

**DEMENTIA AND COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT:
INTERAGENCY COLLABORATIVE DATA COLLECTION EFFORTS**

**Report to the
Virginia Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Commission**

**Virginia Department for Aging
and Rehabilitative Services**

December 2, 2014

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	2
Department for Medical Assistance Services (DMAS).....	3
Uniform Assessment Instrument (UAI) Data.....	3
Billing and Claims Data	4
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).....	5
Minimum Data Set (MDS) Public Reports.....	5
CMS Chronic Conditions Prevalence: All Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries, 2012.....	6
Virginia Department of Health (VDH).....	11
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).....	11
Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS).....	13
Fiscal Year 2013 Annual Report	13
Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DARS): Division for the Aging.....	14
PeerPlace Data on Disabilities.....	14
Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DARS): Division of Adult Services	15
Adult Services and Adult Protective Services (ASAPS) UAI Data	15
Virginia State Police.....	16
Virginia Crime Information Network (VCIN) Missing Senior Data.....	16

For Additional Information:

Charlotte Arbogast
Dementia Services Coordinator
Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services
(804) 662-9154
charlotte.arbogast@dars.virginia.gov

Executive Summary

Since 2012, the Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DARS) has been working with staff from other Virginia Health and Human Resources (HHR) agencies to compile available data on individuals with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias and their caregivers. In July of 2013, DARS created a Dementia Services Coordinator to focus on the day-to-day implementation of Virginia's Dementia State Plan, which, among other goals, emphasizes improved data collection and analysis. Working with a team of experts from state HHR agencies, the Virginia Center on Aging, the Virginia Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Commission, and the Alzheimer's Association, DARS identified data collection sources that may provide information about the prevalence of dementia and its service delivery impact on state agencies.

The agency data review revealed the following findings:

- In calendar year 2012, of the 28,551 Uniform Assessment Instruments (UAI) that were reviewed, 6,427 noted a cognitive impairment or dementia, 22.5% of the total.
- During the first quarter of calendar year 2014, 51% or 11,821 individuals residing in nursing facilities had severe or moderate cognitive impairment as reported on the Minimum Data Set (MDS).
- During the first quarter of calendar year 2014, 56% or 15,335 individuals residing in nursing facilities had Alzheimer's disease or dementia as reported on the MDS.
- During calendar year 2012, 91,517 fee-for-service Medicare beneficiaries in Virginia had a clinical diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease or dementia, with data available for each locality.
- In calendar year 2012, 10.3% of adults age 45 and older surveyed by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) reported having experienced increased confusion or memory loss in the last 12 months. Of those adults, only 1 in 4 discussed it with a health care professional.
- From December 2009 through January 2014, 18% of those with a noted disability served by area agencies on aging (AAAs) had a cognitive impairment or dementia.
- From December 2009 through January 2013, 18% of those served through Adult Services and Adult Protective Services had Alzheimer's disease or dementia. Further, 31% experienced short term memory loss and 28% had judgment problems.
- In 2013, 323 seniors, many of whom are expected to have dementia, age 60 and over were reported missing by localities in Virginia.

Additional details on the data are provided on the following pages. While it is evident that Alzheimer's disease and dementia continue to affect populations throughout the Commonwealth, the data collected have limitations. Elements designed to capture Alzheimer's disease, dementia, or cognitive impairment are not always required and many data sources were designed to track claims and reimbursement rather than diagnoses or prevalence.

To address these concerns, the group discussed possible recommendations.

- Agencies should consider the extent to which internal agency policies could mandate fields that capture the presence or absence of Alzheimer's disease and dementia.
- Agencies could discuss potential financial incentives for entities that fully complete forms or assessments. That is not to say that entities should receive financial incentive for capturing specific diseases or functional issues, but rather, receive incentives for completing assessments to fullest extent possible. Further analysis is needed to determine if these recommendations would produce a fiscal impact. DARS thanks the many individuals who contributed their time and expertise to the collection and analysis of the data.

