CHAPTER 7

Dementias, Including Alzheimer’s Disease (DIA)

Lead Agencies
Administration for Community Living
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Institutes of Health

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Goal: Reduce the morbidity and costs associated with, and maintain or enhance the quality of life for, persons with dementia, including Alzheimer’s disease.

This chapter includes objectives that monitor diagnosis awareness and preventable hospitalizations among persons with Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias. The Reader’s Guide provides a step-by-step explanation of the content of this chapter, including criteria for highlighting objectives in the Selected Findings.1

Status of Objectives

Both of the objectives in the Dementias, Including Alzheimer’s Disease Topic Area were measurable2 (Figure 7–1, Table 7–1). At midcourse, these two objectives had baseline data only3 (Table 7–2).

Selected Findings

- Data beyond the baseline (34.8% in 2007–2009) were not available for the proportion of adults aged 65 and over with diagnosed Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias, or their caregivers, who were aware of their diagnosis (DIA-1), so progress toward the 2020 target could not be assessed (Table 7–2).
  - In 2007–2009, disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, education, family income, and geographic location in the proportion of adults aged 65 and over with diagnosed Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias, or their caregivers, who were aware of their diagnosis (DIA-1), were not statistically significant (Table 7–3).

- Data beyond the baseline (25.3% in 2006–2008) were not available for the proportion of adults aged 65 and over with diagnosed Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias, who experienced a preventable hospitalization (DIA-2), so progress toward the 2020 target could not be assessed (Table 7–2).
  - In 2006–2008, there were statistically significant disparities by family income, activity limitations, and geographic location in the proportion of adults aged 65 and over with diagnosed Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias, who experienced a preventable hospitalization (DIA-2). Disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, and education were not statistically significant (Table 7–2).
More Information

Readers interested in more detailed information about the objectives in this topic area are invited to visit the HealthyPeople.gov website, where extensive substantive and technical information is available:

- For the background and importance of the topic area, see: http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/dementias-including-alzheimers-disease
- For data details for each objective, including definitions, numerators, denominators, calculations, and data limitations, see: http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/dementias-including-alzheimers-disease/objectives
  Select an objective, then click on the “Data Details” icon.
- For objective data by population group (e.g., sex, race and ethnicity, or family income), including rates, percentages, or counts for multiple years, see: http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/dementias-including-alzheimers-disease/objectives
  Select an objective, then click on the “Data2020” icon.

Data for the measurable objectives in this chapter were from the following data sources:


Footnotes

1The Technical Notes provide more information on Healthy People 2020 statistical methods and issues.

2Measurable objectives had a national baseline value.

3Baseline only—The objective only had one data point, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.

Suggested Citation

### Table 7–1. Dementias, Including Alzheimer’s Disease Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective Number</th>
<th>Objective Statement</th>
<th>Data Sources</th>
<th>Midcourse Data Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIA-1</td>
<td>Increase the proportion of adults aged 65 years and older with diagnosed Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias, or their caregiver, who are aware of the diagnosis</td>
<td>Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS), CMS; Medicare Administrative Data, CMS</td>
<td><img src="https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/progress-table/icon-green.png" alt="Green" /> <img src="https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/progress-table/icon-red.png" alt="Red" /> <img src="https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/progress-table/icon-blue.png" alt="Blue" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEGEND**
- 🟢 Data for this objective are available in this chapter’s Midcourse Progress Table.
- 🟦 Disparities data for this objective are available, and this chapter includes a Midcourse Health Disparities Table.
- 🌟 A state or county level map for this objective is available at the end of the chapter.

