

2 The national picture

Introduction

In 1996, the older overseas-born population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds numbered 392,800 people or 17.8% of the total older Australian population. By 2011, it is projected to number 653,800 people, or 22.5% of the total older Australian population. During the period from 1996 to 2011 the older overseas-born population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds is projected to increase more rapidly than the older Australian-born population. During the next period from 2011 to 2026, the older Australian-born population is projected to increase somewhat more rapidly than the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. By 2026, the older overseas-born population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds is projected to number 939,800 people, or 21.2% of the total older Australian population.

In this chapter, national statistics are presented in turn for country of birth, main language spoken at home and religious affiliation for older immigrants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. In each section, the situation in 'the present' that is 1996 is described first, followed by projections for the two 15-year periods from 1996 to 2011 and 2011 to 2026.

1996			2011			2026		
Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent
Italy	81,014	3.7	Italy	117,627	4.0	Italy	97,965	2.2
Poland	27,768	1.3	Greece	70,181	2.4	Greece	66,273	1.5
Germany	27,637	1.3	Germany	43,672	1.5	Vietnam	57,702	1.3
Greece	26,817	1.2	Netherlands	37,461	1.3	China	50,563	1.1
Netherlands	25,271	1.1	China	28,296	1.0	Germany	45,564	1.0
China	18,002	0.8	Malta	20,741	0.7	Philippines	42,696	1.0
India	10,897	0.5	Croatia	20,272	0.7	Netherlands	38,496	0.9
			Yugoslavia ^(a)	19,456	0.7	India	31,091	0.7
			India	19,148	0.7	Lebanon	28,395	0.6
			Vietnam	18,242	0.6	Malaysia	27,631	0.6
			Poland	17,871	0.6	Malta	25,060	0.6
			Lebanon	13,473	0.5	Yugoslavia ^(a)	23,586	0.5
						South Africa	21,570	0.5
						Croatia	21,379	0.5
						Sri Lanka	20,780	0.5
						Poland	20,137	0.5

(a) Former Yugoslavia (not further defined).

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Tables A2.1 and 2.4.

Figure 2.1: Persons aged 65 and over, main birthplaces of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, Australia, 1996, 2011 and 2026

Country of birth

The present

1996

In 1996, there were 392,800 overseas-born older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in Australia, representing 17.8% of the total older population. Of these, 64,000 were aged 80 or over. Older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds make up 19.1% of the 65–79 year old population of Australia, but only 13.2% of those aged 80 and over.

The largest group of older immigrants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds came from Southern Europe, with some 124,800 persons or 5.7% of the total older Australian population in 1996 (Table 2.1). Immigrants from Southern Europe make up 31.8% of the total overseas-born older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. Italy was by far the major country of birth for older immigrants from Southern Europe, contributing 81,000 people and 3.7% of the total older Australian population. Greece, with 26,800 older people, was the next largest country of birth, followed at some distance by Malta (9,500) and Cyprus (4,100). Older persons born in Southern Europe had a somewhat younger population profile than the Australian-born, with only 15.5% being aged 80 and over compared with 22.9% of the Australian-born. This pattern was particularly marked among those born in Spain and Portugal.

Among older Southern European immigrants, men outnumbered women, in contrast to the situation of the Australian-born (Table 2.2). There were 113 males per 100 females among Southern European immigrants, compared with 72 for the Australian-born. This preponderance of males (and therefore a shortage of female caregivers) was found among those born in Cyprus, Greece, Italy and Spain.

Eastern Europe was also a major contributor to the ethnic background of older Australian immigrants. Immigrants from Eastern Europe comprised 3.8% of the total older Australian population in 1996, and 82,600 or 21.0% of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. Poland was by far the largest country of origin for migrants in this group, with 27,800 persons (1.3% of the total Australian population). Hungary (9,800), the Ukraine (8,300), Croatia (6,700) and the former Czechoslovakia (5,900) were the next largest countries of birth for Eastern European immigrants. Older persons born in Eastern Europe had a somewhat younger population profile than those born in Australia, with only 16.7% being aged 80 and over compared with 22.9% among the Australian-born.

On average, there were roughly equal numbers of males and females, but the sex ratio varied from country to country. Among persons born in Poland there were 103 males per 100 females, among persons born in Hungary 107, and among those born in the former Czechoslovakia 138. There was a preponderance of females, however, among those born in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

Western Europe contributed some 61,100 immigrants to the older Australian population. They made up 2.8% of the total older Australian population in 1996, and 15.6% of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. Germany and the Netherlands were the most common countries of origin, numbering 27,600 (1.3% of the total Australian population) and 25,300 (1.1% of the total Australian population) respectively. Smaller

numbers came from Austria (6,000) and France (2,200). Older persons born in Western Europe had a somewhat younger population profile than the Australian-born, with only 15.6% aged 80 and over compared with 22.9% of the Australian-born. This was particularly the case for Germany (13.3% aged 80 and over) and France (14.2% aged 80 and over) and less true for Austria (20.8% aged 80 and over).

On average there were more women than men (80 men per 100 women) but not to the extent observed among the Australian-born (72 men per 100 women). The sex ratio was quite low among persons born in Germany (64 men per 100 women) and high among those born in the Netherlands (101 men per 100 women).

A substantial proportion (12.1%) of older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds were born in East Asia. They numbered 47,700 persons, and constituted 2.2% of the total older Australian population. China was by far the most common country of origin in this region, numbering 18,000 persons and 0.8% of the total older Australian population. This was followed by Vietnam (8,000 persons), the Philippines (4,600), Indonesia (3,800) and Malaysia (3,100). Persons born in East Asia had a younger population profile than those born in Australia, with 15.4% aged 80 and over compared with 22.9% of the Australian-born. This pattern was not so pronounced among those born in China (19.5% were aged 80 and over), but was more pronounced among countries such as Malaysia (11.3% aged 80 and over), Indonesia (12.4% aged 80 and over) and the Philippines (12.2% aged 80 and over).

There were more women than men among those from this region, with the average proportions similar to those in the Australian-born population. However, there was considerable variation, with higher rates among those from China (80), Hong Kong (87) and Indonesia (93), and lower rates among those born in the Philippines (46) and Thailand (45).

There were 17,700 older persons born in North Africa and the Middle East living in Australia in 1996. They represented 0.8% of the total Australian population and 4.5% of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. The most common countries of origin were Egypt (8,200 persons) and the Lebanon (5,600 persons). They constituted 2.1% and 1.4% respectively of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. Persons born in North Africa and the Middle East had a somewhat younger population profile than did the Australian-born. Only 15.7% of the older population born in North Africa and the Middle East were aged 80 and over, compared with 22.9% of the Australian-born. Persons born in Turkey were, however, older than the Australian-born (27.6% were aged 80 and over). There were generally more women than men among older persons born in North Africa and the Middle East, but not to the extent observed among the Australian-born (92 males per 100 females compared with 72).

Southern Asia contributed some 16,100 persons to the older Australian population, representing 4.1% of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, and 0.7% of the total Australian population. There were 10,900 persons born in India, and 5,200 born in Sri Lanka. Persons born in Southern Asia had a somewhat younger population profile than did the Australian-born, with 18.0% aged 80 and over compared with 22.9% for the Australian-born. There were more woman than men among the population aged 65 and over from Southern Asia, and this was similar to the pattern reported for the Australian-born.

There were also 7,500 older persons living in Australia in 1996 who were born in South and East Africa, 3,100 who were born in South and Central America, 2,500 who were born in the Oceania region, and 29,700 who were from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds but were not born in one of the top 50 countries on which the table focuses. Perhaps one of the most striking features of Table 2.1 is the ethnic diversity of the older

Australian population, with 17.8% from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, a further 13.1% being immigrants from main English-speaking countries, and the remaining 69.1% Australian-born. A more detailed version of Table 2.1, including 5-year age groups and sex, appears in Supplementary Table A2.1.

