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FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

SPONSOR HHHC ORIGINAL DATE 2/9/22
LAST UPDATED _____ HB 175/HHCS
SHORT TITLE Alzheimer's Outreach SB _____
ANALYST Klundt

APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation		Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY22	FY23		
	\$200.0	Recurring	Kiki Saavedra Senior Dignity Fund

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

Responses Received From

Aging and Long Term Services Department (ALTSD)
Indian Affairs Department (IAD)

SUMMARY

Synopsis of Bill

House Health and Human Services Committee substitute for House Bill 175 (HB175) appropriates \$200 thousand from the Kiki Saavedra senior dignity fund to the Aging and Long-Term Services Department (ALTSD) for expenditure in fiscal year 2023 to engage in a pilot project consisting of community-based and culturally appropriate outreach campaigns related to Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia in tribal, rural, and underserved communities in the state.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The appropriation of \$200 thousand contained in this bill is a recurring expense to the Kiki Saavedra senior dignity fund. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of FY23 shall revert to the Kiki Saavedra senior dignity fund. Although House Bill 175 does not specify future appropriations, establishing a new grant program could create an expectation that the program will continue in future fiscal years, therefore this cost is scored as recurring.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

ALTSD reported, “According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (September 30, 2020), Alzheimer’s Disease is one of the most common types of Dementia. Between 2014 and 2060, the number of American Indian and Alaska Natives aged 65 and older living with memory loss is projected to grow over five times.

- Today, one of every five American Indian and Alaska Native adults aged 45 and older reported experiencing subjective cognitive decline.
- Older adults living with Alzheimer’s disease increasingly depend on caregivers and community resources. Currently, one in three American Indian and Alaska Natives are caregivers.

In 2020, there were 43,000 New Mexicans aged 65 and older with Alzheimer’s Disease and Other Dementia (AD/OD) this number is expected to increase to 53,000 (23.3 percent) by 2025.

In 2020, in New Mexico, the number of Caregivers caring for people with AD/OD, providing hours of unpaid care and the economic value of this unpaid care is as follows:

- 85,000 Caregivers
- Providing 157,000,000 hours of unpaid care
- \$2,511,000 in unpaid care – economic value

Cognitive Decline in New Mexico:

Information from the 2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System shows that in New Mexico, 12.8 percent, or 1 in 8 of individuals aged 45 and over reported that they are experiencing confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse. Half of these individuals (50.4%) have not talked to a health care professional about this.

For those individuals with worsening memory problems, 54.3 percent say it has created “functional difficulties” i.e., caused them to give up day-to-day activities and/or interfered with work or social activities.

Approximately 28.7 percent of individuals with memory problems live alone. Approximately 83.1 percent of these individuals with memory problems have at least one other chronic medical condition.

New Mexico Culture:

As of 2021, New Mexico has the highest Hispanic population as a percentage of the total population in the State at 48.79 percent. Out of New Mexico’s total population of 2,092,545, approximately 1,020,817 are Hispanic.

As of 2021, New Mexico has the 3rd highest population of Native Americans in the United States, at 10.75 percent (226,198 total population).

ALTSD recognizes the significant need for community-based and culturally appropriate outreach campaigns related to Alzheimer’s Disease and other forms of Dementia. Caregiver supports and other collaborative and supportive services are necessary to address the needs of New Mexico’s Pueblos, Tribes, and Nations, as well as rural and underserved communities.”

IAD reported, “According to the Alzheimer’s Association, early detection of Alzheimer’s and other dementia diseases are important.

- As many as 1 in 3 Native American Elders will develop Alzheimer's or some other form of dementia.
- About two-thirds (65 percent) of Native Americans say that they know somebody with Alzheimer's.
- Only 25 percent of Native Americans say that they are worried about developing Alzheimer's disease and view dementia or related diseases as part of aging.

In general, Native American elders are more likely to be cared for at home or by a family member and less likely to have access to healthcare than average Americans. The American Indian/Alaska Native population have shorter life spans than Americans and are often cultural knowledge holders. Research recommends establishing cultural relevant trainings to staff/caregiver and provide community education. The support resources to include terminologies in Tribal heritage language and Indigenize guidebooks or handbooks when working with the Native Americans with Alzheimer's disease and dementia. “

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