

## 1B: Data Sources and Quality Issues

### 1B.1 General comments

Significant data quality issues with respect to social impacts of immigration are generally recognised. For instance, there is no standard definition of migrant status used in national data sets. Hence there is a great deal of variation which makes robust comparative analysis difficult. Some data sets choose country of birth; others select language spoken at home and so forth. There are also significant issues arising from the small numbers in some data sets with standard errors of between 25 and 50 per cent or more. Hence reliable interpretations are limited to a few national data sets although many others have been explored and exploited. Databases and data sets that have been referenced by this study are listed at the end of this appendix in Table 1B.6.1 and Tables 1B7.1 and 1B7.2.

Meaningful assessment of social costs and benefits of migration to Australia would be facilitated if consistent data were recognised. For example, future data collection and reporting by visa category, country of birth, recency of arrival and level of proficiency in English with respect to migrants would substantially improve analytical options and thus understanding of the social impact of migration. Of course it is also essential to have comparable data for the Australia-born and, in this regard, reference to ancestry would further inform.

Some relevant material may already be available that could go some way towards filling perceived gaps in that the ABS can sometimes produce, upon request, customised tables for some social statistics classifications. For instance, ABS (2000: 35) theoretically *could* produce customised tables presenting information about voluntary work for population characteristics including country of birth, main language spoken at home and year of arrival (ABS 2000). However, in many instances, the extent of suitability or reliability of the data cannot be gauged without detailed prior knowledge of what elements of data have been collected.

A major limitation in quantitative analyses performed for this report is associated with the fact that ABS data are generally not available according to visa category. There are some exceptions including recent *Labour Force and Labour Market Statistics* (ABS 2004b, 2006b) and Hugo's (2004) analysis of Australia's most recent immigrants. Moreover, a general observation with respect to reports recently produced by DIMA and AHURI is that they usually include classifications according to visa category. Classifications by visa type can provide important insights into many areas relating to social impacts because economic capacities on arrival can, to some extent, be inferred from visa category more so than any other achievable measurement. The likely effects of socio-economic status on a great range of lifestyle factors by which social costs or benefits might be gauged (for example, employment status,

welfare payments, health, community participation, social networking and home ownership) can be masked if there is an overly simplistic focus on ethnicity, proficiency in English or recency of arrival.

Another recognised problem with respect to data integrity is the manner in which temporary residents are reported within the ABS Census of Population and Housing (Hugo 2004). They are categorised as either: (a) visitors because they indicate that they will be in Australia for less than a year: this results in their being excluded from most census data; or (b) residents because they indicate they will be in Australia for more than one year. This means they are included with permanent settlers who have arrived in recent years. In June 2006, around 118 000 temporary visa holders and another 208 000 student visa holders were included in migration intakes to Australia for the preceding year. In other words, based on 2005-06 total migration intake numbers of 483 300 persons, two out of three were either student or temporary visa holders and might, or might not, have been included as permanent settlers in the 2006 ABS Census.

It is generally recognised that some people are coming to Australia for significant periods of time with no intention of settling in the long term or on a permanent basis (Hugo 2004). They are employed, attend educational institutions, enter into long-term housing arrangements, and influence different types of demand for housing. They are a significant part of the population in particular areas where they also create substantial demand for goods and services. While there is an obvious need for differentiation between these quite separate groups of people, it is not currently possible to do so. Their numbers are not insubstantial. For example, temporary business (subclass 457) visas were granted to some 39 800 primary applicants in 2005-06, an increase of around 42 per cent over the previous year (DIMA 2006c:13). When accompanying partners and children are included, this intake would have exceeded an estimated 80 000 persons.

By far the superior source of data on the social costs and benefits of migration is the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia (LSIA). This data set provides not only insights into migrant early settlement experiences that have not previously been available in any other national data set but also is comparatively robust. Migrants arriving between September 1993 and August 1995 (LSIA 1) were interviewed three times: the first interview (Wave 1) was approximately five to six months after arrival, the second interview (Wave 2) one year later, and the third interview (Wave 3) a further two years later. In order to evaluate the effects of policy changes since 1996 (mainly the extension to two years of the period that migrants have to wait before being eligible for social security benefits), a second set of migrants was interviewed (LSIA 2). These migrants arrived between September 1999 and August 2000. This sample was interviewed twice: the first interview was again five to six months after arrival (Wave 1) and the second interview (Wave 2) one year later. Stratified by major visas groups and individual countries of birth, LSIA 1 comprised 5 192 primary applicants and LSIA 2 comprised 3 124 primary applicants. The sample provided good representation of the total immigrant

population during these periods in terms of estimates of percentages for visa eligibility categories.<sup>1</sup>

In reviews of quantitative material, LSIA data were often the sole identified source for an area of social concern. When this was the case, the fact is highlighted within relevant tables in this report. However, the LSIA do have some recognised limitations. For example, there are differences between types of data collected for the first cohort (LSIA 1) and the second one (LSIA 2). In addition, some groups such as immigrants under the age of 15 at the time of arrival, New Zealand citizens, immigrants who had special eligibility visas (for example, former Australian citizens), and citizens who did not have an identifiable country of birth were excluded. Also excluded were onshore migrants including students. For instance, in 2004-05, about 35 per cent of the 41 180 Skilled Independent visas granted were to overseas students<sup>2</sup>. The number of Skilled Independent visas planned for 2005-06 and 2006-07 is about 49 200 for each year (DIMA 2006c). If similar proportions of overseas students are able to 'convert' to permanent residency status in future years, the number of on-shore migrants is likely to grow.<sup>3</sup>

There will almost certainly be no future waves for LSIA 1 and LSIA 2 as the logistics of accessing these people after at least a five-year gap would be very substantial. However, the first wave of the third LSIA was conducted in late 2005 and data from this survey has already been used in Birrell, Hawthorne and Richardson's (2006) Evaluation of General Skilled Migration Categories (DIMAc 2006:49). With two future survey waves of settlement experiences planned, the LSIA 3 should add extremely relevant material to understanding the social costs and benefits of migration to the existing database.

As previously stated, there is variety in indicators of migrant status and ethnicity. These include country of birth, birthplace of parents, language spoken at home, ancestry, and year of arrival. No single measure captures all relevant qualities of the migration experience. In practice, selecting the best possible indicator depends on the issues at hand. For example, for the study of the process of settlement, 'year of arrival' is often the most crucial variable. On issues relating to cultural diversity and community integration, 'ancestry' and 'language spoken at home' may be more important.

