



cognitive decline in oregon

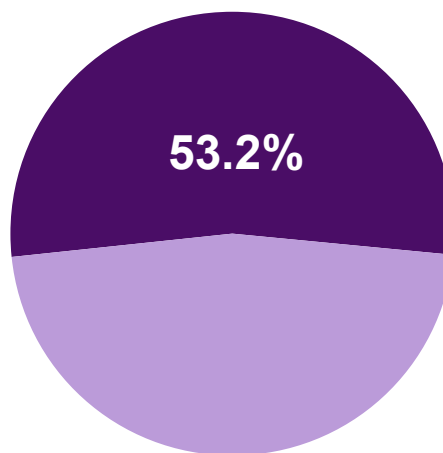
DATA FROM THE 2017 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

In Oregon, **11.1 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 half of them have not talked to a health care professional about it.

For those with worsening memory problems, **42.4 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.

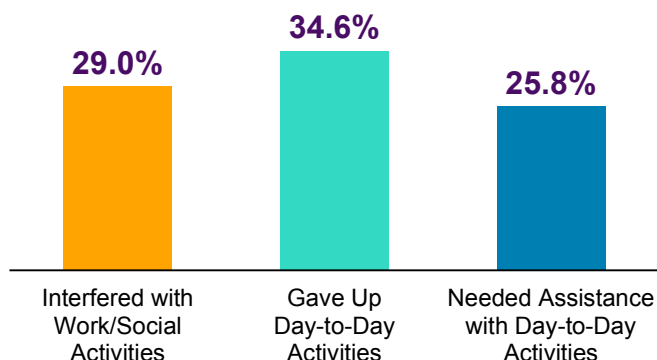
Percent with memory problems who have not talked to a health care provider



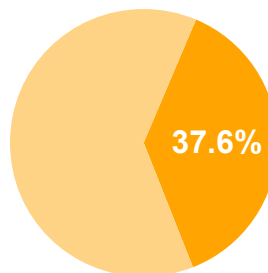
Percent of Those Aged 45+ with Subjective Cognitive Decline

| All | Gender | | Age | | | | | Educational Attainment | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Men | Women | 45-59 | 60-64 | 65-74 | 75-79 | 80+ | < High School | High School | Some College | College Grad |
| 11.1% | 12.0% | 10.4% | 9.7% | 10.7% | 12.0% | 13.0% | 14.2% | 19.6% | 11.5% | 12.6% | 6.7% |

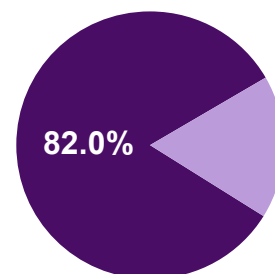
Percent with memory problems who say it created difficulties and burden



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