



City of  
Norwood  
Payneham  
& St Peters

# Profile & Policy Paper Cultural & Linguistic Diversity

October 2004

## Cultural and Linguistic Diversity

### Part 1: Introduction & Policy Background

In 2001, South Australia had proportionally fewer people born overseas than Australia as a whole (21.2% compared to 23.1%). More significantly over recent decades it has experienced a different pattern of immigration compared to most other states in Australia:

“South Australia’s post-war migration history differs from Australia’s somewhat, in that South Australia received more than its share (relative to population size) of total Australian migrants in the years 1947–1971, and less than its share in subsequent years. The result is that South Australia’s population contains a higher proportion of those ethnic groups that formed the majority of migrants in the earlier years (such as British, Italian, Greek and German) and a lower proportion of people from countries that predominated in more recent migration (such as Malaysia, the Philippines and Hong Kong).” ABS, 2003, *South Australia’s Baby Boomers: A Profile*, p. 19

The significance of the post-war migration and resettlement of people from the Britain and Europe to the culture, economy and lifestyle of South Australia is underscored, at a local level, in the demographic data for the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters. The City is particularly rich in its Italian heritage, as the data on the pages that follow underline.

As a nation Australia, from the Second World War to the present day, has an enviable record of success in its immigration and post-settlement programs. Since the early 1970s the normative framework used to guide the nation’s approach in this field has been the “policy” of ***multiculturalism***. As a key area of domestic policy, multiculturalism, has gone through several iterations since its emergence under the Whitlam Government. The most recent enunciation of multiculturalism is the Federal Government’s *Multicultural Australia: United in Diversity – Updating the 1999 New Agenda for Multicultural Australia, Strategic directions for 2003-2006* (2003). Set against the background of

September 11<sup>th</sup> and Bali, and the additional strains on community harmony and tolerance arising from the pervasive threat of terrorism, the Federal government's revised multiculturalism strategy proclaims that "all Australians have the right to be active and equal participants in Australian society, free to live their lives and maintain their cultural traditions." In order to achieve this the strategy emphasises the principles of *inclusiveness* ("social equity"), a respect for *diversity* (described in parts of the document as "productive diversity", or the economic and trade benefits that flow from immigration), and *mutual civic obligations*.

The War on Terror and the rise of radical Islamic fundamentalism impact on multiculturalism in three somewhat contradictory ways. Firstly, they present the danger of stimulating ethnic division and intolerance ("scapegoating"). Secondly, they potentially undercut diversity and cultural self expression for a more unified, homogenous (and stable) national social identity. Thirdly, the imperative to reduce ethnic alienation and isolation – forces that in some circumstances can serve as allies for terrorist activity – makes the cohesive, society-building objectives of multiculturalism more urgent and important than ever.

A major implication of the character of South Australia's immigration profile, where the State's "share of the national overseas migrant intake has steadily fallen from about 10% in the late 1960s to about 4% for each of the past eight years" (Government of South Australia, 2004, *Prosperity through People: A Population Policy for South Australia*, p.4) is that substantial proportions of the population from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds have moved into older age. The ageing of this section of the population is being increasingly recognised in the social policy of the South Australian Government. In 2002, the then Department of Human Services (now Department for Families and Communities) produced a set of *Strategic Directions for Older People from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Backgrounds*. The key strategic directions were articulated as:

- . Promote wellbeing and health

- . Develop and build culturally appropriate human services
- . Improve equity of resource allocation
- . Provide equitable access to information
- . Promote partnerships and build the capacity of ethnic communities
- . Improve management and quality performance

The Strategic Directions document also specified the elements that generalist community service providers need to build into their service systems in order to ensure that they are accessible to older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds:

- . Access to appropriate information
- . Culturally appropriate programs and services
- . Culturally competent workforce
- . Recognition of volunteers
- . Better community and individual assessment plans
- . Improved access to transport

As will be seen from the Census Profile that follows, the State Government's strategic directions for older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds are highly relevant to the planning and provision of community services in Norwood Payneham & St Peters.

