Supplementary Material

Could Country-Level Factors Explain Sex Differences in Dementia Incidence and Prevalence? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Supplementary File 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Supplementary Table 1. PRISMA checklist 2

Supplementary Table 2. GATHER checklist 5

Search strategy 6

Supplementary Table 3. Electronic bibliographic databases and search terms 7

Additional information on data extraction 9

Supplementary Figure 1. Study selection flowchart 10

Supplementary Table 4. Studies meeting inclusion criteria (n=205) 11

Supplementary Table 5. Reasons for exclusion following full-text screening (n=263) 25

Supplementary Table 6. Summary table of studies included in systematic review but excluded from meta-analysis 37

Supplementary Table 7. Application of Newcastle-Ottawa quality assessment scale for cohort studies 39

Supplementary Table 8. Results of the quality appraisal for included studies (n=205) 40

Supplementary Table 9. Sources for country specific data for meta-regression analyses 44

Supplementary Table 1. PRISMA checklist

Section and Topic	Item #	Checklist item	Location where item is reported
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review.	Pg1
ABSTRACT			
BACKGROUND			
Objectives	2.1	Provide an explicit statement of the main objective(s) or question(s) the review addresses.	Pg2
METHODS			
Eligibility criteria	2.2	Specify the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the review.	Pg2
Information sources	2.3	Specify the information sources (e.g., databases, registers) used to identify studies and the date when each was last searched.	Pg2
Risk of bias	2.4	Specify the methods used to assess risk of bias in the included studies.	Pg2
Synthesis of results	2.5	Specify the methods used to present and synthesise results.	Pg2
RESULTS			
Included studies	2.6	Give the total number of included studies and participants and summarise relevant characteristics of studies.	Pg2
Synthesis of results	2.7	Present results for main outcomes, preferably indicating the number of included studies and participants for each. If meta-analysis was done, report the summary estimate and confidence/credible interval. If comparing groups, indicate the direction of the effect (i.e., which group is favoured).	Pg2
DISCUSSION			
Limitations of evidence	2.8	Provide a brief summary of the limitations of the evidence included in the review (e.g. study risk of bias, inconsistency and imprecision).	Pg2
Interpretation	2.9	Provide a general interpretation of the results and important implications.	Pg2
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of existing knowledge.	Pg3-5
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the objective(s) or question(s) the review addresses.	Pg4
METHODS			
Eligibility criteria	5	Specify the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the review and how studies were grouped for the syntheses.	Pg5-6
Information sources	6	Specify all databases, registers, websites, organisations, reference lists and other sources searched or consulted to identify studies. Specify the date when each source was last searched or consulted.	Pg5-6, Supplementary File 1: Supplementary Table 3
Search strategy	7	Present the full search strategies for all databases, registers and websites, including any filters and limits used.	Supplementary File 1: Search strategy, Supplementary Table 3
Selection process	8	Specify the methods used to decide whether a study met the inclusion criteria of the review, including how many reviewers screened each record and each report retrieved, whether they worked independently, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.	Pg5-7, Supplementary File 1: Search strategy, Supplementary File 1: Supplementary Tables 5 and 6
Data collection process	9	Specify the methods used to collect data from reports, including how many reviewers collected data from each report, whether they worked independently, any processes for obtaining or confirming data from study investigators, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.	Pg7-8, Supplementary File 1: Additional information on data extraction
Data items	10a	List and define all outcomes for which data were sought. Specify whether all results that were compatible with each outcome domain in each study were sought (e.g., for all measures, time points, analyses), and if not, the methods used to decide which results to collect.	Pg7-8, Supplementary File 1: Additional information on data extraction
	10b	List and define all other variables for which data were sought (e.g., participant and intervention characteristics, funding sources). Describe any assumptions made about any missing or unclear information.	Pg6-9, Supplementary File 1: Additional information on data extraction
Study risk of bias assessment	11	Specify the methods used to assess risk of bias in the included studies, including details of the tool(s) used, how many reviewers assessed each study and whether they worked independently, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.	Pg8, 9, 12, Supplementary File 1: Supplementary Tables 7 and 8
Effect measures	12	Specify for each outcome the effect measure(s) (e.g., risk ratio, mean difference) used in the synthesis or presentation of results.	Pg7-9
Synthesis methods	13a	Describe the processes used to decide which studies were eligible for each synthesis (e.g., tabulating the study intervention characteristics and comparing against the planned groups for each synthesis (item #5)).	Pg6-7, Supplementary File:

			Supplementary Table 4
	13b	Describe any methods required to prepare the data for presentation or synthesis, such as handling of missing summary statistics, or data conversions.	Pg7-9
	13c	Describe any methods used to tabulate or visually display results of individual studies and syntheses.	Pg9-10
	13d	Describe any methods used to synthesize results and provide a rationale for the choice(s). If meta-analysis was performed, describe the model(s), method(s) to identify the presence and extent of statistical heterogeneity, and software package(s) used.	Pg8-10
	13e	Describe any methods used to explore possible causes of heterogeneity among study results (e.g., subgroup analysis, meta-regression).	Pg9,12
	13f	Describe any sensitivity analyses conducted to assess robustness of the synthesized results.	Pg8,13
Reporting bias assessment	14	Describe any methods used to assess risk of bias due to missing results in a synthesis (arising from reporting biases).	Pg8, 9
Certainty assessment	15	Describe any methods used to assess certainty (or confidence) in the body of evidence for an outcome.	Pg8
RESULTS			
Study selection	16a	Describe the results of the search and selection process, from the number of records identified in the search to the number of studies included in the review, ideally using a flow diagram.	Pg9-10, Supplementary File 1: Supplementary Figure 1
	16b	Cite studies that might appear to meet the inclusion criteria, but which were excluded, and explain why they were excluded.	Supplementary File 1: Supplementary Tables 4 and 8
Study characteristics	17	Cite each included study and present its characteristics.	Supplementary File 1: Supplementary Table 4
Risk of bias in studies	18	Present assessments of risk of bias for each included study.	Supplementary File 1: Supplementary Table 8, Supplementary File 2: Supplementary Figures 10-15
Results of individual studies	19	For all outcomes, present, for each study: (a) summary statistics for each group (where appropriate) and (b) an effect estimate and its precision (e.g. confidence/credible interval), ideally using structured tables or plots.	Supplementary File 2: Supplementary Figures 1-9 (results given by country)
Results of syntheses	20a	For each synthesis, briefly summarise the characteristics and risk of bias among contributing studies.	Pg9-10, 12, Supplementary File 2: Supplementary Figures 10-15
	20b	Present results of all statistical syntheses conducted. If meta-analysis was done, present for each the summary estimate and its precision (e.g., confidence/credible interval) and measures of statistical heterogeneity. If comparing groups, describe the direction of the effect.	Pg10-13, Supplementary File 2
	20c	Present results of all investigations of possible causes of heterogeneity among study results.	Pg12, 13, Supplementary File 2: Supplementary Figures 1-9
	20d	Present results of all sensitivity analyses conducted to assess the robustness of the synthesized results.	Pg11,13, Supplementary File 2: Supplementary Figures 7-9
Reporting biases	21	Present assessments of risk of bias due to missing results (arising from reporting biases) for each synthesis assessed.	Pg12, Supplementary File 2: Supplementary Figures 10-15
Certainty of evidence	22	Present assessments of certainty (or confidence) in the body of evidence for each outcome assessed.	Pg11, Tables 1-2, Supplementary File 2: Supplementary Figures 1-9
DISCUSSION			
Discussion	23a	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence.	Pg13-15
	23b	Discuss any limitations of the evidence included in the review.	Pg14
	23c	Discuss any limitations of the review processes used.	Pg14
	23d	Discuss implications of the results for practice, policy, and future research.	Pg14-15
OTHER INFORMATION			
Registration and protocol	24a	Provide registration information for the review, including register name and registration number, or state that the review was not registered.	Pg5

	24b	Indicate where the review protocol can be accessed, or state that a protocol was not prepared.	Pg5
	24c	Describe and explain any amendments to information provided at registration or in the protocol.	N/A
Support	25	Describe sources of financial or non-financial support for the review, and the role of the funders or sponsors in the review.	Pg 9, 16
Competing interests	26	Declare any competing interests of review authors.	Pg16
Availability of data, code and other materials	27	Report which of the following are publicly available and where they can be found: template data collection forms; data extracted from included studies; data used for all analyses; analytic code; any other materials used in the review.	Pg5, 16

PRISMA checklist from: Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *BMJ* 2021; **372**: n71.

Supplementary Table 2. GATHER checklist

Item #	Checklist item	Reported on page #
Objectives and funding		
1	Define the indicator(s), populations (including age, sex, and geographic entities), and time period(s) for which estimates were made.	2, 5, 6-10
2	List the funding sources for the work.	16
Data Inputs		
For all data inputs from multiple sources that are synthesized as part of the study:		
3	Describe how the data were identified and how the data were accessed.	5-7, Supplementary File 1: Supplementary Table 3, Additional information on data extraction
4	Specify the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Identify all ad-hoc exclusions.	6-7
5	Provide information on all included data sources and their main characteristics. For each data source used, report reference information or contact name/institution, population represented, data collection method, year(s) of data collection, sex and age range, diagnostic criteria or measurement method, and sample size, as relevant.	9-10, Supplementary File 1: Supplementary Tables 4 and 6
6	Identify and describe any categories of input data that have potentially important biases (e.g., based on characteristics listed in item 5).	6, 10, Supplementary File 1: Supplementary Table 6
For data inputs that contribute to the analysis but were not synthesized as part of the study:		
7	Describe and give sources for any other data inputs.	6, Supplementary File 1: Supplementary Table 9
For all data inputs:		
8	Provide all data inputs in a file format from which data can be efficiently extracted (e.g., a spreadsheet rather than a PDF), including all relevant meta-data listed in item 5. For any data inputs that cannot be shared because of ethical or legal reasons, such as third-party ownership, provide a contact name or the name of the institution that retains the right to the data.	1
Data analysis		
9	Provide a conceptual overview of the data analysis method. A diagram may be helpful.	7-9
10	Provide a detailed description of all steps of the analysis, including mathematical formulae. This description should cover, as relevant, data cleaning, data pre-processing, data adjustments and weighting of data sources, and mathematical or statistical model(s).	7-9
11	Describe how candidate models were evaluated and how the final model(s) were selected.	8
12	Provide the results of an evaluation of model performance, if done, as well as the results of any relevant sensitivity analysis.	8, 13
13	Describe methods for calculating uncertainty of the estimates. State which sources of uncertainty were, and were not, accounted for in the uncertainty analysis.	8
14	State how analytic or statistical source code used to generate estimates can be accessed.	5
Results and Discussion		
15	Provide published estimates in a file format from which data can be efficiently extracted.	Supplementary File 1: Supplementary Table 6, Supplementary File 2
16	Report a quantitative measure of the uncertainty of the estimates (e.g., uncertainty intervals).	2, 11, 22-25, Supplementary File 1: Supplementary Table 6, Supplementary File 2
17	Interpret results in light of existing evidence. If updating a previous set of estimates, describe the reasons for changes in estimates.	13-14
18	Discuss limitations of the estimates. Include a discussion of any modelling assumptions or data limitations that affect interpretation of the estimates.	14

GATHER checklist from: Stevens GA, Alkema L, Black RE, et al. Guidelines for Accurate and Transparent Health Estimates Reporting: the GATHER statement. *The Lancet* 2016; **388**(10062): e19-e23.

Search strategy

The following search strategy was employed in PubMed: ((“Prevalence”[MeSH] OR “Incidence”[MeSH]) AND ((((sex based OR sex factors OR sex distribution OR sex characteristics OR sex dimorphism OR gender difference* OR female OR male OR gender OR sex OR women OR men)) AND (prevalence OR incidence OR epidemiol* OR survey OR rapid assessment OR situation assessment OR situational assessment OR rar OR cohort OR surveillance OR seroprevalence OR seroincidence OR seroepidemiol* OR screening OR exp epidemiologic methods/ OR exp epidemiologic studies/ OR exp sentinel surveillance/ OR exp seroepidemiologic studies/ OR exp cohort studies/ OR exp cross-sectional studies/ OR exp longitudinal studies/ OR exp follow-up studies/ OR exp prospective studies/)) AND "Dementia"[Mesh]). Similar strategies were employed in Cochrane, ProQuest and GIM. For further details, see Supplementary File 1, Supplementary Table 3.

All hits returned by the search were imported into an Endnote directory. First, three independent reviewers screened titles and abstracts for relevance (NE, RE, KJA, LE, RP). After which, at least two independent reviewers reviewed the selected full-texts articles for eligibility (NE, LE, KJA, HH, RE, RP). Discrepancies in study selection were resolved through discussion and consensus at both stages (KJA, RP, RE, HH, LE). Where multiple publications reported data from the same dataset, the most recent publication was selected.