Table 2.1: Persons aged 65 and over, birthplace by age, Australia, 1996

Birthplace	Number			Per cent of total population			Per cent of CLDB population			80+ as a % of 65+
	65-79	80+	65+	65-79	80+	65+	65-79	80+	65+	
Fiji	1,440	250	1,690	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	14.8
Papua New Guinea	674	90	764	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	11.8
Oceania	2,114	340	2,454	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	13.9
Austria	4,767	1,251	6,018	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.0	1.5	20.8
France	1,863	309	2,172	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	14.2
Germany	23,965	3,672	27,637	1.4	0.8	1.3	7.3	5.7	7.0	13.3
Netherlands	20,993	4,278	25,271	1.2	0.9	1.1	6.4	6.7	6.4	16.9
Western Europe	51,588	9,510	61,098	3.0	2.0	2.8	15.7	14.9	15.6	15.6
Cyprus	3,631	447	4,078	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.7	1.0	11.0
Greece	22,712	4,105	26,817	1.3	0.8	1.2	6.9	6.4	6.8	15.3
Italy	67,826	13,188	81,014	3.9	2.7	3.7	20.6	20.6	20.6	16.3
Malta	8,258	1,291	9,549	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.5	2.0	2.4	13.5
Portugal	1,013	154	1,167	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	13.2
Spain	2,014	197	2,211	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	8.9
Southern Europe	105,454	19,382	124,836	6.1	4.0	5.7	32.1	30.3	31.8	15.5
Former Czechoslovakia ^(a)	5,206	710	5,916	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.6	1.1	1.5	12.0
Hungary	7,779	1,972	9,751	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.4	3.1	2.5	20.2
Poland	22,969	4,799	27,768	1.3	1.0	1.3	7.0	7.5	7.1	17.3
Romania	2,140	340	2,480	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	13.7
Russian Federation	3,849	1,697	5,546	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	2.7	1.4	30.6
Ukraine	7,072	1,185	8,257	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	14.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	642	65	707	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	9.2
Croatia	5,828	872	6,700	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.8	1.4	1.7	13.0
Macedonia ^(b)	3,878	621	4,499	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	13.8
Serbia and Montenegro ^(c)	963	177	1,140	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	15.5
Former Yugoslavia ^(a)	8,510	1,360	9,870	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.6	2.1	2.5	13.8
Eastern Europe	68,836	13,798	82,634	4.0	2.8	3.8	20.9	21.6	21.0	16.7
Egypt	6,923	1,287	8,210	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	15.7
Iran	1,032	187	1,219	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	15.3
Iraq	710	71	781	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	9.1
Lebanon	4,853	704	5,557	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.5	1.1	1.4	12.7
Turkey	1,374	524	1,898	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	27.6
North Africa & the Middle East	14,892	2,773	17,665	0.9	0.6	0.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	15.7
Burma (Myanmar)	1,487	372	1,859	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	20.0
Cambodia	993	141	1,134	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	12.4
China	14,493	3,509	18,002	0.8	0.7	0.8	4.4	5.5	4.6	19.5
Hong Kong	1,852	311	2,163	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	14.4
Indonesia	3,358	476	3,834	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.7	1.0	12.4
Japan	981	107	1,088	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	9.8
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	1,096	199	1,295	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	15.4
Laos	455	86	541	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.9
Malaysia	2,762	352	3,114	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	11.3
Philippines	4,041	561	4,602	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	12.2
Singapore	1,165	189	1,354	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	14.0
Taiwan	361	49	410	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.0
Thailand	228	33	261	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.6
Vietnam	7,088	943	8,031	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.2	1.5	2.0	11.7
East Asia	40,360	7,328	47,688	2.3	1.5	2.2	12.3	11.4	12.1	15.4
India	8,894	2,003	10,897	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.7	3.1	2.8	18.4
Sri Lanka	4,326	907	5,233	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	17.3
Southern Asia	13,220	2,910	16,130	0.8	0.6	0.7	4.0	4.5	4.1	18.0
Argentina	588	148	736	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	20.1
Chile	995	219	1,214	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	18.0
El Salvador	254	50	304	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.4
Uruguay	714	106	820	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.9
South & Central America	2,551	523	3,074	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	17.0
Mauritius	1,784	398	2,182	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	18.2
South Africa	4,045	1,295	5,340	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	2.0	1.4	24.3
South & East Africa	5,829	1,693	7,522	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	2.6	1.9	22.5
Other CLDB	23,948	5,751	29,699	1.4	1.2	1.3	7.3	9.0	7.6	19.4
Total CLDB	328,792	64,008	392,800	19.1	13.2	17.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.3
Main English-speaking countries	217,105	71,644	288,749	12.6	14.8	13.1	..	..	..	24.8
Australian-born	1,172,753	348,692	1,521,445	68.2	72.0	69.1	..	..	..	22.9
Total	1,718,650	484,344	2,202,994	100.0	100.0	100.0				22.0

(a) Not further defined.

(b) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

(c) Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

Table 2.2: Sex ratios (males per 100 females) for persons aged 65 and over, by birthplace, Australia, 1996

Birthplace	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)		
	65-79	80+	65+
Fiji	85	56	80
Papua New Guinea	75	36	69
Oceania	81	50	76
Austria	86	59	79
France	84	53	79
Germany	67	46	64
Netherlands	110	68	101
Western Europe	85	57	80
Cyprus	151	111	146
Greece	127	65	114
Italy	123	77	114
Malta	98	71	94
Portugal	95	52	88
Spain	108	52	102
Southern Europe	122	74	113
Former Czechoslovakia ^(a)	148	85	138
Hungary	117	74	107
Poland	96	145	103
Romania	107	73	101
Russian Federation	49	57	51
Ukraine	84	101	87
Bosnia-Herzegovina	105	91	104
Croatia	105	53	96
Macedonia ^(b)	97	73	93
Serbia and Montenegro ^(c)	129	254	142
Former Yugoslavia ^(a)	108	92	105
Eastern Europe	100	95	99
Egypt	92	70	89
Iran	86	91	86
Iraq	84	73	83
Lebanon	106	78	102
Turkey	92	72	86
North Africa & the Middle East	96	74	92
Burma (Myanmar)	77	51	71
Cambodia	66	37	61
China	86	59	80
Hong Kong	91	70	87
Indonesia	98	63	93
Japan	34	32	34
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	94	44	84
Laos	70	62	69
Malaysia	75	59	73
Philippines	44	58	46
Singapore	81	51	76
Taiwan	87	48	81
Thailand	45	43	45
Vietnam	82	61	80
East Asia	78	58	74
India	83	63	79
Sri Lanka	75	57	72
Southern Asia	81	61	77
Argentina	68	44	62
Chile	49	38	47
El Salvador	41	43	41
Uruguay	69	26	62
South & Central America	57	37	53
Mauritius	78	45	71
South Africa	77	49	69
South & East Africa	77	48	70
Other CLDB	107	67	98
Total CLDB	99	71	94
Main English-speaking countries	99	56	86
Australian-born	80	48	72
Total	86	52	77

(a) Not further defined.

(b) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

(c) Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

The future

1996 to 2011

In 1996 the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds numbered 392,800 people, or 17.8% of the total older Australian population. By 2011 it is projected to number 653,800 people, or 22.5% of the total older Australian population. This is a 66% growth rate over the 15-year period, compared with only 23% for the Australian-born. During this period, the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds not only increases more quickly than the Australian-born in terms of size, but also ages more rapidly. In 1996, 16.3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds were aged 80 and over (compared with 22.9% for the Australian-born); the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds was thus substantially younger than the Australian-born. By 2011 this proportion is projected to increase to 25.9% (compared with 27.5% for the Australian-born). In 1996, 13.2% of the population aged 80 and over were from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds; by 2011 this is projected to increase to 21.8%. By 2011, then, one in every five people aged 80 and over will be from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

Figure 2.1 provides a summary picture of the main countries of origin for older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds for the 30-year period from 1996 to 2026. In 1996 there were seven countries which contributed at least 0.5% of the total older Australian population. The leading country was Italy by quite a considerable margin (81,000 people or 3.7% of the older Australian population). This was followed by Poland (27,800 people or 1.3%), Germany (27,600 people or 1.3%), Greece (26,800 people or 1.2%), the Netherlands (25,300 people or 1.1%), China (18,000 people or 0.8%) and India (10,900 people or 0.5%).

By 2011, 12 countries are projected to contribute at least 0.5% to the older Australian population. Italy is projected to remain the most common country of origin for older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, accounting for 117,600 people or 4.0% of the older Australian population. This is a 45% growth rate among the population aged 65-and-over population for the 15-year period, but the growth rate for the population aged 80 and over is much higher at 183%. By 2011 there are projected to be 37,300 people aged 80 and over who were born in Italy, representing 4.8% (about one in twenty) of the total Australian population aged 80 and over.

The number of older people born in Greece is projected to increase rapidly between 1996 and 2011, by a factor of 162%. Persons born in Greece become the second largest group of older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Australia at this time. The growth rate is projected to be even higher in the population aged 80 and over, at 244%. By 2011 there are projected to be 70,200 older persons born in Greece (2.4% of the total older population), 14,100 of whom will be aged 80 years and over (1.8% of the total population aged 80 and over).

