Alzheimer’s Australia

Dementia & Services Research

May 2016
# Table of Contents

Executive Summary. ................................................................. 2  
Methodology. ........................................................................ 7  
Respondent Demographics. ...................................................... 9  

## Detailed Findings

Q4. Impacted by Dementia. ...................................................... 12  
Q5. National comprehensive approach. ..................................... 17  
Q6.1. Election issue. ............................................................... 23  
Q6.2. Pay more in taxes. .......................................................... 29  
Q6.3. Finding quality aged care. ............................................. 33  
Q6.4. More information from governments. ............................. 38  
Q6.5. Meaningful life with dementia. ....................................... 42
Executive Summary
Executive Summary

Impacted by dementia/Alzheimer’s Disease

• Two in three (68%) said dementia had impacted on their life in some way
• Females (71%) were more likely than males (65%) to have been impacted
• Those aged 50-64 (76%) were substantially more likely than other age groups to have been impacted.
• Little variation was evident by state/territory or ‘remoteness’ (capital city/metro v regional centre v rural/remote)

Support for National Comprehensive Approach to Dementia

• A strong majority (89%) of all respondents supported the proposition, and only 2% opposed
• 50% of all respondents strongly agreed with the proposition (the only question in the survey where ‘strongly agree’ was more frequently selected than merely ‘agree’ – a measure of commitment)
• Females were only marginally more likely than males to support the proposition – but were substantially firmer in their support (57% strongly agree, compared with 43% among males)
• Support for the proposition rose with age, as did the strength of this support.
• Those who had been impacted by dementia were more likely to support the proposition (91% to 84%), and substantially more likely to strongly agree (54% to 41%)
Executive Summary (continued)

Care & support for people with dementia as an election issue

• A slight majority (57%) supported the proposition, with 15% opposing. Taken with the relatively low proportion of ‘strongly agree’ (15%) it appeared that support for this proposition was somewhat ‘soft’

• Females were somewhat more likely than males to support the proposition (59% to 55%) and to strongly agree (17% to 13%)

• Respondents aged 50 and above were the most likely to support the proposition, and the most likely to strongly agree.

• Respondents from capital city/metro areas (55%) were less likely than those living in regional centres (61%) or rural/remote areas (62%) to support the proposition.

• Those impacted by dementia were only marginally more likely to support the proposition – though these people were more likely to strongly agree (17% to 11%)
Executive Summary (continued)

Prepared to pay more in taxes if it meant better quality aged care

- Almost two in three (63%) supported the proposition, with 13% opposing. Taken with the relatively low proportion of ‘strongly agree’ (14%) it appeared that support for this proposition was somewhat ‘soft’
- Support for the proposition tended to increase with age, rising from a bare majority of 54% among those aged 18-34, up to around 70% among those aged 50 or more.
- Support varied widely by state, ranging from 54% in SA/NT to 69% in NSW/ACT. However, the proportion that strongly agreed did not vary greatly by location.
- Those who had been impacted by dementia were more likely to support the proposition (65% to 58%) and more likely to strongly agree (16% to 11%)

Confidence in finding high quality aged care services

- Respondents were more likely to oppose (42%) than support (26%) the proposition, with a substantial proportion (32%) neither agreeing nor disagreeing.
- Females (21%) were substantially less likely than males (31%) to support the proposition, and substantially more likely than males to oppose it (50% to 33%).
- Support for the proposition varied widely by State, with Victorians (30%) the most likely to support the proposition, and those from Western Australia (19%) the least likely to do so.
- Prior exposure to dementia was not strongly associated with confidence in finding high quality aged care facilities.
More information from government on quality of life in aged care facilities

- A strong majority (82%) supported the proposition, including 34% who strongly agreed, with only 6% opposing
- Females (85%) were more likely than males (80%) to support the proposition, and more likely to strongly agree (39% and 28% respectively)
- Support for the proposition was markedly lower in South Australia/Northern Territory (71%) than in the rest of Australia (81% to 83%)

Living a meaningful life with dementia

- Three-quarters (76%) of all respondents supported the proposition. The proportion strongly agreeing (21%) was considerably outweighed by the proportion who merely agreed (56%). However, the proportion that opposed the proposition was quite low (7%). On balance, the proposition had good support.
- Females (81%) were substantially more likely than males (71%) to support the proposition, and more likely to strongly agree (24% to 17%).
- No notable differences when the data was examined by age or by state/territory
- Overall, respondents who had been impacted by dementia were somewhat less likely support (75%), and more likely to oppose (9%), the proposition. However, those who had been impacted were more likely to strongly agree with the proposition (23% to 16%).
Methodology
Methodology

