainties about the regularity with which councils review and update their records, means that the reliability of this information is difficult to determine and so cannot be thought of as a definitive number of blind and partially sighted people. 95% confidence limits calculated by Wilson method, for more information see:  
<http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457>

## Appendix: Indicator Descriptions from previous versions (still available in the November 2012 atlas)

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### Theme 2: Public Health Outcomes Framework - Selected indicators for older people

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#### Life expectancy at 65 - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2006-08
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of additional years males at age 65 can expect to live when current mortality rates are applied
<b>Rationale:</b>	Life expectancy is a widely used summary measure for the health of a population.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_132358">http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_132358</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

#### Life expectancy at 65 - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2006-08
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of additional years females at age 65 can expect to live when current mortality rates are applied.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Life expectancy is a widely used summary measure for the health of a population.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_132358">http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_132358</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

#### Healthy life expectancy at 65 - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2001
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of additional years a person of 65 can expect to live (current mortality rates are applied) in good or fairly good health.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Prolonging life is not the only aim of health policy. Focus moves to improve health and quality of life for older people.
<b>Data Source:</b>	
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/LE_E&amp;W_2006.xls">www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/LE_E&amp;W_2006.xls</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

#### Healthy life expectancy at 65 - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2001
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of additional years a person of 65 can expect to live (current mortality rates are applied) in good or fairly good health.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Prolonging life is not the only aim of health policy. Focus moves to improve health and quality of life for older people.
<b>Data Source:</b>	

<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/LE_E&amp;W_2006.xls">www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/LE_E&amp;W_2006.xls</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Disability free life expectancy at 65 - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2001
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of additional years a person of 65 can expect to live (current mortality rates are applied) free from limiting long standing illness or disability.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Prolonging life is not the only aim of health policy. Focus moves to improve health and quality of life for older people.
<b>Data Source:</b>	
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/LE_E&amp;W_2006.xls">www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/LE_E&amp;W_2006.xls</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Disability free life expectancy at 65 - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2001
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of additional years a person of 65 can expect to live (current mortality rates are applied) free from limiting long standing illness or disability.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Prolonging life is not the only aim of health policy. Focus moves to improve health and quality of life for older people.
<b>Data Source:</b>	
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/LE_E&amp;W_2006.xls">www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/LE_E&amp;W_2006.xls</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

## Theme 3: Hospital Stays in 65s and over

### All admissions

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate all hospital admissions (daycase and ordinary, elective and emergency) per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population

### All admissions - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate all hospital admissions (daycase and ordinary, elective and emergency) per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population

### All admissions - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate all hospital admissions (daycase and ordinary, elective and emergency) per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population

### Emergency admissions

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate all hospital admissions (emergency) per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population

### Emergency admissions - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate all hospital admissions (emergency) per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population

### Emergency admissions - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate all hospital admissions (emergency) per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population

### Stroke admissions

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate all hospital admissions for stroke ICD10 I61-I69 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health

	services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population

### Stroke admissions - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate all hospital admissions for stroke ICD10 I61-I69 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population

### Stroke admissions - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate all hospital admissions for stroke ICD10 I61-I69 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population

### Returning home after stroke

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate for stroke (I61-I64) who return to their usual place of residence on discharge per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### Returning home after stroke - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate for stroke (I61-I64) who return to their usual place of residence on discharge per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### Returning home after stroke - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate for stroke (I61-I64) who return to their usual place of residence on discharge per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### Returning home after hip fracture

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate of patients admitted for hip fracture who return to their usual place of residence on discharge per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population on Last Finished Consultant Episodes (LFCES), discharge destination.

### Returning home after hip fracture - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate of patients admitted for hip fracture who return to their usual place of residence on discharge per 100 000, 65+ .Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population on Last Finished Consultant Episodes (LFCES), discharge destination.

### Returning home after hip fracture - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate of patients admitted for hip fracture who return to their usual place of residence on discharge per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population on Last Finished Consultant Episodes (LFCES), discharge destination.

### Heart bypass

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes for coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) , ICD 10 code K40-K46 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### Heart bypass - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes for coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) , ICD 10 code K40-K46 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### Heart bypass - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes for coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) , ICD 10 code K40-K46 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### PTC angioplasty

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes for percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) , ICD 10 code K49-K50 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### PTC angioplasty - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes for percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) , ICD 10 code K49-K50 per 100 000, 65+.

	Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### PTC angioplasty - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes for percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), ICD 10 code K49-K50 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### Knee replacements

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes of patients with knee replacement operation ICD10 codes: W40.1, W40.8, W40.9, W41.1, W41.8, W41.9, W42.1, W42.8, W42.9 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### Knee replacements - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes of patients with knee replacement operation, ICD10 codes: W40.1, W40.8, W40.9, W41.1, W41.8, W41.9, W42.1, W42.8, W42.9 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### Knee replacements - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes of patients with knee replacement operation ICD10 code: W40.1, W40.8, W40.9, W41.1, W41.8, W41.9, W42.1, W42.8, W42.9 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.



