

## 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.)

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- 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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