

3 State and Territory profiles

Introduction

In the preceding chapter, national statistics were presented on older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. There is, however, a considerable degree of diversity in the ethnic composition of different Australian States and Territories. The Australian Capital Territory had the most diverse older population in 1996, with 24.8% of its older population being immigrants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. Victoria (23.1%), the Northern Territory (20.3%) and Western Australia (19.6%) also had higher than average proportions of people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. New South Wales (17.7%) and South Australia (17.8%) were very similar to the national average (17.8%). At the other end of the spectrum, both Queensland (10.4%) and Tasmania (7.3%) had lower than average proportions of their populations coming from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. These patterns are generally projected to continue into the future, although by 2011 Victoria becomes the State with the largest proportion of the older population coming from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 30.8% of its older population falling in to this category.

In the discussion which follows profiles are presented for each State and Territory in turn, firstly with regard to country of birth, and secondly with regard to main language spoken at home.

Country of birth

New South Wales

The present

1996

In 1996 there were 138,400 older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in New South Wales, representing 17.7% of the total older New South Wales population. This was very similar to the Australian national average (17.8%). The New South Wales older population was more diverse in its cultural and linguistic background than the populations of Queensland or Tasmania, and similar to South Australia. New South Wales had a fewer diverse older population than did Victoria, Western Australia, the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory. New South Wales accounted for 35.2% of the total older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, and 35.5% of the total older Australian population. Those older persons who were born in Southern Europe (4.9% of the New South Wales population) and Eastern Europe (3.7% of the New South Wales population) made up a substantial

New South Wales			Victoria			Queensland		
Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent
Italy	21,925	2.8	Italy	32,628	5.7	Italy	6,726	1.8
China	10,315	1.3	Greece	11,569	2.0	Netherlands	4,152	1.1
Greece	8,953	1.1	Poland	10,356	1.8	Germany	4,053	1.1
Poland	8,066	1.0	Germany	8,064	1.4	Poland	2,503	0.7
Germany	8,059	1.0	Netherlands	7,516	1.3			
Netherlands	6,630	0.8	China	4,432	0.8			
Lebanon	4,212	0.5	Malta	4,198	0.7			
Hungary	4,177	0.5	Yugoslavia ^(a)	3,134	0.6			
Malta	4,047	0.5	India	3,032	0.5			
Egypt	3,997	0.5	Hungary	2,959	0.5			
			Egypt	2,922	0.5			
			Ukraine	2,905	0.5			
			Vietnam	2,836	0.5			

Western Australia			South Australia			Tasmania		
Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent
Italy	9,190	5.0	Italy	9,296	4.5	Netherlands	776	1.3
Netherlands	3,167	1.7	Germany	4,282	2.1	Germany	654	1.1
India	2,801	1.5	Greece	3,362	1.6	Poland	645	1.1
Poland	2,438	1.3	Poland	3,306	1.6	Italy	471	0.8
Germany	1,875	1.0	Netherlands	2,585	1.3			
Yugoslavia ^(a)	1,152	0.6	Ukraine	1,228	0.6			
Greece	1,143	0.6						
Burma (Myanmar)	1,069	0.6						
South Africa	1,007	0.5						
Malaysia	955	0.5						

Australian Capital Territory			Northern Territory		
Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent
Italy	657	2.9	Indonesia	138	2.4
Germany	545	2.4	Italy	121	2.1
Poland	430	1.9	Germany	105	1.8
Netherlands	380	1.7	Philippines	93	1.6
Greece	275	1.2	Greece	87	1.5
China	256	1.1	China	75	1.3
Hungary	191	0.9	Netherlands	65	1.1
Croatia	174	0.8	India	53	0.9
Yugoslavia ^(a)	157	0.7	Czechoslovakia ^(b)	35	0.6
Austria	144	0.6	Sri Lanka	30	0.5
India	144	0.6	Malaysia	29	0.5
Vietnam	128	0.6			
Czechoslovakia ^(b)	120	0.5			

(a) Former Yugoslavia (not further defined).

(b) Former Czechoslovakia (not further defined).

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Tables A3.1–A3.8.

Figure 3.1: Persons aged 65 and over, main birthplaces of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds by State and Territory, Australia, 1996 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in each state)

proportion of the population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in New South Wales.

At ages 80 and over, those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds made up a substantially smaller proportion of the New South Wales population than they did for the older population in general. There were 22,500 persons aged 80 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in New South Wales in 1996, constituting 13.3% of the 80-and-over population. This is comparable to the proportion for all of Australia, which was 13.2%. As was the case for the older population generally, Southern Europe (3.4%) and Eastern Europe (2.9%) were the most common regions of origin for those aged 80 and over see Supplementary Table A3.1.

As was the case nationally and for all other jurisdictions except Tasmania and the Northern Territory, Italy was the most common country of birth for older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, accounting for 21,900 older persons and 2.8% of the total older New South Wales population (see Figure 3.2). Older people who were born in Italy, however, made up an even larger proportion of the older population in other States and Territories, constituting 5.7% of the older population in Victoria and 5.0% of that in Western Australia (see Figure 3.1). There were 3,500 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Italy living in New South Wales in 1996.

China was the second most common country of birth for older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in New South Wales, accounting for 10,300 persons or 1.3% of the total older New South Wales population. Of the older population who were born in China, more than half (57.3%) lived in New South Wales, making persons who were born in China a less populous component of the population profile in most other States and Territories. There were 1,900 persons aged 80 and over who were born in China living in New South Wales in 1996.

Persons who were born in Greece, Poland and Germany all accounted for approximately 1% of the older New South Wales population, constituting 9,000, 8,100 and 8,100 older persons respectively. At age 80 and over there were 1,400 persons who were born in Greece, 1,400 persons who were born in Poland and 1,100 persons who were born in Germany living in New South Wales.

Countries which contribute between 0.5% and 0.8% of the older New South Wales population are the Netherlands, Lebanon, Hungary, Malta and Egypt. In total, there are 10 countries of origin which contribute 0.5% or more of the total older New South Wales population. These countries are listed in Figure 3.2.

1996			2011			2026		
Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent
Italy	21,925	2.8	Italy	32,169	3.2	China	29,902	2.1
China	10,315	1.3	Greece	23,163	2.3	Italy	26,838	1.9
Greece	8,953	1.1	China	16,421	1.7	Vietnam	23,818	1.6
Poland	8,066	1.0	Germany	12,761	1.3	Greece	21,504	1.5
Germany	8,059	1.0	Lebanon	10,273	1.0	Lebanon	21,243	1.5
Netherlands	6,630	0.8	Netherlands	9,215	0.9	Philippines	20,991	1.5
Lebanon	4,212	0.5	Malta	8,442	0.8	Germany	13,294	0.9
Hungary	4,177	0.5	Vietnam	7,625	0.8	India	10,945	0.8
Malta	4,047	0.5	Croatia	7,479	0.8	Malta	9,784	0.7
Egypt	3,997	0.5	Yugoslavia ^(a)	6,938	0.7	Hona Kona	9,520	0.7
			Egypt	6,026	0.6	Macedonia ^(b)	8,884	0.6
			India	5,756	0.6	Netherlands	8,874	0.6
			Philippines	5,696	0.6	Yugoslavia ^(a)	8,594	0.6
			Macedonia ^(b)	5,408	0.5	South Africa	8,187	0.6
			Poland	5,193	0.5	Malaysia	8,086	0.6
						Croatia	7,886	0.5
						Egypt	7,540	0.5
						Korea	7,347	0.5
						Fiji	7,340	0.5

(a) Former Yugoslavia (not further defined).

(b) Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia.

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.1.

Figure 3.2: Persons aged 65 and over, main birthplaces of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, New South Wales, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in NSW)

The future

1996 to 2011

Between 1996 and 2011 the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in New South Wales is projected to increase by 74%, reaching 240,400 or 24.2% of the total older New South Wales population. This is slightly above the Australian national average (22.5%). The New South Wales population is thus projected to increase its cultural and linguistic diversity over the period from 1996 to 2011.

Nonetheless, it is projected to remain fewer culturally and linguistically diverse than the populations of Victoria, the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory.

For the population aged 80 and over, by 2011 there are projected to be 60,000 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, a growth rate over the 15-year period from 1996 of 166%. By 2011 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are projected to make up 22.2% of the New South Wales population aged 80 and over, a substantial change from the 13.3% reported in 1996.

Italy is projected to remain the most common country of birth for older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011, and the proportion of the population born in Italy is projected to increase to 3.2% of the total older New South Wales population, or 32,200 people. Between 1996 and 2011 the older population born in Italy is

projected to increase by 47%. During this same period, the 80-and-over population born in Italy is projected to increase by 190%, to 10,100.

Greece (2.3% of the total older New South Wales population) is projected to overtake China (1.7% of the total New South Wales older population) as the second most common country of birth, but both are projected to increase their share of the older population. Between 1996 and 2011 the numbers of older persons who were born in Greece are projected to increase by 159% (to 23,200) and those of older persons who were born in China by 59% (to 16,400). These growth rates are substantially higher again in the 80-and-over population, being 229% for those born in Greece, and 177% for those born in China. By 2011, there are projected to be 4,600 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Greece and 5,400 persons aged 80 and over who were born in China living in New South Wales.

Germany (58%), Lebanon (144%), the Netherlands (39%), Malta (109%) and Egypt (51%) are all projected to increase their numbers in the population substantially, with growth rates in the 80-and-over population being higher than those for the 65-79-year-old population. The number of older people who were born in Poland is projected to decrease by 36% and the number born in Hungary is projected to remain stable (2%) between 1996 and 2011, although growth is maintained in the 80-and-over population (87% and 48% respectively).

Several countries of birth are projected to increase to reach 0.5% of the total older New South Wales population during this period; these are Vietnam, Croatia, the former Yugoslavia (not further defined), India, the Philippines, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In total, there are 15 countries of origin which contribute 0.5% or more of the total older New South Wales population (see Figure 3.2).

2011 to 2026

By 2026, the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in New South Wales is projected to increase to 376,100, an increase of 56% over that for 2011. This represents 26.0% of the total older New South Wales population, a level well above that projected for the Australian population nationally (21.2%). The New South Wales population is thus projected to further increase its cultural and linguistic diversity between 2011 and 2026, and by 2026 will be second only to Victoria in terms of its cultural and linguistic diversity.

For the 80-and-over age group, there is projected to be a total of 101,000 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, making up 28.5% of the total New South Wales population of that age. This is a projected increase of 68% over the period from 2011 to 2026. Nationally, in the 80-and-over age group people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are projected to make up 25.2% of the Australian population.

Italy remains an important country of origin among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in New South Wales in 2026 (26,800 persons), but it moves out of first place (replaced by China) with the numbers of older persons who were born in Italy projected to decrease by 17%. The number of persons who were born in Italy aged 80 and over, however, is projected to continue to increase during this period, from 10,100 to 12,100, an increase of 20%.

China moves into first place as the most common country of origin for older immigrants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 29,900 persons constituting 2.1% of the 65-and-over population in New South Wales. Between 2011 and 2026, the number of older persons who were born in China is projected to increase by 82%, with most of the growth occurring in the 65-79-year-old population. There are projected to be 6,900 persons aged 80 and over who were born in China living in New South Wales in 2026.

By 2026, Vietnam is projected to be the third most common country of origin for older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 23,800 persons making up 1.6% of the older New South Wales population. The older population born in Vietnam is projected to increase by 212% during the period from 2011 to 2026. The number of persons who were born in Vietnam aged 80 or over is projected to increase by 98% during this same period, from 2,100 to 4,100.

Greece remains a major country of origin in 2026, with 21,500 older persons or 1.5% of the older New South Wales population. Older persons who were born in Greece are projected to decrease in number slightly over the period from 2011 to 2026 (-7%), but the numbers of persons who were born in Greece aged 80 and over are projected to continue to increase substantially (139%). By 2026, there are projected to be 11,100 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Greece living in New South Wales.

Lebanon is projected to be the country of birth for 1.5% of the total older New South Wales population in 2026, up from 0.5% in 1996. There are projected to be 21,200 persons aged 65 and over who were born in Lebanon, an increase of 107% between 2011 and 2026. Of these, it is projected that 4,800 will be aged 80 and over.

The Philippines is also projected to be a common country of birth for older Australians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds by 2026, accounting for 21,000 people or 1.5% of the total New South Wales population. This represents a projected increase of 269% between 2011 and 2026, with more of the growth occurring in the 65–79-year-old population. By 2026 there are projected to be 3,100 persons aged 80 and over living in New South Wales who were born in the Philippines.

By 2026 persons who were born in Germany are projected to number 13,300 (0.9% of the New South Wales population), an increase of 4% from 2011, with the growth occurring in the 80-and-over population. Persons who were born in India are projected to number 10,900 (0.8% of the New South Wales population), an increase of 90%.

Persons who were born in Malta, Hong Kong, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Netherlands, the former Yugoslavia (not further defined), South Africa, Malaysia, Croatia, Egypt, Korea and Fiji are all projected to account for between 0.5 and 0.7% of the New South Wales population by 2026. With the exception of the Netherlands, the number of people aged 65 and over who were born in each of these countries increases over the period from 2011 to 2026.