<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### Total hip replacement

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes of patients with hip replacement operation, ICD 10 codes: W37.1, W37.8, W37.9, W38.1, W38.8, W38.9, W39.1, W39.8, W39.9, W93.1, W93.8, W93.9, W94.1, W94.8, W94.9, W95.1, W95.8, W95.9 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### Total hip replacement - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes of patients with hip replacement operation, ICD 10 codes: W37.1, W37.8, W37.9, W38.1, W38.8, W38.9, W39.1, W39.8, W39.9, W93.1, W93.8, W93.9, W94.1, W94.8, W94.9, W95.1, W95.8, W95.9 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population Denominator ONS MYEs 65+

### Total hip replacement - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes of patients with hip replacement operation, ICD 10 codes: W37.1, W37.8, W37.9, W38.1, W38.8, W38.9, W39.1, W39.8, W39.9, W93.1, W93.8, W93.9, W94.1, W94.8, W94.9, W95.1, W95.8, W95.9 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population

### Revision hip replacement

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes of patients with hip revision operation, ICD10 codes: W37.0, W37.2, W37.3, W37.4, W38.0, W38.2, W38.3, W38.4, W39.0, W39.2, W39.3, W39.4, W39.5, W39.6, W93.0, W93.2, per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+

<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

#### Revision hip replacement - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes of patients with hip revision operation, ICD10 codes: W37.0, W37.2, W37.3, W37.4, W38.0, W38.2, W38.3, W38.4, W39.0, W39.2, W39.3, W39.4, W39.5, W39.6, W93.0, W93.2 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

#### Revision hip replacement - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes of patients with hip revision operation, ICD10 codes: W37.0, W37.2, W37.3, W37.4, W38.0, W38.2, W38.3, W38.4, W39.0, W39.2, W39.3, W39.4, W39.5, W39.6, W93.0, W93.2 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population

## Theme 4: Deaths in 65s and over

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#### All Deaths

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate all cause mortality per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	All cause mortality is an over all indicator of the (ill) health of the population.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

#### All Deaths - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate all cause mortality per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+

<b>Rationale:</b>	All cause mortality is an over all indicator of the (ill) health of the population.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### All Deaths - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate all cause mortality per 100 000,,65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	All cause mortality is an over all indicator of the (ill) health of the population.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Cancers

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from invasive cancer, ICD: C00-C97, 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Cancers - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from invasive cancer, ICD: C00-C97 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Cancers - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from invasive cancer, ICD: C00-C97 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### All Circulatory

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from circulatory causes, ICD: I00-I99 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.

<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### All Circulatory - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from circulatory causes, ICD: I00-I99 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### All Circulatory - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from circulatory causes, ICD: I00-I99 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### All Respiratory

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from respiratory causes, ICD: J00-J99 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### All Respiratory - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from respiratory causes, ICD: J00-J99 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### All Respiratory - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from respiratory causes, ICD: J00-J99 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.

<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Heart Disease

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from coronary heart disease, ICD:I20-I25 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Heart Disease - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from coronary heart disease, ICD:I20-I25 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Heart Disease - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from coronary heart disease, ICD:I20-I25 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Stroke

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from stroke, ICD:I61-I69 per 100 000, 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Stroke - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from stroke, ICD:I61-I69 per 100 000, 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File

<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Stroke - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from stroke, ICD:I61-I69 per 100 000, 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### COPD

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, ICD:J40-J44 per 100 000, 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### COPD - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, ICD:J40-J44 per 100 000, 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### COPD - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised mortality rate from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, ICD:J40-J44 per 100 000, 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	One of the common causes of death.
<b>Data Source:</b>	PHO Mortality File
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

## Theme 5: Sensory Impairments

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### Cataract operations

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes for cataract removal, ICD10 codes: C71.1, C71.2, C71.3, C71.8, C71.9, C72.1, C72.2, C72.3, C72.8, C72.9, C74.1, C74.2,

	C74.3, C74.8, C74.9, C75.1, C75.2, C75.3, C75.4, C75.8, C75.9, per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### Cataract operations - males

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes for cataract removal, ICD10 codes: C71.1, C71.2, C71.3, C71.8, C71.9, C72.1, C72.2, C72.3, C72.8, C72.9, C74.1, C74.2, C74.3, C74.8, C74.9, C75.1, C75.2, C75.3, C75.4, C75.8, C75.9, per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### Cataract operations - females

<b>Time period:</b>	2008/09
<b>Definition:</b>	Directly standardised rate hospital episodes for cataract removal, ICD10 codes: C71.1, C71.2, C71.3, C71.8, C71.9, C72.1, C72.2, C72.3, C72.8, C72.9, C74.1, C74.2, C74.3, C74.8, C74.9, C75.1, C75.2, C75.3, C75.4, C75.8, C75.9 per 100 000, 65+. Denominator ONS MYEs 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Patients aged 65 years and over are likely to have a greater need for health services.
<b>Data Source:</b>	HES
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk">www.hesonline.nhs.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	Calculation based on resident population.

