



Dementia Supports in Rural Saskatchewan



DEMENTIA KNOWLEDGE SURVEY INFOGRAPHICS

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 2020

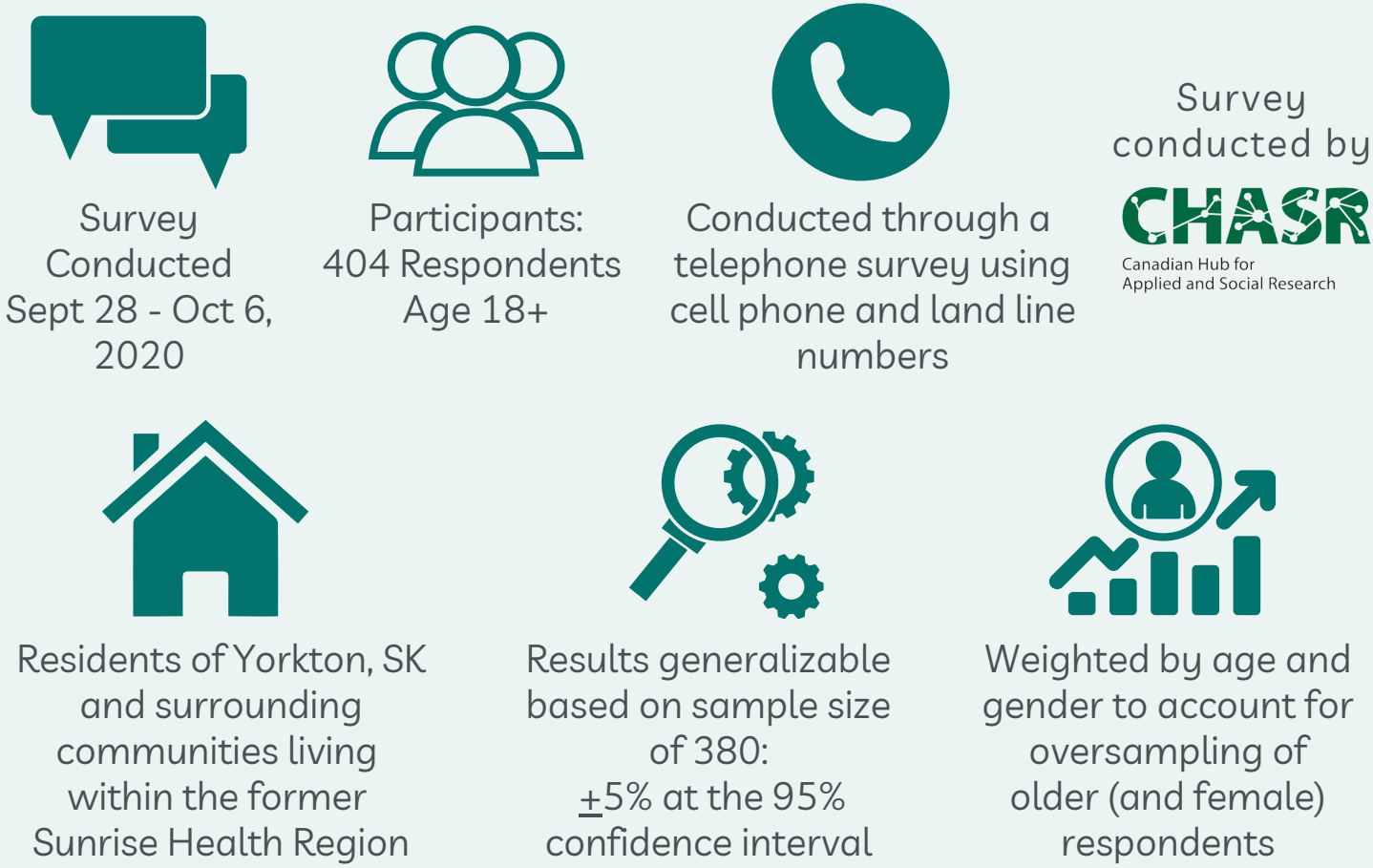
These infographics created from the Dementia Knowledge Survey Report provide baseline information for population level knowledge and levels of stigma related to dementia in Yorkton, Saskatchewan and surrounding communities and rural areas.

