an UNLIMITED agency

RESEARCH REPORT

Alzheimer's Society
Personal Experiences of the Dementia Journey – The True Picture

March 2024

Prepared for Alzheimer's Society by Walnut Unlimited

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The human understanding agency.

What this report covers...

INTRODUCTION

- Research objectives
- Methodological summary
- Who we spoke to

MAIN REPORT

- Executive summary
- Priorities that need to be addressed
- What needs to change

THE TRUE PICTURE

Research background & objectives

Walnut Unlimited carried out research on behalf of Alzheimer's Society to help them profoundly improve the lives of those living with dementia, and their carers, by amplifying their voices, reliably informing evidence-based policy making and influencing decision-makers to make positive changes.

As such, the objectives of the research were to:

1. Gain a rich and strong understanding of the experiences of people living with dementia at each stage of the journey and at key points of transition, including accessing health and social care services
2. To reliably represent the views of people living with dementia and those close to them, in terms of their perceptions of dementia services, what needs to improve and what is working well

All aspects of the research were conducted in accordance with the MRS Code of Conduct as well as ISO 20252 and ISO 27001, the international standards for market research and information data security.

Methodology

How

15-minute online survey (10-12 key questions for those living with dementia excluding classification questions) between 6th February 2024 – 1st March 2024

The sample consisted of adults aged 16+

3,476 participants completed the survey across England, Wales and Northern Ireland

- 2,800 in England
- 400 in Wales
- 276 in Northern Ireland

The survey was offered in English or Welsh and there was an option to complete the survey via telephone.

Understanding the data

Broad regional quotas were set, and other demographic quotas, such as age and gender were monitored closely.

A working group of 4 people with lived experience of dementia were involved in the development of the questionnaire and research report.

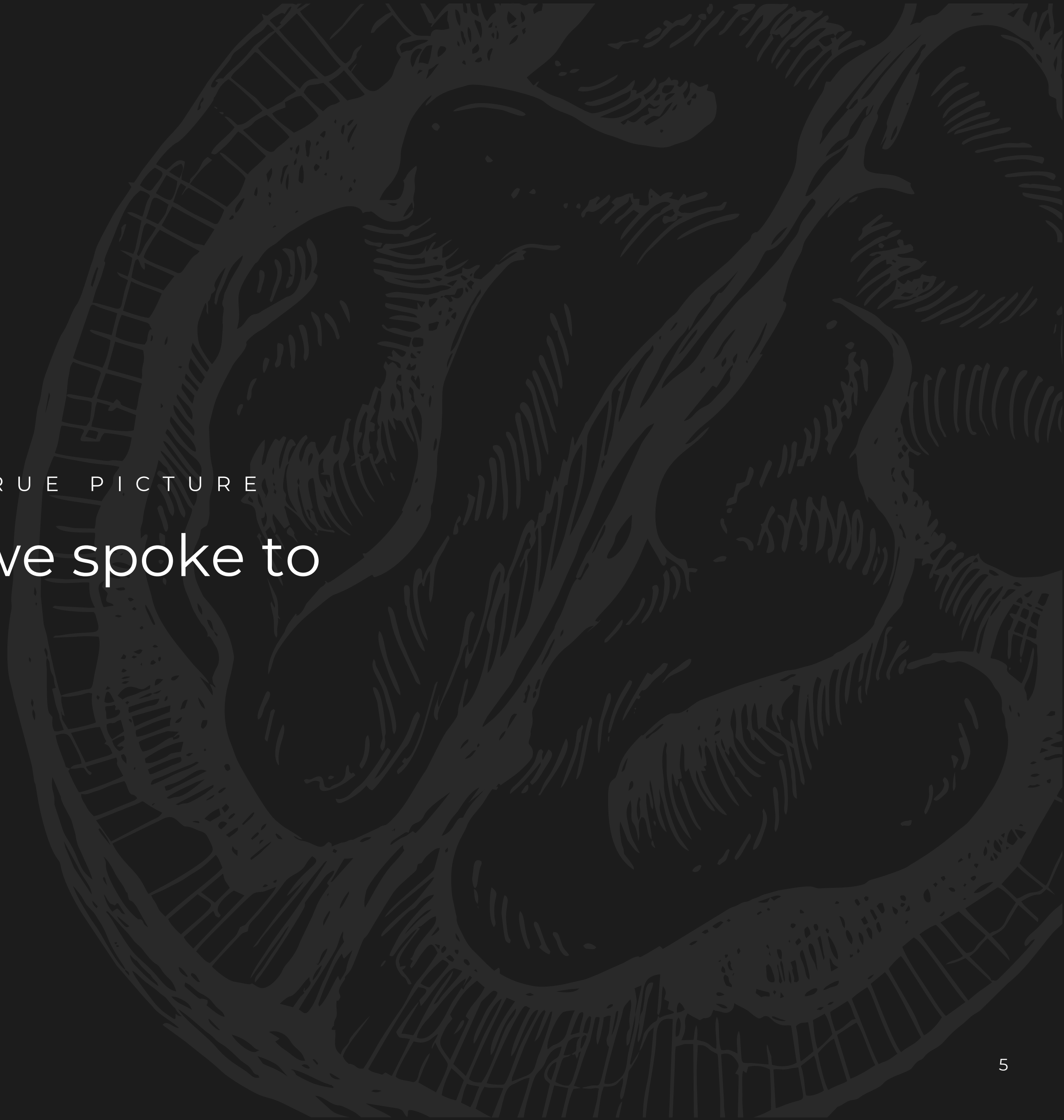
The report

All data shown is for England, Wales and Northern Ireland combined, unless otherwise specified.

Overall, there are very few significant differences between the datasets for England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Key sub-group analysis is shown throughout the report including by stage of dementia, disability and ethnicity.

Any significance testing between sub-groups is significant at 95% confidence level.



THE TRUE PICTURE

Who we spoke to

THE TRUE PICTURE

Who we spoke to

Overall, we spoke to **3,476** people
who are close to someone with dementia or living with symptoms

Living with dementia

N=76

This includes those diagnosed with dementia or living with symptoms of dementia

Know someone living with dementia*

N=2,709

In the report the data for this group will be combined with those caring with someone with dementia.

This group could know someone currently or have known someone in the past.

Those caring for someone with dementia*

N=691

By caring for someone, we mean attending medical or health & social appointments with them, helping sourcing support or treatment, or being a live-in 24/7 support.

This could be currently or in the past.

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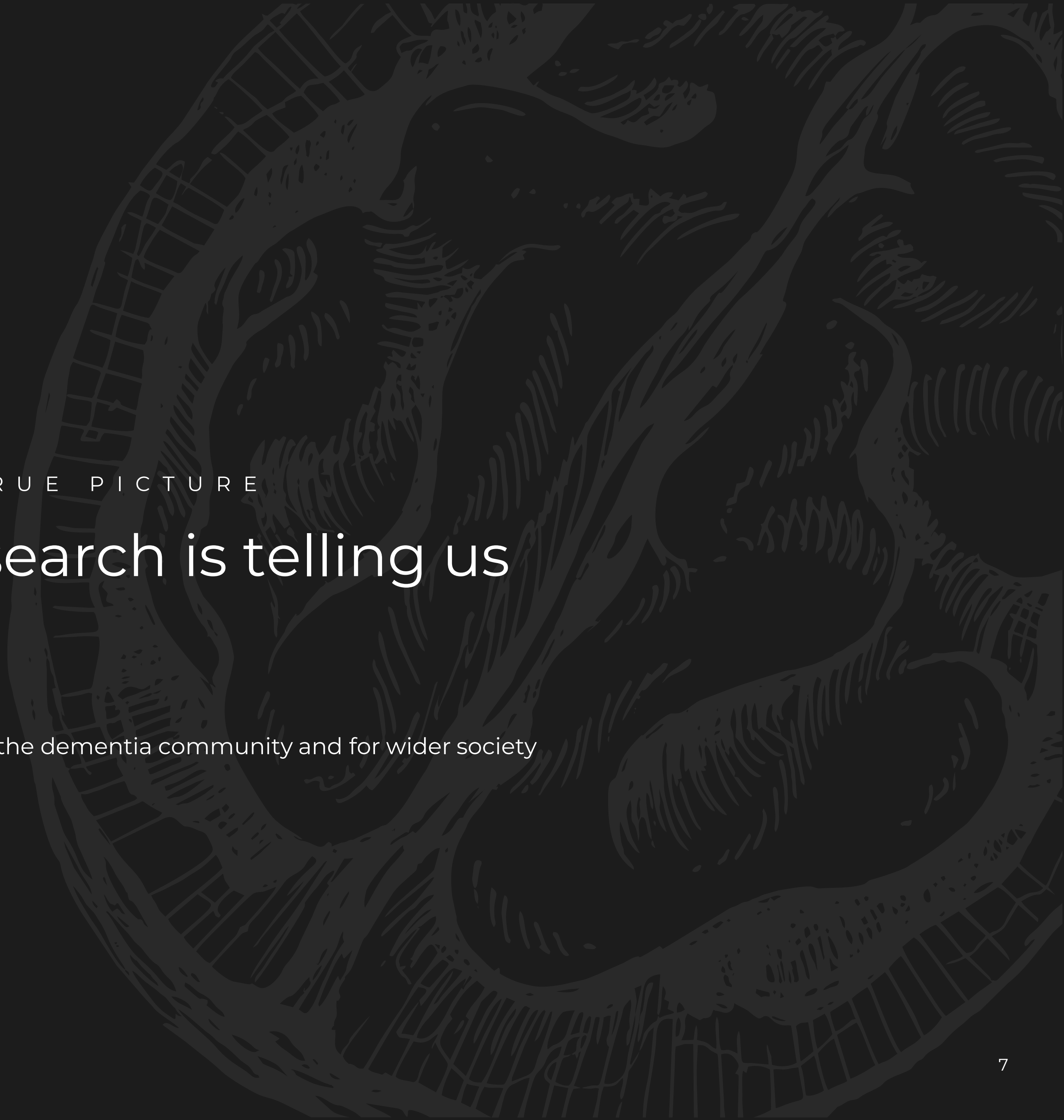
*Dementia diagnosed or living with symptoms

THE TRUE PICTURE

What the research is telling us

And the importance of it amongst the dementia community and for wider society



There is a call for change to happen, and for the experiences of those associated with dementia to be taken more seriously

Giving people associated with dementia the sense their opinions will lead to change

> It's good to know that there are questions being asked on **how to improve the life of people affected by dementia.**
> *Knew someone with middle-stage dementia*

> Excellent survey and relevant questions **hopefully leading to an improvement for people with dementia.**
> *Living with dementia*

Having a vehicle to voice their opinions that otherwise seems lacking or having to manage their challenges alone

> The survey helped me **reflect on experiences** I have not been able to think through on my own.
> *Knows someone with late-stage dementia*

> Thank you, this survey was very relevant, and it **helped me to realise my family are not alone in this difficult journey.**
> *Knew someone living with symptoms of dementia*

Open feedback question at the end of the survey

The research tells us these are the priority areas to focus on

The status quo is causing suffering

Those living with dementia or caring for them do not feel heard

Those living with dementia often feel anxious or worried, and helpless. The mental or physical health of those caring for someone with dementia is negatively affected as a direct result of their experience supporting that person.

This makes those living with dementia and those caring for them feel isolated, which is coupled with not always feeling comfortable talking about the diagnosis with others.

Only a minority agree that the government is prioritising dementia. This is likely contributing to a feeling of being ‘sidelined’ for the community and a lack of confidence that significant change will ease the challenges they are experiencing.

The experience with the system can be negative

Diagnosis is stressful and slow, resulting in difficulties accessing the right care

The diagnosis process is taking too long; for three in ten it takes longer than 6 months. This is far behind the guidelines for other health concerns such as cancer.

Over six in ten carers agree that the diagnosis process is stressful, often involving having to speak to many different people. Compassion and clear communication is not always received from health care professionals and less than half felt respected by health care and social care professionals.

There is a call for a quicker diagnosis process to improve the lives of those living with dementia and to allow them to access the right care.

There are barriers to accessing support

A significant minority are not aware of any support, and more skilled support is required

One in five carers have not heard of any sources of support, and half have not received support from dementia support services such as carer’s allowance.

Only three in ten agree that dementia healthcare and social care support is easy to access.

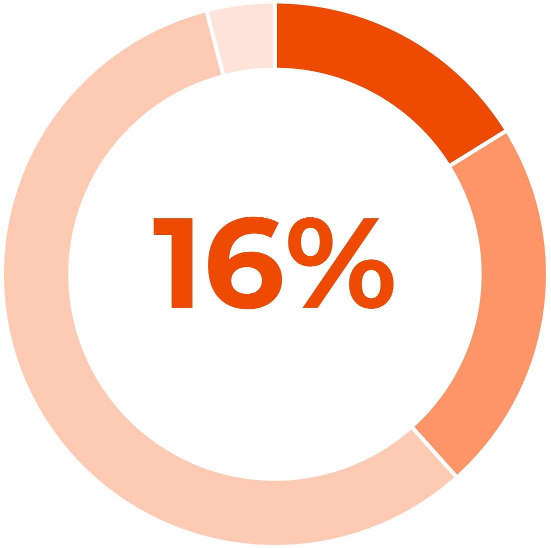
There is a need for improved access to skilled carers or support e.g. dementia skilled care workers, as well as a single point of contact for support and advice.