Department for Medical Assistance Services (DMAS)

Uniform Assessment Instrument (UAI) Data

Status: Calendar Year 2012

Recurrence: Periodically

Results: With all of the caveats identified below, 6,427 (1,660 + 4,767) of the 28,551 UAI assessments identified cognitive impairment or dementia, totaling 22.5% of the UAI assessments for calendar year 2012.

Calendar Year 2012

Count of Assessments					
Alzheimers-Dementia	DX-08 Dementia-Alzheimers	DX09 Dementia-Non Alzheimers	Orientation	Total	
No			Less Than 3	22,124	
			Greater Than 3 or Equal to 3	1,660	
No Total				23,784	
Yes		DX09 Dementia-Non Alzheimers	Less Than 3	2,154	
			Greater Than 3 or Equal to 3	643	
	DX-08 Dementia-Alzheimers		DX09 Dementia-Non Alzheimers	Less Than 3	1,356
				Greater Than 3 or Equal to 3	603
		DX09 Dementia-Non Alzheimers	Less Than 3	5	
			Greater Than 3 or Equal to 3	6	
Yes Total				4,767	
Grand Total of all UAIs				28,551	

Data are split into those that were listed with a diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease or dementia (No or Yes in column one), and then further divided to specify Alzheimer’s disease or non-Alzheimer’s disease dementias. Lastly, the data are further split to identify an individual’s orientation. Orientation is assessed and scored based on spheres (person, place and time) and frequency (some of the time or all of the time). “Less Than 3” could mean completely oriented, disoriented in some spheres some of the time or disoriented in some spheres all of the time. “Greater Than 3 or Equal to 3” could mean disoriented in all spheres some of the time, all spheres all of the time or comatose.

The data represent first time/initial assessments of individuals newly eligible for Medicaid being screened for long term care needs during calendar year 2012. The data represent only UAI long form from the UAI database and (not the short form) and include those screened for nursing facility (NH) functional eligibility and waiver eligibility. This does not include individuals with developmental disabilities. The data only include UAI long forms that were submitted to DMAS. Further, the data include long form UAIs for public-pay residents in assisted living that have been submitted to DMAS, but not short form UAIs that are performed for functional eligibility for assisted living facilities.

The data may be duplicative, however, it is uncommon for one individual to have a UAI more than annually unless there is a change in level of care. Based on the workgroup’s experience, the workgroup concluded that the data listed on cognitive impairment/dementia prevalence (1,660 + 4,767) is most likely a conservative estimate.

Billing and Claims Data

Status: Available for members as of January 1, 2014 with a 3-Year Look-Back

Recurrence: Periodically

Results: With all of the conditions identified below, 2.05% of active Medicaid members as of January 1, 2014 with at least one fee-for-service (FFS) claim processed within the last three years had an Alzheimer's or dementia diagnosis noted in their claim record(s).

Members as of January 1, 2014		Claims Processed within 3 Years		
Member Level of Care	Alzheimer's Diagnosis	Dementia Diagnosis	Members	% of Mbrs with AD/D in Each Level of Care
Hospice	Alzheimer's	None	132	
	Alzheimer's	Other Dementia	6	
	None	None	1,289	
	None	Other Dementia	437	
Hospice Total	Alzheimer's Total		138	7.4%
Hospice Total		Other Dementia Total	443	23.8%
Nursing facility	Alzheimer's	None	1,135	
	Alzheimer's	Other Dementia	294	
	None	None	28,063	
	None	Other Dementia	4,687	
Nursing facility Total	Alzheimer's Total		1,429	4.2%
Nursing facility Total		Other Dementia Total	4,981	14.6%
Other	Alzheimer's	None	249	
	Alzheimer's	Other Dementia	30	
	None	None	595,961	
	None	Other Dementia	2,193	
Other Total	Alzheimer's Total		279	0.0%
Other Total		Other Dementia Total	2,223	0.4%
Waiver	Alzheimer's	None	1,127	
	Alzheimer's	Other Dementia	46	
	None	None	43,927	
	None	Other Dementia	3,264	
Waiver Total	Alzheimer's Total		1,173	2.4%
Waiver Total		Other Dementia Total	3,310	6.8%
Grand Total	Alzheimer's Total		3,019	
Grand Total		Other Dementia Total	10,957	
Grand Total			682,840	