### Deaf, 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	People 65+ registered with councils as deaf per 1000 population
<b>Rationale:</b>	Deafness is a serious disability with severe consequences for the individuals, their carers and services. The risk of being or becoming deaf is higher for older people. About two thirds of deaf people are aged 75 or over.
<b>Data Source:</b>	
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/social-care/disability/people-registered-as-deaf-or-hard-of-hearing-year-ending-31-march-2007-england-ns">http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/social-care/disability/people-registered-as-deaf-or-hard-of-hearing-year-ending-31-march-2007-england-ns</a> .
<b>Notes:</b>	Information Centre

### Hard of hearing, 65+

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	People 65+ registered with councils as hard of hearing per 1000 population

<b>Rationale:</b>	Being hard of hearing is a serious disability with consequences for the individuals, their carers and services. The risk of being or becoming hard of hearing is higher for older people. About two thirds of people who are hard of hearing are aged 75 or over.
<b>Data Source:</b>	
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/social-care/disability/people-registered-as-deaf-or-hard-of-hearing-year-ending-31-march-2007-england-ns">http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/social-care/disability/people-registered-as-deaf-or-hard-of-hearing-year-ending-31-march-2007-england-ns</a> .
<b>Notes:</b>	Information Centre

## Theme 6: Social Care

### Care home places

<b>Time period:</b>	2009
<b>Definition:</b>	Number of care home places as per September 2009 per 1000 population 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Elderly people who cannot live independently anymore often require a care home place. The number of care home places per 1000 population (65+) is an indicator for the availability of care home places.
<b>Data Source:</b>	
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.cqc.org.uk">www.cqc.org.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Assisted Living

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Older people aged 65 or over helped to live at home per 1000 population 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Social Services Performance Assessment Framework Indicators: Adults.
<b>Data Source:</b>	
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.cqc.org.uk">www.cqc.org.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Carers receiving carer's break (%)

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of carers receiving a 'carer's break' or 'specific carers' service' during the year following an assessment or review as a percentage of clients receiving a community based service during the year.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Social Services Performance Assessment Framework Indicators: Adults.
<b>Data Source:</b>	
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.cqc.org.uk">www.cqc.org.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Direct Payments

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Older people receiving direct payments per 100,000 population 65+.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Social Services Performance Assessment Framework Indicators: Adults.
<b>Data Source:</b>	



<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.cqc.org.uk">www.cqc.org.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Permanent admission to residential or nursing home

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Older people aged 65+ admitted to supported permanent residential and nursing care during the year per 10,000 population 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Social Services Performance Assessment Framework Indicators: Adults.
<b>Data Source:</b>	
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.cqc.org.uk">www.cqc.org.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Completed assessment for all residents (%)

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of older clients with completed assessments during the year whose ethnic origin is White, Mixed, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, or Chinese or other ethnic group as a percentage of the number of older people (aged 65 or over) living in the council area.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Social Services Performance Assessment Framework Indicators: Adults
<b>Data Source:</b>	
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.cqc.org.uk">www.cqc.org.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Completed assessment for all ethnic residents (%)

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of older clients with completed assessments during the year whose ethnic origin is Mixed, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, or Chinese or other ethnic group as a percentage of Estimated number of older people (aged 65 or over) living in the council area who are classified as other than "white".
<b>Rationale:</b>	Social Services Performance Assessment Framework Indicators: Adults.
<b>Data Source:</b>	
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.cqc.org.uk">www.cqc.org.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Assessments leading to service provision (%)

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Of new older clients in the denominator, the number for whom length of time from completion of assessment to provision of all services in a care package is less than or equal to four weeks (that is 28 calendar days) as a percentage of the total number of new clients aged 65 or over whose assessment was completed and went on to receive all services during the reporting year.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Social Services Performance Assessment Framework Indicators: Adults.
<b>Data Source:</b>	
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.cqc.org.uk">www.cqc.org.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Adaptation aids delivered, 7 working days (%)

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of items of equipment and adaptations delivered within 7 working days as a percentage of the number of items of equipment or adaptations for use by adults and older people delivered in total during the year.
<b>Rationale:</b>	Social Services Performance Assessment Framework Indicators: Adults.
<b>Data Source:</b>	
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.cqc.org.uk">www.cqc.org.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

### Delayed transfers of care

<b>Time period:</b>	2008
<b>Definition:</b>	The average number of delayed transfers of care (all ages) in a week taken over the year per 100,000 population 65+
<b>Rationale:</b>	Social Services Performance Assessment Framework Indicators: Adults.
<b>Data Source:</b>	
<b>Links:</b>	<a href="http://www.cqc.org.uk">www.cqc.org.uk</a>
<b>Notes:</b>	

## Contact

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