PRIORITIES TO BE ADDRESSED

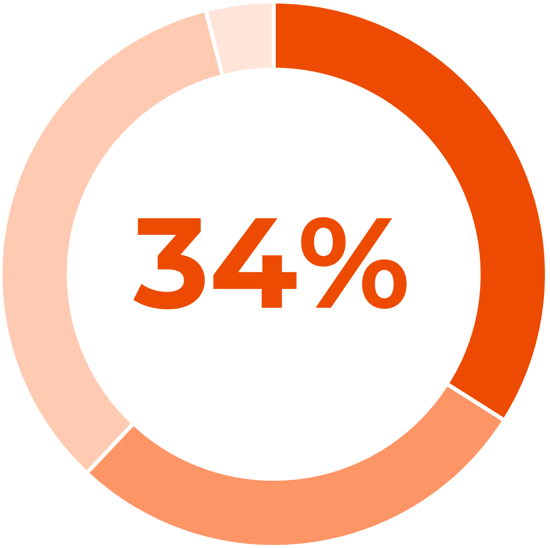
The status quo is causing suffering

Only a small minority agree that the government considers dementia to be a priority

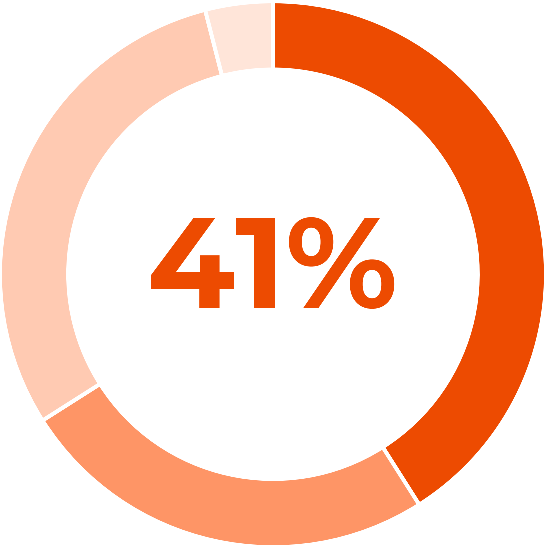
A minority also agree the NHS and social care are prioritising dementia



The government considers dementia a priority
% Net Agree



The NHS considers dementia a priority
% Net Agree



Social Care considers dementia a priority
% Net Agree

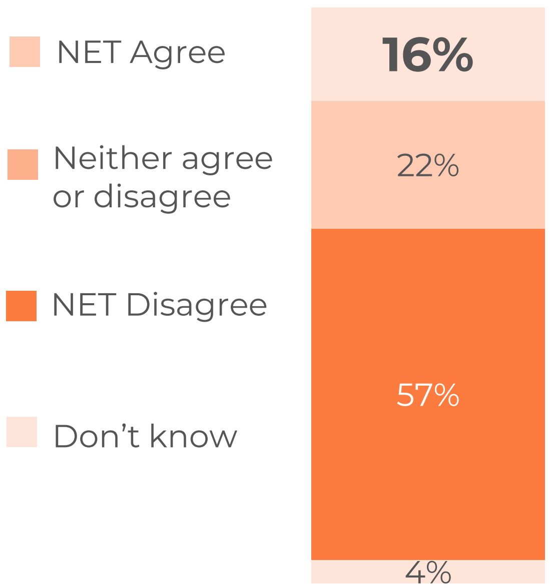
■ NET Disagree ■ Neither agree or disagree ■ NET Agree ■ Don't know

B1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Base: All respondents (3476)

Those with experience of late stages, who are disabled or in rural areas are less likely to think there is enough government focus

There is **enough focus from the government** on dementia

Total Sample



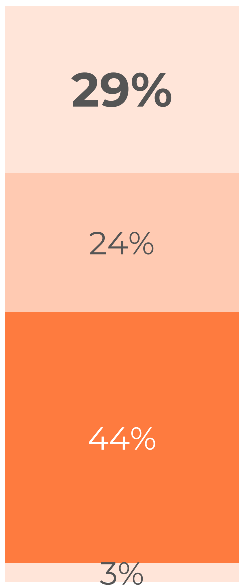
16% Agree

↓

Late Stage	11%
55+	11%
Disability	13%
Female	14%
Rural	13%

Health and care support for people living with dementia is **important to the government**

Total Sample



29% Agree

↓

Late stage	22%
Disability	25%
55+	24%
Female	28%

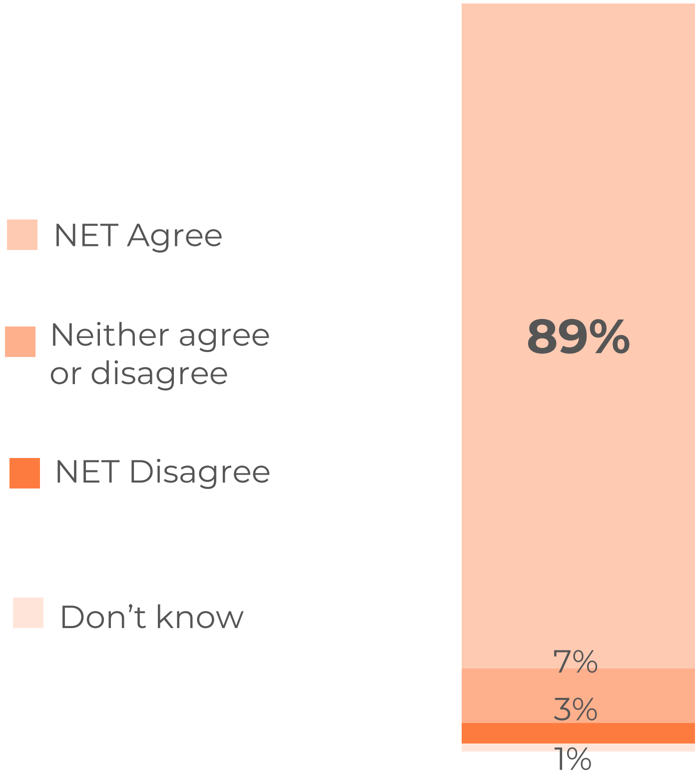
B1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Base: All respondents (3476), 55-64 (575), with a disability (908), female (2183), in a rural area (1558), know /knew someone with late stage dementia (1045)
*Note: disability and rurality not asked to those living with symptoms of dementia

↑↓ Arrows signify a significant difference between subgroups.

9 in 10 agree that people living with dementia need more support than they currently receive

This is felt most by those with experience of the late stages of dementia

People living with dementia **need more support than they currently receive**
Total sample



89% Agree

↑	Late stage	92%
	Disability	91%
	Female	91%

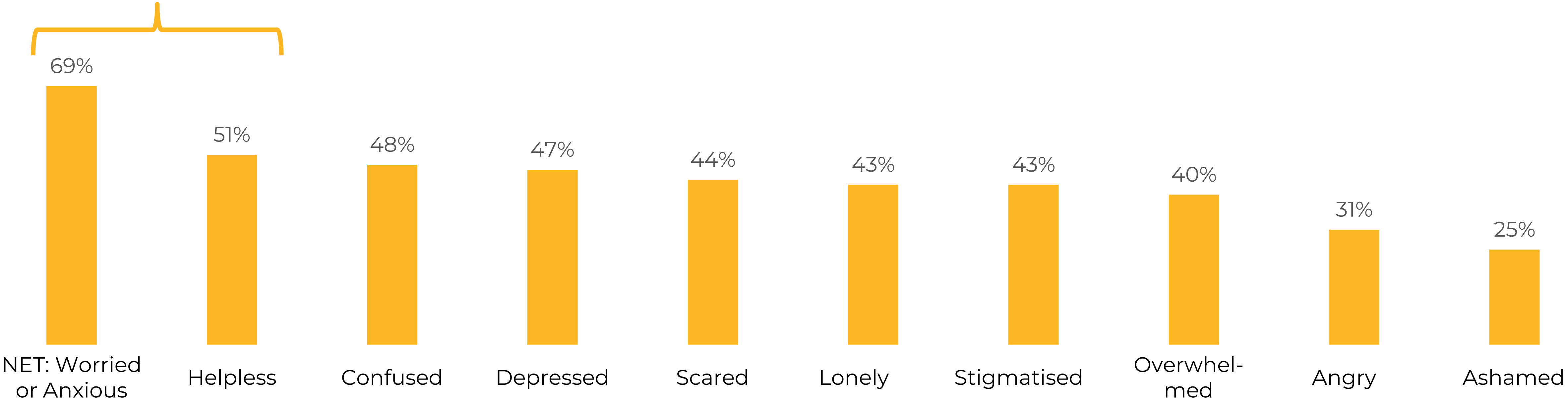
B1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Base: All respondents (3476), 18-24 (300), with a disability (908), female (2183), know/ knew someone with late-stage dementia (1045)
*Note: disability and ethnicity not asked to those living with symptoms of dementia

↑↓ Arrows signify a significant difference between subgroups.

7 in 10 feel worried or anxious to live with symptoms of dementia, and two in five *also* feel helpless

How does it **make you feel to live with symptoms of dementia**?

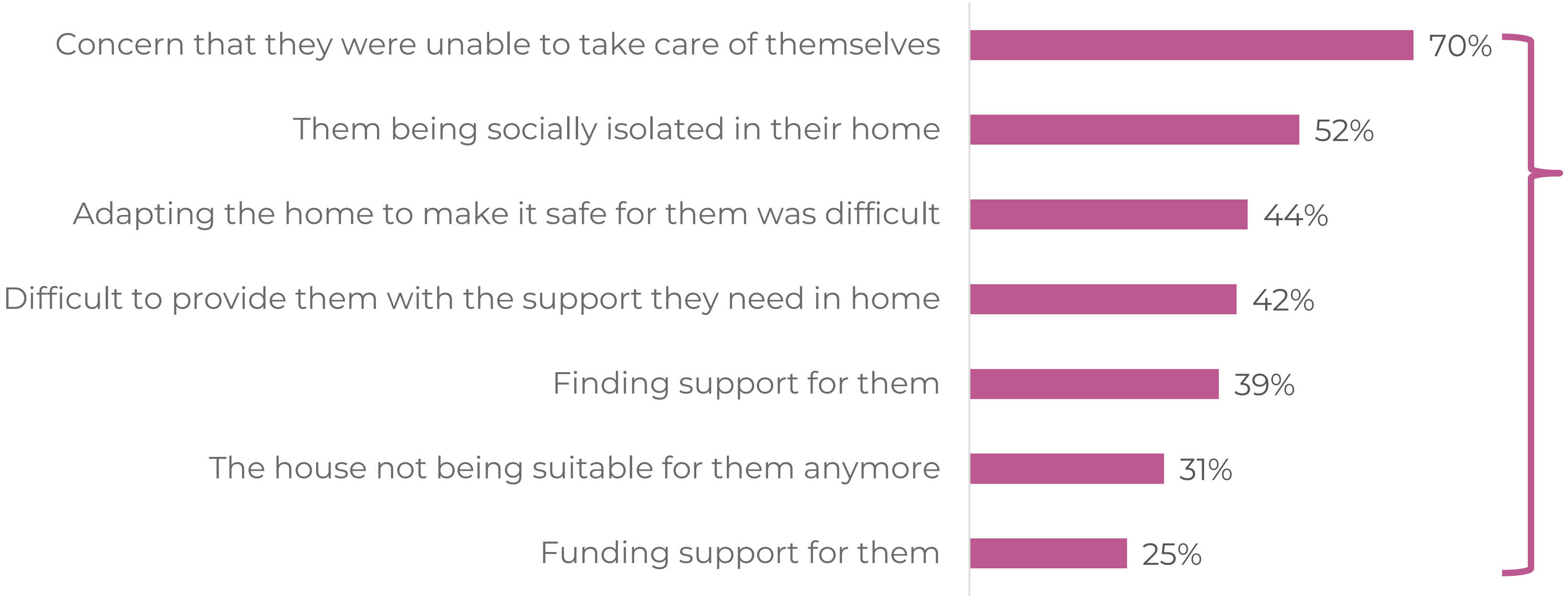
2 in 5 (39%) feel anxious or worried, **and** helpless



C2. How does it make you feel to live with symptoms of dementia?
Base: All Living with dementia (75)

In terms of living at home, almost all carers faced challenges, primarily concern that the person living with dementia would be unable to take care of themselves and be socially isolated

Challenges faced when the person with dementia was **living at home**

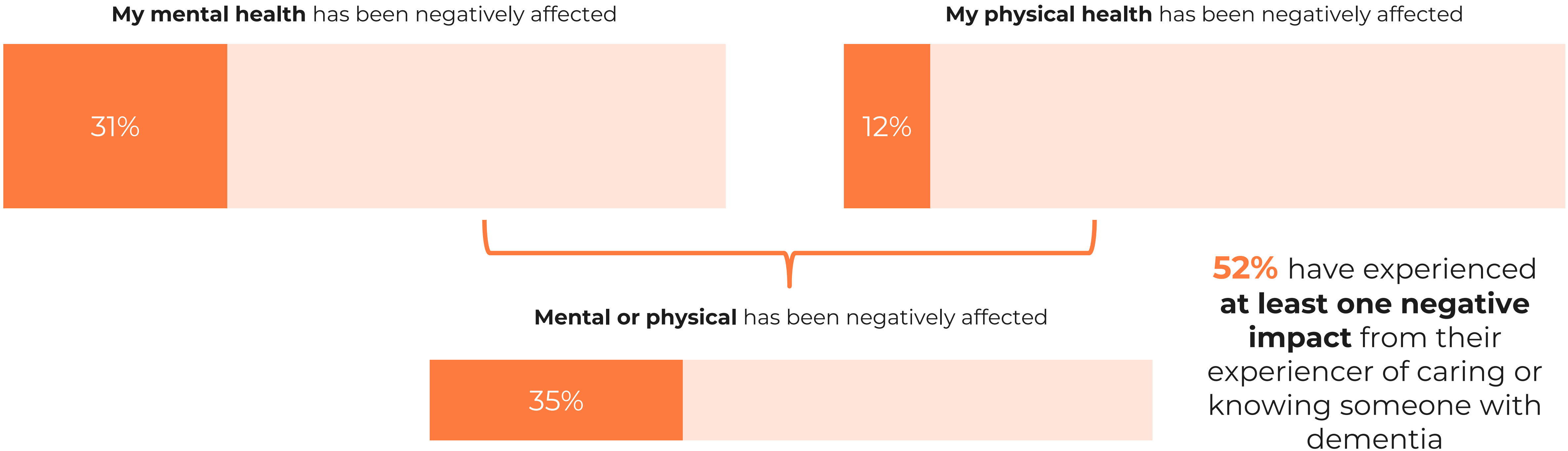


91% have experienced **at least one challenge** when the person they cared for with dementia was living at home

E13. Thinking about … living at home. What challenges, if any, have there been/were there?
Base: All caring/ have cared for someone with dementia who lives/d at home (394)

Over a third who know someone living with dementia have experienced a negative impact to their mental or physical health

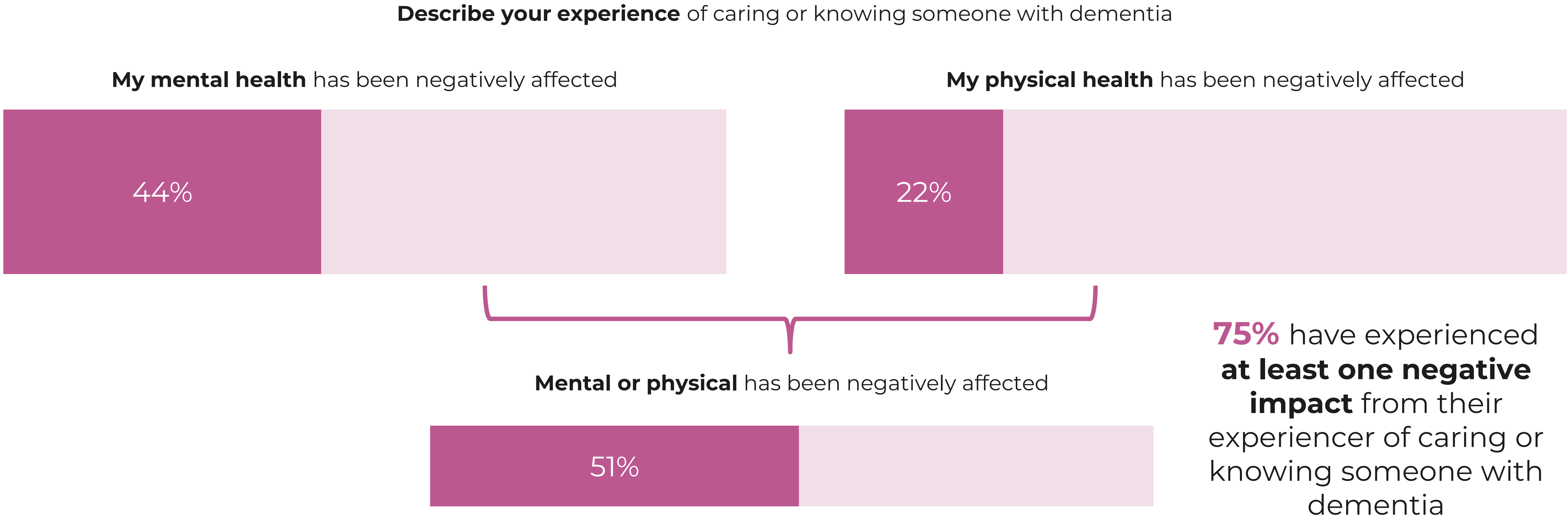
Describe your experience of caring or knowing someone with dementia



52% have experienced **at least one negative impact** from their experiencer of caring or knowing someone with dementia