## **Part 2: A Profile of People from Diverse Cultural and Linguistic Backgrounds in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters**

One-quarter of the population of the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters in 2001 was born overseas. This represented a small decline in the proportion of overseas-born residents since 1991 (28%). Nevertheless, the cultural and linguistic diversity of Norwood Payneham & St Peters continues to be one of its more renowned features. In general outline, though, the ethnic composition of the municipality shares many of the features of the Adelaide region as a whole. These characteristics include: a predominance of Australian-born residents, a significant minority of post-Second World War Southern European migrant populations, and a comparatively small number of recently-arrived peoples from Asia, the Middle East and Africa .

The leading countries of birth of the residents of Norwood Payneham & St Peters are listed below.

<b>Birthplace – 2001</b>	<b>NPSP</b> <i>% of pop.</i>	<b>Adelaide MSR</b> <i>% of pop.</i>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>71.7</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Greece</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>China (incl. HK)</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Poland</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>USA</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>

The figure that stands out in this list is the proportion of local residents born in Italy. The importance of Italian ancestry and culture to the life of Norwood Payneham & St Peters is well known. Although less than 7% of residents of the City were born in Italy, almost twice as many people in the population claim Italian ancestral links, as shown in the following table.

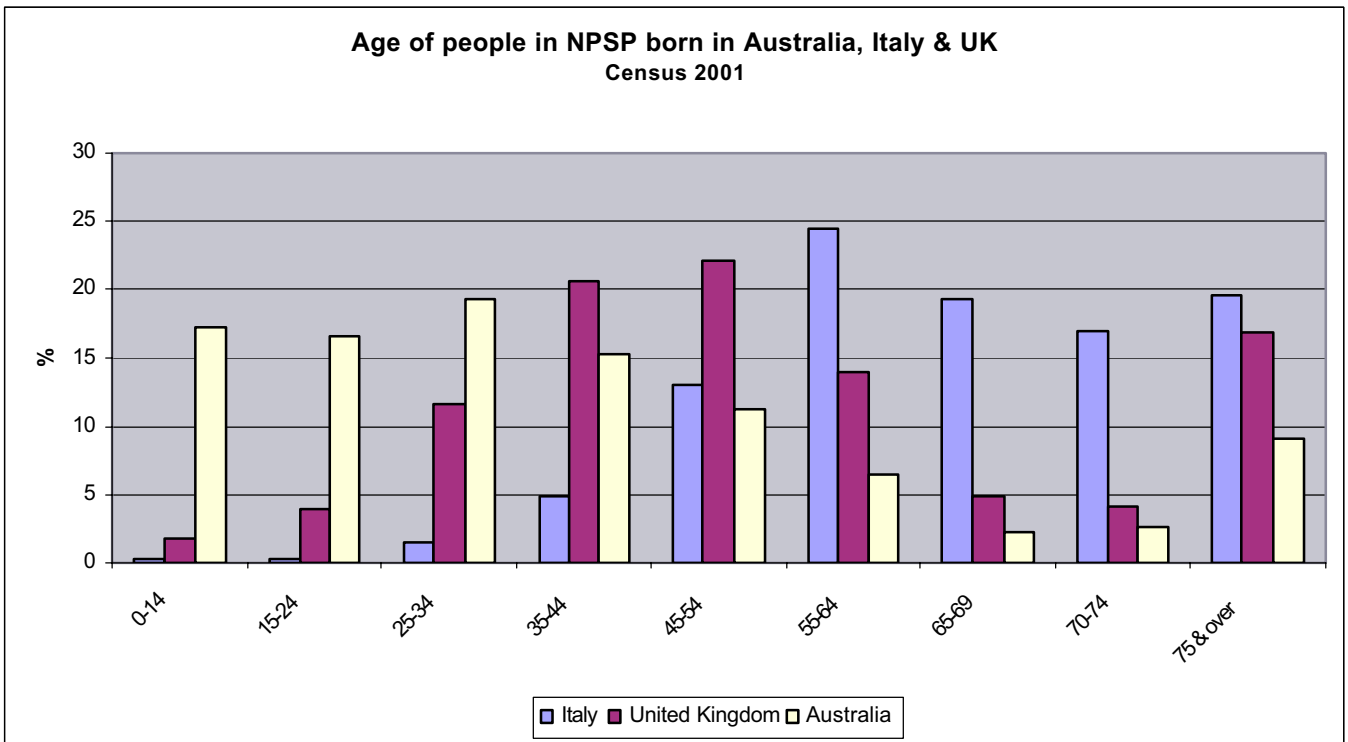
**Ancestry: Major Countries – NPSP 2001**  
responses <sup>1</sup>

