



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Local Government and Communities**
Office of **Multicultural Interests**

Ageing in Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities

An analysis of trends and major issues
in Western Australia—2011 update



February 2014



Introduction

Australia's demographic landscape is changing rapidly with the ageing of its population. Around one in every five older Western Australians will be from a culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD) background by 2026.

The Government of Western Australia (WA) is committed to a State in which seniors are healthy, feel secure, and are valued and actively participating in all aspects of community life. Ageing was identified as a key issue in the Office of Multicultural Interests (OMI) Strategic Plan 2009–2013. In 2012, the office prepared a report titled *Ageing in Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CaLD) Communities: An analysis of trends and major issues in Western Australia*, and a summary, to inform State Government policy and planning in addressing the current and future needs of older people from CaLD backgrounds.

The report was based on the 2006 Census and a review of the current literature. It analysed ageing in Western Australian CaLD communities, including the patterns and trends of ageing, religious and cultural backgrounds, and migration and settlement patterns. It also identified key issues including barriers experienced in accessing health and aged care services and programs, and examined the social and economic wellbeing of CaLD older people. It focused on CaLD communities from 14 birth countries: Austria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland and Ukraine, Egypt, Burma, China, India, Malaysia, and Vietnam. These birth countries were selected as 11 have the largest proportions of people aged 55 years and over and the other three are large in absolute number (China, Malaysia and Vietnam).

The purpose of this update is to highlight the changes that have occurred between the 2006 and 2011 Census periods in the demographics, settlement patterns and need for assistance in core activities of older people from the 14 selected birthplaces.

It is expected that the update and the original report will assist in the development of appropriate policies, services and programs for older people from CaLD backgrounds, and the implementation of culturally competent services.

Changes in demographics

The number of older people increased in aggregate for the 14 birthplace groups from 24,844 to 27,089 for men and 25,044 to 28,644 for women aged 55 years and over between 2006 and 2011 (Tables 1 and 2).¹ The corresponding figures for men aged 65 years and over were 14,102 and 15,932, and for women 15,128 and 16,993. In percentage terms, the increases were 9 per cent and 13 per cent for the two male cohorts, and 14 per cent and 12 per cent for the two female cohorts (Figures 1 and 2).

Overall, people aged 55 and 65 years and over as percentages of the total population from the 14 selected birthplaces became smaller, from 47 per cent to 40 per cent and 27 per cent to 24 per cent, respectively, between the 2006 and 2011 Census periods. However, there are clearly country-specific and regional variations. For example, proportions for people aged 55 years and over have increased for almost all European birthplace groups except the Ukraine-born

¹ Unless otherwise stated, all the tables and figures in this report are compiled from the Office of Multicultural Interests (2012) *Ageing in Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities: An analysis of trends and major issues in Western Australia*, Government of Western Australia, Department of Local Government, and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011) Census of Population and Housing, TableBuilder Program.



but decreased for Asian birthplaces (except for the Malaysia-born) and Egypt. With the exception of Poland-born and Ukraine-born people, the trend is similar for people aged 65 years and over.

There were also gender-based differences. For example, with the exception of the Croatia-born and Poland-born, the number of men aged 55 years and over declined for most of the European countries (Table 1 and Figure 1). Except for the Italy-born and Ukraine-born, the opposite held for women in the same age group. For the birthplace groups from the Asian region and Africa, the numbers increased for both men and women and the rate of increase was much higher compared to those from the European region.

It is also important to note that people aged 55 years and over constituted between more than 50 and 80 per cent of the total population from the birthplaces in Europe compared to 12 and 40 per cent for the birthplace groups from the Asian region (Table 3). Also for the Egypt-born and most of the birthplace groups from the Asian region, the share of older people in the total population became smaller irrespective of gender. The only exceptions were the Malaysia-born and Vietnam-born. This trend can be attributed to declining immigration from most of the European birthplaces after 1970 and an increase in migration from Asia since 1980. This fact is clearly borne out by Table 4 which shows a declining trend in the total population for the selected birthplace groups from Europe and an increasing trend for those from the other regions. In 2011, the India-born and the Malaysia-born emerged as the first and second largest birthplace groups replacing the Italy-born among the 14 CaLD birthplace groups. They were also the fourth and fifth largest source countries for the overseas-born population in WA.

Generally, the percentage increase for people aged 65 years and over has been larger than those aged 55 years and over for both men and women and almost all birthplace groups (Table 2 and Figure 2). The exceptions were Hungary-born males and both males and females from Poland and Ukraine whose numbers have declined between 2006 and 2011. Also with the exception of Malaysia-born, the rate of increase varied between 11 per cent and 25 per cent for different birthplace groups across all regions.

Tables 3 and 4 also highlight the trend of rapidly ageing populations for most of the European birthplace groups in WA. Birthplaces such as Italy and Greece had almost a quarter of their population aged between 75 years and 84 years and around one-tenth aged 85 years and over in 2011. The corresponding figures were around 20 per cent and five per cent, respectively, in 2006. Further, the proportion of Ukraine-born people aged 85 years and over more than doubled during the same period from 11 per cent to 25 per cent. Similarly, for most other European birthplaces, the proportion of women aged 85 years and over doubled. The numbers of people aged 75 years and over increased for most of these birthplace groups although there were decreases in the 55–64 years group except for Poland and Hungary, the 65–74 years group except for Austria, Croatia and the Netherlands, and in total population for all these birthplaces including Italy. No such clear trend can be observed for the birthplace groups from other regions as the number of older people from all age groups had increased between 2006 and 2011.

