

2007 Profile of Macarthur's Culturally & Linguistically Diverse Immigrant Communities



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Acronyms & Abbreviations ≤

MDSI	Macarthur Diversity Services Inc.
DIAC	Department of Immigration and Citizenship
CALD	Culturally and linguistically diverse
LGA	Local government area
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AMEP	Adult Migrant Education Program
MACROC	Macarthur Regional Organisation of Councils
Nec	Not elsewhere classified (DIAC Settlement Database)
Nfd	Not further defined (DIAC Settlement Database)
YP	Young People
TAFE	Technical and Further Education

Introduction ≤

This profile has been produced by the Semi Rural Outreach Project at Macarthur Diversity Services Inc. (MDSI). The project is funded through the Federal Government's Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) to provide settlement assistance to newly arrived migrants and humanitarian entrants in the rural and semi rural areas of Macarthur.

The project worker assists through case work for individuals and families, advocacy and assistance in understanding Australian systems, support groups, community information and other educational workshops for members of the community and mainstream community organisations.

This Profile is a tool for individuals and services to use in order to gain a picture of the true diversity of the Macarthur region, and to be able to learn more about the specific cultural makeup of their area. With this knowledge workers will be able to consider all diverse groups within the geographical area they cover and develop strategies to promote equal access to their services for all members of the community.

The report is in two sections – the first being a demographic profile of the overseas born culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities of Macarthur, based on statistics – the second section is an overview of issues raised in consultations that have been undertaken by MDSI over the last 18 months.

The appendix provides several web links to resources services can use to encourage CALD people to use their services.



Section 1

Demographics ≤

Macarthur is the area bound by three Local Government Areas (LGAs) – Camden Council, Campbelltown City Council and Wollondilly Shire Council. The Macarthur region covers an area of 3067 square kilometres.

- The Camden LGA is 201km² in size and is bounded by Bringelly Creek, Greendale Road and Bringelly Road to the north, Cowpasture Road, Camden Valley Way and a line running south to the Mount Annan Botanic Garden to the east, the Nepean River, Navigation Creek, a line running west to Cawdor Road and Westbrook Road to the south and Fosters Lane, The Old Oaks Road, Sickles Creek and the Nepean River to the west. The Camden LGA is bounded by Liverpool City to the north, Campbelltown City to the east and Wollondilly Shire to the south and west.
- Campbelltown City is one of the ten largest local government authorities in NSW. Campbelltown City LGA is bounded by Denham Court Road, Campbelltown Road, Glenfield Road, the Georges River, and a line through the Holsworthy Military Reserve to the north, Williams Creek, Lake Woronora and the Woronora River to the east, a section of O'Hares Creek and a line through the Dharawal State Recreation Area to the Nepean River to the south and the Nepean River, a line through the Mount Annan Botanical Garden and a line running generally northward to Denham Court Road to the west. The City is bounded by Liverpool City to the north, Sutherland Shire and the City of Wollongong to the east, Wollondilly Shire to the south and the Camden Council area to the west.
- Campbelltown covers an area of 311.4km², of this 92.1km² is urban, 111.4km² is rural and 51.7km² forms the Holdsworthy Military Reserve. 56.1km² is protected by water catchment. The rural residential areas/localities in Campbelltown LGA are: Minto Heights, Kentlyn, Long Point, 48 Varroville, Denham Court, Wedderburn, Menangle Park and Gilead. (MACROC Macarthur Community Profile 2001).
- Wollondilly Shire measures 255, 665 hectares and extends from Warragamba in the north, to the Natai Wilderness and Burragorang Valley in the west, Yanderra in the south and to Appin in the east. The Shire has 16 towns and villages. The largest of the Macarthur LGA's, half of the Shire is comprised of national parks and water catchment lands. All of the settled areas of the Shire are located east of Sydney's major water supply source, Lake Burragorang. Wollondilly LGA is composed of semi-rural and rural communities made up of small towns and villages. The major industries are coal mining, dairying, orchards and poultry (Wollondilly Shire Council Community Social Plan 2004-2009).

Following, are several pages of statistics from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2006 Census of Population and Housing as well as the Censuses from 2001 and 1996, the DIAC Settlement Database and the NSW Department of Education. The tables are presented in such a way as to allow a comparison over time with the Censuses, as well

as a comparison between LGAs. The new arrivals statistics from the Settlement Database are taken over a five year period from July 2002 to June 2007 as small numbers for a lesser period, particularly for the Wollondilly area, could breach privacy and the database does not show figures where there are less than 20.

