
Victorian Settlement Planning Committee

Needs of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants - DATA PROFILE PROJECT

August 2001

Acknowledgments

This document was prepared by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) and has been endorsed by the Victorian Settlement Planning Committee (VSPC). The VSPC would like to extend its gratitude to the Commonwealth and State government and community agencies that contributed so enthusiastically to the preparation of this report.

The VSPC would especially like to thank the three Chairs of the VSPC 'Needs of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants' sub-working groups for their ongoing support of and input to the report.

Disclaimer

The findings and recommendations in this report are based on information provided up until 23 August 2001 from a number of independent public and community sector agencies.

For this reason, the Commonwealth of Australia, its officers, employees and agents, are not liable for any loss howsoever caused, whether due to negligence or otherwise, to any persons arising from or in connection with any use of the information contained in this publication.

In particular, the Commonwealth of Australia, its officers, employees and agents give no warranty that the information in the report is correct or complete, or free from error or omission.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	6
A demographic profile of refugee young people in Victoria	6
Types of data collected by service providers	6
Profile of refugee youth use of services	6
Recommendations	7
Introduction	8
Who are refugee young people?	9
Refugee young people in Victoria	10
A demographic profile of refugee young people	10
Qualifications to the demographic profile of refugee young people	11
Public and Community Sector Services and Providers	13
Settlement and Beyond: services available to refugee young people	13
What type of data is collected by these service providers	14
Snapshot of refugee youth use of services in Victoria	17
Bosnia-Herzegovina born young refugees - Case Study	19
Conclusion	21
Recommendations	22
Tables	23

List of Abbreviations

Departments/Agencies

CMYI	Centre for Multicultural Youth Issues
DEET	Department of Education, Employment and Training (to become Department of Education and Training)
DETYA	Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (to become Department of Education, Science and Training)
DEWRSB	Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (to become Department of Employment and Workplace Relations)
DHS	Department of Human Services
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (to become Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs)
ELS/C	English Language School/Centres
FACS	Department of Family and Community Services
HIC	Health Insurance Commission
IDC	Interdepartmental Committee
JPET	Job Placement, Employment and Training
MRC	Migrant Resource Centre
NAC	New Apprenticeship Centre
NMIT	Northern Metropolitan Institute of TAFE
RRAC	Refugee Resettlement Advisory Council
SCAAB	Springvale Community Aid and Advice Bureau
TIS	Translating and Interpreting Service
VFST	Victorian Foundation for the Survivors of Torture
VLA	Victorian Legal Aid
VSPC	Victorian Settlement Planning Committee

Other

AMEP	Adult Migrant English Program
ARMS	AMEP Reporting and Management System
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
COB	Country of Birth
CSSS	Community Settlement Services Scheme
ESL	English as a Second Language
IHSS	Integrated Humanitarian Settlement Strategy
LEAP	Law Enforcement Assistance Program
LGA	Local Government Area
OAA	On-Arrival Accommodation
OCSC	Office of the Correctional Services Commissioner
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SAD	Settler Arrivals Database
SDB	Settlement Database
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TPV	Temporary Protection Visa
UMP	Unaccompanied Minor Program
YAS	Youth Activities Services

Needs of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants Data Profile Project

What is the data collected by welfare and settlement service providers on clients?
What is the nature of adolescent Humanitarian entrant use of services?

Executive Summary

This project was conducted on behalf of the Victorian Settlement Planning Committee's (VSPC) three sub-working groups on the 'Needs of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants'. It attempts to outline a profile of service interaction by refugee young people by investigating the data collection processes engaged by mainstream, community and ethno-specific service providers in Victoria.

A demographic profile of refugee young people in Victoria (from *Settler Arrivals and Settlement Database*)

- It is estimated that there are over 16,000 young refugees in Victoria at 30 June 2001 between the ages of 14 to 24 years (inclusive) who entered under a Humanitarian visa class. This figure does not account for movements after arrival or arrivals under the family migration streams with refugee experience.
- The population of these refugee young people seems to be spread evenly across the age range and figures from the last 10 years suggest that there are marginally more males (53%) than females (47%).
- One fifth of all these refugee young people were born in Vietnam (3,043), 15% were born in the former Yugoslavia and other significant groups came from China and El Salvador (see *Table 3a*).
- The majority of arrivals appear to have settled in a relatively small number of Local Government Areas (LGA). Over the last ten years one in five refugee youth settled in Greater Dandenong alone (see *Table 4*).

Types of data collected by service providers

- In order to identify refugee young people from this target group in client records or service reports, it is necessary to collect visa class details.
- Only the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) and some DIMA funded agencies such the Victorian Foundation for the Survivors of Torture (VFST) and Migrant Resource Centres (MRC), and Centrelink record a client's visa class details (see *Table 1*).
- Only the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA) funded Job Placement, Employment and Training (JPET) providers and English Language Schools and Centres (ELS/C) record permanent refugee status details, based on a self-assessment by the client (see *Table 1*).
- All other service providers outlined in this investigation *do not* collect or *do not* report on either their clients' visa class or refugee status, as standard practice (see *Table 1*).

Profile of refugee youth use of services

- The profile of service use by refugee young people is extremely limited.
- The use of settlement services appears to reflect the patterns of refugee migration, both in the proportions of males to females and in the breakdown by countries of birth (see *Table 5a* and *Table 5b*).
- A large number of refugee young people claim Centrelink benefits, mostly through the Youth Allowance scheme (see *Table 6a* and *Table 6b*).
- The majority of refugee young people in Australia accessing JPET providers use these services in Victoria. Sixty percent of the refugee youth using the Centre for Multicultural Youth Issues in the last financial year were male and one eighth were from Ethiopia (see *Table 7a*).
- The VFST reports that 55% of its clients over the last three financial years were male and more than one quarter of those 1,221 clients were from the former Yugoslavia (see *Table 8*).

Recommendations

1. This project affirms the first step in *The Guide: Implementing the Standards for Statistics on Cultural and Language Diversity* - that all service providers, both government and community agencies, should undertake an audit to develop an inventory of computer systems, data collections and major surveys where information on cultural and linguistic diversity is being or should be collected.
2. This project affirms that all service providers, both government and community agencies, should consider collecting and reporting on the Minimum Core Set of data outlined in *The Guide: Implementing the Standards for Statistics on Cultural and Language Diversity*. For the purposes of this investigation, this would include collecting the background identifiers:
 - ◆ **Country of Birth**; and
 - ◆ **Main Language Other than English Spoken at Home**;
3. This project further recommends that all service providers, both government and community agencies, should also consider collecting data and reporting on the refugee status of their clients, either through:
 - ◆ **Refugee Status** - a self assessment field (where the client does or does not consider themselves to be a refugee); or
 - ◆ **Humanitarian Entrant/Visa Class** - an objective field that asks the client whether they entered Australia under the Humanitarian migration stream and their visa sub-class at arrival.

Needs of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants Data Profile Project

What is the data collected by welfare and settlement service providers on clients?
What is the nature of adolescent Humanitarian entrant use of services?

Introduction

"Young refugees are potentially a particularly vulnerable group who may have difficulties accessing mainstream support services due to a range of cultural, health and language barriers..."
From **Strategy for Refugee Young People**, Refugee Resettlement Advisory Council (RRAC).

Adolescent Humanitarian entrants to Australia face a number of particularly difficult personal and social hurdles in their path to resettlement. While a significant body of literature has developed describing the challenges faced by members of this client group, the extent to which they have been able to successfully navigate the series of settlement services made available to them by government and community agencies remains largely unknown. One of the major problems facing any settlement strategy attempting to assist refugee youth is that so much of the current profile of their service use has been built on anecdote and assumption.

At their April 2001 meeting, the Chairs of the three Victorian Settlement Planning Committee (VSPC) sub-working groups on the 'Needs of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants' discussed the perceived lack of detailed reporting concerning the nature of settlement service use of the client group. For though it was possible to map the services available to refugee youth, no corresponding map existed outlining the level and extent of use of those services. The Chairs proposed that a research project be undertaken on behalf of the sub-working groups seeking to produce a statistical profile of young refugees in Victoria, with particular attention paid to their level of access to particular services concerned with educational and employment transitions, housing and juvenile justice.

Appropriate settlement planning requires a detailed knowledge of the client group. The following project is intended to assist public and community sector workers engaged in the development of settlement services, adding to their understanding of refugee young people. It does not seek to assess the quality of services provided by welfare or settlement agencies. Rather, thanks to the enthusiastic support offered by both mainstream and ethno-specific service providers, it seeks to offer a unique profile of client access to services across the range of sectors.

Who are refugee young people?

The term 'refugee' in international law and Australian migration law has a precise meaning. Under the 1951 United Nations Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, the term 'refugee' applies to any person who is outside his or her country of nationality and is unable or unwilling to return because of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.

As argued by the RRAC *Strategy* the term refugee young person should include young people who may not have arrived strictly under the Humanitarian migration program. A number of migrant young people may have had a refugee like experience of torture, trauma, persecution, violent civil discord or periods of time spent in camps or third countries. According to this understanding, our profile of the target group should not only describe young people with refugee like experiences who arrived on refugee visas, but also those that arrived under any one of the other permanent, and perhaps even temporary, visas offered by DIMA. However, RRAC further acknowledges the tremendous difficulties involved in estimating the numbers of young people who may have spent time in countries with a high level of disruption to their personal development due to civil and political unrest but did not arrive through the humanitarian streams. The working definition of refugee youth applied in the following investigation is restricted to migrants with permanent Humanitarian visa; this offers an objective, though limited view of the target group.

This investigation has also limited the age range used to define the period of a refugee's youth to 14-24 years inclusive. RRAC, in its strategy, chose to view youth as including a wider range of ages, 12-25 years because, as it justifiably argues, such limitations should as far as possible attempt to be inclusive and flexible. However, the following investigation attempts to draw a comparison of data from service providers as diverse as Centrelink and the Magistrates' Court of Victoria. The age ranges employed by these different service providers vary dramatically, with some programs directed at very specific groups, such as school leavers, and other mainstream programs dealing with clients regardless of age. As such, we have chosen to mirror the more restrictive age ranges used by programs such as Youth Allowance, to ensure that data fields and profiles across the spectrum might remain relative. The age range of 14-24 is also consistent with that currently used by the three Victorian 'Needs of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants' sub-working groups.

