

## Foresight 50+ Omnibus Survey: Seniors' Understanding and Experiences with Dementia Care

**Overview:** On behalf of The John A. Hartford Foundation, McCabe Message Partners engaged NORC to deploy a survey exploring seniors' understanding and experiences with dementia care, including their worries, fears, and knowledge of resources.

**Methodology:** This survey was conducted from May 16-20, 2024, using NORC's Foresight 50+ probability-based panel, which is designed to represent US adults aged 50 or older. The panel included 1,010 interviews, with a margin of error of +/- 4.30 percentage points.

This document provides a summary of the panel's responses to all survey questions, along with a cross-tabulation analysis based on relevant demographic variables, including gender, education level, race and ethnicity, and household income.

### Sample Demographics:

| Demographic Measure                      | Respondents |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Gender</b>                            |             |
| Male                                     | 481         |
| Female                                   | 529         |
| <b>Educational Attainment</b>            |             |
| No High School Diploma                   | 81          |
| High School Graduate or Equivalent       | 298         |
| Some College or associate degree         | 266         |
| Bachelor's Degree/Post Graduate Study    | 365         |
| <b>Race/Ethnicity</b>                    |             |
| White/Non-Hispanic                       | 706         |
| Black/Non-Hispanic                       | 107         |
| Hispanic                                 | 120         |
| Other, non-Hispanic                      | 23          |
| 2+, non-Hispanic                         | 26          |
| Asian-Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic     | 28          |
| <b>Household Income in the Past Year</b> |             |
| <\$30k                                   | 180         |
| \$30k-<\$60k                             | 277         |
| \$60k-<\$100k                            | 263         |
| \$100k+                                  | 290         |

## Concerns Regarding Potential Impact of Diseases on Health

A majority of respondents expressed concern over the potential impact of several diseases on their health. Cancer (65%) and heart disease (61%) were the top concerns, followed by stroke (59%), dementia (57%), and diabetes (51%).

### 1A. Rate your level of concern related to the potential impact of the following diseases on your health. – Cancer

- 65% of respondents said they were concerned (NET) about the potential impact of cancer on their health
  - 43% of respondents said they were somewhat concerned about the potential impact of cancer on their health
  - 22% of respondents said they were very concerned about the potential impact of cancer on their health
- 35% of respondents said they were not concerned (NET) about the potential impact of cancer on their health
  - 9% of respondents said they were not at all concerned about the potential impact of cancer on their health
  - 26% of respondents said they were not very concerned about the potential impact of cancer on their health

### Subgroup Analysis:

#### Gender

- Women (71%) were more likely than men (58%) to say that they were concerned (NET) about the potential impact of cancer on their health
  - Women (26%) were more likely than men (18%) to say that they were very concerned about the potential impact of cancer on their health

#### Race/Ethnicity

- Hispanic respondents (34%) were more likely than white respondents (19%) to say that they were very concerned about the potential impact of cancer on their health.

#### Household Income

- Respondents with household incomes below \$30k were more likely (29%) to say that they were very concerned about the potential impact of cancer on their health compared to those with household incomes above \$100k (16%)

### 1B. Rate your level of concern related to the potential impact of the following diseases on your health. – Dementia

- 57% of respondents said they were concerned (NET) about the potential impact of dementia on their health

NET responses are a cumulative representation of multiple related answer categories, providing a consolidated percentage that illustrates a broader trend or overall sentiment among respondents towards a specific question.

All subgroup analysis findings listed are significant at 95% confidence level. The figure is statistically significant, and there is only a 5% probability that the result was due to chance.

Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding or skipped questions.