In total, there are 19 countries of origin which contribute 0.5% or more of the total older New South Wales population (see Figure 3.2).

Victoria

The present

1996

In 1996 the Victoria population included 131,600 older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, constituting 23.1% of the State's older population. This was substantially above the national average (17.8%). Indeed, Victoria had the most diverse older population in terms of cultural and linguistic background of any Australian State, although not as diverse as that found in the Australian Capital Territory. Victoria accounted for 33.5% of the total older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, and 25.8% of the total older Australian population. Older persons from

Southern Europe (8.9% of the older Victorian population), Eastern Europe (5.0% of the older Victorian population) and Western Europe (3.2% of the older Victorian population) made up a substantial proportion of the State's older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds see Supplementary Table A3.2.

At ages 80 and over, persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds made up a markedly smaller proportion of Victoria's population than did the older population in general. There were 21,100 persons aged 80 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in Victoria, constituting 16.5% of the 80-and-over population. This is higher than the proportion for all of Australia, which was 13.2%. As was the case for the older population generally, Southern, Eastern and Western Europe were the most common regions of origin for those aged 80 and over.

Italy was the most common country of birth for older Victorians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with more than one in twenty older Victorians (5.7%) being born in Italy (see Figure 3.3). A large proportion of older persons who were born in Italy lived in Victoria (40.3%). Indeed, this was broadly true for older immigrants from Southern Europe in general, with 40.7% of those born in Southern Europe living in Victoria. In 1996 there were 5,200 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Italy living in Victoria.

Greece was the second most common country of origin, with persons who were born in Greece constituting 2.0% (11,600) of the older Victorian population. Persons who were born in Greece, too, were concentrated in Victoria, with 43.1% of older Greek-born persons in Australia living in this State. There were 1,600 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Greece living in Victoria in 1996.

Persons who were born in Poland comprised the third largest group of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Victoria, accounting for 1.8% of the population or 10,400 persons. Persons who were born in Poland were also concentrated in Victoria, with 37.3% of older immigrants from Poland living in that State. There were 2,000 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Poland living in Victoria in 1996.

A further 1.4% of the Victorian older population was born in Germany (8,100 older persons) and 1.3% in the Netherlands (7,500 older persons). The number of people aged 80 and over was 1,200 for both countries.

There were also between 0.6 and 0.8% of older people living in Victoria who had been born in China, Malta or the former Yugoslavia (not further defined), and 0.5% of older people living in Victoria who had been born in each of India, Hungary, Egypt, the Ukraine and Vietnam. In total, there are 13 countries which contribute 0.5% or more to the older Victorian population (see Figure 3.3).

1996			2011			2026		
Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent
Italy	32,628	5.7	Italy	48,903	6.7	Italy	41,596	3.9
Greece	11,569	2.0	Greece	34,256	4.7	Greece	33,151	3.1
Poland	10,356	1.8	Germany	12,455	1.7	Vietnam	20,489	1.9
Germany	8,064	1.4	Netherlands	11,409	1.6	China	12,649	1.2
Netherlands	7,516	1.3	Malta	9,719	1.3	Germany	12,159	1.1
China	4,432	0.8	Croatia	7,478	1.0	Malta	12,076	1.1
Malta	4,198	0.7	Yugoslavia ^(a)	6,752	0.9	Netherlands	11,531	1.1
Yugoslavia ^(a)	3,134	0.6	China	6,737	0.9	Sri Lanka	10,324	1.0
India	3,032	0.5	Poland	6,540	0.9	India	9,779	0.9
Hungary	2,959	0.5	Vietnam	6,399	0.9	Philippines	9,097	0.9
Egypt	2,922	0.5	India	5,517	0.8	Macedonia ^(b)	9,034	0.9
Ukraine	2,905	0.5	Macedonia ^(b)	5,152	0.7	Yugoslavia ^(a)	8,398	0.8
Vietnam	2,836	0.5	Sri Lanka	4,986	0.7	Malaysia	8,387	0.8
			Egypt	4,507	0.6	Croatia	7,953	0.7
						Poland	6,846	0.6
						Lebanon	5,463	0.5
						Egypt	5,208	0.5
						Turkey	4,855	0.5

(a) Former Yugoslavia (not further defined).

(b) Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia.

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.2.

Figure 3.3: Persons aged 65 and over, main birthplaces of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, Victoria, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in Victoria)

The future

1996 to 2011

Between 1996 and 2011 the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Victoria is projected to increase by 71%, reaching 225,200 or 30.8% of the total older Victorian population. This is well above the Australian national average (22.4%). The Victorian population is thus projected to increase its cultural and linguistic diversity over the period from 1996 to 2011. By 2011 Victoria is projected to have the most culturally and linguistically diverse older population of any State or Territory in Australia.

For the population aged 80 and over, by 2011 there are projected to be 57,400 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, a growth rate over the 15-year period from 1996 of 171%. By 2011 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are projected to make up 28.6% of the Victorian population aged 80 and over, a substantial change from the 16.5% reported in 1996.

Italy is projected to remain the most common country of birth for older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011, but the proportion of persons who were born in Italy is expected to increase to 6.7% of the total older Victorian population, or 48,900 people. Between 1996 and 2011 the older population born in Italy is projected to increase by 50%. During this same period, the number of persons aged 80 and over who were born in Italy is projected to increase by 189%, to reach 15,100.

Greece is projected to remain the second most common country of birth for older Australians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 4.7% of the older Victorian population or 34,300 persons. Between 1996 and 2011 the numbers of people who were born in Greece are projected to increase by 196%. This growth rate is substantially higher in the 80-and-over population, being 297% for the 15-year period. By 2011, there are projected to be 6,200 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Greece living in Victoria.

Germany is projected to be ranked third as a country of origin for older Victorians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, accounting for 1.7% of the older Victorian population or 12,500 persons. Over the 15-year period to 2011, the older population born in Germany is expected to increase by 54%, with more rapid growth occurring in the 80-and-over population. The growth rate for the 80-and-over population is projected to be 190%, and the number of persons aged 80 and over is projected to increase to 3,400.

By 2011 there are projected to be 11,400 older persons who were born in the Netherlands living in Victoria, representing 1.6% of the Victorian population. The growth rate for this group is projected to be 52%, or 147% in the 80-and-over population. By 2011 there are projected to be 3,100 persons aged 80 and over who were born in the Netherlands living in Victoria.

Persons who were born in Malta (132%), Croatia (222%), the former Yugoslavia (not further defined) (115%), China (52%), Vietnam (126%), India (82%), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (161%), Sri Lanka (78%) and Egypt (54%) are all projected to increase their numbers in the Victorian population substantially, reaching between 0.6% and 1.3% of the State's older population. Persons who were born in Poland are projected to decrease in number over the period (-37%), although those aged 80 and over are projected to continue to increase.

In total, there are projected to be 14 countries of origin which contribute 0.5% or more to the total older Victorian population in 2011 (see Figure 3.3).

2011 to 2026

By 2026, the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Victoria is projected to increase to 300,600, an increase of 33% over the number for 2011. This represents 28.3% of the total older Victorian population, a level well above that projected for the Australian population nationally (21.2%). The Victorian population is thus projected to decrease its cultural and linguistic diversity between 2011 and 2026, but Victoria retains its position as the State or Territory with the highest level of cultural and linguistic diversity in its older population.

For the 80-and-over age group, there is projected to be a total of 92,800 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, making up 34.9% of the total Victorian population of that age. This is a projected increase of 62% over the period from 2011 to 2026. Nationally, in the 80-and-over age group, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are projected to make up 25.2% of the Australian population.

Italy remains the most common country of origin among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in Victoria in 2026 (41,600 persons), but the number of older persons who were born in Italy is projected to decrease by 15%. The number of persons who were born in Italy aged 80 and over, however, is projected to continue to increase during this period, from 15,100 to 18,600, an increase of 24%.

Greece remains in second place as the next most common country of origin for older immigrants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 33,200 persons constituting 3.1% of the 65-and-over population in Victoria. Between 2011 and 2026 the

number of older persons who were born in Greece is projected to decrease by 3%, although the number of persons aged 80 and over who were born in Greece is projected to increase by 170%. There are projected to be 16,900 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Greece living in Victoria in 2026.

Vietnam moves into third place as the next most common country of origin for older immigrants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 20,500 persons constituting 1.9% of the older Victorian population. The number of older people who were born in Vietnam is projected to grow rapidly during this 15-year period (a 220% increase), particularly in the 65–79 age group. There are projected to be 3,500 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Vietnam living in Victoria by 2026.

China moves into fourth place, with 12,600 persons constituting 1.2% of the 65-and-over population in Victoria. Between 2011 and 2026 the number of older persons who were born in China is projected to increase by 88%, with most of the growth occurring in the 65–79 age group. There are projected to be 2,800 persons aged 80 and over who were born in China living in Victoria in 2026.

Germany (12,200 persons aged 65 and over), Malta (12,100 persons aged 65 and over) and the Netherlands (11,500 persons aged 65 and over) continue to remain significant countries of origin for older persons living in Victoria in 2026, each accounting for 1.1% of the older population. Whereas the number of older persons who were born in Germany is projected to decrease marginally (-2%), the number aged 80 and over is projected to increase. The number of older persons who were born in Malta is projected to continue to increase over the period (24%), whereas those born in the Netherlands will remain relatively stable (a 1% increase).

Older persons who were born in Sri Lanka (10,300), India (9,800), the Philippines (9,100), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (9,000), the former Yugoslavia (not further defined) (8,400), Malaysia (8,400), Lebanon (5,500), Egypt (5,200) and Turkey (4,900) will all increase in numbers over the period from 2011 to 2026, reaching at least 0.5% of the Victorian older population. Older persons who were born in Poland (6,800) and Croatia (8,000) are also projected to contribute at least 0.5% to the Victorian population, but the population born in these countries is projected to remain relatively stable.

In total, there are 19 countries of origin which are projected to contribute 0.5% or more of the total Victorian population (see Figure 3.3).

Queensland

The present

1996

In 1996 the Queensland population included 38,900 older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, constituting 10.4% of the State's older population. This was substantially below the national average (17.8%). Indeed, Queensland had the second least diverse older population in terms of cultural and linguistic background of any Australian State or Territory. Queensland accounted for 9.9% of the total older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, and 16.9% of the total older Australian population. Older persons from Western Europe (2.5% of the older Queensland population) and Southern Europe (2.5% of the older Queensland population) made up a

substantial proportion of the State's older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds Supplementary Table A3.3.

At ages 80 and over, persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds made up a smaller proportion of Queensland's population than they did for the older population in general. There were 6,500 persons aged 80 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in Queensland, constituting 8.1% of the 80-and-over population. This is lower than the proportion for all of Australia, which was 13.2%. As was the case for the older population generally, Southern and Western Europe were the most common regions of origin for those aged 80 and over.

Italy was the most common country of birth for older Queenslanders from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 1.8% of older Queenslanders being born in Italy (6,700 persons) (see Figure 3.4). Only 8.3% of older persons who were born in Italy lived in Queensland. In 1996 there were 1,300 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Italy living in Queensland.

The Netherlands was the second most common country of origin, with persons who were born in the Netherlands constituting 1.1% (4,200) of the older Queensland population. Persons who were born in the Netherlands living in Queensland made up only 5.0% of older persons who were born in the Netherlands living in Australia. There were 700 persons aged 80 and over who were born in the Netherlands living in Queensland in 1996.

Persons who were born in Germany comprised the third largest group of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Queensland, accounting for 1.1% of the population or 4,100 persons. Persons who were born in Germany living in Queensland accounted for 14.7% of older immigrants from Germany living in Australia. There were 500 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Germany living in Queensland in 1996.

A further 0.7% of the Queensland older population was born in Poland (2,500 older persons). The number of persons who were born in Poland and living in Queensland aged 80 and over was 400. In total, there are 4 countries which contribute 0.5% or more to the older Queensland population in 1996. These countries are listed in Figure 3.4.

1996			2011			2026		
Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent
Italy	6,726	1.8	Italy	8,322	1.5	Germany	8,219	0.9
Netherlands	4,152	1.1	Germany	7,378	1.4	Netherlands	7,111	0.8
Germany	4,053	1.1	Netherlands	6,519	1.2	Philippines	6,816	0.7
Poland	2,503	0.7				Italy	6,378	0.7
						Vietnam	4,585	0.5

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.3.

Figure 3.4: Persons aged 65 and over, main birthplaces of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, Queensland, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in Queensland)

The future

1996 to 2011

Between 1996 and 2011 the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Queensland is projected to increase by 61%, reaching 62,400

or 11.6% of the total older Queensland population. This is well below the Australian national average (22.4%). Queensland is projected to remain the second least culturally and linguistically diverse older population of any State or Territory in Australia.

For the population aged 80 and over, by 2011 there are projected to be 16,500 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, a growth rate over the 15-year period from 1996 of 153%. By 2011, persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are projected to make up 12.2% of the Queensland population aged 80 and over, an increase from the 8.1% reported in 1996.

Italy is projected to remain the most common country of birth for older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011, with the proportion of persons who were born in Italy being 1.5% of the total older Queensland population. Between 1996 and 2011 the older population born in Italy is projected to increase by 24% to 8,300. During this same period, the number of persons who were born in Italy aged 80 and over is projected to increase by 129% to reach 3,000.

