

Review of Australian Research on Older People from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Backgrounds

March 2015

A project funded by the Australian Government
Department of Social Services



FECCA National Office

Unit 1, No. 4 Phipps Close
Deakin ACT 2600

PO Box 344
Curtin ACT 2605

T +61 (02) 6282 5755
F +61 (02) 6282 5734
E admin@fecca.org.au

www.fecca.org.au



This project was funded by the Australian Government Department of Social Services.

© 2015 Federation of Ethnic Communities' Councils of Australia.
















No part of this publication may be reproduced without the written permission of FECCA.

Designers: Papercut.

Contents

-  **02** List of tables
-  **03** Foreword
-  **04** Executive summary
-  **06** 1. Older people from CALD backgrounds in Australia
-  **09** 2. Review aims and methodology
-  **10** 3. Overview of review findings
-  **12** 4. About the database
-  **14** 5. Older people from CALD backgrounds in general
-  **17** 6. Older people from CALD backgrounds with dementia
-  **19** 7. Ageing and mental health issues for people from CALD backgrounds
-  **22** 8. CALD carers and carers of older people from CALD backgrounds
-  **25** 9. Gaps in research
-  **29** Appendix A. Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+ by State/Territory, 2011
-  **33** Appendix B. Glossary and acronyms
-  **34** Appendix C. List of organisations providing input to the review project
-  **36** Appendix D. Methodology
-  **41** Appendix E. Template for items in the database
-  **43** Appendix F. Resources for service providers by topic
-  **46** Appendix G. Complete list of references, all items identified in review
-  **71** Appendix H. Information about selected Australian longitudinal studies and data resources
-  **81** References

List of tables

-  **06** Table 1: Top 10 birthplaces of CALD immigrants by older age group, Australia, 2011
-  **07** Table 2: CALD population aged 65+ by State/Territory
-  **08** Table 3: Selected characteristics of largest non-English speaking birthplace groups aged 65+ (and comparative groups aged 65+), Australia, 2011
-  **13** Table 4: Number of items included by topic area
-  **29** Table A1: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, New South Wales 2011
-  **29** Table A2: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, Victoria 2011
-  **30** Table A3: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, Queensland 2011
-  **30** Table A4: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, South Australia 2011
-  **31** Table A5: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, Western Australia 2011
-  **31** Table A6: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, Tasmania 2011
-  **32** Table A7: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, Northern Territory 2011
-  **32** Table A8: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, Australian Capital Territory 2011
-  **37** Table D1: Type of literature received
-  **38** Table D2: Inclusion and exclusion criteria for review of research
-  **79** Table H1: Information about other available data resources

Foreword

I am pleased to present this report from the research commissioned by the Federation of Ethnic Communities' Councils of Australia (FECCA). The Australian Population and Migration Research Centre, University of Adelaide, reviewed the Australian research on older people from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds to promote translation of research into CALD aged care practices. This report, its accompanying report briefs, and a fully searchable database are the outcomes of the review.

Aged care is one of FECCA's key priorities, and we have continued to grow FECCA's place in aged care policy for older people from CALD backgrounds. FECCA was a significant contributor to the development of the *National Ageing and Aged Care Strategy for People from CALD Backgrounds*, released by the Australian Government in 2012. We are pleased that the Government is committed to implementing the Strategy.

Through a dedicated policy team and our extensive representation on a number of Government advisory groups, FECCA continues to work with stakeholders to ensure positive outcomes for older CALD Australians.

The research reported here highlights the diversity of the ageing experience for older CALD Australians while also noting the similarities. Themes consistently arose about barriers and disadvantage experienced by older people from CALD backgrounds. Importantly, the research has identified where there are gaps in knowledge.

Identifying gaps provides FECCA with a vision for future research with our partners in culturally appropriate care and services for older CALD Australians. Key among these is focusing on those groups which are not well represented in the research, such as new and emerging communities, and topic areas such as aged care workforce needs.

Finally, on behalf of FECCA, I would like to acknowledge and thank the research team, and those who served on the project advisory committee for the review. Their insights and contributions were invaluable.

I would particularly like to acknowledge the work of the late Professor Graeme Hugo. As Director of the Australian Population and Migration Research Centre he led the research team, and also served on the project advisory committee.

Joseph A Caputo OAM JP

FECCA Chair

March 2015

Executive summary

The 2011 Australian Census showed that over 1.34 million Australians aged over 50 were born overseas in a non-English speaking country. This represents almost 20% of all Australians in that age group. Australian research on older people from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds has been sporadic.¹ Anecdotal evidence from service providers who work with older people from CALD backgrounds has shown that there are substantial barriers to accessing services, and there is a lack of understanding about providing culturally sensitive care.² There is a clear need for further research to help shape future policy and practice to meet the needs of the growing number and diversity of older people from CALD backgrounds.

In response, the Federation of Ethnic Communities' Councils of Australia (FECCA) commissioned the Australian Population and Migration Research Centre, University of Adelaide, to review the Australian research on older people from CALD backgrounds. The aims of the review were to identify the existing research evidence base about older CALD Australians and to identify gaps in the research, covering four broad topic areas:

- ▶ older people from CALD backgrounds in general;
- ▶ older people from CALD backgrounds with dementia;
- ▶ ageing and mental health issues for people from CALD backgrounds; and
- ▶ CALD carers and carers of older people from CALD backgrounds.

The project was overseen by FECCA's project advisory committee, including representatives from national peak bodies, the aged care service industry, government agencies and academic institutions. Material for the review was identified through a search of relevant literature databases, as well as calls for input from service providers and researchers working in the aged care sector. A total of 465 items were included in the review database after applying inclusion and exclusion criteria to all identified items.

This report is accompanied by:

- ▶ a searchable database that includes key findings and other relevant information about all items identified in this review. The database enables service providers, policy makers and researchers to access literature and research results in their particular area of interest. The database is available at www.fecca.org.au; and
- ▶ a series of report briefs on the specific topics covered in the review.

These resources enable service providers and policy makers to translate knowledge into culturally appropriate aged care practices. Identifying gaps in the current evidence base allows informed decisions to be made about future research into older CALD Australians.

Key findings

It is essential to recognise that the older people from CALD backgrounds in Australia are not a homogenous group; they encounter different outcomes based on individual experiences and backgrounds. This diversity means that understanding and meeting the needs of Australia's older people from CALD backgrounds is highly complex, and needs to be informed by research and evidence.

Research into **older people from CALD backgrounds in general** highlights that many older CALD Australians have higher levels of disadvantage and other risk factors than older Anglo-Australians, and that these factors may affect their ageing experience in Australia. The life course of migrants from CALD backgrounds, including migration circumstances, and the extent to which cultural traditions are maintained, play a role in health and wellbeing for older people from CALD backgrounds. Language and cultural issues emerged as a common source of difficulty. The literature identified that older people of refugee backgrounds are particularly vulnerable to physical and mental health issues.

The identified research in the **older people from CALD backgrounds with dementia** topic suggests that poor understanding of dementia and cultural stigma attached to dementia can lead to denial of the condition and/or delayed diagnosis for some older people from CALD backgrounds. Culturally sensitive assessment tools are needed, and should be used where they exist. Older people from CALD backgrounds are often excluded from dementia research due to language barriers, leading to gaps in the evidence base.

Research into **ageing and mental health issues** finds that older people from CALD backgrounds have a higher risk of mental health issues than other Australians. However, there is also evidence of under-use of mental health services by older people from CALD backgrounds. Access to culturally sensitive mental health information and services, as well as diagnostic tools, is important.

The research into **CALD carers and carers of older people from CALD backgrounds** recognises the need to meet the future demand for culturally competent care workers, including aged care workers who are from CALD backgrounds. In general, older people from CALD backgrounds rely more heavily on family members for support as they age, so there is an identified need for greater support for informal CALD carers. More research is required into meeting the language and cultural needs of older people from CALD backgrounds in residential care.

The review identifies the **research gaps** in the evidence base on older CALD Australians. There are gaps in research about particular CALD groups, including new and emerging communities, older people from refugee backgrounds, those who arrive in Australia at an older age, and people from smaller population groups or those who live in regional, rural or remote areas. There are also research gaps in particular topic areas including treatment and care options for older people from CALD backgrounds once a health diagnosis has been made, communications between CALD residents in aged care facilities and care workers, and increasing the proportion of people from CALD backgrounds in the aged care workforce. Recommendations are made to continue to grow the body of research, improve the comparability of results, increase the participation of older people from CALD backgrounds in research, mine existing data sources and maintain the currency of the research database to ensure service and practice decisions can be based on the best available evidence.

Conclusion

Changing practice in aged care settings is a complex process. A fundamental requirement is a sound understanding of evidence-based best practice, and targeted research to address gaps in required knowledge. This report examines both of these issues and provides a basis from which service providers and policy makers can consider targeted research and begin to examine necessary and appropriate strategies for practice improvement and change.

1. Older people from CALD backgrounds in Australia

Ageing in Australia for older people from CALD backgrounds

Almost one in three older Australians was born overseas, with a significant number of these coming from CALD backgrounds. The 2011 Australian Census shows that over 1.34 million Australians aged 50+ years were born in non-English speaking countries, which equates to almost 20% of all Australians aged 50 years and over.

Almost 40% of all migrants from non-English speaking countries are aged 50 years and over, compared to 32.4% of Australia's total population aged 50+ years. This is in part a result of post-war migration trends. In the 'old old' population, 18.5% of the 80+ population living in Australia were born in non-English speaking countries. Approximately 5% of all migrants from non-English speaking countries are aged 80+ years, compared to 3.9% of Australia's total population aged 80+ years.

For some CALD populations the issues of ageing and providing assistance to older community members are current realities. For example, 88.4% of all Australians born in Italy and 87.9% of Australians born in Greece are now aged 50 years and over. Those aged 80 years and over account for more than 15% of all Australians born in Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Italy, Poland, Slovenia and Hungary compared to 3.9% aged 80+ years for the total Australian population.

Table 1 shows the top 10 birthplace countries of older people from CALD backgrounds and the numbers of people by three older age groups at the 2011 Census. This shows that in the 'young old' age group of 50–64 years, three of the five top birthplaces are Asian countries, while the top five birthplaces in the 'old old' (80+) population are all European.

Table 1: Top 10 birthplaces of CALD immigrants by older age group, Australia, 2011

Age 50–64		Aged 65–79		Aged 80+	
Italy	55,351	Italy	74,732	Italy	33,819
China	50,554	Greece	47,243	Greece	11,876
Vietnam	48,296	Germany	30,333	Germany	11,590
Philippines	38,519	Netherlands	25,609	Netherlands	9,573
Germany	33,185	China	23,254	Poland	8,675
India	30,183	Croatia	16,397	China	8,399
Greece	28,749	India	15,900	India	4,770
Malaysia	27,809	Malta	15,643	Vietnam	3,770
Netherlands	26,183	Vietnam	11,485	Malta	3,556
Lebanon	22,911	Lebanon	9,699	Hungary	3,296

Source: ABS 2011 Census

The distribution of the older CALD population across Australia varies widely. Table 2 shows the number and proportion of Australia's total population born in non-English speaking countries aged 65+ across all states and territories. Not surprisingly, the greatest number of older people born in non-English speaking countries live in Australia's most populous states of New South Wales and Victoria. Approximately 20% of Australia's total 65+ population were born in non-English speaking countries. The last column in Table 2 shows that this proportion is higher in Victoria, Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales and substantially lower in Tasmania and Queensland.

Table 2: CALD population aged 65+ by State/Territory

	Number	% of Australia total 65+ CALD population	% of total 65+ population who were born in non-English speaking countries
New South Wales	221,552	36.6	21.8
Victoria	208,048	34.4	27.3
Queensland	61,155	10.1	10.7
South Australia	47,605	7.9	18.5
Western Australia	50,170	8.3	18.3
Tasmania	5,834	1.0	7.2
Northern Territory	2,140	0.4	17.7
Australian Capital Territory	9,010	1.5	23.6
Total	605,519	100.0	20.1

Source: ABS 2011 Census

The composition of the older CALD population within states and territories is important when planning and delivering aged care services. Appendix A shows the top 10 birthplace groups for people from CALD backgrounds aged 65 and over for each state and territory. In some states and territories, older people from CALD backgrounds are more concentrated within certain birthplace groups while in other locations there is greater diversity of birthplace groups.

Table 3 shows selected social characteristics from the 2011 Census of the top 10 non-English speaking birthplace groups aged 65+, compared with the total CALD and Anglo-Australian populations aged 65 and over. The variation across groups helps to highlight the diversity in needs and preferences for older people from CALD backgrounds. For example, 24% of all CALD migrants aged 65+ reported a need for assistance at the 2011 Census compared to 17% of the Anglo-Australian population aged 65 and over. However, those from Germany, the Netherlands and India reported much lower rates of needing assistance while rates were significantly higher for those born in Poland and Vietnam.

English language capacity influences access to and use of services, and this also differs between birthplace groups. More than 70% of people aged 65+ from China and Vietnam do not speak English well compared to less than five per cent of people aged 65+ from the Netherlands and Germany.

The rates of living alone among the 65+ population also vary across groups. Older immigrants from Asian countries, and also Greece, have lower rates of living alone compared to the total CALD population aged 65 and over, while older people from some European countries have higher rates of living alone.

Table 3: Selected characteristics of largest non-English speaking birthplace groups aged 65+ (and comparative groups aged 65+), Australia, 2011

	% Has need for assistance	% Speak English not well or at all	% Live alone	% No internet connection	% Own home outright
Italy	27.7	30.7	20.9	58.9	80.0
Greece	27.1	45.5	15.3	59.5	79.4
Germany	16.2	2.0	28.0	38.3	68.1
Netherlands	16.3	1.3	24.4	32.2	66.5
China	26.8	73.4	11.6	28.2	45.8
India	18.5	8.7	17.6	23.9	55.7
Croatia	24.0	27.2	20.9	56.5	74.2
Malta	21.1	10.1	20.6	53.8	77.9
Poland	33.3	18.5	33.3	48.3	65.3
Vietnam	33.2	81.4	9.0	31.7	39.5
Total non-English speaking	24.4	28.2	20.1	43.2	65.2
Total Anglo-Australian*	16.8	0.1	26.1	37.5	66.3

*Anglo-Australian includes Australia born and immigrants from English-speaking countries

Source: ABS 2011 Census

The use of the Internet was included because of increasing use of web-based media by government and business as a point of contact and information distribution. Overall, older people from CALD backgrounds have lower rates of internet connection at home than older Anglo-Australians, except for those from Asian countries¹.

Home ownership (without a mortgage) is higher among older people born in Italy, Greece, Croatia and Malta compared to other birthplace groups, particularly those from Asian countries. Rates of home ownership provide an indication of family assets, while also pointing to differing cultural norms and lengths of time living in Australia.

This brief overview of some of the variation in demographics of older people from CALD backgrounds across birthplace groups demonstrates the complexity in understanding and meeting the needs of Australia's older people from CALD backgrounds. It is vital that we understand this complexity not only to improve service delivery to the current older population but also to enable Australia to plan ahead for future service delivery needs.

1 Census data on Internet connection is collected at the household level, and having an Internet connection at home does not necessarily indicate use of the Internet. Therefore if multiple people are resident in a household it cannot be inferred that the older CALD person is actually using the Internet.

2. Review aims and methodology

Introduction

Australia's older population is growing rapidly and becoming more diversified. At the same time, Australia is reforming its aged care system, with a greater focus on community care, Consumer Directed Care (CDC) and a single gateway to services.⁴ Understanding and navigating the complex aged care system becomes a very important skill for all older people and their families. Navigating this system of aged care presents an even greater challenge for older people with limited English, little or no experience of using *any* formal aged care services, or who have a different cultural perspective of ageing and what it means to age well. An initial review of piloted CDC programs has recommended that the program evaluation should investigate whether and how CDC meets the specific needs of older people from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds.⁵

There are substantial barriers and a lack of understanding in providing culturally sensitive care to meet the needs of the growing number and diversity of older people from CALD backgrounds.² Australian research on issues relating to older people from CALD backgrounds to date has been sporadic, leaving opportunities for building the evidence base in this area. Increasing the breadth and depth of research, along with synthesising and making the current research base accessible, will enable the translation of research into practice.¹

The overall aim of the review was to identify current evidence and any gaps in research and evidence about best practice in meeting the health, wellbeing, and social inclusion needs of older people from CALD backgrounds as they age.

An advisory committee including members who work in research, the aged care industry and government was convened by FECCA to provide input into all stages of this project. FECCA, in consultation with this advisory committee, identified four broad topic areas to be covered in the review:

1. Older people from CALD backgrounds in general;
2. Older people from CALD backgrounds with dementia;
3. Ageing and mental health issues for older people from CALD backgrounds; and
4. CALD carers and carers of older people from CALD backgrounds.

Methodology

A comprehensive search of available literature databases was undertaken. Stakeholders and researchers from aged care, health and other relevant services were also asked to contribute to the review. There was a strong response to these calls for input, highlighting the importance of the issue for those working in the aged care sector. A list of all organisations that provided input to the review is available in Appendix C. The review involved a five step methodology:

- ▶ Step 1: Identify the research available.
- ▶ Step 2: Filter identified literature for inclusion or exclusion in the review.
- ▶ Step 3: Review and catalogue all included items.
- ▶ Step 4: Summarise findings.
- ▶ Step 5: Identify gaps in the research base and potential areas for future research.

A more detailed description of each of the steps in the methodology is available in Appendix D.

3. Overview of review findings

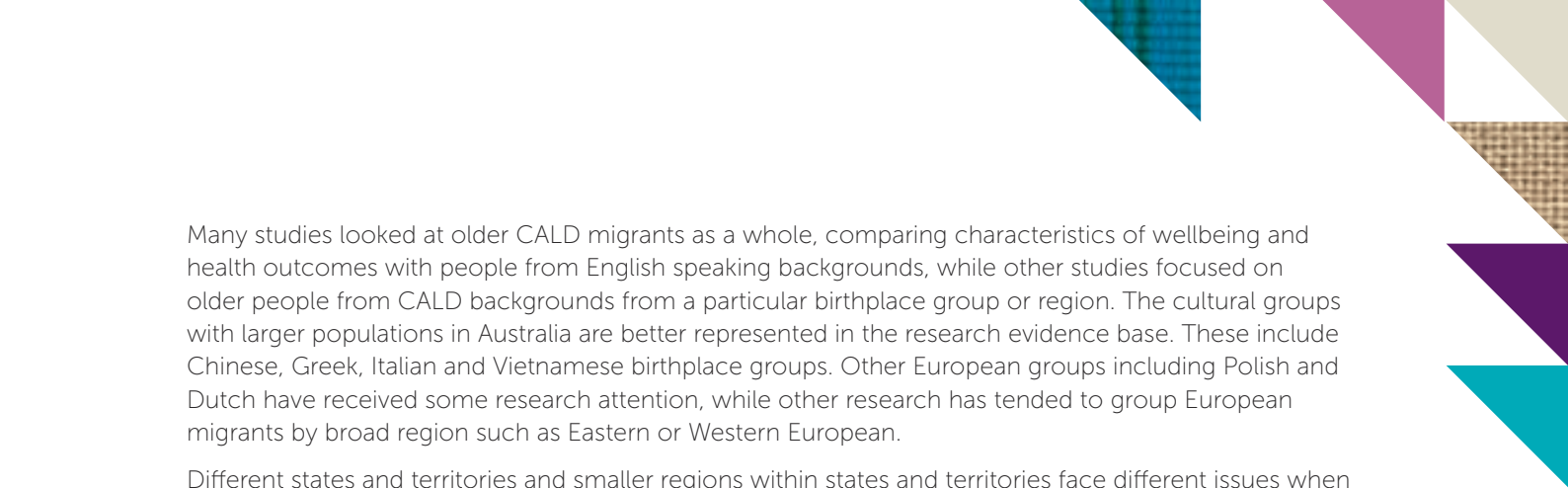
There were 465 items included in the review as a result of the literature search and calls for input from stakeholders.

While the focus was on primary and secondary research, other sources such as reports, discussion pieces, policy and service provision documents were also included where they could add to the knowledge base about older CALD Australians. The primary research identified in this review includes a mix of research using qualitative and quantitative research methods with some studies ranging from a very small number of participants to tens of thousands of participants. The smaller, more in-depth studies give a deeper understanding of complex issues for older CALD Australians, such as how their migration experiences and life course impact on their wellbeing as they age in Australia, while larger studies provide statistically rigorous, more generalisable results.

There are some notable differences between older CALD Australians as a whole group and between different birthplace groups and this has implications for their wellbeing. Older people from CALD backgrounds face many challenges but the unique situations, experiences and preferences of different groups and individuals may vary greatly. Notwithstanding their diversity, there are several themes that emerge consistently across all topic areas of the review. These are:

- ▶ **Socioeconomic disadvantage** – *in general* older people from CALD backgrounds have poorer socioeconomic status compared to the older Anglo-Australian population.^{8, 9, 10} However, indicators of socioeconomic differences vary across groups, for example high rates of home ownership for older Greeks, higher rates of Internet access for older Chinese;
- ▶ **Language** – higher levels of English language ability have been found to be associated with better health, wellbeing and better social inclusion outcomes. The literature identifies a need for information to be available in the language of older people from CALD backgrounds, and for access to professional interpreters when required. In some cases translated materials may not be understood if literacy in a person's first language is poor;
- ▶ **Cultural translations** – in addition to language barriers, differing cultural practices and norms can lead to misdiagnoses, lack of understanding and barriers to service use;
- ▶ **Length of time in Australia** – has an influence on health and wellbeing outcomes, as well as help-seeking behaviours. Age at migration contributes to the life course and different experiences of ageing;
- ▶ **Lack of exposure to Australian services and systems** – there is a lack of knowledge in navigating Australian systems and services, particularly for migrants who arrive in Australia at an older age. Consequently, older CALD Australians have been found to present later with conditions such as dementia and cancer; and
- ▶ **A preference for family members to provide care** – exists among older people from CALD backgrounds from some cultures.^{11, 12} However the literature also highlights the need for caution in making the assumption that all migrant families 'look after their own'.^{13, 14}

Although the themes come up repeatedly in the literature across all review topics, these generalisations *do not* apply to *all* older people from CALD backgrounds. Given the diversity within and across the population of older CALD Australians, some birthplace groups or regions of origin, and some people within birthplace groups have different experiences to others from a similar background.^{1, 7} A National Seniors Australia report from 2011⁶ uses 2006 Census data to look at differences in characteristics such as marital status, rates of participation in the workforce, volunteering and living arrangements of older CALD Australians across the top 25 non-English speaking birthplace groups. An updated analysis using the most recent Census data could help inform improved planning and delivery of aged care services for older people from CALD backgrounds.



Many studies looked at older CALD migrants as a whole, comparing characteristics of wellbeing and health outcomes with people from English speaking backgrounds, while other studies focused on older people from CALD backgrounds from a particular birthplace group or region. The cultural groups with larger populations in Australia are better represented in the research evidence base. These include Chinese, Greek, Italian and Vietnamese birthplace groups. Other European groups including Polish and Dutch have received some research attention, while other research has tended to group European migrants by broad region such as Eastern or Western European.

Different states and territories and smaller regions within states and territories face different issues when it comes to providing appropriate care for older people from CALD backgrounds. While the format of this report is structured to discuss research findings across topic areas rather than geographical areas, different care priorities for older people from CALD backgrounds exist in different geographical areas because the composition of the older CALD population varies widely across areas. The 'location of study' field in the database allows users to search and filter research results to their geographic area of interest. Ageing is an issue for CALD communities all over Australia however the majority of research found for this review is based in the most populous states of New South Wales and Victoria.

Finally, while this review focuses on research published within the past 10 years (from 2003 onwards), key literature published before this period is also included and available in the literature database. This older literature is important as it shows when interest in older people from CALD backgrounds first became widely apparent in Australia, and many of the findings from this research remain relevant in the current context. While some literature about ethnicity and ageing first appeared in Australia in the 1970s, the mid-1980s to mid-1990s presented the first substantial body of research in this area.^{15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20} This interest developed in response to the recognition that many of the culturally diverse migrants to Australia who arrived in the post-World War II period were approaching older age. The concerns and challenges associated with migrant ageing in the 1980s and 1990s remain valid today as migrants from the post-World War II era reach very old age and migrants from emerging communities age in Australia.

4. About the database

All of the items from the review have been compiled into a searchable database to help inform policy makers, researchers and service providers about the needs and preferences of older people from CALD backgrounds in ageing, and where there are gaps in knowledge. A template for items in the database is available at Appendix E, while the full database can be accessed at www.fecca.org.au.

Of the 465 items in the database, most were published from 2003 onwards. Items fell into the following categories:

- ▶ completed and current Australian studies specifically related to older people from CALD backgrounds and CALD ageing, concentrating on items published from 2003 to 2014;
- ▶ key Australian research published from 1970 onwards identified from the reference lists of more current research;
- ▶ seminal international studies identified from the reference lists of current Australian research were included where appropriate;
- ▶ journal articles, reports, books, book chapters, PhD and Masters theses, conference papers and service provision materials; and
- ▶ other studies that contain data relating to older people from CALD backgrounds, but that were not specifically on CALD issues – in particular large national datasets and longitudinal datasets such as the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA), the Australian Longitudinal Study of Women's Health (ALSWH) and the Australian Census of Population and Housing, etc.

Table 4 shows the total number of items identified across each of the review topic areas. The 'Older people from CALD backgrounds in general' and 'CALD carers and carers of older people from CALD backgrounds' topic areas have been broken down into sub-topic areas as they are very broad in scope. Additionally, included items that did not fit in the four broad theme areas have been included separately as 'Older people from CALD backgrounds, miscellaneous'.

Table 4: Number of items included by topic area

Topic	Number of items
Older people from CALD backgrounds in general	
general wellbeing (physical activity, falls prevention, housing, quality of life perceptions)	52
physical health & disease (e.g. cancer, diabetes)	35
language and translation	11
social inclusion and engagement	16
statistics (demographic profiles of groups or areas)	8
general CALD (discussion papers/policy discussions)	44
Total Older people from CALD backgrounds in general	166
Older people from CALD backgrounds with dementia	
Total older people from CALD backgrounds with dementia	66
Ageing and mental health issues for older people from CALD backgrounds	
Total ageing and mental health issues for older people from CALD backgrounds	33
CALD carers and carers of older people from CALD backgrounds	
carers who are CALD	37
culturally appropriate care	26
general care	59
high level care	15
informal care	11
Total CALD carers and carers of older people from CALD backgrounds	148
Older people from CALD backgrounds, miscellaneous	
biomedical	10
dental	10
researching CALD	14
news/opinion piece	10
Internet resources	8
Total older people from CALD backgrounds, miscellaneous	52
Total included items	465

5. Older people from CALD backgrounds in general

Key findings

- ▶ Preferences for ageing well, including options for care when ageing, vary from culture to culture.
- ▶ Language is a major barrier to accessing information and services for some older people from CALD backgrounds.
- ▶ Social isolation of older people from CALD backgrounds can result from the assumption they will be cared for by their family members.

Introduction

The 'older people from CALD backgrounds in general' topic is important for understanding preferences in ageing for older people from CALD backgrounds and factors that promote their wellbeing. It includes research that is not specific to the topic areas covered in the rest of the review.

In the database

A total of 166 items, including 147 published within the past 10 years (89%), were identified in this topic area, including:

- ▶ 105 journal articles;
- ▶ 36 reports;
- ▶ 16 books or book sections;
- ▶ 8 conference presentations/papers; and
- ▶ 1 webpage.

Preferences for ageing well

There are subtle differences between cultural groups in attitudes to ageing well. One study found while Anglo-Australians value growing old gracefully and acceptance from others as they move into older age, Chinese older Australians view financial security and an active lifestyle as important. Both groups identified health and personal responsibility as important factors as well.^{26, 27} Another study of Italian men in rural Victoria found health was the most important aspect to them in ageing well.²⁸ Loss of independence and needing residential aged care is one of the greatest fears of all older people regardless of cultural background.²⁹ This fear is even greater for older people from some CALD backgrounds.³⁰

Language and cultural barriers

There are many barriers to access and use of services for older people from CALD backgrounds as a result of language and cultural understandings. At the most basic level, information is needed in the preferred language of the older person from a CALD background,^{31, 32} as is access to interpreters when required. The terms 'carer' and 'respite' are not well understood by many people from CALD backgrounds,^{33, 34} and there may be different concepts of what elder abuse means within and across some cultural groups. Additionally, a lack of awareness of available support services can lead to underutilisation by older people from CALD backgrounds, as reported by a consultation on housing needs for older people.³⁰

Language and cultural barriers also play a role in the management of health conditions, including self-management, medication management and communicating with doctors. Many cultural groups have different views and health practices, and some use traditional medicines as a means of self-managing their health conditions.^{35, 36} Some CALD groups have a higher risk of medication mismanagement compared to other Australians.^{37, 38} There is a need for clearer instructions on taking medications correctly as well as a need for improved cultural understanding and acknowledgement of traditional medicines by western trained doctors.³⁹

A series of studies looked at the physical activity levels of older people from CALD backgrounds and found differences between cultural groups in their barriers to participation.^{40, 41, 42} Vietnamese women reported being self-conscious about their looks while Italian women more often reported 'poor health', 'being too tired' or 'not enjoying exercise' as barriers. Recognising these subtle differences between cultural groups is important in reaching the intended audience. Other studies of older migrants and their participation in physical activity found complex socio-cultural influences impacting their behaviour.⁴³

Multiple vulnerabilities

A number of studies have shown that in comparison to older people from English speaking backgrounds, older people from CALD backgrounds have higher levels of disadvantage and vulnerabilities, as well as higher risk factors for some health conditions. In addition to language and cultural barriers, older migrants from CALD backgrounds:

- ▶ are more likely to be smokers²¹;
- ▶ have an increased risk of poverty⁸;
- ▶ have less superannuation savings⁹;
- ▶ are less likely to be in paid work;
- ▶ have lower rates of volunteering²²;
- ▶ have lower levels of education;
- ▶ have lower rates of access to services; and
- ▶ have lower rates of use of information technology¹⁰.