- 39% of respondents said they were somewhat concerned about the potential impact of dementia their health
  - 18% of respondents said they were very concerned about the potential impact of dementia on their health
- 41% of respondents said they were not concerned (NET) about the potential impact of dementia on their health
  - 14% of respondents said they were not at all concerned about the potential impact of dementia on their health
  - 28% of respondents said they were not very concerned about the potential impact of dementia on their health

### Subgroup Analysis:

#### Gender

- Women (64%) were more likely than men (49%) to say that they were concerned (NET) about the potential impact of dementia on their health

#### Household Income

- Respondents with household incomes below \$30k were more likely (66%) to say they were concerned (NET) about the potential impact of dementia on their health than those with household incomes between \$60k and \$100k (52%)

### 1C. Rate your level of concern related to the potential impact of the following diseases on your health. – Diabetes

- 51% of respondents said they were concerned (NET) about the potential impact of diabetes on their health
  - 32% of respondents said they were somewhat concerned about the potential impact of diabetes on their health
  - 19% of respondents said they were very concerned about the potential impact of diabetes on their health
- 48% of respondents said they were not concerned (NET) about the potential impact of diabetes on their health
  - 19% of respondents said they were not at all concerned about the potential impact of diabetes on their health
  - 29% of respondents said they were not very concerned about the potential impact of diabetes on their health

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## Subgroup Analysis:

### Race/Ethnicity

- Black respondents (64%) were more likely than white respondents (46%) to say they were concerned (NET) about the potential impact of diabetes on their health
  - Black respondents (30%) were more likely than white respondents (14%) to say they were very concerned about the potential impact of diabetes on their health

### Household Income

- Respondents with household incomes between \$30k and \$60k were more likely (25%) to say they were very concerned about the potential impact of diabetes on their health than those with household incomes above \$100k (13%)

## 1D. Rate your level of concern related to the potential impact of the following diseases on your health. - Heart disease

- 61% of respondents said they were concerned (NET) about the potential impact of heart disease on their health
  - 40% of respondents said they were somewhat concerned about the potential impact of heart disease on their health
  - 21% of respondents said they were very concerned about the potential impact of heart disease on their health
- 39% of respondents said they were not concerned (NET) about the potential impact of heart disease on their health
  - 11% of respondents said they were not at all concerned about the potential impact of heart disease on their health
  - 27% of respondents said they were not very concerned about the potential impact of heart disease on their health

## Subgroup Analysis

### Race/Ethnicity

- Hispanic respondents (37%) were more likely than white respondents (18%) to say they were very concerned about the potential impact of heart disease on their health

### Household Income

- Respondents with household incomes below \$30k were more likely (28%) to say they were very concerned about the potential impact of heart disease on their health than those with household incomes above \$100k (12%)

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- Respondents with household incomes between \$60k-100k were more likely (29%) to say they were very concerned about the potential impact of heart disease on their health than those with household incomes above \$100k (12%)

#### 1E. Rate your level of concern related to the potential impact of the following diseases on your health. – Stroke

- 59% of respondents said they were concerned (NET) about the potential impact of a stroke on their health
  - 42% of respondents said they were somewhat concerned about the potential impact of a stroke on their health
  - 17% of respondents said they were very concerned about the potential impact of a stroke on their health
- 40% of respondents said they were not concerned (NET) about the potential impact of a stroke on their health
  - 11% of respondents said they were not at all concerned about the potential impact of a stroke on their health
  - 29% of respondents said they were not very concerned about the potential impact of a stroke on their health

#### Subgroup Analysis

##### Gender

- Women (65%) were more likely than men (52%) to say that they were concerned (NET) about the potential impact of a stroke on their health
  - Women (20%) were more likely than men (13%) to say that they were very concerned about the potential impact of a stroke on their health

##### Race/Ethnicity

- Hispanic respondents (32%) were more likely than white respondents (13%) to say they were very concerned about the potential impact of a stroke on their health

##### Household Income

- Respondents with household incomes below \$30k were more likely (67%) to say they were concerned (NET) about the potential impact of a stroke on their health than those with household incomes above \$100k (52%)

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## Personal Experience with Dementia

More than half (54%) of respondents reported having personal experience with dementia, either through their own symptoms or diagnosis, or through a family member or friend.

**2. Do you have personal experience with dementia? This could include experiencing symptoms, receiving a diagnosis yourself, or having a family member or friend diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease or dementia.**

- 54% of respondents said they have personal experience with dementia
- 46% of respondents said they did not have personal experience with dementia

### Subgroup Analysis

#### Age

- Respondents aged 65 and older (60%) were more likely than those aged 50-64 (47%) to have personal experience with dementia.

#### Race/Ethnicity

- White respondents (59%) were more likely than black respondents (39%) to have personal experience with dementia.