Bearing in mind this caveat, reviews of quantitative data presented in this report often rely on analyses by country of birth as this is the most consistently collected indicator across a wide range of data sources. Birthplace is not of course a perfect indicator of ethnicity. It is entirely possible, for instance, for a

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<sup>1</sup> LSIA 1 provides 95 per cent confidence intervals with bounds no more than +/- 5 per cent and LSIA 2 provides 95 per cent confidence with bounds no more than +/- 7 per cent. In addition to primary applicants, the LSIA also provided information on the impact of migration on the spouses of primary applicants. Some questions were asked in all of the five waves of interviews; others were specific to particular waves. Full details of the sample are available in DIMIA (2002).

<sup>2</sup> Migrants on an Australian student visa are able to apply onshore and be fast tracked through the system, particularly if they have qualifications that match the government's Migrant Occupation in Demand List.

<sup>3</sup> More stringent requirements including greater levels of proficiency in English are proposed for introduction after 1 July 2007.

person to be born overseas to two Australian parents. Likewise, particularly in a time of globalisation, it is possible for children to be born in countries where their parents happen to be working on a relatively short-term basis.

In addition to the LSIAs, results from the 2002 ABS General Social Survey (GSS) (ABS 2003) provide further insights with respect to some social costs and benefits of migration, particularly with regard to data elements measuring aspects of social capital. By way of explanation, an ABS (2004b) Information Paper provided a framework and indicators for measuring social capital within an Australian context. (The complete list of elements of the framework that have been addressed to date is given in Appendix 1 of the ABS (2006a) publication *Aspects of Social Capital*). Two current ABS publications (ABS 2003, 2006a) present information for some indicators identified within that framework. Data collected through the GSS for some indicators have been referenced in this report within applicable areas of social impact.

While some GSS data suppression by ABS may be necessary due to quality and confidentiality, data that have been and will in future be collected within the devised framework could, it appears, be reported according to whether respondents were born in Australia; born in the main English-speaking countries; born in other countries; proficient in spoken English; and not proficient in spoken English. As previously noted, quality of information with respect to social impacts of immigration would be improved if visa category and length of residence could also be reported from the GSS data set.

There are many examples of inconsistency within national databases in the ways that data have been classified and manipulated. For instance, length of residence might be reported as either before or after nominated years or, less favourably, within a certain time frame (such as within the last five years) when actual reference years vary depending, of course, on when a report was written. Increasing tendencies to report country of birth as suggested for GSS data (that is, born in Australia; born in the main English-speaking countries; or born in other countries) have been recognised although simply indicating whether Australia- or overseas-born sometimes further diminishes the relevance of this categorisation. In some situations, countries with prominent data for the discussion topic are identified; at other times all overseas-born are classified according to named countries or global regions of birth.

'Cultural and linguist diversity' in this report's summary tables of data availability usually refers to use by migrants of languages other than English or proficiency in the use of English. Linguistic diversity has been reported in national databases in various ways including English as a second language; level of proficiency in English; language other than English; language spoken at home; mainly English speaking; and non-English speaking. This illustrates the problem of making meaningful comparisons between different data sets. Generally religion could not be referenced even though diversity in religion is recognised as one of the most dramatic changes in Australian post-war society (Hugo 2004). Furthermore, immigrants arriving in Australia during the 1996-2001 period and most likely beyond have been more diverse with respect to religious adherence than either the Australia-born population or migrants of longer standing.

Whilst variations in ways data are classified and reported are undoubtedly essential to appropriately address specific topics, the described inconsistencies make comparison or integration of data from a range of sources difficult if not impossible. Standard recording (such as that suggested for GSS data) within all data sets – if necessary in addition to specific needs to inform the topic of discussion – would lend credibility to any genuine intent to better understand the social cost and benefits of immigration.

An additional problem presents when examining inter-state and territory variations in, for example, the human capital that migrants contribute to Australia. Data on birthplace cross-classified by social indicators such as age, qualifications, labour force status, income and home ownership are not provided in the 2001 Census other than in the CURF sample. This one per cent data source is unsuitable for the examination of individual birthplace groups by state because the numbers of individuals in some categories are too small to provide statistically reliable information. The only available source of reliable and comprehensive information is to be found in the volumes of the *Atlas of the Australian People* published in 1999. Although somewhat dated, this information is the best available given that a similar analysis was not conducted on the 2001 Census.

Observations about information gaps should be interpreted with caution having in mind qualifications and inconsistencies in reporting methods already outlined<sup>4</sup>. Of course, data that *are* available might have been overlooked or, alternatively, might not be accessible in public databases.

Notwithstanding qualifications with respect to data integrity and availability pertaining to migrants by comparison with the Australia-born and despite lack of focussed attention around social impacts of immigration in the literature, substantial amounts of relevant material both in the literature and in national data sets are available. The challenge has been to track down and synthesise this material in a coherent framework.

## **1B.2 Issues relating to human capital**

### **Employment, welfare payments, workplace skills and education**

#### *LSIA data and the workplace*

Analyses of data from the LSIA's have been criticised for the narrow framework within which migrant labour force experiences are assessed. While this report presents significant original and detailed analysis of this data set of relevance to the social costs and benefits of migration to Australia, substantial gaps remain. In particular, there has been minimal exploration here (due to the limitations of the project) or elsewhere of some themes of earlier research such as occupational mobility (both upwards and downwards) after arrival, underemployment, and equal opportunity (Ho & Alcorso 2004). Furthermore, few comparisons can readily be made between those born overseas and the

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<sup>4</sup> Simplified summaries of available data are presented throughout the report; more comprehensive cross-referenced data tables can be requested from the authors.

Australia-born although it would seem that extant ABS data *could* be used to complement the LSIA data.

#### *Comment on recent ABS & DIMA publications*

While paucity of reporting of labour market experiences of migrants and associated social impacts by comparison with Australia-born workers is generally recognised, some recent reports such as those produced by Hugo (2004) and Birrell, Hawthorne and Richardson (2006) are helping to redress this situation. This is in part due to the availability of data from LSIA 1 and 2 and also the first wave of LSIA 3 but also due to what appears to be a more holistic – as opposed to limited – approaches to topic reporting.

Birrell, Hawthorne and Richardson's (2006) *Evaluation of General Skilled Migration Categories* condoned many of the methods used to select skilled migrants but also identified ways to improve migrant outcomes in the labour market. As a result, policy changes to increase the importance of being proficient in English have been mooted. Furthermore, greater emphasis on skilled work experience has been foreshadowed as a factor in the points test for assessment of visa applications (DIMA 2006c).

#### *General Social Survey and the workplace*

Data that were sourced for this report with respect to work and workplace skills are summarised in Table 1B.2.1. It seems that the ABS has data available (but not reported) from the General Social Survey with respect to labour force participation rates. The GSS might also have information identifying the extent to which friends and relatives were useful as sources of finance and business information. Whether respondents had membership or participation in unions, professional or technical associations was also collected in the GSS. These types of additional data could prove relevant for exploration of aspects of social impact of migrants in the workplace.