Notwithstanding such changes, the Italy-born aged 65 years and over have been the largest birthplace group since 1996 and are likely to remain so in 2026 as predicted by Gibson et al. (2001) and supported

by the census data from the ABS (Table 5). India-born cohorts are also likely to retain their third ranking consistently from 1996 through to 2026. The numbers of older people from Malaysia increased rapidly from less than 1000 in 1996 to almost 2700 in 2011 and are likely to reach more than 6000 in 2026. As a result, the Malaysia-born will emerge as the second-largest older group in 2026, next to Italy replacing all other birthplace groups. With a margin of difference between the actual data from the 2011 Census and 2011 predicted figures ranging from seven to 300 (except for Italy), the accuracy of the projections made by Gibson et al. (2001) is high. Both the Netherlands and Germany-born will experience small increases by 2026 consistent with the existing trend. The Poland-born cohorts are

also predicted to increase although they have been declining consistently since 2006.

Western Australians aged 55 and 65 years and over as percentage of the total population remained stable at 24 per cent and 12 per cent between 2006 and 2011, half the proportions for CaLD older people: 40 per cent and 24 per cent. However, the absolute numbers increased from 215,451 to 254,778 (18%) for men and 233,410 to 274,522 (18%) for women aged 55 years and over. The corresponding figures for men aged 65 years and over were 107,026 to 127,460 (19%) and for women, 128,531 to 147,415 (15%). Compared with the CaLD groups, the percentage changes in absolute numbers have been larger for Western Australian older people (Table 5 and Figure 5).

Table 1: Change in the composition of the male and female population aged 55 years and over between the 2006 and 2011 Census periods for 14 selected birthplaces and Western Australia

Selected 14 birthplaces	2006 Census		2011 Census		% Change (2006–2011)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
55+ years population						
Austria	509	431	504	443	-1.0	2.8
Croatia	1,492	1,277	1,648	1,486	10.5	16.4
Greece	1,064	1,073	1,059	1,110	-0.5	3.4
Hungary	373	281	365	336	-2.1	19.6
Italy	8,499	7,912	8,159	7,864	-4.0	-0.6
Netherlands	3,603	3,393	3,576	3,520	-0.7	3.7
Poland	1,249	1,442	1,319	1,636	5.6	13.5
Ukraine	188	249	134	197	-28.7	-20.9
Egypt	380	403	448	447	17.9	10.9
Burma (Myanmar)	931	1,213	1,219	1,527	30.9	25.9
China	655	792	913	1,127	39.4	42.3
India	2,902	3,255	3,438	3,796	18.5	16.6
Malaysia	2,209	2,469	3,053	3,720	38.2	50.7
Vietnam	790	854	1,254	1,435	58.7	68.0
All 14 birthplaces	24,844	25,044	27,089	28,644	9.0 (2,245)	14.4 (3,600)
55+ years WA population	215,451	233,410	254,778	274,522	18.2 (39,327)	17.6 (41,112)



Figure 1: Percentage change in the composition of the male and female population aged 55 years and over between 2006 and 2011 Census periods by 14 selected birthplaces

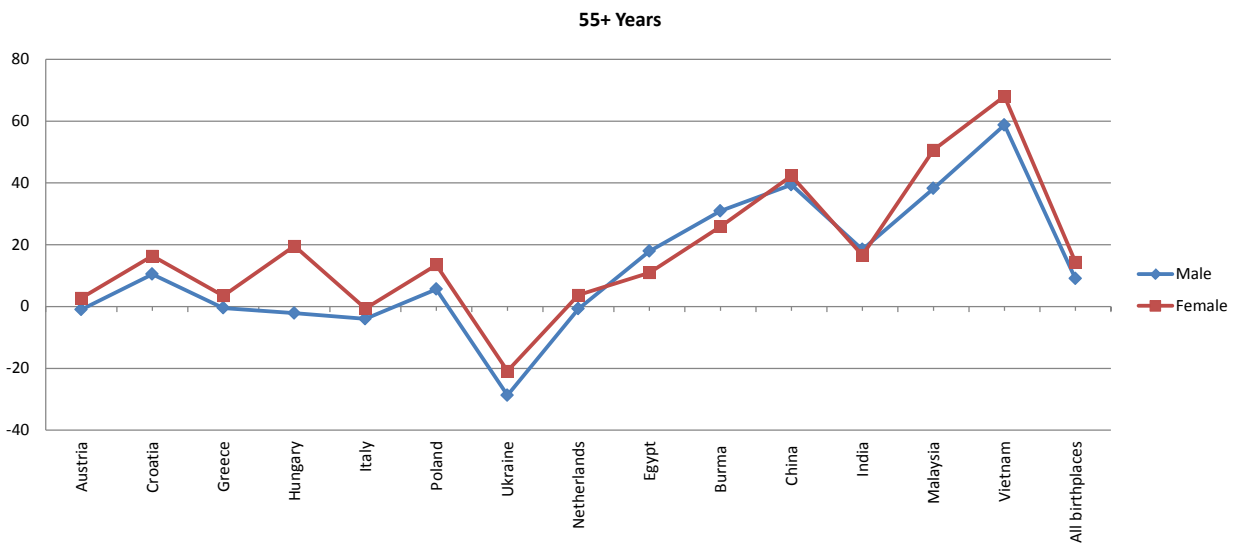


Table 2: Change in the composition of the male and female population aged 65 years and over between the 2006 and 2011 Census periods for 14 selected birthplaces and Western Australia

