



# cognitive decline in idaho

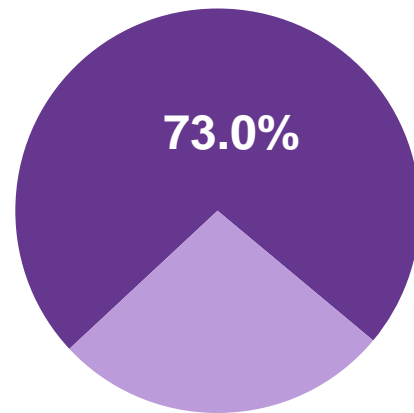
## DATA FROM THE 2013 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

In Idaho, 11.6 percent – over one in nine – of those aged 45 and over report they are experiencing confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse.

More than 70 percent of them have not talked to a health care professional about it.

For those with worsening memory problems, more than four in ten say it has interfered with household activities and/or work or social activities.

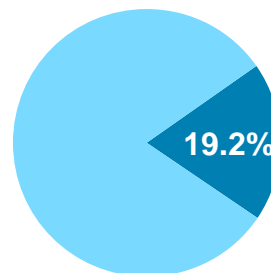
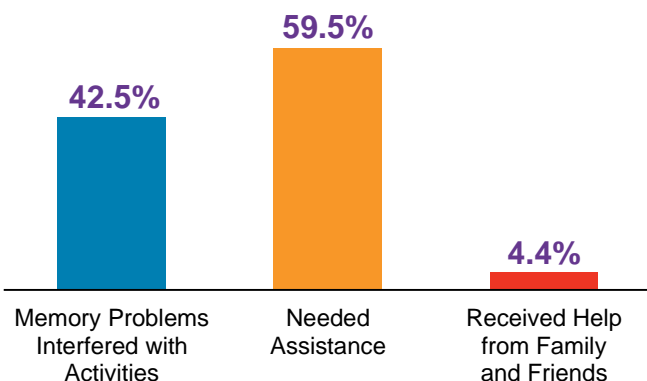
### Percent with memory problems who have not talked to a health care provider



### Percent of Those Aged 45+ Reporting Worsening Memory Problems in Previous 12 Months

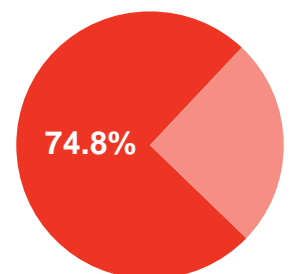
All	Gender		Age				Educational Attainment			
	Men	Women	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	< High School	High School	Some College	College Grad
11.6%	11.0%	12.2%	10.7%	11.1%	10.6%	16.1%	19.1%	10.4%	13.0%	8.0%

### Percent with memory problems who say it created difficulties and burden



### Percent with memory problems who live alone

### Percent with memory problems who have at least one other chronic condition\*



\*Defined as arthritis, asthma, COPD, cancer, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes

This Fact Sheet is supported by Cooperative Agreement #NU58DP006115-01 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Its contents are solely the responsibility of the Alzheimer's Association and do not necessarily represent the official views of the CDC.