This represents data on ICD-9 billing codes for dementia diagnoses. This chart depicts a snapshot of active members as of January 1, 2014 who also had a FFS claim in the last three years. Three years was selected for look back since not all individuals will see a health professional every year and since dementia may not be diagnosed with every claim (such as for an acute visit for bronchitis). If a dementia diagnosis was listed on a claim, it was pulled and classified, even if that was not the individual's primary reason for seeking services. This chart looks at paid claims; thus the service could have been rendered more than three years ago, but the claim was paid within the three year look back. DMAS was able to match claims to individuals to reduce duplication, and once the claims were matched to individuals, DMAS was able to identify the individual's care setting in four areas: nursing facility, waiver (all waivers), hospice, and everyone else ("community well") by the core indicators. This chart does not include inactive members or members who have not had a claim paid in the last three years.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

Minimum Data Set (MDS) Public Reports

Status: First Quarter Calendar Year 2014

Recurrence: Calculated Quarterly

Results: During the first quarter of calendar year 2014, 51% or 11,821 residents in nursing facilities had severe or moderate cognitive impairment and 56% or 15,335 residents in nursing facilities had Alzheimer's disease and dementia as reported on the MDS.

C0500: Cognitive Patterns – BIMS Summary Score - Severe Impairment (high and low subcategories)		
	Percentage	Total Number of Residents
Virginia	28.44	6,574
National	29.55	319,926

C0500: Cognitive Patterns – BIMS Summary Score - Moderate Impairment (high and low subcategories)		
	Percentage	Total Number of Residents
Virginia	22.7	5,247
National	24.09	260,813

C1000: Cognitive Patterns – Cognitive Skills for Daily Decision Making (Made decisions regarding tasks of daily life)				
	Virginia		National	
	Percentage	Total Number of Residents*	Percentage	Total Number of Residents*
Modified Independence	6.89	423	7.66	23,334
Moderately Impaired	30.63	1,880	32.56	99,185
Severely Impaired	57.32	3,518	57.72	166,689

I4200: Active Diagnoses – Last 7 Days – Neurological – Alzheimer's Disease		
	Percentage	Total Number of Residents
Virginia	12.84	3,522
National	14.4	190,544

I4800: Active Diagnoses – Last 7 Days – Neurological – Dementia (e.g. Non-Alzheimer's dementia)		
	Percentage	Total Number of Residents
Virginia	43.07	11,813
National	41.8	553,055

Data provided by CMS via www.cms.gov and comes from all Virginia Medicare-certified nursing facilities, regardless of an individual resident's payer source within the facility, and from active residents with a look back period of up to one year. Some examples of limitations to the above data include: MDS evaluations are not required for every resident in every quarter; residents may not be screened on all items; some residents may have received more than one MDS evaluation in one quarter; not all residents have received a diagnosis of dementia despite showing signs; and "intact or borderline impairment" and "unable to complete interview" are rather wide reporting categories and were not included in these figures. *As calculated by DARS based on total residents who were screened on that item and the CMS reported percentages.

CMS Chronic Conditions Prevalence: All Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries, 2012

Status: Calendar Year 2012

Recurrence: Annually

Results: During calendar year 2012, 91,517 fee-for-service Medicare beneficiaries in Virginia had a clinical diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease or dementia. The tables on pages 7-10 display this data for each city and county in Virginia.

