

PROFILE OF PEOPLE ASSISTED UNDER THE IHSS IN 2004–05

Source region

In 2004–05, the IHSS assisted people from the following source regions:

- > 73 per cent from Africa
- > 21 per cent from the Middle East and South-West Asia
- > 2.6 per cent from Asia
- > 1.4 per cent from Europe.

A key focus for the Humanitarian Program, and therefore the IHSS, was Africa. During 2003–04, 63 per cent of people assisted were from Africa and in 2004–05 the proportion increased to 73 per cent. In 2005–06, the priority will continue to be Africa, followed by the Middle East and South-West Asia.

Graph 16 shows the number assisted under the IHSS by source region, indicating that the

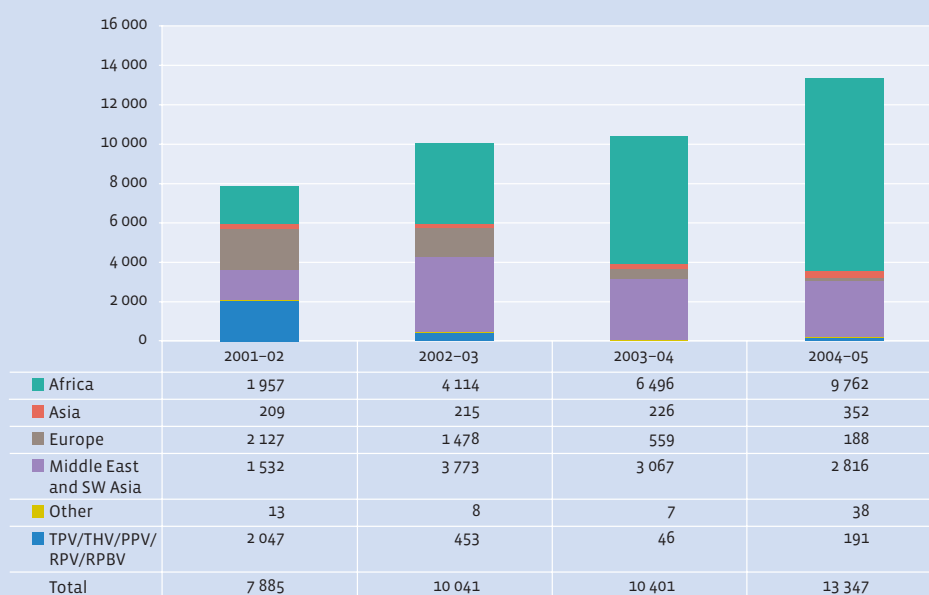
proportion assisted from Europe continued to decrease from 2001–02 to 2004–05 while the proportion from Asia increased slightly.

Nationality

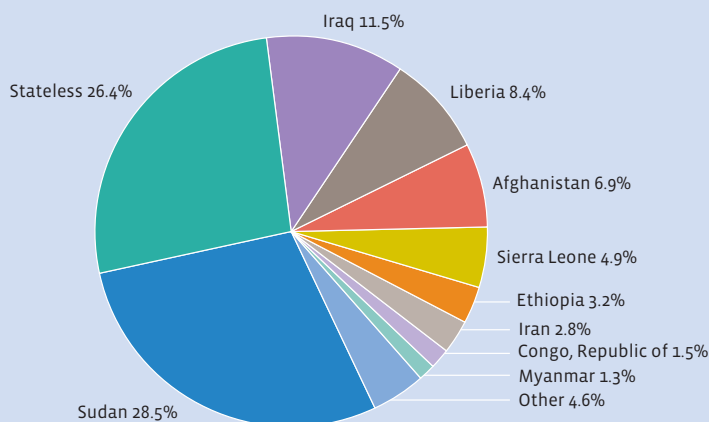
The nationality of a person refers to the citizenship they hold. A person's nationality might be, but is not necessarily, the same as their country of birth.

Pie chart 17 shows the top ten nationalities assisted under the IHSS in 2004–05. Sudanese is the top nationality with 28.5 per cent, however the percentage for 2003–04 was 47 per cent. The reason for the decrease relates to the increase in the number of people listed as stateless. Of the 26.4 per cent listed as stateless, it is estimated that two-thirds originated from Sudan.

Graph 16: Number of people assisted under the IHSS by source region 2001–02 to 2004–05