A cautionary note on the statistics reported – they are only a guide to gaining a picture – they are not exact. Some of the ABS 2006 Census data has come from early releases and will be updated by the ABS. The Settlement Database obtains information from several sources and is constantly being updated. These reports can be generated on-line by anyone, anytime and two reports for the same period can generate different results. It is important to note things like the number of ‘unknown’ in a category, or the number of people who chose not to answer a question.

The Settlement Database generally shows the intended LGA of residence for migrants coming to Australia, however there is no guarantee they have settled in that area permanently. It also does not count secondary or tertiary migration i.e. people who have moved to the area from another LGA, although this information is being improved through the use of data from Medicare and the Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP).

Overall Population ≤

Table 1. on the next page gives a brief snapshot of Macarthur from the 2006 Census. As can be seen the area has a total population of 233, 067, an increase of 7, 041 people from the 2001 Census. For the whole of Macarthur 22% of people were born overseas, 14% came from a non-English speaking background. This is a very slight increase from 2001 at which time the figures were 21% and 13% respectively.

Table 2. on the following page shows a Time Series from the last 3 ABS Censuses comparing some statistics across the years. The table shows each LGA and it can be clearly seen that the majority of people born overseas are living in the Campbelltown LGA (37, 291), followed by Camden (7,629) then Wollondilly (4,975).

Some discrepancies are noted between figures in these tables. These have come directly from the ABS Basic Community Profiles, Extended Community Profiles and Time Series Profiles and are an example of the reasons to only use this data as a guide.

Table 1. Snapshot of Macarthur from ABS 2006 Census of Population & Housing Return

Topic	Camden	% of LGA Pop.	Campbell town	% of LGA Pop.	Wollondilly	% of LGA Pop.	TOTAL
TOTAL Population	49,646		143,077		40,344		233,067
Australian born	39,605	79.8	95, 540	66.8	33,023	81.9	168,168
Overseas born	7,678	15.5	37,491	26.2	5,027	12.4	50,196
<i>- Non-English speaking background</i>	3,940	7.9	26,192	18.3	2,147	5.3	32,279
<i>- Mainly English speaking countries</i>	3,734	7.5	11,294	7.9	2,875	7.1	17,903
English only spoken at home	43, 351	87	103, 294	72	36, 580	90	183,225
Language other than English spoken	4,536	9	31, 534	22	2,060	5	38,130

≤ Country of Birth

Table3 on page 11 shows 3 suburbs/villages from each LGA and the country of birth of each person from the 2006 Census. More than 30 countries are represented across these 9 areas. This is given not only as an example of the cultural diversity of the region but also as an example of how isolated people can be. Macarthur has very few large established communities of different cultures. Individual people and families can be extremely isolated and know no-one from their own language background. This is particularly so for people in Camden and Wollondilly LGAs.

Table 2 ABS Census Time Series Profile, Selected Characteristics Macarthur [Return](#)

CAMDEN									
	1996 Census			2001 Census			2006 Census		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total persons(a)	15,770	16,339	32,109	21,626	22,319	43,945	24,108	25,242	49,350
Birthplace:									
Australia	12,593	13,106	25,699	17,090	17,845	34,935	19,243	20,060	39,303
Elsewhere(c)	2,718	2,728	5,446	3,483	3,453	6,936	3,746	3,883	7,629
Language spoken at home:									
English only	14,118	14,642	28,760	18,892	19,573	38,465	21,071	21,982	43,053
Other language(d)	1,379	1,369	2,748	1,855	1,845	3,700	2,207	2,296	4,503
CAMPBELLTOWN									
	1996 Census			2001 Census			2006 Census		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total persons(a)	70,754	73,019	143,773	71,831	74,029	145,860	70,154	72,687	142,841
Birthplace:									
Australia	50,803	52,442	103,245	48,965	50,486	99,451	46,890	48,263	95,153
Elsewhere(c)	17,366	17,834	35,200	17,957	18,579	36,536	18,147	19,144	37,291
Language spoken at home:									
English only	56,614	58,010	114,624	53,670	55,038	108,708	50,697	52,146	102,843
Other language(d)	12,042	12,669	24,711	13,880	14,352	28,232	15,235	16,171	31,406
WOLLONDILLY									
	1996 Census			2001 Census			2006 Census		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total persons(a)	16,710	16,703	33,413	18,641	18,482	37,123	20,082	19,957	40,039
Birthplace:									
Australia	13,803	13,737	27,540	15,073	14,883	29,956	16,458	16,250	32,708
Elsewhere(c)	2,395	2,398	4,793	2,472	2,517	4,989	2,434	2,541	4,975
Language spoken at home:									
English only	15,466	15,425	30,891	16,855	16,635	33,490	18,211	18,024	36,235
Other language(d)	838	875	1,713	908	983	1,891	968	1,078	2,046

