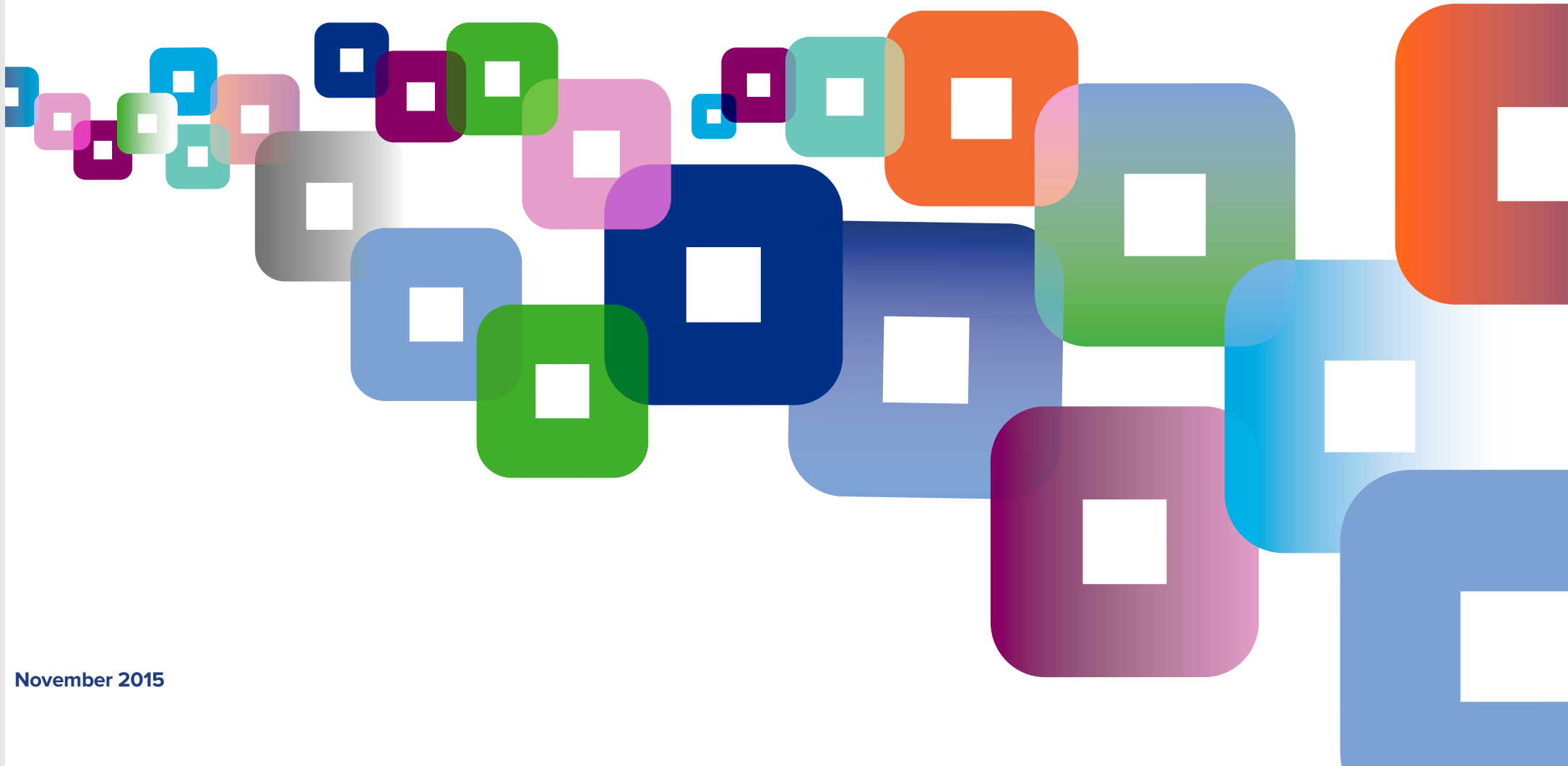





Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Local Government and Communities**
Office of **Multicultural Interests**

Culturally and linguistically diverse seniors

in regional Western Australia





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introduction

Western Australia (WA) is becoming increasingly culturally diverse and some of its multicultural communities are ageing rapidly. Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data from the 2011 Census reveals that Western Australian seniors (aged 65 years and over) from culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD) backgrounds made up almost one-fifth (18.3 per cent) of the State's total population.

CaLD seniors—as a group—is diverse. It comprises people of different ages who migrated from different countries, speak different languages and identify with different ancestries and religions.

In recognition of the growing importance of the group to policy formation, programs and service delivery, the Office of Multicultural Interests (OMI) has identified the ageing of the CaLD population as an area of focus. In 2012, OMI prepared the first profile of CaLD seniors in WA, highlighting the composition and issues facing this cohort. This was based on 2006 Census data and was followed by a 2013 publication based on 2011 Census data.

The majority of CaLD seniors in WA live in the Perth metropolitan area. However, service providers have expressed a desire for information regarding the composition of the CaLD seniors population in regional areas to inform service planning, development, delivery and evaluation at State, regional and local levels.¹ This profile has been developed in response to this need.

¹ Productivity Commission 2013; Australian Government 2004; Australian Treasury 2002, 2007, 2010; Productivity Commission and Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research 1999—analyses of the potential consequences of an ageing population on the Australian economy and underscoring the growing need for diverse aged care services for older Australians.

This profile presents the demographics and cultural backgrounds of seniors, their settlement pattern mainly in regional LGAs, English proficiency, languages spoken, religious affiliation, educational attainment and labour force participation, and the need for assistance in core activities.

Wherever possible, a comparison is made with those born in main English speaking (MES) countries—people born in Australia (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples) and those born in Canada, England, Ireland, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Scotland, South Africa, the United States of America (USA) and Wales.

CaLD seniors are defined as those born in non-main English speaking (NMES) countries and aged 55 years and over, consistent with OMI's earlier works in this area.² Data is based on the ABS 2011 Population and Housing Census Table Builder Program, unless otherwise stated.

