



**ALZHEIMERS DISEASE AND HEALTHY AGING PROGRAM
FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2022 Request
Healthy Brain Initiative	\$15,500,000	\$20,500,000	\$20,500,000	\$25,500,000
BOLD Act Implementation	0	0	0	\$20,000,000

Currently all states are grossly underfunded to address the public health needs of adults in the United States given the rapid growth of our aging population. The scientific community, Congress, and the Administration have identified Alzheimer’s disease (the most common form of dementia) as a priority area, resulting in the first National Plan to Address Alzheimer’s Disease. The suggested increase will enable some states to expand their efforts and allow CDC to fund activities that support state-based programs to address this looming public health crisis, as outlined in The Healthy Brain Initiative’s State and Local Public Health Partnerships to Address Dementia: The 2018-2023 Road Map.

Basic Facts

- An estimated 5.7 million Americans had Alzheimer’s disease in 2018, including an estimated 5.5 million people aged 65 and older. The number of new cases of Alzheimer’s and other dementias is projected to triple by 2060.
- According to CDC, Alzheimer’s disease is the sixth-leading cause of death in the United States. It is the fifth-leading cause of death for those age 65 and older. Recent studies indicate that the actual ranking is the third-leading cause of death.
- Total payments for health care, long-term care, and hospice were estimated to be \$277 billion in 2018 for people with Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias.
- Living with Alzheimer’s disease compounds medical costs and the burden of disease, since 83% of adults 85 and older and 75% of adults 65 and older have two or more concurrent chronic conditions.

Use of Evidence-based Strategies

- Prevention and health promotion strategies exist to reduce many of the risk factors for unnecessary disability and death. Older adults often benefit the most from public health interventions.
- Medical care alone will not meet the health needs of older adults – advanced planning, clinical-community linkages, and social supports and interventions outside of the aging services network are crucial to respond to older adults’ needs.
- State public health agencies have an integral role to play in supporting the evidence, coordinating programs across state government, educating providers and the public, and employing a population-based approach that will complement the individual and small group approaches of medical care and social care.
- Every state should have a comprehensive plan to address Alzheimer’s disease.

CDC's Alzheimer’s Disease and Healthy Aging Program

With an appropriation of \$17 million, consistent with the BOLD Act, CDC can fund pilot programs in state and local health agencies and Public Health Centers of Excellence that will promote widespread implementation of the Public Health Roadmap. This will allow state and local activities to scale up as well as partner with groups like NACDD to ensure education of public health professionals and the integration of risk reduction messages for Alzheimer’s disease into existing chronic disease messages and programs. The public health agencies will develop comprehensive plans to support the implementation, availability, and dissemination of effective strategies consistent with the Healthy Brain Initiative Road Map.

*For more information visit www.cdc.gov/aging

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