- Online survey, with 11 questions (including 4 demographic questions)
- Average completion time was 3.5 minutes
- Sample drawn from Roy Morgan Research’s proprietary Ozpanel
- Response quotas set by age band, gender and location, for a target of 1000 responses proportional to the Australian population 18 years and older.
- Fieldwork conducted between Wednesday 4th and Tuesday 10th March 2016
- Potential respondents received an email invitation with a personalised link to the online survey.
- The table below shows the final distribution of the n=1,007 responses. As applicable, any deviation from the response quota is indicated in parenthesis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>TOTAL MALES</th>
<th>TOTAL FEMALES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18-34</td>
<td>35-49</td>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>65+</td>
<td>18-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW/ACT</td>
<td>54 (+2)</td>
<td>44 (+1)</td>
<td>41 (+1)</td>
<td>31 (+1)</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIC</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QLD</td>
<td>31 (-1)</td>
<td>27 (+1)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA/NT</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>160 (+1)</td>
<td>133 (+2)</td>
<td>117 (+1)</td>
<td>88 (+1)</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- It was assessed that the response profile was sufficiently close to representative of the Australian population 18 years plus that no weighting was required.
Respondent Demographics
The demographic profile of the 1,007 survey respondents is summarised in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 years</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 49 years</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 64 years</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years or older</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Australia</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Capital</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Territory</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remoteness</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital city / metropolitan</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional centre</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural / remote area</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The following categories have been combined for analysis purposes in this report:

- 18-24 years and 25-34 years (reflecting the response quota utilised)
- New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory
- South Australia and Northern Territory
Detailed Findings
Q4. Impacted by Dementia

• Two-thirds (68%) of all respondents said that dementia/Alzheimer’s disease had impacted upon their life in some way.

• Just over one-third (35%) had a close family member who had been affected by dementia/Alzheimer’s and one-quarter (25%) had an extended family member who had been affected.

Q4. In which, if any, of the following ways has dementia/Alzheimer’s Disease impacted upon you?

Multiple response permitted

Base: All respondents (n=1,007)
Q4. Impacted by Dementia (continued)

- Females were more likely than males to have been impacted in some way by dementia/Alzheimer’s disease (71% compared with 65%).

- In particular, females were substantially more likely than males to have helped care for or support a person with dementia (15%, compared with 10%).

Q4. In which, if any, of the following ways has dementia/Alzheimer’s Disease impacted upon you?

Multiple response permitted

Base: Males (n=498); Females (n=509)
Q4. Impacted by Dementia (continued)

- Respondents aged 50 to 64 years (76%) were substantially more likely than other age groups to have been impacted by dementia/Alzheimer’s disease.

- The increased likelihood of personal exposure to dementia among those aged 50 to 64 years was driven by greater likelihood of having a close family member with dementia (44%) or providing care/support to a person with dementia (17%).

- Unsurprisingly, given the age at which dementia typically presents, propensity to have had a close friend with dementia was substantially higher among those aged 50 or above.

Q4. In which, if any, of the following ways has dementia/Alzheimer’s Disease impacted upon you?
Multiple response permitted
Base: 18 to 34 (n=316); 35-49 (n=265); 50-64 (n=237); 65+ (n=189)
Q4. Impacted by Dementia (continued)

- The likelihood of having been impacted by dementia was reasonably consistent across Australia, ranging from 65% in NSW/ACT and QLD to 72% in WA.

- The proportion of respondents who had cared for/supported a person with dementia in South Australia or Northern Territory (6%) was only half of that reported in other areas. On the other hand, SA/NT respondents (15%) were more likely than those in the rest of Australia to have had a close friend with dementia (8% to 11%).

![How Impacted by Dementia (By Location)](chart_image)
Q4. Impacted by Dementia (continued)

- Respondents from capital city/metropolitan areas (67%) were somewhat less likely than those from regional centres (71%) or rural/remote areas (70%) to have been impacted by dementia/Alzheimer’s disease.

- Those from regional/remote areas (16%) were only about half as likely as those from capital city/metro areas (26%) or regional centres (28%) to have had an extended family member with dementia. However, those from rural/remote areas were more likely to have had a close friend with dementia (15%).