Some research indicated that people from CALD backgrounds who migrate to Australia at an older age and refugees have higher rates of adverse health and social outcomes. One study reported that older refugees often have a sense of 'ageing in the wrong place'²³. A number of items in the review looked at the unique needs of these smaller and more vulnerable groups of older people from CALD backgrounds.^{24, 25} More research and a deeper understanding of these groups are required.

Retaining culture, recognising the life course

Life course experiences such as number of years since migration to Australia, level of acculturation, and migration experiences influence the health and wellbeing of older people from CALD backgrounds.^{44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49} The maintenance of cultural traditions can also be an influence. For example a study found poorer self-rated health, more loneliness and depression among Greek widows compared to British-Australian widows, attributed to the Greek-born widows retaining their cultural traditions such as mourning rituals and continuing bonds with the deceased spouse.⁵⁰

Access to culturally appropriate food choices is also important for some older people from CALD backgrounds.^{51, 52, 53} Younger relatives play an important role in providing access to preferred foods and the impact this might have on their nutritional needs is not well recognised by some older people from CALD backgrounds⁵³. One Queensland study found a lack of access to culturally appropriate foods through Home and Community Care (HACC) services, despite substantial CALD populations in the service area.⁵⁴

Research suggests that due to self-selection and clearances by immigration health and wellness checks, migrants are often healthier upon arrival than the resident population⁵⁵. However the 'healthy migrant effect' diminishes over time, as their health habits become more like the local population.

Culture often becomes diluted in subsequent generations and older CALD migrants play an important role in maintaining culture across generations of descendants in Australia.^{56, 57} Despite lower rates of volunteering among older people from CALD backgrounds, they may be an untapped resource to help improve cultural understanding in the wider community.⁵⁸

Stronger reliance on family

Although older people from some CALD backgrounds are more reliant on family members,^{6, 7} studies have shown that the idea that 'they always look after their own' is a myth. In light of this perception, the social isolation of people within some CALD communities can sometimes be hidden.⁴⁷ It is important that service providers and other community members do not assume that the needs of older people from all CALD backgrounds are met completely by their families.

Conclusion

The 'older people from CALD backgrounds in general' topic identified many different types of research relating to older CALD Australians. Maintaining health and independence is 'common ground' for all older Australians, as is a strong desire to avoid residential care. Language and cultural translation issues emerged as a common source of difficulty for many older people from CALD backgrounds. Lack of knowledge about aged care services can be a barrier to access for older people from different CALD backgrounds. The life course of CALD migrants, including migration circumstances, and the extent to which cultural traditions are maintained, play a role in their health and wellbeing. Older people from refugee backgrounds are particularly vulnerable to mental and physical health issues, and a deeper understanding of how the many layers of their experiences contribute to them ageing well in Australia is needed.

6. Older people from CALD backgrounds with dementia

Key findings

- ▶ Poor understanding of dementia combined with cultural stigma attached to dementia leads to denial of the condition and/or delayed diagnosis for some older people from CALD backgrounds.
- ▶ Culture and ethnic background can have an impact on dementia diagnosis, and culturally sensitive assessment tools are required and should be used where they exist.
- ▶ Older people from CALD backgrounds are often excluded from dementia research due to language barriers, leading to gaps in the evidence base.

Introduction

The prevalence of dementia within the population of older people from CALD backgrounds in Australia is projected to increase more than three-fold, from approximately 35,000 in 2010 to 120,000 by 2050.⁵⁹ Additionally, the prevalence of Mild Cognitive Impairment among people from CALD backgrounds is two-to-threefold higher than for those from English-speaking backgrounds.⁶⁰ These projections highlight the need for communities and care providers to better understand, develop services for and manage dementia from a CALD perspective.

Research on dementia for older people from CALD backgrounds covers understandings of dementia, delayed diagnosis, culturally appropriate assessment, and residential care. Additionally, a number of reports provide an overview of the issue by looking at the incidence of dementia across particular geographic areas.^{59, 61, 62}

In the database

A total of 66 items were identified under the dementia topic, including 55 (83%) published from 2003 onwards. They include:

- ▶ 42 journal articles;
- ▶ 22 reports;
- ▶ 1 book; and
- ▶ 1 news release about a new research project.

Understanding of dementia

For some CALD communities, poor understanding about dementia and cultural stigma attached to the disease leads to denial of the condition, and/or later diagnosis. One study looked at dementia understanding across generations and found third-generation Australians were more likely to recognise dementia symptoms, and had less negative attitudes than those born in Italy, Greece and China.⁶³ The literature suggests improving understanding of dementia (including the causes, signs and symptoms) by presenting information to a broad audience including ethnic community groups, family members and older people from CALD backgrounds who are, or may be, affected by dementia.

Diagnosis of dementia

Older people from some CALD backgrounds have been found to present later with dementia compared to English-speaking people.⁶⁴ Poor understanding of the early signs and symptoms of dementia contribute to delayed diagnosis.⁶⁵ Relatively low rates of dementia found in many CALD groups may reflect reduced access to residential care or delays in diagnosis. Bilingual doctors and adult children of older people from CALD backgrounds are important sources of information about and diagnosis of dementia.^{66, 67} One study found that female caregivers in the Italian community assisted in gaining access to both informal and formal dementia care.⁶⁸

Aged care workers who provide assistance to older people from CALD backgrounds also play an important role in early diagnosis. While they receive some education in how to respond to dementia symptoms, language, religion, spirituality and culture all need to be taken into consideration.

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) found that there was a higher rate of dementia in aged care residents aged 65+ who were born in Poland than expected given their proportion of the population as a whole.⁶⁹

Culturally sensitive assessment

There has been a range of issues identified in conducting cognitive assessments with older people from CALD backgrounds who require an interpreter. Language services and interpreters often have limited understanding of cognitive assessment processes, while assessors may have little or no training in using interpreters effectively.⁷⁰ Cultural and language factors may mean a greater risk of false positive diagnoses for people from CALD backgrounds on cognitive performance tests such as the Mini-Mental State Exam (MMSE).^{71, 72} The Rowland Dementia Universal Access Screening tool (RUDAS) is now established as a culturally appropriate cognitive screening tool for use in Australia.^{73, 74, 75}

Residential care of people from CALD backgrounds with dementia

Older CALD Australians with dementia living in mainstream residential care facilities are at greater risk of social isolation. This can result in disruptive behaviour if they cannot communicate in their own language.^{76, 77} Quality care for older people from CALD backgrounds with dementia is dependent on staff knowledge and ability, with some evidence of a lack of appropriate understanding of mental health in aged care among nurses.⁷⁸

Dealing with dementia

Although there is a large body of research on the understanding of dementia among older CALD Australians and about CALD carers of people with dementia, little information was found about how people from CALD backgrounds who have dementia cope with the disease. A small study of older people from Latvia with dementia, many of whom had survived war and other traumatic events in their past, found the most comfort was received from other older people from the same background because of shared experience.⁷⁹

Conclusion

There is a substantial body of research evaluating culturally sensitive tools for diagnosing dementia and increasing understanding of dementia among people from CALD backgrounds, however little is known about the experiences of older CALD Australians with dementia. One article makes several recommendations for future CALD dementia research in the areas of epidemiology, community knowledge, carers, service delivery, screening and assessment, medical management and residential aged care.⁸⁰ CALD participants are often excluded from research studies because of language skills, which results in gaps in knowledge about this group.⁸¹

7. Ageing and mental health issues for people from CALD backgrounds

Key findings

- ▶ Older people from CALD backgrounds have a higher risk of mental health issues than those born in Australia.
- ▶ The research shows an underuse of mental health services by older people from CALD backgrounds.
- ▶ Older people from CALD backgrounds tend to present at later stages of illness compared to other older people in Australia.

Introduction

Older people from CALD backgrounds may be prone to mental health issues for a number of reasons.^{82, 83, 84} For instance, migration may have been forced or traumatic in the case of refugees but even for those who migrated to Australia by choice, there are often issues of identity loss and a sense of disconnection at different times throughout a person's life. Older people from some CALD groups who have lower incomes and lower levels of education often experience increased mental health issues.⁸⁵

In the database

A total of 33 items were identified relating to mental health issues for people from CALD backgrounds in the review. All items were published within the past 10 years and include:

- ▶ 28 journal articles; and
- ▶ 5 reports.

Higher risk of mental health issues for CALD Australians

The research found older people from CALD backgrounds were at greater risk of mental health conditions than the Anglo-Australian population. The AIHW found a higher incidence of depression on admission to aged care facilities for people born in a non-English speaking country, and whose preferred language was not English.⁸⁶ Evidence suggests that mental wellbeing in ageing is inversely associated with a non-English speaking background.⁸⁷ Older CALD Australians suffering from chronic disease and cancer have a higher incidence of depression and poorer quality of life outcomes than Anglo-Australian populations.^{88, 89} Different rates of mental illness among CALD migrants have also been identified by gender, with one study finding that CALD women have higher rates of psychological morbidity than CALD men.⁸⁴ Research into priority areas for the treatment of anxiety and depression in older adults identified older people from CALD backgrounds as one of the groups at greatest risk.⁹⁰

Despite the greater risk of mental illness, the research shows an underuse of mental health services by older CALD Australians. CALD populations have been recognised as having special needs in relation to diagnosis and delivery of mental health services.⁹¹ People from CALD backgrounds have lower rates of voluntary hospitalisations, shorter face-to-face clinical consultations and generally low use of interpreting services for psychiatric services.⁹² Some CALD groups from Asia and other non-European backgrounds are under-represented in the use of psycho-geriatric clinics.⁹³

Factors affecting mental health outcomes of older people from CALD backgrounds

For some cultural groups or individuals, cultural norms from their home country remain strong decades after migration. Higher rates of depression found in older Chinese people in one study may have been due to lack of integration into Australian society.⁹⁴ Another study that found higher rates of suicide among migrants from Europe and lower rates among migrants from North Africa, the Middle East and Asia suggests these rates are influenced by differing cultural norms.⁹⁵

The migration experience, resulting in distant and dispersed family ties, can also have an influence on mental health. Research has found that Vietnamese migrants with children left behind suffered adverse mental health outcomes and that English language ability influenced their mental health.^{96, 97}

The living situation of older people from CALD backgrounds can also influence mental health. A study of older Chinese people found higher rates of depression and lower quality of life scores for those living in ethno-specific residential care than for those living in the community.⁹⁸

Understanding of mental health

For many migrant groups there is a strong stigma attached to having a mental health problem which can lead to denial and delays in seeking help, and later diagnosis. This in turn may result in social isolation and avoidance by people in the same cultural group or family. Language barriers and lack of knowledge of available mental health services further increase the difficulties of access and timely treatment.^{99, 100, 101}

A number of studies found differences in mental health understanding for particular birthplace groups. For example one study found people from the former Yugoslavia had less understanding of depression and higher stigma scores compared to Anglo-Australians.¹⁰² Another study pointed to gender differences within cultural groups, finding that Chinese women more often correctly identified mental health conditions, compared to Chinese men, who more often stated that people should deal with mental health issues alone and use traditional Chinese doctors and medicines.¹⁰³

There were some commonalities across groups, such as the finding that both Italian and Greek people acknowledged mental health issues, including that depression 'affects family and relationships'.¹⁰⁴

In light of the stigma attached to mental illness for older people from some CALD backgrounds one study suggested websites as a way of reaching people and providing them with information.¹⁰⁵ However the lower rates of use of the internet by some older people from CALD backgrounds¹⁰ presents a barrier to the success of this method.

Access to culturally appropriate mental health information and services

Service providers including GPs, specialists, nursing and allied health workers need a culturally inclusive approach to addressing the mental health needs of older CALD Australians.⁹⁹ Studies have identified a lack of aged care mental health knowledge amongst nurses and barriers in accessing bilingual allied health professionals or translated materials for patients from CALD backgrounds seeking mental health services.^{78, 106}

An evaluation of mental health needs and services in ethnic communities, targeting people most under-represented in use of mental health services, found that correct diagnosis, management and treatment needs to take into account cultural world views, and be culturally targeted.¹⁰⁷

Validity of mainstream measures to assess mental health for people from CALD backgrounds

The need for cultural differences to be considered in mental health assessment tools for older people from CALD backgrounds, has led to a body of research exploring the validity of mainstream measures used to diagnose mental health conditions.^{60, 72, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113} For example, one study showed that an Italian version of the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales could be used with confidence for Italian-born people in Australia for depression and stress, but the anxiety scale in the same tool needed to be used with caution.¹¹⁰

Conclusion

A body of research exists about CALD understandings of mental health issues, the factors contributing to poorer mental health outcomes for some older CALD Australians and the importance of using culturally sensitive tools to assess mental health conditions. However, little research exists about effective practices, treatments and care for older people from CALD backgrounds after a mental health diagnosis has been made. Additionally, there is a need for continued research that explores the cultural and socioeconomic dimensions that contribute to delayed diagnosis of mental illness.

8. CALD carers and carers of older people from CALD backgrounds

Key findings

- ▶ In general, older people from CALD backgrounds have lower rates of use of care and carers support services compared to older Anglo-Australians.
- ▶ A collaborative approach between different ethno-specific, multicultural and mainstream aged care services and community groups is required to best meet the needs of older people from CALD backgrounds.
- ▶ Family members play an important role in access to information about available services and in making health and care decisions for older people from CALD backgrounds.

Introduction

A lack of empirical research into the healthcare issues impacting older CALD Australians was identified in 2002.¹¹⁴ Since that time, a large body of work has been undertaken to try to understand the culturally appropriate care needs of an ageing CALD population. The review identified a number of academic studies, reports and evaluations that examined the current and projected populations of older people from CALD backgrounds to anticipate future aged care service needs.

In the database

This review identified a total of 148 items relating to CALD carers and carers of older people from CALD backgrounds. Most of these items (136 items, or 92%) were published from 2003 onwards and included:

- ▶ 84 journal articles;
- ▶ 49 reports;
- ▶ 3 books/book sections;
- ▶ 5 conference proceedings/papers;
- ▶ 4 information sheets/newsletter articles;
- ▶ 2 theses; and
- ▶ 1 webpage.

Access to and use of services

Much of the research in this area found a lower rate of use by CALD groups than Anglo-Australian groups for HACC services, low-level aged care, dementia support and palliative care.^{116, 117, 118, 119, 120} However, other studies showed good representation of older people from CALD backgrounds accessing HACC services.¹¹⁵ The underuse of services by older CALD Australians may be attributed to a heavier reliance on family members to provide care services, such as housework, transport, cooking, etc. than Anglo-Australian groups who show a greater dependence on formal service providers.¹²¹

Culturally sensitive workforce

The ageing of the population in Australia means there is a need to understand how to retain and attract adequate numbers of people into the aged care workforce.¹²² Culturally competent workers, including those who speak languages other than English and who understand the cultural norms of particular groups, are considered a high priority. In addition to cultural awareness, specialist knowledge and skills are needed to meet the needs of migrants who came to Australia at an older age and those who are survivors of trauma, or from a refugee background.^{123, 124}

The review identified a number of manuals and programs for training a culturally competent aged care workforce, including documents that describe the cultural practices and appropriate behaviours to use with older people from different birthplace groups.^{125, 126, 127, 128} A set of guidelines on translation standards and practices has been developed to ensure that provision of translated information is of high quality.³¹ There are also calls for nursing studies programs at universities to include knowledge about providing culturally sensitive care.¹²⁹

Culturally sensitive care

Many reports and articles discuss the need for mainstream, multicultural and ethno-specific services to meet the needs of an ageing CALD population, and the importance of different services working together.^{115, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135} Smaller ethnic communities that do not have a 'critical mass' to support themselves with ethno-specific services will need to be supported by mainstream or other multicultural community organisations.¹³³ The most effective strategy in meeting the needs of older CALD Australians is to have partnerships across different types of organisations.¹³⁶

Care workers from CALD backgrounds

An increasing number of migrants are entering the aged care workforce,^{137, 138} and training programs for aged care workers from CALD backgrounds have been established.¹³⁹ While some migrant aged care workers are well positioned to provide culturally appropriate care,¹⁴⁰ problems can arise when care recipients and aged care workers are from different cultural backgrounds. Research has found CALD care workers' knowledge and understanding about age related conditions was relevant to their cultural background and length of residency in Australia.¹⁴¹

Some research looked at the mental health of people who care for older people from CALD backgrounds. A cross-country comparison of care workers of people with dementia in residential care in China and Australia found higher rates of depression amongst care workers in China than in Australian-Chinese care workers who, in turn, had higher depression scores than Australian caregivers.¹⁴² Those with higher levels of education and better physical health had lower depression scores.

Residential care

The ability to maintain language and culture is vital to the wellbeing of older people from CALD backgrounds in residential care. A small body of research about the potential benefits of ethno-specific residential care compared to mainstream care found people in ethno-specific residential care required less medication and engaged in more resident-to-resident communication than those in mainstream care.^{170, 171, 172} A large study of Melbourne mainstream residential care facilities found that 19% of residents either preferred or needed to speak a language other than English and in many cases language needs were not met.⁷⁶ Other research has suggested residents' first language is considered more in the context of recreational and spiritual activities in residential care than as an essential aspect of communication.¹⁷³

In addition to language, cultural aspects such as food, religious observances and gender norms need to be recognised if culturally sensitive care is to be provided in residential care facilities. In the Islamic culture, for example, the provision of halal foods and gender separation are important.¹⁷⁴ There are also arguments for the need of a paradigm shift from religion and spirituality being incorporated mainly at the end of life/palliative care, to be included at all stages of care, as spirituality and religion are important aspects of everyday life for many older people from CALD backgrounds.¹⁷⁵

Informal care

Care in the home is often the responsibility of family members across Australia. Research shows older people from some CALD backgrounds are even more likely to prefer to receive their care from family members. Paradoxically older migrants in Australia may have fewer children and relatives living nearby, with extended family resident in the country of origin. The emergence of 'transnational caregiving', or family members providing care from a distance and/or making international trips to provide care and support for relatives, has occurred in some cultures.^{143, 144} The literature also described how some adult children who provide the greatest amount of informal care to their ageing parents carry multiple responsibilities including caring for their children and maintaining employment.^{14, 145, 146, 147} Women in particular experience pressure from multiple directions and experience shame in some cultures if the care needs of their older family members cannot be met.^{12, 130}

Family members play an important role in accessing relevant information about health issues for older people from CALD backgrounds. One study found older people from CALD backgrounds were nearly three times more likely to seek information about health issues from their family members than third-generation Australian born people.¹⁴⁸ The importance of kinship ties for people from CALD backgrounds in decision making about health behaviours and treatment options was also identified.¹⁴⁹

CALD carers

Families from some CALD backgrounds provide higher rates of informal care to older family members and there is a body of literature relating to their experiences. The research suggests that family carers may be unaware of services such as respite or home care, and financial support, that are available to support their role as a 'carer' as these are often unfamiliar concepts to older people from CALD backgrounds.^{150, 151} A study of Greek carers found that these carers suffered health problems, loneliness and isolation, while feeling that taking time out to look after themselves was 'selfish'.¹⁵² Cultural expectations of providing informal care continue into later life despite the number of years living in Australia. One study found that there was no attempt to use formal services unless carers are directed to by a health professional such as a GP.¹⁵³ Research has suggested that translated information about support services in GP offices, pharmacies, churches and community groups might help remove barriers to accessing these services for CALD carers.¹⁵⁴ When CALD carers need respite services, the research shows that the support offered is not considered culturally responsive, and that language barriers make communicating their and their family members' needs difficult.¹⁵⁵

Studies have explored the coping mechanisms of CALD carers and culturally sensitive strategies to support CALD carers.^{151, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161} One study found a telephone-based support service trialled for Spanish-speaking carers enabled these carers to obtain support from other carers as well as increasing their knowledge and skills.¹⁶²

Conclusion

The demand for culturally sensitive services will increase as the CALD population in Australia ages. An increase in well trained and supported aged care workers who are from CALD backgrounds is also needed. However, in the current aged care workforce many CALD care workers come from a different background than the ageing population.

In general, older people from CALD backgrounds rely more heavily on family members for support as they age. There is a need for greater support and resources for family carers. The research identified that the language and cultural needs of people from CALD backgrounds are often not adequately met in mainstream residential care.

9. Gaps in research

An important part of this project is identifying the gaps in the current research base. These gaps were identified through collation and review of the currently available research base on older CALD Australians and from service provider and researcher input. Although a large body of research on older CALD Australians exists, there are many gaps.

CALD population groups requiring further research

There are certain groups of older CALD Australians that have not been well researched including:

- ▶ older people from new and emerging communities;
- ▶ smaller CALD population groups;
- ▶ older people from a refugee background;
- ▶ people from CALD backgrounds who arrive in Australia at an older age; and
- ▶ older people from CALD backgrounds who live outside of the most populous states and metropolitan areas.

Most of the focus in the research relating to older people from CALD backgrounds to date has been on those who have been living in Australia for many years (for example, post-World War II migrants from Italy and Greece) as these migrants comprise the largest number of older people from CALD backgrounds in Australia. However, new immigrant arrivals who are older and come from different non-English speaking countries (particularly those from refugee-humanitarian backgrounds) will have unique needs and these are not well understood. The literature identifies older people who came to Australia as refugees as a special needs group, and outlines their additional vulnerabilities, however there is not much research available about effective strategies for a positive ageing experience for these individuals. Language and cultural traditions, and identification with the origin country, are likely to be even more entrenched in those who migrate to Australia at an older age, and these groups may therefore face additional challenges such as limited social networks and a lack of familiarity with available services.

Research exploring comparisons of experiences of older CALD migrants living in different areas of Australia is also needed. Most of the research identified in this review came from researchers and service provider organisations based in New South Wales and Victoria. The experiences of older CALD Australians living in other areas of the country may differ from those in the two most populous states. Areas with lower concentrations of the CALD population, including rural areas, are likely to face additional challenges in accessing culturally appropriate care. Older people from CALD backgrounds living in these areas may have been more integrated into the mainstream community after migration due to a lack of ethno-specific organisations and a smaller migrant network, or they may have formed more isolated, insular groups.

Topic areas requiring further research

In addition to particular groups of older people from CALD backgrounds, some gaps in topics of research have also been identified from the literature and input from stakeholders. These include:

- ▶ religious, spiritual and faith considerations;
- ▶ culturally responsive palliative care strategies;
- ▶ communication between care workers in residential facilities and CALD residents;
- ▶ CALD care workers as a part of the aged care workforce;
- ▶ an intergenerational perspective on CALD care and support needs and expectations and how this varies across generations;

- ▶ more in-depth understanding of treatment and approaches to care for older people from CALD backgrounds once a dementia or mental health diagnosis has been made;
- ▶ an understanding of how the experiences of older people from CALD backgrounds differ from those of older Anglo-Australian groups across a range of demographic factors; and
- ▶ more information about specific communities and directories of available services.

Religious, spiritual and faith considerations, particularly of emerging communities among older CALD population groups, need to be considered in all interventions, research and practice. There has also been a lack of research identified about culturally sensitive palliative care strategies.

There is a dearth of research about communication between care workers in residential care facilities and residents from CALD backgrounds. It is important to know how this is impacting these older individuals who cannot speak to or understand their carer. In light of the growing migrant aged care workforce, communication and cultural understanding between CALD care workers and CALD residents when they are not from the same CALD background also needs to be further explored in the research.

Much remains to be known about the experiences of older CALD Australians living with dementia. There is also a need for more extensive research including in-depth and qualitative understanding of mental health amongst older people from CALD backgrounds, including the impact of life experiences, family and community. Little research exists about effective practices, treatments and care for older people from CALD backgrounds after a mental health or dementia diagnosis has been made.

There are several gaps in knowledge about different populations of older people from CALD backgrounds across several demographic themes including housing, technology use, aged care, health, employment/education, financial security, need for assistance, disability and others. Although there has been some previous research exploring these topics,^{6, 7, 176, 177} the issues need to be re-examined using more current Census data. More in-depth qualitative research studies in these areas are also needed, such as exploring if and how groups within the older CALD population differ from each other and from other population groups.

Service providers identified a need for more information and/or directories of services to be made available for specific CALD communities. A generalist approach (that is, applying things learned from other communities that are 'sort of similar') is inadequate. However, there are challenges in providing a useful directory of services as these quickly become outdated and they are very specific to geographic location.

Evaluations of programs and services

Service providers and researchers identified many gaps in evaluations of the effectiveness of programs including the need for:

- ▶ wider dissemination of results relating to the effectiveness of programs trialed by service providers;
- ▶ more research into the effectiveness of services and programs in meeting the needs of older people from CALD backgrounds;
- ▶ more evaluation studies of interventions and programs for CALD carers;
- ▶ more longitudinal research and evaluation of programs; and
- ▶ outcomes of CDC in different 'home' environments.

Service providers identified the need for improved feedback mechanisms about the outcomes of programs created as a result of government funding to promote healthy aged care. Although funding bodies require outcomes to be reported by the organisations that undertake work, there is no way for the general public to tell if the projects have any real and/or sustained outcomes for the groups they are servicing. The outcomes from these programs are potentially useful to others in sharing experiences of what works and what does not for particular groups.

A great deal of the research identified about older people from CALD backgrounds is concerned with the barriers to access to, and use of, services. While it is imperative to understand these challenges as a starting point, there is a need to go beyond simply identifying whether older CALD groups have access to services but also whether they *do* access available services, what the pathways to access are,

and how effective existing services are in meeting the needs of older CALD groups. It is also important to understand how the needs of older people from CALD backgrounds differ within CALD population groups and from the older population in general when managing different health conditions such as depression.

The literature to date identified that CALD carers also require support. A number of studies explored the coping mechanisms of CALD carers and strategies to support CALD carers. However, there is a need for more evaluations of programs to support CALD carers. The need for more longitudinal research into and evaluation of the outcomes of Consumer Directed Care in different home environments was also identified.

Observations from the review process

In addition to the gaps in the research identified above there are challenges in synthesising the research and commentary about older people from CALD backgrounds that already exist. Different definitions of CALD are used in the research, the terminology used to describe older people from CALD backgrounds has changed over time, and different population groups were studied. It is a difficult balance to be both specific enough to capture the nuances between different cultural groups but broad enough to apply to large population groups. There are hundreds of non-English speaking countries and groups represented in the Australian population and it is not only the country someone comes from but their migration experience, age, gender, culture, family situation, etc. that affect health and wellbeing outcomes. It is impractical for any one research study to cover all groups and all types of older CALD Australians. However, by identifying and collating the existing research to develop a knowledge base it is possible to increase understanding about the situation and needs of older people from CALD backgrounds.

Although specific challenges for older people from CALD backgrounds have been identified, it is important to recognise their similarities with Anglo-Australians and therefore what 'mainstream' approaches to providing care for the general older population also apply to older people from CALD backgrounds. For example, there are a number of challenges most older people face as they age, regardless of their cultural background, including: declining mobility, greater chance of being more socially isolated due to higher rates of living alone after death of a spouse, children living at a greater distance from parents, and greater reliance on both informal and formal support and services.

Pathways to filling research gaps

Utilising the Australian research about older people from CALD backgrounds and the gaps in the current evidence base identified in this review, some recommended pathways to filling the research gaps are described here.

Recommendation 1: Continuing to grow the body of research about older people from CALD backgrounds

It is important that research gaps are filled with well thought out research projects and programs undertaken by researchers and service provider organisations that are best suited to research a particular area. It is also essential that the available research data base is continually updated (see Recommendation 5) to ensure any new research about older CALD Australians is informed by the existing research base and does not duplicate research that already exists at the expense of other research gaps.

Recommendation 2: Improving comparability of research results, datasets and data sources

As mentioned above, the terminology used to describe older people from CALD backgrounds has changed over time and the definitions used across different studies and different data sources varies. These factors mean that making direct comparisons over time and across data sets is a challenge. It is not feasible to expect that the terminology to describe older people from CALD backgrounds would remain consistent over time as most terminology evolves to reflect changes in every-day language. It would be worthwhile to map data on older people from CALD backgrounds across large, comprehensive datasets, taking into account variations in terminology in order to improve the comparability and comprehensiveness of these valuable data sources. This analysis would allow greater scope for existing datasets to be used to fill the research gaps about older people from CALD backgrounds.

