DEMENTIA ACROSS AUSTRALIA: 2011-2050

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A REPORT PREPARED BY DELOITTE ACCESS ECONOMICS

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GLOSSARY

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AE-Dem	Access Economics' Demographic Model
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AD	Alzheimer's disease
DOHA	Department of Health and Ageing (Australian Government)
DYNOPTA	Dynamic Analyses to Optimise Ageing
FED	Federal Electoral Division
NSW	New South Wales
NSMHW	National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing
NT	Northern Territory
MMSE	Mini-Mental State Examination
QLD	Queensland
SA	South Australia
TAS	Tasmania
WA	Western Australia
WHO	World Health Organization

FOREWORD

Dementia is without question the single biggest health issue facing Australia in the 21st century.

The figures in this report show that in the absence of new medications to treat dementia, almost 950,000 people will be living with dementia by 2050 – the equivalent of a city three times the size of Canberra.

As this report shows, the numbers of people with dementia are rising in every single electorate, in every state and territory across Australia. As the population ages, we must all be prepared for a radical shift in health priorities.

The series of reports that Alzheimer's Australia has commissioned from Deloitte Access Economics over the past decade have documented the economic and social impact of dementia now and into the future.

These projections present a clear warning: The Federal Government must invest in decisive action to address dementia now, or face far greater costs and much more dramatic consequences in the very near future.

There will be 75,000 baby boomers with dementia by 2020 and dementia will be the third largest source of health and residential care costs by 2030. The time for action is now.

The numbers do not tell us everything about dementia in Australia. They do not show the life-changing impact that a diagnosis of dementia can have on a family. They cannot convey the agony of coming to terms with the effect of dementia on a loved one. They cannot capture the struggle of finding appropriate care services, or the slow process of building trust with service providers.

The economic impact of dementia on the health care system will be considerable. At the same time it will continue to impact on the quality of life of millions of Australians, both people with dementia and their family carers.

Alzheimer's Australia believes that a diagnosis of dementia should not rob any Australian of a decent quality of life.

We urge the Government to act now by making dementia a national health priority and to develop a targeted strategy for dealing with Australia's rapidly increasing dementia epidemic.

Ita Buttrose AO, OBE
National President

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Deloitte Access Economics was commissioned by Alzheimer's Australia to provide updated dementia prevalence estimates and projections for Australia. Specifically, this report estimates the number of people with dementia in Australia in 2011, and predicts the number of people who will be living with dementia in Australia in the future, from 2012 until 2050.
The report is set out as follows:

- **Chapter 1** reviews academic research and other relevant reports on dementia prevalence to determine a basis for estimating current dementia prevalence rates in Australia. These estimates draw upon studies of dementia prevalence from America and Europe, as well as several large Australian studies that have collected information on possible or probable dementia.
- **Chapter 2** presents dementia prevalence projections from 2011 to 2050, nationally, across states and territories, and across each of the 150 electoral divisions of the federal government.

Table i shows dementia prevalence estimates and projections nationally and for each state and territory. The results are broadly representative of the population shares among jurisdictions, with NSW projected to have the greatest number of people with dementia now and in the future, followed by Victoria and Queensland. Age is also strongly related to dementia prevalence, with the greatest number of people with dementia in the 85-89 years aged bracket throughout the projection period, increasing from 65,471 in 2011 to 225,898 in 2050.

Table i: Dementia prevalence estimates and projections by state and territory and nationally, 2011-2050

	2011	2012	2015	2020	2030	2040	2050
NSW	91,038	95,028	107,037	128,238	182,331	248,139	303,673
VIC	68,397	71,544	81,117	98,123	141,161	195,459	245,813
QLD	48,674	51,005	58,509	73,470	114,800	166,032	215,272
SA	23,710	24,627	27,353	32,062	44,236	59,053	69,620
WA	23,931	25,177	29,041	36,500	46,332	57,781	68,708
TAS	6,732	7,003	7,818	9,362	13,544	18,043	20,653
NT*	838	878	1,049	1,473	2,700	3,992	4,916
ACT	3,254	3,445	4,040	5,167	8,181	11,632	13,970
AUST	**266,574**	**278,707**	**315,963**	**384,396**	**553,285**	**760,131**	**942,624**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations
* Note that NT figures are likely to significantly underestimate the true prevalence of dementia

Table ii shows the Federal Electoral Divisions (FED) that are estimated to have the largest number of people with dementia in 2011 and 2050.

Table ii: Federal Electoral Divisions with greatest dementia prevalence in 2011 and 2050 across Australia

	2011			2050		
	FED	Jurisdiction	Number	FED	Jurisdiction	Number
1	Hindmarsh	SA	2,940	Hinkler	QLD	12,023
2	Sturt	SA	2,584	Fairfax	QLD	11,912
3	Boothby	SA	2,534	Fisher	QLD	11,633
4	Flinders	VIC	2,517	Moncrieff	QLD	10,783
5	Lyne	NSW	2,502	Flinders	VIC	9,876
6	Moncrieff	QLD	2,478	Corangamite	VIC	9,509
7	Goldstein	VIC	2,451	Paterson	NSW	9,466
8	Cowper	NSW	2,448	Lalor	VIC	9,128
9	Richmond	NSW	2,442	Lyne	NSW	9,004
10	Robertson	NSW	2,441	Cowper	NSW	8,930

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Across Australia, three South Australian electorates have the largest numbers at present. These are Hindmarsh (with 2,940); Sturt (with 2,584); and Boothby (with 2,534 people with dementia). By 2050 however, demographic changes mean that the FED with the largest numbers of people with dementia will be located in Queensland; the top four each projected to be home to more than 10,000 people with dementia. By comparison, no state other than Queensland is expected to have an electoral division with more than 10,000 people with dementia over the next 39 years.

It is important to note that the estimates and projections in this report differ slightly from a previous report that presented dementia prevalence estimates and projections in Australia (Access Economics 2010). This earlier report estimated that there would be 268,600 people with dementia in 2011 and 981,000 people with dementia by 2050. In contrast, the figures in this report estimate 266,574 people with dementia in 2011, and 942,624 by 2050. As both the dementia prevalence rates and the modelling methodology have remained unchanged between the two reports, this slight change in estimates is due to a reduction in the projected future population as a result of recent revisions to the rates of births, deaths and migration from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Deloitte Access Economics

1 DEMENTIA PREVALENCE RATES

This chapter outlines previous estimates of dementia prevalence rates and dementia prevalence rates used within this study. In summary, there have not been any significant studies since Access Economics (2010) that warrant a change in dementia prevalence rates.

1.1 Previous estimates

In 2005, Access Economics was commissioned by Alzheimer's Australia to develop estimates and projections of dementia incidence and prevalence for the year 2000 up to 2050 (Access Economics 2005). In 2009 and then later in 2010, Access Economics updated age-gender dementia prevalence projections for the year up to 2050 (Access Economics, 2009; 2010).

To date, there has been no national study of dementia prevalence in Australia using clinical diagnoses. Although the Disability, Ageing and Carers Surveys undertaken in Australia (ABS 2004; 2010) provide an estimate of dementia prevalence within Australia, it relies on self-reported identification, leading to severe under reporting due to an individual's limited capacity to recognise mild and moderate dementia if not formally diagnosed.

Due to the lack of epidemiological data, a number of studies have explicitly estimated dementia prevalence in Australia (Access Economics 2003, 2006; Jorm et al 2005; AIHW 2007). In addition, Begg et al (2007) implicitly estimated the incidence and prevalence of Alzheimer's disease and Vascular dementia in their burden of disease and injury report for Australia.

These studies have used meta-analyses performed on a set of epidemiological studies undertaken in Europe to estimate prevalence rates by age and gender in Australia. This is not ideal as the data used in these studies are relatively old (from the mid 1980s to the mid 1990s) and imply that Australia has the same dementia incidence and prevalence rates as Europe. This is despite known differences in dementia risk factors.