Selected 14 birthplaces	2006 Census		2011 Census		% Changes (2006–2011)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Austria	227	228	291	280	28.2	22.8
Croatia	850	806	1,036	892	21.9	10.7
Greece	696	767	785	857	12.8	11.7
Hungary	265	170	240	209	-9.4	22.9
Italy	5,535	5,372	5,623	5,578	1.6	3.8
Netherlands	1,841	1,799	2,184	2,211	18.6	22.9
Poland	767	1,039	646	911	-15.8	-12.3
Ukraine	175	231	123	172	-29.7	-25.5
Egypt	193	225	255	281	32.1	24.9
Burma (Myanmar)	509	744	607	785	19.3	5.5
China	403	507	469	602	16.4	18.7
India	1,438	1,861	1,969	2,285	36.9	22.8
Malaysia	861	964	1,274	1,429	48.0	48.2
Vietnam	342	415	430	501	25.7	20.7
All 14 birthplaces	14,102	15,128	15,932	16,993	13.0 (1,830)	12.3 (1,865)
65+ years WA population	107,026	128,531	127,460	147,415	19.1 (20,434)	14.7 (18,884)

Figure 2: Percentage change in the composition of the male and female population aged 65 years and over between 2006 and 2011 Census periods by 14 selected birthplaces

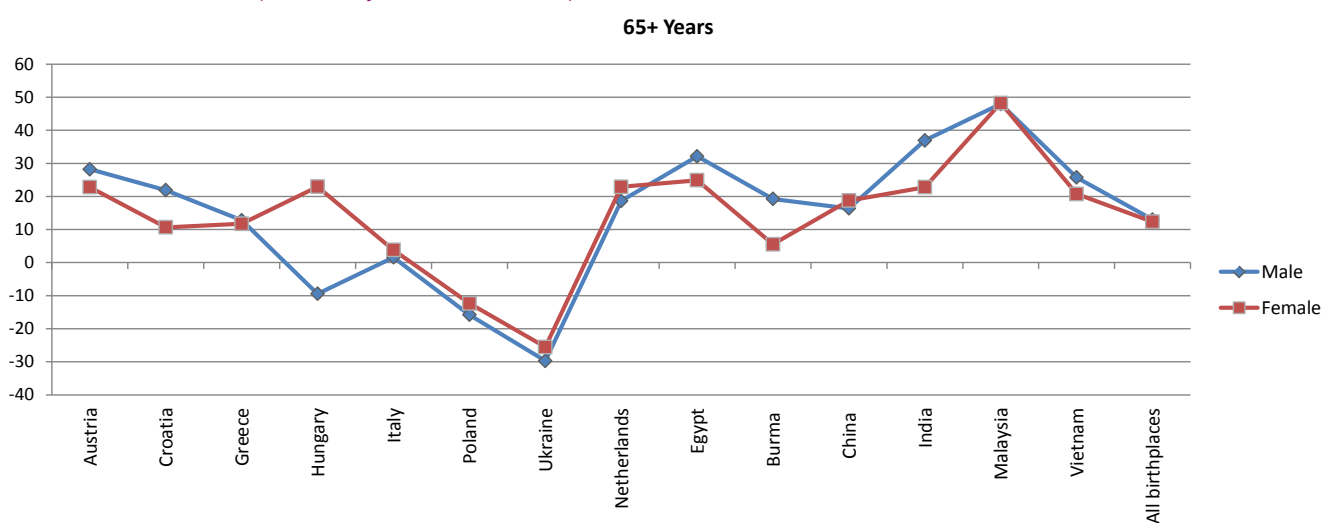


Table 3: Percentage distribution of men and women from the total WA population and 14 selected birthplaces by age groups, 2011

2011 Census Birthplaces	55–64 years		65–74 years		75–84 years		85+ years		55 years and over 2011		55 years and over 2006	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Austria	28.8	24.4	23.8	19.9	12.2	14.1	3.4	7.9	68.3	66.3	66.4	64.0
Croatia	23.3	23.6	22.9	16.6	13.3	12.7	3.2	6.3	62.7	59.0	56.4	50.8
Greece	20.8	19.0	29.0	28.2	23.9	26.4	6.5	9.7	80.3	83.3	70.6	70.3
Hungary	21.8	21.1	23.7	18.2	13.1	12.1	5.0	4.3	63.6	55.7	61.6	51.7
Italy	25.0	24.4	25.4	24.2	23.8	24.9	6.3	10.5	80.6	84.1	77.6	79.2
Netherlands	27.6	26.5	25.4	22.6	13.8	14.5	4.1	7.5	71.0	71.2	69.9	67.5
Poland	27.2	23.4	9.5	8.1	8.0	11.9	8.6	9.4	53.3	52.9	47.4	46.6
Ukraine	4.5	6.3	14.7	7.5	9.8	8.5	25.7	24.8	54.7	49.4	74.3	66.2
Egypt	20.0	18.7	16.3	15.0	8.5	10.4	1.7	5.9	46.5	50.0	51.0	53.8
Burma	17.3	18.9	9.6	8.7	5.8	8.0	1.8	3.3	34.5	38.9	35.8	41.0
China	5.6	5.9	2.9	3.2	2.3	2.5	0.8	1.1	11.6	12.8	17.9	18.2
India	9.0	11.1	7.3	8.9	3.5	5.6	1.2	2.2	21.1	27.8	38.7	42.5
Malaysia	15.6	16.9	8.0	6.9	2.7	2.7	0.4	0.8	26.8	27.4	24.7	22.9
Vietnam	14.0	13.7	4.4	4.2	2.3	2.4	0.5	0.6	21.3	21.0	15.6	15.8
All 14 countries	16.1	16.5	12.3	11.2	8.2	8.8	2.5	4.0	39.2	40.6	46.9	45.0
Total WA	11.3	11.4	6.7	6.9	3.5	4.3	1.1	2.0	22.6	24.7	22.2	23.9



