



PART 3: *Profiles of ageing in CALD communities in Metropolitan Regions*

OUTLINE

The regional profiles presented for the four metropolitan regions follow a standard format in five sections:

1. Overview, reporting:
 - ▶ the size of the regional CALD population;
 - ▶ the regional share of the state's CALD population compared to the share of the total population in the ageing (45-64) and aged (65 and over) cohorts;
 - ▶ the relationship between proportion CALD and proportion not stated for CALD status; and
 - ▶ the extent of variation between LGAs within each region.
2. Current ageing of the total CALD population across LGAs in the region, analysing:
 - ▶ total numbers and numbers not proficient in English in the two age groups by LGA, and
 - ▶ shares of the regional CALD population and shares of LGA populations.
3. Future shifts in CALD populations, comparing:
 - ▶ the 45-64 and 65 and over CALD populations for each LGA.
4. Mix of the 20 main language groups by LGA.
5. Proficiency in English of the CALD population in each LGA.

Regional Profile: Northern sector of Northern & Western Metropolitan Region

1. Overview

DHS amalgamated the former Northern and Western Metropolitan Regions in 2004. For the purposes of this Part of the report, the two sectors of the new N&WMR are treated as separate regions.

The CALD population aged 45-64 and 65+ in the Northern Metropolitan Region totals 97,699 people. In this profile, the 45-64 age group is referred to as the *ageing* cohort and the 65+ age group as the *aged* cohort.

At the 2001 Census, the NMR contained 27.6% of Victoria's total ageing and aged CALD population compared to 14.9% of the total population in these age groups. The proportion of the NMR ageing and aged cohorts with a CALD background, 39%, is twice the State average of 20%.

The seven LGAs in the Northern Metropolitan Region have quite distinctive CALD populations. The LGAs differ in the size and proportions of CALD populations, balance of ageing and aged cohorts, mix of language groups and levels of proficiency in English. Because of this diversity, this profile presents all data for the seven LGAs separately. Where totals for the NMR are presented, they should be interpreted with caution

as they disguise these inter-LGA variations. The “average” picture across all LGAs does not readily reflect the character of any one LGA.

The numbers of speakers of English only, and languages other than English (LOTE), by proficiency in English, for the ageing and aged cohorts, are detailed in Table NMR1.

- ▶ LGAs are listed in order of their share of the NMR CALD population (column adds to 100%).
- ▶ The proportions of the two cohorts in each LGA speaking a language other than English are also reported.
- ▶ Three elements of *not stated* data have to be dealt with:
 - The data in Table and Figure NMR1 exclude those who did not state whether they spoke a language other than English.
 - Table NMR2 also excludes those who stated they spoke a LOTE but did not state which language.
 - In the discussion of proficiency in English, those who stated the language spoken but did not report their proficiency (less than 0.5%) are treated as not proficient in English.
 - The proportion “not stated” is low overall, at 4.4% or less in six of the seven LGAs. The following figures show that there is no consistent relationship between the proportion who did not state whether they spoke a LOTE at home and the proportion of the LGA population of CALD background. Whittlesea has the highest proportion of its CALD population with a CALD background, but has the third lowest proportion “not stated”, while

Yarra has the third lowest proportion of CALD background but the highest “not stated”. The high proportion of “not stated” in Yarra is similar to the level in Port Phillip and can be associated with the highly mobile populations in both LGAs.

2. Representation of total CALD communities across LGAs

- ▶ The CALD population is spread very unevenly across the region. The data on the size of the CALD population in each LGA in Table 1 is plotted in Figure 1. The main features are:
 - Darebin, Moreland and Whittlesea between them account for almost two out of three of the total CALD population in the region;
 - Banyule and Hume account for lower shares, each with some 13% of the total, followed by Yarra with just on 7%;
 - Nillumbik has only a small share of the regional CALD population, less than 2%.
- ▶ The proportion of each LGA’s ageing population (45 and over) of CALD background varies widely:
 - Whittlesea has the highest proportion, 58%, followed by Moreland and Darebin, each with 50%;
 - Banyule, Hume and Yarra range from some 20% to almost 40%; and
 - In Nillumbik, just on 10% were of CALD background.
- ▶ The age structure of the CALD populations varied between LGAs:

LGA	% CALD 45 and over	% not stated
Nillumbik	9.9	2.7
Banyule	21.4	3.6
Yarra	37.2	7.7
Hume	38.0	4.0
Darebin	49.8	4.4
Moreland	50.8	4.4
Whittlesea	58.4	3.3

Table NMR1: Populations of LGAs in Northern Metropolitan Region by age group and language spoken at home, 2001

		LOTE and not proficient in English	Lote and proficient in English	Total LOTE	English only	Total *	Share of regional CALD pop in LGA	% of LGA population speaking LOTE
Nillumbik	45-64	130	1,208	1,338	13,009	14,347	1.4%	9.3%
	65+	97	297	394	2,786	3,180	0.4%	12.4%
	Total	227	1,505	1,732	15,795	17,527	1.8%	9.9%
Yarra	45-64	1,557	1,993	3,550	7,969	11,519	3.6%	30.8%
	65+	1,850	1,030	2,880	2,879	5,759	2.9%	50.0%
	Total	3,407	3,023	6,430	10,848	17,278	6.6%	37.2%
Banyule	45-64	821	4,156	4,977	22,185	27,162	5.1%	18.3%
	65+	2,671	5,186	7,857	25,064	32,921	8.0%	23.9%
	Total	3,492	9,342	12,834	47,249	60,083	13.1%	21.4%
Hume	45-64	2,780	6,951	9,731	16,091	25,822	10.0%	37.7%
	65+	1,567	1,811	3,378	5,289	8,667	3.5%	39.0%
	Total	4,347	8,762	13,109	21,380	34,489	13.4%	38.0%
Whittlesea	45-64	4,018	9,620	13,638	10,592	24,230	14.0%	56.3%
	65+	3,244	2,422	5,666	3,134	8,800	5.8%	64.4%
	Total	7,262	12,042	19,304	13,726	33,030	19.8%	58.4%
Darebin	45-64	3,936	8,446	12,382	11,421	23,803	12.7%	52.0%
	65+	4,796	4,107	8,903	10,002	18,905	9.1%	47.1%
	Total	8,732	12,553	21,285	21,423	42,708	21.8%	49.8%
Moreland	45-64	3,722	8,594	12,316	11,878	24,194	12.6%	50.9%
	65+	5,447	5,242	10,689	10,418	21,107	10.9%	50.6%
	Total	9,169	13,836	23,005	22,296	45,301	23.5%	50.8%
Total all LGAs		36,636	61,063	97,699	152,717	250,416	100.0%	39.0%

* Total excludes those not stating whether they spoke English or another language at home.

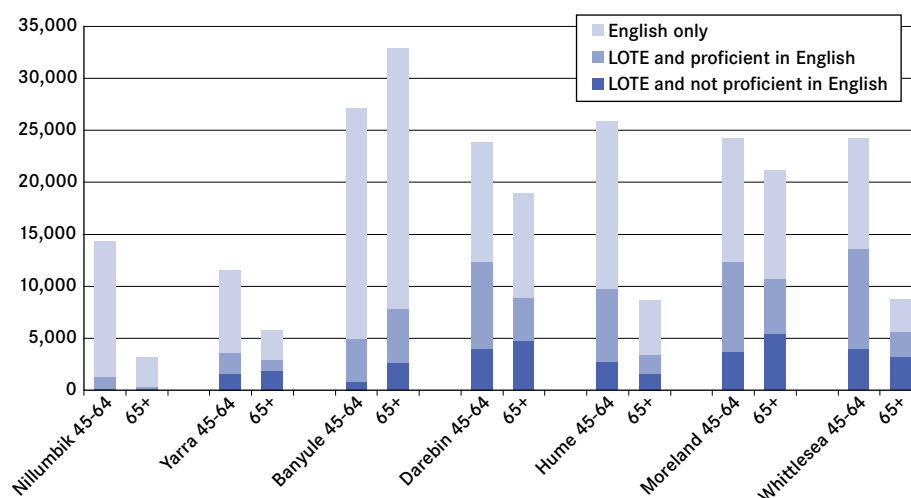
- In absolute numbers, the younger CALD cohort exceeded the size of the older cohort by a substantial margin in Darebin, Hume and Whittlesea;
- Younger cohorts were also larger than older cohorts in Nillumbik and Yarra, but the numbers in both cohorts were much smaller;
- The younger and older cohorts were of similar size in Moreland;
- Only in Banyule was the younger cohort smaller than the older cohort, and by a con-

siderable margin – under 5,000 compared to close to 8,000.