Recommendation 3: Increasing participation by older people from CALD backgrounds in research

A number of items in the literature identified the difficulty of including and retaining CALD participants in research.^{37, 178} Input from researchers to this review highlighted that interventions for older people from CALD backgrounds should be included in initial trials alongside Anglo-Australian populations, not as a second step after development of interventions for the general population. Existing literature also highlighted the need for research to have the appropriate strategies in place to attract and retain CALD participants in research, including local informants, interpreters and other relevant language services.^{179, 180, 181}

Recommendation 4: Mining existing data sources for more information about older people from CALD backgrounds

The literature identified in this review has used a wide range of secondary data sources including data from the ABS, community aged care packages data, cancer registries, hospital and residential care admissions data and data from national longitudinal studies. However, several service providers and researchers identified that existing data available about older people from CALD backgrounds are not used to their full potential. Research papers have identified national health datasets that include CALD populations¹⁸² and longitudinal studies which include participants aged 45 and over.¹⁸³ In addition it has been suggested that administrative data sets, such as HACC Minimum Data Set or the Aged Care Assessment Team (ACAT) data could be explored annually to provide a current picture of who is using different types of services, what types of services are used and how this changes over time.

Other potential datasets that could be reviewed in this way include the Australian Census data and a range of Australian longitudinal studies. More information about these studies is available at Appendix H. Appendix H also provides links to websites where a wide range of data are available (e.g. AIHW) which have the potential to be used to obtain more information about older people from CALD backgrounds.

Recommendation 5: Updating available literature and resources about older people from CALD backgrounds on a regular basis

It is anticipated that the review and synopsis of existing literature about older people from CALD backgrounds included in this report and searchable database will be a valuable resource for service providers, researchers and policy makers. However the literature base about older people from CALD backgrounds is emerging at all times and it is important that the status of this literature base and the database of available publications are updated on a regular basis in order to remain current and useful. It is recommended that these resources be updated on an annual basis and new topic and sub-topic areas be added to the content as they emerge in aged care settings and in the literature.

Conclusion

It is imperative that services are provided to older people from CALD backgrounds and specific ethnic population groups with a targeted, evidence-based approach. Presenting the available research about older people from CALD backgrounds in Australia to service providers, policy makers and researchers across a broad range of topic areas through this review project is one step in this direction. The translation of research into practice can promote better practice, stronger collaborative partnerships and better outcomes for all older people from CALD backgrounds. Translating research into practice is a complex process that involves the cooperation of stakeholders, service providers and service systems. Identification of evidence from research about where the challenges lie and what interventions or strategies do or do not work to improve the experiences of older people from CALD backgrounds will help make the process as efficient and effective as possible. This review of existing research has identified current evidence, gaps in research, and will allow CALD aged care service providers to base future program development on a strong evidence base.

Appendix A: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+ by State/Territory, 2011

Table A1: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, New South Wales 2011

	New South Wales	% CALD pop
Italy	29,455	13.3
Greece	18,990	8.6
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	18,808	8.5
Germany	11,940	5.4
Lebanon	9,152	4.1
Netherlands	8,518	3.8
Malta	7,732	3.5
Croatia	7,165	3.2
Vietnam	6,475	2.9
India	6,345	2.9
Total CALD aged 65+	221,552	100.0
% total CALD in top 10 birthplace groups		56.2

Source: ABS Census data 2011

Table A2: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, Victoria 2011

	Victoria	% CALD pop
Italy	45,400	21.8
Greece	29,284	14.1
Germany	11,835	5.7
Netherlands	10,653	5.1
Malta	8,910	4.3
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	8,032	3.9
Croatia	6,878	3.3
India	6,276	3.0
Poland	6,173	3.0
Vietnam	5,335	2.6
Total CALD aged 65+	208,047	100.0
% total CALD in top 10 birthplace groups		66.7

Source: ABS Census data 2011

Table A3: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, Queensland 2011

	Queensland	% CALD pop
Italy	7,617	12.5
Germany	7,491	12.2
Netherlands	6,502	10.6
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	2,361	3.9
India	2,139	3.5
Greece	1,930	3.2
Poland	1,571	2.6
Croatia	1,489	2.4
Philippines	1,375	2.2
Hungary	1,321	2.2
Total CALD aged 65+	61,153	
% total CALD in top 10 birthplace groups		55.3

Source: ABS Census data 2011

Table A4: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, South Australia 2011

	South Australia	% CALD pop
Italy	13,068	21.4
Greece	6,138	10.0
Germany	5,382	8.8
Netherlands	3,304	5.4
Poland	1,936	3.2
Croatia	1,331	2.2
India	1,062	1.7
Vietnam	999	1.6
South Eastern Europe, nfd	910	1.5
Hungary	818	1.3
Total CALD aged 65+	61,153	100.0
% total CALD in top 10 birthplace groups		57.1

Source: ABS Census data 2011

Table A5: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, Western Australia 2011

	Western Australia	% CALD pop
Italy	1,1197	22.3
Netherlands	4,396	8.8
India	4,249	8.5
Germany	3,171	6.3
Malaysia	2,708	5.4
Croatia	1,931	3.8
Greece	1,637	3.3
Poland	1,554	3.1
Burma (Republic of the Union of Myanmar)	1,393	2.8
Singapore	1,250	2.5
Total CALD aged 65+	50,171	100.0
% total CALD in top 10 birthplace groups		66.7

Source: ABS Census data 2011

Table A6: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, Tasmania 2011

	Tasmania	% CALD pop
Netherlands	1,198	20.5
Germany	996	17.1
Italy	607	10.4
Poland	322	5.5
Greece	273	4.7
Croatia	171	2.9
India	169	2.9
Austria	164	2.8
Hungary	140	2.4
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	123	2.1
Total CALD aged 65+	5,838	100.0
% total CALD in top 10 birthplace groups		71.3

Source: ABS Census data 2011

Table A7: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, Northern Territory 2011

	Northern Territory	% CALD pop
Greece	244	11.4
Germany	225	10.5
Italy	196	9.2
Philippines	149	7.0
Timor-Leste	141	6.6
Netherlands	123	5.8
India	79	3.7
Malaysia	76	3.6
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	66	3.1
Indonesia	55	2.6
Total CALD aged 65+	2,139	100.0
% total CALD in top 10 birthplace groups		63.3

Source: ABS Census data 2011

Table A8: Top 10 non-English speaking countries of birth for population aged 65+, Australian Capital Territory 2011

	Australian Capital Territory	% CALD pop
Italy	1,013	11.2
Germany	890	9.9
Croatia	671	7.4
Greece	625	6.9
Netherlands	490	5.4
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	385	4.3
India	351	3.9
Poland	322	3.6
Sri Lanka	237	2.6
Vietnam	228	2.5
Total CALD aged 65+	9,013	100.0
% total CALD in top 10 birthplace groups		57.8

Source: ABS Census data 2011

Appendix B: Glossary and acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
APMRC	Australian Population and Migration Research Centre
CALD	culturally and linguistically diverse
CALD carers	people from CALD backgrounds who provide care
Carers	people who provide care and support to an older person. There are both formal carers (paid) and informal carers (unpaid) as further defined in this glossary
Carers of older people from CALD backgrounds	people who provide care to an older person from CALD backgrounds
Consumer Directed Care (CDC)	Consumer Directed Care, part of the <i>Living Longer. Living Better</i> aged care reform program. CDC is a way of delivering Home Care Packages services that allows consumers and their carers to have greater control over their own lives through making choices about the types of care and services they access and the delivery of those services, including who will deliver the services and when. CDC arrangements have been applied to all new Home Care Packages from August 2013 and are applied to packages from 1 July 2015 ³
Cultural competence	ability to work effectively across cultures. It refers to a set of attitudes, skills, policies and behaviours that allow services and workers to respond to clients from CALD backgrounds in respectful and appropriate ways. Cultural competency is more than awareness of cultural difference, as it focuses on the capacity of the health system to improve health and wellbeing by integrating culture into the delivery of health services
FECCA	Federation of Ethnic Communities' Councils of Australia
Formal care	paid care, by an employee of a service provider who provides care in the care recipient's home, in a community based day centre, or in a residential aged care facility
HACC	Home and Community Care – a Government funded program providing a comprehensive, coordinated range of services such as basic maintenance, support and care services for older people and their carers
Informal care	unpaid care, usually by family members, friends or neighbours of the person receiving care
MMSE	Mini-Mental State Exam
NACA	National Aged Care Alliance – a representative body of peak national organisations in aged care, including consumer groups, providers, unions and health professionals, working together to determine a more positive future for aged care in Australia
RUDAS	Rowland Universal Dementia Assessment Scale

Appendix C: List of organisations providing input to the review project

Organisation	State
Alzheimer's Australia SA	SA
Alzheimer's Australia VIC	VIC
Alzheimer's Australia WA	WA
Alzheimer's Australian QLD	QLD
Anglicare Southern Queensland	QLD
Australasian Journal on Ageing	National
Australia New Zealand Society for Geriatric Medicine	QLD
Australian Association of Gerontology (AAG)	National
Australian Multicultural Community Services	VIC
Carers Australia	National
Dementia Collaborative Research Centre	NSW
Department for Old Age Psychology, Euroa Centre at Prince of Wales Hospital	NSW
Diversicare Statewide	QLD
DutchCare	VIC
Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria (ECCV)	VIC
Fortis Consulting (on behalf of Bridgewater Care Group)	WA
Islamic Information Centre of SA	SA
Liverpool Hospital, University of NSW	NSW
Migrant Information Centre (East Melbourne)	VIC
Migrant Resource Centre (Southern Tasmania)	TAS
Monash Aged Mental Health Research Unit	VIC
Monash University (School of Primary Health Care)	VIC
Multicultural Aged Care South Australia	SA
National Ageing Research Institute (NARI)	VIC
National Cross Cultural Dementia Network	National
Office of Multicultural Interests, Government of WA	WA
Palliative Care Victoria	VIC
Partners in Culturally Appropriate Care (PICAC)	National – contributions from NSW & ACT, NT, SA, TAS, QLD, WA

Organisation	State
Resthaven	SA
Royal District Nursing Service	VIC
Social Policy Division, Advisory Panel for Positive Ageing	ACT
Spanish Community Respite Care Association and Latin American Community of Australia (QLD)	QLD
TAFE (multicultural education and support)	NSW
Tri Community Exchange Inc.	NSW
University of Sydney	NSW
Victoria University	VIC
Western Sydney Local Health District	NSW

Appendix D: Methodology

This project involved a review of all available literature about older CALD Australians across four topic areas:

- ▶ older people from CALD backgrounds in general;
- ▶ older people from CALD backgrounds with dementia;
- ▶ ageing and mental health issues for people from CALD backgrounds; and
- ▶ CALD carers and carers of older people from CALD backgrounds.

The review provided a means of identifying, evaluating and interpreting all available research relevant to these topic areas. This review aims to present an extensive range of research material identified through a comprehensive and systematic literature search. This review involved a five step methodology:

- ▶ Step 1: Identify the research available.
- ▶ Step 2: Filter identified literature for inclusion or exclusion in the review.
- ▶ Step 3: Review and catalogue all included items.
- ▶ Step 4: Summarise findings.
- ▶ Step 5: Identify gaps in the research base and potential areas for future research.

Step 1: Identify the research

Two methods were used to locate research evidence.

- 1. Desktop review of literature databases.** All literature databases relevant to locating material for this project were searched using identified key words for each of the four defined topic areas. The databases searched were:

- ▶ Ovid;
- ▶ Web of Science;
- ▶ Academic Search Premier;
- ▶ Academic One File;
- ▶ Scopus;
- ▶ Informit; and
- ▶ Google Scholar.

These databases allow the searching of a large number of literature databases relevant to this project. These individual databases were: Australian Public Affairs, Family, JSTOR, Sociological Abstracts, Project Muse, PsychINFO, PubMed, MAIS, Humanities and Social Sciences Collection, and Popline. These were searched for relevant research papers, reports, working papers and other documents using key word filters developed for each topic area. Keyword internet searches were undertaken to identify any 'grey literature' not included in the above databases. Additionally, the reference lists of key papers identified in the review were examined to pick up on any international literature, grey literature and other key items that were not identified in initial database searches.

2. **Call for input** from service providers and researchers in the area. There were three calls for input from FECCA members, researchers and service providers sent out on behalf of this project:

- ▶ A letter from Professor Graeme Hugo at the Australian Population and Migration Research Centre (APMRC), and distributed by FECCA to its member organisations, August 2013;
- ▶ An article in FECCA's National CALD Ageing Network (NCAN) News, September 2013; and
- ▶ An article in FECCA's *Australian Mosaic Magazine*, Spring 2013.

In these calls for input stakeholders were asked to forward any information to the project officer at the APMRC. This was an important part of the process because some of the relevant work that has been done is either very new and therefore does not yet appear in journals, or is found only in the 'grey literature' that does not make its way into academic channels. This material is relevant because it comes directly from those who are 'on the ground' and see the issues faced by older people from CALD backgrounds on a regular basis. These practitioners provide current perspectives on key issues facing older people from CALD backgrounds and the gaps in the evidence base.

Individuals from 43 different organisations responded to this call for input, from all Australian states/territories, with the majority coming from individuals/organisations based in Victoria and New South Wales. A total of 202 items were received through this method:

- ▶ academic journal articles and books/book chapters;
- ▶ reports;
- ▶ staff training manuals or guidelines for providing culturally appropriate care;
- ▶ community information/resource documents;
- ▶ information sheets/reports about projects or programs;
- ▶ links to information sources such as internet databases for accessing material; and
- ▶ unpublished discussion papers and conference presentations.

Table D.1 below shows a breakdown of the type of literature received.

Table D1: Type of literature received

	n	%
Journal articles/books or book chapters	65	32.2
Reports	77	38.1
Staff/training manuals or documentation	21	10.4
Community documents (e.g. info about programs offered by an aged care organisation)	23	11.4
Discussion papers/internal documents	9	4.5
Links to information resources (e.g. web-based information and document databases)	5	2.5
Current program documents	2	1.0
Total	202	100.0

Note: Some community and service provision documents are translated into multiple languages – these items have only been counted once for each item

Step 2: Filter literature for inclusion or exclusion in the review

After items were identified the next step was to apply the inclusion/exclusion criteria. Table D.2: *Inclusion and exclusion criteria for review of research* shows the criteria used to determine if items were included in or excluded from the review.

An important note about the 'Immigrant' category topic in Table D.2 is that the terminology used to describe CALD Australians has changed over time and across disciplines. For example, the terms 'non-English Speaking Background' (NESB) and 'ethnic populations' have been used in some publications to refer to the group now more commonly called CALD Australians. These terms are not completely interchangeable; although the term CALD does include mainly people from a non-English speaking background, it may also include people from English-speaking backgrounds whose cultural background is different from the Australian mainstream. For example, some migrants from Africa, India, Malaysia and Singapore speak English as a primary language, but their cultural beliefs and practices may be very different from those of Australia's general population. When describing review findings throughout this report the term 'CALD' is used when possible but if the study used different terminology to describe the population, for example, 'NESB', that terminology is used to reflect the group actually captured in the study.

Table D2: Inclusion and exclusion criteria for review of research

Topic	Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
Age	The study/subject is about or includes persons aged 50+. *For emerging community groups, younger age criteria may apply.	The study/subject <i>does not</i> include persons aged 50+.
Immigrant	The study/subject is about or includes immigrants from CALD backgrounds (see note above).	The study/subject does not include immigrants from CALD backgrounds.
Year of publication	Search was focused on items published from 2003 onwards. Key Australian research papers published from 1970s onwards, identified through the reference lists of more recent research, were also included.	Items published pre-1970.
Location of study or population group	Search focused on Australia-based studies and documents. Key international papers, identified through the reference lists of included Australian research, were also included.	Research based outside of Australia not identified as key international papers.
Language	Only English language documents included.	Research publications published in a language other than English.

Nearly half of all items retrieved through the literature searches were excluded using these criteria. This high rate of retrieving irrelevant material is a result of using broad keywords in database searches to ensure no items were missed. Items were excluded because they were not specifically about older people from CALD backgrounds in Australia, the study included mainly or exclusively younger migrants, or the topic was not relevant, for example, research about internal migrants or research about Australian 'minority groups' such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) older people.

In total, 465 items were included in this review. Most (422, or 91% of all included items) were published from 2003 onwards. These items fell into the following categories:

- ▶ completed and current Australian studies specifically related to older people from CALD backgrounds and CALD ageing, concentrating on items published from 2003 to 2014;
- ▶ key Australian research published from 1970 onwards identified from the reference lists of more current research;
- ▶ seminal international studies identified from the reference lists of current Australian research were included where appropriate;
- ▶ journal articles, reports, books, book chapters, PhD and Masters theses, conference papers and service provision materials; and
- ▶ other studies that contain data relating to older CALD population groups, but that were not specifically on CALD issues – in particular large national datasets and longitudinal datasets such as the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA), the Australian Longitudinal Study of Women's Health (ALSWH) and the Australian Census of Population and Housing, etc.

Because of the broad topic areas and type of material covered in this review, assessing identified items for quality was a subjective process. Details included in the database for each item (see, e.g. number of participants, description of methodology), allow users to determine if each item meets their particular benchmarks for quality and/or relevance. The publication type (e.g. journal, report) and year of each item included in the database is also identified. This information provides users with context about the quality and relevance of the item. For example, peer-reviewed journal articles have gone through a rigorous process of 'quality control' in order to be published while reports produced by government bodies or organisations may vary in their content and quality. It is important to consider the authors of the publication, the methodology used and the number of people included in any research undertaken. Although the quality of research material included in items such as reports or discussion papers may be more subjective, many of the included reports involve research undertaken by organisations that engage directly with older people from CALD backgrounds or their community groups (including aged care service providers) and findings from these studies are likely to be highly relevant to service providers. Research materials published in journal articles also vary in their level of quality depending on the journal or publication and this should be taken into consideration.

Step 3: Review and catalogue all included items

Relevant items that met the defined inclusion criteria have been included in a database with all relevant fields filled for each included item (see Appendix E for an example). The database was then reviewed by the advisory committee and the results disseminated to key stakeholders, policy makers and service providers. This searchable database is available at www.fecca.org.au.

Step 4: Summarise findings across review topic areas

Chapters 5–8 of this report provide a synopsis of the materials identified in the review across each of the review topic areas. While it was not possible to make reference to all 465 items identified in the review in this report, each item identified in the review is included in the literature database and summarised as per the fields shown in Appendix E. A complete reference list of all items included in the review database, ordered alphabetically by author, is available in Appendix G. Chapter 3 gives a general overview of findings including the number of items identified across each topic area, the type of research materials identified, and common themes that emerged across the literature in all topic areas. Each topic area chapter starts with highlights from the research and describes the type of literature (i.e. number of reports, conference papers, journal articles, etc.) identified in that topic area. Each chapter then describes the material identified across sub-headings. Although a range of materials were identified that provide relevant discussions about older CALD Australians, including radio broadcasts, conference proceedings and Internet resources, only material identified in journal articles, books or book chapters and reports are used to illustrate key findings. These chapters provide an overview of material found but are not designed to draw any conclusions about this material.

Step 5: Identify gaps in the research base and potential areas of future research

Based on the research material identified in the review and input from service providers and researchers who contributed to the review, a number of gaps in the research base have been identified. Chapter 9 outlines these identified gaps and makes a number of recommendations to fill the research gaps to improve understanding of the needs and preferences of older people from CALD backgrounds in Australia.

Appendix E: Template for items in the database

Database field	Example entry
Topic area(s)	General CALD; social inclusion and engagement
Reference	Chui, W. H., D. Ip, C.W. Lui (2007). "Veiled entrapment: a study of social isolation of older Chinese migrants in Brisbane, Queensland." <i>Ageing and Society</i> 27: p719.
Authors	Chui, W.H; Ip, D.; Lui, C.W.
Title	Veiled entrapment: a study of social isolation of older Chinese migrants in Brisbane, Queensland
Publication type	Journal article
Peer Reviewed	Yes
Year	2007
Research aim	To ascertain the problems encountered by older Chinese-Australians in their daily lives and social activities; and to develop policy and service development recommendations, with a view to mitigating their problems, meeting their unmet needs, improving their quality of life, and enhancing their participation in Australian society.
Results/Conclusion	The findings indicate that older Chinese people, and particularly women, experience significant restrictions in their activity patterns, social isolation and loneliness. This is due to English language difficulties and heavy reliance on adult children, and a sometimes misplaced perception that older Chinese people tend to be well looked after by their family members.
Implications/ Recommendations	At the level of city and community services planning, a dedicated social centre for older Chinese persons would provide a meeting place, a locale for social activities, and a focal point for information dissemination about government policies, access to social and health services as well as community events. Most importantly, it would provide better incentives for older Chinese persons to break away from their social isolation.
Key Words	Chinese, quality of life, social participation, family
Cultural Group(s)	Chinese
Age group	60+
Location of study	Brisbane
Number included in study	5 focus groups; 74 community survey respondents
Type of participants	Older Chinese community members, adult children of the older Chinese and service providers.
Description of Methodology	The study used multiple methods, including a literature review, focus group meetings, and a community survey.

Database field	Example entry
Research approach (quantitative, qualitative, mixed method)	Mixed methods
Type of data (primary, secondary, literature review)	Primary
Secondary data sources used	
Specific scales or analytical techniques used	
Notes	

Appendix F: Resources for service providers by topic

Older CALD populations in general

Below are links to some resources identified in the review that may be useful to service providers in understanding the needs of different cultural groups of older CALD populations and links to translated health material.

- ▶ Search portal for a wide range of resources on cultural competence and wellbeing, for use by government, health and community service providers (Centre for Culture, Ethnicity and Health)
<http://www.ceh.org.au/resources>
- ▶ Available from RDNS: Translated health information in different languages, talking books with diabetes information in Greek, Italian, Macedonian
<http://www.rdns.com.au/services-we-provide/information-in-other-languages/talking-books>
- ▶ Culturally inclusive aged care practice guides provide information across a range of topics relevant to service delivery for older people from CALD backgrounds (Centre for Cultural Diversity in Ageing)
<http://www.culturaldiversity.com.au/resources>
- ▶ Demographic profile of the aged population across Victorian LGAs including CALD populations, areas of high dementia and disability, low and high socioeconomic areas and care provision and care funding by area (Victorian Carer Services Network)
<http://www.nrcpguide.infoxchange.net.au/node/64>
- ▶ Resthaven Inc., South Australia produced a report: Understanding the Serbian community
http://www.resthaven.asn.au/links/Brochures/Community_Brochures/serbian-community-report.pdf
- ▶ Emerging needs scoping studies for the following communities of older people from CALD backgrounds
Middle Eastern and North African report:
<http://www.sa.gov.au/upload/franchise/Seniors/Office%20For%20The%20Ageing%20-%20Corporate/HACC/ENSS%20Middle%20East%20and%20North%20Africa%20Report.pdf>
South East Asian report:
<http://www.sa.gov.au/upload/franchise/Seniors/Office%20For%20The%20Ageing%20-%20Corporate/HACC/ENSS%20South%20East%20Asian%20Report.pdf>
South Eastern European report:
<http://www.sa.gov.au/upload/franchise/Seniors/Office%20For%20The%20Ageing%20-%20Corporate/HACC/ENSS%20South%20Eastern%20European%20Report.pdf>
Spanish-Speaking report:
<http://www.sa.gov.au/upload/franchise/Seniors/Office%20For%20The%20Ageing%20-%20Corporate/HACC/ENSS%20Spanish%20Speaking%20Report.pdf>
African communities report:
<http://www.sa.gov.au/upload/franchise/Seniors/Office%20For%20The%20Ageing%20-%20Corporate/HACC/ENSS%20African%20Report.pdf>

Older people from CALD backgrounds with dementia

Links to some of the available kits and resources relating to older CALD Australians and dementia:

- ▶ Dementia help sheets and other resources available in multiple languages from Alzheimer's Australia:
<http://www.fightdementia.org.au>
- ▶ A kit intended for service providers in understanding perceptions of dementia in different ethnic communities provided by Alzheimer's Australia:
<http://www.fightdementia.org.au/common/files/NAT/20101201-Nat-CALD-Perceptions-of-dementia-in-ethnic-communities-Oct08.pdf>
- ▶ Review of CALD dementia resources in Australia (Alzheimer's Australia, 2005)
<http://www.fightdementia.org.au/common/files/NAT/20101201-Nat-CALD-Resources-Review-Report051114.pdf>
- ▶ DVD with guidelines for cognitive assessments requiring interpreters_ENREF_59 (NARI 2012)
http://www.mednwh.unimelb.edu.au/nari_research/nari_research_dementia-rr.html
- ▶ Searchable research portal for dementia research (Dementia Collaborative Research Centres)
<http://www.dementia.unsw.edu.au/>

Ageing and mental health issues for people from CALD backgrounds

Resources about mental health for people working with older people from CALD backgrounds

- ▶ NSW Transcultural Mental Health Centre:
<http://www.dhi.health.nsw.gov.au/tmhc/default.aspx>
- ▶ Mental Health in Multicultural Australia (MHIMA):
<http://www.mhima.org.au/>

CALD carers and carers of older people from CALD backgrounds

Links to a range of resources relating to care for older people from CALD backgrounds and for CALD carers.

- ▶ Links to resources developed under the Community Partners Program and the Partners in Culturally Appropriate Aged Care (PICAC) initiative including tip sheets, resources for different community groups and cultural profiles for specific areas (Centre for Cultural Diversity in Ageing):
<http://www.culturaldiversity.com.au/resources/national-resources-search>
- ▶ Background report on CALD carers in Australia – profile and overview of services and programs (Carers Australia 2012)
<http://www.carersaustralia.com.au/publications/reports/>
- ▶ Resource for CALD carers and those assisting them (Carers Australia)
<http://www.carersaustralia.com.au/about-carers/culturally-and-linguistically-diverse-carers/resources-for-cald-carers/>
- ▶ Working Cross Culturally – A Guide (Multicultural Aged Care)
<http://www.mac.org.au/workingcc.html>
- ▶ Multicultural Aged Care South Australia Library Catalogue provides resources focusing on the cultural and linguistic aspects of aged and community care.
<http://library.mac.org.au/>
- ▶ Resource kit for working with HACC clients from refugee-like backgrounds (NSW Department of Family and Community Services 2011)
<http://www.startts.org.au/media/HACC-Resource-Kit-NSW-Wide-Inserts-included-2011.pdf>
- ▶ Resource list to help support providers to locate and access the relevant information effectively when working and supporting carers from CALD backgrounds (Migrant Resource Centre)
<http://www.miceastmelb.com.au/agedcareclients.htm>
- ▶ Home and personal care services: A guide for service providers working with culturally and linguistically diverse Home and Community Care Clients
<http://www.miceastmelb.com.au/documents/mep/hc&pcguide.pdf>
- ▶ Resources for health workers about working with CALD groups in a culturally appropriate manner (Queensland Health)
http://www.health.qld.gov.au/multicultural/health_workers/for_hlth_workers.asp
- ▶ Resource for data about disability, ageing and carers from the ABS survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers
<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4430.0>

Appendix G: Complete list of references, all items identified in review

- Abbato, S. (2011). *Community Profiles for Health Care Providers*. Queensland Health.
- Abbato, S. and J. Durham (2011). *Ageing your way, my way – working together: Spiritus research into the emerging ageing CALD communities in Brisbane*. Brisbane, Spiritus HACC multicultural program.
- Abouzeid, M., B. Philpot, E. D. Janus, M. J. Coates and J. A. Dunbar (2013). *Type 2 diabetes prevalence varies by socio-economic status within and between migrant groups: analysis and implications for Australia*. BMC Public Health 13.
- Access Economics (2006). *Dementia prevalence and incidence among Australians who do not speak English at home*. Prepared for Alzheimer's Australia 38.
- Access Economics (2009). *Keeping dementia front of mind: Incidence and prevalence 2009–2050*. Alzheimer's Australia.
- Aged & Community Services Australia (2006). *Strength through diversity: culturally and linguistically diverse aged and community care*. National policy position.
- Aged & Community Services Australia (2008). *Overseas workers for the aged care sector*. Scoping paper. Melbourne, Aged & Community Services Australia.
- Ajdukovic, M., M. Crook, C. Angley, I. Stupans, N. Soulsby, C. Doecke, B. Anderson and M. Angley (2007). *Pharmacist elicited medication histories in the Emergency Department: Identifying patient groups at risk of medication misadventure*. Pharmacy Practice 5(4): 162–168.
- Alizadeh-Khoei, M. (2008). *Assessing factors in utilisation of health services and community aged care by the Iranian elderly living in the Sydney metropolitan area: Acculturation aged care*. PhD, University of Sydney.
- Alizadeh-Khoei, M., R. Mathews and S. Hossain (2011). *The Role of Acculturation in Health Status and Utilization of Health Services among the Iranian Elderly in Metropolitan Sydney*. Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology 26(4): 397–405.
- Allotey, P., D. Reidpath and L. Manderson (2002). *Addressing cultural diversity in Australian health services*. Health Promotion Journal of Australia: Official Journal of Australian Association of Health Promotion Professionals 13(2): 29–33.
- Almeida, O. P., P. Norman, G. Hankey, K. Jamrozik and L. Flicker (2006). *Successful Mental Health Aging: Results From a Longitudinal Study of Older Australian Men*. The American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry 14(1): 27–35.
- Al-Mousa, A. (2010). *Who cares? Refugee and migrant young people with caring responsibilities*. Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria. Melbourne, Centre for Multicultural Youth and Carers Victoria.
- Alzheimer's Australia (2008). *Perceptions of dementia in ethnic communities*. Alzheimer's Australia 32.
- Alzheimer's Australia (2011). *Community Partners Program: Lao Project Community Profile*.
- Alzheimer's Australia (2011). *Community Partners Program: Romanian Project Community Profile*.
- Alzheimer's Australia (2011). *Community Partners Project: Finnish Community Profile*.
- Alzheimer's Australia (2011). *Community Partners Project: Russian Jewish Community Profile*.