Refugee young people in Victoria

A demographic profile of refugee young people

Currently there are approximately 16,000 refugee young people in Victoria, aged 14-25 years who arrived in Victoria with a refugee or humanitarian class visa between 01 July 1982 (date of earliest electronic records kept by DIMA) and 30 June 2001, or were assessed onshore and granted permanent refugee or humanitarian visas in the period between 1 July 1991 (date of earliest on-shore electronic records kept by DIMA) and 30 June 2001 (source: *Settler Arrivals Database (SAD)* and *Settlement Database (SDB)*). 1,249 of these refugees, 591 males and 657 females, arrived or were granted protection within the last two years. To give some context to these figures, the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated total population of Victoria at around 4,712,170 in 1999, and growing at a rate of about 100,000 per year.

The largest groups of young Humanitarian arrivals in the last 19 years have been from Vietnam, 19% or some 3,043 young people (not including those young refugees of Vietnamese background born in camps in countries of first asylum), and from the former Yugoslavia, 15% (Bosnia-Herzegovina 5.5%, Croatia 2% and unspecified 7.5%). Other significant groups have come from particular countries, including from the Peoples Republic of China with 8%, El Salvador with 6%. More recently, arrivals have come from regions such as the Middle East, 13% (Iraq 6%, Afghanistan 3.5%, Iran 2% and Lebanon 1.5%) and the Horn of Africa countries with 6.5% of all young Humanitarian entrants (Ethiopia 2%, Somalia 2%, Sudan 1.5% and Eriteria 1%). The pattern of these arrivals has mirrored the international crises or conflicts to which Australia's Humanitarian migration program has attempted to respond. Beginning with the Vietnamese refugees through the 1970s and 1980s, to the El Salvadorians in the late 1980s and up to the recent arrivals from Africa, central Europe and the Middle East, the character of refugee arrivals and the response of settlement providers have remained fluid (see *Table 3*).

Overall there are more male refugee young people than female in Victoria, with the SDB indicating the proportion of male Humanitarian arrivals over the last 20 years at about 53%, 8,409 (with female at 47%). Almost certainly though, this gender balance is not consistent across groups from different countries of origin. For example, significantly higher proportions of males appear in Vietnamese born refugee youth.

Across the range of ages, the numbers of refugee young people are fairly evenly spread. Of the 16,010 clients accounted for in the two DIMA databases, 17% (or 2,711) were aged 14 or 15, 19.5% (3,123) were aged 16 or 17, while the remaining 63.5% (10,176) were 18 to 24.

Over the last 10 years of settlement, refugee young people initially settled in significant numbers (of over 100) in only 22 of the 78 Local Government Areas (LGA) in Victoria. Moreover, about 56% or some 4899 of these refugees chose to settle in just 7 LGAs. By far the largest proportion, 1 in 5, settled in Greater Dandenong (18%), but other large groups settled in Brimbank (7%), Darebin (7%), Moreland (7%), Hume (6%), Moonee Valley (6%) and Maribyrnong (5.5%) (see *Table 4*). Though these figures are an indicator of a refugee's first place of residence only, the SDB residential data from which they are drawn is further updated automatically from the Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP) client records, when a refugee enrolls in English classes.

The accuracy of the above statistical statements about the client group is obviously limited by the quality of the data from which the statements are drawn. For example, the statistics concerning the LGA settlement spread can only be reliably drawn from the Settlement database and, therefore, are only representative of half the total population in a non-probability sample. In order to give appropriate meaning to statistical statements we must explore the factors that impact upon their quality.

Before doing so, however, it is important to note that there are a number of other statements about the refugee youth population that cannot be made with any assuredness. For though relevant to our profile of the group, certain attributes are either unquantifiable or based on statistical reports of inadequate quality and consistency. Areas of interest important to management of settlement services, such as the languages spoken by members of the target group, their levels of English language proficiency, educational backgrounds at arrival to Australia, and the nature of their torture and trauma experience, are for different reasons unreportable.

The information available on the language and literacy capability of Humanitarian entrants through the SDB comes from two main sources, a field in DIMA's international client tracking system and fields on particular Settlement Information Forms, completion of these source fields being non-mandatory. Further, the English proficiency level recorded on the information forms is a self-assessment by the client. Thus, over half (or more than 4,000) of the young refugees on the SDB did not state their main language, and while a larger proportion recorded their English proficiency, the accuracy of their self assessment, especially when it might be viewed that the answer may affect their opportunity for migration, is unreliable.

On the other hand, as we will see later, the proficiency assessment recorded by AMEP officers at the enrolment of refugees is far more reliable but reporting is available for only a very small sample of the target group. Similarly, the number of years of schooling and tertiary study completed by a Humanitarian entrant are recorded according to the client's own account. Issues of accuracy aside, half of all refugee young people on the SDB have provided no account of their educational history.

Finally, as we noted earlier, it has been impossible to comprehensively and consistently record meaningful data about a refugee's experiences at home or in flight. No meaningful additions could be made to our profile of the young refugees who have arrived in Australia over the last 20 years by utilising these types of data.

Qualifications to the demographic profile of refugee young people

The estimation of the size and basic demographic details of the client group have been drawn from two electronic databases maintained by DIMA, the Settler Arrivals Database and the Settlement Database, which as with any collection of statistics are limited in their applications.

Settlement Database (SDB)

The Settlement Database, which became operational on 1 January 1991 is an electronic settlement statistical system that 'piggy-backs' on data available from other DIMA systems, such as movements and visa tracking systems, and some external systems, such as the AMEP, ARMS database. The SDB provides unique statistical information about the client group presently under consideration that is both important in its own right and useful in providing context for the data collected from other agencies.

However, the data available through the SDB must be viewed in the light of a number of qualifications and limitations. On a general statistical level, considerations include:

- The SDB only records information on clients/migrants who entered Australia after 30 June 1991.
- SDB, like all data collection be it by small scale providers or on a national census, relies almost entirely on the accuracy of the information supplied by clients, which exposes the data to inaccuracies at the most basic level. For example, it has been suggested that a significant number of refugees without a birth-date provide generic dates like 01 January 1980 in the mandatory 'date of birth' field. Hence, even mandatory figures may not be accurate.
- It does not keep track of the interstate movements of clients who either arrive in Victoria but move elsewhere or perhaps statistically more significantly, clients who move into the large metropolitan areas of Victoria, often from smaller interstate cities.
- It does not keep track of the movement of clients out of Australia.
- It does not track the deaths of clients. For the young client group considered in this investigation the numerical significance of this limitation is probably quite small. However, the rate of death or alternatively life expectancy may have provided a point of comparison to broader community.

The definition of Adolescent Humanitarian entrants used in this investigation also creates particular complications in the analysis of data. These include:

- SDB figure cannot account for the number of young people with a refugee-like background who entered under a non-Humanitarian stream such as the family migration stream, but if we were to add these young people our population would expand dramatically.
- SDB does not record any Australian born clients, even those born within very short time of the arrival of their refugee parents. Thus, even though the settlement experience of a refugee baby, one year old at arrival might be very similar to that of a baby born one year after its parents' arrival, the latter is not included in the SDB.
- The reports produced from the SDB do not account for those refugees who are of ages just outside the range use for this investigation, 14 up to but not including 25. Thus even the person who turned 25 on the 30 June 2001 would not be counted in the statistics. The concepts of adolescence or youth, by definition, distinguish between individuals by age, and it is this that leads to the apparent statistical absurdity in the range of ages used in this investigation.

Settler Arrivals Database (SAD)

The Settler Arrivals database was the primary data tracking system used by DIMA prior to 1991 and the introduction of the SDB. It drew the majority of its statistical information from Incoming Passenger Cards supplied by immigrants to DIMA on arrival in Australia, but also sourced data from passport and visa information. The SDB has drawn a wider variety of sources and can produce more detailed and up to date reporting, especially on post arrival details such as residential address.

As with the SDB, SAD does not track the movements of clients after their arrival in Australia or account for births or deaths. However, in addition to the shortcomings it shares with the SDB, the SAD:

- Does not maintain electronic records for arrivals before 1982. This means that in the 5 years prior to 1982, in which a number of refugee young people (currently aged 14-24 years) may have arrived, using the average arrival rate, up to 4,000 additional refugee young people could have arrived in Australia. That is, our estimation of 16,000 could in fact be 25% larger, somewhere in the vicinity of 20,000 clients. We should also note that the demographic of refugee arrivals in the years 1977-1982 would have been dominated by Indo-Chinese refugees, and would almost certainly add to the large proportion of refugee young people from Indo-China that we have already noted in our profile.
- Does not account for any refugee young people granted a permanent Humanitarian visa onshore. As SAD is based solely on arrival information, it cannot track those clients who, having arrived on a temporary visa or as an unlawful entrant, applied for and were granted protection and permanent residency by DIMA. This is significant when one considers the fact that 1975 had marked the beginning of the influx of unlawful 'boat-arrivals' from Indo-China.

Affirming the usefulness of the task at hand we must remember that the missing pieces to our profile both add to and subtract from the overall number of clients. Further, even conservative estimations suggest that the pieces we do possess represent about 80% of refugee youth currently living and using services in Victoria. The statistical documentation here should be viewed as indicators of patterns in demography and service use, rather than as a complete narrative of the refugee experience.

Public and Community Sector Services and Providers

"Effective and efficient governance requires that policy advisers can identify and measure the impact of policies and programs on different groups of the population, including those with various language and cultural characteristics."

From *The Guide: Implementing the Standards for Statistics on Cultural and Language Diversity*, Commonwealth Interdepartmental Committee on Multicultural Affairs (IDC).

Settlement and beyond: services available to refugee young people

In theory, permanent Humanitarian entrants to Australia have available to them a variety of services and programs. From the moment they arrive, refugee young people are eligible for both specialised, often DIMA funded, settlement services aimed at helping them adjust to their new home, as well as the full range of mainstream services available to all permanent residents and citizens of Australia. As we have seen the actual breadth of service use by refugee young people is hindered by a number of social and personal factors impacting on adolescents in every facet of their social interaction.

