# The Prevalence of Dementia in Europe 2025

Alzheimer Europe

Co-funded by
the European Union

# The Prevalence of Dementia in Europe 2025

# Contents

# 1. Foreword

It is a pleasure to introduce this report, which provides prevalence estimates for the number of people living with dementia in Europe.

Alzheimer Europe last published such a report in 2019 (as a Dementia in Europe Yearbook), which found that the number of people living with dementia was expected to double by 2050. These figures continue to be widely shared and cited, not only by our national member organisations, but also in the media, in academic circles and by national governments.

In the intervening period, there have been many developments which have significant implications for both the policy and research landscapes. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic had a devastating impact on health and social care systems, as well as disproportionately affecting older populations and people with underlying health issues, including people living with dementia. The knock-on effects of the pandemic, particularly on health and social care services, are still being felt many years later.

More positively, there has been considerable progress in the development of disease-modifying treatments for Alzheimer's disease, offering hope and showing great potential for ensuring that people with the condition live with a higher quality of life, for longer. However, we know from our work in other areas that countries are not necessarily prepared to deliver these new treatments.

As such, there is an evident need to revise our prevalence estimates, to ensure that the figures used in our work, and beyond, are up-to-date and accurate. Particularly, it is essential that policy decisions to improve care services, investments in health infrastructure for diagnosis and treatment, as well as support for family, carers and supporters of people with dementia, are informed by accurate projections of dementia prevalence.

Alzheimer Europe will use these updated prevalence figures in our advocacy and capacity-building work, informing our policy contributions at the global, European and national levels.

*Jean Georges*

Our report:

- Shows that the number of people living with dementia will continue to rise significantly in the years ahead.
- Provides updated estimates of prevalence rates, based on information from community-based studies, involving over 43 000 participants.
- Highlights changes in age-specific prevalence rates, as compared to our 2019 estimates.

Together these findings reinforce our message that the scale of the challenge posed by dementia across Europe is substantial and is driven by the ageing demographics.

Alzheimer Europe hopes that these updated figures provide the impetus for decision-makers both at the European and national levels to prioritise dementia, across the domains of health, research, disability policy and support for informal carers. Our Helsinki Manifesto sets out a blueprint for action across these areas and we urge decision-makers to heed these calls. Chief among these is the need for a European Action Plan on Dementia and a dedicated research mission for dementia, both with ringfenced funding, to coordinate these efforts across Europe.

Finally, I would like to thank all those who have advised us on our approach to this work and who have taken the time to share their data with us to allow this work to be completed. I would also specifically like to acknowledge the work of Lukas Duffner, Project Officer; Owen Miller, Policy Officer; Christophe Bintener, Project Officer; and Angela Bradshaw, Director for Research, for their work in compiling and writing this report.

**Jean Georges**
Executive Director
Alzheimer Europe

# 2. Introduction

## 2.1. Background and objectives of this publication

In 2019, Alzheimer Europe published its Dementia in Europe Yearbook, which provided updated estimates for the prevalence of dementia across Europe. This report built on work undertaken in the previous three decades, including:

- The EURODEM study in the early 80s (updated in 2000)
- Alzheimer Europe's project, European Collaboration on Dementia – EuroCoDe (2006–2008)
- The 1st EU Joint Action on Dementia – ALCOVE (2011–2013).

The 2019 report followed the methodology used in the EuroCoDe project, as well as utilising population data from the United Nations World Population Prospects, allowing for the provision of country-by-country estimates for the years 2018, 2025 and 2050.

This publication has become one of Alzheimer Europe's most cited reports and continues to be used by our member organisations, researchers and decision-makers, both at a national and European level. In the intervening years since the report was first launched, Alzheimer Europe has had a number of requests from different stakeholders to update these figures, so that they may be used in their respective fields.

## 2.2. Relevance in the European and international policy context

Since the publication of the Dementia in Europe Yearbook 2019, there have been a number of developments with particular significance for people living with dementia and their carers. Not least amongst these is the COVID-19 pandemic, which disproportionately affected older populations, especially people living in long-term residential settings. Not only were the mortality rates for this population markedly higher, but the knock-on effect on European life-expectancy was substantial.

For context, Eurostat figures demonstrate that life expectancy at birth in the EU declined in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the life expectancy figures rebounded by 2023, reaching 81.4 years - values higher than 2019, and the highest recorded value since 2002, reflecting a total increase in life expectancy of 3.8 years. For women in the EU, life expectancy at birth reached 84.0 years in 2023 (up by 0.7 compared with 2022 and the same value as in 2019). For men, life expectancy at birth in 2023 was 78.7 years (+0.8 compared with 2022 and +0.2 compared with 2019).

Additionally, after a decline in 2020 and 2021, the EU's population increased for the second consecutive year, rising from 447.6 million on 1 January 2023 to 449.2 million people on 1 January 2024. The negative natural change (i.e. a greater number of deaths than births) was counterbalanced by the positive net migration. This population growth can largely be attributed to increased migratory movements post-pandemic, as well as the arrival of displaced persons from Ukraine, who received temporary protection status in EU countries, as a consequence of the Russian war of aggression beginning in February 2022.

As the primary risk factor for dementia is age, the continued increase in life expectancy raises the likelihood of more people developing the condition. Furthermore, in 2024, an update of the UN World Population Prospects was published, revising national population estimates, accounting for changes in recent years. As such, to ensure that countries respond appropriately, there was a good opportunity for Alzheimer Europe to update its prevalence estimates on the numbers of people with dementia in Europe.

At a regional, national and international level, strategic planning of health and social services policy is dependent on accurate estimation of the size of the population that will be affected. Similarly, our national members must be aware of the numbers

of people in their countries, to inform their awareness-raising activities and support engagement with decision-makers. In particular, it is important to note that considerable numbers of countries in Europe do not have active national dementia strategies or other relevant dementia-specific policy activities within their countries. On this point, it is useful to consider that the World Health Organization's Global Action Plan on the Public Health Response to Dementia 2017-25, was extended until 2031 at the 78th World Health Assembly, with the recommendation from the Executive Board, noting that none of the targets in the seven overarching policy areas are on course to be met.

Another significant development in recent years has been the breakthrough of disease-modifying therapies for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease (and in particular anti-amyloid therapies). Whilst at an early stage, these new therapies show significant promise for how we treat and manage the condition in the years ahead. However, in addition to ongoing debates about the cost-effectiveness of such treatments, there are other barriers which exist; the price of the treatments is not the sole barrier to accessing anti-amyloid treatments. These treatments are dependent upon a timely and accurate diagnosis, with biomarker confirmation of AD pathology. Additionally, given the potential side effects and the stringent conditions for their use in Europe, there is additional cost associated with patient care, e.g. a need for MRI scanning.

At a basic level, receiving an accurate and timely diagnosis of dementia remains challenging in clinical practice, which prevents many people from accessing patient-centred support, care and treatments. To provide the level of diagnostic accuracy needed to allow for the use of anti-amyloid treatments, much work remains to improve health infrastructure across Europe, as well as to upskill clinicians to administer these treatments effectively and safely. A fundamental paradigm shift is needed within European health systems to make sure that they are ready for the changes to come.

As the EU begins the process of negotiations for the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), it is imperative that decision-makers consider the shifting demographics across the continent and the rising number of people living with dementia. The policy priorities and budget lines must reflect these changes and provide dedicated funding for dementia in the domains of health, research, disability policy and support for informal carers.

For all these reasons, it is essential that estimates for the prevalence of dementia are updated to include the most recent studies and updated population data, to demonstrate the scale of the challenges posed by dementia, now and in the future, so that there is a clear imperative for decision-makers to act.

## 2.3. Overview of literature review

### Approach

In developing this report, we undertook a literature search and review of European prevalence studies published since we last carried out this work in 2019, for the Dementia in Europe Yearbook. For suitable studies, the raw data was collected by reaching out to the authors, before adding this to the data already collected in 2019. From this, it was then possible to calculate updated prevalence rates. These rates were then applied to the UN World Population Prospects 2024 (the latest year for which population estimates are available) which then yields estimates for the number of people with dementia in European countries.

In order to ensure comparability with the 2019 Yearbook, Alzheimer Europe adopted the approach originally used in the "EuroCoDe" project, with the same search methodology and screening process used for our literature search. This approach was also used in the Dementia in Europe Yearbook 2019. The aforementioned studies used the following search string:

"Dementia / Prevalence / Incidence / Epidemiology" or "Alzheimer's disease / Vascular dementia, Lewy-body disease/ Fronto-temporal dementia/ Incidence / Prevalence / Epidemiology".

Using this search string within PubMed between the date ranges of 10 July 2019 and 3 February 2025, a total of 3588 publications were identified, which were compiled into a Rayyan database. Predetermined quality criteria developed as part of the EuroCoDe project

were used to screen titles and abstracts, to determine whether the studies should then be included.

Table 1 outlines the inclusion criteria used when determining which publications to analyse.

Table 1

| Inclusion Criteria |
|---|
| 1. Community-based study |
| 2. Minimum sample size 300 |
| 3. Performed in a European country |
| 4. Use of standardised diagnostic criteria |
| 5. Participation rate over 50% |
| 6. Available raw prevalence data |

## Papers reviewed in full

Following this initial screening, 37 papers were included for full text review. Moreover, their reference lists were scrutinised for additional relevant studies.

Four new papers published between July 2019 and February 2025 were considered as being eligible for inclusion in the analysis (adding to the 16 used in the 2019 Yearbook). The lead authors from each paper were contacted, requesting the raw data from their study, for incorporation into the 2019 dataset. Three of the authors responded and provided the requested data. However, one of the publications was found to have used data from a study previously included in the 2019 Yearbook. This paper was therefore excluded from our analysis.

## Analysis

The raw data from each paper provided us with the number of study participants and number of people with dementia, stratified by 5-year age-range groups (from 60 to >90 years) and by sex.

Data for all cases above 90 years was combined into a single age band of 90+ (EuroCoDe did this for 95+), reflecting the presentation of data in the majority of studies identified. Age- and sex-specific prevalence were calculated using the total number of prevalence cases from all studies as the numerator and total study population examined as the denominator. In this way weighting was achieved by each study's sample size.

## Prevalence rates from individual studies

Our prevalence report has used a total of 18 studies. Of these studies, 16 are those which were identified in the Dementia in Europe Yearbook 2019. In total, our analysis included raw data from 43 995 people, of which 13 732 were from the newly included studies.

Table 2 lists all of the studies, including their author, country of origin, number of participants, age range covered and the prevalence of dementia estimated by the study. The two highlighted in bold are those studies which are new to this report and analysis.

In Map 1, we have visualised the countries from which the studies were taken (Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye and the United Kingdom).

Table 2 – Studies included in our analysis

| Author | Country | Number of participants | Age range | Prevalence of dementia (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bermejo-Pareja et al., 2009 | Spain | 5 278 | >65 | 5.8 |
| De Deyn et al., 2011 | Belgium | 875 | 74-81 | 18.5 |
| Dimitrov et al., 2012 | Bulgaria | 540 | >65 | 7.2 |
| Fish et al., 2008 | United Kingdom | 1 664 | 65-84 | 5.3 |
| Gavrila et al., 2009 | Spain | 1 017 | >65 | 5.5 |
| **Gjøra et al., 2021** [1] | **Norway** | **9 094** | **>70** | **10.7** |
| Gonçalves-Pereira et al., 2017 | Portugal | 1 397 | >65 | 3.7 |
| Gürvit et al., 2008 | Türkiye | 1 019 | >70 | 9.1 |
| Kosmidis et al., 2018 | Greece | 1 850 | >65 | 4.6 |
| Lucca et al., 2015 | Italy | 2 501 | >80 | 35.7 |
| Mathillas et al., 2011 | Sweden | 895 | >85 | 32 |
| Matthews et al., 2013 | United Kingdom | 7 720 | >65 | 6.3 |
| Nunes et al., 2010 | Portugal | 918 | 55-79 | 3.3 |
| Perquin et al., 2015 | Luxembourg | 1 377 | >65 | 3.8 |
| Ruano et al., 2018 | Portugal | 590 | >60 | 1.2 |
| **Santabárbara et al., 2020** [2] | **Spain** | **4 638** | **>60** | **4.8** |
| Tola-Arribas et al., 2013 | Spain | 2 170 | >65 | 8.5 |
| Tsolaki et al., 2017 | Greece | 452 | >61 | 23.5 |

1 The numbers used in our analysis differ from those in the publication, as the research team were provided with supplementary information allowing them to assign a diagnosis to more participants.

2 The data provided came from an earlier study (Lobo et al., 2007), which is included in our references section, however, as the Santabárbara paper is that which appeared in our search, we have included the paper in the table.

Map 1 – Countries from which the studies originated

## 2.4. Caveats/Limitations to the report and its findings

### Methodology

The Alzheimer Europe Dementia Prevalence Report 2025 is a policy publication which seeks to provide an overview of the estimated numbers of people with dementia in Europe by establishing up-to-date prevalence estimates by drawing on the most recent and highest quality publications. To ensure consistency with the EuroCoDe project and its methodology, as well as the Dementia in Europe Yearbook 2019 which utilised this methodology, we have only analysed studies which met the inclusion criteria defined previously.

As a result of the decision to adopt this approach, a considerable number of studies have been excluded from our analysis, often as a result of them not being community-based studies. Furthermore, we chose to conduct a cumulative update of community-based studies on dementia prevalence rather than restricting our analysis to recent publications alone, as doing so would have substantially reduced both the overall sample size and the geographic representativeness of the data.

## Younger-onset dementia

In common with our findings from the Dementia in Europe Yearbook 2019, there are comparatively few published studies on the prevalence of younger-onset dementia (i.e. people aged under 60 who live with some form of dementia). Whilst other projects (including both EURODEM and EuroCoDe) have generally shown that the prevalence in this population is substantially lower than that of the population aged over 60, as can be seen from Table 2, only one study which met our criteria was found to have included participants under 60, none of which were new to this analysis. As such, we have again been unable to update the prevalence estimates for the population aged 30–59. Instead, we have continued to use the prevalence rate from Hofman et al., 1991 for this age group, as was used in the EuroCoDe, and applied this to the most recent population data.

Similarly, only a small number of studies included people between the ages of 60–64, in comparison to higher age ranges. We therefore did not have confidence that we would be able to provide reliable prevalence estimates for this demographic and, as a result, the prevalence estimates for the 60–64 age range in each table have been taken from the EuroCoDe study.

Alzheimer Europe recognises the underlying weakness in an approach that relies on data from a study that was published in 1991. We believe that these figures may underestimate the population aged under 65 living with dementia. To mitigate this weakness, we sought alternative data sources on the prevalence of younger-onset dementia. However, we were not able to identify a suitable data source for this purpose. Had such sources been found and utilised, this would have created an additional challenge of inconsistent methodologies between age ranges.

This issue was also present in the Dementia in Europe Yearbook 2019 and reinforces the need for further research into the prevalence of dementia in people aged under 65, and more specifically, the need for community-based studies to be inclusive of this age group.

## Prevalence rates for specific types of dementia

In recent years, research has improved understanding about the underlying diseases which cause dementia, and in particular Alzheimer's disease, which allows for the possibility of more specific diagnoses of dementia to be made by clinicians, both in relation to the type of dementia and the stage of the condition.

Specifically, the identification of people in the pre-symptomatic or mild cognitive impairment (MCI) stages of Alzheimer's disease is becoming increasingly important as primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention interventions are explored. Additionally, the need for accurate diagnosis becomes particularly important given the strict preconditions for the use of anti-amyloid treatments, e.g. requiring a specific diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease, APOE genotype, etc.

As such, we had hoped that more recent studies would include information on the type and stage of dementia within the population and that we could therefore reflect this in our work, providing prevalence estimates on the most common types of dementia. However, these data were not universally reported on within community-based studies and, where present, were not sufficient to allow for a reliable estimation of prevalence rates by types and/or stages of dementia across Europe. The current report thus reflects global estimates of dementia prevalence, without reference to the specific type.

# 3. Key findings

## Prevalence rates by age and sex

Using the raw data from the 18 studies described in the previous section, Alzheimer Europe was able to calculate the following prevalence rates in Europe, broken down by age and sex. As explained in the previous section, due to a lack of data for the 60–64 age range, Alzheimer Europe has used the prevalence rate from the EuroCoDe study. Similarly, for the age range 30–59, Alzheimer Europe did not identify any studies meeting the inclusion criteria. As such, in line with the previous EuroCoDe study, we have continued to use the Hofman et al., 1991, for the estimates for this age range.

Table 3 provides an overview of the prevalence rates which have been calculated for each age-range, broken down by sex.

Table 3 – Estimated prevalence rates, stratified by age and sex

| Age group | Prevalence in women | Prevalence in men |
|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 60-64 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| 65-69 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| 70-74 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| 75-79 | 8.0 | 7.2 |
| 80-84 | 13.2 | 11.1 |
| 85-89 | 24.4 | 16.9 |
| 90+ | 44.7 | 30.8 |

The prevalence figures are similar to those reported in our 2019 Dementia in Europe Yearbook, with some age and sex-band-specific differences being apparent (further outlined below).

In turn, our 2019 estimates were broadly consistent with the EuroCoDe and EURODEM studies. This may reflect the consistent methodology used by Alzheimer Europe and EuroCoDe, however, the additional studies added to our analysis indicate that the prevalence of dementia continues to be broadly similar within the age-bands (whilst acknowledging the caveats previously expressed for people under 65).

## Prevalence applied to population estimates

By applying the prevalence rates in Table 3 to the 2024 UN World Population Prospects data for the years 2025 and 2050, Alzheimer Europe has been able to estimate the number of people living with dementia for each country in Europe.

In section 6, each country has a dedicated profile, stratifying the numbers of people living with dementia by age and sex, as well as the percentage of people living with dementia in the whole population.

For the tables in this section, we show the high-level figures i.e. the estimated number of people living with dementia, stratified by sex, as well as showing the estimated number of people with dementia as a percentage of the total population of the country. For each year, 2025 and 2050, we have created a table for:

- EU27 countries
- 12 non-EU countries (Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Israel, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine and United Kingdom[3])

It should be noted that the numbers in the tables throughout the report are rounded and therefore may not sum.

3 These countries represent those countries in which Alzheimer Europe has member organisations or contact organisations.

Table 4 – Estimated number of people living with dementia 2025 – EU27 countries

| Country | Men | Women | Total | % of total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 59 746 | 112 389 | 172 136 | 1.89 |
| Belgium | 77 108 | 144 620 | 221 728 | 1.89 |
| Bulgaria | 36 826 | 78 375 | 115 201 | 1.72 |
| Croatia | 22 417 | 51 385 | 73 801 | 1.92 |
| Cyprus | 6 131 | 10 138 | 16 268 | 1.19 |
| Czechia | 60 365 | 118 283 | 178 648 | 1.68 |
| Denmark | 40 684 | 67 345 | 108 029 | 1.80 |
| Estonia | 6 850 | 19 954 | 26 803 | 1.99 |
| Finland | 40 868 | 76 689 | 117 556 | 2.09 |
| France | 471 780 | 946 015 | 1 417 794 | 2.13 |
| Germany | 644 122 | 1 203 355 | 1 847 478 | 2.20 |
| Greece | 80 562 | 155 911 | 236 473 | 2.38 |
| Hungary | 48 939 | 113 178 | 162 117 | 1.68 |
| Ireland | 26 998 | 42 951 | 69 949 | 1.32 |
| Italy | 491 187 | 945 672 | 1 436 859 | 2.43 |
| Latvia | 8 922 | 27 179 | 36 102 | 1.95 |
| Lithuania | 13 058 | 38 354 | 51 412 | 1.82 |
| Luxembourg | 3 350 | 5 855 | 9 205 | 1.35 |
| Malta | 3 483 | 5 993 | 9 476 | 1.74 |
| Netherlands | 117 838 | 194 791 | 312 628 | 1.70 |
| Poland | 191 414 | 426 766 | 618 180 | 1.62 |
| Portugal | 79 857 | 158 544 | 238 401 | 2.29 |
| Romania | 94 271 | 194 560 | 288 831 | 1.53 |
| Slovakia | 24 267 | 51 601 | 75 869 | 1.39 |
| Slovenia | 13 235 | 26 507 | 39 742 | 1.88 |
| Spain | 332 305 | 651 615 | 983 920 | 2.05 |
| Sweden | 76 579 | 124 522 | 201 100 | 1.89 |
| **Total** | **3 073 159** | **5 992 547** | **9 065 706** | **2.02** |

Table 5 – Estimated number of people living with dementia 2050 – EU27 countries

| Country | Men | Women | Total | % of total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 110 750 | 187 035 | 297 785 | 3.41 |
| Belgium | 139 381 | 229 658 | 369 039 | 3.11 |
| Bulgaria | 48 107 | 93 897 | 142 005 | 2.63 |
| Croatia | 32 986 | 66 256 | 99 242 | 3.07 |
| Cyprus | 13 725 | 22 054 | 35 780 | 2.37 |
| Czechia | 101 189 | 169 717 | 270 906 | 2.76 |
| Denmark | 66 181 | 106 540 | 172 721 | 2.82 |
| Estonia | 11 711 | 25 007 | 36 717 | 3.13 |
| Finland | 61 329 | 108 008 | 169 337 | 3.16 |
| France | 782 646 | 1 526 227 | 2 308 873 | 3.38 |
| Germany | 1 012 060 | 1 706 810 | 2 718 870 | 3.47 |
| Greece | 118 198 | 215 911 | 334 109 | 3.79 |
| Hungary | 76 027 | 147 483 | 223 510 | 2.56 |
| Ireland | 58 006 | 93 086 | 151 092 | 2.53 |
| Italy | 806 985 | 1 411 586 | 2 218 571 | 4.28 |
| Latvia | 13 297 | 31 491 | 44 788 | 2.96 |
| Lithuania | 20 332 | 47 726 | 68 059 | 3.01 |
| Luxembourg | 8 186 | 12 030 | 20 216 | 2.55 |
| Malta | 6 784 | 10 797 | 17 582 | 3.28 |
| Netherlands | 212 626 | 334 132 | 546 758 | 2.88 |
| Poland | 344 964 | 675 052 | 1 020 016 | 3.11 |
| Portugal | 124 546 | 243 261 | 367 807 | 3.76 |
| Romania | 137 807 | 258 303 | 396 110 | 2.47 |
| Slovakia | 48 271 | 89 030 | 137 301 | 2.78 |
| Slovenia | 25 017 | 42 062 | 67 079 | 3.39 |
| Spain | 629 992 | 1 159 167 | 1 789 159 | 3.98 |
| Sweden | 122 271 | 190 084 | 312 355 | 2.76 |
| **Total** | **5 133 378** | **9 202 410** | **14 335 788** | **3.41** |

