



cognitive decline in idaho

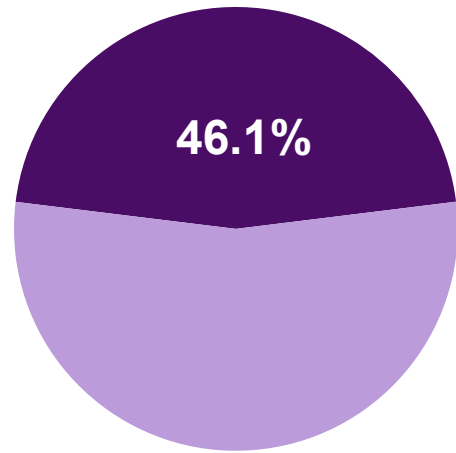
DATA FROM THE 2022 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

In Idaho, 10.8% of those aged 45 and older report they are experiencing confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse (“subjective cognitive decline”).

More than 46% of them have not talked to a health care professional about it.

For those with worsening memory problems, 38.9% say it has created “functional difficulties” — that is, caused them to give up day-to-day activities and/or interfered with work or social activities.

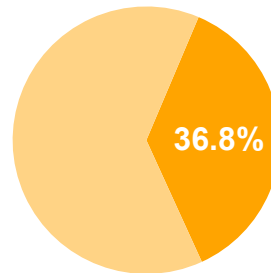
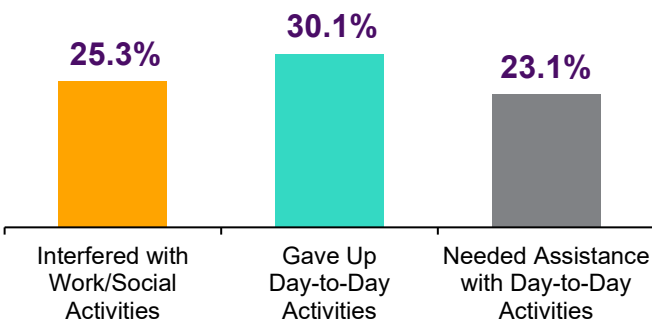
Percent with memory problems who have not talked to a health care provider



Percent of those Aged 45+ with Subjective Cognitive Decline

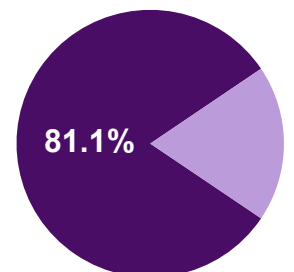
All	Gender		Age					Educational Attainment			
	Men	Women	45-59	60-64	65-74	75-79	80+	< High School	High School	Some College	College Grad
10.8%	11.4%	10.2%	8.9%	10.7%	10.7%	10.9%	17.8%	19.0%	9.3%	11.6%	8.5%

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

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