



# Australian Government

National Dementia Action Plan 2024-2034

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## Annual Activity Reporting

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First Report (2025) – Australian Government



# Introduction

The [National Dementia Action Plan 2024-2034](#) (Action Plan) provides a comprehensive framework for dementia policy across Australia. The Action Plan outlines a strategic approach to improving the lives and care of people living with dementia, ensuring coordinated efforts across all levels of government.

Annual activity reporting provides information about how jurisdictions are implementing the Action Plan. This first report provides an outline of activity underway aligned to the agreed national priority actions for the first 3 years. The Collective Priority Framework identifies these as:

- Action 3: Empower individuals and communities to minimise risk where they can, and delay onset and progression
- Action 4: Improve dementia diagnosis and post-diagnostic care and support
- Action 8: Improve dementia data, maximise the impact of dementia research and promote innovation.

Sub-actions are included for the priority actions in each report to reflect relevance to work underway. Reported activity may contribute wholly or in part to these sub-actions. Some activities may span more than one high-level action.

Annual reports also provide an opportunity to share information on activities underway for any actions in the Action Plan.

Future reports will provide updates on work in progress, new dementia-related initiatives or changes to existing policies and programs.

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) will report on key progress indicators to show how the Action Plan is making a difference to improve outcomes for people living with dementia. This will be publicly tracked and reported through the [National Dementia Action Plan indicators dashboard](#) on the AIHW website.

## Activity reporting for national priority actions

### ACTIVITY REPORTING – Australian Government

#### Action 3 – Empower individuals and communities to minimise risk where they can, and delay onset and progression.

Relevant sub actions:

3.1 - Improve Australians' awareness of risk factors and preventive actions that can be taken to reduce the risk of developing, delay the onset or slow the progression of dementia. This includes health promotion and prevention programs which support overall health.

<p><b>Rationale for sub-action focus areas</b></p>	<p>There is strong and increasing evidence that certain factors can increase the risk of dementia, and that taking preventive actions can help reduce this risk or delay the onset of the condition.</p> <p>Fourteen potentially modifiable risk factors for dementia have been identified<sup>1</sup>. These risk factors are not unique to dementia and are also linked to other chronic conditions. Addressing these shared risk factors presents a practical opportunity to support dementia prevention alongside broader chronic disease prevention efforts.</p> <p>The government invests in a range of initiatives that tackle common risk factors for dementia and other health conditions, helping Australians stay healthier, to age well and potentially reduce their risk of dementia.</p>
<p><b>Work underway</b></p>	<p><b>Preventive health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Australian Government's overarching approach to prevention includes the National Preventive Health Strategy 2021–2030, tailored population health strategies and initiatives to help improve the health and wellbeing of Australians at all stages of life.</li> <li>• Fourteen potentially modifiable risk factors for dementia have been identified, including hearing loss, high LDL cholesterol, social isolation, depression, traumatic brain injury, air pollution, physical inactivity, diabetes, hypertension, smoking, vision loss, obesity, excessive alcohol consumption, and lower levels of education or cognitive activity. The government funds a wide range of initiatives that promote broader health and wellbeing and, in doing so, help address many of these modifiable risk factors for dementia.</li> <li>• These include awareness raising activities for healthy living, active lifestyles and managing chronic conditions such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease. To learn more visit <a href="http://www.health.gov.au/topics/preventive-health/about">www.health.gov.au/topics/preventive-health/about</a></li> <li>• The <b>Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy (CTE) Support and Prevention Program</b> responds to an association between repeated head injuries, including concussions, and CTE. Dementia Australia is developing a national pilot program of support for people impacted by probable CTE, and a community awareness and education campaign on concussion and maintaining brain health, including while participating in sport.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Livingston et al., Dementia prevention, intervention, and care: 2024 report of the Lancet standing Commission, Lancet 2024; 404: 572–628, [www.thelancet.com/...](http://www.thelancet.com/...)