#### Household Income

- Respondents with household incomes below \$30k were more likely (62%) to have personal experience with dementia than those with household incomes above \$100k (48%)

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## Sources of Information for Memory Concerns

Most respondents (56%) would turn to their primary care provider first if they had concerns about their memory or a family member's memory. A significant portion (25%) would seek information directly from specialists like neurologists, while a smaller percentage would use online resources (9%) or discuss concerns with family members (8%). Government or non-profit organizations were the least preferred source (1%).

### 3. If you or someone in your family had concerns about your memory, who or where would you first go for information?

- 56% of respondents indicated they would first consult their primary care provider if they had concerns about their memory or the memory of a family member.
- 25% of respondents would first seek information directly from a specialist, such as a neurologist, if they had concerns about their memory or the memory of a family member.
- 9% of respondents would first turn to online resources for information if they had concerns about their memory or the memory of a family member.
- 8% of respondents would first discuss their concerns with a family member if they had concerns about their memory or the memory of a family member.
- 1% of respondents would first reach out to a government or nonprofit organization for information if they had concerns about their memory or the memory of a family member.

## Subgroup Analysis

### Age

- Respondents aged 65 and older (62%) were more likely than those aged 50-64 (50%) to say they would first consult their primary care provider if they had concerns about their memory or the memory of a family member.
- Respondents aged 50-64 (30%) were more likely than those aged 65 and older (19%) to say they would first seek information directly from a specialist, such as a neurologist, if they had concerns about their memory or the memory of a family member.

### Gender

- Women (61%) were more likely than men (50%) to say they would first consult their primary care provider if they had concerns about their memory or the memory of a family member.
- Men (12%) were more likely than women (6%) to say they would first turn to online resources for information if they had concerns about their memory or the memory of a family member.

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### Household Income

- Respondents with household incomes below \$30k were more likely (16%) to say they would first discuss their concerns with a family member if they had concerns about their memory or the memory of a family member than all other respondents (6%).

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## Government Support for Dementia Caregivers

The majority of respondents considered various forms of assistance important. The most desired support was training to help provide better care (92%) and payment for in-home assistance or respite care (91%). Additionally, 84% found payment for time spent caregiving and support groups important, while 81% and 82% expressed interest in paid and unpaid leave benefits, respectively.

### 4A. If you were a caregiver for someone with dementia, how important would it be for the state or federal government to ensure the following support existed. - Workforce benefits that enabled you to take paid leave from your job when needed

- 81% of respondents indicated it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take paid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 31% of respondents felt it would be somewhat important for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take paid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 50% of respondents felt it would be very important for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take paid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.
- 18% of respondents indicated it would not be important (NET) for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take paid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 10% of respondents felt it would not be very important for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take paid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 8% of respondents felt it would not be important at all for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take paid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.

## Subgroup Analysis

### Age

- Respondents aged 50-64 (88%) were more likely than those aged 65 and older (74%) to say it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take paid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.

### Gender

- Women (85%) were more likely than men (77%) to say it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take paid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.

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### Race/Ethnicity

- Black respondents (92%) were more likely than white respondents (76%) to say it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take paid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - Black respondents (65%) were more likely than white respondents (47%) to say it would be very important for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take paid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.

#### **4B. If you were a caregiver for someone with dementia, how important would it be for the state or federal government to ensure the following support existed. - Workforce benefits that enabled you to take unpaid leave from your job when needed**

- 82% of respondents indicated it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take unpaid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 37% of respondents indicated it would be somewhat important for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take unpaid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 45% of respondents indicated it would be very important for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take unpaid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.
- 17% of respondents indicated it would not be important (NET) for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take unpaid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 8% of respondents indicated it would not be at all important for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take unpaid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 9% of respondents indicated it would not be very important for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take unpaid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.

### **Subgroup Analysis**

#### Age

- Respondents aged 50-64 (88%) were more likely than those aged 65 and older (74%) to say it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take unpaid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.

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### Gender

- Women (53%) were more likely than men (36%) to say it would be very important for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take unpaid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.

### Race/Ethnicity

- Black respondents (93%) were more likely than white respondents (78%) to say it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure workforce benefits existed that enabled them to take unpaid leave if they were caring for someone with dementia.