Thus, the impetus behind this project was to look beyond solely settlement related services in order to gain a more holistic perspective of the interaction of young refugees with the community around them. Towards this aim, we have been able to examine a number of programs, including federal, state and local community initiatives provided in the areas of settlement, welfare benefits, education, employment, health, housing, family assistance and justice. While we have sought to delineate major areas of service provision, we must acknowledge that where the management of particular services involves collaboration by different levels or arms of government and community agencies, complex relationships often exist; between housing and welfare benefits for example, or between settlement and education. Services do not operate in isolation and the individual providers listed in this section should be viewed as partners, making Australian "administrative, social and economic infrastructure more responsive to the rights, obligations and needs of our culturally diverse population" (from *Progress in Implementing the Charter of Public Service in a Culturally Diverse Society*). This commitment is particularly relevant for agencies engaging the principles of mainstreaming in their provision of services in a multicultural society.

The following is a map of the services investigated in this project, divided according to 8 broad areas of service, though as we have noted significant overlap may exist:

Settlement

- Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA, Commonwealth) - directly managed programs, such as On Arrival Accommodation program (OAA, to be replaced under the new Integrated Humanitarian Settlement Strategy (IHSS)), and monitored the Unaccompanied Minor Program (UMP) delivered by DHS (State), Victoria
- Special DIMA funded programs - with separate ongoing funding arrangements, such as to providers of the Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP) and Migrant Resource Centres (MRC) for provision of specific settlement assistance
- DIMA, Community Settlement Services Scheme (CSSS) funded programs - for example, some services provided by the Merhamet Muslim Welfare Association in Noble Park
- Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS, Commonwealth) - providing language services for a number of organisations, with DIMA as its most significant customer

Welfare benefits

- Centrelink (Commonwealth) - administers the delivery of a wide variety of welfare benefits, including the Youth Allowance

Education

- Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA, Commonwealth) - coordinates mainstream, youth focused Job Placement, Employment and Training providers, including two with a refugee youth focus, the Springvale Community Aid and Advice Bureau (SCAAB) and the Centre for Multicultural Youth Issues (CMYI)
- DETYA - administers mainstream apprenticeship assistance - administering the provision of incentives to employers to become New Apprenticeship Centres (NAC)
- DETYA - administers Higher Education providers - liaises with individual University and TAFE providers in the provision of mainstream tertiary education, including the University of Melbourne, Monash University and Northern Metropolitan Institute of TAFE (NMIT)

- Department of Education and Employment (DEET, State), Victoria - oversees the administration and policy for mainstream education providers, such as public primary and secondary schools
- DEET Victoria - funded special English language provision - oversees the management of intensive programs provided in English Language Schools and Centres (ELS/C) for migrants, such as the Collingwood ELS and Noble Park ELS, as well as English as a Second Language (ESL) programs in schools, where curriculum and teaching assistance are provided for students of refugee experience

Employment

- Department of Employment and Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB, Commonwealth) - oversees the contracts for individual Job Network providers, including national providers such as Employment National, and locally based organisations such as the Indo-Chinese Employment Service

Health

- Department of Human Services (DHS, State), Victoria - has a number of divisions that oversee the provision of health services, these include the Acute Health Division that liaises with public hospitals and the Mental Health Division, that liaises with individual public juvenile mental health providers such as MH-Sky
- Health Insurance Commission (HIC, Commonwealth) - oversees and collates information regarding public health insurance through Medicare
- DIMA - partially funds refugee health programs provided by the Victorian Foundation for the Survivors of Torture

Housing

- DHS Victoria - administers the delivery of a range of housing support services, including Crisis and Transitional housing programs, the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP), as well as Long Term Community and Public Housing programs

Family Assistance

- Department of Family and Community Services (FACS, Commonwealth) - administers the provision of a number of youth focused assistance programs, including Reconnect and Youth Activities Services (YAS)

Justice

- The Victoria Police (State) - provides law enforcement in the community and also administers programs to develop relationships between at risk youth and police officers
- Department of Justice (State), Victoria - liaises with individual judicial bodies, such as the Melbourne Magistrates' Court
- Department of Justice, Victoria - also oversees the provision of correctional services, managed by individual contractors, and community orders; the collation of information regarding this role is administered by the Office of the Correctional Services Commissioner (OCSC)
- DHS, Victoria, Juvenile Justice - oversees the delivery and management of juvenile justice orders, and prevention and intervention programs.
- Victorian Legal Aid (VLA) - makes available legal assistance and representation upon application by members of the public.

This is not a comprehensive list of all services utilised by refugee youth but rather a map of those programs and providers approached as part of this investigation.

What type of data is collected by these service providers

The investigation phase of the project was conducted in three stages. Initially, a set of identifying characteristics was established. These were the client details necessary to identify refugee young people in the statistical records of service providers, according to the strict definition already established. A client's age along with either visa class or status as a Humanitarian entrant would indicate their membership to the target group. Further indicators of a culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) or perhaps refugee background were also sought, including country of birth (COB), nationality, ethnicity, religion and date of entry. A parallel list of points of interest was devised to add detail to the profile attainable from the set of CALD identifiers, and this included sex, relatives in Australia, marital status, number of dependants, English proficiency, educational qualifications, vocational qualifications, employment history and details of the nature of the refugee experience (see *Table 1* and *Table 2*).

Then the previously identified service providers were questioned briefly about the structure of their data recording processes and where possible were asked to provide copies of the forms and databases used in the collation of that information. The fields listed in their responses were matched with the refugee, CALD and interest fields outlined above. Thus we were able to gain a broad understanding of the type of data that is collected and reported on by service providers, as well as specifically identify those agencies whose data would be useful in profiling service use by refugee youth.

In the final stage of the investigation, we approached service providers who could report on 14-24 year old adolescent Humanitarian clients. These agencies were asked to provide statistical reports that indicated the level of service use by young refugees and some of the key, relevant features of the members of the client group. Further, these statistical reports were to reflect both a snap shot of the client group at 30 June 2001, the date used to describe their demography, and also give an indication of the development of the level of service use over time.

Of the providers across all 8 service areas only DIMA, some DIMA funded agencies such as the VFST and MRCs, and Centrelink record a client's visa status as standard practice. JPET providers, funded by DETYA, and English Language Schools (for teachers' information only and no centralised reporting is currently available) are the only providers that record permanent refugee status, and this information is based on a self-assessment by the client irrespective of their migration stream.

Almost all providers did, on the other hand, request and record a client's country of birth and main language. We should note that this practice is in concordance with the Minimum Core Set of necessary variables set out in "*The Guide: Implementing the Standards for Statistics on Cultural and Language Diversity*" produced by DIMA as a supplement to the Bureau of Statistics' "*Standards for Statistics on Cultural and Language Diversity*".

Taken in isolation, the criteria of age and country of birth, even where the country is one from which Australia has received large numbers of refugees such as Vietnam, do not provide sufficient detail to assume that a client is a refugee young person. However, after analysing the demographic details of a large number of young Humanitarian entrants, according to their country of birth (COB) it became apparent that 97.5% or 910 out of 933 young migrants (aged 14-24 inclusive) that had entered Victoria in since 1991 and who had recorded Bosnia-Herzegovina as their place of birth entered under the Humanitarian scheme. These statistics were drawn from the SDB. If we accept the limitations inherent to that database and acknowledge that due to the nature of the Australia's response to the conflict in the former-Yugoslavia, few, if any, refugees born in Bosnia-Herzegovina arrived prior to 1991, then we can make two statistical assumptions. Firstly, that the overwhelming majority of Victorian young people born in Bosnia-Herzegovina are refugees and secondly, that if a young person using a Victorian service records Bosnia-Herzegovina as their COB then they are invariably a refugee young person.

These assumptions allowed us to request reports from all providers who could generate reports according to age and COB describing the service use by Bosnia-Herzegovina born young people. Obviously, the profile drawn from these reports is in no way representative of all young refugees, many of whom come from vastly different backgrounds, but does allow us to examine a relatively large (almost 1,000) and newly arrived sample group. Thus, in addition to the broader profile of all refugee youth, *Table 9* also offers small-scale profile of service use by one group of young refugees.

A depiction of the patterns in data type collected by agencies is easily viewed by examining the tables of collected fields, *Table 1* and *Table 2*. The first (Age), second (COB) and fifth (Language) columns in *Table 1* and column one (Sex) in *Table 2* are the most consistently collected fields of data. In *Table 2* religion, nationality, ethnicity and visa class, are collected by only a handful of providers. As we noted earlier, *Table 2* gives more detail to the data collected by providers in whose data we had been able to identify refugee youth clients. Many of the details sought in this table elude easy capture in simple data. However, they are all important details in developing a profile of the background experiences of refugee young people that complicate their settlement experience. In *Table 2*, besides gender, DIMA funded or managed providers and Centrelink often note a client's educational qualifications and family details. Centrelink, for obvious reasons, makes particular note of a client's employment status, but this is recorded by few others. English proficiency is commonly noted by DIMA agencies and ELS/Cs but not by Centrelink. Details regarding employment qualifications or the nature of a refugee's torture and trauma experiences are only assessed and noted by the VFST.

There are a number of points of interest to be drawn from our investigation of the data collection practices of public and community sector service providers. In the first place, almost all service providers are actually dealing with refugee young people. Even a brief analysis of the reports in *Table 9* profiling the Bosnia-Herzegovina born clients reveals that this group of young refugees is using a broad range of services. Further, from the communication engaged in throughout this investigation, the majority of officers in client services acknowledge that refugee young people, though sometimes small

in number, are part of their client population. Strikingly, however, for all but four agencies it is impossible to identify those young refugee clients.

The overwhelming majority of providers noted that data collection practices are shaped in direct response to that agency's output and planning reporting requirements; requirements, that in the vast majority of cases did not note the status of a client as a refugee as significant. This consideration was framed by most agencies as being particularly relevant in the operational context of limited time, both with a client and to deal with the information subsequently collected, and resources. The only exceptions to this pattern seem to be the JPET and ELS/C programs. DETYA, which funds the JPET program specifically recognised refugee young people as an 'at risk' population, exposed to increased risk of falling through the 'gaps' and in danger of becoming homeless. For this reason information is sought by DETYA regarding refugee status, with limited reporting made available in regards the size and COBs of the target group, and two JPET providers, CMYI and SCAAB particularly target refugee young people. ELS/Cs recognise a student's refugee background as a factor that might impact on their educational performance and note refugee status on their student paper files; information made available to teachers but not reportable, although DEET Victoria is intending to implement a new administrative system that will allow for centralised reporting on visa class.