E6. Which, if any, of the following statements describe your experience of caring for someone with dementia/knowing someone close to you with dementia
Base: All who know someone living with dementia (3400) *Question not asked of those living with dementia*
By negative impact we mean one of the following;, mental health negatively affected, physical health negatively affected, quit job, reduced hours in paid employment, more socially isolated

Among those who care for someone with dementia, half have experienced a negative impact to their mental or physical health



Describe your experience of caring or knowing someone with dementia

My mental health has been negatively affected

My physical health has been negatively affected

Mental or physical has been negatively affected

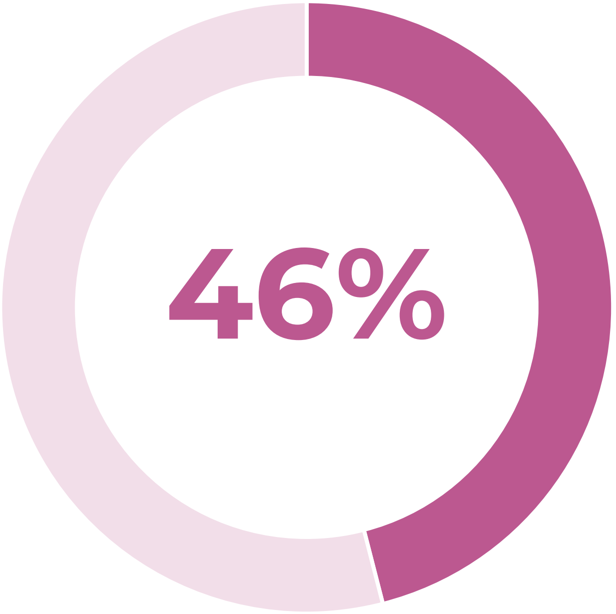
75% have experienced **at least one negative impact** from their experiencer of caring or knowing someone with dementia

E6. Which, if any, of the following statements describe your experience of caring for someone with dementia/knowing someone close to you with dementia
Base: All caring/ have cared for someone living with dementia (691),
By negative impact we mean on of the following;, mental health negatively affected, physical health negatively affected, quit job, reduced hours in paid employment, more socially isolated

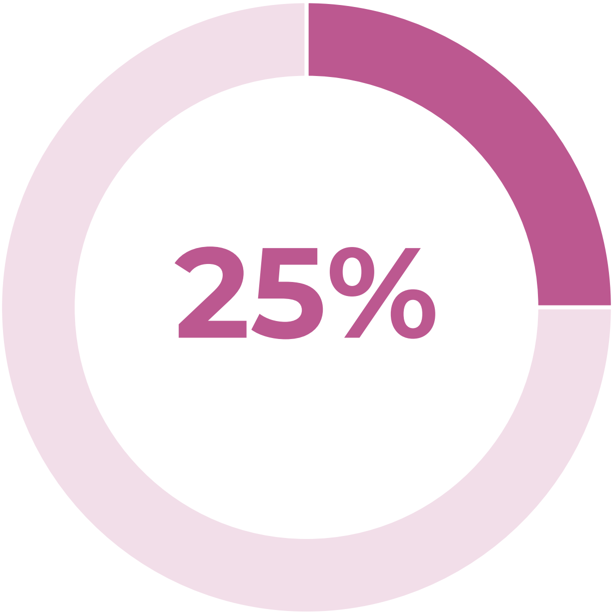
Two in five of those who care for someone with dementia spend less time on activities they enjoy, and a quarter feel more isolated

Describe your experience of caring someone with dementia

I **spend less time** in activities that I enjoy



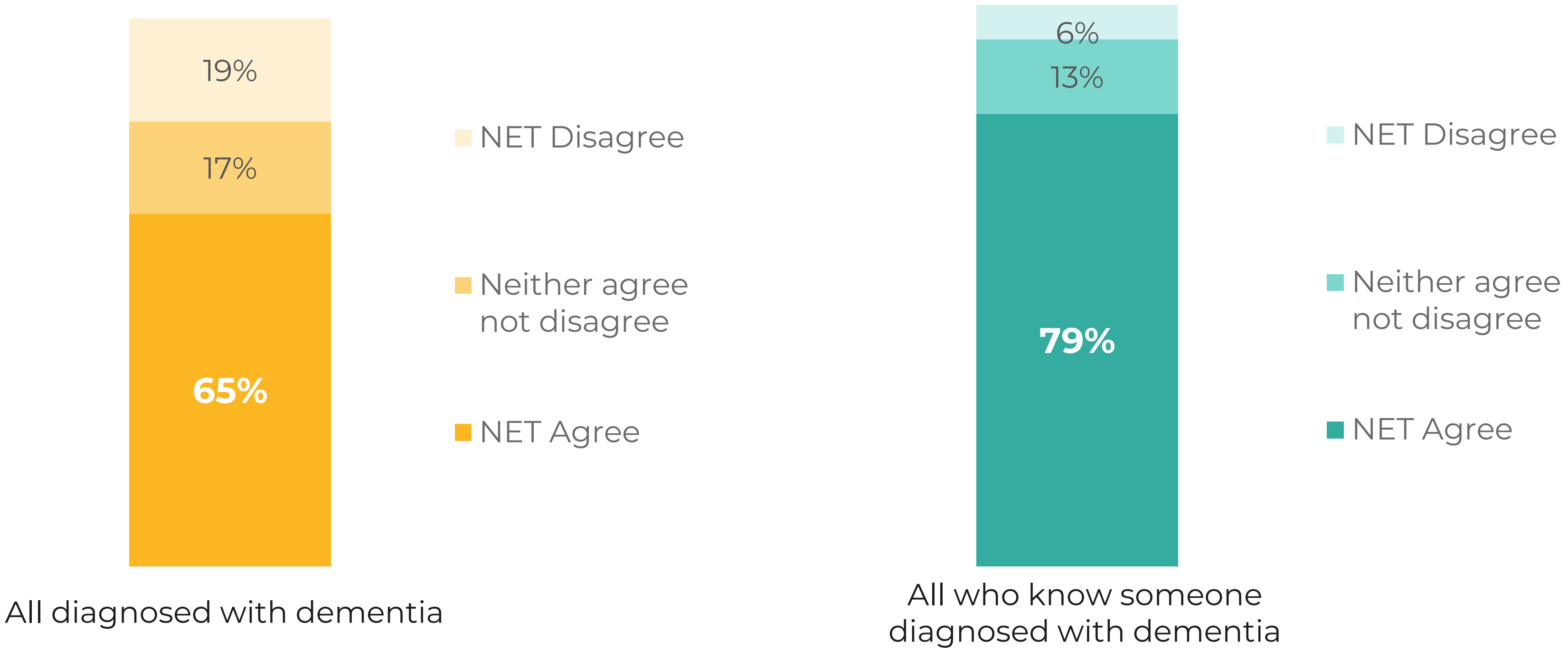
I am more **isolated socially**



E6. Which, if any, of the following statements describe your experience of caring for someone with dementia/knowing someone close to you with dementia
Base: All caring/ have cared for someone living with dementia (691)

Though two thirds of those living with dementia are comfortable discussing their diagnosis, almost one in five are not

I am **comfortable discussing the diagnosis** with others

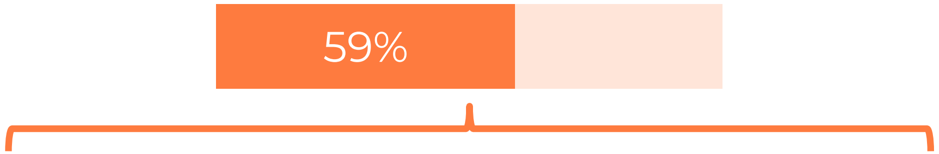


D8. Thinking about diagnosis, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements
All Living with dementia and who are diagnosed (48), All who know/ knew someone living with diagnosed dementia (2226)
N/A not shown on chart

6 in 10 think **more information** would improve the lives of those living with dementia, whilst half think a **better understanding** among the general public would do so

Overall, what would best help to improve the lives of people living with dementia?

More information



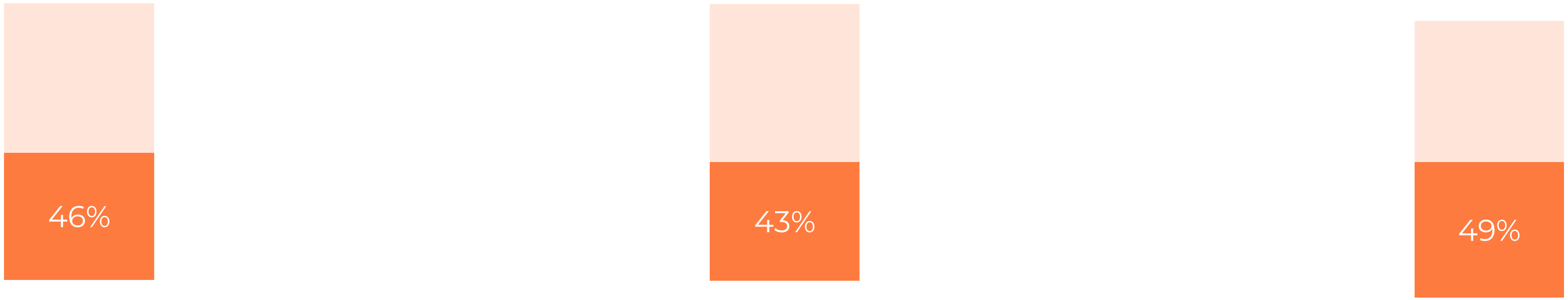
More likely to agree:

↑	■ Those caring for someone with dementia	63%
↑	✿ Disability	63%

More information to help the people **around those with dementia understand their experiences**

More information to help people **with dementia understand their experiences**

A better understanding of dementia among the **general public**



E17. Overall, what would best help to improve the lives of people living with dementia?
Base: All respondents (3476), those caring/ have cared for someone with dementia (691), with a disability (908)

↑↓ Arrows signify a significant difference between subgroups.

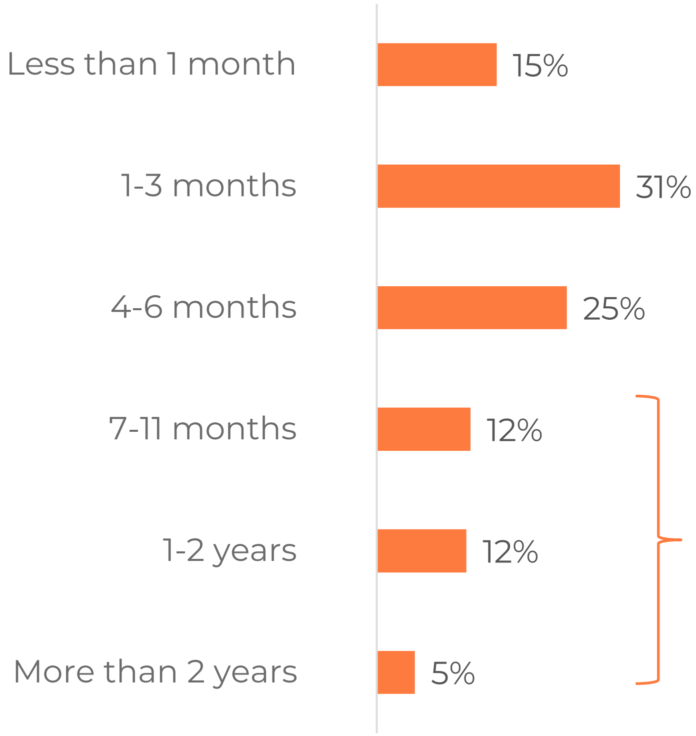
PRIORITIES TO BE ADDRESSED

The diagnosis process is taking too long

For three in ten, the diagnosis process took longer than 6 months

In contrast, the NHS aims to give patients the outcome of a cancer diagnosis within 28 days of being referred

How long did it take **between that first appointment** with a healthcare professional and **being officially diagnosed**?



29% had **more than 6 months** between first seeing a health care professional and being diagnosed

↑

Disability	33%
Wales	38%

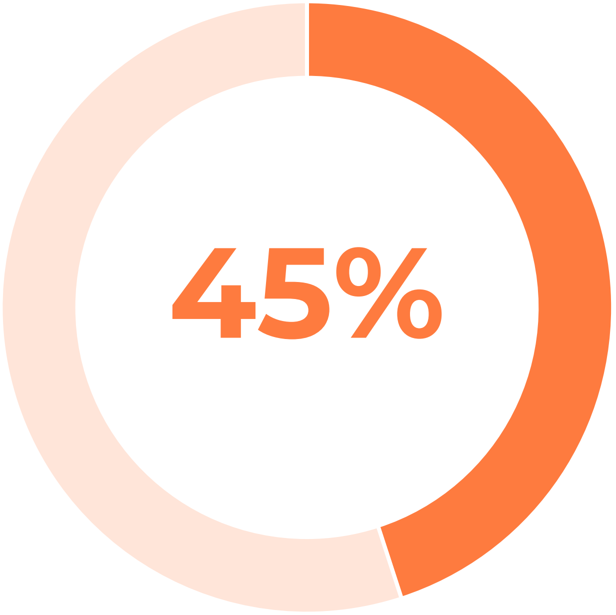
D5. And how long did it take between that first appointment with a healthcare professional and being officially diagnosed?
Base All who know/ knew someone diagnosed with dementia, excluding ‘don’t know’ (1667), with a disability (435), in Wales (185)
Question not asked of those living with dementia

↑↓ Arrows signify a significant difference between subgroups.

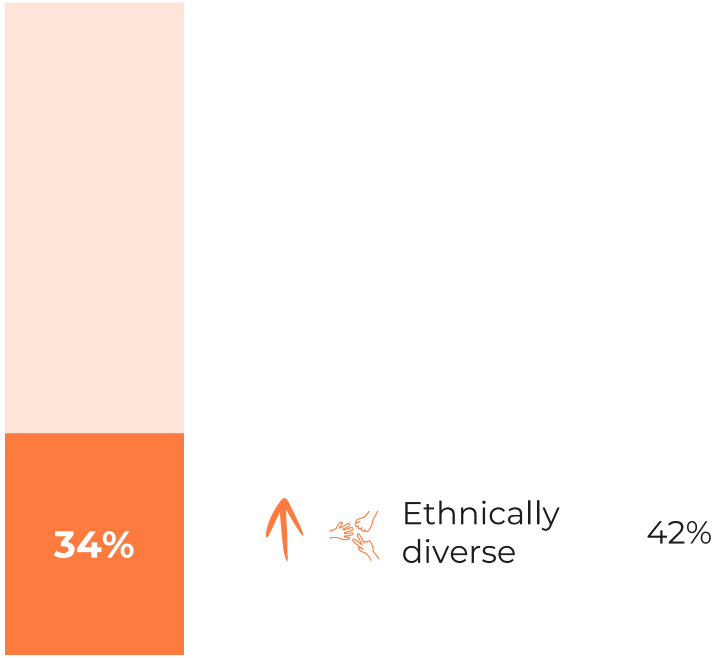
Long waiting times has made it difficult for people to get a diagnosis

Those who are ethnically diverse are most likely to report these difficulties

The diagnosis process took **longer than expected**
%NET agree



Was there anything that made it **difficult getting a diagnosis**?
Long waiting times to see a healthcare professional



D9_4. The diagnosis process took longer than expected (Thinking about the experience of getting a diagnosis, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?)
Base: All who know/ knew someone diagnosed with dementia or who are diagnosed themselves (2274)
D13. Was there anything that made it difficult getting a diagnosis?
Base: All who know/ knew someone diagnosed with dementia or who are diagnosed themselves (2274), Ethnically diverse (199)
*Note: disability not asked to those living with symptoms of dementia

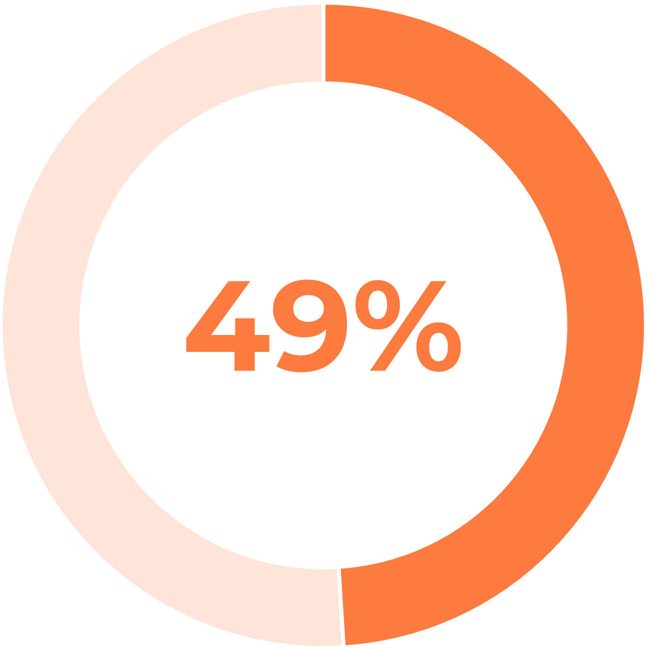
↑↓ Arrows signify a significant difference between subgroups.