Background

In 2011, the top 10 non-main English speaking countries (NMES) of birth for population aged 65 and over comprised two-thirds (66.7 per cent) of the State's total CaLD senior population.³ This proportion was higher compared with the other States and Territories, in which the

² Office of Multicultural Interests 2012, *Ageing in culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD) communities: an analysis of trends and major issues in Western Australia*; Office of Multicultural Interests 2013 *Ageing in culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD) communities: an analysis of trends and major issues in Western Australia—2011 update*. See: www.omi.wa.gov.au.

³ The top 10 countries of birth for CaLD seniors in 2011 were Italy, Netherlands, India, Germany, Malaysia, Croatia, Greece, Poland, Burma and Singapore. Compared with 2006, this group increased by 22.5 per cent, which was larger (19.5 per cent) than CaLD seniors in general. This differs from other States/Territories.

corresponding top 10 countries made up between 55.3 per cent and 63.3 per cent of CaLD seniors, with the exception of Victoria (66.7 per cent) and Tasmania (71.3 per cent).

In 2011, the number of people aged 55 years and over from CaLD backgrounds was 93,768, making up almost one-fifth (17.7 per cent) of Western Australian seniors of the same age. They comprised almost one-third (29 per cent) of the total CaLD population in WA, compared with one-quarter (23.6 per cent) of the total WA population and one-fifth (20 per cent) of the Australia-born population of the same age.

Of the CaLD seniors, almost half (46.3 per cent) were aged under 65 years with almost one-quarter in each of the 55 to 59 years (22.9 per cent) and 60 to 64 years (23.4 per cent) age groups (Table 1). Of the remaining CaLD seniors, 39 per cent were aged between 65 and 79 years, 12.8 per cent were in the 80–89 years age bracket and only a small proportion (1.8 per cent) was over 90 years. There were 45 CaLD centenarians, compared with 258 of the MES population. With the exception of the 55 and 59 years age group—which was slightly larger (25.8 per cent)—the age distribution pattern of MES seniors was similar to that for CaLD seniors.

Women outnumbered men for almost all age groups. The sex ratio (number of men per 100 women) was 92.5, almost the same as that for MES seniors (93).

Table 1: Age and gender distribution of the CaLD and MES population aged 55 years and over, 2011

Age group	CaLD seniors (%)			MES seniors (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
55–59 years	22.0	23.7	22.9	27.0	24.7	25.8
60–64 years	24.2	22.8	23.4	23.8	21.6	22.6
65–69 years	17.1	14.6	15.8	17.1	15.8	16.4
70–74 years	13.8	12.2	12.9	12.4	12.4	12.4
75–79 years	10.3	10.1	10.2	8.8	9.7	9.2
80–84 years	7.3	8.2	7.7	6.4	7.8	7.1
85–89 years	4.0	5.9	5.0	3.2	5.0	4.2
90–94 years	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.3	1.7
95–99 years	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5
100+ years	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
All 55+ years age group	45,073	48,695	93,768	100	100	435,535
Sex ratio			92.5			93.0

Settlement patterns

Metropolitan

The majority (90 per cent) of CaLD seniors lived in the Perth Metropolitan area, mainly in the LGAs of Stirling, Melville, Joondalup, Wanneroo, Canning, Bayswater, Gosnells, Cockburn and Swan. Other LGAs with large numbers of CaLD seniors were Vincent, Kalamunda, Rockingham, Armadale, Belmont, Fremantle, South Perth, Mandurah, Victoria Park, Mundaring and Nedlands (Table 2).

Stirling also had the largest number (35,795) of MES seniors. Large numbers of MES seniors also resided in Joondalup (30,881), Melville (21,782), Mandurah (21,694), Wanneroo (20,782), Rockingham (19,709), Gosnells (17,040), Swan (16,124), Canning (13,871), Cockburn (12,984), Kalamunda (12,137), Armadale (11,801) and Bayswater (10,567).

Table 2: Perth Metropolitan LGAs with over 1000 CaLD seniors, 2011

Metropolitan LGAs	Number	% of total CaLD seniors in metro Perth
Stirling	13,761	16.3
Melville	6090	7.2
Joondalup	6023	7.1
Wanneroo	5692	6.7
Canning	5685	6.7
Bayswater	5355	6.3
Gosnells	5274	6.3
Cockburn	5206	6.2
Swan	4987	5.9
Vincent	2347	2.8
Kalamunda	2254	2.7
Rockingham	2235	2.6
Armadale	2129	2.5
Belmont	2055	2.4
Fremantle	2026	2.4
South Perth	1949	2.3
Mandurah	1670	2.0
Victoria Park	1552	1.8
Mundaring	1317	1.6
Nedlands	1083	1.3

Regional

One-tenth of CaLD seniors (9237 or 9.8 per cent) lived in regional LGAs, compared with one-quarter (26.4 per cent) of MES seniors. Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton-Greenough and Busselton were the top ranking regional LGAs and the number of CaLD seniors living in each of these LGAs ranged between 500 and less than 1000. In Harvey, Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Murray, Northam, Manjimup, Roebourne, Collie and Carnarvon, the resident CaLD senior population ranged between 200 and less than 500 each (Table 3). Of the CaLD seniors living in regional WA, 5404 or 57.3 per cent lived in these 12 LGAs, compared with half (57,409 or 49.9 per cent) of MES seniors.

However, there are slight variations in the ranking of regional LGAs based on the concentration of MES seniors, compared with CaLD seniors. The top seven LGAs were the same for both CaLD and MES seniors although the ranking varies for Busselton, Bunbury and Kalgoorlie-Boulder. For example, Busselton ranked second with 8190 MES seniors, but fourth for CaLD seniors (508). Bunbury had the second-largest numbers of CaLD seniors (906) but ranked fourth for MES seniors (7805).