Germany is projected to be ranked second as a country of origin for older Queenslanders from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, accounting for 1.4% of the older Queensland population or 7,400 persons. Over the 15-year period to 2011 the population of older persons who were born in Germany is expected to increase by 82%, with more rapid growth occurring in the 80-and-over population. The growth rate for the 80-and-over population is projected to be 233%, and the number of persons aged 80 and over is projected to increase to 1,800 persons.

By 2011 there are projected to be 6,500 older persons who were born in the Netherlands living in Queensland, representing 1.2% of the Queensland population. The growth rate for this group is projected to be 57%, and 161% in the 80-and-over population. By 2011 there are projected to be 1,700 persons aged 80 and over who were born in the Netherlands living in Queensland.

In total, there are projected to be 3 countries of origin which contribute 0.5% or more to the total older Queensland population in 2011 (see Figure 3.4).

2011 to 2026

By 2026, the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Queensland is projected to increase to 97,100, an increase of 56% over the number in 2011. This represents 10.5% of the total older Queensland population, a level almost half that projected for the Australian population nationally (21.2%). The Queensland population is thus projected to increase its cultural and linguistic diversity between 2011 and 2026, but Queensland retains its position as the State or Territory with the second lowest level of cultural and linguistic diversity in its older population.

For the 80-and-over age group, there is projected to be a total of 25,700 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, making up 12.2% of the total Queensland population of that age. This is a projected increase of 55% over the period from 2011 to 2026. Nationally, in the 80-and-over age group people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are projected to make up 25.2% of the Australian population.

Germany assumes the position of the most common country of origin among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in Queensland in 2026 (8,200 persons), with the number of older persons who were born in Germany projected to increase by 11%. The number of persons who were born in Germany aged 80 and over, however, is projected to increase by 62% to reach 2,800 persons.

The Netherlands moves to second place as the next most common country of origin for older immigrants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 7,100 persons constituting 0.8% of the 65-and-over population in Queensland. Between 2011 and 2026 the number of older persons who were born in the Netherlands is projected to increase by 9%, and the number of persons aged 80 and over who were born in the Netherlands is projected to increase by 51%. There are projected to be 2,600 persons aged 80 and over who were born in the Netherlands living in Queensland in 2026.

Older persons who were born in the Philippines (6,800), Italy (6,400) and Vietnam (4,600) will all contribute between 0.5% to 0.7% of the Queensland older population. The number of persons who were born in the Philippines (333%) and Vietnam (218%) is projected to increase over the period but the number of persons who were born in Italy is projected to decrease by 23%.

By 2026, 5 countries are projected to contribute 0.5% or more to the Queensland population (see Figure 3.4).

Western Australia

The present

1996

In 1996 there were 35,900 older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Western Australia, representing 19.6% of the total older Western Australian population. This was slightly higher than the Australian national average (17.8%). Thus Western Australia's older population was more diverse in its cultural and linguistic background than the populations of Tasmania, Queensland, New South Wales or South Australia, and similar to that of the Northern Territory. Western Australia had a fewer diverse older population than did Victoria or the Australian Capital Territory. Western Australia accounted for 9.2% of the total older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, and 8.3% of the total older Australian population. Those older persons who were born in Southern Europe (6.0% of the Western Australian population) and Eastern Europe (3.5% of the Western Australian population) made up almost half of the population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Western Australia (see Supplementary Table A3.4).

At ages 80 and over, those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds made up a substantially smaller proportion of the Western Australian population than they did for the older population in general. There were 6,400 persons aged 80 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in Western Australia in 1996, constituting 15.5% of the 80-and-over population. This is slightly higher than the proportion for all of Australia, which was 13.2%. As for the older population generally, Southern Europe (4.7%) and Eastern Europe (2.8%) were the most common regions of origin for those aged 80 and over.

As was the case nationally and for all other jurisdictions except Tasmania and the Northern Territory, Italy was the most common country of birth for older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, accounting for 9,200 older persons and 5.0% of the total State population. There were 1,600 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Italy living in Western Australia in 1996.

The Netherlands was the next most common country of birth for older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in Western Australia, accounting for

3,200 persons or 1.7% of the total older Western Australian population. There were 600 persons aged 80 and over who were born in the Netherlands living in Western Australia in 1996.

Persons who were born in India, Poland and Germany accounted for between 1% and 1.5% of the older Western Australian population, constituting 2,800, 2,400 and 1,900 older persons respectively. At ages 80 and over there were 600 persons who were born in India, 400 persons who were born in Poland and 200 persons who were born in Germany living in Western Australia.

Countries which contribute 0.5% or 0.6% of the older Western Australian population are the former Yugoslavia (not further defined), Greece, Burma (Myanmar), South Africa and Malaysia. In total, there are 10 countries of origin which contribute 0.5% or more of the total older Western Australian population. These countries are listed in Figure 3.5.

1996			2011			2026		
Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent
Italy	9,190	5.0	Italy	12,255	4.6	Italy	10,214	2.3
Netherlands	3,167	1.7	Netherlands	4,620	1.7	Malaysia	6,202	1.4
India	2,801	1.5	India	4,448	1.7	India	5,556	1.3
Poland	2,438	1.3	Germany	3,390	1.3	Netherlands	4,661	1.1
Germany	1,875	1.0	Malaysia	2,703	1.0	Germany	4,343	1.0
Yugoslavia ^(a)	1,152	0.6	Greece	1,856	0.7	South Africa	3,968	0.9
Greece	1,143	0.6	South Africa	1,837	0.7	Vietnam	3,711	0.8
Burma	1,069	0.6	Poland	1,705	0.6	Singapore	2,576	0.6
South Africa	1,007	0.5	Yugoslavia ^(a)	1,676	0.6	Poland	2,432	0.5
Malaysia	955	0.5	Croatia	1,673	0.6	Philippines	2,398	0.5
			Burma	1,413	0.5	Burma	2,271	0.5
			Vietnam	1,226	0.5			

(a) Former Yugoslavia (not further defined).

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.4.

Figure 3.5: Persons aged 65 and over, main birthplaces of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, Western Australia, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in Western Australia)

The future

1996 to 2011

Between 1996 and 2011 the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Western Australia is projected to increase by 53%, reaching 54,900 or 20.7% of the total older Western Australian population. This is slightly below the Australian national average (22.5%). The Western Australian population is thus projected to increase its cultural and linguistic diversity over the period from 1996 to 2011.

Nonetheless, it is projected to remain fewer culturally and linguistically diverse than the populations of Victoria, the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory or New South Wales.

For the population aged 80 and over, by 2011 there are projected to be 15,200 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, a growth rate over the 15-year period from 1996 of 138%. By 2011, persons from culturally and linguistically diverse

backgrounds are projected to make up 22.7% of the Western Australian population aged 80 and over, a substantial change from the 15.5% reported in 1996.

Italy is projected to remain the most common country of birth for older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011, but the proportion of people who were born in Italy is projected to decrease to 4.6% of the total older Western Australian population, or 12,300 people. Between 1996 and 2011 the number of older people who were born in Italy is projected to increase by 33%. During this same period for those born in Italy, the 80-and-over population is projected to increase by 157% to 4,200.

People who were born in the Netherlands remain the second most prevalent group, constituting 1.7% of the Western Australian population or 4,600 people, with the population aged 80 and over increasing to 1,300. Between 1996 and 2011, the number of older people who were born in the Netherlands is projected to increase by 46%. Those aged 80 and over are projected to increase by 126%.

India was the next most common country of birth for older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in Western Australia, accounting for 4,400 persons or 1.7% of the total older Western Australian population. Between 1996 and 2011, the older population who were born in India is projected to increase by 59%. During this same period, the 80-and-over population born in India is projected to increase by 107% to 1,200.

Germany (81%), Malaysia (183%), Greece (62%), South Africa (82%) and the former Yugoslavia (45%) are all projected to increase their numbers in the population substantially, with growth rates in the 80-and-over population being higher than those for the 65–79-year-old population. The number of older people who were born in Poland is projected to decrease (30%), although those aged 80 and over are projected to increase.

Burma, Croatia and Vietnam are projected to increase to reach 0.5% of the total older Western Australian population during this period. In total, there are 12 countries of origin which contribute 0.5% or more of the total older Western Australian population (see Figure 3.5).

2011 to 2026

By 2026, the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Western Australia is projected to increase to 80,600, an increase of 47% over the number for 2011. This represents 18.2% of the total older Western Australian population, a level below that projected for the Australian population nationally (21.2%). However, Western Australia drops back to the fifth most culturally and linguistically diverse population.

For the 80-and-over age group, there is projected to be a total of 22,300 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, making up 21.9% of the total Western Australian population of that age. This is a projected increase of 47% over the period from 2011 to 2026. Nationally, in the 80-and-over age group, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are projected to make up 25.2% of the Australian population.

Italy remains an important country of origin among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in Western Australia in 2026 (10,200 persons), still in first place, although the number of persons who were born in Italy is projected to decrease by 17%. Those aged 80 and over, however, are projected to continue to increase during this period from 4,200 to 4,500, an increase of 9%.

By 2026, Malaysia is projected to be the second most common country of origin for older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. There are projected to be

6,200 older persons who were born in Malaysia living in Western Australia, constituting 1.4% of the population. Between 2011 and 2026, the number of older persons who were born in Malaysia is projected to increase by 129%, with most of the growth occurring in the 80-and-over age group. There are projected to be 1,400 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Malaysia living in Western Australia in 2026.

The Netherlands (1.7% to 1.1%) and Germany (1.3% to 1.0%) continue to decline in importance as countries of origin. The older population who were born in the Netherlands is projected to remain stable during this 15-year period, whereas those born in Germany and Poland continue to increase (by 28% and 43% respectively). By 2026 there are projected to be 4,300 older persons who were born in Germany and 2,400 older persons who were born in Poland living in Western Australia. At ages 80 and over, the numbers of persons who were born in the Netherlands and Germany are projected to be 1,800 and 1,400 respectively.

South Africa is projected to be the country of birth for 0.9% of the older Western Australian population and Vietnam for 0.8%. There are projected to be 4,000 persons aged 65 and over who were born in South Africa and 3,700 who were born in Vietnam, increases of 116% and 203% respectively, between 2011 and 2026. Of these, it is projected that 800 born in South Africa and 700 born in Vietnam will be aged 80 and over.

Persons who were born in Poland, the Philippines and Burma (Myanmar) are each projected to account for 0.5% of Western Australia's population by 2026. With the exception of Poland, the number of people aged 65 and over who were born in these countries increases over the period from 2011 to 2026. In total, there are 11 countries of origin which contribute 0.5% or more to the total older Western Australian population (see Figure 3.5).

South Australia

The present

1996

In 1996 the South Australian population included 36,900 older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, constituting 17.8% of the State's older population. This was the same as the national average (17.8%). South Australia accounted for 9.4% of the total older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, and 9.4% of the total older Australian population. Older persons from Southern Europe (6.6% of the older South Australian population) and Eastern Europe (4.1% of the older South Australian population) made up a substantial proportion of the State's older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds see Supplementary Table A3.5.

At ages 80 and over, persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds made up a smaller proportion of South Australia's population than they did for the older population in general. There were 5,600 persons aged 80 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in South Australia, constituting 12.1% of the 80-and-over population. This is slightly lower than the proportion for all of Australia, which was 13.2%. As was the case for the older population generally, Southern and Eastern Europe were the most common regions of origin for those aged 80 and over.

Italy was the most common country of birth for older South Australians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 4.5% of older South Australians having been born in Italy. Only 11.5% of older persons who were born in Italy lived in South Australia. In 1996 there were 1,400 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Italy living in South Australia.

Germany was the second most common country of origin, with persons who were born in Germany constituting 2.1% (4,300) of the older South Australian population, which was 15.5% of older persons who were born in Germany living in Australia. There were 500 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Germany living in South Australia in 1996.

Persons who were born in Greece and Poland both accounted for 1.6% of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in South Australia, with populations of 3,400 and 3,300 respectively. Persons who were born in Greece living in South Australia accounted for 12.5% of older immigrants from Greece living in Australia and persons who were born in Poland living in South Australia comprised 11.9% of older immigrants from Poland living in Australia. There were 400 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Greece and 500 born in Poland living in South Australia in 1996.

A further 1.3% of the South Australian older population was born in the Netherlands (2,600 older persons), 400 of whom were aged 80 and over. Persons who were born in the Ukraine contributed 0.6% of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in South Australia, with a population of 1,200. In total, there are 6 countries which contribute 0.5% or more to the older South Australian population. These countries are listed in Figure 3.6.

1996			2011			2026		
Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent
Italy	9,296	4.5	Italy	13,988	5.5	Italy	11,173	3.1
Germany	4,282	2.1	Greece	7,214	2.8	Greece	6,368	1.8
Greece	3,362	1.6	Germany	5,605	2.2	Germany	5,359	1.5
Poland	3,306	1.6	Netherlands	3,689	1.5	Netherlands	4,239	1.2
Netherlands	2,585	1.3	Poland	2,128	0.8	Vietnam	3,999	1.1
Ukraine	1,228	0.6	Yugoslavia ^(a)	1,632	0.6	Poland	2,440	0.7
			Croatia	1,360	0.5	Philippines	1,864	0.5
			Vietnam	1,185	0.5	Yugoslavia ^(a)	1,641	0.5

(a) Former Yugoslavia (not further defined).