Data is based upon CMS administrative enrollment and claims data for Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in the fee-for-service program. Medicare is the United States' federal health insurance program for persons aged 65 years or older, persons under age 65 years with certain disabilities, and persons of any age with end-stage renal disease. The data used in the chronic condition reports are based upon CMS administrative enrollment and claims data for Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in the fee-for-service program. These data are available from the CMS Chronic Condition Data Warehouse (CCW), a database with 100% of Medicare enrollment and fee-for-service claims data.

For all the chronic condition reports the Medicare beneficiary population is limited to fee-for-service beneficiaries. Medicare beneficiaries with any Medicare Advantage enrollment during the year are excluded since claims data are not available for these beneficiaries. Also, beneficiaries who were enrolled at any time in the year in Part A only or Part B only are excluded since their utilization and spending cannot be compared directly to beneficiaries enrolled in both Part A and Part B. Beneficiaries who died during the year are included up to their date of death if they meet the other inclusion criteria.

According to CMS, prevalence estimates are calculated by taking the beneficiaries with a particular condition (or MCC category) divided by the total number of beneficiaries in our fee-for-service population, expressed as a percentage.

These data are lower than expected (estimated prevalence according to the Alzheimer's Association in Virginia is around 130,000-135,000) because of the reasons listed above combined with studies that have found missed and lower rates of diagnoses for Alzheimer's disease and dementia.

Additionally, these data only include those enrolled in Medicare and may not include younger people who have not reached Medicare age or qualified for Medicare through disability yet. These reasons together easily account for the difference between 91,557 clinically diagnosed individuals and the 135,000 people estimated to have Alzheimer's disease and dementia.

* Data is missing for Alleghany and Manassas Park City because of CMS suppression rules.

Chronic Conditions Prevalence State/County Table: All Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries, 2012

Geographic Area	% Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia	# Count of Medicare Beneficiaries	# Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries with AD/D
National	9.8331	34,126,305	3,355,674
Virginia	9.4294	970,546	91,517
Accomack	8.6036	6,846	589
Albemarle	7.9736	8,177	652
Alexandria City	10.7698	14,160	1,525
Alleghany	*	*	*
Amelia	7.7665	1,867	145
Amherst	8.9815	5,233	470
Appomattox	7.0183	2,294	161
Arlington	11.2342	14,981	1,683
Augusta	7.5646	7,892	597
Bath	7.0331	1,237	87
Bedford	7.1224	11,162	795
Bedford City	11.4910	3,568	410
Bland	6.1681	1,297	80
Botetourt	6.8366	4,944	338
Bristol City	10.5507	4,540	479
Brunswick	9.6006	2,854	274
Buchanan	5.3293	4,297	229
Buckingham	8.2393	2,039	168
Buena Vista City	6.6171	1,345	89
Campbell	8.8800	7,500	666
Caroline	8.5895	3,644	313
Carroll	7.7004	4,727	364
Charles City	6.3099	1,252	79
Charlotte	7.5162	3,233	243
Charlottesville City	10.7045	10,575	1,132
Chesapeake City	10.3045	22,990	2,369
Chesterfield	9.6818	29,602	2,866
Clarke	9.0549	2,021	183
Clifton Forge City	8.4067	1,249	105
Colonial Heights City	9.8574	3,926	387
Covington City	7.5598	3,598	272
Craig	6.3910	798	51
Culpeper	10.9287	6,396	699
Cumberland	6.9877	1,059	74

Chronic Conditions Prevalence State/County Table: All Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries, 2012