3. Comparison of 45-64 and 65 and over age groups by LGA

An indication of trends over time can be gained by comparing the size of the younger (45-64) and older age groups (65+). Figure 1 shows the CALD population in each of the LGAs in the NMR in the two age groups. Four distinct patterns are evident:

Figure NMR1: Size of populations of aged 45-64 and 65+, by language spoken at home, Northern Metropolitan Region LGAs, 2001



- Declining CALD population:** Banyule has the largest CALD population in both age groups, but the older CALD population will decline in future as the 45-64 cohort is smaller than the present older CALD cohort.
- Stable CALD population:** Moreland and Darebin have the next largest and next oldest CALD populations. Their older CALD population will remain reasonably stable as the younger cohorts are not markedly larger than the older cohorts and will reduce further with attrition due to ageing.
- Large and growing CALD population:** The outer western LGAs of Whittlesea and Hume currently have small older CALD populations. The younger cohorts are some 2.5 to 3 times larger and there will be rapid growth of the older CALD population as these cohorts age.
- Small but growing CALD populations:** Nillumbik and Yarra both have smaller CALD populations in both age groups than the other LGA. Growth of the older CALD population will be more marked in Nillumbik as the younger CALD population is proportionately much larger than the older age group compared to Yarra.

4. Mix of language groups

The mix of language groups in the NMR LGAs is seen in Table NMR2. Languages are listed in order of the number of speakers in the 45-64 cohort, and languages with more than 500 speakers aged 45 and over (both 45-64 and 65+) in any LGA are highlighted in bold.

- The three main languages are:
 - Italian is the dominant language in all LGAs, with almost 33,000 Italian speakers in the NMR aged 45 and over.
 - Greek is a major language in five of the six LGAs, with some 17,000 Greek speakers in the NMR.
 - The Macedonian community, totalling some 6,700, is conspicuous in Whittlesea and to a lesser extent in Hume, but there are only small numbers in the other LGAs.
- Six languages are more prominent in some LGAs than others:
 - Vietnamese and Cantonese speakers are conspicuous in Yarra, with the total numbers in these community in the NMR being 2,500 and 2,000 respectively.
 - Four communities have more than 500 speakers in one or more LGAs. They are

Table NMR2: 20 main languages spoken at home, by age groups 45-64 and 65+, by LGAs, in Northern Metropolitan Region

Data excludes “not stated” (not stated whether spoke English or another language; or not stated which language).

Language spoken at home	Age group	LGA							Total
		Banyule	Darebin	Hume	Moreland	Nilumbik	Whittlesea	Yarra	
Italian	45-64	1,342	4,143	2,068	4,855	414	3,578	441	16,841
	65+	1,037	4,583	1,004	6,062	138	2,276	797	15,897
Greek	45-64	655	3,328	809	2,649	113	2,263	876	10,693
	65+	329	1,925	363	1,741	25	946	833	6,162
Macedonian	45-64	280	949	104	53	100	3,236	70	4,792
	65+	104	561	31	33	19	1,076	47	1,871
Arabic (incl. Lebanese)	45-64	217	761	876	1,178	58	517	60	3,667
	65+	75	220	223	330	0	127	31	1,006
Turkish	45-64	22	81	1,603	502	15	355	92	2,670
	65+	3	17	246	102	3	73	16	460
Maltese	45-64	84	190	647	456	25	507	33	1,942
	65+	41	157	245	533	13	207	39	1,235
Vietnamese	45-64	78	361	269	191	0	379	598	1,876
	65+	17	113	67	52	0	93	277	619
Croatian	45-64	252	218	474	221	66	379	72	1,682
	65+	108	108	124	156	9	99	61	665
Cantonese	45-64	268	290	105	184	42	243	298	1,430
	65+	85	123	34	84	3	68	207	604
Mandarin	45-64	184	333	65	205	24	125	161	1,097
	65+	34	155	11	68	0	25	95	388
Spanish	45-64	84	169	302	223	15	156	64	1,013
	65+	26	75	78	77	0	42	49	347
Tagalog (Filipino)	45-64	71	115	281	154	12	229	22	884
	65+	11	12	54	34	0	37	6	154
Serbian	45-64	93	151	179	85	32	167	67	774
	65+	50	45	44	39	7	41	46	272
Polish	45-64	100	132	162	156	29	105	38	722
	65+	87	75	76	309	10	44	40	641
German	45-64	138	50	112	87	116	64	45	612
	65+	179	78	107	168	41	70	31	674
Other Chinese languages	45-64	74	63	41	44	21	99	156	498
	65+	19	37	14	15	0	21	101	207
Sinhalese	45-64	48	53	102	58	5	73	6	345
	65+	4	15	19	11	0	13	3	65
French	45-64	62	49	51	51	27	52	31	323
	65+	45	43	28	49	8	21	8	202
Netherlandic	45-64	32	21	37	19	44	22	19	194
	65+	66	23	53	35	36	27	4	244
Russian	45-64	46	12	27	28	4	11	15	143
	65+	47	24	23	65	6	13	0	178
Other languages	45-64	766	845	1,279	796	139	963	305	5,093
	65+	415	365	466	585	45	288	128	2,292

Arabic in Moreland, Darebin, Whittlesea and Hume; Maltese in Moreland, Whittlesea and Hume; Turkish in Moreland and Hume; and Croatian in Hume.

- ▶ All the other language groups are widely dispersed across the LGAs, with few concentrations of particular groups in particular LGAs.
- ▶ The size of the “other languages” group, over 7,000 in total, further demonstrates the diversity of CALD communities. The larger number in the 45-64 cohort compared to the 65+ cohort points to increasing diversity in future, but the numbers in all these “other language” communities are small in both cohorts.
- ▶ In considering language groups as a basis for planning HACC services, it needs to be remembered that the HACC target population is based on those with a moderate, severe or profound disability, and that on this basis, around one third of those aged 65 and over may need one or other HACC service. The need for culturally oriented services may then be moderated by proficiency in English, which varies markedly between language groups. For many CALD communities, it is the small numbers in any one LGA, and the varying needs of these individuals for HACC

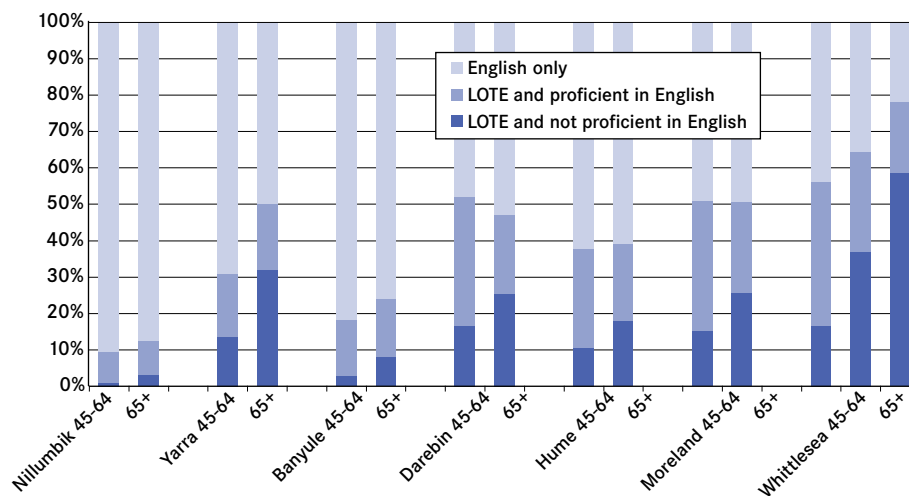
services that pose challenges for service delivery and that requires responses based on assessment of individual client needs.

5. Proficiency in English

Figure NMR2 shows the proportion of the younger and older cohorts of the CALD population in each LGA by proficiency in English. Each bar represents 100% of each cohort.