Germany is projected to be the third most common country of origin for older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011, numbering 43,700 people or 1.5% of the older Australian population. This is a growth rate for the 15-year period of 58%, but the growth rate in the 80-and-over age group is much higher at 219%. By 2011 there are projected to be 11,700 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Germany, constituting 1.5% of the Australian population in that age group.

The Netherlands is also projected to be a significant country of origin for persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011, accounting for 37,500 persons or 1.3% of the older Australian population. This is equivalent to a 48% growth rate among

those aged 65 and over. Those aged 80 and over are projected to increase more rapidly, with a growth rate of 138%. The number of people aged 80 and over born in the Netherlands is projected to increase to 10,200, or 1.3% of the 80-and-over population.

China is projected to move into fifth place, with 28,300 older people constituting 1.0% of the older Australian population. This represents a growth rate of 57% over the 15-year period under review. The growth rate is higher in the 80-and-over population, at 167%. There are projected to be 9,400 persons aged 80 and over who were born in China living in Australia by 2011 (1.2% of the 80-and-over population).

Malta, Croatia, the former Yugoslavia (not further defined), India, Vietnam, Poland and Lebanon are all projected to account for between 0.5 and 1.0% of the older population living in Australia by 2011. The growth rates are highest in Croatia (203%), Lebanon (143%), Vietnam (127%) and Malta (117%).

2011 to 2026

Between 2011 and 2026 the number of people aged 65 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds is projected to increase from 653,800 to 939,800, a growth rate of 44% over the 15-year period. At the same time, the number of Australian-born people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 59%. Older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are projected to account for 22.5% of the older Australian population at the beginning of the period, and 21.2% at the end. The numbers for those aged 80 and over are also projected to increase, from 169,500 to 269,600 (a 59% increase compared with 29% in the Australian-born population). The proportion of people aged 80 and over who are from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds is projected to change from 21.8% to 25.2%. By 2026, then, one in every four people aged 80 and over will be from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (see Table 2.3).

By 2026 there are projected to be 16 countries which contribute at least 0.5% to the older Australian population. Italy remains the largest contributor (98,000 older people), but this represents a decline in absolute numbers since 2011 (-17%). The numbers of those aged 80 and over who were born in Italy continue to grow over the period, however, from 37,300 to 44,200 (a 19% growth rate). By 2026, persons born in Italy are projected to account for 2.2% of the Australian population aged 65 and over, and 4.1% of those aged 80 and over.

Greece remains the second most common country of origin, but it, too, experiences a decline in absolute numbers, from 70,200 to 66,300 (a 6% decrease). The population aged 80 and over, on the other hand, continues to expand quite markedly, with the number of persons aged 80 and over who were born in Greece increasing by 139% to reach 33,700. By 2026, persons born in Greece are projected to account for 1.5% of the Australian population aged 65 and over, and 3.2% of those aged 80 and over.

The older population born in Vietnam is projected to expand rapidly during the period, moving from 18,200 to 57,700, an increase of 216%. This is equivalent to 1.3% of the older Australian population. Those aged 80 and over are also projected to increase in number, by 98%, to reach 9,900 people, or 0.9% of the 80-and-over population.

China is the fourth most common country of origin for older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 50,600 people or 1.1% of the older Australian population. Between 2011 and 2026, the older population born in China is projected to grow by 79%. Growth in the 80-and-over population from China is projected to be slower, at 28%, reaching 12,000 people in 2026.

Germany remains an important contributor to the older population of Australia, accounting for 45,600 older people or 1.0% of the total older population. The population

from Germany is relatively stable in size, with a growth rate of only 4% in the 65-and-over population. The growth rate is somewhat higher in the 80-and-over population, at 37%. By 2026 there are projected to be 16,000 people (1.5%) aged 80 and over who were born in Germany living in Australia.

The older population born in the Philippines is projected to expand substantially in the period between 2011 and 2026, from 11,200 to 42,700. This represents a 280% growth rate over the period. The rate of increase is also quite pronounced in the 80-and-over population, at 137%. By 2026 there are projected to be 6,400 (0.6%) persons aged 80 and over who were born in the Philippines living in Australia.

The Netherlands (38,500 older people), India (31,100), Lebanon (28,400), Malaysia (27,600), Malta (25,100), the former Yugoslavia (not further defined) 23,600, South Africa (21,600), Croatia (21,400), Sri Lanka (20,800) and Poland (20,100) are all projected to account for between 0.5% and 1.0% of the older population of Australia by 2026. Growth rates are projected to be highest among people born in Malaysia (176%), Sri Lanka (113%), Lebanon (111%) and South Africa (108%).

Table 2.3: Persons aged 65 and over, birthplace by age, Australia, 2011 and 2026

Birthplace	Number					
	2011			2026		
	65-79	80+	65+	65-79	80+	65+
Fiji	3,828	654	4,482	10,261	1,928	12,189
Papua New Guinea	1,275	296	1,571	5,166	585	5,751
Oceania	5,103	950	6,053	15,427	2,513	17,940
Austria	6,386	2,453	8,839	4,993	3,331	8,324
France	2,953	992	3,945	4,942	1,589	6,531
Germany	31,971	11,701	43,672	29,536	16,028	45,564
Netherlands	27,267	10,194	37,461	23,898	14,598	38,496
Western Europe	68,577	25,340	93,917	63,369	35,546	98,915
Cyprus	5,206	1,883	7,089	6,860	2,837	9,697
Greece	56,076	14,105	70,181	32,524	33,749	66,273
Italy	80,372	37,255	117,627	53,719	44,246	97,965
Malta	16,910	3,831	20,741	16,786	8,274	25,060
Portugal	3,293	577	3,870	5,467	1,990	7,457
Spain	3,770	1,095	4,865	3,640	2,113	5,753
Southern Europe	165,627	58,746	224,373	118,996	93,209	212,205
Former Czechoslovakia ^(a)	3,338	2,103	5,441	3,510	1,760	5,270
Hungary	7,557	3,426	10,983	4,624	3,411	8,035
Poland	8,955	8,916	17,871	15,872	4,265	20,137
Romania	1,608	902	2,510	3,407	764	4,171
Russian Federation	2,201	1,796	3,997	2,610	1,173	3,783
Ukraine	2,025	2,687	4,712	1,379	950	2,329
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,150	340	2,490	3,568	1,052	4,620
Croatia	17,201	3,071	20,272	13,080	8,299	21,379
Macedonia ^(b)	9,842	2,027	11,869	14,925	4,987	19,912
Serbia and Montenegro ^(c)	2,335	453	2,788	2,692	1,165	3,857
Former Yugoslavia ^(a)	15,243	4,213	19,456	16,135	7,451	23,586
Eastern Europe	72,455	29,934	102,389	81,802	35,277	117,079
Egypt	9,010	3,301	12,311	10,063	4,627	14,690
Iran	2,074	677	2,751	5,231	1,473	6,704
Iraq	1,553	490	2,043	3,765	1,086	4,851
Lebanon	10,813	2,660	13,473	22,119	6,276	28,395
Turkey	4,314	625	4,939	7,461	2,154	9,615
North Africa & the Middle East	27,764	7,753	35,517	48,639	15,616	64,255
Burma (Myanmar)	1,780	729	2,509	3,022	913	3,935
Cambodia	2,201	645	2,846	6,381	1,509	7,890
China	18,945	9,351	28,296	38,586	11,977	50,563
Hong Kong	2,605	715	3,320	14,173	1,902	16,075
Indonesia	4,058	1,530	5,588	9,681	2,427	12,108
Japan	1,459	468	1,927	4,962	982	5,944
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	3,267	681	3,948	6,968	2,110	9,078
Laos	949	286	1,235	3,294	602	3,896
Malaysia	8,464	1,536	10,000	22,245	5,386	27,631
Philippines	8,541	2,697	11,238	36,296	6,400	42,696
Singapore	2,203	552	2,755	6,772	1,380	8,152
Taiwan	1,015	189	1,204	4,202	667	4,869
Thailand	735	131	866	4,320	493	4,813
Vietnam	13,239	5,003	18,242	47,808	9,894	57,702
East Asia	69,461	24,513	93,974	208,710	46,642	255,352
India	14,387	4,761	19,148	23,061	8,030	31,091
Sri Lanka	7,177	2,592	9,769	16,215	4,565	20,780
Southern Asia	21,564	7,353	28,917	39,276	12,595	51,871
Argentina	2,042	388	2,430	3,414	1,361	4,775
Chile	4,222	725	4,947	7,375	3,055	10,430
El Salvador	709	169	878	2,566	475	3,041
Uruguay	2,587	460	3,047	2,754	1,682	4,436
South & Central America	9,560	1,742	11,302	16,109	6,573	22,682
Mauritius	3,028	1,057	4,085	5,919	1,925	7,844
South Africa	8,219	2,178	10,397	16,880	4,690	21,570
South & East Africa	11,247	3,235	14,482	22,799	6,615	29,414
Other CLDB	32,929	9,948	42,877	55,140	14,969	70,109
Total CLDB	484,287	169,514	653,801	670,267	269,555	939,822
Main English-speaking countries	294,331	93,760	388,091	397,044	138,311	535,355
Australian-born	1,351,397	513,456	1,864,853	2,296,253	661,592	2,957,845
Total	2,130,015	776,730	2,906,745	3,363,564	1,069,458	4,433,022

(a) Not further defined.