Nearly half agree that a quicker diagnosis would improve the lives of those with dementia

Those who are disabled and living in rural areas are more likely to agree

Overall, what would best help to improve the lives of people living with dementia?

A quicker diagnosis



↑

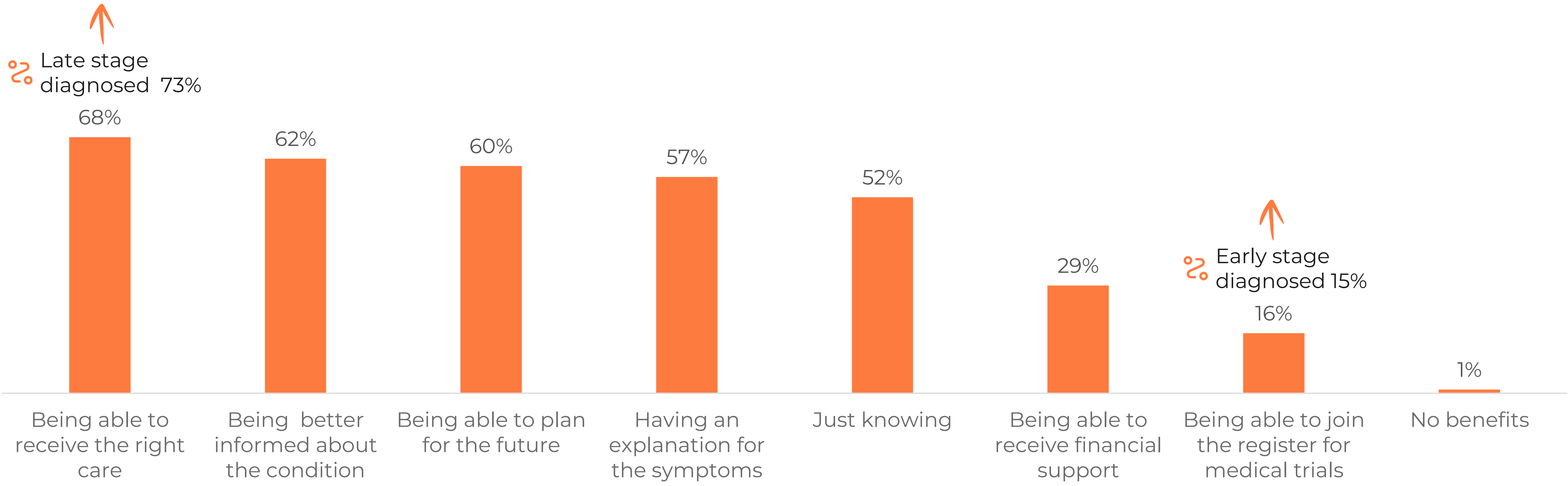
Disability	54%
Late stage	53%
Female	52%
Rural	52%

E17. Overall, what would best help to improve the lives of people living with dementia?
Base: All respondents (3476), 18-24 (300), with a disability (908), know/knew someone with late-stage dementia (1045), female (2183), in a rural area (1558)

↑↓ Arrows signify a significant difference between subgroups.

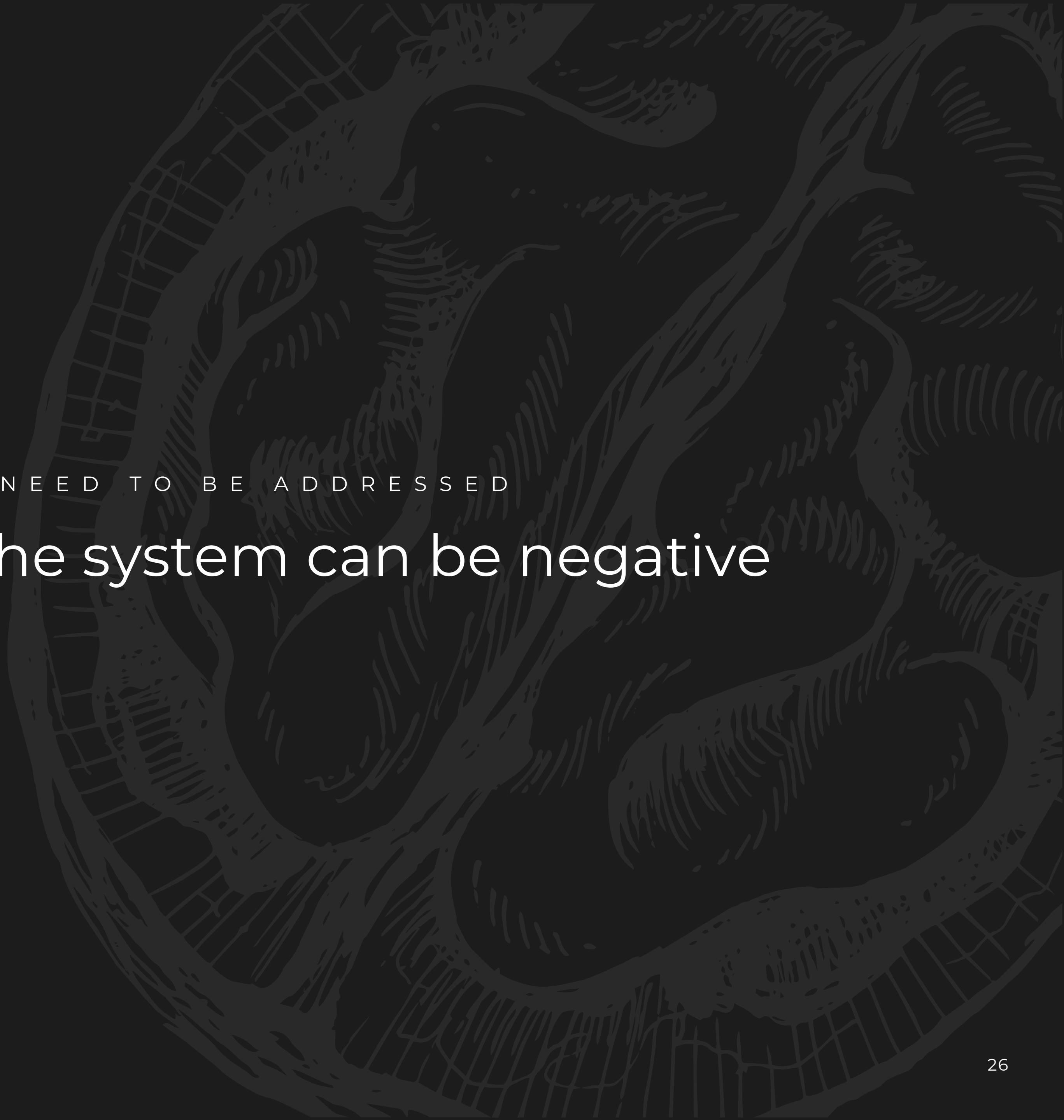
Almost everyone sees a benefit to receiving a diagnosis; for 7 in 10 it is being able to receive the right care

What do you think the **benefits** are of receiving a diagnosis?



D14. What do you think the benefits are of receiving a diagnosis?
Base: All respondents (3476), living with/know/knew someone early stage diagnosed (347), know/knew someone late-stage diagnosed (1045)

↑↓ Arrows signify a significant difference between subgroups.

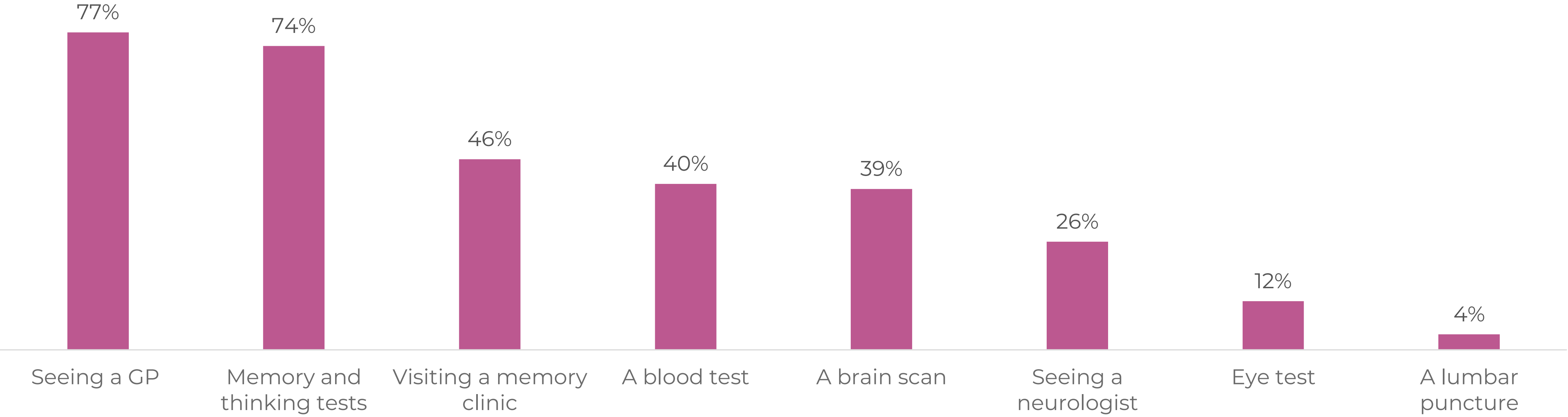


PRIORITIES THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED

The experience with the system can be negative

When getting a diagnosis, only a quarter have seen a neurologist and less than four in ten had a brain scan

Which of these were **experienced** when getting a diagnosis?

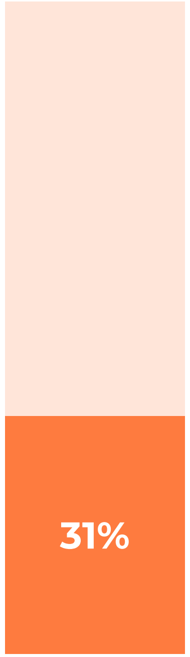


D10. Which, if any, of these were experienced on the journey to getting a diagnosis?
Base: All caring/ have cared for someone diagnosed with dementia (484)

Fear of getting a diagnosis and apprehension about speaking to a healthcare professional are preventing many seeking help

Reasons for **not seeing** a healthcare professional to **get a diagnosis**

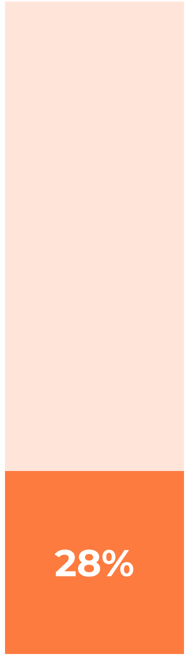
Scared of getting a diagnosis



↑

🟪 Caring for someone with dementia	40%

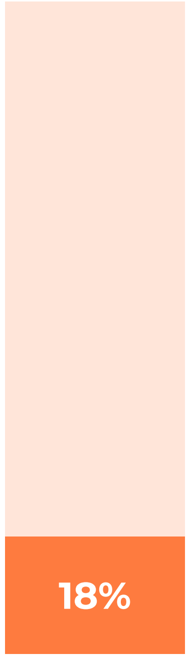
Apprehensive about speaking a to a healthcare professional



↑

🟪 Caring for someone with dementia	39%
Socio-economic grade AB	35%

Worried about what friends and family will say about the diagnosis if it's dementia



↑

18-24	27%
Disability	23%

D1. Reason not seen a healthcare professional?
Base: All who have not seen a HCP (639), caring/ have cared for someone living with dementia (114), AB (198), 18-24 (77), with a disability (193)

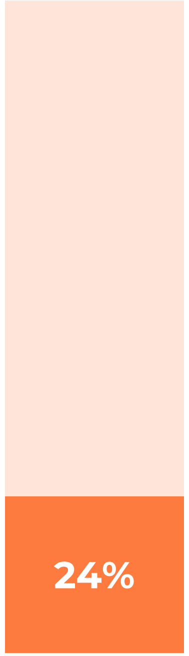
↑↓ Arrows signify a significant difference between subgroups.

Seeing different health care professionals and communicating symptoms has made it hard for some to get a diagnosis

Those who are ethnically diverse are most likely to experience these difficulties

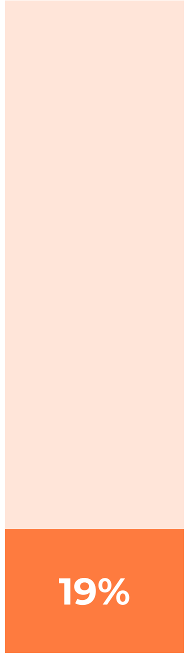
Was there anything that made it **difficult getting a diagnosis**?