Modelling on probable dementia prevalence in Australia was undertaken at the Australian National University through the Dynamic Analyses to Optimise Ageing (DYNOPTA) study (Anstey et al, 2009). This study aimed to evaluate rates of probable dementia based on large Australian datasets containing the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE). It was noted that the MMSE was the most widely used screening measure for dementia and only cognitive measure used in the National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing (NSMHW) (ABS 1999). The prevalence of dementia was assessed using the MMSE cut-off of 23/34 from available Australian datasets, to compare with past estimates from Jorm et al (2005) and Access Economics (2005).

Although based on Australian data, dementia incidence and prevalence rates from the DYNOPTA study also suffer from some limitations. Of primary concern is possible bias introduced through the survey technique used to administer the MMSE (e.g., there was considerable non-response within the NSMHW (ABS, 1999)), with the need to impute missing values in order to derive total MMSE scores.

According to Anstey et al (2009), probable dementia rates were compared to clinical diagnosis from Sydney and Canberra. Although the model was able to identify around 93% of people with dementia, it was only able to identify 70% of people without dementia. This means around 30% were identified as having dementia when they did not according to the clinical diagnosis. While some of this may reflect under-diagnosis, 'probable' dementia rates may be an over estimation of true dementia prevalence rates. Anstey et al (2009) recognise this problem and suggest their estimates for very old adults are not reliable.

However, Anstey et al (2010) found that prevalence of probable dementia derived from DYNOPTA was comparable to estimates from past European meta-analyses. DYNOPTA and European meta-analyses had a similar pattern of increase with age however, ABS NSMH surveys showed less consistency with European data. Anstey et al (2010) noted that greater congruence of DYNOPTA with European data may have resulted because DYNOPTA MMSE data were obtained from investigator-led epidemiological studies leading to higher-quality training of assessors and more reliable data collection and coding.

Anstey et al (2010) suggested these data appeared more reliable than government health surveys. However, it is noted that a high false positive rate with MMSE may suggest DYNOPTA, while a reasonable guide to cognitive impairment in Australia, may slightly overestimate actual dementia prevalence in Australia.

Estimates of probable dementia prevalence from Anstey et al (2010) compared to past European studies are presented in Table 1.1. A summary of assumed prevalence rates by age and gender from other published studies previously mentioned are shown in Table 1.2 (including Anstey et al (2010)).

Recently, the World Alzheimer Report 2010 conducted a systematic review of the global prevalence of dementia, identifying 147 studies in 21 Global Burden of Disease world regions. Applying prevalence proportions to the United Nations estimates of the total older population, the results showed that estimates for those aged 60 years and over did not vary much between world regions. In Australasia, dementia prevalence in 2010 was estimated to be 6.4% (Wimo et al, 2010).

Trends in assumed dementia prevalence rates for Australia have been generally comparable. All show that rates increase

with age and that females have higher rates. However, the magnitudes of rates across studies show some differences, which have meant differences in total prevalence and incidence estimates. However, there are no data on the trends in dementia prevalence rates in Australia over time, so it is therefore problematic to determine whether dementia prevalence rates in the future are likely to change.

There is little data related to incidence of dementia. In general, there are problems with diagnosing dementia, as the date of onset is generally undetermined due to the progressive onset of the condition. This suggests there may be significant positive diagnoses missed. Furthermore, screening instruments are not specific and therefore it can be difficult to separate mild dementia with other cognitive conditions, suggesting an over-estimation problem in determining incidence rates (AIHW, 2007). A recent study in the US has found

Table 1.1: Dementia prevalence from Australian studies and European meta-analyses

Age	Australian MMSE studies (Anstey et al, 2010)			European studies: clinical diagnoses					
	DYNOPTA	NSMH 1997	NSMH 2007	Jorm	Lobo - Female	Lobo - Male	Ritchie	Hofman - Female	Hofman - Male
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
60-64	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
65-69	3.78	6.22	4.00	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.5	-	-
70-74	5.16	9.09	5.02	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.9	4.6
75-79	10.63	-	7.53	5.6	6.0	5.6	6.8	6.7	5.0
80-84	16.32	-	5.26	10.5	12.6	11.0	13.6	13.5	12.1
85-89	22.36	-	-	20.8	20.2	12.8	22.3	22.8	18.5
90-94	32.43	-	-	38.6	30.8	22.1	31.5	32.2	32.1
90+	41.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95+	67.42	-	-	-	-	-	44.5	36.0	31.6

Source: Anstey et al (2010), Jorm et al (2005), Hofman et al (1991), Lobo et al (2000) and Ritchie and Kildea (1995).

that around 22% of adults aged 71 years or older had cognitive impairment where the level of impairment did not reach the dementia threshold (Plassman et al, 2008). The study suggests the number of individuals with chronic impairment without dementia is about 70% higher than the number of individuals with dementia.

Most recently there has been focus on the incidence and prevalence of dementia among older groups (80 years and over). Two epidemiological studies have shown that dementia rates do not flatten or go down after the age of 90 years, as previously thought, instead dementia rates are shown to continue to rise (Lucca et al 2009; Corrada et al 2008). One study focuses on a large Italian population while the other uses a population from the United States. Although both come to the same general conclusion, absolute levels of prevalence differ substantially between the two studies, most likely due to different methods used to diagnose individuals. Prevalence rates of dementia for those 80 years and older from the two studies are shown in Table 1.3.

Table 1.2: Alternative dementia prevalence rate estimates for the Australian population

Age	Access Economics (2003) (a)		Jorm et al (2005) (b)		Access Economics (2005, 2006) (c)		Begg et al (2007), AIHW (2007) (d)		Anstey et al (2009)		Anstey et al (2010)	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
<60	0.2	0.1	na	na	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	na	na	na	na
60-64	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.1	0	na	na	na	na
65-69	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.2	2.5	3.0	4.5
70-74	1.9	1.1	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.1	4.9	5.6	6.2	4.3
75-79	5.7	6.8	5.8	6.3	5.8	6.3	5.6	6.0	8.2	9.2	10.7	10.6
80-84	5.7	6.8	11.8	12.6	11.8	12.6	11.0	12.6	12.3	17.0	16.9	16.0
85-89	22.8	33.6	18.6	21.5	18.6	21.5	12.8	20.2	18.8	22.8	25.1	21.0
90-94	22.8	33.6	31.1	33.3	31.1	33.3	22.1	30.8	41.2	32.7	41.3	29.9
95+	22.8	33.6	38.1	40.3	38.1	40.3	22.1	30.8	53.9	73.8	52.8	69.4

Note: (a) Prevalence for those under 25 years was considered zero (b) Uses an average of four meta analyses including Jorm et al (1987), Hofman et al (1991), Richie and Kildea (1995) and Lobo et al (2000) (c) Estimates were derived from Jorm et al (2005) (d) Based of Harvey et al (2003) for those <65 years old and Lobo et al (2000) for all other age groups. Source: Access Economics (2003, 2005, 2006), Jorm et al (2005), Begg et al (2007), AIHW (2007), Anstey et al (2009), Anstey et al (2010).

Table 1.3: Estimated dementia prevalence rates for those aged 80 years and over

Age	Lucca et al (2009) (a)		Corrada et al (2008) (b)		Corrada et al (2008) (c)	
years	All (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	
80-84	13.5	na	na	na	na	
85-89	30.8	na	na	na	na	
90-94	39.5	17.3	31.1	40.4	42.6	
95+	52.8	20.6	50.0	37.2	58.7	

Note: (a) Participants were diagnosed based on DSM-IV criteria (b) Includes participants diagnosed from a neurological examination or a Mini-Mental State Examination administered in person (c) Includes participants diagnosed from a Cognitive Assessment Screening Instrument-Short Version, a Dementia Questionnaire, or the Informant Questionnaire that combines information from the Dementia Severity Rating Scale, Functional Activities, and Activities of Daily Living.