How Impacted by Dementia (By Remoteness)

Q4. In which, if any, of the following ways has dementia/Alzheimer’s Disease impacted upon you?

Multiple response permitted

Base: Capital city/metro (n=654); Regional centre (n=255); Rural/remote (n=98)
Q5. National Comprehensive Approach to Dementia

- A strong majority (89%) of all respondents supported the proposition that a funded comprehensive national approach should be applied in relation to dementia, with 50% strongly agreeing.

- Only 2% of all respondents opposed the proposition.

- It is notable that this was the only question in the survey where respondents were more likely to strongly agree with the proposition than to merely agree, indicating particularly strong support for the proposition.

Base: All respondents (n=1,007)
Q5. National Comprehensive Approach to Dementia (continued)

- Females (90%) were only marginally more likely than males (87%) to support the proposition that a funded national comprehensive approach should be applied to dementia.

- The strength of this agreement was, however, substantially greater among females, with 57% strongly agreeing with the proposition compared with 43% of males.

**Comprehensive National Approach (By Gender)**

- **Male**: 43% strongly agree, 44% agree, 11% neither agree nor disagree, 2% disagree, 0% strongly disagree.
- **Female**: 57% strongly agree, 33% agree, 9% neither agree nor disagree, 1% disagree, 0% strongly disagree.

**Base**: Males (n=498); Females (n=509)

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Q5. Australian governments have funded and begun to implement comprehensive national strategies for addressing various issues associated with both diabetes and mental health. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree that a similar funded comprehensive national approach should be applied in relation to dementia.

**Base:** 18-34 (n=316); 35-49 (n=265); 50-64 (n=237); 65+ (n=189)

Support for the proposition rose with age, from 84% among those aged 18-34 to 94% among those aged 65 years or older.

Similarly, the intensity of support rose with age, with 65% of those aged 65 years or older strongly agreeing with the proposition, compared with only 34% of those aged 18-34 years.

So, while there was strong support for the proposition among those under 50 years, the intensity of this support was substantially lower than among those 50 years or older.
Q5. National Comprehensive Approach to Dementia (continued)

- Respondents from NSW/ACT (92%) were the most likely to support the proposition, with 54% of these respondents strongly agreeing.
- While respondents from Victoria were the least likely to support the proposition overall (84%), the proportion strongly agreeing was the second-highest (52%) and clearly above the remaining states/territories.

**Q5.** Australian governments have funded and begun to implement comprehensive national strategies for addressing various issues associated with both diabetes and mental health. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree that a similar funded comprehensive national approach should be applied in relation to dementia.

*Base: NSW/ACT (n=342); VIC (n=250); QLD (n=200); SA/NT (n=79); WA (n=113). Excludes TAS due to low sample size (n=23)*
Q5. Australian governments have funded and begun to implement comprehensive national strategies for addressing various issues associated with both diabetes and mental health. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree that a similar funded comprehensive national approach should be applied in relation to dementia.

Base: Capital city/metro (n=654); Regional centre (n=255); Rural/remote (n=98)
Q5. National Comprehensive Approach to Dementia (continued)

- Respondents who had been impacted by dementia (91%) were more likely than those who had not been impacted by dementia (84%) to support the proposition that a national comprehensive approach should be applied to the issue.

- Respondents who had been impacted by dementia were also substantially more likely to strongly agree with this proposition (54%, compared with 41% for those who had not been impacted by dementia).

Q5. Australian governments have funded and begun to implement comprehensive national strategies for addressing various issues associated with both diabetes and mental health. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree that a similar funded comprehensive national approach should be applied in relation to dementia.

Base: Total Impacted by Dementia (n=685); Total not impacted by dementia (n=322)
Q6.1 Care and support for people with dementia as an election issue

- A slight majority (57%) of respondents supported the proposition that “Appropriate care and support for people living with dementia should be an election issue”, compared with 15% who disagreed.

- However, the proportion who strongly agreed with this proposition was only 15%, compared with 42% who merely agreed, suggesting that support for the proposition was somewhat ‘soft’.

Q6.1. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.... “Appropriate care and support for people living with dementia should be an election issue”.

Base: All respondents (n=1,007)

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Q6.1 Election issue (continued)

• Females (59%) were somewhat more likely than males (55%) to support the proposition the appropriate care and support for people living with dementia should be an election issue.