Pie chart 17: Top ten nationalities assisted under the IHSS 2004–05*

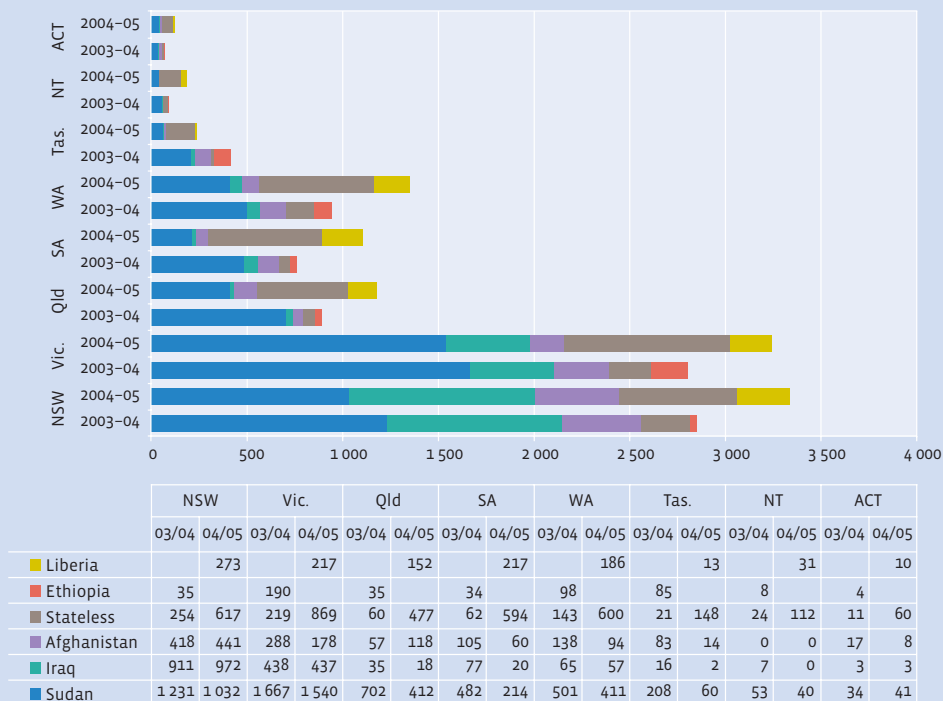


*There is no nationality data available for PPV/TPV/THV/RPV/RPBV holders.

Bar chart 18 shows the top five nationality groups assisted by state or territory in 2004–05 compared with 2003–04. People from Sudan and Iraq continue to settle primarily in New South Wales and Victoria. Settlement in Queensland,

South Australia and Western Australia continued to strengthen existing Sudanese communities. In 2004–05 Liberia replaced Ethiopia as the 5th placed nationality group.

Bar chart 18: Top five nationality groups assisted under the IHSS by state/territory 2003–04 to 2004–05



Pie chart 19: Top ten ethnic groups assisted under the IHSS 2004–05

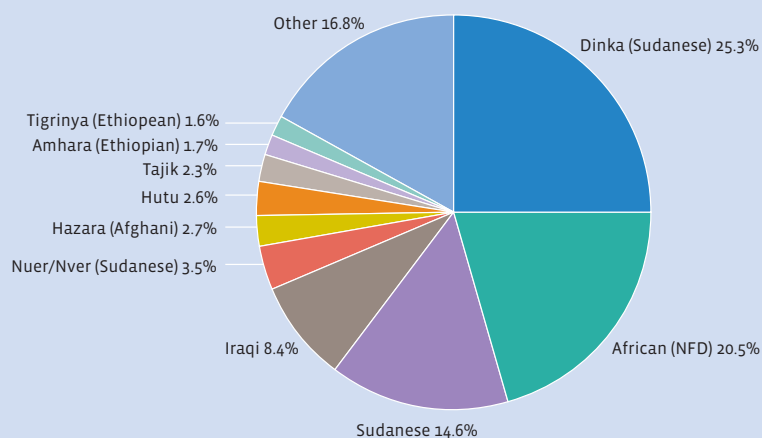


Table 20: Proportion assisted under the IHSS by ethnic group 2002–03 to 2004–05

Ethnicity	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
Dinka (Sudanese)	11.4%	23.2%	25.3%
African (NFD)	6.3%	8.2%	20.5%
Sudanese	10.8%	18.6%	14.6%
Iraqi	11.7%	7.7%	8.4%
Nuer/Nver (Sudanese)	2.4%	2.5%	3.5%
Hazara (Afghani)	1.1%	2.7%	2.7%
Hutu	0.0%	0.7%	2.6%
Tajik	3.2%	4.9%	2.3%
Amhara (Ethiopian)	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%
Tigrinya (Ethiopian)	0.7%	0.3%	1.6%
Other	50.9%	29.6%	16.8%

Ethnicity

In 2004–05 people assisted under the IHSS identified themselves as belonging to more than 65 different ethnic groups.

Each nationality group may consist of several ethnic groups. Ethnic groups are not restricted to defined political boundaries. This results in considerable overlap between nationality and ethnicity. Ethnicity data records how people identified their ethnic group at interview.

Pie chart 19 shows the top ten ethnic groups assisted. Consistent with nationality data, people who identified themselves as Dinka (Sudanese) and Sudanese were the largest groups assisted. Over 20 per cent of entrants did not define their ethnicity further than African NFD (Not Further Defined).

Table 20 shows the top ten ethnicities assisted in 2004–05 compared to the proportion assisted in the two previous financial years.

Years of schooling

Table 21 shows the total average years of schooling, excluding children five and under, since 2001–02. The average number of years of schooling of persons assisted under the IHSS across all source regions decreased as a result of the increasing number of African entrants who completed fewer years of schooling than people from Asia and Europe.

Chart 22 shows the average number of years of schooling by age and source region in 2004–05. The average years of schooling for African people declined from 5.2 years in 2003–04 to 1.6 years in 2004–05.

Reading ability

Pie chart 23 shows assisted IHSS entrants' reading ability in their main language. A large proportion of entrants did not state their reading ability and only 15 per cent stated they had good or very good reading ability.

