



cognitive decline in south dakota

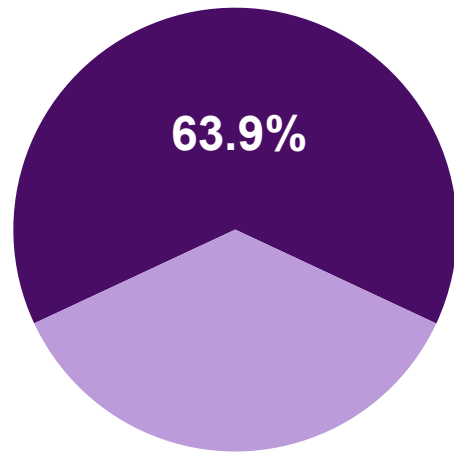
DATA FROM THE 2019 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

In South Dakota, 9.5% — nearly 1 in 10 — of those aged 45 and over report they are experiencing confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse (“subjective cognitive decline”).

Nearly two-thirds of them have not talked to a health care professional about it.

For those with worsening memory problems, 40% 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.

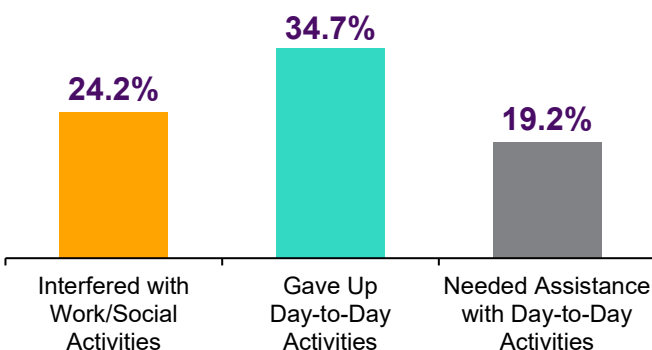
Percent with memory problems who have not talked to a health care provider



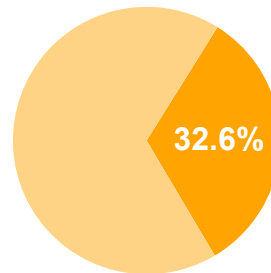
Percent of Those Aged 45+ with Subjective Cognitive Decline

All	Gender		Age					Educational Attainment			
	Men	Women	45-59	60-64	65-74	75-79	80+	< High School	High School	Some College	College Grad
9.5%	9.3%	9.7%	8.1%	9.0%	8.1%	9.2%	20.4%	n/a	8.7%	10.3%	7.0%

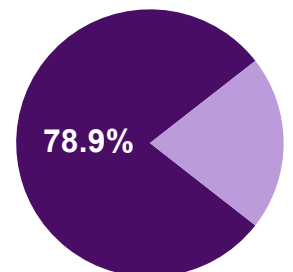
Percent with memory problems who say it created difficulties and burden



Percent with memory problems who live alone



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



This Fact Sheet is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of a financial assistance award totaling \$2,795,933 with 100 percent funded by CDC/HHS. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by CDC/HHS, or the U.S. Government.

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