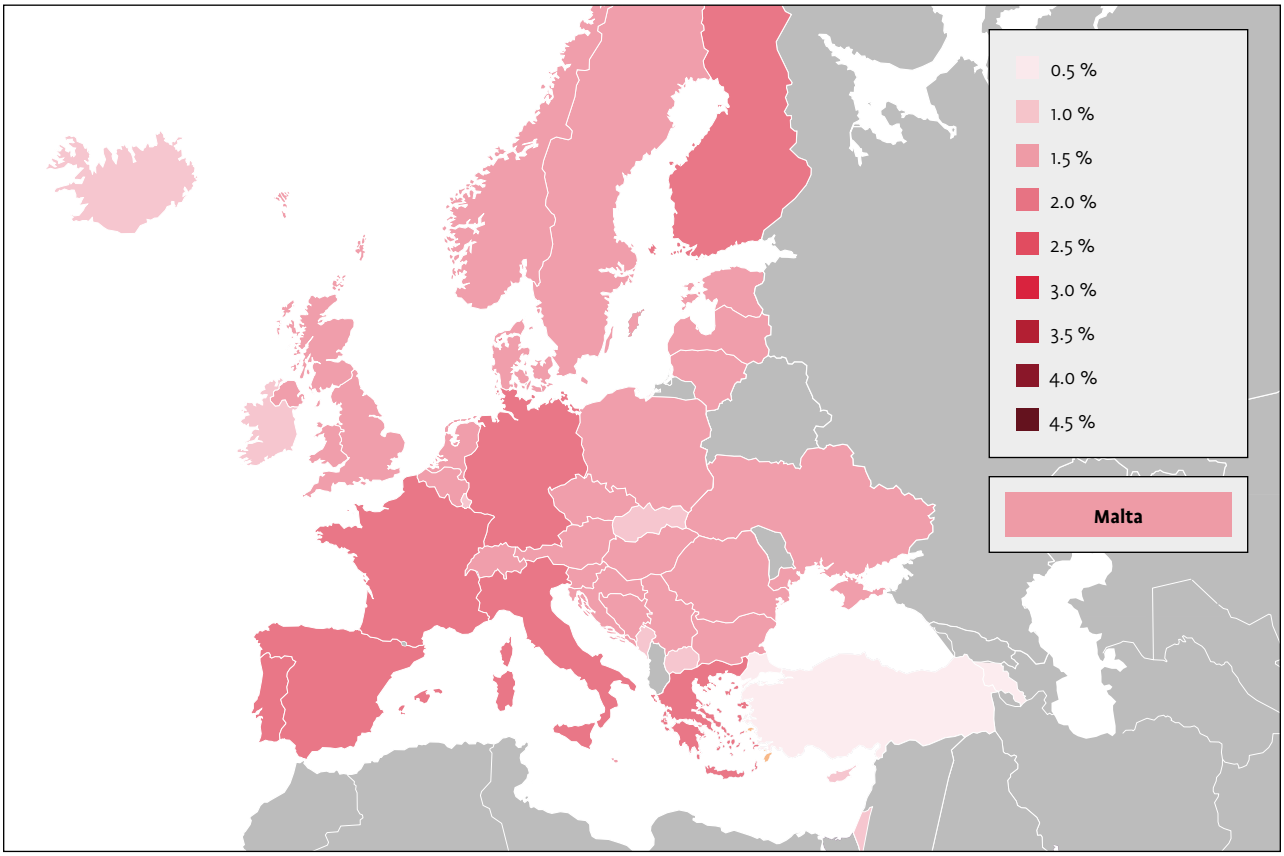
Table 6 – Estimated number of people living with dementia 2025 – non-EU countries

| Country | Men | Women | Total | % of total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armenia | 8 109 | 19 766 | 27 875 | 0.94 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 15 180 | 42 969 | 58 149 | 1.85 |
| Iceland | 2 051 | 2 944 | 4 995 | 1.25 |
| Israel | 37 715 | 63 275 | 100 990 | 1.06 |
| Montenegro | 2 613 | 6 163 | 8 776 | 1.38 |
| North Macedonia | 7 808 | 14 995 | 22 803 | 1.26 |
| Norway | 34 530 | 55 356 | 89 885 | 1.60 |
| Serbia | 37 396 | 76 978 | 114 374 | 1.71 |
| Switzerland | 60 213 | 106 696 | 166 908 | 1.86 |
| Türkiye | 232 673 | 415 711 | 648 384 | 0.74 |
| Ukraine | 151 849 | 457 916 | 609 765 | 1.56 |
| United Kingdom | 450 369 | 753 999 | 1 204 368 | 1.73 |
| **Total** | **1 040 507** | **2 016 766** | **3 057 273** | **1.30** |

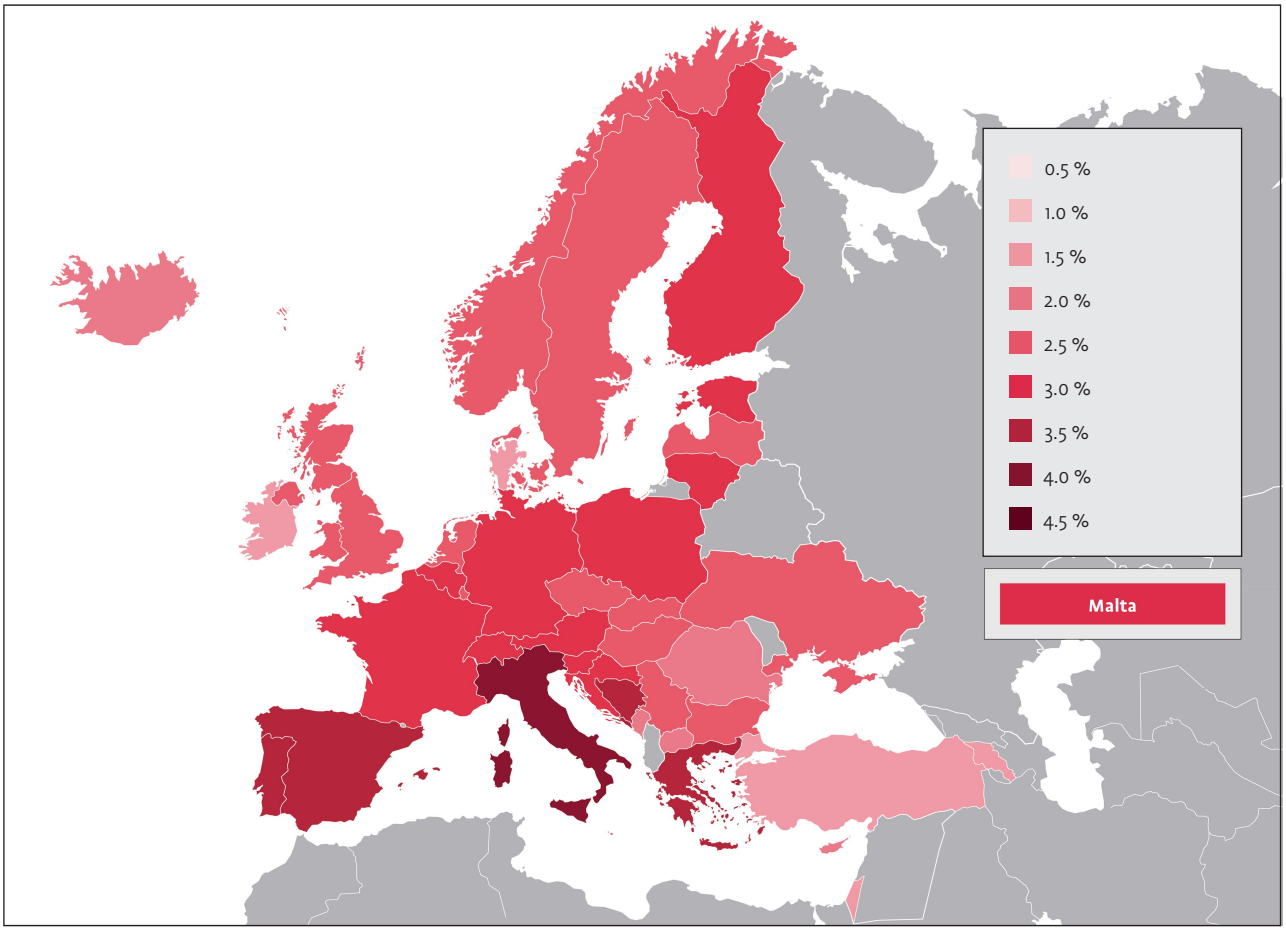
Table 7 – Estimated number of people living with dementia 2050 – non-EU countries

| Country | Men | Women | Total | % of total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armenia | 14 681 | 39 294 | 53 975 | 2.16 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 25 618 | 60 275 | 85 893 | 3.50 |
| Iceland | 4 158 | 6 031 | 10 190 | 2.35 |
| Israel | 77 679 | 126 041 | 203 720 | 1.56 |
| Montenegro | 4 157 | 9 394 | 13 551 | 2.54 |
| North Macedonia | 13 107 | 24 164 | 37 271 | 2.46 |
| Norway | 67 669 | 100 035 | 167 703 | 2.84 |
| Serbia | 48 394 | 112 697 | 161 092 | 2.91 |
| Switzerland | 118 019 | 192 059 | 310 079 | 3.32 |
| Türkiye | 587 640 | 1 052 177 | 1 639 816 | 1.80 |
| Ukraine | 265 066 | 662 120 | 927 185 | 2.90 |
| United Kingdom | 741 143 | 1 218 449 | 1 959 592 | 2.60 |
| **Total** | **1 967 332** | **3 602 737** | **5 570 068** | **2.32** |

Map 2 – Heat map of dementia as a percentage of the total population of each country in 2025




Map 3 – Heat map of dementia as a percentage of the total population of each country in 2050



On page 14, Alzheimer Europe has created heat maps to illustrate which countries have the highest share of dementia, as a percentage of their populations. Map 2 shows the situation based on our estimates for 2025, whilst Map 3 shows the expected situation based on our projections for 2050.

| Number of people with dementia in 2025 | Number of people with dementia in 2050 | % Increase between 2025 and 2050 |
|---|---|---|
| **9 065 706** in EU27 countries | **14 335 788** in EU27 countries | **58% increase** in EU27 countries |
| **3 057 273** in non-EU countries | **5 570 068** in non-EU countries | **82% increase** in non-EU countries |
| **12 122 979** in the EU27 + non-EU countries combined | **19 905 856** in the EU27 + non-EU countries combined | **64% increase** in the EU27 + non-EU countries combined |

## Comparison with estimates from 2019 Dementia in Europe Yearbook

In order to understand if there had been any significant change in the estimated number of people with dementia, between the Yearbook 2019 and this report, Alzheimer Europe used our estimates for EU27 countries, as a point of comparison. As can be seen in the table below, our estimates have remained broadly consistent across the two reports.

| Year | EU27 estimate – Yearbook 2019 | EU27 estimate Prevalence Report 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| 2025 | 9 073 380 | 9 065 706 |
| 2050 | 14 298 671 | 14 335 788 |

However, there are some variations within the age-specific prevalence rates. Prevalence rates for people aged 70-74 (particularly men) are slightly higher than previously reported, accounting for most of the increase in the number of cases within this age group. In each of the age bands for people aged 70+, the prevalence rates for men have increased, whilst the picture for women is more mixed. These differences can be seen in the table below.

Moreover, there were some within-country differences in the proportion of people with dementia relative to the overall population between the 2019 Yearbook and the current report. These differences were particularly pronounced in the 2050 projections and likely reflect demographic shifts such as overall population decline.

↑ Increase in prevalence compared to 2019 ↓ Decrease in prevalence compared to 2019

| Age group | Prevalence in women (2019) | Prevalence in women (2025) | Prevalence in men (2019) | Prevalence in men (2025) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 0.1 | **0.1** | 0.2 | **0.2** |
| 60-64 | 0.9 | **0.9** | 0.2 | **0.2** |
| 65-69 | 1.5 | ↓ **1.4** | 1.1 | **1.1** |
| 70-74 | 3.4 | ↑ **3.7** | 3.1 | ↑ **3.7** |
| 75-79 | 8.9 | ↓ **8.0** | 7.0 | ↑ **7.2** |
| 80-84 | 13.1 | ↑ **13.2** | 10.7 | ↑ **11.1** |
| 85-89 | 24.9 | ↓ **24.4** | 16.3 | ↑ **16.9** |
| 90+ | 44.8 | ↓ **44.7** | 29.7 | ↑ **30.8** |

# 4. Discussion and conclusions

## Projected prevalence of dementia in 2050

For 2025, our prevalence figures of 9 065 706 for EU27 countries and 12 122 979 for EU and non-EU countries, are striking and give an insight into the scale of the challenge presented by dementia.

Looking towards 2050, we wanted to provide a potential projection for how the situation may progress and as an indication of the need for action, to ensure that people with dementia and their carers are supported to live well, with the necessary services and supports in place.

Based on our current analyses, we estimate that by 2050 there will be 14 335 788 people with dementia in EU27 countries and 19 905 856 people with dementia in EU and non-EU countries. Put bluntly: the number of people living with dementia will increase by 58% in the EU and by 64% in EU and non-EU countries as a whole, by 2050.

## Differences between Alzheimer Europe estimates

The similarity in our overall prevalence estimates across age brackets was noticeable between this report and our 2019 Yearbook. The Yearbook noted a slight difference in prevalence rates, when compared to previous studies (EuroCoDe and EURODEM). It is possible that the methodological similarities in our approach to this work provide an explanation for this consistency. On the other hand, the two studies added to our analysis did not substantially alter our prevalence estimates across age-bands. Within the scope of this work, it is not possible for us to provide a definitive explanation for these findings.

However, we did notice some age-specific variations. For example, prevalence rates for people aged 70-74 (particularly men) are slightly higher than previously reported, accounting for most of the increase in the number of cases within this age group. In contrast, prevalence estimates for the 75-79 age group (especially women) are slightly lower compared with the 2019 Yearbook. Furthermore, we observed some within-country differences in the proportion of people with dementia relative to the overall population between the 2019 Yearbook and the current report. These differences were particularly pronounced in the 2050 projections and likely reflect demographic shifts such as overall population decline, from the updated UN World Population Prospects 2024 data.

## Implications stemming from these numbers

These numbers reinforce a call that Alzheimer Europe and its members have been making for many years: the number of people living with dementia continues to grow and governments must take action to ensure that society is ready to support people with the conditions, their families and carers to live well with the condition.

From a policy perspective, health and social care systems need to have the necessary capacity and infrastructure to provide high-quality care and support to individuals living with the condition, from diagnosis through to end-of-life care. Additionally, societies must change to remove the stigma associated with dementia and must adapt, to ensure that people with the condition can remain in the community for as long as possible. Alzheimer Europe's work in this area, including the European Dementia Monitor 2023, has highlighted many of the gaps in the availability and affordability of health and social care services.

Given the promise shown by anti-amyloid treatments for Alzheimer's disease, there is a demonstrable need for decision-makers across Europe to ensure that clinical settings have the infrastructure to be able to diagnose, treat and monitor patients, with clinicians having the requisite skills and capacity to provide high-quality care and support for people living with the condition.

Furthermore, research agendas must, as a matter of priority, give dementia the status it deserves, prioritising basic research to better understand the condition clinical studies to develop diagnostics and treatments,

and demographic research to better understand the populations affected, allowing for better system responses.

Finally, there is increasing focus on dementia prevention, for example through the high-profile work of the Lancet Commission on Dementia, which estimated that as many as 45% of dementia cases may be attributable to 14 modifiable risk factors, including air pollution, poor diet, lack of physical exercise and hearing loss. As such, there is considerable scope for targeted public health interventions to meaningfully reduce the incidence of dementia. However, this will require sustained political efforts in the field of public health, to address the risk factors associated with dementia through dedicated programmes, as well as to raise awareness amongst the broader population.

## The need for further prevalence studies on specific types of dementia

As identified in the limitations section, there is comparatively little research and available data on younger people with dementia (i.e. those aged under 65), which made it impossible to develop new prevalence estimates for this age group. Alzheimer Europe explored potential alternatives to providing updated figures, however, none of the options were suitable.

As the clinical and scientific understanding of dementia has developed over the past decade, extensive work has gone into ensuring people receive a more accurate and disease-specific diagnosis of their condition. Whilst some studies included such data within their papers (including in the raw data), allowing for the calculation of the prevalence of each disease type, this was not universal and, where present, was insufficient to allow for us to generate new prevalence estimates by disease.

It is therefore imperative for future research studies to address these gaps. For governments and policy-makers to be able to respond appropriately to challenges that come with a rising number of people with dementia, they must have accurate estimates, including the numbers of people with younger-onset dementia and with information on the specific type of dementia that has been diagnosed.

## Concluding remarks

During the work undertaken for this publication, the 78th World Health Assembly voted to approve extension of the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Action Plan on the Public Health Response to Dementia 2017-2025, extending the lifespan of the strategy until 2031. This was in response to the fact that none of the targets of the Global Action Plan were on course to be met. Whilst the WHO European Region had progressed the most in relation to the targets, it was still not on course to meet the targets.

It is notable that in recent years dementia has been deprioritised as a policy issue, with many countries lacking a dementia strategy and others choosing not to renew an elapsed strategy. Furthermore, at an EU level, dementia has received considerably less focus within the EU's work on health, compared to cancer and other non-communicable diseases.

One facet of Alzheimer Europe's work in recent years has been to support our member associations to campaign for dementia as a national policy priority, whilst working to ensure dementia is included in different policies at an EU level. A key part of this is the Helsinki Manifesto, which sets out key demands for policy-makers at both an EU and national level over the next five years, for health, research, disability rights and support for informal carers.

This report comes at a time when the future budget of the EU, the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2028-2034, is being discussed. Already we see that the proposals are moving away from the strong commitment to health, social affairs and research which were found in the current MFF, in favour of a greater focus on such as defence and economic activities, under the scope of competitiveness.

Alzheimer Europe's message for decision-makers at an EU and national level is clear. The number of people living with dementia will continue to grow over the coming decades. A failure to act now, by investing sufficiently in health, care and social protection systems, providing adequate support for research into the condition and implementing strong preventative interventions, risks exacerbating the challenges ahead.

# 5. European Profiles

## 5.1. EU27 countries

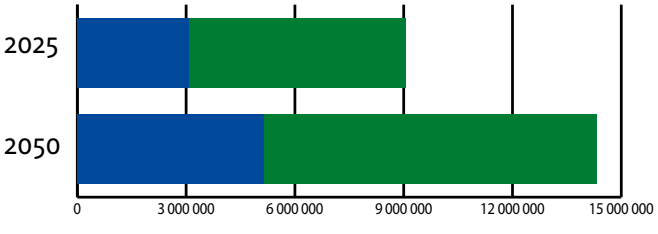
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 180 687 960 | 90 759 209 | 143 425 | 89 928 754 | 82 428 | 225 853 |
| 60-64 | 30 834 202 | 14 973 522 | 29 947 | 15 860 681 | 142 746 | 172 693 |
| 65-69 | 27 876 855 | 13 152 166 | 145 750 | 14 724 690 | 199 849 | 345 598 |
| 70-74 | 24 300 356 | 11 057 488 | 416 906 | 13 242 869 | 488 119 | 905 025 |
| 75-79 | 20 118 718 | 8 825 951 | 642 395 | 11 292 768 | 902 065 | 1 544 460 |
| 80-84 | 13 821 585 | 5 693 242 | 629 219 | 8 128 344 | 1 072 662 | 1 701 881 |
| 85-89 | 9 348 497 | 3 456 453 | 585 139 | 5 892 044 | 1 439 357 | 2 024 496 |
| 90+ | 5 289 184 | 1 559 748 | 480 379 | 3 729 435 | 1 665 322 | 2 145 701 |
| **Population 30-90+** | **312 277 357** | **149 477 777** | **3 073 159** | **162 799 584** | **5 992 547** | **9 065 706** |
| **Total population** | **448 992 587** | **% of total population 2.02** | | | | |

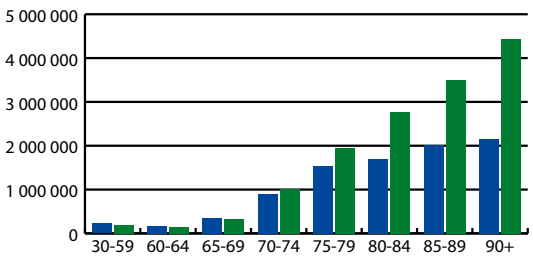
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 147 180 978 | 74 948 849 | 118 440 | 72 232 130 | 66 207 | 184 647 |
| 60-64 | 26 987 342 | 13 379 797 | 26 760 | 13 607 545 | 122 468 | 149 227 |
| 65-69 | 27 038 187 | 13 159 860 | 145 835 | 13 878 328 | 188 361 | 334 196 |
| 70-74 | 26 960 180 | 12 867 756 | 485 160 | 14 092 424 | 519 432 | 1 004 592 |
| 75-79 | 25 442 284 | 11 795 451 | 858 530 | 13 646 834 | 1 090 107 | 1 948 637 |
| 80-84 | 22 627 245 | 10 063 131 | 1 112 180 | 12 564 114 | 1 658 031 | 2 770 212 |
| 85-89 | 16 456 451 | 6 852 316 | 1 160 021 | 9 604 135 | 2 346 177 | 3 506 198 |
| 90+ | 11 174 519 | 3 982 187 | 1 226 453 | 7 192 332 | 3 211 626 | 4 438 079 |
| **Population 30-90+** | **303 867 185** | **147 049 346** | **5 133 378** | **156 817 841** | **9 202 410** | **14 335 788** |
| **Total population** | **420 955 342** | **% of total population 3.41** | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in the EU27 in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in the EU27 in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 5.2. Europe (EU27 + non-EU countries)

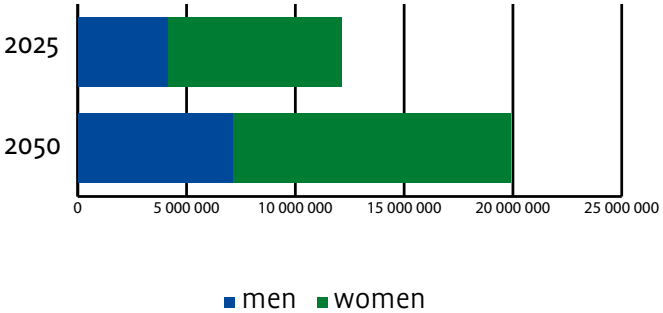
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 276 666 173 | 138 492 417 | 218 857 | 138 173 757 | 126 649 | 345 505 |
| 60-64 | 44 564 318 | 21 509 520 | 43 019 | 23 054 799 | 207 493 | 250 512 |
| 65-69 | 39 564 573 | 18 541 290 | 205 471 | 21 023 283 | 285 335 | 490 806 |
| 70-74 | 34 061 716 | 15 355 776 | 578 967 | 18 705 941 | 689 482 | 1 268 448 |
| 75-79 | 27 491 900 | 11 981 805 | 872 093 | 15 510 095 | 1 238 945 | 2 111 038 |
| 80-84 | 18 317 131 | 7 466 020 | 825 147 | 10 851 111 | 1 431 974 | 2 257 121 |
| 85-89 | 12 234 708 | 4 470 995 | 756 890 | 7 763 713 | 1 896 584 | 2 653 473 |
| 90+ | 6 767 537 | 1 991 082 | 613 223 | 4 776 454 | 2 132 852 | 2 746 076 |
| **Population 30-90+** | **459 668 055** | **219 808 905** | **4 113 666** | **239 859 152** | **8 009 313** | **12 122 979** |
| **Total population** | **684 943 664** | **% of total population 1.77** | | | | |

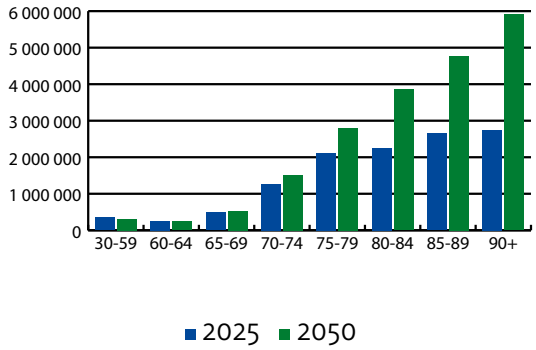
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 240 777 570 | 122 376 598 | 193 389 | 118 400 975 | 108 525 | 301 914 |
| 60-64 | 42 962 030 | 21 188 914 | 42 378 | 21 773 116 | 195 958 | 238 336 |
| 65-69 | 42 311 971 | 20 477 020 | 226 922 | 21 834 952 | 296 351 | 523 274 |
| 70-74 | 40 439 962 | 19 147 145 | 721 915 | 21 292 818 | 784 831 | 1 506 746 |
| 75-79 | 36 591 930 | 16 831 894 | 1 225 106 | 19 760 036 | 1 578 429 | 2 803 536 |
| 80-84 | 31 454 539 | 13 871 149 | 1 533 044 | 17 583 391 | 2 320 403 | 3 853 447 |
| 85-89 | 22 364 918 | 9 204 312 | 1 558 187 | 13 160 606 | 3 214 981 | 4 773 168 |
| 90+ | 14 836 714 | 5 194 311 | 1 599 769 | 9 642 403 | 4 305 667 | 5 905 436 |
| **Population 30-90+** | **471 739 632** | **228 291 340** | **7 100 710** | **243 448 295** | **12 805 147** | **19 905 856** |
| **Total population** | **661 005 572** | **% of total population 3.01** | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in the EU27 + non-EU in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in the EU27 + non-EU in 2025 and 2050 by age group