(b) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

(c) Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

(continued)

Table 2.3 (continued): Persons aged 65 and over, birthplace by age, Australia, 2011 and 2026

Birthplace	Per cent of total population					
	2011			2026		
	65-79	80+	65+	65-79	80+	65+
Fiji	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Papua New Guinea	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Oceania	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4
Austria	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
France	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Germany	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.0
Netherlands	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.9
Western Europe	3.2	3.3	3.2	1.9	3.3	2.2
Cyprus	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Greece	2.6	1.8	2.4	1.0	3.2	1.5
Italy	3.8	4.8	4.0	1.6	4.1	2.2
Malta	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
Portugal	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Spain	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Southern Europe	7.8	7.6	7.7	3.5	8.7	4.8
Former Czechoslovakia ^(a)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hungary	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Poland	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Romania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Russian Federation	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ukraine	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Croatia	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5
Macedonia ^(b)	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Serbia and Montenegro ^(c)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Former Yugoslavia ^(a)	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5
Eastern Europe	3.4	3.9	3.5	2.4	3.3	2.6
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Iran	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Iraq	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lebanon	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Turkey	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
North Africa & the Middle East	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4
Burma (Myanmar)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cambodia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
China	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Hong Kong	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4
Indonesia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Japan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Laos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Malaysia	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6
Philippines	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.6	1.0
Singapore	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Taiwan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thailand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vietnam	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.3
East Asia	3.3	3.2	3.2	6.2	4.4	5.8
India	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Sri Lanka	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Southern Asia	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Argentina	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chile	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
El Salvador	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Uruguay	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
South & Central America	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Mauritius	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
South Africa	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
South & East Africa	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
Other CLDB	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6
Total CLDB	22.7	21.8	22.5	19.9	25.2	21.2
Main English-speaking countries	13.8	12.1	13.4	11.8	12.9	12.1
Australian-born	63.4	66.1	64.2	68.3	61.9	66.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Not further defined.

(b) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

(c) Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

(continued)

Table 2.3 (continued): Persons aged 65 and over, birthplace by age, Australia, 2011 and 2026

Birthplace	Per cent of CLDB population					
	2011			2026		
	65-79	80+	65+	65-79	80+	65+
Fiji	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.3
Papua New Guinea	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6
Oceania	1.1	0.6	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.9
Austria	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.9
France	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Germany	6.6	6.9	6.7	4.4	5.9	4.8
Netherlands	5.6	6.0	5.7	3.6	5.4	4.1
Western Europe	14.2	14.9	14.4	9.5	13.2	10.5
Cyprus	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Greece	11.6	8.3	10.7	4.9	12.5	7.1
Italy	16.6	22.0	18.0	8.0	16.4	10.4
Malta	3.5	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.7
Portugal	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
Spain	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
Southern Europe	34.2	34.7	34.3	17.8	34.6	22.6
Former Czechoslovakia ^(a)	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6
Hungary	1.6	2.0	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.9
Poland	1.8	5.3	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.1
Romania	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Russian Federation	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ukraine	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Croatia	3.6	1.8	3.1	2.0	3.1	2.3
Macedonia ^(b)	2.0	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.1
Serbia and Montenegro ^(c)	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Former Yugoslavia ^(a)	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.5
Eastern Europe	15.0	17.7	15.7	12.2	13.1	12.5
Egypt	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6
Iran	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7
Iraq	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
Lebanon	2.2	1.6	2.1	3.3	2.3	3.0
Turkey	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.0
North Africa & the Middle East	5.7	4.6	5.4	7.3	5.8	6.8
Burma (Myanmar)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Cambodia	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.8
China	3.9	5.5	4.3	5.8	4.4	5.4
Hong Kong	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.1	0.7	1.7
Indonesia	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.3
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.0
Laos	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4
Malaysia	1.7	0.9	1.5	3.3	2.0	2.9
Philippines	1.8	1.6	1.7	5.4	2.4	4.5
Singapore	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.9
Taiwan	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5
Thailand	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5
Vietnam	2.7	3.0	2.8	7.1	3.7	6.1
East Asia	14.3	14.5	14.4	31.1	17.3	27.2
India	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.3
Sri Lanka	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.7	2.2
Southern Asia	4.5	4.3	4.4	5.9	4.7	5.5
Argentina	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Chile	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
El Salvador	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Uruguay	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
South & Central America	2.0	1.0	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
Mauritius	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8
South Africa	1.7	1.3	1.6	2.5	1.7	2.3
South & East Africa	2.3	1.9	2.2	3.4	2.5	3.1
Other CLDB	6.8	5.9	6.6	8.2	5.6	7.5
Total CLDB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main English-speaking countries	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australian-born	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Not further defined.

(b) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

(c) Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

.. Not applicable.

(continued)

Table 2.3 (continued): Persons aged 65 and over, birthplace by age, Australia, 2011 and 2026

Birthplace	Growth rate 15-year period					
	1996–2011			2011–2026		
	65–79	80+	65+	65–79	80+	65+
Fiji	165.8	161.6	165.2	168.1	194.8	172.0
Papua New Guinea	89.2	228.9	105.6	305.2	97.6	266.1
Oceania	141.4	179.4	146.7	202.3	164.5	196.4
Austria	34.0	96.1	46.9	-21.8	35.8	-5.8
France	58.5	221.0	81.6	67.4	60.2	65.6
Germany	33.4	218.7	58.0	-7.6	37.0	4.3
Netherlands	29.9	138.3	48.2	-12.4	43.2	2.8
Western Europe	32.9	166.5	53.7	-7.6	40.3	5.3
Cyprus	43.4	321.3	73.8	31.8	50.7	36.8
Greece	146.9	243.6	161.7	-42.0	139.3	-5.6
Italy	18.5	182.5	45.2	-33.2	18.8	-16.7
Malta	104.8	196.7	117.2	-0.7	116.0	20.8
Portugal	225.1	274.7	231.6	66.0	244.9	92.7
Spain	87.2	455.8	120.0	-3.4	93.0	18.3
Southern Europe	57.1	203.1	79.7	-28.2	58.7	-5.4
Former Czechoslovakia ^(a)	-35.9	196.2	-8.0	5.2	-16.3	-3.1
Hungary	-2.9	73.7	12.6	-38.8	-0.4	-26.8
Poland	-61.0	85.8	-35.6	77.2	-52.2	12.7
Romania	-24.9	165.3	1.2	111.9	-15.3	66.2
Russian Federation	-42.8	5.8	-27.9	18.6	-34.7	-5.4
Ukraine	-71.4	126.8	-42.9	-31.9	-64.6	-50.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	234.9	423.1	252.2	66.0	209.4	85.5
Croatia	195.1	252.2	202.6	-24.0	170.2	5.5
Macedonia ^(b)	153.8	226.4	163.8	51.6	146.0	67.8
Serbia and Montenegro ^(c)	142.5	155.9	144.6	15.3	157.2	38.3
Former Yugoslavia ^(a)	79.1	209.8	97.1	5.9	76.9	21.2
Eastern Europe	5.3	116.9	23.9	12.9	17.8	14.3
Egypt	30.1	156.5	50.0	11.7	40.2	19.3
Iran	101.0	262.0	125.7	152.2	117.6	143.7
Iraq	118.7	590.1	161.6	142.4	121.6	137.4
Lebanon	122.8	277.8	142.5	104.6	135.9	110.8
Turkey	214.0	19.3	160.2	72.9	244.6	94.7
North Africa & the Middle East	86.4	179.6	101.1	75.2	101.4	80.9
Burma (Myanmar)	19.7	96.0	35.0	69.8	25.2	56.8
Cambodia	121.7	357.4	151.0	189.9	134.0	177.2
China	30.7	166.5	57.2	103.7	28.1	78.7
Hong Kong	40.7	129.9	53.5	444.1	166.0	384.2
Indonesia	20.8	221.4	45.7	138.6	58.6	116.7
Japan	48.7	337.4	77.1	240.1	109.8	208.5
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	198.1	242.2	204.9	113.3	209.8	129.9
Laos	108.6	232.6	128.3	247.1	110.5	215.5
Malaysia	206.4	336.4	221.1	162.8	250.7	176.3
Philippines	111.4	380.7	144.2	325.0	137.3	279.9
Singapore	89.1	192.1	103.5	207.4	150.0	195.9
Taiwan	181.2	285.7	193.7	314.0	252.9	304.4
Thailand	222.4	297.0	231.8	487.8	276.3	455.8
Vietnam	86.8	430.5	127.1	261.1	97.8	216.3
East Asia	72.1	234.5	97.1	200.5	90.3	171.7
India	61.8	137.7	75.7	60.3	68.7	62.4
Sri Lanka	65.9	185.8	86.7	125.9	76.1	112.7
Southern Asia	63.1	152.7	79.3	82.1	71.3	79.4
Argentina	247.3	162.2	230.2	67.2	250.8	96.5
Chile	324.3	231.1	307.5	74.7	321.4	110.8
El Salvador	179.1	238.0	188.8	261.9	181.1	246.4
Uruguay	262.3	334.0	271.6	6.5	265.7	45.6
South & Central America	274.8	233.1	267.7	68.5	277.3	100.7
Mauritius	69.7	165.6	87.2	95.5	82.1	92.0
South Africa	103.2	68.2	94.7	105.4	115.3	107.5
South & East Africa	92.9	91.1	92.5	102.7	104.5	103.1
Other CLDB	37.5	73.0	44.4	67.5	50.5	63.5
Total CLDB	47.3	164.8	66.4	38.4	59.0	43.7
Main English-speaking countries	35.6	30.9	34.4	34.9	47.5	37.9
Australian-born	15.2	47.3	22.6	69.9	28.9	58.6
Total	23.9	60.4	31.9	57.9	37.7	52.5