Table 4: Changes in the total male and female population between the 2006 and 2011 Census periods for 14 selected birthplaces and Western Australia

Birthplaces	2006 Census		2011 Census		% Change in numbers (2006–11)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Austria	757	671	738	668	-2.5	-0.4
Croatia	2,647	2,518	2,628	2,520	-0.7	0.1
Greece	1,502	1,524	1,319	1,332	-12.2	-12.6
Hungary	604	546	574	603	-5.0	10.4
Italy	10,942	9,992	10,123	9,353	-7.5	-6.4
Netherlands	5,115	4,995	5,035	4,945	-1.6	-1.0
Poland	2,629	3,100	2,475	3,092	-5.9	-0.3
Ukraine	249	374	245	399	-1.6	6.7
Egypt	739	749	964	887	30.4	18.4
Burma (Myanmar)	2,602	2,963	3,530	3,925	35.7	32.5
China	3,644	4,362	7,884	8,807	116.4	101.9
India	7,484	7,672	16,285	13,630	117.6	77.7
Malaysia	8,952	10,766	11,407	13,560	27.4	26.0
Vietnam	5,049	5,439	5,891	6,824	16.7	25.5
All 14 birthplaces	52,915	55,671	69,098	70,545	30.6 (16,183)	26.7 (14,874)
WA total population	976,123	982,964	1,126,177	1,112,994	15.4 (150,054)	13.2 (130,030)

Figure 3: Percentage change in the composition of the total male and female population between 2006 and 2011 Census periods by 14 selected birthplaces

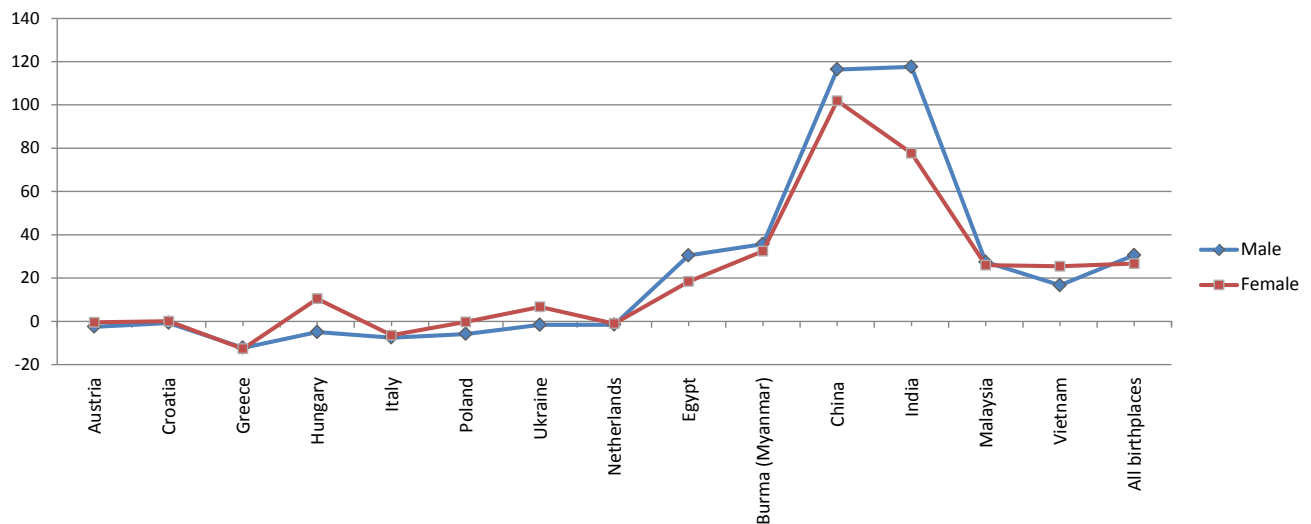


Figure 4: Share of older people as percentage of the total 14 birthplace groups' population in WA and the total WA population over time and by gender, 2011

