**Table 3**

Results for Persons Living with Dementia as Reported by their Caregivers

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Comparison | Findings | Number of participants1 | Correlation2 | *p*-value | Cohen’s *d* |
| PLWD-related variables |
| Dementia type | Non-AD v. AD  | 1) Higher Sleep-Severity | 44 | .33 | .029 | .7 |
| 2) Higher Anxiety-Severity | 43 | .31 | .042 | .66 |
| 3) Higher Apathy-Severity | 44 | .3 | .047 | .63 |
| Years since dementia onset\* | The longer since dementia onset  | 1) Lower quality of life | 49 | -.32 | .026 | .67 |
| 2) Higher Sleep-Severity | 44 | .31 | .04 | .65 |
| Number of comorbidities\* | Higher number of comorbidities | 1) More neuropsychiatric symptoms | 45 | .31 | .038 | .65 |
| Charlson Comorbidity Index\* | Higher Charlson Comorbidity Index | 1) Higher total frequency of dementia symptoms (HABC-M) | 47 | .34 | .021 | .71 |
| 2) Higher behavioral and mood symptom frequency (HABC-M) | 49 | .3 | .035 | .64 |
| Caregiver-related variables3 |
| Caregiver gender | Female caregivers (v. male caregivers) | 1) Higher Sleep-Severity | 44 | .44 | .003 | .97 |
| 2) Higher Eat-Severity | 44 | .44 | .003 | .97 |
| 3) Higher Apathy-Severity | 44 | .37 | .012 | .81 |
| 4) Higher total symptom severity | 44 | .35 | .02 | .75 |
| Caregiver’s age | Younger caregivers (v. older caregivers) | 1) Higher Sleep-Severity | 44 | -.53 | <.001 | 1.25 |
| 2) Higher total symptom severity | 44 | -.48 | .001 | 1.08 |
| 3) More neuropsychiatric symptoms | 45 | -.4 | .007 | .87 |
| 4) Higher Apathy-Severity | 44 | -.4 | .008 | .87 |
| 5) Higher Motor-Severity | 43 | -.38 | .013 | .81 |
| 6) Higher Eat-Severity | 44 | -.36 | .015 | .78 |
| 7) Higher Disinhibition-Severity | 43 | -.31 | .041 | .66 |
| 8) Higher Delusions-Severity | 44 | -.31 | .04 | .65 |
| Caregiver’s relationship configuration | Adult children caregivers (v. spousal caregivers) | 1) Higher Sleep-Severity | 44 | .46 | .002 | 1.04 |
| 2) Higher total symptom severity | 44 | .4 | .007 | .87 |
| 3) Higher Delusions-Severity | 44 | .38 | .012 | .81 |
| 4) More neuropsychiatric symptoms | 45 | .36 | .014 | .7 |
| 5) Higher Hallucinations-Severity | 44 | .31 | .044 | .64 |
| Caregiver’s employment | Employed (v. unemployed) | 1) Higher Apathy-Severity | 44 | .34 | .024 | .72 |
| 2) Higher Depression-Severity | 41 | .33 | .037 | .7 |
| 3) Higher total symptom severity | 44 | .31 | .038 | .66 |
| Caregiver’s race | African-American caregivers (v. white caregivers) | 1) Higher Delusions-Severity | 41 | -.63 | <.001 | 1.63 |
| 2) More neuropsychiatric symptoms | 42 | -.55 | <.001 | 1.34 |
| 3) Higher total symptom severity | 41 | -.54 | <.001 | 1.27 |
| 4) Higher Agitation-Severity | 40 | -.51 | .001 | 1.17 |
| 5) Higher Disinhibition-Severity | 40 | .48 | .002 | 1.1 |
| 6) Higher Hallucinations-Severity | 41 | -.42 | .006 | .93 |
| 7) Higher Irritability-Severity | 41 | .41 | .009 | .89 |
| 8) Higher Eat-Severity | 41 | .35 | .026 | .74 |
| 9) Higher Apathy-Severity | 41 | -.33 | .035 | .7 |
| 10) Higher behavioral and mood symptom frequency (HABC-M) | 46 | -.33 | .025 | .59 |
| Caregiver’s education | Less than college (v. at least a college degree) | 1) Higher behavioral and mood symptom frequency (HABC-M) | 49 | -.33 | .021 | .81 |
| Caregiver’s responsibility for others beyond PLWD | Caregiver is responsible for others beyond PLWD (v. only responsible for PLWD) | 1) Higher Elation-Severity | 44 | .32 | .035 | .67 |
| Number of years the caregiver has been caring for PLWD | Longer duration of caregiving | 1) Higher Sleep-Severity | 44 | .33 | .03 | .69 |

*Note.* AD = Alzheimer’s disease. HABC-M = Healthy Aging Brain Care Monitor. 1Number of data values for the dependent variable used in the calculation, reflects missing data for the Neuropsychiatric Inventory – Questionnaire, since these data were retrieved from the electronic health records. 2Pearson’s *r* coefficient was used for interval/ratio outcome variables, Spearman’s rho correlation coefficient was used for ordinal outcome variables. \*Indicates the continuous variable that was square root-transformed to attain normality. 3Caregiver-related variables indicate which caregivers’ characteristics were associated with PLWDs’ neuropsychiatric symptoms.