### **4C. If you were a caregiver for someone with dementia, how important would it be for the state or federal government to ensure the following support existed. - Payment for time spent caregiving**

- 84% of respondents indicated it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure payment for time spent caregiving if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 35% of respondents indicated it would be somewhat important for the government to ensure payment for time spent caregiving if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 48% of respondents indicated it would be very important for the government to ensure payment for time spent caregiving if they were caring for someone with dementia.
- 16% of respondents indicated it would not be important (NET) for the government to ensure payment for time spent caregiving if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 6% of respondents indicated it would not be at all important for the government to ensure payment for time spent caregiving if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 10% of respondents indicated it would not be very important for the government to ensure payment for time spent caregiving if they were caring for someone with dementia.

### **Subgroup Analysis**

#### Age

- Respondents aged 50-64 (89%) were more likely than those aged 65 and older (79%) to say it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure payment for time spent caregiving if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - Respondents aged 50-64 (53%) were more likely than those aged 65 and older (43%) to say it would be very important for the government to ensure payment for time spent caregiving if they were caring for someone with dementia.

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### Gender

- Women (88%) were more likely than men (79%) to say it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure payment for time spent caregiving if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - Women (57%) were more likely than men (39%) to say it would be very important for the government to ensure payment for time spent caregiving if they were caring for someone with dementia.

### Household Income

- Respondents with household incomes below \$30k were more likely (57%) to say it would be very important for the government to ensure payment for time spent caregiving if they were caring for someone with dementia than those with household incomes above \$100k (40%)

### **4D. If you were a caregiver for someone with dementia, how important would it be for the state or federal government to ensure the following support existed. - Payment for in-home assistance or respite care**

- 91% of respondents indicated it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure payment for in-home assistance or respite care if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 35% of respondents indicated it would be somewhat important for the government to ensure payment for in-home assistance or respite care if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 56% of respondents indicated it would be very important for the government to ensure payment for in-home assistance or respite care if they were caring for someone with dementia.
- 8% of respondents indicated it would not be important (NET) for the government to ensure payment for in-home assistance or respite care if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 3% of respondents indicated it would not be at all important for the government to ensure payment for in-home assistance or respite care if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 5% of respondents indicated it would not be very important for the government to ensure payment for in-home assistance or respite care if they were caring for someone with dementia.

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## Subgroup Analysis

### Age

- Respondents aged 50-64 (95%) were more likely than those aged 65 and older (87%) to say it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure payment for in-home assistance or respite care if they were caring for someone with dementia.

### Gender

- Women (95%) were more likely than men (87%) to say it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure payment for in-home assistance or respite care if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - Women (67%) were more likely than men (45%) to say it would be very important for the government to ensure payment for in-home assistance or respite care if they were caring for someone with dementia.

#### **4E. If you were a caregiver for someone with dementia, how important would it be for the state or federal government to ensure the following support existed. - Training to help you provide better care**

- 92% of respondents indicated it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure training to help provide better care if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 36% of respondents indicated it would be somewhat important for the government to ensure training to help provide better care if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 56% of respondents indicated it would be very important for the government to ensure training to help provide better care if they were caring for someone with dementia.
- 7% of respondents indicated it would not be important (NET) for the government to ensure training to help provide better care if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 3% of respondents indicated it would not be at all important for the government to ensure training to help provide better care if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 5% of respondents indicated it would not be very important for the government to ensure training to help provide better care if they were caring for someone with dementia.

## Subgroup Analysis

### Gender

- Women (64%) were more likely than men (47%) to say it would be very important for the government to ensure training to help provide better care if they were caring for someone with dementia.