Supplementary Table 3. Electronic bibliographic databases and search terms

Database and period	Search Strategy
PubMed – NCBI	
Inception – 1/8/2018	((“Prevalence”[MeSH] OR “Incidence”[MeSH]) AND ((((sex based OR sex factors OR sex distribution OR sex characteristics OR sex dimorphism OR gender difference* OR female OR male OR gender OR sex OR women OR men)) AND (prevalence OR incidence OR epidemiol* OR survey OR rapid assessment OR situation assessment OR situational assessment OR rar OR cohort OR surveillance OR seroprevalence OR seroincidence OR seroepidemiol* OR screening OR exp epidemiologic methods/ OR exp epidemiologic studies/ OR exp sentinel surveillance/ OR exp seroepidemiologic studies/ OR exp cohort studies/ OR exp cross-sectional studies/ OR exp longitudinal studies/ OR exp follow-up studies/ OR exp prospective studies/)) AND "Dementia"[Mesh]) - filtered (English, Human)
1/8/2018 – 24/11/2020	(("Prevalence"[MeSH] OR "Incidence"[MeSH]) AND ((((sex based OR sex factors OR sex distribution OR sex characteristics OR sex dimorphism OR gender difference* OR female OR male OR gender OR sex OR women OR men)) AND (prevalence OR incidence OR epidemiol* OR survey OR rapid assessment OR situation assessment OR situational assessment OR rar OR cohort OR surveillance OR seroprevalence OR seroincidence OR seroepidemiol* OR screening OR exp epidemiologic methods/ OR exp epidemiologic studies/ OR exp sentinel surveillance/ OR exp seroepidemiologic studies/ OR exp cohort studies/ OR exp cross-sectional studies/ OR exp longitudinal studies/ OR exp follow-up studies/ OR exp prospective studies/)) AND "Dementia"[Mesh])
Cochrane Library – Wiley Online Library	
Inception – 1/8/2018	([mh dementia] and ("sex based" or "sex factors" or "sex distribution" or "sex characteristics" or "sex dimorphism" or female or male or gender or sex or women or men or "gender next difference*") and (epidemiol* or survey or "rapid assessment" or "situation assessment" or "situational assessment" or rar or cohort or surveillance or seroprevalence or seroincidence or seroepidemiol* or screening or [mh "epidemiologic methods"] or "epidemiologic methods" or [mh "epidemiologic studies"] or "epidemiologic studies" or [mh "sentinel surveillance"] or "sentinel surveillance" or [mh "seroepidemiologic studies"] or "seroepidemiologic studies" or [mh "cohort studies"] or "cohort studies" or [mh "cross-sectional studies"] or "cross-sectional studies" or [mh "longitudinal studies"] or "longitudinal studies" or [mh "follow-up studies"] or "follow-up studies" or [mh "prospective studies"] or "prospective studies" or prevalence or incidence) and ([mh prevalence] or [mh incidence]))
1/8/2018 – 24/11/2020	MeSH descriptor: [Dementia] explode all trees OR MeSH descriptor: [Alzheimer Disease] explode all trees OR dementia* OR Alzheimer* OR AD OR VAD OR "vascular dementia" OR MCI OR "mild cognitive imapir*" AND ("sex based" or "sex factors" or "sex distribution" or "sex characteristics" or "sex dimorphism" or female or male or gender or sex or women or men) OR gender NEXT difference* OR MeSH descriptor: [Gender Identity] explode all trees AND epidemiol* or survey or "rapid assessment" or "situation assessment" or "situational assessment" or rar or cohort or surveillance or seroprevalence or seroincidence or seroepidemiol* or screening OR "epidemiologic methods" or "epidemiologic studies" or "sentinel surveillance" or "seroepidemiologic studies" or "cohort studies" or "cross-sectional studies" or "longitudinal studies" or "follow-up studies" or "prospective studies" OR MeSH descriptor: [Epidemiologic Methods] explode all trees OR MeSH descriptor: [Epidemiologic Studies] explode all trees OR MeSH descriptor: [Sentinel Surveillance] explode all trees OR MeSH descriptor: [Seroepidemiologic Studies] explode all trees OR MeSH descriptor: [Cohort Studies] explode all trees OR MeSH descriptor: [Cross-Sectional Studies] explode all trees OR MeSH descriptor: [Longitudinal Studies] explode all trees OR MeSH descriptor: [Follow-Up Studies] explode all trees OR MeSH descriptor: [Prospective Studies] explode all trees AND prevalence OR incidence OR MeSH descriptor: [Prevalence] explode all trees OR MeSH descriptor: [Incidence] explode all trees
Proquest	
Inception – 1/8/2018	("sex based" OR "sex factors" OR "sex distribution" OR "sex characteristics" OR "sex dimorphism" OR "gender differences" OR "gender difference" OR female OR male OR gender OR sex OR women OR men) AND (prevalence OR incidence OR epidemiol* OR survey OR "rapid assessment" OR "situation assessment" OR "situational assessment" OR rar OR cohort OR surveillance OR seroprevalence OR seroincidence OR seroepidemiol* OR screening OR "epidemiologic methods" OR "epidemiologic studies" OR "sentinel surveillance" OR "seroepidemiologic studies" OR "cohort studies" OR "cross-sectional studies" OR "longitudinal studies" OR "follow-up studies" OR "prospective studies") AND MESH(dementia) AND (MESH(incidence) OR MESH(prevalence)) - filtered (English, Human)

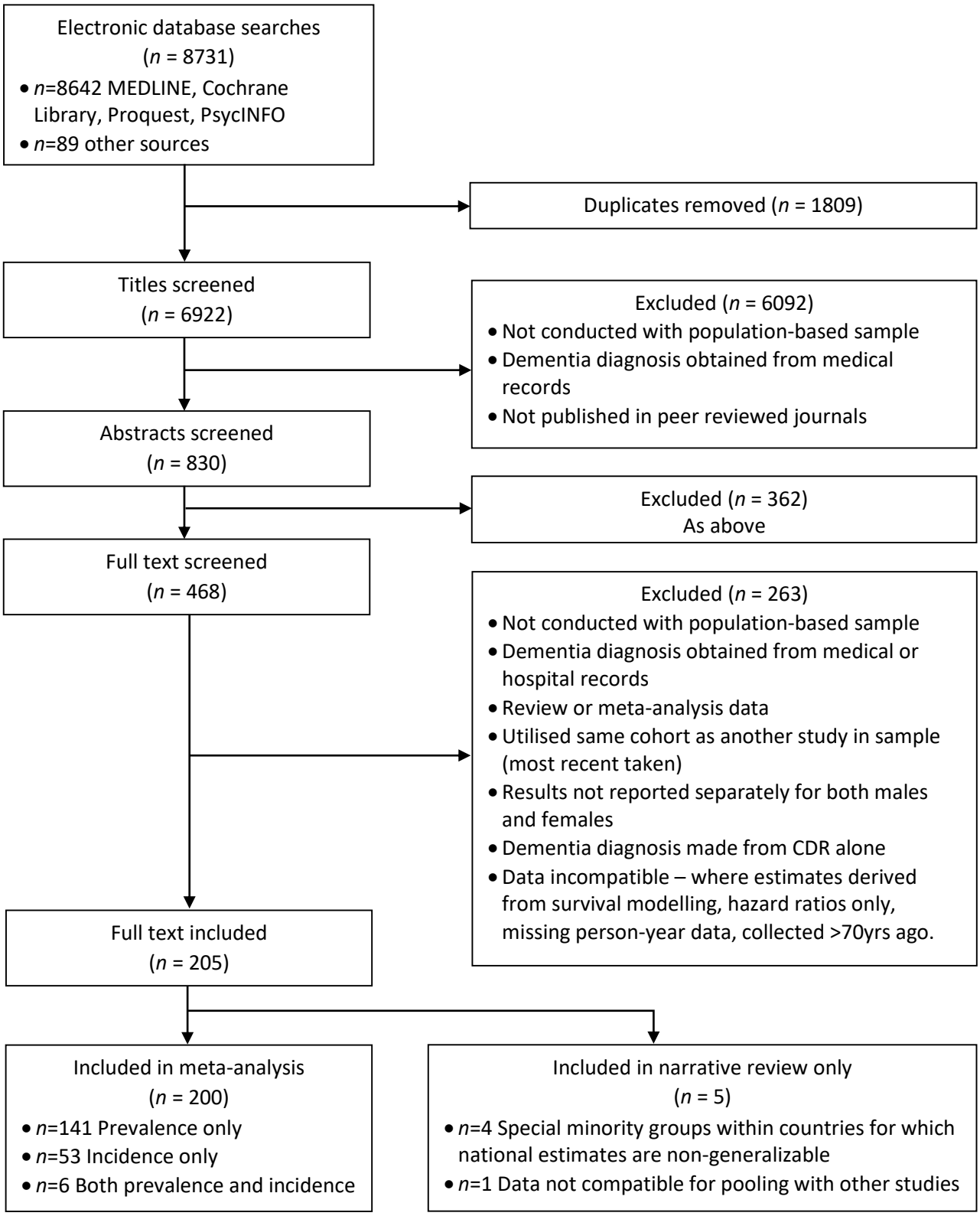
1/8/2018 – 24/11/2020	ti(Systematic review) AND (Sex OR Gender) AND ti(Dementia OR AD OR Alzheimer* OR VAD OR MCI OR mild cognitive impairment) AND ti(Prevalence) ti(Meta analys*) AND (Sex OR Gender) AND ti(Dementia OR AD OR Alzheimer* OR VAD OR MCI OR mild cognitive impairment) AND ti(Prevalence) (Sex OR Gender) AND ti(Dementia OR AD OR Alzheimer* OR VAD OR MCI OR mild cognitive impairment) AND ti(Prevalence) ti(systematic review OR meta analysis) AND (Sex OR Gender) AND ti(Dementia OR AD OR Alzheimer* OR VAD OR MCI OR mild cognitive impairment) AND ti(Prevalence) ti(Systematic review) AND (Sex OR Gender) AND ti(Dementia OR AD OR Alzheimer* OR VAD OR MCI OR mild cognitive impairment) AND ti(Incidence) ti(Meta analys*) AND (Sex OR Gender) AND ti(Dementia OR AD OR Alzheimer* OR VAD OR MCI OR mild cognitive impairment) AND ti(Incidence) (Sex OR Gender) AND ti(Dementia OR AD OR Alzheimer* OR VAD OR MCI OR mild cognitive impairment) AND ti(Incidence) ti(systematic review OR meta analysis) AND (Sex OR Gender) AND ti(Dementia OR AD OR Alzheimer* OR VAD OR MCI OR mild cognitive impairment) AND ti(Incidence)

Additional information on data extraction

Data extraction was conducted separately by two pairs of independent reviewers (HH-LE, LE-RE). For each outcome measure of interest (sex stratified dementia prevalence, and dementia incidence), study details were extracted including the year of assessment, country and region from which study sample was drawn, total sample size, number of males and females, dementia subtypes, age band, and dementia prevalence or incidence rate within specific age-ranges with associated 95% confidence interval lower limit and upper limit. Data were extracted into excel spreadsheets by one reviewer and checked by a second. Information was not extracted for mild cognitive impairment, or cognitive impairment without dementia.

If papers mentioned a protocol or method paper, or methods being described in a previous paper, these were also checked for data extraction. Websites for large-scale longitudinal cohort studies (e.g., Kungsholmen project) were also checked for missing information. Sample size was based on the sample used for final analyses, or where this information was not provided, the sample size after all final exclusions. Where there was a discrepancy between the final sample size reported in the text, and in results presented in tables, the total N from the table and results section of the published journal article was taken. Years of assessments were extracted based on the initial and final dates of data collection, although this range may include an intermediary period where no data were collection (such as a delay between baseline and commencing follow-up collections).

Supplementary Figure 1. Study selection flowchart



Supplementary Table 4. Studies meeting inclusion criteria (n=205)

Study	Target measure	Total *n*	*n* used in analysis	Sampling population/Country	Gender ratio (male/female) [meta-analysis sample only]	Age range (years)	Year(s) of data collection	Diagnostic tools
Aevarsson et al. (1996)	Incidence	320	320	Gothenburg, Sweden	0.42	85-88	1986-1990	Clinical evaluation, CPRS, MMSE, neuroimaging, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA
Aevarsson et al. (1997)	Prevalence	494, 248	494	Gothenburg, Sweden	[0.41], 0.34	85, 88	1986-1987, 1989-1990	Clinical evaluation, CPRS, MMSE, neuroimaging, laboratory investigations, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA
Afgin et al. (2012)	Prevalence	944	944	Wadi-Ara, Israel	0.97	65+	2003-2008	MMSE, BCST, CDR, DSM-IV, ICD-10, NINCDS-ADRDA
Ahmadi-Abhari et al. (2017)	Incidence and prevalence	17914, 12085	17914, 12085	England	0.81, 0.80	50+	2002-2013	IQCODE, functional impairment questionnaire, DSM-IV
Andersen et al. (1997)	Prevalence	3299	3299	Odense, Denmark	0.80	65-84	1985-1993	CAMDEX, DART, clinical evaluation, NINCDS-ADRDA, DSM-III-R, CDR, ICD-8
Andersen et al. (1999)	Incidence	2452	2452	Odense, Denmark	1.00	65-84	1985-1993	CAMDEX, clinical evaluation, CDR, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA
Andersson et al. (2012)	Prevalence	591	591	Gothenburg, Sweden	0.22	97	1998-2007	Clinical evaluation, CPRS, DSM-III-R, ICD
Arai et al. (2004)	Incidence	782	782	Hokkaido, Japan	0.97	65+	1998-2002	The Evaluation Criteria of the Level of Independence in Daily Living for the Elderly with Dementia
Arslantas et al. (2009)	Prevalence	3100	3100	Eskisehir, Turkey	0.70	55+	2002-2004	MMSE, ICD-10, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV, neuroimaging, laboratory investigations, NINDS-AIREN, CDR
Azzimondi et al. (1998)	Prevalence	365, 408	168	Troina, S. Agata Militello, Italy	0.82, 0.63 [0.83]	>74	1992, 1994	MMSE, clinical evaluation, CDR, DSM-III-R, HIS
Bachman et al. (1992)	Prevalence	2180	2180	Framingham, MA, USA	0.64	60-84	1982-1983	MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, HIS, BDRS, neuroimaging, NINCDS-ADRDA
Bae et al. (2015)	Incidence	181	181	South Korea	0.81	65+	2008-2012	MMSE, CERAD-K-C, CERAD-K-N, clinical evaluation, neuroimaging, laboratory investigations, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA
Benedetti et al. (2012)	Prevalence	238	222	Buttapietra, Italy	0.56	74+	1996	MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, HIS, NINCDS-ADRDA
Bermejo-Pareja et al. (2008)	Incidence	3891	3891	Central Spain	0.75	65+	1994-1998	MMSE, FAQ, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV

Borjesson-Hanson et al. (2004)	Prevalence	338	338	Gothenburg, Sweden	0.29	95	1986-1987	Clinical evaluation, ADL, MMSE, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA
Bottino et al. (2008)	Prevalence	1563	1563	São Paulo, Brazil	0.46	60+	2002-2003	MMSE, FOME, IQCODE, B-ADL, clinical evaluation, CAMDEX, DSM-IV
Bowirrat et al. (2001)	Prevalence	821	821	Wadi-Ara, Israel	0.79	60+	1995	Clinical evaluation, DSM-IV
Breteler et al. (1998)	Incidence	7528	5571	Rotterdam, The Netherlands	[0.64]	55+	1990-1994	MMSE, CAMDEX, clinical evaluation, neuroimaging, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Calvó-Perxas et al. (2019)*	Incidence (special population)	1152	N/A	Girona, Spain	-	65+	2007-2016	MMSE, CDR, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV
Canadian Study of Health and Ageing Working Group, (1994)	Prevalence	10263	10263	Canada	-	65+	1991-1992	ADL, 3MS, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, ICD-10
Chandra et al. (2001)	Incidence	5126	5126	Ballabgarh, India	3.07	55+	1991-1999	HMSE, EASI, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV, CDR, NINCDS-ADRDA
Chen et al. (2007)	Prevalence	1308	1308	Taiwan	0.98	65+	2004	MMSE, CDR, HIS, clinical evaluation, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN, DSM-IV
Chen et al. (2012)	Prevalence	2917, 3327	2917, 3327	China	0.89, 0.75	65+	2001-2003, 2008-2009	GMS, AGECAT
Chiu et al. (1998)	Prevalence	1034	1034	Shatin, Hong Kong	0.95	70+	1995	Cantonese MMSE, CAMDEX, DSM-IV
Clarke et al. (1996)	Incidence	1299	1299	Nottingham, England	0.41	65+	1985-1993	CAPE I/O, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R
Coria et al. (1993)	Prevalence	210	210	Turegano, Spain	0.81	65+	1990	AMT, clinical evaluation, CEMED, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA
Corrada et al. (2008)	Prevalence	911	911	Orange County, CA, USA	0.30	90+	2003-2006	MMSE, CASI-short, Dementia Questionnaire, DSRS/FAQ/ADL, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV
Corrada et al. (2010)	Incidence	330	330	Orange County, CA, USA	0.43	90+	2003-2007	MMSE, CASI-short, Dementia Questionnaire, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV
Corso et al. (1992)	Prevalence	22758	1860	Sicily, Italy	0.84	65+	1989-1990	MMSE, CDR, Raven Progressive Matrix, HIS
Cristina et al. (2001)	Prevalence	1670	1670	Northern Italy	0.51	65+	1992-1993	MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, ICD-9
D'Alessandro et al. (1996)	Prevalence	365	365	Sicily, Italy	0.82	75+	1992-1993	MMSE, clinical evaluation, CDR, DSM-III-R, HIS
Das et al. (2008)	Prevalence	5430	5430	Kolkata, India	1.04	60-80	2003-2004	Questionnaire, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA

De Deyn et al. (2011)	Incidence and prevalence	636, 825	636, 825	Antwerp, Belgium	0.64, 0.59	75-80	-	MMSE, clinical evaluation
De Ronchi et al. (2005)	Prevalence	7930	7930	Northern Italy	0.66	61+	1991	MMSE, GDS, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R
de Silva et al. (2003)	Prevalence	703	703	Ragama, Sri Lanka	0.64	65+	2000-2001	MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, HIS
Demirovic et al. (2003)	Prevalence	2759	2759	Dade County, FL, USA	0.57	65+	1993-1996	SPMSQ, MMSE, DAFS, clinical evaluation, neuroimaging, laboratory investigations, NINCDS-ADRDA
Deng et al. (2018)	Prevalence	1781	1781	Chongqing, China	0.65	60+	2015	MMSE, IADL, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV
Di Carlo et al. (2002)	Incidence	2498	2498	Italy	1.10	65-84	1992-1995	MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, ICD-10
Ding et al. (2014)	Prevalence	3141	3141	Shanghai, China	0.84	60+	2010-2011	CDR, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Ding et al. (2020)	Prevalence	354859	354859	China	0.94	60+	2006	Questionnaire, ICD-10-AM
Ebly et al. (1994)	Prevalence	4510	1835	Canada	0.38	85+	1990-1992	Clinical evaluation, HIS, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA
El Tallawy et al. (2012)	Prevalence	8173	8173	Al Kharga, Egypt	1.20	50+	2005-2008	MMSE, clinical evaluation, HIS, DSM-IV-TR, neuroimaging, laboratory investigations
El Tallawy et al. (2014)	Prevalence	4329	4329	Al-Quseir, Egypt	1.27	50+	2009-2012	MMSE, clinical evaluation, HIS, DSM-IV-TR, neuroimaging, laboratory investigations
Elmstahl & Widerstrom (2014)	Incidence	1480	1480	Skåne, Sweden	0.84	60-93	2001-2010	MMSE, clinical evaluation, ADL, DSM-IV, ICD-10
Endegal et al. (1988)	Prevalence	1029	590	Oslo, Sweden	0.31 [1.30]	75+	1984-1985	MMSE, GMS, CDR, clinical evaluation, DSM-III
Farrag et al. (1998)	Prevalence	2000	2000	Assiut, Egypt	1.06	60+	1993-1994	MMSE, clinical evaluation, IADL, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, HIS, DSS, laboratory investigations
Ferini-Strambi et al. (1997)	Prevalence	673	673	Vescovato, Italy	0.61	>59	1991	AMT, clinical evaluation, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Fichter et al. (1995)	Prevalence	358	358	Munich, Germany	0.30	85+	1990	GMS, AGECAT, HAS, SIDAM, MMSE, clinical evaluation, GDS, ICD-10, DSM-III-R
Fichter et al. (1996)	Incidence	263	263	Munich, Germany	-	85+	1990-1991	GMS, SIDAM, GDS, MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R
Fillenbaum et al. (1998)	Prevalence	363	363	Piedmont area, NC, USA	0.67	68+	1989-1990	SPMSQ, questionnaire, ADL, CERAD-N/CERAD-C, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA

Fitzpatrick et al. (2004)	Incidence and prevalence	2867, 3608	2867, 3608	USA	0.69 (prevalence study)	<75-85+	1989-1999	MMSE, clinical evaluation, neuroimaging, laboratory investigations, HIS, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Fratiglioni et al. (1991)	Prevalence	1810	1810	Kungsholmen, Sweden	0.31	75+	1987-1989	MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, CPRS, CDR, HIS
Fratiglioni et al. (1997)	Incidence	987	987	Kungsholmen, Sweden	-	75+	1990-1992	MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, CPRS, HIS
Fuhrer et al. (2003)	Incidence	3777	3777	Girdone and Dordogne, France	0.72	65+	1988-1996	MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, neuroimaging, laboratory investigations, NINCDS-ADRDA, HIS
Fujishima & Kiyohara (2002)	Incidence	826	826	Hisayama, Japan	-	65+	1985-1992	Questionnaire, Kawasawa's criteria for dementia in the elderly, DSM-III, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINCS-AIREN
Fukunishi et al. (1991)	Prevalence	3754	3754	Miki Town, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan	0.72	65+	1987-1988	Clinical evaluation, GBS, HDS, HIS, DSM-III-R
Gabryelewicz et al. (2002)	Prevalence	893	893	Mokotow, Warsaw, Poland	0.96	65-84	-	MMSE, CAMDEX, clinical evaluation, neuroimaging, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, ICD-10
Galasko et al. (2007)	Prevalence	2416	2416	Guam	0.66	65+	2003-2005	CASI, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, DSM-IV
Ganguli et al. (2000)	Incidence	1298	1298	Mid-Monongahela Valley, PA, USA	0.81	65+	1987-1998	CERAD-N, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, CDR, NINCDS-ADRDA
Garre-Olmo et al. (2010)	Incidence	103433	2083	Girona, Spain	-	60-64	2007-2009	MMSE, BDRS, CDR, DSM-IV-TR
Gascon-Bayarri et al. (2007)	Prevalence	1754	1754	El Prat del Llobregat, Spain	0.72	70+	2002-2003	MMSE, clinical evaluation, HIS, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN, neuroimaging, laboratory investigations
Gavrila et al. (2009)	Prevalence	1074	1074	Murcia, Spain	0.80	65+	2003-2005	MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV, HIS, neuroimaging, laboratory investigations, NINCDS-ARDRA
Goncalves-Pereira et al. (2017)	Prevalence	1397	1397	Fernão Ferro and Mora/Cabeção, Portugal	0.80	65+	-	Clinical evaluation, 10/66 criteria, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN, CDR
Graves et al. (1996)	Prevalence	1985	1985	King County, WA, USA	0.76	65+	1994	CASI, BDRS, IQCODE, clinical evaluation (CERAD-N), CDR, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA
Guaita et al. (2015)	Prevalence	1321	1321	Abbiategrasso, Italy	0.85	70-74	2009	Clinical evaluation, DSM-IV-TR, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Guerchet et al. (2010)	Prevalence	496, 520	496	Bangui, Central African Republic and Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of the Congo	[0.78], 0.61	65+	2008-2009	CSI-D, FWT, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, HIS

Gurvit et al. (2008)	Prevalence	1019	1019	Kadiköy, Turkey	0.63	70+	2005	MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN, CDR, GDS
Gussekloo et al. (1995)	Incidence	224	224	Leiden, The Netherlands	0.43	85+	1986-1989	MMSE, GMS/AGECAT, DSM-III
Haan et al. (2003)	Prevalence	1778	1778	Sacramento Valley, CA, USA	0.71	60+	1998-1999	3MSE, SEVLT, SENAS, IQCODE, ADDTC, NINCDS-ADRDA
Hagnell et al. (1992)	Incidence	2596	2191	Lundby, Sweden	1.05 [1.01]	0-80+	1957-1972	Clinical evaluation, ICD-9, DSM-III-R
Hall et al. (2005)	Incidence	488	488	The Bronx, NY, USA	0.50	75-100	1980-2001	BIMC, clinical evaluation, DSM-III, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, ADDTC
Hebert et al. (2000)	Incidence	8623	6449	Canada	-	65+	1991-1996	3MSE, clinical evaluation, HIS, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, ICD-10, DSM-IV, NINDS-AIREN
Heeran et al. (1991)	Prevalence	891	891	Leiden, The Netherlands	0.39	85+	1986-1989	MMSE, GMS, MBPC, DSM-III, CDR
Helmer et al. (2006)	Prevalence	1461	1461	Southwest France	0.58	75+	1998-1999	MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, ADL, IADL
Henderson et al. (1994)	Prevalence	1045	335	Canberra and Queanbeyan, Australia	[2.02]	70+	1990-1991	CIE, Draft ICD-10, DSM-III-R
Herrera et al. (2002)	Prevalence	1656	1656	Catanduva, Brazil	0.69	65+	1997	MMSE, PFAQ, clinical evaluation, HIS, CDR, DSM-IV, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging
Huriletemuer et al. (2011)	Prevalence	9266	5887	Qi and Xilin Guole League, Mongolia	[0.77]	55+	2008-2009	MMSE, clinical evaluation, HIS, neuroimaging, laboratory investigations, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA
Jhoo et al. (2008)	Prevalence	714	714	Seongnam, South Korea	0.73	65+	2005-2006	Clinical evaluation, CDR, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Ji et al. (2015)	Prevalence	5578	5578	Ji County, China	0.80	60+	2011-2012	C-MMSE, clinical evaluation, CDR, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Jia et al. (2014)	Prevalence	10276	7941	China	0.74	65+	2008-2009	Clinical evaluation, HIS, CDR, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Kahana et al. (2003)	Prevalence	1501	1501	Ashkelon, Israel	0.80	75+	1989	Clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R
Katz et al. (2012)	Incidence	1168	1168	The Bronx, NY, USA	0.65	70+	1993-2004	CERAD clinical history form, IADL, IQCODE, clinical evaluation, HIS, CDR, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA
Khedr et al. (2015)	Prevalence	691	691	Qena Governorate, Egypt	0.97	60+	2011-2013	MES, MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV, HIS, neuroimaging, laboratory investigations
Kim et al. (2003)	Prevalence	1101	1101	Busan, South Korea	0.60	65+	2001-2002	MMSE-K, CDR, BIADL, IADL, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R

Kim et al. (2011)	Prevalence	6141	6141	South Korea	0.66	65+	2008	MMSE-K, CERAD-K-C, CERAD-K-N, neuroimaging, laboratory tests, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Komahashi et al. (1994)	Prevalence	2688	2688	Ohira, Japan	0.68	65+	1989	Questionnaire, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, MMSE, HIS
Kosmidis et al. (2018)	Prevalence	1792	1792	Larissa and Maroussi, Greece	0.70	65+	2011-2018	Clinical evaluation, HIS
Kua (1991)	Prevalence	612	612	Singapore	0.82	65+	1985	GMSSA, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, ICD-9
Kua & Ko (1995)	Prevalence	349	349	Singapore	0.97	65+	1990	ECAQ, GMS/AGECAT, DSM-III-R, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging
Kukull et al. (2002)	Incidence	2356	2356	Seattle, WA, USA	0.67	65+	1994-1996	CASI, IQCODE, BDRS, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, NINCDS-ADRDA, DSM-IV
Langa et al. (2017)	Prevalence	10546, 10511	21057	USA	0.74, 0.72 [0.73]	65+	2000, 2012	Adapted TICS, informant interview, IADL
Lee et al. (2002)	Prevalence	643	643	Gwanak-gu, South Korea	0.51	65+	1999-2000	MMSE-K, clinical evaluation (CERAD-K-C, CERAD-K-N), laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Lee et al. (2008)	Incidence	966	966	Yonchon, South Korea	0.73	65+	1996-2003	PAS-K, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA
Letenneur et al. (1999)	Incidence	2881	2881	Gironde and Dordogne, France	0.72	65+	1989-1995	Psychometric battery, MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, HIS
Li et al. (1991)	Incidence	825	825	Beijing, China	0.91	60+	1985-1986	MMSE, CRBRS, clinical evaluation, DSM-III
Li et al. (2007)	Incidence	1593	1403	Beijing, China	0.78 [0.99]	60+	1997-1999	MMSE, CRBRS, clinical evaluation, DDDS, HIS, ICD-10, DSM-IV
Lin et al. (1998)	Prevalence	2915	2915	Kaokaoping, Taiwan	1.11	65+	1993	MMSE, BDRS, clinical evaluation, CDR, HIS, BPAD, ICD-10NA, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Liu et al. (1996)	Prevalence	1016	1016	Kaohsiung City, Taiwan	1.11	65+	1992	CMMSE, clinical evaluation, BDRS, DSM-III, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Liu et al. (1998a)	Incidence	2507	2507	Kaohsiung City, Taiwan	1.10	65+	1993-1995	MMSE, BDRS, clinical evaluation, CDR, BPAD, ICD-10NA, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Liu et al. (1998b)	Prevalence	1736	1736	Kinmen, China	0.77	65+	1993-1994	Clinical evaluation, CDR, HIS, CASI, DSM-III-R
Livingstone et al. (1990)	Prevalence	705	705	Gospel Oak, England	0.58	65+	1987	Short CARE, clinical evaluation

Llibre et al. (2009)	Prevalence	18351	18351	Playa, Cuba	0.55	65+	2003	Questionnaire, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Llibre Rodriguez et al. (2008)	Prevalence	14960	14673	India, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Mexico and Peru	0.62 [0.59]	65+	2003	WHODAS II, GMS, CSI-D COGSCORE, modified CERAD ten-word delayed recall, CSI-D RELSCORE, DSM-IV
Lobo et al. (1992)	Prevalence	1080, 1070	1080, 1070	Zaragoza, Spain and Liverpool, England	0.88, 0.64	65+	1985-1986	GMS, AGECAT
Lobo et al. (1995)	Prevalence	1080	1080	Zaragoza, Spain	0.67	65+	1985-1986	MEC, GMS, AGECAT, HAS, SSS, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R
Lobo et al. (2007)	Prevalence	1080, 3715	3715	Zaragoza, Spain	0.67, [0.69]	65+	1994-1996	MEC, GMS, AGECAT, HAS, IADL, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, DSM-IV
Lobo et al. (2011)	Incidence	4057	4057	Zaragoza, Spain	0.82	55+	1994-1999	MEC, GMS, HAS, IADL, EURODEM questionnaire, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA
Longdon et al. (2013)	Prevalence	1198	1198	Hai District, Tanzania	0.78	70+	2009	CSI-D, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV
Lopes et al. (2012)	Prevalence	1145	1145	Ribeirão Preto, Brazil	0.58	60+	-	MMSE, FOME, IQCODE, B-ADL, CAMDEX, DSM-IV, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging
Lopez Pousa et al. (1995)	Prevalence	244	244	Girona, Spain	0.76	65+	1990-1991	MEC, CAMDEX
Lopez-Pousa et al. (2004)	Incidence	1153	1153	Girona, Spain	0.77	75+	1990-1995	MEC, RCDI, DSM-III-R, CAMDEX, CDR
Lucca et al. (2015)	Prevalence	2501	2501	Province of Varese, Italy	0.38	80+	2002-2010	MMSE, SBI-SI, IQCODE, IADL, DSM-IV
Maestre et al. (2018)	Incidence	1693	1693	Maracaibo, Venezuela	0.44	55+	1998-2009	Dementia Questionnaire, BDS, IADL, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, CDR, DSM-IV
Manubens et al. (1995)	Prevalence	1127	1127	Pamplona, Spain	0.99	72-91	1989-1991	CAMDEX, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, HIS
Mathillas et al. (2011)	Prevalence	430, 465	430, 465	Umeå, Sweden	0.40, 0.43	85+	2000-2002, 2005-2007	MMSE, OBS, B-ADL, DSM-IV
Mathuranath et al. (2010)	Prevalence	2466	2466	Trivandrum, India	0.69	55+	2004	m-ACE, IADL, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, HIS
Mathuranath et al. (2012)	Incidence	1066	1066	Trivandrum, India	0.76	55+	2001-2011	m-ACE, IADL, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, HIS
Matthews & Brayne (2005)	Incidence	7175	7175	England, Wales	-	65+	1990-1996	Townsend scale, GMS, AGECAT
Matthews et al. (2013)	Prevalence	7796	7796	England	0.66, 0.84	65+	2008-2011	Townsend scale, GMS, AGECAT

