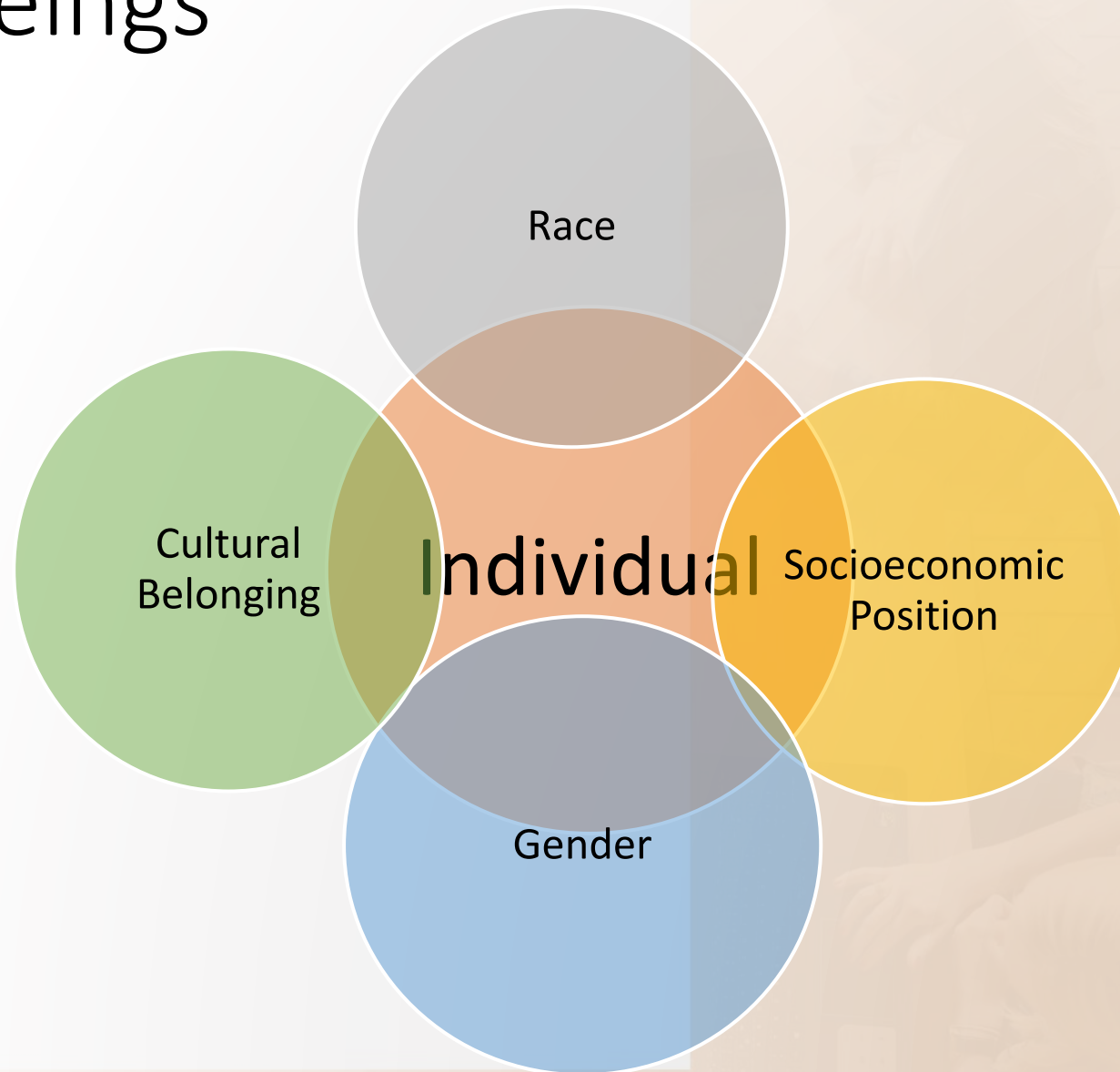




Intersection of Race and Aging

Loudi Rivamonte

Human Beings



Ageism



Individual experiences and beliefs.