Table 3. ABS 2006 Census Sample of Villages & Suburbs of Macarthur – Country of Birth [Return](#)

Country of birth	Camden			Campbelltown			Wollondilly			TOTAL
	Catherine Field	Leppington	Narellan	Blair Athol	Minto	Kentlyn	Picton	Tahmoor	Warragamba	
Australia	1,495	1,090	2,893	1,344	6,579	446	3,539	3,177	939	31,056
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	14	0	4	0	3	0	35
Canada	0	0	0	0	9	0	6	3	0	21
China	47	106	10	23	46	32	6	0	0	294
Croatia	20	26	3	14	19	0	3	3	4	111
Egypt	0	0	4	19	39	0	0	0	0	99
Fiji	0	0	6	96	288	0	3	0	0	466
Macedonia (FYROM)	9	7	0	10	16	0	0	0	0	57
Germany	11	7	27	8	31	7	16	22	4	200
Greece	6	5	7	14	20	3	4	8	0	91
Hong Kong (SAR of China)(b)	0	0	0	12	12	5	0	0	0	40
India	3	0	5	93	158	5	5	4	6	355
Indonesia	4	0	0	10	57	0	3	0	0	99
Iraq	11	0	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	58
Ireland	15	6	9	0	9	0	15	9	8	115
Italy	80	128	18	8	40	5	9	9	3	333
Lebanon	18	33	10	6	54	0	3	24	0	220
Malaysia	0	0	4	24	20	0	0	6	0	75
Malta	57	35	3	3	23	0	6	6	0	165
Netherlands	3	5	8	5	21	5	21	10	14	119
New Zealand	21	16	30	57	460	4	50	37	18	934
Papua New Guinea	0	0	3	0	11	0	0	0	0	30
Philippines	0	4	9	293	306	0	11	9	0	722
Poland	6	5	3	19	29	7	3	4	5	117
Singapore	3	6	3	17	10	0	0	6	0	45
South Africa	3	0	10	40	46	5	30	3	0	243
South Eastern Europe, nfd(c)	10	25	4	0	15	0	3	0	4	73
Sri Lanka	3	0	0	13	31	0	0	0	0	60
Thailand	0	0	3	18	39	6	3	5	0	89
United Kingdom(d)	52	48	218	70	363	47	283	214	58	2119
United States of America	0	4	6	11	7	0	11	6	0	73
Viet Nam	0	5	0	21	48	0	0	4	0	105
Born elsewhere(e)	41	61	39	236	1,282	35	75	60	21	2,346
Country of birth not stated	105	265	167	130	874	34	174	197	111	2918
Total	2,023	1,891	3,508	2,628	10,986	650	4,288	3,835	1,195	43,923

The following two tables show the top 10 countries of birth for each LGA from census data and new arrivals from the settlement database.

Overall, although the country may not show in the top 10 listed in Table 4 for each LGA, the top 3 non-English speaking countries from the 2006 Census, across Macarthur, are the Philippines, Fiji and India. Note, more than 14,000 people chose not to state their country of birth.

Table 4. Top 10 Countries of Birth ABS 2006 Census Return					
Camden		Campbelltown		Wollondilly	
Australia	39,605	Australia	95,539	Australia	33,023
United Kingdom	2,735	United Kingdom	6,436	United Kingdom	2,191
New Zealand	510	New Zealand	3,260	New Zealand	390
Italy	434	Philippines	3,057	Germany	203
China	240	Fiji	1,996	Italy	198
Malta	224	India	1,906	Malta	175
Germany	216	Lebanon	962	Netherlands	160
Philippines	210	Sth Africa	922	Ireland	105
Ireland	177	China	810	Lebanon	95
Sth Africa	177	Egypt	645	USA	86
<i>Country of Birth not stated</i>	2,362		10,043		2,297

New arrival statistics clearly reflect this as well with the top 10 non-English speaking countries across Macarthur being (in order) India, Philippines, Fiji, Bangladesh, China, South Africa, Pakistan, Lebanon and Zimbabwe.