- ▶ In all LGAs, the younger cohorts have higher levels of proficiency than the older cohort. That is, the black segment at the base of the bar is always smaller for the 45-64 age group than for the 65+ age group.
- ▶ Variations between LGAs are much greater than differences between age groups, reflecting the mix of language groups and also recency of arrival of younger CALD groups.
- ▶ Yarra and Whittlesea have the highest proportions not proficient in English, at around 15% in the younger cohort and more than 30% in the older cohort.
- ▶ Compared to these two LGAs, Darebin, Hume and Moreland have similar proportions in the younger cohort who are not proficient, around 15%, but lower proportions not proficient in the older age groups, at around 20-25%. As

Figure NMR2: Proportion of populations aged 45-64 and 65+, by proficiency in English, Northern Metropolitan Region LGAs, 2001 (For key, see Figure NMR1)



the younger cohorts are larger than the older cohorts, the number who are not proficient at older ages is likely to remain fairly constant in future.

– While the proportion of the younger cohorts who are not proficient in English in Whittlesea and Hume is lower than for the older cohorts, the younger cohorts are much larger and if there are no further gains in proficiency, there may be some increase in the absolute numbers of older CALD residents in these LGAs who are not proficient in English in future.

- ▶ In Banyule, and even more so in Nillumbik, proficiency is high in both age groups, with more than 90% of the CALD population speaking English only or speaking English well together with another language at home; less than 10% are not proficient in English.

Regional Profile: Western sector of the Northern & Western Metropolitan Region

1. Overview

DHS amalgamated the former Northern and Western Metropolitan Regions in 2004. For the purposes of this Part of the report, the two sectors of the new N&WMR are treated as separate regions.

The CALD population aged 45-64 and 65+ in the Western Metropolitan Region together with Geelong totals 96,864 people. In this profile, the 45-64 age group is referred to as the *ageing* cohort and the 65+ age group as the *aged* cohort.

At the 2001 Census, the WMR contained a much larger share of the Victoria's total ageing and aged CALD population, 26.1%, than of the state's total population, 17.1%.

The seven LGAs in the Western Metropolitan Region and Geelong have quite distinctive CALD populations. The LGAs differ in the size and

proportions of CALD populations, balance of ageing and aged cohorts, mix of language groups and levels of proficiency in English. Because of this diversity, this profile presents all data for the seven LGAs separately. Where totals for the WMR are presented, they should be interpreted with caution as they disguise these inter-LGA variations. The "average" picture across all LGAs does not readily reflect the character of any one LGA.

The numbers of speakers of English only, and languages other than English (LOTE), by proficiency in English, for the ageing and aged cohorts, are detailed in Table WMR1.

LGAs are listed in order of their share of the WMR CALD population (column adds to 100%).

- ▶ The proportions of the two cohorts in each LGA speaking a language other than English are also reported.

- ▶ Three elements of *not stated* data have to be dealt with.

– The data in Table and Figure WMR1 exclude those who did not state whether they spoke a language other than English.

– Table WMR2 also excludes those who stated they spoke a LOTE but did not state which language.

– In the discussion of proficiency in English, those who stated the language spoken but did not report their proficiency (less than 0.5%) are treated as not proficient in English.

– The proportion "not stated" is low overall, at 4.6% or less in six of the 8 LGAs. The following figures show that there is no consistent relationship between the proportion who did not state whether they spoke a LOTE at home and the proportion of the LGA population of CALD background. Melbourne LGA has by far the highest proportion "not stated" of any LGA and this can be associated with its highly mobile population. Brimbank has the highest proportion CALD in its population, but the second lowest proportion "not stated", the same proportion as Melton with the second lowest proportion CALD.

LGA	% CALD 45 and over	% not stated
Geelong	16.0	2.6
Melton	22.0	4.1
Wyndham	24.0	4.5
Melbourne	26.0	14.1
Hobson's Bay	35.1	4.4
Moonee Valley	38.3	4.6
Maribyrnong	47.8	7.1
Brimbank	63.2	4.1

2. Representation of CALD communities across LGAs

CALD communities make up a similar part of the aged population of the WMR as in the NMR, and markedly more than in the SMR and EMR, but there are marked variations between LGAs. The LGAs fall into three distinct groups in terms of the proportion of CALD residents in their ageing and aged populations (45 and over):

- ▶ Brimbank has the largest CALD ageing and aged population of all LGAs in Victoria:
 - the CALD population aged 45 and over totalled just on 32,000;
 - close to two thirds of both the ageing and aged cohorts have a CALD background.
- ▶ LGAs with substantial CALD populations:
 - Maribyrnong, Moonee Valley and Hobson's Bay all have more than 5,000 CALD residents aged 45 and over;
 - in Maribyrnong, almost half of its population aged 45 and over have a CALD background;
 - Moonee Valley and Hobson's Bay both have around one third of their ageing and aged populations with a CALD background.
- ▶ LGAs with average proportions CALD:
 - The proportion with a CALD background approaches the state average of 21% in three WMR LGAs – Melbourne, Melton and Wyndham.

- The size of the CALD populations in these LGAs, between 1,500 and 4,000, is much smaller than in the other WMR LGAs.
- Geelong has just on 5,000 CALD residents aged 45 and over and they account for a below-average proportion of these total cohorts.

3. Comparison of 45-64 and 65+ age groups

An indication of trends over time can be gained by comparing the size of the ageing (45-64) and aged CALD cohorts (65+). Figure WMR1 shows the CALD population in each of the LGAs in the WMR in the two age groups. Four distinct patterns are evident:

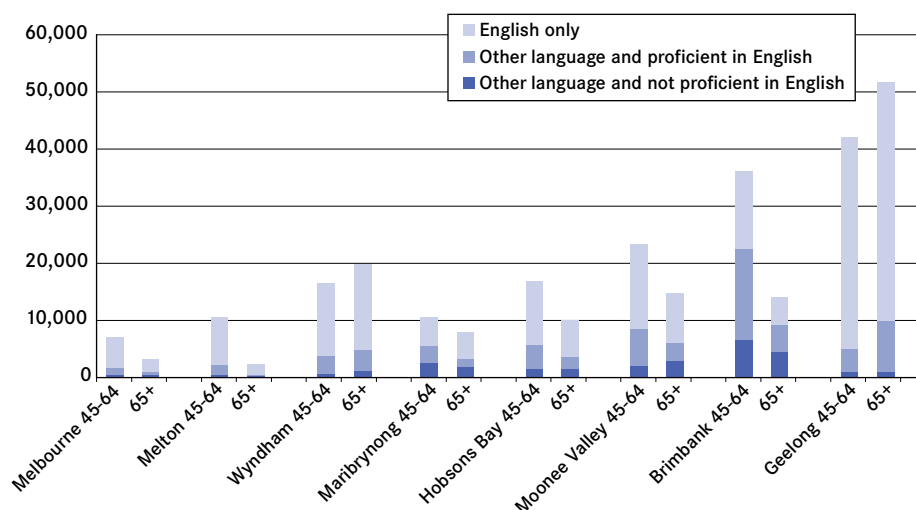
1. **Large and growing CALD population:**
 - ▶ In Brimbank, the very large ageing cohort is more than twice the size of the aged cohort, and there will be rapid growth of the older CALD population as this cohort ages.
 - ▶ While numerically smaller than in Brimbank, the ageing cohorts in Maribyrnong, Hobson's Bay and Melbourne are also almost twice the size of the aged cohorts, and there will be sustained growth in the older CALD population in future.
2. **Small but growing CALD populations:**
 - ▶ In Melton, the ageing cohort is more than 4 times the size of the aged cohort, indicating very rapid growth of the CALD aged population in future.
3. **Stable CALD populations:**
 - ▶ In Wyndham and Moonee Valley, the ageing and aged cohorts are of similar size. Their older CALD population will remain reasonably stable.
4. **Declining CALD population:**
 - ▶ In Geelong, the ageing cohort is around half the size of the aged CALD cohort, and the older CALD population will decline in future.