1.2 Current estimates

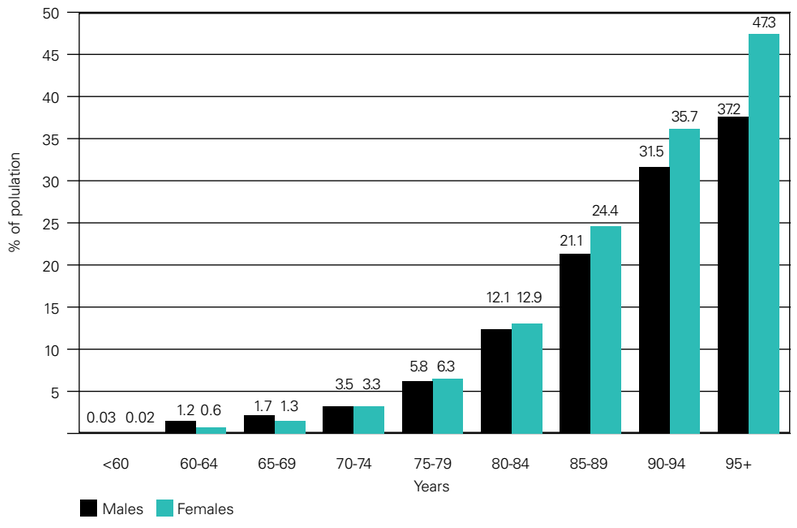
There have not been any significant studies since Access Economics (2009) that warrant a change in dementia prevalence rates. Consequently, age-gender prevalence rates for dementia were taken from Access Economics (2009) and applied to revised population projections.

In Access Economics (2009) prevalence rates were estimated using a combination of published epidemiological studies and meta-analyses. These are listed below.

- **Age brackets 0 to 59 years:** A weighted average for the entire population was calculated using five year age bracket prevalence rates derived from Harvey et al (2003) and Australian population estimates.
- **Age brackets between 60 and 79 years:** Previous prevalence rates used in Access Economics (2005, 2006) were used.
- **Age brackets between 80 and 89 years:** A weighted average of prevalence rates found in Access Economics (2005, 2006) and Lucca et al (2009) were used, with the former receiving three times as much weight as the latter.
- **Age brackets 90 years and above:** A weighted average of prevalence rates was calculated using rates found in Access Economics (2005, 2006), Lucca et al (2009), and Corrada et al (2008). An average prevalence rate was calculated using the latter two studies and this average was given an equal weighting with the prevalence rates from Access Economics (2005, 2006).

Chart 1.1 shows dementia prevalence rates follow an exponential growth rate with age. Dementia prevalence rates are relatively low until the age of 70 years and over, where prevalence rates start to increase rapidly, indicating the increased risk of developing dementia due to age. For example, prevalence rates for males and females aged 70-74 years are around 3.5% and 3.3% respectively, which increases to 21.1% and 24.4% for those aged 85-89, and then to 37.2% and 47.3% for those aged 95 years and above.

Chart 1.1: Estimated dementia prevalence rates in Australia 2009



Source: Access Economics (2009).

The underlying population data used to calculate the number of people with dementia in Australia in 2011 to 2050 was estimated using the AE-DEM model, which is an in-house demographic model based on the 2006 national census undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Building up from the demographic 'first principles' of births, deaths, migration and household formation, the model projects population by age and gender for each State and Territory. Federal Electoral Divisions for 2010 were derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This methodology is the same as used in previous reports (Access Economics 2009; 2010). Full details are available in Access Economics 2009.

2 DEMENTIA PREVALENCE ESTIMATES

This chapter presents dementia prevalence estimates for 2011 and projections up to 2050. They have been calculated by applying dementia prevalence rates outlined in Chapter 1 to population projections undertaken using Access Economics' in-house demographic model. It was assumed that dementia prevalence rates remain constant throughout the projection period.

2.1 National estimates

It is estimated there are 266,574 people with dementia in Australia in 2011. This is projected to increase to 553,285 people by 2030, and 942,624 people by 2050 (**Table 2.1**).

Dementia prevalence is greatest in the age bracket 85-89 years throughout the projected period, increasing from 65,471 in 2011 to 225,898 in 2050. As prevalence rates are not the highest in this age bracket, the large dementia prevalence is due to the relatively large number of people. That is, although dementia prevalence rates are higher for people 90 years and older, mortality rates are also higher and the net effect is a lower dementia prevalence.

Due to the relatively large growth in the older population in Australia, people with younger onset dementia (those aged less than 65 years with dementia) will make up a smaller proportion of total dementia prevalence in the future. It is projected to decline from around 6.1% in 2011 to 2.9% in 2050.

Table 2.1: Total Australian dementia prevalence projections, by age

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-59	4,992	5,058	5,122	5,189	5,256	5,322	5,388	5,455	5,520	5,585	6,209	6,850	7,459
60-64	11,337	11,317	11,487	11,698	11,899	12,175	12,448	12,688	12,994	13,304	14,491	15,737	20,100
65-69	14,541	15,873	16,994	17,744	18,480	19,103	19,101	19,401	19,761	20,104	24,175	26,244	30,554
70-74	25,157	26,212	27,215	28,679	30,269	32,023	34,922	37,352	38,991	40,606	48,981	53,321	57,908
75-79	34,043	35,235	36,526	38,126	39,820	41,323	43,123	44,839	47,338	50,045	72,574	88,187	96,753
80-84	56,440	56,860	57,168	57,526	57,958	59,264	61,540	63,969	66,929	70,033	117,440	144,635	160,416
85-89	65,471	68,035	70,640	72,878	75,054	76,782	77,653	78,405	79,219	80,217	122,727	181,647	225,898
90-94	39,240	43,277	47,280	51,148	54,334	57,349	59,917	62,512	64,785	67,087	89,521	152,771	195,992
95+	15,353	16,841	18,247	19,974	22,893	25,902	28,872	31,666	34,440	37,415	57,168	90,739	147,544
Total	266,574	278,707	290,679	302,962	315,963	329,243	342,965	356,288	369,977	384,396	553,285	760,131	942,624

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

2.2 By jurisdiction

Table 2.2 to **Table 2.10** shows the projected dementia prevalence by age for each jurisdiction between 2010 and 2050. Dementia prevalence growth generally follows the size of the population for each jurisdiction, with NSW expected to have the greatest prevalence in 2011 and throughout the projection period, while the Northern Territory is projected to have the least. It is estimated that:

- NSW has 91,308 people with dementia in 2011, projected to increase to 303,673 people by 2050;
- Victoria has 68,397 people with dementia in 2011, projected to increase to 245,831 people by 2050;
- Queensland has 48,674 people with dementia in 2011, projected to increase to 215,272 people by 2050;
- South Australia has 23,710 people with dementia in 2011, projected to increase to 69,620 people by 2050;
- Western Australia has 23,931 people with dementia in 2011, projected to increase to 68,708 people by 2050;
- Tasmania has 6,732 people with dementia in 2011, projected to increase to 20,653 people by 2050;
- Northern Territory has 838 people with dementia in 2011, projected to increase to 4,916 people by 2050; and
- Australian Capital Territory has 3,254 people with dementia in 2011, projected to increase to 13,970 people by 2050.

There is significant variation in the growth of dementia prevalence across jurisdictions, which is a reflection of the age structure and growth of the population. Across Australia, dementia prevalence is expected to grow by around 254% between 2011 and 2050.