	<p><b>Updating evidence-based guidelines</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updating the <a href="#">Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour Guidelines</a> for adults and older Australians will include recommendations to promote improved health and wellbeing and incorporate a 24-hour movement approach that includes physical activity, sedentary behaviour and sleep.</li> <li>Updating the <b>Australian Dietary Guidelines (2013)</b> to provide recommendations for healthy eating to promote overall health and reduce the risk of diet-related disease and chronic health problems.</li> <li>Updating the 2013 <b>Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Management of Overweight and Obesity in Adults, Adolescents and Children in Australia</b>. Updated Guidelines will provide recommendations for the appropriate diagnosis, management and treatment of obesity, based on current evidence and best practice advice.</li> </ul> <p><b>MBS Health Assessments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted measures to support prevention are complemented by broader approaches to support health and wellbeing. The Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) supports GPs to provide preventive health care through a range of MBS items, including attendances and health assessments. Conversations with a GP starting in mid-life can help identify modifiable risk factors, including those for dementia.</li> </ul> <p><b>MindCare4Women</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>La Trobe University is delivering the MindCare4Women initiative and co-designing a dementia risk reduction community education program for women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. The program will provide information to empower women to take action for better brain health and help reduce their risk of dementia.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Achievements and insights</b></p>	<p>Research shows that many people have a limited understanding of dementia and how to reduce their risk of developing it. The Dementia Awareness Survey (AIHW, 2024) identified that while most Australians surveyed (99.6%) engaged in one or more behaviours that can reduce their risk of developing dementia, they generally did so for other reasons. The survey identified that people who knew more about dementia tended to take more action than those who knew less.</p>
<p><b>Strategic collaboration and partnerships</b></p>	<p>The department works with key stakeholders and peak bodies involved in preventive health including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Australian Prevention Partnership Centre</a> works with policy makers, researchers and practitioners to drive collaboration, leadership and knowledge translation for a stronger chronic disease prevention system.</li> <li>The <b>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)</b> publishes datasets about health in Australia including the <a href="#">National preventive health monitoring dashboard</a>, and the Australian Burden of Disease Study which provides insights about modifiable risk factors.</li> </ul>

## ACTIVITY REPORTING – Australian Government

### Action 4 – Improve dementia diagnosis and post-diagnostic care and support.

#### Relevant sub-actions:

4.1 - Review and update clinical practice guidelines and principles of care for people living with dementia every 3 to 5 years.

4.3 - Clarify pathways for dementia screening, assessment and diagnosis across the country, including identification of best practice.

4.8 - Improve diagnostic and post-diagnostic services and supports for groups facing additional barriers to care, such as people living with younger onset dementia and children living with dementia and their families.