**Table 1B.2. 1: Summary matrix of data sourced for employment and workplace skills**

	<i>Data categorised by:</i>			
	<i>Visa type</i>	<i>Birth-place</i>	<i>CALD</i>	<i>Length of residence</i>
Employment status/rates	••	••	••	••
Occupation	••	••	••	••
Industry	•	••		••
Job satisfaction	••		•	•

• Single source of data available

•• More than one source of data available

• •• Data have been sourced solely from reports referencing the LSIA's

### *Relevance of ancestry*

Ancestry (of those who are 'successful' in the workplace as well as those who are not) warrants recognition and reporting. Traditionally, people from non-English speaking backgrounds have been less likely to have positive experiences in the labour market than those born in Australia or from English speaking backgrounds (Jupp 2002). This appears to be particularly relevant with respect to some second generation Australians and their (lack of) performance in the workplace. Problems associated with the economic downturns of earlier decades have to some extent been passed down to the second generation (especially where first generation migrants were humanitarian or family preference entrants).

### *Monitoring migrant involvement in the workplace*

Monitoring representations of migrants in different sectors of the Australian workforce (including in education and in all tiers of government) might allow patterns of adaptation to be gauged, myths to be dispelled, and suggestions of overt discrimination and claims of trends towards emergence of a migrant underclass to be properly investigated.

### *Income and settlement support*

Reports of sources and value of income and settlement support tend to be either visa category specific (Beer & Foley 2003; DIMIA 2005a; DIMIA 2005b; Khoo, McDonald & Hugo 2005) or based on LSIA data (Khoo *et al.* 2002; DIMIA 2003b; Richardson *et al.* 2004a; Richardson *et al.* 2004b). While the specificity of such reporting is informative, interpretation in an overall Australian context is often difficult. For example, types of settlement support might be reported by visa category but extent of support (such as value and duration) is not and comparisons with other visa categories are not made. Similarly, although reports derived from the LSIA do compare data from different waves within the two cohorts, there are only occasional glimpses of how respondents fare by comparison with the Australia-born population.

### *Welfare payments*

The limited material sourced with respect to welfare payments to migrants is summarised in Table 1B.2.2. Most notably there is a lack of reported information on welfare payments and settlement support according to visa category, country of birth, proficiency in English and recency of arrival compared with the Australian-born population. If such information were available it could identify legitimate targets for appropriately developed policies and programs.

**Table 1B.2. 2: Summary matrix of data sourced for welfare payments**

	<i>Data categorised by:</i>			
	<i>Visa type</i>	<i>Birth-place</i>	<i>CALD</i>	<i>Length of residence</i>
Assets transferred upon migration	•		•	•
Income (including source)	••	••	••	••
Settlement support (including financial, housing)	•••	•	••	••
Household income	•			
Principal source of income	•			

• Single source of data available  
 •• More than one source of data available  
 • •• Data have been sourced solely from reports referencing the LSIA's

### *Education and training*

Overall, reporting on education and training is dispersed and relatively sparse (see Table 1B.2.3) with the notable exception of a now somewhat dated analysis of second generation Australians primarily based on 1996 census data (Khoo *et al.* 2002). The increasing proportions of school children from different cultural and linguistic backgrounds add complexity at all levels of the education system with concomitant concerns that inadequate proficiency in English might affect participation, according to ability, in education and the labour market. Do education resources meet needs in this respect and if not, where are they stretched? Are some language groups underrepresented in further education? Are some visa categories more disadvantaged in education than others? How do more recent migrants from minority language groups cope? Will ability to satisfactorily educate children of temporary migrants become a defining issue for attracting sought-after skilled professionals? Data reported by, for example, visa category, place of birth, ancestry, proficiency in English, languages spoken other than English, recency of arrival and SLA would inform these types of analyses. Reporting only mainstream source countries or languages spoken could further disadvantage minority migrant groups.

DEST monthly reporting of international student enrolments in Australia would be more meaningful and useful if compared with statistics for migrants and for Australia-born students.

Education, training and language program schools are, of course, primarily State government responsibilities. Appropriate reporting (by SLA) with respect to enrolment of students – and recruitment of staff – with language backgrounds other than English could provide contemporary relevant information for deployment of resources and monitoring of policies. After all, whilst migration flows are controlled by Federal policies, it is State and local governments that have to ensure that appropriate resources are available 'on

the ground'. Perhaps consolidated data from annual Basic Skills Tests performed in all States and in all schools could be used to inform.

**Table 1B.2. 3: Summary matrix of data sourced for education and training**

	<i>Data categorised by:</i>			
	<i>Visa type</i>	<i>Birth-place</i>	<i>CALD</i>	<i>Length of residence</i>
Non-school education training		•		
Post-migration study	•	•	••	•
Schooling/post-school qualification	•	•		•
Qualifications assessment/use	••	••	••	••
English language course	••		••	•
Overseas students		••		
Post-grad students completion rates				•

• Single source of data available  
 •• More than one source of data available  
 • •• Data have been sourced solely from reports referencing the LSIA's

### *Reporting levels of proficiency in English*

Reporting of improvements in levels of proficiency in English post-migration is limited to that sourced from LSIA data and from surveys of specific visa categories for offshore migrants. Lack of proficiency in English is a recognised problem associated with Skilled Independent migrants selected through onshore applications, many of whom have been fee-paying graduates from Australian universities (Birrell, Hawthorne & Richardson 2006). In fact, in 2004-05, there were, for the first time, more onshore visas (12 978) granted to Skilled Independent Principal Applicants than offshore ones (11 826). Changes in migrants' English language abilities over time might warrant monitoring. The main reason for migrants' early withdrawal from post-graduate courses is thought to be due to English language difficulties although those who persist have greater chances of completion than Australia-born students (Shah, Long & Burke 2005).

## **Physical and mental health**

### *Summary of available data*

A summary of data relating to aspects of the health of immigrants that were sourced for this analysis is presented in Table 1B.2.4. While offshore migrants usually have good health on arrival (one assumes this might also be the case for the increasing proportion of onshore migrants although these types of visa

holders were outside the scope of this project), the LSIA's have shown that there were differences between visa categories and that differences were maintained over time. While it seems that humanitarian and preferential family visa entrants have comparatively poorer physical health overall, the situation with respect to mental health is not known.