	%
English	28
Australian	23
<b>Italian</b>	<b>13</b>
Irish	8
German	6
Greek	3
Scottish	3
Chinese	1

Much of the cultural and linguistic diversity of Norwood Payneham & St Peters is derived from an overseas-born population that has been resident in Australia for a number of decades. The chart on the next page illustrates an aspect of this. It shows that there are notable age-related differences between the three primary ethnicities in the municipality – Australian-born, Italian-born and UK-born. Both the Italian and British born populations are older than their Australian counterparts, with the Italian-born population being the oldest of the three.

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<sup>1</sup> People were able to give more than one response to this Census question, e.g. in the case of their having multiple ancestry.



The comparative age structure of the Australian and overseas-born populations of Norwood Payneham & St Peters is evident in the following table, which gives the proportion of people aged 55 years & over in each ethnic group. Eight in 10 Italian-born residents and more than 7 in 10 residents born in Greece were aged 55 years or more in 2001. The age structure of overseas-born residents from Asia and New Zealand (as well as Australian-born) stands in sharp contrast to that of the post-war migrant populations.

Birthplace	Aged 55 yrs & over (%)
NPSP 2001	
Australia	21
<b>Italy</b>	<b>80</b>
UK	40
<b>Greece</b>	<b>72</b>
NZ	18
<b>Germany</b>	<b>56</b>
China incl. HK	18
Malaysia	7

This pattern of ageing amongst residents of the local population from European countries mirrors broader state-wide and national trends. A recent report published by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *Diversity among older Australians in capital cities 1996-2011*<sup>2</sup>, confirms this trend and suggests that it will strengthen over the next seven years. The report shows that the population aged 65 years & over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds is projected to increase in Adelaide by 38% up to the year 2011, while the total population aged 65 years & over in the city will increase by 22 percent (AIHW, 2004, Table 5). The largest growth in the number of older people will occur in the Italian-born and Greek-born populations.

The longstanding citizenship of people of European origin is reflected in the next table, that shows the proportion of people from each major ethnicity in the municipality which arrived in Australia prior to 1986. The vast majority of people from Italy, the UK, Greece, Germany and Poland were in Australia by this time. The entire local population from the Netherlands had arrived by then.

**Proportion of overseas-born population  
that had arrived in Australia before 1986**

NPSP 2001

	%
<b>Italy</b>	<b>94</b>
United Kingdom	81
Greece	88
New Zealand	50
Germany	81
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>China</b>	<b>21</b>
Poland	81
USA	53
India	49
Netherlands	100
<b>All overseas-born</b>	<b>74</b>

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<sup>2</sup> Australian Institute of Health & Welfare (AIHW), *Diversity among older Australians in capital cities 1996-2011*, Bulletin Issue 18, September 2004.

Like Adelaide in general, the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters has had only limited exposure to the newer waves of migration to Australia over the 1990s and the early years of the twenty-first century<sup>3</sup>. Less than 1 in every 10 people living in the City who were born overseas arrived in Australia since that last Census in 1996.

By far the predominate language other than English spoken at home in the municipality was **Italian**. Over half the population who spoke a language other than English at home spoke Italian, followed by 13% who spoke Greek and 6% who spoke a Chinese language.

The longer people born overseas have been living in Australia the more likely it is that they will learn to speak effective English. Nevertheless the 2001 Census material on language competency reveals that a substantial minority of Greek-born and Italian-born residents of Norwood Payneham & St Peters do not speak English well.