- Alzheimer's Australia (2013). *Dementia Care Experiences in Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities: Project Summary*.
- Anderson, D., M. K. Melby, C. M. Obermeyer and L. L. Sievert (2011). *Methods used in cross-cultural comparisons of psychological symptoms and their determinants*. *Maturitas* 70.
- Anderson, T. M., P. S. Sachdev, H. Brodaty, J. N. Trollor and G. Andrews (2007). *Effects of sociodemographic and health variables on Mini-Mental State Exam scores in older Australians*. *The American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry* 15(6): 467–476.
- Anikeeva, O., P. Bi, J. E. Hiller, P. Ryan, D. Roder and G. S. Han (2010). *The Health Status of Migrants in Australia: A Review*. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health* 22(2): 159–193.
- Anikeeva, O., P. Bi, J. E. Hiller, P. Ryan, D. Roder and G. S. Han (2012). *Trends in cancer mortality rates among migrants in Australia: 1981–2007*. *Cancer Epidemiology* 36(2): E74–E82.
- Aranda, M. P. and B. G. Knight (1997). *The Influence of Ethnicity and Culture on the Caregiver Stress and Coping Process: A Sociocultural Review and Analysis*. *The Gerontologist* 37(3): 342–354.
- Arksey, H. and M. Hirst (2005). *Unpaid carers' access to and use of primary care services*. *Primary Health Care Research & Development* (Sage Publications, Ltd.) 6(2): 101–116.
- Aroian, K. J., B. Wu and T. V. Tran (2005). *Health care and social service use among Chinese immigrant elders*. *Research in Nursing and Health* 28(2): 95–105.
- Aroian, K. J., G. Khatutsky, T. V. Tran and A. L. Balsam (2001). *Health and social service utilization among elderly immigrants from the former Soviet Union*. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship* 33(3): 265–271.
- Astell-Burt, T., X. Feng, K. Croteau and G. S. Kolt (2013). *Influence of neighbourhood ethnic density, diet and physical activity on ethnic differences in weight status: A study of 214,807 adults in Australia*. *Social Science and Medicine* 93.
- Atwell, R., I. Correa-Velez and S. Gifford (2007). *Ageing Out of Place: Health and Well-Being Needs and Access to Home and Aged Care Services for Recently Arrived Older Refugees in Melbourne, Australia*. *International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care* 3(1): 4–14.
- Aung, K. Z., G. Makeyeva, M. K. Adams, E. W. T. Chong, L. Busija, G. G. Giles, D. R. English, J. Hopper, P. N. Baird, R. H. Guymer and L. D. Robman (2013). *The prevalence and risk factors of epiretinal membranes: The Melbourne collaborative cohort study*. *Retina* 33(5): 1026–1034.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2012). *Residential aged care in Australia 2010–11: A statistical overview*. Aged care statistics series no. 36. Cat. no. AGE 68. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2013). *Movement between hospital and residential aged care 2008–09*. Data linkage series no. 16. Cat. no. CSI 16. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2004). *Carers in Australia: assisting frail older people and people with a disability*. AIHW Cat No. AGE 41, Canberra.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2004). *Community Aged Care Packages census 2002*. Aged care statistics series no. 17. Cat. no. AGE 35. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2004). *Diversity among older Australians in capital cities 1996–2011*. Canberra, ACT, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 18.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2006). *Dementia in Australia: National data analysis and development*. Canberra, AIHW 335.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2007). *Older Australia at a glance: 4th edition*. Canberra, AIHW.

- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2010). *Dementia and the take-up of residential respite care: An analysis using the PIAC cohort*. Cat. no. CSI 9. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2011). *Dementia among aged care residents: First information from the Aged Care Funding Instrument*. Aged care statistics series no. 32. Cat. no. AGE 63. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2011). *Pathways in Aged Care: Program use after assessment*. Data Linkage Series no. 10. CSI 10. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2012). *Aged care packages in the community 2010–11: A statistical overview*. Aged care statistics series no. 37. Cat. no. AGE 69. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2012). *Dementia in Australia*. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2012). *Older people leaving hospital: A statistical overview of the Transition Care Program 2009–10 and 2010–11*. Aged care statistics series no. 38. Cat. no. AGE 71. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2012). *Palliative care services in Australia 2012*. Cat. no. HWI 120. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2012). *Palliative care services in Australia 2013*. Cat. no. HWI 123. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2012). *Younger people with disability in residential aged care: 2010–11*. AIHW bulletin no. 103. Cat. no. AUS 155. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2013). *Australia's welfare 2013*. Australia's welfare no. 11. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2013). *Depression in residential aged care 2008–2012*. Aged care statistics series no. 39. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs (AIMA) (1985). *Ageing in a multicultural society: The situation of migrants from non-English-speaking countries*. Melbourne, Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs.
- Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs (AIMA) (1986). *Community and institutional care for aged migrants in Australia: Research findings*. Melbourne, Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs.
- Australian Nursing Federation (2007). *Social justice for ethnic aged*. Australian Nursing Journal 15(1): 7.
- Australian Nursing Federation (2009). *Non-English speaking older people denied care*. Australian Nursing Journal 16(11): 12.
- Australian Nursing Federation (2012). *Ambitious CALD aged care strategy*. Australian Nursing Journal 20(1): 6.
- Australian Polish Community Services (2008). *People from Ethnic Backgrounds in Commonwealth Funded Residential Care – Victoria*. Australian Polish Community Services.
- Baheiraei, A., J. E. Ritchie, J. A. Eisman and T. V. Nguyen (2006). *Exploring factors influencing osteoporosis prevention and control: A qualitative study of Iranian men and women in Australia*. Maturitas 54(2): 127–134.
- Bajekal, M., D. Blane, I. Grewal, S. Karlsen and J. Nazroo (2004). *Ethnic differences in influences on quality of life at older ages: a quantitative analysis*. Ageing & Society 24(05): 709–728.
- Baker, F. and D. Grocke (2009). *Challenges of working with people aged 60–75 years from culturally and linguistically diverse groups: Repertoire and music therapy approaches employed by Australian Music Therapists*. Australian Journal of Music Therapy 20: 30–55.
- Baldassar, L. (2007). *Transnational Families and Aged Care: The Mobility of Care and the Migrancy of Ageing*. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 33(2): 275–297.
- Baldassar, L. (2010). *"That Guilty Feeling": Emotions and Motivation in Migration and Transnational Caregiving*. Recherches Sociologiques et Anthropologiques 41(1): 15–35.

- Bank, A. L., S. Argüelles, M. Rubert, C. Eisdorfer and S. J. Czaja (2006). *The Value of Telephone Support Groups Among Ethnically Diverse Caregivers of Persons With Dementia*. *The Gerontologist* 46(1): 134–138.
- Barnett, K. (1988). *Aged Care for a Multicultural Society*. *Australian Journal on Ageing* 7(4): 3–21.
- Bartlett, H., D. V. Rao and J. Warburton (2006). *Ageing and cultural diversity in Queensland: working together to make a difference: report of a scoping project*. Brisbane, Qld, Australasian Centre on Ageing, University of Queensland: 111.
- Basic, D., A. Khoo, D. Conforti, J. Rowland, F. Vrantsidis, D. LoGiudice, K. Hill, J. Harry, K. Lucero and R. Prowse (2009). *Rowland Universal Dementia Assessment Scale, Mini-Mental State Examination and General Practitioner Assessment of Cognition in a multicultural cohort of community-dwelling older persons with early dementia*. *Australian Psychologist* 44(1): 40–53.
- Basic, D., J. T. Rowland, D. A. Conforti, F. Vrantsidis, K. Hill, D. LoGiudice, J. M. Harry, K. Lucero and R. J. Prowse (2009). *The Validity of the Rowland Universal Dementia Assessment Scale (RUDAS) in a Multicultural Cohort of Community-dwelling Older Persons With Early Dementia*. *Alzheimer Disease & Associated Disorders* April/June 23(2): 124–129.
- Bell, M. L., P. N. Butow and D. Goldstein (2013). *Informatively missing quality of life and unmet needs sex data for immigrant and Anglo-Australian cancer patients and survivors*. *Quality of Life Research* 1–4.
- Benedetti, R., L. Cohen and M. Taylor (2013). *There's really no other option: Italian Australians' Experiences of Caring for a Family Member With Dementia*. *Journal of Women & Aging* 25(2): 138–164.
- Benham, C., D. Gibson, B. Holmes and D. Rowland (2000). *Independence in ageing: The social and financial circumstances of older overseas-born Australians*. Cat. no. AGE 15. Canberra: AIHW.
- Bennett, E. (2005). *The Caring Sandwich: Caring for the young and old – The price women pay*. Australian Women's Coalition.
- beyondblue (2004). *Depression in the elderly*. *Synergy* (2): 13.
- Bini, M. (2003). *A culturally diverse workforce: CALD background staff recruitment and retention for disability services*. Melbourne, Disability In-Service Training and Support Service, Department of Human Services.
- Bird, G. (2008). *Ageing and the invisible suitcase*. *Australian Mosaic* (20): 6–7.
- Bird, S., H. Radermacher, J. Sims, S. Feldman, C. J. Browning and S. Thomas (2010). *Factors affecting walking activity of older people from culturally diverse groups: An Australian experience*. *Journal of Sports Science and Medicine* 13(4): 417–423.
- Bird, S., H. Radermacher, S. Feldman, J. Sims, W. Kurowski, C. Browning and S. Thomas (2009). *Factors influencing the physical activity levels of older people from culturally-diverse communities: an Australian experience*. *Ageing & Society* 29 (Special Issue 08): 1275–1294.
- Bird, S., S. Feldman, H. Radermacher, C. Browning and S. Thomas (2007). *Factors influencing the physical activity levels of older people from culturally diverse communities: An Australian experience*. Shire of Melton, Victoria, Brimbank City Council, Maribyrnong City.
- Bird, S., W. Kurowski, S. Feldman, C. Browning, R. Lau, H. Radermacher, S. Thomas and J. Sims (2009). *The Influence of the Built Environment and Other Factors on the Physical Activity of Older Women from Different Ethnic Communities*. *Journal of Women & Aging* 21(1): 33–47.
- Black, K. J., D. N. Osborne and M. A. Lindeman (2004). *Access to local government HACC services for people speaking a language other than English at home*. *Australian Journal of Primary Health* 10(1): 9–15.
- Blake, N. (2010). *Nursing migration: Issues of equity and balance*. *People and Place* 18(2): 19–24.
- Blakemore, K. (1999). *International migration in later life: social care and policy implications*. *Ageing & Society* 19(06): 761–774

- Blignault, I. and A. Haghshenas (2005). *Identification of Australians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in national healthdata collections*. Australian Health Review 29(4): 455–468.
- Blignault, I., V. Ponzio, R. Ye and M. Eisenbruc (2008). *A qualitative study of barriers to mental health services utilisation among migrants from Mainland China in South-east Sydney*. International Journal of Social Psychiatry 54(2): 180–190.
- Borschmann, K., C. Brown, K. Ledgerwood, X. Lin, K. Moore, E. Renehan, M. Russell and J. Sison (2010). *Overcoming barriers to physical activity among culturally and linguistically diverse older adults: A randomised controlled trial*. Australasian Journal on Ageing 29.
- Borson, S., J. M. Scanlan, J. Watanabe, S. Tu and M. Lessig (2005). *Simplifying detection of cognitive impairment: comparison of the Mini-Cog and Mini-Mental State Examination in a multiethnic sample*. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society 53(5): 871–874.
- Borson, S., J. Scanlan, M. Brush, P. Vitaliano and A. Dokmak (2000). *The Mini-Cog: a cognitive ‘vital signs’ measure for dementia screening in multi-lingual elderly*. International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry 15(11): 1021–1027.
- Borson, S., M. Brush, E. Gil, J. Scanlan, P. Vitaliano, J. Chen, J. Cashman, M. M. Sta Maria, R. Barnhart and J. Roques (1999). *The Clock Drawing Test: Utility for Dementia Detection in Multiethnic Elders*. The Journals of Gerontology Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences 54(11): M534–M540.
- Boughtwood, D. and F. Kourouche (2010). *Arabic speaking family caregivers of people with dementia: Report on focus groups with the Arabic community*. Aged Care Research Unit, Liverpool Hospital.
- Boughtwood, D. and J. E. F. Rojas (2010). *Spanish speaking family caregivers of people with dementia: Report on focus groups with the Spanish community*. Aged Care Research Unit, Liverpool Hospital.
- Boughtwood, D. and S. Gava (2010). *Italian-speaking family caregivers of people with dementia: Report on focus groups with the Italian community*. Aged Care Research Unit, Liverpool Hospital.
- Boughtwood, D. and Y. Wu (2010). *Chinese-speaking family caregivers of people with dementia: Report on focus groups with the Chinese community*. Aged Care Research Unit, Liverpool Hospital.
- Boughtwood, D. L., J. Adams, C. Shanley, Y. Santalucia and H. Kyriazopoulos (2011). *Experiences and Perceptions of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Family Carers of People With Dementia*. American Journal of Alzheimer’s Disease and Other Dementias 26(4): 290–297.
- Boughtwood, D., C. Shanley, J. Adams, Y. Santalucia, H. Kyriazopoulos, D. Pond and J. Rowland (2011). *Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Families Dealing with Dementia: An Examination of the Experiences and Perceptions of Multicultural Community Link Workers*. Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology 26(4): 365–377.
- Boughtwood, D., C. Shanley, J. Adams, Y. Santalucia, H. Kyriazopoulos, D. Pond and J. Rowland (2012). *Dementia information for culturally and linguistically diverse communities: sources, access and considerations for effective practice*. Australian Journal of Primary Health 18(3): 190–196.
- Boughtwood, D., C. Shanley, J. Adams, Y. Santalucia, H. Kyriazopoulos, J. Rowland and D. Pond (2013). *The role of the bilingual/bicultural worker in dementia education, support and care*. Dementia 12(1): 7–21.
- Braithwaite, J., D. K. Y. Chan, R. Iedema, R. Li, J. G. Liu, B. Ong and K. Zhang (2003). *Hospitalisation, care plans and not for resuscitation orders in older people in the last year of life*. Age and Ageing 32.
- Braun, K. L. and C. V. Browne (2008). *Globalization, women’s migration, and the long-term-care workforce*. The Gerontologist 48(1).
- Brazionis, L., C. Itsiopoulos, apos, K. Dea and K. Rowley (2010). *Is risk of diabetic retinopathy lower in Australia’s Greek-born migrants?* Diabetic Medicine 27.
- Brightwater Care Group (2013). *Diversity in Aged Care: Creating a culturally competent and engaged workforce*. Article in The Standard.

- Brilleman, S. L., N. A. Pachana and A. J. Dobson (2010). *The impact of attrition on the representativeness of cohort studies of older people*. BMC Medical Research Methodology 10.
- Brock, K. E., L. Ke, K. Fung, H. Jang, L. Clemson, E. Mpofu, D. R. Fraser and R. S. Mason (2012). *Vitamin D and Metabolic Syndrome in Immigrant East Asian Women Living in Sydney, Australia: A Pilot*. Metabolic Syndrome 1(1): 1–4.
- Brock, K. E., L. Ke, M. Tseng, L. Clemson, F. K. Koo, H. Jang, M. J. Seibel, E. Mpofu, D. R. Fraser and R. S. Mason (2013). *Vitamin D status is associated with sun exposure, vitamin D and calcium intake, acculturation and attitudes in immigrant East Asian women living in Sydney*. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology 136: 214–217.
- Brock, K., R. Cant, L. Clemson, D. R. Fraser and R. S. Mason (2007). *Effects of diet and exercise on plasma vitamin D (25(OH)D) levels in Vietnamese immigrant elderly in Sydney Australia*. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology 103.
- Brooke, L. (1996). *Cultural planning tool: Planning for multicultural HACC services*. Melbourne, Action on Disability within Ethnic Communities for Department of Human Services.
- Brotman, S. (2003). *The limits of multiculturalism in elder care services*. Journal of Aging Studies 17(2): 209–229.
- Bruce, D. G., W. A. Davis and T. M. E. Davis (2005). *Longitudinal predictors of reduced mobility and physical disability in patients with type 2 diabetes: The Fremantle Diabetes Study*. Diabetes Care 28(10): 2441–2447.
- Burnley, I. H. (2005). *Generations, Mobility and Community: Geographies of Three Generations of Greek and Italian Ancestry in Sydney* Geographical Research 43(4): 379–392.
- Butow, P. N., L. Aldridge, M. L. Bell, M. Sze, M. Eisenbruch, M. Jefford, P. Schofield, A. Girgis, M. King, P. Duggal-Beri, J. McGrane, D. Goldstein and G. Psycho-oncology Co-operative Res (2013). *Inferior health-related quality of life and psychological well-being in immigrant cancer survivors: A population-based study*. European Journal of Cancer 49(8): 1948–1956.
- Butow, P. N., M. L. Bell, L. J. Aldridge, M. Sze, M. Eisenbruch, M. Jefford, P. Schofield, A. Girgis, M. King, P. S. Duggal, J. McGrane, D. Goldstein and R. Psycho-Oncology Co-operative (2013). *Unmet needs in immigrant cancer survivors: a cross-sectional population-based study*. Supportive Care in Cancer 21(9): 2509–2520.
- Butow, P. N., M. Sze, P. Dugal-Beri, M. Mikhail, M. Eisenbruch, M. Jefford, P. Schofield, A. Girgis, M. King and D. Goldstein (2011). *From inside the bubble: migrants' perceptions of communication with the cancer team*. Supportive Care in Cancer 19(2): 281–290.
- Caboolture and Redcliffe Multicultural Forum (2003). *Three score years and then? Ageing and wellbeing in multicultural communities*. A report prepared by Diversicare for the Caboolture and Redcliffe Multicultural Aged Network (CARM).
- Campisi, S. (2008). *Preparing for retirement*. Australian Mosaic (20): 11–12.
- Canberra, ACT: Parliament of Australia. House of Representatives. Official Hansard, 12 Feb 2003, p11600–11627.
- Caperchione, C., G. Kolt, R. Tennent and W. K. Mummery (2011). *Physical activity behaviours of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) women living in Australia: A qualitative study of socio-cultural influences*. BMC Public Health 11(26).
- Cardona, B., S. Chalmers and B. Neilson (2005). *Diverse strategies for diverse carers: the cultural context of family carers in NSW*. Parramatta, NSW, Centre for Cultural Research, University of Western Sydney for the Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care 66.

- Carers Australia (2013). *Culturally and linguistically diverse carers in Australia: background report*. Carers Australia 40.
- Caruana, S. R., H. A. Kelly, S. L. De Silva, L. Chea, S. Nuon, P. Saykao, N. Bak and B. A. Biggs (2005). *Knowledge about hepatitis and previous exposure to hepatitis viruses in immigrants and refugees from the Mekong Region*. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 29(1): 64–68.
- Cassell, E. and A. Clapperton (2013). *A decreasing trend in fall-related hip fracture incidence in Victoria, Australia*. *Osteoporosis International* 24(1): 99–109.
- Centre for Cultural Diversity in Ageing. (2014). *National Resources Search* from <http://www.culturaldiversity.com.au/resources/national-resources-search>
- Centre for Cultural Diversity in Ageing. (2014). *Resources* from <http://www.culturaldiversity.com.au/resources>
- Centre for Culture Ethnicity and Health. (2013). *CEH Resources and Library* from <http://www.ceh.org.au/resources>
- Centre for Culture Ethnicity Health (2005). *Consumer participation and culturally and linguistically diverse communities*. Richmond, Vic, Centre for Culture, Ethnicity and Health.
- Cheng, A., B. Cruysmans, B. Draper, N. Hayward-Wright, Y. Jeon, D. LoGiudice and G. Zogalis (2009). *Strategic directions in CALD dementia research in Australia*. *Dementia Collaborative Research Centres (UNSW)* 2.
- Chenoweth, J. and L. Burdick (2001). *The path to integration: meeting the special needs of refugee elders in resettlement*. *Refuge* 20(1): 20–29.
- Chenoweth, L., C. Burke, M. Goff and Y. H. Jeon (2006). *Cultural competency and nursing care: an Australian perspective*. *International Nursing Review* 53.
- Chou, K. L. (2007). *Psychological distress in migrants in Australia over 50 years old: A longitudinal investigation*. *Journal of Affective Disorders* 98(1–2): 99–108.
- Chow, J., E. Auh, A. Scharlach, A. Lehning and C. Goldstein (2010). *Types and Sources of Support Received by Family Caregivers of Older Adults from Diverse Racial and Ethnic Groups*. *Journal of Ethnic And Cultural Diversity in Social Work* 19(3): 175–194
- Chui, W. H., D. Ip and C. W. Lui (2007). *Veiled entrapment: a study of social isolation of older Chinese migrants in Brisbane, Queensland*. *Ageing and Society* 27: 719.
- Clark, K. and J. Phillips (2010). *End of Life Care: The Importance of Culture and Ethnicity*. *Australian Family Physician* 39(4): 210–213.
- Clever, M. N. and D. Bruck (2013). *Comparisons of the sleep quality, daytime sleepiness, and sleep cognitions of Caucasian Australians and Zimbabwean and Ghanaian black immigrants*. *South African Journal of Psychology* 43(1): 81–93.
- Coates, R. (2003). *The immigrant's guide to Australia 2003*. (incomplete)
- Cobb-Clark, D. and S. Stillman (2008). *Emigration and the age profile of retirement among immigrants*. *IZA Journal of Migration* 2(20).
- Cole, R. and T. Gucciardo-Masci (2003). *For love, for faith, for duty, for deed: Beliefs and values about caring in Anglo-Celtic, Greek, Italian, Polish, Turkish and Vietnamese communities in Victoria*. Victoria, Carers Victoria.
- Connell, C. M. and G. D. Gibson (1997). *Racial, Ethnic, and Cultural Differences in Dementia Caregiving: Review and Analysis*. *The Gerontologist* 37(3): 355–364.
- Connell, C., J. Scott Roberts, S. McLaughlin and D. Akinleye (2009). *Racial differences in knowledge and beliefs about Alzheimer disease*. *Alzheimer Disease and Associated Disorders* 23: 110–116.

- Copelj, A. and L. Kiropoulos (2011). *Knowledge of Depression and Depression Related Stigma in Immigrants from Former Yugoslavia*. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health* 13(6): 1013–1018.
- Corry, J., R. Fisher, D. Rischin and L. J. Peters (2006). *Relapse patterns in WHO 2/3 nasopharyngeal cancer: Is there a difference between ethnic Asian vs. non-Asian patients?* *International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics* 64(1): 63–71.
- Cultural and Indigenous Research Centre Australia (2008). *CALD Dementia Strategic Model Literature Review, Report, Model*. New South Wales, New South Wales Government Department of Family & Community Services: Ageing, Disability & Home Care 92.
- Cylwik, H. (2002). *Expectations of inter-generational reciprocity among older Greek Cypriot migrants in London*. *Ageing and Society* 22(5): 599–613.
- Daker-White, G., A. M. Beattie, J. Gilliard and R. Means (2002). *Minority ethnic groups in dementia care: a review of service needs, service provision and models of good practice*. *Ageing & Mental Health* 6(2): 101–108.
- Davidson, P. M., P. Macdonald, D. K. Moser, E. Ang, G. Paull, S. Choucair, J. Daly, L. Gholizadeh and K. Dracup (2007). *Cultural diversity in heart failure management: Findings from the DISCOVER Study (Part 2)*. *Contemporary Nurse* 25(1–2): 50–61.
- Davis, C., A. Wilson and S. McCarthy (1996). *Ethnicity and aged care assessment teams in Queensland*. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 20(1): 33–40.
- de Vaus, D. (1996). *Children's Responsibilities to Elderly Parents*. *Family Matters*(45): 16–21.
- Deegan, J. (2013). *A view from the outside: nurses' clinical decision making in the twenty first century*. *Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing* 30(4): 12–18.
- Deloitte Access Economics (2012). *Dementia Prevalence in Australia: The Statistics 2013*. Dementia Prevalence Data Commissioned by Alzheimer's Australia Victoria.
- Dementia Collaborative Research Centre (2013). *Community Report: Delivery of 'Coping with Care-giving' to Chinese and Spanish-speaking carers of people with dementia living in Australia*. Australian Government.
- Dementia Collaborative Research Centre. *Dementia Collaborative Research Centre (searchable research portal)*. from <http://www.dementia.unsw.edu.au/>
- Department of Health and Ageing (2012). *National Ageing and Aged Care Strategy for People from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Backgrounds*. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia.
- Department of Health and Ageing (2013). *Partners in Culturally Appropriate Care (PICAC) Program*. 2013. Canberra: Department of Health and Ageing.
- Dilworth-Anderson, P. and B. Gibson (2002). *The cultural influence of values, norms, meanings and perceptions in understanding dementia in ethnic communities*. *Alzheimer Disease and Associated Disorders: an International Journal* 16: S56–S63.
- Do, B. N. and D. E. Stewart (2003). *Health needs of migrant Vietnamese women in South-West Brisbane: an exploratory study*. *Australian Journal of Social Issues* 38: 247–261.
- Dobson, A., N. Smith, M. McFadden, M. Walker and S. Hollingworth (2004). *In Australia are people born in other countries at higher risk of road trauma than locally born people?* *Accident Analysis and Prevention* 36(3): 375–381.
- Duane, F., C. While, C. Beanland and S. Koch (2011). *Making Medicines Manageable: A culturally and linguistically diverse perspective*. Melbourne: Royal District Nursing Service.
- Eckhardt, R., S. Mott and S. Andrew (2005). *Nursing for the masses: Is it an effective way to provide care to non-English speaking patients?* *Clinical Effectiveness in Nursing* 9(1–2): 62–68.

Eisenbruch, M., S. S. Yeo, B. Meiser, D. Goldstein, K. Tucker and K. Barlow-Stewart (2004). *Optimising clinical practice in cancer genetics with cultural competence: Lessons to be learned from ethnographic research with Chinese-Australians*. *Social Science & Medicine* 59(2): 235–248.

Elliot, J. (2008). *A message from the Minister for Ageing, the Honourable Justine Elliot MP*. *Australian Mosaic* Issue 20: 4–5.

Ellis, R. P., D. G. Fiebig, M. Johar, G. Jones and E. Savage (2013). *Explaining health care expenditure variation: Large-sample evidence using linked survey and health administrative data*. *Health Economics (United Kingdom)* 22(9): 1093–1110.

Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria (2006). *A proposal for a multicultural aged care strategy: for Victorian political parties in the lead up to the 2006 State election*.

Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria (2007). *Culturally equitable gateways strategy: Ethnic aged care services guide*. Melbourne: Ethnic Communities Council of Victoria (ECCV).

Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria (2009). *Unready, Unwilling and Ageing Ethnic Baby Boomers and their Parents*. Policy Discussion Paper ECCV.

Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria (2012). *Golden Years: Special issues: carers and caring in CALD communities*. ECCV.

Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria (2009). *Reclaiming Respect and Dignity: Elder Abuse Prevention in Ethnic Communities*. Policy Discussion Paper.

Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria (2011). *A BETTER WAY Mental Health and Aged Care – a Multicultural Perspective*. Discussion Paper.

Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria (2011). *Ageing and Cultural Diversity Strategy*. Policy Proposal.

Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria (2011). *MEANT TO CARE about culturally relevant dementia care-Empowering Informing Resourcing*. Discussion Paper 1.

Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria (2014). *Building New Bridges: Strategies for Healthy Ageing in New and Emerging Communities*. Discussion Paper. ECCV.

Evans, D., T. Jones and N. Mohammadi (2007). *Muslims in Australian hospitals: The clash of cultures*. *International Journal of Nursing Practice* 13(5).

FECCA (2007). *Caring for older Australians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (CLDB)*. Ageing policy statement.

Feldman, S. (2006). "Sandwich Generation." *Women: Balancing Multiple Family Responsibilities in Multicultural Australia*. International Sociological Association.

Feldman, S. and H. Radermacher (2011). *Understanding ageing well in culturally diverse older males living in greater Shepparton*. Healthy Ageing Research Unit, Monash University.

Feldman, S., H. Radermacher and A. Peterson (2012). *The vicissitudes of 'healthy ageing': the experiences of older migrant men in a rural Australian community*. *Aging Men: Masculinities and Modern Medicine*. A. Kamph, B. Marshall and A. Peterson. London, Routledge: 86–103.

Feldman, S., H. Radermacher, C. Browning, S. Bird and S. Thomas (2008). *Challenges of recruitment and retention of older people from culturally diverse communities in research*. *Ageing & Society* 28(04): 473–493.

Feng, X., T. Astell-Burt and G. S. Kolt (2013). *Do social interactions explain ethnic differences in psychological distress and the protective effect of local ethnic density? A cross-sectional study of 226 487 adults in Australia*. *BMJ Open* 3(5).

Ferguson, L. (2004). *Australian Labor Party Policy Statements [on ethnic community broadcasting]*. *The Ethnic Broadcaster*, Autumn 2004, p30–31.