# 6. Individual Country Profiles

## 6.1. Armenia

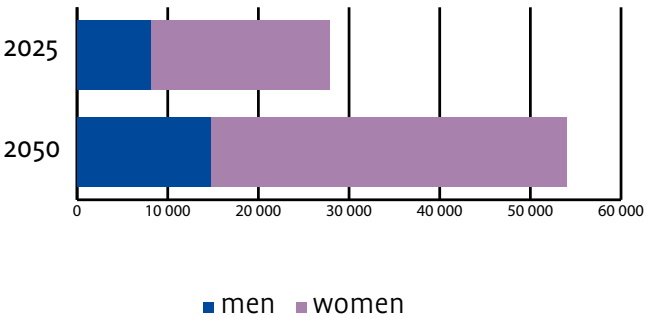
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 1 220 616 | 565 342 | 893 | 655 273 | 601 | 1 494 |
| 60-64 | 192 727 | 80 214 | 160 | 112 514 | 1 013 | 1 173 |
| 65-69 | 175 913 | 69 846 | 774 | 106 067 | 1 440 | 2 214 |
| 70-74 | 117 898 | 44 304 | 1 670 | 73 594 | 2 713 | 4 383 |
| 75-79 | 66 892 | 22 989 | 1 673 | 43 904 | 3 507 | 5 180 |
| 80-84 | 29 832 | 9 287 | 1 026 | 20 545 | 2 711 | 3 738 |
| 85-89 | 27 064 | 7 460 | 1 263 | 19 604 | 4 789 | 6 052 |
| 90+ | 8 809 | 2 105 | 648 | 6 704 | 2 993 | 3 642 |
| Population 30-90+ | 1 839 749 | 801 545 | 8 109 | 1 038 203 | 19 766 | 27 875 |
| Total population | 2 952 365 | % of total population 0.94 | | | | |

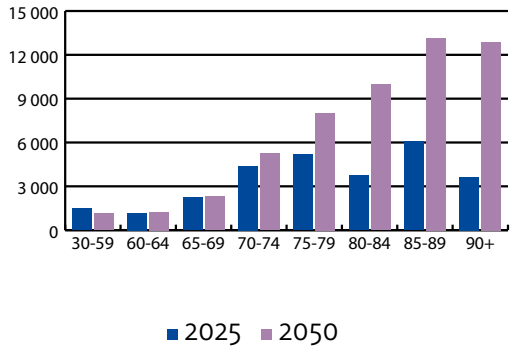
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 922 418 | 457 194 | 722 | 465 224 | 426 | 1 149 |
| 60-64 | 212 677 | 94 893 | 190 | 117 784 | 1 060 | 1 250 |
| 65-69 | 182 396 | 77 394 | 858 | 105 003 | 1 425 | 2 283 |
| 70-74 | 141 348 | 56 355 | 2 125 | 84 994 | 3 133 | 5 258 |
| 75-79 | 103 736 | 38 054 | 2 770 | 65 682 | 5 247 | 8 016 |
| 80-84 | 79 948 | 26 606 | 2 940 | 53 343 | 7 039 | 9 980 |
| 85-89 | 59 076 | 16 977 | 2 874 | 42 099 | 10 284 | 13 158 |
| 90+ | 31 065 | 7 149 | 2 202 | 23 916 | 10 680 | 12 881 |
| Population 30-90+ | 1 732 663 | 774 620 | 14 681 | 958 043 | 39 294 | 53 975 |
| Total population | 2 495 207 | % of total population 2.16 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Armenia in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Armenia in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.2. Austria

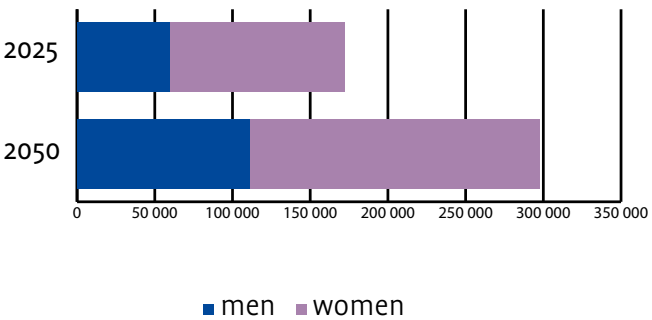
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 3 776 145 | 1 899 007 | 3 001 | 1 877 137 | 1 721 | 4 722 |
| 60-64 | 684 648 | 338 567 | 677 | 346 082 | 3 115 | 3 792 |
| 65-69 | 559 396 | 268 992 | 2 981 | 290 405 | 3 941 | 6 922 |
| 70-74 | 429 080 | 198 206 | 7 473 | 230 874 | 8 510 | 15 983 |
| 75-79 | 361 305 | 160 300 | 11 667 | 201 005 | 16 056 | 27 724 |
| 80-84 | 298 770 | 124 039 | 13 709 | 174 731 | 23 058 | 36 767 |
| 85-89 | 183 296 | 70 190 | 11 882 | 113 106 | 27 630 | 39 513 |
| 90+ | 90 636 | 27 130 | 8 356 | 63 506 | 28 358 | 36 713 |
| Population 30-90+ | 6 383 275 | 3 086 430 | 59 746 | 3 296 845 | 112 389 | 172 136 |
| Total population | 9 113 574 | % of total population 1.89 | | | | |

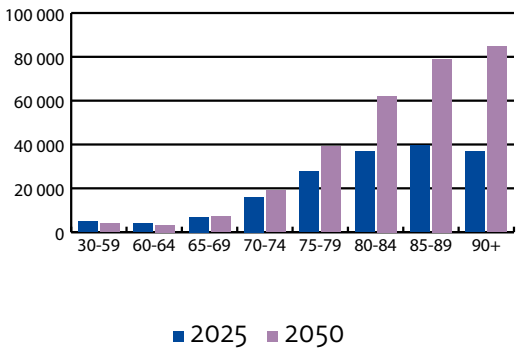
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 3 075 256 | 1 572 945 | 2 486 | 1 502 311 | 1 377 | 3 863 |
| 60-64 | 593 204 | 297 585 | 595 | 295 619 | 2 661 | 3 256 |
| 65-69 | 576 189 | 283 330 | 3 140 | 292 859 | 3 975 | 7 115 |
| 70-74 | 507 664 | 244 915 | 9 234 | 262 749 | 9 685 | 18 919 |
| 75-79 | 508 201 | 236 198 | 17 192 | 272 003 | 21 728 | 38 919 |
| 80-84 | 507 898 | 231 201 | 25 552 | 276 697 | 36 514 | 62 067 |
| 85-89 | 372 897 | 160 893 | 27 237 | 212 004 | 51 790 | 79 027 |
| 90+ | 215 006 | 82 192 | 25 314 | 132 814 | 59 306 | 84 620 |
| Population 30-90+ | 6 356 313 | 3 109 258 | 110 750 | 3 247 055 | 187 035 | 297 785 |
| Total population | 8 724 332 | % of total population 3.41 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Austria in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Austria in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.3. Belgium

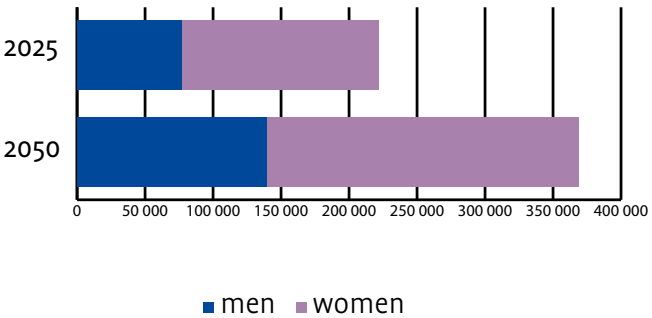
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 4 585 845 | 2 300 751 | 3 636 | 2 285 094 | 2 094 | 5 730 |
| 60-64 | 788 852 | 392 889 | 786 | 395 963 | 3 564 | 4 349 |
| 65-69 | 702 616 | 342 342 | 3 794 | 360 274 | 4 890 | 8 684 |
| 70-74 | 588 831 | 279 003 | 10 519 | 309 829 | 11 420 | 21 939 |
| 75-79 | 496 570 | 225 827 | 16 437 | 270 743 | 21 627 | 38 064 |
| 80-84 | 316 015 | 134 310 | 14 844 | 181 705 | 23 979 | 38 823 |
| 85-89 | 221 632 | 83 846 | 14 194 | 137 786 | 33 659 | 47 854 |
| 90+ | 139 045 | 41 881 | 12 899 | 97 164 | 43 387 | 56 286 |
| Population 30-90+ | 7 839 403 | 3 800 847 | 77 108 | 4 038 556 | 144 620 | 221 728 |
| Total population | 11 758 603 | % of total population 1.89 | | | | |

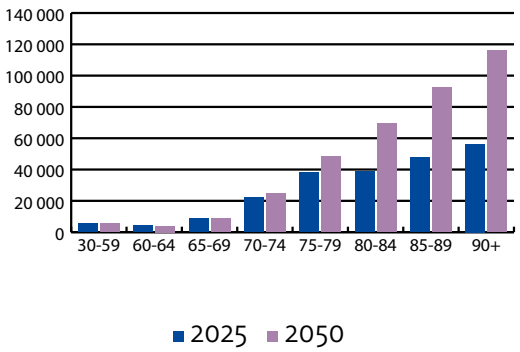
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 4 362 313 | 2 216 708 | 3 503 | 2 145 605 | 1 967 | 5 470 |
| 60-64 | 725 602 | 358 253 | 717 | 367 349 | 3 306 | 4 023 |
| 65-69 | 701 302 | 343 540 | 3 807 | 357 762 | 4 856 | 8 663 |
| 70-74 | 665 561 | 323 773 | 12 207 | 341 789 | 12 598 | 24 805 |
| 75-79 | 629 202 | 301 968 | 21 979 | 327 234 | 26 139 | 48 118 |
| 80-84 | 567 862 | 264 832 | 29 269 | 303 030 | 39 989 | 69 259 |
| 85-89 | 437 542 | 192 482 | 32 585 | 245 061 | 59 865 | 92 450 |
| 90+ | 295 919 | 114 662 | 35 314 | 181 257 | 80 937 | 116 252 |
| Population 30-90+ | 8 385 302 | 4 116 218 | 139 381 | 4 269 084 | 229 658 | 369 039 |
| Total population | 11 870 906 | % of total population 3.11 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Belgium in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Belgium in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.4. Bosnia and Herzegovina

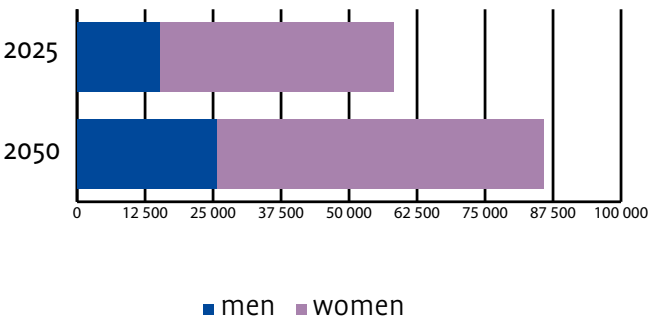
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 1 267 875 | 633 439 | 1 001 | 634 436 | 582 | 1 583 |
| 60-64 | 247 299 | 114 118 | 228 | 133 181 | 1 199 | 1 427 |
| 65-69 | 234 076 | 104 988 | 1 163 | 129 088 | 1 752 | 2 915 |
| 70-74 | 195 206 | 82 064 | 3 094 | 113 142 | 4 170 | 7 264 |
| 75-79 | 126 355 | 47 763 | 3 476 | 78 592 | 6 278 | 9 754 |
| 80-84 | 76 017 | 23 788 | 2 629 | 52 230 | 6 892 | 9 522 |
| 85-89 | 55 353 | 13 383 | 2 266 | 41 970 | 10 253 | 12 518 |
| 90+ | 30 817 | 4 295 | 1 323 | 26 522 | 11 843 | 13 166 |
| Population 30-90+ | 2 232 996 | 1 023 835 | 15 180 | 1 209 160 | 42 969 | 58 149 |
| Total population | 3 140 096 | % of total population 1.85 | | | | |

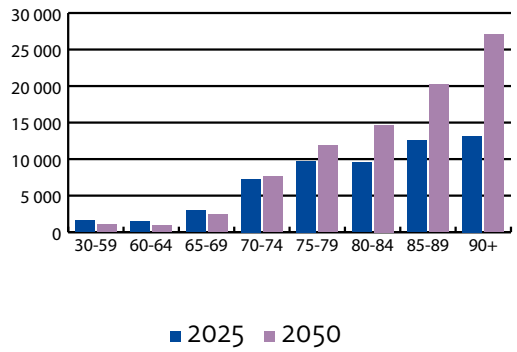
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 841 512 | 440 481 | 696 | 401 031 | 368 | 1 064 |
| 60-64 | 170 397 | 86 999 | 174 | 83 398 | 751 | 925 |
| 65-69 | 198 684 | 96 871 | 1 073 | 101 814 | 1 382 | 2 455 |
| 70-74 | 204 301 | 93 564 | 3 528 | 110 737 | 4 082 | 7 609 |
| 75-79 | 154 945 | 68 505 | 4 986 | 86 440 | 6 905 | 11 891 |
| 80-84 | 118 997 | 47 815 | 5 285 | 71 182 | 9 394 | 14 678 |
| 85-89 | 92 135 | 31 112 | 5 267 | 61 023 | 14 907 | 20 174 |
| 90+ | 65 327 | 14 966 | 4 609 | 50 361 | 22 488 | 27 097 |
| Population 30-90+ | 1 846 296 | 880 312 | 25 618 | 965 985 | 60 275 | 85 893 |
| Total population | 2 455 167 | % of total population 3.50 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.5. Bulgaria

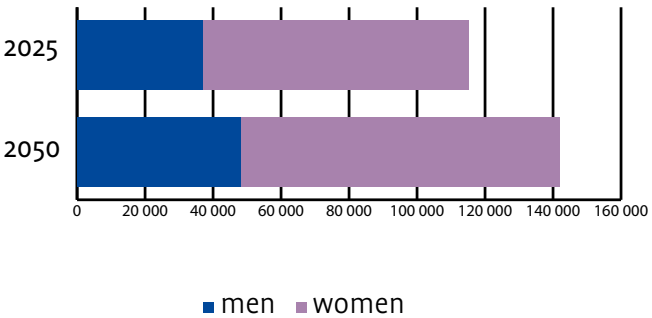
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 2 843 661 | 1 449 634 | 2 291 | 1 394 027 | 1 278 | 3 569 |
| 60-64 | 439 139 | 209 645 | 419 | 229 494 | 2 065 | 2 485 |
| 65-69 | 426 451 | 191 534 | 2 123 | 234 917 | 3 188 | 5 311 |
| 70-74 | 393 806 | 163 389 | 6 160 | 230 417 | 8 493 | 14 653 |
| 75-79 | 335 780 | 126 816 | 9 230 | 208 964 | 16 692 | 25 922 |
| 80-84 | 195 873 | 67 681 | 7 480 | 128 192 | 16 917 | 24 397 |
| 85-89 | 99 287 | 31 410 | 5 317 | 67 877 | 16 582 | 21 899 |
| 90+ | 41 827 | 12 356 | 3 805 | 29 471 | 13 160 | 16 965 |
| Population 30-90+ | 4 775 822 | 2 252 464 | 36 826 | 2 523 357 | 78 375 | 115 201 |
| Total population | 6 714 560 | % of total population 1.72 | | | | |

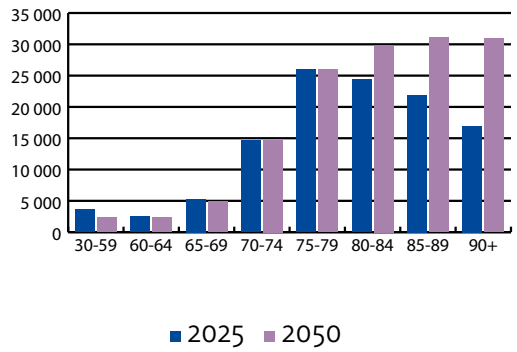
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 1 837 611 | 937 797 | 1 482 | 899 814 | 825 | 2 307 |
| 60-64 | 421 084 | 206 259 | 413 | 214 825 | 1 933 | 2 346 |
| 65-69 | 396 242 | 190 445 | 2 110 | 205 797 | 2 793 | 4 904 |
| 70-74 | 394 643 | 180 734 | 6 814 | 213 909 | 7 884 | 14 699 |
| 75-79 | 337 716 | 145 742 | 10 608 | 191 975 | 15 335 | 25 943 |
| 80-84 | 241 006 | 96 247 | 10 637 | 144 760 | 19 103 | 29 740 |
| 85-89 | 143 147 | 51 587 | 8 733 | 91 560 | 22 367 | 31 100 |
| 90+ | 76 713 | 23 735 | 7 310 | 52 978 | 23 656 | 30 966 |
| Population 30-90+ | 3 848 160 | 1 832 544 | 48 107 | 2 015 616 | 93 897 | 142 005 |
| Total population | 5 402 217 | % of total population 2.63 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Bulgaria in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Bulgaria in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.6. Croatia

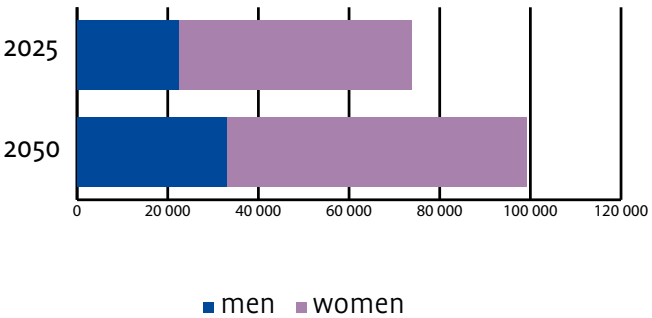
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 1 517 661 | 762 993 | 1 206 | 754 668 | 692 | 1 897 |
| 60-64 | 278 002 | 132 121 | 264 | 145 881 | 1 313 | 1 577 |
| 65-69 | 274 803 | 126 697 | 1 404 | 148 106 | 2 010 | 3 414 |
| 70-74 | 241 517 | 107 537 | 4 055 | 133 980 | 4 938 | 8 993 |
| 75-79 | 175 330 | 70 790 | 5 152 | 104 541 | 8 351 | 13 503 |
| 80-84 | 109 742 | 39 122 | 4 324 | 70 620 | 9 319 | 13 643 |
| 85-89 | 71 153 | 21 549 | 3 648 | 49 605 | 12 118 | 15 766 |
| 90+ | 35 991 | 7 676 | 2 364 | 28 315 | 12 644 | 15 008 |
| Population 30-90+ | 2 704 197 | 1 268 483 | 22 417 | 1 435 714 | 51 385 | 73 801 |
| Total population | 3 848 160 | % of total population 1.92 | | | | |

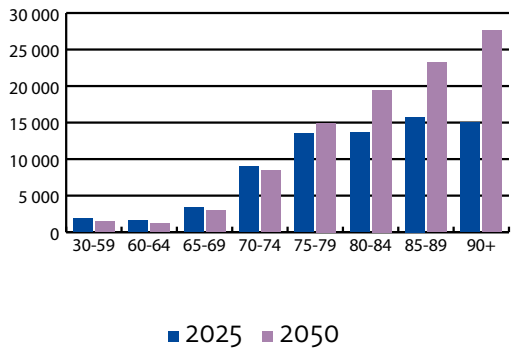
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 1 161 234 | 594 174 | 939 | 567 060 | 520 | 1 459 |
| 60-64 | 217 548 | 107 946 | 216 | 109 602 | 986 | 1 202 |
| 65-69 | 237 780 | 115 602 | 1 281 | 122 179 | 1 658 | 2 939 |
| 70-74 | 227 173 | 107 093 | 4 038 | 120 080 | 4 426 | 8 464 |
| 75-79 | 194 610 | 87 789 | 6 390 | 106 821 | 8 533 | 14 923 |
| 80-84 | 158 331 | 66 285 | 7 326 | 92 046 | 12 147 | 19 473 |
| 85-89 | 107 341 | 40 062 | 6 782 | 67 279 | 16 435 | 23 218 |
| 90+ | 67 791 | 19 529 | 6 015 | 48 261 | 21 550 | 27 565 |
| Population 30-90+ | 2 371 806 | 1 138 478 | 32 986 | 1 233 327 | 66 256 | 99 242 |
| Total population | 3 234 160 | % of total population 3.07 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Croatia in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Croatia in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.7. Cyprus

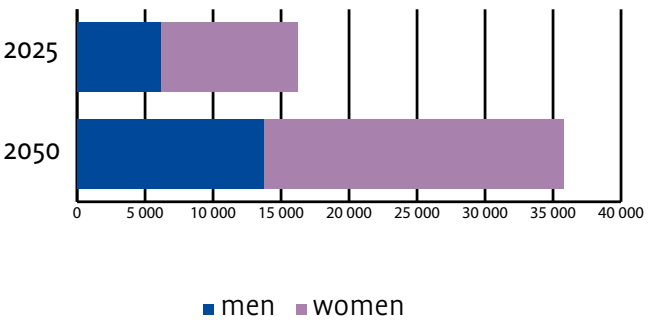
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 640 960 | 328 387 | 519 | 312 573 | 287 | 805 |
| 60-64 | 73 849 | 35 975 | 72 | 37 875 | 341 | 413 |
| 65-69 | 65 040 | 32 229 | 357 | 32 812 | 445 | 802 |
| 70-74 | 51 383 | 24 728 | 932 | 26 655 | 982 | 1 915 |
| 75-79 | 40 089 | 18 353 | 1 336 | 21 736 | 1 736 | 3 072 |
| 80-84 | 26 561 | 11 394 | 1 259 | 15 167 | 2 002 | 3 261 |
| 85-89 | 14 402 | 5 644 | 955 | 8 758 | 2 139 | 3 095 |
| 90+ | 7 211 | 2 272 | 700 | 4 938 | 2 205 | 2 905 |
| Population 30-90+ | 919 494 | 458 981 | 6 131 | 460 513 | 10 138 | 16 268 |
| Total population | 1 370 754 | % of total population 1.19 | | | | |

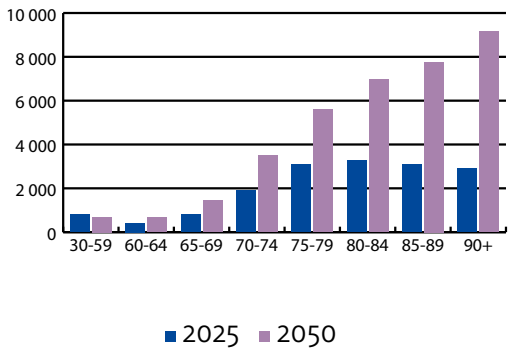
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 549 900 | 281 730 | 445 | 268 170 | 246 | 691 |
| 60-64 | 128 278 | 68 502 | 137 | 59 776 | 538 | 675 |
| 65-69 | 116 397 | 59 823 | 663 | 56 574 | 768 | 1 431 |
| 70-74 | 93 575 | 45 404 | 1 712 | 48 172 | 1 776 | 3 487 |
| 75-79 | 73 102 | 33 635 | 2 448 | 39 467 | 3 153 | 5 601 |
| 80-84 | 56 935 | 25 561 | 2 825 | 31 374 | 4 140 | 6 965 |
| 85-89 | 36 627 | 15 783 | 2 672 | 20 844 | 5 092 | 7 764 |
| 90+ | 23 371 | 9 168 | 2 823 | 14 203 | 6 342 | 9 166 |
| Population 30-90+ | 1 078 184 | 539 605 | 13 725 | 538 579 | 22 054 | 35 780 |
| Total population | 1 508 482 | % of total population 2.37 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Cyprus in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Cyprus in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.8. Czechia

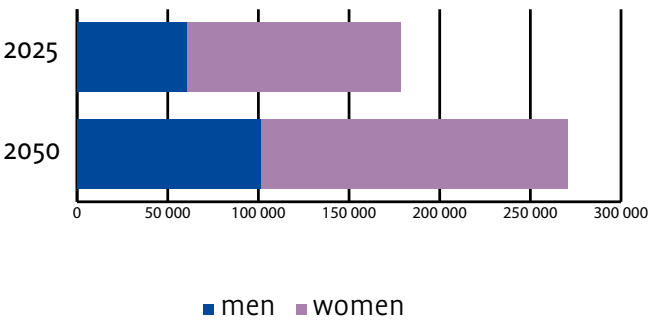
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 4 497 387 | 2 311 045 | 3 652 | 2 186 342 | 2 004 | 5 656 |
| 60-64 | 630 715 | 312 204 | 624 | 318 511 | 2 867 | 3 491 |
| 65-69 | 592 989 | 281 260 | 3 117 | 311 729 | 4 231 | 7 348 |
| 70-74 | 605 934 | 270 770 | 10 209 | 335 164 | 12 354 | 22 563 |
| 75-79 | 517 787 | 215 179 | 15 662 | 302 609 | 24 172 | 39 834 |
| 80-84 | 313 654 | 118 247 | 13 069 | 195 408 | 25 787 | 38 856 |
| 85-89 | 146 350 | 48 377 | 8 190 | 97 973 | 23 934 | 32 123 |
| 90+ | 70 331 | 18 969 | 5 842 | 51 361 | 22 934 | 28 777 |
| Population 30-90+ | 7 375 145 | 3 576 050 | 60 365 | 3 799 096 | 118 283 | 178 648 |
| Total population | 10 609 240 | % of total population 1.68 | | | | |