Seeing lots of different healthcare professionals



↑	Ethnically diverse	32%
🟪	Caring for someone with dementia	27%
↓ ♂	Male	21%

Difficulty communicating the symptoms

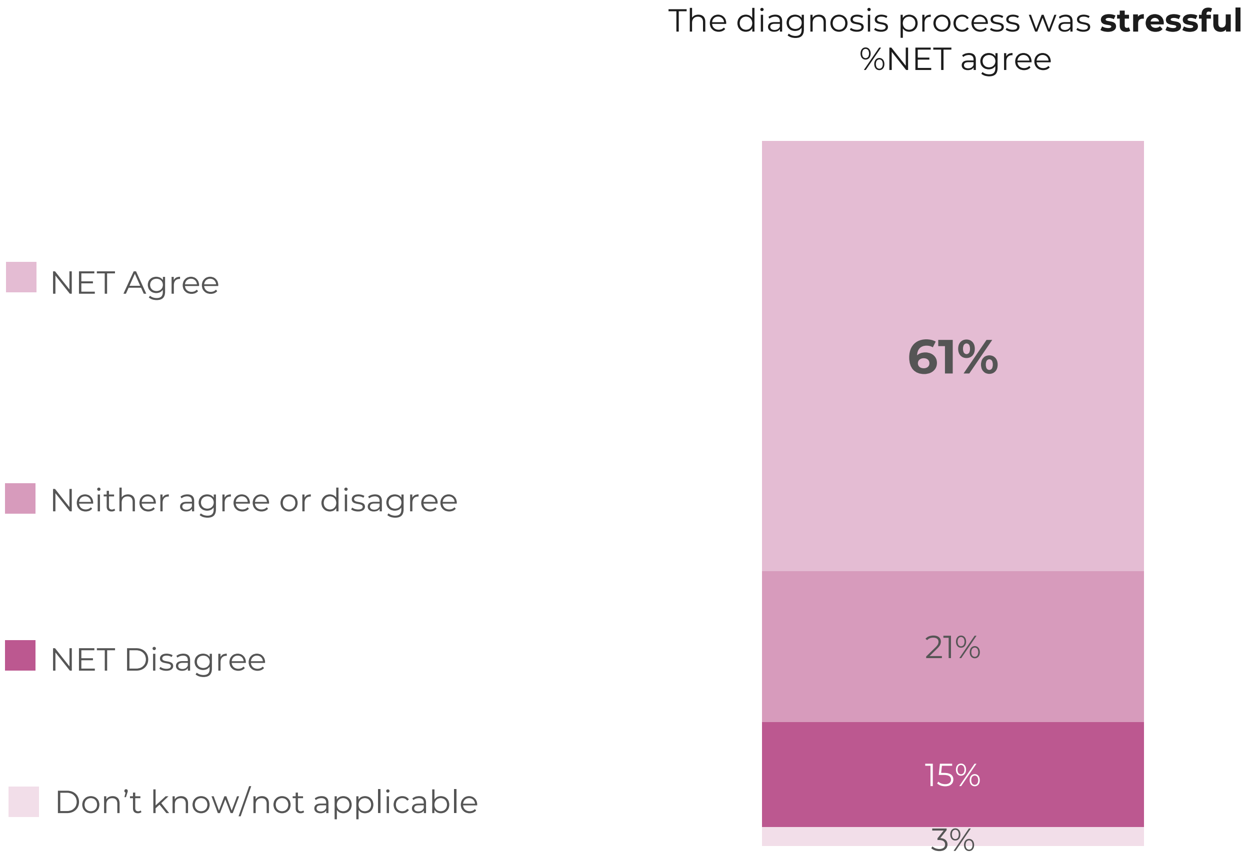


↑ 🟨	Living with dementia	35%
	Ethnically diverse	26%
♀	Female	21%

D13. Was there anything that made it difficult getting a diagnosis?
Base: All living with/know/knew someone diagnosed with dementia (2274), ethnically diverse (199), caring with someone with dementia (484), living with dementia (48), male (884), female (1387)

↑↓ Arrows signify a significant difference between subgroups.

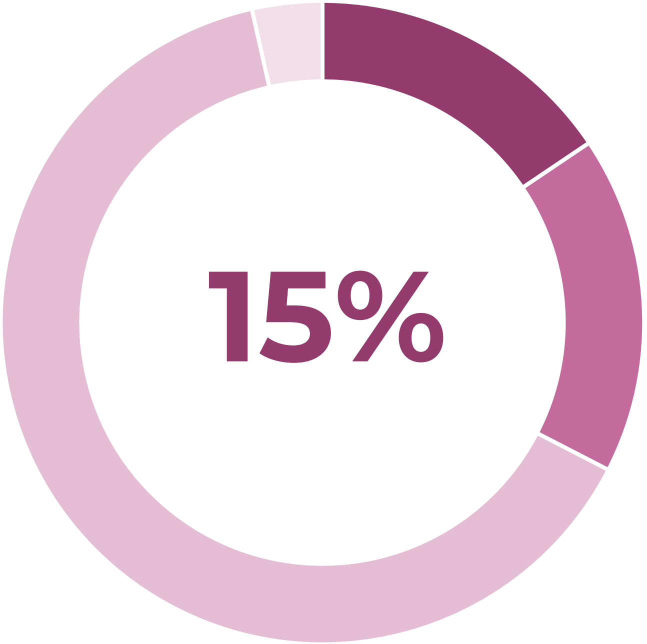
Over six in ten found the diagnosis process stressful



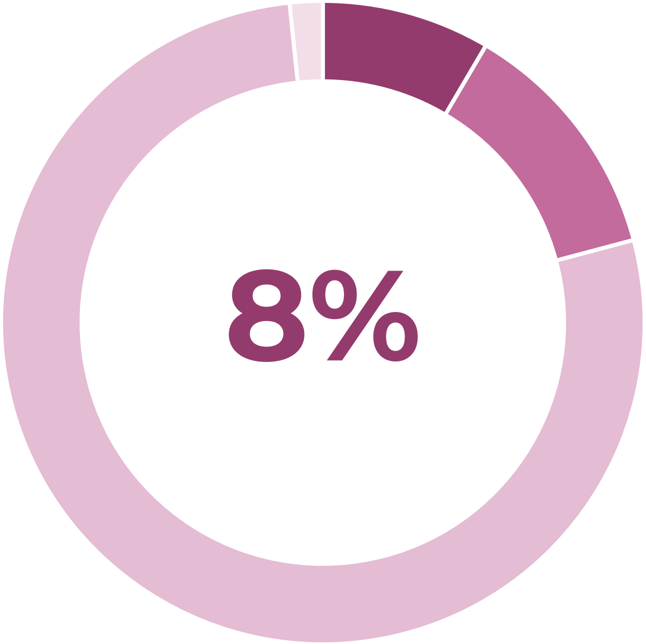
D9. Thinking about the experience diagnosis, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements
Base: All caring/ have cared for someone diagnosed with dementia (484)

A notable minority disagree that healthcare professionals clearly communicated and that they were compassionate

The healthcare professionals **clearly communicated**
% Net Disagree



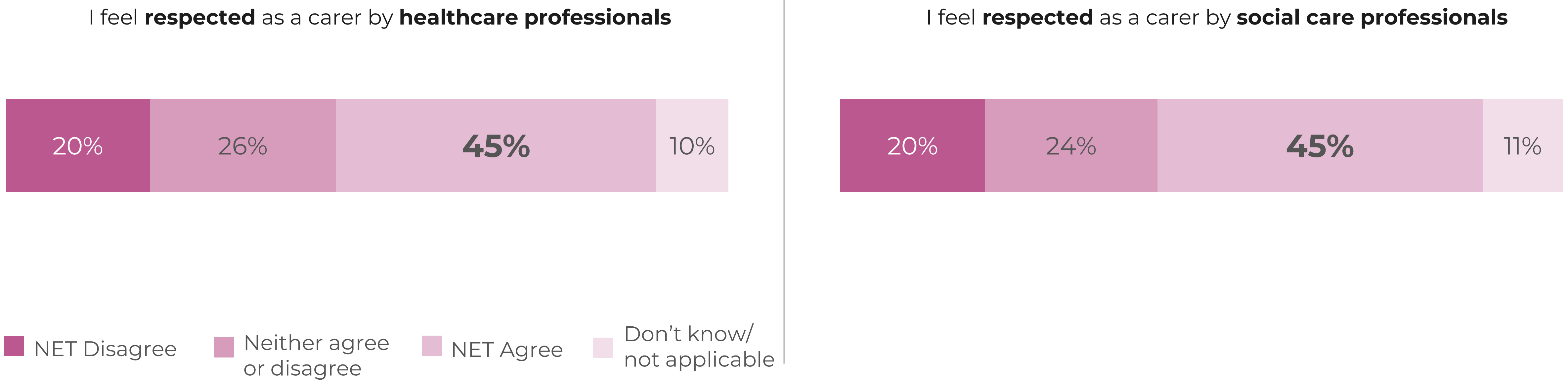
The healthcare professionals **were compassionate**
% Net Disagree



■ NET Disagree ■ Neither agree or disagree ■ NET Agree ■ Don’t know

D9. Thinking about the experience of getting a diagnosis, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Base: All caring/ have cared for someone diagnosed with dementia (484)

Less than half felt respected as carers by healthcare or social care professionals



E9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Base: All caring/ have cared for someone living with dementia (691)

PRIORITIES THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED

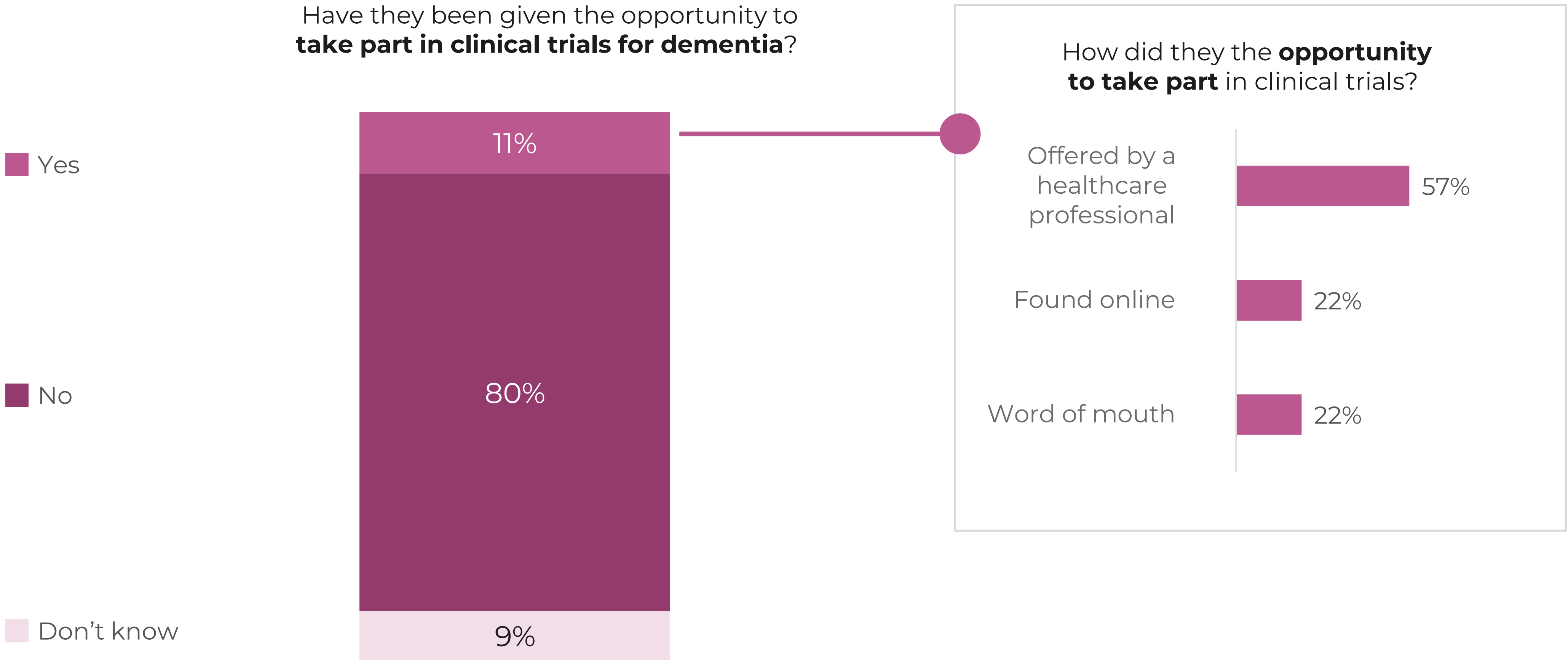
There are barriers to accessing support

Full-time and in-home care are well-known sources of support, but only a minority know about other types e.g. care co-ordinator

Are you aware of any of the following sources of **support for people with dementia**?

E1. Are you aware of any of the following sources of support for people with dementia?
Base: All who know/ knew someone living with dementia (3400) *Question not asked of those living with dementia*

Only one in ten were given the opportunity to take part in clinical trials; one in five heard about it online or through word of mouth

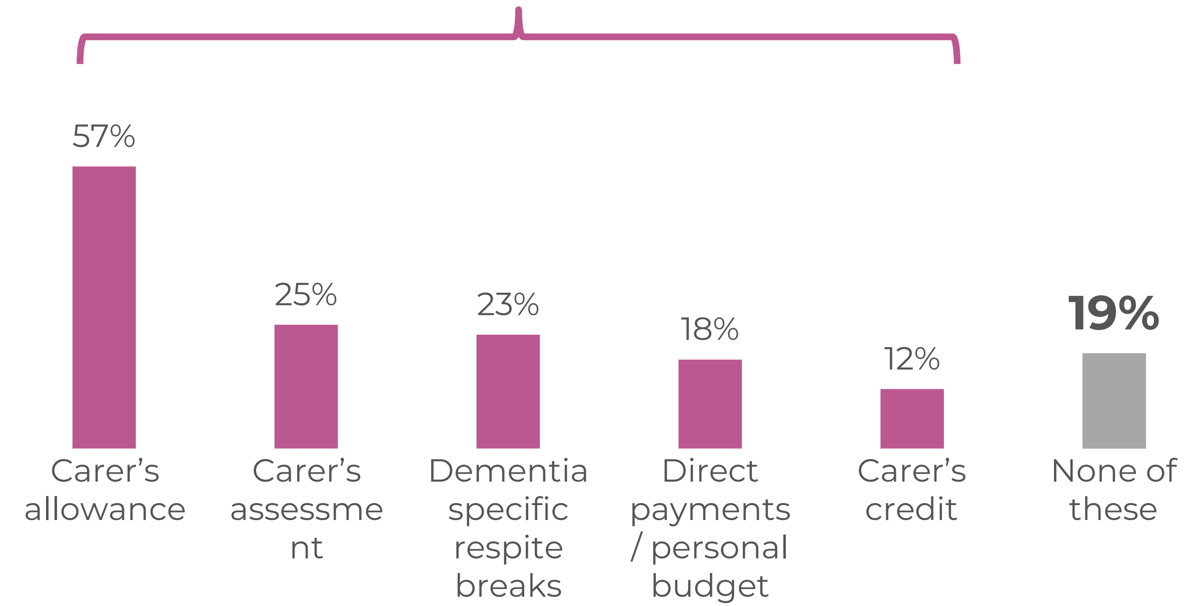


E18. Has… been given the opportunity to take part in clinical trials for dementia?
Base: All caring/ have cared for someone living with dementia (691)
E19. How did… get the opportunity to take part in clinical trials?
Base All caring/ have cared for someone with dementia who had the opportunity to take part in biomedical research (79)

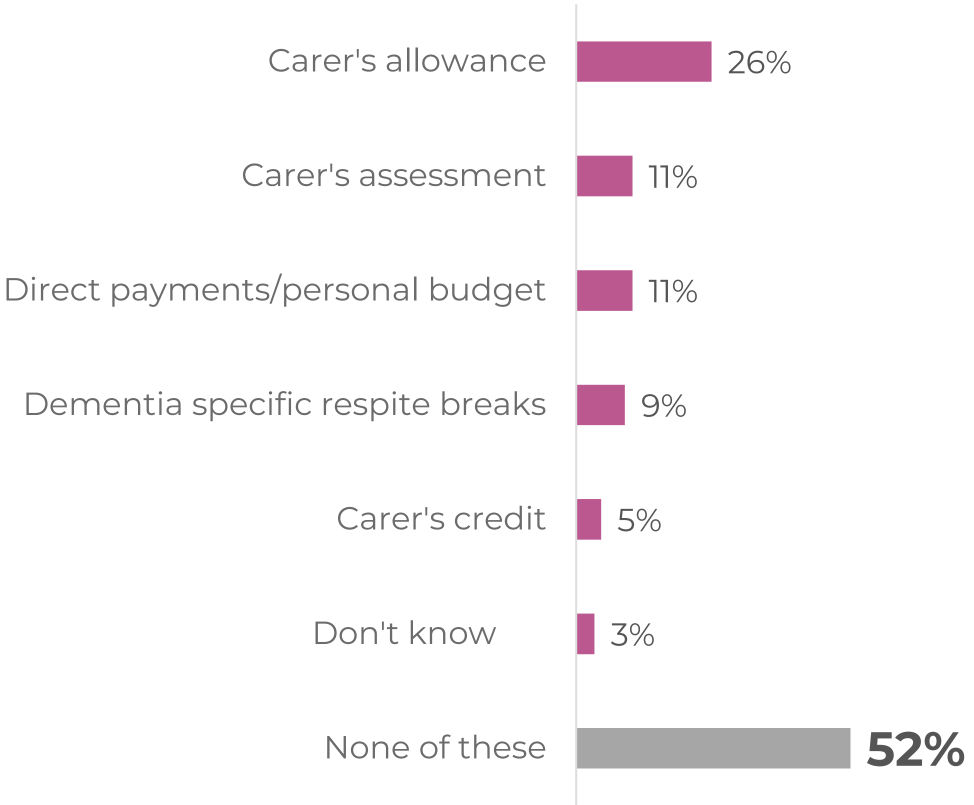
A fifth are not aware of any areas of support that are available for carers, and over half have not received any help

Are you **aware of the following areas of support** available for carers of those with dementia?

