



cognitive decline in texas

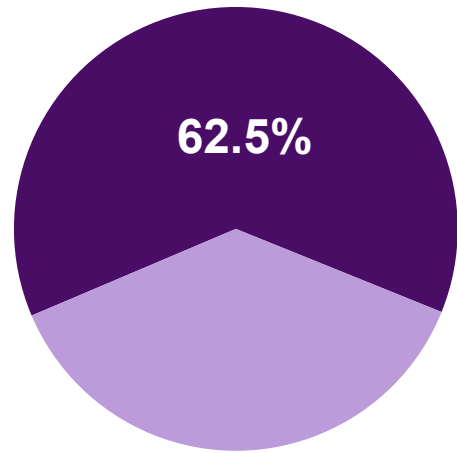
DATA FROM THE 2021 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

In Texas, 14.2% 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”).

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

For those with worsening memory problems, 47.3% 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.

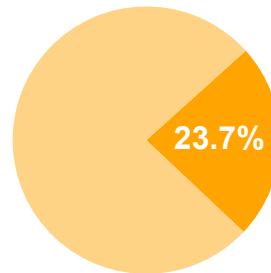
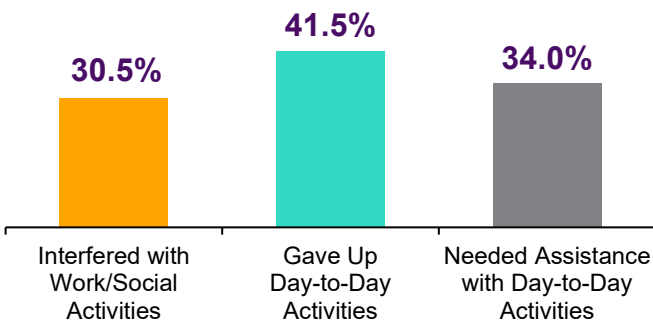
Percent with memory problems who have not talked to a health care provider



Percent of Those Aged 45+ with Subjective Cognitive Decline

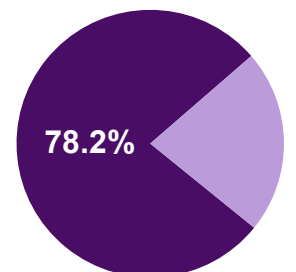
All	Gender		Age					Educational Attainment			
	Men	Women	45-59	60-64	65-74	75-79	80+	< High School	High School	Some College	College Grad
14.2%	12.5%	15.7%	12.8%	16.0%	12.8%	18.6%	18.7%	19.7%	15.9%	13.5%	9.3%

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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