Table 5. Top 10 Countries of Birth – NEW ARRIVALS – 1/7/02 – 30/6/07. DIAC Settlement Database Return					
Camden	No.	Campbelltown	No.	Wollondilly	No.
United Kingdom	146	India	554	United Kingdom	38
South Africa	34	Philippines	404	Philippines	15
USA	20	Fiji	312	China	9
Philippines	18	Bangladesh	188	India	6
Zimbabwe	18	China (exc Taiwan and SARs)	143	Kenya	5
China	16	United Kingdom	134	Lebanon	5
Indonesia	12	South Africa	107	Fiji	4
India	11	Pakistan	79	Germany	4
Fiji	10	Lebanon	78	Ireland	4
Ireland	10	Indonesia	69	Thailand	4
Others	120	Others	945	Others	29
Birthplace Unknown	0	Birthplace Unknown	3	Birthplace Unknown	1
TOTAL	415	TOTAL	3,016	TOTAL	124

Table 6 shows main country of birth of non-English speaking people from the last 3 censuses. Clearly, whilst the Philippines, India and South Africa have been dominant through time, Fijian numbers are increasing and the more traditional countries such as Italy are decreasing.

Table 6. Country of Birth by Year of Arrival Time Series, 2006 Census (Highest COB only) Return			
Year of Arrival	Camden	Campbelltown	Wollondilly
Before 1991	Italy	Philippines	Italy
91 -95	China	Philippines	Philippines
96 -2000	China	India	Sth Africa
2001-05	China	India	India
2006	Sth Africa	India & Philippines	India

< Languages

When we look at the main languages other than English, (Table 7) the 2006 Census shows the top 5 languages across Macarthur to be Arabic, Spanish, Filipino, Hindi and Chinese. A note on the 2006 Census – Chinese includes Cantonese, Mandarin and other', and for the first time, the ABS separated Tagalog and Filipino, listing them as two separate languages. For this report the two have been counted together.

Table 7. Top 10 Languages spoken at home (other than English) ABS 2006 Census Return					
Camden	No.	Campbelltown	No.	Wollondilly	No.
Italian	783	Arabic	3,870	Italian	341
Chinese (inc. Cantonese, Mandarin & other)	422	Tagalog (inc. Filipino)	2,701	Arabic	211
Spanish	402	Spanish	2,482	Maltese	182
Arabic	361	Samoan	2,434	Greek	108
Croatian	245	Hindi	2,342	German	106
Maltese	229	Chinese (inc. Cantonese, Mandarin & other)	1,806	Chinese (inc. Cantonese, Mandarin & other)	103
Serbian	185	Filipino (excludes Tagalog)	1,089	Croatian	97
Greek	168	Italian	890	Serbian	81
German	129	Greek	878	Spanish	75
Hindi	124	Vietnamese	859	Dutch	57

New arrival statistics (Table 8) show a similar picture. Although the three LGAs have quite a different mix, overall the 5 main languages are Arabic, Tagalog, Chinese, Hindi and Bengali.

Table 8. Top 10 Languages NEW ARRIVALS – 1/7/02 TO 31/6/07. DIAC Settlement Database Return					
Camden	No.	Campbelltown	No.	Wollondilly	No.
English	258	English	509	English	53
Arabic	10	Arabic	146	Arabic	5
Persian	7	Tagalog	115	Russian	5
Indonesian	6	Hindi	103	Mandarin	4
Mandarin	5	Bengali	78	Tagalog	4
Thai	5	Mandarin	57	Thai	3
Chinese, nfd	4	Thai	43	Amharic	2
Spanish	4	Indonesian	38	Chinese, nfd	1
Tagalog	4	Spanish	36	Dutch	1
Cantonese	2	Chinese, nfd	33	Farsi(Persian)	1
Others	21	Others	453	Others	6
Language Unknown	89	Language Unknown	1,405	Language Unknown	39
TOTAL	415	TOTAL	3,016	TOTAL	124

≤ Age & Gender

Table 9 shows Sex by Age distribution for new arrivals, whilst Table 10 shows the age groups from the 2006 Census. Although the age groups are different for each it can be seen that the main age of new arrivals is similar to that of the current population for Camden and Wollondilly LGA whereas Campbelltown new arrival statistics show a higher proportion in the 20 – 29 age group compared to the main age group in the current population of 45 – 54 years.

