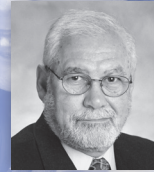




# THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY PUERTO RICAN/HISPANIC TASK FORCE



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## FIGHTING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE RISING TOLL ON LATINOS

The data compiled by the Alzheimer's Association on Alzheimer's is alarming in its projections of the toll the disease will take on lives and the economy. Today, 5.3 million Americans are living with Alzheimer's disease, including an estimated 200,000 under the age of 65. By 2050, up to 16 million will have the disease. The impact of the disease on Latinos and African Americans is severe. The new data has raised concern on a need for action on a disease not on the radar screen for our communities previously.

- Research is beginning to uncover the impact of Alzheimer's disease among Latinos. According to the Alzheimer's Association Disease Facts and Figures report, Latinos are about 1.5 more times more likely to develop Alzheimer's disease than whites.
- Hispanics have a higher rate of Alzheimer's than whites to have Alzheimer's and dementia and nearly two-thirds of those with Alzheimer's disease – 3.2 million – are women.
- Latinos face a higher risk of Alzheimer's disease and other dementias because (like the general population in the United States) they are living longer but have higher rates of cardiovascular risk factors.
- Risk factors for vascular disease — mainly diabetes, high blood pressure and high cholesterol — may also be risk factors for Alzheimer's and stroke-related dementia. Latinos in the United States have higher rates of diabetes, putting them at greater risk for developing Alzheimer's.
- Hispanics are the fastest-growing population in the United States. During the first half of the 21st century, the number of Hispanic elders with Alzheimer's and related dementias could increase more than six-fold, from fewer than 200,000 today to as many as 1.3 million by 2050.
- Latino life expectancy will increase to age 87 by 2050, surpassing all other ethnic groups in the United States. By age 85, 47% of elderly are at risk of developing Alzheimer's.
- African Americans are about two times more likely and Latinos are about one and a half times more likely to have Alzheimer's and other dementias than whites.
- Although African Americans and Latinos are more likely than whites to have Alzheimer's and dementia, they are less likely than whites to have a diagnosis of their condition, resulting in less treatment and planning.
- The death rate from Alzheimer's increased 46.1% 2000-2006. During the same period, death rates from stroke, heart disease, breast cancer, prostate cancer and HIV fell.
- There are over 5.6 million Americans living with the disease. By 2050, it is projected as many as 16 million Americans will have the disease. Latinos will comprise 10% of that total

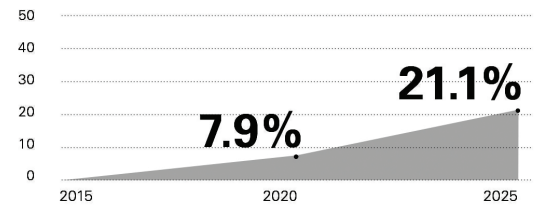
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**65+** Number of people aged 65 and older with Alzheimer's by age

Totals may not add due to rounding

Year	65-74	75-84	85+	TOTAL
2015	49,000	160,000	180,000	380,000
2020	58,000	170,000	190,000	410,000
2025	61,000	200,000	200,000	460,000

Percentage change from 2015



**%** Percentage of seniors with Alzheimer's disease



**13%**

**\$\$** Number of Alzheimer's and dementia caregivers, hours of unpaid care, and costs of caregiving

Year	# of Caregivers	Total Hours of Unpaid Care	Total Value of Unpaid Care	Higher Health Costs of Caregivers
2012	1,003,000	1,142,000,000	\$14,082,000,000	\$726,000,000
2013	1,010,000	1,150,000,000	\$14,316,000,000	\$742,000,000
2014	1,017,000	1,158,000,000	\$14,091,000,000	\$771,000,000

**THE COST OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE**

- There are 380,000 New Yorkers with Alzheimer's disease or related dementias. With the funding received, the Coalition has the capacity to serve only about 6% of those people.
- According to the CDC and the WHO, Alzheimer's disease is a growing public health crisis. The Coalition of New York State Alzheimer's Association Chapters is the only state-wide organization with the capacity to address this crisis.
- A funding increase to \$10 million would provide more resources for evidence-based training, educational, and support programs, as well as more one-on-one care consultations.
- Avoiding premature institutionalization helps to keep individuals in a familiar and comfortable environment and significantly reduces Medicaid and Medicare costs.
- By 2025, approximately 460,000 New Yorkers will suffer from this disease.
- Alzheimer's disease is the sixth-leading cause of death among all Americans — fifth among those 65 and older — though it may cause even more deaths than official sources recognize.
- 10% of New Yorkers aged 60 and over report experiencing memory loss or confusion yet 80% of them have not sought a diagnosis or spoken to their healthcare provider.
- A person that is affected by Alzheimer's or dementia costs the state 19 times more than the average individual on Medicaid.
- With enhanced caregiver counseling and support interventions, the median delay in skilled nursing facility placement of patients with Alzheimer's disease is 557 days. The average potential Medicaid savings per person is \$138,136 in that time period, or \$90,520 annually. If just 10% of New Yorkers with Alzheimer's disease are placed in a skilled nursing facility this year, it would cost the state approximately \$3,439,760,000. Further savings would be realized by Medicare, as 20% of those dollars are spent on people with Alzheimer's and other dementias.
- As of 2014, New York State had lagged behind other states in funding initiatives to support individuals with Alzheimer's disease.
  - California has invested \$28 million for its 580,000 residents with dementia, or \$48.28 per person.
  - Florida has invested over \$100 million for its 480,000 residents with dementia, or \$208.30 per person.
  - Currently, the adopted 2015-016 NYS budget allocated \$25 million per year for the next two years to combat Alzheimer's. This is the single largest investment in caregiver support services by any state in the nation.
- More than 1 million New Yorkers spend over 1.15 billion hours annually caring for people with dementia. They provide roughly 35 hours per person per week of unpaid care, the total value of which exceeds \$14 billion.
- Those who care for someone with Alzheimer's or another dementia are 3.5 times more likely to have aggravated health problems. Due to the physical and emotional toll of caregiving, Alzheimer's and dementia caregivers had \$9.7 billion in additional health care costs of their own in 2014.