For this profile, only those LGAs that had more than 200 CaLD seniors were considered to have meaningful representation of CaLD seniors who were drawn from around 190 birthplaces, for the purpose of planning and service delivery. Accordingly, Esperance, Augusta-Margaret River, Dardanup, Capel and Broome were not included in the analysis as they did not meet this threshold.

Table 3: Distribution of CaLD and MES seniors in the top 15 regional LGAs, 2011

MES seniors in regional WA			CaLD seniors in regional WA				
LGAs	Number	% of MES seniors in regional WA	LGAs	Number	% of CaLD seniors in regional WA	% of total seniors in each LGA	% of total CaLD population in each LGA
Albany (C)	9327	8.1	Albany (C)	929	9.9	9.1	43.7
Busselton (S)	8190	7.1	Bunbury (C)	906	9.6	10.4	37.3
Geraldton-Greenough (C)	8023	7.0	Geraldton-Greenough (C)	602	6.4	7.0	37.5
Bunbury (C)	7805	6.8	Busselton (S)	508	5.4	5.8	36.0
Harvey (S)	4928	4.3	Harvey (S)	468	5.0	8.7	49.4
Murray (S)	4422	3.8	Kalgoorlie-Boulder (C)	391	4.1	9.1	33.7
Kalgoorlie-Boulder (C)	3922	3.8	Murray (S)	318	3.4	6.7	39.1
Esperance (S)	3257	2.8	Northam (S)	318	3.4	10.2	16.3
Augusta-Margaret River (S)	2814	2.4	Manjimup (S)	293	3.1	10.6	57.8
Northam (S)	2810	2.4	Roebourne (S)	245	2.6	11.0	56.8
Dardanup (S)	2624	2.3	Collie (S)	222	2.4	9.0	49.1
Manjimup (S)	2466	2.2	Carnarvon (S)	208	2.2	14.0	12.6
Capel (S)	2422	2.0	Capel (S)	191	2.0	7.3	25.2
Collie (S)	2253	2.0	Dardanup (S)	190	2.0	6.7	38.4
Broome (S)	2066	1.8	Augusta-Margaret River (S)	186	1.9	6.2	26.8
All 15 LGAs	67,329	58.6	All 15 LGAs	5971	63.1	7.8	33.8

Note: City = (C); Shire = (S)

Table 3 shows that seniors lived mainly in the South West region, with the proportions ranging between a quarter (25.3 per cent) and almost one-third (29.1 per cent) for CaLD and MES regional seniors, respectively. The rest were spread across the Esperance, Gascoyne and Goldfields, Midwest or Wheatbelt, and Albany or Great Southern regions.

CaLD seniors comprised 8.6 per cent of the seniors in these 12 LGAs. However, in some LGAs, such as Carnarvon (14 per cent), Roebourne (11 per cent) and Manjimup (10.6 per cent), the proportions of CaLD seniors were slightly larger, compared with the regional average.

CaLD seniors comprised one-third (33.8 per cent) of the regional CaLD population on average. In nine LGAs, the representation of seniors ranged between 36 per cent and 57.8 per cent, while Northam (16.3 per cent) and Carnarvon (12.6 per cent) had a lower representation.



Cultural and linguistic background

Country of birth

Major birthplaces of CaLD seniors living in the top 12 regional LGAs (listed in Table 3) were Italy, the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Croatia, India, Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, Singapore and Indonesia. These 11 birthplaces made up two-thirds (67.6 per cent) of total CaLD seniors and six per cent of all seniors in these LGAs. CaLD seniors born in Italy, the Netherlands and Germany comprised almost half of the total CaLD seniors in these 12 LGAs. In contrast, six birthplaces from Asia comprised less than one-fifth of the total CaLD seniors (Table 4).

LGAs such as Collie (77 per cent), Harvey (75.4 per cent), Bunbury (73.3 per cent) and Albany (71.2 per cent) had larger proportions of CaLD seniors born in these 11 birthplaces, while both Busselton (57.9 per cent) and Roebourne (44.9 per cent) had smaller proportions than the regional average.

Table 4: Distribution of CaLD seniors by major birthplaces and the top 12 regional LGAs, 2011

Regional LGAs	Germany	Netherlands	Italy	Croatia	Poland	India	Philippines	Vietnam	Singapore	Indonesia	Malaysia	All 11 birthplaces	Regional CaLD senior (%)
Albany (C)	150	233	129	14	41	31	32	0	5	9	17	661	71.2
Bunbury (C)	103	106	272	17	70	30	16	9	11	7	23	664	73.3
Busselton (S)	89	74	40	6	8	33	10	6	8	7	13	294	57.9
Collie (S)	52	15	55	3	28	6	4	0	0	4	4	171	77.0
Carnarvon (S)	12	21	22	33	5	6	4	25	3	0	3	134	64.4
Geraldton-Greenough (C)	58	88	138	5	15	24	41	23	3	17	10	422	70.1
Harvey (S)	53	60	175	6	6	20	10	0	9	4	10	353	75.4
Kalgoorlie-Boulder (C)	56	25	40	19	10	33	41	3	0	8	9	244	62.5
Manjimup (S)	32	25	90	11	3	15	4	0	0	0	3	183	62.5
Murray (S)	42	70	44	4	0	23	7	7	13	0	11	221	69.5
Northam (S)	65	53	19	6	26	18	6	0	4	0	3	200	62.9
Roebourne (S)	16	16	12	7	6	9	25	0	9	5	5	110	44.9
Total	728	786	1036	131	218	248	200	73	65	61	111	3657	67.6
All 11 birthplaces (%)	19.9	21.5	28.3	3.6	6.0	6.8	5.5	2.0	1.8	1.7	3.0	100	67.6
Regional CaLD senior (%)	13.5	14.5	19.2	2.4	4.0	4.6	3.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	2.0	67.6	67.6

Among MES seniors, the majority (71.6 per cent) were Australia-born, followed by England-born (13 per cent), New Zealand-born (3 per cent) and Scotland-born (less than 2 per cent).