Geographic Area	% Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia	# Count of Medicare Beneficiaries	# Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries with AD/D
Danville City	10.2460	11,829	1,212
Dickenson	6.6507	2,917	194
Dinwiddie	7.5490	3,060	231
Emporia City	13.1868	1,820	240
Essex	8.3539	2,023	169
Fairfax	9.3696	76,279	7,147
Fairfax City	9.3844	11,615	1,090
Falls Church City	14.3447	1,694	243
Fauquier	10.6844	7,890	843
Floyd	7.3688	2,497	184
Fluvanna	6.9709	3,988	278
Franklin	6.7893	7,232	491
Franklin City	12.2058	2,507	306
Frederick	8.7687	6,603	579
Fredericksburg City	14.1425	7,184	1,016
Galax City	8.8938	3,598	320
Giles	7.7968	3,386	264
Gloucester	8.1922	5,432	445
Goochland	9.8141	2,313	227
Grayson	8.4802	3,007	255
Greene	7.1371	2,466	176
Greensville	9.3074	462	43
Halifax	8.3770	5,539	464
Hampton City	9.2379	17,872	1,651
Hanover	9.5910	15,014	1,440
Harrisonburg City	12.0596	4,428	534
Henrico	11.2261	24,844	2,789
Henry	7.2537	7,472	542
Highland	9.0586	563	51
Hopewell City	9.6078	4,080	392
Isle Of Wight	9.4111	5,026	473
James City	8.5684	3,828	328
King And Queen	8.0273	1,171	94
King George	8.1124	2,490	202
King William	8.2235	2,201	181
Lancaster	9.1748	3,793	348
Lee	7.5127	3,940	296
Lexington City	7.4680	2,812	210

Chronic Conditions Prevalence State/County Table: All Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries, 2012

Geographic Area	% Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia	# Count of Medicare Beneficiaries	# Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries with AD/D
Loudoun	9.6532	18,222	1,759
Louisa	7.3664	5,240	386
Lunenburg	7.7048	1,843	142
Lynchburg City	11.9868	13,957	1,673
Madison	9.5143	1,997	190
Manassas City	12.7115	10,282	1,307
Manassas Park City	*	*	*
Martinsville City	11.4735	6,040	693
Mathews	7.4537	2,160	161
Mecklenburg	9.7786	6,729	658
Middlesex	8.7064	2,837	247
Montgomery	7.9317	9,607	762
Nansemond City	8.1496	3,583	292
Nelson	6.4146	3,835	246
New Kent	7.8578	2,278	179
Newport News City	9.9495	20,001	1,990
Norfolk City	11.6711	22,560	2,633
Northampton	10.0585	2,734	275
Northumberland	7.1677	3,446	247
Norton City	6.6731	1,034	69
Nottoway	11.8771	2,930	348
Orange	7.2799	7,143	520
Page	9.6839	4,461	432
Patrick	8.2501	3,806	314
Petersburg City	9.8764	6,551	647
Pittsylvania	8.5162	7,703	656
Poquoson	7.4415	1,196	89
Portsmouth City	11.2247	12,713	1,427
Powhatan	8.0724	3,481	281
Prince Edward	10.4617	4,072	426
Prince George	7.7944	2,938	229
Prince William	9.1530	20,212	1,850
Pulaski	7.7856	6,268	488
Radford City	7.3292	2,415	177
Rappahannock	8.5900	1,851	159
Richmond	9.3856	1,481	139
Richmond City	10.7709	36,190	3,898
Roanoke	7.6100	6,820	519

Chronic Conditions Prevalence State/County Table: All Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries, 2012

Geographic Area	% Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia	# Count of Medicare Beneficiaries	# Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries with AD/D
Roanoke City	10.1526	22,743	2,309
Rockbridge	6.9294	2,309	160
Rockingham	8.3915	9,164	769
Russell	6.2488	5,281	330
Salem City	8.4197	6,176	520
Scott	8.2732	3,324	275
Shenandoah	8.4430	7,829	661
Smyth	7.3867	6,444	476
South Boston City	13.4463	1,770	238
Southampton	11.5243	2,178	251
Spotsylvania	8.2851	7,773	644
Stafford	7.8068	10,888	850
Staunton City	9.8378	7,583	746
Suffolk City	12.0482	6,889	830
Surry	9.1376	974	89
Sussex	11.3955	2,071	236
Tazewell	7.5220	9,306	700
Virginia Beach City	10.3333	47,158	4,873
Warren	10.6112	5,023	533
Washington	7.2349	7,837	567
Waynesboro City	7.8408	5,803	455
Westmoreland	8.7465	3,590	314
Williamsburg City	9.6710	5,501	532
Winchester City	10.5911	8,526	903
Wise	8.6150	7,011	604
Wythe	8.4901	6,749	573
York	7.5636	13,446	1,017