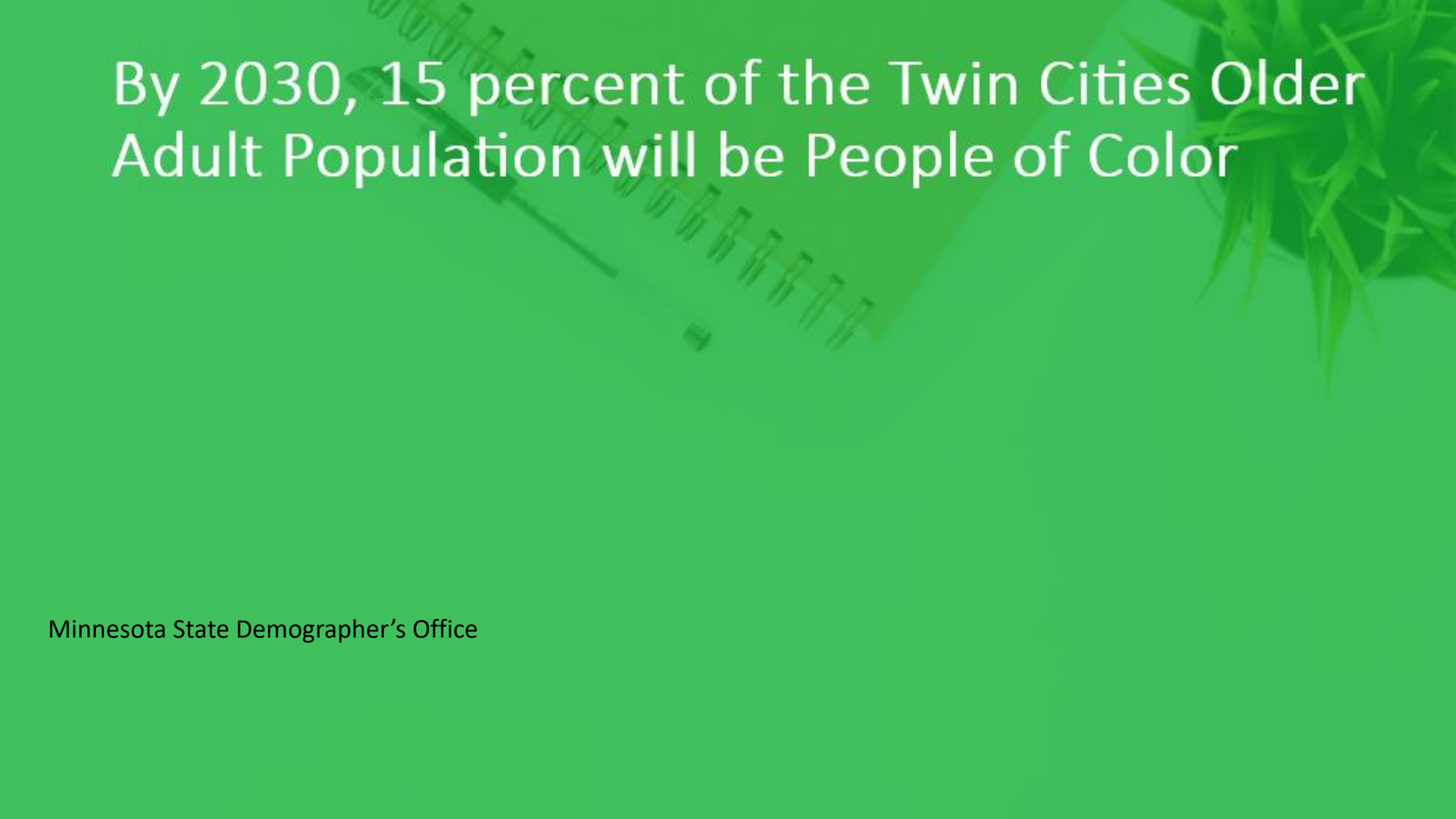
Interpersonal experiences through social interactions.