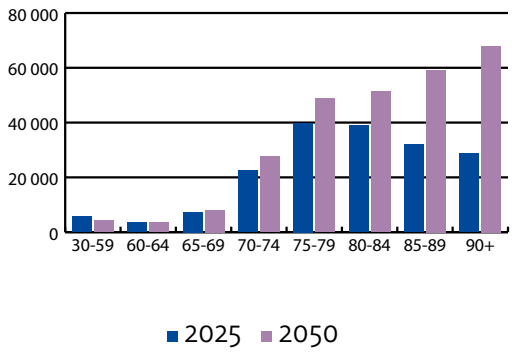
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 3 417 842 | 1 761 025 | 2 783 | 1 656 818 | 1 519 | 4 302 |
| 60-64 | 652 328 | 331 587 | 663 | 320 741 | 2 887 | 3 550 |
| 65-69 | 657 862 | 329 268 | 3 649 | 328 594 | 4 460 | 8 109 |
| 70-74 | 743 608 | 362 129 | 13 654 | 381 479 | 14 061 | 27 714 |
| 75-79 | 637 695 | 299 453 | 21 796 | 338 242 | 27 019 | 48 814 |
| 80-84 | 418 750 | 186 369 | 20 598 | 232 382 | 30 666 | 51 264 |
| 85-89 | 277 801 | 114 979 | 19 465 | 162 822 | 39 775 | 59 240 |
| 90+ | 170 810 | 60 336 | 18 583 | 110 473 | 49 330 | 67 913 |
| Population 30-90+ | 6 976 694 | 3 445 145 | 101 189 | 3 531 549 | 169 717 | 270 906 |
| Total population | 9 825 544 | % of total population 2.76 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Czechia in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Czechia in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.9. Denmark

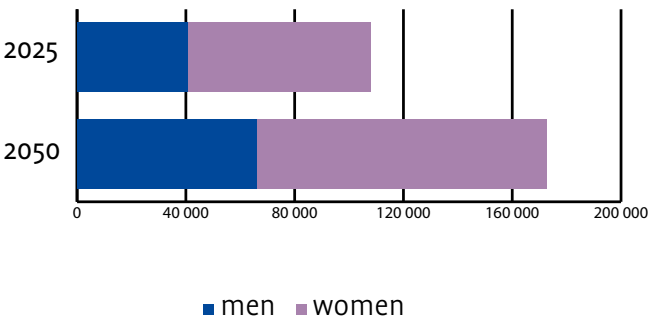
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 2 289 224 | 1 152 628 | 1 821 | 1 136 596 | 1 042 | 2 863 |
| 60-64 | 386 881 | 192 420 | 385 | 194 461 | 1 750 | 2 135 |
| 65-69 | 333 012 | 162 990 | 1 806 | 170 022 | 2 308 | 4 114 |
| 70-74 | 298 111 | 142 834 | 5 385 | 155 277 | 5 723 | 11 109 |
| 75-79 | 285 166 | 133 399 | 9 709 | 151 767 | 12 123 | 21 833 |
| 80-84 | 201 299 | 89 946 | 9 941 | 111 354 | 14 695 | 24 636 |
| 85-89 | 101 305 | 41 115 | 6 960 | 60 191 | 14 704 | 21 664 |
| 90+ | 48 775 | 15 183 | 4 676 | 33 592 | 15 000 | 19 676 |
| Population 30-90+ | 3 943 772 | 1 930 514 | 40 684 | 2 013 258 | 67 345 | 108 029 |
| Total population | 6 002 507 | % of total population 1.80 | | | | |

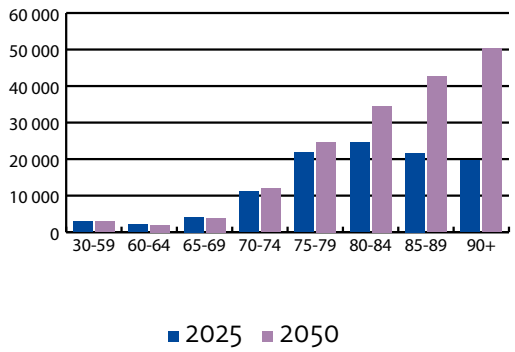
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 2 280 392 | 1 163 839 | 1 839 | 1 116 552 | 1 023 | 2 863 |
| 60-64 | 355 252 | 179 363 | 359 | 175 889 | 1 583 | 1 942 |
| 65-69 | 311 119 | 154 184 | 1 709 | 156 935 | 2 130 | 3 839 |
| 70-74 | 321 419 | 156 520 | 5 901 | 164 899 | 6 078 | 11 979 |
| 75-79 | 322 702 | 154 515 | 11 246 | 168 188 | 13 435 | 24 681 |
| 80-84 | 283 683 | 133 529 | 14 758 | 150 155 | 19 815 | 34 573 |
| 85-89 | 202 312 | 90 759 | 15 364 | 111 553 | 27 251 | 42 616 |
| 90+ | 127 603 | 48 718 | 15 005 | 78 884 | 35 225 | 50 229 |
| Population 30-90+ | 4 204 481 | 2 081 426 | 66 181 | 2 123 054 | 106 540 | 172 721 |
| Total population | 6 124 838 | % of total population 2.82 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Denmark in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Denmark in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.10. Estonia

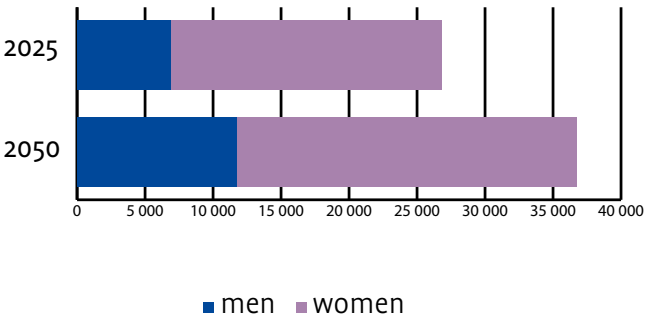
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 553 725 | 283 322 | 448 | 270 404 | 248 | 696 |
| 60-64 | 85 171 | 39 474 | 79 | 45 697 | 411 | 490 |
| 65-69 | 82 068 | 35 247 | 391 | 46 821 | 635 | 1 026 |
| 70-74 | 72 293 | 28 260 | 1 065 | 44 033 | 1 623 | 2 688 |
| 75-79 | 56 959 | 19 896 | 1 448 | 37 063 | 2 961 | 4 409 |
| 80-84 | 38 165 | 11 573 | 1 279 | 26 592 | 3 509 | 4 788 |
| 85-89 | 28 678 | 7 191 | 1 217 | 21 488 | 5 249 | 6 466 |
| 90+ | 14 904 | 2 996 | 923 | 11 908 | 5 317 | 6 240 |
| Population 30-90+ | 931 960 | 427 957 | 6 850 | 504 003 | 19 954 | 26 803 |
| Total population | 1 344 232 | % of total population 1.99 | | | | |

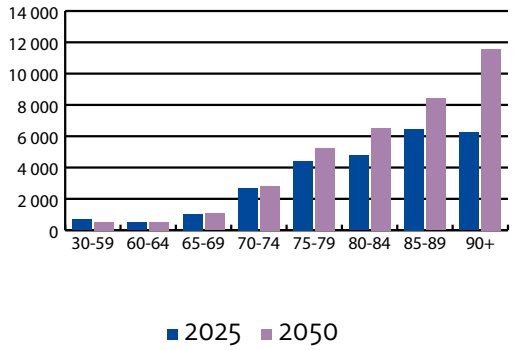
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 419 017 | 214 501 | 339 | 204 516 | 187 | 526 |
| 60-64 | 94 750 | 48 184 | 96 | 46 566 | 419 | 515 |
| 65-69 | 85 639 | 41 891 | 464 | 43 748 | 594 | 1 058 |
| 70-74 | 75 908 | 35 630 | 1 343 | 40 278 | 1 485 | 2 828 |
| 75-79 | 68 356 | 30 051 | 2 187 | 38 306 | 3 060 | 5 247 |
| 80-84 | 52 927 | 21 151 | 2 338 | 31 776 | 4 193 | 6 531 |
| 85-89 | 38 772 | 13 857 | 2 346 | 24 916 | 6 087 | 8 432 |
| 90+ | 28 548 | 8 432 | 2 597 | 20 115 | 8 982 | 11 579 |
| Population 30-90+ | 863 915 | 413 696 | 11 711 | 450 220 | 25 007 | 36 717 |
| Total population | 1 174 268 | % of total population 3.13 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Estonia in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Estonia in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.11. Finland

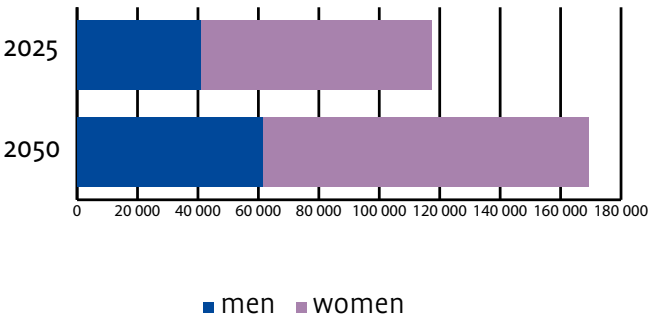
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 2 127 283 | 1 089 298 | 1 721 | 1 037 985 | 951 | 2 673 |
| 60-64 | 364 765 | 180 003 | 360 | 184 762 | 1 663 | 2 023 |
| 65-69 | 348 729 | 168 069 | 1 863 | 180 660 | 2 452 | 4 314 |
| 70-74 | 336 873 | 157 409 | 5 935 | 179 464 | 6 615 | 12 550 |
| 75-79 | 318 899 | 143 496 | 10 444 | 175 403 | 14 011 | 24 455 |
| 80-84 | 185 010 | 77 748 | 8 593 | 107 263 | 14 155 | 22 748 |
| 85-89 | 110 916 | 40 585 | 6 871 | 70 331 | 17 181 | 24 052 |
| 90+ | 60 527 | 16 498 | 5 081 | 44 029 | 19 660 | 24 742 |
| Population 30-90+ | 3 853 000 | 1 873 105 | 40 868 | 1 979 894 | 76 689 | 117 556 |
| Total population | 5 623 330 | % of total population 2.09 | | | | |

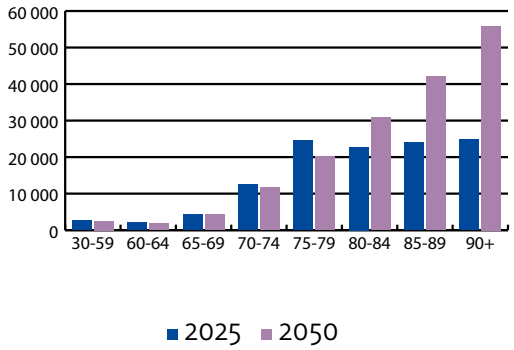
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 2 003 197 | 1 036 169 | 1 637 | 967 028 | 886 | 2 524 |
| 60-64 | 344 515 | 176 165 | 352 | 168 350 | 1 515 | 1 867 |
| 65-69 | 342 565 | 172 726 | 1 914 | 169 839 | 2 305 | 4 219 |
| 70-74 | 313 348 | 154 573 | 5 828 | 158 775 | 5 852 | 11 680 |
| 75-79 | 263 896 | 126 168 | 9 183 | 137 729 | 11 002 | 20 185 |
| 80-84 | 253 028 | 114 898 | 12 699 | 138 131 | 18 228 | 30 927 |
| 85-89 | 197 565 | 83 452 | 14 127 | 114 113 | 27 876 | 42 004 |
| 90+ | 140 960 | 50 615 | 15 589 | 90 345 | 40 342 | 55 931 |
| Population 30-90+ | 3 859 072 | 1 914 764 | 61 329 | 1 944 308 | 108 008 | 169 337 |
| Total population | 5 351 645 | % of total population 3.16 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Finland in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Finland in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.12. France

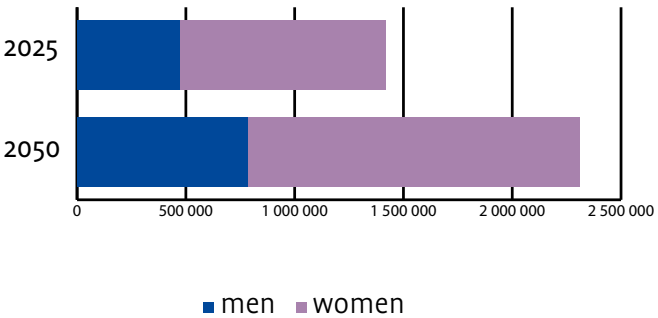
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 24 388 836 | 11 992 415 | 18 951 | 12 396 420 | 11 362 | 30 314 |
| 60-64 | 4 190 593 | 2 009 442 | 4 019 | 2 181 152 | 19 630 | 23 649 |
| 65-69 | 3 928 862 | 1 844 628 | 20 442 | 2 084 234 | 28 288 | 48 730 |
| 70-74 | 3 632 101 | 1 661 856 | 62 658 | 1 970 245 | 72 621 | 135 279 |
| 75-79 | 3 231 639 | 1 440 069 | 104 815 | 1 791 570 | 143 110 | 247 926 |
| 80-84 | 1 876 903 | 792 080 | 87 541 | 1 084 823 | 143 159 | 230 700 |
| 85-89 | 1 349 486 | 509 217 | 86 205 | 840 269 | 205 268 | 291 473 |
| 90+ | 1 005 361 | 282 965 | 87 149 | 722 396 | 322 575 | 409 724 |
| Population 30-90+ | 43 603 781 | 20 532 671 | 471 780 | 23 071 109 | 946 015 | 1 417 794 |
| Total population | 66 650 805 | % of total population 2.13 | | | | |

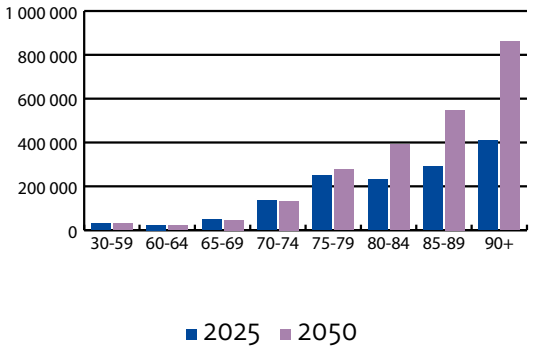
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 24 026 610 | 12 018 176 | 18 992 | 12 008 435 | 11 007 | 29 999 |
| 60-64 | 3 687 668 | 1 761 620 | 3 523 | 1 926 048 | 17 334 | 20 858 |
| 65-69 | 3 680 138 | 1 730 044 | 19 172 | 1 950 094 | 26 467 | 45 639 |
| 70-74 | 3 585 502 | 1 687 859 | 63 638 | 1 897 644 | 69 945 | 133 583 |
| 75-79 | 3 618 100 | 1 661 692 | 120 946 | 1 956 408 | 156 278 | 277 224 |
| 80-84 | 3 197 736 | 1 397 508 | 154 453 | 1 800 228 | 237 568 | 392 021 |
| 85-89 | 2 564 495 | 1 048 149 | 177 440 | 1 516 346 | 370 425 | 547 865 |
| 90+ | 2 155 868 | 728 873 | 224 482 | 1 426 994 | 637 202 | 861 684 |
| Population 30-90+ | 46 516 115 | 22 033 920 | 782 646 | 24 482 194 | 1 526 227 | 2 308 873 |
| Total population | 68 219 675 | % of total population 3.38 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in France in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in France in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.13. Germany

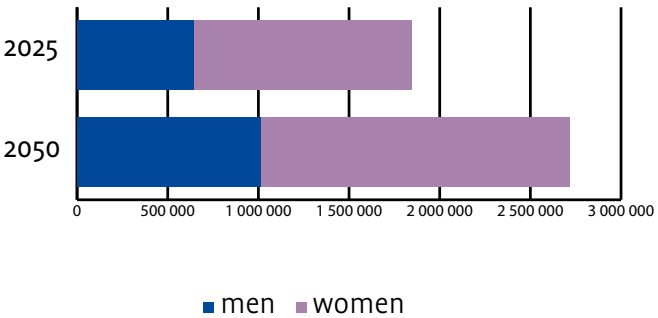
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 33 080 218 | 16 762 846 | 26 490 | 16 317 375 | 14 956 | 41 446 |
| 60-64 | 6 706 001 | 3 319 958 | 6 640 | 3 386 044 | 30 474 | 37 114 |
| 65-69 | 5 562 120 | 2 688 858 | 29 797 | 2 873 263 | 38 997 | 68 794 |
| 70-74 | 4 596 527 | 2 129 950 | 80 307 | 2 466 577 | 90 916 | 171 222 |
| 75-79 | 3 471 520 | 1 566 555 | 114 021 | 1 904 965 | 152 168 | 266 190 |
| 80-84 | 3 023 572 | 1 286 438 | 142 178 | 1 737 134 | 229 242 | 371 419 |
| 85-89 | 2 284 044 | 882 069 | 149 324 | 1 401 975 | 342 486 | 491 810 |
| 90+ | 990 700 | 309 642 | 95 365 | 681 058 | 304 116 | 399 481 |
| Population 30-90+ | 59 714 700 | 28 946 314 | 644 122 | 30 768 389 | 1 203 355 | 1 847 478 |
| Total population | 84 075 075 | % of total population 2.20 | | | | |

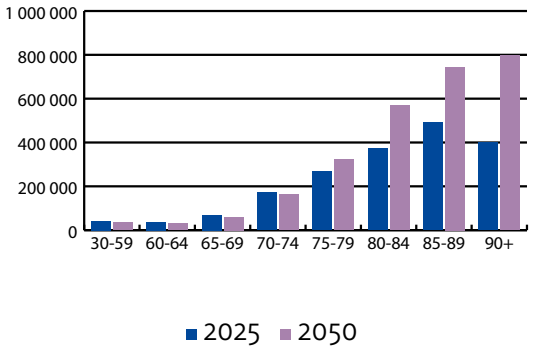
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 26 978 050 | 13 831 982 | 21 858 | 13 146 067 | 12 050 | 33 908 |
| 60-64 | 5 280 200 | 2 670 443 | 5 341 | 2 609 758 | 23 488 | 28 829 |
| 65-69 | 4 900 324 | 2 414 804 | 26 760 | 2 485 520 | 33 734 | 60 495 |
| 70-74 | 4 403 602 | 2 118 375 | 79 870 | 2 285 228 | 84 231 | 164 101 |
| 75-79 | 4 213 706 | 1 982 045 | 144 263 | 2 231 661 | 178 265 | 322 528 |
| 80-84 | 4 650 072 | 2 129 318 | 235 333 | 2 520 754 | 332 653 | 567 986 |
| 85-89 | 3 517 984 | 1 527 955 | 258 666 | 1 990 029 | 486 141 | 744 806 |
| 90+ | 2 024 860 | 779 159 | 239 969 | 1 245 701 | 556 249 | 796 218 |
| Population 30-90+ | 55 968 797 | 27 454 079 | 1 012 060 | 28 514 717 | 1 706 810 | 2 718 870 |
| Total population | 78 294 613 | % of total population 3.47 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Germany in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Germany in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.14. Greece

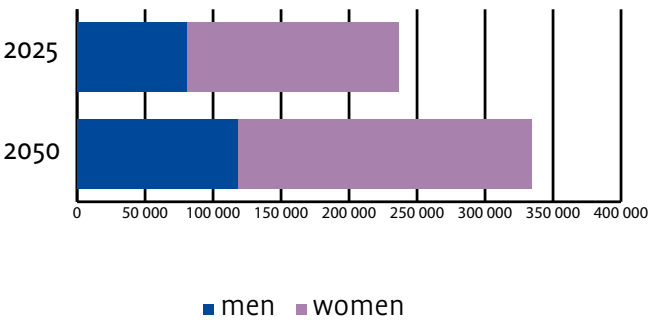
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 4 017 926 | 1 989 081 | 3 143 | 2 028 845 | 1 860 | 5 003 |
| 60-64 | 676 876 | 314 642 | 629 | 362 234 | 3 260 | 3 889 |
| 65-69 | 634 062 | 290 495 | 3 219 | 343 567 | 4 663 | 7 882 |
| 70-74 | 549 081 | 250 843 | 9 458 | 298 238 | 10 993 | 20 450 |
| 75-79 | 483 993 | 214 015 | 15 577 | 269 978 | 21 566 | 37 143 |
| 80-84 | 341 197 | 145 009 | 16 026 | 196 189 | 25 890 | 41 917 |
| 85-89 | 254 063 | 96 698 | 16 370 | 157 365 | 38 442 | 54 812 |
| 90+ | 162 669 | 52 404 | 16 140 | 110 265 | 49 237 | 65 377 |
| Population 30-90+ | 7 119 866 | 3 353 185 | 80 562 | 3 766 681 | 155 911 | 236 473 |
| Total population | 9 938 845 | % of total population 2.38 | | | | |

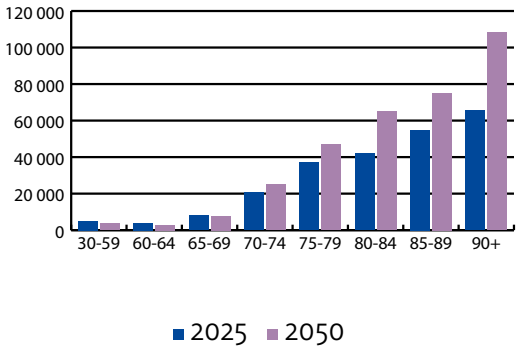
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 3 007 215 | 1 574 954 | 2 489 | 1 432 260 | 1 313 | 3 802 |
| 60-64 | 508 930 | 250 337 | 501 | 258 593 | 2 327 | 2 828 |
| 65-69 | 620 422 | 301 680 | 3 343 | 318 742 | 4 326 | 7 669 |
| 70-74 | 665 810 | 316 020 | 11 915 | 349 790 | 12 893 | 24 808 |
| 75-79 | 612 896 | 280 616 | 20 425 | 332 281 | 26 543 | 46 967 |
| 80-84 | 528 944 | 231 287 | 25 562 | 297 657 | 39 280 | 64 842 |
| 85-89 | 351 116 | 142 982 | 24 205 | 208 134 | 50 845 | 75 050 |
| 90+ | 272 163 | 96 624 | 29 759 | 175 539 | 78 384 | 108 143 |
| Population 30-90+ | 6 567 495 | 3 194 500 | 118 198 | 3 372 995 | 215 911 | 334 109 |
| Total population | 8 812 070 | % of total population 3.79 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Greece in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Greece in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.15. Hungary

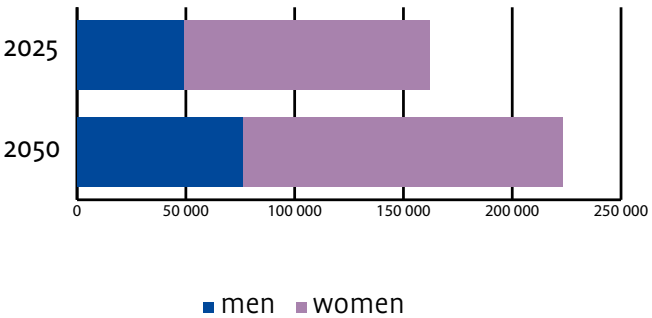
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 4 123 963 | 2 084 454 | 3 294 | 2 039 509 | 1 869 | 5 163 |
| 60-64 | 536 326 | 249 800 | 500 | 286 526 | 2 579 | 3 078 |
| 65-69 | 576 577 | 250 359 | 2 774 | 326 218 | 4 428 | 7 202 |
| 70-74 | 571 796 | 232 065 | 8 750 | 339 731 | 12 522 | 21 272 |
| 75-79 | 406 865 | 153 142 | 11 146 | 253 723 | 20 267 | 31 414 |
| 80-84 | 272 617 | 91 935 | 10 161 | 180 682 | 23 844 | 34 004 |
| 85-89 | 140 115 | 39 996 | 6 771 | 100 119 | 24 458 | 31 229 |
| 90+ | 69 979 | 17 998 | 5 543 | 51 981 | 23 211 | 28 754 |
| Population 30-90+ | 6 698 236 | 3 119 747 | 48 939 | 3 578 489 | 113 178 | 162 117 |
| Total population | 9 632 287 | % of total population 1.68 | | | | |