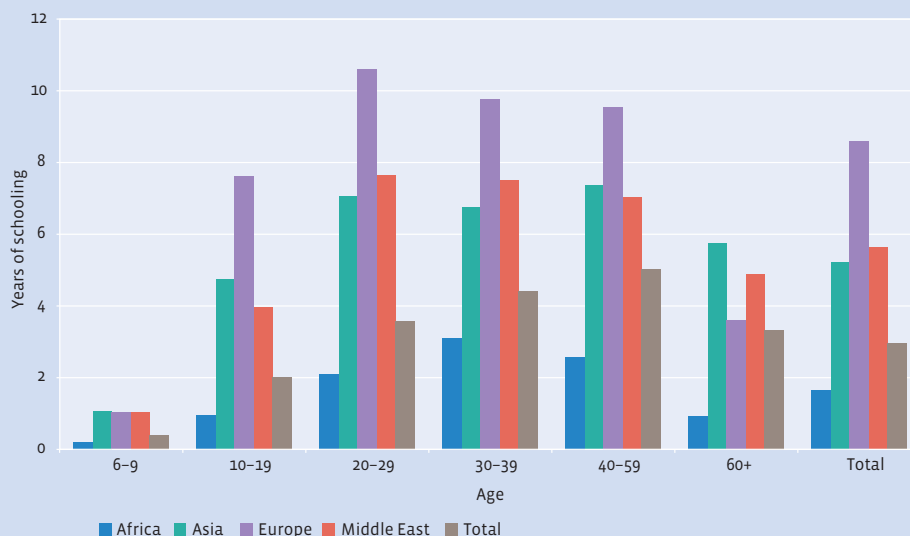
Table 21: Total average years of schooling for all source regions 2001–02 to 2004–05

2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
7.2 years	7 years	5.7 years	2.4 years

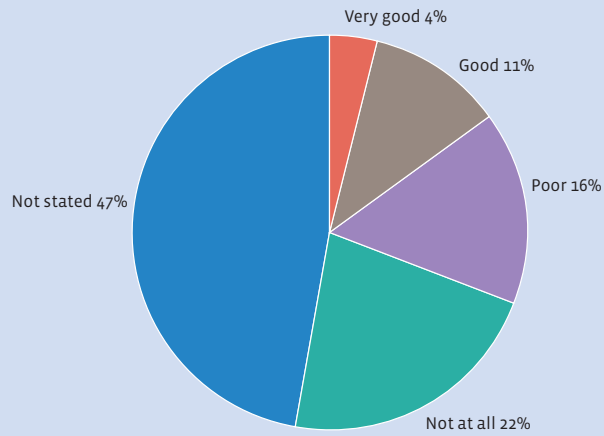
Main language

In 2004–05, the IHSS assisted entrants who spoke more than 54 languages. This poses significant challenges for translating and interpreting services. Pie chart 24 shows that Arabic was the language most frequently spoken by those assisted. The group entitled 'African' consists of several languages. The 'other' language category in this chart comprises more than 40 languages, including Hmong, Punjabi, Acholi, Shona, Swahili, Oromo, and Kriol.

Chart 22: Average number years of schooling of people assisted under the IHSS by age and source region 2004–05



Pie chart 23: Reading ability of people assisted under the IHSS in their main language 2004–05



Pie chart 24: Main language spoken by people assisted under the IHSS 2004–05

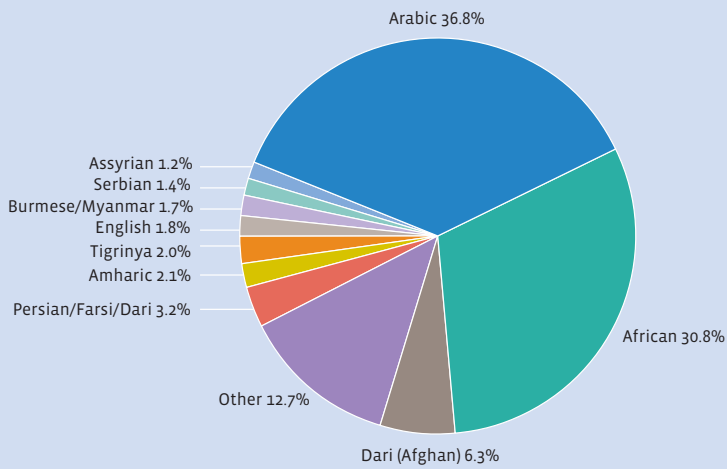
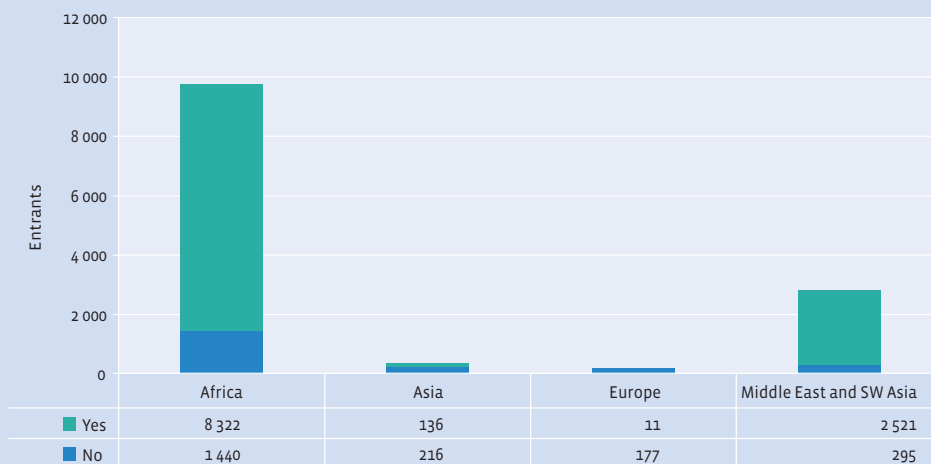
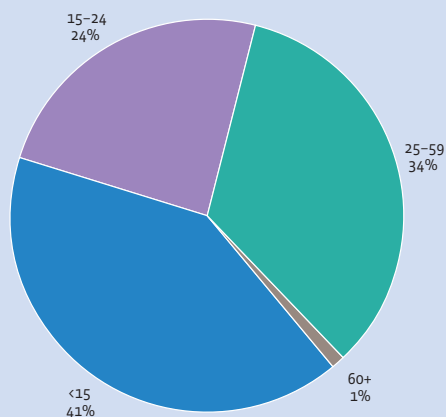


Chart 25: Humanitarian entrants requiring English interpreting services 2004–05



Pie chart 26: Age distribution of people assisted under the IHSS 2004–05*



*There is no age data available for PPV/TPV/THV/RPV/RPBV holders.