Institutional ageism through policies and practices.

Let's
Combine
Race, Culture
and Ethnicity





By 2030, 15 percent of the Twin Cities Older Adult Population will be People of Color

Minnesota State Demographer's Office

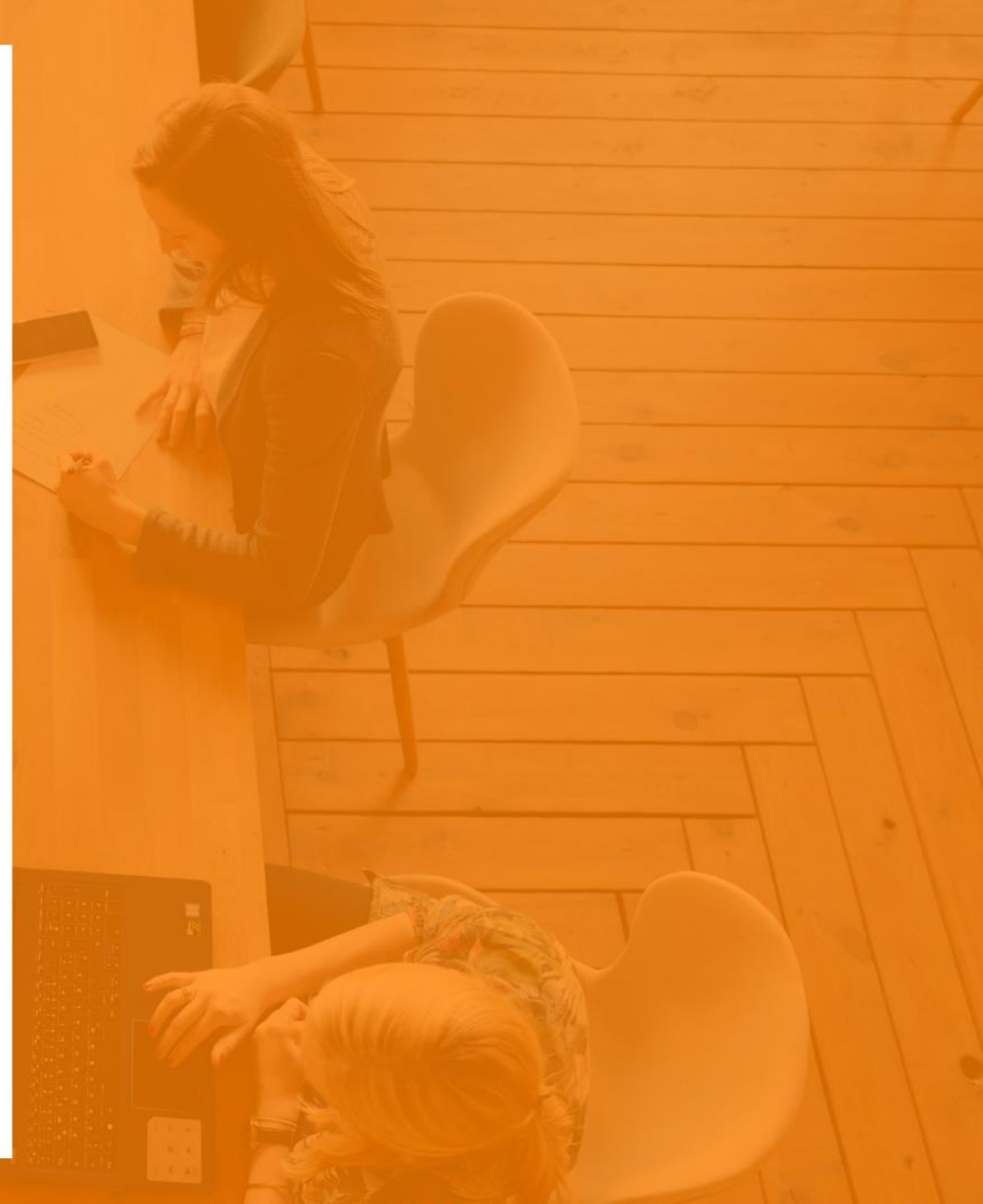
Health Disparities

- Age
- Race
- Ethnicity
- Socioeconomic status
- Disability status
- Identity and expression* (e.g., gender, racial, ethnic)
- Geographic location (e.g., rural or urban environment)
- Education
- Health care (e.g., access, quality)
- Culture (e.g., norms, traditions, collective responses)
- Health behaviors (e.g., smoking, violence, substance abuse)
- Biological (e.g., sex, chronic inflammation, telomere attrition, cellular senescence)
- ...Or a combination of these
- National Institute on Aging



According to the CDC

- Racism has a profound and negative impact on communities of color creating inequities in access to a range of social and economic benefits—such as housing, education, wealth, and employment.



Average Life Expectance

The background of the slide is a solid green color. Overlaid on this background are two faint, semi-transparent images: a medical syringe with a needle pointing towards the bottom right, and a succulent plant with long, thin, pointed leaves in the top right corner.