- Fine, M. D. and A. Mitchell (2007). *Immigration and the aged care workforce in Australia: Meeting the deficit*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing* 26(4): 157–161.
- Fisher, M. (2004). *Caring for the aged in South Australia* [the Italian Benevolent Foundation SA Inc. cares for South Australia's Italian aged].
- Fitzgerald, M. H., C. Mullavey-O'Byrne and L. Clemson (2001). *Families and nursing home placements: A cross-cultural study*. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology* 16(4): 333.
- Fox, K., W. Hinton and S. Levkoff (1999). *Take up the Caregiver's Burden: Stories of Care for Urban African American Elders with Dementia*. *Culture, Medicine & Psychiatry* 23(4):501–529.
- Fratti, S., S. C. Bowden and O. Pino (2011). *Diagnostic memory assessment in Italian-born Australians*. *International psychogeriatrics / IPA* 23(7): 1133–1143.
- Frew, E., J. Sequeira and R. Cant (2010). *Nutrition screening process for patients in an acute public hospital servicing an elderly, culturally diverse population*. *Nutrition & Dietetics* 67: 71–76.
- Fryer, C., S. Mackintosh, M. Stanley and J. Crichton (2012). *Qualitative studies using in-depth interviews with older people from multiple language groups: methodological systematic review*. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 68(1): 22–35.
- Gallagher-Thompson, D., W. Haley, D. Guy, M. Rupert, T. Argüelles, L. M. Zeiss, C. Long, S. Tennstedt and M. Ory (2003). *Tailoring Psychological Interventions for Ethnically Diverse Dementia Caregivers*. *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice* 10(4): 423–438.
- Gibson, D., P. Braun, C. Benham and F. Mason (2001). *Projections of older immigrants: people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, 1996–2026*. Australia. AIHW cat. no. AGE 18. Canberra: AIHW.
- Gnjidic, D., F. F. Stanaway, R. Cumming, L. Waite, F. Blyth, V. Naganathan, D. J. Handelsman, D. G. Le Couteur and A. Bayer (2012). *Mild Cognitive Impairment Predicts Institutionalization among Older Men: A Population-Based Cohort Study*. *PLoS ONE* 7(9): 1–8.
- Goh, I., L. F. Low and H. Brodaty (2010). *Levels and rates of depression among Chinese people living in Chinese ethno-specific and mainstream residential care in Sydney*. *International Psychogeriatrics* 22(2): 237–245.
- Goodall, K., P. Ward and L. Newman (2010). *Use of information and communication technology to provide health information: what do older migrants know, and what do they need to know?* *Quality in Primary Care* 18(1): 27–32.
- Government of Western Australia (2012). *Ageing in Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities: An analysis of trends and major issues in Western Australia*. Department of Local Government, Office of Multicultural Interests.
- Graham, C., S. Ivey and L. Neuhauser (2009). *From Hospital to Home: Assessing the Transitional Care Needs of Vulnerable Seniors*. *The Gerontologist* 49(1):23–33.
- Graves, A. B., E. B. Larson, S. D. Edland, J. D. Bowen, W. C. McCormick, S. M. MCCurry, M. M. Rice, A. Wenzlow and J. M. Uomoto (1996). *Prevalence of Dementia and Its Subtypes in the Japanese American Population of King County, Washington State: The Kame Project*. *American Journal of Epidemiology* 144(8): 760–771.
- Gray, L., S. Harding and A. Reid (2007). *Evidence of divergence with duration of residence in circulatory disease mortality in migrants to Australia*. *European Journal of Public Health* 17(6): 550–554.
- Grewal, I., J. Nazroo, M. Bajekal, D. Blane and J. Lewis, J. (2004). *Influences on quality of life: A qualitative investigation of ethnic differences among older people in England*. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. 30(4): 737–761.

- Grypma, R., S. Mahajani and E. Tam (2007). *Screening and Diagnostic Assessment of Non-English Speaking People with Dementia: Guidelines and System Recommendations for Practitioners*. Service Managers and Policy Makers. Canberra: Alzheimer's Australia.
- Gucciardo-Masci, T. (2013). *Collecting data for cultural and linguistic diversity in aged care*. Victoria: Centre for Cultural Diversity in Ageing.
- Gucciardo-Masci, T. and L. Petrov (2011). *Guide: Working with bilingual staff in aged care*. Victoria: Centre for Cultural Diversity in Ageing.
- Hall, A. (2009). *Public Library Resources and Programs for Mediterranean Languages Groups in Australia*. APLIS 22(4): 157–163.
- Hansen, A., L. Bi, A. Saniotis and M. Nitschke (2013). *Vulnerability to extreme heat and climate change: is ethnicity a factor?* Global Health Action 6: 1–7.
- Haralambous, B (2003). *The provision of services to ethnic older people by Victorian local government*. Geriacton 21(2): 5–11
- Haralambous, B., K. Moore and R. Tate (2007). *HACC Social Support for people from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) backgrounds*. National Ageing Research Institute.
- Haralambous, B., X. Lin, B. Dow, C. Jones, J. Tinney and C. Bryant (2009). *Depression in older age: A scoping study*. National Ageing Research Institute (NARI) funded by beyondblue.
- Hayward-Wright, N. and E. McKenzie (2005). *Review of CALD dementia resources in Australia*. Alzheimer's Australia Victoria, National Cross Cultural Dementia Network.
- Hess, M. and V. Telini (2008). *Outreach and collaboration: meeting the needs of CALD elders in Queensland*. Australian Mosaic (20): 42–43.
- Hinton, L. (2002). *Improving care for ethnic minority elderly and their family caregivers across the spectrum of dementia severity*. Alzheimer Disease and Associated Disorders: an International Journal 16 (Supp 2):S50–S55.
- Hinton, L., C. Franz and J. Friend (2004). *Pathways to dementia diagnosis: Evidence of cross-ethnic differences*. Alzheimer Disease and Associated Disorders: an International Journal 18(3): 134–144.
- Hinton, L., C. Franz, G. Yeo and S. Levkoff (2005). *Conceptions of dementia in a multiethnic sample of family caregivers*. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society 53(8): 1405–1410.
- Hinton, L., K. Fox and S. Levkoff (1999). *Introduction: Exploring the Relationships Among Aging, Ethnicity, and Family Dementia Caregiving*. Culture, Medicine & Psychiatry 23(4): 403–413.
- Hodge, A. M., D. R. English, K. O'Dea and G. G. Giles (2004). *Increased diabetes incidence in Greek and Italian migrants to Australia*. Diabetes Care 27(10): 2330–2334.
- Hodge, A. M., J. A. Simpson, R. A. Gibson, A. J. Sinclair, M. Makrides, K. O'Dea, D. R. English and G. G. Giles (2007). *Plasma phospholipid fatty acid composition as a biomarker of habitual dietary fat intake in an ethnically diverse cohort*. Nutrition Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases 17(6): 415–426.
- Hodges, C. and R. Schmidt (2009). *An exploration of reminiscence and post-war European immigrants living in a multicultural aged-care setting in Australia*. Occupational Therapy International 16(2): 154–168.
- Holm, S. and S. Ziguas (2003). *The host-homes program: an innovative model of respite for carers of people with dementia*. Australasian Journal on Ageing 22(3): 141–145.
- Hou, C., K. Yaffe, E. Pérez-Stable, E. and B. Miller (2006). *Frequency of Dementia Etiologies in Four Ethnic Groups*. Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders 22(1): 42–47.
- Howe, A. L. (2006). *Cultural diversity, ageing and HACC: trends in Victoria in the next 15 years*. Aged Care Branch, Department of Human Services, Victoria.

- Howe, A. L. (2009). *Migrant care workers or migrants working in long-term care? a review of Australian experience*. *Journal of Aging and Social Policy* 21(4): 374–392.
- Howe, C., L. R. Matthews and R. Heard (2010). *Work to retirement: A snapshot of psychological health in a multicultural Australian population*. *Work: a Journal of Prevention Assessment & Rehabilitation* 36(2): 119–127.
- Hsu, C., M. O'Connor and S. Lee (2005). *Issues affecting access to palliative care services for older Chinese people in Australia*. *ACCNS Journal for Community Nurses* 10(3): 9–11.
- Hsu, M. C., W. Moyle, D. Creedy and L. Venturato (2005). *An investigation of aged care mental health knowledge of Queensland aged care nurses*. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing* 14(1): 16–23.
- Huang, Z., R. Neufeld, . Likourezos, A., B. Breuer, A. Khaski, E. Milano and L. Libow (2003) *Sociodemographic and health characteristics of older chinese on admission to a nursing home: A cross-racial/ethnic study*. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 51(3): 404–409.
- Hughes, A. (2008). *Is this aged care in Australia?* *Australian Mosaic* (20): 29–30.
- Hugman, R., L. Bartolomei and E. Pittaway (2004). *It is part of your life until you die: older refugees in Australia*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing* 23(3): 147–149.
- Hugo, G. (2007). *Contextualising the 'crisis in aged care' in Australia : A demographic perspective*. *Australian Journal of Social Issues* 42(2): 169–182.
- Hugo, G. (2009). *Care worker migration, Australia and development*. *Population, Space and Place* 15(2): 189–203.
- Hugo, G., M. Luszcz, E. Carson, J. Hinsliff, P. Edwards, C. Barton and P. King (2008). *State of ageing in South Australia: A summary of a report to the South Australian Office for the Ageing*.
- Hurley, C., G. Panagiotopoulos, M. Tsianikas, L. Newman and R. Walker (2013). *Access and acceptability of community-based services for older Greek migrants in Australia: user and provider perspectives*. *Health & Social Care in the Community* 21(2): 140–149.
- Hussain, R., R. Marino and I. Coulson (2005). *The role of health promotion in healthy ageing. Contemporary issues in gerontology: Promoting positive ageing*. V. a. C. Minichiello, I. Crows Nest, NSW, Allen and Unwin: 34–52.
- Hyde, Z., L. Flicker, G. J. Hankey, O. P. Almeida, K. A. McCaul, S. A. P. Chubb and B. B. Yeap (2010). *Prevalence of sexual activity and associated factors in men aged 75 to 95 years a cohort study*. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 153(11): 693–702.
- Ide, N., K. Kolves, M. Cassaniti and D. De Leo (2012). *Suicide of first-generation immigrants in Australia, 1974–2006*. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology* 47(12): 1917–1927.
- Iliffe, S. and J. Manthorpe (2004). *The debate on ethnicity and dementia: from category fallacy to person-centred care?* *Ageing & Mental Health* 8(4): 283–292.
- Ip-Winfield, V. and D. Grocke (2011). *Group music therapy methods in cross-cultural aged care practice in Australia*. *Australian Journal of Music Therapy* 22: 59–78.
- Janevic, M. and C. Connell (2001). *Racial, Ethnic, and Cultural Differences in the Dementia Caregiving Experience: Recent Findings*. *The Gerontologist* 41(3): 334–347.
- Jayasinghe, U. W., J. Proudfoot, C. A. Barton, C. Amoroso, C. Holton, G. P. Davies, J. Beilby and M. F. Harris (2009). *Quality of life of Australian chronically-ill adults: Patient and practice characteristics matter*. *Health and Quality of Life Outcomes* 7.
- Jenkins, A., F. Rowland, P. Angus and C. Hales (2003). *The future supply of informal care, 2003 to 2013: alternative scenarios*. AIHW cat. no. AGE 32 Canberra: AIHW.

- Johansson, K., H. Kyriazopoulos, K. Barnett and M. Cocking (2011). *Emerging Needs Scoping Study: Middle Eastern and North African Report*. HOKJOK.
- Johansson, K., H. Kyriazopoulos, K. Barnett and M. Cocking (2011). *Emerging Needs Scoping Study: Regional Report*. HOKJOK.
- Johansson, K., H. Kyriazopoulos, K. Barnett and M. Cocking (2011). *Emerging Needs Scoping Study: South East Asian Report*. HOKJOK.
- Johansson, K., H. Kyriazopoulos, K. Barnett and M. Cocking (2011). *Emerging Needs Scoping Study: South Eastern European Report*. HOKJOK.
- Johansson, K., H. Kyriazopoulos, K. Barnett and M. Cocking (2011). *Emerging Needs Scoping Study: Spanish Speaking Report*. HOKJOK.
- Johnstone, M. J. and O. Kanitsaki (2008). *Ethnic aged discrimination and disparities in health and social care: A question of social justice*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing* 27(3): 110–115.
- Johnstone, M. J. (2012). *Bioethics, Cultural Differences and the Problem of Moral Disagreements in End-Of-Life Care: A Terror Management Theory*. *Journal of Medicine and Philosophy* 37(2): 181–200.
- Jones, C., W. Moyle and G. Stockwell-Smith (2013). *Caring for older people with dementia: An exploratory study of staff knowledge and perception of training in three Australian dementia care facilities*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing* 32(1): 52–55.
- Jones, L. and B. M. Watson (2012). *Developments in Health Communication in the 21st Century*. *Journal of Language and Social Psychology* 31(4): 415–436.
- Jorm, L. R., S. R. Walter, S. Lujic, J. E. Byles and H. L. Kendig (2010). *Home and community care services: A major opportunity for preventive health care*. *BMC Geriatrics* 10(26).
- Jowsey, T., J. Gillespie and C. Aspin (2011). *Effective communication is crucial to self-management: The experiences of immigrants to Australia living with diabetes*. *Chronic Illness* 7(1): 6–19.
- Jupp, J. (2004). *The Polish impact on Australian society. Polonia in Australia: challenges and possibilities in the new millennium*. E. Drozd and D. Cahill. Altona (Melbourne), Vic, Common Ground Publishing in association with Australian-Polish Community Services Inc.
- Kafanelis, B. (2005). *Vitamins for Valentine's Day*. Report of a project exploring ways to support isolated carers of Greek speaking background in promoting their own health and wellbeing. Footscray: Carers Victoria.
- Kalache, A. (2013). *The Longevity Revolution: Creating a society for all ages*. Adelaide Thinkers in Residence 2012–2013 Adelaide: Government of South Australia.
- Karunaratna, Y., H. Radermacher and S. Feldman (2010). *Networking, Coordinating, Cooperating, Collaborating: Practicing Positive Partnerships in the Ethnic and Multicultural Community*. Healthy Ageing Research Unit (HARU) Monash University.
- Kennett, J. (2008). *Different language but same message*. *Australian Mosaic* (20): 40–41.
- Khan, S. and M. Ahmad (2013). *Muslims in Australia and their aged care needs: An exploratory study with special reference to South Australia*. Adelaide: Islamic Information Centre of South Australia.
- Khatutsky, G., J. M. Wiener and W. L. Anderson (2010). *Immigrant and non-immigrant certified nursing assistants in nursing homes: How do they differ?* 22(3): 267–287.
- Khoo, S. E. (2010). *Health and Humanitarian Migrants' Economic Participation*. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health* 12(3): 327–339.
- Khoo, S. E. (2011). *Living Arrangements and Well-Being of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Older Adults*. National Seniors Productive Ageing Centre.

- Kiropoulos, L. A., K. M. Griffiths and G. Blashki (2011). *Effects of a Multilingual Information Website Intervention on the Levels of Depression Literacy and Depression-Related Stigma in Greek-Born and Italian-Born Immigrants Living in Australia: A Randomized Controlled Trial*. *Journal of Medical Internet Research* 13(2).
- Kiropoulos, L. A., S. Klimidis and H. Minas (2004). *Depression and anxiety: a comparison of older-aged Greek-born immigrants and Anglo-Australians*. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 38(9): 714–724.
- Kiropoulos, L. and I. Bauer (2011). *Explanatory models of depression in Greek-born and Italian-born immigrants living in Australia: Implications for service delivery and clinical practice*. *Asia-Pacific Psychiatry* 3(1): 23–29.
- Klimidis, S., H. Minas and R. Kokanovic (2006). *Ethnic minority community patients and the Better Outcomes in Mental Health Care initiative*. *Australasian Psychiatry* 14(2): 212–215.
- Knight, B. G. and P. Sayegh (2010). *Cultural Values and Caregiving: The Updated Sociocultural Stress and Coping Model*. *The Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences* 65B(1): 5–13.
- Kochan, N. A., M. J. Slavin, H. Brodaty, J. D. Crawford, J. N. Trollor, B. Draper and P. S. Sachdev (2010). *Effect of different impairment criteria on prevalence of 'objective' mild cognitive impairment in a community sample*. *The American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry* 18(8): 711–722.
- Koo, F. K. (2011). *A case study on the perception of aging and participation in physical activities of older Chinese immigrants in Australia*. *Journal of Aging and Physical Activity* 19(4): 388–417.
- Koo, J. H., M. M. Arasaratnam, K. Liu, D. M. Redmond, S. J. Connor, J. J. Y. Sung and R. W. L. Leong (2010). *Knowledge, perception and practices of colorectal cancer screening in an ethnically diverse population*. *Cancer Epidemiology* 34(5): 604–610.
- Koo, J. H., S. K. C. Wong, B. Jalaludin, A. Kneebone, S. J. Connor and R. W. L. Leong (2008). *Clinical and pathologic outcomes of colorectal cancer in a multi-ethnic population*. *Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 6(9): 1016–1021.
- Korkmaz Yaylagul, N. and T. Seedsman (2012). *Ageing: The Common Denominator?* *Journal of Population Ageing* 5: 257–269.
- Kouris-Blazos, A., M. Wahlqvist, A. Trichopoulou, E. Polychronopoulos and D. Trichopoulos (1996). *Health and nutritional status of elderly Greek migrants to Melbourne, Australia*. *Age and Ageing* 25(3): 177–189.
- Kwok, C. and G. Sullivan (2006). *Influence of traditional Chinese beliefs on cancer screening behaviour among Chinese-Australian women*. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 54(6): 691–699.
- Kwok, C., J. Fethney and K. White (2010). *Chinese Breast Cancer Screening Beliefs Questionnaire: development and psychometric testing with Chinese-Australian women*. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 66(1): 191–200.
- Kwok, C., J. Fethney and K. White (2012). *Breast cancer screening practices among Chinese-Australian women*. *European Journal of Oncology Nursing* 16(3): 247–252.
- Kwok, C., R. Cant and G. Sullivan (2005). *Factors associated with mammographic decisions of Chinese-Australian women*. *Health Education Research* 20(6): 739–747.
- Lau, R. and M. O'Connor (2012). *Behind the rhetoric: Is palliative care equitably available for all?* *Contemporary Nurse* 43(1): 56–63.
- Lautenschlager, N. T., J. C. Dunn, K. Bonney, L. Flicker and O. P. Almeida (2006). *Latent Semantic Analysis: An Improved Method to Measure Cognitive Performance in Subjects of Non-English-Speaking-Background*. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology* 28(8): 1381–1387.

Leake, S., P. Michael and A. Kyrkou (2005). *Kalimera – host home respite for Greek people with dementia*. Alzheimer's Australia 7th National Conference. Sydney.

Lee, S. M., X. Lin, B. Haralambous, B. Dow, F. Vratsidis, J. Tinney, I. Blackberry, N. Lautenschlager and D. L. Giudice (2011). *Factors impacting on early detection of dementia in older people of Asian background in primary healthcare*. *Asia-Pacific Psychiatry* 3(3): 120–127.

Leone, D., N. Carragher, Y. Santalucia, B. Draper, L. W. Thompson, C. Shanley, A. Molina, L. Chen, H. Kyriazopoulos and D. G. Thompson (2013). *A pilot of an intervention delivered to Chinese- and Spanish-speaking carers of people with dementia in Australia*. *American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias*.

Li, S. and J. Southcott (2012). *A place for singing: Active music engagement by older Chinese Australians*. *International Journal of Community Music* 5(1): 59–78.

Lino, J. (2010). *Final Report: A needs scoping study for African people who are ageing, those with disabilities and their carers*. African Communities Council of SA Inc, African Community Organisations of SA Inc, African Women Federation of SA Inc.

Lister, S. and C. Benson (2006). *Comparative analysis of dementia and ethnicity in the New South Wales Aged Care Assessment Program: 1996 and 2001*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing* 25(1): 24–30.

Litchfield, M. J., R. G. Cumming, D. P. Smith, V. Naganathan, D. G. le Couteur, L. M. Waite, F. M. Blyth and D. J. Handelsman (2012). *Prostate-specific antigen levels in men aged 70 years and over: Findings from the CHAMP study*. *Medical Journal of Australia* 196(6): 395–398.

Litwin, H. (2004). *Social networks, ethnicity and public home-care utilisation*. *Ageing and Society* 24(6): 921–939.

Liu, D., L. Hinton, C. Tran, D. Hinton and J. Barker (2008). *Reexamining the Relationships Among Dementia, Stigma, and Aging in Immigrant Chinese and Vietnamese Family Caregivers*. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology* 23(3): 283–299.

Lo, M. and C. Russell (2007). *Family care: An exploratory study of experience and expectations among older Chinese immigrants in Australia*. *Contemporary Nurse* 25(1–2): 31–38.

Logie, H., R. Hogan and A. Peut (2004). *Longitudinal studies of ageing: Implications for further studies*. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

LoGuidice, D., D. O'Connor, B. Dow, S. Runci, F. Vratsidis and V. Rayner (2012). *A review of available translated cognitive assessment tools for older people from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds*. National Ageing Research Institute, Melbourne Health and Monash University.

Low, L. F., F. Harrison, N. A. Kochan, B. Draper, M. J. Slavin, S. Reppermund, P. S. Sachdev and H. Brodaty (2012). *Can mild cognitive impairment be accurately diagnosed in english speakers from linguistic minorities? Results from the Sydney Memory and Ageing study*. *Am J Geriatr Psychiatry* 20(10): 866–877.

Low, L. F., K. J. Anstey, S. M. Lackersteen, M. Camit, F. Harrison, B. Draper and H. Brodaty (2010). *Recognition, Attitudes and Causal Beliefs regarding Dementia in Italian, Greek and Chinese Australians*. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders* 30(6): 499–508.

Low, L. F., M. Camit, P. Todaro, F. Harrison, C. Gollan, S. Shen and L. Langley (2012). *An Untapped Resource: Older CALD Volunteers – Understanding barriers and motivations to volunteering in NSW*. Funded by New South Wales Department of Family and Community Services.

Low, L. F. (2009). *Lost before translation: challenges and issues for people with dementia from CALD backgrounds*. *Synergy: Newsletter of the Australian Transcultural Mental Health Network* 15.

Low, L. F., B. Draper, A. Cheng, B. Cruysmans, N. Hayward-Wright, Y. H. Jeon, D. LoGiudice, H. Z. Y. Wu, G. Zogalis and H. Brodaty (2009). *Future research on dementia relating to culturally and linguistically diverse communities*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing* 28(3): 144–148.

- Low, L. F., K. J. Anstey, S. M. P. Lackersteen and M. Camit (2011). *Help-seeking and service use for dementia in Italian, Greek and Chinese Australians*. *Aging & Mental Health* 15(3): 397–404.
- Lowell, B. L., S. Martin and R. Stone (2010). *Ageing and care giving in the United States: Policy contexts and the immigrant workforce*. 3(1): 59–82.
- Lui, C. W., D. Ip and W. H. Chui (2009). *Ethnic experience of cancer: A qualitative study of Chinese-Australians in Brisbane, Queensland*. *Social Work in Health Care* 48(1): 14–37.
- MacEntee, M. I., R. Mariño, S. Wong, A. Kiyak, V. Minichiello, I. Chi, E. C. Lo and L. Huancai (2012). *Discussions on oral health care among elderly Chinese immigrants in Melbourne and Vancouver*. *Gerodontology* 29(2): e822–e832.
- Mackenzie, J., R. Bartlett and M. Downs (2005). *Moving towards culturally competent dementia care: have we been barking up the wrong tree?* *Reviews in Clinical Gerontology* 15(01): 39–46
- Mackenzie, L. J., R. W. Sanson-Fisher, M. L. Carey and C. A. D'Este (2013). *Radiation oncology outpatient perceptions of patient-centred care: a cross-sectional survey*. *Bmj Open* 3(2).
- MacKinlay, E. (2009). *Using spiritual reminiscence with a small group of Latvian residents with dementia in a nursing home: A multifaith and multicultural perspective*. *Journal of Religion, Spirituality & Aging* 21(4): 318–329.
- Maidment, J., R. Egan and J. Wexler (2011). *Social work with older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds: Using research to inform practice*. *Aotearoa New Zealand Social Work* 23(3): 3–15.
- Manderson, L. and S. Rapala (2005). *Making sense of disruptions: Strategies of re-grounding of ailing Polish immigrants in Melbourne, Australia*. *Human Organization* 64(4): 350–359.
- Mariño, R. J., H. Calache, F. A. C. Wright, M. Schofield and V. Minichiello (2003). *Oral health promotion program for older migrant adults living in Melbourne, Australia*. *Journal of Dental Research* 82: B350–B350.
- Mariño, R., C. Wright, M. Schofield, H. Calache and V. Minichiello (2005). *Factors associated with self-reported use of dental health services among older Greek and Italian immigrants*. *Special Care in Dentistry* 25(1): 29–36.
- Mariño, R., C. Wright, V. Minichiello, M. Schofield and H. Calache (2005). *A qualitative process evaluation of an oral health promotion program for older migrant adults*. *Health promotion journal of Australia: Official journal of Australian Association of Health Promotion Professionals*. 16(3): 225–228.
- Mariño, R., H. Calache and M. Morgan (2013). *A community-based culturally competent oral health promotion for migrant older adults living in Melbourne, Australia*. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 61(2): 270–275.
- Mariño, R., H. Calache, C. Wright, M. Morgan, M. Schofield and V. Minichiello (2007). *Profile of the oral health among ambulant older Greek and Italian migrants living in Melbourne*. *Australian Dental Journal* 52(3): 198–204.
- Mariño, R., M. Morgan and M. Hopcraft (2012). *Transcultural dental training: addressing the oral health care needs of people from culturally diverse backgrounds*. *Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology* 40: 134–140.
- Mariño, R., M. Morgan, A. Kiyak, E. Schwarz and S. Naqvi (2012). *Oral health in a convenience sample of Chinese older adults living in Melbourne, Australia*. *International Journal of Public Health* 57(2): 383–390.
- Mariño, R., M. Schofield, C. Wright, H. Calache and V. Minichiello (2008). *Self-reported and clinically determined oral health status predictors for quality of life in dentate older migrant adults*. *Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology* 36(1): 85–94.
- Mariño, R., V. Minichiello and M. I. MacEntee (2010). *Understanding oral health beliefs and practices among cantonese-speaking older Australians*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing* 29(1): 21–26.

- Martin, B and D. King (2008). *Who cares for older Australians? A picture of the residential and community based aged care workforce 2007*. Report for the Department of Health and Ageing, Canberra
- McBryde, E. S. and J. T. Denholm (2012). *Risk of active tuberculosis in immigrants: effects of age, region of origin and time since arrival in a low-exposure setting*. Medical Journal of Australia 197(8): 458–461.
- McDonald, S., M. McCredie, S. Williams and J. Stewart (2005). *Factors influencing reported rates of treated end-stage renal disease*. Advances in Chronic Kidney Disease 12(1): 32–38.
- McEvoy, P. M., R. Grove and T. Slade (2011). *Epidemiology of anxiety disorders in the Australian general population: Findings of the 2007 Australian National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing*. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry 45(11): 957–967.
- McPherson, M. E., H. Kelly, M. S. Patel and D. Leslie (2008). *Persistent risk of tuberculosis in migrants a decade after arrival in Australia*. Medical Journal of Australia 188(9): 528–531.
- Meagher, G. and K. Healy (2005). *Who cares: Volume 1: A profile of care workers in Australia's community services industries*. Paper 140, Australian Council of Social Services.
- Messimeri-Kianidis, V. (2007). *A mosaic of culturally appropriate responses for Australian culturally and linguistically diverse background elderly people*. Cultural Diversity in Ageing 2007 National Conference. Melbourne, Centre for Cultural Diversity in Ageing.
- Michaels, J., T. Aylen and R. Ogrin (2013). *Development of a Translation Standard to support the improvement of health literacy and provide consistent high-quality information*. Australian Health Review 37: 547–551.
- Migliorino, P. (2008). *Insights into ageing of the post war migrant boom*. Australian Mosaic (20): 34–35.
- Migliorino, P. (2010). *The ageing of the post-war migrants: a challenge for health promotion and service delivery*. Health Voices (6): 21–22.
- Migliorino, P. (2011). *Digital technologies can unite but also divide: CALD communities in the digital age*. Auslib Press. 24: 107–110.
- Millichamp, A. and D. Gallegos (2011). *Meeting the food needs of Queensland's Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) aged population: A review of the literature*. Brisbane: Queensland University of Technology.
- Millichamp, A. and D. Gallegos (2012). *Meeting the cultural food needs of Queensland's Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) aged: What do service providers say?* Brisbane: Queensland University of Technology.
- Minas, H., S. Klimidis, N. Ranieri and G. W. Stuart (2008). *Relative prevalence of psychological morbidity in older immigrants*. International Journal of Culture and Mental Health 1(1): 58–72.
- Moriarty, J. and J. Butt, Eds. (2004). *Social support and ethnicity in old age. Growing Older: Quality of Life in Old Age*. Berkshire, UK, Open University Press, McGraw-Hill Education.
- Morse, C. A. and R. Lau, Eds. (2007). *In care and on call: the endangered system of Australian family-based caregiving*. Amityville, NY, Baywood Publishing.
- Morse, C. A. and V. Messimeri-Kianidis (2002). *Keeping It in the Family*. Social Work in Health Care 34(3–4): 299–314.
- Mountford, H. (2013). *I'll take care of you: the use of supportive work practices to retain older workers*. Asia Pacific Journal of Human Resources 51(3): 272–291.
- Mukadam, N., C. Cooper and G. Livingston (2011). *A systematic review of ethnicity and pathways to care in dementia*. International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry 26(1): 12–20.
- Multicultural Aged Care South Australia. (2014). *Multicultural Aged Care Library Catalogue*. from <http://library.mac.org.au/>

Multicultural Communities Council SA (2007). *Responding to culturally and linguistically diverse carers: carers' voices*. Adelaide: Government of South Australia.