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.5.

Figure 3.6: Persons aged 65 and over, main birthplaces of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, South Australia, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in South Australia)

The future

1996 to 2011

Between 1996 and 2011 the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in South Australia is projected to increase by 42%, reaching 52,200 or 20.6% of the total older South Australian population. This is below the Australian national average (22.4%). South Australia is projected to become the third least culturally and linguistically diverse older population of any State or Territory in Australia.

For the population aged 80 and over, by 2011 there are projected to be 15,800 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, a growth rate over the 15-year period from 1996 of 180%. By 2011, persons from culturally and linguistically diverse

backgrounds are projected to make up 21.5% of the South Australian population aged 80 and over, a substantial increase from the 12.1% reported in 1996.

Italy is projected to remain the most common country of birth for older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011. The proportion of persons who were born in Italy is expected to increase to 5.5% of the total older South Australian population, or 14,000 people. Between 1996 and 2011 the older population who were born in Italy is projected to increase by 50%. During this same period, the number of person born in Italy aged 80 and over is projected to increase by 206% to reach 4,400.

Greece is projected to be ranked second as a country of origin for older South Australians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, accounting for 2.8% of the older South Australian population or 7,200 persons. Over the 15-year period to 2011 the population of older persons who were born in Greece is expected to increase by 115%, with more rapid growth occurring in the 80-and-over population. The growth rate for the 80-and-over population is projected to be 301%, and the number of persons aged 80 and over is projected to increase to 1,800.

By 2011 there are projected to be 5,600 older persons who were born in Germany living in South Australia, representing 2.2% of the South Australian population. The growth rate for this group is projected to be 31%, and 309% in the 80-and-over population. By 2011 there are projected to be 1,900 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Germany living in South Australia.

Persons who were born in the Netherlands account for 1.5% and those born in Poland for 0.8% of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in South Australia, with populations of 3,700 and 2,100 persons respectively. There were 1,000 persons aged 80 and over who were born in the Netherlands and 1,100 who were born in Poland living in South Australia in 1996.

In total, there are projected to be 8 countries of origin which contribute 0.5% or more to the total older South Australian population in 2011 (see Figure 3.6).

2011 to 2026

By 2026, the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in South Australia is projected to increase to 58,500, an increase of 12% over the number for 2011. This represents 16.1% of the total older South Australian population, a level well below that projected for the Australian population nationally (21.2%). South Australia is projected to retain its position as the State or Territory with the third lowest level of cultural and linguistic diversity in its older population.

For the 80-and-over age group, there is projected to be a total of 20,200 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, making up 21.9% of the total South Australian population of that age. This is a projected increase of 28% over the period from 2011 to 2026. Nationally, in the 80-and-over age group, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are projected to make up 25.2% of the Australian population.

Italy remains the most common country of origin among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in South Australia in 2026 (11,200 persons), but the number of older persons who were born in Italy is projected to decrease by 20%. The number of persons who were born in Italy aged 80 and over, however, is projected to continue increasing during this period from 4,400 to 5,300, an increase of 21%.

Greece remains in second place as the next most common country of origin for older immigrants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 6,400 persons

constituting 1.8% of the 65-and-over population in South Australia. Between 2011 and 2026 the number of older persons who were born in Greece is projected to decrease by 12%, although the number of persons aged 80 and over who were born in Greece is projected to increase by 81%. There are projected to be 3,300 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Greece living in South Australia in 2026.

Germany remains the third most common country of origin for older immigrants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 5,400 persons constituting 1.5% of the older South Australian population. The number of older people who were born in Germany is projected to remain stable during this 15-year period in the 80-and-over age group as well as for all older persons. There are projected to be 1,900 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Germany living in South Australia by 2026.

The Netherlands remains at fourth place, with 4,200 persons constituting 1.2% of the 65-and-over population in South Australia. Between 2011 and 2026 the number of older persons who were born in the Netherlands is projected to increase by 15%, with faster growth occurring in the population aged 80 and over. There are projected to be 1,500 persons aged 80 and over who were born in the Netherlands living in South Australia in 2026.

Vietnam (4,000 persons aged 65 and over), Poland (2,400 persons aged 65 and over), the Philippines (1,900 persons aged 65 and over) and the former Yugoslavia (1,600 persons aged 65 and over) are projected to be significant countries of origin for older persons living in South Australia in 2026, each accounting for between 0.5% and 1.1% of the older population. The number of older persons who were born in Poland and the former Yugoslavia (not further defined) are projected to decrease, whereas the number of persons who were born in Vietnam and the Philippines are projected to increase. The number of persons aged 80 and over is projected to increase for all four countries of birth.

By 2026, 8 countries are projected to contribute 0.5% or more to the South Australian population (see Figure 3.6).

Tasmania

The present

1996

In 1996 the Tasmanian population included 4,400 older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, constituting 7.3% of the State's older population. This was substantially below the national average (17.8%). Indeed, Tasmania had the least diverse older population in terms of cultural and linguistic background of any Australian State or Territory. Tasmania accounted for 1.1% of the total older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, and 2.7% of the total older Australian population. Older persons from Western Europe (2.6% of the older Tasmanian population) and Eastern Europe (2.1% of the older Tasmanian population) made up a substantial proportion of the State's older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds see Supplementary Table A3.6.

At age 80 and over, persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds made up a smaller proportion of Tasmania's population than they did for the older population in general. There were 700 persons aged 80 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in Tasmania, constituting 5.5% of the 80-and-over population. This is

substantially lower than the proportion for all of Australia, which was 13.2%. As was the case for the older population generally, Western and Eastern Europe were the most common regions of origin for those aged 80 and over.

The Netherlands was the most common country of birth for older Tasmanians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 1.3% of older Tasmanians (800 persons) having been born in the Netherlands. Only 3% of older persons who were born in the Netherlands and living in Australia lived in Tasmania. In 1996 there were 200 persons aged 80 and over who were born in the Netherlands living in Tasmania.

Persons who were born in Germany made up the second largest group of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Tasmania, accounting for 1.1% of the population or 700 persons.

A further 1.1% of the Tasmanian older population was born in Poland (600 older persons) and 0.8% were born in Italy (500 persons). In total, there are 4 countries which contribute 0.5% or more to the older Tasmanian population. These countries are listed in Figure 3.7.

1996			2011			2026		
Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent
Netherlands	776	1.3	Netherlands	1,232	1.7	Netherlands	1,165	1.1
Germany	654	1.1	Germany	849	1.1	Germany	724	0.7
Poland	645	1.1	Italy	653	0.9			
Italy	471	0.8	Poland	348	0.5			

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.6.

Figure 3.7: Persons aged 65 and over, main birthplaces of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, Tasmania, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in Tasmania)

The future

1996 to 2011

Between 1996 and 2011 the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Tasmania is projected to increase by 35%, reaching 5,900 or 7.9% of the total older Tasmanian population. This is well below the Australian national average (22.4%). Tasmania is projected to remain the least culturally and linguistically diverse older population in Australia.

For the population aged 80 and over, by 2011 there are projected to be 1,700 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, a growth rate over the 15-year period from 1996 of 132%. By 2011, persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are projected to make up 8.6% of the Tasmanian population aged 80 and over, an increase from the 5.5% reported in 1996.

The Netherlands is projected to remain the most common country of birth for older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011 and the proportion of persons who were born in the Netherlands is expected to increase to 1.7% of the total older Tasmanian population, or 1,200 people. Between 1996 and 2011 the older population who were born in the Netherlands is projected to increase by 59%. During this same period, the number of persons aged 80 and over who were born in the Netherlands is projected to increase by a similar proportion to reach 300 persons.

Germany is projected to be ranked second as a country of origin for older Tasmanians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, accounting for 1.1% of the older Tasmanian population or 800 persons. Over the 15-year period to 2011, the population of older persons who were born in Germany is expected to increase by 30%, with more rapid growth occurring in the 80-and-over population. The number of persons aged 80 and over is projected to increase to 300.

By 2011 there are projected to be 700 older persons who were born in Italy living in Tasmania, representing 0.9% of the Tasmanian population. Persons who were born in Poland are also projected to make up a further 0.5% of the Tasmanian population.

In total, there are projected to be 4 countries of origin which contribute 0.5% or more to the total older Tasmanian population in 2011 (see Figure 3.7).

2011 to 2026

By 2026, the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Tasmania is projected to increase to 6,400, an increase of 8% over that for 2011. This represents 6.0% of the total older Tasmanian population, a level well below that projected for the Australian population nationally (21.2%). The Tasmanian population is thus projected to increase its cultural and linguistic diversity between 2011 and 2026, but Tasmania retains its position as the State or Territory with the second lowest level of cultural and linguistic diversity in its older population.

For the 80-and-over age group, there is projected to be a total of 2,200 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, making up 8.4% of the total Tasmanian population of that age. This is a projected increase of 28% over the period from 2011 to 2026. Nationally, in the 80-and-over age group, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are projected to make up 25.2% of the Australian population.

The Netherlands remains the most common country of origin among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in Tasmania in 2026 (1,200 persons) and the number of older persons who were born in the Netherlands is projected to remain stable. The number of persons aged 80 and over who were born in the Netherlands, however, is projected to increase during the period reaching 500.

Germany is the only other country of birth that contributes 0.5% or more of the culturally and linguistically diverse population in Tasmania by 2026. There are projected to be 700 older persons who were born in Germany constituting 0.7% of the 65-and-over population in Tasmania. Between 2011 and 2026 the number of older persons who were born in Germany is projected to decrease slightly. There are projected to be 300 persons aged 80 and over who were born in the Netherlands living in Tasmania in 2026.

By 2026, 2 countries are projected to contribute 0.5% or more to the Tasmanian population (see Figure 3.7).

The Australian Capital Territory

The present

1996

In 1996 the Australian Capital Territory's population included 5,600 older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, constituting 24.8% of the Territory's older population. This was substantially above the national average (17.8%). Indeed, the Australian Capital Territory had the most diverse older population in terms of cultural and linguistic background of any Australian State or Territory. The Australian Capital Territory accounted for 1.4% of the total older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, and only 1.1% of the total older Australian population. Older persons from Eastern Europe (6.2%), Southern Europe (5.1%) and Western Europe (5.0%) made up a substantial proportion of the Territory's older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds see Supplementary Table A3.7.

At ages 80 and over, persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds made up a similar proportion of the Australian Capital Territory's population to that reported for the older population in general. There were 900 persons aged 80 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in the Australian Capital Territory, constituting 20.7% of the 80-and-over population. This is higher than the proportion for all of Australia, which was 13.2%. As was the case for the older population generally, Southern, Eastern and Western Europe were the most common regions of origin for those aged 80 and over.

Italy was the most common country of birth for older persons living in the Australian Capital Territory from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 2.9% of the older population in the Australian Capital Territory having been born in Italy. In 1996 there were 100 people aged 80 and over who were born in Italy living in the Australian Capital Territory.

Germany was the second most common country of origin, with persons who were born in Germany constituting 2.4% (500) of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Australian Capital Territory. There are projected to be fewer than 100 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Germany living in the Australian Capital Territory in 1996.

The Australian Capital Territory, although it has the most diverse population in Australia, has a small population. Thus the numbers of people from the other countries of origin are small. Older persons who were born in Poland (1.9%), the Netherlands (1.7%), Greece (1.2%), China (1.1%) and Hungary (0.9%) constitute a substantial proportion of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Australian Capital Territory.

There were also between 0.5% and 0.8% of older people living in the Australian Capital Territory who had been born in Croatia, the former Yugoslavia (not further defined), Austria, India, Vietnam and former Czechoslovakia (not further defined). In total, there are 13 countries which contribute 0.5% or more to the Australian Capital Territory's older population (see Figure 3.8).

1996			2011			2026		
Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent
Italy	657	2.9	Italy	1,089	2.9	Italy	1,124	1.7
Germany	545	2.4	Germany	939	2.5	Germany	1,076	1.7
Poland	430	1.9	Greece	777	2.0	Croatia	876	1.3
Netherlands	380	1.7	Croatia	756	2.0	Vietnam	867	1.3
Greece	275	1.2	Netherlands	592	1.6	China	714	1.1
China	256	1.1	China	397	1.0	Greece	711	1.1
Hungary	191	0.9	Yugoslavia ^(a)	348	0.9	Netherlands	648	1.0
Croatia	174	0.8	Poland	340	0.9	India	623	1.0
Yugoslavia ^(a)	157	0.7	India	315	0.8	Sri Lanka	564	0.9
Austria	144	0.6	Vietnam	289	0.8	Malaysia	533	0.8
India	144	0.6	Austria	265	0.7	Philippines	528	0.8
Vietnam	128	0.6	Sri Lanka	257	0.7	Poland	465	0.7
Czechoslovakia ^(b)	120	0.5	Hungary	242	0.6	Yugoslavia ^(a)	421	0.6
			Spain	205	0.5	Chile	318	0.5
			Malaysia	181	0.5			

(a) Former Yugoslavia (not further defined).

(b) Former Czechoslovakia (not further defined).

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.7.