**Table 1B.2. 4: Summary matrix of data sourced for physical and mental health**

	<i>Data categorised by:</i>			
	<i>Visa type</i>	<i>Birth-place</i>	<i>CALD</i>	<i>Length of residence</i>
Long-term health condition	•	•	••	••
Health risk behaviour		••	••	•
Hospital use/consultation	••	••	•	••
Self-assessed health status	•	•	••	••
Disability rates		•		
Asthma		•	•	
Cardiovascular disease		•		
Diabetes		•		
Death		•	•	
Self-reporting disability/restriction		•		
Oral health; access to dental care			•	
Oral health of public dental patients			•	
Significant psychological distress* <sup>1</sup>	••	••	••	••
Private health insurance		•	•	•
Selected causes of death		••		

  

•	Single source of data available
••	More than one source of data available
•    ••	Data have been sourced solely from reports referencing the LSIA's

*Monitoring migrant health status*

Although the 'healthy migrant effect' at time of settlement is recognised, the health of immigrants becomes similar to that of the Australia-born with increasing length of residence in the country; that is, health deteriorates. Recording length of residence along with other migrant health statistics would permit this 'equalising effect' to be more effectively monitored. In addition, country of birth and ancestry appear to be important for identifying sub-group variations for morbidity and mortality post-migration, thus permitting appropriate management programs to be formulated. Furthermore, because poor spoken English is a recognised barrier to not only self-assessing health status but also for accessing health services, comprehending medical terminology and recommended treatments, learning about availability of services and also about health education and disease prevention, recording patient levels of proficiency in English could provide additional information with respect to appropriate levels of migrant health care. Questions such as

whether changing health status is primarily related to lifestyle, occupation, demographic characteristics or other factors altogether could be better addressed.

#### *Monitoring the health of service providers and extant residents*

Ethnically diverse communities and workplaces plus the need to provide a wide range of (sometimes unplanned) services and facilities for migrants can place unexpected pressures not only on individual members of minority user groups but also on providers and members of host communities. Inevitably, people's health can be affected as a direct result of these different types of stressors. Research into health impacts on individuals in extant communities and service providers with the arrival of new migrant groups does not appear to have received much attention.

### **Leisure and recreation**

#### *Cultural differences not recognised*

ABS surveys have not recorded the extent to which particular ethnic groups pursue different types of activities under the broad rubric of 'sport' (for example bocce, soccer or Australian Rules football); 'games' (such as backgammon versus Monopoly); or languages of reading material and audio or visual entertainment. Consequently data are not sensitive to cultural differences, thus failing to give a sense of innovations and diversity introduced by migrant groups.

Apart from the TUS, the only clues about the characteristics of migrants and their pursuit of leisure, cultural and recreational activities is place of birth broadly reported as the main English-speaking country or other. For children aged less than 15 years, birthplace of parents is similarly recorded.

Migrants, particularly those who are from non-English speaking backgrounds or who are women with religious or cultural restrictions, confront additional barriers – apart from being 'new' to the country – to participation in leisure and recreational activities. Existing reporting of these barriers leaves gaps in appreciation of the extent and types of activities favoured and used (or not, as the case might be) by migrants.

A summary of data relating to aspects of the leisure and recreation that were sourced for this analysis is presented in Table 1B.2.5.

**Table 1B.2. 5: Summary matrix of data sourced for leisure and recreation**

	<i>Data categorised by:</i>			
	<i>Visa type</i>	<i>Birth-place</i>	<i>CALD</i>	<i>Length of residence</i>
<b>Leisure and recreation:</b>				
Adult's participation		••	••	
Children's participation		••	••	

  

•	Single source of data available
••	More than one source of data available
• ••	Data have been sourced solely from reports referencing the LSIA's

### 1B.3 Issues relating to social capital

#### Community life and civil society

##### *Recognised problems with data collection*

Although active involvement with group or community activities is frequently used to measure social capital (ABS 2000b), few surveys of the general population have asked about social or community participation (such as visiting restaurants or clubs; church activities; voluntary activities; performing arts group activities; art and craft group activities). The Living Standards Project, conducted by the ABS during 1997-98 and jointly funded with the Department of Family and Community Services, tested a question about types of involvement in the last 12 months with community or group activities (for example, school-related activities; service club; ethnic group; volunteer group; and fundraising). It also asked for people's perceptions of their levels of community and group involvement. However, conceptual and practical problems associated with such questions are recognised; in particular it is difficult to ensure that only active involvement is reported (ABS 2000b). This is because responses are influenced by social desirability factors which can lead to over-reporting. Furthermore, there may be overlap with other questions such as voluntary work. However, it is thought that these problems could be addressed in further development work.

##### *GSS and immigrant involvement in formal organisations*

Some data collected by the GSS, if reported by country of birth, length of residence or visa category could provide information about active involvement by immigrants in clubs, organisations or associations; involvement in committees; help provided by immigrants outside the household; participation in voluntary work; frequency of voluntary work performed by immigrants; and annual hours spent on voluntary work. This could help to inform about levels

of involvement by immigrants in community life and point to areas where further education, inducement or encouragement could be directed.

*Voluntary work*

The ABS can sometimes produce customised tables upon request for some social statistics. For example, ABS (2000b:35) *could* produce customised tables presenting information about voluntary work for population characteristics which include country of birth; main language spoken at home; and year of arrival. A summary of data relating to aspects of the health of community life and civil society that were sourced is presented in Table 1B.3.1.

**Table 1B.3. 1: Summary matrix of data sourced for community life and civil society**

	<i>Data categorised by:</i>		
	<i>Visa type</i>	<i>Birth-place</i>	<i>Recency of arrival</i>
Citizenship	••	••	• ••
Voluntary work			
Perceptions of tolerance	•		• •
Perceptions of influence over govt.	•		• •

• Single source of data available  
 •• More than one source of data available  
 • •• Data have been sourced solely from reports referencing the LSIA's

**Social networks and neighbourhood**

Some valuable data about family and friendship networks and wellbeing of immigrants is available from the GSS although material collected has been narrowly reported. Furthermore, reporting of birthplace is restricted to 'Australia' or 'overseas' although the latter classification is further categorised according to proficiency in spoken English. Data were also sourced from DIMIA surveys of settlement experiences including – and most importantly – the LSIA but also the RSMS and SDAS subclass visa categories (DIMIA 2005a, 2005b; Khoo *et al.* 2005). The latter two surveys are limited in terms of absolute migrant numbers.

GSS data with respect to social networks and neighbourhood activities appear to have been collected (but not reported) for migrants according to:

- participation in social activities
- barriers to social participation
- religious attendance
- frequency of face-to-face contact with relatives and friends
- frequency of other forms of communication with relatives and friends
- provision of support
- length of residence in current locality
- geographic mobility

Social networking opportunities for migrants might be increasingly relevant factors warranting scrutiny and understanding. Such opportunities could be influenced by, for example, gender and religion; level of proficiency in English, especially elderly persons from migrant groups arriving in Australia before 1986; changing family structure; and increased mobility within migrant families.