<p><b>Rationale for sub-action focus areas</b></p>	<p>The Action Plan identified an average timeframe of 3 years to receive a dementia diagnosis from the initial onset of symptoms, and close to 5 years for people with younger onset dementia. A timely diagnosis followed by coordinated and personalised care and support across health, aged care and disability services supports people to maintain quality of life, live well and may delay the progression of dementia.</p>
<p><b>Work underway</b></p>	<p><b>Update of the Clinical Practice Guidelines and Principles of Care for People Living with Dementia (2016)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Australian Government has engaged Monash University to update the clinical guidelines. They will provide health professionals and care workers with recommendations that reflect the current evidence base and best practices in dementia risk reduction, diagnosis, and management.</li> <li>• The guidelines are anticipated to be released in late 2026. This project also aligns with Actions 3 and 5.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Health Networks (PHN) dementia support pathways</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This activity supports PHNs to develop, review, maintain and enhance nationally consistent local dementia support pathways. This includes:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ dementia specific pathways within clinical software used by GPs and primary care professionals to support assessment and referral to local services</li> <li>○ consumer-focused dementia support resources outlining post-diagnostic care and supports for people living with dementia and their families and carers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Dementia Training Program</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a national approach to accredited education, upskilling, and professional development in dementia care for the aged care and health workforce. This includes free continuing professional development training on dementia assessment, diagnosis and management to GPs, nurses, pharmacists, psychologists, specialists, allied health and other relevant professionals as appropriate. To learn more visit <a href="http://www.dta.com.au">www.dta.com.au</a>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Australian Dementia Network (ADNeT) Registry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ADNeT Registry collects clinical data from participating memory clinics and dementia diagnostic services across Australia. The data are used to benchmark clinical practice in the diagnosis, management and care of people with either dementia or mild cognitive impairment (MCI).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It aims to incorporate all diagnostic settings and register a large, representative cohort of newly diagnosed people. In doing so, the Registry will systematically drive improvements in the quality of care and outcomes for people with dementia or MCI.</li> </ul> <p><b>Australian Dementia Network (ADNeT)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government funded ADNeT to trial a range of activities related to developments in dementia diagnosis and treatment. This funding leveraged previous investments and built on several activities undertaken by ADNeT to improve access to dementia diagnosis and to pilot early interventions to support people following a diagnosis of dementia or mild cognitive impairment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Childhood Dementia (Rare Diseases) Support for Consumers and Health Professionals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This project supports scoping of adult dementia models of care with the view to improving care pathways and access for children with dementia and their families. It will also improve health professionals’ awareness and knowledge of childhood dementia, and continue to build the evidence base for appropriate care and support for children with dementia and their families.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Achievements and insights</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2024-25, the Dementia Training Program continued to deliver free accredited education, upskilling and professional development. This included 2,850 training occasions to GPs, and a further 43,740 training occasions to other health professionals.</li> <li>• PHNs delivered locally tailored dementia pathway resources for consumers and continued to offer clinical pathway guidance for GPs and the primary care workforce.</li> <li>• Under the National Dementia Support Program, Dementia Australia introduced the Dementia Individual Support Program. This program offers people living with dementia tailored, flexible support to develop and achieve dementia-related goals. This includes help to access relevant information and services across their dementia journey.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic collaboration and partnerships</b></p>	<p>Meaningful engagement with key stakeholders is critical to ensuring government funded programs and initiatives are relevant, effective and informed by lived experience and expertise. A sample of these collaborations is outlined below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dementia Australia is the national peak body supporting people living with dementia, their families and carers. They undertake national advocacy, provide insights on policy affecting people with dementia, and deliver the National Dementia Support Program on behalf of the Australian Government.</li> <li>• The Dementia Expert Reference Group (DERG) provides expert insights and feedback to government to support monitoring and continuous improvement of dementia policy, programs and activities.</li> <li>• PHNs engaged with local stakeholders to develop and maintain local dementia specific pathways, supporting health professionals, including GPs, to better assist patients at all stages of diagnosis and care. PHNs also worked with Dementia Australia to develop consumer-focused directories of local support services.</li> </ul>

## ACTIVITY REPORTING – Australian Government

### Action 8 – Improve dementia data, maximise the impact of dementia research and promote innovation.

#### Relevant sub-actions:

8.1 - Encourage investment in research, innovation and research translation on prevention, risk reduction, diagnosis, treatments (including a cure), holistic care and management for all types of dementia.

8.4 - Promote whole-of-system approaches to improve dementia data, (e.g. through clinical quality registries).

8.5 - Improve health, social and aged care data collection, accessibility and integration to support research, inform policy and service planning, monitor improvements and reporting on outcomes for all types of dementia.

