



cognitive decline in idaho

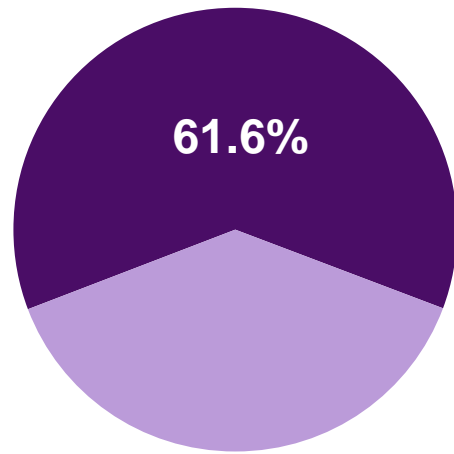
DATA FROM THE 2016 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

In Idaho, 10.8 percent – 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 (“subjective cognitive decline”).

More than 60 percent of them have not talked to a health care professional about it.

For those with worsening memory problems, 45.1 percent 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.

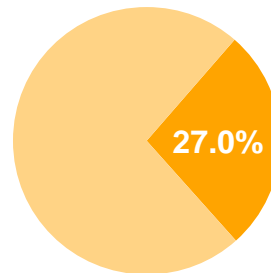
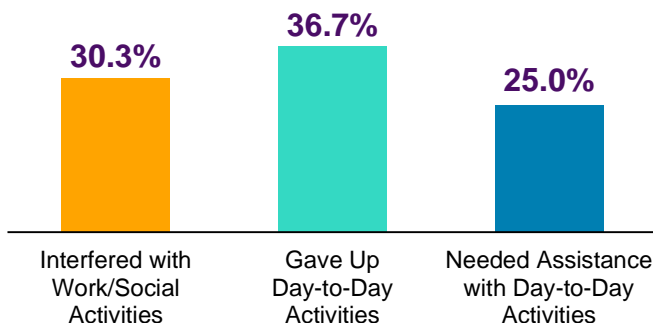
Percent with memory problems who have not talked to a health care provider



Percent of Those Aged 45+ with Subjective Cognitive Decline

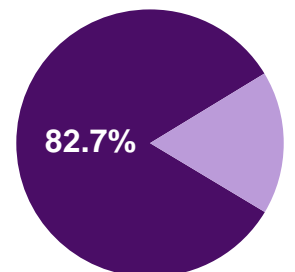
All	Gender		Age					Educational Attainment			
	Men	Women	45-59	60-64	65-74	75-79	80+	< High School	High School	Some College	College Grad
10.8%	12.3%	9.4%	11.4%	6.7%	9.2%	13.9%	18.0%	15.5%	11.5%	11.5%	6.7%

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 Cooperative Agreement #NU58DP006115 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.

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