English language interpreting services

Chart 25 shows that most people assisted under the IHSS stated they required an English language interpreter.

Age and gender

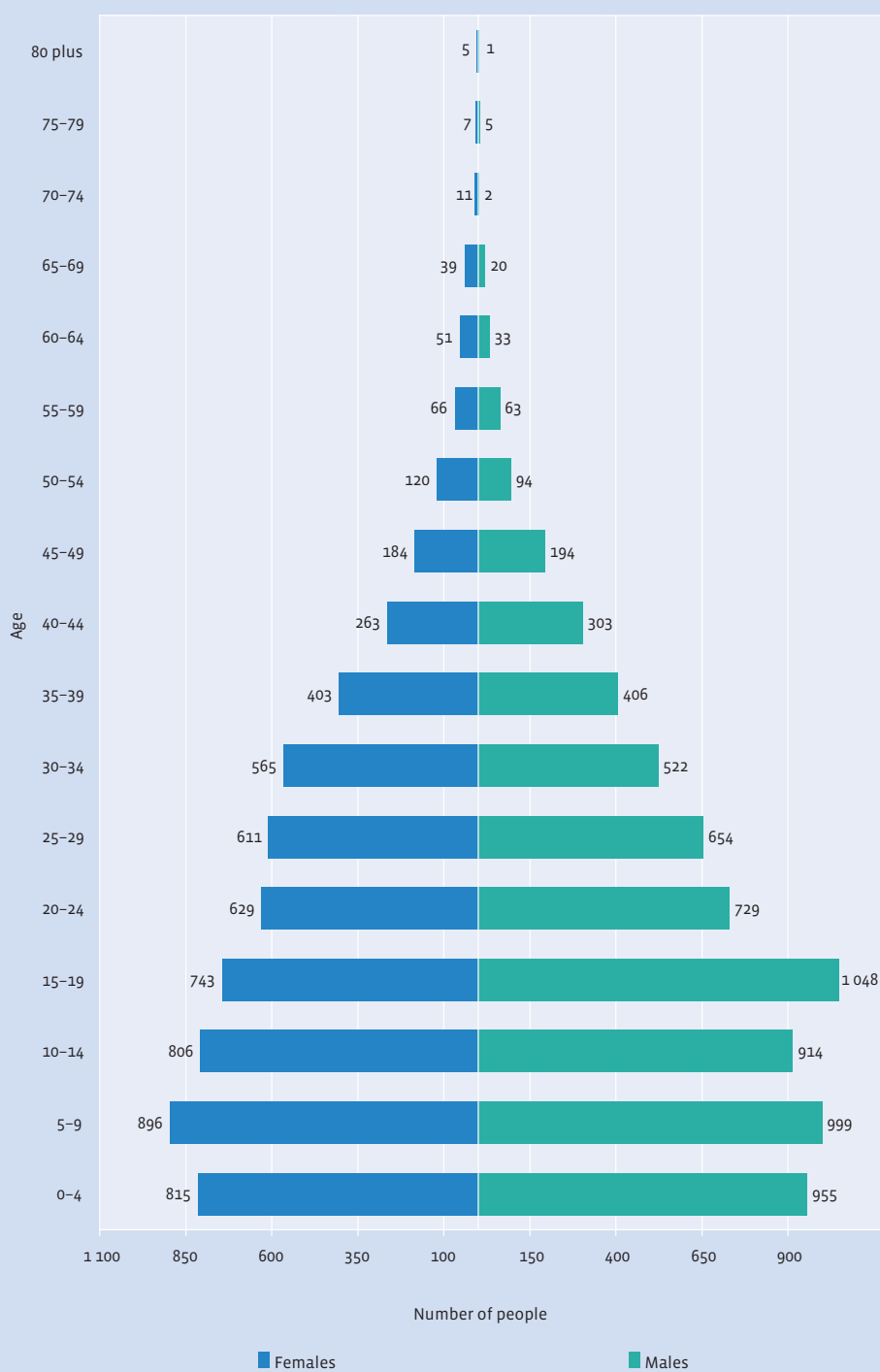
In 2004–05, 53 per cent of people assisted under the IHSS were male and 47 per cent female. The average age of males was 19.7 years and the average age of females 21 years. The median

age group for males was 15 to 19 and females five to nine.

Of those assisted 51 per cent were aged 18 and under, compared to 49 per cent in 2003–04. Many of these people have spent long periods in refugee camps and/or have low levels of schooling in comparison to Australian standards.