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### Household Income

- Respondents with household incomes below \$30k were more likely (67%) to say it would be very important for the government to ensure training to help provide better care if they were caring for someone with dementia than those with household incomes above \$100k (48%)
- Respondents with household incomes between \$30k-\$60k were more likely (62%) to say it would be very important for the government to ensure training to help provide better care if they were caring for someone with dementia than those with household incomes above \$100k (48%)

#### **4F. If you were a caregiver for someone with dementia, how important would it be for the state or federal government to ensure the following support existed. - Support groups with other caregivers**

- 84% of respondents indicated it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure support groups with other caregivers if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 46% of respondents indicated it would be somewhat important for the government to ensure support groups with other caregivers if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 38% of respondents indicated it would be very important for the government to ensure support groups with other caregivers if they were caring for someone with dementia.
- 15% of respondents indicated it would not be important (NET) for the government to ensure support groups with other caregivers if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 4% of respondents indicated it would not be at all important for the government to ensure support groups with other caregivers if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - 12% of respondents indicated it would not be very important for the government to ensure support groups with other caregivers if they were caring for someone with dementia.

### **Subgroup Analysis**

#### Gender

- Women (88%) were more likely than men (79%) to say it would be important (NET) for the government to ensure support groups with other caregivers if they were caring for someone with dementia.
  - Women (46%) were more likely than men (29%) to say it would be very important for the government to ensure support groups with other caregivers if they were caring for someone with dementia.

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### Household Income

- Respondents with household incomes below \$100k were more likely (42%) to say it would be very important for the government to ensure support groups with other caregivers if they were caring for someone with dementia than those with household incomes above \$100k (28%)

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## Concerns about the personal impact of becoming a caregiver for someone with dementia

Most respondents expressed concerns about the physical (84%), emotional (88%), and financial (83%) stress associated with caregiving. A similar proportion (88%) were concerned about the difficulties of finding care options or support and (71%) were concerned about loneliness and isolation.

### 5A. How concerned would you be about personally experiencing each of the following things if you were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia? - Physical stress

- 84% of respondents indicated they would be concerned (NET) about personally experiencing physical stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 43% of respondents expressed they would be somewhat concerned about personally experiencing physical stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 41% of respondents indicated they would be very concerned about personally experiencing physical stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia
- 15% of respondents indicated they would not be concerned (NET) about personally experiencing physical stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 3% of respondents expressed they would not be concerned at all about personally experiencing physical stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 12% of respondents stated they would not be very concerned about personally experiencing physical stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.

### Subgroup Analysis

#### Gender

- Women (93%) were more likely than men (74%) to say they would be concerned (NET) about personally experiencing physical stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - Women (55%) were more likely than men (25%) to say they would be very concerned about personally experiencing physical stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia

#### Household Income

- Respondents with household incomes below \$30k were more likely (57%) to say they would be very concerned about personally experiencing physical stress if they were a

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caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia than those with household incomes above \$30k (37%)

**5B. How concerned would you be about personally experiencing each of the following things if you were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia? - Emotional stress**

- 88% of respondents indicated they would be concerned (NET) about personally experiencing emotional stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 38% of respondents expressed they would be somewhat concerned about personally experiencing emotional stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 50% of respondents indicated they would be very concerned about personally experiencing emotional stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
- 11% of respondents indicated they would not be concerned (NET) about personally experiencing emotional stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 2% of respondents expressed they would not be concerned at all about personally experiencing emotional stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 8% of respondents stated they would not be very concerned about personally experiencing emotional stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.

**Subgroup Analysis**

Gender

- Women (95%) were more likely than men (81%) to say they would be concerned (NET) about personally experiencing emotional stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - Women (62%) were more likely than men (38%) to say they would be very concerned about personally experiencing emotional stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.

Household Income

- Respondents with household incomes below \$30k were more likely (61%) to say they would be very concerned about personally experiencing emotional stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia than those with household incomes above \$100k (44%)

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### 5C. How concerned would you be about personally experiencing each of the following things if you were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia? - Financial stress

- 83% of respondents indicated they would be concerned (NET) about personally experiencing financial stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 37% of respondents expressed they would be somewhat concerned about personally experiencing financial stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 46% of respondents indicated they would be very concerned about personally experiencing financial stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
- 16% of respondents indicated they would not be concerned (NET) about personally experiencing financial stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 2% of respondents expressed they would not be concerned at all about personally experiencing financial stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 14% of respondents stated they would not be very concerned about personally experiencing financial stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.