Ancestry

Common ancestry responses of CaLD seniors from the top 12 regional LGAs were Italian, Dutch, German, English, Polish and Filipino with some LGA-based variations. LGAs such as Harvey (38 per cent), Bunbury (31.2 per cent), Manjimup (31.4 per cent), Geraldton-Greenough (23.4 per cent) and Collie (22.5 per cent) had larger proportions and/or numbers of CaLD seniors who reported to have Italian ancestry, compared with other ancestry responses (Tables 5 and 6).⁴

LGAs in which Dutch ancestry topped the ancestry responses were Albany (24.5 per cent), Murray (24.3 per cent) and Busselton (16.6 per cent), while it ranked the second in Northam (16.4 per cent), Geraldton-Greenough (15.8 per cent) and Bunbury (11.8 per cent). Those who identified with German ancestry were the third-largest group. They lived mainly in Busselton (15.4 per cent), Murray (14.8 per cent), Kalgoorlie-Boulder (12.5 per cent), Albany (11.9 per cent) and Harvey (10.9 per cent).

More than 500 CaLD seniors reported to have English ancestry. They migrated mainly from India, Burma, Malaysia, Kenya, Singapore, Germany, Sri Lanka, Zambia, Italy and Malta. They lived mainly in Busselton (15.2 per cent), Murray (15.1 per cent), Harvey (14.1 per cent), Albany (10.8 per cent)

and Bunbury (7.0 per cent). The number of CaLD seniors who identified with Polish ancestry ranged between 51 and 100 in LGAs such as Albany, Bunbury, Busselton, Harvey and Murray. LGAs in which 30 or more CaLD seniors reported to have Croatian, Macedonian or Chinese ancestries were Carnarvon, Manjimup, and Roebourne, respectively, while a similar number of Filipino descendants were found in Albany, Kalgoorlie-Boulder and Geraldton-Greenough (Tables 5 and 6).

Table 5: Ancestry responses of CaLD seniors by the top 12 regional LGAs and level of concentration, 2011

Ancestry	Ancestry responses of CaLD seniors by level of concentration and LGAs			
	201–300	101–200	51–100	31–50
Italian	Bunbury	Albany, Geraldton-Greenough, Harvey	Manjimup	Busselton, Collie, Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Murray
Dutch	Albany	Bunbury	Busselton, Geraldton-Greenough, Harvey, Murray, Northam	N/A
German	N/A	Albany	Bunbury, Busselton, Harvey	Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Murray, Northam, Collie, Geraldton- Greenough
Polish	N/A	Bunbury	Albany, Northam	Collie
English	N/A	N/A	Albany, Bunbury, Murray, Harvey, Busselton	Geraldton-Greenough, Murray
Filipino	N/A	N/A	N/A	Albany, Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Geraldton-Greenough
Chinese	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bunbury, Roebourne
Croatian	N/A	N/A	N/A	Carnarvon
Macedonian	N/A	N/A	N/A	Manjimup

⁴ Ranking by percentage does not necessarily correspond to the ranking by number because it is subject to the size of the CaLD senior population in the respective regional LGAs.



Table 6: Top five ancestry responses by CaLD seniors for the top 12 regional LGAs, 2011

Regional LGAs	Top five ancestry responses by CaLD seniors									
	First	No.	Second	No.	Third	No.	Fourth	No.	Fifth	No.
Albany (C)	Dutch	228	Italian	131	German	111	English	100	Polish	81
Bunbury (C)	Italian	283	Dutch	107	Polish	105	German	68	English	63
Busselton (S)	Dutch	84	German	78	English	77	Italian	48	Scottish	24
Carnarvon (S)	Croatian	33	Vietnamese	22	Italian	20	Dutch	19	Portuguese	18
Collie (S)	Italian	50	Polish	41	German	38	Dutch	18	English	13
Geraldton-Greenough (C)	Italian	141	Dutch	95	German	47	English	45	Filipino	36
Harvey (S)	Italian	178	English	66	Dutch	62	German	51	Polish	19
Kalgoorlie-Boulder (C)	German	49	Italian	44	Filipino	31	English	28	Dutch	26
Manjimup (S)	Italian	92	Macedonian	41	English	23	Dutch	23	German	20
Murray (S)	Dutch	77	English	48	German	47	Italian	41	Chinese	17
Northam (S)	Polish	57	Dutch	52	German	43	English	23	Italian	20
Roebourne (S)	Chinese	30	Filipino	18	Portuguese	17	Dutch	16	German	14
All 12 LGAs	Italian	1059	Dutch	771	German	582	English	506	Polish	402

The most common ancestry responses of MES seniors were English (52.7 per cent), Australian (28.8 per cent), Scottish (12.3 per cent) and Irish (11.7 per cent). Smaller proportions also identified with German (2.5 per cent), Italian (2.3 per cent), New Zealander (0.7 per cent), Dutch (0.6 per cent) or South African (0.6 per cent) ancestries.

English proficiency

Half (51.1 per cent) of CaLD seniors reported speaking only English. Of those who spoke a language other than English (LOTE) at home, two-fifths (39.9 per cent) spoke English very well or well (Table 7). Almost one-tenth (7.9 per cent) did not speak English well or at all. Carnarvon had the highest (22.9 per cent) proportion of CaLD seniors who did not speak English at all or well, and Busselton the lowest (three per cent).

The proportion of those who spoke only English was lower in Carnarvon (36.4 per cent) and higher in Busselton (66.5 per cent) than the regional average. Those who did not speak English well or at all were mainly the Italy-born (165), followed by the Vietnam-born (50) and Poland-born (20). The trend is similar across most of these 12 LGAs.