Matthews et al. (2016)	Incidence	5288	5288	England	-	65+	2008-2013	Townsend scale, MMSE, GMS, AGECAT
Meguro et al. (2001)*	Prevalence (special population)	166	N/A	Greater São Paulo, Brazil	0.89	65-89	-	CASI, MMSE, DST, CDR, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Meguro et al. (2007)	Incidence	539, 281	539	Tajiri, Osaki, Japan	-	65+	1998-2003, 1998-2005	CDR, DSM-IV, MMSE, CASI, neuroimaging, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Mejia-Arango et al. (2011)	Incidence and prevalence	7166	7166	Mexico	0.87	60+	2001-2003	CCCE, DSM-IV, IQCODE, BADL, IADL
Miech et al. (2002)	Incidence	3308	3308	Cache County, UT, USA	0.72	65+	1995-1999	3MSE, IQCODE, Dementia Questionnaire, MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, CERAD neuropathology protocol
Molero et al. (2007)	Prevalence	2438	2438	Maracaibo, Venezuela	0.49	55+	1998-2000	SPMSQ, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, DSM-IV
Neita et al. (2014)	Prevalence	200	200	Kingston, Jamaica	0.55	60+	2010	MMSE, DSM-IV
Ng et al. (2010)	Prevalence	1092	1092	Singapore	0.83	60-94	2003-2004	GMS, AGECAT, DSM-IV, MMSE
Ninomiya et al. (2020)	Prevalence	11410	11410	Japan	0.72	65+	2016-2018	ADL, IADL, MMSE, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Nitrini et al. (2004)	Incidence	1656	1119	Catanduva, Brazil	0.69 [0.73]	65+	1997-2000	MMSE, PFAQ, clinical evaluation, HIS, CDR, DSM-IV, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Noale et al. (2013)	Incidence	2501	2501	Italy	0.78	65-84	1992-2000	MMSE, CAMDEX (Sections B and H), PFAQ, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, ICD-10
Obadia et al. (1997)	Prevalence	1068	1068	Bouches du Rhône, France	0.68	70+	1991	MMSE, clinical evaluation (CERAD-C/CERAD-N), DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA
Ogunniyi et al. (2000)	Prevalence	2494, 2212	2494	Idikan Ward Ibadan, Nigeria, and Indianapolis, IN, USA	0.54, 0.54	65+	1992-1994	CSI-D, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, DSM-III-R, ICD-10, NINCDS-ARDRA
Ogura et al. (1995)	Prevalence	3312	3312	Okinawa, Japan	0.58	65+	1991-1992	DIS, MMSE, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA
Ohara et al. (2017)	Incidence and prevalence	803 (incidence), 1231, 4192	803 (incidence), 1231, 4192	Hisayama, Japan	0.64 (incidence), 0.75, 0.67	65+	1988-1998 (incidence), 1985, 2002-2012	HDS, HDS-R, MMSE, clinical evaluation, neuroimaging

Ojagbemi et al. (2016)	Incidence	1894	1894	Ibadan, Nigeria	-	65+	2003-2009	10-WDRT, CHIF
Ott et al. (1998)	Incidence	7046	7046	Ommoord, Netherlands	0.67	55+	1990-1994	MMSE, GMS, CAMDEX, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN, DSM-III-R
Palmer et al. (2014)	Prevalence	625	625	Matlab, Bangladesh	0.81	60+	2003-2004	Questionnaire, medical examination, BAMSE, DSM-IV
Paraiso et al. (2011)	Prevalence	1139	1139	Cotonou, Benin	0.85	65+	2008	CSI-D, FWT, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Park et al. (1994)	Prevalence	692	692	Myun, South Korea	1.01	65+	1990	MMSE-K, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, HIS
Park et al. (2019)	Incidence	1038	1038	Yeoncheon County, South Korea	0.69	65+	2008-2014	MMSE-K, CERAD-K-N, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA
Paul et al. (2020)	Incidence	713	713	Faroe Islands, Denmark	1.03	70-74	2007-2018	Clinical evaluation, ICD-10
Paykel et al. (1998)	Incidence	1195	1195	Cambridge, England	-	75+	1988-1990	MMSE, CAMDEX
Petersen et al. (2019)	Prevalence	10075	10075	Faroe Islands, Denmark	0.95	60+	2010-2017	MMSE, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, ICD-10, DSM-IV
Pfeffer et al. (1987)	Prevalence	817	817	Southern California, USA	1.07	65+	1980-1982	MMSE, SDMT, Raven Coloured Matrix subtest B, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R
Phanthumchinda et al. (1991)	Prevalence	500	500	Khlong Toey, Thailand	0.50	60+	1989	MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R
Phung et al. (2017)	Prevalence	502	502	Beirut and Mount Lebanon, Lebanon	0.78	65+	2013-2014	RUDAS, IQCODE, CSI-D, CERAD animal naming test, modified CERAD ten-word delayed recall, GMS, NEUROEX, CSI-D informant interview, DSM-IV
Pi et al. (1996)	Prevalence	440	440	La Selva del Camp, Spain	0.86	65+	1990	MMSE, BDS, DSM-III-R
Plassman et al. (2007)	Prevalence	856	856	USA	0.71	71+	2001-2003	Clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, DSM-III-R, DSM-IV
Poon et al. (2012)	Prevalence	240	240	Northern Georgia, GA, USA	0.22	98.1-108.6	2001-2007	GDS, CDR, MMSE, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging
Prencipe et al. (1996)	Prevalence	968	968	Poggio Picenze, Scoppito and Tornimparte, Italy	0.76	65-96	1992-1993	MMSE, MSQ, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, CDR, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Prince et al. (2012)	Incidence	8328	8328	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Mexico, Peru, China and India	0.61	65+	2007-2010	CSI-D COGSCORE, modified CERAD ten-word delayed recall, CSI-D RELSCORE, GMS, HAS-DDS, neurological examination, DSM-IV
Qui et al. (2013)	Prevalence	1700, 1575	1700, 1575	Kungsholmen, Sweden	0.31, 0.37	75+	1987-1989, 2001-2004	MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R

Radford et al. (2015)*	Prevalence (special population)	336	N/A	New South Wales, Australia	0.68	60+	2008-2012	MMSE, mKICA, RUDAS, clinical evaluation
Rajkumar & Kumar (1996)	Prevalence	1300, 750	2050	Madras and Thiruporur, India	1.09, 0.74 [0.95]	65+, 60+	1988-1989	GMS; GMS/AGECAT, clinical evaluation,
Ravaglia et al. (1999)	Prevalence	92	92	Bologna and Ravenna, Italy	0.64	100-107	1994-1995	Laboratory investigations, neurological examination, ADL, MMSE, DSM-IV, ICD-10, NINCDS-ADRDA, CDR
Ravaglia et al. (2002)	Prevalence	1016	1016	Conselice, Italy	0.80	65+	1999-2000	MMSE, laboratory investigations, clinical evaluation, neuroimaging, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Ravaglia et al. (2005)	Incidence	857	857	Conselice, Italy	1.14	65+	1999-2004	ADL, IADL, MMSE, neurological examination, laboratory investigations, MDB, neuroimaging, DSM-IV, CDR, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Riedel-Heller et al. (2001a)	Incidence	787	787	Leipzig-South, Germany	0.35	75+	1997-1999	SIDAM, ICD-10, DSM-III-R, CDR
Riedel-Heller et al. (2001b)	Prevalence	1265	1265	Leipzig-South, Germany	0.31	75+	1997-1998	SIDAM, ICD-10, DSM-III-R
Rocca et al. (1990)	Prevalence	778	778	Appignano, Italy	0.79	60-94	1987	AMT, clinical evaluation, DSM-III, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, HIS, NINCDS-ADRDA
Roelands et al. (1994)	Prevalence	1387	1387	Heist-op-den-Berg, Belgium	1.04	65+	1990	MMSE, clinical evaluation (CAMDEX), neuroimaging, laboratory investigations, DSM-III-R
Rorsman et al. (1986)†	Incidence	2550	N/A	Lundby, Sweden	1.06	60+	1947-1957, 1957-1972	Clinical evaluation, Roth's Organic Brain Syndrome, DSM-III
Ruano et al. (2019)	Prevalence	698	698	Porto, Portugal	0.65	55+	2013-2015	MMSE, MoCA, clinical evaluation, DSM-V
Ruitenberg et al. (2001)	Incidence	6570	7046	Ommoord, The Netherlands	0.66	55+	1990-1999	MMSE, GMS, CAMDEX, clinical evaluation, neuroimaging, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Sahadevan et al. (2008)	Prevalence	14817	14817	Central Singapore	0.83	50+	2001-2003	AMT, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Saunders et al. (1993)	Prevalence	5222	5222	Liverpool, England	0.89	65+	1989-1991	GMS/AGECAT, HAS/AGECAT
Scazufca et al. (2008)	Prevalence	2072	2072	São Paulo, Brazil	0.65	65+	2003-2005	CSI-D, modified CERAD ten-word delayed recall, GMS, neurological examination, HAS-DDS, DSM-IV
Schoenberg et al. (1985)	Prevalence	8925	8925	Copiah County, MS, USA	0.77	40+	1978	Questionnaire, clinical evaluation
Sekita et al. (2010)	Prevalence	887, 1189, 1437, 1566	887, 1189, 1437, 1566	Fukuoka, Japan	0.66, 0.67, 0.66, 0.64	65+	1985, 1992, 1998, 2005	HDS, HDS-R, MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III, DSM-III-R, HIS

Shaji et al. (1996)	Prevalence	2067	2067	Thiruvaniyoor Panchayath, India	0.88	60+	1993	MMSE, CAMDEX (Sections B and H), clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, DSM-III-R, ICD-10
Shaji et al. (2005)	Prevalence	1934	1934	Ernakulam, India	0.82	65+	2001	MMSE, CAMDEX (Sections B and H), clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, DSM-III-R, DSM-IV, ICD-10
Sharifi et al. (2016)	Prevalence	1257	1257	Iran	0.89	60+	2012	BCAT, DSM-IV
Shiba et al. (1999)	Prevalence	201	201	Hanazono-mura, Japan	0.84	65-99	1995	HDS-R, clinical evaluation, Karasawa scale, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, HIS
Skoog et al. (1993)	Prevalence	494	494	Gothenburg, Sweden	0.41	85	1985-1987	Clinical evaluation, informant interview, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, HIS
Spada et al. (2009)	Prevalence	280	280	San Teodoro, Italy	0.75	60-85	2005-2006	MMSE, IADL, ADL, laboratory investigations, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Subramaniam et al. (2015)	Prevalence	2421	2421	Singapore	0.75	60+	2011	GMS-AGECAT, CSI-D COGSCORE, WHODAS II, CSI-D RELSCORE, HAS-DDS, NPI-Q, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV
Suh et al. (2003)	Prevalence	1037	1037	Yonchon, South Korea	0.72	65-94	1996-1997	PAS-K, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN, MDRS, HIS, neuroimaging
Tognoni et al. (2005)	Prevalence	1600	1600	Vecchiano, Italy	0.68	65+	2000-2001	MMSE, CAMDEX (Section B), IADL, CDR, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, HIS, neuroimaging
Tola-Arribas et al. (2013)	Prevalence	2170	2170	Valladolid, Spain	0.75	65+	2009-2010	7MS, IQCODE, KDQ, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, CDR, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Tom et al. (2015)	Incidence	3605	3605	Seattle, WA, USA	0.67	65+	1994-2008	CASI, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA
Tsolaki et al. (1999)	Prevalence	380	367	Pylea, Greece	0.78	70+	1993	Questionnaire, MMSE, FAG, CAMCOG, clinical evaluation, neuroimaging, laboratory investigations, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA
Tsolaki et al. (2017)	Prevalence	443	443	Milopotamos, Greece	1.01	65+	2006-2007	MMSE/HMSE, IADL, DSM-IV
Ueda et al. (1992)	Prevalence	887	887	Hisyama, Japan	0.66	65+	1986-1990	Clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, DSM-III, HDRS
Vas et al. (2001)	Prevalence	24488	24488	Mumbai, India	0.94	40+	1995-1998	SCAG, MMSE, HMSE, clinical evaluation, neuroimaging, laboratory

								investigations, CDR, DSM-IV, HIS, NINCDS-ADRDA
Virues-Ortega et al. (2011)	Prevalence	546	546	Spain	0.61	75+	1990-2003	MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV-TR, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging
Vlachos et al. (2020)	Incidence	1072	1072	Greece	0.68	65+	2009-2019	Clinical evaluation, CDR, HIS, laboratory investigations, DSM-IV-TR
von Strauss et al. (1999)	Prevalence	1424	1424	Kungsholmen and St Göran, Sweden	0.28	77+	1992-1993	Clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, DSM-III-R, HIS, CDR
Wada-Isoe et al. (2009)	Prevalence	943	943	Ama-cho, Japan	0.69	65+	2008	Questionnaire, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, DSM-IV-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Waite et al. (2001)	Incidence	522	522	Sydney, Australia	[1.12]	75+	1991-1994	Clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, CDR
Wang et al. (2000)	Prevalence	5003	5003	Er-long-lu, China	0.72	60+	1995	MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, ICD-10, HIS
Wang et al. (2019)	Incidence and prevalence	1659	1659	Shanghai, China	0.84	60+	2010-2016	Clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, DSM-IV
Wertman et al. (2007)	Prevalence	1624	1624	Jerusalem, Israel	0.85	65+	2000-2002	3MS, ADL, IADL, select items from CERAD-C/CERAD-N, clinical evaluation, DSM-III-R, DSM-IV
Wolters et al. (2020)	Incidence	49202	10235 (The Netherlands only)	France, The Netherlands, USA, Sweden, UK, Iceland	0.68 [0.72; The Netherlands only]	65+	1988-2015	Diagnostic assessment, DSM-III-R, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA
Woo et al. (1998)	Prevalence	1674	1674	Yonchon, South Korea	0.86	65+	1992-1993	MMSE-K, clinical evaluation, HIS, BDRS, NINCDS-ADRDA, DSM-III-R
Yamada et al. (2001)	Prevalence	3715	3715	Amino-cho, Japan	0.68	65+	1998	ADL, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Yamada et al. (2002)*	Prevalence (special population)	157	N/A	Campo Grande, Brazil	0.80	70-100	2000	ADL, MMSE, clinical evaluation, neuroimaging, DSM-III-R, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Yamada et al. (2008)	Incidence	2286	2286	Hiroshima, Japan	0.40	60+	1992-2003	CASI, ADL, IQCODE, HDS, MMSE, HIS, CDR, neuroimaging, clinical evaluation, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN
Yang et al. (2016)	Prevalence	2015	2015	Zhejiang, China	0.73	65+	2014	NIA-AA criteria, MMSE, CDR
Yang et al. (2019)	Prevalence	2015	1636	Zhejiang, China	0.73 [0.48]	65+	2014	MMSE, neuroimaging, laboratory investigations, NIA-AA criteria
Yuan et al. (2016)	Incidence	12881	12881	China	0.87	55+	1997-2002	C-MMSE, CADL, clinical evaluation, HIS, DSM-IV, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN

Yusuf et al. (2011)	Prevalence	322	322	Zaria, Nigeria	0.66	65+	2007	CSI-D, CERAD-C/CERAD-N, BDS, ICD-10, DSM-IV
Zhang et al. (1990)	Prevalence	5055	5055	Shanghai, China	0.78	55+	1987	C-MMSE, clinical evaluation, DSM-III, NINCDS-ADRDA
Zhang et al. (2005)	Prevalence	34807	34807	China	0.83	55+	1997	C-MMSE, ADL, clinical evaluation, HIS, GDS, NINCDS-ADRDA, NINDS-AIREN, laboratory investigations, neuroimaging
Zhou et al. (2006)	Prevalence	16905	16488	Linxian, China	0.68	50+	1999-2000	C-MMSE, ADL, clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, DSM-IV, HIS, NINCDS-ADRDA
Zhu et al. (2021)	Prevalence	7768, 856	7768, 856	USA	0.67, 0.65	70+	2004, 2001-2005	TICS; clinical evaluation, BDRS, laboratory investigations, DSRS, CDRS, DSM-III-R, DSM-IV; CCW algorithm, ICD-9

* Study not included in analysis because sample came from a special population whose inclusion may have confounded results (total instances = 6).
† Study not included in analysis because it reported data pre-1972 – insufficient data available for pooling estimates from this period.
10-WDRT, 10-Word Delay Recall Test; 7MS, 7-Minute Screen Neurocognitive Battery; ADDTC, Alzheimer's Disease Diagnostic and Treatment Center; ADL, Activities of Daily Living scale; AGECAT, Automatic Geriatric Examination for Computer Assisted Taxonomy; AIMC, Abbreviated Memory Inventory for the Chinese; AMT, Hodkinson Abbreviated Mental Test; BADL, Basic Activities of Daily Living scale; B-ADL, Bayer Activities of Daily Living scale; BAMSE, Bangla version of the Mini-Mental State Examination; BCAT, Brief Cognitive Assessment Tool; BDRS, Blessed Dementia Rating Scale; BIMC, Blessed Information-Memory-Concentration test; BPAD, Behavioral Pathology of Alzheimer's Disease scale; CADL, Chinese version of Activities of Daily Life; CAPE I/O, Clifton Assessment Procedures for the Elderly Information/Orientation subscale; CASI-short, Cognitive Abilities Screening Instrument short; CCCE, Cross Cultural Cognitive Examination; CCW, Chronic Conditions Data Warehouse; CDR, Clinical Dementia Rating; CERAD-K-C, Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Packet Clinical Assessment Battery Korean version; CERAD-K-N, Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Packet Neuropsychological Assessment Battery Korean version; CHIF, Clinician Home-based Interview to assess Function; CIE, Canberra Interview for the Elderly; C-MMSE, Chinese Mini-Mental State Examination; CPRS, Comprehensive Psychopathological Rating Scale; CRBRS, Crichton Royal Behavior Rating Scale; CSI-D, Community Screening Interview for Dementia; CVLT, California Verbal Learning Test; DART, Danish Adult Reading Test; DDDS, Dementia Differential Diagnosis Schedule; DIS, National Institute of Mental Health Diagnostic Interview Schedule; DSM-III, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition; DSM-III-R, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition, Revised; DSM-IV, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition; DSM-IV-TR, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision; DSRS, Dementia Severity Rating Scale; DSS, Dementia Score Scale; DST, Dementia Screening Test; EASI, Everyday Abilities Scale for India; FAG, Functional Activities Global; FAQ, Functional Activities Questionnaire; FOME, Fuld Object Memory Evaluation; FWT, Five-Word Test; GBS, Gottfries-Bråne-Steen scale; GDS, Global Deterioration Scale; GMS, Geriatric Mental State; GMSSA, Geriatric Mental State Schedule shortened version; HAS, History and Aetiology Schedule; HAS-DDS, History and Aetiology Schedule, Dementia Diagnosis and Subtype; HDS, Hasegawa Dementia Scale; HDS-R, Hasegawa Dementia Scale Revised; HIS, Hachinski Ischemic Scale; HMSE, Hindi Mental State Examination; IADL, Instrumental Activities of Daily Living scale; ICD-*n*, International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, *n*th Revision; ICD-10-AM, International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification, Kawas Dementia Questionnaire; m-ACE, Malayalam version of Addenbrooke's Cognition Examination; MBPC, Memory and Behavior Problem Checklist; MDB, Mental Deterioration Battery; MDRS, Mattis Dementia Rating Scale; MEC, Mini-Examen Cognoscitivo; MES, Memory and Executive Screening test; mKICA, Modified Kimberly Indigenous Cognitive Assessment; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; MMSE-K, Mini-Mental State Examination-Korean Version; MoCA, Montreal Cognitive Assessment; NIA-AA, National Institute on Aging and Alzheimer's Association; NINCDS-ADRDA, National Institute of Neurological and

Communicative Disorders and Stroke – Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association; NINDS-AIREN, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke – Association Internationale pour la Recherche et l'Enseignement en Neurosciences; NPI-Q – Neuropsychiatric Inventory; PAS-K, Psychogeriatric Assessment Scale Korean version; PFAQ, Pfeffer Functional Activities Questionnaire; RCDI, Retrospective Collateral Dementia Interview; RUDAS, Rowland Universal Dementia Assessment Scale; SBI-SI, Social Interactions section of the Spontaneous Behavior Interview scale; SCAG, Sandoz Clinical Assessment Geriatric scale; Short CARE, Short Standard Comprehensive Assessment and Referral Evaluation; SDMT, Symbol Digit Modalities Test; SENAS, Spanish English Neuropsychological Assessment Scales; SEVLT, Spanish and English Verbal Learning Test; SIDAS, Structured Interview for the Diagnosis of Dementia of Alzheimer Type, Multi-Infarct Dementia and Dementias of other Aetiology; SPMSQ, Short Portable Mental Status Questionnaire; SSS, Social Status Schedule; TICS, Telephone Interview for Cognitive Status; WHODAS II, World Health Organisation Disability Assessment Schedule II.

Supplementary Table 5. Reasons for exclusion following full-text screening (n=263)

Author	Year	Title	Reason for exclusion
Abell et al.	2018	Association between systolic blood pressure and dementia in the Whitehall II cohort study: Role of age, duration, and threshold used to define hypertension	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Abner et al.	2019	Tobacco smoking and dementia in a Kentucky cohort: A competing risk analysis	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Adersen-Ranberg et al.	2001	Dementia is not inevitable: A population-based study of Danish centenarians	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Aguero-Torres et al.	2001	Institutionalization in the elderly: The role of chronic diseases and dementia. Cross-sectional and longitudinal data from a population-based study	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available for baseline
Ahlstrom et al.	2020	A nationwide study of the long-term prevalence of dementia and its risk factors in the Swedish intensive care cohort	Not population based. Participants taken from Swedish Intensive Care database
Akbaraly et al.	2019	Association of midlife diet with subsequent risk for dementia	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Amaducci et al.	1997	Prevalence of chronic diseases in older Italians: Comparing self-reported and clinical diagnoses	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available at baseline
Andersen et al.	1999	Gender differences in the incidence of AD and vascular dementia: The EURODEM Studies. EURODEM Incidence Research Group	Pooled analysis of EURODEM studies
Andreasen et al.	1999	Prevalence and incidence of clinically diagnosed memory impairments in a geographically defined general population in Sweden: The Pitea dementia project	Prevalence of memory impairment, not dementia
Andreu-Reinon et al.	2019	Ascertainment of Dementia Cases in the Spanish European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition-Murcia Cohort	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Anstey et al.	2010	Estimates of probable dementia prevalence from population-based surveys compared with dementia prevalence estimates based on meta-analyses.	Prevalence on probable dementia and possible cognitive impairment
Anstey et al.	2013	Characterizing mild cognitive disorders in the young-old over 8 years: Prevalence, estimated incidence, stability of diagnosis, and impact on IADLs	Incidence not available in 5-year age groups
Arai	1996	Prevalence of dementia in Japan	Letter to the editor
Armstrong et al.	2018	Late-life depressive symptoms as partial mediators in the associations between subclinical cardiovascular disease with onset of mild cognitive impairment and dementia	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available. Dementia data separated by cardiovascular disease diagnosis
Aronson et al.	1991	Dementia. Age-dependent incidence, prevalence, and mortality in the old old	Not population based. Bronx ageing study recruited volunteers
Asada et al.	1996	Prevalence of dementia and distribution of ApoE alleles in Japanese centenarians: An almost-complete survey in Yamanashi Prefecture, Japan	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Aspell et al.	2019	Predicting admission to long-term care and mortality among community-based, dependent older people in Ireland	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Astell-Burt et al.	2018	Is the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease really higher in rural areas? A multilevel longitudinal study of 261,669 Australians aged 45 years and older tracked over 11 years	Relied on medical records for diagnosis (medication prescriptions)
Atti et al.	2008	Late-life body mass index and dementia incidence: Nine-year follow-up data from the Kungsholmen Project	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available

Beam et al.	2018	Differences between women and men in incidence rates of dementia and Alzheimer's disease	Incidence rate not available according to age group
Beard et al.	1991	Is the prevalence of dementia changing?	Diagnosis based on medical records only
Beard et al.	1995	The prevalence of dementia is changing over time in Rochester, Minnesota	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Bebe et al.	2019	The Effect of Economic Assets on Mortality in Patients with Dementia: A Population-Based Cohort Study	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Ben-Arie et al.	1983	The coloured elderly in Cape Town--a psychosocial, psychiatric and medical community survey. Part II. Prevalence of psychiatric disorders	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Berr et al.	2005	Prevalence of dementia in the elderly in Europe	Review
Beydoun et al.	2008	Association of adiposity status and changes in early to mid-adulthood with incidence of Alzheimer's disease	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Beydoun et al.	2012	Sex differences in the association of the apolipoprotein E epsilon 4 allele with incidence of dementia, cognitive impairment, and decline	Excluded Hispanics from the BLSA so not representative
Beydoun et al.	2020	Midlife obesity, related behavioral factors, and the risk of dementia in later life	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Binder et al.	2019	A multi-state model based reanalysis of the Framingham Heart Study: Is dementia incidence really declining?	Simulation study
Boersma et al.	1998	Prevalence of dementia in a rural Netherlands population and the influence of DSM-III-R and CAMDEX criteria for the prevalence of mild and more severe forms	Not population based
Bouscaren et al.	2018	Prevalence of toxoplasmosis and its association with dementia in older adults in Central Africa: A result from the EPIDEMCA programme	Included in another study of the same population (Guerchet et al 2010)
Brayne	2006	Incidence of dementia in England and Wales: The MRC Cognitive Function and Ageing Study	Incidence is reported as OR only
Brayne et al.	1998	Cognitive function and dementia in six areas of England and Wales: The distribution of MMSE and prevalence of GMS organicity level in the MRC CFA study	Insufficient data. No diagnosis provided. Only MMSE scores provided
Brayne et al.	1995	Incidence of clinically diagnosed subtypes of dementia in an elderly population	Not population based. Used family doctor as sampling frame
Buckley et al.	2018	Sex, amyloid, and APOE epsilon4 and risk of cognitive decline in preclinical Alzheimer's disease: Findings from three well-characterized cohorts	Insufficient data. No dementia diagnosis provided
Carey et al.	2018	Are noise and air pollution related to the incidence of dementia? A cohort study in London, England	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Cerasuolo et al.	2019	Evidence of concomitantly increasing stroke and dementia prevalence among those 80 years and older in Ontario, Canada, 2003-04 to 2012-13	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Cesar et al.	2016	Prevalence of cognitive impairment without dementia and dementia in Tremembe, Brazil	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Chan et al.	2013	Epidemiology of Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia in China, 1990-2010: A systematic review and analysis	Systematic review
Chandra et al.	1998	Prevalence of Alzheimer's disease and other dementias in rural India. The Indo-US study	Diagnosis is based on only CDR
Chaves et al.	2009	Incidence of mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer disease in Southern Brazil	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Chen et al.	2011	Incident dementia in a defined older Chinese population.	Relied on medical records for diagnosis