Table WMR 1: Population of LGAs in Western Metropolitan Region, by age group and language spoken at home, 2001

Data excludes “not stated” (not stated whether spoke English or another language; or not stated which language)

	LOTE and not proficient in English	LOTE and proficient in English	Total LOTE	English only	Total	Share of regional CALD pop. in LGA	% of LGA pop. speaking LOTE
Melbourne 45-64	492	1,172	1,664	5,321	6,985	1.8%	23.8%
65+	471	516	987	2,228	3,215	1.1%	30.7%
	963	1,688	2,651	7,549	10,200	2.8%	26.0%
Melton 45-64	395	1,896	2,291	8,237	10,528	2.4%	21.8%
65+	197	346	543	1,817	2,360	0.6%	23.0%
	592	2,242	2,834	10,054	12,888	3.0%	22.0%
Wyndham 45-64	651	3,218	3,869	12,697	16,566	4.1%	23.4%
65+	1,122	3,734	4,856	14,925	19,781	5.2%	24.5%
	1,773	6,952	8,725	27,622	36,347	9.3%	24.0%
Maribyrnong 45-64	2,518	3,058	5,576	5,069	10,645	5.9%	52.4%
65+	1,951	1,380	3,331	4,643	7,974	3.5%	41.8%
	4,469	4,438	8,907	9,712	18,619	9.5%	47.8%
Hobson's Bay 45-64	1,573	4,248	5,821	11,048	16,869	6.2%	34.5%
65+	1,559	2,061	3,620	6,383	10,003	3.9%	36.2%
	3,132	6,309	9,441	17,431	26,872	10.1%	35.1%
Moonee Valley 45-64	2,158	6,363	8,521	14,868	23,389	9.1%	36.4%
65+	2,912	3,158	6,070	8,687	14,757	6.5%	41.1%
	5,070	9,521	14,591	23,555	38,146	15.5%	38.3%
Brimbank 45-64	6,594	15,914	22,508	13,623	36,131	24.0%	62.3%
65+	4,459	4,797	9,256	4,849	14,105	9.9%	65.6%
	11,053	20,711	31,764	18,472	50,236	33.8%	63.2%
Geelong 45-64	1,081	3,996	5,077	36,957	42,034	5.4%	12.1%
65+	1,081	8,793	9,874	41,806	51,680	10.5%	19.1%
	2,162	12,789	14,951	78,763	93,714	15.9%	16.0%
Total 45+	29,214	64,650	93,864	193,158	287,022	100.0%	32.7%

Figure WMR 1: Size of CALD population aged 45-64 and 65+, by language spoken at home and proficiency in English, Western Metropolitan Region LGAs, 2001



4. Mix of language groups

The mix of language groups in the WMR is seen in Table WMR2. Languages are listed in order of the number of speakers in the 45-64 cohort. Languages with more than 500 speakers aged 45 and over (both 45-64 and 65+) in any LGA are in bold.

- ▶ Italian is the dominant language, with more than twice as many speakers as the next single language, and is dominant in five of the seven WMR LGAs and Geelong.
- ▶ The next ranking languages are:
 - Maltese is the second most commonly spoken language and is dominant in Maribyrnong and Melton, with concentrations of more than 500 speakers in Moonee Valley and Hobson’s Bay.
 - Greek is the third most commonly spoken language and there are more than 500 Greek speakers in four of the WMR LGAs and Geelong.
- ▶ Languages with more than 500 speakers in at least two LGAs:
 - Brimbank stands out in the diversity as well as the size of its CALD population, with more than 500 speakers of 10 other languages in addition to the major languages noted above; Vietnamese, Macedonian and Croatian are the largest groups.
 - Vietnamese, Macedonian, Croatian and/or Cantonese are spoken by more than 500 residents in Maribyrnong, Moonee Valley, Hobson’s Bay and Geelong.
 - Geelong also has more than 500 speakers of Polish, German and Dutch.
- ▶ The smaller language groups:

- Seven of the remaining language groups have more than 500 speakers in Brimbank;
- These languages are widely dispersed across other LGAs in accord with the total size of their CALD populations.

- ▶ The “other languages” group:
 - The size of the “other languages” group indicates the diversity of the WMR CALD population;
 - Brimbank accounts for one third of all the “other languages” group;
 - “Other languages” are found in considerable numbers in all the other LGAs

5. Proficiency in English

Figure WMR2 shows the proportions of the two cohorts in each LGA by proficiency in English. Each bar represents 100% of the cohort. Interest focuses on those who are not proficient in English (the black segment at the base of the bars):

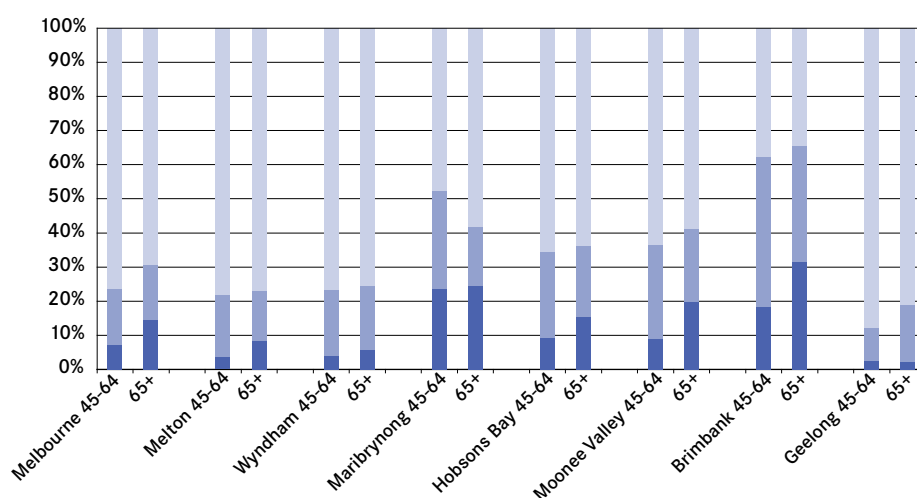
- ▶ Maribyrnong and Brimbank have high proportions in both the ageing and aged cohorts who are not proficient in English;
- ▶ In Melbourne, Hobson’s Bay and Moonee Valley, more than 10% of the aged cohort are not proficient in English, but the proportion is markedly lower in the ageing cohort;
- ▶ The proportions not proficient in English are low in both cohorts in Melton and Wyndham; both these LGAs have a relatively high representation in of the Maltese community in their CALD populations and the Maltese have a higher level of proficiency in English than other language groups.
- ▶ In Geelong, the proportions not proficient in English are low in both cohorts.

Table WMR2: 20 main languages spoken at home, by age groups 45-64 and 65+, Western metropolitan Region LGAs, 2001

Data excludes "not stated" (not stated whether spoke English or another language; or not stated which language)

	Age Group	Brimbank	Mari-byrnong	Moonee Valley	Hobson's Bay	Wyndham	Melton	Melbourne	Geelong	Total
Italian	45-64	2,283	550	3,234	928	1,002	250	217	876	9,340
	65+	1,507	770	3,048	1074	690	77	262	1070	8,498
Maltese	45-64	3,708	101	383	769	395	496	29	98	5,979
	65+	1,444	84	300	420	86	77	36	61	2,508
Greek	45-64	1,959	687	1,160	740	169	133	81	283	5,212
	65+	1,055	499	639	461	97	31	65	169	3,016
Vietnamese	45-64	2,371	1276	350	306	72	34	117	56	4,582
	65+	579	457	179	65	22	9	38	13	1,362
Croatian	45-64	1,767	256	380	356	121	133	28	832	3,873
	65+	608	135	158	168	37	33	17	393	1,549
Macedonian	45-64	2,062	383	141	434	198	124	12	405	3,759
	65+	385	137	36	114	64	20	3	196	955
Cantonese	45-64	671	478	501	159	110	39	242	73	2,273
	65+	257	224	326	84	25	16	171	14	1,117
Spanish	45-64	868	288	320	111	229	132	67	106	2,121
	65+	192	81	129	25	37	27	28	93	612
Tagalog (Filipino)	45-64	897	177	127	224	267	129	19	91	1,931
	65+	184	57	18	52	63	20	0	15	409
Polish	45-64	810	105	187	183	160	103	32	219	1,799
	65+	706	177	139	211	52	25	23	330	1,663
Arabic (incl. Lebanese)	45-64	574	94	284	310	85	64	106	38	1,555
	65+	126	43	89	70	19	10	45	15	417
Serbian	45-64	587	221	88	222	49	68	30	247	1,512
	65+	154	74	22	72	14	0	13	108	457
Turkish	45-64	674	72	98	19	34	81	33	67	1,078
	65+	117	24	26	0	13	14	16	10	220
German	45-64	265	48	83	80	82	58	44	269	929
	65+	473	64	167	195	73	42	36	555	1,605
Mandarin	45-64	128	130	168	66	32	14	176	41	755
	65+	37	54	53	18	14	6	68	9	259
Other Chinese languages	45-64	187	76	87	26	22	11	55	8	472
	65+	56	36	44	7	6	6	19	3	177
Netherlandic	45-64	42	9	25	26	43	30	15	251	441
	65+	59	9	15	34	27	13	0	433	590
French	45-64	71	10	40	38	34	29	34	48	304
	65+	30	0	31	13	20	10	3	18	125
Russian	45-64	47	13	20	15	3	0	21	87	206
	65+	55	31	34	31	3	0	7	70	231
Sinhalese	45-64	60	8	48	15	27	14	7	9	188
	65+	11	0	3	3	11	3	0	0	31
Other languages	45-64	2,228	499	707	711	663	299	273	808	6,188
	65+	1,084	293	512	421	153	81	102	730	3,376