Table 7: Distribution of CaLD seniors by their level of English language proficiency and the top 12 regional LGAs, 2011

LGAs	Speaks only English	Speaks other language and English				Not stated	Total
		very well	well	not well	not at all		
Albany (C)	56.5	24.1	14.0	3.7	0.4	1.3	100
Bunbury (C)	42.8	26.7	19.8	9.7	1.4	0.6	100
Busselton (S)	66.5	17.8	11.2	2.4	0.6	1.6	100
Carnarvon (S)	36.4	15.0	25.7	19.4	3.4	0.0	100
Collie (S)	51.8	24.5	20.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	100
Geraldton-Greenough (C)	52.2	18.1	18.5	8.7	1.5	1.0	100
Harvey (S)	48.0	23.6	17.1	8.6	0.9	1.9	100
Kalgoorlie-Boulder (C)	50.3	22.6	17.2	5.4	0.8	3.9	100
Manjimup (S)	42.5	24.0	21.9	10.3	1.4	0.0	100
Murray (S)	66.0	17.9	11.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	100
Northam (S)	52.7	27.0	15.4	3.1	0.9	0.9	100
Roebourne (S)	33.7	29.3	23.2	10.2	2.0	1.6	100
All 12 LGAs	51.1	22.6	17.2	6.9	1.0	1.1	100

Languages spoken at home

The top five LOTEs spoken by CaLD seniors at home were Italian (15.1 per cent), German (5.1 per cent), Dutch (4.3 per cent), Polish (2.9 per cent) and Filipino (1.7 per cent). However, in Carnarvon, the top three LOTEs spoken at home were Croatian, Vietnamese and Portuguese, while Mandarin, Macedonian, Portuguese and Khmer speakers were the top four language groups in Roebourne (Table 8).

It should be noted that LOTE spoken by CaLD seniors does not necessarily accord the same ranking as the LOTE spoken by the general CaLD population in these regional LGAs. Italian retained the top ranking as the LOTE spoken at home by CaLD communities in general, Dutch the second while Tagalog and Filipino ranked third and fourth, respectively, followed by Indigenous languages (Table 9).

Table 8: Top five LOTEs spoken by CaLD seniors at home in the top 12 regional LGAs, 2011

Regional LGAs	Top five LOTEs spoken at home by CaLD seniors									
	First	No.	Second	No.	Third	No.	Fourth	No.	Fifth	No.
Albany (C)	Italian	103	Dutch	86	German	52	Polish	30	Filipino	13
Bunbury (C)	Italian	232	Polish	54	Dutch	33	German Greek	29 29	Cantonese	15
Busselton (S)	German	44	Italian	28	Dutch	16	French	12	Polish	9
Carnarvon (S)	Croatian	31	Vietnamese	27	Portuguese	24	Italian	14	Dutch	9
Collie (S)	Italian	36	Polish	29	German	9	Dutch	8	Spanish	4
Geraldton-Greenough (C)	Italian	117	German	20	Dutch	19	Vietnamese	16	Filipino	14
Harvey (S)	Italian	140	German	18	Dutch	17	Croatian	8	Polish	8
Kalgoorlie-Boulder (C)	German	25	Croatian	18	Italian	17	Filipino	17	Tagalog	11
Manjimup (S)	Italian	69	Macedonian	33	Polish	11	German Greek	9 9	Dutch	6
Murray (S)	Italian	30	German	26	Dutch	14	Cantonese	9	French	4
Northam (S)	Polish	34	German	28	Italian	22	Dutch	16	Hungarian	9
Roebourne (S)	Mandarin	19	Macedonian	13	Portuguese Khmer	12 12	German Tagalog	9 9	Thai	7
All 12 LGAs	Italian	814	German	276	Dutch	232	Polish	156	Croatian	91

Table 9: Top five LOTEs spoken at home by people from CaLD backgrounds in the top 12 regional LGAs, 2011

Regional LGA	Top	No.	Second	No.	Third	No.	Fourth	No.	Fifth	No.
Albany (C)	Italian	237	Tagalog	226	Filipino	158	Dutch	139	Afrikaans	135
Bunbury (C)	Italian	464	Tagalog	149	Filipino	136	Afrikaans	103	Mandarin	94
Busselton (S)	German	140	Italian	130	Afrikaans	114	French	74	Dutch	49
Carnarvon (S)	Vietnamese	201	Portuguese	71	Croatian	61	Italian	29	Australian Indigenous	22
Collie (S)	Italian	72	Polish	38	Korean	22	Afrikaans	19	Mandarin	15
Geraldton-Greenough (C)	Malay	296	Italian	244	Afrikaans	187	Tagalog	131	Filipino	121
Harvey (S)	Italian	451	Afrikaans	124	Tagalog	84	Filipino	82	Maori	52
Kalgoorlie-Boulder (C)	Afrikaans	417	Australian Indigenous	205	Tagalog	176	Filipino	173	Maori	128
Manjimup (S)	Macedonian	112	Italian	102	German	27	Dutch	20	Afrikaans Filipino	17 17
Murray (S)	Italian	64	Dutch	36	German	33	Thai	23	Cantonese	23
Northam (S)	Polish	53	Tagalog	51	Filipino	50	German	50	Afrikaans	49
Roebourne (S)	Australian Indigenous	376	Mandarin	298	Tagalog	208	Filipino	151	Thai	89
All 12 LGAs	Italian	1941	Dutch	1275	Tagalog	1096	Filipino	947	Australian Indigenous	729



Religious affiliation

More than three-quarters (78.9 per cent) of CaLD seniors in the 12 regional LGAs were affiliated with Christianity, followed by 2.8 per cent with Buddhism, 0.8 per cent with Islam and 0.4 per cent with Hinduism. Compared with MES seniors, the proportions of CaLD seniors who identified with Christianity (82.4 per cent) and no religion were lower (11.9 per cent and 16.6 per cent, respectively), while those who identified with non-Christian religions, particularly Buddhism, were higher (Table 10).