GSS data appear to have been collected (but not reported) according to birthplace or proficiency in spoken English for other areas of social networking and neighbourhood which can impact upon social wellbeing. These include:

- feelings of safety alone at home after dark
- perception of reciprocity in the community
- donating time or money (personal and business donations)
- support in a crisis
- feelings of social isolation
- use of internet to contact government

Surveys of a third LSIA cohort by DIMA are anticipated. Recording data and reporting results according to visa category, birthplace, ancestry, proficiency in spoken English, and recency of arrival would further inform this important area with respect to social costs and benefits of immigration. Data relating to social networks and neighbourhoods that were sourced for this analysis is summarised in Table 1B.3.2.

**Table 1B.3. 2: Summary matrix of data sourced for social networks and neighbourhood**

	<i>Data categorised by:</i>			
	<i>Visa type</i>	<i>Birth-place</i>	<i>CALD</i>	<i>Length of residence</i>
<b>Social networks &amp; neighbourhood:</b>				
Participation in community	••	••		
Social interaction/attachment	••	••		
Settlement assistance		•		
<b>Social wellbeing:</b>				
Ability to ask for small favours		•	•	
Ability to ask for support in crisis time		•	•	
Translating/interpretation services	•		•	••
Reasons for migration	••	••		
Reasons for place/town of residence	••			
Relocation since arrival	••			
Satisfaction levels	••	••	•	••
Financial stress/difficulty	•	•	•	•
Access to motor vehicle		•	•	
Use computer/internet	•	•	••	•
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single source of data available</li> <li>•• More than one source of data available</li> <li>• • Data have been sourced solely from reports referencing the LSIA's</li> </ul>				

### Culture and diversity

In addition to AuSSA and LSIA results, the most informative material with respect to culture and diversity of recent migrants has been compiled by Hugo (2004). This material, consolidated at the national level, primarily relates to ethnic, religious and language diversity, marital status; and family and household types. Analyses of survey data for two specific visa categories (DIMIA 2005a, 2005b), limited with respect to number of participants, also provide some insights.

A study of second generation Australians (Khoo *et al.* 2002) provides considerable insights into social, economic and demographic outcomes and explores issues of intergenerational mobility. However, the results are primarily based on 1996 census data and hence are somewhat dated.

Unpublished ABS data might be available on request for some social statistics data classifications including those relating to family and community life. For

example, ABS (2005b:53) indicates that it might have unpublished data available for characteristics of children in childcare by ‘Country of Birth’ and ‘Main language spoken at home by child’. Apart from the LSIA, data by visa category or length of residence in Australia are most likely not available at this time.

Australia’s population is more diverse in terms of national origins and religious backgrounds than any previous cohorts of migrants to Australia (Hugo 2004). It is important to be able to understand not only the statistical composition but also specific needs in order to foster social wellbeing. Although GSS data have been collected with respect to acceptance of group diversity, inclusiveness and religious affiliation of respondents, they have not been reported. A review of available data from the GSS with respect to these areas of social concern may be warranted.

Views and actions of the Australia-born and migrants that might tolerate or encourage racist sentiments need to be better understood. Data with respect to a range of issues including participation rates in various aspects of society (including criminal and incarceration statistics for migrants) might help to inform. A summary of data sourced and analysed with respect to culture and diversity is presented in Table 1B.3.3.

**Table 1B.3. 3: Summary matrix of data sourced for culture and diversity**

	<i>Data categorised by:</i>			
	<i>Visa type</i>	<i>Birth-place</i>	<i>CALD</i>	<i>Length of residence</i>
<b>Family and community:</b>				
Household structure	••	••		••
Family structure	••	••	•	•
Ancestry		••	••	
Marital status	••	••		•
Intermarriage & cohabitation		•		
Fertility rates		••		
Older overseas born		••		•
Sole person households	•	•	•	•
Child care				
<b>Culture and diversity:</b>				
Religion		•		

  

•	Single source of data available
••	More than one source of data available
• ••	Data have been sourced solely from reports referencing the LSIA

## Crime and justice

There are considerable data gaps with respect to migrants and the criminal justice system. Recorded Crime Statistics in most Australian jurisdictions do not record ethnicity, migrant status or country of birth. The annual National Prison Census records country of birth of prisoners but does not publish this information. Furthermore, imprisonment rates do not capture the length of sentences and therefore do not reflect severity of offences (Mukherjee 1999a; Jarasuriya & Kee 1999). Another problem with this census is that the migrant status of prisoners is not adequately differentiated: it does not distinguish between those who are visitors to Australia or illegal entrants.

### *Dissimilarities in data collection*

It is difficult to assess the extent to which migrants are involved in criminal activities due to limitations and dissimilarities in data collected by States and Territories in Australia (Mukherjee 1999a). Currently only two jurisdictions, Victoria and Western Australia, publish limited information about the migrant status of offenders. Consequently there have been repeated calls for the collection of accurate data at several stages of the criminal justice process that will allow a better representation of any relationships between migrant status, ethnicity and crime (Collins *et al.* 2000; Mukherjee 1999a).

National collections of recorded crime statistics are based on victim reports of criminal offences to police. In about 90 per cent of cases, because the offender is unknown, so is the offender's migrant status. However, the *Personal Safety Survey* (and its predecessor the *Women's Safety Survey*) did publish some crime victim data according to birthplace which has been used in this report.

A summary of data relating to aspects of the crime and justice that were sourced for this analysis is presented in Table 1B.3.4.

**Table 1B.3. 4: Summary matrix of data sourced for crime and justice**

	<i>Data categorised by:</i>		
	<i>Visa type</i>	<i>Birth-place</i>	<i>CALD</i>
Victim of physical/threatened violence		•	
Personal safety at home/in community		•	
Perceptions of crime levels	•		•

• Single source of data available  
 •• More than one source of data available  
 • • Data have been sourced solely from reports referencing the LSIA's

## 1B.4 Issues relating to produced and financial capital: Productive diversity

### Housing

Because impacts of more recent immigration on Australian housing markets have been substantial (Hugo 2004), it seems important that types and standards of housing sought are monitored to alleviate potential market pressures for different types of accommodation. In particular, diversity in preferences for housing types, increasing household numbers and resulting impact on housing demand, and the impact of the progressively more significant cohort of temporary migrants on the housing market require scrutiny. Assessment of the extent to which the housing needs of migrants, especially for humanitarian entrants, are met has been limited although ABS and AHURI databases provide some insights. Sourced data relating to aspects of housing are summarised in Table 1B.4.1. Of course, meeting the housing needs of migrants can also impact upon type and availability of housing for the Australia-born.