**Proportion of overseas-born population  
who speak English not well, or not at all**

NPSP 2001

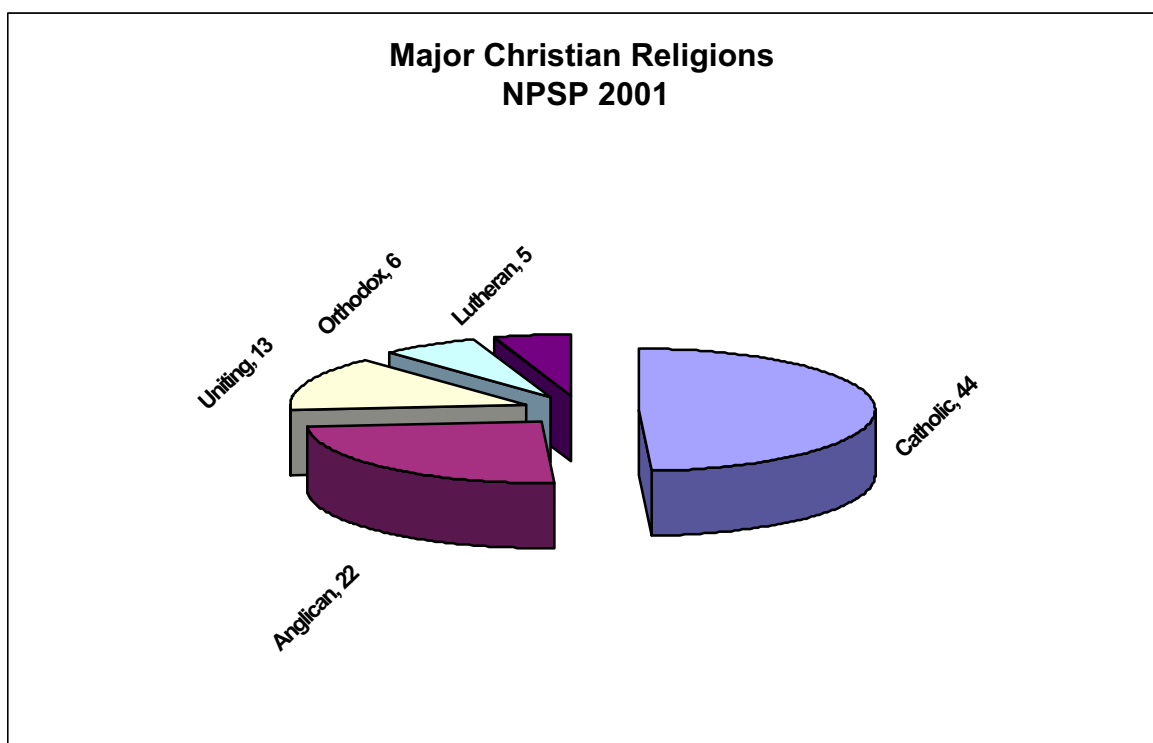
	%
Greece	43
Italy	34
China incld. HK	30
All overseas-born	17

Significantly, **two-thirds** of people who spoke a language other than English at home and who speak English not well or not at all were **aged 65 years and above**.

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<sup>3</sup> “The overseas-born older population in Adelaide has less diversity than in other capital cities, with the top 10 countries of birth contributing three-quarters of the population. Furthermore, the top three countries of birth accounted for more than half (54%) of the projected population in 2011, up from 47% in 1996. In both years, people born in Italy dominated, with 29% of the older culturally and linguistically diverse population projected to be Italian-born in 2011.” AIHW, 2004, p. 11

The strong presence in the municipality of people of Italian-background means that support for the Catholic religion is likely to be higher than the norm in many places elsewhere. The religious affiliation of 3 in 10 people in Norwood Payneham & St Peters was Catholic, compared slightly more than 2 in 10 for the Adelaide region. A pie chart of the major Christian religions in the municipality is provided on the next page. The dominance of Catholicism is readily apparent.



Non-Christian religions were adhered to by only a fraction of the local population, but interestingly these religions, with the exception of Judaism, had grown considerably (if only a very low base) between 1991 and 2001. Christian religions had declined in relative terms over the same period. This is shown in the following table.

### Non-Christian Religions in NPSP 2001

	No.	%	Growth/Decline since 1991 (%)
Buddhism	328	1.0	128
Hinduism	124	0.4	37
Islam	207	0.6	95
Judaism	59	0.2	-33
All Christian religions	21,822	67	-7

Although a substantial minority of children in the municipality had at least one parent born overseas – 38% in the case of two parent families and 32% for lone parent families, the majority had parents who were born in Australia. More than half of all children in a couple family had parents who were both born in Australia. And three-quarters of all children in a couple family had at least one parent born in this country. The parents of two-thirds of all children in one parent families had been born in Australia.

