

## 2023 Alzheimer's Disease Facts and Figures Report: At a Glance Statistics

### *Prevalence, Incidence and Mortality*

- An estimated 6.7 million Americans over age 65 are living with Alzheimer's dementia in 2023.
- About 1 in 9 people (10.8%) over age 65 have Alzheimer's dementia.
- Two-thirds of Americans over age 65 with Alzheimer's dementia (4.1 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 2022, more than 11 million caregivers of people with Alzheimer's disease or other dementias provided an estimated 18 billion hours of unpaid care, a contribution to the nation valued at \$339.5 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 2023, total payments for all individuals with Alzheimer's disease or other dementias are estimated at \$345 billion (not including unpaid caregiving).
- Medicare and Medicaid are expected to cover \$222 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 \$87 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 \$392,874.

### *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)



### *Direct Care Workforce*

- An estimated 1.2 million additional direct care workers will be needed between 2020 and 2030 — more new workers than in any other single occupation in the United States.
- Direct care workers play a vital role in caring for people living with dementia in private homes, adult day services, residential care, skilled nursing homes and other settings.
- Turnover rates are high in this workforce — estimated at 64% annually for direct care workers providing home care and 99% for nursing assistants in nursing homes.
  - COVID-19 has had a significant impact. Employment levels in nursing homes and community care settings are still far below pre-pandemic levels. Nearly 1.5 million nursing staff contracted COVID and nearly 3,000 died.
- Double-digit percentage increases in the number of home health and personal care aides will be needed between 2020 and 2030 to demand in every state except Maine.
  - Twenty-one states will need a 30% to 40% increase in the size of this workforce, while two states — Arizona and Nevada — will need to increase by more than 50%.

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