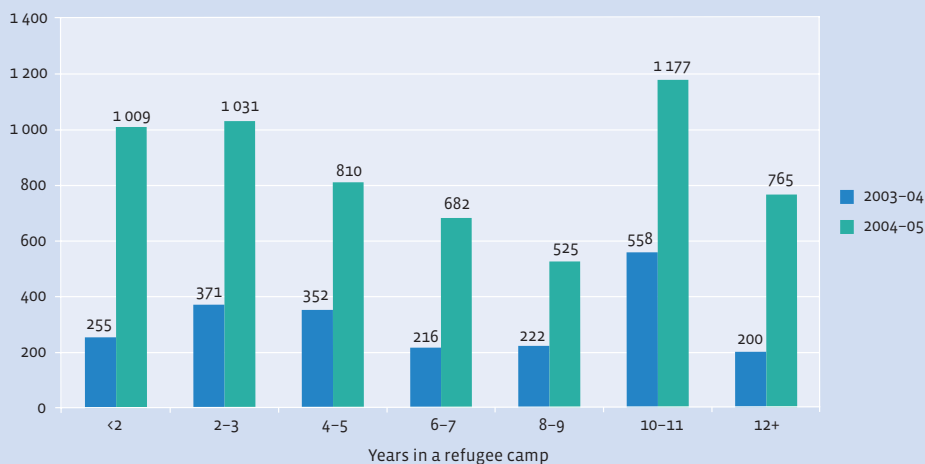
Pie chart 26 shows the age distribution of people assisted, while Chart 27 shows age and gender distribution.

Chart 27: Age and gender distribution of people assisted under the IHSS 2004–05*

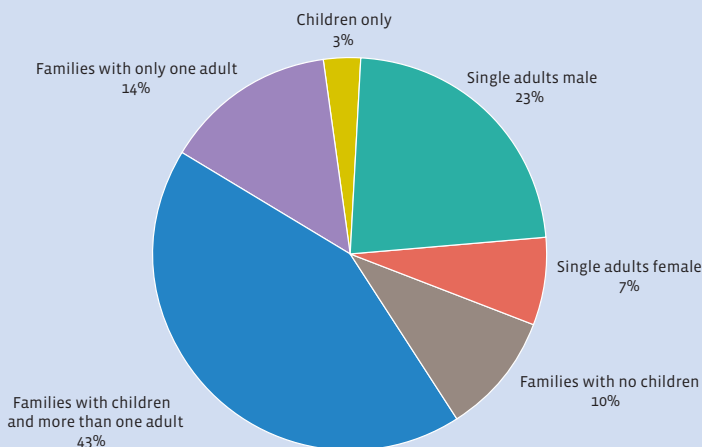


*There is no age/gender data available for PPV/TPV/THV/RPV/RPBV holders.

Chart 28: People assisted under the IHSS: Number of years in a refugee camp 2003–04 to 2004–05



Pie chart 29: Composition of cases assisted under the IHSS 2004–05



Years in a refugee camp

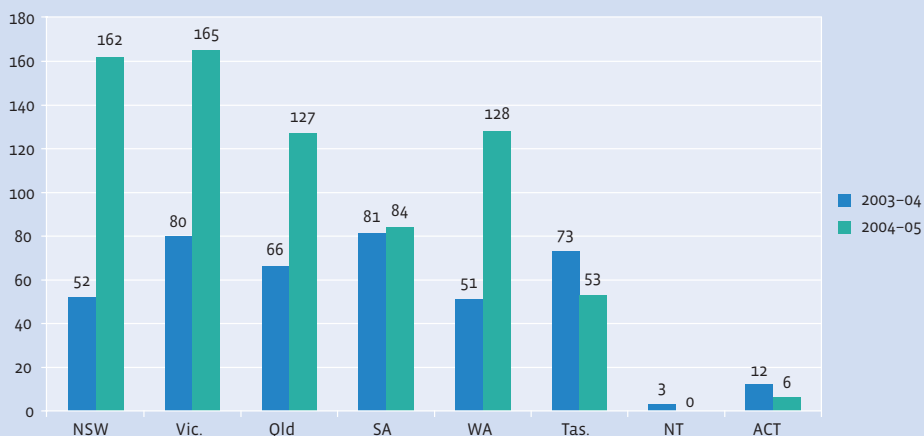
Chart 28 shows the number of years people assisted under the IHSS have lived in a refugee camp (2003–04 and 2004–05). The decision by the UNHCR to focus on camps such as Abu Rakham (the Sudan) and Laine (Guinea) has seen Australia assist humanitarian entrants who have been in camps for prolonged periods.

Case composition

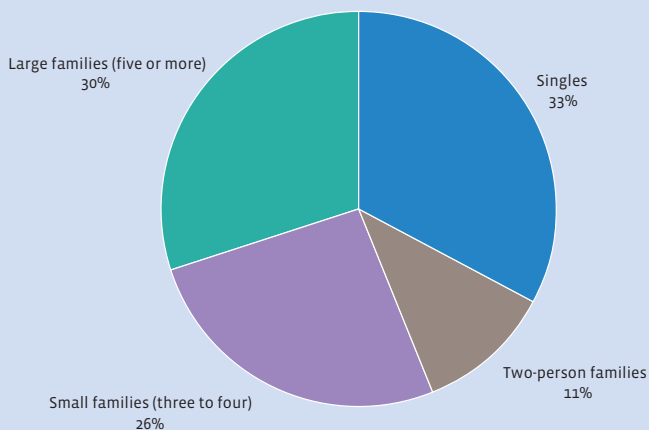
Pie chart 29 shows the composition of cases assisted under the IHSS in 2004–05. Families with children and more than one adult were the largest group of cases assisted (43 per cent), followed by single adults (30 per cent, of which 23 per cent were male and seven per cent female).