Figure WMR2: Proportion of population aged 45-64 and 65+, by language spoken and proficiency in English, Western Metropolitan Region LGAs, 2001 (for Key see Figure WMR1)



Regional Profile: Eastern Metropolitan Region

1. Overview

The CALD population aged 45-64 and 65+ in the Eastern Metropolitan Region totals 76,133. In this profile, the 45-64 age group is referred to as the *ageing* cohort and the 65+ age group as the *aged* cohort.

At the 2001 Census, the EMR contained almost the same share of Victoria's total ageing and aged CALD population, 21.2%, as its share of the total population in these cohorts, 20.1%.

The seven LGAs in the Eastern Metropolitan Region have quite distinctive CALD populations. The LGAs differ in the size and proportions of CALD populations, balance of ageing and aged cohorts, mix of language groups and levels of proficiency in English. Because of this diversity, this profile presents all data for the seven LGAs separately. Where totals for the EMR are presented, they should be interpreted with caution as they disguise these inter-LGA variations. The "average" picture across all LGAs does not really reflect the character of any one LGA.

The numbers of speakers of English only, and

languages other than English (LOTE), by proficiency in English, for the ageing and aged cohorts, are detailed in Table EMR1.

- ▶ LGAs are listed in order of their share of the EMR CALD population (column adds to 100%).
- ▶ The proportions of the two cohorts in each LGA speaking a language other than English are also reported.
- ▶ Three elements of *not stated* data have to be dealt with.
 - The data in Table and Figure EMR1 exclude those who did not state whether they spoke a language other than English.
 - Table EMR2 also excludes those who stated they spoke a LOTE but did not state the language.
 - In the discussion of proficiency in English, those who stated the language spoken but did not report their proficiency (less than 0.5%) are treated as not proficient in English.
 - The proportion "not stated" is low overall, at 4.0% or less. The following figures show that there is no consistent relationship between the proportion who did not state whether they spoke a LOTE at home and the proportion of the LGA population of CALD background.

LGA	% CALD 45 and over	% not stated
Yarra Ranges	9.2	3.4
Maroondah	10.9	3.1
Boroondara	18.7	4.0
Knox	19.8	2.8
Whitehorse	22.8	3.0
Monash	33.0	3.4
Manningham	36.8	2.9

2. Representation of CALD communities across LGAs

CALD communities make up a similar part of the aged population of the EMR as in the SMR, but lower than the NMR and WMR, and there are marked variations between LGAs. The LGAs fall into three distinct groups in terms of the size of their CALD populations and the proportion of CALD residents in their ageing and aged populations (45 and over):

- ▶ Substantial CALD populations:
 - Monash and Manningham are the only two LGAs with substantial CALD populations of people aged 45 and over, with 14,500 and 12,000 CALD respectively;
 - These CALD residents account for around one third of these cohorts.
- ▶ “Average” CALD populations:
 - Whitehorse, Boroondara and Knox each have around 8,000 CALD residents aged 45 and over;
 - These residents account for around 20% of each LGA’s population in these cohorts, approximating the State average.
- ▶ Small CALD populations in numbers and proportion:
 - Maroondah and Yarra Ranges have around 3,000-3,500 CALD residents aged 45 and over;
 - These residents account for some 10% or less of the LGA’s population in these cohorts, which is only about half the State average.

3. Comparison of 45-64 and 65+ age groups

An indication of trends over time can be gained by comparing the size of the younger (45-64) and older age groups (65+). Figure EMR1 shows the CALD population in each of the LGAs in the SMR in the two age groups. Two distinct patterns are evident:

- ▶ Large and growing CALD populations: In Monash and Manningham, the ageing CALD cohorts are at least twice as large as the aged cohorts, indicating increased CALD representation in the older age groups in future. In Knox the ageing CALD cohort is also more than twice the size of the aged cohort, but is much smaller in numbers than in the other two LGAs.
- ▶ Sustained ageing in CALD populations: In all the other LGAs, the ageing CALD cohorts are larger than the aged cohorts by around 50-70%. There will be modest rather than marked increases in the CALD aged cohorts over time.

4. Mix of language groups

The mix of language groups in the EMR is seen in Table EMR2. Languages are listed in order of the number of speakers in the 45-64 cohort, and languages with more than 500 speakers aged 45 and over (both 45-64 and 65+) in any LGA are in bold.

The mix of languages and their spread across LGAs in the EMR is much more even than in the other three metropolitan regions.

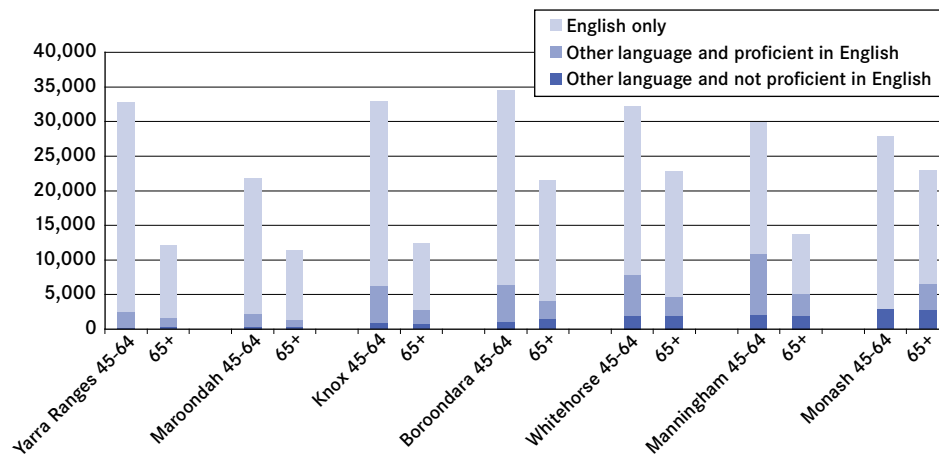
- ▶ Main language groups:
 - The two major languages, Greek and Italian, are almost equally represented overall and are the main languages in all LGAs (except that there are fewer than 500 Greek speakers in Maroondah).
 - The next major language groups are Cantonese, Mandarin and German, and again, speakers of these languages are spread relatively evenly across all LGAs rather than

Table EMR 1: Population of LGAs in Eastern Metropolitan Region, by age group and language spoken at home, 2001

Data excludes “not stated” (not stated whether spoke English or another language; or not stated which language)

	LOTE and not proficient in English	LOTE and proficient in English	Total LOTE	English only	Total	Share of regional CALD pop. in LGA	% of LGA pop. speaking LOTE
Maroondah 45-64	332	1,916	2,248	19,577	21,825	3.0%	10.3%
65+	306	1,064	1,370	10,094	11,464	1.8%	12.0%
	638	2,980	3,618	29,671	33,289	4.8%	10.9%
Yarra Ranges 45-64	222	2,236	2,458	30,358	32,816	3.2%	7.5%
65+	357	1,311	1,668	10,427	12,095	2.2%	13.8%
	3,547	4,126	40,785	44,911	54,700	5.4%	9.2%
Knox 45-64	970	5,286	6,256	26,599	32,855	8.2%	19.0%
65+	788	1,929	2,717	9,693	12,410	3.6%	21.9%
	1,758	7,215	8,973	36,292	45,265	11.8%	19.8%
Boroondara 45-64	1,029	5,354	6,383	28,173	34,556	8.4%	18.5%
65+	1,406	2,731	4,137	17,467	21,604	5.4%	19.1%
	2,435	8,085	10,520	45,640	56,160	13.8%	18.7%
Whitehorse 45-64	1,917	5,904	7,821	24,367	32,188	10.3%	24.3%
65+	1,933	2,785	4,718	18,081	22,799	6.2%	20.7%
	3,850	8,689	12,539	42,448	54,987	16.5%	22.8%
Manningham 45-64	2,025	8,903	10,928	18,994	29,922	14.4%	36.5%
65+	1,931	3,156	5,087	8,563	13,650	6.7%	37.3%
	3,956	12,059	16,015	27,557	43,572	21.0%	36.8%
Monash 45-64	2,971	10,744	13,715	24,914	38,629	18.0%	35.5%
65+	2,875	3,752	6,627	16,365	22,992	8.7%	28.8%
	5,846	14,496	20,342	41,279	61,621	26.7%	33.0%
Total 45+	19,062	57,071	76,133	263,672	339,805	100.0%	22.4%