Table 2.2: Total Australian dementia prevalence projections, by jurisdiction

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
NSW	91,038	95,028	98,940	102,885	107,037	111,214	115,512	119,652	123,812	128,238	182,331	248,139	303,673
VIC	68,397	71,544	74,615	77,813	81,117	84,488	87,891	91,191	94,611	98,123	141,161	195,459	245,813
QLD	48,674	51,005	53,336	55,804	58,509	61,321	64,268	67,157	70,200	73,470	114,800	166,032	215,272
SA	23,710	24,627	25,532	26,427	27,353	28,282	29,246	30,168	31,102	32,062	44,236	59,053	69,620
WA	23,931	25,177	26,419	27,673	29,041	30,441	31,940	33,409	34,910	36,500	46,332	57,781	68,708
TAS	6,732	7,003	7,265	7,534	7,818	8,119	8,429	8,724	9,036	9,362	13,544	18,043	20,653
NT*	838	878	930	988	1,049	1,130	1,206	1,289	1,378	1,473	2,700	3,992	4,916
ACT	3,254	3,445	3,642	3,837	4,040	4,248	4,474	4,697	4,927	5,167	8,181	11,632	13,970
Total	**266,574**	**278,707**	**290,679**	**302,962**	**315,963**	**329,243**	**342,965**	**356,288**	**369,977**	**384,396**	**553,285**	**760,131**	**942,624**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations
* Note that NT figures are likely to significantly underestimate the true prevalence of dementia

Table 2.3: Total New South Wales dementia prevalence projections, by age

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-59	1,599	1,616	1,634	1,652	1,669	1,685	1,700	1,714	1,729	1,743	1,899	2,050	2,197
60-64	3,666	3,652	3,695	3,762	3,823	3,902	3,992	4,070	4,154	4,241	4,397	4,811	5,926
65-69	4,800	5,216	5,563	5,769	5,984	6,153	6,138	6,214	6,325	6,428	7,666	8,121	9,263
70-74	8,407	8,682	8,990	9,485	9,988	10,531	11,431	12,176	12,623	13,091	15,695	16,346	17,889
75-79	11,586	11,951	12,341	12,803	13,293	13,729	14,200	14,720	15,557	16,411	23,522	28,283	30,274
80-84	19,406	19,540	19,564	19,569	19,646	20,046	20,741	21,470	22,321	23,220	38,435	47,070	49,904
85-89	22,740	23,538	24,360	25,088	25,766	26,301	26,574	26,707	26,811	27,054	40,820	59,739	73,575
90-94	13,563	14,995	16,407	17,784	18,918	19,878	20,684	21,517	22,264	22,994	30,074	50,763	64,898
95+	5,272	5,838	6,386	6,972	7,951	8,988	10,053	11,065	12,029	13,056	19,823	30,955	49,745
Total	**91,038**	**95,028**	**98,940**	**102,885**	**107,037**	**111,214**	**115,512**	**119,652**	**123,812**	**128,238**	**182,331**	**248,139**	**303,673**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Table 2.4: Total Victorian dementia prevalence projections, by age

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-59	1,240	1,257	1,274	1,291	1,307	1,322	1,338	1,353	1,368	1,384	1,533	1,682	1,820
60-64	2,747	2,742	2,782	2,838	2,893	2,970	3,035	3,095	3,179	3,252	3,635	3,949	5,137
65-69	3,547	3,863	4,139	4,319	4,502	4,642	4,638	4,705	4,797	4,887	5,932	6,564	7,727
70-74	6,294	6,540	6,748	7,060	7,399	7,816	8,505	9,105	9,497	9,900	12,085	13,520	14,674
75-79	8,728	9,015	9,306	9,642	10,028	10,352	10,769	11,123	11,662	12,242	18,046	22,071	24,656
80-84	14,690	14,719	14,799	14,949	14,985	15,288	15,831	16,383	17,017	17,731	29,535	36,731	41,827
85-89	17,039	17,805	18,546	19,085	19,734	20,167	20,287	20,483	20,776	20,931	31,130	46,700	58,452
90-94	10,187	11,299	12,376	13,498	14,330	15,139	15,897	16,620	17,182	17,862	23,598	39,948	51,711
95+	3,925	4,303	4,644	5,131	5,938	6,790	7,592	8,324	9,133	9,935	15,667	24,295	39,808
Total	**68,397**	**71,544**	**74,615**	**77,813**	**81,117**	**84,488**	**87,891**	**91,191**	**94,611**	**98,123**	**141,161**	**195,459**	**245,813**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Table 2.5: Total Queensland dementia prevalence projections, by age

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-59	1,024	1,041	1,058	1,078	1,100	1,123	1,147	1,172	1,197	1,220	1,457	1,701	1,935
60-64	2,296	2,297	2,335	2,373	2,416	2,474	2,535	2,593	2,671	2,755	3,242	3,711	4,908
65-69	2,945	3,217	3,451	3,621	3,764	3,903	3,918	3,993	4,067	4,144	5,293	6,161	7,449
70-74	4,888	5,167	5,428	5,764	6,160	6,551	7,156	7,673	8,051	8,371	10,462	12,234	13,942
75-79	6,270	6,548	6,846	7,264	7,703	8,106	8,593	9,052	9,632	10,306	15,513	19,898	23,231
80-84	10,065	10,249	10,383	10,475	10,668	10,995	11,537	12,108	12,882	13,683	25,050	31,830	37,751
85-89	11,451	11,860	12,340	12,852	13,253	13,695	14,006	14,259	14,456	14,799	25,853	39,431	51,696
90-94	7,018	7,642	8,240	8,784	9,373	9,923	10,343	10,830	11,338	11,765	17,551	32,486	43,021
95+	2,715	2,984	3,255	3,592	4,071	4,552	5,031	5,477	5,907	6,427	10,379	18,581	31,339
Total	**48,674**	**51,005**	**53,336**	**55,804**	**58,509**	**61,321**	**64,268**	**67,157**	**70,200**	**73,470**	**114,800**	**166,032**	**215,272**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Table 2.6: Total South Australian dementia prevalence projections, by age

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-59	352	354	356	358	360	361	363	364	366	367	386	411	434
60-64	903	894	906	916	929	943	960	973	992	1,008	1,025	964	1,245
65-69	1,166	1,279	1,360	1,422	1,477	1,524	1,512	1,532	1,550	1,569	1,786	1,717	1,891
70-74	2,053	2,115	2,190	2,281	2,407	2,553	2,798	2,975	3,109	3,229	3,744	3,818	3,630
75-79	2,886	2,964	3,034	3,147	3,257	3,338	3,446	3,574	3,732	3,946	5,721	6,562	6,381
80-84	5,054	4,984	4,940	4,910	4,882	4,925	5,077	5,215	5,428	5,633	9,410	11,142	11,562
85-89	6,127	6,367	6,556	6,722	6,820	6,832	6,769	6,748	6,740	6,737	9,779	14,455	16,999
90-94	3,710	4,082	4,457	4,791	5,073	5,364	5,603	5,795	5,960	6,076	7,375	12,480	15,399
95+	1,457	1,588	1,734	1,880	2,150	2,442	2,718	2,992	3,226	3,496	5,009	7,504	12,080
Total	**23,710**	**24,627**	**25,532**	**26,427**	**27,353**	**28,282**	**29,246**	**30,168**	**31,102**	**32,062**	**44,236**	**59,053**	**69,620**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Table 2.7: Total West Australian dementia prevalence projections, by age

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-59	528	539	549	558	568	577	587	597	606	616	674	734	787
60-64	1,158	1,165	1,189	1,217	1,242	1,279	1,312	1,338	1,370	1,404	1,549	1,655	2,108
65-69	1,396	1,537	1,662	1,755	1,850	1,943	1,955	1,998	2,044	2,088	2,390	2,559	2,994
70-74	2,391	2,520	2,616	2,761	2,914	3,076	3,381	3,648	3,851	4,058	4,666	5,064	5,400
75-79	3,144	3,266	3,432	3,629	3,801	3,964	4,179	4,344	4,590	4,848	6,224	7,354	8,079
80-84	5,016	5,120	5,198	5,278	5,385	5,549	5,779	6,084	6,442	6,756	9,406	11,076	12,429
85-89	5,553	5,839	6,136	6,363	6,647	6,887	7,053	7,186	7,320	7,503	9,757	12,909	15,455
90-94	3,317	3,662	4,038	4,387	4,623	4,913	5,192	5,483	5,706	5,989	7,372	10,474	12,715
95+	1,428	1,530	1,599	1,725	2,011	2,253	2,502	2,733	2,981	3,237	4,293	5,956	8,740
Total	**23,931**	**25,177**	**26,419**	**27,673**	**29,041**	**30,441**	**31,940**	**33,409**	**34,910**	**36,500**	**46,332**	**57,781**	**68,708**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Table 2.8: Total Tasmanian dementia prevalence projections, by age

