

FACTSHEET

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Medicaid and Seniors with Alzheimer's

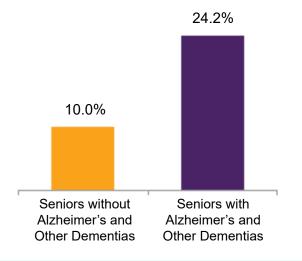
Alzheimer's is a degenerative disease for which there is no cure. Most people with the disease will eventually be admitted to a nursing home.

- Of people with Alzheimer's who live from age 70 to age 80, 40% of that time, on average, will be spent in the most severe stage of dementia often making it difficult or impossible for family and friends to continue to provide care at home.
- At the age of 80, three-fourths of people with Alzheimer's and other dementias live in a nursing home, compared with just 4% of the general population.
- Among all residents of nursing homes, 61% have moderate or severe cognitive impairment, and nearly half of seniors in nursing homes have been diagnosed with some form of dementia.

It is not uncommon for a person to live for 20 years with Alzheimer's. This, combined with the high cost of nursing home care, means most people with Alzheimer's will ultimately need help from Medicaid.

- Among seniors with Alzheimer's and other dementias, 24% have both Medicare and Medicaid ("dual-eligible seniors"), compared with just 10% of seniors without Alzheimer's.
- Of all dual-eligible seniors, nearly one-third have been diagnosed with dementia — and 58% have some cognitive or mental impairment.





Dual-eligible seniors with Alzheimer's are a huge cost to Medicaid and place a huge strain on state and federal budgets.

- Average per-person Medicaid spending for seniors with Alzheimer's and other dementias is 22 times greater than average per-person Medicaid spending across all seniors without dementia.
- In 2024, Medicaid will spend an estimated \$68 billion caring for people with Alzheimer's and other dementias.
- Between 2020 and 2025, an estimated 30 states will see Medicaid spending on people with Alzheimer's increase at least 20%, before inflation. And in 2050, Medicaid spending on those with Alzheimer's will total a projected \$186 billion (in 2022 dollars).