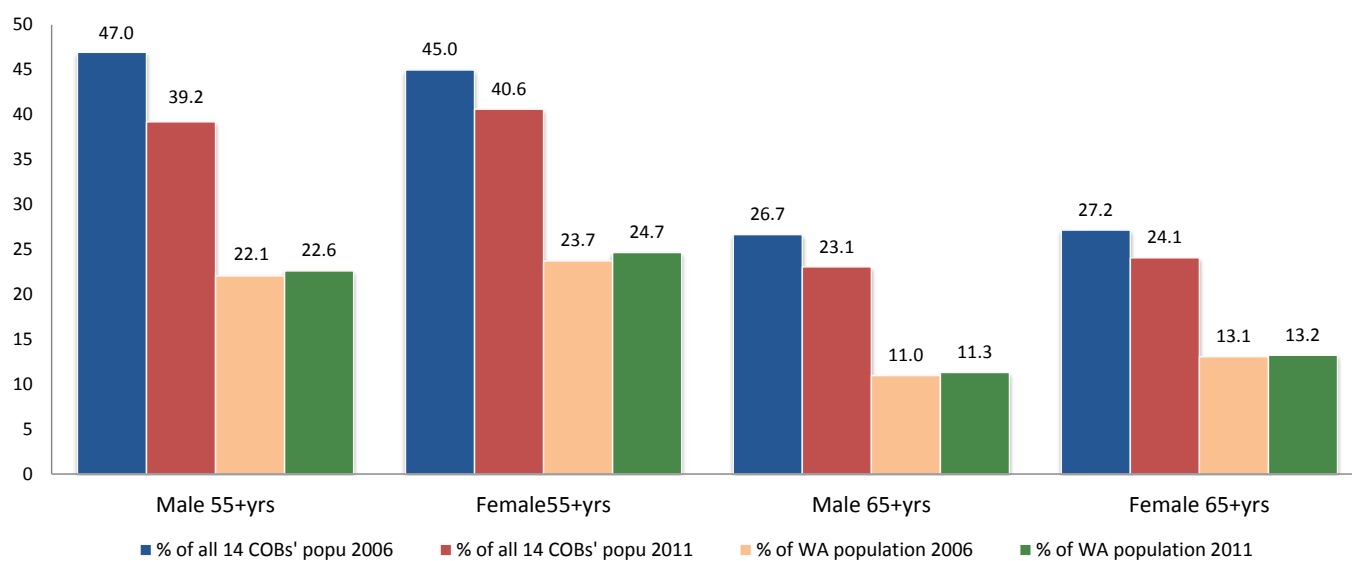


Table 5: Distribution of people aged 65 years and over for 1996–2026 by country of birth, ranks and as a percentage of WA age cohorts

Birthplace	1996 Actual			2006 Actual			2011 Actual			2011 Projected			Gap P-A*	2026 Projected		
	No.	Rank	%	No.	Rank	%	No.	Rank	%	No.	Rank	%		No.	Rank	%
Italy	9,190	1	5.0	10,907	1	4.6	1,198	1	4.0	12,225	1	4.6	1,027	10,214	1	2.3
Netherlands	3,167	2	1.7	3,640	2	1.5	4,358	2	1.6	4,620	2	1.7	262	4,661	4	1.1
India	2,801	3	1.5	3,299	3	1.4	4,248	3	1.5	4,448	3	1.7	200	5,556	3	1.3
Poland	2,438	4	1.3	1,806	5	0.7	1,553	6	0.6	1,705	7	0.6	152	2,432	6	0.5
Germany	1,875	5	1.0	2,379	4	1.0	3,082	4	1.1	3,390	4	1.3	308	4,343	5	1.0
Yugoslavia	1,152	6	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Greece	1,143	6	0.6	1,463	6	0.6	1,640	6	0.6	1,856	6	0.7	216	0	NA	NA
Burma	1,069	6	0.6	1,253	7	0.5	1,379	7	0.5	1,413	8	0.5	34	2,271	6	0.5
South Africa	1,007	7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malaysia	955	7	0.5	1,825	5	0.7	2,696	5	1.0	2,703	5	1.0	7	6,202	2	1.4

*P = Projected; A = Actual

Source: Gibson et al. (2001), OMI (2012) and ABS (2011) Population and Housing Census



Settlement patterns

There was little change in the settlement patterns of people aged 55 years and over from the selected 14 CaLD communities between 2006 and 2011. As in 2006, most (90%) lived in the Perth metropolitan area: Vietnam (97%), China (97%), Malaysia (96%), Burma (96%), Egypt (95%), India (94%), Greece (94%) and Croatia (92%). The settlement pattern was also consistent for the remaining six birthplace groups—Austria, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland and Ukraine—with the proportion of their populations living in the Perth metropolitan area ranging from 74 per cent to 90 per cent.²

Outside the Perth metropolitan area, countries of birth that had a comparatively larger share of older people from CaLD backgrounds were those from the Netherlands (25%), Austria (22%), Ukraine (14%), Hungary (12%) and Italy (9%). Small percentages of older people from the Netherlands and Austria lived either in Bunbury (6% each) or Mandurah (6% and 4%, respectively), which were considered as part of the Greater Perth City under the 2011 Census.

As in 2006, more than 9000 (9227) or 17 per cent of CaLD people aged 55 years and over lived in the Local Government Area (LGA) of Stirling with relatively larger concentrations of the birthplace groups from Greece (42%), Vietnam (26%) and Italy (22%) (Figure 5). The next top ranking LGAs were Bayswater, Canning, Cockburn, Gosnells, Joondalup, Melville, Swan and Wanneroo with between more than 3100 and 3700 CaLD older people (Figure 7). Of the remaining LGAs, between 1000 and 1800 CaLD older people lived in Vincent, Fremantle, Armadale, Belmont, Kalamunda, Rockingham, South Perth and Victoria Park.

No clear settlement pattern can be found for birthplace groups in 2011, which is consistent with the 2006 Census. Almost all birthplace groups have a large concentration of older people in Stirling compared to other LGAs. However, a larger number of the Croatia-born lived in Cockburn (709) than in Stirling (472). Similarly, more Malaysia-born people lived in Canning (1118) and Melville (1038) than in Stirling (688). Of the remaining LGAs, relatively larger proportions of Vietnam-born, Egypt-born, Burma-born and China-born people lived in Bayswater (15%), Joondalup (14%), Gosnells (13%) and Canning (13%), respectively (Figure 6).

² For example, Mandurah and Bunbury which formed the part of the Greater Perth City in 2011 were not included.

