**Supplementary Material**

**Supplementary Table 1** Kaplan-Meier estimates and unadjusted hazard ratios

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **N events** | **Five-year survival probability (95% CI)** | **Crude hazard ratio (95% CI)** |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |
| Males |  34,014  | 0.46 (0.45, 0.46) | 1 (ref.) |
| Females |  39,416  | 0.54 (0.54, 0.54) | 0.78 (0.76, 0.79) |
| **Age group** |  |  |  |
| 40-64 |  1,872  | 0.80 (0.80, 0.81) | 1 (ref.) |
| 65-74 |  7,376  | 0.70 (0.69, 0.70) | 1.63 (1.55, 1.72) |
| 75-84 |  27,970  | 0.54 (0.54, 0.55) | 2.71 (2.59, 2.84) |
| 85+ |  36,212  | 0.32 (0.31, 0.32) | 5.27 (5.03, 5.52) |

Abbreviations: CI – confidence interval.

**Supplementary Table 2**Cox proportional hazard model of mortality at two-years following dementia diagnosis, incident population

| **Variable** | **Hazard ratio** | **95% CI (lower)** | **95% CI (upper)** | **P-value** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incident 2011  | 0.93 | 0.89 | 0.96 | < 0.001  |
| Incident 2012 | 0.93 | 0.90 | 0.97 | < 0.001  |
| Incident 2013 | 0.88 | 0.85 | 0.92 | < 0.001  |
| Incident 2014 | 0.87 | 0.84 | 0.90 | < 0.001  |
| Incident 2015 | 0.93 | 0.90 | 0.97 | < 0.001  |
| Age at diagnosis | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.08 | < 0.001 |
| Male | 1.38 | 1.35 | 1.41 | < 0.001  |
| Neighbourhood income quintile - 2 vs 1 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1.01 | 0.21 |
| Neighbourhood income quintile - 3 vs 1 | 0.94 | 0.91 | 0.97 | < 0.001  |
| Neighbourhood income quintile - 4 vs 1 | 0.92 | 0.89 | 0.95 | < 0.001  |
| Neighbourhood income quintile - 5 vs 1 | 0.87 | 0.84 | 0.90 | < 0.001  |
| Immigration tercile – 2 vs 1 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 0.97 | < 0.001 |
| Immigration tercile – 3 vs 1 | 0.88 | 0.85 | 0.91 | < 0.001  |
| Rural residency | 1.07 | 1.04 | 1.11 | < 0.001  |
| Charlson comorbidity index | 1.28 | 1.27 | 1.28 | < 0.001 |

Abbreviations: CI – confidence interval.

**Supplementary Figure Legends**

**Supplementary Figure 1** Kaplan-Meier curves of two-year survival from diagnosis, for incident 2010 and 2015 populations