Chene et al.	2015	Gender and incidence of dementia in the Framingham Heart Study from mid-adult life	Insufficient data. Survival model used to estimate lifetime risk of dementia rather than report observed incidence
Chich-Ching et al.	2019	Gender and age differences and the trend in the incidence and prevalence of dementia and Alzheimer's disease in Taiwan: A 7-year national population-based study	Uses the Taiwan National Health Insurance Research Database
Copeland et al.	1992	Alzheimer's disease, other dementias, depression and pseudodementia: Prevalence, incidence and three-year outcome in Liverpool	Not population based. Used data from general practitioner's list
Copeland et al.	1992	Geriatric Mental State-AGECAT: Prevalence, incidence and long-term outcome of dementia and organic disorders in the Liverpool study of continuing health in the community	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Copeland et al.	1999	Undifferentiated dementia, Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia: Age- and gender-related incidence in Liverpool. The MRC-ALPHA Study	Not population based. Used data from general practitioner's list
Corrada et al.	1995	Sources of variability in prevalence rates of Alzheimer's disease	Insufficient data. Does not report dementia prevalence. Study testing sources of variability in dementia prevalence
Crooks et al.	2008	Social network, cognitive function, and dementia incidence among elderly women	Insufficient data. Data provided for women only
Dang et al.	2019	Superior memory reduces 8-year risk of mild cognitive impairment and dementia but not amyloid beta-associated cognitive decline in older adults	Data separated by superager status
Darweesh et al.	2019	Quantitative gait, cognitive decline, and incident dementia: The Rotterdam Study	Data on incident dementia separated by gait status
Das et al.	2006	A random sample survey for prevalence of major neurological disorders in Kolkata	Cohort already appears in meta-analysis sample (Das et al. 2008)
Davies-Kershaw et al.	2018	Vision impairment and risk of dementia: Findings from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available for dementia. Dementia data separated by self-reported vision
de Pedro-Cuesta et al.	2009	Prevalence of dementia and major dementia subtypes in Spanish populations: A reanalysis of dementia prevalence surveys, 1990-2008	Re-analyses of existing data
del Barrio et al.	2005	Dementia, stroke and Parkinson's disease in Spanish populations: A review of door-to-door prevalence surveys	Review of prevalence studies
Demmer et al.	2020	Periodontal disease and incident dementia: The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study (ARIC)	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Derby et al.	2017	Trends in dementia incidence in a birth cohort analysis of the Einstein Aging Study	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Devanand et al.	1996	Depressed mood and the incidence of Alzheimer's disease in the elderly living in the community	Not population based. Sample included referrals by community-based healthcare providers
Dodge et al.	2012	Trends in the prevalence of dementia in Japan	Review
Doi et al.	2018	Combined effects of mild cognitive impairment and slow gait on risk of dementia	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Dong et al.	2007	The prevalence of dementia in the People's Republic of China: A systematic analysis of 1980-2004 studies	Systematic analysis
Dubois & Hebert	2001	The incidence of vascular dementia in Canada: A comparison with Europe and East Asia	Not populated based. Sampled from health insurance database
Dubois et al.	2001	The incidence of vascular dementia in Canada: A comparison with Europe and East Asia	Comparison of primary studies
Edland et al.	2002	Dementia and Alzheimer disease incidence rates do not vary by sex in Rochester, Minn	Relied on medical records for diagnosis

Erkinjuntti et al.	1997	The effect of different diagnostic criteria on the prevalence of dementia.	Analysis of data from the Canadian Study of Health and Aging
Evans et al.	1997	Apolipoprotein E 4 and incidence of Alzheimer disease in a community population of older persons	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Evans et al.	2003	Incidence of Alzheimer disease in a biracial urban community: Relation to apolipoprotein E allele status	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Fagundes et al.	2011	Prevalence of dementia among elderly Brazilians: A systematic review	Systematic review
Fancourt et al.	2018	Cultural engagement and cognitive reserve: Museum attendance and dementia incidence over a 10-year period	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available. Dementia data separated by cultural engagement
Fancourt et al.	2019	OP24 Social and cultural engagement and dementia incidence: Comparisons of different time-to-event analyses using the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available. Dementia data separated by cultural engagement
Fani et al.	2018	Helicobacter pylori and the risk of dementia: A population-based study.	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Fani et al.	2020	Telomere length and the risk of Alzheimer's disease: The Rotterdam Study	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available for dementia
Farron et al.	2020	Hypertension and cognitive health among older adults in India	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available for dementia
Fereshtehnejad et al.	2019	Burden of neurodegenerative diseases in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, 1990-2016: Findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016	Uses a meta-analytical approach to data collection (including non-population-based samples). Only reports prevalence data by sex for elderly population (aged >70 years)
Folstein et al.	1991	Dementia: Case ascertainment in a community survey	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Fowler et al.	2018	Patient characteristics associated with screening positive for Alzheimer's disease and related dementia	Not population based. Sample taken from primary care patients
Fratiglioni et al.	1994	Severity of dementia and institutionalization in the elderly: Prevalence data from an urban area in Sweden	Diagnosis based on CDR only
Fratiglioni et al.	2000	Incidence of dementia and major subtypes in Europe: A collaborative study of population-based cohorts	Pooled 8 studies. Individual studies sourced
Fu et al.	2020	Age- and sex-specific prevalence and modifiable risk factors of mild cognitive impairment among older adults in China: A population-based observational study	Insufficient data. No dementia diagnosis provided (MCI only)
Ganguli et al.	2015	Rates and risk factors for progression to incident dementia vary by age in a population cohort	No method of diagnosis specified other than clinical dementia rating (CDR)
Gao et al.	1998	The relationships between age, sex, and the incidence of dementia and Alzheimer disease: A meta-analysis	Conference abstract
Gao et al.	2016	Dementia incidence declined in African-Americans but not in Yoruba	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
George-Carey et al.	2012	An estimate of the prevalence of dementia in Africa: A systematic analysis	Systematic analysis
Giem et al.	1993	The incidence of dementia and intake of animal products: Preliminary findings from the Adventist Health Study	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Gislason et al.	2015	Effect of diagnostic criteria on prevalence of frontotemporal dementia in the elderly	Analysis of data from other studies to get the effect of diagnostic criteria on prevalence
Golive et al.	2018	The impact of gender on atrial fibrillation incidence and progression to dementia	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Gracia-Rebled et al.	2020	The effect of occupation on the incidence of vascular dementia: A 12-year follow-up cohort study	Insufficient data. No person-years reported, incidence not available in 5-year age groups
Graham et al.	1997	Prevalence and severity of cognitive impairment with and without dementia in an elderly population	CSHA cohort already appears in meta-analysis sample (ID 109)

Grasset et al.	2018	Temporal trends in the level and decline of cognition and disability in an elderly population: The PAQUID Study	Insufficient data. No dementia diagnosis provided
Guo et al.	2018	Increased risk for dementia both before and after stroke: A population-based study in women followed over 44 years	Sample includes women only
Gureje et al.	2011	Incidence of and risk factors for dementia in the Ibadan study of aging	Cohort already appears in meta-analysis sample (Ogunniyi et al. 2000)
Gurland et al.	1999	Rates of dementia in three ethnoracial groups	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Hagnell et al.	1983	Current trends in the incidence of senile and multi-infarct dementia. A prospective study of a total population followed over 25 years; the Lundby Study	Lundby study cohort already appears in meta-analysis sample (Hagnell et al. 1992)
Hagnell et al.	1991	Senile dementia of the Alzheimer type in the Lundby Study. I. A prospective, epidemiological study of incidence and risk during the 15 years 1957-1972	Non-standard diagnosis of dementia
Hajjar et al.	2002	The impact of the use of statins on the prevalence of dementia and the progression of cognitive impairment	Study of impact of statins on dementia prevalence, not true prevalence estimate
Hall et al.	2009	Prevalence rates for dementia and Alzheimer's disease in African Americans: 1992 versus 2001	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Hebert et al.	1995	Age-specific incidence of Alzheimer's disease in a community population	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Hebert et al.	2001	Is the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease greater for women than for men?	Sample duplicated and incidence is reported as OR only
Hebert et al.	2003	Alzheimer disease in the US population: Prevalence estimates using the 2000 census	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Hendrie et al.	1993	Alzheimer's disease is rare in Cree	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Hendrie et al.	1995	Prevalence of Alzheimer's disease and dementia in two communities: Nigerian Africans and African Americans	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Hendrie et al.	2001	Incidence of dementia and Alzheimer disease in 2 communities: Yoruba residing in Ibadan, Nigeria, and African Americans residing in Indianapolis, Indiana	Sampling from Manitoba's Health insurance database
Heneka et al.	2015	Effect of pioglitazone medication on the incidence of dementia	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Heser et al.	2019	Subjective cognitive decline may be a stronger predictor of incident dementia in women than in men	Not population based. Sample drawn from patients of primary care physicians
Heyman et al.	1991	Estimated prevalence of dementia among elderly Black and White community residents	Not population based
Hilal et al.	2013	Prevalence of cognitive impairment in Chinese: Epidemiology of dementia in Singapore study	Does not separate dementia from cognitive impairment
Hofman et al.	1991	The prevalence of dementia in Europe: A collaborative study of 1980-1990 findings	Pooled analysis of EURODEM studies
Hofman et al.	1997	Atherosclerosis, apolipoprotein E, and prevalence of dementia and Alzheimer's disease in the Rotterdam Study	Rotterdam cohort already appears in meta-analysis sample (ID 015)
Holm et al.	2020	Beta-blocker therapy and risk of vascular dementia: A population-based prospective study	Data based on matched case-control on beta blockers
Honda et al.	2016	Trends in autopsy-verified dementia prevalence over 29 years of the Hisayama study	Autopsy results
Hoskings et al.	2019	MIND not Mediterranean diet related to 12-year incidence of cognitive impairment in an Australian longitudinal cohort study	No sex specific data available. PATH study cohort appears in Anstey et al. 2013
Hussin et al.	2019	Incidence and predictors of mild cognitive impairment (MCI) within a multi-ethnic Asian populace: A community-based longitudinal study	Insufficient data. No dementia diagnosis provided (MCI only)

Hy et al.	2000	Prevalence of AD among whites: A summary by levels of severity	Pooled analysis
Ikeda et al.	2001	Increased prevalence of vascular dementia in Japan: A community-based epidemiological study	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Jack et al.	2019	Prevalence of biologically vs clinically defined Alzheimer spectrum entities using the National Institute on Aging–Alzheimer's Association Research Framework	Not useful
Jacqmin-Gadda et al.	2013	20-Year prevalence projections for dementia and impact of preventive policy about risk factors	Relied on PAQUID data to make prevalence projections till 2030
Johansson et al.	2019	Associations between depression, depressive symptoms, and incidence of dementia in Latin America: A 10/66 Dementia Research Group Study	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Jorm et al.	1987	The prevalence of dementia: A quantitative integration of the literature	Quantitative integration of literature
Jorm et al.	1998	The incidence of dementia: A meta-analysis	Meta-analysis
Juva et al.	1993	Prevalence of dementia in the city of Helsinki	Point prevalence data only available for specific ages, not age group
Kalaria et al.	2008	Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia in developing countries: Prevalence, management, and risk factors	Review
Kamalzadeh et al.	2019	Prevalence of dementia among older patients: A hospital-based study in Iran	Not population based. Sample drawn from hospital inpatients
Kawano et al.	1990	Prevalence of dementia in a Japanese community (Hisayama): Morphological reappraisal of the type of dementia	Cohort already appears in meta-analysis (Fujishima & Kiyohara, 2002)
Kim et al.	2011	Synergistic associations of depression and apolipoprotein E genotype with incidence of dementia	Incidence as proportion
Kinoshita et al.	2019	Comparison of mental cognitive function of A-bomb survivors and non-A-bomb survivors in Nagasaki	Insufficient data. No dementia diagnosis provided
Kiyohara et al.	1994	Changing patterns in the prevalence of dementia in a Japanese community: The Hisayama study	Insufficient data. Prevalence estimates not provided in-text
Kodesh	2018	Prevalence and comorbidities of dementia in Israel: A nationally representative cohort study	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Kvello-Alme et al.	2019	The prevalence and subtypes of young onset dementia in central Norway: A population-based study	Young onset dementia <65 years
Lam et al.	2008	Prevalence of very mild and mild dementia in community-dwelling older Chinese people in Hong Kong	Diagnosis based only on CDR
Langa et al.	2017	A comparison of the prevalence of dementia in the United States in 2000 and 2012	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Larrea et al.	2000	Prevalence of cognitive impairment and dementia as defined by neuropsychological test performance	Review
Launer et al.	1999	Rates and risk factors for dementia and Alzheimer's disease: Results from EURODEM pooled analyses	Pooled analysis of EURODEM studies
Lee et al.	2019	Risk of incident dementia according to metabolic health and obesity status in late life: A population-based cohort study	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available for dementia
Lee et al.	2019	Analysis of combined incident and prevalent cohort data under a proportional mean residual life model	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available for dementia. Paper describing specific model
Letenneur et al.	1994	Incidence of dementia and Alzheimer's disease in elderly community residents of south-western France	Cohort already appears in meta-analysis sample (Letenneur et al. 1999)

Letenneur et al.	2000	Education and the risk for Alzheimer's disease: Sex makes a difference. EURODEM pooled analyses	Pooled analysis of EURODEM studies
Lethin et al.	2019	Prevalence of dementia diagnoses not otherwise specified in eight European countries: A cross-sectional cohort study	Not population based
Li et al.	2014	Sex differences in cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease	Review
Liu et al.	1995	Prevalence and subtypes of dementia in Taiwan: A community survey of 5297 individuals	Data for age grouping not recorded in a way compatible with other studies
Liu et al.	2003	Prevalence of Dementia in China	Pooled analysis
Liu et al.	2009	Chronic disease prevalence and care among the elderly in urban and rural Beijing, China - a 10/66 Dementia Research Group cross-sectional survey	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Liu et al.	2019	Gender and age differences and the trend in the incidence and prevalence of dementia and Alzheimer's disease in Taiwan: A 7-year national population-based study	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Livingston et al.	2001	Mental health of migrant elders--the Islington study	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Llibre Rodriguez et al.	2008	The prevalence, correlates and impact of dementia in Cuba. A 10/66 group population-based survey	Cuban 10-66 cohort already appears in meta-analysis sample (ID 083)
Llibre-Rodriguez et al.	2017	Cuba's Aging and Alzheimer Longitudinal Study	Methodology paper
Lo Giudice et al.	2016	Incidence and predictors of cognitive impairment and dementia in Aboriginal Australians: A follow-up study of 5 years	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Lobo et al.	1992	Incidence of dementia and other psychiatric conditions in the elderly: Zaragoza Study	Insufficient data. Only study description, no results
Lobo et al.	2000	Prevalence of dementia and major subtypes in Europe: A collaborative study of population-based cohorts	Pooled analysis
Loef & Walach	2013	Midlife obesity and dementia: Meta-analysis and adjusted forecast of dementia prevalence in the United States and Chin	Meta-analysis
Lopes et al	2010	Prevalence of alcohol-related problems in an elderly population and their association with cognitive impairment and dementia	Cohort already appears in meta-analysis sample (Lopes et al. 2012)
Lopes et al.	2007	Systematic review of dementia prevalence-1994 to 2000	Systematic review
Magaziner et al.	2000	The prevalence of dementia in a statewide sample of new nursing home admissions aged 65 and older: Diagnosis by expert panel	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Manton et al.	2005	Declining prevalence of dementia in the U.S. elderly population	Non-standard diagnosis of dementia (severe cognitive impairment)
Mariana Franciosi et al.	2006	Neuropsychiatric symptoms in alzheimer disease and cognitively impaired, nondemented elderly from a community-based sample in Brazil: Prevalence and relationship with dementia severity	Prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms in dementia
Marseglia et al.	2019	Participating in mental, social, and physical leisure activities and having a rich social network reduce the incidence of diabetes-related dementia in a cohort of Swedish older adults	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available for dementia. Dementia data separated by diabetes status
Matsui et al.	2009	Incidence and survival of dementia in a general population of Japanese elderly: The Hisayama Study	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available. Adjusted dementia for sex. Used sex-matched controls
Mavrodaris et al.	2013	Prevalences of dementia and cognitive impairment among older people in sub-Saharan Africa: A systematic review	Systematic review