- White Women 81.2
- White Americans 79.12
- African Americans 75.54
- African American Men 71.9

- Margaret Franckhauser, U.S. Director of Aging 2022

Race, Ethnicity, and Alzheimer's

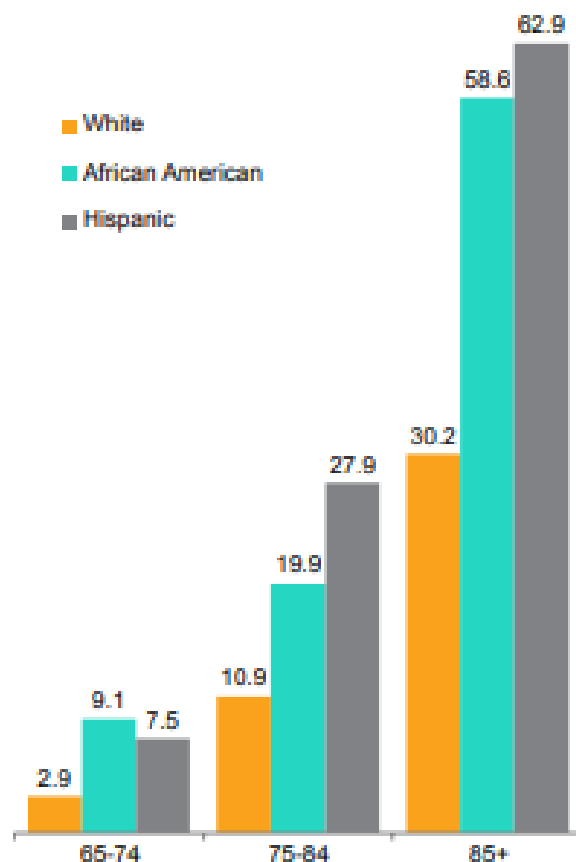
Whites make up the majority of the over 5 million people in the United States with Alzheimer's. But, combining evidence from available studies shows that African Americans and Hispanics are at higher risk.

- African Americans are about two times more likely than white Americans to have Alzheimer's and other dementias.
- Hispanics are about one and one-half times more likely than whites to have Alzheimer's and other dementias.

Although the rate of Alzheimer's and other dementias in African Americans and Hispanics is higher than in whites, they are *less likely* than whites to have a diagnosis of the condition.

- While African Americans are about two times more likely than whites to have Alzheimer's and other dementias, they are only 34% more likely to have a diagnosis.
- Hispanics are about one and one-half times more likely than whites to have Alzheimer's and other dementias, but they are only 18% more likely to be diagnosed.