Figure 5: Distribution of people aged 55 years and over from 14 selected birthplaces by LGAs in the Perth metropolitan area, 2011

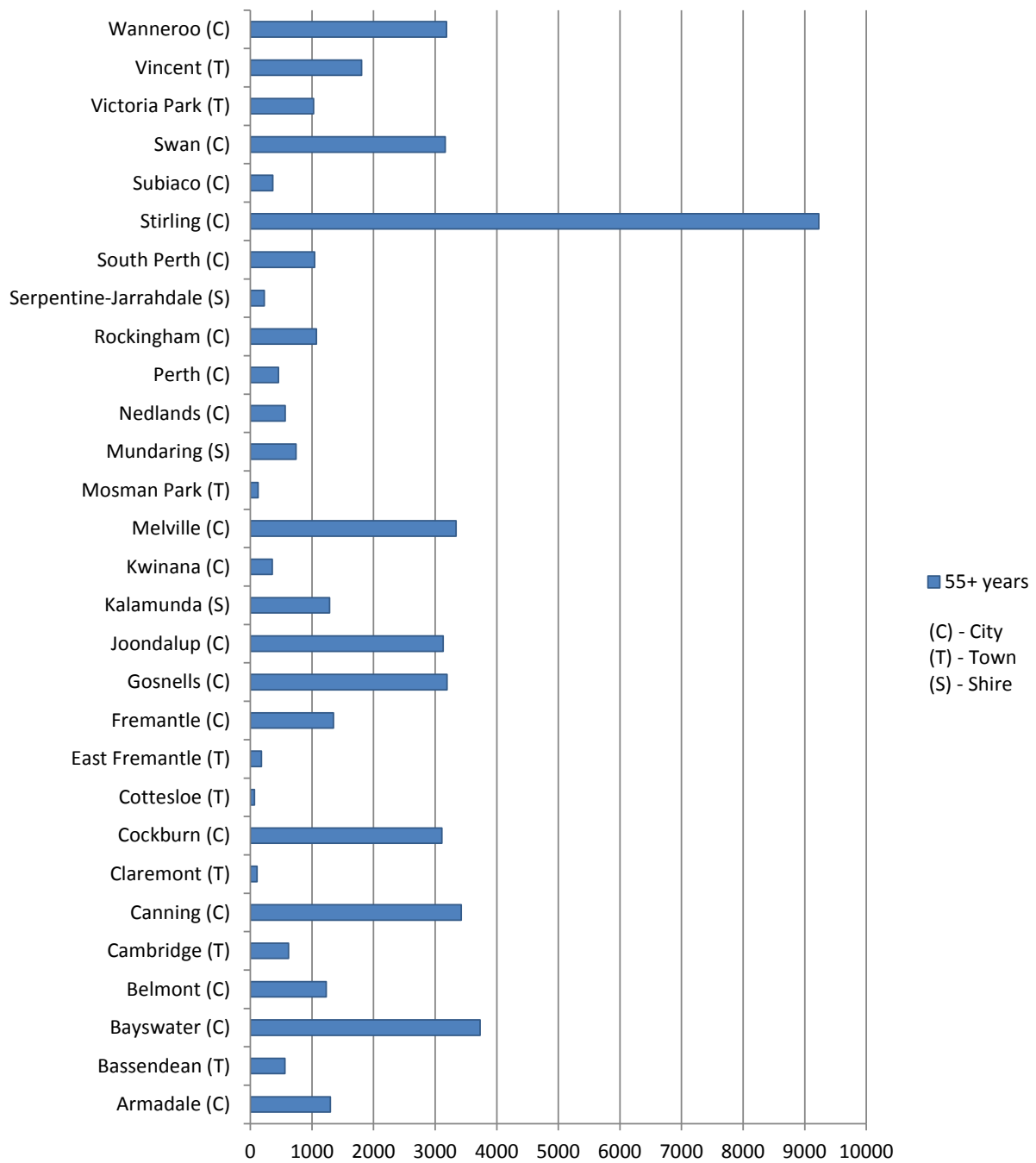




Figure 6: Percentage distribution of people aged 55 years and over for 14 selected birthplaces and LGAs in the Perth metropolitan area, 2011

Concentration of CaLD Seniors	LGA	Birthplace group	LGA	Birthplace group
>20% of CaLD seniors	Cockburn	Croatia	Stirling	Greece, Italy, Vietnam
Between 15% and 20% of CaLD seniors	Bayswater	Vietnam	Canning	Malaysia
	Melville	Malaysia	Stirling	Croatia, Hungary, Poland
	Wanneroo	Vietnam		Ukraine, Egypt, Burma, China
Between 10% and 14% of CaLD seniors	Bayswater	Ukraine, Vietnam	Gosnells	Burma, India
	Canning	China	Melville	Egypt, China
	Joondalup	Egypt, Poland	Stirling	Austria, India, Malaysia
	Swan	Croatia, Vietnam		
	Vincent	Greece		
	Wanneroo	Burma		
Between 5% and 9% of CaLD seniors	Armadale	Netherlands	Bayswater	Greece, Italy, Poland, India
	Belmont	Burma		Burma, China, Malaysia
	Canning	Burma, India	Cockburn	Italy, Egypt, China
	Fremantle	Croatia, Italy	Gosnells	Austria, Hungary, Malaysia
	Melville	Austria, Croatia, Italy,		Netherlands, China
		Ukraine, India	Joondalup	Austria, Hungary, Greece,
	Rockingham	Netherlands		Netherlands, China, Burma,
	Stirling	Netherlands		India, Malaysia
	Wanneroo	Croatia, Greece, Poland, Hungary,	Swan	Italy, Poland, Ukraine, Hungary, India, Burma
		Netherlands, Ukraine,		India, Burma
		Egypt, India	Vincent	Italy, Vietnam

Need for assistance in core activities

In 2011, 3278 men and 5002 women aged 55 years and over from 14 birthplace groups required assistance to perform core activities such as getting out of bed, dressing, eating, showering, toileting and doing other things around the house. The number of people requiring assistance increased by 18% for both men and women compared to 2006. Except for the Ukraine-born and male groups from Poland and Hungary, there was an increase in the need for assistance for all the other birthplace groups although the rate varied by gender and birthplace. The rate of increase was highest for the Austria-born female cohorts (103%), followed by the male cohorts from Egypt (93%), Malaysia (58%) and Croatia (48%).