Multicultural Council of Tasmania (2006). *Power and Powerlessness: A Project Investigating Matters Affecting Residents from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Backgrounds in Aged Care Facilities*. Hobart: Multicultural Council of Tasmania.

Multicultural Mental Health Australia, National Ethnic Disability Alliance and Australian Mental Health Consumer Network (2004). *Reality check. Culturally diverse mental health consumers speak out*. Parramatta: MMHA.

Mundy, G. (2008). *Building strength through diversity*. Australian Mosaic (20): 13–14.

Nabipour, I., R. Cumming, D. J. Handelsman, M. Litchfield, V. Naganathan, L. Waite, H. Creasey, M. Janu, D. Le Couteur, P. N. Sambrook and M. J. Seibel (2011). *Socioeconomic status and bone health in community-dwelling older men: the CHAMP Study*. Osteoporosis International 22(5): 1343–1353.

National Ethnic Disability Alliance and N. D. a. C. Alliance (2013). *Ensuring people from non English speaking backgrounds and culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds have equitable access to the NDIS*. Canberra: National Ethnic Disability Alliance.

National Seniors Australia Productive Ageing Centre (2011). *The Ageing Experience of Australians from Migrant Backgrounds*. Australian Government: Department of Health and Ageing.

Neary, S. R. and D. F. Mahoney (2005). *Dementia Caregiving: The Experiences of Hispanic/Latino Caregivers*. Journal of Transcultural Nursing 16(2): 163–170.

Newman, L., M. Tsianikas, G. Panagiotopoulos, R. Walker and C. Hurley (2011). *The social support and service needs of Australia's ageing Greek migrants: a pilot project*. Modern Greek Studies Australia & New Zealand 15: 287–306.

Ng, O. (2008). *Older People and Social Inclusion*. International Sociological Association.

Nguyen, V. T., J. Amin, M. G. Law and G. J. Dore (2009). *Predictors and survival in hepatitis B-related hepatocellular carcinoma in New South Wales, Australia*. Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology 24(3): 436–442.

Noone, Y. (2013). *The gift that keeps on giving [The Gillard government's new CALD and LGBTI aged care strategies]*. Australian Ageing Agenda Jan–Feb 2013: 12–13.

Northern Sydney Carer Support Service (2011). *Supporting carers from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds*. from <http://www.nscchahs.health.nsw.gov.au/carersupport/Carersupportprojects/003747615.shtml>

Nous Group (2012). *Evaluation of Carers Action Plan 2007-2012: final report*. Report for NSW Department of Family and Community Services: Ageing, Disability and Home Care, Sydney.

NSW Department of Health (2006). *Specialist Mental Health Services for Older People (SMHSOP) NSW Service Plan – 2005–2015*.

NSW Department of Health (2009). *Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Carer Framework: strategies to meet the needs of carers*. Sydney: NSW Department of Health.

NSW Ministerial Advisory Committee on Ageing (2004). *Older people and housing: the views of older people: Southern Sydney*. July 2003. Sydney, NSW: Ministerial Advisory Committee on Ageing.

NSW Refugee Health Service (2006). *Caring for older refugees in NSW: A discussion paper*. Sydney South West Health Service.

Nunn, R., C. While and N. Sims (2009). *Out of the shadows: The development of a best practice model of care for people living with dementia*. Royal District Nursing Service.

- O'Callaghan, C. and S. Quine (2007). *How older Vietnamese Australian women manage their medicines*. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology* 22(4): 405–419.
- Office for the Ageing (2009). *Cultural and Linguistic Diversity amongst Older People in SA*. Adelaide: Department of Families and Communities.
- Olin, J. T., K. S. Dagerman, L. S. Fox, B. Bowers and L. S. Schneider (2002). *Increasing ethnic minority participation in Alzheimer disease research*. *Alzheimer Disease and Associated Disorders* 16: S82–S85.
- Olson, L. K. (2001). *Age through Ethnic Lenses: Caring for the Elderly in a Multicultural Society*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers Inc.
- O'Mara, B., G. K. Gill, H. Babacan and D. Donahoo (2012). *Digital technology, diabetes and culturally and linguistically diverse communities: A case study with elderly women from the Vietnamese community*. *Health Education Journal* 71(4): 491–504.
- Orb, A. (2002). *Health care needs of elderly migrants from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds: A review of the literature*. Curtin University of Technology.
- O'Toole, M. T. (2012). *Meeting the Respite Needs of Carers Living in Perth from a Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Background*. Master of Arts degree, Deakin University.
- Panagiotopoulos, G., R. Walker and M. Luszcz (2013). *A comparison of widowhood and well-being among older Greek and British-Australian migrant women*. *Journal of Aging Studies* 27(4).
- Parliament of Victoria – Outer Suburban/Interface Services Development Committee (2006). *Inquiry into building new communities: Final report*. Melbourne, Vic, Outer Suburban/Interface Services and Development Committee, Parliament of Victoria.
- Petrov, L. (1997). *Mainstream Service Providers can Deliver Culturally Appropriate Residential Care for Ethnic Diversity*. *Australian Journal on Ageing* 16(4): 218–219.
- Petrov, L. (2008). *Ageing migrant communities and access to residential aged care services*. *Australian Mosaic* (20): 25–26.
- Plitas, A., A. Tucker, A. Kritikos, I. Walters and F. Bardenhagen (2009). *Comparative study of the cognitive performance of Greek Australian and Greek national elderly: Implications for neuropsychological practice*. *Australian Psychologist* 44(1): 27–39.
- Plunkett, A. and S. Quine (1996). *Difficulties experienced by carers from non-English-speaking backgrounds in using health and other support services*. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 20(1): 27–32.
- Powers, J. R., B. Goodger and J. E. Byles (2004). *Assessment of the abbreviated Duke Social Support Index in a cohort of older Australian women*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing* 23(2): 71–76.
- Productivity Commission (2011). *Caring for older Australians: Chapter 11: Catering for diversity*. Canberra: Australian Government: Productivity Commission.
- Quine, S. (1999). *Health concerns and expectations of Anglo and ethnic older Australians: A comparative approach*. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology* 14(2): 97.
- Quine, S. and S. Morrell (2007). *Fear of loss of independence and nursing home admission in older Australians*. *Health & Social Care in the Community* 15(3): 212–220.
- Radermacher, H., S. Feldman and C. Browning (2009). *Mainstream versus ethno-specific community aged care services: it's not an 'either or'*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing* 28(2): 58–63.
- Radermacher, H., S. Feldman and C. J. Browning (2008). *Review of literature concerning the delivery of community aged care services to ethnic groups: mainstream versus ethno-specific services : it's not an 'either or'*. Carlton, Vic.: Healthy Ageing Research Unit, Monash University.

- Radermacher, H., S. Feldman and S. Bird (2010). *Food Security in Older Australians from Different Cultural Backgrounds*. *Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior* 42(5): 328–336.
- Radermacher, H., S. Feldman, F. Lorains and S. Bird (2010). *Exploring the Role of Family and Older People's Access to Food in Different Cultures: Will the Children be There to Help?* *Journal of Intergenerational Relationships* 8(4): 354–368.
- Radermacher, H., Y. Karunaratna, N. Grace and S. Feldman (2011). *Partner or perish? Exploring inter-organisational partnerships in the multicultural community aged care sector*. *Health & Social Care in the Community* 19(5): 550–560.
- Rao, D. V., J. Warburton and H. Bartlett (2006). *Health and social needs of older Australians from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds: issues and implications*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing* 25(4): 174–179.
- Ray, K. M., B. L. Lowell and S. Spencer (2006). *International Health Worker Mobility: Causes, Consequences, and Best Practices*. *International Migration* 44(2): 181–203.
- Raymond, L. M. (2008). *Exemplar: Developing a new Bachelor of Nursing Course responsive to Australia's culturally diverse community*. *Contemporary Nurse: A Journal for the Australian Nursing Profession* 28(2): 17–22.
- Refugee Health Research Centre (2005). *A profile of Victorian Seniors from Refugee Backgrounds: Health and wellbeing needs and access to aged care health and support services*. La Trobe University.
- Renzaho, A. (2007). *Ischaemic heart disease and Australian immigrants: the influence of birthplace and language skills on treatment and use of health services*. *Health Information Management Journal* 36(2): 26–36.
- Resthaven Inc. (2012). *South Australian Serbs: A perspective of the older community*. Unley, South Australia. Resthaven Inc.
- Resthaven Inc. (2012). *The good, the bad and the brilliant: Lessons from the journey of living with dementia*. Unley, South Australia. Resthaven Inc.
- Reynoso-Vallejo, H. (2009). *Support group for Latino caregivers of dementia elders: Cultural humility and cultural competence*. *Ageing International* 34(1/2): 67–78.
- Richardson, L. K., L. E. Egede and M. Mueller (2008). *Effect of Race/Ethnicity and Persistent Recognition of Depression on Mortality in Elderly Men With Type 2 Diabetes and Depression*. *Diabetes Care* 31(5): 880–881.
- Romios, P., T. McBride and J. Mansourian (2007). *Consumer participation and culturally and linguistically diverse communities: a discussion paper*. Discussion paper Health Issues Centre, Melbourne.
- Rooney, R., B. Wright and K. O'Neil (2006). *Issues faced by carers of people with a mental illness from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds: Carers' and practitioners' perceptions*. *Advances in Mental Health* 5(2): 132–144.
- Rowland, D. (1999). *The ethnic aged population and the likelihood of special needs*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing* 18(3): 50–54.
- Rowland, D. (1991). *Pioneers again: Immigrants and ageing in Australia*. Canberra Australian Government Publishing Service, Bureau of Immigration Research.
- Rowland, D. (1997). *Ethnicity and Ageing. Ageing and Social Policy in Australia*. A. Borowski, S. Encel and E. Ozanne, Cambridge University Press.
- Rowland, D. (2007). *Ethnicity and Ageing* in A. Borowski, S. Encel and E. Ozanne (eds.) *Longevity and Social Change in Australia*. Sydney, University of New South Wales Press: 117–141.
- Rowland, D. T. (1986). *Immigration and ageing*. *Journal of the Australian Population Association* 3(1): 18–26.

- Rowland, D. T. (1991). *Ageing in Australia*. Melbourne, Vic, Longman Cheshire.
- Rowland, J. T., D. Basic, J. E. Storey and D. A. Conforti (2006). *The Rowland Universal Dementia Assessment Scale (RUDAS) and the Folstein MMSE in a multicultural cohort of elderly persons*. *International Psychogeriatrics* 18(01): 111–120.
- Rumpsfeld, M., S. P. McDonald, D. M. Purdie, J. Collins and D. W. Johnson (2004). *Predictors of baseline peritoneal transport status in Australian and New Zealand peritoneal dialysis patients*. *American Journal of Kidney Diseases* 43(3): 492–501.
- Runci, S. (2004). *Ethno-specific homes help dementia patients*. *Australian Nursing Journal*, Vol 12:33.
- Runci, S. J., B. J. Eppingstall and D. W. O'Connor (2012). *A comparison of verbal communication and psychiatric medication use by Greek and Italian residents with dementia in Australian ethno-specific and mainstream aged care facilities*. *Int Psychogeriatr* 24(5): 733–741.
- Runci, S. J., D. W. O'Connor and J. R. Redman (2005). *Language needs and service provision for older persons from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in south-east Melbourne residential care facilities*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing* 24(3): 157–161.
- Runci, S. J., J. R. Redman and D. W. O'Connor (2005). *Language use of older Italian-background persons with dementia in mainstream and ethno-specific residential care*. *International Psychogeriatrics* 17(04): 699–708.
- Runci, S. J., J. R. Redman and D. W. O'Connor (2006). *Language-relevant interventions for verbally disruptive behaviors in dementia*. *Int Psychogeriatr* 18(1): 181–184.
- Russell, J., V. Flood, H. Yeatman and P. Mitchell (2011). *Food security in older Australians*. *Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior* 43(2).
- Schofield, H (1998). *Family Caregivers, Disability, Illness and Ageing*. Victorian Health Promotion Foundation.
- Sedger, R. and D. Boyde (2008). *Project Report on the Study into the Needs of Carers from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities in the Nepean Area*. Nepean Home and Community Care Access Project.
- Severino, G. A. and W. D. G. Haynes (2010). *Development of an Italian version of the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales*. *Psychology Health & Medicine* 15(5): 607–621.
- Shah, A., M. Dalvi and T. Thompson (2005). *Behavioural and psychological signs and symptoms of dementia across cultures: current status and the future*. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry* 20(12):1187–1195.
- Shah, A., P. Doe and K. Deverill (2008). *Ethnic minority elders: are they neglected in published geriatric psychiatry literature?* *International Psychogeriatrics* 20(05): 1041–1045.
- Shahwan-Akl, L. (2010). *Cardiovascular disease risk factors among adult Australian-Lebanese in Melbourne*. *International Journal of Research in Nursing* 1: 1.
- Shanley, C., D. Boughtwood, J. Adams, Y. Santalucia, H. Kyriazopoulos, D. Pond and J. Rowland (2012). *A qualitative study into the use of formal services for dementia by carers from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities*. *BMC Health Services Research* 12.
- Shanley, C., D. Leone, Y. Santalucia, J. Adams, J. E. Ferrerosa-Rojas, F. Kourouche, S. Gava and Y. Wu (2013). *Qualitative research on dementia in ethnically diverse communities: Fieldwork challenges and opportunities*. *American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias* 28(3): 278–283.
- Shaw, B. (2010). *Opportunities to Improve Links between Primary Care and Palliative Care: Research into how GPs involved in providing palliative and end of life care services to patients overcome barriers to providing this care*. ANU Medical School.
- Sneesby, L., R. Satchell, P. Good and P. van der Riet (2011). *Death and dying in Australia: perceptions of a Sudanese community*. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 67(12): 2696–2702.

- Social Policy Research Centre (2013). *Supporting older people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds*. Research to Practice Briefing 4, Sydney. The Benevolent Society and SPRC.
- Soendergaard, B. and C. Norrby (2006). *Language maintenance and shift in the Danish community in Melbourne*. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 2006(180): 105–121.
- Sood, S., P. J. Gow, J. M. Christie and P. W. Angus (2004). *Epidemiology of primary biliary cirrhosis in Victoria, Australia: High prevalence in migrant populations*. *Gastroenterology* 127(2): 470–475.
- Southcott, J. and D. Joseph (2009). *Belonging to a Victorian community choir: Ageing, music and culture*. Proceedings of the Joint Conference of XXXIst ANZARME Annual Conference and the 1st Conference of the Music Educators Research Centre (MERC). Melbourne, Vic., ANZARME: 273–280.
- Spiteri, J. (2009). *The health and wellbeing of older people in our community*. Synergy: Newsletter of the Australian Transcultural Mental Health Network(1): 14.
- Stanaway, F. F., F. M. Blyth, R. G. Cumming, V. Naganathan, D. J. Handelsman, L. M. Waite, P. N. Sambrook, H. M. Creasey, M. J. Seibel and D. G. Le Couteur (2011). *Back pain in older male Italian-born immigrants in Australia: The importance of socioeconomic factors*. *European Journal of Pain* 15(1): 70–76.
- Stanaway, F. F., H. L. Kendig, F. M. Blyth, R. G. Cumming, V. Naganathan and L. M. Waite (2011). *Subjective social support in older male Italian-born immigrants in Australia*. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology* 26(2): 205–220.
- Stanaway, F. F., R. G. Cumming, V. Naganathan, F. M. Blyth, D. J. Handelsman, D. G. Le Couteur, L. M. Waite, H. M. Creasey, M. J. Seibel and P. N. Sambrook (2011). *Ethnicity and falls in older men: Low rate of falls in Italian-born men in Australia*. *Urban Studies* 40(5): 595–601.
- Stanaway, F. F., R. G. Cumming, V. Naganathan, F. M. Blyth, H. M. Creasey, L. M. Waite, D. J. Handelsman and M. J. Seibel (2010). *Depressive symptoms in older male Italian immigrants in Australia: The Concord Health and Ageing in Men Project*. *Medical Journal of Australia* 192(3): 158–162.
- State Government of Victoria (2013). *Population diversity in Victoria: 2011 Census Local Government Areas*. State Government of Victoria.
- State Government of Victoria Department of Health (2010). *Use of HACC services across regions, local government areas, and Victoria-wide*. State Government of Victoria Department of Health.
- Stewart, J. H., M. R. E. McCredie and S. P. McDonald (2004). *Incidence of end-stage renal disease in overseas-born, compared with Australian-born, non-Indigenous Australians*. *Nephrology* 9(4): 247–252.
- Storey, J. E., J. T. J. Rowland, D. A. Conforti and H. G. Dickson (2004). *The Rowland Universal Dementia Assessment Scale (RUDAS): a multicultural cognitive assessment scale*. *International Psychogeriatrics* 16(01): 13–31.
- Storey, J., J. Rowland, D. Basic and D. Conforti (2002). *Accuracy of the Clock Drawing Test for Detecting dementia in a multicultural sample of elderly Australian patients*. *International Psychogeriatrics* 14(03): 259–271.
- Tan, J., L. Ward and T. Ziaian (2010). *Experiences of Chinese immigrants and Anglo-Australians ageing in Australia: A cross-cultural perspective on successful ageing*. *Journal of Health Psychology* 15(5): 697–706.
- Tan, J., L. Ward and T. Ziaian (2011). *Comparing definitions of successful ageing: The case of Anglo- and Chinese-Australians*. *E-Journal of Applied Psychology* 7(1): 15–21.
- Tang, G. W. G., S. Dennis and E. Comino (2009). *Anxiety and depression in Chinese patients attending an Australian GP clinic*. *Australian Family Physician* 38(7): 552–555.
- Team, V., M. Markovic and L. Manderson (2007). *Family caregivers: Russian-speaking Australian women's access to welfare support*. *Health & Social Care in the Community* 15(5): 397–406.

Teshuva, K. (2010). *Caring for older survivors of genocide and mass trauma*. Australian Institute for Primary Care & Ageing, La Trobe University.

The Italian Association of Assistance (2005). *An Investigation of the use of Aged Care Services by the Italian Community in Northern Sydney*. Report from The Italian Association of Assistance, Sydney.

The Italian Association of Assistance (2005). *An Investigation of the use of Aged Care Services by the Italian Community in West/South West Sydney*. Report from The Italian Association of Assistance, Sydney.

The State of Queensland (Queensland Health). (2013). *Multicultural Health – Information for Health Workers*. From http://www.health.qld.gov.au/multicultural/health_workers/for_hlth_workers.asp

Thomas, T. (2003). *Aged immigrants: The forgotten older adults*. *Clinical Psychologist* 7(1): 56–58.

Thomas, T. (2003). *Older migrants and their families in Australia*. *Family Matters Spring/Summer* (66): 40–45.

Tinney, J., S. M. Lee, D. LoGiudice, R. Purchase, V. Rayner and B. Haralambous (2013). *Interpreter mediated cognitive assessments – stakeholder experiences informing guidelines and training DVD and use of video conferencing software*. National Ageing Research Institute.

Toczek, P. (2009). *Demystifying Mental Health in Ethnic Communities: Multicultural Mental Health Project Evaluation*. Australian Polish Community Services.

Tracey, E. A., D. M. Roder and D. C. Currow (2012). *What factors affect the odds of NSW cancer patients presenting with localised as opposed to more advanced cancer?* *Cancer Causes & Control* 23(2): 255–262.

Tracey, E., D. Roder, H. Zorbas, E. Villanueva, P. Jelfs and J. Bishop (2008). *Survival and degree of spread for female breast cancers in New South Wales from 1980 to 2003: implications for cancer control*. *Cancer Causes & Control* 19(10): 1121–1130.

Tran, D. T., L. Jorm, S. Lujic, H. Bambrick and M. Johnson (2012). *Country of birth recording in Australian hospital morbidity data: accuracy and predictors*. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 36(4): 310–316.

Tran, D. T., L. R. Jorm, M. Johnson, H. Bambrick and S. Lujic (2013). *Prevalence and risk factors of Type 2 diabetes in older Vietnam-born Australians*. *Journal of Community Health*: 1–9.

Trewin, D. (2003). *Census of population and housing: Ageing in Australia 2001*. Belconnen, ACT, Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Tsang, E. Y. L., P. Liamputtong and J. Pierson (2004). *The views of older Chinese people in Melbourne about their quality of life*. *Ageing and Society* 24(1): 51–74.

Tsianikas, M., C. Hurley, M. Skaltsas, L. Newman and R. Walker (2011). *The social support and service needs of Australia's aging Greek migrants: a literature review*. *Modern Greek Studies Australia & New Zealand* 15: 274–286.

Tsingas, C. (1998). *Forty years later: A demographic and needs analysis study of Victoria's Australian Greek Elders*. Melbourne, Fronditha Australian Greek Society for Care of the Elderly.

Vickrey, B., T. Strickland, J. Fitten, G. Adams, F. Ortiz and R. Hays (2007). *Ethnic Variations in Dementia Caregiving Experiences: Insights from Focus Groups*. *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment* 15(2/3): 233–249.

Victorian Carer Service Network. (2010). *National respite for carers program – Victorian demographic profile*. From <http://www.nrcpguide.infoxchange.net.au/node/64>

Vrantsidis, F., B. Haralambous, X. Lin, S. J. Runci, V. Rayner, B. Dow, D. W. O'Connor and D. LoGiudice (2011). *The assessment of older people with dementia and depression of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse backgrounds: A review of current practice and the development of guidelines for Victorian Aged Care Assessment Services*. National Ageing Research Institute (NARI).

- Vrantsidis, F., D. LoGiudice, B. Dow, V. Rayner, S. J. Runci and D. W. O'Connor (2011). *A review of available translated cognitive assessment tools to assess older people from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds*. National Ageing Research Institute.
- Wahlqvist, M. L., I. Darmadi-Blackberry, A. Kouris-Blazos, D. Jolley, B. Steen, W. Lukito and Y. Horie (2005). *Does diet matter for survival in long-lived cultures?* *Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 14(1): 2–6.
- Walker, R., L. Newman, M. Tsianikas, G. Panagiotopoulos and C. Hurley (2013). *The perspective of older Greek-Australians towards changes in the nature of family support: Implications for family care policies*. *Journal of Aging and Social Policy* 25(4): 320–334.
- Wang, H., M. Davies, P. Grimbeck and K. K. Loke (2004). *Participation by Chinese Australians in community group educational activities: Impact on life satisfaction and well-being*. *Educating: Weaving Research into Practice*, Vol 3. B. Bartlett, F. Bryer and D. Roebuck, Griffith University: 224–235.
- Wang, Y. Y., J. A. Simpson, A. E. Wluka, D. M. Urquhart, D. R. English, G. G. Giles, S. Graves and F. M. Cicuttini (2009). *Reduced rates of primary joint replacement for osteoarthritis in Italian and Greek migrants to Australia: the Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study*. *Arthritis Research & Therapy* 11(3).
- Warburton, J. and C. Stirling (2007). *Factors affecting volunteering among older rural and city dwelling adults in Australia*. *Educational Gerontology* 33(1): 23–43.
- Warburton, J. and D. McLaughlin (2005). *'Lots of little kindnesses': Valuing the role of older Australians as informal volunteers in the community*. *Ageing & Society* 25(5): 715–730.
- Warburton, J. and D. McLaughlin (2007). *Passing on our culture: How older Australians from diverse cultural backgrounds contribute to civil society*. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology* 22(1): 47–60.
- Warburton, J., H. Bartlett and V. Rao (2009). *Ageing and cultural diversity: Policy and practice issues*. *Australian Social Work* 62(2).
- Ward, B. M., K. S. Anderson and M. S. Sheldon (2005). *Patterns of home and community care service delivery to culturally and linguistically diverse residents of rural Victoria*. *Australian Journal of Rural Health* 13(6): 348–352.
- Ward, B., J. Ellis and K. Anderson, K. (2005). *Barriers to the provision of home and community care services to culturally and linguistically diverse populations in rural Australia*. *Australian Journal of Primary Health* 11(2): 147–155.
- Warnes, A. M., K. Friedrich, L. Kellaher and S. Torres (2004). *The diversity and welfare of older migrants in Europe*. *Ageing and Society* 24(3).
- Weber, M. F., E. Banks and F. Sitas (2011). *Smoking in migrants in New South Wales, Australia: Report on data from over 100 000 participants in the 45 and Up Study*. *Drug and Alcohol Review* 30(6): 597–605.
- Weber, M. F., E. Banks, D. P. Smith, D. O'Connell and F. Sitas (2009). *Cancer screening among migrants in an Australian cohort; cross-sectional analyses from the 45 and Up Study*. *Bmc Public Health* 9.
- Westbrook, M. and V. Legge (1992). *Ethno-specific and mainstream nursing homes: A survey of residents from non-English speaking backgrounds*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing* 11: 13–20.
- Weston, R., L. Qu and G. Soriano (2003). *Australia's ageing yet diverse population*. *Family Matters Spring/Summer(66): 6–13*.
- White, L. and C. Klinner (2012). *Medicine use of elderly Chinese and Vietnamese immigrants and attitudes to home medicines review*. *Australian Journal of Primary Health* 18(1): 50–55.
- Wilkins, R. (2007). *The changing socio-demographic composition of poverty in Australia: 1982 to 2004*. *Australian Journal of Social Issues* 42(4): 481–501.

- Williams, A., E. Manias, D. Liew, H. Gock and A. Gorelik (2012). *Working with CALD groups: Testing the feasibility of an intervention to improve medication self management in people with kidney disease, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease*. *Renal Society of Australasia Journal* 8(2): 62–69.
- Williams, G. M., C. M. Cartwright, M. A. Steinberg and J. A. King (1999). *A double jeopardy? NESB and ageing*. Brisbane, Multicultural Affairs Queensland, Queensland Department of the Premier and Cabinet.
- Wong, D. F. K., A. Y. K. Lam, A. Poon and A. Y. M. Chow (2012). *Gender differences in mental health literacy among Chinese-speaking Australians in Melbourne, Australia*. *International Journal of Social Psychiatry* 58(2): 178–185.
- Wong, K. C. and Z. Q. Wang (2008). *Importance of native language in a population-based health survey among ethnic Chinese in Australia*. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 32(4): 322–324.
- Wu, H. Z. Y., L. F. Low, S. Xiao and H. Brodaty (2009). *A pilot study of differences in behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia in nursing home residents in Sydney and Shanghai*. *International Psychogeriatrics* 21(03): 476–484.
- Wu, H. Z. Y., L. F. Low, S. Xiao and H. Brodaty (2009). *Differences in psychological morbidity among Australian and Chinese caregivers of persons with dementia in residential care*. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry* 24(12): 1343–1351.
- Yang, X. J., B. Haralambous, J. Angus and K. Hill (2008). *Older Chinese Australians: understanding of falls and fall prevention: exploring their needs for information*. *Australian Journal of Primary Health Care* 14(1): 36–42.
- Yeboah, C., B. Bowers and C. Rolls (2013). *Culturally and linguistically diverse older adults relocating to residential aged care*. *Contemporary Nurse: A Journal for the Australian Nursing Profession* 44(1): 50–61.
- Yeo, G. and D. Gallagher-Thompson (2006). *Ethnicity and the dementias*. New York, Routledge.
- Young, A. F., J. R. Powers and S. L. Bell (2006). *Attrition in longitudinal studies: Who do you lose?* *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 30(4): 353–361.
- Young, R. (2008). *Ageing is for everyone*. *Australian Mosaic* (20): 17–18.
- Zabbal, N. (2012). *Pathways to Employment for Migrants in the Community Services Industry*. OTEN Multicultural Education Unit, Western Sydney Institute, TAFE NSW.
- Zogalis, G. (2008). *Mental health and CALD seniors*. *Australian Mosaic* (20): 36–38.