Figure EMR 1: Size of CALD population aged 45-64 and 65+, by language spoken at home and proficiency in English, Eastern Metropolitan Region LGAs, 2001



being more concentrated in some LGAs than others. The only exceptions are Maroondah which has fewer than 500 speakers of any of these languages and Yarra Ranges which has more than 500 speakers only of German.

- ▶ The prominence of Chinese languages is consolidated further when “other Chinese languages” are considered together with Cantonese and Mandarin.
 - The three Chinese language groups together exceed 15,000 speakers and outnumber both the Greek and Italian speaking populations aged 45 and over.
 - The *ageing* cohorts of Chinese language speakers are three times larger than the *aged* cohorts and so they will become more prominent in the older population in future. In comparison, the ageing Greek cohort is less than twice the size of the aged cohort; while the Greeks will be sustained in the aged population in the future, the two cohorts of Italian and German speakers are evenly balanced, signalling some decline as these groups age.
- ▶ Small but concentrated groups:
 - The only conspicuous, but relatively small concentrations, are Polish speakers in

Monash and Dutch speakers in Yarra Ranges;

- Each of these concentrations accounts for around one third of the respective language speakers in the SMR.

5. Proficiency in English

Figure EMR2 shows the proportions of the two cohorts in each LGA by proficiency in English. Each bar represents 100% of the cohort. Interest focuses on those who are not proficient in English (the black segment at the base of the bars):

- ▶ While higher proportions of the aged cohorts are not proficient in English than for the ageing cohorts, the proportions are well below the state average.
- ▶ In all LGAs, less than 10% of the ageing cohorts are not proficient in English. This is the case even in Monash and Manningham which have markedly larger ageing cohorts compared to their aged cohorts.
- ▶ This pattern reflects the similarity of the mix of language groups across LGAs, but masks possible variations in proficiency between language groups. The LGA profiles identify these differences.

Figure EMR2: Proportion of population aged 45-64 and 65+, by language spoken and proficiency in English, Eastern Region LGAs, 2001 (for Key see Figure EMR1)

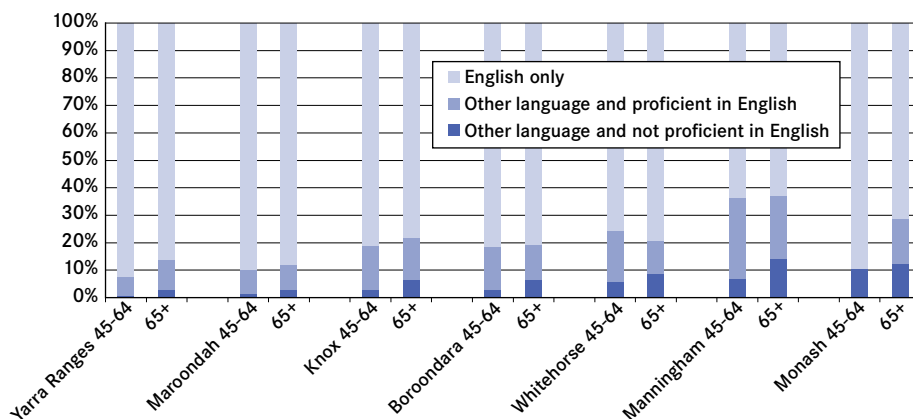


Table EMR2: 20 main languages spoken at home, by age groups 45-64 and 65+, Eastern Metropolitan Region LGAs, 2001

Data excludes "not stated" (not stated whether spoke English or another language; or not stated which language).

		Monash	Manning- ham	Knox	Boroon- dara	Maroon- dah	White- horse	Yarra Ranges	Total
Greek	45-64	3,469	2,383	427	1,198	147	1,457	103	9,184
	65+	1,642	1,067	122	910	54	829	27	4,651
Italian	45-64	1,668	2,373	687	887	313	991	552	7,471
	65+	1,577	1,742	351	1,116	225	1,013	463	6,487
Cantonese	45-64	1,635	2,196	847	1,159	165	1,283	56	7,341
	65+	414	589	188	331	44	484	9	2,059
Mandarin	45-64	988	646	342	695	76	656	30	3,433
	65+	302	178	52	130	19	263	10	954
German	45-64	337	194	472	197	196	242	435	2,073
	65+	384	200	583	236	197	289	295	2,184
Other Chinese languages	45-64	306	260	223	197	31	255	6	1,278
	65+	88	80	60	45	7	88	0	368
Polish	45-64	383	111	249	131	97	176	93	1,240
	65+	209	63	86	147	96	127	64	792
Arabic (incl. Lebanese)	45-64	297	395	210	96	48	110	37	1,193
	65+	87	117	48	44	9	45	16	366
Vietnamese	45-64	302	109	106	146	70	357	12	1,102
	65+	85	16	26	43	10	103	6	289
Netherlandic	45-64	61	65	246	53	146	87	405	1,063
	65+	121	101	254	49	251	158	423	1,357
Spanish	45-64	251	81	222	69	115	158	43	939
	65+	67	29	36	30	20	62	7	251
Croatian	45-64	280	203	138	62	61	119	60	923
	65+	117	80	36	61	35	74	30	433
Sinhalese	45-64	352	43	158	55	33	117	6	764
	65+	58	6	38	17	3	22	0	144
French	45-64	255	44	136	119	37	94	61	746
	65+	141	30	31	55	23	57	17	354
Tagalog (Filipino)	45-64	131	74	183	47	43	89	37	604
	65+	25	3	37	12	9	22	6	114
Macedonian	45-64	88	252	46	72	19	81	17	575
	65+	46	133	7	53	18	51	5	313
Serbian	45-64	132	65	98	44	30	82	25	476
	65+	47	27	20	35	15	46	6	196
Russian	45-64	215	34	27	53	22	63	12	426
	65+	80	29	12	51	19	36	3	230
Maltese	45-64	60	70	57	20	19	42	14	282
	65+	33	54	29	14	16	54	9	209
Turkish	45-64	79	43	50	22	9	37	6	246
	65+	18	18	10	6	0	14	0	66
Other languages	45-64	2,290	1,219	1,192	970	484	1,201	350	7,706
	65+	950	468	586	591	198	683	171	3,647

Regional Profile: Southern Metropolitan Region

1. Overview

The CALD population aged 45-64 and 65+ in the Southern Metropolitan Region totals 82,174. In this profile, the 45-64 age group is referred to as the *ageing* cohort and the 65+ age group as the *aged* cohort.

At the 2001 Census, the SMR contained almost the same share of Victoria's total ageing and aged CALD population, 23.2%, as its share of the total population in these cohorts, 22.2%.

The nine LGAs in the Southern Metropolitan Region have quite distinctive CALD populations. The LGAs differ in the size and proportions of CALD populations, balance of ageing and aged cohorts, mix of language groups and levels of proficiency in English. Because of this diversity, this profile presents all data for the seven LGAs separately. Where totals for the SMR are presented, they should be interpreted with caution as they disguise these inter-LGA variations. The "average" picture across all LGAs does not really reflect the character of any one LGA.

The numbers of speakers of English only, and languages other than English (LOTE), by proficiency in English, for the ageing and aged cohorts, are detailed in Table SMR1.