In a small number of cases, including the particularly sensitive reports generated from the Victorian Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) records, agencies also suggested that though statistical reports served as a vehicle for public accountability, it had proven inappropriate to attempt to either collect or publish highly specific demographic or cultural details. For reporting from LEAP forms, where the arresting officer assumes and records the cultural background of the offender, the risk of perceived stereotyping was seen to be too high. Thus even in a number of cases where agencies openly recognised that details regarding the refugee clients in contact with their services might be important to the planning of future service provision, their data collection policies did not allow for access to such information.

Finally, we should note that there were a number of service providers and some new initiatives that, at the time of inquiry, were unable to provide definitive outlines of their data collection practices as these had not been finalised or were in a period of transition. Indeed, some of these programs, such as the Department of Justice, Diversionary Programs with the Magistrates' Court of Victoria or the Drug Court initiatives, appeared to target many of the justice hurdles faced by refugee young people, however the development of their administrative structures was still in its infancy (for the full list of programs in administrative transition, please see *Table 1 Footnotes*).

Snapshot of refugee youth use of services in Victoria

The following profile is based on the collation a number of reports from providers in whose data we have been able to identify members of the refugee youth target group. As was noted earlier, only a few providers in the areas of settlement, welfare benefits and education did collect data under the categories of age and visa class or humanitarian status. The following is an attempt to provide a snapshot of service use by some of the 16,000, 14-25 year old refugee young people in Victoria on and around the end of the last financial year (01 July 2000 - 30 June 2001).

Settlement

- *Unaccompanied Minor Program* - On 30 June 2001, there were 27 (14 female), 14-18 year old clients in the Unaccompanied Minor Program, which is managed by DHS, Victoria and monitored by DIMA. Almost all, with the exception of 3 Vietnamese and 1 Kosovar, came from the Horn of Africa countries of Ethiopia, Somalia and Eritrea. These 27 permanent refugee minors made up 54% of all unaccompanied minors in Victoria, while the other 47% were also refugee young people, but held Temporary Protection Visas (TPV).
- *On Arrival Accommodation* - On 30 June 2001, there were 43 refugee, primary applicants in OAA in Victoria and of those 7, or some 16.5%, were between the ages of 14-25. Six of those young refugees were Afghan TPV unaccompanied minors recently released from Woomera Detention Centre. None of these 6 TPV minors are counted amongst the 16,000 permanent humanitarian entrants we described earlier.
- *Adult Migrant English Program* - On that same day, 30 June 2001, there were 229 refugee young people aged between 18-24, enrolled in an AMEP course in Victoria. Almost half of these young people, 107 were from countries of the former Yugoslavia; 57 (25%) were from the Horn of Africa countries; and 33 (14.5%) were from the Middle East (see *Table 5a*). The SDB reveals that of the eligible young Humanitarian entrants tracked over the last 2 years (01 July 1999 - 30 June 2001) the average uptake of (or rate of enrolment in) AMEP classes was 89%. Put another way, 1 in 10 newly arrived refugee young people never even enrol in AMEP classes, let alone stay to complete the allocated number of class hours. Uptake is lowest amongst arrivals from the Middle East, particularly Iraq (only 82.5%). AMEP providers reported that 136 or almost 60% of the 229 clients entered at the lowest English proficiency level, with only 11 of those expected to learn the language at 'fast pace' (see *Table 5b*).

Welfare

- *Centrelink benefits* - Centrelink kept the most detailed information regarding refugee youth, outside DIMA. At the beginning of the current financial year, there were 1,492 permanent resident refugee young people claiming some sort of Centrelink benefit. The largest proportion of these claimants, 33% or 1/3 were from the former Yugoslavia; 25.5% or 1 quarter were from the Horn of Africa countries (Somalia 11%, Sudan 6%, Ethiopia 5.5% and Eritrea 3%); 23.5% were from the Middle East (Iraq 12%, Afghanistan 7.5% and Iran 4%); while only 6% or so were born in other countries, such as Vietnam or Sri Lanka. These COB figures seem to reflect the demographic trend in the Humanitarian migration patterns that is apparent in a comparison between migration patterns up to and after 1991. The fact that so few Vietnamese born permanent Humanitarian young people are claiming benefits, relative to the large proportion of entrants from that country represented in our population of 16,000, could suggest either that few claims are made by Vietnamese young refugees or that there has been (and anecdotal evidence supports this) a high uptake of citizenship amongst the longer established refugee communities, thus removing them from Centrelink's CLD specific figures (see *Table 6a*).

Although we have seen that the spread of ages through the total target group was relatively even, the majority, 729 of young refugee Centrelink claimants were aged 17-20 years; a bracket commonly associated with school leavers and considered a pivotal transitional period in education, training and employment. The 1,492 claimants were receiving 2,700 separate payments, clearly indicating that a large number of claimants were on multiple benefits. Most claimants from COB groups of significant number appeared to be claiming on average approximately 2 benefits each (see *Table 6b*).

Claims were being made against a wide variety of benefits, ranging from Child-Care payments to the homelessness addition to Youth Allowance (see *Table 6b* for the full list of benefit types claimed). The vast majority of benefits, some 84%, paid to all refugee youth were paid to individuals from just 12 countries. For claimants from the COB groups with populations greater than forty, 917 of the 2273 claims were through the Youth Allowance scheme. 60 of those claims included the

homelessness additional benefit, with 25 claims for homelessness support being made by Somali refugee young people. Job Seeker payments (some 614 in number), Child-Care payments (at 419) and Low-Income Card benefits (at 239) constituted the other major payment types (see *Table 6b*). In addition to these claimants Centrelink reports that only one 18 year-old Vietnamese born client, had claimed the prison release payment in 2000.

State-wide, regardless of age and visa status, approximately 107,800 Victorians were claiming either New Start or Youth Allowance benefits, while 9,300 refugee clients of all ages were claiming some sort of benefit at the beginning of the 2001/02 financial year. Australia-wide 250% more males than females claim these types of benefits. The gender proportions for young refugee claimants, on the other hand, are almost even. Though the Centrelink figures relating to refugee young people should be left predominantly to speak for themselves, it seems clear that a large number of adolescent Humanitarian entrants rely heavily on social welfare to support them through their yearly adulthood.

Education

- *Job Placement, Employment and Training providers* - the holistic approach adopted by JPET programs to the transition issues facing homeless and at risk youth, results in services that reach wider than simply the educational issues, but as a DETYA initiative we shall examine the providers, specifically CMYI and SCAAB, under this area. In the financial year ending 30 June 2001, 550 young people across Australia, aged 15 -21 enrolled in a JPET program and identified themselves as of a refugee background. Some 344 or 62.5% of those refugee clients had enrolled in Victoria, more than 107 with CMYI. Sixty point five percent of the refugees enrolled in that financial year were male. The largest proportion came from Ethiopia (at 12%), with 10% from Iraq and 10% from East Timor; with young people from the Middle East, Africa and Indo-China making up much of the rest. On the 30 July 2001, there were 40 refugee young people enrolled in a JPET provider, the largest number having been born in Somalia and the majority residing in the Local Government Areas of Maribyrnong, Greater Dandenong and Brimbank (see *Table 7b*).
- *English Language Schools and Centres* - Refugee youth aged 14-18 years are able to enrol in intensive English language programs provided by English language schools and centres (ELS/Cs). While the majority of students attend for 2 terms, refugee and humanitarian entrants are able to stay for up to 12 months. Of the 471 'new arrival' students in this age group who enrolled in ELS/Cs from 1/11/99 to 31/10/00, it is estimated that less than a third (141 students) would have been from humanitarian and refugee backgrounds. This is purely an estimate and is not verified in tabular form in this report or by any reporting available from DEET Victoria.

Health

- *Victorian Foundation for the Survivors of Torture* - the vast majority of clients seen by the VFST have entered under the Humanitarian stream; however, the Foundation do take on some clients with refugee like experience who might have entered under a different stream. Over the last three financial years 1,221 refugee young people were recorded as seen by the VFST, though the number of clients seen per year has increased over that period. Twenty-four percent of these clients were born in Bosnia-Herzegovina and an additional 5.5% also come from countries of the former Yugoslavia. Overall a marginally higher proportion of males (55%) used VFST services as compared to the proportions within the total target group (see *Table 8*).

Bosnia-Herzegovina born young refugees - Case Study

A number of providers from most of the broad areas of service provision were able to provide statistical reports for their Bosnia-Herzegovina born clients, aged between 14-25 (for the purposes of this section clients of these ages and background will be known as B-H Clients). As was discussed earlier, these figures are not to be viewed as representative of refugee groups from all backgrounds, but rather as a case study of one relatively new community. Further, this limited case study has attempted to take a statistical snapshot of service use by B-H Clients rather than offer a detailed analysis of the development of service use patterns over a long period of time (see *Table 9*). The scope of this snapshot is also limited by the fact that, in order to preserve statistical integrity, it applies to B-H Clients only, and does not account for individuals who recorded Yugoslavia or the former Republic of Yugoslavia as their COB, even though they may have been born in the region now known as Bosnia-Herzegovina. However, as this is a non-probability sample and if we can assume that it is overwhelmingly likely that a person continues to use the same term to describe their country of birth, then the results of the case study should offer the opportunity to overcome the lack of data collection specifically related to visa class and status as a humanitarian entrant.

Perhaps, even more than the statistical reports themselves, the most interesting result of the B-H Client case study is that we are unable to identify any clients seeking employment assistance, translating/interpreting services or that appear in the judicial system, according to their country of birth because that information is simply not collated as standard practice. Meanwhile, data on clients by COB is not centrally collected by long term or public housing administrative units in DHS or by FACS in its management of Reconnect providers and YAS programs.

The B-H Client population, at 910 young people is relatively small (it represents 5.5% of all refugee youth in Victoria). The proportion of males to females is only marginally different to the proportions within the refugee youth population generally, with 492 males, some 54% of B-H Clients.

Settlement

- B-H Clients appear to utilise a number of the initial settlement services offered to them. At 93.50%, their AMEP uptake is one of the highest, only marginally lower than that for Sudanese young people and more than 15% higher than the rate for Afghan 18-24 year-olds. Meanwhile, B-H Clients made 17 visits to the Merhamet MWA during a six-month period and 51 visits to the MRC North East in the 2000/01 financial year. Their arrival as part of family units, where their parents act as primary applicants explains the low numbers of B-H Clients registered as primary applicants in OAA and the absence of B-H Clients in the Unaccompanied Minor Program.