**Table 1B.4. 1: Summary matrix of data sourced for housing**

	<i>Data categorised by:</i>			
	<i>Visa type</i>	<i>Birth-place</i>	<i>CALD</i>	<i>Length of residence</i>
Rented dwelling	••	•		••
Housing tenure	••	•	•	••
Housing costs		•		••
Dwelling type	•			•
Housing satisfaction	•			•
Housing services	•			

  

•	Single source of data available
••	More than one source of data available
•     ••	Data have been sourced solely from reports referencing the LSIA's

### Infrastructure

It seems that population prediction and projections might not have inbuilt assumptions that enable governments at all levels to be alerted to sudden changes in population inflows as a result of implementation of changing migration policies. More reliable and timely information about changes in population levels might alleviate some planning dilemmas and resultant pressures on infrastructure. The limited types of data that were sourced with respect to infrastructure are indicated in Table 1B.4.2.

**Table 1B.4. 2: Summary matrix of data sourced with respect to infrastructure**

	<i>Data categorised by:</i>			
	<i>Visa type</i>	<i>Birth-place</i>	<i>CALD</i>	<i>Length of residence</i>
<b>Infrastructure:</b>				
Migrant planning levels/NOM		•		
Population projections		•		
<hr/>				
•	Single source of data available			
••	More than one source of data available			
• ••	Data have been sourced solely from reports referencing the LSIA's			

**New businesses, goods and services**

Data on migrant involvement in the economy, particularly with respect to shop ownership and management in the small business sector in suburban and non-metropolitan areas, could provide valuable insights into ways in which migrants contribute to aspects of human and social capital as well as to business and the economy of Australia. Only glimpses of dispersal and diversity of migrant activities in the Australian economy could be sourced from national databases.

## 1B.5 Issues relating to natural capital

Population characteristics and pressures that are a consequence of migration policies cannot be understood and effectively managed when there are noteworthy shortfalls in data describing changing situations. Specific and general comments made in the introduction to this report with respect to recognised difficulties with data quality and deficiencies particularly apply for areas of social concern that describe characteristics of migrant population in Australia.

Although most international migrants settle in metropolitan areas, migration programs designed to attract skilled migrants to regional areas assumed increasing importance during the 1996-2001 intercensal period and even greater prominence since the 2001 census (Hugo 2004). Visa-specific reporting by DIMA (2005a, 2005b) contributes to information and understanding with respect to these program outcomes. Nevertheless, numbers of migrants within these regional schemes are still small by comparison with total migrant intakes.

A summary of data relating to natural capital that were sourced for this analysis is presented in Table 1B.5.1.

**Table 1B.5. 1: Summary matrix of data sourced on natural capital**

	<i>Data categorised by:</i>			
	<i>Visa type</i>	<i>Birth-place</i>	<i>CALD</i>	<i>Length of residence</i>
<b>Population:</b>				
Overseas movements	••	••	•	••
International migrant stock	•	••	••	•
Recent permanent additions/arrivals	••	••	••	••
Humanitarian entrants	••	•		•
Temporary migration	••	••		
Born in other than MES countries	•	••	••	••
RSMS/SDAS versus Skill Stream	••	••		
RSMS/SDAS	••	••	••	••
State sponsored schemes	•			
Age group/gender distribution	••	••	••	••
State/territory of residence	••	••	•	••
Urban/regional/rural distributions	•	••	••	••
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single source of data available</li> <li>•• More than one source of data available</li> <li>• •• Data have been sourced solely from reports referencing the LSIA's</li> </ul>				

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#### **FaCSIA Database:**

- 48 Department of Family and Community Services 2005, *Annual Report 2004-05*. Retrieved on 30 June 2006 from <http://www.facs.gov.au/annualreport/2005/index.html>

#### **Productivity Commission Database:**

- 49 Productivity Commission 2006, *Economic Impacts of Migration and Population Growth*, Final Report, April. Retrieved on 25 May 2006 from <http://www.pc.gov.au/study/migrationandpopulation/finalreport/index.html>

## 1B.7 Summary descriptions of data sourced

**Table 1B.7. 1: Data classification legend**

<p><b>Visa category:</b></p> <p>v: category identified p: permanent t: temporary</p> <p><b>Birthplace:</b></p> <p>ab: Australian born osb: overseas born c: country r: region mesc: main English speaking countries oc: other than main English speaking countries</p>	<p><b>Cultural &amp; linguistic diversity (CALD):</b></p> <p>esl: English second language lope: level of proficiency in English Lote: language other than English lash: language spoken at home mes: mainly English speaking Nes: non-English speaking rel: religion</p>	<p><b>Length of residence/ Time of arrival:</b></p> <p>b: before [year] a: after [year] ror: recency of arrival</p> <p><b>General:</b></p> <p>m: major/most important</p>
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**Table 1B.7. 2: Summary description of material sourced from national databases**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Author/s</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Main data source</i>	<i>Data classifications</i>	<i>Brief description of publication</i>
<b>ABS Database:</b>					
1	ABS (124 pp.)	2006a	ABS 2002 General Social Survey; other ABS 2001 Census; other ABS statistics and surveys	r ror lope	This report draws together the currently available information on social interaction from the 2002 General Social Survey. Topics relating to selected elements of the ABS Social Capital Framework are presented. This includes only minimal information with respect to migrants.
1a	ABS (10 pp.)	2006b	ABS Labour Force Statistics and Other Characteristics of Migrants survey	v a98	Report focuses on labour-related information about migrants
1b	ABS (52pp.)	2006c	ABS household survey April-July 2005	ab; osb	Report focuses on categories of more serious crimes occurring in 12 months prior to the survey and measures the extent of crime

2	ABS (72 pp.)	2006d	ABS		Annual report summarising international arrivals and departures and internal migration
					Chapter 2: Migration in context on a national and international basis
				a84; b06	Chapter 3: Net Overseas Migration shows arrivals (and departures) for permanent residents, long-term residents and long-term visitors
				ab; osb; c; r 96; a99; b06	Chapter 5: Australia's Diverse Population – median age, gender , ERP
3	ABS (92 pp.)	2006e	ABS 2004-05 National Health Survey	ab; osb; r (m) a95; b96 Isah	Survey was designed to obtain national benchmarks on a wide range of health issues and to enable changes in health to be monitored over time. Report presents a cross-section of national results for the main topics covered.  Summary of results are also available for states and the ACT
3a	ABS (64pp)	2006f	ABS Personal Safety Survey (PSS) August-December 2005	ab; osb; mesc; oc	Reports provide information on people's safety at home and in the community and on the nature and extent of violence against people.