Figure 3.8: Persons aged 65 and over, main birthplaces of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, Australian Capital Territory, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in Australian Capital Territory)

The future

1996 to 2011

Between 1996 and 2011 the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Australian Capital Territory is projected to increase by 82%, reaching 10,100 or 26.6%, which is well above the Australian national average (22.4%). The Australian Capital Territory's population is thus projected to increase its cultural and linguistic diversity over the period from 1996 to 2011. By 2011 the Australian Capital Territory is projected to have the second most culturally and linguistically diverse older population in Australia after Victoria.

For the population aged 80 and over, by 2011 there are projected to be 2,400 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, a growth rate over the 15-year period from 1996 of 180%. By 2011 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are projected to make up 27.9% of the Australian Capital Territory's population aged 80 and over, a substantial change from the 20.7% reported in 1996.

Italy is projected to remain the most common country of birth for older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011 and the proportion of persons who were born in Italy is expected to increase to 2.9% or 1,100 people. Between 1996 and 2011 the older population born in Italy is projected to increase by 66%. During this same period, the number of persons who were born in Italy aged 80 and over is projected to increase by 204% to reach 300.

Germany is projected to remain the second most common country of birth for older Australians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 2.5% of persons

who were living in the Australian Capital Territory or 900 persons. Between 1996 and 2011 the number of people who were born in Germany is projected to increase by 72%. This growth rate is projected to be substantially higher in the 80-and-over population, being 194% for the 15-year period. By 2011, there are projected to be 200 people aged 80 and over who were born in Germany living in the Australian Capital Territory.

Greece is projected to be ranked third as a country of origin for older persons living in the Australian Capital Territory from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, accounting for 2.0% or 800 persons. Over the 15-year period to 2011, the older population born in Greece is projected to increase by 183%, with more rapid growth occurring in the 80-and-over population. The growth rate for the 80-and-over population is projected to be 236%, and the number of persons aged 80 and over is projected to increase to 100.

By 2011 there are projected to be 800 older persons who were born in Croatia living in the Australian Capital Territory, representing 2.0% of the Australian Capital Territory's population. The growth rate for this group is projected to be 334% and the same in the 80-and-over population. By 2011 there are projected to be 800 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Croatia living in the Australian Capital Territory.

Persons who were born in the Netherlands, China, the former Yugoslavia, India, Vietnam, Austria, Sri Lanka, Hungary, Spain and Malaysia are all projected to increase their numbers in the Australian Capital Territory's population, reaching between 0.5% and 1.6% of the Territory's older population. Older persons who were born in Poland are projected to decrease in number over the period (-21%), although those aged 80 and over are projected to continue increasing.

In total, there are projected to be 15 countries of origin which contribute 0.5% or more to the total population living in the Australian Capital Territory in 2011 (see Figure 3.8).

2011 to 2026

By 2026, the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Australian Capital Territory is projected to be 15,600, an increase of 55% over that for 2011. This represents 23.9% of the total older population living in the Australian Capital Territory, a level above that projected for the Australian population nationally (21.2%). The Australian Capital Territory's population is projected to decrease its cultural and linguistic diversity between 2011 and 2026 and falls to the third most culturally and linguistically diverse older population in Australia.

For the 80-and-over age group there are projected to be 4,300 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, making up 28.7% of the total older population in the Australian Capital Territory. This is a projected increase of 76% over the period from 2011 to 2026. Nationally, in the 80-and-over age group, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are projected to make up 25.2% of the Australian population.

Italy remains the most common country of origin among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in the Australian Capital Territory in 2026 (1,100 persons), with the number of older persons who were born in Italy projected to remain stable. The number of persons who were born in Italy aged 80 and over, however, is projected to continue to increase during this period, from 300 to 400.

Germany remains the second most common country of origin for older immigrants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 1,100 persons constituting 1.7% of the 65-and-over population in the Australian Capital Territory. Between 2011 and 2026 the number of older persons who were born in Germany is projected to increase by 15%, and the number of persons aged 80 and over who were born in Germany is projected to

increase by 61%. There are projected to be 400 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Germany living in the Australian Capital Territory in 2026.

Croatia moves into third place as the next most common country of origin for older immigrants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 900 persons constituting 1.3% of persons living in the Australian Capital Territory. The number of older people who were born in Croatia is projected to grow during this 15-year period (a 16% increase), particularly in the 80-and-over age group. There are projected to be 300 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Croatia living in the Australian Capital Territory by 2026.

Vietnam moves into fourth place, with 900 persons constituting 1.3% of the 65-and-over population in the Australian Capital Territory. Between 2011 and 2026 the number of older persons who were born in Vietnam is projected to increase by 200%. There are projected to be 200 persons aged 80 and over who were born in Vietnam living in the Australian Capital Territory in 2026.

China (700), Greece (700), the Netherlands (600) and India (600) remain significant countries of origin for older persons living in the Australian Capital Territory in 2026, each accounting for 1.0 or 1.1% of the older population. The number of older persons who were born in Greece is projected to decrease over the period, whereas those born in China, the Netherlands and India will increase over the period 2011 to 2026.

Older persons who were born in Sri Lanka, Malaysia, the Philippines, Poland, the former Yugoslavia and Chile will all increase in numbers over the period from 2011 to 2026, reaching at least 0.5% of the Australian Capital Territory's older population. By 2026, 14 countries are projected to contribute 0.5% or more to the Australian Capital Territory's population (see Figure 3.8).

The Northern Territory

The present

1996

In 1996 the Northern Territory's population included 1,200 older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, constituting 20.3% of the Territory's older population. This was above the national average (17.8%). Indeed, the Northern Territory had the third most diverse older population in terms of cultural and linguistic background of any Australian State or Territory. The Northern Territory accounted for 0.3% of the total older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, and 0.3% of the total older Australian population. Older persons from East Asia (6.7%) and Southern Europe (4.3%) made up a substantial proportion of the Territory's older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds see Supplementary Table A3.8.

At ages 80 and over, persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds made up a slightly lower proportion of the Northern Territory's population than that reported for the older population in general. There were 200 persons aged 80 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in the Northern Territory, constituting 17.3% of the 80-and-over population. This is higher than the proportion for all of Australia, which was 13.2%. As was the case for the older population generally, East Asia and Southern Europe were the most common regions of origin for those aged 80 and over.

Indonesia was the most common country of birth for older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Northern Territory, with 2.4% of the older population in the Northern Territory having been born in Indonesia. In 1996, 1.7% of the population aged 80 and over in the Northern Territory were born in Indonesia.

Italy was the second most common country of origin, with persons who were born in Italy constituting 2.1% (100) of persons living in the Northern Territory. In 1996, 1.4% of the population aged 80 and over in the Northern Territory were born in Italy.

The Northern Territory, although the third most diverse population in Australia, has a small population. Thus the numbers of people from the other countries of origin are small. Older persons who were born in Germany (1.8%), the Philippines (1.6%), Greece (1.5%), China (1.3%) and the Netherlands (1.1%) constitute a substantial proportion of those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Northern Territory.

There were also between 0.5% and 0.9% of older people living in the Northern Territory who were born in India, the former Czechoslovakia (not further defined), Sri Lanka and Malaysia. In total, there are 11 countries which contribute 0.5% or more to the Northern Territory's older population (see Figure 3.9).

1996			2011			2026		
Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent	Birthplace	Number	Per cent
Indonesia	138	2.4	Greece	327	3.1	Philippines	666	2.9
Italy	121	2.1	Germany	295	2.8	Greece	481	2.1
Germany	105	1.8	Italy	248	2.4	Indonesia	478	2.1
Philippines	93	1.6	Indonesia	202	1.9	Germany	390	1.7
Greece	87	1.5	Netherlands	185	1.8	Netherlands	267	1.2
China	75	1.3	Philippines	185	1.8	Malaysia	231	1.0
Netherlands	65	1.1	Malaysia	105	1.0	Italy	213	0.9
India	53	0.9	India	101	1.0	India	187	0.8
Czechoslovakia ^(a)	35	0.6	China	90	0.9	Vietnam	157	0.7
Sri Lanka	30	0.5	Austria	68	0.6	Thailand	132	0.6
Malaysia	29	0.5	Sri Lanka	66	0.6	PNG ^(c)	126	0.6
			Yugoslavia ^(b)	53	0.5	China	116	0.5
						Sri Lanka	113	0.5

(a) Former Czechoslovakia (not further defined).

(b) Former Yugoslavia (not further defined).

(c) Papua New Guinea.

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.8.

Figure 3.9: Persons aged 65 and over, main birthplaces of persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, Northern Territory, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in Northern Territory)

The future

1996 to 2011

Between 1996 and 2011 the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Northern Territory is projected to increase by 130%, reaching 2,700 or 25.9%. This is well above the Australian national average (22.4%). The

Northern Territory's population is thus projected to increase its cultural and linguistic maintain over the period from 1996 to 2011. By 2011 the Northern Territory is projected to, remain the third most culturally and linguistically diverse older population in Australia after Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory.

For the population aged 80 and over, by 2011 there are projected to be 500 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, a growth rate over the 15-year period from 1996 of 215%. By 2011 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are projected to make up 35.6% of the Northern Territory's population aged 80 and over, a substantial change from the 17.3% reported in 1996.

Greece is projected to become the most common country of birth for older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011. The proportion of persons who were born in Greece is expected to increase to 3.1% of persons living in the Northern Territory, or 300 people, most of whom are aged 65–79 years.

Germany is projected to grow to become the second most common country of birth for older Australians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 2.8% of persons who were living in the Northern Territory or 300 persons. Between 1996 and 2011 the number of people who were born in Germany is projected to increase by 181%. This growth rate is projected to be substantially higher in the 80-and-over population for the 15-year period.

Italy is projected to be ranked third as a country of origin for older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Northern Territory, accounting for 2.4% of those living in the Northern Territory or 200 persons. Over the 15-year period to 2011 the older Italian-born population is projected to increase by 105%, with more rapid growth occurring in the 80-and-over population.

Persons who were born in Indonesia, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Malaysia and India are projected to increase their numbers in the Northern Territory's population, reaching between 1.0% and 1.9% of the Territory's older population. In total, there are projected to be 12 countries of origin which contribute 0.5% or more to the total persons who were living in the Northern Territory's population in 2011 (see Figure 3.9).

2011 to 2026

By 2026, the number of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Northern Territory is projected to be 5,000, an increase of 82% over the number for 2011. This represents 21.9% of the total older population living in the Northern Territory, a level similar to that projected for the Australian population nationally (21.2%). The Northern Territory's population is thus projected to decrease its cultural and linguistic diversity between 2011 and 2026 and falls to being the fourth most culturally and linguistically diverse older population in Australia.

For the 80-and-over age group there are projected to be 1,100 persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, making up 39.9% of the total older population in the Northern Territory. This is a projected increase of 135% over the period from 2011 to 2026. Nationally, in the 80-and-over age group, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are projected to make up 25.2% of the Australian population.

The Philippines becomes the most common country of origin among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in the Northern Territory in 2026 (700 persons), with the number of older persons who were born in the Philippines projected to increase by 260%. The number of persons aged 80-and-over who were born in the

Philippines, however, is projected to increase more slowly during this period (by 92%), to reach 100 persons.

Greece remains the second most common country of origin for older immigrants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 500 persons making up 2.1% of the 65-and-over population in the Northern Territory. Between 2011 and 2026 the number of older persons who were born in Greece is projected to increase by 47%, and the number of Greek-born persons aged 80-and-over is projected to increase more rapidly (by 269%). There are projected to be 300 persons aged 65–79 years, who were born in Greece, living in the Northern Territory in 2026.

Indonesia moves into third place as the next most common country of origin for older immigrants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, with 500 persons making up 2.1% of persons living in the Northern Territory. The number of older people who were born in Indonesia is projected to grow during this 15-year period (a 137% increase), particularly in the 65–79 age group.

Older persons who were born in Germany, the Netherlands and Malaysia will all increase in numbers over the period from 2011 to 2026, reaching between 1.0% and 1.7% of the Northern Territory's older population. By 2026, 13 countries are projected to contribute 0.5% or more to the Northern Territory's population (see Figure 3.9).

Language

New South Wales

The present

1996

In 1996, 19.4% of the older New South Wales population (26,800 people) from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds used English as their main language spoken at home (see Figure 3.10). This proportion was similar in the 65–79-year-old population (19.7%) and in the 80-and-over population (18%) (see Supplementary Table A3.9).

Italian was the next most commonly used language, accounting for 15.6% of older people in New South Wales from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (21,600 people). Of these, 3,600 were aged 80-and-over.

A further 7.8% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (10,800 people) used Greek as their main language spoken at home. Of these, 1,600 were aged 80-and-over.

German and Cantonese were the next most common languages spoken at home by older people living in New South Wales, accounting for 6.4% (8,800 people) and 5.9% (8,200 people) of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds respectively. In the 80-and-over age group, there were 1,500 people who used German as their main language spoken at home, and 1,400 who used Cantonese.

Arabic (including Lebanese) and Polish were used by 5,600 (4.1% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds) and 5,300 (3.8% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds) older people respectively. Among people aged 80 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse

backgrounds, there were 700 who used Arabic as the main language spoken at home and 900 who used Polish.