The number of men and women aged 65 years and over requiring assistance in core activities also increased from 2294 to 2793 (men) and 3862 to 4506 (women) between 2006 and 2011. The number of older men requiring assistance in 2011 had increased by 22 per cent, which was more than for women (17%) but there were great variations by birthplace (Table 7). There were also gender-based differentials for the birthplace groups in terms of percentage increase between 2006 and 2011. For example, the number of older men requiring assistance increased for birthplace groups from Egypt (129%), Malaysia (58%), Croatia (56%) and India (32%). The corresponding increases for women were 39 per cent, 32 per cent, 18 per cent and nine per cent. The opposite held for females from birthplaces such as Austria (88% in 2006 and 52% in 2011), Hungary (36% and -42%, respectively) and China (33% and 20%, respectively). The birthplaces from which the number of men and/or women declined in 2011 compared to 2006, also remained the same: Ukraine (both men and women), and Poland and Hungary (men only).

The percentage increase between 2006 and 2011 was largest for men and women aged 85 years and over (57% and 54%, respectively). With the exception of some of the Asian birthplaces, such as Vietnam, China and Malaysia (male group only), the increase in percentage terms varied between 40 per cent for the Austria and Netherlands-born men to 167 per cent for those from Egypt. For women, the rate ranged between 45 per cent for those born in the Netherlands and 136 per cent for those born in the Ukraine. The annual average rate of increase (9% each) in the need for assistance was also highest for this group compared to other age groups (Table 8). The rates were four per cent and three per cent, respectively, for men and women aged 65 years and over, and three per cent each for those aged 55 years and over.

The 2011 Census data also reaffirms the major trends in the need for assistance by CaLD older people identified in the OMI report. These trends are as follows:

- the need for assistance increased along with age; for example, it increased from around five per cent and 10 per cent for people aged between 55 and 64 and between 65 and 74 years, to more than one-quarter for the 75–84 years age group, and further to more than a half and nearly two-thirds for men and women aged 85 years and over (Table 9)
- in general, a larger number and proportion of women required assistance than men (Figure 7)
- the proportions of older men and women from Austria (with the exception of women aged 85 years and over) and the Netherlands requiring assistance was lower compared to other birthplaces and across age cohorts.



Table 6: Trends in the need for assistance in core activities by men and women aged 55 years and over between the 2011 and 2006 Census periods by 14 selected birthplaces

Birthplace groups	55+ years need assistance 2011 (No.)		55+ years need assistance 2011 (%)		55+ years need assistance 2006 (No.)		55+ years need assistance 2006 (%)		% Change 2006–2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Austria	41	67	8.1	15.1	36	33	7.1	7.7	13.9	103.0
Croatia	258	295	15.7	19.9	174	243	11.7	19.0	48.3	21.4
Greece	162	240	15.3	21.6	133	230	12.5	21.4	21.8	4.3
Hungary	37	47	10.1	14.0	47	37	12.6	13.2	-21.3	27.0
Italy	1301	1842	15.9	23.4	1147	1632	13.5	20.6	13.4	12.9
Netherlands	349	480	9.8	13.6	300	399	8.3	11.8	16.3	20.3
Poland	213	386	16.1	23.6	245	363	19.6	25.2	-13.1	6.3
Ukraine	41	94	30.6	47.7	45	108	23.9	43.4	-8.9	-13.0
Egypt	62	92	13.8	20.6	32	71	8.4	17.6	93.8	29.6
Burma	115	255	9.4	16.7	97	186	10.4	15.3	18.6	37.1
China	99	201	10.8	17.8	82	146	12.5	18.4	20.7	37.7
India	311	504	9.0	13.3	262	449	9.0	13.8	18.7	12.2
Malaysia	164	281	5.4	7.6	104	208	4.7	8.4	57.7	35.1
Vietnam	125	218	10.0	15.2	86	149	10.9	17.4	45.3	46.3
All birthplaces	3278	5002	12.1	17.5	2790	4254	11.2	17.0	17.5	17.6

Table 7: Trends in the need for assistance in core activities by men and women aged 65 years and over between the 2011 and 2006 Census periods by 14 birthplace groups

65+ years requiring assistance	2011 Census		2006 Census		% Change 2006–2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Austria	35	62	23	33	52.2	87.9
Croatia	198	252	127	213	55.9	18.3
Greece	141	232	113	211	24.8	10.0
Hungary	25	42	43	31	-42	35.5
Italy	1205	1754	1004	1535	20	14.3
Netherlands	280	417	222	333	26.1	25.2
Poland	161	343	205	335	-21	2.4
Ukraine	42	95	42	108	0	-12.0
Egypt	48	82	21	59	129	39.0
Burma	80	207	69	168	15.9	23.2
China	89	181	74	136	20.3	33.1
India	271	438	205	402	32.2	9.0
Malaysia	128	234	81	178	58	31.5
Vietnam	90	167	65	120	38.5	39.2
All birthplaces	2793	4506	2294	3862	21.8	16.7

Table 8: Trends in the need for assistance in core activities by men and women aged 85 years and over between the 2011 and 2006 Census periods by 14 birthplace groups

Need assistance	85+ years 2006		85+ years 2011		% Change 2006–2011		Annual average growth rate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Austria	18	33	25	53	38.9	60.6	6.7	10.0
Croatia	39	94	84	152	115.4	61.7	16.6	10.1
Greece	39	76	86	129	120.5	69.7	17.1	11.2
Hungary	16	24	29	26	81.3	8.3	12.6	1.6
Italy	409	610	634	985	55.0	61.5	9.2	10.1
Netherlands	149	258	207	374	38.9	45.0	6.8	7.7
Poland	134	131	212	291	58.2	122.1	9.6	17.3
Ukraine	29	42	63	99	117.2	135.7	16.8	18.7
Egypt	6	30	16	56	166.7	86.7	21.7	13.3
Burma	42	108	63	128	50.0	18.5	8.4	3.5
China	51	93	62	100	21.6	7.5	4.0	1.5
India	114	247	196	296	71.9	19.8	11.4	3.7
Malaysia	42	69	50	116	19.0	68.1	3.5	10.9
Vietnam	34	40	30	45	-11.8	12.5	-2.5	2.4
All birthplaces	1122	1855	1757	2850	56.6	53.6	9.4	9.0