### Family Type – NPSP 2001

Children counted at home on Census night <sup>4</sup>

**% of all children**

#### Couple family with children:

Both parents born in Australia	55
<b>Both parents born overseas</b>	<b>18</b>
One parent born overseas	20
Not stated	7
<i>% of all children</i>	76

#### One parent family:

Lone parent born in Australia	66
<b>Lone parent born overseas</b>	<b>32</b>
Not stated	2
<i>% of all children</i>	24

<sup>4</sup> A total of 6,931 children were counted at home in NPSP on Census night 2001.

In general the children of parents born overseas tended to be older than those whose parents had been born in Australia. As the table on the next page indicates, nearly 7 out of 10 children of Australian-born parents counted at home on Census night were under 13 years of age, compared to 3 in 10 children of parents who were both born overseas and 6 in 10 children of parents where only one was born overseas. The different with one parent families is even more marked. Slightly more than 4 in 10 children of Australian-born lone parents counted at home on Census night were under 13 years of age, compared to just over 2 in 10 children of lone parents born overseas.

### **Age of Children – NPSP 2001**

Children counted at home on Census night

	0-4	5-9	10-12	13-14	15-24	25 & over
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Couple family with children:</b>						
Both parents born in Aus.	29	26	13	8	22	3
Both parents born overseas	10	12	7	5	30	37
One parent born overseas	25	21	15	9	25	5
<b>One parent family:</b>						
Lone parent born in Aus.	10	19	14	11	32	15
Lone parent born overseas	4	11	8	9	34	34

The ageing of the Italian-born and Greek-born populations of the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters can be seen in the figures below on labour force status. Around two-thirds of all male residents and more than three-quarters of all female residents born in these two countries were not in the labour force. The absence of adults from the labour force can mean a number of things; it might be because they are child-rearing, or studying full-time, or because they have retired. In light of the age profile of people of Italian and Greek birth (80% and 72% over 55 years of age, respectively), the reason why people were not in the labour force in 2001 would be due primarily to retirement. More than half all the males and females born in China (including Hong Kong) and Poland resident in the City were also out of the labour force. In the case of the Chinese population at least, which had a much younger age profile, studying and child-rearing would have been important factors, in addition to retirement, behind why so many were not in the labour force in 2001.

### Labour force status – NPSP 2001

Birthplace	Employed		Unemployed <sup>5</sup>		Not in L/force	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Australia	67	59	6	3	27	37
<b>Italy</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>81</b>
United Kingdom	66	49	4	2	30	47
<b>Greece</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>76</b>
New Zealand	73	63	7	5	20	32
Germany	58	38	3	3	36	54
<b>China (incl. HK)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>62</b>
Malaysia	55	50	3	-	42	48

<sup>5</sup> The figure presented here is not the same as the unemployment rate. The figure given here is the percentage of the **total** male or female population aged 15 years & over, including those not in the labour force. The unemployment rate is calculated as a percentage of the labour force only.

Netherlands	58	47	5	5	37	43
<b>Poland</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>73</b>
USA	60	65	6	8	33	27
India	78	45	6	5	16	50

## Cultural and Linguistic Diversity

### Part 1: Introduction & Policy Background

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As a nation Australia, from the Second World War to the present day, has an enviable record of success in its immigration and post-settlement programs. Since the early 1970s the normative framework used to guide the nation’s approach in this field has been the “policy” of ***multiculturalism***. As a key area of domestic policy, multiculturalism, has gone through several iterations since its emergence under the Whitlam Government. The most recent enunciation of multiculturalism is the Federal Government’s *Multicultural Australia: United in Diversity – Updating the 1999 New Agenda for Multicultural Australia, Strategic directions for 2003-2006* (2003). Set against the background of

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## **Part 2: A Profile of People from Diverse Cultural and Linguistic Backgrounds in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters**

One-quarter of the population of the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters in 2001 was born overseas. This represented a small decline in the proportion of overseas-born residents since 1991 (28%). Nevertheless, the cultural and linguistic diversity of Norwood Payneham & St Peters continues to be one of its more renowned features. In general outline, though, the ethnic composition of the municipality shares many of the features of the Adelaide region as a whole. These characteristics include: a predominance of Australian-born residents, a significant minority of post-Second World War Southern European migrant populations, and a comparatively small number of recently-arrived peoples from Asia, the Middle East and Africa .