**Not Applicable**
Midcourse data availability is not applicable for developmental and archived objectives. **Developmental** objectives did not have a national baseline value. **Archived** objectives are no longer being monitored due to lack of data source, changes in science, or replacement with other objectives.
### Table 7–2. Midcourse Progress for Measurable Dementias, Including Alzheimer’s Disease Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective Description</th>
<th>Baseline Value (Year)</th>
<th>Midcourse Value (Year)</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Movement Toward Target15</th>
<th>Movement Away From Baseline16</th>
<th>Movement Statistically Significant17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIA-1</strong> Diagnosis awareness among persons with Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias or their caregiver (percent, 65+ years)</td>
<td>34.8% (2007–2009)</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIA-2</strong> Preventable hospitalizations among persons with Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias (percent, 65+ years)</td>
<td>25.3% (2006–2008)</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES**
See HealthyPeople.gov for all Healthy People 2020 data. The Technical Notes provide more information on the measures of progress. For objective data by population group (e.g., sex, race and ethnicity, or family income), including rates, percentages, or counts for multiple years, see: http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/dementias-including-alzheimers-disease/objectives
Select an objective, then click on the “Data2020” icon.

**FOOTNOTES—Continued**

**Getting worse:**
11Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was statistically significant.
12Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved 10% or more relative to the baseline.
13Baseline only: The objective only had one data point, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.
14Informational: A target was not set for this objective, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.
15For objectives that moved toward their targets, movement toward the target was measured as the percentage of targeted change achieved (unless the target was already met or exceeded at baseline):

\[ \text{Percentage of targeted change achieved} = \frac{\text{Midcourse value} - \text{Baseline value}}{\text{HP2020 target} - \text{Baseline value}} \times 100 \]

16For objectives that moved away from their baselines and targets, movement away from the baseline was measured as the magnitude of the percentage change from baseline:

\[ \text{Magnitude of percentage change from baseline} = \frac{|\text{Midcourse value} - \text{Baseline value}|}{\text{Baseline value}} \times 100 \]

17Statistical significance was tested when the objective had a target and at least two data points, standard errors of the data were available, and a normal distribution could be assumed. Statistical significance of the percentage of targeted change achieved or the magnitude of the percentage change from baseline was assessed at the 0.05 level using a normal one-sided test.

**DATA SOURCES**

DIA-1 Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS), CMS; Medicare Administrative Data, CMS

DIA-2 Medicare Administrative Data, CMS
Table 7–3. Midcourse Health Disparities\(^1\) for Population-based Dementias, Including Alzheimer’s Disease Objectives

Most favorable (least adverse) and least favorable (most adverse) group rates and summary disparity ratios\(^2, 3\) for selected characteristics at the midcourse data point

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics and Groups</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Race and Ethnicity</th>
<th>Education(^4)</th>
<th>Family Income(^5)</th>
<th>Disability</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIA-1 Diagnosis awareness among persons with Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias or their caregiver (percent, 65+ years) (2007–2009)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES

See HealthyPeople.gov for all Healthy People 2020 data. The Technical Notes provide more information on the measures of disparities.

FOOTNOTES

\(^1\)Health disparities were assessed among population groups within specified demographic characteristics (sex, race and ethnicity, educational attainment, etc.). This assessment did not include objectives that were not population-based, such as those based on states, worksites, or those monitoring the number of events.

\(^2\)When there were only two groups (e.g., male and female), the summary disparity ratio was the ratio of the higher to the lower rate.

\(^3\)When there were three or more groups (e.g., white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, Hispanic) and the most favorable rate \((R_\text{a})\) was the highest rate, the summary disparity ratio was calculated as \(R_\text{b} / R_\text{a}\), where \(R_\text{a}\) was the average of the rates for all other groups. When there were three or more groups and the most favorable rate was the lowest rate, the summary disparity ratio was calculated as \(R_\text{a} / R_\text{b}\).

\(^4\)Unless otherwise footnoted, data do not include persons under age 25 years.

\(^5\)Data are for persons who completed some college or more.

\(^6\)Data are for persons whose family income was 400% or more of the poverty threshold.

\(^7\)Data are for persons with activity limitations.

\(^8\)Data are for persons without activity limitations.

\(^9\)The summary disparity ratio was significantly greater than 1.000. Statistical significance was assessed at the 0.05 level using a normal one-sided test on the natural logarithm scale.

DATA SOURCES

DIA-1 Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS), CMS; Medicare Administrative Data, CMS
DIA-2 Medicare Administrative Data, CMS