71% are aware of **at least one area of support** for carers

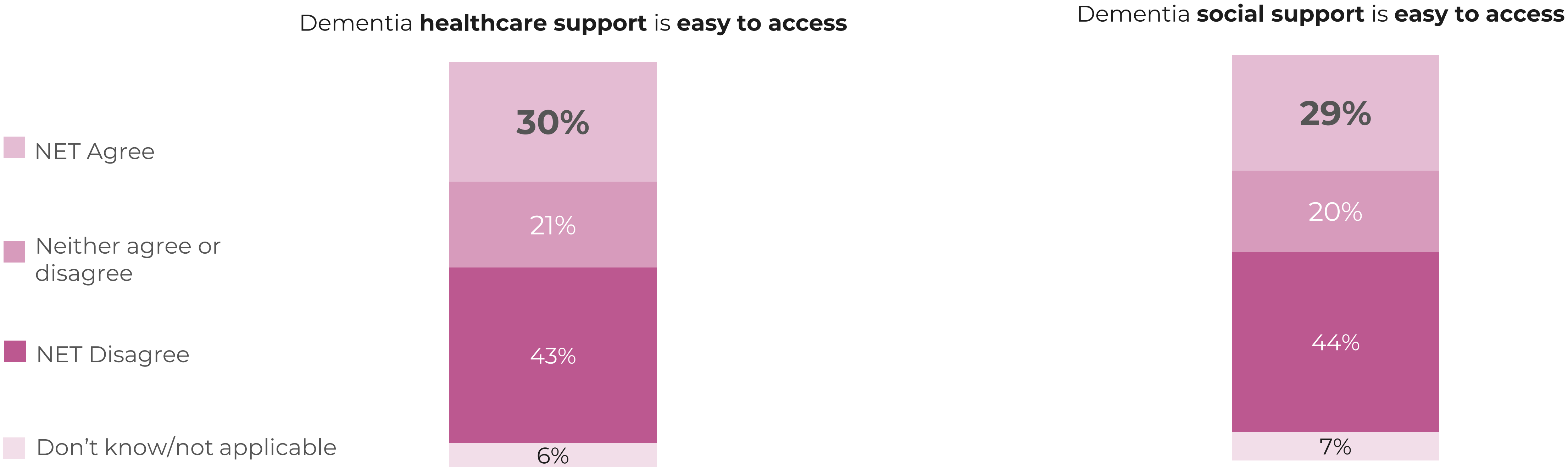


Have you **received any support available for carers** of those with dementia from the following sources?



E4. Are you aware of the following areas of support available for carers of those with dementia?
Base: All caring/ have cared for someone living with dementia (691) DK and Other not included on chart (10%)
E5. Have you received any support available for carers of those with dementia from the following sources?
Base: All caring/ have cared for someone living with dementia and aware of sources of support for carers (488)

Just three in ten agree that healthcare support or social support for dementia is easy to access

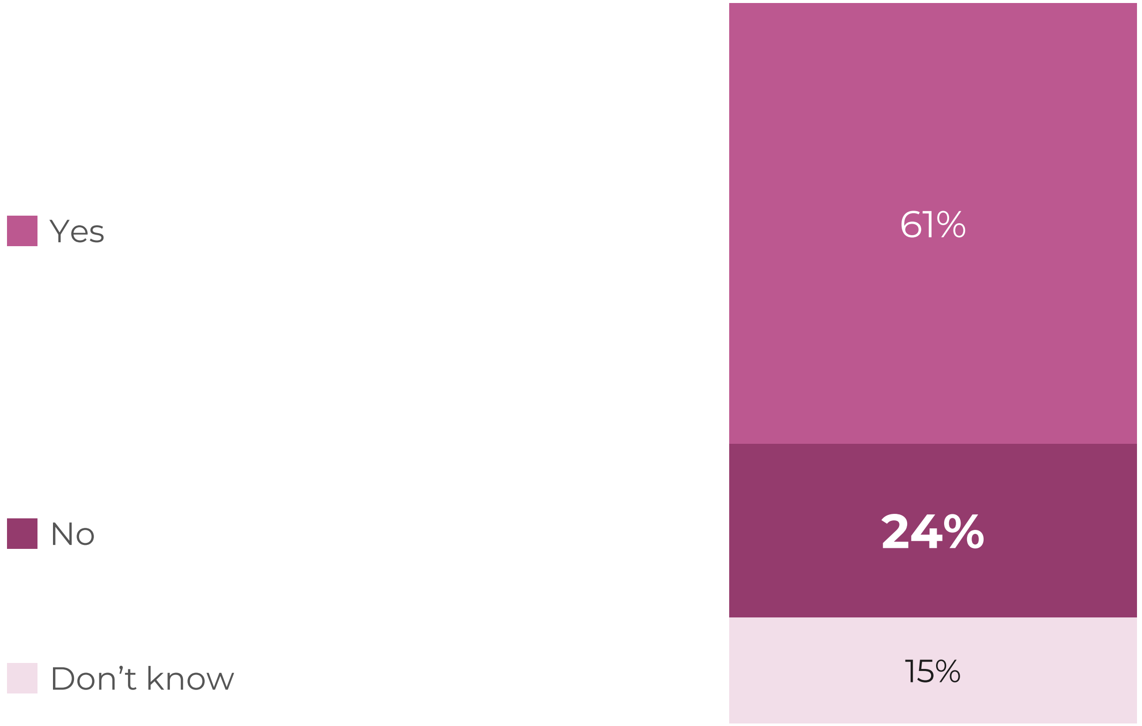


> There officially appears to be quite a lot of social care assistance, but **when one asks for help it just doesn't really exist**
> *Caring for someone with middle-stage dementia*

E9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Base: All caring/ have cared for someone living with dementia (691)

A quarter were not told how to seek support following their diagnosis

Was the person you know with dementia **given advice about how to seek support**, following the diagnosis

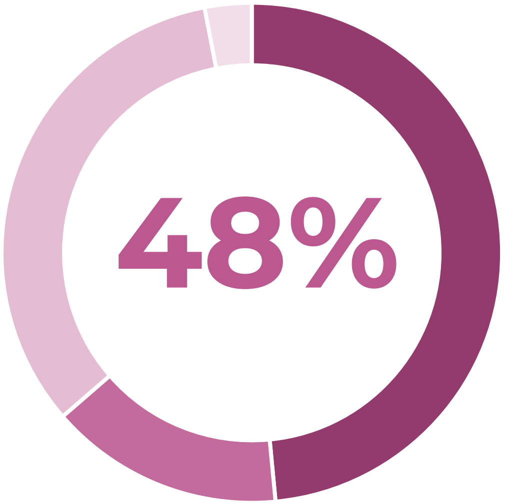


D12. Was (name) given information and advice about how to seek support, following the diagnosis?
Base: All caring/ have cared for someone diagnosed with dementia (484)

Only half know who to contact if they need healthcare or social care support

I know who to **contact** if I need **health care support**
%NET agree

I know who to **contact** if I need **social care support**
%NET agree

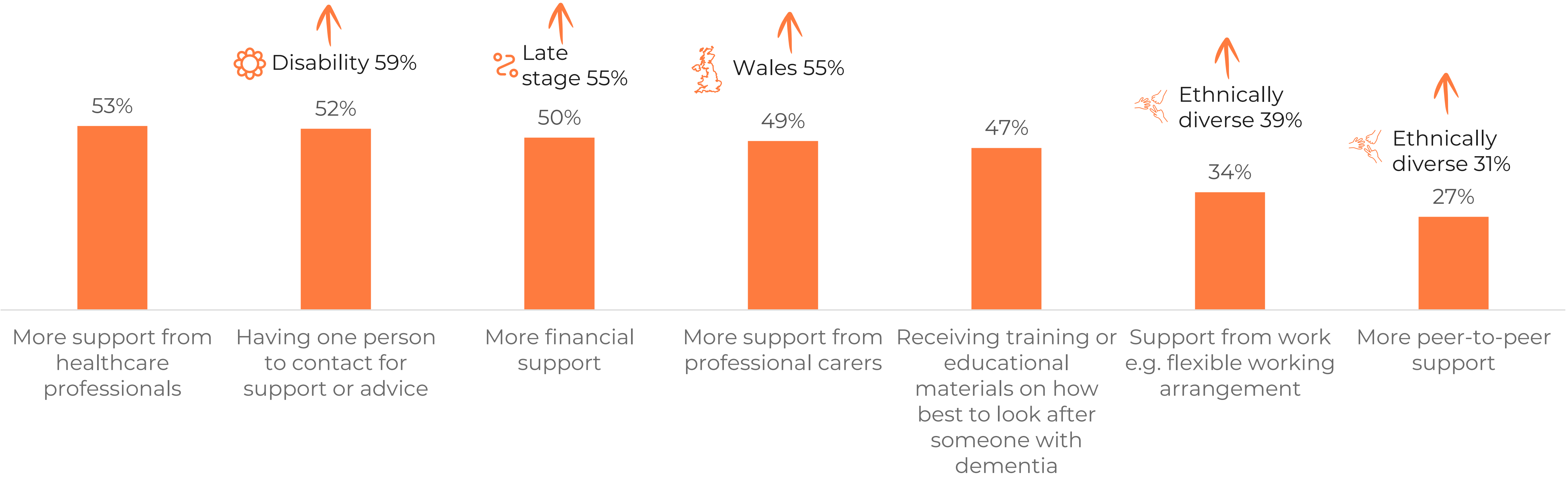


■ NET Agree ■ Neither agree or disagree ■ NET Disagree ■ Don’t know

E9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Base: All caring/ have cared for someone living with dementia (691)

More support from professional carers and having one person to contact for advice would help carers, as well as financial support

How could **support for carers** of people with dementia be **improved**?



E11. How could support for carers of people with dementia be improve
Base Know/ knew someone living with dementia (3400), know/knew someone with late-stage dementia (1045), Wales (395), with a disability (908), ethnically diverse (342)
Question not asked of those living with dementia

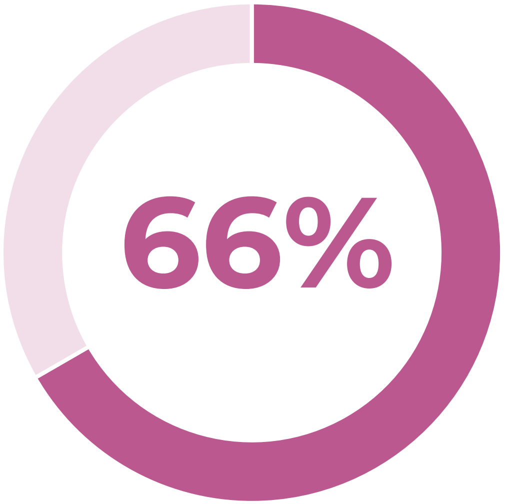
↑↓ Arrows signify a significant difference between subgroups.

There is demand for more support from dementia-skilled care workers to help those affected

Overall, what would best help to improve the lives of people living with dementia?

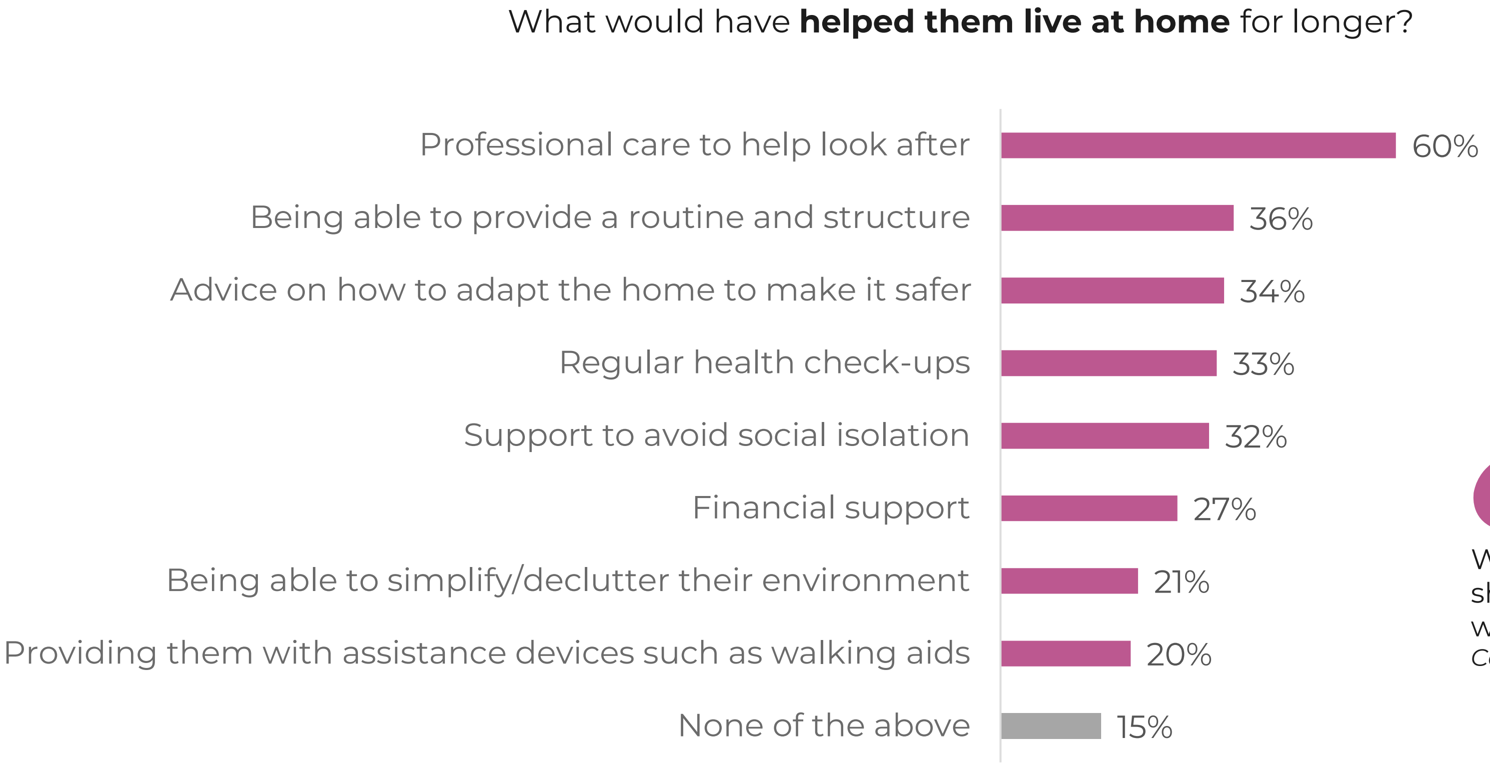
More **care workers who are skilled** in caring for those with dementia