4	ABS (800 pp.)	2006g	ABS various; various other		Year Book Australia is the principal reference work produced by the ABS. It provides a comprehensive and detailed statistical overview of various aspects of the economy and social conditions in Australia. With respect to migrants, it summarises the following:
				v c (m)	International migration – settler arrivals
				c (m)	Citizenship rates
				c (m) lope; lote	Language spoken by gender
				ab; osb lope	Labour force status of migrants
5	ABS	2005a	ABS various		Australian Social Trends: Annual report presenting information on contemporary social issues and areas of public policy concerns and including general comments on Australia's overseas born population within seven major areas of social concern.
6	ABS (88 pp.)	2005b	ABS various	c; r	Annual report summarising age and fertility of mothers of selected countries of birth.
7	ABS (total report: 238 pp.; issue report: 6pp.)	2004	ABS 2002 General Social Survey; ABS 2001 National Health Survey; ABS 1991 & 2001 Census		Australian Social Trends: This issue included a special topic on how being a recently arrived migrant affected people's social and economic circumstances
7a	ABS	2004	ABS		Framework elements and indicators for measuring social capital in Australia. (Not relevant for migrant-specific material)

7b	ABS (92 pp.)	2003	ABS General Social Survey	ab; osb; mesc; oc lope	This report presents minimal data (with respect to sports and physical recreational activities) for migrants from what must be a massive database.
8	ABS (total report: 238 pp.; issue report: 5pp.)	2002a	ABS Migration, Australia 1999-2000; ABS 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers; ABS 1996 Census; ABS 1996 ERP	c (m) lope	Australian Social Trends: This issue included an analysis of and comment on older overseas-born Australians
			ABS 1980-2000 Overseas Arrivals & Departures; AEI Overseas Students Statistics 1994 & 2000		This issue also included an analysis and comment on overseas students participation in education in 2000
9	ABS	2004c	ABS; AIHW	ab; osb c (m)	Asthma in Australia: a snapshot
10	ABS	2004d	ABS; AIHW	r (m)	Cardiovascular disease in Australia: a snapshot
11	ABS (92 pp.)	2004	ABS; State and territory registrars of death	c ror	Deaths, including leading causes, by selected countries of birth and gender
12	ABS (40 pp.)	2004e	ABS Labour Force Statistics and Other Characteristics of Migrants survey; ABS estimates  (NB Next survey due Nov 2007)	v r; mesc; oc lope; a84; b05	This publication presents information about the labour force status and other characteristics of migrants (people born overseas, arrived in Australia after 1984; aged 15 years and over on arrival; and have permanent Australian resident status). Information is also provided for temporary residents who planned to stay for 12 months or more.

13	Hugo (194 pp.)	2004	ABS 2001 Census; LSIA		Analysis of Australia's recent immigrants; how they have adjusted; where they live. Includes:
				v	Settlers and temporary migrants
				v c: r b91; a91; b96; a96	Origin of overseas born
				ab; osb; c; r mes; nes	Selected demographic characteristics
				ab; osb lope; mes; nes	Population distribution and migration
				v (p/t)	Skill category arrivals
				ab; osb ror	Labour force indicators
				ab; osb; mesc; nesc ror	Selected occupation data
				ab; osb; mesc; nesc	Selected industry data
				ab; osb ror	Selected education data
				ab; osb; r mes; nes	Selected computer use data
				ab; osb; r mes; nes	Selected income data
v ab; osb; r; c ror	Selected unemployment data				

				ab; osb; r; c mes; nes; rel ror	Selected cultural traits
				ab; osb; r; c lsah; lote ror	Selected language traits
				ab; osb; r ror	Selected household & family characteristics
				ab; osb ror	Selected housing characteristics
14	ABS (152 pp.)	2003	ABS 2003 survey	ab; osb; mesc; oc	Presentation of survey results of children aged 5-14 years in cultural and leisure activities and on the use of computers and the internet
15	ABS (79 pp.)	2003b	ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC)	r; c(m)	Disability rates by gender
16	ABS (96 pp.)	2002b	ABS various	c; r	Annual report summarising age and fertility of mothers of selected countries of birth.  This issue includes a special article on fertility by country of birth, including total fertility rates by selected country of birth.
17	ABS (136 pp)	2002c	ABS 2002 General Social Survey	ab; osb; mesc; oc	Results on attendance at selected cultural venues and events by people aged 18 years and over
18	ABS (40 pp.)	2002d	ABS 2002 General Social Survey	ab; mesc; oc	Results on participation in sport and physical activities by people aged 18 years and over
19	ABS (44 pp.)	2002e	ABS 2002 General Social Survey	ab; mesc; oc	Results on attendance at selected sporting events by people aged 18 years and over
20	ABS (60 pp.)	2001	ABS National Health Survey 2001	ab; osb lote	Presentation of mental health information collected in a survey designed to obtain national benchmarks

<b>AHURI database:</b>					
21	Beer & Foley (55 pp.)	2003	Survey of 434 refugees 2002-04	v c (m)	Findings of AHURI research project into housing needs and provision for refugees in Australia
22	Beer & Morphet (4 pp.)	2002	DIMIA LSIA	v	Report examines if new arrivals who receive housing assistance settle more successfully than those who do not receive such assistance.
<b>AIHW Database:</b>					
23	AIHW (relevant section 4 pp.)	2006	AIHW National Mortality Database	c (m)	Reports rates of death by comparison with Australian born; comments about other selected and significant comparisons
24	AIHW et al. (215 pp.)	2005	AIHW; ABS	mesc; oc	Report on the status of asthma in Australia
25	AIHW (4 pp.)	2005	AIHW Dental Statistics & Research Unit; Australian Research Centre for Population Health (ARPOH);	ab; osb; mes; nes	Provides information on the oral health and use of dental services among migrants in Australia. Data on tooth loss, dental visiting patterns, treatment received, affordability of dental care and the impacts of oral health on lifestyle are presented. Variations among cardholders, who are eligible for government funded public dental care, and non-cardholders are provided by ethnicity.
26	AIHW (4 pp.)	2004	AIHW Dental Statistics & Research Unit; ARPOH	ab; osb lote	Report provides information on the oral health of adult public dental patients during 2001-02. Data are used to assess the oral health status of migrant public patients compared to other public dental patients.