The proportion of CaLD seniors who were affiliated with Buddhism was higher in Carnarvon (8.7 per cent), Roebourne (6.9 per cent), Kalgoorlie-Boulder (4.3 per cent) and Murray (4.1 per cent), compared with the regional and State averages (2.8 per cent and 2.1 per cent, respectively) (Table 10). The Shire of Roebourne also had larger proportions of CaLD seniors affiliated with Islam (3.3 per cent) and Hinduism (3.7 per cent), compared with regional averages (0.8 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively).

Table 10: Distribution of CaLD and MES seniors by religious affiliation and the top 12 LGAs, 2011

Regional LGAs	Buddhism		Christianity		Islam		Hinduism		No religion	
	CaLD	MES	CaLD	MES	CaLD	MES	CaLD	MES	CaLD	MES
Albany (C)	1.7	0.7	77.6	79.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	14.1	19.1
Bunbury (C)	2.9	0.5	82.9	85.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	14.1
Busselton (S)	2.6	0.4	74.9	81.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	16.4	17.4
Carnarvon (S)	8.7	2.3	79.7	80.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	11.6	17.8
Collie (S)	0.0	0.5	81.3	81.8	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.0	11.6	16.7
Geraldton-Greenough (C)	3.3	0.4	79.2	86.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	10.3	12.5
Harvey (S)	0.0	0.4	83.3	81.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	17.6
Kalgoorlie-Boulder (C)	4.3	0.2	73.7	82.6	3.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	11.5	16.8
Manjimup (S)	1.0	0.5	84.0	80.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.5	19.0
Murray (S)	4.1	0.2	76.9	82.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	16.9
Northam (S)	1.9	0.6	80.4	82.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	16.3
Roebourne (S)	6.9	1.2	67.9	76.5	3.3	0.1	3.7	0.1	16.3	21.7
All 12 LGAs	2.8	0.5	78.9	82.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	11.9	16.6

Socioeconomic conditions

Educational attainment

Almost one-tenth (9 per cent) of CaLD seniors living in regional areas had tertiary level education, and 26.5 per cent had a technical qualification. Generally, the proportion of men with a technical qualification (34.4 per cent) was larger than women (18.5 per cent), although the proportions of men (10 per cent) and women (8.1 per cent) with tertiary level education were similar. However, there were some regional and gender-based variations (Table 11).

LGAs such as Manjimup (43.9 per cent), Busselton (41.5 per cent) and Geraldton/Greenough (41.1 per cent) had larger proportions of men with a technical qualification than the regional average. Similarly, the proportion of women with a technical qualification was higher in Bunbury (24.4 per cent), Roebourne (23.7 per cent) and Albany (21.2 per cent), compared with the regional average. In Carnarvon, however the proportions of men (18.7 per cent) and women (4.9 per cent) with a technical qualification were lower.

In Northam, larger proportions of men (18.9 per cent) and women (15.7 per cent), had a tertiary qualification than the regional average (10 per cent of men and 8.1 per cent of women).

Around one-third of CaLD seniors (35.1 per cent of men and 31.2 per cent of women) had completed Year 12 or an equivalent level of schooling. Northam had the highest proportion (56.6 per cent) of women but the lowest (20.1 per cent) proportion of men who had completed Year 12 or

an equivalent level of schooling, compared with other LGAs. The opposite holds for Roebourne in which almost half (46.4 per cent of CaLD men) and one-fifth (18.1 per cent of CaLD women) had completed Year 12 or an equivalent level of schooling.

The Shires of Busselton (47 per cent of men and 43.7 per cent of women) and Manjimup (40.9 per cent of men and 46.6 per cent of women) had larger proportions of CaLD seniors with Year 12 or an equivalent level of schooling than the regional average.

Table 11: Distribution of CaLD seniors by gender, their level of education and major regional LGAs, 2011

Regional LGAs	Tertiary qualification			Technical qualification			Year 12/equivalent			No schooling		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Albany (C)	10.9	7.2	8.9	33.3	21.2	26.7	37.7	36.7	37.2	3.0	3.2	3.1
Bunbury (C)	10.6	7.4	8.8	32.7	24.4	28.2	32.5	24.8	28.3	2.9	5.3	4.2
Busselton (S)	11.5	12.3	11.9	41.5	20.6	31.1	47.0	43.7	45.3	0.0	1.6	0.8
Carnarvon (S)	7.3	6.1	6.8	18.7	4.9	13.2	26.0	24.4	25.4	3.3	7.3	4.9
Collie (S)	4.8	3.0	4.0	35.5	13.9	25.8	27.4	25.7	26.7	2.4	4.0	3.1
Geraldton-Greenough (C)	7.5	9.7	8.7	41.1	11.9	25.5	33.6	27.5	30.3	1.4	3.8	2.7
Harvey (S)	11.6	11.1	11.3	28.7	15.3	22.5	28.3	26.9	27.6	5.2	6.0	5.6
Kalgoorlie-Boulder (C)	4.5	6.6	5.5	31.4	14.6	23.5	32.1	23.4	28.0	4.5	6.6	5.5
Manjimup (S)	10.5	3.4	7.2	43.9	19.6	32.6	40.9	46.6	43.6	1.8	4.7	3.1
Murray (S)	2.7	7.7	5.3	32.7	14.2	22.9	40.7	29.6	34.8	3.3	2.4	2.8
Northam (S)	18.9	15.7	17.8	32.9	14.5	26.7	20.1	56.6	32.4	3.7	4.8	4.0
Roebourne (S)	13.0	6.1	9.5	34.9	23.7	29.2	46.4	18.7	32.3	1.6	1.5	1.5
All 12 LGAs	10.0	8.1	9.0	34.4	18.5	26.5	35.1	31.2	33.2	2.7	4.0	3.3

Note: M = Male; F = Female; T = Total

Compared with CaLD seniors, the proportions of MES senior men and women with technical (33.8 per cent and 17.7 per cent, respectively), and tertiary (6.1 per cent and 7.4 per cent, respectively) qualifications were similar, but were lower for those who completed Year 12 or an equivalent level of schooling (25.1 per cent and 23.1 per cent, respectively) or did not go to school (0.5 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively) (Table 12).