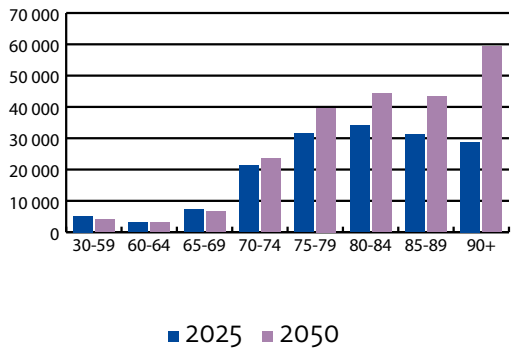
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 3 161 298 | 1 631 592 | 2 578 | 1 529 706 | 1 402 | 3 980 |
| 60-64 | 553 039 | 275 984 | 552 | 277 055 | 2 493 | 3 045 |
| 65-69 | 540 261 | 258 045 | 2 860 | 282 216 | 3 830 | 6 690 |
| 70-74 | 628 645 | 288 357 | 10 872 | 340 288 | 12 543 | 23 415 |
| 75-79 | 516 239 | 225 650 | 16 424 | 290 590 | 23 212 | 39 636 |
| 80-84 | 358 427 | 145 449 | 16 075 | 212 978 | 28 106 | 44 181 |
| 85-89 | 200 001 | 73 491 | 12 441 | 126 510 | 30 905 | 43 346 |
| 90+ | 146 946 | 46 188 | 14 225 | 100 757 | 44 992 | 59 217 |
| Population 30-90+ | 6 104 853 | 2 944 755 | 76 027 | 3 160 098 | 147 483 | 223 510 |
| Total population | 8 725 347 | % of total population 2.56 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Hungary in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Hungary in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.16. Iceland

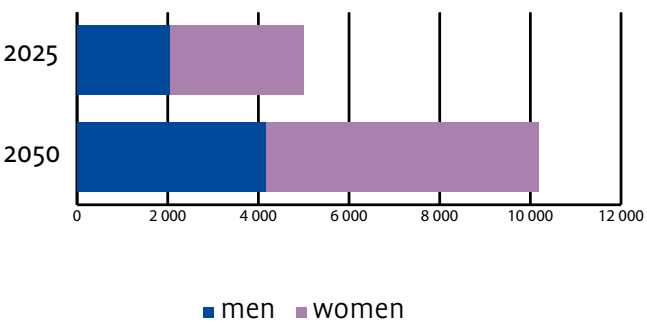
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 161 862 | 85 014 | 134 | 76 848 | 70 | 205 |
| 60-64 | 21 610 | 10 692 | 21 | 10 918 | 98 | 120 |
| 65-69 | 19 979 | 10 009 | 111 | 9 970 | 135 | 246 |
| 70-74 | 16 335 | 8 120 | 306 | 8 216 | 303 | 609 |
| 75-79 | 12 530 | 6 199 | 451 | 6 332 | 506 | 957 |
| 80-84 | 8 039 | 3 662 | 405 | 4 377 | 578 | 982 |
| 85-89 | 4 248 | 1 878 | 318 | 2 371 | 579 | 897 |
| 90+ | 2 500 | 990 | 305 | 1 510 | 674 | 979 |
| Population 30-90+ | 247 103 | 126 563 | 2 051 | 120 540 | 2 944 | 4 995 |
| Total population | 398 266 | % of total population 1.25 | | | | |

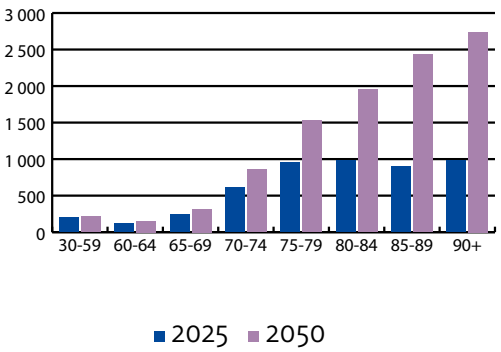
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 167 628 | 88 557 | 140 | 79 071 | 72 | 212 |
| 60-64 | 29 147 | 15 718 | 31 | 13 429 | 121 | 152 |
| 65-69 | 26 033 | 13 838 | 153 | 12 196 | 166 | 319 |
| 70-74 | 22 951 | 11 855 | 447 | 11 096 | 409 | 856 |
| 75-79 | 20 043 | 10 213 | 743 | 9 830 | 785 | 1 529 |
| 80-84 | 16 051 | 7 841 | 867 | 8 211 | 1 084 | 1 950 |
| 85-89 | 11 570 | 5 276 | 893 | 6 294 | 1 538 | 2 431 |
| 90+ | 7 029 | 2 870 | 884 | 4 159 | 1 857 | 2 741 |
| Population 30-90+ | 300 450 | 156 165 | 4 158 | 144 284 | 6 031 | 10 190 |
| Total population | 432 993 | % of total population 2.35 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Iceland in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Iceland in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.17. Ireland

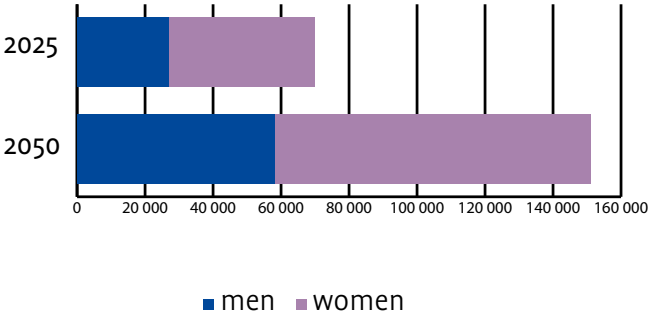
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 2 144 769 | 1 053 905 | 1 665 | 1 090 865 | 1 000 | 2 665 |
| 60-64 | 295 084 | 144 476 | 289 | 150 608 | 1 355 | 1 644 |
| 65-69 | 258 279 | 126 499 | 1 402 | 131 780 | 1 789 | 3 190 |
| 70-74 | 217 066 | 105 584 | 3 981 | 111 482 | 4 109 | 8 090 |
| 75-79 | 174 671 | 83 293 | 6 062 | 91 378 | 7 299 | 13 362 |
| 80-84 | 113 242 | 51 662 | 5 710 | 61 580 | 8 126 | 13 836 |
| 85-89 | 62 635 | 25 860 | 4 378 | 36 775 | 8 984 | 13 362 |
| 90+ | 34 441 | 11 401 | 3 511 | 23 040 | 10 288 | 13 799 |
| Population 30-90+ | 3 300 186 | 1 602 679 | 26 998 | 1 697 507 | 42 951 | 69 949 |
| Total population | 5 308 039 | % of total population 1.32 | | | | |

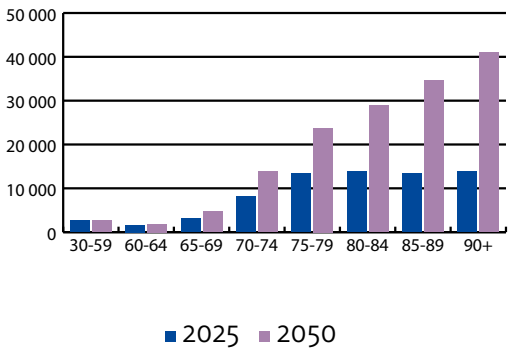
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 2 184 161 | 1 105 090 | 1 746 | 1 079 070 | 989 | 2 735 |
| 60-64 | 329 059 | 158 642 | 317 | 170 417 | 1 534 | 1 851 |
| 65-69 | 377 154 | 178 668 | 1 980 | 198 487 | 2 694 | 4 674 |
| 70-74 | 369 171 | 176 785 | 6 665 | 192 386 | 7 091 | 13 757 |
| 75-79 | 310 279 | 147 625 | 10 745 | 162 654 | 12 993 | 23 738 |
| 80-84 | 236 354 | 109 752 | 12 130 | 126 602 | 16 707 | 28 837 |
| 85-89 | 163 276 | 71 241 | 12 060 | 92 036 | 22 483 | 34 543 |
| 90+ | 104 178 | 40 140 | 12 363 | 64 037 | 28 595 | 40 957 |
| Population 30-90+ | 4 073 631 | 1 987 942 | 58 006 | 2 085 689 | 93 086 | 151 092 |
| Total population | 5 970 042 | % of total population 2.53 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Ireland in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Ireland in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.18. Israel

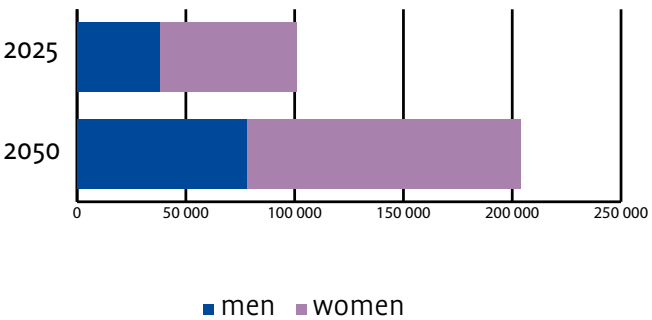
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 3 207 857 | 1 599 445 | 2 528 | 1 608 412 | 1 474 | 4 002 |
| 60-64 | 371 406 | 178 906 | 358 | 192 501 | 1 733 | 2 090 |
| 65-69 | 346 411 | 162 837 | 1 805 | 183 574 | 2 492 | 4 296 |
| 70-74 | 319 092 | 146 801 | 5 535 | 172 292 | 6 350 | 11 885 |
| 75-79 | 259 046 | 115 629 | 8 416 | 143 418 | 11 456 | 19 872 |
| 80-84 | 133 234 | 57 013 | 6 301 | 76 222 | 10 059 | 16 360 |
| 85-89 | 93 146 | 37 037 | 6 270 | 56 109 | 13 707 | 19 977 |
| 90+ | 56 956 | 21 114 | 6 503 | 35 842 | 16 005 | 22 508 |
| Population 30-90+ | 4 787 148 | 2 318 780 | 37 715 | 2 468 368 | 63 275 | 100 990 |
| Total population | 9 517 181 | % of total population 1.06 | | | | |

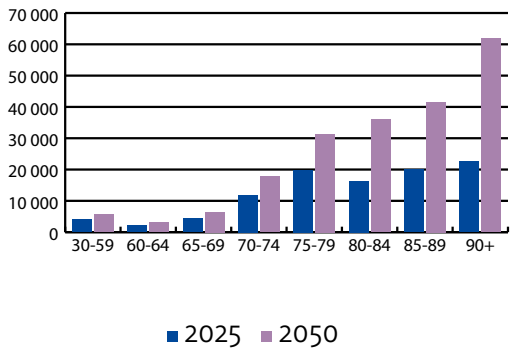
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 4 545 175 | 2 316 180 | 3 660 | 2 228 995 | 2 043 | 5 703 |
| 60-64 | 549 950 | 272 910 | 546 | 277 040 | 2 493 | 3 039 |
| 65-69 | 522 752 | 255 106 | 2 827 | 267 646 | 3 633 | 6 460 |
| 70-74 | 478 639 | 229 268 | 8 644 | 249 371 | 9 192 | 17 836 |
| 75-79 | 409 317 | 191 359 | 13 928 | 217 958 | 17 410 | 31 338 |
| 80-84 | 294 261 | 132 799 | 14 677 | 161 462 | 21 307 | 35 984 |
| 85-89 | 196 024 | 83 891 | 14 202 | 112 133 | 27 393 | 41 594 |
| 90+ | 157 659 | 62 325 | 19 195 | 95 334 | 42 570 | 61 765 |
| Population 30-90+ | 7 153 775 | 3 543 836 | 77 679 | 3 609 938 | 126 041 | 203 720 |
| Total population | 13 092 722 | % of total population 1.56 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Israel in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Israel in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.19. Italy

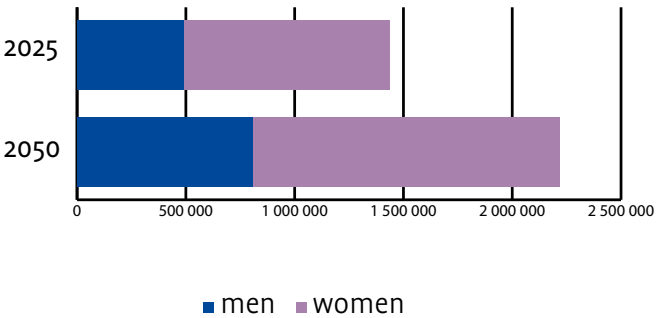
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 23 826 964 | 11 925 182 | 18 845 | 11 901 783 | 10 909 | 29 754 |
| 60-64 | 4 518 309 | 2 195 137 | 4 390 | 2 323 172 | 20 909 | 25 299 |
| 65-69 | 3 831 730 | 1 833 504 | 20 319 | 1 998 227 | 27 121 | 47 439 |
| 70-74 | 3 302 767 | 1 546 912 | 58 324 | 1 755 855 | 64 719 | 123 043 |
| 75-79 | 3 034 940 | 1 378 362 | 100 324 | 1 656 578 | 132 327 | 232 651 |
| 80-84 | 2 186 590 | 929 098 | 102 684 | 1 257 493 | 165 946 | 268 630 |
| 85-89 | 1 572 753 | 602 648 | 102 022 | 970 105 | 236 985 | 339 007 |
| 90+ | 915 831 | 273 648 | 84 279 | 642 183 | 286 757 | 371 036 |
| Population 30-90+ | 43 189 883 | 20 684 489 | 491 187 | 22 505 395 | 945 672 | 1 436 859 |
| Total population | 59 146 260 | % of total population 2.43 | | | | |

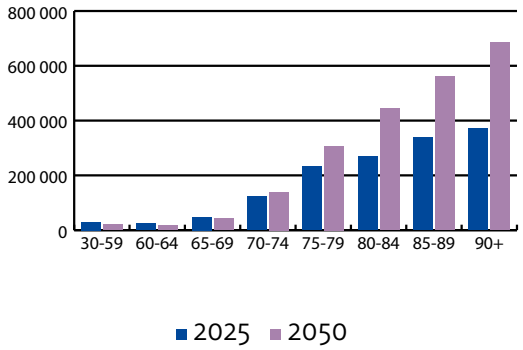
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 17 363 520 | 8 995 729 | 14 216 | 8 367 792 | 7 670 | 21 886 |
| 60-64 | 3 153 228 | 1 580 113 | 3 160 | 1 573 115 | 14 158 | 17 318 |
| 65-69 | 3 346 249 | 1 656 698 | 18 359 | 1 689 551 | 22 931 | 41 290 |
| 70-74 | 3 741 051 | 1 821 041 | 68 660 | 1 920 011 | 70 770 | 139 429 |
| 75-79 | 4 015 175 | 1 898 124 | 138 155 | 2 117 051 | 169 110 | 307 264 |
| 80-84 | 3 634 553 | 1 649 608 | 182 315 | 1 984 945 | 261 944 | 444 260 |
| 85-89 | 2 646 112 | 1 123 258 | 190 155 | 1 522 854 | 372 015 | 562 170 |
| 90+ | 1 727 327 | 623 296 | 191 966 | 1 104 031 | 492 988 | 684 954 |
| Population 30-90+ | 39 627 213 | 19 347 864 | 806 985 | 20 279 349 | 1 411 586 | 2 218 571 |
| Total population | 51 891 099 | % of total population 4.28 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Italy in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Italy in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.20. Latvia

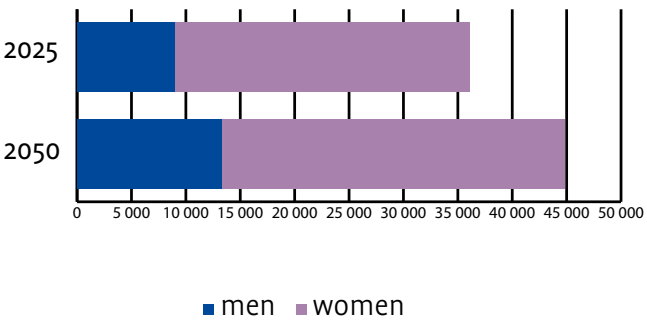
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 755 418 | 374 340 | 592 | 381 077 | 349 | 941 |
| 60-64 | 129 098 | 57 086 | 114 | 72 013 | 648 | 762 |
| 65-69 | 122 464 | 50 651 | 561 | 71 813 | 975 | 1 536 |
| 70-74 | 97 795 | 36 214 | 1 365 | 61 581 | 2 270 | 3 635 |
| 75-79 | 76 864 | 25 222 | 1 836 | 51 642 | 4 125 | 5 961 |
| 80-84 | 58 063 | 16 049 | 1 774 | 42 015 | 5 544 | 7 318 |
| 85-89 | 39 349 | 9 489 | 1 606 | 29 860 | 7 294 | 8 901 |
| 90+ | 16 865 | 3 487 | 1 074 | 13 377 | 5 973 | 7 047 |
| Population 30-90+ | 1 295 914 | 572 537 | 8 922 | 723 377 | 27 179 | 36 102 |
| Total population | 1 853 559 | % of total population 1.95 | | | | |

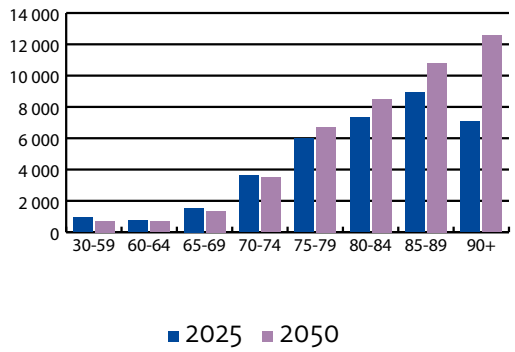
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 561 807 | 285 146 | 451 | 276 661 | 254 | 704 |
| 60-64 | 120 949 | 58 772 | 118 | 62 178 | 560 | 677 |
| 65-69 | 108 983 | 50 916 | 564 | 58 067 | 788 | 1 352 |
| 70-74 | 93 589 | 40 591 | 1 530 | 52 999 | 1 953 | 3 484 |
| 75-79 | 87 238 | 35 005 | 2 548 | 52 234 | 4 172 | 6 720 |
| 80-84 | 68 558 | 24 908 | 2 753 | 43 650 | 5 760 | 8 513 |
| 85-89 | 49 060 | 15 834 | 2 680 | 33 226 | 8 117 | 10 797 |
| 90+ | 30 756 | 8 614 | 2 653 | 22 142 | 9 887 | 12 540 |
| Population 30-90+ | 1 120 939 | 519 783 | 13 297 | 601 155 | 31 491 | 44 788 |
| Total population | 1 513 810 | % of total population 2.96 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Latvia in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Latvia in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.21. Lithuania

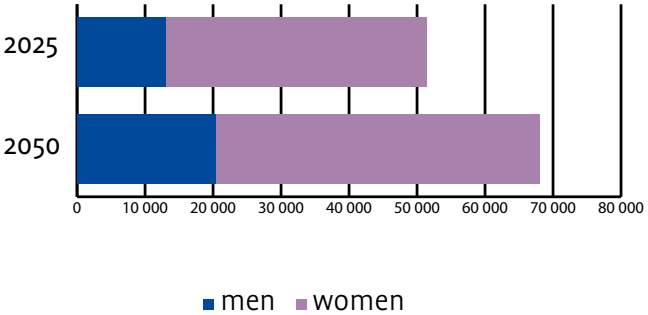
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 1 161 544 | 591 471 | 935 | 570 073 | 523 | 1 457 |
| 60-64 | 202 977 | 90 827 | 182 | 112 150 | 1 009 | 1 191 |
| 65-69 | 183 138 | 75 686 | 839 | 107 452 | 1 458 | 2 297 |
| 70-74 | 136 701 | 50 917 | 1 920 | 85 785 | 3 162 | 5 082 |
| 75-79 | 105 666 | 34 605 | 2 519 | 71 062 | 5 676 | 8 195 |
| 80-84 | 80 871 | 23 180 | 2 562 | 57 691 | 7 613 | 10 175 |
| 85-89 | 53 976 | 13 855 | 2 345 | 40 121 | 9 801 | 12 147 |
| 90+ | 26 110 | 5 705 | 1 757 | 20 405 | 9 112 | 10 869 |
| Population 30-90+ | 1 950 982 | 886 244 | 13 058 | 1 064 738 | 38 354 | 51 412 |
| Total population | 2 830 145 | % of total population 1.82 | | | | |

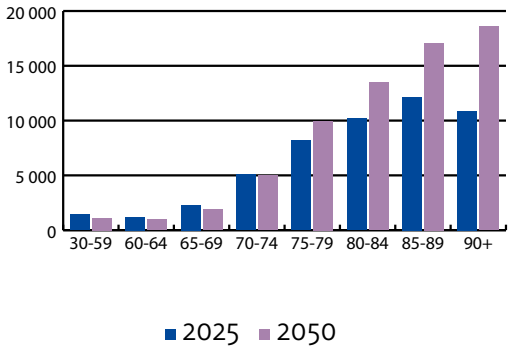
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 882 611 | 447 759 | 708 | 434 852 | 399 | 1 106 |
| 60-64 | 178 011 | 89 633 | 179 | 88 378 | 795 | 975 |
| 65-69 | 150 868 | 73 204 | 811 | 77 665 | 1 054 | 1 865 |
| 70-74 | 134 262 | 60 221 | 2 271 | 74 042 | 2 729 | 5 000 |
| 75-79 | 129 504 | 52 575 | 3 827 | 76 929 | 6 145 | 9 972 |
| 80-84 | 108 605 | 39 595 | 4 376 | 69 010 | 9 107 | 13 483 |
| 85-89 | 77 710 | 25 336 | 4 289 | 52 374 | 12 794 | 17 083 |
| 90+ | 45 498 | 12 572 | 3 872 | 32 926 | 14 703 | 18 575 |
| Population 30-90+ | 1 707 068 | 800 894 | 20 332 | 906 174 | 47 726 | 68 059 |
| Total population | 2 258 774 | % of total population 3.01 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Lithuania in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Lithuania in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.22. Luxembourg

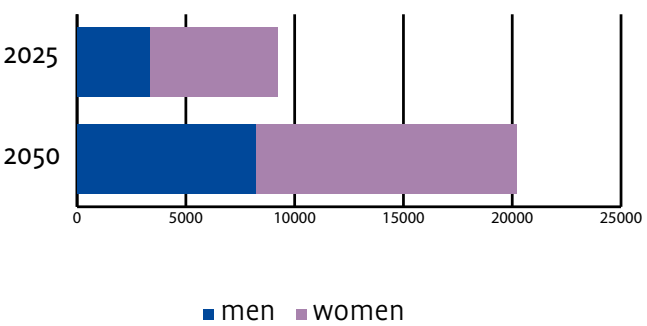
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 303 098 | 154 347 | 244 | 148 751 | 136 | 380 |
| 60-64 | 42 349 | 21 687 | 43 | 20 662 | 186 | 229 |
| 65-69 | 33 543 | 16 709 | 185 | 16 834 | 228 | 414 |
| 70-74 | 26 259 | 12 632 | 476 | 13 628 | 502 | 979 |
| 75-79 | 20 326 | 9 597 | 699 | 10 729 | 857 | 1 556 |
| 80-84 | 13 499 | 5 894 | 651 | 7 606 | 1 004 | 1 655 |
| 85-89 | 8 783 | 3 363 | 569 | 5 421 | 1 324 | 1 893 |
| 90+ | 5 187 | 1 564 | 482 | 3 622 | 1 617 | 2 099 |
| Population 30-90+ | 453 043 | 225 792 | 3 350 | 227 251 | 5 855 | 9 205 |
| Total population | 680 454 | % of total population 1.35 | | | | |