An interesting point to note is that more than 30% of new arrivals to Camden were under the age of 19, 27% for Campbelltown and 25% for Wollondilly.

Table 9. Sex & Age Distribution NEW ARRIVALS 1/7/02 -30/6/07. DIAC Settlement Database Return									
Age Group	Camden			Campbelltown			Wollondilly		
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total
0-9	34	38	70	205	224	429	8	11	19
10-19	35	26	61	215	183	398	5	7	12
20-29	50	36	86	574	375	949	17	9	26
30-39	66	50	116	396	358	754	2	15	41
40-49	22	26	48	160	148	308	8	7	15
50-59	9	7	16	50	33	83	4	3	7
60-69	9	4	13	41	20	61	2	0	2
70-79	3	2	5	14	20	34	2	0	2
TOTAL	228	187	415	1,655	1,361	3,016	72	52	124

Table 10. Age Groups by Sex ABS 2006 Census [Return](#)

	Camden			Campbelltown			Wollondilly		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total persons	24,334	25,312	49,646	70,333	72,744	143,077	20,308	20,036	40,344
Age groups:									
0-4 years	2,182	2,052	4,234	5,509	5,147	10,656	1,605	1,417	3,022
5-14 years	4,249	4,205	8,454	11,928	11,436	23,364	3,522	3,247	6,769
15-19 years	1,886	1,839	3,725	6,388	5,851	12,239	1,711	1,523	3,234
20-24 years	1,505	1,463	2,968	5,769	5,726	11,495	1,197	1,094	2,291
25-34 years	3,456	3,822	7,278	9,295	10,035	19,330	2,351	2,553	4,904
35-44 years	3,969	4,160	8,129	9,365	10,516	19,881	3,026	3,235	6,261
45-54 years	3,048	3,236	6,284	10,199	10,831	21,030	2,976	3,048	6,024
55-64 years	2,206	2,148	4,354	7,259	7,212	14,471	2,199	2,056	4,255
65-74 years	1,106	1,157	2,263	2,968	3,199	6,167	1,064	1,020	2,084
75-84 years	576	842	1,418	1,359	2,082	3,441	538	603	1,141
85 years & over	150	389	539	294	709	1,003	119	240	359

The ABS 2006 Census Expanded Community Profile for each LGA shows the following information in regards to age groups and genders for people born in non-English speaking countries.

Table 11. ABS 2006 Census Main Age Groups By Gender By Country of Birth [Return](#)

	Camden		Campbelltown		Wollondilly	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Main Age Group by Country of Birth by Gender	25-44 Philip. 55-64 Italy 25-44 China	55-64 Italy 65-74 Italy 55-64 Malta	25-44 Philip. 25-44 Fiji 25-44 India	25-44 Philip. 25-44 Fiji 25-44 India	55-64 Germany 55-64 Malta 55-64 Italy	55-64 Malta 55-64 Italy 55-64 Germany

≤ Migration Categories

Migration categories are not available in the 2006 Census Basic or Extended Community Profile however Table 12 shows the categories for new arrivals. Clearly, Family – Spouse/Fiancé visas are the main category across the three LGAs.

Table 12. Migration Categories NEW ARRIVALS 1/7/02 -30/6/07. DIAC Settlement Database Return				
Migration Cat.	Camden	Campbelltown	Wollondilly	TOTAL
Family - Spouse/Fiancé	93	1,087	51	1,231
Skill - Independent	79	556	26	661
Onshore: Skill	57	161	7	225
Onshore: Family - Spouse/Fiancé	56	131	14	201
Skill - Australia/Regional Linked	55	592	7	654
Skill - Business	17	0	0	17
Family - Parent	14	100	5	119
Humanitarian - Special Hum Program	13	64	0	77
Skill - Employer Nomination	12	0	4	16
Family - Other	6	95	4	105
Family - Child	0	69	2	71
Onshore: Family-Other	0	0	2	2
Humanitarian - Refugee	0	54	0	54
Other	13	107	2	122
Total	415	3,016	124	3,555

≤ Religions

Table 13 shows the religions of new arrivals and Table 14 shows religions identified in the 2006 Census. As expected the highest religious groups for the current population in each LGA are Christian groups, followed by Islam and Hinduism. Also featuring in very high numbers are those who chose not to state a religion.