### Subgroup Analysis

#### Age

- Respondents aged 50-64 (87%) were more likely than those aged 65 and older (78%) to say they would be concerned (NET) about personally experiencing financial stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - Respondents aged 50-64 (50%) were more likely than those aged 65 and older (41%) to say they would be very concerned about personally experiencing financial stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.

#### Gender

- Women (53%) were more likely than men (37%) to say they would be very concerned about personally experiencing financial stress if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.

#### Household Income

- Respondents with household incomes below \$30k were more likely (59%) to say they would be very concerned about personally experiencing financial stress if they were a

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caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia than those with household incomes above \$60k (40%)

**5D. How concerned would you be about personally experiencing each of the following things if you were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia? - Finding care options or support**

- 88% of respondents indicated they would be concerned (NET) about personally finding care options or support if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 40% of respondents expressed they would be somewhat concerned about personally finding care options or support if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 48% of respondents indicated they would be very concerned about personally finding care options or support if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
- 11% of respondents indicated they would not be concerned (NET) about personally finding care options or support if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 2% of respondents expressed they would not be concerned at all about personally finding care options or support if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 9% of respondents stated they would not be very concerned about personally finding care options or support if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.

**Subgroup Analysis**

Gender

- Women (95%) were more likely than men (80%) to say they would be concerned (NET) about personally finding care options or support if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - Women (59%) were more likely than men (36%) to say they would be very concerned about personally finding care options or support if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.

**5E. How concerned would you be about personally experiencing each of the following things if you were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia? - Loneliness or isolation**

- 71% of respondents indicated they would be concerned (NET) about personally experiencing loneliness or isolation if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 39% of respondents expressed they would be somewhat concerned about personally experiencing loneliness or isolation if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.

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- 32% of respondents indicated they would be very concerned about personally experiencing loneliness or isolation if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
- 28% of respondents indicated they would not be concerned (NET) about personally experiencing loneliness or isolation if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 8% of respondents expressed they would not be concerned at all about personally experiencing loneliness or isolation if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - 20% of respondents stated they would not be very concerned about personally experiencing loneliness or isolation if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.

## Subgroup Analysis

### Gender

- Women (78%) were more likely than men (64%) to say they would be concerned (NET) about personally experiencing loneliness or isolation if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
  - Women (40%) were more likely than men (24%) to say they would be very concerned about personally experiencing loneliness or isolation if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia.
- Respondents with household incomes below \$30k were more likely (47%) to say they would be very concerned about personally experiencing loneliness or isolation if they were a caregiver to someone diagnosed with dementia than those with household incomes above \$60k (27%)

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## Dementia Caregiving and Patient Priorities

Respondents expressed a strong desire for support and planning in the event of a dementia diagnosis. Most valued a comprehensive care plan (95%), informed healthcare providers (94%), financial security for care (94%), and the ability to remain at home (90%). The vast majority also prioritized not being a burden on family and friends (96%), while 88% expressed a desire for the involvement of loved ones in their care.

### 6A. If you were diagnosed with dementia, how important would the following things be to you? - Having a care plan in place

- 95% of respondents indicated that having a care plan in place would be important (NET) to them if they were diagnosed with dementia
  - 29% of respondents indicated that having a care plan in place would be somewhat important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia
  - 66% of respondents indicated that having a care plan in place would be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia
- 3% of respondents indicated that having a care plan in place would not be important (NET) to them if they were diagnosed with dementia
  - 1% of respondents indicated that having a care plan in place would not be at all important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia
  - 2% of respondents indicated that having a care plan in place would not be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia

### Subgroup Analysis

#### Gender

- Women (98%) were more likely than men (92%) to say that having a care plan in place would be important (NET) to them if they were diagnosed with dementia
  - Women (76%) were more likely than men (54%) to say that having a care plan in place would be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia

### 6B. If you were diagnosed with dementia, how important would the following things be to you? - My primary care providers knowing what matters most to me

- 94% of respondents indicated that their primary care providers knowing what matters most to them would be important (NET) to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 26% of respondents indicated that their primary care providers knowing what matters most to them would be somewhat important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 68% of respondents indicated that their primary care providers knowing what matters most to them would be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.