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-59	108	108	107	107	106	105	104	103	101	100	89	83	80
60-64	301	299	305	311	314	321	325	327	333	340	320	280	318
65-69	392	431	459	474	494	509	507	515	524	530	591	551	523
70-74	673	703	732	775	816	861	943	1,002	1,036	1,077	1,271	1,230	1,118
75-79	895	924	960	997	1,045	1,091	1,138	1,185	1,256	1,325	1,919	2,179	2,080
80-84	1,423	1,450	1,469	1,499	1,511	1,526	1,579	1,644	1,712	1,796	3,080	3,723	3,697
85-89	1,633	1,669	1,710	1,754	1,793	1,842	1,881	1,911	1,957	1,980	3,100	4,584	5,351
90-94	946	1,022	1,106	1,177	1,250	1,310	1,345	1,381	1,422	1,464	2,048	3,578	4,521
95+	362	398	417	440	490	554	608	655	695	750	1,125	1,836	2,966
Total	**6,732**	**7,003**	**7,265**	**7,534**	**7,818**	**8,119**	**8,429**	**8,724**	**9,036**	**9,362**	**13,544**	**18,043**	**20,653**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Table 2.9: Total North Australian dementia prevalence projections, by age

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-59	57	58	58	59	60	61	63	64	65	66	76	86	97
60-64	94	97	102	106	108	110	114	116	118	122	139	152	185
65-69	94	105	115	124	136	145	151	158	165	169	208	234	282
70-74	131	145	154	170	179	196	218	240	258	282	395	450	493
75-79	119	129	145	157	179	202	224	238	262	278	547	678	773
80-84	148	149	150	157	166	184	200	225	245	280	672	967	1,119
85-89	120	124	132	139	146	154	157	160	170	180	454	918	1,157
90-94	57	61	62	64	61	66	69	74	81	83	173	417	622
95+	18	11	12	12	13	11	12	13	13	13	36	90	189
Total	**838**	**878**	**930**	**988**	**1,049**	**1,130**	**1,206**	**1,289**	**1,378**	**1,473**	**2,700**	**3,992**	**4,916**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

* Note that NT figures are likely to significantly underestimate the true prevalence of dementia

Table 2.10: Total Australian Capital Territory dementia prevalence projections, by age

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-59	84	85	85	86	87	87	88	88	89	89	95	103	110
60-64	172	171	173	175	175	175	176	176	178	182	183	215	272
65-69	200	224	244	259	274	284	283	286	289	288	308	337	425
70-74	319	340	357	382	406	439	492	535	567	598	662	660	761
75-79	416	439	463	487	514	540	574	603	647	688	1,083	1,163	1,279
80-84	637	650	665	689	717	751	794	839	882	933	1,851	2,096	2,127
85-89	807	834	860	875	895	904	926	951	990	1,033	1,835	2,911	3,212
90-94	442	514	593	662	704	757	785	813	831	854	1,329	2,625	3,106
95+	176	188	200	221	268	311	356	407	456	500	835	1,523	2,678
Total	**3,254**	**3,445**	**3,642**	**3,837**	**4,040**	**4,248**	**4,474**	**4,697**	**4,927**	**5,167**	**8,181**	**11,632**	**13,970**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

2.3 By Federal Electoral Divisions

Table 2.11 to Table 2.18 shows the projected dementia prevalence between 2011 and 2050 by Federal Electoral Division. There is a large difference in the maximum and minimum prevalence of dementia across divisions in 2050 for NSW, VIC and QLD. Other jurisdictions including SA (Table 2.6), WA (Table 2.7), TAS (Table 2.8), NT (Table 2.9) and ACT (Table 2.10) exhibit less variation across Federal Electoral Divisions.

Table 2.19 to Table 2.22 , shows the Federal Electoral Divisions (FED) in each state and territory that are estimated to have the largest number of people with dementia in 2011. Across Australia, three South Australian electorates have the largest numbers at present. These are Hindmarsh (with 2,940); Sturt (with 2,584); and Boothby (with 2,534 people with dementia).

By 2050 however, demographic changes mean that the FED with the largest numbers of people with dementia will be located in Queensland; the top four each projected to be home to more than 10,000 people with dementia. By comparison, no state other than Queensland is expected to have an electoral division with more than 10,000 people with dementia over the next 39 years.

Table 2.11: Total New South Wales dementia prevalence projections, by Federal Electoral Division