• In addition, the degree of support among females was somewhat greater than among males, with 17% strongly agreeing that it should be an election issue compared with 13% among males.

Election Issue (By Gender)

Q6.1. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements…. “Appropriate care and support for people living with dementia should be an election issue”.

Base: Males (n=498); Females (n=509)
Q6.1  Election issue (continued)

- Respondents aged 50-64 years were the most likely to support the proposition that this should be an election issue (64%), followed by those aged 65 and above (60%). These respondents were also the most likely to strongly agree with the proposition (22% and 19% respectively) – and the only sub-groups to be substantially above the overall level of 15% for ‘strongly agree’.

- Respondents aged 18-34 or 35-49 were still supportive of the proposition (51% and 57% agreement respectively), but the strength of this support was substantially weaker (10% and 12% strongly agreeing, respectively) than among older respondents.

Q6.1 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements… “Appropriate care and support for people living with dementia should be an election issue”.

**Base:** 18-34 (n=316); 35-49 (n=265); 50-64 (n=237); 65+ (n=189)

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Q6.1 Election issue (continued)

- Support for the proposition that care and support for people living with dementia should be an election issue was reasonably consistent across Australia. Respondents living in Queensland were the most likely to support the proposition (61%), while those living in Victoria or Western Australia the least likely to do so (53% and 54% respectively).

- Respondents from New South Wales (17%) were the most likely to strongly agree with the proposition, although this was not substantially different to the other states/territories.

![Election Issue (By Location)](image)

Q6.1. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements…. “Appropriate care and support for people living with dementia should be an election issue”.

Base: NSW/ACT (n=342); VIC (n=250); QLD (n=200); SA/NT (n=79); WA (n=113). Excludes TAS due to low sample size (n=23)
Q6.1 Election issue (continued)

- Respondents from capital city/metro areas (55%) were less likely than those living in regional centres (61%) or rural/remote areas (62%) to support the proposition that appropriate care and support for people living with dementia should be an election issue.

- Respondents from regional centres (18%) were somewhat more likely than those from capital city/metro areas (14%) or rural/remote areas (15%) to strongly agree with that proposition.

---

Q6.1. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements… "Appropriate care and support for people living with dementia should be an election issue".

Base: Capital city/metro (n=654); Regional centre (n=255); rural/remote (n=98); not capital city/metro (n=353)
Q6.1 Election issue (continued)

- Exposure to dementia did not result in substantially greater inclination to support the proposition that this should be an election issue. Fifty-eight percent of those who said they had been impacted by dementia in some way supported the proposition, compared with 55% who had not been impacted by dementia.

- However, the degree of support for the proposition was higher among those who had been impacted by dementia (17% strongly agree, compared with 11% among those not impacted)

---

**Election Issue (By Exposure to Dementia)**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Impacted (%)</th>
<th>Not Impacted (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither agree nor disagree</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AGREE</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL DISAGREE</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q6.1. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements… “Appropriate care and support for people living with dementia should be an election issue”.

Base: Total Impacted by Dementia (n=685); Total not impacted by dementia (n=322)

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Q6.2 Prepared to pay more taxes for better quality aged care

- Almost two-thirds (63%) of respondents supported the proposition that they would be prepared to pay more in taxes if it meant better quality aged care, compared with 13% who disagreed.
- However, only 14% strongly agreed with this proposition – suggesting that support may be somewhat ‘soft’.
- There were no notable differences in response based on gender.

**Pay More in Taxes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pay More in Taxes</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>TOTAL AGREE</th>
<th>TOTAL DISAGREE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q6.2 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements… “I would be prepared to pay more in taxes if it meant better quality aged care”.
Base: All respondents (n=1,007)
Q6.2  Prepared to pay more taxes (continued)

- Willingness to pay more in taxes for better quality aged care tended to increase with age, rising from a bare majority of 54% among those aged 18-34, up to 70% among those aged 50-64, and 69% for those aged 65 years or older.

- Respondents aged 50-64 were clearly the strongest supporters of this proposition, with 22% strongly agreeing – though it should be noted that more than twice this proportion (48%) merely agreed with the proposition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>TOTAL AGREE</th>
<th>TOTAL DISAGREE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-34</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q6.2 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements… "I would be prepared to pay more in taxes if it meant better quality aged care".
Base: 18-34 (n=316); 35-49 (n=265); 50-64 (n=237); 65+ (n=189)
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Q6.2 Prepared to pay more taxes (continued)

- Willingness to pay more in taxes for better quality aged care was highest in NSW/ACT (69%) and WA (65%). Respondents in these areas were also the most likely to strongly agree with the proposition (both 16%).