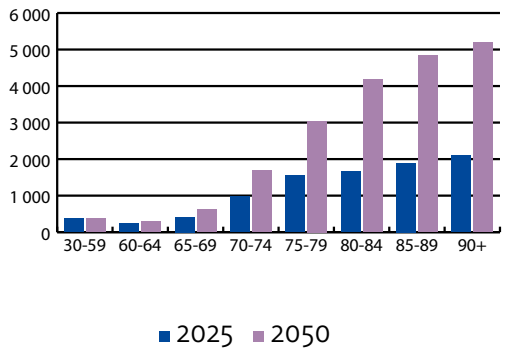
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 294 516 | 150 930 | 239 | 143 585 | 132 | 370 |
| 60-64 | 54 051 | 27 136 | 54 | 26 916 | 242 | 297 |
| 65-69 | 49 940 | 24 790 | 275 | 25 150 | 341 | 616 |
| 70-74 | 45 033 | 22 147 | 835 | 22 886 | 844 | 1 679 |
| 75-79 | 39 818 | 19 522 | 1 421 | 20 297 | 1 621 | 3 042 |
| 80-84 | 34 360 | 16 730 | 1 849 | 17 631 | 2 327 | 4 176 |
| 85-89 | 23 122 | 10 754 | 1 821 | 12 368 | 3 021 | 4 842 |
| 90+ | 13 339 | 5 498 | 1 693 | 7 841 | 3 502 | 5 195 |
| Population 30-90+ | 554 178 | 277 505 | 8 186 | 276 673 | 12 030 | 20 216 |
| Total population | 791 464 | % of total population 2.55 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Luxembourg in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Luxembourg in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.23.Malta

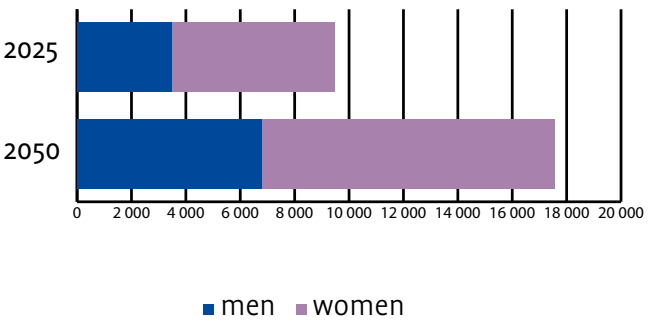
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 247 284 | 133 732 | 211 | 113 551 | 104 | 315 |
| 60-64 | 30 735 | 15 753 | 32 | 14 983 | 135 | 166 |
| 65-69 | 30 959 | 15 408 | 171 | 15 551 | 211 | 382 |
| 70-74 | 27 354 | 13 310 | 502 | 14 045 | 518 | 1 019 |
| 75-79 | 25 816 | 12 089 | 880 | 13 727 | 1 096 | 1 976 |
| 80-84 | 14 455 | 6 340 | 701 | 8 116 | 1 071 | 1 772 |
| 85-89 | 8 503 | 3 235 | 548 | 5 268 | 1 287 | 1 834 |
| 90+ | 4 945 | 1 425 | 439 | 3 519 | 1 571 | 2 010 |
| Population 30-90+ | 390 050 | 201 291 | 3 483 | 188 758 | 5 993 | 9 476 |
| Total population | 545 405 | % of total population 1.74 | | | | |

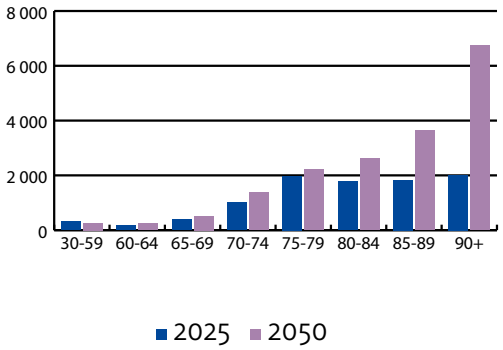
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 199 471 | 109 208 | 173 | 90 263 | 83 | 255 |
| 60-64 | 48 264 | 26 308 | 53 | 21 957 | 198 | 250 |
| 65-69 | 42 635 | 23 128 | 256 | 19 507 | 265 | 521 |
| 70-74 | 36 654 | 19 464 | 734 | 17 190 | 634 | 1 367 |
| 75-79 | 29 013 | 15 001 | 1 092 | 14 013 | 1 119 | 2 211 |
| 80-84 | 21 453 | 10 568 | 1 168 | 10 885 | 1 436 | 2 604 |
| 85-89 | 17 316 | 7 975 | 1 350 | 9 341 | 2 282 | 3 632 |
| 90+ | 17 069 | 6 362 | 1 959 | 10 707 | 4 781 | 6 740 |
| Population 30-90+ | 411 873 | 218 011 | 6 784 | 193 862 | 10 797 | 17 582 |
| Total population | 535 722 | % of total population 3.28 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Malta in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Malta in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.24. Montenegro

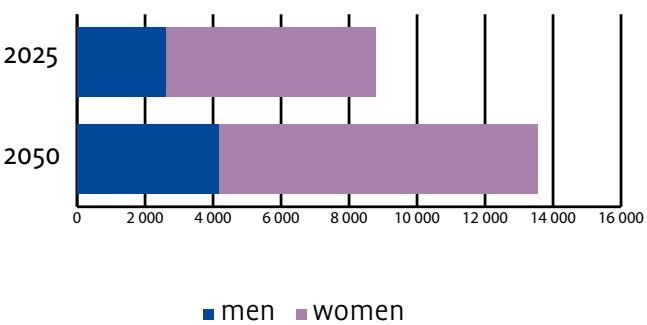
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 247 271 | 120 832 | 191 | 126 440 | 116 | 307 |
| 60-64 | 40 479 | 18 811 | 38 | 21 669 | 195 | 233 |
| 65-69 | 38 214 | 17 643 | 196 | 20 571 | 279 | 475 |
| 70-74 | 32 393 | 14 199 | 535 | 18 194 | 671 | 1 206 |
| 75-79 | 21 089 | 8 169 | 595 | 12 920 | 1 032 | 1 627 |
| 80-84 | 12 035 | 3 984 | 440 | 8 051 | 1 062 | 1 503 |
| 85-89 | 8 235 | 2 330 | 394 | 5 906 | 1 443 | 1 837 |
| 90+ | 3 786 | 729 | 225 | 3 057 | 1 365 | 1 590 |
| Population 30-90+ | 403 502 | 186 696 | 2 613 | 216 806 | 6 163 | 8 776 |
| Total population | 632 729 | % of total population 1.39 | | | | |

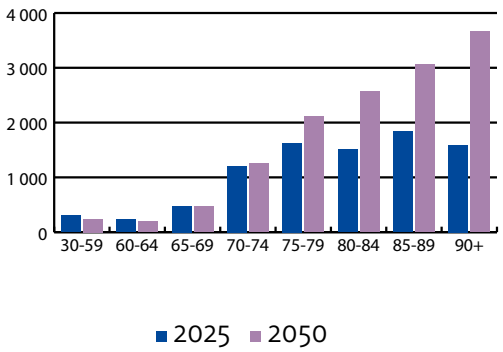
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 192 011 | 99 182 | 157 | 92 829 | 85 | 242 |
| 60-64 | 34 893 | 17 117 | 34 | 17 776 | 160 | 194 |
| 65-69 | 37 427 | 17 696 | 196 | 19 731 | 268 | 464 |
| 70-74 | 33 606 | 14 939 | 563 | 18 668 | 688 | 1 251 |
| 75-79 | 27 471 | 11 410 | 830 | 16 061 | 1 283 | 2 113 |
| 80-84 | 20 744 | 8 096 | 895 | 12 648 | 1 669 | 2 564 |
| 85-89 | 13 947 | 4 706 | 797 | 9 241 | 2 257 | 3 054 |
| 90+ | 8 907 | 2 225 | 685 | 6 681 | 2 984 | 3 669 |
| Population 30-90+ | 369 004 | 175 370 | 4 157 | 193 634 | 9 394 | 13 551 |
| Total population | 533 295 | % of total population 2.54 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Montenegro in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Montenegro in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.25. Netherlands

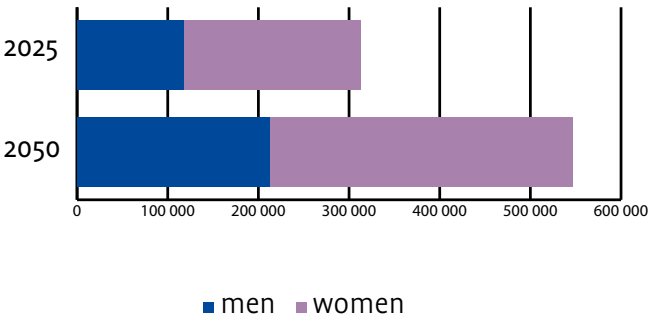
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 7 082 603 | 3 554 552 | 5 617 | 3 528 050 | 3 234 | 8 851 |
| 60-64 | 1 259 490 | 626 238 | 1 252 | 633 252 | 5 699 | 6 952 |
| 65-69 | 1 097 728 | 541 639 | 6 002 | 556 089 | 7 547 | 13 550 |
| 70-74 | 936 003 | 455 855 | 17 187 | 480 148 | 17 698 | 34 885 |
| 75-79 | 845 712 | 400 458 | 29 147 | 445 254 | 35 567 | 64 714 |
| 80-84 | 513 245 | 228 884 | 25 296 | 284 362 | 37 526 | 62 822 |
| 85-89 | 291 738 | 115 536 | 19 559 | 176 202 | 43 044 | 62 603 |
| 90+ | 144 331 | 44 729 | 13 776 | 99 602 | 44 476 | 58 251 |
| Population 30-90+ | 12 170 848 | 5 967 890 | 117 838 | 6 202 957 | 194 791 | 312 628 |
| Total population | 18 346 819 | % of total population 1.70 | | | | |

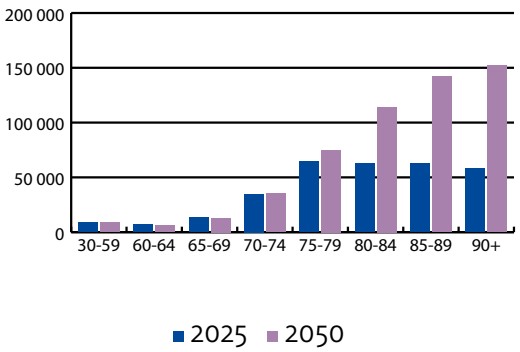
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 7 055 183 | 3 574 163 | 5 648 | 3 481 020 | 3 191 | 8 839 |
| 60-64 | 1 155 679 | 580 885 | 1 162 | 574 794 | 5 173 | 6 335 |
| 65-69 | 1 043 231 | 519 463 | 5 757 | 523 769 | 7 109 | 12 865 |
| 70-74 | 953 421 | 467 863 | 17 640 | 485 558 | 17 897 | 35 537 |
| 75-79 | 982 002 | 473 321 | 34 451 | 508 681 | 40 633 | 75 084 |
| 80-84 | 937 490 | 443 979 | 49 069 | 493 511 | 65 126 | 114 195 |
| 85-89 | 672 933 | 301 525 | 51 045 | 371 408 | 90 731 | 141 775 |
| 90+ | 388 895 | 155 382 | 47 855 | 233 513 | 104 272 | 152 127 |
| Population 30-90+ | 13 188 832 | 6 516 580 | 212 626 | 6 672 253 | 334 132 | 546 758 |
| Total population | 18 958 475 | % of total population 2.88 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Netherlands in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Netherlands in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.26. North Macedonia

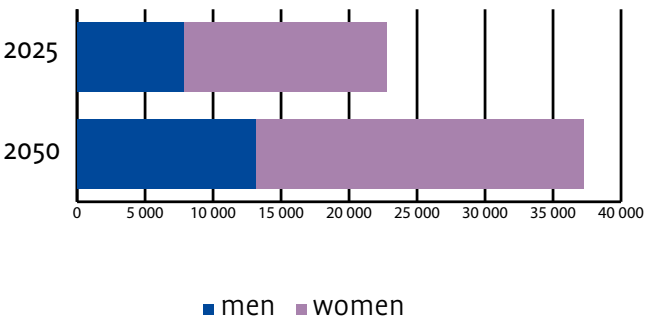
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 741 899 | 366 656 | 579 | 375 242 | 344 | 923 |
| 60-64 | 121 320 | 58 170 | 116 | 63 150 | 568 | 685 |
| 65-69 | 113 869 | 53 786 | 596 | 60 084 | 815 | 1 412 |
| 70-74 | 97 256 | 43 813 | 1 652 | 53 444 | 1 970 | 3 622 |
| 75-79 | 64 481 | 26 396 | 1 921 | 38 086 | 3 042 | 4 963 |
| 80-84 | 35 798 | 13 382 | 1 479 | 22 417 | 2 958 | 4 437 |
| 85-89 | 17 609 | 5 663 | 959 | 11 946 | 2 918 | 3 877 |
| 90+ | 6 969 | 1 642 | 506 | 5 326 | 2 378 | 2 884 |
| Population 30-90+ | 1 199 200 | 569 506 | 7 808 | 629 693 | 14 995 | 22 803 |
| Total population | 1 813 791 | % of total population 1.26 | | | | |

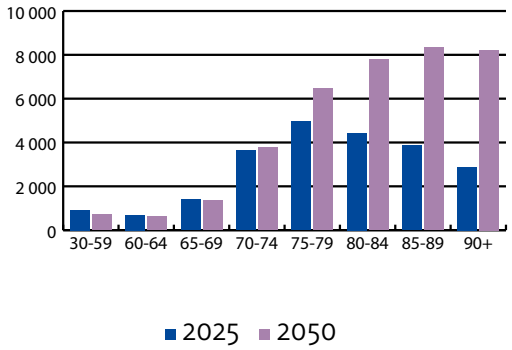
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 572 684 | 290 449 | 459 | 282 235 | 259 | 718 |
| 60-64 | 110 805 | 54 341 | 109 | 56 465 | 508 | 617 |
| 65-69 | 109 747 | 52 506 | 582 | 57 241 | 777 | 1 359 |
| 70-74 | 100 932 | 47 282 | 1 783 | 53 651 | 1 978 | 3 760 |
| 75-79 | 84 386 | 37 546 | 2 733 | 46 840 | 3 742 | 6 474 |
| 80-84 | 63 419 | 26 823 | 2 964 | 36 596 | 4 829 | 7 794 |
| 85-89 | 38 665 | 14 907 | 2 524 | 23 759 | 5 804 | 8 327 |
| 90+ | 20 383 | 6 345 | 1 954 | 14 038 | 6 268 | 8 222 |
| Population 30-90+ | 1 101 019 | 530 197 | 13 107 | 570 822 | 24 164 | 37 271 |
| Total population | 1 512 688 | % of total population 2.46 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in North Macedonia in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in North Macedonia in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.27. Norway

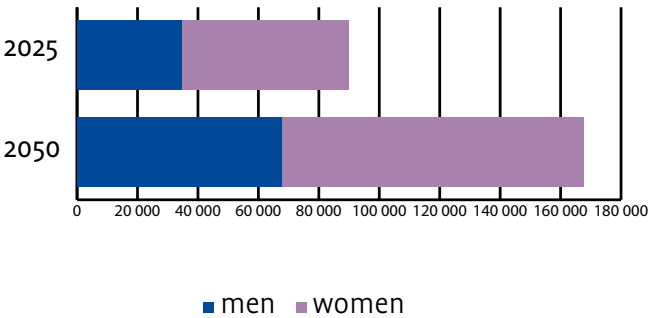
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 2 260 719 | 1 153 996 | 1 824 | 1 106 723 | 1 014 | 2 838 |
| 60-64 | 331 099 | 167 928 | 336 | 163 171 | 1 469 | 1 804 |
| 65-69 | 299 342 | 149 574 | 1 658 | 149 768 | 2 033 | 3 690 |
| 70-74 | 262 050 | 128 679 | 4 852 | 133 371 | 4 916 | 9 768 |
| 75-79 | 234 353 | 113 005 | 8 225 | 121 348 | 9 693 | 17 918 |
| 80-84 | 151 726 | 69 450 | 7 676 | 82 276 | 10 858 | 18 533 |
| 85-89 | 80 249 | 32 773 | 5 548 | 47 477 | 11 598 | 17 146 |
| 90+ | 45 176 | 14 326 | 4 412 | 30 849 | 13 775 | 18 188 |
| Population 30-90+ | 3 664 712 | 1 829 729 | 34 530 | 1 834 983 | 55 356 | 89 885 |
| Total population | 5 623 071 | % of total population 1.60 | | | | |

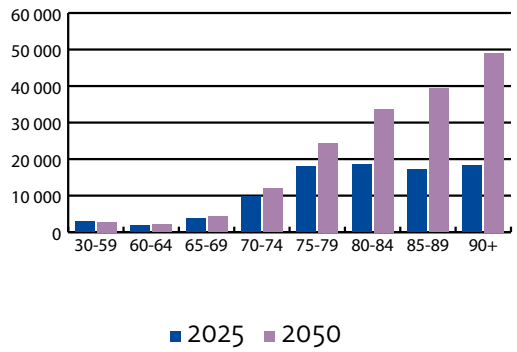
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 2 190 489 | 1 117 362 | 1 766 | 1 073 128 | 984 | 2 749 |
| 60-64 | 379 797 | 192 228 | 384 | 187 569 | 1 688 | 2 073 |
| 65-69 | 347 753 | 176 109 | 1 952 | 171 644 | 2 330 | 4 281 |
| 70-74 | 322 412 | 162 293 | 6 119 | 160 120 | 5 902 | 12 021 |
| 75-79 | 320 036 | 159 017 | 11 574 | 161 019 | 12 862 | 24 436 |
| 80-84 | 277 375 | 135 279 | 14 951 | 142 096 | 18 752 | 33 703 |
| 85-89 | 188 235 | 87 850 | 14 872 | 100 385 | 24 523 | 39 395 |
| 90+ | 126 007 | 52 116 | 16 051 | 73 891 | 32 995 | 49 046 |
| Population 30-90+ | 4 152 103 | 2 082 253 | 67 669 | 2 069 850 | 100 035 | 167 703 |
| Total population | 5 899 829 | % of total population 2.84 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Norway in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Norway in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.28. Poland

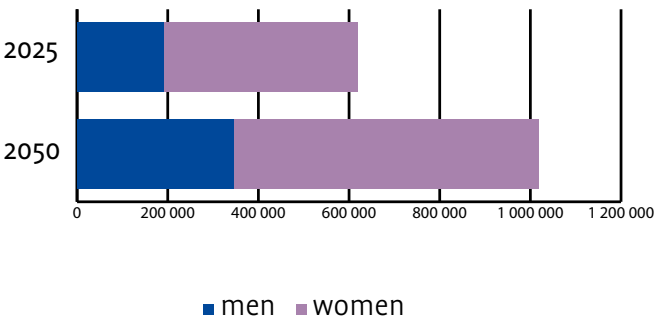
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 16 610 934 | 8 366 022 | 13 221 | 8 244 911 | 7 557 | 20 778 |
| 60-64 | 2 267 277 | 1 079 646 | 2 159 | 1 187 631 | 10 689 | 12 848 |
| 65-69 | 2 485 752 | 1 126 648 | 12 485 | 1 359 104 | 18 446 | 30 932 |
| 70-74 | 2 229 606 | 949 432 | 35 797 | 1 280 174 | 47 186 | 82 983 |
| 75-79 | 1 542 528 | 610 618 | 44 444 | 931 910 | 74 441 | 118 885 |
| 80-84 | 781 137 | 273 040 | 30 176 | 508 097 | 67 051 | 97 228 |
| 85-89 | 559 880 | 169 471 | 28 689 | 390 409 | 95 372 | 124 062 |
| 90+ | 316 798 | 79 362 | 24 442 | 237 436 | 106 023 | 130 466 |
| Population 30-90+ | 26 793 909 | 12 654 237 | 191 414 | 14 139 672 | 426 766 | 618 180 |
| Total population | 38 140 910 | % of total population 1.62 | | | | |

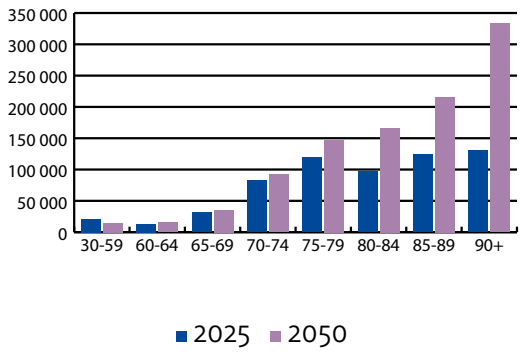
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 11 811 731 | 5 980 974 | 9 452 | 5 830 758 | 5 344 | 14 796 |
| 60-64 | 2 694 888 | 1 320 814 | 2 642 | 1 374 075 | 12 367 | 15 008 |
| 65-69 | 2 849 841 | 1 366 215 | 15 140 | 1 483 627 | 20 136 | 35 276 |
| 70-74 | 2 479 061 | 1 151 634 | 43 421 | 1 327 427 | 48 928 | 92 348 |
| 75-79 | 1 919 945 | 853 380 | 62 113 | 1 066 565 | 85 197 | 147 310 |
| 80-84 | 1 353 261 | 563 689 | 62 299 | 789 573 | 104 196 | 166 495 |
| 85-89 | 1 002 017 | 383 242 | 64 879 | 618 775 | 151 159 | 216 038 |
| 90+ | 830 822 | 276 052 | 85 020 | 554 771 | 247 724 | 332 744 |
| Population 30-90+ | 24 941 565 | 11 895 998 | 344 964 | 13 045 568 | 675 052 | 1 020 016 |
| Total population | 32 814 097 | % of total population 3.11 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Poland in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Poland in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.29. Portugal

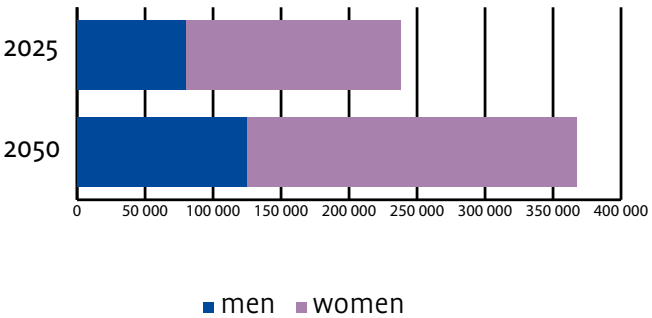
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 4 116 743 | 1 992 374 | 3 149 | 2 124 369 | 1 947 | 5 096 |
| 60-64 | 732 495 | 339 211 | 678 | 393 284 | 3 540 | 4 218 |
| 65-69 | 683 273 | 313 359 | 3 473 | 369 914 | 5 021 | 8 493 |
| 70-74 | 620 493 | 280 377 | 10 571 | 340 116 | 12 536 | 23 108 |
| 75-79 | 531 863 | 232 937 | 16 954 | 298 926 | 23 878 | 40 832 |
| 80-84 | 377 003 | 155 089 | 17 140 | 221 915 | 29 285 | 46 426 |
| 85-89 | 242 049 | 88 245 | 14 939 | 153 804 | 37 572 | 52 511 |
| 90+ | 142 305 | 42 056 | 12 952 | 100 249 | 44 765 | 57 717 |
| Population 30-90+ | 7 446 222 | 3 443 646 | 79 857 | 4 002 575 | 158 544 | 238 401 |
| Total population | 10 411 834 | % of total population 2.29 | | | | |