The next largest group was single parent families. In 2004–05 many of these families were headed by a female who entered Australia on

Chart 30: People assisted under the IHSS: Woman at Risk (visa subclass 204) by state and territory 2003–04 to 2004–05



Pie chart 31: Proportion of cases assisted under the IHSS by case/family size 2004–05



*There is no case/family size data available for PPV/TPV/THV/RPV/RPBV holders.

a visa subclass 204 (Woman at Risk). Eligibility requirements for a subclass 204 visa include, among others, lack of protection from a male relative and being in danger of victimisation, harassment or serious abuse because they are female. In 2004–05, the number of Woman at Risk entrants totalled 725, comprising 5.5 per cent of the number of people assisted under the IHSS. Chart 30 shows the number of Woman at Risk entrants assisted by state and territory.

Family size

Pie chart 31 shows cases assisted by case/family size for 2004–05. The proportion of large families remained the same as 2003–04 (30 per cent), while the proportion of singles increased in 2004–05 by three per cent. Table 32 shows cases assisted by case/family size and the state or territory in which they settled.

Table 32: Number of cases assisted under the IHSS by case/family size and state/territory 2004–05

Case/ family size	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total cases	Total people
1	352	353	153	188	164	45	8	24	1 287	1 287
2	135	126	58	44	67	15	0	6	451	902
3	120	129	62	59	62	14	2	5	453	1 359
4	196	161	67	48	74	15	7	10	578	2 312
5	141	123	53	45	53	11	5	12	443	2 215
6	93	94	29	42	41	10	5	4	318	1 908
7	42	64	17	22	29	11	8	1	194	1 358
8	22	30	22	13	19	3	4	3	116	928
9	19	17	2	5	8	2	0	0	53	477
10	6	10	1	2	2	2	0	0	23	230
11	5	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	13	143
12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	24
13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
Total cases	1 133	1 110	465	471	521	128	39	65	3 932	
Total refugees/ SHP entrants	3 810	3 790	1 496	1 478	1 760	431	185	206		13 156
Total PPV/ TPV/THV/ RPV/RPBV holders										191
TOTAL PEOPLE										13 347
Average case/ family size	3.36	3.41	3.22	3.14	3.38	3.37	4.74	3.17	3.35	

*ACT region includes Wagga Wagga and Goulburn.



FELEMENTU ANA (ETHIOPIA)

It is difficult to listen to Felementu talk about her past without wishing you could take away the terrible memories.

Thanks to Australia's Humanitarian Program, she has had a fresh start and lives without fear.

"When I left Kenya I felt better knowing I was coming to Australia, because I knew I would find somewhere peaceful to live. I could begin my life again," Felementu said.

Kenya was the last stop in a long, torturous journey for Felementu which began when she was nine and her family fled to Somalia from their home of Ethiopia.

In Somalia they lived in a dangerous refugee camp. When she was 21, Felementu's father was killed while running from gunfire. Without his protection, the family became a target for robbery and assault, so they returned to Ethiopia in search of safety.

The following year Felementu married a chef whose restaurant was popular with tourists. The restaurant's popularity was enough for the Ethiopian Government to accuse him of treason.

After she had been married just one year, government troops broke into Felementu's house and attacked her husband. A soldier held her back while the rest beat him until he could not stand. Then they took him away, Felementu never saw her husband again.

Left alone with no possessions, Felementu was vulnerable to further attacks so she fled to Kenya in 2000.

"I got on a bus to wherever, and ended up in Kenya. I didn't know where I was going, what I would do, or what would happen to me," she said. "I was running from all men, from everyone. I had no documents to go to Kenya but I knew I'd die if I stayed in Ethiopia."

Felementu arrived in a strange city, alone and exhausted. Taking pity on her, a stranger took her to Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya and registered her with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. This act of kindness changed her life forever.

Soon after arriving in Kakuma, she applied for resettlement and in March 2003 began her new life in Tasmania.

DIMIA arranged for an interpreter and staff of the Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) of Northern Tasmania to meet Felementu at the airport and take her to government-provided accommodation.

Staff from the MRC introduced her to a support group, enrolled her in English lessons through the Adult Migrant English Program, and encouraged her to take first aid and community health courses.

After completing the courses, MRC staff helped Felementu find work as a kitchen hand/cleaner at a restaurant, and as an interpreter. Securing work was a considerable achievement for Felementu, since prior to arriving in Australia she was illiterate.

With MRC and DIMIA support, and determination and personal strength, Felementu has shifted her life onto a new track.

"I didn't accept my life as it was before, but here I have a new life. I feel reborn. I want to thank everyone who has helped me, especially the Australian Government. They helped give me a beautiful life and let me live in dignity without fear," Felementu said.



GRACE ROBERTO (SUDAN)

Before she spotted him in arrivals at Perth airport in 1997, Grace Roberto had last seen her father when he fled their native country of Sudan.

“My father was at the airport with my stepmother and her children. It was hard to believe...it had been so long since I said his name that I couldn’t pronounce it,” Grace said.

Her father was forced to escape Sudan when conflict escalated between the Sudanese Government and the Sudanese People’s Liberation Movement/Army.

Life became increasingly dangerous for Grace and her family. One day government troops launched an attack on her town, killing and injuring many.

“You could hear bullets going over your head. I ran and hid in my home but they fired shots into the house. I was shot in the leg,” Grace said.

After Grace’s wounds healed, a family friend helped her escape to Cairo. The woman rented her a house and introduced her to the Sudanese refugee community and the local church where Grace began teaching children and organising church activities.

Through the International Red Cross Grace contacted her father who helped her apply for resettlement in Australia. Within a few months she was accepted.

“I couldn’t believe it. I thought; they’re kidding right? I had a numb feeling it would never happen. It seemed impossible,” Grace said. But in a few weeks she was on her way to Australia.