(a) Not further defined.

(b) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

(c) Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

Language

The present

1996

Of the 392,800 overseas-born older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Australia in 1996, only 21.2% (83,200) used English as their main language spoken at home (Table 2.4). This proportion was slightly lower at more advanced ages. Overall, 14% of the Australian population aged 65 and over used a language other than English as the main language spoken at home.

Italian was by far the most commonly used foreign language, being spoken by 79,100 older people (20.1% of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds). This was followed by Greek (30,400 older people and 7.7% of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds), German (30,000 older people and 7.6% of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds), Polish (17,900 older people and 4.6% of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds), Dutch (15,600 older people and 4.0% of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds) and Cantonese (14,800 older people and 3.8% of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds). Other languages spoken by between 1% and 2% of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds were French, Spanish, Maltese, Hungarian, Russian, Croatian, Macedonian, Arabic (including Lebanese), Vietnamese and Mandarin. A more detailed version of Table 2.3, including 5-year age groups and sex, appears in Supplementary Table A2.2.

Table 2.4: Persons aged 65 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, main language spoken at home by age, Australia, 1996

Language	Number			Per cent of total population			Per cent of CLDB population			80+ as a % of
	65-79	80+	65+	65-79	80+	65+	65-79	80+	65+	65+
English	70,976	12,263	83,239	4.1	2.5	3.8	21.6	19.2	21.2	14.7
German	25,176	4,789	29,965	1.5	1.0	1.4	7.7	7.5	7.6	16.0
Dutch	12,489	3,149	15,638	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.8	4.9	4.0	20.1
French	4,187	1,026	5,213	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	1.3	19.7
Greek	25,986	4,449	30,435	1.5	0.9	1.4	7.9	7.0	7.7	14.6
Portuguese	1,117	179	1,296	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	13.8
Spanish	4,865	749	5,614	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.4	13.3
Italian	65,954	13,146	79,100	3.8	2.7	3.6	20.1	20.5	20.1	16.6
Maltese	6,656	1,042	7,698	0.4	0.2	0.3	2.0	1.6	2.0	13.5
Hungarian	6,225	1,576	7,801	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.9	2.5	2.0	20.2
Russian	5,246	1,835	7,081	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.6	2.9	1.8	25.9
South Slavic ^(a)	2,186	409	2,595	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	15.8
Croatian	5,376	846	6,222	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.3	1.6	13.6
Macedonian	4,702	799	5,501	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	14.5
Serbian	2,468	375	2,843	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	13.2
Polish	14,833	3,057	17,890	0.9	0.6	0.8	4.5	4.8	4.6	17.1
Other European	18,316	4,531	22,847	1.1	0.9	1.0	5.6	7.1	5.8	19.8
Persian	636	80	716	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	11.2
Arabic (incl. Lebanese)	6,776	1,033	7,809	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.1	1.6	2.0	13.2
Turkish	1,023	100	1,123	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.9
Other Southwest Asian/North African	1,080	200	1,280	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	15.6
Tamil	1,107	159	1,266	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	12.6
Hindi	923	94	1,017	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	9.2
Other Southern Asian	1,968	292	2,260	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	12.9
Vietnamese	5,528	688	6,216	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.7	1.1	1.6	11.1
Indonesian	581	75	656	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	11.4
Tagalog (Filipino)	3,231	455	3,686	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	12.3
Other Southeast Asian	2,045	334	2,379	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	14.0
Chinese ^(a)	1,691	411	2,102	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	19.6
Cantonese	12,252	2,540	14,792	0.7	0.5	0.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	17.2
Mandarin	3,280	470	3,750	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.7	1.0	12.5
Japanese	634	74	708	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	10.5
Korean	1,031	178	1,209	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	14.7
Other Eastern Asian	1,410	385	1,795	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	21.4
Other languages	1,415	219	1,634	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	13.4
Not stated/inadequately described	5,423	2,001	7,424	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.6	3.1	1.9	27.0
Total	328,792	64,008	392,800	19.1	13.2	17.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.3

(a) Not further defined.

The future

1996 to 2011

By 2011, there are projected to be 653,800 older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Australia. Of these, 151,300, or 23.1%, are projected to use English as their main language spoken at home. This group is projected to grow by 82% between 1996 and 2011. The remainder, just over half a million people (502,500), are projected to use a language other than English as their main language spoken at home. This population group represents 17.3% of the total older Australian population in 2011.²

Italian is projected to be the most common language other than English used by older people in 2011, being the main language spoken at home for 111,100 people or 17.0% of the older Australian population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents a 41% increase in the number of people who use Italian as their main language spoken at home over the period from 1996 to 2011. The rate of growth is substantially higher, however, in the 80 and over Italian-speaking population during this period, at 175%. By 2011, there are projected to be 36,200 persons aged 80 and over living in Australia who use Italian as their main language spoken at home.

Greek is projected to be the main language spoken at home by 74,000 older people in 2011, making up 11.3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. The number of Greek-speaking older people is projected to increase substantially during this period, with growth rates of 143% in the 65-and-over population and 247% in the 80-and-over age group. The number of people aged 80 and over who use Greek as their main language spoken at home is projected to reach 15,400 by 2011, accounting for 9.1% of the 80-and-over population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

German is projected to be the third most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, being used by 33,800 older people or 5.2% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. The growth rate is projected to be a modest 13%, although among those aged 80 and over it is substantially higher at 148%. By 2011 there are projected to be 11,900 people aged 80 and over who use German as their main language spoken at home, equivalent to 7.0% of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

Cantonese is projected to be the next most commonly used language, being spoken in 2011 by 4.0% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds or 26,400 older people. The growth rates are projected to be 79% in the 65-and-over population and 192% in the 80-and-over population. The number of people using Cantonese as their main language spoken at home who are aged 80 and over is projected to be 7,400.

Croatian is projected to be spoken by 19,000 people aged 65 and over in 2011, 2,800 of whom will be aged 80 and over. The growth rates are projected to be high, at 206% in the 65-and-over population and 240% among those aged 80 and over.

² The projections presented here have been based on main language spoken at home at the time of the 1996 Census. As people from a non-English-speaking background reach advanced ages, there is some anecdotal evidence to suggest that a proportion of those who use English as their main language spoken at home cease to do so. It may therefore be the case that these projections overestimate the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds who will use English as their main language spoken at home in their old age.

Arabic (including Lebanese) is projected to be the main language spoken at home for 19,000 older people in 2011, 3,600 of whom will be aged 80 and over. Here, too, the growth rates are substantial, particularly in the 80-and-over population (247% compared with 143% for the 65-and-over population).