Appendix H: Information about selected Australian longitudinal studies and data resources

45 and Up Study	
Link to study website:	https://www.saxinstitute.org.au/our-work/45-up-study/
Purpose:	'45 and Up' looks at the general health of the ageing population and reports on health problems and areas of concern. The information will then be used to direct future medical research and health care policy.
Location:	New South Wales
Data collection:	Baseline questionnaire was mailed to people in the target age range selected at random from the Medicare Australia enrolment database. The baseline data collected covers more than 250,000 men and women aged 45 and over.
Questions relevant to CALD participants:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In which country were you born? ▶ What year did you first come to live in Australia for one year or more? ▶ What is your ancestry? (up to two selections and fill in the blank) ▶ Do you speak a language other than English at home (yes/no)
Link to list of publications using study data:	https://www.saxinstitute.org.au/publications/45-and-up-study-research/
Publications from study identified in review project:	<p>Feng, X., T. Astell-Burt and G. S. Kolt (2013). <i>Do social interactions explain ethnic differences in psychological distress and the protective effect of local ethnic density? A cross-sectional study of 226 487 adults in Australia</i>. <i>BMJ Open</i> 3(5).</p> <p>Jorm, L. R., S. R. Walter, S. Lujic, J. E. Byles and H. L. Kendig (2010). <i>Home and community care services: a major opportunity for preventive health care</i>. <i>BMC Geriatrics</i> 10.</p> <p>Tran, D. T., L. Jorm, S. Lujic, H. Bambrick and M. Johnson (2012). <i>Country of birth recording in Australian hospital morbidity data: accuracy and predictors</i>. <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> 36(4): 310–316.</p> <p>Tran, D. T., L. R. Jorm, M. Johnson, H. Bambrick and S. Lujic (2013). <i>Prevalence and Risk Factors of Type 2 Diabetes in Older Vietnam-Born Australians</i>. <i>Journal of Community Health</i>: 1–9.</p> <p>Weber, M. F., E. Banks and F. Sitas (2011). <i>Smoking in migrants in New South Wales, Australia: Report on data from over 100 000 participants in the 45 and Up Study</i>. <i>Drug and Alcohol Review</i> 30(6): 597–605.</p> <p>Weber, M. F., E. Banks, D. P. Smith, D. O'Connell and F. Sitas (2009). <i>Cancer screening among migrants in an Australian cohort: cross-sectional analyses from the 45 and Up Study</i>. <i>BMC Public Health</i> 9.</p>

Australian Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ALSA)

Link to study website:	http://www.flinders.edu.au/sabs/fcas/alsa/
Purpose:	The general purpose of the ALSA study is to gain further understanding of how social, biomedical and environmental factors are associated with age related changes in health and wellbeing of persons aged 70 years and over. Emphasis is given in the overall study to defining and exploring the concept of healthy, active ageing, particularly in a South Australian context.
Location:	South Australia
Data collection:	11 waves of data collection starting in 1992/3 (n=2,087 people aged 70+) to 2010. n=791 participants included in wave 6 in the year 2000. Average age of participant in 2010 was 91 years old.
Questions relevant to CALD participants:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In which country were you born? ▶ When did you arrive in Australia? ▶ Nationality ('how you describe yourself')? ▶ Do you speak a language other than English as home? ▶ Do you have any difficulty understanding or speaking English? ▶ Are you usually able to carry on a conversation with a person who speaks only English? ▶ What is your preferred language? ▶ Does anyone interpret for you? ▶ Who is your main interpreter?
Link to list of publications using ALSA data:	http://www.flinders.edu.au/sabs/fcas/alsa/bibliography.cfm
Publications from study identified in review project:	None

Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health (ALSWH)

Link to study website:	http://www.alswh.org.au/
Purpose:	A longitudinal population-based survey examining the health of over 40,000 Australian women. The project takes a comprehensive view of all aspects of health throughout a woman's lifespan and has an international reputation for its multidisciplinary methodology.
Location:	National
Data collection:	6 waves of data collection to date Old-Cohort (born 1921–26), 1996 (n=12,431) to 2011 (n=4,055) Mid-Cohort (born 1946 – 51), 1996 (n=13,715) to 2010 (10,011)
Questions relevant to CALD participants:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In which country were you born? ▶ When did you move to Australia? ▶ Do you usually speak another language at home other than English? ▶ How well do you speak English?
Link to list of publications using study data:	http://www.alswh.org.au/publications-and-reports/published-papers

Publications from study identified in review project:	Brilleman, S. L., N. A. Pachana and A. J. Dobson (2010). <i>The impact of attrition on the representativeness of cohort studies of older people</i> . BMC Medical Research Methodology 10.
Concord Health and Ageing in Men Project (CHAMP)	
Link to study website:	http://sydney.edu.au/research/opportunities/opportunities/48
Purpose:	The Concord Health and Ageing in Men Project (CHAMP) is one of the world's largest and most comprehensive study of the health of older men ever conducted anywhere in the world. CHAMP involves 1,705 men aged 70 years and older recruited from the community living near Concord Hospital in Sydney's inner west.
Location:	Sydney
Data collection:	1705 men aged 70+ were recruited during 2005 and 2006 and five-year follow-up examinations completed 2013.
Questions relevant to CALD participants:	Not available
Link to list of publications using study data:	http://www.cera.edu.au/cera_publications/pubs_CHAMP.html
Publications from study identified in review project:	<p>Gnjidic, D., F. F. Stanaway, R. Cumming, L. Waite, F. Blyth, V. Naganathan, D. J. Handelsman, D. G. Le Couteur and A. Bayer (2012). <i>Mild Cognitive Impairment Predicts Institutionalization among Older Men: A Population-Based Cohort Study</i>. PLoS ONE 7(9): 1–8.</p> <p>Litchfield, M. J., R. G. Cumming, D. P. Smith, V. Naganathan, D. G. le Couteur, L. M. Waite, F. M. Blyth and D. J. Handelsman (2012). <i>Prostate-specific antigen levels in men aged 70 years and over: Findings from the CHAMP study</i>. Medical Journal of Australia 196(6): 395–398.</p> <p>Nabipour, I., R. Cumming, D. J. Handelsman, M. Litchfield, V. Naganathan, L. Waite, H. Creasey, M. Janu, D. Le Couteur, P. N. Sambrook and M. J. Seibel (2011). <i>Socioeconomic status and bone health in community-dwelling older men: the CHAMP Study</i>. Osteoporosis International 22(5): 1343–1353.</p> <p>Stanaway, F. F., F. M. Blyth, R. G. Cumming, V. Naganathan, D. J. Handelsman, L. M. Waite, P. N. Sambrook, H. M. Creasey, M. J. Seibel and D. G. Le Couteur (2011). <i>Back pain in older male Italian-born immigrants in Australia: The importance of socioeconomic factors</i>. European Journal of Pain 15(1): 70–76.</p> <p>Stanaway, F. F., R. G. Cumming, V. Naganathan, F. M. Blyth, H. M. Creasey, L. M. Waite, D. J. Handelsman and M. J. Seibel (2010). <i>Depressive symptoms in older male Italian immigrants in Australia: the Concord Health and Ageing in Men Project</i>. Medical Journal of Australia 192(3): 158–162.</p> <p>Stanaway, F. F., R. G. Cumming, V. Naganathan, F. M. Blyth, D. J. Handelsman, D. G. Le Couteur, L. M. Waite, H. M. Creasey, M. J. Seibel and P. N. Sambrook (2011). <i>Ethnicity and falls in older men: low rate of falls in Italian-born men in Australia</i>. Urban Studies 40(5): 595–601.</p> <p>Stanaway, F. F., H. L. Kendig, F. M. Blyth, R. G. Cumming, V. Naganathan and L. M. Waite (2011). <i>Subjective Social Support in Older Male Italian-Born Immigrants in Australia</i>. Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology 26(2): 205–220.</p>

Study of Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia (SDAC – an ABS study)

Link to study website:	http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4430.0Explanatory%20Notes5002012?OpenDocument
Purpose:	<p>The aim of the survey is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ measure the prevalence of disability in Australia ▶ measure the need for support of older people and those with disability ▶ provide a demographic and socio-economic profile of people with disability, older people and carers compared with the general population ▶ estimate the number of and provide information about people who provide care to people with disability, long-term health conditions and older people. <p>The survey collected data from three target populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ people with disability ▶ older people (i.e. those aged 65 years and over) ▶ people who care for persons with disability, long-term health conditions or older people
Location:	National
Data collection:	Most recent data available in 2012. Similar surveys have been conducted in 1981, 1988, 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2009.
Questions relevant to CALD participants:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Country of birth ▶ Year of arrival in Australia ▶ Main language spoken at home ▶ Proficiency in spoken English
Link to list of publications using study data:	<p>Link to list of releases of this data via the ABS website:</p> <p>http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/second+level+view?ReadForm&prodno=4430.0&viewtitle=Disability,%20Ageing%20and%20Carers,%20Australia:%20Summary%20of%20Findings~2012~Latest~13/11/2013&tabname=Past%20Future%20Issues&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=&</p>
Publications from study identified in review project:	<p>Carers Australia (2013). <i>Culturally and linguistically diverse carers in Australia: background report</i>. Carers Australia 40.</p> <p>Jenkins, A., F. Rowland, P. Angus and C. Hales (2003). <i>The future supply of informal care, 2003 to 2013: alternative scenarios</i>. AIHW cat. no. AGE 32 Canberra: AIHW.</p> <p>Hugo, G. (2007). <i>Contextualising the 'crisis in aged care' in Australia: A demographic perspective</i>. Australian Journal of Social Issues 42(2): 169–182.</p> <p>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2004). <i>Carers in Australia: assisting frail older people and people with a disability</i>. AIHW Cat No. AGE 41, Canberra: AIHW.</p>

The Dubbo study of the Health of the Elderly

Link to study website:	http://dubbostudy.org/the-dubbo-study-an-australian-prospective-community-study-of-the-health-of-elderly-2/
Purpose:	<p>The Dubbo Study began in 1987 as a longitudinal community study of people born before 1930 living in the town of Dubbo, NSW. The study has classic epidemiological goals, namely to identify patterns and predictors of mortality, hospitalisation and need for residential care. It is a biomedical and social science investigation of healthy ageing, service use, delay of disability and age-related diseases such as cardiovascular diseases and dementia.</p> <p>A new phase to the study began in 2000 to investigate Assets and Health Dynamics in an 'old old' population. The aim of this new phase was to model how three kinds of resources – income and assets, government entitlements and informal care services – modify expected changes in health or family circumstances in later life. The specific objectives were to model hospital use, residential care admission, informal community care, pension and benefit receipt, pharmaceutical benefit use and income and assets in an older cohort.</p>
Location:	Dubbo, New South Wales
Data collection:	<p>1988 – Wave 1 – A group of 2,805 residents (1,233 men and 1,572 women) aged 59–98 were first interviewed in 1988 and have been followed to the present with continuous 'cold pursuit' of death, hospitalisation and residential care data.</p> <p>2000 – Wave 2, 1,089 participants</p>
Questions relevant to CALD participants:	90% of the Wave 1 sample Australia-born. Unable to locate questionnaire.
Link to list of publications using study data:	http://dubbostudy.org/bibliography/
Publications from study identified in review project:	None

Housing, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA)

Link to study website:	http://www.melbourneinstitute.com/hilda/
Purpose:	A household-based panel study which began in 2001. It collects information about economic and subjective wellbeing, labour market dynamics and family dynamics.
Location:	National
Data collection:	11 waves of data collection to date Wave 1 (n=7,862 households and n=19,914 individuals) Wave 11 (households plus n=20,000+ individuals – some continuing, some new)
Questions relevant to CALD participants:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In which country were you born? ▶ In what year did you come to Australia? ▶ Is English the 1st language you learned as a child? ▶ Birthplace of mother and father <p>*Later waves of data collection also contain questions about visa type and citizenship.</p>
Link to list of publications using study data:	http://www.melbourneinstitute.com/hilda/biblio/
Publications from study identified in review project:	Cobb-Clark, D. and S. Stillman (2008). <i>Emigration and the age profile of retirement among immigrants</i> . IZA Journal of Migration 2(20).

Longitudinal Study of Immigrants to Australia (LSIA)

Link to study website:	http://www.immi.gov.au/media/research/lisia/
Purpose:	<p>This study provides outcomes of three groups of migrants. Those who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Arrived in Australia between September 1993 and August 1995 ▶ Arrived in Australia between September 1999 and August 2000 ▶ Either arrived in Australia, or were granted a permanent visa in Australia between December 2004 and March 2005 <p>The outcomes have provided a solid evidence base for assessment of various Commonwealth programs and policies, and have also been used in a wide range of academic research.</p>
Location:	National
Data collection:	LSIA 1 had a sample of 5192 primary applicants LSIA 2 had a sample of 3124 primary applicants LSIA 3 had a sample of 9865 primary applicants
Questions relevant to CALD participants:	Detailed information – immigration data
Link to list of publications using study data:	http://www.immi.gov.au/media/research/lisia/bibliography.pdf
Publications from study identified in review project:	Khoo, S. E. (2010). <i>Health and Humanitarian Migrants' Economic Participation</i> . Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health 12(3): 327–339.

North-West Adelaide Health Study (NWAHS)

Link to study website:	http://www.nwadelaidhealthstudy.org/project_overview.asp http://health.adelaide.edu.au/pros/data/nwahs/
Purpose:	The North West Adelaide Health Study (NWAHS) is a cohort study of chronic disease and health-related risk factors, from both self-reported and biomedically measured information, established to help provide better health for people living in the north-western region of Adelaide.
Location:	South Australia
Data collection:	The cohort study comprises a randomly selected sample of approximately 4000 adults who were recruited during Stage 1 of the study, between December 1999 and July 2003. Stage 2 of the study was conducted between May 2004 and February 2006. Just over 90% of participants helped by completing the telephone and postal questionnaire, and approximately 80% of the cohort returned for their second clinic visit. Stage 3 of the study was conducted between June 2008 and August 2010.
Questions relevant to CALD participants:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Country of birth ▶ Year of arrival in Australia
Link to list of publications using study data:	http://health.adelaide.edu.au/pros/docs/presentations/201212JournalPublicationsacceptedreferencelist.pdf
Publications from study identified in review project:	None

Personality & Total Health through Life Study (PaTH)

Link to study website:	http://crahw.anu.edu.au/research/projects/personality-total-health-path-through-life
Purpose:	The Personality & Total Health (PATH) Through Life project is a large, on-going, population-based, longitudinal cohort study comprising approximately 7500 participants ranging from early to late adulthood. The project aims to track and define the lifespan course of depression, anxiety, substance use and cognitive ability, identify environmental risk and protective factors within these domains, and examine the relationships between depression, anxiety and substance use with cognitive ability and dementia.
Location:	ACT
Data collection:	The PATH Through Life project is a 20 year longitudinal cohort study of 7,485 young (aged 20–24 at baseline), midlife (aged 40–44 at baseline) and older (aged 60–64 at baseline) adults randomly sampled from the electoral roll of the Australian Capital Territory and the nearby city of Queanbeyan.
Questions relevant to CALD participants:	Unable to locate questionnaire
Link to list of publications using study data:	http://crahw.anu.edu.au/research/projects/personality-total-health-path-through-life/published-papers
Publications from study identified in review project:	None

Sydney Older Person Study (SOPS)

Link to study website:	http://www.sesahs.nsw.gov.au/powh/arc/dwnlds/SOPS%20Overview.pdf
Purpose:	The Sydney Older Persons Study was set up in 1992–3 to examine the social, environmental and biological determinants of normal (healthy) ageing and of age-related diseases, disability and service use in the old-old, with 3 year follow-up in 1995–6
Location:	Sydney, New South Wales
Data collection:	<p>Between 1992–3 the Sydney Older Persons Study enrolled two random samples (“veterans” and “community”) of n=647 community-living older people aged 75 to 98 years living in eight LGAs in the Inner West of Sydney (with 17 subjects common to both samples).</p> <p>Longitudinal study of health and ageing in n=630 subjects, over 5 waves of data collection, with equal numbers of men and women.</p>
Questions relevant to CALD participants:	Unable to locate questionnaire
Link to list of publications using study data:	Unable to locate publications list
Publications from study identified in review project:	None

Table H1: Information about other available data resources

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)	
Purpose:	The ABS is Australia's national statistics agency. The ABS provides key statistics on a wide range of economic, environmental and social issues, to assist and encourage informed decision making, research and discussion within governments and the community. The ABS has a number of data collections relevant to information about older and CALD populations including the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers Australia, National Health Surveys, statistics about Migration to Australia, ethnicity and the National Population & Housing Census which takes place every five years.
Link to resource:	http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/c311215.nsf/web/Ageing (link to ageing page) http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/c311215.nsf/web/migrant+and+ethnicity (link to ethnicity and migration page)
Australian Data Archive	
Purpose:	The Australian Data Archive (ADA) provides a national service for the collection and preservation of digital research data and to make these data available for secondary analysis by academic researchers and other users.
Link to resource:	http://www.ada.edu.au/ada/home
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)	
Purpose:	The AIHW produces authoritative and comprehensive publications about key health and welfare issues in Australia. It also operates the National Aged Care Data Clearinghouse which supports the development of evidence-based policy and planning in aged care and provides aged care data, including through direct requests, to a range of stakeholders including policy makers, researchers, service providers and consumers.
Link to resource (ageing, disability and carers page):	www.aihw.gov.au www.aihw.gov.au/national-aged-care-data-clearinghouse/

Publications from AIHW identified in review project

- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2004). *Carers in Australia: Assisting frail older people and people with a disability*. Aged Care Series Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2004). *Community Aged Care Packages census 2002*. Aged care statistics series no. 17. Cat. no. AGE 35. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2004). *Diversity among older Australians in capital cities 1996–2011*. Canberra, ACT: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2006). *Dementia in Australia: National data analysis and development*. AIHW cat. no. AGE 53. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2007). *Older Australia at a glance: 4th edition*. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2010). *Dementia and the take-up of residential respite care: An analysis using the PIAC cohort*. Cat. no. CSI 9. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2011). *Dementia among aged care residents: First information from the Aged Care Funding Instrument*. Aged care statistics series no. 32. Cat. no. AGE 63. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2011). *Pathways in Aged Care: Program use after assessment*. Data Linkage Series no. 10. CSI 10. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2012). *Aged care packages in the community 2010–11: A statistical overview*. Aged care statistics series no. 37. Cat. no. AGE 69. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2012). *Residential aged care in Australia 2010–11: A statistical overview*. Aged care statistics series no. 36. Cat. no. AGE 68. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2012). *Dementia in Australia*. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2012). *Older people leaving hospital: A statistical overview of the Transition Care Program 2009–10 and 2010–11*. Aged care statistics series no. 38. Cat. no. AGE 71. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2012). *Palliative care services in Australia 2012*. Cat. no. HWI 120. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2012). *Younger people with disability in residential aged care: 2010–11*. AIHW bulletin no. 103. Cat. no. AUS 155. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2013). *Australia's welfare 2013*. Australia's welfare no. 11. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2013). *Depression in residential aged care 2008–2012*. Aged care statistics series no. 39. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2013). *Movement between hospital and residential aged care 2008–09*. Data linkage series no. 16. Cat. no. CSI 16. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2013). *Palliative care services in Australia 2013*. Cat. no. HWI 123. Canberra: AIHW.
-

References

1. Rao, D.V., J. Warburton, and H. Bartlett, *Health and Social Needs of Older Australians from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Backgrounds: Issues and Implications*. Australasian Journal on Ageing, 2006. 25(4): 174–179.
2. Migliorino, P., *The Ageing of the Post-War Migrants: A Challenge for Health Promotion and Service Delivery*. Health Voices: Journal of the Consumers Health Forum of Australia, 2010(6): 21–22.
3. Department of Social Services (2014) *Home Care Packages Program*.
4. National Aged Care Alliance, *The Gateway Service Delivery Model Advisory Paper*, 2013. NACA.
5. Low, L. F., N. Chilko, M. Gresham, S. Barter, and H. Brodaty, *An Update on the Pilot Trial of Consumer-Directed Care for Older Persons in Australia*. Australasian Journal on Ageing, 2012. 31(1): 47–51.
6. National Seniors Australia Productive Ageing Centre, *The Ageing Experience of Australians from Migrant Backgrounds*, 2011. Australian Government: Department of Health and Ageing.
7. Khoo, S. E., *Living Arrangements and Well-Being of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Older Adults*, 2011. National Seniors Productive Ageing Centre.
8. Wilkins, R., *The Changing Socio-Demographic Composition of Poverty in Australia: 1982 to 2004*. Australian Journal of Social Issues, 2007. 42(4): 481–501.
9. Campisi, S., *Preparing for Retirement*. Australian Mosaic, 2008(20): 11–12.
10. Goodall, K., P. Ward, and L. Newman, *Use of Information and Communication Technology to Provide Health Information: What Do Older Migrants Know, and What Do They Need to Know? Quality in Primary Care*, 2010. 18(1): 27–32.
11. Morse, C.A. and V. Messimeri-Kianidis, *Keeping It in the Family*. Social Work in Health Care, 2002. 34(3–4): 299–314.
12. Walker, R., L. Newman, M. Tsianikas, G. Panagiotopoulos, and C. Hurley, *The Perspective of Older Greek-Australians Towards Changes in the Nature of Family Support: Implications for Family Care Policies*. Journal of Aging and Social Policy, 2013. 25(4): 320–334.
13. Lo, M. and C. Russell, *Family Care: An Exploratory Study of Experience and Expectations among Older Chinese Immigrants in Australia*. Contemporary Nurse, 2007. 25(1–2): 31–38.
14. Morse, C.A. and R. Lau, eds. *In Care and on Call: The Endangered System of Australian Family-Based Caregiving*. ed. S. Carmel, C. Morse, and F.M. Torres-Gil. 2007, Baywood Publishing: Amityville, NY. p69–83.
15. Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs (AIMA), *Ageing in a Multicultural Society : The Situation of Migrants from Non-English-Speaking Countries*. 1985, Melbourne: Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs.
16. Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs (AIMA), *Community and Institutional Care for Aged Migrants in Australia : Research Findings*. 1986, Melbourne: Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs.
17. Rowland, D., *Pioneers Again: Immigrants and Ageing in Australia*. 1991, Canberra Australian Government Publishing Service, Bureau of Immigration Research.
18. Rowland, D., *Ethnicity and Ageing*, in *Ageing and Social Policy in Australia*, A. Borowski, S. Encel, and E. Ozanne, Editors. 1997, Cambridge University Press.

19. Rowland, D.T., *Immigration and Ageing*. Journal of the Australian Population Association, 1986. 3(1): 18–26.
20. Rowland, D.T., *Ageing in Australia*. 1991, Melbourne, Vic: Longman Cheshire 235.
21. Weber, M.F., E. Banks, and F. Sitas, *Smoking in Migrants in New South Wales, Australia: Report on Data from over 100 000 Participants in the 45 and up Study*. Drug and Alcohol Review, 2011. 30(6): 597–605.
22. Low, L.F., M. Camit, P. Todaro, F. Harrison, C. Gollan, S. Shen, and L. Langley, *An Untapped Resource: Older CALD Volunteers – Understanding Barriers and Motivations to Volunteering in NSW*, 2012. Funded by New South Wales Department of Family and Community Services.
23. Hugman, R., L. Bartolomei, and E. Pittaway, *It Is Part of Your Life until You Die: Older Refugees in Australia*. Australasian Journal on Ageing, 2004. 23(3): 147–149.
24. Refugee Health Research Centre, *A Profile of Victorian Seniors from Refugee Backgrounds Health and Wellbeing Needs and Access to Aged Care Health and Support Services*, 2005. La Trobe University.
25. Khoo, S.E., *Health and Humanitarian Migrants' Economic Participation*. Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health, 2010. 12(3): 327–339.
26. Tan, J., L. Ward, and T. Ziaian, *Experiences of Chinese Immigrants and Anglo-Australians Ageing in Australia a Cross-Cultural Perspective on Successful Ageing*. Journal of Health Psychology, 2010. 15(5): 697–706.
27. Tan, J., L. Ward, and T. Ziaian, *Comparing Definitions of Successful Ageing: The Case of Anglo- and Chinese-Australians*. E-Journal of Applied Psychology, 2011. 7(1): 15–21.
28. Feldman, S. and H. Radermacher, *Understanding Ageing Well in Culturally Diverse Older Males Living in Greater Shepparton*, 2011. Healthy Ageing Research Unit, Monash University.
29. Quine, S. and S. Morrell, *Fear of Loss of Independence and Nursing Home Admission in Older Australians*. Health & Social Care in the Community, 2007. 15(3): 212–220.
30. NSW Ministerial Advisory Committee on Ageing, *Older People and Housing: The Views of Older People: Southern Sydney, July 2003*, 2004. Ministerial Advisory Committee on Ageing, Sydney, NSW.
31. Michaels, J., T. Aylen, and R. Ogrin, *Development of a Translation Standard to Support the Improvement of Health Literacy and Provide Consistent High-Quality Information*. Australian Health Review, 2013. 37: 547–551.
32. Boughtwood, D., C. Shanley, J. Adams, Y. Santalucia, H. Kyriazopoulos, D. Pond, and J. Rowland, *Dementia Information for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities: Sources, Access and Considerations for Effective Practice*. Australian Journal of Primary Health, 2012. 18(3): 190–196.
33. Boughtwood, D., C. Shanley, J. Adams, Y. Santalucia, H. Kyriazopoulos, D. Pond, and J. Rowland, *Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Families Dealing with Dementia: An Examination of the Experiences and Perceptions of Multicultural Community Link Workers*. Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology, 2011. 26(4): 365–377.
34. Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria, *Reclaiming Respect and Dignity: Elder Abuse Prevention in Ethnic Communities*, 2009.
35. White, L. and C. Klinner, *Medicine Use of Elderly Chinese and Vietnamese Immigrants and Attitudes to Home Medicines Review*. Australian Journal of Primary Health, 2012. 18(1): 50–55.
36. Jowsey, T., J. Gillespie, and C. Aspin, *Effective Communication Is Crucial to Self-Management: The Experiences of Immigrants to Australia Living with Diabetes*. Chronic Illness, 2011. 7(1): 6–19.
37. Williams, A., E. Manias, D. Liew, H. Gock, and A. Gorelik, *Working with CALD Groups: Testing the Feasibility of an Intervention to Improve Medication Selfmanagement in People with Kidney Disease, Diabetes, and Cardiovascular Disease*. Renal Society of Australasia Journal, 2012. 8(2): 62–69.

38. Duane, F., C. While, C. Beanland, and S. Koch, *Making Medicines Manageable: A Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Perspective*, 2011. Royal District Nursing Service, Melbourne.
39. O'Callaghan, C. and S. Quine, *How Older Vietnamese Australian Women Manage Their Medicines*. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology*, 2007. 22(4): 405–419.
40. Bird, S., S. Feldman, H. Radermacher, C. Browning, and S. Thomas, *Factors Influencing the Physical Activity Levels of Older People from Culturally Diverse Communities: An Australian Experience*, 2007. Brimbank City Council, Maribyrnong City, Shire of Melton, Victoria.
41. Bird, S., W. Kurowski, S. Feldman, C. Browning, R. Lau, H. Radermacher, S. Thomas, and J. Sims, *The Influence of the Built Environment and Other Factors on the Physical Activity of Older Women from Different Ethnic Communities*. *Journal of Women & Aging*, 2009. 21(1): 33–47.
42. Bird, S., H. Radermacher, S. Feldman, J. Sims, W. Kurowski, C. Browning, and S. Thomas, *Factors Influencing the Physical Activity Levels of Older People from Culturally-Diverse Communities: An Australian Experience*. *Ageing & Society*, 2009. 29 (Special Issue 08): 1275–1294.
43. Caperchione, C., G. Kolt, R. Tennent, and W.K. Mummery, *Physical Activity Behaviours of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Women Living in Australia: A Qualitative Study of Socio-Cultural Influences*. *BMC Public Health*, 2011. 11(26).
44. Manderson, L. and S. Rapala, *Making Sense of Disruptions: Strategies of Re-Grounding of Ailing Polish Immigrants in Melbourne, Australia*. *Human Organization*, 2005. 64(4): 350–359.
45. Korkmaz Yaylagul, N. and T. Seedsman, *Ageing: The Common Denominator?* *Journal of Population Ageing*, 2012. 5: 257–269.
46. Alizadeh-Khoei, M., R. Mathews, and S. Hossain, *The Role of Acculturation in Health Status and Utilization of Health Services among the Iranian Elderly in Metropolitan Sydney*. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology*, 2011. 26(4): 397–405.
47. Chui, W.H., D. Ip, and C.W. Lui, *Veiled Entrapment: A Study of Social Isolation of Older Chinese Migrants in Brisbane, Queensland*. *Ageing and Society*, 2007. 27: 719.
48. Wang, H., M. Davies, P. Grimbeck, and K.K. Loke, *Participation by Chinese Australians in Community Group Educational Activities: Impact on Life Satisfaction and Well-Being*, in *Educating: Weaving Research into Practice, Vol 3*, B. Bartlett, F. Bryer, and D. Roebuck, Editors. 2004, Griffith University. p224–235.
49. Butow, P.N., M. Sze, P. Dugal-Beri, M. Mikhail, M. Eisenbruch, M. Jefford, P. Schofield, A. Girgis, M. King, and D. Goldstein, *From inside the Bubble: Migrants' Perceptions of Communication with the Cancer Team*. *Supportive Care in Cancer*, 2011. 19(2): 281–290.
50. Panagiotopoulos, G., R. Walker, and M. Luszcz, *A Comparison of Widowhood and Well-Being among Older Greek and British-Australian Migrant Women*. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 2013. 27(4).
51. Radermacher, H., S. Feldman, and S. Bird, *Food Security in Older Australians from Different Cultural Backgrounds*. *Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior*, 2010. 42(5): 328–336.
52. Millichamp, A. and D. Gallegos, *Meeting the Food Needs of Queensland's Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Aged Population: A Review of the Literature*, 2011. Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane.
53. Radermacher, H., S. Feldman, F. Lorains, and S. Bird, *Exploring the Role of Family and Older People's Access to Food in Different Cultures: Will the Children Be There to Help?* *Journal of Intergenerational Relationships*, 2010. 8(4): 354–368.
54. Millichamp, A. and D. Gallegos, *Meeting the Cultural Food Needs of Queensland's Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Aged: What Do Service Providers Say?*, 2012. Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane.