Mayeda et al.	2016	Inequalities in dementia incidence between six racial and ethnic groups over 14 years	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Mehlig et al.	2008	Alcoholic beverages and incidence of dementia: 34-year follow-up of the prospective population study of women in Göteborg	Insufficient data. Data provided for women only
Meguro et al.	2012	Prevalence of dementia and dementing diseases in the old-old population in Japan: The Kurihara Project. Implications for long-term care insurance data	Diagnosis based only on CDR
Mekawichai & Choeikamhaeng	2013	The prevalence and the associated factors of dementia in patients with Parkinson's disease at Maharat Nakhon Ratchasima Hospital	Sample of patients with Parkinson's disease
Morgan et al.	1992	Incidence of dementia: Preliminary findings from the Nottingham Longitudinal Study of Activity and Ageing	Duplicate of findings recorded in Morgan et al. 1993
Morgan et al.	1993	Incidence of dementia in a representative British sample	Incidence as proportion
Nepal et al.	2014	Rising midlife obesity will worsen future prevalence of dementia	Dementia prevalence projections using estimated data
Newman et al.	2005	Dementia and Alzheimer's disease incidence in relationship to cardiovascular disease in the Cardiovascular Health Study cohort	Incidence as proportion
Nitrini et al.	2009	Prevalence of dementia in Latin America: A collaborative study of population-based cohorts	Review
Noble et al.	2017	Secular trends in the incidence of dementia in a multi-ethnic community	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
O'Brien et al.	2019	High prevalence of dementia among community dwelling older adults in receipt of state funded home care packages: Implications for health care planning	Not population based. Sample drawn from home care package recipients
Ogunniyi et al.	1992	Rarity of dementia (by DSM-III-R) in an urban community in Nigeria	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Ogunniyi et al.	1997	Profile of dementia in a Nigerian community--types, pattern of impairment, and severity rating	Cohort already appears in meta-analysis sample (Ogunniyi et al. 2000)
Ogunniyi et al.	2016	Prevalence estimates of major neurocognitive disorders in a rural Nigerian community	Insufficient data. No sex and age specific data available. Requested from authors but not received
Okamura et al.	2013	Prevalence of dementia in Japan: A systematic review	Systematic review
Onishi	2013	The challenge of estimating the prevalence of dementia in the elderly	Sample of frail elderly only
Ott et al.	1999	Education and the incidence of dementia in a large population-based study: The Rotterdam Study	Cohort already appears in meta-analysis sample (Ott et al. 1998). Earlier article included as the latter one stratifies incidence rates by years of education
Ouanes et al.	2014	Prevalence and management of dementia in nursing home residents in Tunisia	Not population based. Nursing homes only
Parlevliet et al.	2016	Prevalence of mild cognitive impairment and dementia in older non-Western immigrants in the Netherlands: A cross-sectional study	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Payami et al.	1996	Gender difference in apolipoprotein E-associated risk for familial Alzheimer disease: A possible clue to the higher incidence of Alzheimer disease in women	Sample of people who were first degree relatives of individuals with late onset familial Alzheimer's disease
Paykel et al.	1994	Incidence of dementia in a population older than 75 years in the United Kingdom	Cohort already appears in meta-analysis sample (Paykel et al. 1998)
Pendlebury & Rothwell	2009	Prevalence, incidence, and factors associated with pre-stroke and post-stroke dementia: A systematic review and meta-analysis	Systematic review
Pendlebury et al.	2019	Incidence and prevalence of dementia associated with transient ischaemic attack and stroke: Analysis of the population-based Oxford Vascular Study	Not population based. Sample drawn from patients of primary care physicians
Perales-Puchalt et al.	2019	Cardiovascular health and dementia incidence among older adults in Latin America: Results from the 10/66 Study	Repetition

Perkins et al.	1997	Incidence and prevalence of dementia in a multiethnic cohort of municipal retirees	Not population based
Piguet et al.	2003	Vascular risk factors, cognition and dementia incidence over 6 years in the Sydney older persons study	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Plassman et al.	2011	Incidence of dementia and cognitive impairment, not dementia in the United States	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Plato et al.	2003	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and parkinsonism-dementia complex of Guam: Changing incidence rates during the past 60 years	Study of parkinsonism-dementia
Porter et al.	2008	Prevalence of AIDS dementia complex: Results from a statewide population-based registry of Alzheimer's disease and related disorders	Prevalence of AIDS dementia complex
Prince et al.	2011	Leg length, skull circumference, and the prevalence of dementia in low and middle income countries: A 10/66 population-based cross sectional survey	Primary outcome effect of skull length and leg length on dementia
Prince et al.	2013	The global prevalence of dementia: A systematic review and metaanalysis	Systematic review
Qiu et al.	2001	The influence of education on clinically diagnosed dementia incidence and mortality data from the Kungsholmen project	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Radford et al.	2019	Factors associated with the high prevalence of dementia in older Aboriginal Australians	Cohort already appears in systematic review sample (Radford et al. 2015). No new data is provided
Rajan et al.	2019	Prevalence and incidence of clinically diagnosed Alzheimer's disease dementia from 1994 to 2012 in a population study	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available for dementia
Rajkumar et al.	1997	Prevalence of dementia in a rural setting: A report from India	Cohort already appears in meta-analysis sample (Rajkumar et al. 1996). Earlier article included as it includes both urban and rural data, whereas this article includes only rural data
Rana et al.	2012	Prevalence and relation of dementia to various factors in Parkinson's disease	Prevalence of dementia in Parkinson's
Rasquin et al.	2005	The effect of different diagnostic criteria on the prevalence and incidence of post-stroke dementia	Examining effect of diagnostic criteria on prevalence. Sample of first ever stroke patients
Ratnavalli et al.	2002	The prevalence of frontotemporal dementia	Early onset dementia only
Relgia et al.	2012	Dementia diagnosis differs in men and women and depends on age and dementia severity: Data from SveDem, the Swedish Dementia Quality Registry	Insufficient data. No prevalence estimates provided, just dementia diagnosis
Renvoize et al.	2011	Prevalence and causes of young onset dementia in an English health district	Letter to the editor
Richardson et al.	2019	Two-decade change in prevalence of cognitive impairment in the UK	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available for dementia
Riedel-Heller et al.	2000	Recruitment procedures and their impact on the prevalence of dementia: Results from the Leipzig Longitudinal Study of the aged (LEILA75+)	Insufficient data. Procedural paper - Gender specific prevalence rates not included
Roberts et al.	2018	Prevalence and outcomes of amyloid positivity among persons without dementia in a longitudinal, population-based setting	Insufficient data. Sex specific data only provided for MCI and separated by B amyloid status
Robertson et al.	2019	Using varying diagnostic criteria to examine mild cognitive impairment prevalence and predict dementia incidence in a community-based sample	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available for dementia
Rocca & Kokmen	1999	Frequency and distribution of vascular dementia	Review
Rocca et al.	1991	Frequency and distribution of Alzheimer's disease in Europe: A collaborative study of 1980-1990 prevalence findings	Insufficient data. Comments on difficulties of finding accurate results, not a prevalence study
Rocca et al.	1991	The prevalence of vascular dementia in Europe: Facts and fragments from 1980-1990 studies	Pooled analysis
Rocca et al.	1998	Incidence of dementia and Alzheimer's disease	Data drawn from medical records

Rocca et al.	2011	Trends in the incidence and prevalence of Alzheimer's disease, dementia, and cognitive impairment in the United States	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Roubaud Baudron et al.	2013	Does Helicobacter pylori infection increase incidence of dementia? The Personnes Agees QUID Study	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Ryan	1994	Age-specific hospital incidence rates in dementia. A record linkage study of first-admission rates to Scottish hospitals (1968-1987)	Incidence based on admission rates
Sanderson et al.	2003	Application of capture-recapture methodology to estimate the prevalence of dementia in South Carolina	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Santabárbara et al.	2019	Clinically significant anxiety as a risk factor for dementia in the elderly community	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available for dementia.
Satizabal et al.	2016	Incidence of dementia over three decades in the Framingham Heart Study	Incidence is reported as HR only
Savica et al.	2013	Incidence of dementia with Lewy bodies and Parkinson disease dementia	Lewy body and Parkinson's dementia
Saz et al.	2009	Prevalence and implications of psychopathological non-cognitive symptoms in dementia	Prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms in dementia
Scandol et al.	2013	Fall-related hip fracture hospitalisations and the prevalence of dementia within older people in New South Wales, Australia: An analysis of linked data	Sample of participants who had hip fractures
Schoenberg et al.	1987	Alzheimer's disease and other dementing illnesses in a defined United States population: Incidence rates and clinical features	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Schroppel et al.	1996	Incidence of dementia in the elderly: Review of age and sex effects	Review
Seitz et al.	2011	Prevalence of dementia and cognitive impairment among older adults with hip fractures	Sample of participants who had hip fractures
Sicras et al.	2005	Prevalence, resource utilization and costs of vascular dementia compared to Alzheimer's dementia in a population setting	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Small et al.	1997	Mini-Mental State Examination item scores as predictors of Alzheimer's disease: Incidence data from the Kungsholmen Project, Stockholm	Incidence as proportion
Sposato et al.	2015	Declining incidence of stroke and dementia: Coincidence or prevention opportunity?	Letter to the editor. Used health insurance databases for sampling
Stern et al.	1994	Influence of education and occupation on the incidence of Alzheimer's disease	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Strydom et al.	2009	The relationship of dementia prevalence in older adults with intellectual disability (ID) to age and severity of ID	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Taipale et al.	2014	High prevalence of psychotropic drug use among persons with and without Alzheimer's disease in Finnish nationwide cohort	Insufficient data. No dementia prevalence estimates. Sample was matched by age, gender and region
Takasugi et al.	2019	Socio-economic status and dementia onset among older Japanese: A 6-year prospective cohort study from the Japan Gerontological Evaluation Study	JAGES study - used long-term care insurance records rather than assessment validated against clinical dementia diagnosis
Tamaki et al.	2020	Risk factors for dementia incidence based on previous results of the specific health checkups in Japan	Not population based. Sample drawn from long term care insurance services
Tang et al.	2001	Incidence of AD in African-Americans, Caribbean Hispanics, and Caucasians in northern Manhattan	Sample from health insurance database
Tari et al.	2019	Temporal changes in cardiorespiratory fitness and risk of dementia incidence and mortality: A population-based prospective cohort study	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available for dementia. Dementia incidence separated by cardiovascular fitness
Thies et al.	2013	2013 Alzheimer's disease facts and figures	Report
Tsoy et al.	2019	Prevalence of mild cognitive impairment among older people in Kazakhstan and potential risk factors: A cross-sectional study	Insufficient data. No dementia diagnosis provided (MCI only)

Tyas et al.	2006	Estimating the incidence of dementia: The impact of adjusting for subject attrition using health care utilization data	Diagnosis made on basis of medical/hospital records
Urakami et al.	1998	Epidemiologic and genetic studies of dementia of the Alzheimer type in Japan	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Vann Jones et al.	2014	The prevalence and incidence of dementia with Lewy bodies: A systematic review of population and clinical studies	Systematic review
Varghese	2005	Dementia prevalence	Correspondence
Wakutani et al.	2007	Longitudinal changes in the prevalence of dementia in a Japanese rural area	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Wancata et al.	2003	Number of dementia sufferers in Europe between the years 2000 and 2050	Results taken from meta-analyses
Wancata et al.	2007	Diagnostic criteria influence dementia prevalence	Primarily outcome is influence of diagnostic criteria
Wandell et al.	2019	Dementia in immigrant groups: A cohort study of all adults 45 years of age and older in Sweden	Relied on medical records for diagnosis
Wang et al.	1998	Investigation of senile dementia in Qingdao	Insufficient data. No data on prevalence or incidence
Wangtongkum et al.	2008	Prevalence of dementia among population age over 45 years in Chiang Mai, Thailand	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Waring et al.	2004	Incidence of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and of the Parkinsonism-dementia complex of Guam, 1950-1989	On Parkinson-dementia complex
Warren et al.	2015	Prevalence and incidence of dementia among indigenous populations: A systematic review	Systematic review
Weintraub et al.	2000	Racial differences in the prevalence of dementia among patients admitted to nursing homes	Nursing homes only
Wernicke & Reischies	1994	Prevalence of dementia in old age: Clinical diagnoses in subjects aged 95 years and older	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available; overall sample size following dropouts not reported
Weuve et al.	2018	Cognitive aging in Black and White Americans: Cognition, cognitive decline, and incidence of Alzheimer disease dementia	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Wiberg et al.	2013	Secular trends in the prevalence of dementia and depression in Swedish septuagenarians 1976-2006	Point prevalence data only available for specific ages, not age group
Wong et al.	2019	Prevalence and risk factors for cognitive impairment and dementia in Indians: A multiethnic perspective from a Singaporean study	Groups cognitive impairment no dementia (CIND moderate) with cases of dementia
Wu et al.	2010	Study on the incidence and risk factors of dementia in elderly residents from communities in Beijing	Incidence not available in 5-year age groups
Wu et al.	2013	Prevalence studies of dementia in mainland china, Hong Kong and Taiwan: A systematic review and meta-analysis	Systematic review
Wu et al.	2014	Period, birth cohort and prevalence of dementia in mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan: A meta-analysis	Meta-analysis. Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Wu et al.	2015	Prevalence of dementia in East Asia: A synthetic review of time trends	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Wu et al.	2020	Late-life depression and the risk of dementia in 14 countries: A 10-year follow-up study from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe	Insufficient data. No country specific data available
Wu et al.	2020	Medium-to-high late-life physical activity is associated with lower risk of incident dementia: The Shanghai Aging Study	Dementia diagnoses grouped based on physical activity levels
Xie et al.	2019	COPD and the risk of mild cognitive impairment and dementia: A cohort study based on the Chinese Longitudinal Health Longevity Survey	Insufficient data. No sex specific data available for dementia

Yamada et al.	1999	Prevalence and risks of dementia in the Japanese population: RERF's adult health study Hiroshima subjects	Not population based. Atomic bomb survivors
Zaccai et al.	2005	A systematic review of prevalence and incidence studies of dementia with Lewy bodies	Systematic review. Insufficient data. No sex specific data available
Zaganas et al.	2019	The Cretan Aging Cohort: Cohort description and burden of dementia and mild cognitive impairment	Not population based. Sample drawn from primary health care facility patients
Zandi et al.	2002	Hormone replacement therapy and incidence of Alzheimer disease in older women: The Cache County Study	Incidence as proportion
Zhang et al.	1998	A preliminary analysis of incidence of dementia in Shanghai, China	Incidence as proportion
Zhang et al.	2006	Socio-demographic variation of dementia subtypes in China: Methodology and results of a prevalence study in Beijing, Chengdu, Shanghai, and Xian	Cohort already appears in meta-analysis (Zhang et al. 2005). Earlier article taken as this article does not provide age and gender specific data
Zhang et al.	2012	Prevalence of dementia and major dementia subtypes in the Chinese populations: A meta-analysis of dementia prevalence surveys, 1980-2010	Meta-analysis
Zhu et al.	2000	Incidence of dementia in relation to stroke and the apolipoprotein E epsilon4 allele in the very old. Findings from a population-based longitudinal study	Dementia incidence stratified by stroke history
Ziegler-Graham et al.	2008	Worldwide variation in the doubling time of Alzheimer's disease incidence rates	Review
Zolot et al.	2016	The incidence of dementia is decreasing	Commentary