Spanish is projected to be the next most commonly used language, spoken by 16,700 older people of whom 2,900 will be aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the period from 1996 to 2011 are high at 198% and 290% respectively.

Dutch is projected to be the language used by 15,700 older people, a substantial proportion of whom (6,200) will be aged 80 and over. The population of Dutch-speaking persons aged 65 and over is projected to be stable over the period from 1996 to 2011, with a 96% growth rate in the 80-and-over age group.

Maltese is projected to be the next most commonly used language, being spoken at home by 14,300 persons of whom 3,100 will be aged 80 and over. Growth rates over the period are projected to be substantial, particularly in the 80-and-over population (197% compared with 86% for the 65-and-over population).

Macedonian is projected to be spoken by 13,700 older people, and Vietnamese by 13,400. Of these, those aged 80 and over number 2,500 and 3,800 respectively.

French, Hungarian, Russian, Serbian, Polish, Filipino and Mandarin are each projected to be spoken by between 1% and 2% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

2011 to 2026

By 2026, there are projected to be 939,800 older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Australia. Of these, 243,900, or 26.0%, are projected to use English as their main language spoken at home. This group is projected to grow by 61% between 2011 and 2026. The remainder, over two-thirds of a million people (695,900), are projected to use a language other than English as their main language spoken at home. This population group represents 15.7% of the total older Australian population in 2026.

Italian is projected to remain the most common language other than English spoken at home by people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026. It is projected to be spoken by 82,200 older people, or 8.7% of people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This figure represents a decline in numbers of 26% from 2011, when older Italian-speakers accounted for 17.0% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. The number of people aged 80 and over who use Italian as the main language spoken at home is projected to be 41,500 (15.4% of those aged 80 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds), an increase of 15% since 2011.

Greek is again projected to be the second most commonly used language other than English, being spoken at home by 68,300 people or 7.3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. The numbers of older people who use Greek as their main language spoken at home are projected to decline marginally (-8%) over the period, but the number of these who are aged 80 and over is projected to increase by 124%. By 2026 there are projected to be 34,600 people aged 80 and over living in Australia who use Greek as their main language spoken at home.

Cantonese is projected to move into third position, with 59,500 older people (6.3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds) using Cantonese as their main language spoken at home, 12,500 of whom are projected to be aged 80 and over. The growth rates are projected to be 125% and 69% respectively.

Vietnamese is projected to move from its position as the eleventh most commonly used language among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011 to fourth position in 2026. There are projected to be 42,100 older people (4.5% of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds) who use Vietnamese as their main language spoken at home in 2026, 7,200 of whom will be aged 80 and over. The growth rates are projected to be 214% and 88% respectively.

Arabic (including Lebanese) moves into fifth position, with a projected population of 38,600 older people (4.1% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds). This represents a growth rate of 104% between 2011 and 2026, or 132% in the 80-and-over population. In 2026 there are projected to be 8,300 people aged 80 and over living in Australia who use Arabic (including Lebanese) as their main language spoken at home.

The numbers of older people who use Tagalog (Filipino) as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase rapidly during this period, an increase of 272% (115% in the 80-and-over population). There are projected to be 30,500 older people who use Tagalog as their main language spoken at home in 2026, only 4,600 of whom are projected to be aged 80 and over.

The numbers of older people who speak Mandarin are also projected to increase rapidly during this period, increasing by 241% to reach 29,800 people (3.2% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds). The number of Mandarin-speakers who are aged 80 and over is (similar to those who speak Tagalog) relatively low, at 3,900 (1.5% of the 80-and-over population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds).

The number of people who use Spanish as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase during this period, particularly in the 80-and-over age group. The growth rates are projected to be 75% in the 65-and-over age group, and 198% in the 80-and-over age group. There are projected to be 29,300 older people who use Spanish as their main language spoken at home living in Australia in 2026, 8,700 of whom are projected to be aged 80 and over. These two numbers represent 3.1% and 3.2% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds respectively.

The number of older people who use German as their main language spoken at home is projected to decline by 31% over the period from 2011 to 2026, to 23,500 people. The number of German-speakers aged 80 and over is also projected to decline, by 7%, to 11,000, but German speakers continue to account for 4.1% of the 80-and-over population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. In the 80-and-over population, only English, Italian, Greek and Cantonese are more commonly used languages.

Macedonian is projected to be the next most commonly used language, being used by 21,100 older people, 5,900 of whom are aged 80 and over. The growth rates are projected to be 55% and 130% respectively.

Croatian is projected to be the main language spoken at home by 20,000 older people, of whom 7,800 will be aged 80 and over. The growth rates are projected to be 5% and 171% respectively.

Dutch, French, Maltese, Serbian, Polish, Turkish, Hindi and Chinese (not further defined) are each projected to be the main language spoken at home by between 1% and 2% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Table 2.5: Persons aged 65 and over, main language spoken at home by age, 2011 and 2026

Language	Number					
	2011			2026		
	65–79	80+	65+	65–79	80+	65+
English	117,515	33,755	151,270	182,741	61,207	243,948
German	21,916	11,872	33,788	12,425	11,027	23,452
Dutch	9,545	6,164	15,709	5,532	5,785	11,317
French	5,807	2,221	8,028	8,117	3,328	11,445
Greek	58,504	15,447	73,951	33,668	34,610	68,278
Portuguese	3,329	622	3,951	5,919	1,978	7,897
Spanish	13,804	2,918	16,722	20,579	8,692	29,271
Italian	74,968	36,156	111,124	40,691	41,472	82,163
Maltese	11,255	3,093	14,348	8,727	5,600	14,327
Hungarian	5,696	2,862	8,558	4,270	2,854	7,124
Russian	5,087	2,667	7,754	6,057	2,567	8,624
South Slavic ^(a)	3,967	1,095	5,062	3,495	1,943	5,438
Croatian	16,147	2,874	19,021	12,240	7,800	20,040
Macedonian	11,121	2,544	13,665	15,288	5,852	21,140
Serbian	6,484	1,219	7,703	8,402	3,068	11,470
Polish	6,825	5,936	12,761	13,868	3,541	17,409
Other European	14,898	7,683	22,581	15,976	7,852	23,828
Persian	1,548	373	1,921	4,592	974	5,566
Arabic (including Lebanese)	15,379	3,582	18,961	30,330	8,316	38,646
Turkish	4,442	498	4,940	8,196	2,134	10,330
Other Southwest Asian/North African	2,067	647	2,714	4,877	1,269	6,146
Tamil	1,977	618	2,595	5,809	1,229	7,038
Hindi	2,557	439	2,996	8,192	1,265	9,457
Other Southern Asian	4,634	1,051	5,685	16,435	2,464	18,899
Vietnamese	9,587	3,830	13,417	34,916	7,204	42,120
Indonesian	1,168	264	1,432	4,348	687	5,035
Tagalog (Filipino)	6,059	2,145	8,204	25,900	4,616	30,516
Other Southeast Asian	4,328	1,202	5,530	14,375	2,768	17,143
Chinese ^(a)	2,442	1,067	3,509	7,714	1,577	9,291
Cantonese	19,023	7,426	26,449	46,906	12,548	59,454
Mandarin	6,748	1,984	8,732	25,837	3,930	29,767
Japanese	1,186	298	1,484	4,272	776	5,048
Korean	3,193	633	3,826	6,607	2,043	8,650
Other Eastern Asian	2,497	858	3,355	5,295	1,703	6,998
Other languages	3,582	648	4,230	10,511	1,739	12,250
Not stated/inadequately described	5,002	2,823	7,825	7,160	3,137	10,297
Total	484,287	169,514	653,801	670,267	269,555	939,822

(a) Not further defined.