The new arrival statistics show a slightly different picture. Although more than 2,500 did not state a religion, more than 20% of those that did nominated Islam. Hinduism also had high numbers.

Table 13. Religion Categories NEW ARRIVALS 1/7/02 -30/6/07. DIAC Settlement Database [Return](#)

Religion	Camden	Campbelltown	Wollondilly	TOTAL
Islam	19	183	2	204
No Religion (nfd)	15	79	3	97
Catholic (nec)	12	81	2	95
Christian (nfd)	11	131	11	153
Hinduism	8	136		144
Buddhism	7	62	4	73
Baptist	5			5
Catholic/Western Catholic	5	87	3	95
Anglican	4	19	1	24
Baha'i Faith	1	9	1	11
Sikhism		23		23
Other Protestant (nfd)			2	2
Latter Day Saints/Mormons			1	1
Others	3	80	3	86
Total Religion Known	90	890	33	1013
Religion Unknown	325	2,126	91	2,542
Total	415	3,016	124	3,555

Table 14. Religions ABS 2006 Census [Return](#)

Religion	Camden	Campbelltown	Wollondilly	TOTAL
Buddhism	361	2,998	129	1892
Christianity:				
Anglican	14,469	33,362	13,031	29086
Assyrian Apostolic	29	41	15	85
Baptist	872	2,617	605	2725
Brethren	162	285	121	568
Catholic	17,233	44,153	12,137	35702
Churches of Christ	74	279	52	405
Eastern Orthodox	764	2,921	498	2712
Jehovah's Witnesses	233	853	133	1219
Latter Day Saints	110	1,315	44	1469
Lutheran	242	652	362	1256
Oriental Orthodox	14	719	13	746
Other Protestant	147	585	54	786
Pentecostal	645	2,007	176	2828
Presbyterian and Reformed	1,315	3,613	1,124	4182
Salvation Army	95	452	110	657
Seventh-day Adventist	66	730	44	840
Uniting Church	1,972	3,940	1,676	5470
Christian nfd(b)	609	2,051	488	2106
Other Christian	100	283	86	469

Total	39,151	100,858	30,769	82230
Hinduism	158	3,271	27	1834
Islam	397	6,370	133	3848
Religion	Camden	Campbelltown	Wollondilly	TOTAL
Judaism	21	55	18	94
Other Religions:				
Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions	3	15	10	28
Other Religious Groups	117	808	108	1033
Total	120	823	118	1061
No Religion(c)	5,616	15,374	5,516	14390
Other religious affiliation(d)	195	695	192	1082
Religious affiliation not stated	3,627	12,632	3,442	19,701
Total	49,646	143,076	40,344	233,066

≤ Public School Enrolments

The following 5 tables provide information on NSW public school enrolments by language background other than English. These are at term 1 2006 and Nov. 06 to June 07 for the new arrivals in Table 19.

Table 15. NSW Dept. of Education Enrolments by Language Background other than English, Term 1 2006- 3 Public Schools with highest numbers in order of decreasing numbers of enrolments- [Camden Return](#)

Elizabeth Macarthur High School	Mt Annan High School	Mt Annan Public School
Arabic	Spanish	Italian
Cantonese	Lao	Spanish
Italian	Maltese	Hindi
Farsi	Cantonese	Arabic
Greek	Hindi	Lao

Table 16. NSW Dept. of Education Enrolments by Language Background other than English, Term 1 2006- 3 Public Schools with highest numbers in order of decreasing numbers of enrolments- [Campbelltown Return](#)

Ingleburn High	Macquarie Fields High	Hurlstone Agricultural High
Samoan	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
Tagalog (inc. Filipino)	Cantonese	Cantonese
Hindi	Tagalog (inc. Filipino)	Mandarin
Spanish	Hindi	Other Chinese
Arabic	Mandarin	Hindi

Table 17. NSW Dept. of Education Enrolments by Language Background other than English, Term 1 2006- 3 Public Schools with highest numbers in order of decreasing numbers of enrolments- [Wollondilly Return](#)

Picton High School	Thirlmere Public School	Warragamba Public School
Greek	Spanish	Maltese
Arabic	Maltese	Italian
Croatian	Serbian	Arabic
German	Greek	Cantonese
Italian	Italian	Korean