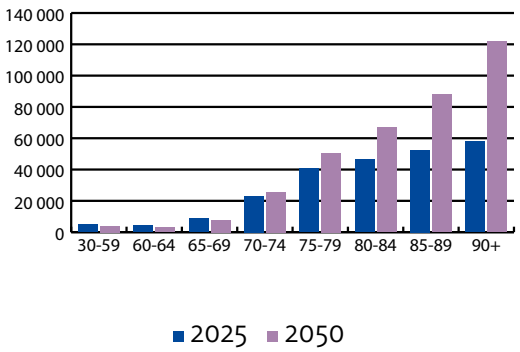
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 3 213 841 | 1 596 142 | 2 522 | 1 617 698 | 1 483 | 4 005 |
| 60-64 | 536 166 | 256 751 | 514 | 279 416 | 2 515 | 3 028 |
| 65-69 | 617 623 | 287 030 | 3 181 | 330 593 | 4 487 | 7 668 |
| 70-74 | 691 181 | 313 336 | 11 814 | 377 846 | 13 927 | 25 741 |
| 75-79 | 659 573 | 290 549 | 21 148 | 369 025 | 29 478 | 50 625 |
| 80-84 | 544 595 | 229 869 | 25 405 | 314 726 | 41 533 | 66 938 |
| 85-89 | 409 278 | 161 275 | 27 302 | 248 003 | 60 584 | 87 886 |
| 90+ | 305 931 | 106 048 | 32 661 | 199 883 | 89 255 | 121 916 |
| Population 30-90+ | 6 978 187 | 3 240 997 | 124 546 | 3 737 189 | 243 261 | 367 807 |
| Total population | 9 770 271 | % of total population 3.76 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Portugal in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Portugal in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.30. Romania

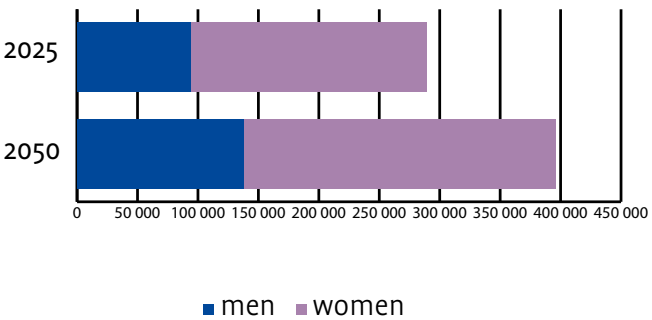
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 8 075 405 | 4 097 091 | 6 475 | 3 978 313 | 3 646 | 10 121 |
| 60-64 | 985 505 | 461 851 | 924 | 523 654 | 4 713 | 5 637 |
| 65-69 | 1 145 588 | 496 730 | 5 505 | 648 858 | 8 807 | 14 311 |
| 70-74 | 1 070 880 | 439 486 | 16 570 | 631 394 | 23 273 | 39 843 |
| 75-79 | 758 059 | 293 849 | 21 388 | 464 210 | 37 081 | 58 469 |
| 80-84 | 442 344 | 155 634 | 17 201 | 286 710 | 37 836 | 55 037 |
| 85-89 | 284 354 | 91 204 | 15 440 | 193 150 | 47 184 | 62 624 |
| 90+ | 106 677 | 34 968 | 10 770 | 71 709 | 32 020 | 42 790 |
| Population 30-90+ | 12 868 810 | 6 070 812 | 94 271 | 6 797 997 | 194 560 | 288 831 |
| Total population | 18 908 651 | % of total population 1.53 | | | | |

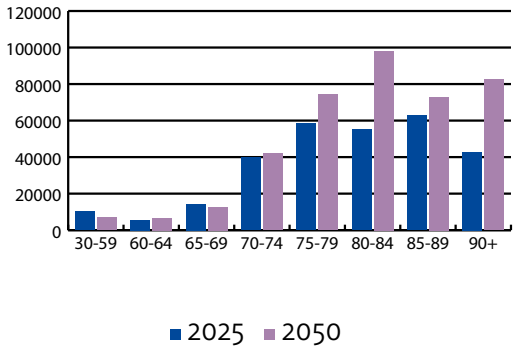
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 5 647 475 | 2 855 935 | 4 513 | 2 791 540 | 2 559 | 7 072 |
| 60-64 | 1 180 444 | 576 966 | 1 154 | 603 478 | 5 431 | 6 585 |
| 65-69 | 1 020 322 | 488 718 | 5 416 | 531 605 | 7 215 | 12 631 |
| 70-74 | 1 130 499 | 514 853 | 19 412 | 615 646 | 22 692 | 42 104 |
| 75-79 | 964 925 | 413 927 | 30 128 | 550 998 | 44 014 | 74 141 |
| 80-84 | 795 338 | 316 196 | 34 946 | 479 142 | 63 230 | 98 176 |
| 85-89 | 335 416 | 121 432 | 20 557 | 213 985 | 52 274 | 72 831 |
| 90+ | 206 756 | 70 399 | 21 682 | 136 356 | 60 888 | 82 570 |
| Population 30-90+ | 11 281 172 | 5 358 424 | 137 807 | 5 922 749 | 258 303 | 396 110 |
| Total population | 16 027 267 | % of total population 2.47 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Romania in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Romania in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.31. Serbia

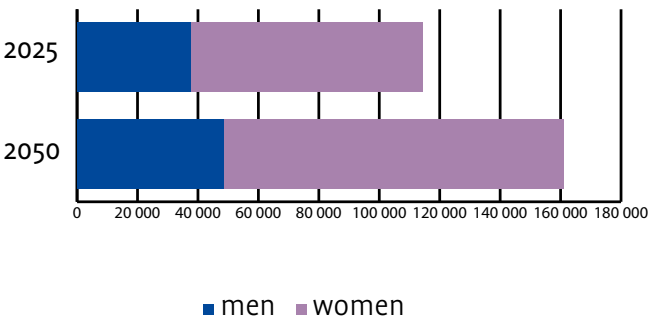
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 2 700 666 | 1 323 043 | 2 091 | 1 377 623 | 1 263 | 3 353 |
| 60-64 | 447 777 | 207 183 | 414 | 240 594 | 2 165 | 2 580 |
| 65-69 | 456 967 | 205 606 | 2 278 | 251 361 | 3 412 | 5 690 |
| 70-74 | 460 449 | 199 169 | 7 509 | 261 281 | 9 631 | 17 140 |
| 75-79 | 310 427 | 125 284 | 9 119 | 185 143 | 14 789 | 23 908 |
| 80-84 | 165 947 | 60 608 | 6 698 | 105 339 | 13 901 | 20 599 |
| 85-89 | 103 203 | 33 280 | 5 634 | 69 923 | 17 081 | 22 715 |
| 90+ | 44 859 | 11 858 | 3 652 | 33 001 | 14 736 | 18 388 |
| Population 30-90+ | 4 690 293 | 2 166 030 | 37 396 | 2 524 264 | 76 978 | 114 374 |
| Total population | 6 689 039 | % of total population 1.71 | | | | |

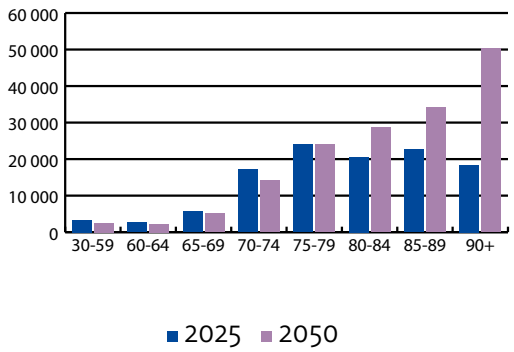
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 1 993 981 | 991 813 | 1 567 | 1 002 168 | 919 | 2 486 |
| 60-64 | 392 440 | 188 655 | 377 | 203 785 | 1 834 | 2 211 |
| 65-69 | 406 575 | 190 817 | 2 115 | 215 758 | 2 928 | 5 043 |
| 70-74 | 379 982 | 173 023 | 6 524 | 206 959 | 7 628 | 14 152 |
| 75-79 | 312 352 | 134 326 | 9 777 | 178 026 | 14 221 | 23 998 |
| 80-84 | 232 593 | 91 410 | 10 103 | 141 184 | 18 631 | 28 734 |
| 85-89 | 155 946 | 52 746 | 8 929 | 103 200 | 25 210 | 34 140 |
| 90+ | 121 778 | 29 230 | 9 003 | 92 548 | 41 326 | 50 328 |
| Population 30-90+ | 3 995 644 | 1 852 018 | 48 394 | 2 143 626 | 112 697 | 161 092 |
| Total population | 5 532 870 | % of total population 2.91 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Serbia in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Serbia in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.32. Slovakia

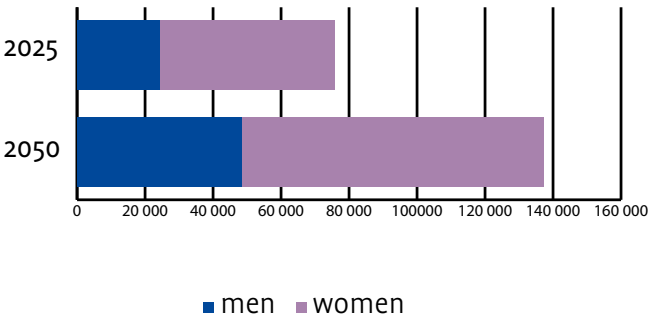
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 2 406 811 | 1 221 359 | 1 930 | 1 185 453 | 1 087 | 3 017 |
| 60-64 | 343 655 | 164 338 | 329 | 179 317 | 1 614 | 1 943 |
| 65-69 | 333 848 | 152 319 | 1 688 | 181 529 | 2 464 | 4 152 |
| 70-74 | 298 721 | 127 510 | 4 808 | 171 211 | 6 311 | 11 118 |
| 75-79 | 201 695 | 78 404 | 5 707 | 123 291 | 9 848 | 15 555 |
| 80-84 | 118 600 | 40 277 | 4 451 | 78 323 | 10 336 | 14 787 |
| 85-89 | 60 387 | 17 800 | 3 013 | 42 587 | 10 403 | 13 417 |
| 90+ | 28 966 | 7 604 | 2 342 | 21 362 | 9 539 | 11 881 |
| Population 30-90+ | 3 792 681 | 1 809 610 | 24 267 | 1 983 071 | 51 601 | 75 869 |
| Total population | 5 474 881 | % of total population 1.39 | | | | |

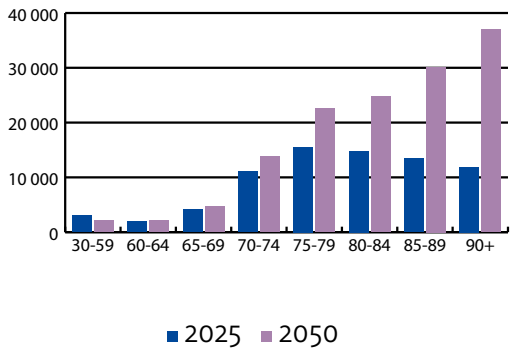
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 1 729 633 | 880 238 | 1 391 | 849 394 | 779 | 2 170 |
| 60-64 | 377 208 | 186 012 | 372 | 191 196 | 1 721 | 2 093 |
| 65-69 | 383 938 | 187 234 | 2 075 | 196 705 | 2 670 | 4 745 |
| 70-74 | 371 744 | 176 081 | 6 639 | 195 663 | 7 212 | 13 851 |
| 75-79 | 294 446 | 132 208 | 9 623 | 162 238 | 12 960 | 22 582 |
| 80-84 | 201 609 | 84 206 | 9 306 | 117 404 | 15 493 | 24 800 |
| 85-89 | 139 953 | 54 039 | 9 148 | 85 914 | 20 988 | 30 136 |
| 90+ | 92 483 | 31 551 | 9 717 | 60 932 | 27 208 | 36 925 |
| Population 30-90+ | 3 591 011 | 1 731 566 | 48 271 | 1 859 445 | 89 030 | 137 301 |
| Total population | 4 936 488 | % of total population 2.78 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Slovakia in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Slovakia in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.33 . Slovenia

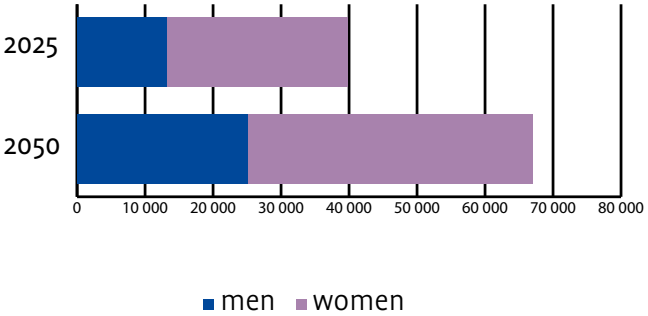
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 873 905 | 459 857 | 727 | 414 048 | 380 | 1 106 |
| 60-64 | 146 918 | 73 215 | 146 | 73 704 | 663 | 810 |
| 65-69 | 136 675 | 66 765 | 740 | 69 910 | 949 | 1 689 |
| 70-74 | 125 536 | 59 405 | 2 240 | 66 131 | 2 438 | 4 677 |
| 75-79 | 89 205 | 39 517 | 2 876 | 49 689 | 3 969 | 6 845 |
| 80-84 | 59 343 | 23 519 | 2 599 | 35 825 | 4 728 | 7 327 |
| 85-89 | 37 200 | 12 782 | 2 164 | 24 418 | 5 965 | 8 129 |
| 90+ | 22 269 | 5 660 | 1 743 | 16 609 | 7 416 | 9 160 |
| Population 30-90+ | 1 491 049 | 740 717 | 13 235 | 750 332 | 26 507 | 39 742 |
| Total population | 2 117 072 | % of total population 1.88 | | | | |

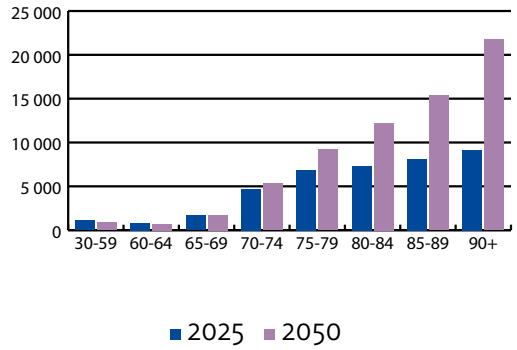
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 662 741 | 354 610 | 560 | 308 130 | 282 | 843 |
| 60-64 | 129 733 | 68 604 | 137 | 61 130 | 550 | 687 |
| 65-69 | 139 835 | 72 557 | 804 | 67 279 | 913 | 1 717 |
| 70-74 | 141 639 | 72 120 | 2 719 | 69 520 | 2 562 | 5 282 |
| 75-79 | 120 698 | 59 088 | 4 301 | 61 610 | 4 921 | 9 222 |
| 80-84 | 99 935 | 45 711 | 5 052 | 54 224 | 7 156 | 12 208 |
| 85-89 | 72 322 | 30 551 | 5 172 | 41 771 | 10 204 | 15 376 |
| 90+ | 55 016 | 20 365 | 6 272 | 34 650 | 15 473 | 21 745 |
| Population 30-90+ | 1 421 917 | 723 603 | 25 017 | 698 313 | 42 062 | 67 079 |
| Total population | 1 981 553 | % of total population 3.39 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Slovenia in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Slovenia in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.34. Spain

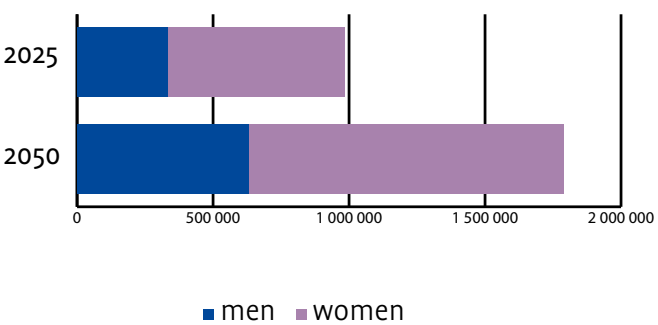
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 20 479 172 | 10 304 679 | 16 284 | 10 174 494 | 9 326 | 25 610 |
| 60-64 | 3 416 036 | 1 663 560 | 3 327 | 1 752 476 | 15 772 | 19 099 |
| 65-69 | 2 895 273 | 1 378 236 | 15 273 | 1 517 037 | 20 590 | 35 863 |
| 70-74 | 2 334 811 | 1 084 739 | 40 898 | 1 250 072 | 46 076 | 86 975 |
| 75-79 | 2 027 483 | 899 662 | 65 482 | 1 127 821 | 90 090 | 155 572 |
| 80-84 | 1 496 072 | 625 244 | 69 102 | 870 828 | 114 919 | 184 021 |
| 85-89 | 929 652 | 344 994 | 58 404 | 584 658 | 142 825 | 201 229 |
| 90+ | 681 094 | 206 289 | 63 534 | 474 805 | 212 017 | 275 551 |
| Population 30-90+ | 34 259 591 | 16 507 402 | 332 305 | 17 752 190 | 651 615 | 983 920 |
| Total population | 47 889 958 | % of total population 2.05 | | | | |

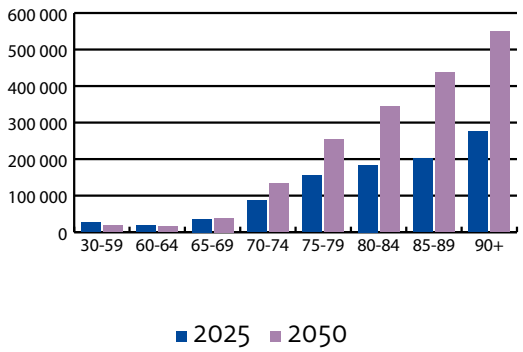
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 15 040 334 | 7 574 699 | 11 970 | 7 465 635 | 6 843 | 18 813 |
| 60-64 | 2 733 304 | 1 342 197 | 2 684 | 1 391 107 | 12 520 | 15 204 |
| 65-69 | 3 101 734 | 1 510 410 | 16 738 | 1 591 325 | 21 598 | 38 336 |
| 70-74 | 3 555 853 | 1 714 410 | 64 639 | 1 841 443 | 67 874 | 132 513 |
| 75-79 | 3 316 450 | 1 556 280 | 113 274 | 1 760 170 | 140 602 | 253 876 |
| 80-84 | 2 810 480 | 1 242 845 | 137 360 | 1 567 635 | 206 874 | 344 234 |
| 85-89 | 2 041 764 | 826 300 | 139 883 | 1 215 464 | 296 924 | 436 807 |
| 90+ | 1 374 822 | 465 749 | 143 443 | 909 073 | 405 933 | 549 376 |
| Population 30-90+ | 33 974 739 | 16 232 888 | 629 992 | 17 741 851 | 1 159 167 | 1 789 159 |
| Total population | 44 928 558 | % of total population 3.98 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Spain in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Spain in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.35 . Sweden

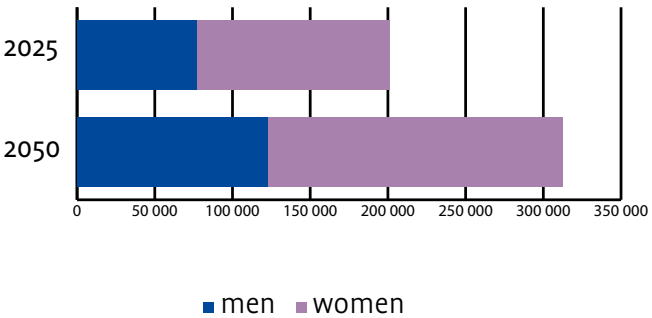
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 4 160 480 | 2 124 438 | 3 357 | 2 036 042 | 1 866 | 5 223 |
| 60-64 | 622 463 | 313 364 | 627 | 309 099 | 2 782 | 3 409 |
| 65-69 | 551 886 | 274 317 | 3 040 | 277 570 | 3 767 | 6 807 |
| 70-74 | 509 038 | 248 270 | 9 361 | 260 769 | 9 612 | 18 972 |
| 75-79 | 501 995 | 239 505 | 17 432 | 262 490 | 20 968 | 38 400 |
| 80-84 | 367 748 | 169 817 | 18 768 | 197 931 | 26 120 | 44 888 |
| 85-89 | 192 518 | 80 091 | 13 558 | 112 428 | 27 465 | 41 023 |
| 90+ | 105 416 | 33 882 | 10 435 | 71 534 | 31 942 | 42 378 |
| Population 30-90+ | 7 011 542 | 3 483 681 | 76 579 | 3 527 861 | 124 522 | 201 100 |
| Total population | 10 656 633 | % of total population 1.89 | | | | |

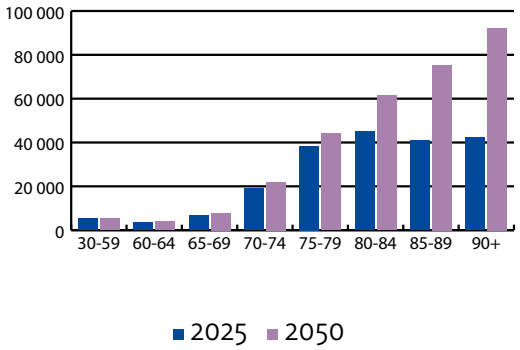
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 4 254 026 | 2 202 633 | 3 481 | 2 051 392 | 1 880 | 5 361 |
| 60-64 | 733 965 | 374 743 | 749 | 359 222 | 3 233 | 3 982 |
| 65-69 | 639 600 | 325 454 | 3 607 | 314 146 | 4 264 | 7 870 |
| 70-74 | 590 568 | 295 835 | 11 154 | 294 734 | 10 864 | 22 018 |
| 75-79 | 576 803 | 283 330 | 20 622 | 293 473 | 23 443 | 44 065 |
| 80-84 | 505 061 | 241 848 | 26 729 | 263 213 | 34 735 | 61 464 |
| 85-89 | 358 580 | 163 131 | 27 616 | 195 450 | 47 746 | 75 362 |
| 90+ | 235 076 | 91 930 | 28 313 | 143 146 | 63 920 | 92 233 |
| Population 30-90+ | 7 893 677 | 3 978 903 | 122 271 | 3 914 774 | 190 084 | 312 355 |
| Total population | 11 309 631 | % of total population 2.76 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Sweden in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Sweden in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.36. Switzerland

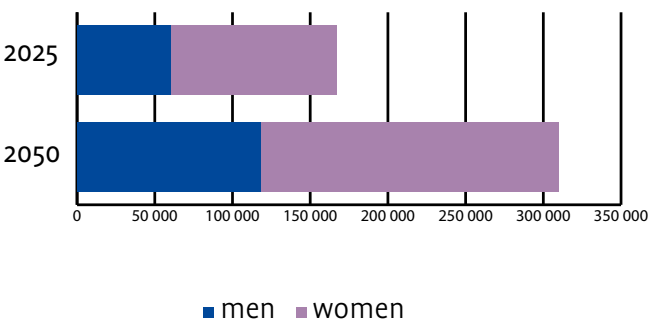
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 3 757 288 | 1 893 707 | 2 993 | 1 863 581 | 1 708 | 4 701 |
| 60-64 | 630 281 | 315 889 | 632 | 314 392 | 2 830 | 3 461 |
| 65-69 | 508 367 | 250 308 | 2 774 | 258 059 | 3 502 | 6 276 |
| 70-74 | 413 231 | 195 787 | 7 382 | 217 444 | 8 015 | 15 397 |
| 75-79 | 369 088 | 170 222 | 12 390 | 198 866 | 15 885 | 28 275 |
| 80-84 | 280 178 | 123 121 | 13 607 | 157 058 | 20 726 | 34 334 |
| 85-89 | 163 793 | 64 413 | 10 904 | 99 380 | 24 277 | 35 182 |
| 90+ | 97 577 | 30 948 | 9 532 | 66 629 | 29 752 | 39 283 |
| Population 30-90+ | 6 219 800 | 3 044 394 | 60 213 | 3 175 406 | 106 696 | 166 908 |
| Total population | 8 967 408 | % of total population 1.86 | | | | |