- Respondents in South Australia or Northern Territory were the least likely to agree with the proposition (54%).

- There were few notable differences when the data was examined by remoteness classification, but capital city/metro respondents (16%) were somewhat more likely than those from regional centres (12%) or rural/remote areas (11%) to strongly agree with the proposition.

**Pay More in Taxes (By Location)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NSW &amp; ACT</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIC</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QLD</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA &amp; NT</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AGREE</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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Q6.2 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements: "I would be prepared to pay more in taxes if it meant better quality aged care".

Base: NSW/ACT (n=342); VIC (n=250); QLD (n=200); SA/NT (n=79); WA (n=113). Excludes TAS due to low sample size (n=23).
Q6.2  Prepared to pay more taxes (continued)

- Those who had been impacted by dementia were more likely to support the proposition (65%, compared with 58% for those who had not been impacted by dementia).
- Those impacted by dementia (16%) were also more likely than those who had not been impacted (11%) to strongly agree with the proposition.

![Bar chart showing the percentage of people who would be prepared to pay more taxes if it meant better quality aged care, by exposure to dementia.]

Q6.2 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements…. “I would be prepared to pay more in taxes if it meant better quality aged care”. Base: Total Impacted by Dementia (n=685); Total not impacted by dementia (n=322)
Q6.3  Confidence in finding high quality aged care services

- Respondents were more likely to oppose (42%) than support (26%) the proposition that they were confident in finding high quality care services if needed, with a substantial proportion (32%) neither agreeing nor disagreeing.

- It was notable that relatively few respondents had strong opinions either way, with only 4% strongly agreeing and 8% strongly disagreeing with the proposition.

Q6.3 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements:... “If I had to find an aged care facility for myself or a family member with dementia, I'm confident that high quality services would be available where I needed them.”

Base: All respondents (n=1,007)
Confidence in ability to find quality aged care services if required varied substantially by gender.

- Females (21%) were substantially less likely than males (31%) to support with the proposition, and substantially more likely than males to oppose it (50% and 33% respectively).
- While males (5%) and females (4%) were similarly likely to strongly agree with the proposition, females (12%) were much more likely than males (4%) to strongly disagree.

Q6.3 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements…. “If I had to find an aged care facility for myself or a family member with dementia, I’m confident that high quality services would be available where I needed them.”

Base: Males (n=498); Females (n=509)
Q6.3 Finding quality aged care services (continued)

- Interestingly, respondents in the youngest and oldest age bands were most likely to support the proposition (18-34 years: 30%; 65+: 28%) – though these respondents were no more likely than others to strongly agree.

- Those aged 18-34 were also substantially less likely to disagree (34%, compared with at least 43% among the older age groups).

Q6.3 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements…. “If I had to find an aged care facility for myself or a family member with dementia, I’m confident that high quality services would be available where I needed them.”.

Base: 18-34 (n=316); 35-49 (n=265); 50-64 (n=237); 65+ (n=189)
Q6.3 Finding quality aged care services (continued)

- Respondents from Victoria (30%) were the most likely to support the proposition, and those from Western Australia (19%) the least likely to do so.
- There were no notable differences when the data was examined by remoteness classification.
Q6.3 Finding quality aged care services (continued)

- Exposure to dementia was not strongly associated with response at this question.
- Those who had been impacted by dementia (27%) were only slightly more likely than those who had not been impacted (23%) to agree with the proposition, and both groups were equally likely (42%) to disagree.

![Find Quality Aged Care Facilities (By Exposure to Dementia)](chart)

Q6.3 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements… “If I had to find an aged care facility for myself or a family member with dementia, I’m confident that high quality services would be available where I needed them.”

Base: Total Impacted by Dementia (n=685); Total not impacted by dementia (n=322)
Q6.4  More information from governments about aged care quality

- A strong majority (82%) of all respondents supported the proposition that governments should be providing more information about quality of life in aged care, with a substantial proportion of respondents (34%) strongly agreeing with the proposition.

- Only 6% of respondents disagreed with the proposition.