Supplementary Table 6. Summary table of studies included in systematic review but excluded from meta-analysis

Study	Reason for meta-analysis exclusion	Year/s of data collection	Total sample size	Dementia type	Age band	Number of cases	Incidence per 1000 person-years (95% CI)	Prevalence per 1000 people
Calvó-Perxas et al. (2019)	Special population – used secondary data obtained from health registers	2007-2016	1152	Men (*n* = 556)				
				Non-AD	65+	372	7.64 (6.68-8.45)	-
				Dementia due to multiple aetiology	65+	107	2.20 (1.80-2.65)	
				Dementia due to other rare cause	65+	77	1.58 (1.24-1.97)	
				Women (*n* = 596)				
				Non-AD	65+	405	6.91 (6.25-7.61)	-
				Dementia due to multiple aetiology	65+	133	2.27 (1.90-2.69)	
				Dementia due to other rare cause	65+	58	0.99 (0.75-1.28)	
Meguro et al. (2001)	Special population – exclusively sampled Japanese immigrants living in Brazil	-	166	Men (*n* = 78)				
				AD	65+	3	-	38.5
				VaD	65+	2	-	25.6
				Women (*n* = 88)				
				AD	65+	4	-	45.5
				VaD	65+	4	-	45.5
Radford et al. (2015)	Special population – exclusively sampled urban and regional Aboriginal Australians	2008-2012	336	Men (*n* = 136)				
				Any dementia	60+	24	-	176.5
				Women (*n* = 200)				
				Any dementia	60+	21	-	105.0
Rorsman et al. (1986)	Data too old – reported data pre-1972; insufficient data available for pooling estimates from this period	1947-1957	2550	Men (*n* = 1312)				
				Any dementia	60-69	2	1.8	-
					70-79	8	9.6	
					80-89	6	25.7	
					90+	0	0	
				VaD	60-69	5	4.9	-
					70-79	14	17.2	
					80-89	6	27.2	
					90+	0	0	
				Women (*n* = 1238)				
				Any dementia	60-69	3	2.6	-
					70-79	4	5.2	
					80-89	11	45.6	

					90+	1	48.7	
				VaD	60-69	1	0.9	-
					70-79	5	6.7	
					80-89	9	37.1	
					90+	0	0	
		1957-1972	2612	Men (n = 1335)				
				Any dementia	60-69	2	0.8	-
					70-79	9	7.5	
					80-89	9	20.1	
					90+	1	5.1	
				VaD	60-69	12	4.9	-
					70-79	6	4.9	
					80-89	13	28.2	
					90+	4	47.4	
				Women (n = 1277)				
				Any dementia	60-69	4	1.5	-
					70-79	7	4.7	
					80-89	13	24.3	
					90+	1	18.3	
				VaD	60-69	3	1.2	-
					70-79	17	11.6	
					80-89	6	11.3	
					90+	0	0	
					70-79	17	11.6	
					80-89	6	11.3	
					90+	0	0	
Yamada et al. (2002)	Special population – exclusively sampled Japanese immigrants living in Brazil	2000	157	Men (n = 70)				
				Any dementia	60-69	-	-	-
					70-79	2		39.2
					80-89	3		200.0
					90+	3		750.0
				Women (n = 87)				
				Any dementia	60-69	-	-	-
					70-79	2		35.7
					80-89	5		208.3
					90+	4		571.4

Supplementary Table 7. Application of Newcastle-Ottawa quality assessment scale for cohort studies

Note: A maximum of one star can be awarded per question, except for Comparability question 1, where two can be awarded.

SELECTION

1) Representativeness of the exposed cohort
   a) Truly representative of the average age, sex and educational level in the community (i.e., if the study reports using a random sample from a population-based sampling frame, or sampling the entire population) *
   b) Somewhat representative of the average age, sex and education level in the community (i.e., the study checks the demographic of the sample against census or other population-based information) *
   c) Selected group of users e.g., nurses, volunteers
   d) No description of the derivation of the cohort

2) Selection of the non-exposed cohort
   a) Drawn from the same community as the exposed cohort *
   b) Drawn from a different source
   c) No description of the derivation of the non-exposed cohort

3) Ascertainment of exposure
   a) Secure record (e.g., surgical records). Also selected if diagnostic procedure produces a result that can be registered as a secure record (i.e., an official diagnosis from qualified expert) *
   b) Structured interview – where interview is conducted by trained but non-expert interviewers (i.e., not a physician, psychiatrist, neuropsychologist etc.) *
   c) Written self-report
   d) No description

4) Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study
   a) Yes *
   b) No

COMPARABILITY

1) Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis
   a) Study uses baseline sample with similar gender ratio *
   b) Study reports cognitive information (if study reports prevalence), or uses baseline sample with no dementia (if study reports incidence) or both (if study reports both prevalence and incidence) *

OUTCOME

1) Assessment of outcome
   a) Independent blind assessment *
   b) Record linkage *
   c) Self-report
   d) No description

2) Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur?
   a) Yes (if follow-up of 2 or more years) *
   b) No

3) Adequacy of follow-up (or participation rate for prevalence studies) of cohorts
   a) Complete follow-up - all subjects accounted for *
   b) Subjects lost to follow-up unlikely to introduce bias - full description of loss to follow-up including death *
   c) Follow-up rate gives sub-optimal description of those lost
   d) No statement on loss to follow-up

Supplementary Table 8. Results of the quality appraisal for included studies (n=205)

Author	Year	Selection				Comparability	Outcome			Total/9
		1) Representativeness of the exposed cohort	**2)** Selection of the non-exposed cohort	**3)** Ascertainment of exposure	**4)** Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study	**1)** Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis	**1)** Assessment of outcome	**2)** Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur	**3)** Adequacy of follow-up of cohorts	
Aevarsson et al.	1996	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Aevarsson et al.	1997	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Afgin et al.	2012	*	*	*	*	**	*			7
Ahmadi-Abhari et al.	2017	*	*		*	*	*	*		6
Andersen et al.	1997	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Andersen et al.	1999	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Andersson et al.	2012	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Arai et al.	2004	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Arslantas et al.	2009	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Azzimondi et al.	1998	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Bachman et al.	1992	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Bae et al.	2015	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Benedetti et al.	2012		*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Bermejo-Pareja et al.	2008	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Borjesson-Hanson et al.	2004	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Bottino et al.	2008	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Bowirrat et al.	2001	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Breteler et al.	1998	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Calvó-Perxas et al.[†]	2019		*	*	*	**	*	*		7
CSHA Working Group	1994	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Chandra et al.	2001	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Chen et al.	2007		*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Chen et al.	2012	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Chiu et al.	1998	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Clarke et al.	1996	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Coria et al.	1993	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Corrada et al.	2008		*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Corrada et al.	2010		*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Corso et al.	1992	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Cristina et al.	2001	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
D'Alessandro et al.	1996	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Das et al.	2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
De Deyn et al.	2011	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
De Ronchi et al.	2005		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
de Silva et al.	2003		*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Demirovic et al.	2003	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Deng et al.	2018	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Di Carlo et al.	2002	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Ding et al.	2014	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Ding et al.	2020	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Ebly et al.	1994	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
El Tallawy et al.	2012	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
El Tallawy et al.	2014	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9

Elmstahl & Widerstrom	2014	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Endegal et al.	1988	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Farrag et al.	1998	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Ferini-Strambi et al.	1997	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Fichter et al.	1995	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Fichter et al.	1996	*	*	*	*	**	*		*	8
Fillenbaum et al.	1998	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Fitzpatrick et al.	2004	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Fratiglioni et al.	1991	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Fratiglioni et al.	1997	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Fuhrer et al.	2003	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Fujishima & Kiyohara	2002	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Fukunishi et al.	1991	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Gabryelewicz et al.	2002	*	*	*		**	*	*	*	8
Galasko et al.	2007	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Ganguli et al.	2000	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Garre-Olmo et al.	2010		*	*		*	*	*		5
Gascon-Bayarri et al.	2007	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Gavrila et al.	2009		*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Goncalves-Pereira et al.	2017	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Graves et al.	1996	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Guaita et al.	2015	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Guerchet et al.	2010	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Gurvit et al.	2008	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Gussekloo et al.	1995	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Haan et al.	2003	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Hagnell et al.	1992	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Hall et al.	2005	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Hebert et al.	2000	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Heeran et al.	1991	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Helmer et al.	2006	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Henderson et al.	1994	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		7
Herrera et al.	2002	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Huriletemuer et al.	2011	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Jhoo et al.	2008	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Ji et al.	2015	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Jia et al.	2014	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Kahana et al.	2003	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Katz et al.	2012	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Khedr et al.	2015	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Kim et al.	2003	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Kim et al.	2011	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Komahashi et al.	1994	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Kosmidis et al.	2018	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Kua	1991	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Kua & Ko	1995	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Kukull et al.	2002	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Langa et al.	2017	*	*		*	**		*		6
Lee et al.	2002	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Lee et al.	2008	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Letenneur et al.	1999	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Li et al.	1991	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Li et al.	2007	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Lin et al.	1998	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Liu et al.	1996	*	*	*		**	*	*	*	8
Liu et al.	1998a	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9

Liu et al.	1998b	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Livingstone et al.	1990		*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Llibre et al.	2009	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Llibre Rodriguez et al.	2008	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Lobo et al.	1992	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Lobo et al.	1995	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Lobo et al.	2007	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Lobo et al.	2011	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Longdon et al.	2013		*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Lopes et al.	2012	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Lopez Pousa et al.	1995	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	7
Lopez-Pousa et al.	2004	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Lucca et al.	2015	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Maestre et al.	2018	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Manubens et al.	1995	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Mathillas et al.	2011	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Mathuranath et al.	2010	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Mathuranath et al.	2012	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Matthews & Brayne	2005	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Matthews et al.	2013	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Matthews et al.	2016	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Meguro et al.†	2001		*	*	*	**	*	*		7
Meguro et al.	2007	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Mejia-Arango et al.	2011	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Miech et al.	2002		*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Molero et al.	2007	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Neita et al.	2014	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Ng et al.	2010	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Ninomiya et al.	2020	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Nitrini et al.	2004	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Noale et al.	2013	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Obadia et al.	1997	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Ogunniyi et al.	2000	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Ogura et al.	1995	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Ohara et al.	2017	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Ojagbemi et al.	2016	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Ott et al.	1998	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Palmer et al.	2014	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Paraiso et al.	2011	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Park et al.	1994	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Park et al.	2019	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Paul et al.	2020	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Paykel et al.	1998	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Petersen et al.	2019	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Pfeffer et al.	1987	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Phanthumchinda et al.	1991		*	*	*	*	*	*		6
Phung et al.	2017	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Pi et al.	1996	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Plassman et al.	2007	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Poon et al.	2012	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Prencipe et al.	1996		*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Prince et al.	2012	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Qui et al.	2013	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Radford et al.†	2015		*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Rajkumar & Kumar	1996	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Ravaglia et al.	1999	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9

Ravaglia et al.	2002	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Ravaglia et al.	2005	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Riedel-Heller et al.	2001a	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	7
Riedel-Heller et al.	2001b	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Rocca et al.	1990	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Roelands et al.	1994	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Rorsman et al.‡	1986	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		7
Ruano et al.	2019	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Ruitenberg et al.	2001	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Sahadevan et al.	2008	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Saunders et al.	1993	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Scazufca et al.	2008		*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Schoenberg et al.	1985	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		7
Sekita et al.	2010	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Shaji et al.	1996	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Shaji et al.	2005	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Sharifi et al.	2016	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Shiba et al.	1999	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		7
Skoog et al.	1993	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Spada et al.	2009	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Subramaniam et al.	2015	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Suh et al.	2003	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Tognoni et al.	2005	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Tola-Arribas et al.	2013	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Tom et al.	2015		*	*	*	**	*	*		7
Tsolaki et al.	1999	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Tsolaki et al.	2017	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Ueda et al.	1992	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Vas et al.	2001	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Virues-Ortega et al.	2011	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Vlachos et al.	2020	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
von Strauss et al.	1999	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Wada-Isoe et al.	2009	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Waite et al.	2001		*	*	*	**	*	*		7
Wang et al.	2000	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Wang et al.	2019	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Wertman et al.	2007	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Wolters et al.	2020	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Woo et al.	1998	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Yamada et al.	2001	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		7
Yamada et al.†	2002		*	*	*	*	*	*		6
Yamada et al.	2008		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Yang et al.	2016	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Yang et al.	2019	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Yuan et al.	2016	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Yusuf et al.	2011	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Zhang et al.	1990	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9
Zhang et al.	2005	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Zhou et al.	2006		*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Zhu et al.	2021	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	9

† Study not included in analysis because sample came from a special population whose inclusion may have confounded results (total instances = 6).

‡ Study not included in analysis because it reported data pre-1972 – insufficient data available for pooling estimates from this period.

CSHA Working Group, Canadian Study of Health and Ageing Working Group.

Supplementary Table 9. Sources for country specific data for meta-regression analyses

Variables	Database	Year	Link
Gender Inequality (GII)	UNDP	1995-2017	http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/68606#
Gender Development Index (GDI)	UNDP	1995-2017	https://hdr.undp.org/gender-development-index#/indicies/GDI
Total unemployment rate (male to female ratio)	UNDP	1995-2017	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data#
Life expectancy at 65	OECD	2014-2018	https://data.oecd.org/healthstat/life-expectancy-at-65.htm
Education Index (UNDP 2013)	UNDP	1990-2017	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data#
Males (average education)	GEM	1999-2017	https://www.education-inequalities.org/indicators/comp_higher#?sort=mean&dimension=all&group=all&age_group=comp_higher_4yrs_3034&countries=all
Females (average education)	GEM	1999-2017	https://www.education-inequalities.org/indicators/comp_higher#?sort=mean&dimension=all&group=all&age_group=comp_higher_4yrs_3034&countries=all
Access to primary education (GPI)	GEM	1999-2017	https://www.education-inequalities.org/indicators/comp_higher#?sort=mean&dimension=all&group=all&age_group=comp_higher_4yrs_3034&countries=all
Access to secondary education (GPI)	GEM	1999-2017	https://www.education-inequalities.org/indicators/comp_higher#?sort=mean&dimension=all&group=all&age_group=comp_higher_4yrs_3034&countries=all
Access to tertiary education (GPI)	GEM	1999-2017	https://www.education-inequalities.org/indicators/comp_higher#?sort=mean&dimension=all&group=all&age_group=comp_higher_4yrs_3034&countries=all

GEM, Global Education Monitoring report prepared by UNESCO; UNDP, United Nations Development Program.

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