

YOUNGER ONSET DEMENTIA IN AUSTRALIA

Prevalence estimates 2019-2058

Dementia Australia is the national peak body and charity for people of all ages, living with all forms of dementia their families and carers. It provides advocacy, support services, education and information.

Dementia is the term used to describe a collection of symptoms that are caused by disorders affecting the brain. Dementia is not one specific disease, it is an umbrella term for a large group of illnesses which cause a progressive decline in a person's mental functioning.

The term younger onset dementia is used to describe any form of dementia diagnosed in people under the age of 65. Younger onset dementia can be diagnosed in people in their 50s, 40s and even as early as their 30s.

There is an estimated 27,247 people living with younger onset dementia. Without a major medical breakthrough this figure is projected to increase to 41,249 people by 2058.

This document presents the breakdown of Dementia Australia's national younger onset dementia prevalence data by state and territory.

ACT

In 2019, there is an estimated 378 people living with younger onset dementia in the ACT.

Without a medical breakthrough, the number of people living with younger onset dementia is expected to increase to an estimated 440 people by 2028 and 782 people by 2058.

New South Wales

In 2019, there is an estimated 8,829 people living with younger onset dementia in New South Wales.

Without a medical breakthrough, the number of people living with younger onset dementia is expected to increase to an estimated 9,310 people by 2028 and 13,593 people by 2058.

Northern Territory

In 2019, there is an estimated 235 people living with younger onset dementia in the Northern Territory.

Without a medical breakthrough, the number of people living with younger onset dementia is expected to be an estimated 258 people by 2028 and 220 people by 2058.

Queensland

In 2019, there is an estimated 5,415 people living with younger onset dementia in Queensland.

Without a medical breakthrough, the number of people living with younger onset dementia is expected to increase to an estimated 5,820 people by 2028 and 7,360 people by 2058.

South Australia

In 2019, there is an estimated 2,063 people living with younger onset dementia in South Australia.

Without a medical breakthrough, the number of people living with younger onset dementia is expected to increase to an estimated 2,099 people in 2028 and 2,618 people in 2058.

Tasmania

In 2019, there is an estimated 673 people living with younger onset dementia in Tasmania.

The number of people living with younger onset dementia is expected to be an estimated 607 people by 2028 and 643 people by 2058.

Victoria

In 2019, there is an estimated 6,854 people living with younger onset dementia in Victoria.

Without a medical breakthrough, the number of people living with younger onset dementia is expected to increase to an estimated 7,734 people by 2028 and 12,690 people by 2058.

Western Australia

In 2019, there is an estimated 2,800 people living with younger onset dementia in Western Australia.

Without a medical breakthrough, the number of people living with younger onset dementia is expected to increase to an estimated 3,086 people by 2028 and 3,343 people by 2058.

People living with younger onset dementia estimates

2019-2058