Welfare

- Statistically it would certainly appear that B-H Clients have a high rate of registration with Centrelink for both welfare and job seeking assistance. They represent the largest single group within the refugee youth population claiming benefits; with 19% of young refugee claimants and 18% of all claims. As with the broader population, most B-H claimants appear to be making more than one claim and the majority are claiming Youth Allowance (some 190 claims), benefits under the Low Income Card (160 claims) and the Job Seeker Allowance (66). Proportionally, B-H claimants make a low number of claims for the additional homelessness benefit, compared to either Somali and Iraqi young refugees.

Education

- Across all ages in 2000, there were a significant number of Bosnia-Herzegovina born clients (448) enrolled in higher education courses in Victoria, and the vast majority of these, some 330, in full-time courses. There appears also to be a spread across courses both at universities, such as Monash with 33 B-H Clients aged between 14-25 enrolled in Semester one 2001, and at TAFE providers, such as NMIT. In 2000, 316 B-H Clients were enrolled in secondary education and one third of those students attended government secondary schools in Greater Dandenong. This year 2000 group only represents 81% of school aged B-H Clients in Victoria at 30 June 2001, though this proportion does not take into account either the new arrivals in the last financial year or the number of those newly arrived school aged clients in ELS/Cs. All indications are that this sort of geographical concentration is common to most refugee cultural groups. There were also 16 B-H Clients attending the Collingwood ELS in 2000.

Health

- The Acute Health unit (DHS, Victoria), recorded 95 visits resulting in treatment by B-H Clients to Victorian public hospitals. DHS could also indicate that this was a 26% increase on the number of

visits by the same client group in 1999. While the number of birth related treatments dropped, drug and cancer related treatments appeared to rise in number. Only 2 B-H Clients were seen by a Melbourne public mental health provider, and interestingly 2 were seen by Gippsland mental health services. B-H Clients make up one quarter of the 1,221 clients seen by the VFST over the last three financial years. Fifty-five percent, or some 161, of these B-H Clients were male, although for some other significant groups, such as Somali and Vietnamese born clients, females made up a marginal majority.

- The Health Insurance Commission (HIC), which collects data on Medicare membership rates and the use of public health services for a certain limited group of young people - namely particular classes of asylum seekers, entrants with unresolved status and Temporary protection Visa holders - lists only one Bosnian born Medicare claimant. 552 of the Medicare claimants as at the 30 June 2001, listed by the HIC were born in either Afghanistan or East Timor. Though obviously not wholly indicative of the circumstances for either for B-H Clients or the broader refugee youth population, it is interesting to note that, the 741 refugee and asylum seeker Medicare claimants, 556 of whom lived in Victoria, had used 4,816 separate health services, including some 2,482 unreferral visits to general practitioners (some 51.5%); a further 777 pathology tests (16%); 52 operations (1%), and; 85 optometry attendances (2%). This averages at 6.5 medical services per Medicare claimant in that category, with many of those attendances requiring serious medical treatment.

Housing

- Eleven B-H Clients utilised SAAP, DHS assistance in the last financial year; representing a rate of use of 1 in 100.

Justice

- According to the Victoria police arrest LEAP records in 2000, there were 153 14-25 year old alleged offenders born in Bosnia. Accepting the qualifications concerning this country of the former Yugoslavia, it can be assumed that the vast majority of these are from the B-H Client group. These young alleged offenders make up 60.5% of Bosnian born alleged offenders of all ages, while for the total population of alleged offenders, 14-25 year olds only represent 55%. Interestingly, B-H Clients were involved in only a small number of crimes against the person: 10 assaults, 1 alleged rape and no murder charges. They were, however, alleged to have been involved in a disproportionately large number of crimes of deception, with 69 or 45% of B-H Clients charged under this offence category. By comparison, crimes of deception make up only 8% of all alleged crimes for young people in Victoria. Meanwhile, the Bail Coordinator at the Magistrates' Court of Victoria reported that she saw two B-H Clients in the last financial year.

It seems clear that even a snapshot of refugee youth in the Victorian community that uses a commonly collected field such as country of birth leaves a number of significant gaps in our profile of both their day-to-day and emergency service usage. And while some of the gaps here are simply the result of this project's limitations (such as a providers' inability to produce reports in time for inclusion in this paper), it would appear that the vague and clouded nature of the profile is indicative of a broader, systemic lack of information collection specifically targeting at risk CALD and refugee youth.

Conclusion

Perhaps more than detailing a profile of refugee youth use of services, the brief discussion above highlights the gaps in the data collected by government and community sector providers pertaining to refugee young people. We simply do not know:

- how many refugee young people attend or drop out of secondary education;
- how many engage in higher education and in what types of courses;
- how many have jobs;
- how many go to hospital and with what problems;
- how many seek psychiatric care and how many are successfully treated;
- how many are homeless;
- how many are arrested, appear in court or go to gaol and for what crimes.

In fact, as we acknowledged from the very start, even after considerable research we don't even know how many they are in number. Previously, these same statements had been made with the hope that thorough investigation might lead to more answers. Now, however, these statements are intended to be viewed as results; results that suggest that no further amount of research, of the type submitted here, will significantly extend what we already know about refugee youth use of services without a significant shift occurring in the data collection practices and priorities of government, government funded and community organisations; and such a shift, it would appear, is dependent on an attitudinal change in the high-level policy development of all those agencies.

Recommendations

General Recommendations:

1. This project affirms the first step in *The Guide: Implementing the Standards for Statistics on Cultural and Language Diversity* - that all service providers, both government and community agencies, should undertake an audit to develop an inventory of computer systems, data collections and major surveys where information on cultural and linguistic diversity is being or should be collected.
2. This project affirms that all service providers, both government and community agencies, should consider collecting and reporting on the Minimum Core Set of data outlined in *The Guide: Implementing the Standards for Statistics on Cultural and Language Diversity*. For the purposes of this investigation, this would include collecting the background identifiers:
 - ◆ **Country of Birth**; and
 - ◆ **Main Language Other than English Spoken at Home**;
3. This project further recommends that all service providers, both government and community agencies, should also consider collecting data and reporting on the refugee status of their clients, either through:
 - ◆ **Refugee Status** - a self assessment field (where the client does or does not consider themselves to be a refugee); or
 - ◆ **Humanitarian Entrant/Visa Class** - an objective field that asks the client whether they entered Australia under the Humanitarian migration stream and their visa sub-class at arrival.

Tables

TABLE 1: Identifying fields Collected by Service providers

Client Data Fields

Organisation/Area	Database	Age	COB	Nationality	Ethnicity	Language*	Religion	Date of Entry	Visa Class	Humanitarian
-------------------	----------	-----	-----	-------------	-----------	-----------	----------	---------------	------------	--------------

Settlement

DIMA	Settlement Database	Yes	Yes	No	Y	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	On Arrival Accommodation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Yes	Yes
	Unaccompanied Minor Program - CO - No reports available	Yes	Yes	Y	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Unaccompanied Minor Program - Victoria	Yes	Yes	Y	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	AMEP - ARMS Client and Assessment Records	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
MRCs	SCIS Database - No reports available	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Y	No
	Individual MRC - North West Region - No Reports	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Individual MRC - North East Region - No Reports	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
CSSS funded Organisations	Bi-annual Summary Reports/Tables	Yes	Y	No	Y	No	No	Y	No	Yes
	CSSS Provider - Merhamet, Noble Park	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
TIS	Telephone Records	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
	On-Site Records	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

Welfare

Centrelink	Youth Allowance Claim Records	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
-------------------	-------------------------------	-----	-----	----	----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 1: Identifying fields Collected by Service providers**Client Data Fields**

Organisation/Area	Database	Age	COB	Nationality	Ethnicity	Language*	Religion	Date of Entry	Visa Class	Humanitarian
<i>Education</i>										
DETYA	Job Placement, Employment and Training Providers - DETYA Reports	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
	New Apprenticeship Centres - Client Records	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
	JPET Provider - SCAAB (Noble Park Youth Service)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	JPET Provider - CMYI	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
	Higher Education - Students 2000 Statistics	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Monash University	Enrolment Questionnaire	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
The University of Melbourne	Enrolment Questionnaire	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Northern Metropolitan Institute of TAFE	Enrolment/Language Records (All students)	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	Young Adult Migrant Education Course Interview - No Record	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Y
DEET (Note: Should read 1st two data fields together)	New Arrivals Data	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
	Mid-Year Schools ESL Reports	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
	Blackburn ELS - Enrolment Record	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

TABLE 1: Identifying fields Collected by Service providers

Client Data Fields

Organisation/Area	Database	Age	COB	Nationality	Ethnicity	Language*	Religion	Date of Entry	Visa Class	Humanitarian
DEET Continued	Collingwood ELS - Enrolment Record - No Report on Refugee Status	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Yes	No	Yes
	Noble Park ELS -Enrolment Record	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Employment										
DEWRB	Job Network Provider - Employment National	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	Job Network Provider - Indo-Chinese Employment Service	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Health										
DHS	Acute Health Division - Public Hospital Records	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Victorian Public Hospitals	Admissions - Client Detail Form	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
DHS	Mental Health Division - Public Provider Records	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Health Insurance Commission	Medicare Client Records	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Victorian Foundation for Survivors of Torture	Intake and Referral Database	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

TABLE 1: Identifying fields Collected by Service providers**Client Data Fields**

Organisation/Area	Database	Age	COB	Nationality	Ethnicity	Language*	Religion	Date of Entry	Visa Class	Humanitarian
<i>Housing</i>										
DHS	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program	Yes	Yes	No	Y	Yes	No	No	No	No
	Long Term Community Housing Programs	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	Public Housing Programs	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
<i>Family Assistance</i>										
Department of Family and Community Services	Reconnect - Centralised Data (No Reports)	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
	YAS (No Reports)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	Individual Reconnect Provider - CMYI	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Justice</i>										
Victoria Police	LEAP Offender Record	Yes	Yes	No	Y	No	No	No	No	No
	High Challenge Program - Proactive Youth Camps	Y	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Magistrates' Court of Victoria	Client Records	Yes	Yes	No	Y	Y	No	No	No	No
	Bail Officer's Records - Special Report for DIMA	Yes	Yes	Y	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Department of Justice	Office of the Correctional Services Commissioner	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Victorian Courts - Clients	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
DHS	Juvenile Justice - Client Record	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Legal Aid	Legal Aid Client Record	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

TABLE 1: Identifying fields Collected by Service providers

NOT LISTED: A number of service providers and some new initiatives were, at the time of inquiry, in periods of administrative transition and unable to provide data. These included:

- a) Department of Justice (Victoria) - ***Diversions Programs*** directed at young offenders, offering dismissal of charges.
- b) Department of Justice (Victoria) - ***Drug Court***, is an legal, structural initiative targeting offenders in drug related crime.
- c) DIMA - ***SCIS Database***, is the central data collection point for MRC reporting and is in a period of transition and upgrading.
- d) DIMA - ***Unaccompanied Minors Program Database (CO)***, is the central data collection point for quarterly STO reports and is in a period of transition and upgrading.
- e) DIMA - Service contracts under the ***Integrated Humanitarian Settlement Scheme (IHSS)*** are still under negotiation and the reporting scheme used under IHSS is in a period of transition.
- f) Department of Family and Community Services - ***Strengthening Families Strategy***, offers funding for a variety of programs of family assistance. It does not at present have a central data collection point.