55. McDonald, T. and S. Kennedy, *Insights into the 'Healthy Immigrant Effect': Health Status and Health Service Use of Immigrants to Canada*. *Social Science & Medicine* 2004. 59: 1613–1627.
56. Burnley, I.H., *Generations, Mobility and Community: Geographies of Three Generations of Greek and Italian Ancestry in Sydney*. *Geographical Research*, 2005. 43(4): 379–392.
57. Warburton, J. and D. McLaughlin, *Passing on Our Culture: How Older Australians from Diverse Cultural Backgrounds Contribute to Civil Society*. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology*, 2007. 22(1): 47–60.
58. Warburton, J. and D. McLaughlin, 'Lots of Little Kindnesses': *Valuing the Role of Older Australians as Informal Volunteers in the Community*. *Ageing & Society*, 2005. 25(5): 715–730.
59. Access Economics, *Keeping Dementia Front of Mind: Incidence and Prevalence 2009–2050*, 2009. Alzheimer's Australia.
60. Low, L.F., F. Harrison, N.A. Kochan, B. Draper, M.J. Slavin, S. Reppermund, P.S. Sachdev, and H. Brodaty, *Can Mild Cognitive Impairment Be Accurately Diagnosed in English Speakers from Linguistic Minorities? Results from the Sydney Memory and Ageing Study*. *Am J Geriatr Psychiatry*, 2012. 20(10): 866–77.
61. Access Economics, *Dementia Prevalence and Incidence among Australians Who Do Not Speak English at Home*, 2006. Prepared for Alzheimer's Australia.
62. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Dementia in Australia: National Data Analysis and Development*, 2006. AIHW, Canberra.
63. Low, L.F., K.J. Anstey, S.M. Lackersteen, M. Camit, F. Harrison, B. Draper, and H. Brodaty, *Recognition, Attitudes and Causal Beliefs Regarding Dementia in Italian, Greek and Chinese Australians*. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*, 2010. 30(6): 499–508.
64. LoGiudice, D., A. Hassett, R. Cook, L. Flicker, and D. Ames, *Equity of Access to a Memory Clinic in Melbourne? Non-English Speaking Background Attenders Are More Severely Demented and Have Increased Rates of Psychiatric Disorders*. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry*, 2001. 16(3): 327–34.
65. Lee, S.M., X. Lin, B. Haralambous, B. Dow, F. Vratsidis, J. Tinney, I. Blackberry, N. Lautenschlager, and D.L. Giudice, *Factors Impacting on Early Detection of Dementia in Older People of Asian Background in Primary Healthcare*. *Asia-Pacific Psychiatry*, 2011. 3(3): 120–127.
66. Cultural and Indigenous Research Centre Australia, *CALD Dementia Strategic Model Literature Review, Report, Model*, 2008. New South Wales Government Department of Family & Community Services: Ageing, Disability & Home Care, New South Wales.
67. Boughtwood, D., C. Shanley, J. Adams, Y. Santalucia, H. Kyriazopoulos, J. Rowland, and D. Pond, *The Role of the Bilingual/Bicultural Worker in Dementia Education, Support and Care*. *Dementia*, 2013. 12(1): 7–21.
68. Benedetti, R., L. Cohen, and M. Taylor, "There's Really No Other Option": *Italian Australians' Experiences of Caring for a Family Member with Dementia*. *Journal of Women & Aging*, 2013. 25(2): 138–164.
69. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Dementia among Aged Care Residents: First Information from the Aged Care Funding Instrument*, 2011. AIHW, Canberra.
70. Tinney, J., S.M. Lee, D. LoGiudice, R. Purchase, V. Rayner, and B. Haralambous, *Interpreter Mediated Cognitive Assessments – Stakeholder Experiences Informing Guidelines and Training DVD and Use of Video Conferencing Software*, 2013. National Ageing Research Institute.
71. Plitas, A., A. Tucker, A. Kritikos, I. Walters, and F. Bardenhagen, *Comparative Study of the Cognitive Performance of Greek Australian and Greek National Elderly: Implications for Neuropsychological Practice*. *Australian Psychologist*, 2009. 44(1): 27–39.

72. Anderson, T.M., P.S. Sachdev, H. Brodaty, J.N. Trollor, and G. Andrews, *Effects of Sociodemographic and Health Variables on Mini-Mental State Exam Scores in Older Australians*. *The American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 2007. 15(6): 467–476.
73. Basic, D., A. Khoo, D. Conforti, J. Rowland, F. Vratsidis, D. LoGiudice, K. Hill, J. Harry, K. Lucero, and R. Prowse, *Rowland Universal Dementia Assessment Scale, Mini-Mental State Examination and General Practitioner Assessment of Cognition in a Multicultural Cohort of Community-Dwelling Older Persons with Early Dementia*. *Australian Psychologist*, 2009. 44(1): 40–53.
74. Rowland, J.T., D. Basic, J.E. Storey, and D.A. Conforti, *The Rowland Universal Dementia Assessment Scale (RUDAS) and the Folstein MMSE in a Multicultural Cohort of Elderly Persons*. *International Psychogeriatrics*, 2006. 18(01): 111–120.
75. National Ageing Research Institute, *Tip Sheet 3 – Cognitive Assessment and People from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Background*, 2011. Victorian Department of Health.
76. Runci, S.J., D.W. O'Connor, and J.R. Redman, *Language Needs and Service Provision for Older Persons from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Backgrounds in South-East Melbourne Residential Care Facilities*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing*, 2005. 24(3): 157–161.
77. Runci, S.J., J.R. Redman, and D.W. O'Connor, *Language-Relevant Interventions for Verbally Disruptive Behaviors in Dementia*. *Int Psychogeriatr*, 2006. 18(1): 181–4.
78. Hsu, M.C., W. Moyle, D. Creedy, and L. Venturato, *An Investigation of Aged Care Mental Health Knowledge of Queensland Aged Care Nurses*. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*, 2005. 14(1): 16–23.
79. MacKinlay, E., *Using Spiritual Reminiscence with a Small Group of Latvian Residents with Dementia in a Nursing Home: A Multifaith and Multicultural Perspective*. *Journal of Religion, Spirituality & Aging*, 2009. 21(4): 318–329.
80. Low, L. F., B. Draper, A. Cheng, B. Cruysmans, N. Hayward-Wright, Y.-H. Jeon, D. LoGiudice, H.Z.Y. Wu, G. Zogalis, and H. Brodaty, *Future Research on Dementia Relating to Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing*, 2009. 28(3): 144–148.
81. Low, L. F., *Lost before Translation: Challenges and Issues for People with Dementia from CALD Backgrounds*, in *Synergy: Newsletter of the Australian Transcultural Mental Health Network*. 2009. p15.
82. Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria, *A Better Way Mental Health and Aged Care – a Multicultural Perspective*, 2011.
83. Zogalis, G., *Mental Health and CALD Seniors*. *Australian Mosaic*, 2008(20): 36–38.
84. Minas, H., S. Klimidis, N. Ranieri, and G.W. Stuart, *Relative Prevalence of Psychological Morbidity in Older Immigrants*. *International Journal of Culture and Mental Health*, 2008. 1(1): 58–72.
85. Stanaway, F.F., R.G. Cumming, V. Naganathan, F.M. Blyth, H.M. Creasey, L.M. Waite, D.J. Handelsman, and M.J. Seibel, *Depressive Symptoms in Older Male Italian Immigrants in Australia: The Concord Health and Ageing in Men Project*. *Medical Journal of Australia*, 2010. 192(3): 158–162.
86. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Depression in Residential Aged Care 2008–2012*, 2013. AIHW, Canberra.
87. Almeida, O.P., P. Norman, G. Hankey, K. Jamrozik, and L. Flicker, *Successful Mental Health Aging: Results from a Longitudinal Study of Older Australian Men*. *The American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 2006. 14(1): 27–35.
88. Butow, P.N., L. Aldridge, M.L. Bell, M. Sze, M. Eisenbruch, M. Jefford, P. Schofield, A. Girgis, M. King, P. Duggal-Beri, J. McGrane, D. Goldstein, and G. Psycho-oncology Co-operative Res, *Inferior Health-Related Quality of Life and Psychological Well-Being in Immigrant Cancer Survivors: A Population-Based Study*. *European Journal of Cancer*, 2013. 49(8): 1948–1956.


89. Jayasinghe, U.W., J. Proudfoot, C.A. Barton, C. Amoroso, C. Holton, G.P. Davies, J. Beilby, and M.F. Harris, *Quality of Life of Australian Chronically-Ill Adults: Patient and Practice Characteristics Matter*. Health and Quality of Life Outcomes, 2009. 7.
90. Haralambous, B., X. Lin, B. Dow, C. Jones, J. Tinney, and C. Bryant, *Depression in Older Age: A Scoping Study*, 2009. National Ageing Research Institute (NARI) funded by beyondblue.
91. NSW Department of Health, *Specialist Mental Health Services for Older People (Smhsop) NSW Service Plan – 2005-2015*, 2006.
92. Trauer, T., *Ethnic Differences in the Utilisation of Public Psychiatric Services in an Area of Suburban Melbourne*. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 1995. 29(4): 615–623.
93. Hassett, A. and K. George, *Access to a Community Aged Psychiatry Service by Elderly from Non-English-Speaking Backgrounds*. International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, 2002. 17(7): 623–628.
94. Tang, G.W.G., S. Dennis, and E. Comino, *Anxiety and Depression in Chinese Patients Attending an Australian GP Clinic*. Australian Family Physician, 2009. 38(7): 552–555.
95. Ide, N., K. Kolves, M. Cassaniti, and D. De Leo, *Suicide of First-Generation Immigrants in Australia, 1974–2006*. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 2012. 47(12): 1917–1927.
96. Thomas, T., *Stress, Coping, and the Mental Health of Older Vietnamese Migrants*. Australian Psychologist, 1999. 34(2): 82–86.
97. Thomas, T., *Migrating in Old Age, Is It a Good Idea? The Mental Health of Vietnamese Older Migrants*, in *Living in a New Country: Understanding Migrant's Health*, P. Rice, Editor. 1999, Asumed Publications: Melbourne.
98. Tsang, E.Y.L., P. Liamputtong, and J. Pierson, *The Views of Older Chinese People in Melbourne About Their Quality of Life*. Ageing and Society, 2004. 24(1): 51–74.
99. Blignault, I., V. Ponzio, R. Ye, and M. Eisenbruc, *A Qualitative Study of Barriers to Mental Health Services Utilisation among Migrants from Mainland China in South-East Sydney* International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 2008. 54(2): 180–190.
100. Multicultural Mental Health Australia, National Ethnic Disability Alliance, and Australian Mental Health Consumer Network, *Reality Check. Culturally Diverse Mental Health Consumers Speak Out*, 2004. MMHA, Parramatta.
101. Kennett, J., *Different Language but Same Message*. Australian Mosaic, 2008(20): 40–41.
102. Copelj, A. and L. Kiropoulos, *Knowledge of Depression and Depression Related Stigma in Immigrants from Former Yugoslavia*. Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health, 2011. 13(6): 1013–1018.
103. Wong, D.F.K., A.Y.K. Lam, A. Poon, and A.Y.M. Chow, *Gender Differences in Mental Health Literacy among Chinese-Speaking Australians in Melbourne, Australia*. International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 2012. 58(2): 178–185.
104. Kiropoulos, L. and I. Bauer, *Explanatory Models of Depression in Greek-Born and Italian-Born Immigrants Living in Australia: Implications for Service Delivery and Clinical Practice*. Asia-Pacific Psychiatry, 2011. 3(1): 23–29.
105. Kiropoulos, L.A., K.M. Griffiths, and G. Blashki, *Effects of a Multilingual Information Website Intervention on the Levels of Depression Literacy and Depression-Related Stigma in Greek-Born and Italian-Born Immigrants Living in Australia: A Randomized Controlled Trial*. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2011. 13(2).

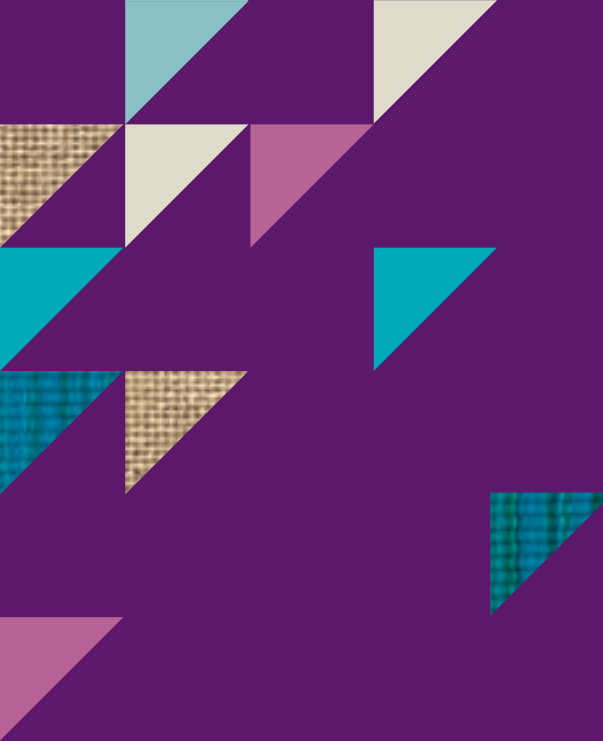
106. Klimidis, S., H. Minas, and R. Kokanovic, *Ethnic Minority Community Patients and the Better Outcomes in Mental Health Care Initiative*. Australasian Psychiatry, 2006. 14(2): 212–215.
107. Toczek, P., *Demystifying Mental Health in Ethnic Communities: Multicultural Mental Health Project Evaluation*, 2009. Australian Polish Community Services.
108. Mui, A.C., S.Y. Kang, L.M. Chen, and M.D. Domanski, *Reliability of the Geriatric Depression Scale for Use among Elderly Asian Immigrants in the USA*. International Psychogeriatrics, 2003. 15(3): 253–271.
109. Anderson, D., M.K. Melby, C.M. Obermeyer, and L.L. Sievert, *Methods Used in Cross-Cultural Comparisons of Psychological Symptoms and Their Determinants*. Maturitas, 2011. 70(2): 120–126.
110. Severino, G.A. and W.D.G. Haynes, *Development of an Italian Version of the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales*. Psychology Health & Medicine, 2010. 15(5): 607–621.
111. Lautenschlager, N.T., J.C. Dunn, K. Bonney, L. Flicker, and O.P. Almeida, *Latent Semantic Analysis: An Improved Method to Measure Cognitive Performance in Subjects of Non-English-Speaking-Background*. Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, 2006. 28(8): 1381–1387.
112. Kochan, N.A., M.J. Slavin, H. Brodaty, J.D. Crawford, J.N. Trollor, B. Draper, and P.S. Sachdev, *Effect of Different Impairment Criteria on Prevalence of "Objective" Mild Cognitive Impairment in a Community Sample*. The American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, 2010. 18(8): 711–722.
113. Storey, J.E., J.T.J. Rowland, D.A. Conforti, and H.G. Dickson, *The Rowland Universal Dementia Assessment Scale (RUDAS): A Multicultural Cognitive Assessment Scale*. International Psychogeriatrics, 2004. 16(01): 13–31.
114. Orb, A., *Health Care Needs of Elderly Migrants from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Backgrounds: A Review of the Literature*, 2002. Curtin University of Technology.
115. Haralambous, B., K. Moore, and R. Tate, *Hacc Social Support for People from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Backgrounds*, 2007. National Ageing Research Institute.
116. Ward, B.M., K.S. Anderson, and M.S. Sheldon, *Patterns of Home and Community Care Service Delivery to Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Residents of Rural Victoria*. Australian Journal of Rural Health, 2005. 13(6): 348–352.
117. Black, K.J., D.N. Osborne, and M.A. Lindeman, *Access to Local Government HACC Services for People Speaking a Language Other Than English at Home*. Australian Journal of Primary Health, 2004. 10(1): 9–15.
118. Jorm, L.R., S.R. Walter, S. Lujic, J.E. Byles, and H.L. Kendig, *Home and Community Care Services: A Major Opportunity for Preventive Health Care*. BMC Geriatrics, 2010. 10(26).
119. State Government of Victoria Department of Health, *Use of HACC Services across Regions, Local Government Areas, and Victoria-Wide*, 2010. State Government of Victoria Department of Health.
120. Lau, R. and M. O'Connor, *Behind the Rhetoric: Is Palliative Care Equitably Available for All?* Contemporary Nurse, 2012. 43(1): 56–63.
121. Hurley, C., G. Panagiotopoulos, M. Tsianikas, L. Newman, and R. Walker, *Access and Acceptability of Community-Based Services for Older Greek Migrants in Australia: User and Provider Perspectives*. Health & Social Care in the Community, 2013. 21(2): 140–149.
122. Mountford, H., *I'll Take Care of You: The Use of Supportive Work Practices to Retain Older Workers*. Asia Pacific Journal of Human Resources, 2013. 51(3): 272–291.
123. Teshuva, K., *Caring for Older Survivors of Genocide and Mass Trauma*, 2010. Australian Institute for Primary Care & Ageing, La Trobe University.

124. Atwell, R., I. Correa-Velez, and S. Gifford, *Ageing out of Place: Health and Well-Being Needs and Access to Home and Aged Care Services for Recently Arrived Older Refugees in Melbourne, Australia*. International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care, 2007. 3(1): 4–14.
125. Alzheimer's Australia, *Community Partners Project: Finnish Community Profile*, 2011.
126. Alzheimer's Australia, *Community Partners Program: Lao Project Community Profile*, 2011.
127. Alzheimer's Australia, *Community Partners Program: Romanian Project Community Profile*, 2011.
128. Alzheimer's Australia, *Community Partners Project: Russian Jewish Community Profile*, 2011.
129. Raymond, L.M., *Exemplar: Developing a New Bachelor of Nursing Course Responsive to Australia's Culturally Diverse Community*. Contemporary Nurse: A Journal for the Australian Nursing Profession, 2008. 28(2): 17–22.
130. Abbato, S. and J. Durham, *Ageing Your Way, My Way – Working Together: Spiritus Research into the Emerging Ageing CALD Communities in Brisbane*, 2011. Spiritus HACC multicultural program, Brisbane.
131. Radermacher, H., S. Feldman, and C. Browning, *Mainstream Versus Ethno-Specific Community Aged Care Services: It's Not an 'Either Or'*. Australasian Journal on Ageing, 2009. 28(2): 58–63.
132. Radermacher, H., Y. Karunaratna, N. Grace, and S. Feldman, *Partner or Perish? Exploring Inter-Organisational Partnerships in the Multicultural Community Aged Care Sector*. Health & Social Care in the Community, 2011. 19(5): 550–560.
133. Thomas, T., *Older Migrants and their Families in Australia*. Family Matters, 2003. Spring/Summer(66): 40–45.
134. Bird, G., *Ageing and the Invisible Suitcase*. Australian Mosaic, 2008(20): 6–7.
135. Illife, S. and J. Manthorpe, *The Debate on Ethnicity and Dementia: From Category Fallacy to Person-Centred Care?* Aging & Mental Health, 2004. 8(4): 283–292.
136. Karunaratna, Y., H. Radermacher, and S. Feldman, *Networking, Coordinating, Cooperating, Collaborating: Practicing Positive Partnerships in the Ethnic and Multicultural Community*, 2010. Healthy Ageing Research Unit (HARU) Monash University.
137. Fine, M.D. and A. Mitchell, *Immigration and the Aged Care Workforce in Australia: Meeting the Deficit*. Australasian Journal on Ageing, 2007. 26(4): 157–161.
138. Hugo, G., *Care Worker Migration, Australia and Development*. Population, Space and Place, 2009. 15(2): 189–203.
139. Zabbal, N., *Pathways to Employment for Migrants in the Community Services Industry*, 2012. OTEN Multicultural Education Unit, Western Sydney Institute, TAFE NSW.
140. Chenowethm, L., C. Burke, M. Goff, and Y.H. Jeon, *Cultural Competency and Nursing Care: An Australian Perspective*. International Nursing Review, 2006. 53(1): 34–40.
141. Jones, C., W. Moyle, and G. Stockwell-Smith, *Caring for Older People with Dementia: An Exploratory Study of Staff Knowledge and Perception of Training in Three Australian Dementia Care Facilities*. Australasian Journal on Ageing, 2013. 32(1): 52–55.
142. Wu, H.Z.Y., L. F. Low, S. Xiao, and H. Brodaty, *Differences in Psychological Morbidity among Australian and Chinese Caregivers of Persons with Dementia in Residential Care*. International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, 2009. 24(12): 1343–1351.
143. Baldassar, L., *Transnational Families and Aged Care: The Mobility of Care and the Migrancy of Ageing*. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 2007. 33(2): 275–297.

144. Baldassar, L., *That "Guilty Feeling": Emotions and Motivation in Migration and Transnational Caregiving*. Recherches Sociologiques et Anthropologiques, 2010. 41(1): 15–35.
145. Bennett, E., *The Caring Sandwich: Caring for the Young and Old – the Price Women Pay*, 2005. Australian Women's Coalition.
146. Feldman, S., "Sandwich Generation" Women: *Balancing Multiple Family Responsibilities in Multicultural Australia*, in International Sociological Association. 2006.
147. Ethnic Communities' Council of Victoria, *Unready, Unwilling and Ageing Ethnic Baby Boomers and their Parents*, 2009. ECCV.
148. Low, L. F., K.J. Anstey, S.M.P. Lackersteen, and M. Camit, *Help-Seeking and Service Use for Dementia in Italian, Greek and Chinese Australians*. Aging & Mental Health, 2011. 15(3): 397–404.
149. Davidson, P.M., P. Macdonald, D.K. Moser, E. Ang, G. Paull, S. Choucair, J. Daly, L. Gholizadeh, and K. Dracup, *Cultural Diversity in Heart Failure Management: Findings from the Discover Study (Part 2)*. Contemporary Nurse, 2007. 25(1–2): 50–61.
150. Shanley, C., D. Boughtwood, J. Adams, Y. Santalucia, H. Kyriazopoulos, D. Pond, and J. Rowland, *A Qualitative Study into the Use of Formal Services for Dementia by Carers from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Communities*. BMC Health Services Research, 2012. 12.
151. Cardona, B., S. Chalmers, and B. Neilson, *Diverse Strategies for Diverse Carers: The Cultural Context of Family Carers in NSW*, 2005. Centre for Cultural Research, University of Western Sydney for the Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care, Parramatta, NSW.
152. Kafanelis, B., *Vitamins for Valentine's Day. Report of a Project Exploring Ways to Support Isolated Carers of Greek Speaking Background in Promoting their own Health and Wellbeing*, 2005. Carers Victoria, Footscray.
153. Team, V., M. Markovic, and L. Manderson, *Family Caregivers: Russian-Speaking Australian Women's Access to Welfare Support*. Health & Social Care in the Community, 2007. 15(5): 397–406.
154. Sedger, R. and D. Boyde, *Project Report on the Study into the Needs of Carers from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities in the Nepean Area*, 2008. Nepean Home and Community Care Access Project.
155. O'Toole, M.T., *Meeting the Respite Needs of Carers Living in Perth from a Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Background*, in School of International and Political Studies. 2012, Deakin University. p52.
156. Aranda, M.P. and B.G. Knight, *The Influence of Ethnicity and Culture on the Caregiver Stress and Coping Process: A Sociocultural Review and Analysis*. The Gerontologist, 1997. 37(3): 342–354.
157. Cole, R. and T. Gucciardo-Masci, *For Love, for Faith, for Duty, for Deed: Beliefs and Values About Caring in Anglo-Celtic, Greek, Italian, Polish, Turkish and Vietnamese Communities in Victoria*, 2003. Carers Victoria, Victoria.
158. Knight, B.G. and P. Sayegh, *Cultural Values and Caregiving: The Updated Sociocultural Stress and Coping Model*. The Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, 2010. 65B(1): 5–13.
159. Multicultural Communities Council SA, *Responding to Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Carers: Carers' Voices*, 2007. Government of South Australia, Adelaide.
160. NSW Department of Health, *Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Carer Framework: Strategies to Meet the Needs of Carers*, 2009. NSW Department of Health, Sydney.
161. Gallagher-Thompson, D., W. Haley, D. Guy, M. Rupert, T. Argüelles, L.M. Zeiss, C. Long, S. Tennstedt, and M. Ory, *Tailoring Psychological Interventions for Ethnically Diverse Dementia Caregivers*. Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice, 2003. 10(4): 423–438.

162. Bank, A.L., S. Argüelles, M. Rubert, C. Eisdorfer, and S.J. Czaja, *The Value of Telephone Support Groups among Ethnically Diverse Caregivers of Persons with Dementia*. *The Gerontologist*, 2006. 46(1): 134–138.
163. Boughtwood, D. and S. Gava, *Italian-Speaking Family Caregivers of People with Dementia: Report on Focus Groups with the Italian Community*, 2010. Aged Care Research Unit, Liverpool Hospital.
164. Boughtwood, D. and F. Kourouche, *Arabic Speaking Family Caregivers of People with Dementia: Report on Focus Groups with the Arabic Community*, 2010. Aged Care Research Unit, Liverpool Hospital.
165. Boughtwood, D. and J.E.F. Rojas, *Spanish Speaking Family Caregivers of People with Dementia: Report on Focus Groups with the Spanish Community*, 2010. Aged Care Research Unit, Liverpool Hospital.
166. Boughtwood, D. and Y. Wu, *Chinese-Speaking Family Caregivers of People with Dementia: Report on Focus Groups with the Chinese Community*, 2010. Aged Care Research Unit, Liverpool Hospital.
167. Boughtwood, D.L., J. Adams, C. Shanley, Y. Santalucia, and H. Kyriazopoulos, *Experiences and Perceptions of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Family Carers of People with Dementia*. *American Journal of Alzheimer Disease and Other Dementias*, 2011. 26(4): 290–297.
168. Holm, S. and S. Ziguas, *The Host-Homes Program: An Innovative Model of Respite for Carers of People with Dementia*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing*, 2003. 22(3): 141–145.
169. Leake, S., P. Michael, and A. Kyrkou, *Kalimera – Host Home Respite for Greek People with Dementia*, in *Alzheimer's Australia 7th National Conference*. 2005: Sydney.
170. Runci, S.J., B.J. Eppingstall, and D.W. O'Connor, *A Comparison of Verbal Communication and Psychiatric Medication Use by Greek and Italian Residents with Dementia in Australian Ethno-Specific and Mainstream Aged Care Facilities*. *Int Psychogeriatr*, 2012. 24(5): 733–41.
171. Runci, S.J., J.R. Redman, and D.W. O'Connor, *Language Use of Older Italian-Background Persons with Dementia in Mainstream and Ethno-Specific Residential Care*. *International Psychogeriatrics*, 2005. 17(04): 699–708.
172. Goh, I., L.F. Low, and H. Brodaty, *Levels and Rates of Depression among Chinese People Living in Chinese Ethno-Specific and Mainstream Residential Care in Sydney*. *International Psychogeriatrics*, 2010. 22(2): 237–245.
173. Hughes, A., *Is this aged care in Australia?* *Australian Mosaic*, 2008(20): 29–30.
174. Evans, D., T. Jones, and N. Mohammadi, *Muslims in Australian Hospitals: The Clash of Cultures*. *International Journal of Nursing Practice*, 2007. 13(5).
175. Khan, S. and M. Ahmad, *Muslims in Australia and Their Aged Care Needs: An Exploratory Study with Special Reference to South Australia*, 2013. Islamic Information Centre of South Australia, Adelaide.
176. Benham, C., D. Gibson, B. Holmes, and D. Rowland, *Independence in Ageing: the Social and Financial Circumstances of Older Overseas-Born Australians*, 2000. AIHW, Canberra.
177. Rowland, D., *Ethnicity and Ageing*, in *Longevity and Social Change in Australia*, A. Borowski, S. Encel, and E. Ozanne, Editors. 2007, University of New South Wales Press: Sydney. p117–141.
178. Brilleman, S.L., N.A. Pachana, and A.J. Dobson, *The Impact of Attrition on the Representativeness of Cohort Studies of Older People*. *BMC Medical Research Methodology*, 2010. 10: 71–79.
179. Fryer, C., S. Mackintosh, M. Stanley, and J. Crichton, *Qualitative Studies Using in-Depth Interviews with Older People from Multiple Language Groups: Methodological Systematic Review*. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 2012. 68(1): 22–35.

- 
180. Feldman, S., H. Radermacher, C. Browning, S. Bird, and S. Thomas, *Challenges of Recruitment and Retention of Older People from Culturally Diverse Communities in Research*. *Ageing & Society*, 2008. 28(04): 473–493.
 181. Shanley, C., D. Leone, Y. Santalucia, J. Adams, J.E. Ferrerosa-Rojas, F. Kourouche, S. Gava, and Y. Wu, *Qualitative Research on Dementia in Ethnically Diverse Communities: Fieldwork Challenges and Opportunities*. *American Journal of Alzheimer Disease and Other Dementias*, 2013. 28(3): 278–283.
 182. Blignault, I. and A. Haghshenas, *Identification of Australians from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Backgrounds in National Healthdata Collections*. *Australian Health Review*, 2005. 29(4): 455–468.
 183. Logie, H., R. Hogan, and A. Peut, *Longitudinal Studies of Ageing: Implications for Further Studies*, 2004. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.
 184. Khoo, S.E., *Ethnic Disparities in Social and Economic Well-Being of the Immigrant Aged in Australia*. *Journal of Population Research*, 2012. 29(2): 119–140.



FECCA National Office

Unit 1, No. 4 Phipps Close
Deakin ACT 2600

PO Box 344
Curtin ACT 2605

T +61 02 6282 5755

F +61 02 6282 5734

E admin@fecca.org.au

www.fecca.org.au