In LGAs such as Geraldton/Greenough and Manjimup, the proportions of CaLD senior men with technical qualifications were larger, compared with MES seniors. In contrast, there were larger proportions of MES men and women with technical qualifications in the Shire of Carnarvon (31 per cent and 13.8 per cent, respectively), compared with CaLD seniors.



Table 12: Distribution of MES seniors by gender, level of education and the top 12 regional LGAs, 2011

Regional LGAs	Tertiary qualification		Technical qualification		Year 12/ equivalent		No schooling	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany (C)	8.7	9.1	30.4	18.7	29.5	27.5	0.4	0.3
Bunbury (C)	7.4	7.3	39.9	24.0	25.3	21.9	0.4	0.3
Busselton (S)	9.3	10.2	36.7	18.2	32.1	27.3	0.3	0.1
Carnarvon (S)	2.9	4.9	31.0	13.8	19.9	20.9	1.5	2.0
Collie (S)	2.4	4.5	32.7	11.5	16.0	15.3	0.7	0.8
Geraldton-Greenough (C)	4.0	6.2	31.3	15.7	20.8	19.7	0.7	0.9
Harvey (S)	6.2	7.1	37.0	19.1	24.4	22.8	0.5	0.2
Kalgoorlie-Boulder (C)	5.1	5.0	32.4	13.9	20.2	18.4	0.8	0.7
Manjimup (S)	5.8	6.9	25.1	17.5	25.0	23.7	0.7	0.5
Murray (S)	4.4	5.6	35.6	14.4	24.3	23.1	0.3	0.2
Northam (S)	3.1	6.6	27.5	15.9	22.3	19.9	0.3	0.1
Roebourne (S)	4.6	8.4	36.9	13.9	26.0	28.7	0.9	1.9
All 12 LGAs	6.1	7.4	33.8	17.7	25.1	23.1	0.5	0.4

Labour force participation

One-third (33.2 per cent) of CaLD seniors were employed, almost two-thirds (62 per cent) were not in the labour force and only 0.9 per cent were unemployed (Table 13).

Generally, the proportion of CaLD seniors not in the labour force was almost twice as large as those who were employed, with a few exceptions. For example, Roebourne had the highest rate of employment (74.5 per cent) and subsequently, the lowest proportion of CaLD seniors who were not in the labour force (21.4 per cent). In Carnarvon and Kalgoorlie, the proportions of CaLD seniors who were employed were almost similar to those not in the labour force (47.3 per cent and 44.4 per cent, and 44.7 per cent and 49.1 per cent, respectively).

The rate of employment was lower for women (27 per cent), compared with men (39.3 per cent). Subsequently, the proportion of CaLD women not in the labour force was larger than that of men (68.2 per cent and 56 per cent, respectively). The rate of employment was the lowest for women and men in Collie (13.1 per cent and 29.5 per cent, respectively) and highest in Roebourne (60.5 per cent and 82.9 per cent, respectively). The rate of unemployment was low for both men and women, ranging between one and three per cent.

Figure 1: Regional average for MES senior men and women who were employed and not in the labour force

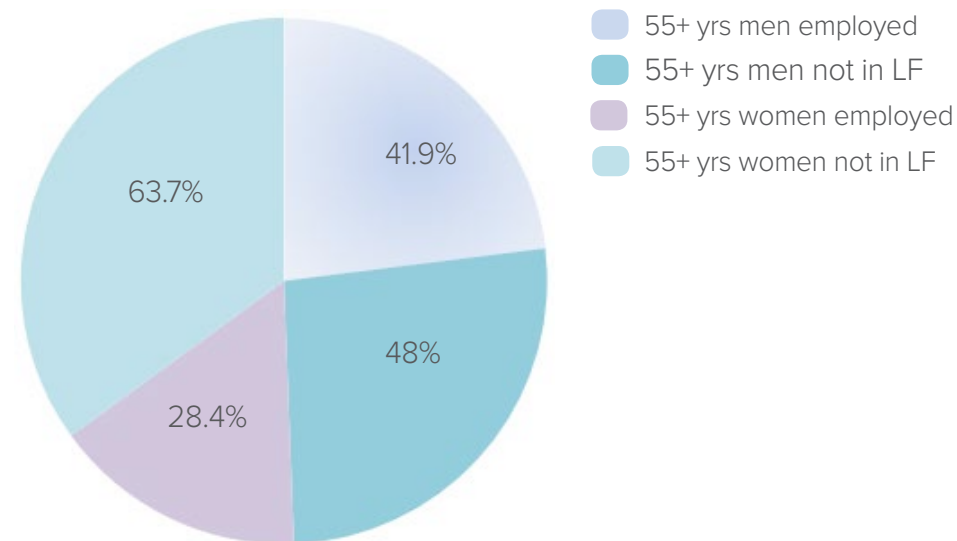


Table 13: Percentage distribution of CaLD senior men and women who were employed, unemployed and not in the labour force (LF) in the top 12 regional LGAs, 2011

Regional LGAs	Men			Women			Total CaLD seniors		
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the LF	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the LF	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the LF
Albany (C)	29.6	1.9	65.3	26.9	0.6	70.1	28.3	0.8	67.9
Bunbury (C)	36.1	0.0	59.1	21.1	0.8	72.9	27.6	1.0	66.4
Busselton (S)	37.6	1.2	60.0	27.3	0.0	68.8	32.8	0.6	64.2
Carnarvon (S)	49.6	2.5	41.3	41.7	3.6	48.8	47.3	1.9	44.4
Collie (S)	29.5	0.0	63.9	13.1	0.0	78.8	22.4	0.0	69.9
Geraldton/Greenough (C)	35.1	0.0	62.4	24.7	0.9	69.7	29.0	0.7	66.5
Harvey (S)	34.4	2.0	58.8	26.9	0.0	68.5	30.7	1.0	63.3
Kalgoorlie-Boulder (C)	51.3	3.1	39.8	36.9	0.0	58.6	44.7	1.5	49.1
Manjimup (S)	46.8	0.0	51.3	26.5	0.0	70.6	36.8	1.0	60.1
Murray (S)	32.2	0.0	64.9	23.6	2.0	71.6	28.8	0.0	68.7
Northam (S)	32.0	2.0	63.3	25.4	0.0	70.4	29.8	0.9	66.8
Roebourne (S)	82.9	0.0	14.0	60.5	3.7	35.8	74.5	1.2	21.4
All 12 LGAs	39.3	1.0	56.0	27.0	0.7	68.2	33.2	0.9	62.0