Language*

- This field includes the collection of either: Main Language Spoken (other than English) and Main Language Spoken at Home.

NOTE: Fields listed are not necessarily compulsorily filled for every client, and there are issues of data integrity.

LEGEND:

Databases:

Name

- These databases collect combinations of fields that allow us to identify the client group (refugee youth).

Name

- These databases do not collect sufficient information for us to be able to identify the client group (refugee youth).

Fields:

Yes

- Fields that are specifically requested or that can be assumed (eg all unaccompanied minors are humanitarian entrants).

Y

- Fields might be filled, there may be similar fields or there is a high probability that it can be assumed.

No

- Fields are not requested or cannot be assumed.

TABLE 2: Background Fields Collected by Service Providers

Client Data Fields										
Organisation	Database	Gender	Family in Australia	Marital Status	Dependants (Number)	English Proficiency	Qualifications (Educational)	Employment Status	Previous Employment	Nature of refugee experience*
Settlement										
DIMA	Settlement Database	Yes	Y	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	Y
	On Arrival Accommodation	Yes	Y	No	Y	No	No	No	No	No
	Unaccompanied Minor Program - CO - No reports available	Yes	Y	Y	Y	No	No	No	No	No
	Unaccompanied Minor Program - Victoria	Yes	Y	Y	Y	No	No	No	No	No
	AMEP - ARMS Client and Assessment Records	Yes	No	No	Y	Yes	Yes	Y	No	No
MRCs	SCIS Database - No reports available	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
	North Western MRC	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Welfare										
Centrelink	Youth Allowance Claim Records	Yes	Y	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Education										
DETYA	Job Placement, Employment and Training Providers - DETYA Reports	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

TABLE 2: Background Fields Collected by Service Providers

Client Data Fields

Organisation	Database	Gender	Family in Australia	Marital Status	Dependants (Number)	English Proficiency	Qualifications (Educational)	Employment Status	Previous Employment	Nature of refugee experience*
--------------	----------	--------	---------------------	----------------	---------------------	---------------------	------------------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------------------

Education Cont

Northern Metropolitan Institute of TAFE	Young Adult Migrant Education Course Interview - No Record	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Yes	Y	Yes	No
DEET	Collingwood ELS - Enrolment Record	Yes	Y	Y	No	Y	Yes	No	No	No

Health

Victorian Foundation for Survivors of Torture	Intake and Referral Database	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
--	------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	----

Nature of refugee experience* - This field refers to possible experiences of torture, trauma or time spent in refugee camps.

NOTE: Fields listed are not necessarily compulsorily filled for every client, and there are issues of data integrity.

LEGEND:

Databases:

Name	- These databases collect combinations of fields that allow us to identify the client group (refugee youth).
(Not Listed)	- The client group cannot be identified, further details are not listed here.

Fields:

Yes	- Fields that are specifically requested or that can be assumed (eg all unaccompanied minors are humanitarian entrants).
Y	- Fields might be filled, there may be similar fields or there is a high probability that it can be assumed.
No	- Fields are not requested or cannot be assumed.

TABLE 3a

Where do we come from? Arrivals from 01/07/82 - 30/06/2001.

Number of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants in Victoria (ie >14, <25 as at 30/06/01).

COB	Total	% of Total	
Europe			
Bosnia-Herzegovina	910	5.50%	
Croatia	336	2%	
Czechoslovakia (SS)	221	1.50%	
Hungary	156	1%	
Poland	338	2%	
Ukraine	102	0.50%	
Former USSR	410	2.50%	
Former Yugoslavia	1201	7.50%	22.50%
Middle-East			
Iran	285	2%	
Iraq	958	6%	
Lebanon	234	1.50%	
Afghanistan	590	3.50%	13%
Africa			
Ethiopia	302	2%	
Eritrea	142	1%	
Somalia	283	2%	
Sudan	225	1.50%	6.50%
Asia			
Cambodia	379	2.50%	
China (PR)	1265	8%	
Hong Kong	211	1.50%	
Indonesia	227	1.50%	
Kampuchea (SS)	579	3.50%	
Laos	232	1.50%	
Sri Lanka	323	2%	
Thailand	371	2.50%	
Vietnam	3043	19%	42.00%
South America			
Chile	118	1%	
El Salvador	998	6%	7%
			90.50%
Others			
Unknown	74	0.50%	
Other	1497	9%	9.50%
Total	16010		100%

TABLE 3b

Where do we come from? Settler Arrivals Database - arrivals from 01/07/82 - 30/06/1991.
 Number of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants in Victoria (ie >14, <25 as at 30/06/01).

(Significant group - more than 100)

COB	Total	% of Total	
Europe			
Hungary	152	2%	
Poland	338	4.50%	
Czechoslovakia (SS)	221	3%	
Former USSR	210	3%	12.50%
Middle-East			
Iran	122	1.50%	
Lebanon	211	3%	
Afghanistan	120	1.50%	6%
Africa			
None	0	0.00%	0%
Asia			
Kampuchea (SS)	579	8%	
Thailand	371	5%	
Vietnam	2456	33.50%	
Hong Kong	196	2.50%	
Indonesia	124	1.50%	
Laos	220	3%	53.50%
South America			
Chile	116	1.50%	
El Salvador	877	12%	13.50%
			85.50%
Others			
Unknown	3	0.05%	
Other	966	14%	14.50%
Total	7282		100%

TABLE 3c

Where do we come from? Settlement Database - only arrivals since 01/07/1991.
 Number of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants in Victoria (ie >14, <25 as at 30/06/01).

(Significant group - more than 100)

COB	Total	% of Total	
Europe			
Former Yugoslavia	1193	14.00%	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	910	10%	
Croatia	336	4%	
Former USSR	200	2%	
Ukraine	102	1%	31%
Middle-East			
Iran	163	2%	
Iraq	931	10.50%	
Afghanistan	470	5%	17.50%
Africa			
Sudan	221	2.50%	
Somalia	661	7.50%	
Eritrea	142	1.50%	
Ethiopia	255	3%	14.50%
Asia			
Cambodia	280	3%	
Indonesia	103	1%	
Vietnam	587	7%	
China (PR)	1177	13.50%	
Sri Lanka	246	3%	27.50%
South America			
El Salvador	121	1.50%	1.50%
			92.00%
Others			
Unknown	71	1%	
Other	558	7%	8%
Total	8727		100%

TABLE 4

Where did we settle? Settlement Database - only arrivals since 07/01/1991.

Number of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants in Victoria (ie >14, <25 as at 30/06/01), at arrival.

(Significant group - more than 100)

LGA	Total	% of Total
Banyule	279	3%
Boroondara	179	2%
Brimbank	630	7%
Casey	257	3%
Darebin	608	7%
Glen Eira	276	3%
Greater Dandenong	1571	18%
Greater Geelong	159	1.50%
Hobsons Bay	125	1.50%
Hume	520	6%
Kingston	221	2.50%
Manningham	125	1.50%
Maribyrnong	463	5.50%
Melbourne	216	2.50%
Monash	334	4%
Moonee Valley	514	6%
Moreland	593	7%
Port Phillip	250	3%
Stonnington	101	1%
Whitehorse	238	3%
Whittlesea	154	1.50%
Yarra	230	2.50%
	8043	92%

Not Specified (N/S)	166	2%
Melbourne (N/S)	38	1%
Other	481	5%
	685	8%

Total	8728	100%
--------------	-------------	-------------

TABLE 5a

Which refugee youth use AMEP? ARMS Database, 15 (18)-24 year olds enrolled at 30/06/01.
Number of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants in Victoria (ie >14, <25 as at 30/06/01), using AMEP, on the 30/06/01.

Clients by sex

Sex	Number
Female	115
Male	114
Total	229

Clients by AMEP Entry Level/Band

Entry Level/Band	Number
1A (Low/slow)	49
1B	76
1C	11
2A	10
2B	35
2C	11
3A	1
3B	22
3C (High/fast)	12
Not Stated	2
Total	229

Clients by their years of schooling

Years of schooling	Number
0	13
1	3
2	0
3	4
4	3
5	8
6	4
7	9
8	14
9	11
10	25
11	35
12	87
13	2
14	1
Not Stated	10
Total	229

TABLE 5a***Clients by their country of birth***

Country of Birth	Number
Afghanistan	8
Algeria	1
Bangladesh	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	22
Burma	2
China (PR)	1
Colombia	2
Croatia	42
Egypt, Arab Republic of	1
Eritrea	1
Ethiopia	11
Iran	15
Iraq	14
Kampuchea	1
Kuwait	2
Pakistan	4
Sierra Leone	1
Somalia	7
Sri Lanka	5
Stateless	1
Sudan	38
Turkey	3
Unknown	2
Vietnam	1
Former Yugoslavia	39
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	4
Total	229

TABLE 5b

The rate of AMEP enrolment for 18-24 (inclusive) year old Humanitarian entrants, who arrived between 01/07/99 to 30/06/01.

Not all Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants accounted for, but table serves as indication of the rate of AMEP enrolment.