Starting from scratch in a strange country was challenging. Language and cultural differences left Grace confused. “Everything was different. I could only speak Arabic and Acholi.

I couldn’t speak to my stepbrothers and sisters,” she said. “Even the house was different. Where I come from I shared a room with my sisters, and my parents slept in a room next to the kitchen. We used to talk, tell stories and laugh. Here I have my own room and I find it strange to have to knock to enter someone else’s room,” she said.

Working and studying helped Grace adjust to Australian culture and settle into her new community.

She quickly began English lessons through the Adult Migrant English Program. After a year she began an undergraduate degree in banking and finance at Curtin University of Technology. She then started a postgraduate diploma in social policy.

While studying Grace helped establish the CBS Plus/South Sudan Community Education Program, designed for Sudanese refugees with no basic education.

Grace now works for the Australian Red Cross and is involved in the Ethnic Youth Advisory Group (EYAG). The EYAG administers a support program for ethnic youth and children at risk.

Having married last year, Grace hopes to have children. Her life during the last eight years has been busy, productive and successful. She has seized every chance to adjust to a different environment and contribute to her new country and new life.

“I want to thank the Australian Government for giving me this opportunity. I am so happy to be part of this country, and give something back to those who have helped me, especially the community support groups in Perth,” Grace said.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO HUMANITARIAN ENTRANTS UNDER THE ADULT MIGRANT ENGLISH PROGRAM

Many humanitarian entrants from non-English speaking backgrounds find that learning English is one of the first and most important steps they can take towards settling successfully and achieving their personal, social and economic goals.

This chapter provides data about humanitarian entrants assisted under the AMEP and the SPP in 2004–05.

Of the 36 208 people who accessed the AMEP in 2004–05, 9 495 (26 per cent) were humanitarian entrants.

Chart 33 shows the proportion of humanitarian entrants who accessed the AMEP in 2004–05 by state and territory.

Table 34 shows that, of all the migration categories, humanitarian entrants had the highest rate of registration with the AMEP and, on average, used more AMEP hours than other migration categories.

Chart 33: Proportion of humanitarian entrants accessing the AMEP by state/territory 2004–05

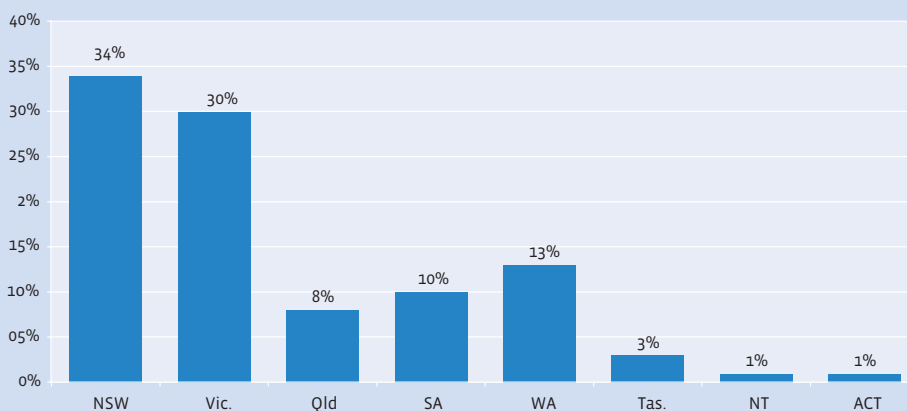


Table 34: AMEP outcomes by visa category 2004–05

	Skilled	Family	Humanitarian	National
Registration rate (%)	66	67	87	72
Exiting clients:				
a) clients exiting who have completed entitlement (that is, functional English completion of 510 hours)	59.9	55.8	75.1	61.3
b) clients exiting who have not completed entitlement (that is, who have not participated for at least six months and have not fully used hours and remained eligible)	40.1	44.2	24.9	38.7
c) average AMEP hours used	377	361	423	380
d) average AMEP hours used, including SPP.	N/A	N/A	487	396

Profile of humanitarian entrants accessing the AMEP

Chart 35 shows the top ten countries of birth of humanitarian entrants who accessed the AMEP. People from the Sudan and Iraq comprise the highest proportion of those who accessed the program.

In 2004–05, humanitarian entrants from the Horn of Africa made up 44 per cent of all entrants who accessed the AMEP, compared to 14 per cent in 2000–2001. Chart 36 shows that during 2000–01 to 2004–05 the number from the Sudan who accessed the AMEP increased from 635 to 3 420.

Pie chart 37 shows the age distribution of humanitarian entrants who accessed the AMEP during 2004–05.

Achievements of humanitarian entrants accessing the AMEP

The AMEP uses a competency-based national curriculum and assessment framework called Certificates in Spoken and Written English (CSWE). The CSWE consists of three levels—Level 1 (beginners), Level 2 (post-beginners) and Level 3 (intermediate)—which recognises three stages of learning based on an entrant’s previous learning experience.

On completion of a stage, entrants receive the appropriate certificate (if they have achieved a sufficient number of the stated competencies) or a Statement of Attainment (if they have

completed an entire module within a certificate) or a Record of Achievement (setting out which competencies they have achieved).

Under the CSWE curriculum framework, of 4 262 humanitarian entrants exiting the AMEP in the 2004–05 calendar year:

- > 67.9 per cent entered at CSWE Level 1 and on average achieved 12 competencies
- > 19.1 per cent entered at CSWE Level 2 and on average achieved 14 competencies
- > 13.0 per cent entered at CSWE Level 3 and on average achieved 10 competencies.