Dutch, Hungarian, Russian, Maltese and Spanish were all spoken by between 2% and 3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in New South Wales.

1996			2011			2026		
Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent
English	26,841	19.4	English	48,044	20.0	English	76,710	20.4
Italian	21,639	15.6	Italian	30,378	12.6	Cantonese	31,909	8.5
Greek	10,784	7.8	Greek	25,471	10.6	Arabic ^(a)	27,118	7.2
German	8,822	6.4	Cantonese	14,163	5.9	Greek	23,362	6.2
Cantonese	8,153	5.9	Arabic ^(a)	13,608	5.7	Italian	22,776	6.1
Arabic ^(a)	5,617	4.1	German	9,736	4.0	Vietnamese	16,482	4.4
Polish	5,281	3.8	Spanish	9,608	4.0	Tagalog (Filipino)	16,358	4.3
Dutch	3,966	2.9	Croatian	7,152	3.0	Spanish	16,107	4.3
Hungarian	3,399	2.5	Macedonian	5,685	2.4	Mandarin	14,911	4.0
Russian	3,263	2.4	Maltese	5,681	2.4	Macedonian	9,029	2.4
Maltese	3,239	2.3	Vietnamese	5,401	2.2	Croatian	7,522	2.0
Spanish	3,182	2.3						

(a) Arabic (including Lebanese).

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.9.

Figure 3.10: Persons aged 65 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, by main language spoken at home, New South Wales, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in New South Wales)

The future

1996 to 2011

In the period 1996 to 2011, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in New South Wales who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to remain stable, changing from 19.4% to 20.0%. The numbers of people in this group will have increased substantially, however, increasing by 79% to reach 48,000 people. In the 80-and-over age group, the numbers are projected to more than double, going from 4,100 to 10,600, an increase of 161%.

The most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in New South Wales is projected to be Italian, used by 30,400 older people (a 40% growth rate) and 9,800 aged 80 and over (a 172% growth rate). Older people who use Italian as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 12.6% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

Greek is projected to maintain its position as the second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in New South Wales. In 2011 there are projected to be 25,500 older people who use Greek as their main language spoken at home, 5,400 of whom are aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the 15-year period are 136% for those aged 65 and over and 234% for those aged 80 and over. Older people who use Greek as their main

language spoken at home are projected to make up 10.6% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

Cantonese is projected to move into third place, being used by 14,200 older people or 5.9% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents a 74% increase between 1996 and 2011. There are projected to be 4,100 people aged 80 and over who use Cantonese as their main language spoken at home living in New South Wales in 2011, an increase of 199%.

Arabic (including Lebanese) is projected to move into fourth place, being used by 5.7% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds or 13,600 people. This represents a growth rate of 142% among the 65-and-over population, but the growth rate is projected to be much higher among the 80-and-over population at 267%. The 80-and-over Arabic-speaking population of New South Wales moves from 700 to 2,600 persons over this period.

The German-speaking older population is projected to increase by 10%, but the growth rate in the 80-and-over segment of this population is much higher at 122%. By 2011 there are projected to be 9,700 older persons who use German as their main language spoken at home, 3,400 of whom are aged 80 and over.

The Spanish-speaking population is projected to increase by 202%, or 296% for the 80-and-over age group. There are projected to be 9,600 older Spanish-speaking persons living in New South Wales in 2011, 1,700 of whom will be aged 80 and over.

The Croatian-speaking older population of New South Wales is projected to increase substantially by 2011, up from 2,200 to 7,200, an increase of 232%. The 80-and-over population is projected to increase by 290% to reach 1,000 people.

Macedonian is projected to be the main language spoken at home for 5,700 older people by 2011, representing 2.4% of the older New South Wales population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents an increase of 173% from 1996.

Maltese and Vietnamese are projected to be the main languages spoken at home for 2.4% (5,700 persons) and 2.2% (5,400 persons) respectively of the older New South Wales population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

2011 to 2026

In the period between 2011 and 2026, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in New South Wales who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to remain stable, moving only from 20.0% to 20.4%. The numbers of people in this group will have increased substantially, however, by 60% to reach 76,700 people. In the 80-and-over age group, the numbers are projected to grow from 10,600 to 19,200, an increase of 81%.

The most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in New South Wales in 2026 is projected to be Cantonese, used by 31,900 older people (a 125% growth rate), 6,600 of whom will be aged 80 and over (a 60% growth rate). Older people who use Cantonese as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 8.5% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Arabic (including Lebanese) is projected to become the second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in New South Wales. In 2026 there are projected to be 27,100 older people who use Arabic as their main language spoken at home, 6,000 of whom will be aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the 15-year period are 99% and 131%

respectively. Older people who use Arabic as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 7.2% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Greek is projected to fall to third place, being used by 23,400 older people or 6.2% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents an 8% decrease between 2011 and 2026, although the population aged 80 and over is projected to increase by 121%. There are projected to be 11,900 people aged 80 and over who use Greek as their main language spoken at home living in New South Wales in 2026.

Italian is projected to drop into fourth place, with an overall decrease of 25% in the older Italian-speaking population of New South Wales in the period from 2011 to 2026, although the 80-and-over population continues to increase (by 16%). There are projected to be 22,800 older people living in New South Wales who use Italian as their main language spoken at home in 2026, of whom 11,300 will be aged 80 and over.

Between 2011 and 2026 there is projected to be an increase of 205% in the older Vietnamese-speaking population of New South Wales, reaching 16,500 people or 4.4% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. There are projected to be 2,900 people aged 80 and over who use Vietnamese as their main language spoken at home.

Those who speak Tagalog (Filipino) are projected to grow by 267%, reaching a population size of 16,400 by 2026, including 2,400 people aged 80 and over.

Those who speak Spanish are projected to account for 4.3% of the population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds by 2026, or 16,100 persons. This represents a growth rate of 68% in the 65-and-over population, and 200% in the 80-and-over population. By 2026 there are projected to be 5,000 people aged 80 and over who use Spanish as their main language spoken at home living in New South Wales.

Mandarin emerges as a relatively common spoken language in 2026, being used by 14,900 persons aged 65 and over, and 1,900 persons aged 80 and over. There is a 245% increase in the numbers of older people who use Mandarin as the main language spoken at home projected for the period 2011 to 2026.

Macedonian and Croatian are projected to be spoken by 2.4% (9,000 persons) and 2.0% (7,500 persons) of the older New South Wales population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Victoria

The present

1996

Italian was the most commonly used language, accounting for 24.8% of older people in Victoria from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (32,600 people) (Figure 3.11). There were 5,200 people aged 80 and over living in Victoria in 1996 who used Italian as their main language spoken at home (see Supplementary Table A3.10).

In 1996, 17.1% of the older Victorian population (22,500 people) from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds used English as their main language spoken at home. The proportion who used English as their main language spoken at home was slightly higher in the 65–79-year-old population (17.3%) than in the 80-and-over population (15.7%).

A further 9.9% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (13,000 people) used Greek as their main language spoken at home. Of these, 1,700 were aged 80 and over.

German and Polish were the next most common languages spoken at home by older people living in Victoria, accounting for 7.2% (9,500 people) and 4.6% (6,000 people) of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds respectively. In the 80-and-over age group, there were 1,700 people who used German as their main language spoken at home, and 1,100 who used Polish.

Dutch and Cantonese were used by 4,500 (3.4% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds) and 3,800 (2.9% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds) older people respectively. Among people aged 80 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, there were 900 who used Dutch as the main language spoken at home and 600 who used Cantonese.

Maltese and Hungarian were spoken by between 2% and 2.8% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Victoria.

1996			2011			2026		
Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent
Italian	32,639	24.8	Italian	47,490	21.1	English	69,160	23.0
English	22,498	17.1	English	42,689	19.0	Italian	35,846	11.9
Greek	13,008	9.9	Greek	35,461	15.7	Greek	33,407	11.1
German	9,537	7.2	German	10,338	4.6	Cantonese	15,692	5.2
Polish	6,041	4.6	Maltese	7,329	3.3	Vietnamese	15,104	5.0
Dutch	4,515	3.4	Croatian	7,074	3.1	Macedonian	9,807	3.3
Cantonese	3,791	2.9	Cantonese	6,798	3.0	Arabic ^(a)	8,657	2.9
Maltese	3,621	2.8	Macedonian	6,228	2.8	Mandarin	8,235	2.7
Hungarian	2,663	2.0	Vietnamese	4,672	2.1	Maltese	7,639	2.5
			Dutch	4,653	2.1	Croatian	7,492	2.5
						Spanish	7,031	2.3
						Tagalog (Filipino)	6,753	2.2
						German	6,001	2.0

(a) Arabic (including Lebanese).

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.10.

Figure 3.11: Persons aged 65 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, by main language spoken at home, Victoria, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in Victoria)

The future

1996 to 2011

The most commonly used language among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Victoria is projected to be Italian, used by 47,500 older people (a 46% growth rate) and 15,000 aged 80 and over (a 186% growth rate). Older people who use Italian as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 21.1% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

By 2011, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Victoria who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase slightly from 17.1% to 19.0%. The numbers of people in this group

will have increased substantially, however, by 90% to reach 42,700 people. In the 80-and-over age group the numbers are projected to more than double, going from 3,300 to 9,200, an increase of 177%.

Greek is projected to maintain its position as the second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Victoria. In 2011 there are projected to be 35,500 older people who use Greek as their main language spoken at home, 6,800 of whom will be aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the 15-year period are 173% and 295% respectively. Older people who use Greek as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 15.7% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

German stays in third place, being used by 10,300 older people or 4.6% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents an 8% increase between 1996 and 2011. There are projected to be 3,700 people aged 80 and over who use German as their main language spoken at home living in Victoria in 2011, an increase of 119%.

Maltese is projected to move into fourth place, being used by 3.3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, or 7,300 people. This represents a growth rate of 102% among the 65-and-over population, but the growth rate is projected to be much higher among the 80-and-over population at 216%. The 80-and-over Maltese-speaking population of Victoria moves from 500 to 1,500 persons over this period.

The Croatian-speaking older population of Victoria is projected to increase substantially by 2011, up from 2,100 to 7,100, an increase of 234%. The 80-and-over population is projected to increase by 285% to reach 1000 people.

Cantonese, Macedonian, Vietnamese and Dutch are each projected to be the main language spoken at home by between 2% and 3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Victoria.

2011 to 2026

By 2026, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Victoria who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase, moving from 19% to 23%. The numbers of people in this group will also have increased substantially by 62% to reach 69,200 people. In the 80-and-over age group, the numbers are projected to grow from 9,200 to 17,300, an increase of 88%.

The most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Victoria in 2026 is projected to be Italian, used by 35,800 older people (a 25% decline), 17,900 of whom will be aged 80 and over (a 20% growth rate). Older people who use Italian as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 11.9% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Greek is projected to remain the second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Victoria. In 2026 there are projected to be 33,400 older people who use Greek as their main language spoken at home, 17,000 of whom are aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the 15-year period are -6% and 151% respectively. Older people who use Greek as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 11.1% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Cantonese moves into third place, being used by 15,700 older people or 5.2% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents 131% increase between 2011 and 2026; the population aged 80 and over is projected to increase by 70%. There are projected to be 3,300 people aged 80 and over who use Cantonese as their main language spoken at home living in Victoria in 2026.

Vietnamese is projected to move into fourth place, with an overall increase of 223% in the older Vietnamese-speaking population of Victoria in the period from 2011 to 2026, and an 84% increase in the 80-and-over population. There are projected to be 15,100 older people living in Victoria who use Vietnamese as their main language spoken at home in 2026, of whom 2,500 will be aged 80 and over.

Between 2011 and 2026 there is projected to be an increase of 57% in the older Macedonian-speaking population of Victoria, reaching 9,800 people or 3.3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. There are projected to be 2,700 people aged 80 and over who use Macedonian as their main language spoken at home.

Arabic (including Lebanese), Mandarin, Maltese, Croatian, Spanish, Tagalog (Filipino) and German are each projected to be the main language spoken at home by between 2% and 3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Victoria.

Queensland

The present

1996

In 1996, 31.5% of the older Queensland population (12,200 people) from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds used English as their main language spoken at home (see Figure 3.12 and Supplementary Table A3.11). The proportion was slightly higher in the 65–79-year-old population (32.3%) than in the 80-and-over population (27.3%).

Italian was the next most commonly used language, accounting for 15.4% of older people in Queensland from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (6,000 people). There were 1,200 people aged 80 and over living in Queensland in 1996 who used Italian as their main language spoken at home.

A further 9.9% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (3,800 people) used German as their main language spoken at home. Of these, 500 were aged 80 and over.

Dutch and Greek were the next most common languages spoken at home by older people living in Queensland, accounting for 7.0% (2,700 people) and 4.1% (1,600 people) respectively of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. In the 80-and-over age group, there were 500 people who used Dutch as their main language spoken at home, and 400 who used Greek.

Polish was used by 1,600 older people or 4.0% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. Among people aged 80 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, there were 300 who used Polish as the main language spoken at home.

Cantonese was spoken by 3.0% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Queensland in 1996.