(Significant Group - 20 or more)

Country of Birth	Number of AMEP Clients	Number of potential AMEP Clients - not yet in AMEP	Maximum possible Number of AMEP Clients	Rate of AMEP uptake (%)	Average rate of AMEP uptake
Europe					
Former Yugoslavia	107	8	115	93%	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	59	4	63	93.50%	
Croatia	43	5	48	89.50%	92%
Middle-East					
Iran	19	2	21	90.50%	
Iraq	62	13	75	82.50%	
Afghanistan	25	8	33	76%	83%
Africa					
Sudan	51	3	54	94.50%	
Somalia	27	4	31	87%	
Ethiopia	36	3	39	92.50%	
Eritrea	18	2	20	90%	91%
Other					
Invalid	10	0	10	N/A	
Unknown	7	0	7	N/A	
Other	49	13	62	79%	79%
Total	513	65	578	Average%	89%

TABLE 6a

Who is claiming Centrelink benefits in Victoria? Centrelink client database as at 15/08/01.
 Number of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants in Victoria (ie >15, <25 as at 15/08/01).

COB	Age	Sex		Total	
		Female	Male		
Afghanistan	15-16	6	7	13	
	17-18	10	16	26	
	19-20	17	15	32	
	21-22	13	13	26	
	23-24	5	8	13	
		51	59	110	7.50%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15-16	20	13	33	
	17-18	46	52	98	
	19-20	28	38	66	
	21-22	20	24	44	
	23-24	26	13	39	
		140	140	280	19%
Croatia	15-16	7	3	10	
	17-18	10	10	20	
	19-20	12	5	17	
	21-22	5	5	10	
	23-24	6	6	12	
		40	29	69	4.50%
Eritrea	15-16	0	2	2	
	17-18	10	8	18	
	19-20	8	7	15	
	21-22	4	3	7	
	23-24	1	3	4	
		23	23	46	3%
Ethiopia	15-16	3	3	6	
	17-18	11	20	31	
	19-20	2	6	8	
	21-22	10	8	18	
	23-24	6	11	17	
		32	48	80	5.50%

TABLE 6a

COB	Age	Sex		Total	
		Female	Male		
Iraq	15-16	11	17	28	
	17-18	26	35	61	
	19-20	19	21	40	
	21-22	16	12	28	
	23-24	13	12	25	
		85	97	182	12%
Iran	15-16	5	5	10	
	17-18	6	7	13	
	19-20	7	5	12	
	21-22	6	7	13	
	23-24	8	4	12	
		32	28	60	4%
Sri Lanka	15-16	2	0	2	
	17-18	7	5	12	
	19-20	5	5	10	
	21-22	3	8	11	
	23-24	2	7	9	
		19	25	44	3%
Sudan	15-16	2	10	12	
	17-18	10	10	20	
	19-20	13	13	26	
	21-22	10	15	25	
	23-24	5	5	10	
		40	53	93	6%
Somalia	15-16	14	5	19	
	17-18	22	35	57	
	19-20	22	24	46	
	21-22	19	11	30	
	23-24	9	8	17	
		86	83	169	11%
Vietnam	15-16	3	4	7	
	17-18	12	9	21	
	19-20	4	4	8	
	21-22	0	3	3	
	23-24	4	3	7	
		23	23	46	3%

TABLE 6a

COB	Age	Sex		Total	
		Female	Male		
Yugoslavia (Former)	15-16	10	6	16	
	17-18	20	22	42	
	19-20	12	18	30	
	21-22	8	24	32	
	23-24	12	8	20	
		62	78	140	9.50%
Total: Significant populations	15-16	83	75	158	
	17-18	190	229	419	
	19-20	149	161	310	
	21-22	114	133	247	
	23-24	97	88	185	
		633	686	1319	88%
Total: Other COB Populations		86	87	173	11.50%
Total: Not Specified		4	5	9	0.50%
Total		719	773	1492	100%

TABLE 6b

**What Centrelink claims are made by refugee youth? Centrelink - client records.
Number/type of Centrelink Claims by clients on Humanitarian visas (>15, <25 years).**

Country	Sex	Type of Claim									Total	% Total	
		CCF	JSR	LIC	NSA	PPP	PPS	YAL	YHL	YIN			
Afghanistan	F	2	14	29	9	1	2	32	2	-	91		
	M	n/a	21	25	10	-	n/a	38	1	1	96	7%	
	Age												
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15-16	F	-	-	15	-	-	-	20	-	-	35	
		M	n/a	1	12	-	-	n/a	11	-	-	24	
	17-18	F	-	2	33	-	1	-	40	1	2	79	
		M	n/a	2	46	-	-	n/a	51	-	-	99	
	19-20	F	-	7	14	-	-	-	22	1	-	44	
		M	n/a	15	19	-	-	n/a	32	-	-	66	
	21-22	F	2	9	5	9	4	-	2	1	2	34	
		M	n/a	13	9	14	-	n/a	6	1	3	46	
	23-24	F	7	11	3	9	7	2	2	-	3	44	
		M	n/a	6	4	6	1	n/a	4	-	2	23	
	Total	F	9	29	70	18	12	2	86	3	7	236	
		M	n/a	37	90	20	1	n/a	104	1	5	258	18%
Croatia	F	-	13	19	7	-	1	28	-	2	70		
	M	n/a	11	17	9	-	n/a	18	-	1	56	4.50%	
Eritrea	F	-	6	11	2	-	2	14	-	4	39		
	M	n/a	7	13	3	-	n/a	9	3	6	41	3%	
Ethiopia	F	1	11	13	8	2	2	8	1	10	56		
	M	-	18	20	15	-	n/a	12	2	18	85	5%	
Iraq	F	1	26	41	16	8	-	49	3	2	146		
	M	n/a	29	51	15	-	n/a	60	5	2	162	11.50%	
Iran	F	-	9	16	6	1	-	18	1	2	53		
	M	n/a	9	11	3	-	n/a	15	1	6	45	3.50%	
Sri-Lanka	F	-	5	12	4	-	-	14	-	1	36		
	M	n/a	9	11	5	-	n/a	9	-	8	42	3%	
Sudan	F	4	11	10	7	4	2	19	1	5	63		
	M	n/a	25	17	14	-	n/a	25	2	12	95	6%	
Somalia	F	7	28	36	16	4	10	33	12	7	153		
	M	n/a	35	28	13	-	n/a	37	13	10	136	10.50%	

TABLE 6b

Vietnam	F	-	4	12	-	3	-	17	1	1	38	
	M	n/a	6	4	2	-	n/a	12	3	2	29	2.50%
Yugoslavia (Former)	F	-	16	31	12	3	-	44	1	1	108	
	M	n/a	40	27	25	-	n/a	43	4	-	139	9%
Total		24	419	614	239	39	20	744	60	113	2273	84%

Centrelink benefit codes, as used in the above Table 6b.

(List of all types of benefits claimed by Adolescent Humanitarian entrants (>15, <25 years)).

CAR - Carer Pension
CCF - Child Care Payment
CDA - Child Disability Allowance
DOP - Double Orphans Pension
DSP - Disability Support Pension
EPF - DFACS-Pensioner-Educational-Supplement
FTB - Families Tax Benefit
JSR - Job Seeker Registration
LIC - Low Income Card
MOB - Mobility Allowance
NSA - Newstart Allowance
PPP - Parenting Payment Partnered
PPS - Parenting Payment Single
SKA - Sickness Allowance
SPL - Special Benefit
YAL - Youth Allowance (ordinary)
YHL - Youth Allowance (homeless)
YIN - Youth Allowance (independent)

TABLE 7a

Which refugee youth use JPET providers - nationally and in Victoria? DETYA, JPET Central Database, focused on 'at risk' 15-21 year olds.

Number of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants (ie >15, <21 years at time of usage), using JPET providers between 01/07/00-30/06/01.

Number of clients in 'at risk' categories across Australia

Target Group	Number
Homeless	4411
At risk of becoming homeless	9353
A refugee	550
In care or State ward	774
Has been an offender	3973
Total number of clients in 'at risk' categories	19061

Number of clients in 'at risk' categories across Victoria

Target Group	Number
Homeless	1110
At risk of becoming homeless	1866
A refugee	344
In care or State ward	226
Has been an offender	842
Total number of clients in 'at risk' categories	4388

Number of clients in 'at risk' categories at CMYI

Target Group	Number
Homeless	8
At risk of becoming homeless	26
A refugee	170
In care or State ward	4
Has been an offender	0
Total number of clients in 'at risk' categories	208

NOTE: A client can be in more than one Target Group.

NOTE: Clients nominate 'refugee' status, and is not indicative of humanitarian visa class.

TABLE 7a

Which refugee youth use JPET providers - nationally and in Victoria? DETYA, JPET Central Database, focused on 'at risk' 15-21 year olds.

Number of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants in Victoria (ie >15, <21 at time of enrolment), including TPV holders, using JPET providers between 01/07/00-30/07/01.

Sex

Sex	Number	% of Total
Female	140	39.50%
Male	214	60.50%

Total	354	100%
--------------	------------	-------------

Country of Birth

COB	Total	% of Total
-----	-------	------------

Europe

Bosnia	10	3%
Serbia	2	0.50%
		3.50%

Middle-East

Afghanistan	29	8%
Egypt	2	0.50%
Iran	2	0.50%
Iraq	35	10%
Kuwait	1	0.50%
Lebanon	3	1%
		20.50%

Africa

Djibouti	1	0.50%
Ethiopia	42	12%
Eritrea	25	7%
Somalia	33	9.50%
Sudan	22	6%
Horn of Africa	4	1%
		36%

Asia

Burma	1	0.50%
Cambodia	15	4%
China	21	6%
East Timor	35	10%
Vietnam	27	7%
		27.50%

South America

Chile	1	0.50%
El Salvador	2	0.50%
		1%
		88.50%

Others

Other	41	11.50%
		11.50%

Total	354	100%
--------------	------------	-------------

TABLE 7b

Which refugee youth were using JPET providers on 30/07/01? DETYA - JPET Database.
Number of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants in Victoria (ie >15, <21 at time of enrolment), including TPV holders, using JPET providers at 30/07/01.