Virginia Department of Health (VDH)

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Status: Calendar Year 2012 Partially Received, Calendar Year 2013 Pending

Recurrence: Plans to replicated modified version in 2015

Results: In calendar year 2012, 10.3% of adults age 45 and older surveyed reported having experienced increased confusion or memory loss in the last 12 months. Of those adults, 32.9% reported that it interfered with their ability to work, volunteer, or engage in social activities. Yet, only 1 in 4 discussed it with a health care professional.

<i>Index Question: "During the past 12 months, have you experienced confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse? (1) Yes (2) No</i>						
State	Percent	95% CI	Number	Sample Size		
VA: All adults age 45 and older	10.3	9.2 - 11.4	458	4,769		
Total (21 States): All adults age 45 and older	12.5	12.1 - 12.8	11,781	95,889		
Percentage of adults in age ranges reporting increased confusion and memory loss, by state						
Population Group:	AGE 45-59			AGE 60+		
State	Percent	95% CI	Sample Size	Percent	95% CI	Sample Size
VA	10.8	9.2 - 12.7	1,986	9.7	8.4 - 11.0	2,783
Total (21 States)	12.4	11.9 - 13.0	36,700	12.5	12.0 - 12.9	59,189

FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES			
<i>Defined as those who responded, "always," "usually," or "sometimes" to one of two questions about whether confusion or memory loss interfered with their "ability to work, volunteer, or engage in social activities," or caused them to "give up household activities or chores" that they "used to do."</i>			
ADULTS AGE 45+			
State	Percent	95% CI	Sample size
VA	42.3	36.7 - 48.2	458
Total (21 States)	40.4	38.9 - 41.9	11,781

GAVE UP HOUSEHOLD CHORES ALWAYS/USUALLY/SOMETIMES		
<i>During the past 12 months, how often have you/ has this person given up household activities or chores you/ they used to do, because of confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse?</i> (Always, Usually, Sometimes, Rarely, Never)		
ADULTS AGE 45+		
State	Percent	95% CI
VA	30.3	25.2 - 36.0
Total (21 States)	29.9	28.5 - 31.3

INTERFERES WITH WORK ETC. ALWAYS/ USUALLY/SOMETIMES		
<i>During the past 12 months, how often has confusion or memory loss interfered with your/this person's ability to work, volunteer, or engage in social activities?</i> (Always, Usually, Sometimes, Rarely, Never)		
ADULTS AGE 45+		
State	Percent	95% CI
VA	32.9	27.6 - 38.8
Total (21 States)	31.6	30.2 - 33.0

NEED HELP IN ANY AREA		
<i>As a result of your/ this person's confusion or memory loss, in which of the following four areas do you/ does this person need the most assistance?</i> (Safety, Transportation, Household Activities, Personal Care, Needs assistance but not in those areas, Doesn't need assistance in any area)		
ADULTS AGE 45+		
State	Percent	95% CI
VA	58.5	52.7 - 64.1
Total (21 States)	55.1	53.6 - 56.7

GET CARE ALWAYS/USUALLY		
<i>During the past 30 days, how often has a family member or friend provided any care or assistance for you/this person because of confusion or memory loss?</i> (Always, Usually, Sometimes, Rarely, Never)		
ADULTS AGE 45+		
State	Percent	95% CI
VA	8.1	5.5 - 11.8
Total (21 States)	8.0	7.3 - 8.9