- ▶ LGAs are listed in order of their share of the SMR CALD population (column adds to 100%).
- ▶ The proportions of the two cohorts in each LGA speaking a language other than English are also reported.
- ▶ Three elements of *not stated* data have to be dealt with.
 - The data in Table and Figure SMR1 exclude those who did not state whether they spoke a language other than English.
 - Table SMR2 also excludes those who stated they spoke a LOTE but did not state which language.
 - In the discussion of proficiency in English,

those who stated the language spoken but did not report their proficiency (less than 0.5% in nine out of 10 LGAs) are treated as not proficient in English.

– The proportion "not stated" is low overall, at 5% or less in nine of the 10 LGAs. The following figures show that there is no consistent relationship between the proportion who did not state whether they spoke a LOTE at home and the proportion of the LGA population of CALD background. Port Phillip has by far the highest proportion "not stated", possibly due to the highly mobile population in the LGA, followed by Stonnington which ranks fourth on proportion CALD. The only other LGA in the metropolitan area with a level "not stated" similar to these two LGAs is Yarra. The LGA with the highest proportion of CALD population, Dandenong, ranks third on the proportion "not stated".

LGA	% CALD 45 and over	% not stated
Mornington	6.5	5.0
Cardinia	8.1	3.7
Frankston	9.9	3.9
Bayside	12.1	3.6
Stonnington	21.4	6.5
Casey	25.6	3.9
Kingston	24.0	3.5
Port Phillip	28.0	9.3
Glen Eira	28.9	4.6
Dandenong	48.7	4.5

2. Representation of CALD communities across LGAs

CALD communities make up a smaller part of the aged population of the SMR than other regions overall, but there are marked variations between LGAs.

- ▶ Four LGAs had substantial CALD populations:
 - Dandenong has the second largest ageing and aged CALD population of all metropolitan

Table SMR 1: Population of LGAs in Southern Metropolitan Region, by age group and language spoken at home, 2001

Data excludes “not stated” (not stated whether spoke English or another language; or not stated which language).

	LOTE and not proficient in English	LOTE and proficient in English	Total LOTE	English only	Total	Share of regional CALD pop. in LGA	% of LGA pop. speaking LOTE
Cardinia 45-64	72	661	733	9,282	10,015	0.9%	7.3%
	96	314	410	3,687	4,097	0.5%	10.0%
	168	975	1,143	12,969	14,112	1.4%	8.1%
Mornington 45-64	192	1,691	1,883	28,442	30,325	2.3%	6.2%
	253	1,322	1,575	20,910	22,485	1.9%	7.0%
	445	3,013	3,458	49,352	52,810	4.2%	6.5%
Frankston 45-64	309	1,939	2,248	22,167	24,415	2.7%	9.2%
	368	1,081	1,449	11,599	13,048	1.8%	11.1%
	677	3,020	3,697	33,766	37,463	4.5%	9.9%
Bayside 45-64	409	2,223	2,632	18,368	21,000	3.2%	12.5%
	473	1,149	1,622	12,680	14,302	2.0%	11.3%
	882	3,372	4,254	31,048	35,302	5.2%	12.1%
Port Phillip 45-64	955	2,332	3,287	11,074	14,361	4.0%	22.9%
	1513	1,412	2,925	4,906	7,831	3.6%	37.4%
	2,468	3,744	6,212	15,980	22,192	7.6%	28.0%
Stonnington 45-64	912	2,665	3,577	14,654	18,231	4.4%	19.6%
	1,162	1,588	2,750	8,537	11,287	3.3%	24.4%
	2,074	4,253	6,327	23,191	29,518	7.7%	21.4%
Casey 45-64	1,818	6,959	8,777	24,719	33,496	10.7%	26.2%
	1,050	1,703	2,753	8,723	11,476	3.4%	24.0%
	2,868	8,662	11,530	33,442	44,972	14.0%	25.6%
Kingston 45-64	2,130	5,773	7,903	21,837	29,740	9.6%	26.6%
	1,641	2,141	3,782	15,177	18,959	4.6%	19.9%
	3,771	7,914	11,685	37,014	48,699	14.2%	24.0%
Glen Eira 45-64	1,404	5,883	7,287	17,716	25,003	8.9%	29.1%
	1,706	3,682	5,388	13,523	18,911	6.6%	28.5%
	3,110	9,565	12,675	31,239	43,914	15.4%	28.9%
Dandenong 45-64	5,753	8,693	14,446	14,188	28,634	17.6%	50.5%
	3,740	3,007	6,747	8,159	14,906	8.2%	45.3%
	9,493	11,700	21,193	22,347	43,540	25.8%	48.7%
Total 45 and over	25,956	56,218	82,174	290,348	372,522	100.0%	22.1%

LGAs, over 21,000, and accounts for fully 25% of these CALD cohorts in the SMR.

- Glen Eira, Kingston and Casey rank next with around 11,500 to 12,500; Casey stands out as the only outer LGA in the SMR with a high CALD population.

- Two of the other LGAs, Port Phillip and Stonnington, each contained around 7.5% of the SMR CALD population aged 45 and over,

with these populations of close to 6,500 in each LGA.

- The other four LGAs - Cardinia, Mornington, Frankston and Bayside - have small numbers of CALD residents in both cohorts and together accounted for only 15.3% of the SMR CALD population aged 45 and over.

- ▶ The LGAs fall into three distinct groups in

terms of the proportion of CALD residents in their ageing and aged populations (45 and over):

- The three southernmost LGAs have low proportions of CALD residents in their ageing and aged cohorts.
- Five LGAs have close to 25% CALD, which is close to the SMR and state average.
- Dandenong stands out with almost half of its population 45 and over being of CALD background.

► The age structure of the CALD populations varies between LGAs:

- In the three of the four LGAs with the largest CALD populations, the *ageing* cohort is much larger than the *aged* cohort, by a factor of three in Casey, and by 2 in Dandenong and Kingston.
- In Glen Eira, Port Phillip and Stonnington, the younger cohorts are larger than the older, but only by a margin of around 30%.
- In the remaining LGAs with small CALD populations, the younger cohorts are not much larger than the older cohorts in Mornington and Bayside, while in Cardinia and Frankston, the younger cohorts are relatively larger than the older cohorts, but the numbers are smaller, with less than 2000 people aged 45-64 in each LGA.

3. Comparison of 45-64 and 65+ age groups

An indication of trends over time can be gained by comparing the size of the younger (45-64) and older age groups (65+). Figure SMR1 shows the CALD population in each of the LGAs in the SMR in the two age groups. Four distinct patterns are evident:

1. **Large and growing CALD populations:** Casey, Kingston and Dandenong will have the largest growth in CALD population as the younger cohorts in these LGAs are 2 to 3 times larger than the older cohorts.
2. **Small but growing CALD populations:** The younger cohorts are larger than the older cohorts in Cardinia and Frankston, but the numbers are small, with less than 2000 aged 45-64 in each LGA.
3. **Small CALD populations with limited growth:** There will be only limited growth of the aged CALD populations in Mornington and Bayside as the younger cohorts are not much larger than the older cohorts.
4. **Stable CALD population:** The older CALD populations in Glen Eira and Port Phillip will remain reasonably stable as the younger cohorts are not markedly larger than the older cohorts and will reduce further with attrition due to ageing.