More **support for those caring for people** with dementia



E17. Overall, what would best help to improve the lives of people living with dementia?
Base: All caring/ have cared for someone living with dementia (691)

Six in ten carers think having professional care would have helped the person living with dementia to live at home for longer

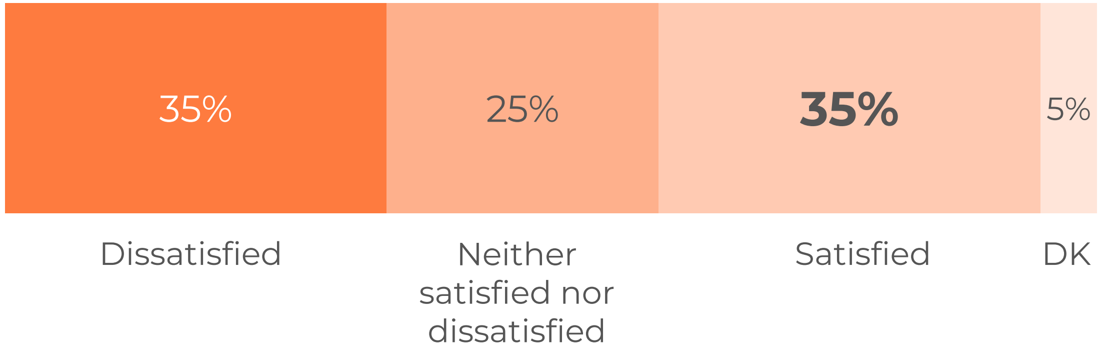


> We **couldn't access enough care at home** so she had to go into a care home which wasn't what she wanted
> *Caring for someone with late-stage dementia*

E14. What would have helped keep… living at home for longer?
Base: All caring/ have cared for someone with dementia who has moved out of their home (267)

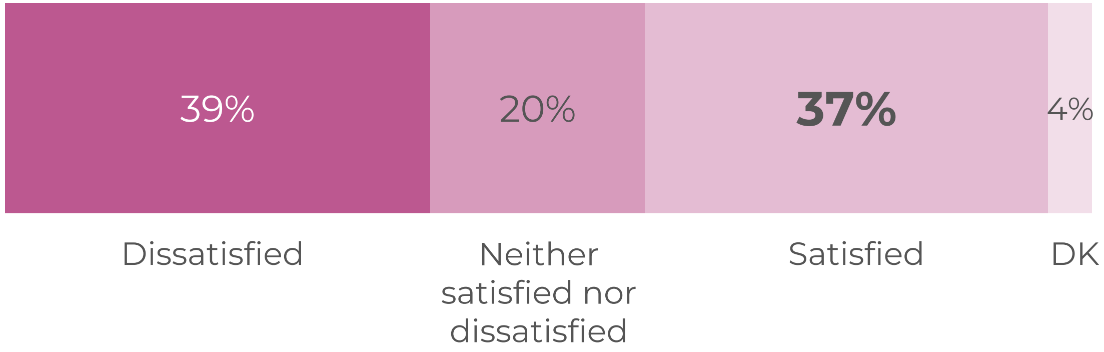
Less than four in ten are satisfied with the support available for people living with dementia and for those caring for them

How satisfied are you with the **support available for people with dementia**?



All

How satisfied are you with the **support available for those who care** for people with dementia?



All caring for someone with dementia

E16. Now thinking overall about your experiences with dementia. How satisfied are you with the support available for people with dementia?
Base: All respondents (3476)
E10. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the support available for those who care for people with dementia?
Base: All caring/have cared for someone living with dementia (691)

FINAL THOUGHTS

What needs to change

What needs to change

Increase the speed of diagnosis, and reduce stigma around it

Three in ten are scared of getting a diagnosis and are apprehensive to speak to a healthcare professional about it.

Thus, the **stigma around getting a diagnosis needs to be reduced** and **education about it must increase**.

The diagnosis process needs to be **quicker and clearer**, which should enable more people to access the right care.

Clearer and more compassionate healthcare and diagnosis services

A significant minority do not feel that healthcare professionals are clear or compassionate, which can leave carers feeling disrespected.

A **consistent, clear and compassionate experience** is needed across the board.

One **consistent point of contact,** wherever possible, to be available to support those caring for others and living with dementia.

Easier access to support

Clearer direction and information about how to access support needs to be more consistently available to everyone.

Better access to dementia-trained carers – a call to the Government to prioritise dementia through:

- Appropriate access to dementia trained carers for those affected by dementia
- Appropriate funding of care for those who need it

an **UNLIMITED** agency

WAL
NUT

The human understanding agency.

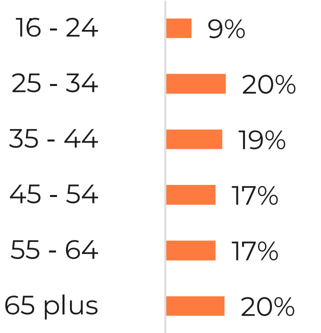
How we defined stage of dementia in the survey

Early-stage dementia – symptoms were often relatively mild. Typically living independently and only needed a bit of assistance with daily living.	1
Middle-stage dementia – symptoms were more noticeable, and more support was required to manage their daily life.	2
Late-stage dementia – dementia had a severe impact on everyday life. Full-time care and support was needed for daily living.	3

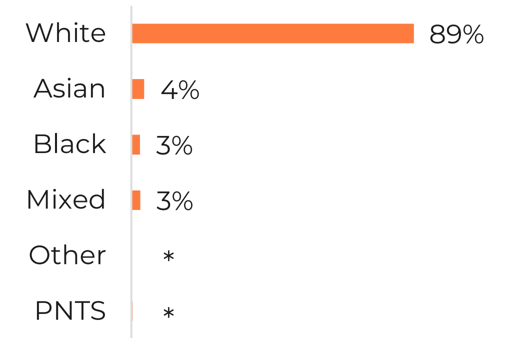
Q9B. Which of the definitions below best describes the stage their dementia was?

Who we spoke to: **total sample**

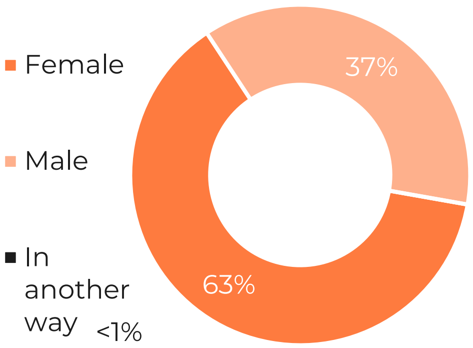
Age



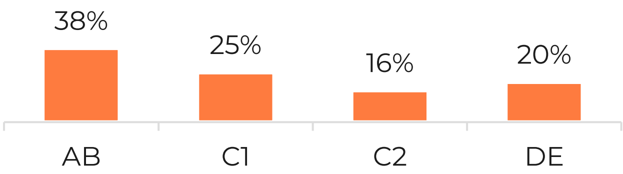
Ethnicity**



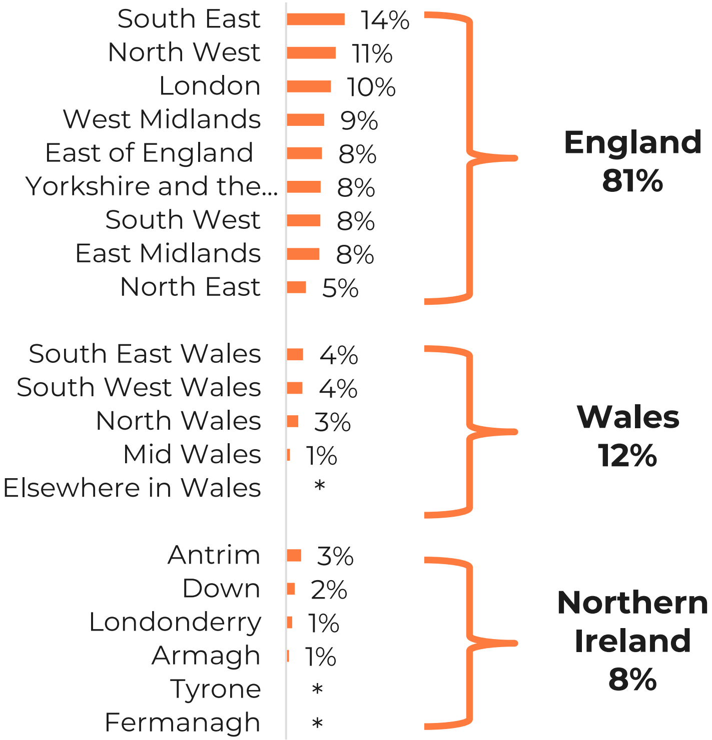
Gender



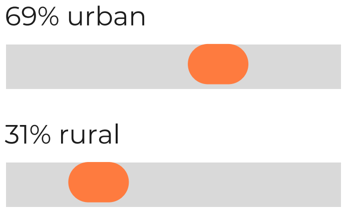
Social Grade**



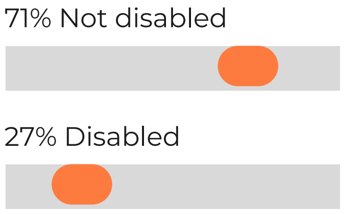
Region



Area**



Disability**

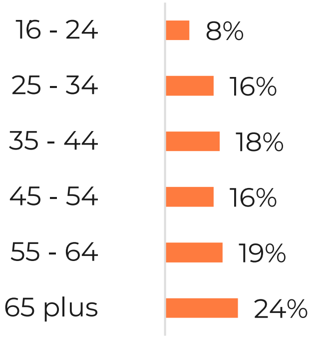


Base: All respondents (3476)
** questions asked just among those who know someone with dementia (3400)
Disability based on question F4b. Does your condition or illness reduce your ability to carry out day to day activities?
Re-based on total sample. Chart excludes PNS at 2%

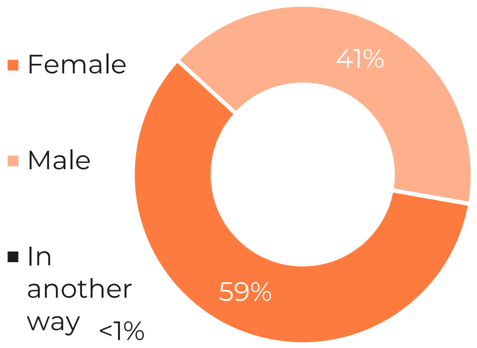
An asterisk (*) represents a value of less than one half of one per cent, but not zero.
Urban area is those living in the centre or a town/city or just outside of it
Rural area is those living between a town or city and the countryside and those living in the countryside

Who we spoke to: **Wales**

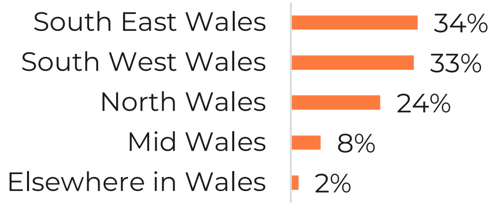
Age



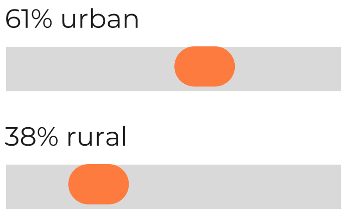
Gender



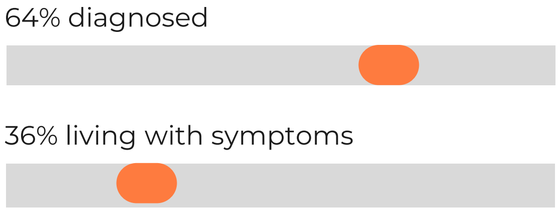
Region



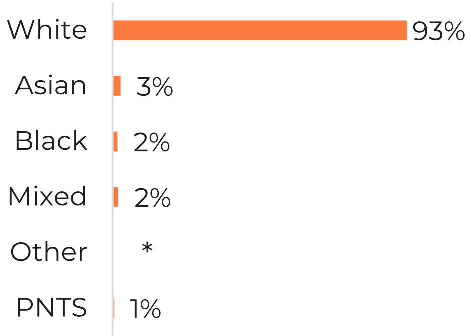
Area**



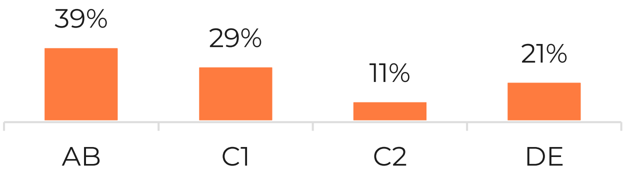
Living with dementia



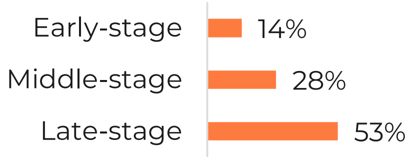
Ethnicity**



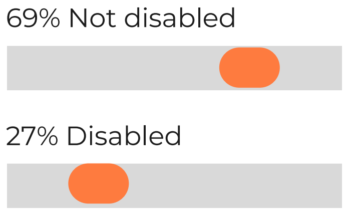
Social Grade**



Stage of dementia



Disability**



Base: All respondents (400)
** questions asked just among those who know someone with dementia (395)
Disability based on question F4b. Does your condition or illness reduce your ability to carry out day to day activities?
Re-based on total sample. Chart excludes PNS at 4%

An asterisk (*) represents a value of less than one half of one per cent, but not zero.
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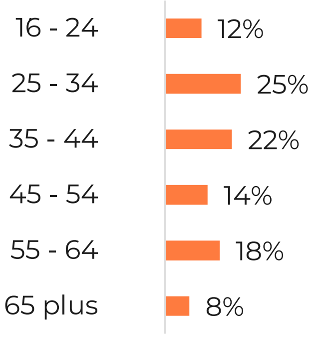
Rural area is those living between a town or city and the countryside and those living in the countryside

