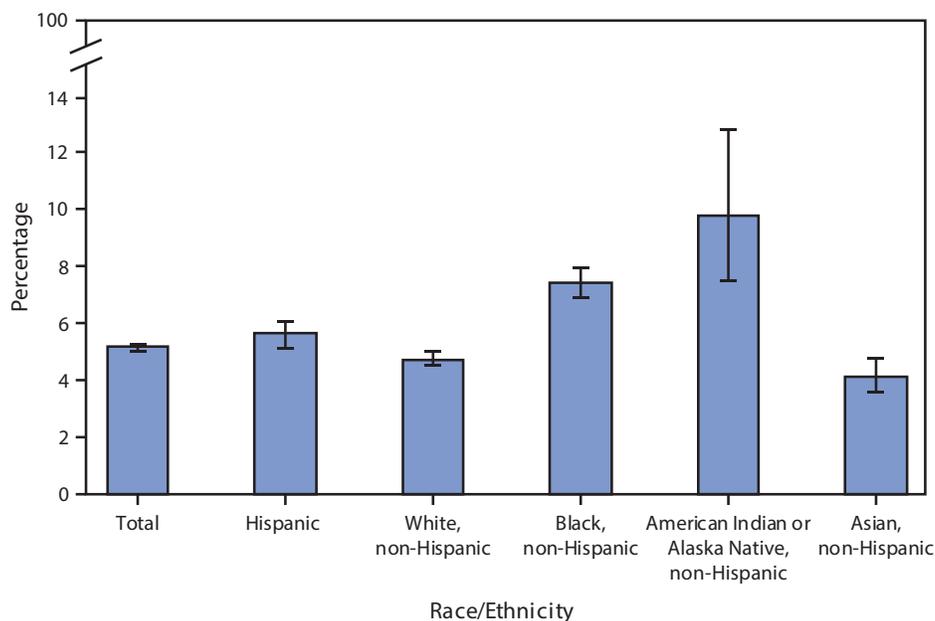


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Age-Adjusted Percentage* of Adults Aged ≥ 45 Years Who Were Limited in Any Way Because of Difficulty Remembering or Periods of Confusion,[†] by Race/Ethnicity[§] — United States, 2014–2016[¶]



* With 95% confidence intervals shown with error bars. Estimates are age-adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using three age groups: 45–49, 50–64, and ≥ 65 years.

[†] Based on a positive response to the survey question, “Are you/Is anyone in the family limited in any way because of difficulty remembering or because you/they experience periods of confusion?” Responses may be self-reported or reported by a knowledgeable family member. Information is obtained on each family member with the condition/limitation and included in the estimate of total prevalence.

[§] Categories shown are for Hispanic adults, who may be of any race or combination of races, and non-Hispanic adults who selected one racial group. Not all race groups are shown. Total bar is based on all adults aged ≥ 45 years.

[¶] Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population and are derived from the National Health Interview Survey Family Component.

Overall, 5.1% of adults aged ≥ 45 years were limited in any way because of difficulty remembering or periods of confusion. The percentage of adults experiencing this limitation was highest among non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native adults (9.8%) and non-Hispanic black adults (7.4%), followed by Hispanic adults (5.6%), non-Hispanic white adults (4.7%), and non-Hispanic Asian adults (4.1%).

Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2014–2016 data. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

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