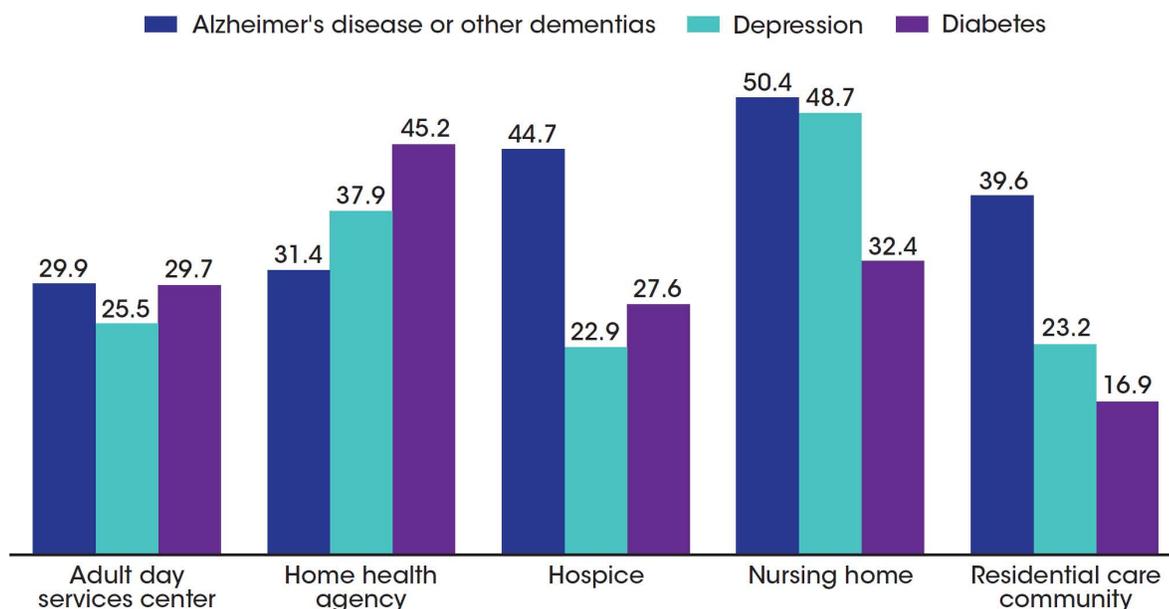


Health and Functional Characteristics of Long-Term Care Services Users

Alzheimer's disease or other dementias, depression, and diabetes among long-term care services users

Alzheimer's disease or other dementias were most prevalent among nursing home residents (50.4%) and were least prevalent among adult day services center participants (29.9%) (Figure 26). The percentage of long-term care services users with a diagnosis of depression was highest in nursing homes (48.7%) and lowest in hospices (22.9%) and residential care communities (23.2%). Diabetes was most prevalent among home health patients (45.2%) and was least prevalent among residential care community residents (16.9%).

Figure 26. Percentage of long-term care services users with a diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease or other dementias, depression, and diabetes, by sector: United States, 2013 and 2014



NOTES: Denominators used to calculate percentages for adult day services centers, nursing homes, and residential care communities were the number of current participants enrolled in adult day services centers, the number of current residents in nursing homes, and the number of current residents in residential care communities in 2014, respectively. Denominators used to calculate percentages for home health agencies and hospices were the number of patients who received care from Medicare-certified home health agencies at any time in 2013 and the number of patients who received care from Medicare-certified hospices at any time in 2013, respectively. See Technical Notes for more information on the data sources used for each sector. Percentages are based on the unrounded numbers.

SOURCES: CDC/NCHS, National Study of Long-Term Care Providers and Table 4 in Appendix B.