1996			2011			2026		
Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent
English	12,221	31.5	English	22,980	36.8	English	38,524	39.7
Italian	5,973	15.4	Italian	7,235	11.6	Cantonese	4,934	5.1
German	3,833	9.9	German	5,341	8.6	Italian	4,824	5.0
Dutch	2,714	7.0	Dutch	2,853	4.6	German	4,656	4.8
Greek	1,579	4.1	Greek	2,508	4.0	Tagalog (Filipino)	4,034	4.2
Polish	1,555	4.0	Cantonese	2,221	3.6	Vietnamese	3,614	3.7
Cantonese	1,147	3.0	Spanish	1,322	2.1	Mandarin	3,106	3.2
						Spanish	2,705	2.8
						Dutch	2,326	2.4
						Greek	2,312	2.4

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.11.

Figure 3.12: Persons aged 65 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, by main language spoken at home, Queensland, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in Queensland)

The future

1996 to 2011

By 2011, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Queensland who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase from 31.5 to 36.8%. The numbers of people in this group will also have increased substantially by 88% to reach 23,000 people. In the 80-and-over age group, the numbers are projected to more than double, going from 1,800 to 5,100, an increase of 185%.

The most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Queensland is projected to be Italian, used by 7,200 older people (a 21% growth rate) and 2,700 aged 80 and over (a 121% growth rate). Older people who use Italian as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 11.6% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

German is projected to maintain its position as the second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Queensland. In 2011 there are projected to be 5,300 older people who use German as their main language spoken at home, 1,600 of whom will be aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the 15-year period are 39% for the 65-and-over age group and 209% for the 80-and-over age group. Older people who use German as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 8.6% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

Dutch remains in third place, being used by 2,900 older people or 4.6% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents a 5% increase between 1996 and 2011. There are projected to be 1,100 people aged 80 and over who use Dutch as their main language spoken at home living in Queensland in 2011, an increase of 122%.

Greek is projected to remain in fourth place, being used by 4.0% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds or 2,500 people. This represents a

growth rate of 59% among the 65-and-over population, but the growth rate is projected to be higher among the 80-and-over population at 108%. The 80-and-over Greek-speaking population of Queensland moves from 400 to 700 persons over this period.

Cantonese and Spanish are each projected to be the main language spoken at home for 3.6% (2,200 persons) and 2.1% (1,300 persons) respectively of the older Queensland population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

2011 to 2026

By 2026, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Queensland who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase from 36.8% to 39.7%. The numbers of people in this group will also have increased substantially by 68% to reach 38,500 people. In the 80-and-over age group, the numbers are projected to grow from 5,100 to 9,400, an increase of 86%.

The most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Queensland in 2026 is projected to be Cantonese, used by 4,900 older people (a 122% growth rate), 1,100 of whom will be aged 80 and over (a 92% growth rate). Older people who use Cantonese as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 5.1% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Italian is projected to fall to the position of second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Queensland. In 2026 there are projected to be 4,800 older people who use Italian as their main language spoken at home, 2,600 of whom will be aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the 15-year period are -33% and -3% respectively. Older people who use Italian as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 5.0% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

German is projected to drop to third place, being used by 4,700 older people or 4.8% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents a 13% decrease between 2011 and 2026, although the population aged 80 and over is projected to increase by 22%. There are projected to be 1,900 people aged 80 and over who use German as their main language spoken at home living in Queensland in 2026.

Tagalog (Filipino) is projected to move into fourth place, with an overall increase of 320% in the older population who speak Tagalog in the period from 2011 to 2026. The 80-and-over population continues to increase (by 205%). There are projected to be 4,000 older people living in Queensland who use Tagalog as their main language spoken at home in 2026, of whom 600 will be aged 80 and over.

Between 2011 and 2026 there is projected to be an increase of 221% in the older Vietnamese-speaking population of Queensland, reaching 3,600 people or 3.7% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. There are projected to be 600 people aged 80 and over who use Vietnamese as their main language spoken at home.

Those who speak Mandarin are projected to grow by 256%, reaching a population size of 3,100 by 2026, including 400 people aged 80 and over.

Spanish, Dutch and Greek are each projected to be the main language spoken at home by between 2% and 3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Queensland.

Western Australia

The present

1996

In 1996, 32.4% of the older Western Australian population (11,600 people) from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds used English as their main language spoken at home (see Figure 3.13 and Supplementary Table A3.12. The proportion was slightly higher in the 65–79-year-old population (33.0%) than in the 80-and-over population (29.4%).

Italian was the next most commonly used language, accounting for 24.2% of older people in Western Australia from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (8,700 people). There were 1,500 people aged 80 and over living in Western Australia in 1996 who used Italian as their main language spoken at home.

Dutch and German were the next most common languages spoken at home by older people living in Western Australia, accounting for 5.5% (2,000 people) and 5.4% (1,900 people) respectively of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. In the 80-and-over age group, there were 400 people who used Dutch as their main language spoken at home, and 300 who used German.

Polish and Cantonese were used by 1,700 (4.8% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds) and 1,000 (2.7% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds) older people respectively. Among people aged 80 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, there were 300 who used Polish as the main language spoken at home and 200 who used Cantonese.

Greek and Croatian were spoken by 2.6% and 2.3% respectively of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Western Australia in 1996.

1996			2011			2026		
Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent
English	11,639	32.4	English	19,815	36.1	English	32,444	40.2
Italian	8,687	24.2	Italian	11,203	20.4	Italian	8,166	10.1
Dutch	1,967	5.5	German	2,408	4.4	Cantonese	4,075	5.1
German	1,936	5.4	Dutch	2,026	3.7	Vietnamese	2,883	3.6
Polish	1,708	4.8	Cantonese	1,931	3.5	German	2,337	2.9
Cantonese	981	2.7	Croatian	1,596	2.9	Polish	2,215	2.7
Greek	917	2.6	Greek	1,419	2.6	Mandarin	2,086	2.6
Croatian	823	2.3	Polish	1,299	2.4	Croatian	1,741	2.2
			Macedonian	1,251	2.3	Spanish	1,584	2.0

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.12.

Figure 3.13: Persons aged 65 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, by main language spoken at home, Western Australia, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in Western Australia)

The future

1996 to 2011

By 2011, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Western Australia who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase slightly from 32.4% to 36.1%. The numbers of people in this group will also have increased substantially by 70% to reach 19,800 people. In the 80-and-over age group, the numbers are projected to more than double, going from 1,900 to 4,800, an increase of 156%.

The most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Western Australia is projected to be Italian, used by 11,200 older people (a 29% growth rate) and 3,900 aged 80 and over (a 160% growth rate). Older people who use Italian as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 20.4% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

German is projected to become the second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Western Australia. In 2011 there are projected to be 2,400 older people who use German as their main language spoken at home, 800 of whom will be aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the 15-year period are 24% for persons aged 65 and over and 173% for persons aged 80 and over. Older people who use German as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 4.4% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

Dutch is projected to fall to third place, being used by 2,000 older people or 3.7% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents a stable population of Dutch speakers living in Western Australia, increasing by only 3% between 1996 and 2011. There are projected to be 800 people aged 80 and over who use Dutch as their main language spoken at home living in Western Australia in 2011, an increase of 82%.

Cantonese is projected to move into fourth place, being used by 3.5% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, or 1,900 people. This represents a growth rate of 97% among the 65-and-over population, but the growth rate is projected to be much higher among the 80-and-over population at 166%. The 80-and-over Cantonese-speaking population of Western Australia moves from 200 to 500 persons over this period.

Croatian, Greek, Polish and Macedonian are each projected to be the main language spoken at home by between 2% and 3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Western Australia in 2011.

2011 to 2026

By 2026, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Western Australia who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase from 36.1% to 40.2%. The numbers of people in this group will also have increased by 64% to reach 32,400 people. In the 80-and-over age group the numbers are projected to grow from 4,800 to 8,300, an increase of 72%.

The most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Western Australia in 2026 is projected to be Italian, used by 8,200 older people, a decrease of 27%, half of whom will be aged 80 and over (a 4% growth rate). Older people who use Italian as their main language spoken

at home are projected to make up 10.1% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Cantonese is projected to become the second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Western Australia. In 2026 there are projected to be 4,100 older people who use Cantonese as their main language spoken at home, 1,000 of whom will be aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the 15-year period are 111% and 105% respectively. Older people who use Cantonese as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 5.1% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Vietnamese is projected to move into third place, being used by 2,900 older people or 3.6% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents a 204% increase between 2011 and 2026, while the population aged 80 and over is projected to increase by 100%. There are projected to be 500 people aged 80 and over who use Vietnamese as their main language spoken at home living in Western Australia in 2026.

German, Polish, Mandarin, Croatian and Spanish are each projected to be the main language spoken at home by between 2% and 3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Western Australia in 2026.

South Australia

The present

1996

Italian was the most commonly used language, accounting for 24.5% of older people in South Australia from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (9,000 people) (see Figure 3.14 and Supplementary Table A3.13). There were 1,400 people aged 80 and over living in South Australia in 1996 who used Italian as their main language spoken at home.

In 1996, 18.6% of the older South Australian population (6,900 people) from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds used English as their main language spoken at home. In the 65–79-year-old population the proportion was 19.4% and in the 80-and-over population was 14%.

A further 12.3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (4,500 people) used German as their main language spoken at home. Of these, 600 were aged 80 and over.

Greek and Polish were the next most common languages spoken at home by older people living in South Australia, accounting for 10.0% (3,700 people) and 6.8% (2,500 people) respectively of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. In the 80-and-over age group, there were 500 people who used Greek as their main language spoken at home, and 400 who used Polish.

Dutch was used by 1,800 (4.8% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds) older people. Among people aged 80 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, there were 300 who used Dutch as the main language spoken at home.

1996			2011			2026		
Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent
Italian	9,030	24.5	Italian	13,112	25.1	English	17,421	29.8
English	6,854	18.6	English	11,583	22.2	Italian	9,238	15.8
German	4,519	12.3	Greek	7,633	14.6	Greek	6,454	11.0
Greek	3,687	10.0	German	4,404	8.4	Vietnamese	3,136	5.4
Polish	2,505	6.8	Polish	1,737	3.3	German	2,411	4.1
Dutch	1,761	4.8	Dutch	1,666	3.2	Polish	2,291	3.9
			Croatian	1,192	2.3	Cantonese	1,882	3.2
						Dutch	1,179	2.0

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.13.

Figure 3.14: Persons aged 65 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, by main language spoken at home, South Australia, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in South Australia)

The future

1996 to 2011

The most commonly used language among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in South Australia is projected to be Italian, used by 13,100 older people (a 45% growth rate) and 4,200 aged 80 and over (a 196% growth rate). Older people who use Italian as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 25.1% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

By 2011, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in South Australia who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase slightly, changing from 18.6% to 22.2%. The numbers of people in this group will also have increased by 69% to reach 11,600 people. In the 80-and-over age group, the numbers are projected to double, going from 1,400 to 2,800, an increase of 253%.

Greek is projected to move into position as the second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in South Australia. In 2011 there are projected to be 7,600 older people who use Greek as their main language spoken at home, 1,900 of whom will be aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the 15-year period are 107% for persons aged 65 and over and 276% for persons aged 80 and over. Older people who use Greek as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 14.6% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

German moves into third place, being used by 4,400 older people or 8.4% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents a 3% decrease between 1996 and 2011. There are projected to be 1,900 people aged 80 and over who use German as their main language spoken at home living in South Australia in 2011, an increase of 208%.

Polish is projected to move into fourth place, being used by 3.3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds or 1,700 people. This represents a decline of 31% among the 65-and-over population, but the growth rate is projected to be 113% among the 80-and-over population at 113%. The 80-and-over population who speak Polish in South Australia moves from 400 to 800 persons over this period.

Dutch and Croatian are each projected to be the main language spoken at home by 3.2% and 2.3% respectively of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in South Australia.

2011 to 2026

By 2026, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in South Australia who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase from 22.2% to 29.8%. The numbers of people in this group will also have increased by 50% to reach 17,400 people. In the 80-and-over age group the numbers are projected to grow from 2,800 to 4,600, an increase of 63%.

The most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in South Australia in 2026 is projected to be Italian, used by 9,200 older people (a decrease of 30%), 4,900 of whom will be aged 80 and over (a 16% growth rate). Older people who use Italian as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 15.8% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Greek is projected become the second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in South Australia. In 2026 there are projected to be 6,500 older people who use Greek as their main language spoken at home, 3,400 of whom will be aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the 15-year period are -15% and 77% respectively. Older people who use Greek as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 11.0% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Vietnamese and German are projected to be spoken by 5.4% (3,100 persons) and 4.1% (2,400 persons) respectively of the older South Australian population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026. During the period 2011 to 2026, the number of Vietnamese-speaking people is projected to increase by 222%, and those speaking German are projected to decrease by 45%. In the 80-and-over age group the numbers are projected to increase by 88% for Vietnamese and decrease by 31% for German.

Polish and Cantonese are each projected to be the main language spoken at home by between 2% and 4% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in South Australia.

Tasmania

The present

1996

In 1996, 36.4% of the older Tasmanian population (1,600 people) from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds used English as their main language spoken at home (see Figure 3.15 and Supplementary Table 3.14). The proportion was higher in the 65–79-year-old population (37.6%) than in the 80-and-over population (30.0%).