Proportion of People Aged 65 and Older with Alzheimer's and Other Dementias
Washington Heights-Inwood Columbia Aging Project

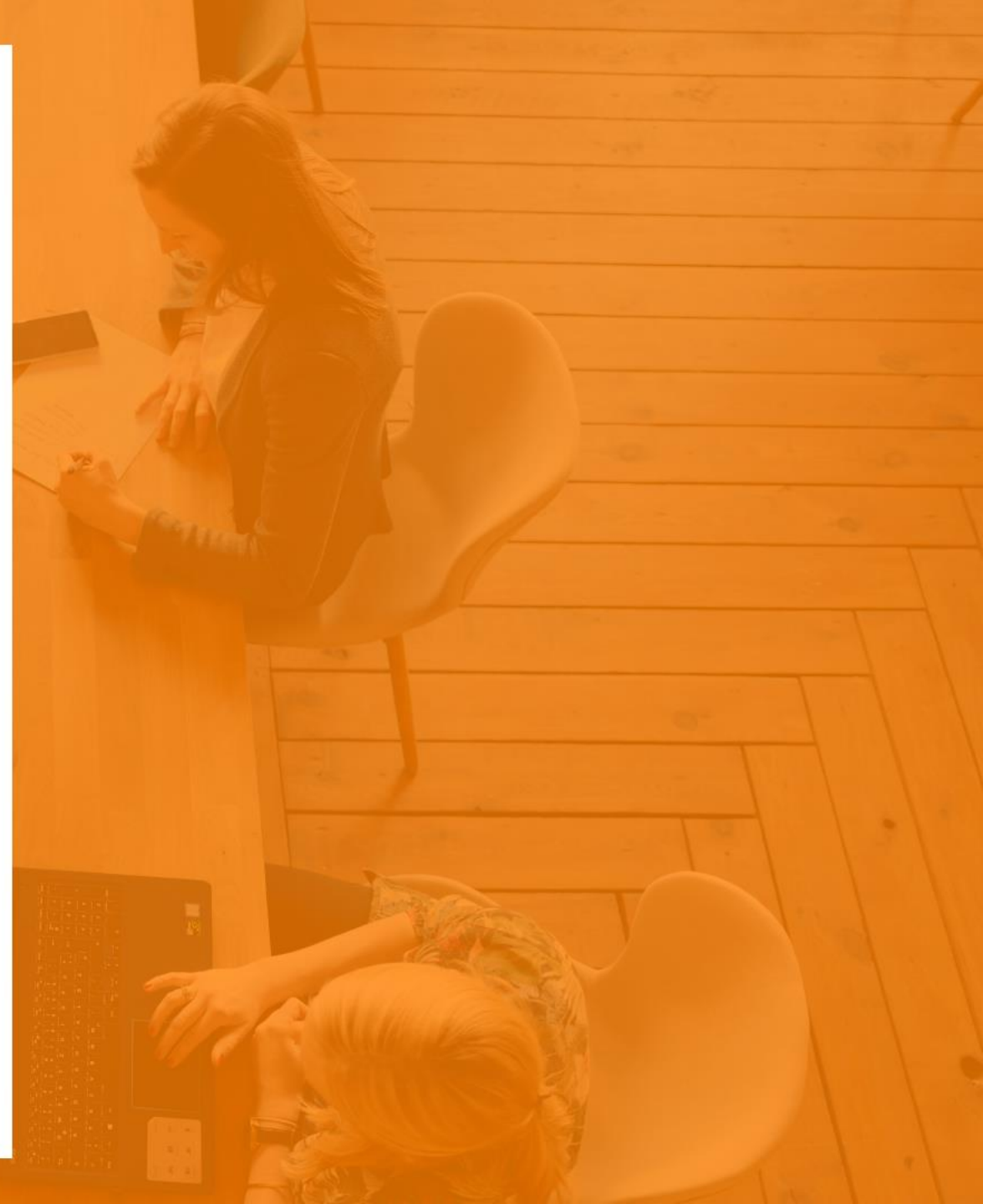


Fact Sheet Alzheimer's Impact Movement

According to the MN Department of Health

- Minnesota, on average, ranks among the healthiest states in the nation. But those averages do not tell the whole story. Minnesota has some of the greatest health disparities in the country between whites and people of color and American Indians.

The Impact of Racism



Solutions

- As an individual
- Workplace
- System