Cite: Jeffery, B., Novik, N., McIntosh, T., & Mahani, A. (2021). Dementia Knowledge Survey, University of Regina: Saskatchewan Population Health and Evaluation Research Unit. Available at www.spheru.ca

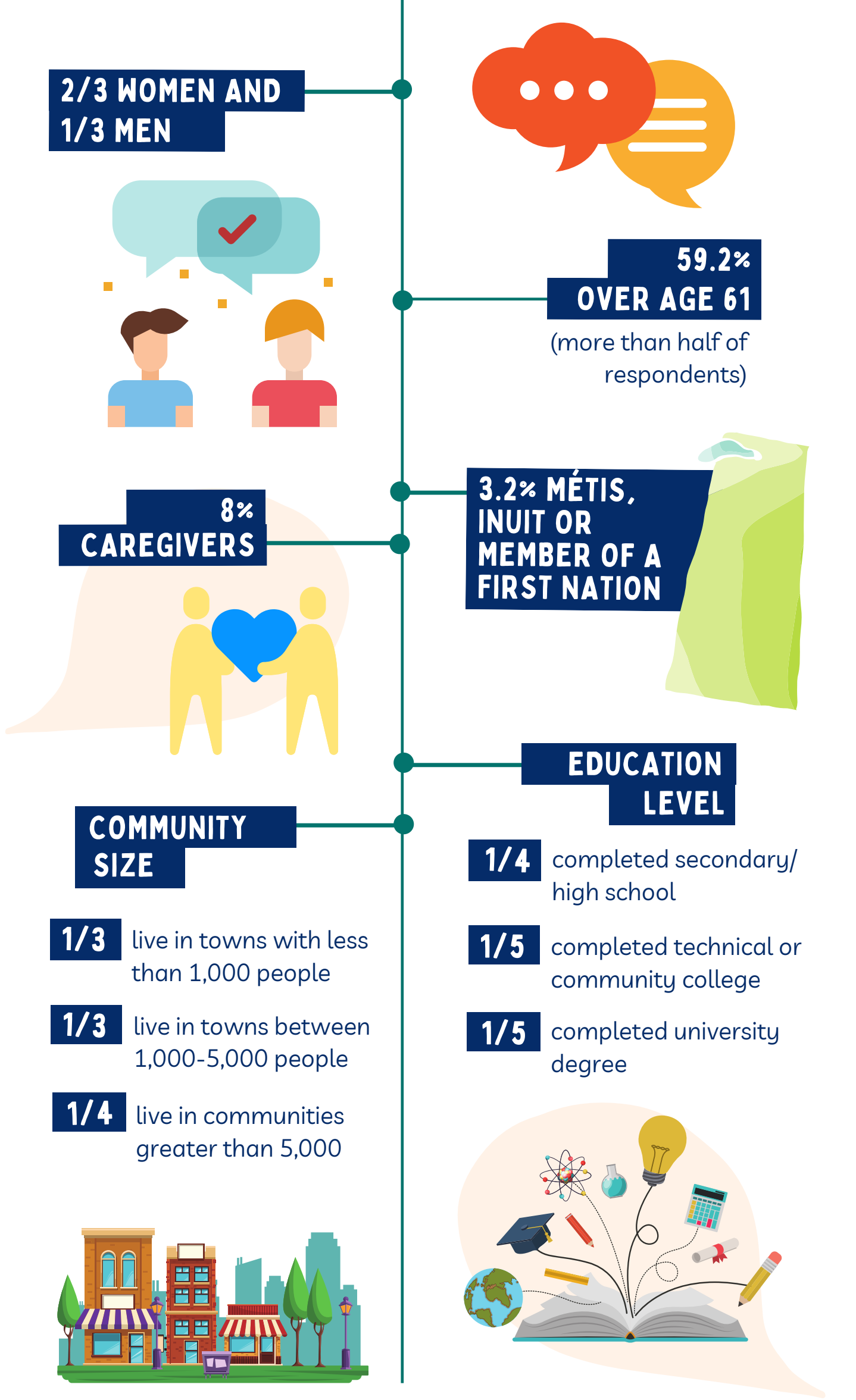
Link to full survey report: <https://bit.ly/3yapIMk>

Release: September 2021

DEMENTIA KNOWLEDGE SURVEY FINDINGS: SEPT-OCT 2020



WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE SURVEY?



1. KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF DEMENTIA

The Dementia Knowledge Survey is a method through which we can learn more about the public's awareness and knowledge of Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia.

SELF RATED LEVELS OF KNOWLEDGE



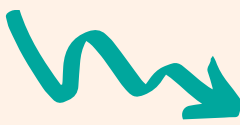
Over $\frac{3}{4}$ of respondents indicated they are:

- ☒ KNOWLEDGEABLE (19.1%) OR
- ☒ SOMEWHAT KNOWLEDGEABLE (58.9%)