Figure SMR 1: Size of CALD population aged 45-64 and 65+, by language spoken at home and proficiency in English, Southern Metropolitan Region LGAs, 2001

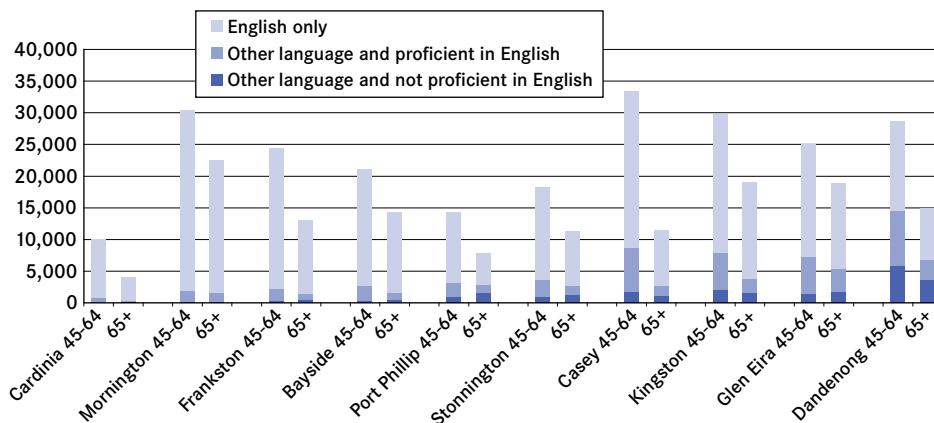


Table SMR2: 20 main languages spoken at home, by age groups 45-64 and 65+, Southern metropolitan Region LGAs, 2001

Data excludes "not stated" (not stated whether spoke English or another language; or not stated which language)

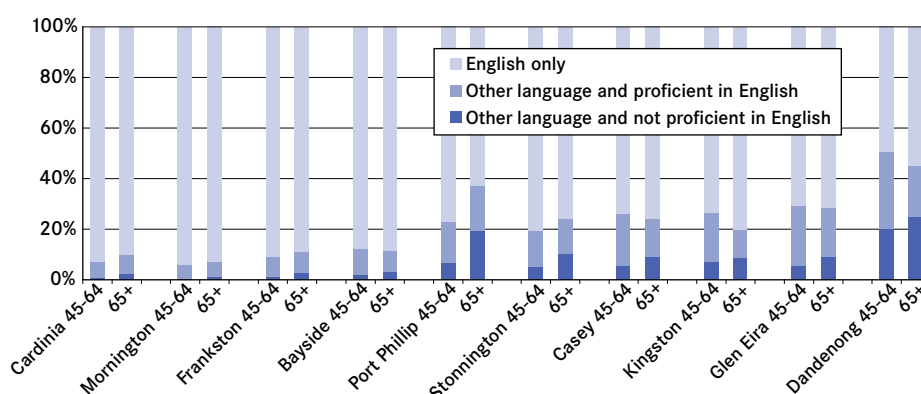
Language	Age	Bayside	Cardinia	Casey	Dandenong	Frankston	Glen Eira	Kingston	Mornington	Port Phillip	Stonnington	Total
Greek	45-64	462	24	418	1,319	233	1,531	2,074	273	859	1,186	8,379
	65+	320	12	155	543	140	917	1,020	174	648	923	4,852
Italian	45-64	343	187	851	1,200	296	558	916	395	234	301	5,281
	65+	339	130	371	1,239	210	709	802	448	268	320	4,836
Russian	45-64	261	6	83	161	39	1,515	240	7	494	211	3,017
	65+	112	3	22	146	14	606	95	3	720	274	1,995
Cantonese	45-64	140	9	262	946	60	300	425	36	138	273	2,589
	65+	35	0	59	411	15	120	123	12	45	121	941
Vietnamese	45-64	12	3	148	1,805	6	63	219	6	22	61	2,345
	65+	6	0	27	611	0	5	62	0	6	22	739
Polish	45-64	172	17	454	465	85	362	258	44	162	89	2,108
	65+	106	12	108	307	38	599	96	34	205	165	1,670
Spanish	45-64	39	14	581	743	144	99	268	51	75	59	2,073
	65+	5	3	105	162	43	36	44	21	27	29	475
German	45-64	192	85	263	210	197	162	180	201	105	122	1,717
	65+	161	61	192	255	185	319	209	206	115	130	1,833
Serbian	45-64	30	18	399	734	59	84	97	26	54	46	1,547
	65+	8	3	70	201	26	29	39	14	31	28	449
French	45-64	67	14	557	511	82	121	238	78	82	93	1,843
	65+	41	3	175	335	37	87	123	35	48	62	946
Croatian	45-64	70	54	488	411	77	86	243	106	47	26	1,608
	65+	26	17	115	162	34	39	81	62	33	31	600
Mandarin	45-64	66	3	248	481	29	243	201	15	103	136	1,525
	65+	21	0	75	192	14	69	53	0	22	57	503
Arabic (incl. Lebanese)	45-64	90	0	353	412	59	134	257	21	89	48	1,463
	65+	27	0	88	110	10	64	74	8	27	15	423
Netherlandic	45-64	30	101	287	99	146	33	95	166	27	33	1,017
	65+	41	90	290	230	304	36	104	205	24	32	1,356
Turkish	45-64	329	69	201	23	36	6	191	42	17	3	917
	65+	49	17	32	0	11	3	35	6	0	0	153
Tagalog (Filipino)	45-64	177	30	203	67	30	29	253	15	76	10	890
	65+	40	7	50	6	0	9	51	3	15	0	181
Sinhalese	45-64	297	27	109	63	6	6	292	11	18	0	829
	65+	64	14	13	13	0	0	50	0	6	0	160
Other Chinese languages	45-64	291	68	143	54	27	3	113	17	11	0	727
	65+	140	21	46	28	6	0	30	11	0	0	282
Maltese	45-64	167	10	54	18	32	40	150	17	20	13	521
	65+	124	10	46	18	30	38	57	7	16	3	349
Macedonian	45-64	144	11	33	18	9	14	78	10	3	12	332
	65+	41	3	19	7	8	4	22	3	0	0	107
Other languages	45-64	3,257	607	1,280	1,621	566	261	2,061	470	472	112	10,707
	65+	1,200	371	481	1,490	555	155	529	235	224	39	5,279

4. Mix of language groups

The mix of language groups in the SMR is seen in Table SMR2. Languages are listed in order of the number of speakers in the 45-64 cohort, and languages with more than 500 speakers aged 45 and over (both 45-64 and 65+) in any LGA are in bold.

- ▶ The mix of language groups in the SMR and their patterns of concentration in particular localities differs from the other three metropolitan regions:
 - Greek outranks Italian as the leading language group, but is more concentrated in five of the 10 LGAs, whereas there are more than 500 Italian speakers in 9 of the 10 LGAs.
 - Russian is the third ranking major language, but Russian speakers are concentrated in just two LGAs, Glen Eira and Port Phillip.
- ▶ The next ranking languages – Cantonese, Vietnamese, Polish and Spanish – have around 2,500–3,500 speakers and are unevenly spread between LGAs:
 - All have a concentration in Dandenong, most markedly the Vietnamese with fully three out of four Vietnamese speakers living in that LGA.
 - Kingston has another concentration of Cantonese speakers.
 - Glen Eira has another concentration of Polish speakers, and Casey another concentration of Spanish speakers.
- Outside these LGAs, the numbers in these languages are small.
- German is notable for its wide spread across all LGAs.
- ▶ The smaller language groups are widely spread, with the only concentrations of more than 500 speakers being:
 - Serbian, Arabic and Mandarin speakers in Dandenong,
 - French and Croatian in Dandenong and Casey, and
 - the Dutch in Casey.
- ▶ The size of the “other languages” group, at some 16,000, exceeds the number speaking the most common language (Greek), and indicates the diversity of the regional CALD population.
 - This diversity is associated with the Eastern European communities in the inner SMR, with speakers of Hungarian, Czech and Slovak, the Baltic languages, Ukrainian and Yiddish among the Jewish population which is concentrated in this area.
 - There are also concentrations of other Asian language communities, such as the Khmer, in Dandenong.
 - The 45-64 cohort of “other language” speakers is twice as large as the 65+ cohort, reflecting the recent arrival of many of the these groups, including second waves of migration from Eastern European countries since the late 1980s as well as refugee groups from other countries.

Figure SMR2: Proportion of population aged 45-64 and 65+, by language spoken and proficiency in English, Southern Metropolitan Region LGAs, 2001 (for Key see Figure SMR1)



5. Proficiency in English

Figure SMR2 shows the proportions of the two age cohorts in each LGA by proficiency in English. Each bar represents 100% of the cohort. Interest focuses on those who are not proficient in English (the black segment at the base of the bars):

- ▶ Two LGAs stand out as having 20% or more of the aged cohorts not proficient in English, Dandenong and Port Phillip, and while this proportion remains almost as high in the 45-64 cohort in Dandenong, it falls markedly in Port Phillip.
- ▶ In the four other LGAs with 20% or more of

their populations with a CALD background, the proportions who are not proficient in English are consistently lower in the 45-64 cohort, at around 5%, than in 65+ cohort, at around 10%. The higher levels of English proficiency may moderate need for culturally oriented services over the medium to longer term.

- ▶ Very small proportions of both cohorts are not proficient in English in the four LGAs with the smallest CALD populations.
- ▶ Variations between LGAs for both cohorts are generally greater than between the age groups within any one LGA.