CHAPTER 7

Dementias, Including Alzheimer's Disease (DIA)

Lead Agencies

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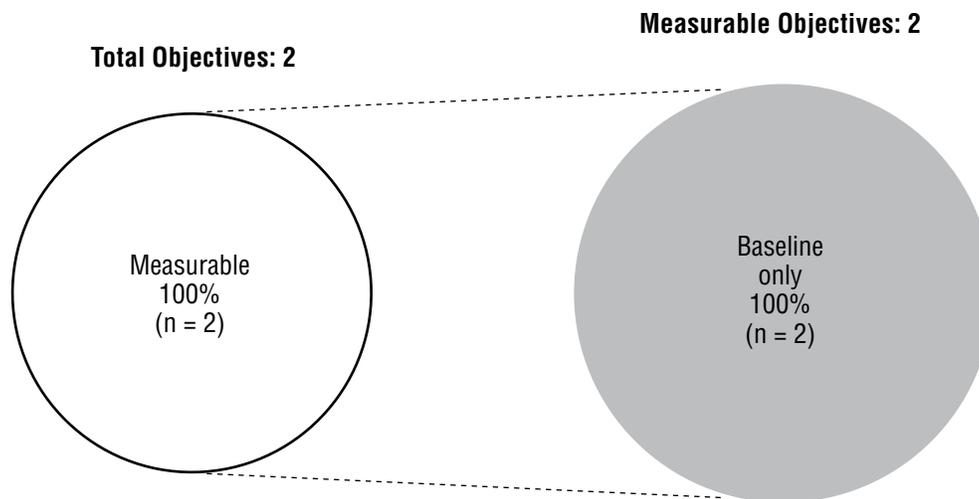National Institutes of Health

Contents

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

Figure 7–1. Midcourse Status of the Dementias, Including Alzheimer's Disease Objectives

Total Objectives: 2

Measurable Objectives: 2

Measurable
100%
(n = 2)

Baseline
only
100%
(n = 2)

Both of the objectives in the Dementias, Including Alzheimer's Disease Topic Area were measurable[2] (Figure 7–1, Table 7–1). At midcourse, these two objectives had baseline data only[3] (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:

- Medicare Administrative Data:
  https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/data-source/medicare-administrative-data

- Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey:
  https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Research/MCBS/index.html?redirect=/MCBS

Footnotes

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

[2]**Measurable** objectives had a national baseline value.

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

Suggested Citation

National Center for Health Statistics. Chapter 7: Dementias, Including Alzheimer's Disease. Healthy People 2020 Midcourse Review. Hyattsville, MD. 2016.

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

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.

Objective Number	Objective Statement	Data Sources	Midcourse Data Availability
DIA-1	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	Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS), CMS; Medicare Administrative Data, CMS	
DIA-2	Reduce the proportion of preventable hospitalizations in adults aged 65 years and older with diagnosed Alzheimer's disease and other dementias	Medicare Administrative Data, CMS	

Table 7–2. Midcourse Progress for Measurable[1] Dementias, Including Alzheimer's Disease Objectives

LEGEND

| ✓ Target met or exceeded[2,3] | ✚ Improving[4,5] | ⭘ Little or no detectable change[6–10] | ▬ Getting worse[11,12] | ▢ Baseline only[13] | ▢ Informational[14] |

Objective Description	Baseline Value (Year)	Midcourse Value (Year)	Target	Movement Toward Target[15]	Movement Away From Baseline[16]	Movement Statistically Significant[17]
[13] **DIA-1** Diagnosis awareness among persons with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias or their caregiver (percent, 65+ years)	34.8% (2007–2009)		38.3%			
[13] **DIA-2** Preventable hospitalizations among persons with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias (percent, 65+ years)	25.3% (2006–2008)		22.8%			

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

[1]**Measurable** objectives had a national baseline value.
Target met or exceeded:
[2]At baseline the target was not met or exceeded and the midcourse value was equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was equal to or greater than 100%.)
[3]The baseline and midcourse values were equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was not assessed.)
Improving:
[4]Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was statistically significant.
[5]Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved 10% or more of the targeted change.
Little or no detectable change:
[6]Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was not statistically significant.
[7]Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved less than 10% of the targeted change.
[8]Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was not statistically significant.
[9]Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved less than 10% relative to the baseline.
[10]There was no change between the baseline and the midcourse data point.

FOOTNOTES—Continued

Getting worse:
[11]Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was statistically significant.
[12]Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved 10% or more relative to the baseline.
[13]**Baseline only:** The objective only had one data point, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.
[14]**Informational:** A target was not set for this objective, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.
[15]For 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):

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

[16]For 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:

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

[17]Statistical 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

LEGEND

At the midcourse data point — ■ Group with the most favorable (least adverse) rate — ■ Group with the least favorable (most adverse) rate — ☐ Data are available, but this group did not have the highest or lowest rate. — ☐ Data are not available for this group because the data were statistically unreliable, not collected, or not analyzed.

Population-based Objectives	Sex			Race and Ethnicity								Education[4]							Family Income[5]						Disability			Location		
	Male	Female	Summary Disparity Ratio[2]	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino	Black, not Hispanic	White, not Hispanic	Summary Disparity Ratio[3]	Less than high school	High school graduate	At least some college	Associate's degree	4-year college degree	Advanced degree	Summary Disparity Ratio[3]	Poor	Near-poor	Middle	Near-high	High	Summary Disparity Ratio[3]	Persons with disabilities	Persons without disabilities	Summary Disparity Ratio[2]	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	Summary Disparity Ratio[2]
DIA-1 Diagnosis awareness among persons with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias or their caregiver (percent, 65+ years) (2007–2009)	■	■	1.164	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	■	■	1.045	■	☐	■ a	☐	☐	☐	1.249	☐	■	■	☐ b	☐	1.104	☐ c	☐		■	■	1.185
DIA-2 Preventable hospitalizations among persons with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias (percent, 65+ years) (2006–2008)	■	■	1.070	☐	☐	☐	☐	■	■	■	1.327	■	☐	■ a	☐	☐	☐	1.260	☐	■	■	■ b	☐	1.431*	■ c	■ d	1.696*	■	■	1.150*

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_b) was the highest rate, the **summary disparity ratio** was calculated as R_b/R_a, where R_a = 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_a/R_b.

[4]Unless otherwise footnoted, data do not include persons under age 25 years.

[5]Unless otherwise footnoted, the poor, near-poor, middle, near-high, and high income groups are for persons whose family incomes were less than 100%, 100%–199%, 200%–399%, 400%–599%, and at or above 600% of the poverty threshold, respectively.

FOOTNOTES—Continued

[a]Data are for persons who completed some college or more.

[b]Data are for persons whose family income was 400% or more of the poverty threshold.

[c]Data are for persons with activity limitations.

[d]Data are for persons without activity limitations.

*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