

## Main Points

- There were 6,484 deaths where dementia or Alzheimer’s disease was the underlying cause in 2018, representing a 1 per cent decrease on the previous year but more than three times the number of deaths in 2000. Dementia and Alzheimer’s disease deaths are affected by a change in cause of death coding software at the beginning of 2017 – refer to the [methodology](#) document for more information on this.
- As the population ages over time, it is not surprising that the number of deaths from dementia and Alzheimer’s disease would increase. The age-standardised death rate shows what might have happened to the trend in the number of deaths if the population structure had remained the same over time (i.e. removing the impact of ageing). The number of deaths from dementia and Alzheimer’s disease has increased at a greater rate than the age-standardised death rate over the period 2000 to 2018 (222% compared with 137%). Even after accounting for the ageing population, there has still been a substantial increase in the rate of deaths over recent years ([Chart 1](#)).
- The number of female deaths (4,297) was almost twice the number of male deaths (2,187) in 2018 but the gap is narrowing in percentage terms as female deaths were nearer three times the number of male deaths in 2000 ([Table 1](#)).
- The vast majority of dementia and Alzheimer’s deaths occurred over the age of 80 (table 2) with the average age at death in 2018 being 86.9. The average age at death was slightly higher for women (87.8) than for men (85.1).
- Overall, in 2018, the 90+ age group had the largest number of dementia and Alzheimer’s deaths (2,305 deaths, which equates to 55.0 deaths per 1,000 population) followed by the 85-89 age group (1,866 deaths, representing 22.9 deaths per 1,000 population) and the 80-84 age group (1,313 deaths, 9.4 deaths per 1,000 population). For males, there were more deaths among 85-89 year olds than in any other age-group.
- Table 3 and 4 give figures for each council and Health Board area. Figures for smaller areas can fluctuate from year to year, so care should be taken in interpreting and comparing these figures. More information on [fluctuations in death statistics](#) is available on our website.
- Most deaths from dementia or Alzheimer’s disease in 2018 occurred in care homes (61% of males and 72% of females). Males were more likely to die in hospital than females (31% and 19% respectively). A relatively small proportion of deaths occurred at home or in another non-institutional setting (8% for both sexes).