TALKED WITH A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER ABOUT THEIR MEMORY/CONFUSION		
<i>Has anyone discussed with a health care professional, increases in your/ this person's confusion or memory loss?</i> (Yes, No)		
ADULTS AGE 45+		
State	Percent	95% CI
VA	25.0	20.2 - 30.6
Total (21 States)	23.0	21.8 - 24.3

Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS)

Fiscal Year 2013 Annual Report

Status: Fiscal Year 2013 Available (dated January 10, 2014)

Recurrence: Annually

Results: Of those adults 65 years or older who received services in state hospitals in fiscal year 2013, almost half had a diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease or dementia. Yet, CSBs and state hospitals serve relatively few individuals with Alzheimer’s disease or dementia across all services and all ages.

Addressing the needs of individuals with Alzheimer’s disease or related dementias is becoming increasingly important because of the significant growth in Virginia’s older adult population and in the numbers of individuals with these dementias.

Individuals With Alzheimer’s Disease or Related Dementias Who Received Services in CSBs or State Hospitals in FY 2013			
Diagnosis	CSB Mental Health Services	Total Unduplicated CSB Individuals	State Hospitals
Individuals 18-64	74,711	147,192	3,357
Other Dementias	41	56	7
Alzheimer’s	138	195	19
Dementia	138	236	23
Unduplicated Total	304	473	49
Percent of 18-64	0.41%	0.32%	1.46%
Individuals 65+	4,716	8,914	465
Other Dementias	79	150	81
Alzheimer’s	160	468	102
Dementia	215	735	34
Unduplicated Total	435	1,318	217
Percent of 65+	9.22%	14.79%	46.67%

The Community Consumer Submission 3 (CCS 3), the software application that transmits data about individuals and services from CSB information systems to the Department, provided data about the diagnoses, clinical and demographic characteristics, and living situations of individuals who received services from CSBs in FY 2013.

These figures are unduplicated within each CSB or state facility, but they are not unduplicated across CSBs because an individual may receive services from more than one CSB; between state facilities because an individual may receive services from more than one state hospital or training center; or between CSBs and state facilities because an individual may receive services from both.

Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DARS): Division for the Aging

PeerPlace Data on Disabilities

Status: Provided for December 18, 2009 to January 6, 2014

Recurrence: Periodically

Results: From December 2009 through January 2014, 18% (493 + 3,561) of those with a noted disability (22,188) served by area agencies on aging (AAAs) had a cognitive impairment or dementia.

Disability	Total Clients	Client Descriptive Characteristics within Each Disability					
		60 and Over	Under 60	Veteran	Medicare	Medicaid	Poverty
Cognitive	493	433	34	54	318	90	168
Dementia	3,561	3,419	26	516	2,617	538	903
Developmental Disability (DD)	85	48	34	1	36	32	46
Intellectual Disability (ID)	177	100	68	0	88	84	106
Mental Health (MH)	780	577	171	57	358	228	394
Other	1,188	1,055	82	120	655	225	414
Physical	14,286	12,929	939	1,579	8,290	3,128	5,535
Sensory Blind	336	308	15	39	228	58	120
Sensory Vision Loss	349	315	13	40	209	64	120
Sensory Deaf	76	71	2	7	47	18	38
Sensory Hearing Loss	316	300	11	60	220	72	114
TBI - Cognitive	50	35	12	12	22	7	19
TBI - Physical	98	80	17	18	43	19	38
Unknown	393	322	20	24	103	43	163
Total with Data*	22,188						
Total Served	114,905						

Data was extracted from PeerPlace, which is a comprehensive client management system used by DARS, Virginia's Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs), and over 7,000 private providers in Virginia to streamline information and referral services, assessment and care plan development, and client tracking to ensure a "No Wrong Door" approach to service delivery. This represents an unduplicated count of individuals who received at least one service unit during the period of December 18, 2009 to January 6, 2014 and was collected by the agency providing the service. Data are available over the cumulative period and as AAAs joined the PeerPlace system during the capture timeframe. Data are available for each AAA, except for the Fairfax Area Agency on Aging, which is not currently enrolled in the PeerPlace system.