The leading countries of birth of the residents of Norwood Payneham & St Peters are listed below.

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The figure that stands out in this list is the proportion of local residents born in Italy. The importance of Italian ancestry and culture to the life of Norwood Payneham & St Peters is well known. Although less than 7% of residents of the City were born in Italy, almost twice as many people in the population claim Italian ancestral links, as shown in the following table.

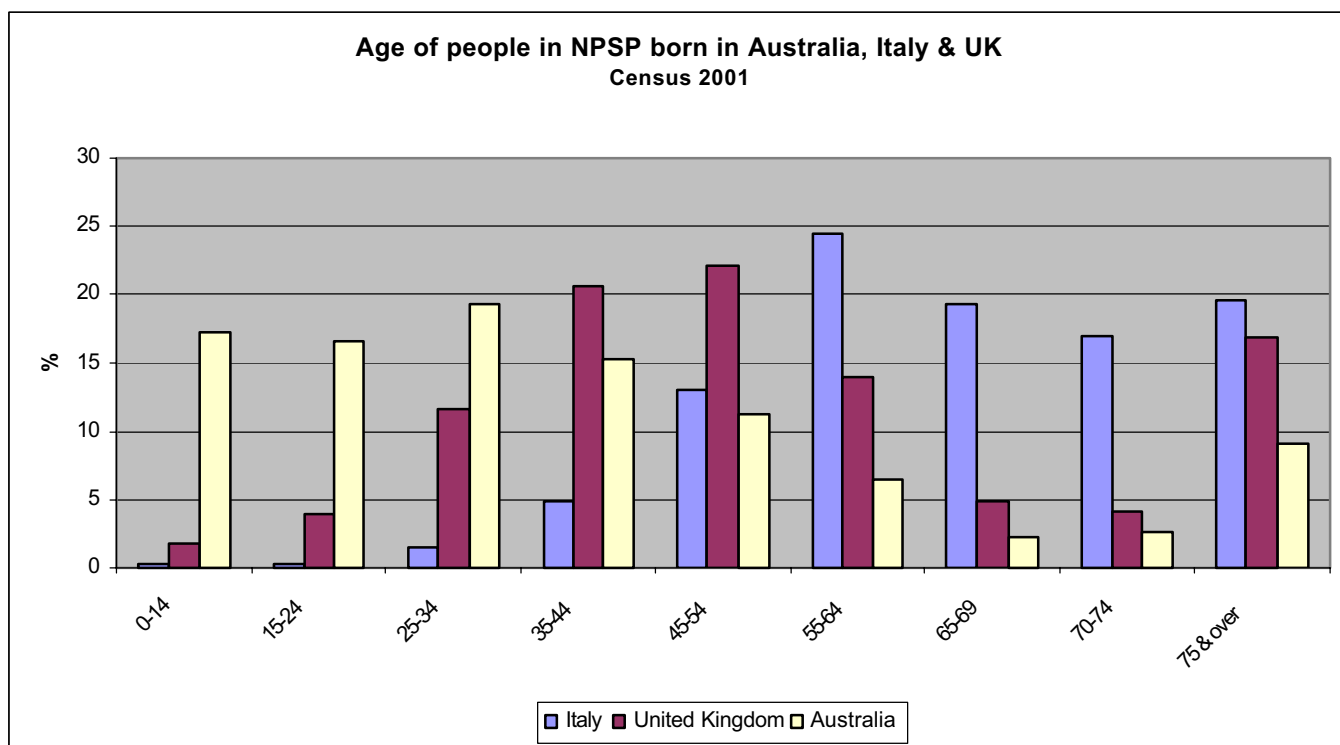
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Much of the cultural and linguistic diversity of Norwood Payneham & St Peters is derived from an overseas-born population that has been resident in Australia for a number of decades. The chart on the next page illustrates an aspect of this. It shows that there are notable age-related differences between the three primary ethnicities in the municipality – Australian-born, Italian-born and UK-born. Both the Italian and British born populations are older than their Australian counterparts, with the Italian-born population being the oldest of the three.

