2022 Alzheimer’s Disease Facts and Figures Report:
At A Glance Statistics

Prevalence, Incidence and Mortality
- An estimated 6.5 million Americans over age 65 are living with Alzheimer’s dementia in 2022.
- About 1 in 9 people (10.7%) over age 65 has Alzheimer’s dementia.
- Two-thirds of Americans over age 65 with Alzheimer’s dementia (4 million) are women.
- Deaths due to Alzheimer’s disease between 2000 and 2019 have more than doubled, increasing 145%.
- 1 in 3 seniors dies with Alzheimer’s disease or another dementia.

Caregiving
- In 2021, more than 11 million caregivers of people with Alzheimer’s disease or other dementias provided an estimated 16 billion hours of unpaid care, a contribution to the nation valued at more than $271 billion.
- Nearly half of all caregivers (48%) who provide help to older adults do so for someone with Alzheimer’s or another dementia.
- Approximately two-thirds of caregivers are women, and one-third of dementia caregivers are daughters.
- 41% percent of caregivers have a household income of $50,000 or less.

Cost of Care
- In 2021, total payments for all individuals with Alzheimer’s disease or other dementias are estimated at $321 billion (not including unpaid caregiving).
- Medicare and Medicaid are expected to cover $206 billion, or 64%, of the total health care and long-term care payments for people with Alzheimer’s disease or other dementias. Out-of-pocket spending is expected to be $81 billion.
- Total payments for health care, long-term care and hospice care for people with Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias are projected to increase to nearly $1 trillion in 2050.
- The total lifetime cost of care for someone with dementia is estimated at $371,621.

Dementia Care Workforce
- Primary care physicians (PCPs) frequently make the initial diagnosis of dementia, and 55% of PCPs caring for people living with Alzheimer’s report there are not enough dementia care specialists in their communities.
  - Substantial differences in specialist availability exist between urban and rural settings: 63% of PCPs in a small city or town and 71% of PCPs in a rural area reported a lack of specialists, compared with 44% of PCPs in a large city.
- Twenty U.S. states have been termed “dementia neurology deserts,” meaning they are projected to have fewer than 10 neurologists per 10,000 people with dementia in 2025. (States include: AL, AR, DE, HI, IA, ID, KS, KY, ME, MS, MT, ND, NM, NV, OK, SC, SD, VT, WV, WY.)
- A state-by-state analysis in this year’s special report found 12 states will need to increase the number of practicing geriatricians at least five-fold to care for those projected to have Alzheimer’s dementia in 2050. These same states would need to increase the number of practicing geriatricians 13-fold to care for those projected to need geriatric care. (States include: AL, ID, IA, KA, KY, LA, MS, MT, OK, TN, WV, WY.)
About 4.5 million Americans make up the direct care workforce. From 2016 to 2026, the demand for direct care workers is projected to grow by more than 40%, while their availability is expected to decline.

Direct care workers, such as nursing aides, provide most of the paid long-term care to older adults living at home or in settings such as assisted living residences and nursing homes.

- In 48 U.S. states, double-digit percentage increases in home health and personal care aides will be needed by 2028 to meet demand.

Direct care workers have difficult jobs and they may not receive the training necessary to provide dementia care. Turnover rates are high among direct care workers — as high as 65% annually for certified nurse assistants — and recruitment and retention are persistent challenges.

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