Figure 7: Percentage distribution of men and women aged 55 years and over requiring assistance in core activities by birthplaces and gender

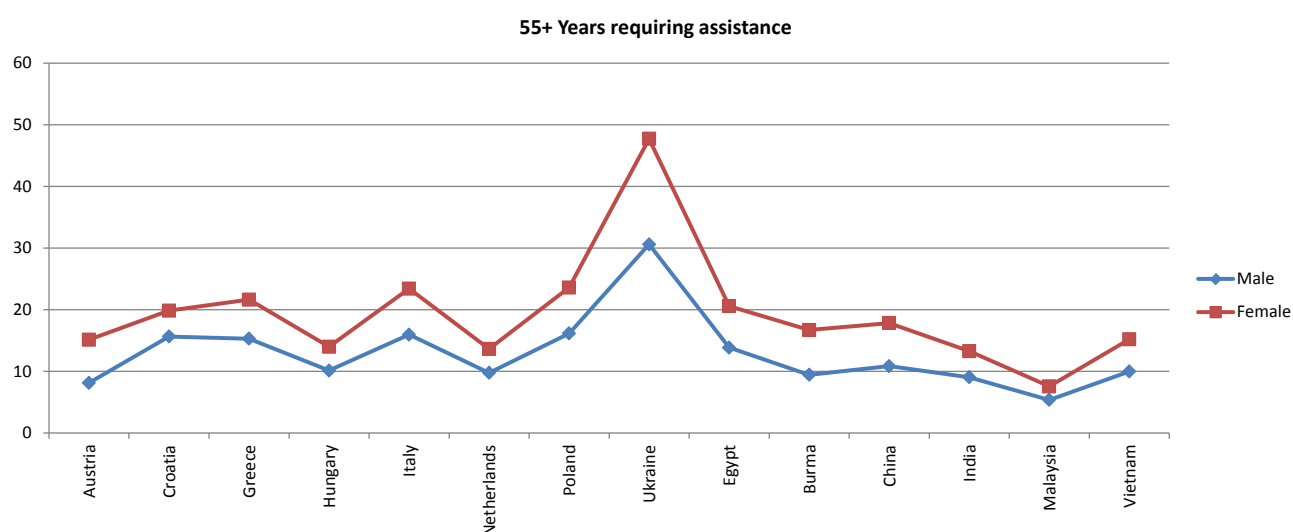




Table 9: Percentage distribution of older men and women requiring assistance in core activities by age group and 14 birthplaces, 2011

Need assistance	55–64 years		65–74 years		75–84 years		85+ years	
Birthplaces	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Austria	0.0	8.0	4.5	10.5	7.8	33.0	36.0	64.2
Croatia	7.0	10.3	8.5	20.0	27.1	27.7	58.3	62.5
Greece	2.2	10.3	6.0	12.5	33.5	21.6	53.5	56.6
Hungary	9.6	4.7	8.1	4.5	13.3	24.7	48.3	69.2
Italy	1.8	5.9	6.4	15.7	24.6	36.2	62.6	66.1
Netherlands	2.9	7.1	6.4	6.9	13.6	22.5	43.0	54.0
Poland	8.0	6.2	6.4	14.4	30.2	27.0	49.1	66.0
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	12.5	44.2	46.0	67.7
Egypt	3.6	9.0	11.5	15.8	26.8	30.4	75.0	60.7
Burma	6.2	5.9	6.2	11.7	27.8	21.9	47.6	63.3
China	3.6	2.3	10.2	10.8	28.7	29.6	74.2	71.0
India	1.6	5.0	6.8	8.0	20.7	22.0	47.4	55.4
Malaysia	2.2	1.8	6.6	6.7	26.9	19.8	42.0	58.6
Vietnam	5.8	4.4	14.1	15.9	39.9	36.5	83.3	82.2
All birthplaces	3.4	5.2	7.0	11.7	24.0	28.9	54.9	62.7

Conclusions

The update based on the 2011 Census highlights the changing demographic composition of CaLD communities with an annual growth of three per cent in older men and women aged 55 years and over, and four per cent for men and two per cent for women aged 65 years and over between 2006 and 2011. It confirms:

- the rapidly ageing birthplace groups from Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Poland and Ukraine from the European region. A majority of these populations, ranging between 53 per cent and 84 per cent, were aged 55 years and over
- a consistent settlement pattern for people aged 55 years and over with more than 9000 (9227) or 17 per cent living in the Local Government Area (LGA) of Stirling. The next top ranking LGAs were Bayswater,

Canning, Cockburn, Gosnells, Joondalup, Melville, Swan and Wanneroo with between 3100 and 3700 (6–7%) CaLD older residents

- a larger number and proportion of older women requiring assistance than older men, and the need for assistance increasing with age. Both trends cut across all birthplace groups and age categories. Generally, the number of older people who needed assistance also increased over time.

CaLD ageing trends highlighted in this update reinforce the need for culturally appropriate services to cater to the diverse needs of rapidly ageing CaLD communities, including the recruitment and support of a multilingual aged care workforce and appropriate funding for language services.