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This pattern of ageing amongst residents of the local population from European countries mirrors broader state-wide and national trends. A recent report published by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *Diversity among older Australians in capital cities 1996-2011*<sup>2</sup>, confirms this trend and suggests that it will strengthen over the next seven years. The report shows that the population aged 65 years & over from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds is projected to increase in Adelaide by 38% up to the year 2011, while the total population aged 65 years & over in the city will increase by 22 percent (AIHW, 2004, Table 5). The largest growth in the number of older people will occur in the Italian-born and Greek-born populations.

The longstanding citizenship of people of European origin is reflected in the next table, that shows the proportion of people from each major ethnicity in the municipality which arrived in Australia prior to 1986. The vast majority of people from Italy, the UK, Greece, Germany and Poland were in Australia by this time. The entire local population from the Netherlands had arrived by then.

**Proportion of overseas-born population  
that had arrived in Australia before 1986**

NPSP 2001

	%
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Netherlands	100
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By far the predominate language other than English spoken at home in the municipality was **Italian**. Over half the population who spoke a language other than English at home spoke Italian, followed by 13% who spoke Greek and 6% who spoke a Chinese language.

The longer people born overseas have been living in Australia the more likely it is that they will learn to speak effective English. Nevertheless the 2001 Census material on language competency reveals that a substantial minority of Greek-born and Italian-born residents of Norwood Payneham & St Peters do not speak English well.

**Proportion of overseas-born population  
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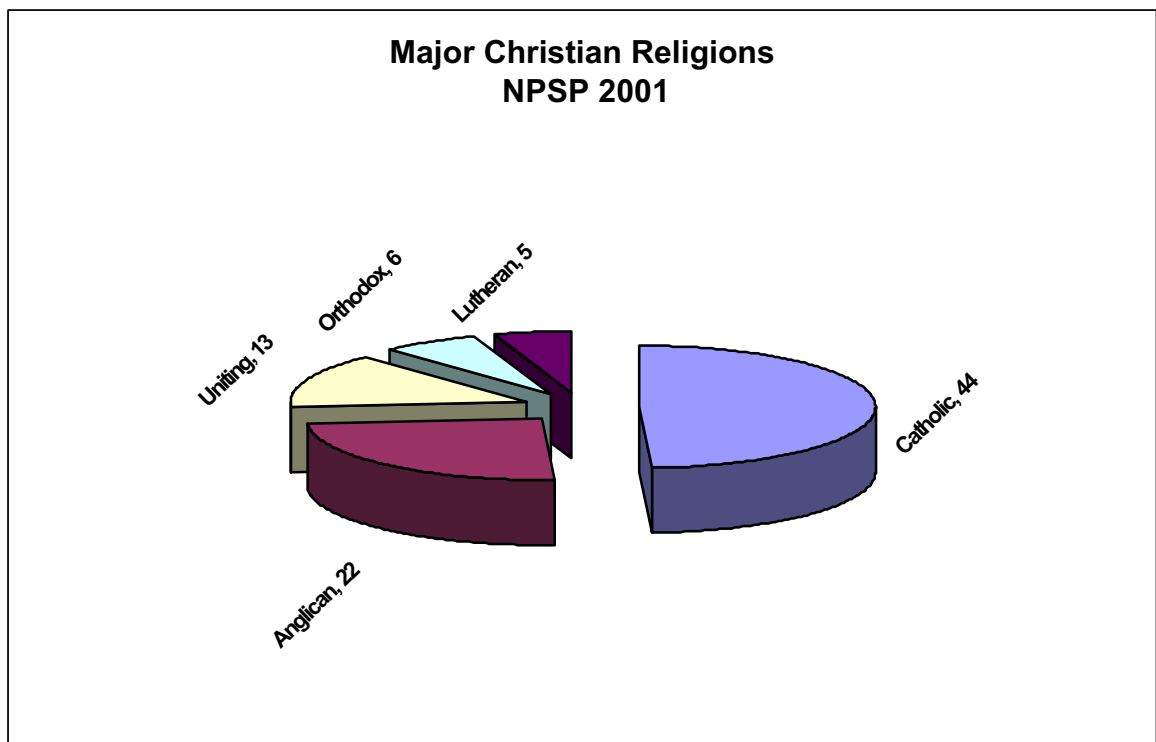
	%
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Significantly, **two-thirds** of people who spoke a language other than English at home and who speak English not well or not at all were **aged 65 years and above**.