<p><b>Rationale for sub-action focus areas</b></p>	<p>Research is essential to improving outcomes for individuals living with dementia. By translating knowledge from research into daily practice and using innovative technologies, we can help reduce new cases of dementia and improve early detection, diagnosis and care.</p> <p>Strengthening national dementia data will improve the ability to accurately forecast service needs, inform future policy, and assess program effectiveness. Dementia care, treatment and support costs are substantial, totalling around \$4.7 billion in 2022–23. With the number of people living with dementia projected to rise significantly, robust and reliable data is critical for effective service planning and investment decisions.</p>
<p><b>Work underway</b></p>	<p><b>National Centre for Monitoring Dementia (NCMD)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since 2021 the Government has funded the NCMD at the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). The NCMD undertakes routine monitoring of dementia in Australia and addresses data gaps through data collection improvements, linked data and the development of innovative analytical methods. These activities inform policy and service delivery.</li> <li>• The NCMD plays a key role in monitoring progress against the National Dementia Action Plan including developing and updating the NDAP Indicators Dashboard.</li> </ul> <p><b>Medical Research Future Fund (MRFF)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MRFF aims to transform health and medical research and innovation to improve lives, build the economy and contribute to health system sustainability. Research related to dementia including prevention, diagnosis and care are identified priorities for investment through the Dementia Ageing and Aged Care (DAAC) Mission, but dementia-related research is also funded under other MRFF initiatives.</li> <li>• For example, the MRFF 2023 BioMedTech Incubator – Dementia and Cognitive Decline Grant Opportunity supports the development of novel biomarkers, diagnostics, therapeutics, assistive device and digital technology approaches and products that treat, manage or slow the progression of dementia or cognitive decline (\$50 million over 2 years from 2023-24).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From inception to 31 December 2025, 67 MRFF grants have been awarded in dementia research to the value of \$157.3 million. Of this, the DAAC Mission has awarded 34 grants to the value of \$65.3 million.</li> </ul> <p><b>Dementia, Ageing and Aged Care (DAAC) Mission</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DAAC Mission is investing \$185 million over ten years, from 2019-20 to 2028-29. This investment supports research helping older Australians maintain health and quality of life as they age, live independently longer, and access quality care when needed.</li> <li>The <a href="#">2025 DAAC Grant Opportunity</a> is providing up to \$24.3 million to fund implementation research. Outcomes will be announced and funded by the end June 2026.</li> </ul> <p><b>National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NHMRC is also a significant funder of dementia research in Australia. In 2025, 7 NHMRC grants were funded totalling \$9.2 million for dementia research.</li> </ul> <p><b>Aged Care Research and Industry Innovation Australia (ARIIA)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ARIIA's mission is to equip the aged care sector with the knowledge and skills to implement evidence-based practices and new technologies.</li> <li>ARIIA delivers a range of programs and activities to support increasing the capability of the aged care workforce. This includes a Knowledge and Implementation Hub with dementia identified as a priority topic. The Hub provides access to evidence of best practice, alongside learning and practical resources, to support the aged care workforce in delivering safe, high-quality care to individuals living with dementia. For more information on ARIIA visit: <a href="https://www.ariaa.org.au">https://www.ariaa.org.au</a></li> </ul> <p>This initiative also contributes to Actions 5, 6 and 7.</p>
<p><b>Achievements and insights</b></p>	<p>Improving the availability of data about dementia is essential for reporting on the services provided to people living with dementia, and their health trajectories. Several achievements to progress the desired outcomes for this Action are outlined below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major updates to the Dementia in Australia web report in September and December 2025, included prevalence estimates, deaths, burden of disease, health and aged care expenditure, hospitalisations and carers of people living with dementia. This report identified dementia as the leading cause of death in Australia in 2023, responsible for 1 in 10 deaths.</li> <li>The updated report also found that \$4.7 billion of Australia's health and aged care expenditure in 2022-23 was spent directly on dementia. In 2024, 425,000 Australians were estimated to be living with dementia, with projected increases to over one million Australians with dementia by 2065.</li> <li>Data improvements through the Aged Care National Minimum Data Set (NMDS), the Aged Care National Best Practice Data Set (NBPDS) and the National Aged Care Data Asset (NACDA). The NACDA is a data resource created by the AIHW to support research in aged care.</li> <li>To support the quality of aged care data, the AIHW has developed standardised mandatory data elements about aged care (the Aged Care NMDS standards) as well as recommendations and standards for additional non-mandatory data collected in aged care (the Aged Care NBPDS). The Aged Care NBPDS contains</li> </ul>

	<p>meta data specifications on dementia diagnosis. Version 1 of the Aged Care NBPDS was released in October 2025.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Review of the MRFF DAAC Mission published in 2025 identified that while most projects are still in progress, the Mission is making early progress in contributing to its aims and priority areas. The review highlighted Australia as a global leader in dementia research, particularly in prevention, post-diagnostic care, and inclusive research practices, with MRFF funding playing a key role in enabling high-quality, translational research and having a strong focus on consumer engagement and priority populations. Opportunities for strategic improvement were also identified for the department to consider, including refocussing research priorities for the DAAC Mission to better support aged care reform and improving coordination with national DAAC research funding. For the full report visit: <a href="https://www.health.gov.au/our-work/mrff-dementia-ageing-and-aged-care-mission">https://www.health.gov.au/our-work/mrff-dementia-ageing-and-aged-care-mission</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic collaboration and partnerships</b></p>	<p>The AIHW is a key partner to improve dementia data and tackle data gaps through its NCMD work, and developing the NACDA Aged Care NMDS and Aged Care NBPDS.</p>

## Other activities underway

Governments undertake activities across the breadth of the Action Plan. The table below provides an opportunity to showcase any activities that support the broader actions, in addition to the identified priority actions.