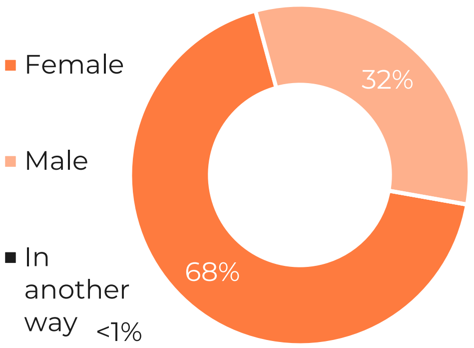
THE TRUE PICTURE

Who we spoke to: **Northern Ireland**

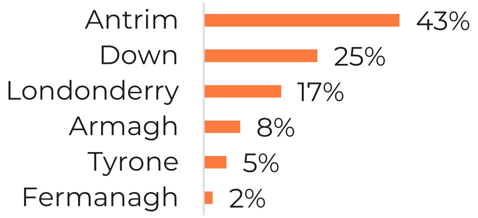
Age



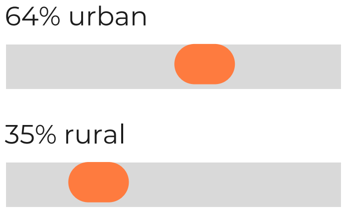
Gender



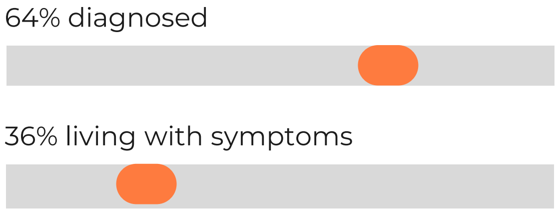
Region



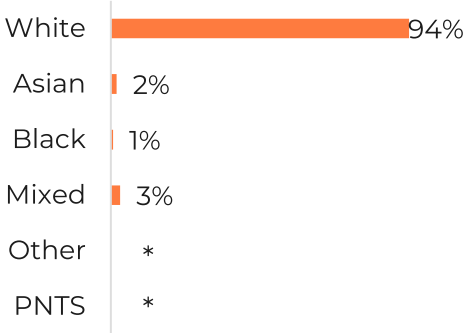
Area**



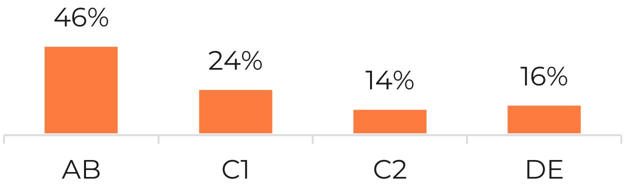
Living with dementia



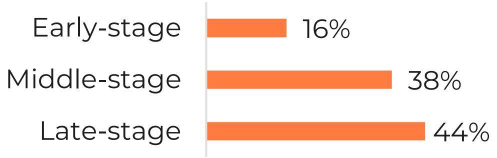
Ethnicity**



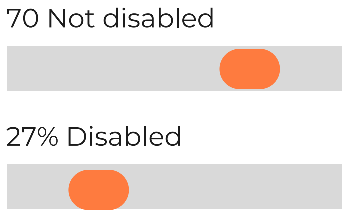
Social Grade**



Stage of dementia



Disability**

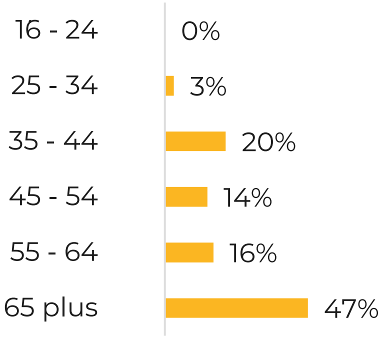


Base: All respondents (276)
** questions asked just among those who know someone with dementia (268)
Disability based on question F4b. Does your condition or illness reduce your ability to carry out day to day activities?
Re-based on total sample. Chart excludes PNS at 3%

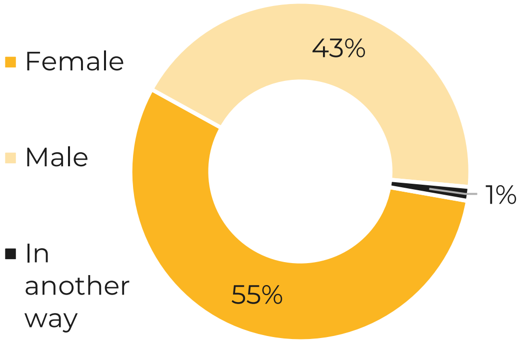
An asterisk (*) represents a value of less than one half of one per cent, but not zero.
Urban area is those living in the centre or a town/city or just outside of it
Rural area is those living between a town or city and the countryside and those living in the countryside

Who we spoke to: **those living with dementia**

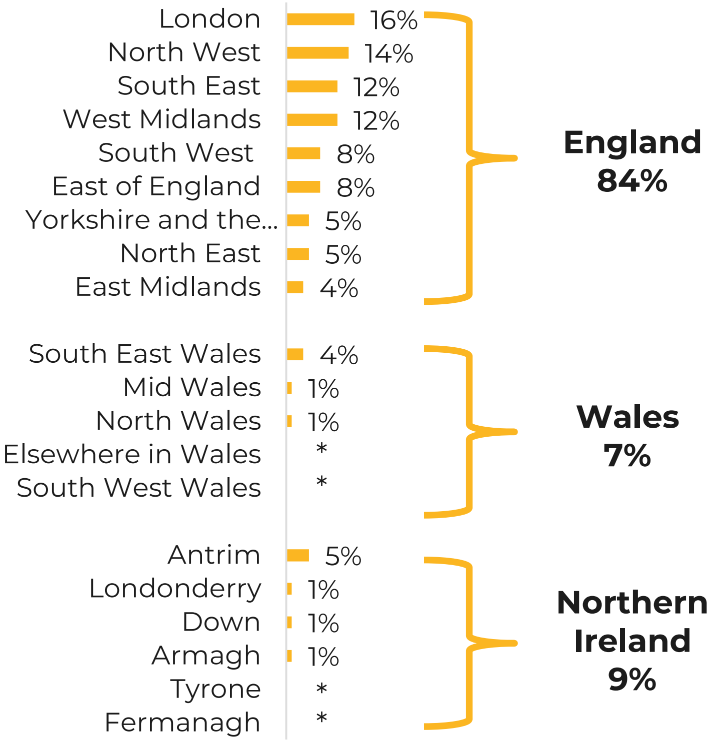
Age



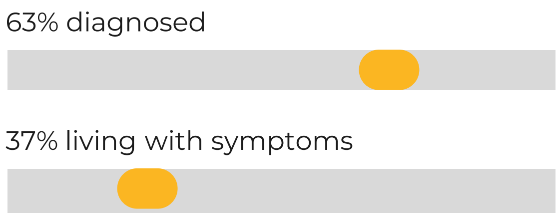
Gender



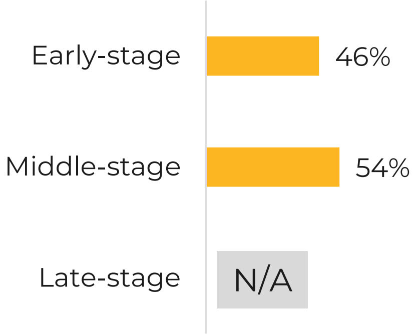
Region



Living with dementia



Stage of dementia

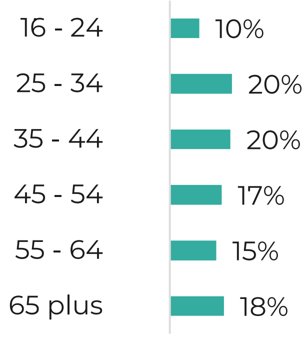


Base: All living with dementia (76)
N/A: not included for these questions

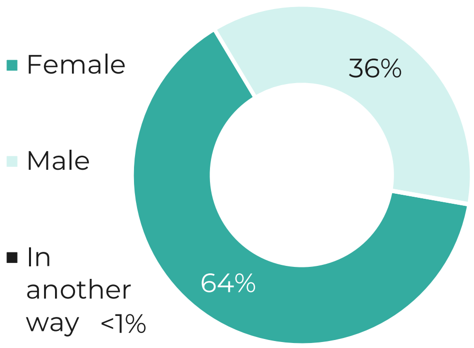
An asterisk (*) represents a value of less than one half of one per cent, but not zero.

Who we spoke to: **those who know someone living with dementia**

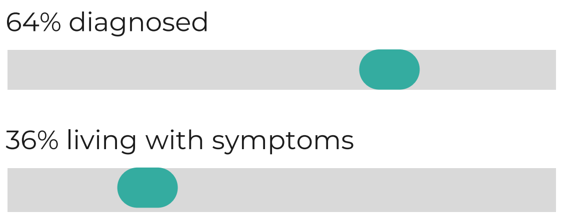
Age



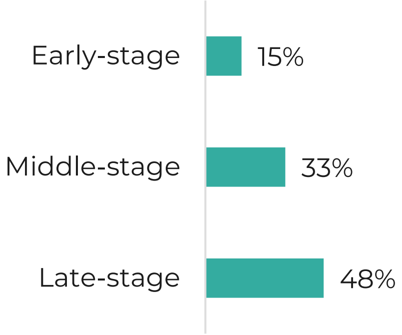
Gender



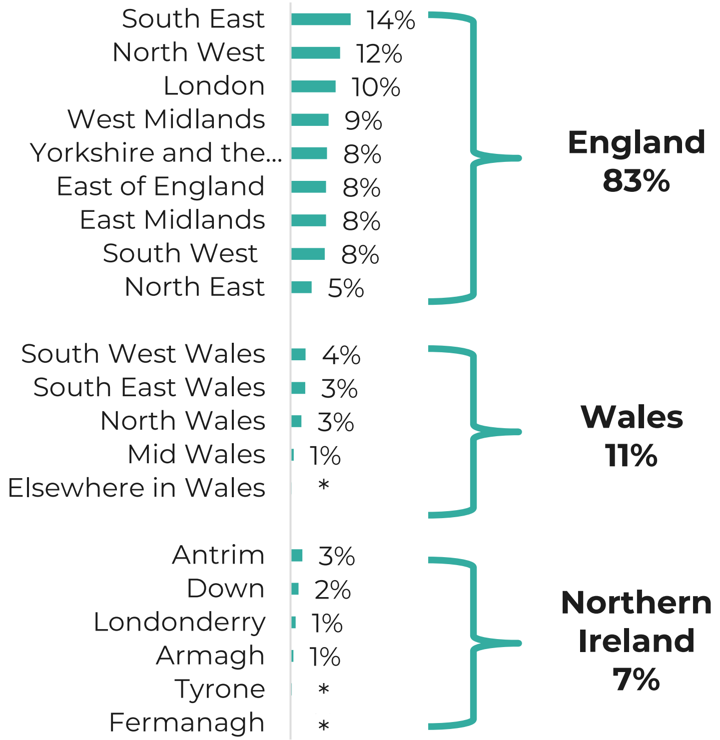
Living with dementia



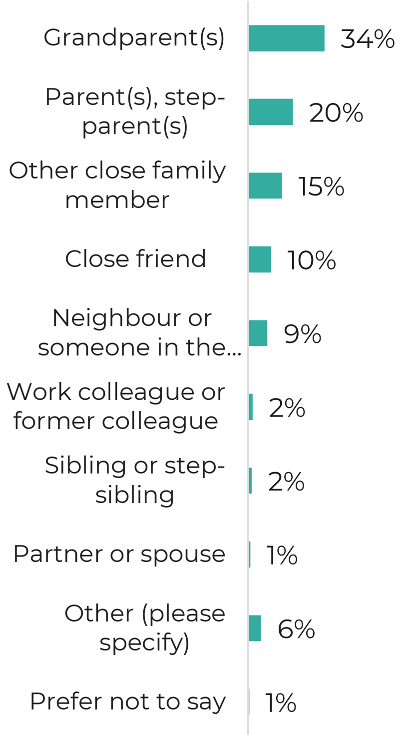
Stage of dementia



Region



Relationship

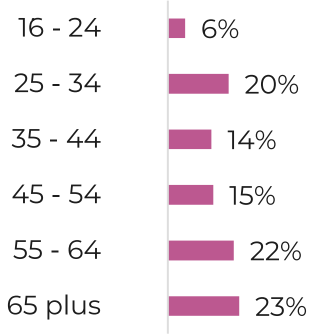


Base: All who know/ knew someone with dementia (including those caring for someone with dementia) (3400)

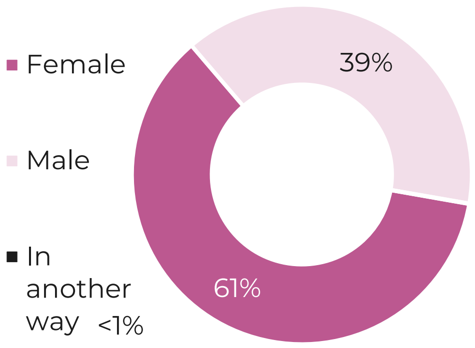
An asterisk (*) represents a value of less than one half of one per cent, but not zero.

Who we spoke to: **carers supporting someone with dementia**

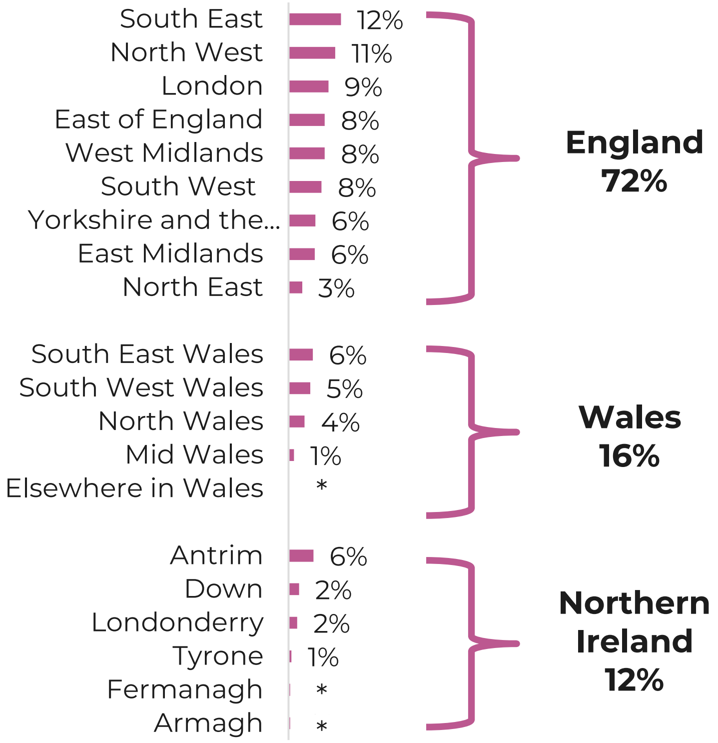
Age



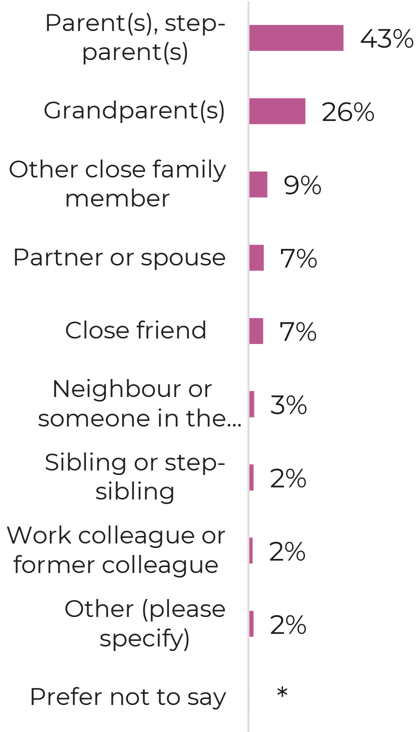
Gender



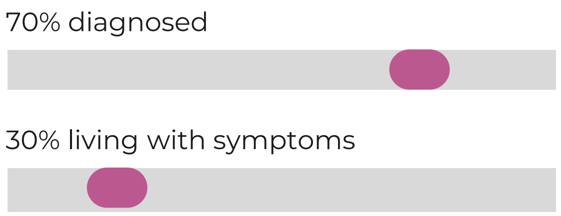
Region



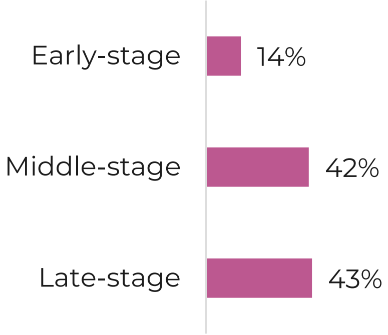
Relationship



Living with dementia



Stage of dementia



Base: All caring/ have cared for someone with dementia (691)

An asterisk (*) represents a value of less than one half of one per cent, but not zero.