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The strong presence in the municipality of people of Italian-background means that support for the Catholic religion is likely to be higher than the norm in many places elsewhere. The religious affiliation of 3 in 10 people in Norwood Payneham & St Peters was Catholic, compared slightly more than 2 in 10 for the Adelaide region. A pie chart of the major Christian religions in the municipality is provided on the next page. The dominance of Catholicism is readily apparent.



Non-Christian religions were adhered to by only a fraction of the local population, but interestingly these religions, with the exception of Judaism, had grown considerably (if only a very low base) between 1991 and 2001. Christian religions had declined in relative terms over the same period. This is shown in the following table.

### Non-Christian Religions in NPSP 2001

	No.	%	Growth/Decline since 1991 (%)
Buddhism	328	1.0	128
Hinduism	124	0.4	37
Islam	207	0.6	95
Judaism	59	0.2	-33
All Christian religions	21,822	67	-7

Although a substantial minority of children in the municipality had at least one parent born overseas – 38% in the case of two parent families and 32% for lone parent families, the majority had parents who were born in Australia. More than half of all children in a couple family had parents who were both born in Australia. And three-quarters of all children in a couple family had at least one parent born in this country. The parents of two-thirds of all children in one parent families had been born in Australia.

### Family Type – NPSP 2001

Children counted at home on Census night <sup>4</sup>

#### *% of all children*

#### Couple family with children:

Both parents born in Australia	55
<b>Both parents born overseas</b>	<b>18</b>
One parent born overseas	20
Not stated	7
<i>% of all children</i>	<i>76</i>

#### One parent family:

Lone parent born in Australia	66
<b>Lone parent born overseas</b>	<b>32</b>
Not stated	2
<i>% of all children</i>	<i>24</i>

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<sup>4</sup> A total of 6,931 children were counted at home in NPSP on Census night 2001.

In general the children of parents born overseas tended to be older than those whose parents had been born in Australia. As the table on the next page indicates, nearly 7 out of 10 children of Australian-born parents counted at home on Census night were under 13 years of age, compared to 3 in 10 children of parents who were both born overseas and 6 in 10 children of parents where only one was born overseas. The different with one parent families is even more marked. Slightly more than 4 in 10 children of Australian-born lone parents counted at home on Census night were under 13 years of age, compared to just over 2 in 10 children of lone parents born overseas.

### **Age of Children – NPSP 2001**

Children counted at home on Census night

	0-4	5-9	10-12	13-14	15-24	25 & over
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Couple family with children:</b>						
Both parents born in Aus.	29	26	13	8	22	3
Both parents born overseas	10	12	7	5	30	37
One parent born overseas	25	21	15	9	25	5
<b>One parent family:</b>						
Lone parent born in Aus.	10	19	14	11	32	15
Lone parent born overseas	4	11	8	9	34	34

The ageing of the Italian-born and Greek-born populations of the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters can be seen in the figures below on labour force status. Around two-thirds of all male residents and more than three-quarters of all female residents born in these two countries were not in the labour force. The absence of adults from the labour force can mean a number of things; it might be because they are child-rearing, or studying full-time, or because they have retired. In light of the age profile of people of Italian and Greek birth (80% and 72% over 55 years of age, respectively), the reason why people were not in the labour force in 2001 would be due primarily to retirement. More than half all the males and females born in China (including Hong Kong) and Poland resident in the City were also out of the labour force. In the case of the Chinese population at least, which had a much younger age profile, studying and child-rearing would have been important factors, in addition to retirement, behind why so many were not in the labour force in 2001.

### Labour force status – NPSP 2001

Birthplace	Employed		Unemployed <sup>5</sup>		Not in L/force	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Australia	67	59	6	3	27	37
<b>Italy</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>81</b>
United Kingdom	66	49	4	2	30	47
<b>Greece</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>76</b>
New Zealand	73	63	7	5	20	32
Germany	58	38	3	3	36	54
<b>China (incl. HK)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>62</b>
Malaysia	55	50	3	-	42	48

<sup>5</sup> The figure presented here is not the same as the unemployment rate. The figure given here is the percentage of the **total** male or female population aged 15 years & over, including those not in the labour force. The unemployment rate is calculated as a percentage of the labour force only.

Netherlands	58	47	5	5	37	43
<b>Poland</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>73</b>
USA	60	65	6	8	33	27
India	78	45	6	5	16	50