**Total with Data* indicates that the user selected a value in the Disability Type multi-select dropdown. It is plausible to assume that many users would select no value (Total Served minus Total with Data) when the individual has no disability or disability is not a required data element for the service being provided. Since the disability data element is not always required to be completed, however, the disability data elements are overwhelmingly missing information on clients' disabilities, including cognitive impairment and dementia.

**Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DARS):
Division of Adult Services**

Adult Services and Adult Protective Services (ASAPS) UAI Data

Status: Provided; As of February 1, 2014 for Cases Open between 12/18/2009 and 1/6/2013

Recurrence: Periodically

Results: From December 2009 through January 2013, 18% of those served through ASAPS had Alzheimer’s disease or dementia. Further, 31% experienced short term memory loss and 28% had judgment problems.

Total Cases	Dementia (09)	Alzheimer's (08)	Short Term Memory Loss	Long Term Memory Loss	Judgment Problem	Disoriented All Spheres, Some Of The Time	Disoriented All Spheres, All Of The Time	Comatose	Mental Illness
92,355	12,701	3,767	29,030	14,849	25,794	2,651	2,507	151	5,423
% of Total Cases	13.75%	4.08%	31.43%	16.08%	27.93%	2.87%	2.71%	.16%	5.87%

Additional breakdown information is available and includes:

- **Region:** Central, Eastern, Northern, Piedmont, and Western
- **Locality:** Amelia, Buckingham, Chesterfield, etc.
- **Case Type:** APS Investigation, APS, APS – Home based care, AS, AS – Home based care, AS – Intensive services, AS – Intensive Services – Home based care, ALF Reassessment, Guardian Report, Unknown
- **Age Range:** <35, 35-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84, and 85-115
- **Race:** White, Black/African American, and Unknown
- **Gender:** Male, Female, or Unknown

The APS Investigation and the Guardian Report case service type do not have a business requirement to collect a UAI. However, if a client had an APS Report prior to the client’s case changing to a guardianship case type, there could be an APS Investigation and/or UAI associated with the client.

Additionally, ASAPS System can only store the most recent UAI for a client per Case Type Service. Therefore comparing data periods using this report is not recommended.

Virginia State Police

Virginia Crime Information Network (VCIN) Missing Senior Data

Status: Provided for years 2009-2013

Recurrence: Expected periodically

Results: In 2013, 323 seniors age 60 and over were reported missing by localities in Virginia.

Year	Average Age at DLC	Youngest Missing Senior	Oldest Missing Senior
2009	73	60	95
2010	73	60	92
2011	73	60	103
2012	72	60	96
2013	72	60	96

Year	Days Required to Recover Missing Senior (average)	Shortest Number of Days Until Recovery	Longest Number of Days Until Recovery*
2009	10	0	498
2010	14	0	460
2011	9	0	461
2012	9	0	248
2013	11	0	256

Year	No DOR or DCL Recorded	Total Occurrences of Missing Seniors	Number of Seniors Who Went Missing
2009	48	323	299
2010	24	320	304
2011	28	321	304
2012	25	324	303
2013	41	342	323

Year	Seniors With 2 or More Missing Occurrences	Percentage (%) of Seniors with 2 or More Missing Occurrences
2009	21	7
2010	14	5
2011	10	3
2012	16	5
2013	13	4

DLC = Date of Last Contact	DOR = Date of Recovery	DCL = Date of Clear
----------------------------	------------------------	---------------------

VCIN data is reported to the Virginia State Police by local law enforcement agencies. These data include more than just those older adults for which a Senior Alert was issued, which averages less than 20 each year, and does not necessarily include only those older adults with a cognitive impairment. *If recovered only. Those not recovered were not included.