Q6.4 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.... “Governments should be providing more information (such as ratings) about the quality of life of residents in aged care facilities.
Base: All respondents (n=1,007)
Q6.4 More information from governments (continued)

- Females (85%) were more likely than males (80%) to support the proposition.
- Females were also more likely than males to strongly agree with the proposition (39% and 28% respectively)

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<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>39%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>46%</td>
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<td>10%</td>
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<td>TOTAL AGREE</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL DISAGREE</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government Should Provide More Information (By Gender)

Q6.4 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.... “Governments should be providing more information (such as ratings) about the quality of life of residents in aged care facilities.
Base: Males (n=498); Females (n=509)
Q6.4 More information from governments (continued)

- Support for the proposition was higher among those aged 50 or older (88%) than among younger age bands (18-34: 79%; 35-49: 77%).
- Similarly those aged 50 or older were the most likely to strongly agree with the proposition (40%)
Q6.4 More information from governments (continued)

• Support for the proposition was markedly lower in South Australia/Northern Territory (71%) than in the rest of Australia. Respondents from NSW/ACT (37%) or Victoria (36%) were more likely than those from other areas to strongly agree with the proposition.

• There were no notable differences when the data was examined by remoteness classification.

• There were few differences when examined by personal exposure to dementia, though males were more somewhat likely then females to strongly agree with the proposition (35% and 31% respectively).

Q6.4 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements:... “Governments should be providing more information (such as ratings) about the quality of life of residents in aged care facilities.

Base: NSW/ACT (n=342); VIC (n=250); QLD (n=200); SA/NT (n=79); WA (n=113). Excludes TAS due to low sample size (n=23)

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Q6.5 Living a meaningful life with dementia

- Three-quarters (76%) of all respondents supported the proposition “with the right care and support, people with dementia can continue to live a meaningful life”.

- The proportion strongly agreeing with this proposition (21%) was considerably outweighed by the proportion who merely agreed (56%). However, the proportion that opposed the proposition was quite low (7%). On balance, it seems reasonable to conclude that the proposition had good support.

![](chart.png)

Q6.5 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements…. “With the right care and support, people with dementia can continue to live a meaningful life.”

Base: All respondents (n=1,007)
Q6.5 Living a meaningful life with dementia (continued)

- Females (81%) were substantially more likely than males (71%) to support the proposition that people with dementia can continue to live a meaningful life.

- Females were more likely than males to strongly agree (24% and 17% respectively) or to agree (57% and 54% respectively) with this proposition.

- Males were not, however, more likely to oppose the proposition. Rather, they were more likely than females to neither agree nor disagree (21% and 12% respectively).

Q6.5 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements…. “With the right care and support, people with dementia can continue to live a meaningful life.”

Base: Males (n=498); Females (n=509)
Q6.5 Living a meaningful life with dementia (continued)

• There were few differences when the data was examined by age.
• Respondents aged 50-64 were more likely to strongly agree with the proposition than were those in other age groups, but the proportion was still relatively low (25%, or less than half of the proportion that merely agreed)

Q6.5 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.... “With the right care and support, people with dementia can continue to live a meaningful life.”
Base: 18-34 (n=316); 35-49 (n=265); 50-64 (n=237); 65+ (n=189)
Q6.5 Living a meaningful life with dementia (continued)

• There were few differences when the data was examined by state/territory. The proportions supporting the proposition were very similar across locations, though Victorians (26%) were relatively more likely to strongly agree and Western Australians (13%) relatively less likely to do so.

• There was a little more variation when the data was examined by remoteness classification. Respondents from rural/remote areas (80%) were more likely than those from capital city/metro areas (76%) or regional centres (74%) to support the proposition and more likely to strongly agree (27%, compared with 21% and 17% respectively).

Q6.5 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements….. “With the right care and support, people with dementia can continue to live a meaningful life.”

Base: Capital city/metro (n=654); Regional centre (n=255); rural/remote (n=98); not capital city/metro (n=353)

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Q6.5 Living a meaningful life with dementia (continued)

- Overall, respondents who had been impacted by dementia were somewhat less likely to support, and substantially more likely to oppose, the proposition that it was possible to continue to live a meaningful life with dementia.

- However, those who had been impacted by dementia were more likely than those who had not been impacted to strongly agree with the proposition (23% and 16% respectively).

![Bar chart showing the agreement levels for living a meaningful life with dementia by exposure to dementia.]

**Q6.5 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements…. “With the right care and support, people with dementia can continue to live a meaningful life.”**

**Base:** Total Impacted by Dementia (n=685); Total not impacted by dementia (n=322)