(continued)

Table 2.5 (continued): Persons aged 65 and over, main language spoken at home by age, 2011 and 2026

Language	2011			2026		
	65-79	80+	65+	65-79	80+	65+
	Per cent of CLDB population					
English	24.3	19.9	23.1	27.3	22.7	26.0
German	4.5	7.0	5.2	1.9	4.1	2.5
Dutch	2.0	3.6	2.4	0.8	2.1	1.2
French	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Greek	12.1	9.1	11.3	5.0	12.8	7.3
Portuguese	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8
Spanish	2.9	1.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.1
Italian	15.5	21.3	17.0	6.1	15.4	8.7
Maltese	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.3	2.1	1.5
Hungarian	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.8
Russian	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9
South Slavic ^(a)	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6
Croatian	3.3	1.7	2.9	1.8	2.9	2.1
Macedonian	2.3	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2
Serbian	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Polish	1.4	3.5	2.0	2.1	1.3	1.9
Other European	3.1	4.5	3.5	2.4	2.9	2.5
Persian	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6
Arabic (including Lebanese)	3.2	2.1	2.9	4.5	3.1	4.1
Turkish	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.1
Other Southwest Asian/North African	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7
Tamil	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7
Hindi	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.0
Other Southern Asian	1.0	0.6	0.9	2.5	0.9	2.0
Vietnamese	2.0	2.3	2.1	5.2	2.7	4.5
Indonesian	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5
Tagalog (Filipino)	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	1.7	3.2
Other Southeast Asian	0.9	0.7	0.8	2.1	1.0	1.8
Chinese ^(a)	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.0
Cantonese	3.9	4.4	4.0	7.0	4.7	6.3
Mandarin	1.4	1.2	1.3	3.9	1.5	3.2
Japanese	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5
Korean	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9
Other Eastern Asian	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
Other languages	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.3
Not stated/inadequately described	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Not further defined.

(continued)

Table 2.5 (continued): Persons aged 65 and over, main language spoken at home by age, 2011 and 2026

Language	1996–2011			2011–2026		
	65–79	80+	65+	65–79	80+	65+
	Growth rate 15-year period (%)					
English	65.6	175.3	81.7	55.5	81.3	61.3
German	-12.9	147.9	12.8	-43.3	-7.1	-30.6
Dutch	-23.6	95.7	0.5	-42.0	-6.1	-28.0
French	38.7	116.5	54.0	39.8	49.8	42.6
Greek	125.1	247.2	143.0	-42.5	124.1	-7.7
Portuguese	198.0	247.5	204.9	77.8	218.0	99.9
Spanish	183.7	289.6	197.9	49.1	197.9	75.0
Italian	13.7	175.0	40.5	-45.7	14.7	-26.1
Maltese	69.1	196.8	86.4	-22.5	81.1	-0.1
Hungarian	-8.5	81.6	9.7	-25.0	-0.3	-16.8
Russian	-3.0	45.3	9.5	19.1	-3.7	11.2
South Slavic ^(a)	81.5	167.7	95.1	-11.9	77.4	7.4
Croatian	200.4	239.7	205.7	-24.2	171.4	5.4
Macedonian	136.5	218.4	148.4	37.5	130.0	54.7
Serbian	162.7	225.1	170.9	29.6	151.7	48.9
Polish	-54.0	94.2	-28.7	103.2	-40.3	36.4
Other European	-18.7	69.6	-1.2	7.2	2.2	5.5
Persian	143.4	366.3	168.3	196.6	161.1	189.7
Arabic (including Lebanese)	127.0	246.8	142.8	97.2	132.2	103.8
Turkish	334.2	398.0	339.9	84.5	328.5	109.1
Other Southwest Asian/North African	91.4	223.5	112.0	135.9	96.1	126.5
Tamil	78.6	288.7	105.0	193.8	98.9	171.2
Hindi	177.0	367.0	194.6	220.4	188.2	215.7
Other Southern Asian	135.5	259.9	151.5	254.7	134.4	232.4
Vietnamese	73.4	456.7	115.8	264.2	88.1	213.9
Indonesian	101.0	252.0	118.3	272.3	160.2	251.6
Tagalog (Filipino)	87.5	371.4	122.6	327.5	115.2	272.0
Other Southeast Asian	111.6	259.9	132.5	232.1	130.3	210.0
Chinese ^(a)	44.4	159.6	66.9	215.9	47.8	164.8
Cantonese	55.3	192.4	78.8	146.6	69.0	124.8
Mandarin	105.7	322.1	132.9	282.9	98.1	240.9
Japanese	87.1	302.7	109.6	260.2	160.4	240.2
Korean	209.7	255.6	216.5	106.9	222.7	126.1
Other Eastern Asian	77.1	122.9	86.9	112.1	98.5	108.6
Other languages	153.1	195.9	158.9	193.4	168.4	189.6
Not stated/inadequately described	-7.8	41.1	5.4	43.1	11.1	31.6
Total	47.3	164.8	66.4	38.4	59.0	43.7

(a) Not further defined.

Religion

The present

1996

Of the 392,800 overseas-born older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Australia in 1996, 75.6% espoused a Christian religion (Table 2.6). The next most common religion was Judaism, with 3.0% of the total population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (11,700). Judaism predominated more among older age groups (5.2% of those aged 80 and over) than younger age groups (2.6% of those aged 65–79). Buddhism accounted for a further 2.5% (10,000 people).

Among the Christian religions, Catholic was by far the most common, accounting for 47.2% (185,324) of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This was followed by Greek Orthodox (8.9%), Lutheran (4.6%), Anglican (3.8%) and Presbyterian and Reformed (2.0%) religions. A more detailed version of Table 2.4, including 5-year age groups and sex, appears in Supplementary Table A2.3.

Table 2.6: Persons aged 65 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, religious affiliation by age, Australia, 1996

Religion	Number			Per cent of total population			Per cent of CLDB population			80+ as a % of 65+
	65-79	80+	65+	65-79	80+	65+	65-79	80+	65+	
Anglican	12,046	3,054	15,100	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.7	4.8	3.8	20.2
Assemblies of God	486	75	561	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.4
Baptist	2,769	641	3,410	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	18.8
Brethren	117	26	143	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2
Buddhism	8,411	1,543	9,954	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	15.5
Catholic	157,676	27,648	185,324	9.2	5.7	8.4	48.0	43.2	47.2	24.8
Christian ^(a)	1,666	324	1,990	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	16.3
Christian, Oriental	2,055	399	2,454	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	16.3
Christian, Other	599	148	747	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	19.8
Churches of Christ	397	83	480	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	17.3
Hinduism	1,852	204	2,056	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	9.9
Islam	3,789	428	4,217	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	10.1
Jehovah's Witnesses	2,139	407	2,546	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	16.0
Judaism	8,424	3,313	11,737	0.5	0.7	0.5	2.6	5.2	3.0	28.2
Latter Day Saints	237	35	272	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.9
Lutheran	15,579	2,434	18,013	0.9	0.5	0.8	4.7	3.8	4.6	13.5
Orthodox, Greek	29,784	5,121	34,905	1.7	1.1	1.6	9.1	8.0	8.9	14.7
Orthodox, Macedonian	3,002	452	3,454	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	13.1
Orthodox, Russian	2,324	841	3,165	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.8	26.6
Orthodox, Serbian	2,127	334	2,461	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	13.6
Orthodox, Other	2,995	630	3,625	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	17.4
Pentecostal, Other	1,053	169	1,222	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	13.8
Presbyterian & Reformed	6,233	1,567	7,800	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.9	2.4	2.0	20.1
Protestant, Other	1,071	203	1,274	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	15.9
Salvation Army	257	66	323	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	20.4
Seventh Day Adventist	1,145	276	1,421	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	19.4
Uniting Church	5,190	1,210	6,400	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.9	1.6	18.9
Other religions	1,760	292	2,052	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	14.2
No religion	26,248	4,279	30,527	1.5	0.9	1.4	8.0	6.7	7.8	14.0
Not stated/inadequately described	27,361	7,806	35,167	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.3	12.2	9.0	22.2
Total	328,792	64,008	392,800	19.1	13.2	17.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.3

(a) Not further defined.

The future

1996 to 2011

By 2011 there are projected to be 653,800 overseas-born older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Australia, 75.1% of whom espouse a Christian religion (Table 2.7). Among the Christian religions, Catholic is by far the most common (45.1% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, or 295,124 people, including 81,196 people aged 80 and over). The growth rate in this group is projected to be 60% (194% in the 80-and-over age group). The next most common religious category is projected to be Greek Orthodox (11.2% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, or 73,200 people, including 14,100 people aged 80 and over). This is followed by Lutherans, who are projected to account for 23,800 older people (3.6% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse

backgrounds), 7,400 of whom will be aged 80 and over. Anglicans are projected to account for a further 3.5% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, or 22,700 older people of whom 6,900 are projected to be 80 and over.

Other than Christianity, the next most common religious affiliation is projected to be Buddhism, with 2.8% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (18,100). The growth rate among older Buddhists is projected to be 82% over the period from 1996 to 2011, and even higher in the 80-and-over age group at 153%. By 2011 there are projected to be 3,900 Buddhists aged 80 and over living in Australia.

The Islamic religion is projected to account for a further 2.2% of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, or 14,400 people, of whom 1,700 are projected to be 80 and over. The growth rates for the 65 and over and 80-and-over age groups are projected to be 242% and 307% respectively.