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
Banks	2,189	2,245	2,311	2,365	2,424	2,488	2,545	2,614	2,676	2,747	3,619	4,752	5,695
Barton	2,092	2,140	2,184	2,236	2,294	2,358	2,420	2,479	2,547	2,625	3,557	4,763	5,821
Bennelong	2,150	2,232	2,303	2,367	2,432	2,504	2,577	2,640	2,696	2,759	3,700	4,970	6,027
Berowra	1,739	1,835	1,931	2,023	2,117	2,216	2,311	2,399	2,491	2,589	3,730	5,129	6,312
Blaxland	1,838	1,919	1,994	2,069	2,144	2,219	2,296	2,372	2,450	2,528	3,502	4,737	5,794
Bradfield	2,370	2,465	2,558	2,652	2,745	2,830	2,907	2,983	3,056	3,140	4,028	5,307	6,395
Calare	1,954	2,043	2,128	2,213	2,295	2,394	2,496	2,589	2,682	2,775	3,863	5,162	6,188
Charlton	2,074	2,157	2,254	2,341	2,430	2,528	2,629	2,727	2,827	2,932	4,182	5,701	7,012
Chifley	1,175	1,243	1,311	1,378	1,450	1,523	1,599	1,677	1,753	1,826	2,773	3,779	4,629
Cook	2,026	2,121	2,210	2,298	2,384	2,470	2,550	2,628	2,707	2,778	3,746	4,961	5,932
Cowper	2,448	2,568	2,683	2,805	2,930	3,059	3,198	3,326	3,448	3,585	5,244	7,240	8,930
Cunningham	2,227	2,324	2,406	2,499	2,597	2,689	2,781	2,863	2,945	3,033	4,005	5,267	6,338
Dobell	2,294	2,390	2,487	2,579	2,678	2,773	2,876	2,974	3,075	3,180	4,490	6,132	7,540
Eden-Monaro	1,998	2,105	2,203	2,311	2,419	2,531	2,654	2,770	2,890	3,020	4,554	6,359	7,895
Farrer	2,188	2,286	2,375	2,463	2,561	2,655	2,755	2,843	2,927	3,014	4,160	5,531	6,597
Fowler	1,373	1,457	1,539	1,626	1,719	1,806	1,891	1,973	2,060	2,149	3,102	4,257	5,228
Gilmore	2,357	2,480	2,597	2,719	2,842	2,964	3,095	3,213	3,332	3,461	4,931	6,685	8,218
Grayndler	1,531	1,577	1,625	1,679	1,733	1,781	1,830	1,881	1,934	1,991	2,626	3,409	4,045
Greenway	1,199	1,270	1,335	1,406	1,484	1,559	1,640	1,718	1,798	1,876	2,898	4,033	4,980
Hughes	1,582	1,669	1,751	1,834	1,923	2,007	2,088	2,164	2,245	2,329	3,298	4,439	5,403
Hume	1,813	1,896	1,971	2,049	2,140	2,230	2,323	2,413	2,498	2,604	3,812	5,164	6,252
Hunter	1,551	1,629	1,706	1,777	1,855	1,939	2,027	2,119	2,203	2,286	3,438	4,769	5,888
Kingsford Smith	1,923	1,980	2,041	2,105	2,169	2,231	2,287	2,344	2,398	2,455	3,239	4,175	4,931
Lindsay	1,197	1,260	1,324	1,389	1,458	1,534	1,610	1,690	1,766	1,857	2,949	4,130	5,130
Lyne	2,502	2,627	2,758	2,877	3,010	3,137	3,278	3,411	3,535	3,673	5,276	7,281	9,004
Macarthur	1,078	1,167	1,258	1,348	1,445	1,547	1,655	1,765	1,875	1,989	3,415	4,929	6,215
Mackellar	2,096	2,161	2,242	2,321	2,401	2,478	2,554	2,634	2,715	2,797	3,882	5,306	6,546
Macquarie	1,557	1,634	1,709	1,792	1,878	1,961	2,053	2,141	2,231	2,336	3,589	4,982	6,191
McMahon	1,392	1,469	1,542	1,618	1,695	1,772	1,848	1,923	1,998	2,077	2,950	4,007	4,904
Mitchell	1,257	1,347	1,436	1,528	1,624	1,721	1,820	1,920	2,024	2,134	3,425	4,824	6,064
New England	2,104	2,185	2,273	2,352	2,440	2,523	2,616	2,703	2,796	2,892	3,988	5,314	6,353
Newcastle	2,072	2,125	2,179	2,229	2,280	2,330	2,395	2,451	2,509	2,569	3,499	4,722	5,715
North Sydney	1,953	1,991	2,031	2,075	2,120	2,174	2,230	2,287	2,338	2,399	3,339	4,541	5,586
Page	2,362	2,467	2,560	2,654	2,758	2,869	2,978	3,083	3,184	3,297	4,678	6,366	7,742
Parkes	2,031	2,121	2,202	2,284	2,366	2,457	2,552	2,633	2,712	2,789	3,735	4,931	5,906
Parramatta	1,744	1,816	1,880	1,944	2,013	2,089	2,165	2,243	2,318	2,402	3,461	4,739	5,847
Paterson	2,253	2,389	2,521	2,657	2,801	2,947	3,095	3,238	3,389	3,541	5,347	7,555	9,466
Reid	1,830	1,897	1,971	2,047	2,129	2,207	2,287	2,369	2,455	2,540	3,721	5,166	6,411
Richmond	2,442	2,565	2,685	2,805	2,931	3,056	3,185	3,304	3,431	3,569	5,178	7,146	8,808
Riverina	1,971	2,053	2,127	2,204	2,277	2,349	2,436	2,519	2,600	2,686	3,634	4,847	5,842
Robertson	2,441	2,515	2,587	2,661	2,743	2,816	2,895	2,964	3,037	3,126	4,205	5,605	6,770
Shortland	2,128	2,232	2,340	2,441	2,546	2,661	2,774	2,879	2,988	3,094	4,429	6,055	7,435
Sydney	1,211	1,268	1,327	1,386	1,448	1,516	1,590	1,664	1,738	1,823	2,844	3,939	4,847
Throsby	1,903	2,020	2,134	2,256	2,389	2,514	2,638	2,754	2,879	3,009	4,412	6,140	7,659
Warringah	2,160	2,226	2,291	2,358	2,428	2,496	2,564	2,631	2,695	2,765	3,761	5,120	6,288
Watson	2,000	2,076	2,158	2,238	2,322	2,401	2,476	2,556	2,635	2,721	3,736	5,082	6,270
Wentworth	2,200	2,252	2,302	2,358	2,415	2,471	2,526	2,585	2,644	2,708	3,607	4,801	5,782
Werriwa	1,059	1,131	1,197	1,270	1,351	1,432	1,516	1,597	1,679	1,764	2,772	3,887	4,843
Total	**91,038**	**95,028**	**98,940**	**102,885**	**107,037**	**111,214**	**115,512**	**119,652**	**123,812**	**128,238**	**182,331**	**248,139**	**303,673**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Table 2.12: Total Victorian dementia prevalence projections, by Federal Electoral Division

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
Aston	1,440	1,519	1,596	1,675	1,760	1,842	1,932	2,021	2,113	2,199	3,270	4,579	5,757
Ballarat	1,915	2,013	2,106	2,207	2,302	2,399	2,508	2,606	2,714	2,822	4,203	5,898	7,601
Batman	2,077	2,160	2,237	2,319	2,399	2,470	2,543	2,616	2,687	2,768	3,448	4,442	5,462
Bendigo	2,209	2,314	2,416	2,516	2,618	2,723	2,832	2,954	3,062	3,183	4,610	6,424	8,223
Bruce	1,970	2,073	2,170	2,276	2,390	2,499	2,608	2,710	2,819	2,930	4,133	5,754	7,326
Calwell	1,191	1,285	1,376	1,473	1,576	1,682	1,798	1,904	2,012	2,127	3,372	4,769	6,082
Casey	1,324	1,392	1,468	1,538	1,618	1,703	1,784	1,865	1,946	2,035	3,066	4,229	5,302
Chisholm	2,235	2,311	2,373	2,450	2,527	2,600	2,663	2,723	2,788	2,850	3,643	4,919	5,996
Corangamite	2,292	2,415	2,531	2,647	2,780	2,907	3,041	3,176	3,298	3,434	5,117	7,303	9,509
Corio	1,984	2,060	2,145	2,225	2,300	2,385	2,467	2,549	2,634	2,712	3,762	5,111	6,395
Deakin	1,788	1,853	1,918	1,978	2,045	2,112	2,180	2,241	2,301	2,362	3,167	4,203	5,060
Dunkley	2,111	2,198	2,290	2,382	2,483	2,589	2,693	2,791	2,899	3,011	4,310	5,896	7,485
Flinders	2,517	2,645	2,774	2,910	3,038	3,167	3,304	3,435	3,573	3,709	5,533	7,828	9,876
Gellibrand	1,840	1,902	1,965	2,031	2,098	2,170	2,246	2,311	2,377	2,441	3,291	4,454	5,568
Gippsland	2,068	2,175	2,278	2,385	2,497	2,612	2,724	2,834	2,959	3,082	4,570	6,377	8,086
Goldstein	2,451	2,495	2,544	2,584	2,626	2,676	2,731	2,778	2,817	2,873	3,748	4,968	6,035
Gorton	1,429	1,521	1,613	1,710	1,817	1,927	2,030	2,133	2,248	2,371	3,729	5,320	6,926
Higgins	2,016	2,080	2,139	2,204	2,274	2,349	2,420	2,484	2,555	2,629	3,623	4,969	6,236
Holt	1,374	1,479	1,584	1,686	1,801	1,918	2,042	2,160	2,283	2,413	3,945	5,745	7,363
Hotham	1,920	1,977	2,026	2,081	2,135	2,194	2,250	2,300	2,352	2,405	3,208	4,267	5,125
Indi	1,877	1,951	2,027	2,111	2,188	2,268	2,347	2,424	2,506	2,591	3,627	4,837	5,849
Isaacs	1,846	1,929	1,999	2,081	2,162	2,244	2,326	2,401	2,487	2,570	3,661	5,002	6,165
Jagajaga	1,929	2,010	2,084	2,168	2,254	2,340	2,424	2,503	2,584	2,674	3,712	5,136	6,495
Kooyong	1,995	2,026	2,059	2,105	2,146	2,189	2,231	2,275	2,320	2,363	3,101	4,114	5,009
La Trobe	1,220	1,291	1,365	1,436	1,515	1,595	1,679	1,764	1,851	1,939	3,100	4,440	5,634
Lalor	1,244	1,371	1,503	1,636	1,776	1,919	2,069	2,224	2,383	2,547	4,711	7,037	9,128
Mallee	2,247	2,342	2,439	2,528	2,613	2,714	2,801	2,895	2,983	3,073	4,120	5,618	7,097
Maribyrnong	1,767	1,852	1,934	2,016	2,102	2,195	2,281	2,365	2,450	2,531	3,519	4,834	6,055
McEwen	1,515	1,624	1,728	1,837	1,951	2,068	2,198	2,322	2,448	2,583	4,319	6,267	8,092
McMillan	1,924	2,039	2,151	2,267	2,390	2,505	2,629	2,752	2,879	3,016	4,628	6,638	8,599
Melbourne	1,460	1,521	1,579	1,647	1,720	1,789	1,860	1,939	2,022	2,103	3,235	4,700	6,050
Melbourne Ports	1,686	1,728	1,767	1,811	1,868	1,918	1,974	2,028	2,093	2,166	3,233	4,578	5,777
Menzies	1,936	2,053	2,170	2,292	2,410	2,535	2,654	2,769	2,886	2,999	4,110	5,636	6,934
Murray	2,102	2,210	2,305	2,409	2,507	2,618	2,730	2,840	2,950	3,062	4,319	5,950	7,549
Scullin	1,191	1,278	1,363	1,455	1,550	1,647	1,748	1,841	1,943	2,048	3,089	4,263	5,349
Wannon	2,065	2,141	2,220	2,299	2,379	2,463	2,547	2,623	2,705	2,782	3,792	5,090	6,245
Wills	2,243	2,310	2,374	2,439	2,500	2,555	2,597	2,637	2,682	2,722	3,135	3,864	4,373
Total	**68,397**	**71,544**	**74,615**	**77,813**	**81,117**	**84,488**	**87,891**	**91,191**	**94,611**	**98,123**	**141,161**	**195,459**	**245,813**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Table 2.13: Total Queensland dementia prevalence projections, by Federal Electoral Division