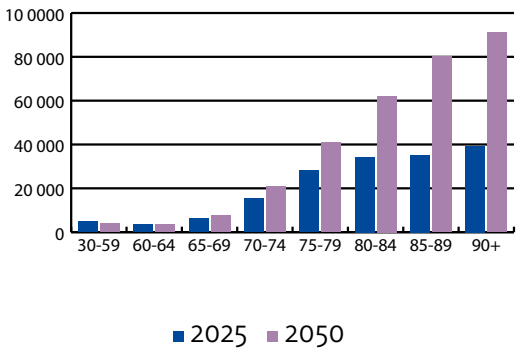
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 3 224 592 | 1 644 587 | 2 599 | 1 580 005 | 1 448 | 4 047 |
| 60-64 | 625 283 | 313 051 | 626 | 312 232 | 2 810 | 3 436 |
| 65-69 | 608 685 | 302 357 | 3 351 | 306 329 | 4 158 | 7 508 |
| 70-74 | 560 127 | 274 007 | 10 331 | 286 120 | 10 546 | 20 877 |
| 75-79 | 533 360 | 256 337 | 18 657 | 277 024 | 22 129 | 40 786 |
| 80-84 | 510 011 | 238 207 | 26 327 | 271 804 | 35 869 | 62 195 |
| 85-89 | 379 371 | 168 792 | 28 575 | 210 580 | 51 442 | 80 017 |
| 90+ | 232 026 | 89 466 | 27 554 | 142 560 | 63 658 | 91 212 |
| Population 30-90+ | 6 673 454 | 3 286 802 | 118 019 | 3 386 652 | 192 059 | 310 079 |
| Total population | 9 342 586 | % of total population 3.32 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Switzerland in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Switzerland in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.37 . Türkiye

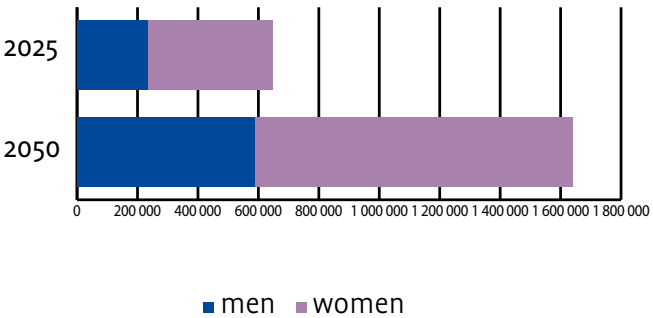
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 36 133 952 | 18 193 988 | 28 752 | 17 939 963 | 16 444 | 45 195 |
| 60-64 | 4 330 265 | 2 108 408 | 4 217 | 2 221 857 | 19 997 | 24 214 |
| 65-69 | 3 266 298 | 1 559 214 | 17 279 | 1 707 084 | 23 169 | 40 448 |
| 70-74 | 2 696 125 | 1 232 267 | 46 461 | 1 463 859 | 53 956 | 100 417 |
| 75-79 | 1 664 379 | 709 515 | 51 642 | 954 865 | 76 274 | 127 916 |
| 80-84 | 955 332 | 369 492 | 40 836 | 585 840 | 77 311 | 118 147 |
| 85-89 | 471 495 | 155 375 | 26 303 | 316 120 | 77 224 | 103 528 |
| 90+ | 215 547 | 55 794 | 17 184 | 159 753 | 71 335 | 88 519 |
| Population 30-90+ | 49 733 392 | 24 384 052 | 232 673 | 25 349 339 | 415 711 | 648 384 |
| Total population | 87 685 426 | % of total population 0.74 | | | | |

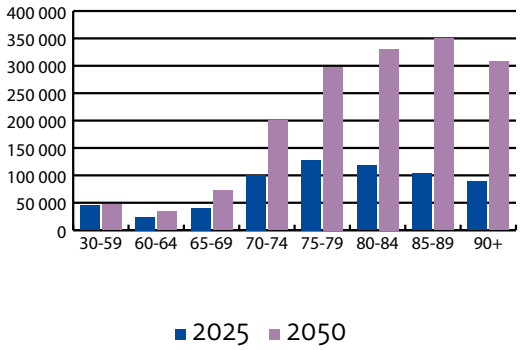
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 37 549 524 | 19 075 188 | 30 144 | 18 474 336 | 16 933 | 47 078 |
| 60-64 | 6 108 155 | 3 018 932 | 6 038 | 3 089 223 | 27 803 | 33 841 |
| 65-69 | 5 889 970 | 2 849 104 | 31 573 | 3 040 867 | 41 272 | 72 845 |
| 70-74 | 5 362 563 | 2 519 164 | 94 981 | 2 843 399 | 104 805 | 199 786 |
| 75-79 | 3 887 173 | 1 773 922 | 129 115 | 2 113 251 | 168 806 | 297 921 |
| 80-84 | 2 695 951 | 1 164 797 | 128 734 | 1 531 154 | 202 060 | 330 793 |
| 85-89 | 1 617 666 | 608 556 | 103 022 | 1 009 111 | 246 514 | 349 535 |
| 90+ | 754 305 | 207 910 | 64 033 | 546 394 | 243 984 | 308 017 |
| Population 30-90+ | 63 865 305 | 31 217 572 | 587 640 | 32 647 732 | 1 052 177 | 1 639 816 |
| Total population | 91 258 061 | % of total population 1.80 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Türkiye in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Türkiye in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.38. Ukraine

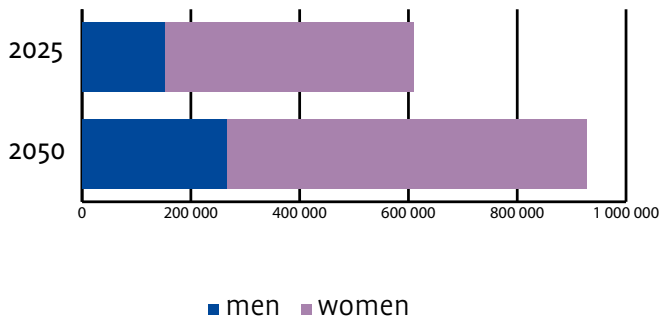
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 17 162 756 | 8 383 784 | 13 249 | 8 778 972 | 8 047 | 21 295 |
| 60-64 | 2 755 031 | 1 244 973 | 2 490 | 1 510 059 | 13 591 | 16 080 |
| 65-69 | 2 497 546 | 1 022 494 | 11 331 | 1 475 052 | 20 020 | 31 351 |
| 70-74 | 1 929 598 | 696 117 | 26 246 | 1 233 482 | 45 465 | 71 711 |
| 75-79 | 1 251 788 | 408 420 | 29 727 | 843 368 | 67 368 | 97 095 |
| 80-84 | 729 495 | 200 996 | 22 214 | 528 499 | 69 744 | 91 958 |
| 85-89 | 690 337 | 172 125 | 29 139 | 518 213 | 126 593 | 155 732 |
| 90+ | 296 492 | 56 669 | 17 453 | 239 822 | 107 089 | 124 542 |
| Population 30-90+ | 27 313 042 | 12 185 576 | 151 849 | 15 127 466 | 457 916 | 609 765 |
| Total population | 38 980 377 | % of total population 1.56 | | | | |

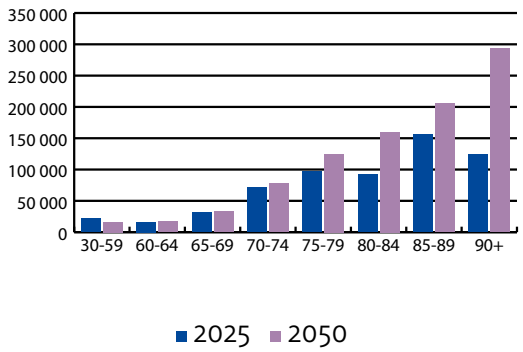
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 12 830 189 | 6 368 150 | 10 063 | 6 462 040 | 5 923 | 15 986 |
| 60-64 | 2 931 584 | 1 375 306 | 2 751 | 1 556 278 | 14 007 | 16 757 |
| 65-69 | 2 638 490 | 1 191 007 | 13 198 | 1 447 483 | 19 646 | 32 844 |
| 70-74 | 2 098 560 | 869 767 | 32 793 | 1 228 794 | 45 292 | 78 085 |
| 75-79 | 1 615 913 | 607 115 | 44 189 | 1 008 798 | 80 583 | 124 771 |
| 80-84 | 1 288 106 | 471 719 | 52 134 | 816 387 | 107 735 | 159 869 |
| 85-89 | 936 857 | 316 386 | 53 561 | 620 471 | 151 574 | 205 134 |
| 90+ | 714 611 | 183 048 | 56 376 | 531 563 | 237 361 | 293 737 |
| Population 30-90+ | 25 054 308 | 11 382 496 | 265 066 | 13 671 813 | 662 120 | 927 185 |
| Total population | 31 990 132 | % of total population 2.90 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in Ukraine in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in Ukraine in 2025 and 2050 by age group



## 6.39 . United Kingdom

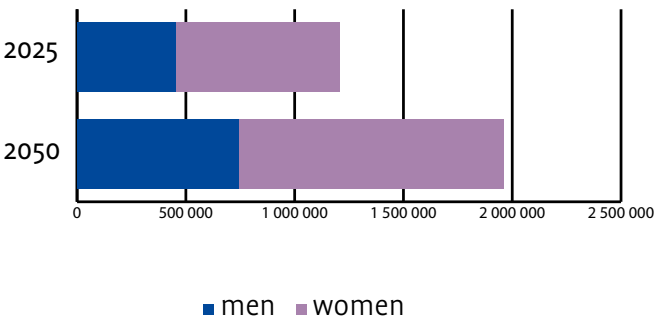
### 2025

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 27 115 454 | 13 413 961 | 21 198 | 13 701 492 | 12 559 | 33 756 |
| 60-64 | 4 240 824 | 2 030 709 | 4 061 | 2 210 116 | 19 891 | 23 952 |
| 65-69 | 3 730 740 | 1 782 823 | 19 757 | 1 947 917 | 26 438 | 46 195 |
| 70-74 | 3 221 729 | 1 506 973 | 56 818 | 1 714 756 | 63 204 | 120 022 |
| 75-79 | 2 992 755 | 1 402 267 | 102 064 | 1 590 488 | 127 048 | 229 112 |
| 80-84 | 1 917 915 | 837 999 | 92 616 | 1 079 916 | 142 512 | 235 128 |
| 85-89 | 1 171 482 | 488 829 | 82 753 | 682 654 | 166 764 | 249 517 |
| 90+ | 668 866 | 230 863 | 71 102 | 438 003 | 195 584 | 266 686 |
| Population 30-90+ | 45 059 763 | 21 694 421 | 450 369 | 23 365 341 | 753 999 | 1 204 368 |
| Total population | 69 551 332 | % of total population 1.73 | | | | |

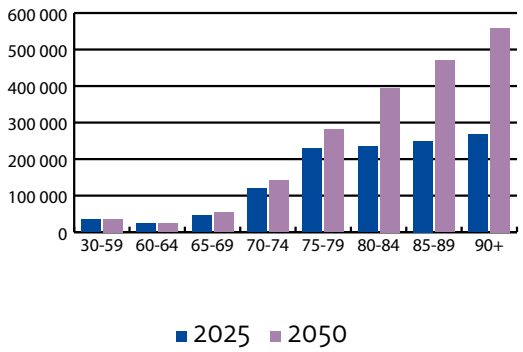
### 2050

| Age ranges | Total population | Men | Men with dementia | Women | Women with dementia | Total number of people with dementia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-59 | 28 566 390 | 14 538 607 | 22 975 | 14 027 784 | 12 858 | 35 833 |
| 60-64 | 4 429 563 | 2 178 969 | 4 358 | 2 250 594 | 20 255 | 24 613 |
| 65-69 | 4 305 274 | 2 094 359 | 23 209 | 2 210 916 | 30 007 | 53 217 |
| 70-74 | 3 774 364 | 1 827 875 | 68 917 | 1 946 489 | 71 746 | 140 663 |
| 75-79 | 3 680 918 | 1 748 643 | 127 275 | 1 932 275 | 154 350 | 281 625 |
| 80-84 | 3 229 842 | 1 456 628 | 160 987 | 1 773 215 | 234 003 | 394 990 |
| 85-89 | 2 218 977 | 960 799 | 162 653 | 1 258 178 | 307 358 | 470 011 |
| 90+ | 1 423 101 | 554 474 | 170 770 | 868 626 | 387 872 | 558 642 |
| Population 30-90+ | 51 628 428 | 25 360 353 | 741 143 | 26 268 076 | 1 218 449 | 1 959 592 |
| Total population | 75 504 681 | % of total population 2.60 | | | | |

Number of people with dementia in the United Kingdom in 2025 and 2050




Number of people with dementia in the United Kingdom in 2025 and 2050 by age group



# 7. Acknowledgements

Alzheimer Europe would like to acknowledge the work of the following colleagues, in reviewing the updated literature, rewriting the policy context in the prevalence report, collecting and analysing the data, as well as working with our publishers on the layout:

- Christophe Bintener, Project Officer, Alzheimer Europe, Luxembourg
- Angela Bradshaw, Director for Research, Alzheimer Europe, Luxembourg
- Lukas Duffner, Project Officer, Alzheimer Europe, Luxembourg
- Owen Miller, Policy Officer, Alzheimer Europe, Luxembourg

Alzheimer Europe would like to provide a specific thanks to the following people who took the time to send us data from their studies, which allowed us to update our prevalence estimates, without whom, this work would not have been possible:

- Professor Geir Selbæk, Research Director, Norwegian National Centre for Ageing and Health, Vestfold Hospital Trust, Tønsberg, Norway, who provided the data from the Gjora et al., 2021 study
- Professor Antonio Lobo, Universidad de Zaragoza, Instituto de Investigación Sanitaria de Aragón (IIS Aragón), CIBERSAM, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, who provided the data from the Santabárbara et al., 2020 study

Alzheimer Europe would also like to thank the following people, who provided data for the 2019 Yearbook, which has also been used in this report:

- Professor Peter Paul de Deyn, Alzheimer Research Centre, Department of Neurology, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands
- Professor Ivan Dimitrov, Burgas State University "Prof. Dr. Assen Zlatarov", Bulgaria
- Diana Gavrila, Deputy Directorate of Healthcare Quality, Safety and Evaluation, Murcia Health Service – Ministry of Health, Murcia, Spain
- Professor Manuel Gonçalves-Pereira, Chronic Diseases Research Center (CEDOC), Nova Medical School, Faculdade de Ciências Médicas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal
- Professor Hakan Gürvit, Behavioural Neurology of Movement Disorders Unit, Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey
- Professor Mary-Helen Kosmidis, Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience, School of Psychology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
- Dr Belina Nunes, Neurology Service, Pedro Hispano Hospital, Senhora da Hora, Portugal
- Professor Luis Ruano, EPIUnit-Instituto de Saúde Pública, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal
- Professor Magda Tsolaki, Department of Neurology, School of Medicine, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

# 8. References

In this section, we have included the references to the studies included in our analysis, as well as other reports and sources of information mentioned within the report.


1. Alzheimer Europe (2019) 'Dementia in Europe Yearbook 2019: Estimating the prevalence of dementia in Europe', available at: https://www.alzheimer-europe.org/sites/default/files/alzheimer_europe_dementia_in_europe_yearbook_2019.pdf
2. Alzheimer Europe (2023) 'Dementia Monitor 2023: Comparing and benchmarking national dementia policies and strategies', available at: https://www.alzheimer-europe.org/sites/default/files/2023-12/307767_ALZHEIMER%20EUROPE%20_European%20Dementia%20Monitor_2023_V7.pdf
3. Alzheimer Europe (2023) 'Helsinki Manifesto', available at: https://www.alzheimer-europe.org/sites/default/files/2024-03/final_-_helsinki_manifesto_-_digital.pdf
4. Bermejo-Pareja, F., Benito-León, J., Vega, S., Olazarán, J., de Toledo, M., Díaz-Guzmán, J., Sánchez-Sánchez, F., Morales-González, J.M., Trincado, R., Portera-Sánchez, A. and Román, G.C. (2009) 'Consistency of clinical diagnosis of dementia in NEDICES: A population-based longitudinal study in Spain', Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry and Neurology, 22(4), pp. 246–255.
5. De Deyn, P.P., Goeman, J., Vervaet, A., Dourcy-Belle-Rose, B., Van Dam, D. and Geerts, E. (2011) 'Prevalence and incidence of dementia among 75–80-year-old community-dwelling elderly in different districts of Antwerp, Belgium: The Antwerp Cognition (ANCOG) Study', Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery, 113(9), pp. 736–745.
6. Dimitrov, I., Tzourio, C., Milanov, I., Deleva, N. and Traykov, L. (2012) 'Prevalence of dementia and mild cognitive impairment in a Bulgarian urban population', American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias, 27(2), pp. 131–135.
7. Eurostat (2025) 'Mortality and life expectancy statistics', available at: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/w/ddn-20250314-3
8. Fish, M., Bayer, A.J., Gallacher, J.E., Bell, T., Pickering, J., Pedro, S., Dunstan, F.D., Ben-Shlomo, Y. and Ebrahim, S. (2008) 'Prevalence and pattern of cognitive impairment in a community cohort of men in South Wales: Methodology and findings from the Caerphilly Prospective Study', Neuroepidemiology, 30(1), pp. 25–33.
9. Gavrila, D., Antúnez, C., Tormo, M.J., Carles, R., García Santos, J.M., Parrilla, G., Fortuna, L., Jiménez, J., Salmerón, D. and Navarro, C. (2009) 'Prevalence of dementia and cognitive impairment in Southeastern Spain: The Ariadna study', Acta Neurologica Scandinavica, 120(5), pp. 300–307.
10. Gonçalves-Pereira, M., Cardoso, A., Verdelho, A., Alves da Silva, J., Caldas de Almeida, M., Fernandes, A., Raminhos, C., Ferri, C.P., Prina, A.M., Prince, M. and Xavier, M. (2017) 'The prevalence of dementia in a Portuguese community sample: A 10/66 Dementia Research Group study', BMC Geriatrics, 17, pp. 261.
11. Gjøra, L., Strand, B.H., Bergh, S., Borza, T., Brækhus, A., Engedal, K., Johannessen, A., Kvello-Alme, M., Krokstad, S., Livingston, G., Matthews, F.E., Myrstad, C., Skjellegrind, H., Thingstad, P., Aakhus, E., Aam, S. and Selbæk, G. (2021) 'Current and future prevalence estimates of mild cognitive impairment, dementia, and its subtypes in a population-based sample of people 70 years and older in Norway: The HUNT study', Journal of Alzheimer's Disease, 79(3), pp. 1213–1226. doi: 10.3233/JAD-201275.
12. Gurvit, H., Emre, M., Tinaz, S., Bilgiç, B., Hanagasi, H., Sahin, H., Gurol, E., Kvaloy, J.T. and Harmanci, H. (2008) 'The prevalence of dementia in an urban Turkish population', American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias, 23(1), pp. 67–76.
13. Hofman, A., Rocca, W.A., Brayne, C., Breteler, M.M.B., Clarke, M., Cooper, B., Copeland, J.R.M., Dartigues, J.F., Droux, A.D.S., Hagnell, O., Heeren, T.J., Engedal, K., Jonker, C., Lindesay, J., Lobo, A., Mann, A.H., Mölsä, P.K., Morgan, K., O'connor, D.W., Sulkava, R., Kay, D.W.K., and Amaducci, L. (1991) 'The prevalence of dementia in Europe: A collaborative study of 1980-1990 findings', International journal of epidemiology, vol. 20, no. 3, pp. 736-748.
14. Kosmidis, M.H., Vlachos, G.S., Anastasiou, C.A., Yannakoulia, M., Dardiotis, E., Hadjigeorgiou, G., Sakka, P., Ntanasi, E. and Scarmeas, N. (2018) 'Dementia prevalence in Greece: The Hellenic Longitudinal Investigation of Aging and Diet (HELIAD)', Alzheimer Disease and Associated Disorders, 32(3), pp. 232–239.

15. Livingston, G., Huntley, J., Liu, K.Y., Costafreda, S.G., Selbæk, G., Alladi, S., Ames, D., Banerjee, S., Burns, A., Brayne, C., Fox, N.C., Ferri, C.P., Gitlin, L.N., Howard, R., Kales, H.C., Kivimäki, M., Larson, E.B., Nakasujja, N., Rockwood, K., Samus, Q., Shirai, K., Singh-Manoux, A., Schneider, L.S., Walsh, S., Yao, Y., Sommerlad, A. and Mukadam, N. (2024) 'Dementia prevention, intervention, and care: 2024 report of the Lancet standing Commission', The Lancet, 404(10452), pp. 572–628. .
16. Lobo, A., Saz, P., Marcos, G., Díaz, J.L., De la Cámara, C., Ventura, T., Montañés, J.A., Lobo-Escolar, A. and Aznar, S., ZARADEMP Workgroup (2007) 'Prevalence of dementia in a southern European population in two different time periods: The ZARADEMP Project', Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 116(4), pp. 299–307. .
17. Lucca, U., Tettamanti, M., Logroscino, G., Tiraboschi, P., Landi, C., Sacco, L., Garrì, M., Ammesso, S., Bertinotti, C., Biotti, A., Gargantini, E., Piedicorcia, A., Nobili, A., Pasina, L., Franchi, C., Djade, C.D., Riva, E. and Recchia, A. (2015) 'Prevalence of dementia in the oldest old: The Monzino 80-plus population based study', Alzheimer's & Dementia, 11(3), pp. 258–270.
18. Mathillas, J., Lövheim, H. and Gustafson, Y. (2011) 'Increasing prevalence of dementia among very old people', Age and Ageing, 40(2), pp. 243–249.
19. Matthews, F.E., Arthur, A., Barnes, L.E., Bond, J., Jagger, C., Robinson, L., Brayne, C. and Medical Research Council Cognitive Function and Ageing Collaboration (2013) 'A two-decade comparison of prevalence of dementia in individuals aged 65 years and older from three geographical areas of England: Results of the Cognitive Function and Ageing Study I and II', The Lancet, 382(9902), pp. 1405–1412.
20. Nunes, B., Silva, R.D., Cruz, V.T., Roriz, J.M., Pais, J. and Silva, M.C. (2010) 'Prevalence and pattern of cognitive impairment in rural and urban populations from Northern Portugal', BMC Neurology, 10, p. 42.
21. Perquin, M., Diederich, N., Pastore, J., Lair, M.L., Stranges, S. and Vaillant, M. (2015) 'Prevalence of dementia and cognitive complaints in the context of high cognitive reserve: A population-based study', PLoS One, 10(8), p. e0135457.
22. Reynish, E., Bickel, H., Fratiglioni, L., Kiejna, A., Prince, M. and Georges, J. (2009) 'Systematic review and collaborative analysis of the prevalence of dementia in Europe', Alzheimer's & Dementia, 5(1), pp. 1–8. 2.
23. Ruano, L., Araújo, N., Branco, M., Barreto, R., Moreira, S., Pais, R., Cruz, V.T., Lunet, N. and Barros, H. (2019) 'Prevalence and causes of cognitive impairment and dementia in a population-based cohort from Northern Portugal', American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias, 34(1), pp. 49–56. .
24. Santabárbara, J., Villagrasa, B., Lopez-Anton, R., De la Cámara, C., Gracia-García, P. and Lobo, A. (2020) 'Anxiety and risk of vascular dementia in an elderly community sample: The role of sex', Brain Sciences, 10(5), p. 265. doi: 10.3390/brainsci10050265.
25. Tola-Arribas, M.A., Yugueros, M.I., Garea, M.J., Ortega-Valín, F., Ceron-Fernandez, A., Fernandez-Malvido, B., San Jose-Gallegos, A., González-Touya, M., Botrán-Velicia, A., Iglesias-Rodríguez, V. and Díaz-Gómez, B. (2013) 'Prevalence of dementia and subtypes in Valladolid, northwestern Spain: The DEMINVALL study', PLoS One, 8(10), p. e77394.
26. Tsolaki, M., Gkioka, M., Verykouki, E., Galoutzi, N., Kavalou, E. and Pattakou-Parasyri, V. (2017) 'Prevalence of dementia, depression, and mild cognitive impairment in a rural area of the island of Crete, Greece', American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease & Other Dementias, 32(4), pp. 252–264.
27. United Nations (2024) '2024 Revision of World Population Prospects', available at: https://population.un.org/wpp/
28. World Health Organization (2017) 'Global action plan on the public health response to dementia 2017 - 2025', available at: https://iris.who.int/server/api/core/bitstreams/2098e5be-c7f3-4365-aebf-36204459794f/content

**Alzheimer Europe a.s.b.l.** • 5B, Heienhaff • L-1736 Senningerberg
Tel.: +352 29 79 70 • Fax: +352 29 79 72 • info@alzheimer-europe.org
www.alzheimer-europe.org

www.facebook.com/alzheimer.europe

bsky.app/profile/alzheimereurope.bsky.social

www.linkedin.com/company/alzheimer-europe

www.instagram.com/alzheimereurope/

ISBN 978-2-919835-04-1