Judaism is projected to account for 9,000 older people in 2011, down 23% on the numbers reported for 1996. The numbers in the 80 and over group, however continue to grow somewhat (by 19%), to reach 3,900 or 2.3% of people aged 80 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

2011 to 2026

By 2026 there are projected to be 939,800 overseas-born older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Australia, 64.0% of whom espouse a Christian religion (Table 2.7). Christianity is therefore projected to account for a noticeably lower proportion of older immigrants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026 than it did in 2011. Among the Christian religions, Catholic is by far the most common (38.7% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, or 363,514 people, including 119,761 people aged 80 and over). The growth rate in this group is projected to be 23% (48% in the 80-and-over age group). The next most common religious category is projected to be Greek Orthodox (7.0% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, or 65,400 people, including 25,000 people aged 80 and over). The growth rate among people of the Greek Orthodox faith is projected to be -11% between 2011 and 2026, but 77% among the 80-and-over population. Anglicans are projected to account for a further 3.4% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, or 32,300 older people of whom 11,000 are projected to be 80 and over. Older Lutherans decline in numbers by 25% during this period, but the numbers aged 80 and over continue to grow somewhat (by 11%) to reach 8,200 (3.1% of the 80-and-over population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds).

Other than Christianity, the next most common religious affiliation was projected to be Buddhism, with 5.3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (49,400). The growth rate among older Buddhists is projected to be 173% over the period from 1996 to 2011, and 82% in the 80-and-over age group. By 2011 there are projected to be 7,100 Buddhists aged 80 and over living in Australia.

The Islamic religion is projected to account for a further 4.0% of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, or 37,300 people, of whom 5,600 are projected to be 80 and over. The growth rates for the 65 and over and 80-and-over age groups are projected to be 159% and 222% respectively.

By 2026 Judaism and Hinduism are projected to account for 1.1% and 1.8% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds respectively.

Table 2.7: Persons aged 65 and over, religious affiliation by age, 2011 and 2026

Religion	Number					
	2011			2026		
	65-79	80+	65+	65-79	80+	65+
Anglican	15,826	6,864	22,690	21,318	10,961	32,279
Assemblies of God	1,001	265	1,266	2,206	611	2,817
Baptist	4,651	1,763	6,414	10,561	3,386	13,947
Brethren	199	65	264	363	132	495
Buddhism	14,236	3,896	18,132	42,344	7,083	49,427
Catholic	213,928	81,196	295,124	243,753	119,761	363,514
Christian ^(a)	3,191	985	4,176	6,612	2,176	8,788
Christian, Oriental	3,731	922	4,653	6,164	1,677	7,841
Christian, Other	715	333	1,048	969	466	1,435
Churches of Christ	632	230	862	1,341	439	1,780
Hinduism	4,648	825	5,473	14,753	2,089	16,842
Islam	12,660	1,743	14,403	31,668	5,615	37,283
Jehovah's Witnesses	3,355	1,255	4,610	3,949	2,316	6,265
Judaism	5,049	3,946	8,995	7,103	3,502	10,605
Latter Day Saints	520	134	654	1,166	315	1,481
Lutheran	16,391	7,422	23,813	9,722	8,235	17,957
Orthodox, Greek	59,097	14,121	73,218	40,413	24,974	65,387
Orthodox, Macedonian	7,268	1,365	8,633	10,532	2,994	13,526
Orthodox, Russian	1,911	1,035	2,946	1,923	1,154	3,077
Orthodox, Serbian	4,833	897	5,730	5,799	1,921	7,720
Orthodox, Other	4,306	1,240	5,546	6,000	2,012	8,012
Pentecostal, Other	2,155	582	2,737	4,695	1,311	6,006
Presbyterian & Reformed	7,440	3,397	10,837	8,433	4,878	13,311
Protestant, Other	1,783	638	2,421	3,075	1,297	4,372
Salvation Army	337	144	481	375	207	582
Seventh Day Adventist	1,590	658	2,248	2,657	1,037	3,694
Uniting Church	7,744	2,875	10,619	12,310	5,184	17,494
Other religions	3,371	990	4,361	8,099	2,002	10,101
No religion	43,418	14,584	58,002	99,968	26,531	126,499
Not stated/inadequately described	38,301	15,144	53,445	61,996	25,289	87,285
Total	484,287	169,514	653,801	670,267	269,555	939,822

(a) Not further defined.

(continued)

Table 2.7 (continued): Persons aged 65 and over, religious affiliation by age, 2011 and 2026

Religion	Per cent of CLDB population					
	2011			2026		
	65–79	80+	65+	65–79	80+	65+
Anglican	3.3	4.0	3.5	3.2	4.1	3.4
Assemblies of God	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Baptist	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.5
Brethren	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Buddhism	2.9	2.3	2.8	6.3	2.6	5.3
Catholic	44.2	47.9	45.1	36.4	44.4	38.7
Christian ^(a)	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9
Christian, Oriental	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8
Christian, Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Churches of Christ	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hinduism	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	0.8	1.8
Islam	2.6	1.0	2.2	4.7	2.1	4.0
Jehovah's Witnesses	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7
Judaism	1.0	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1
Latter Day Saints	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Lutheran	3.4	4.4	3.6	1.5	3.1	1.9
Orthodox, Greek	12.2	8.3	11.2	6.0	9.3	7.0
Orthodox, Macedonian	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.4
Orthodox, Russian	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Orthodox, Serbian	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Orthodox, Other	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
Pentecostal, Other	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6
Presbyterian & Reformed	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.4
Protestant, Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Salvation Army	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Seventh Day Adventist	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Uniting Church	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9
Other religions	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.1
No religion	9.0	8.6	8.9	14.9	9.8	13.5
Not stated/inadequately described	7.9	8.9	8.2	9.2	9.4	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Not further defined.

(continued)

Table 2.7 (continued): Persons aged 65 and over, religious affiliation by age, 2011 and 2026

Religion	Growth rate 15-year period (%)					
	1996–2011			2011–2026		
	65–79	80+	65+	65–79	80+	65+
Anglican	31.4	124.8	50.3	34.7	59.7	42.3
Assemblies of God	106.0	253.3	125.7	120.4	130.6	122.5
Baptist	68.0	175.0	88.1	127.1	92.1	117.4
Brethren	70.1	150.0	84.6	82.4	103.1	87.5
Buddhism	69.3	152.5	82.2	197.4	81.8	172.6
Catholic	35.7	193.7	59.2	13.9	47.5	23.2
Christian ^(a)	91.5	204.0	109.8	107.2	120.9	110.4
Christian, Oriental	81.6	131.1	89.6	65.2	81.9	68.5
Christian, Other	19.4	125.0	40.3	35.5	39.9	36.9
Churches of Christ	59.2	177.1	79.6	112.2	90.9	106.5
Hinduism	151.0	304.4	166.2	217.4	153.2	207.7
Islam	234.1	307.2	241.5	150.1	222.1	158.9
Jehovah's Witnesses	56.8	208.4	81.1	17.7	84.5	35.9
Judaism	-40.1	19.1	-23.4	40.7	-11.3	17.9
Latter Day Saints	119.4	282.9	140.4	124.2	135.1	126.5
Lutheran	5.2	204.9	32.2	-40.7	11.0	-24.6
Orthodox, Greek	98.4	175.7	109.8	-31.6	76.9	-10.7
Orthodox, Macedonian	142.1	202.0	149.9	44.9	119.3	56.7
Orthodox, Russian	-17.8	23.1	-6.9	0.6	11.5	4.4
Orthodox, Serbian	127.2	168.6	132.8	20.0	114.2	34.7
Orthodox, Other	43.8	96.8	53.0	39.3	62.3	44.5
Pentecostal, Other	104.7	244.4	124.0	117.9	125.3	119.4
Presbyterian & Reformed	19.4	116.8	38.9	13.3	43.6	22.8
Protestant, Other	66.5	214.3	90.0	72.5	103.3	80.6
Salvation Army	31.1	118.2	48.9	11.3	43.8	21.0
Seventh Day Adventist	38.9	138.4	58.2	67.1	57.6	64.3
Uniting Church	49.2	137.6	65.9	59.0	80.3	64.7
Other religions	91.5	239.0	112.5	140.3	102.2	131.6
No religion	65.4	240.8	90.0	130.2	81.9	118.1
Not stated/inadequately described	40.0	94.0	52.0	61.9	67.0	63.3
Total	47.3	164.8	66.4	38.4	59.0	43.7

(a) Not further defined.