Country of Birth

COB	Total	% of Total	
Europe			
Bosnia	2	5%	5%
Middle-East			
Afghanistan	2	5%	
Egypt	1	2.50%	
Iran	1	2.50%	
Iraq	3	7.50%	17.50%
Africa			
Ethiopia	3	7.50%	
Eritrea	1	2.50%	
Somalia	9	22.50%	
Sudan	4	10%	42.50%
Asia			
Cambodia	1	2.50%	
East Timor	2	5%	
Macau	1	2.50%	
Malaysia	2	5%	
Vietnam	2	5%	20%
South America			
Chile	1	2.50%	
El Salvador	1	2.50%	
Peru	1	2.50%	7.50%
			92.50%
Others			
Unknown	3	7.50%	7.50%
Total	40		100%

TABLE 7b**Local Government Area**

LGA	Total	% of Total
Brimbank	5	12.50%
Banyule	1	2.50%
Casey	2	5%
Darebin	1	2.50%
Glen Eira	1	2.50%
Greater Dandenong	7	17.50%
Kingston	2	5%
Maribyrnong	9	22.50%
Melbourne	1	2.50%
Moonee Valley	5	12.50%
Port Phillip	1	2.50%
Stonnington	1	2.50%
Not Stated	4	10%
Total	40	100%

TABLE 8

**Which refugee youth used the Victorian Foundation for the Survivors of Torture?
Number of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants in Victoria (ie >14, <25 at time of contact)
that utilised VFST Services, between 01/07/98 - 30/06/01.**

Country of Birth	Sex		Total	Total %
	Female	Male		
Afghanistan	8	6	14	1%
Albania	1	1	2	-
Algeria	1	3	4	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	130	161	291	24%
Burma	0	1	1	-
Cambodia	3	6	9	0.50%
Chile	0	1	1	-
China (PR)	1	1	2	-
Croatia	32	20	52	4.50%
El Salvador	4	5	9	0.50%
Eritrea	10	10	20	1.50%
Ethiopia	17	24	41	3.50%
Indonesia	2	0	2	-
Iran	21	18	39	3%
Iraq	44	53	97	8%
Lebanon	0	1	1	-
Liberia	0	1	1	-
Nigeria	0	1	1	-
Pakistan	1	6	7	0.50%
Philippines	0	2	2	-
Romania	1	0	1	-
Russia	1	1	2	-
Serbia	7	9	16	1%
Somalia	61	59	120	10%
Sri Lanka	6	19	25	2%
Sudan	5	6	11	1%
East Timor	30	28	58	6%
Turkey	2	4	6	0.50%
Vietnam	11	7	18	1.50%
	399	454	853	70%
Other	11	29	40	3.50%
Not Stated	142	186	328	26.50%
	153	215	368	30%
Total	552	669	1221	100%

TABLE 9**Needs of Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants - Data Profile Project.**

Bosnia-Herzegovina Case Study - Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants in Victoria (ie >14, <25 years, as at 30/06/01) born in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(For the purposes of the following case study Bosnia-Herzegovina born young people will be called "B-H Clients")

Demographic

Total number of Bosnia-Herzegovina born young refugee clients in Victoria at 30/06/01 -	933
Number of B-H Clients in Victoria at 30/06/01(humantiarian only) -	910 (97.5%)
Number and proportion of female B-H Clients in Victoria at 30/06/01 -	418 (46%)
Number and proportion of male B-H Clients in Victoria at 30/06/01 -	492 (54%)
Number and proportion of school aged B-H Clients in Victoria at 30/06/01 -	387 (41.5%)
Number and proportion of B-H Clients in Victoria, aged 18-24 (inclusive) at 30/06/01 -	546 (58.5%)

Settlement Services***DIMA***

Number of B-H Clients in On-Arrival Accomodation (Primary Applicants) at 30/06/01 -	0
Number of B-H Clients in Unaccompanied Minor Program at 30/06/01 -	0

DIMA Funded Organisations

Number of B-H Clients accessing Merhamet MWA - Bosnian Welfare, 01/10/00-31/03/01 -	17
Number of B-H Clients accessing MRC North East, from 01/07/00-30/06/01 -	51

AMEP

Number of B-H Clients in enrolled in AMEP at 30/06/01 -	22
Estimated rate of AMEP enrolment of B-H Clients -	93.50%

Welfare***Centrelink***

Number of B-H Clients receiving welfare benefits from Centrelink, Victoria, as at 15/08/01 -	280
B-H Clients as a proportion of all Adolescent Humanitarian Entrants receiving benefits -	19%
Total number of claim-types being made by B-H Clients enrolled at 15/08/01 -	494
Number and proportion of Youth Allowance claims (Standard) made by those B-H Clients -	190 (38.5%)
Number and proportion of Low Income Card claims made by those B-H Clients -	160 (32.5%)
Number and proportion of Job Seeker Allowance claims made by those B-H Clients -	66 (13.5%)
Number and proportion of Youth Allowance claims (Independent) made by those B-H Clients -	12 (2.5%)
Number and proportion of Child Care Payment claims made by those B-H clients -	9 (2%)
Number and proportion of Youth Allowance claims (Homeless) made by those B-H Clients -	4 (1%)

Education***Job Placement, Employment and Training Providers***

Number of B-H Clients using JPET providers in Victoria, from 01/07/00 to 30/07/01 -	10
Number of B-H Clients using JPET providers in Victoria on 30/07/01 -	2

TABLE 9**Higher Education**

Total number of Bosnia-Herzegovina born clients enrolled in Victorian Higher education courses in 2000 (all ages) -	448
Number of Bosnia-Herzegovina born clients enrolled in full-time courses in Victoria in 2000 (all ages) -	330
Number of Bosnia-Herzegovina born clients enrolled in part-time courses in Victoria in 2000 (all ages) -	94
Number of Bosnia-Herzegovina born clients enrolled in external/distance courses in Victoria in 2000 (all ages) -	24

Monash University

Number of B-H Clients enrolled at Monash University in Semester 1, 2001 -	33
Number of B-H Clients enrolled in courses at Monash University in Semester 1, 2000 -	12

Northern Metropolitan Institute of TAFE

Number of B-H Clients enrolled at Northern Metropolitan Institute of TAFE, Semester 1, 2001-	14
Number of B-H Clients enrolled at Northern Metropolitan Institute of TAFE, Semester 1, 2000-	13
Number of Yugoslavia (FR) enrolled at NMIT, Semester 1, 2001 -	25
Number of Yugoslavia (FR) enrolled at NMIT, Semester 1, 2000 -	8

Secondary Schooling

Number of B-H Clients (Bosnian speaking, overseas-born) enrolled in Government Secondary Schooling in Victoria, 2000 -	316
Number and proportion of B-H Clients (Bosnian speaking, overseas-born) enrolled in Government Secondary Schooling in Greater Dandenong, 2000 -	105 (33.3%)
Number and proportion of B-H Clients (Bosnian speaking, overseas-born) enrolled in Government Secondary Schooling in Brimbank, 2000 -	56 (17.7%)
Number of B-H Clients (Bosnian speaking, overseas-born) enrolled in Government Secondary Schooling in Victoria in Years 9-10, 2000 -	150
Number of B-H Clients (Bosnian speaking, overseas-born) enrolled in Government Secondary Schooling in Victoria in Years 11-12 (VCE), 2000 -	127

English Language Schools

Number of B-H Clients enrolled in the Collingwood English Language School in 2000 -	16
Number of B-H Clients enrolled in the Blackburn English Language School in 2000 -	2

Health**Victorian Public Hospitals (DHS, Acute Health)**

Total number visits/treatments of B-H Clients by Victorian public hospitals, in 2000 -	95
Number of Chemotherapy visits by B-H Clients to Victorian public hospitals, in 2000 -	9
Number of Vaginal Delivery visits by B-H Clients to Victorian public hospitals, in 2000 -	8
Number of Abortion visits by B-H Clients to Victorian public hospitals, in 2000 -	4
Number of Poison/Toxic Drug visits by B-H Clients to Victorian public hospitals, in 2000 -	3
Total number visits/treatments of B-H Clients by Victorian public hospitals, in 1999 -	75
Number of Chemotherapy visits by B-H Clients to Victorian public hospitals, in 1999 -	0
Number of Vaginal Delivery visits by B-H Clients to Victorian public hospitals, in 1999 -	16
Number of Abortion visits by B-H Clients to Victorian public hospitals, in 1999 -	5
Number of Poison/Toxic Drug visits to B-H Clients Victorian public hospitals, in 1999 -	0

TABLE 9**Public Mental Health Patients (DHS)**

Total Number of B-H Clients seen by Victorian public mental health providers, 01/07/99-30/06/00 -	4
Number of B-H Clients seen by Melbourne public mental health providers, 01/07/99-30/06/00 -	2
Number of B-H Clients seen by Gippsland public mental health providers, 01/07/99-30/06/00 -	2

Employment**Job Network Providers**

No Reports -	-
--------------	---

Housing**Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (DHS)**

Number of B-H Clients in SAAP, in Victoria from 01/07/99-30/06/00 -	11
Number of B-H Clients assisted with Public Rental Housing Accommodation, in Victoria, at 16/09/01	9

Family Assistance**Reconnect Providers**

Number of B-H Clients enrolled in Reconnect program at CMYI, on 30/06/01 -	5
--	---

Justice**Alleged Offenders (Victoria Police)**

Total number of B-H Clients (born in Bosnia) who were alleged offenders, in Victoria, 2000 -	153
Total number of B-H Clients as proportion of all 14-25 year old offenders, in Victoria, 2000 -	0.20%
Number of B-H Client alleged offenders as proportion of all Bosnian born offenders, in Victoria, 2000 -	60.50%
<i>Number of 14-25 year-old alleged offenders as proportion of all alleged offenders, in Victoria, 2000 -</i>	55%
Number of alleged homicides committed by B-H Clients (and proportion of total number of alleged offenders), in Victoria, 2000 -	0 (0%)
Number of alleged rapes committed by B-H Clients (and proportion of total number of alleged offenders), in Victoria, 2000 -	1 (0.50%)
Number of alleged assaults committed by B-H Clients (and proportion of total number of alleged offenders), in Victoria, 2000 -	10 (6.50%)
<i>Number of alleged assaults committed by all 14-25 year old alleged offenders (and proportion of total number of alleged offenders), in Victoria, 2000 -</i>	7,556 (9%)
Number of alleged crimes of deception committed by B-H Clients (and proportion of total number of alleged offenders), in Victoria, 2000 -	69 (45%)
<i>Number of alleged crimes of deception committed by all 14-25 year old alleged offenders (and proportion of total number of alleged offenders), in Victoria, 2000 -</i>	6,850 (8%)

Magistrates' Court of Victoria

Number of B-H Clients managed by Bail Coordinator, Magistrates' Court Victoria, in the financial year ending 30/06/01 -	2
---	---

Notes in Italics

- These are statistical details that do not refer specifically to B-H Clients but alternative points of interest or comparison.