Compared with the regional average for CaLD seniors, the proportions of MES senior men and women who were employed were slightly higher (41.9 per cent and 28.4 per cent, respectively), while those not in the labour force were slightly lower (48.0 per cent and 63.7 per cent, respectively) (Figure 1).

CaLD seniors requiring assistance in core activities

The need for assistance in core activities such as moving around the house, toileting and bathing increases substantially with age, and is generally higher for women than men for both CaLD and MES seniors (Tables 14 and 15). The rate is higher for CaLD senior women, compared with MES women, and there are regional variations. The proportions of CaLD men and women aged between 55 and 64 years requiring assistance were very small (less than two per cent each), but increased to 10.6 per cent for men aged between 65 and 84 years, and 20.3 per cent for women of the same age.



Table 14: Distribution of CaLD seniors requiring assistance in core activities by gender, age group and the top 12 regional LGAs, 2011

Regional LGAs	CaLD men (age group)			CaLD women (age group)		
	55-64	65-84	85+	55-64	65-84	85+
Albany (C)	0.0	10.1	44.8	3.9	19.9	66.0
Bunbury (C)	0.0	16.7	55.2	2.5	22.5	58.6
Busselton (S)	0.0	3.5	54.5	0.0	12.1	56.5
Carnarvon (S)	0.0	7.8	0.0	9.8	31.6	100.0
Collie (S)	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	18.4	45.4
Geraldton/ Greenough (C)	0.0	14.3	58.3	2.8	16.3	62.5
Harvey (S)	5.4	11.7	54.5	0.0	20.6	52.9
Kalgoorlie-Boulder (C)	0.0	19.7	66.7	0.0	22.7	76.2
Manjimup (S)	0.0	12.1	75.0	0.0	33.3	100.0
Murray (S)	0.0	7.1	50.0	0.0	11.9	50.0
Northam (S)	0.0	9.1	50.0	0.0	22.2	69.0
Roebourne (S)	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0
All 12 LGAs	1.2	10.6	48.2	1.8	20.3	62.5

The rate (48.2 per cent) increased substantially for men aged over 85 years and was even higher for women (62.5 per cent). LGAs such as Kalgoorlie-Boulder (66.7 per cent and 76.2 per cent, respectively) and Manjimup (75 per cent and 100 per cent) had the highest proportions of men and women requiring assistance, while the rate was lowest in Collie (33.3 per cent and 45.4 per cent, respectively).

The proportions of MES men and women aged between 55 and 64 years who required assistance in core activities were similar to those for CaLD men and women of the same age. However, the rates were smaller for MES women aged 65 and 84 years (12.2 per cent), and for both men and women aged over 85 years (35 per cent and 51.1 per cent, respectively), compared with CaLD people of the same age. The rates were much lower (18.2 per cent), particularly for women aged

over 85 years in the Shire of Carnarvon. For men of the same age, it was lower (22.5 per cent) in the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder but higher (64.1 per cent) for women, compared with the regional average.

Table 15: Distribution of MES seniors requiring assistance in core activities by gender, age group and the top 12 regional LGAs, 2011

Regional LGAs	MES men (age group)			MES women (age group)		
	55-64	65-84	85+	55-64	65-84	85+
Albany (C)	1.9	11.8	37.7	1.7	11.4	50.7
Bunbury (C)	2.3	11.3	34.7	2.0	14.1	54.8
Busselton (S)	1.7	8.2	32.3	1.0	10.6	50.0
Carnarvon (S)	2.2	13.4	37.5	2.5	14.5	18.2
Collie (S)	2.4	12.2	34.2	2.2	15.8	54.1
Geraldton/Greenough (C)	2.1	11.2	38.8	2.0	13.9	53.6
Harvey (S)	1.5	8.0	34.2	1.4	9.4	43.9
Kalgoorlie-Boulder (C)	1.0	11.3	22.5	1.9	16.5	64.1
Manjimup (S)	1.6	10.6	40.0	3.4	10.7	46.7
Murray (S)	1.8	8.9	30.5	1.5	10.2	35.0
Northam (S)	1.4	10.9	40.0	2.9	11.5	50.7
Roebourne (S)	0.5	12.2	0.0	1.2	7.7	70.0
All 12 LGAs	1.7	10.5	35.0	1.8	12.2	51.1

Key findings

More than 9000 CaLD seniors lived in regional areas, mainly in the LGAs of Albany, Bunbury, Busselton, Carnarvon, Collie, Geraldton/Greenough, Harvey, Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Manjimup, Murray, Northam and Roebourne. They were largely from Europe, particularly Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and Poland, followed by those from Asian countries such as India, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines. The top five LOTEs spoken by CaLD seniors at home were Italian, German, Dutch, Polish and Filipino.

Almost one-tenth of CaLD seniors did not speak English well or at all and mainly comprised the Italy-born, Vietnam-born and Poland-born. CaLD seniors had lower rates of employment, particularly CaLD women, compared with MES seniors.

The need for assistance was also greater for CaLD women, particularly for those aged over 65 years, compared with their male cohorts and both MES male and female cohorts. The rate for CaLD women requiring assistance was the highest in Carnarvon.

Carnarvon and Collie had the lowest proportion of CaLD seniors who had technical or tertiary qualifications and Collie the highest proportion of women not in the labour force.

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