ACTIVITY REPORTING – Australian Government		
OTHER ACTIVITIES UNDERWAY		
Note: Australian Government programs and initiatives listed in this section represent a snapshot of key activities or changes relevant to the high-level actions in the reporting period. For more information about current dementia programs visit <a href="https://www.health.gov.au/topics/dementia/what-were-doing-about-dementia">https://www.health.gov.au/topics/dementia/what-were-doing-about-dementia</a> .		
NDAP Action(s)/sub-action(s)	Activity	Achievements and Insights
Action 1	New Aged Care Act	<p>The new rights-based <u>Aged Care Act</u> commenced 1 November 2025 and ensures that older people and their wants and needs are, and remain, at the centre of the new system.</p> <p>The new Act includes a Statement of Rights that outlines the rights older people should expect when seeking or accessing government-funded aged care services.</p> <p>The new Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>introduces laws to make sure all aged care services are safe, people are treated with respect and have the quality of life they deserve</li> <li>increases protections for older people and allows them to exercise their rights</li> <li>embeds principles of supported decision-making across the system and introduces the role of a registered supporter, reinforcing the right of older people to make their own decisions about their own lives and be supported to do so.</li> </ul> <p>Strengthened <u>Aged Care Quality Standards</u> came into effect with the new Act. They set the standard for the level of care older people can expect to receive and have an enhanced focus on supporting the needs of people living with dementia. Government-funded aged care providers must meet the strengthened Quality Standards obligations aligned to the service type they deliver. (<i>Activities also align to Action 5</i>)</p> <p>Ongoing education and training modules are available through the OPAN website, the department’s website, the Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission’s learning management platform (Alis), and AusMed to support the implementation of the new Aged Care Act. These modules are designed for older people, as well as aged care providers and workers, equipping them to embed culturally safe, rights-based, and inclusive practices that strengthen supported decision-making and improve the quality of care for people living with dementia, including Aboriginal and</p>

		<p>Torres Strait Islander peoples, culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, and other diverse backgrounds.</p> <p><u>New Aged Care Act Older Person Resource Hub</u>: A one stop-shop for materials that support people to transition to the new Act. This includes resources on the Statement of Rights and supported decision making.</p>
Action 2	Aged Care Consumer Peak Body Funding - Dementia Australia	Funding for Dementia Australia to ensure the perspectives of people living with dementia, their families and carers are represented in aged care policy and program development. This includes developing relationships and actively collaborating with key stakeholders, to advance and strengthen dementia related awareness, knowledge, services, supports and initiatives.
Action 5	National Aged Care Advocacy Program: Supported decision-making toolkit	The program delivered through the Older Persons Advocacy Network (OPAN), has established a Supported Decision-Making Toolkit. This is a comprehensive resource for older people, their families and other supporters to empower older people in making informed choices about their aged care. The toolkit promotes rights-based decision-making and includes practical strategies to help people living with dementia or other cognitive conditions to communicate their needs and wishes more effectively.
Action 5	National Aged Care Design Principles	The National Aged Care Design Principles and Guidelines guide best practice residential aged care design, including dementia-friendly environments. Introduced on a voluntary basis in 2024, the department is now promoting awareness and encouraging sector uptake. In 2025, activities included targeted communications, a free online Care Home Assessment Tool, a national webinar series and links to capital funding opportunities to incentivise adoption.
Action 5	Support at Home Program	The Support at Home program commenced with the new Aged Care Act on 1 November 2025 and replaces the Home Care Packages Program and the Short-Term Restorative Care Program. The Support at Home program supports older people living with dementia, including through access to 'clinical support' services such as nursing and allied health that are fully funded by government.
Action 5	Commonwealth Home Support Program (CHSP)	<p>The program provides entry-level support to help older people continue to live safely and independently at home and in their communities. The CHSP will transition to the Support at Home program no earlier than 1 July 2027.</p> <p>CHSP clients with dementia have access to a range of services, information and supports through the program to meet their specific needs such as assistive technology, home modifications, meals and transport. Services through the CHSP are government subsidised.</p>
Action 5	Care Finder Program	This program seeks to support vulnerable older people who need intensive support to access aged care services. This may include people who have dementia or are experiencing cognitive decline ( <i>also aligns with Action 6</i> ).