27	AIHW: Thow & Waters (60 pp.)	2005	ABS 1995 & National Health Survey 2001; ABS 2001 Census data; AusDiab Study; National Diabetes Register; AIHW National Databases	c; r Isah	Identifies those groups of people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds that have a high prevalence or risk of diabetes compared with the Australia-born population; describes the demographics of these groups in relation to the size of the community, their proficiency in English, and location within Australia; also identifies gaps in the available literature and data.
28	AIHW (relevant chapter: 6 pp.)	2002	AIHW; Support Accomm. Assistance Program (SAAP) NDCA	r	Analysis of accommodation support by region of birth when financial difficulty was given as main reason for seeking assistance.
29	Singh & de Looper (12 pp.)	2002	AIHW National Mortality Database; AIHW National Hospital Mortality Database; 1995 ABS National Health Survey; 1998 ABS Survey of Disability, Aging and Carers	r	Mortality and hospitalisation ratios for overseas born and Australian born persons
<b>DEST Database:</b>					
30	Shah, Long & Burke (102 pp.)	2005	Based on unpublished data from DEST's higher education statistics	ab; osb Isah a86; b87	Reports trends in completion of publicly funded post-initial coursework-based higher education programmes in Australia, for students commencing study in either 1997 or 1998
31	AEI (8 pp.)	2006	Australian Education International Overseas Student Statistics	c (m)	Year to date enrolments by top 10 nationalities

32	AEI	2005	Australian Education International, Overseas Student Statistics 2005	c (m)	International Student Enrolments in Australia 1994 – 2005
<b>DEWR Database:</b>					
33	DEWR (6 pp. per journal)	Qtrly	ABS	Varies wrt article	Quarterly publication which explains the labour market for those seeking jobs in Australia, particularly migrants. Various issues.
<b>DIMA Database:</b>					
33a	DIMA	2006	DIMA	v	Migration program planning levels.
34	DIMIA (149 pp.)	2006	DIMIA various (including LSIA)		Annual report providing information on the characteristics of Australia's population, the composition of Australia's immigration programs and the movement of people into and out of Australia.
				v c; r lope; lote	Chapter 1: Population Growth and International Movement
				v c; r	Chapter 2: Migration and Humanitarian Programs
				v	Chapter 3: State Specific and Regional Migration
				v c (m)	Chapter 5: Temporary Entry
				v mesc; nesc lope ror	Chapter 6: Skill Level of Migrants
				v c (m) ror	Chapter 7: Citizenship, Multicultural Affairs and Settlement Services

				v c (m)	Chapter 8: Migration flows to the States. Includes settler arrivals to each state
35	Birrell, et al. (282 pp.)	2006	DIMIA Settlement database; DIMIA Skilled Processing Centre		In-depth examination of Australia's selection process for skilled migrants, in particular the General Skilled Migration (GSM) visa categories and the points test used in conjunction with the GSM.
				v c; r	Chapter 1: Detailed description and analysis of GSM with attention given to occupations of applicants
				v lope	Chapter 2: Detailed analysis of labour market outcomes by visa type for skilled (points tested) principal applicants
				c lope	Chapter 3: Operational issues related to processing of applicants for skilled migration, including international students and selected occupations
				v	Chapter 4: Summary of international approaches to skilled migration (Australia cf. Canada, NZ & UK)
				v	Chapter 5: Options and recommended changes to targeted (preferred) occupations, thresholds and points
36	DIMIA (33 pp.)	2005a	DIMIA survey	v (RSMS) esc; r esl	Survey and analysis of the Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme subclass
37	DIMIA (33 pp.)	2005b	DIMIA survey	v (SDA) esc; r esl	Analysis of the Skilled Designated Area sponsored subclass

38	DIMIA (52 pp.)	2005c	DIMIA	v c; r	Bi-annual report summarising current permanent additions to the resident population (settler arrivals and onshore permanent grants) and departures; also immigration statistics for visitors, students and business arrivals. Data is also classified according to selected characteristics (other than visa category and country and region of birth) including age, gender, occupation and employment status.
39	DIMIA (76 pp.)	2005d	DIMIA	v c; r	Annual report summarising settler arrivals statistics by birthplace and state of intended residence for the period 1993-94 to 2003-04. Note on-shore immigrants are not included.
40	Khoo, McDonald & Hugo (80 pp.)	2005	DIMIA survey of 457 visa holders; DIMIA unpublished statistics; ABS	v c note	Detailed examination of the reasons for migration, employment circumstances and migration outcomes of temporary skilled migrants who were holders of the 457 temporary business entry visas. Also investigates their social (and economic) circumstances; future residential and migration intentions; and likelihood of shifts to permanent settlement
41	Richardson et al. (78 pp.)	2004a	DIMIA LSIA	v esc; r lope	Report focuses specifically on the labour market experiences of the two migrant cohorts in the LSIA surveys. Data also classified according to age and gender.
42	Richardson et al. (186 pp.)	2004b	DIMIA LSIA	v r (m) lope	Report examines in detail the settlement experiences of two groups of new migrants in their first year and a half in Australia. It focuses on the second waves Cohorts 1 & 2; describes and compares the experiences of the two groups. Data also classified according to age and gender.

43	Young, Schwartzkoff & Finley (62 pp.)	2003	Client Survey of DIMA-funded Community Settlement Services – Pilot Study		<p>This qualitative research project (essentially a pilot study) looked at the effectiveness of DIMIA-funded community settlement services that were directed towards helping migrants, refugees and humanitarian entrants participate equitably in Australian society.</p> <p>The research focused on services provided by Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs), Migrant Service Agencies (MSAs) and community organisations funded under the Community Settlement Services Scheme (CSSS).</p> <p>The project was an exploratory study of perceptions, opinions and experiences of the people who use and deliver these services, as well as those who work closely with them in the community.</p>
44	DIMIA (84 pp.)	2003a	ABS Census: 2001, 1996 & 1991	c lope; lote; shah; rel	<p>Compilation of statistics on birthplace, language, religion and ancestry. It includes age-gender profiles of the top 30 birthplace, language and ancestry groups; ancestry data by birthplace of parents; and English language competency by age.</p>
45	DIMIA (c. 400 pp.)	2003b	DIMIA LSIA	v c lope ror	<p>Review of specialist settlement services provided by DIMIA that aim to help those most in need of settlement assistance.</p>
46	Khoo et al. (157 pp.)	2002	ABS 1996 Census	c lope	<p>Report examines the social, economic and demographic outcomes of second generation Australians, to compare them by their parents' national or ethnic origins and with their peers who are either first or at least third or more generations.</p>
47	DIMIA (16 pp.)	2000	DIMIA	v c; r	<p>Report provides arrival statistics for 1999-2000 of persons who entered Australia holding temporary entry visas. Not produced since 2000.</p>

<b>FaCSIA Database:</b>					
48	FACS	2005		ab; osb	Annual Report indicates percentage of Age Pension recipients in past decade who were born overseas
<b>Productivity Commission Database:</b>					
49	ProdComm (438 pp.)	2006		v ab; osb; c mes; nes ror	This report focuses specifically on the economic impact of migrants. However, it does report distribution of migrants by regional areas and jurisdiction and statistical division