



**ALZHEIMERS DISEASE PROGRAM  
FY 2016 APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET  
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>President's 2016 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2016 Suggested</b>
\$3,353,000	\$3,353,000	\$10,000,000

Currently all states are grossly underfunded to address the public health needs of adults in the US 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: The Public Health Road Map for State and National Partnerships, 2013-2018.

**Basic Facts**

- By 2030, the proportion of the US population aged 65 years or older will reach 20% or about 71 million older adults. This is a substantial increase over 2006 when this population constituted 12% or about 37 million people. Over the next decade, this population will increase by 36%. By 2030 about one in five Americans will be age 65 or older. The segment of the population over 85 is expected to more than double by 2030.
- Alzheimer's disease resulted in a cost of \$200 billion in 2011. Analysis of data from the Health and Retirement Study reported that the total costs attributable to dementia in 2010 were between \$157 billion and \$215 billion.
- Living with Alzheimer's disease compounds medical costs and burden of disease, which is a serious problem considering 83% of adults 85 and older and 68% of adults 65 and older have 2 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 – advance 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 Healthy Aging Program**

CDC has worked to build the science base that will inform effective and efficient public health action for healthy aging. With an appropriation of \$10 million, CDC can partner with national organizations to ensure education of public health professionals and support pilot states in the implementation of the National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease for 2012, 2013 and 2014. These states will develop comprehensive plans to support the implementation, availability and dissemination of proven strategies. This will include approaches to broaden the use of clinical preventive services and community-based long term care strategies and policies to ensure functional independence and enhance quality of life, including a focus on caregiving.

\*For more information visit [www.cdc.gov/aging](http://www.cdc.gov/aging)

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