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- 5% of respondents indicated that their primary care providers knowing what matters most to them would not be important (NET) to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 1% of respondents indicated that their primary care providers knowing what matters most to them would not be at all important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 4% of respondents indicated that their primary care providers knowing what matters most to them would not be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.

### Subgroup Analysis

#### Age

- Respondents aged 65 and older (75%) were more likely than those aged 50-64 (63%) to say that their primary care providers knowing what matters most to them would be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.

#### Gender

- Women (75%) were more likely than men (62%) to say that their primary care providers knowing what matters most to them would be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.

### 6C. If you were diagnosed with dementia, how important would the following things be to you? - Being able to pay for my care

- 94% of respondents indicated that being able to pay for their care would be important (NET) to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 18% of respondents indicated that being able to pay for their care would be somewhat important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 76% of respondents indicated that being able to pay for their care would be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
- 5% of respondents indicated that being able to pay for their care would not be important (NET) to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 1% of respondents indicated that being able to pay for their care would not be at all important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 4% of respondents indicated that being able to pay for their care would not be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.

### Subgroup Analysis

#### Gender

- Women (83%) were more likely than men (69%) to say that being able to pay for their care would be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.

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**6D. If you were diagnosed with dementia, how important would the following things be to you? - Having a family member or friend to help care for me**

- 88% of respondents indicated that having a family member or friend to help care for them would be important (NET) to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 35% of respondents indicated that having a family member or friend to help care for them would be somewhat important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 54% of respondents indicated that having a family member or friend to help care for them would be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
- 10% of respondents indicated that having a family member or friend to help care for them would not be important (NET) to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 2% of respondents indicated that having a family member or friend to help care for them would not be at all important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 8% of respondents indicated that having a family member or friend to help care for them would not be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.

**Subgroup Analysis**

Gender

- Women (91%) were more likely than men (85%) to say that having a family member or friend to help care for them would be important (NET) to them if they were diagnosed with dementia
  - Women (61%) were more likely than men (47%) to say that having a family member or friend to help care for them would be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.

Household Income

- Respondents with household incomes below \$30k were more likely (63%) to say that having a family member or friend to help care for them would be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia than those with household incomes above \$100k (46%)

**6E. If you were diagnosed with dementia, how important would the following things be to you? - Being able to remain in my home**

- 90% of respondents indicated that being able to remain in their home would be important (NET) to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 27% of respondents indicated that being able to remain in their home would be somewhat important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.

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- 64% of respondents indicated that being able to remain in their home would be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
- 9% of respondents indicated that being able to remain in their home would not be important (NET) to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 2% of respondents indicated that being able to remain in their home would not be at all important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 7% of respondents indicated that being able to remain in their home would not be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.

### Subgroup Analysis

#### Race/Ethnicity

- Black respondents (79%) were more likely to say that being able to remain in their home would be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia, compared to white respondents (60%).

#### Household Income

- Respondents with household incomes below \$60k were more likely (69%) to say that being able to remain in their home would be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia than those with household incomes above \$100k (57%).

### 6F. If you were diagnosed with dementia, how important would the following things be to you? - Not being a burden on family and friends

- 96% of respondents indicated that not being a burden on family and friends would be important (NET) to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 19% of respondents indicated that not being a burden on family and friends would be somewhat important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 78% of respondents indicated that not being a burden on family and friends would be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
- 3% of respondents indicated that not being a burden on family and friends would not be important (NET) to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 1% of respondents indicated that not being a burden on family and friends would not be at all important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - 2% of respondents indicated that not being a burden on family and friends would not be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.

NET responses are a cumulative representation of multiple related answer categories, providing a consolidated percentage that illustrates a broader trend or overall sentiment among respondents towards a specific question.

All subgroup analysis findings listed are significant at 95% confidence level. The figure is statistically significant, and there is only a 5% probability that the result was due to chance.

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## Subgroup Analysis

### Gender

- Women (98%) were more likely than men (94%) to that not being a burden on family and friends would be important (NET) to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.
  - Women (85%) were more likely than men (69%) to say that not being a burden on family and friends would be very important to them if they were diagnosed with dementia.

NET responses are a cumulative representation of multiple related answer categories, providing a consolidated percentage that illustrates a broader trend or overall sentiment among respondents towards a specific question.

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