German was the next most commonly used language, accounting for 13.7% of older people in Tasmania from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (600 people). There were fewer than 100 people aged 80 and over living in Tasmania in 1996 who used German as their main language spoken at home.

A further 10.5% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (500 people) used Dutch as their main language spoken at home. Of these, 100 were aged 80 and over.

Polish and Italian were the next most common languages spoken at home by older people living in Tasmania, accounting for 10.3% (500 people) and 9.1% (400 people) respectively of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. In the 80-and-over age group, there were 100 people who used Polish as their main language spoken at home, and even fewer who used Italian in 1996.

Greek was spoken by 2.2% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Tasmania.

1996			2011			2026		
Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent
English	1,595	36.4	English	2,610	44.2	English	3,172	49.8
German	600	13.7	German	602	10.2	German	397	6.2
Dutch	459	10.5	Italian	508	8.6	Dutch	372	5.8
Polish	451	10.3	Dutch	499	8.4	Italian	296	4.7
Italian	401	9.1	Greek	306	5.2	Greek	289	4.5
Greek	97	2.2	Polish	268	4.5	Polish	192	3.0
			Cantonese	118	2.0	Cantonese	169	2.7
						Tagalog (Filipino)	160	2.5

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.14.

Figure 3.15: Persons aged 65 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, by main language spoken at home, Tasmania, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in Tasmania)

The future

1996 to 2011

By 2011, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Tasmania who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase from 36.4% to 44.2%. The numbers of people in this group will also have increased by 64% to reach 2,600 people. In the 80-and-over age group the numbers are projected to more than double, going from 200 to 600, an increase of 177%.

The most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Tasmania is projected to be German, used by 600 older people (a 0% growth rate) and 200 aged 80 and over (a 263% growth rate). Older people who use German as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 10.2% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

Italian is projected to maintain its position as the second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Tasmania. In 2011 there are projected to be 500 older people who use Italian as their main language spoken at home, 200 of whom will be aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the 15-year period are 27% for persons aged 65 and over and 356% for persons aged 80 and over. Older people who use Italian as their main

language spoken at home are projected to make up 8.6% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

Dutch is projected to move to third place, being used by 500 older people or 8.4% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents a 9% increase between 1996 and 2011. There are projected to be 200 people aged 80 and over who use Dutch as their main language spoken at home living in Tasmania in 2011, an increase of 22%.

Greek, Polish and Cantonese are each projected to be the main language spoken at home by between 2% and 5.2% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Tasmania.

2011 to 2026

By 2026, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Tasmania who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase from 44.2% to 49.8%. The numbers of people in this group will also have increased by 22% to reach 3,200 people. In the 80-and-over age group, the numbers are projected to grow from 600 to 1,000, an increase of 58%.

The most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Tasmania in 2026 is projected to be German, used by 400 older people (a 34% decrease), 200 of whom will be aged 80 and over (a 24% decrease). Older people who use German as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 6.2% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Dutch is projected to become the second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Tasmania. In 2026 there are projected to be 400 older people who use Dutch as their main language spoken at home, 200 of whom will be aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the 15-year period are -25% and 28% respectively. Older people who use Dutch as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 5.8% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Italian is projected to fall to third place, being used by 300 older people or 4.7% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents a 42% decrease between 2011 and 2026. The population aged 80 and over is also projected to decrease by 13%. There are projected to be 200 people aged 80 and over who use Italian as their main language spoken at home living in Tasmania in 2026.

Greek is projected to drop to be next most commonly used language, with an overall decrease of 6% in the older Greek-speaking population of Tasmania in the period from 2011 to 2026, although the 80-and-over population continues to increase (by 222%). There are projected to be 300 older people living in Tasmania who use Greek as their main language spoken at home in 2026, half of whom will be aged 80 and over.

Polish, Cantonese and Tagalog (Filipino) are each projected to be the main language spoken at home by between 2.5% and 3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in Tasmania.

The Australian Capital Territory

The present

1996

In 1996, 22.7% of the older Australian Capital Territory population (1,300 people) from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds used English as their main language spoken at home (see Figure 3.16 and Supplementary Table A3.15). The proportion was slightly higher in the 65–79-year-old population (23.3%) than in the 80-and-over population (19.7%).

Italian was the next most commonly used language, accounting for 11.3% of older people in the Australian Capital Territory from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (600 people). There were 100 people aged 80 and over living in the Australian Capital Territory in 1996 who used Italian as their main language spoken at home.

A further 11.2% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (600 people) used German as their main language spoken at home. Of these, 100 were aged 80 and over.

Polish and Greek were the next most common languages spoken at home by older people living in the Australian Capital Territory, accounting for 6.1% (300 people) and 4.7% (300 people) of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds respectively. In the 80-and-over age group, there were fewer than 100 people who used Greek or Polish as their main language spoken at home.

Dutch was used by 200 (4.1% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds) older people. Spanish, Croatian, Cantonese, Hungarian and Vietnamese were all spoken by between 2% and 3.5% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Australian Capital Territory.

1996			2011			2026		
Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent
English	1,263	22.7	English	2,672	26.5	English	4,827	30.9
Italian	627	11.3	Italian	994	9.9	Italian	854	5.5
German	624	11.2	Greek	790	7.8	Croatian	841	5.4
Polish	339	6.1	German	760	7.5	Spanish	751	4.8
Greek	263	4.7	Croatian	733	7.3	Vietnamese	739	4.7
Dutch	230	4.1	Spanish	455	4.5	Greek	698	4.5
Spanish	197	3.5	Polish	279	2.8	Cantonese	608	3.9
Croatian	172	3.1	Cantonese	274	2.7	German	476	3.1
Cantonese	162	2.9	Vietnamese	252	2.5	Mandarin	422	2.7
Hungarian	160	2.9	Dutch	241	2.4	Polish	410	2.6
Vietnamese	112	2.0	Serbian	228	2.3	Tagalog (Filipino)	339	2.2
						Serbian	320	2.1

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.15.

Figure 3.16: Persons aged 65 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, by main language spoken at home, Australian Capital Territory, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in the Australian Capital Territory)

The future

1996 to 2011

By 2011, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Australian Capital Territory who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase from 22.7 to 26.5%. The numbers of people in this group will also have increased by 112% to reach 2,700 people. In the 80-and-over age group the numbers are projected to more than double, going from 200 to 500, an increase of 212%.

The most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Australian Capital Territory is projected to be Italian, used by 1,000 older people (a 59% growth rate) and 300 aged 80 and over (a 196% growth rate). Older people who use Italian as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 9.9% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

Greek is projected to become the second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Australian Capital Territory. In 2011 there are projected to be 800 older people who use Greek as their main language spoken at home, 100 of whom will be aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the 15-year period are 200% and 303% respectively. Older people who use Greek as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 7.8% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

German is projected to fall to third place, being used by 800 older people or 7.5% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents a 22% increase between 1996 and 2011. There are projected to be 200 people aged 80 and over who use German as their main language spoken at home living in the Australian Capital Territory in 2011, an increase of 182%.

Croatian is projected to move into fourth place, being used by 7.3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds or 700 people. This represents a growth rate of 326% among the 65-and-over population, but the growth rate is projected to be lower among the 80-and-over population at 213%. The 80-and-over Croatian-speaking population of the Australian Capital Territory is fewer than 100 persons over this period.

The Spanish-speaking population is projected to increase by 131%, or 671% for the 80-and-over age group. There are projected to be 500 older Spanish-speaking persons living in the Australian Capital Territory in 2011, 100 of whom will be aged 80 and over.

Polish, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Dutch and Serbian are each projected to be the main language spoken at home by between 2% and 3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Australian Capital Territory.

2011 to 2026

By 2026, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Australian Capital Territory who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase from 26.5% to 30.9%. The numbers of people in this group will also have increased by 81% to reach 4,800 people. In the 80-and-over age group the numbers are projected to grow from 500 to 1,100, an increase of 113%.

The most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Australian Capital Territory in 2026 is

projected to be Italian, used by 900 older people (a 14% decline), 400 of whom will be aged 80 and over (a 31% growth rate). Older people who use Italian as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 5.5% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Croatian is projected become the second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Australian Capital Territory. In 2026 there are projected to be 800 older people who use Croatian as their main language spoken at home, 300 of whom will be aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the 15-year period are 15% for persons aged 65 and over and 328% for persons aged 80 and over. Older people who use Croatian as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 5.4% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Spanish moves into third place, being used by 800 older people or 4.8% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents a 65% increase between 2011 and 2026, while the population aged 80 and over is projected to increase by 109%. There are projected to be 200 people aged 80 and over who use Spanish as their main language spoken at home living in the Australian Capital Territory in 2026.

Vietnamese is projected to move into fourth place, with an overall increase of 193% in the older Vietnamese-speaking population of the Australian Capital Territory in the period from 2011 to 2026, while the 80-and-over population will increase by 103%. There are projected to be 700 older people living in the Australian Capital Territory who use Vietnamese as their main language spoken at home in 2026, of whom 100 will be aged 80 and over.

Between 2011 and 2026 there is projected to be a decrease of 12% in the older Greek-speaking population of the Australian Capital Territory, reaching 700 people or 4.5% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. There are projected to be 400 people aged 80 and over who use Greek as their main language spoken at home.

Cantonese, German, Mandarin, Polish, Tagalog (Filipino) and Serbian are each projected to be the main language spoken at home by between 2% and 4% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Australian Capital Territory.

The Northern Territory

The present

1996

In 1996, 27.7% of the older Northern Territory population (300 people) from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds used English as their main language spoken at home (see Figure 3.17 and Supplementary Table A3.16). The proportion was 28.6% in the 65–79-year-old population and 21.9% in the 80-and-over population.

Italian was the next most commonly used language, accounting for 8.8% of older people in the Northern Territory from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (100 people).

A further 8.4% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (100 people) used Greek as their main language spoken at home.

German and Tagalog (Filipino) were the next most common languages spoken at home by older people living in the Northern Territory, accounting for 7.9% and 6.6% respectively of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

Cantonese, Portuguese and Dutch were spoken by between 2% and 5% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Northern Territory.

1996			2011			2026		
Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent	Language	Number	Per cent
English	328	27.7	English	877	32.2	English	1,690	34.1
Italian	104	8.8	Greek	363	13.3	Greek	522	10.5
Greek	100	8.4	Italian	204	7.5	Tagalog ^(a)	414	8.4
German	94	7.9	German	199	7.3	German	217	4.4
Tagalog ^(a)	78	6.6	Tagalog ^(a)	128	4.7	Cantonese	185	3.7
Cantonese	56	4.7	Cantonese	109	4.0	Italian	163	3.3
Portuguese	45	3.8	Portuguese	71	2.6	Portuguese	149	3.0
Dutch	26	2.2	Spanish	54	2.0	Vietnamese	123	2.5
						Indonesian	102	2.1
						Mandarin	101	2.0

(a) Filipino.

Note: For more detail see Supplementary Table A3.16.

Figure 3.17: Persons aged 65 and over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, by main language spoken at home, Northern Territory, 1996, 2011 and 2026 (as a percentage of persons aged 65 and over living in the Northern Territory)

The future

1996 to 2011

By 2011, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Northern Territory who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase from 27.7% to 32.2%. The numbers of people in this group will also have increased by 167% to reach 900 people. In the 80-and-over age group the numbers are projected to more than double to reach 100, an increase of 276%.

The most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Northern Territory is projected to be Greek, used by 400 older people (a 263% growth rate) and fewer than 100 aged 80 and over. Older people who use Greek as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 13.3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

Italian is projected to fall to become the second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Northern Territory. In 2011 there are projected to be 200 older people who use Italian as their main language spoken at home. The projected growth rate for the 15-year period is 96%. Older people who use Italian as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 7.5% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2011.

German remains in third place, being used by 200 older people or 7.3% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This represents a 112% increase between 1996 and 2011. There are projected to be fewer than 100 people aged 80

and over who use German as their main language spoken at home living in the Northern Territory in 2011.

Tagalog (Filipino), Cantonese, Portuguese and Spanish are each projected to be the main language spoken at home by between 2% and 5% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Northern Territory.

2011 to 2026

By 2026, the proportion of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Northern Territory who use English as their main language spoken at home is projected to increase slightly from 32.2% to 34.1%. The numbers of people in this group, will also have increased by 93% to reach 1,700 people. In the 80-and-over age group the numbers are projected to grow from 100 to 300, an increase of 180%.

The most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Northern Territory in 2026 is projected to be Greek, used by 500 older people (a 44% growth rate), 200 of whom will be aged 80 and over (a 244% growth rate). Older people who use Greek as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 10.5% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

Tagalog (Filipino) is projected to become the second most commonly used language other than English among older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Northern Territory. In 2026 there are projected to be 400 older people who use Tagalog as their main language spoken at home, fewer than 100 of whom will be aged 80 and over. The projected growth rates for the 15-year period are 223% for persons aged 65 and over and 51% for persons aged 80 and over. Older people who use Tagalog as their main language spoken at home are projected to make up 8.4% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in 2026.

German, Cantonese, Italian, Portuguese, Vietnamese, Indonesian and Mandarin are each projected to be the main language spoken at home by between 2% and 5% of the older population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds living in the Northern Territory.