A Certificate or a Statement of Attainment was awarded to exiting AMEP humanitarian clients as follows:

- > Level 1—46.6 per cent
- > Level 2—22.0 per cent
- > Level 3—15.9 per cent.

Humanitarian entrants accessing the Special Preparatory Program

The SPP was established to assist eligible humanitarian entrants with special needs as a result of their pre-migration experiences, such as torture and trauma, by providing up to 100 hours of informal supplementary tuition. These hours help SPP clients prepare for the more formal teaching environment of the AMEP.

From July 2004, humanitarian entrants aged 16 to 24 with low levels of schooling (zero to seven years) had access to up to 400 hours

Chart 35: Top ten countries of birth of humanitarian entrants accessing the AMEP 2004–05

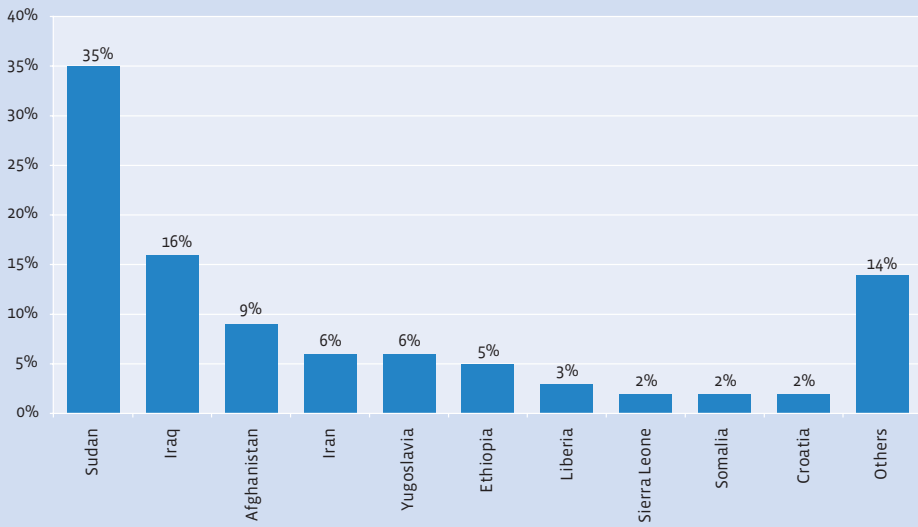
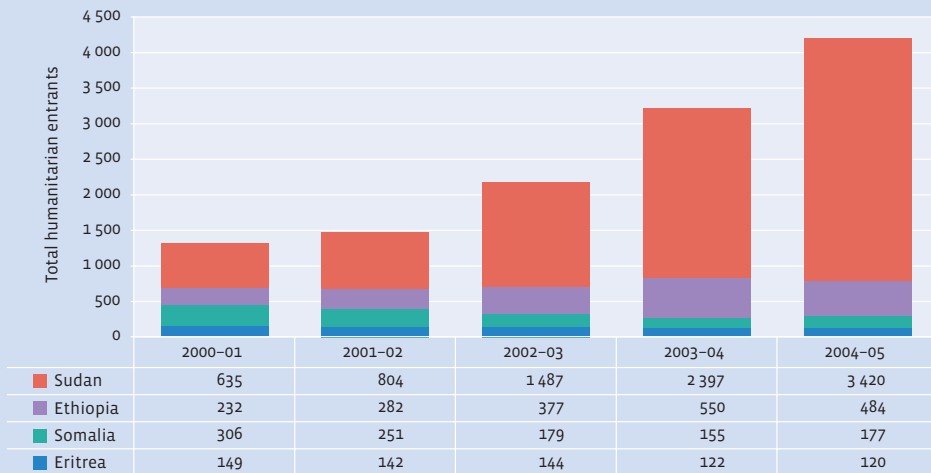


Chart 36: Number of humanitarian entrants from the Horn of Africa accessing the AMEP 2000–01 to 2004–05



of tuition under the SPP. The hours of tuition available each week was increased from 15 to 20 hours for SPP participants assessed as having the capacity for more intensive delivery.

In 2004–05, 6 805 humanitarian entrants accessed the SPP. Chart 38 shows the top ten countries of birth of these humanitarian entrants. The top countries of birth varied only slightly from the top countries of birth of AMEP humanitarian clients (Chart 35).

Pie chart 37: Age distribution of humanitarian entrants accessing the AMEP 2004–05

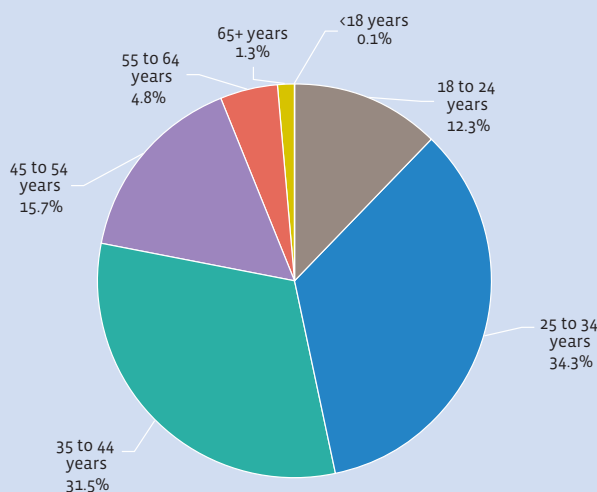


Chart 38: Top ten countries of birth of humanitarian entrants accessing the Special Preparatory Program 2004–05