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
Blair	1,368	1,432	1,500	1,576	1,660	1,750	1,852	1,953	2,061	2,182	3,760	5,697	7,622
Bonner	1,688	1,737	1,794	1,854	1,913	1,974	2,034	2,088	2,159	2,236	3,121	4,310	5,409
Bowman	1,805	1,911	2,016	2,117	2,225	2,337	2,453	2,567	2,680	2,800	4,323	6,259	8,105
Brisbane	1,388	1,409	1,425	1,448	1,481	1,511	1,540	1,576	1,622	1,662	2,388	3,326	4,173
Capricornia	1,505	1,563	1,622	1,690	1,762	1,836	1,913	1,993	2,077	2,175	3,315	4,695	6,081
Dawson	1,512	1,587	1,659	1,735	1,825	1,918	2,011	2,108	2,204	2,313	3,644	5,276	6,855
Dickson	974	1,041	1,110	1,179	1,256	1,334	1,413	1,505	1,595	1,693	2,927	4,320	5,638
Fadden	1,686	1,781	1,876	1,976	2,080	2,197	2,312	2,424	2,540	2,664	4,233	6,130	7,888
Fairfax	2,051	2,187	2,323	2,466	2,617	2,774	2,946	3,115	3,288	3,481	5,805	8,798	11,912
Fisher	2,107	2,248	2,395	2,544	2,708	2,878	3,047	3,215	3,392	3,588	5,855	8,744	11,633
Flynn	1,211	1,274	1,339	1,400	1,472	1,543	1,623	1,702	1,771	1,855	2,939	4,225	5,433
Forde	1,143	1,230	1,315	1,405	1,502	1,602	1,709	1,816	1,929	2,046	3,532	5,164	6,640
Griffith	1,469	1,489	1,498	1,512	1,536	1,569	1,596	1,616	1,644	1,682	2,328	3,213	4,011
Groom	1,876	1,958	2,044	2,136	2,243	2,348	2,459	2,558	2,669	2,783	4,188	5,990	7,751
Herbert	1,290	1,353	1,419	1,487	1,563	1,637	1,727	1,805	1,887	1,980	3,184	4,571	5,850
Hinkler	2,317	2,460	2,604	2,755	2,917	3,088	3,271	3,441	3,619	3,818	6,138	9,046	12,023
Kennedy	1,671	1,750	1,824	1,904	1,986	2,068	2,165	2,256	2,354	2,456	3,648	5,117	6,532
Leichhardt	1,266	1,331	1,401	1,480	1,566	1,652	1,746	1,840	1,940	2,047	3,415	5,023	6,626
Lilley	2,066	2,097	2,127	2,158	2,201	2,244	2,280	2,325	2,363	2,404	3,147	4,239	5,202
Longman	1,617	1,733	1,848	1,965	2,089	2,214	2,345	2,480	2,620	2,764	4,470	6,584	8,586
Maranoa	1,868	1,933	1,986	2,056	2,127	2,204	2,287	2,356	2,434	2,526	3,576	4,940	6,202
McPherson	2,040	2,145	2,252	2,356	2,461	2,572	2,680	2,794	2,914	3,025	4,526	6,414	8,187
Moncrieff	2,478	2,583	2,681	2,799	2,937	3,073	3,208	3,334	3,480	3,631	5,567	8,187	10,783
Moreton	1,701	1,740	1,781	1,825	1,872	1,922	1,983	2,043	2,104	2,168	3,038	4,220	5,299
Oxley	1,114	1,178	1,242	1,313	1,391	1,476	1,562	1,645	1,735	1,828	3,024	4,421	5,736
Petrie	1,828	1,927	2,031	2,139	2,257	2,379	2,504	2,631	2,761	2,900	4,673	6,855	8,850
Rankin	963	1,018	1,072	1,130	1,185	1,256	1,331	1,403	1,480	1,559	2,610	3,715	4,793
Ryan	1,399	1,447	1,491	1,538	1,592	1,649	1,713	1,767	1,836	1,896	2,799	3,919	4,955
Wide Bay	2,004	2,096	2,194	2,297	2,409	2,524	2,640	2,758	2,881	3,009	4,617	6,622	8,571
Wright	1,269	1,368	1,466	1,565	1,674	1,791	1,919	2,041	2,162	2,299	4,011	6,011	7,926
Total	**48,674**	**51,005**	**53,336**	**55,804**	**58,509**	**61,321**	**64,268**	**67,157**	**70,200**	**73,470**	**114,800**	**166,032**	**215,272**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Table 2.14: Total South Australian dementia prevalence projections, by Federal Electoral Division

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050	
Adelaide	2,411	2,464	2,512	2,564	2,623	2,689	2,749	2,811	2,875	2,947	3,960	5,255	6,167
Barker	2,186	2,280	2,369	2,463	2,552	2,645	2,746	2,838	2,939	3,032	4,207	5,627	6,629
Boothby	2,534	2,611	2,689	2,751	2,825	2,894	2,972	3,044	3,106	3,177	4,194	5,529	6,506
Grey	2,072	2,152	2,230	2,311	2,393	2,478	2,556	2,630	2,709	2,792	3,790	4,990	5,778
Hindmarsh	2,940	3,003	3,074	3,127	3,182	3,243	3,295	3,346	3,399	3,453	4,259	5,425	6,146
Kingston	1,675	1,774	1,873	1,966	2,073	2,174	2,284	2,389	2,488	2,595	3,863	5,283	6,350
Makin	1,480	1,566	1,650	1,732	1,818	1,901	1,991	2,077	2,161	2,247	3,284	4,495	5,382
Mayo	1,966	2,082	2,201	2,324	2,453	2,577	2,709	2,834	2,966	3,102	4,746	6,631	8,021
Port Adelaide	2,171	2,245	2,316	2,389	2,454	2,524	2,596	2,675	2,746	2,822	3,771	4,933	5,751
Sturt	2,584	2,671	2,754	2,850	2,937	3,024	3,117	3,200	3,289	3,370	4,429	5,795	6,827
Wakefield	1,691	1,779	1,865	1,951	2,043	2,132	2,230	2,325	2,425	2,526	3,734	5,088	6,064
Total	**23,710**	**24,627**	**25,532**	**26,427**	**27,353**	**28,282**	**29,246**	**30,168**	**31,102**	**32,062**	**44,236**	**59,053**	**69,620**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Table 2.15: Total West Australian dementia prevalence projections, by Federal Electoral Division