Action 5	Hospital to Aged Care Dementia Support Program	This program helps older people living with dementia to transition from hospital into residential aged care or home with aged care support. With a presence in every state and territory, Dementia Support Australia is delivering the program in selected locations. Staff in participating hospitals can refer eligible hospital patients to the program.
Action 5	Supporting Younger People with Dementia and Improvement of Community Safeguarding for People with Disability	This initiative involves education and training materials to support people under the age of 65 diagnosed with dementia and other neurological conditions to locate appropriate community-based support.  It aims to improve system literacy and access to appropriate supports for younger people (under 65 years) diagnosed with dementia. It focuses on delivering targeted information to support transitions into residential care, enhancing health practitioners' understanding of available services and building capacity in primary care to engage in community-based care pathways.
Action 5	Primary Health Networks: Commissioning early intervention initiatives to support healthy ageing and ongoing management of chronic conditions	Under this activity, PHNs are funded to support older people to live at home for as long as possible, reduce avoidable hospital admissions and delay entry to residential aged care. PHNs commission a range of consumer focused early interventional activities that support healthy ageing and chronic disease management. The activity also supports capability uplift of GPs and other primary health care workers through training, tools and resources to help them screen for frailty and falls, and deliver improved health and care outcomes for older people.
Action 5	Residential Care Service List	Residential care homes are responsible for meeting the care needs of their residents in line with the Residential Care Service List within the Aged Care Rules 2025. Quality dementia and cognitive care is considered core business for all aged care homes.  If a resident has dementia or other cognitive impairments, their care and services plans must include individualised therapy and support programs that are designed to help manage dementia and cognitive decline, and focus on enhancing the individual's quality of life. All care and services must be provided in accordance with the strengthened Quality Standards and the Statement of Rights.
Action 5 & 6	Aged Care Research and Industry Innovation Australia (ARIIA)	ARIIA is providing grants aimed at advancing the delivery of dementia supports using innovative technologies such as virtual reality and Artificial Intelligence. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving workforce capability and capacity in communicating with people living with dementia (PLWD) using an artificially intelligent (AI) avatar.</li> <li>Developing technology to facilitate staff and resident connection to deliver personalised reminiscing at scale for those living with dementia.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of an innovative virtual reality experience for people living with mild dementia in residential aged care.</li> </ul> <p>Examples of ARIIA projects to improve workforce capability and support carers and families to improve their knowledge of dementia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iSupport - skilled training program for informal carers of people with dementia, with a focus on Chinese carers.</li> <li>Development of Forget Me Not app and microlearning modules to develop the confidence and competence of aged care workers supporting people living with dementia.</li> </ul>
Action 6	Review of 'My Aged Care' processes for people living with living dementia	Aligned with an ongoing commitment to enhance the user experience when engaging with the aged care system, the referral process from My Aged Care to Dementia Australia was updated in 2025 to better support referrals for carers needing additional support.
Action 6 & 7	Childhood Dementia (Rare Diseases) Support for Consumers and Health Professionals	In addition to the activities at Action 4, this investment includes development of a digital education platform with information and education materials for health professionals to better support children with dementia and their families. The Digital Hub aims to become a 'one stop shop' for both families and healthcare professionals with online access to services, tailored information, an online community, and support tools that provide a personalised experience ( <i>initiative aligns to Actions 2,4,5,6,7 and 8</i> ).
Action 6 & 7	Equip Aged Care Learning Modules	The University of Tasmania's short online learning modules support aged care workers, volunteers, caregivers, and anyone with an interest in improving care for older Australians. The modules cover a range of topics including an introductory and refresher module on supporting people living with dementia.