GENDER

18.3% OF MALES

19.9% OF FEMALES



INDICATED THEY ARE KNOWLEDGEABLE



AGE DIFFERENCES



HIGHEST
KNOWLEDGE
LEVELS



30.4% OF
AGES 80+

5.2% OF
AGES 31-40



LOWEST
KNOWLEDGE
LEVELS

DIFFERENCES BY COMMUNITY SIZE

IN RURAL
POPULATIONS OF
LESS THAN 500



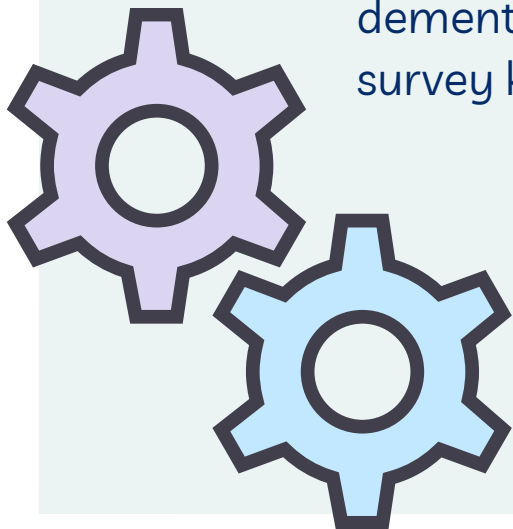
7.2% 22.4%
indicated
they are
knowledgeable

IN URBAN
POPULATIONS OF
MORE THAN 5000



2. KNOWLEDGE OF WARNING SIGNS

Out of 10 evidence-based warning signs of dementia, more than half of respondents in the survey know only 1 or 2:



1

MEMORY LOSS THAT AFFECTS
DAILY FUNCTION OR

2

DISORIENTATION TO TIME AND PLACE

3. ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE EXPERIENCE

89.4%

THE MAJORITY OF RESPONDENTS

indicate they have had experience with Alzheimer's disease or dementia

30.6%

have a family member with Alzheimer's disease or dementia

32.5%

have known or know someone with dementia



4. LIVING WELL WITH DEMENTIA



The majority of respondents:

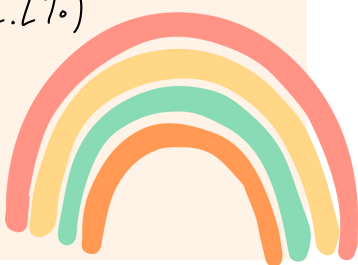


STRONGLY AGREE (26.2% OR



SOMEWHAT AGREE (52.2%)

that people can live well with dementia



GENDER

28.6% OF MALES

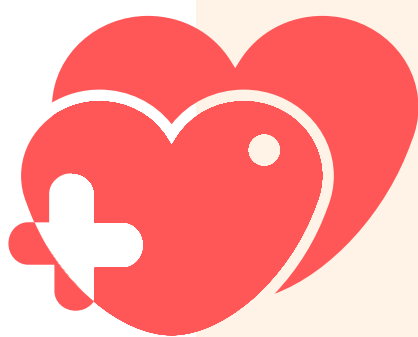
24.3% OF FEMALES



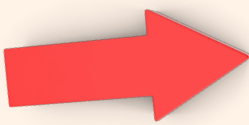
INDICATED THEY STRONGLY AGREE



AGE DIFFERENCES

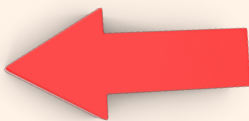


HIGHEST AGE RANGE IN AGREEMENT



35.5% OF AGES 20-30

31.6% OF AGES 31-40



LOWEST AGE RANGE IN AGREEMENT

DIFFERENCES BY COMMUNITY SIZE

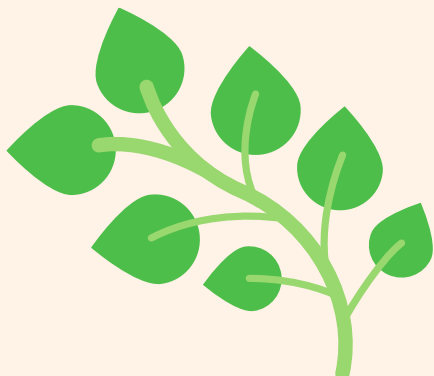
IN RURAL POPULATIONS OF LESS THAN 500



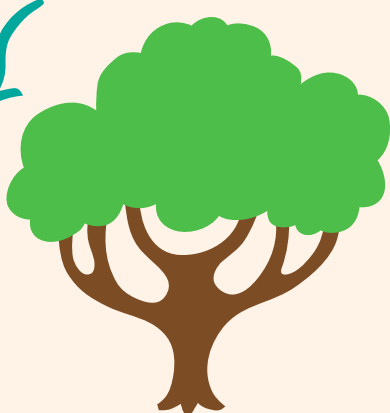
21.4%

IN URBAN POPULATIONS OF MORE THAN 5000

AT LEAST 1/5 (27.8%)



indicated they 'strongly agree' that people can live well with dementia



5. CONFIDENCE INTERACTING



The majority of respondents:

- ☒ STRONGLY AGREE (44.8%) OR
- ☒ AGREE (41.7%)

that they are confident in interacting with someone who is living with dementia

GENDER



47.7% OF MALES

42.2% OF FEMALES

INDICATED THEY STRONGLY AGREE

AGE DIFFERENCES

HIGHEST AGE RANGE IN AGREEMENT

31.6% OF AGES 31-40

71% OF AGES 20-30

LOWEST AGE RANGE IN AGREEMENT



DIFFERENCES BY COMMUNITY SIZE

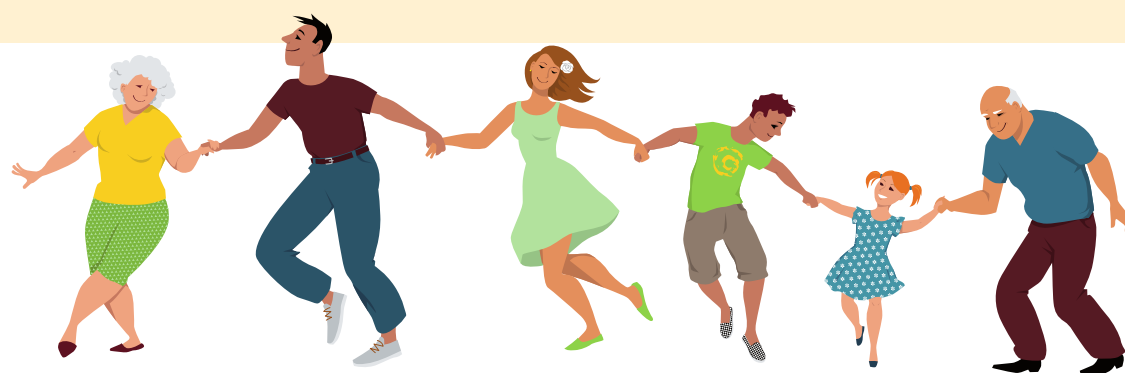
IN MOST COMMUNITIES REGARDLESS OF SIZE

ALMOST HALF

28.1%

EXCEPT FOR IN POPULATIONS OF 500-999

indicated they 'strongly agree' that they are confident in interacting with someone who is living with dementia



6. FEARS RELATED TO DEVELOPING DEMENTIA

84.5%

THE MAJORITY OF RESPONDENTS

are worried about the consequences of dementia, which include:

DEPENDENCY AND BURDEN
MEMORY LOSS
IMPACT ON FAMILY
LONELINESS AND ISOLATION



7. WORRY ABOUT DEVELOPING DEMENTIA

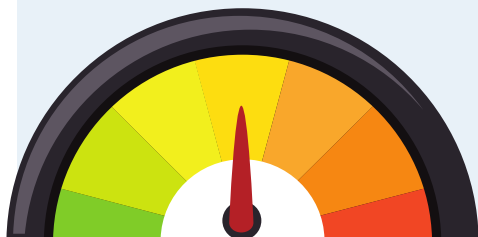
Half of respondents:

- ☒ STRONGLY AGREE (21.7%) OR
- ☒ SOMEWHAT AGREE (28.5%)

that they are worried about developing Alzheimer's disease or another form of dementia



GENDER



25% OF FEMALES AND
18.4% OF MALES
'strongly agree' they are worried

AGE DIFFERENCES



HIGHEST LEVEL
OF WORRY



29.5% OF
AGES 41-50

0% OF
AGES 20-30



NOT WORRIED

DIFFERENCES BY COMMUNITY SIZE



APPROXIMATELY 1/4 OF RESPONDENTS

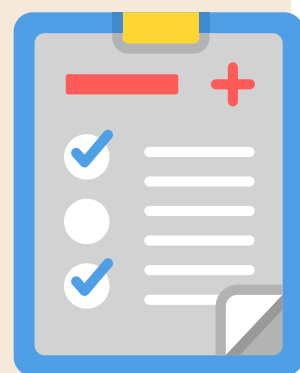
living in different sized communities
indicated they 'strongly agree' that they
are worried about developing dementia

8. SHARING A DEMENTIA DIAGNOSIS



1/3 OF RESPONDENTS BELIEVE

it is harder to share a dementia
diagnosis than to share a
diagnosis related to diseases such
as cancer and heart disease



9. RELUCTANCE TO SHARE A DIAGNOSIS

The majority of the
reasons for reluctance
to share a diagnosis of
dementia or Alzheimer's
disease are related to:

STIGMA
(57.5%)

Other reasons for
reluctance to share a
diagnosis include:

DISEASE RELATED FACTORS (29.7%)

LIMITED PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE &
DENIAL OF THE DISEASE (12.8%)