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
Brand	1,557	1,666	1,768	1,882	2,004	2,130	2,263	2,391	2,522	2,665	3,526	4,497	5,468
Canning	1,792	1,937	2,074	2,221	2,373	2,529	2,696	2,852	3,013	3,192	4,214	5,411	6,571
Cowan	1,201	1,302	1,404	1,509	1,621	1,740	1,872	2,002	2,136	2,277	3,143	4,110	5,016
Curtin	2,091	2,153	2,212	2,266	2,323	2,386	2,460	2,532	2,600	2,672	3,192	3,862	4,499
Durack	1,045	1,100	1,163	1,218	1,279	1,340	1,404	1,464	1,529	1,593	2,028	2,487	2,888
Forrest	1,566	1,669	1,769	1,874	1,985	2,094	2,210	2,323	2,442	2,565	3,363	4,267	5,057
Fremantle	1,559	1,636	1,710	1,787	1,873	1,957	2,043	2,133	2,228	2,324	2,881	3,536	4,170
Hasluck	1,438	1,530	1,622	1,716	1,819	1,928	2,048	2,162	2,282	2,403	3,143	4,021	4,912
Moore	1,204	1,285	1,361	1,438	1,522	1,612	1,710	1,802	1,896	1,993	2,586	3,255	3,862
O'Connor	1,544	1,608	1,677	1,742	1,810	1,883	1,965	2,049	2,119	2,201	2,695	3,244	3,730
Pearce	1,271	1,354	1,438	1,524	1,619	1,722	1,829	1,941	2,053	2,172	2,903	3,696	4,451
Perth	1,788	1,840	1,894	1,950	2,013	2,073	2,141	2,210	2,287	2,369	2,895	3,516	4,107
Stirling	1,975	2,061	2,144	2,227	2,323	2,413	2,510	2,604	2,699	2,802	3,368	4,101	4,823
Swan	2,015	2,065	2,123	2,179	2,247	2,317	2,386	2,458	2,530	2,613	3,185	3,882	4,565
Tangney	1,885	1,971	2,060	2,142	2,230	2,317	2,404	2,487	2,574	2,659	3,209	3,898	4,588
Total	**23,931**	**25,177**	**26,419**	**27,673**	**29,041**	**30,441**	**31,940**	**33,409**	**34,910**	**36,500**	**46,332**	**57,781**	**68,708**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Table 2.16: Total Tasmanian dementia prevalence projections, by Federal Electoral Division

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
Bass	1,377	1,426	1,467	1,517	1,565	1,617	1,665	1,719	1,774	1,827	2,546	3,318	3,754
Braddon	1,413	1,456	1,514	1,565	1,620	1,676	1,737	1,791	1,855	1,919	2,692	3,542	4,004
Denison	1,454	1,502	1,537	1,576	1,615	1,655	1,702	1,745	1,788	1,839	2,493	3,238	3,668
Franklin	1,273	1,340	1,392	1,446	1,511	1,586	1,656	1,726	1,790	1,862	2,823	3,851	4,482
Lyons	1,216	1,278	1,355	1,431	1,507	1,585	1,669	1,743	1,829	1,915	2,991	4,094	4,745
Total	**6,732**	**7,003**	**7,265**	**7,534**	**7,818**	**8,119**	**8,429**	**8,724**	**9,036**	**9,362**	**13,544**	**18,043**	**20,653**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Table 2.17: Total Northern Territory dementia prevalence projections, by Federal Electoral Division

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
Lingiari	398	408	425	449	472	505	536	567	601	637	1,128	1,684	2,091
Solomon	439	470	505	539	577	625	671	722	777	836	1,571	2,307	2,825
Total	**838**	**878**	**930**	**988**	**1,049**	**1,130**	**1,206**	**1,289**	**1,378**	**1,473**	**2,700**	**3,992**	**4,916**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

* Note that NT figures are likely to significantly underestimate the true prevalence of dementia

Table 2.18: Total Australian Capital Territory dementia prevalence projections, by Federal Electoral Division

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2030	2040	2050
Canberra	1,790	1,889	1,996	2,096	2,208	2,317	2,431	2,550	2,677	2,808	4,389	6,326	7,800
Fraser	1,464	1,556	1,646	1,740	1,832	1,931	2,043	2,147	2,251	2,359	3,792	5,306	6,170
Total	**3,254**	**3,445**	**3,642**	**3,837**	**4,040**	**4,248**	**4,474**	**4,697**	**4,927**	**5,167**	**8,181**	**11,632**	**13,970**

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Table 2.19: Federal Electoral Divisions with greatest dementia prevalence in 2011 and 2050 for NSW and VIC

	NSW			VIC		
	FED	**2011**	**2050**	**FED**	**2011**	**2050**
1	Lyne	2,502	9,004	Flinders	2,517	9,876
2	Cowper	2,448	8,930	Goldstein	2,451	6,035
3	Richmond	2,442	8,808	Corangamite	2,292	9,509
4	Robertson	2,441	6,770	Mallee	2,247	7,097
5	Bradfield	2,370	6,395	Wills	2,243	4,373
6	Page	2,362	7,742	Chisholm	2,235	5,996
7	Gilmore	2,357	8,218	Bendigo	2,209	8,223
8	Dobell	2,294	7,540	Dunkley	2,111	7,485
9	Paterson	2,253	9,466	Murray	2,102	7,549
10	Cunningham	2,227	6,338	Batman	2,077	5,462

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Table 2.20: Federal Electoral Divisions with greatest dementia prevalence in 2011 and 2050 for QLD and SA

	QLD			SA		
	FED	**2011**	**2050**	**FED**	**2011**	**2050**
1	Moncrieff	2,478	10,783	Hindmarsh	2,940	6,146
2	Hinkler	2,317	12,023	Sturt	2,584	6,827
3	Fisher	2,107	11,633	Boothby	2,534	6,506
4	Lilley	2,066	5,202	Adelaide	2,411	6,167
5	Fairfax	2,051	11,912	Barker	2,186	6,629
6	McPherson	2,040	8,187	Port Adelaide	2,171	5,751
7	Wide Bay	2,004	8,571	Grey	2,072	5,778
8	Groom	1,876	7,751	Mayo	1,966	8,021
9	Maranoa	1,868	6,202	Wakefield	1,691	6,064
10	Petrie	1,828	8,850	Kingston	1,675	6,350

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

Table 2.21: Federal Electoral Divisions with greatest dementia prevalence in 2011 and 2050 for NT and ACT

	NT			ACT		
	FED	**2011**	**2050**	**FED**	**2011**	**2050**
1	Solomon	439	2,825	Canberra	1,790	7,800
2	Lingiari	398	2,091	Fraser	1,464	6,170

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

* Note that NT figures are likely to significantly underestimate the true prevalence of dementia

Table 2.22: Federal Electoral Divisions with greatest dementia prevalence in 2011 and 2050 for WA and TAS

	WA			TAS		
	FED	**2011**	**2050**	**FED**	**2011**	**2050**
1	Curtin	2,091	4,499	Denison	1,454	3,668
2	Swan	2,015	4,565	Braddon	1,413	4,004
3	Stirling	1,975	4,823	Bass	1,377	3,754
4	Tangney	1,885	4,588	Franklin	1,273	4,482
5	Canning	1,792	6,571	Lyons	1,216	4,745
6	Perth	1,788	4,107			
7	Forrest	1,566	5,057			
8	Fremantle	1,559	4,170			
9	Brand	1,557	5,468			
10	O'Connor	1,544	3,730			

Source: Deloitte Access Economics calculations

CONCLUSIONS

The prevalence of dementia from 2011 to 2050 has been revised down in this report to incorporate the latest revised ABS population parameters and population projections. It is estimated there are 266,574 people with dementia in Australia in 2011, projected to increase to 553,285 people by 2030, and 942,624 people by 2050.

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