Table 18. NSW Dept. Of Education Enrolments by Language Background Other Than English by LGA Term 1 2006 [Return](#)

Language	Camden	Campbelltown	Wollondilly	TOTAL
Arabic	72	875	32	979
Cantonese	72	319	14	405
Other Chinese	1	51	0	52
Croatian	28	102	13	143
Farsi	24	64	0	88
Fijian	6	111	0	117
French	21	96	6	123
German	34	62	14	110
Greek	44	191	25	260
Hindi	47	574	3	624
Indonesian	6	87	1	94
Italian	116	148	34	298
Japanese	7	18	0	25
Khmer	7	128	2	137
Korean	0	22	2	24
Lao	34	207	0	241
Macedonian	15	103	3	121
Malay	0	25	0	25
Maltese	60	47	37	144
Mandarin	10	199	1	210
Netherlands	9	20	6	35
Polish	21	70	2	93
Portuguese	14	54	1	69
Punjabi	11	84	0	95
Russian	9	51	9	69
Samoan	28	1292	1	1321
Serbian	33	82	14	129
Sinhalese	8	50	0	58
Slovene	4	9	3	16
Spanish	85	420	26	531
Tagalog	36	569	8	613
Tamil	5	67	2	74
Tongan	13	288	7	308
Turkish	12	41	0	53

Urdu	7	144	0	151
Vietnamese	14	360	1	375
Others	132	1650	30	1812
TOTAL	1045	8680	297	10022

Table 19 gives an update to the above tables showing newly arrived students from November 2006 to June 2007. Due to low numbers in Camden and Wollondilly a breakdown for each LGA is not given.

Table 19. NSW Dept. of Education Enrolments by Language Background other than English, NEWLY ARRIVED STUDENTS- Nov. 06-June 07-Macarthur Return			
Total enrolled	84	Camden	8
		Campbelltown	75
		Wollondilly	1
Top 4 languages	Samoan		25
	Tagalog		10
	Bengali		7
	Hindi		7
Other languages	Arabic, Cantonese, Other Chinese, Creole, Danish, Fijian, Italian, Korean, Mandarin, Maori, Other, Polish, Punjabi, Russian, Shona, Spanish, Telugu, Thai.		



Section 2

≤ Issues/Needs raised in Consultations

The issues and needs listed here have come from a variety of consultations that MDSI has held with community members throughout 2006/07 having been identified through a variety of methods including self completed questionnaires, focus groups, consultations with existing groups and information collected through casework.

Summary of the people consulted and issues raised

The consultations reported on were completed with a wide range of people, in varying circumstances. Some individuals had been in the country for a very short time, others for over 30 years. Ages varied from 12 years old, to at least 76, possibly older. Although the majority of people consulted were female, there was good representation from men especially at the African and Bangladeshi consultations.

Countries of origin included Afghanistan, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Philippines, South Africa, Poland, Zimbabwe, Vietnam, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, Bangladesh and Egypt.

The common service issues raised throughout the consultations were access to English classes, English for specific careers, transport, isolation, childcare, more opportunities to integrate with mainstream community, lack of interpreters/bilingual workers and lack of medical practitioners who speak the appropriate language.

Below is a summary of issues raised from the consultations sorted into the most common themes. As some issues cross themes they have been repeated under the appropriate heading.

[Back](#)

Access to services

- Young people (YP) don't know about or aren't confident in accessing services.
- Fees prevent YP from taking part in activities, especially sport.
- Many people are wanting information sessions from government departments and community organisations to find out about services, in particular the Vietnamese, African and Arabic communities.
- People are feeling isolated, that there is not enough support and they are not getting the opportunity to assimilate. This was strongest from the Bangladeshi and African communities as well as people living in rural areas.
- Many people from a CALD background living in isolated rural areas are not aware of the services available to them.
- There are not enough interpreters available or translated documents, this is especially so for the African and Bangladeshi communities.
- It is difficult to get interpreters to come to Macarthur, especially the rural areas, even government supplied interpreters. Often they will cancel at very short notice.
- Government departments do not make enough use of interpreters, calling in the first instance on bilingual workers from other organisations instead.

- Programs run with the Arabic and Bangladeshi communities need to have childcare provided.
- For people managing a farm, long working hours make it difficult to access anything.
- Transport is a major issue for all communities in accessing services and this is especially so in rural areas where public transport doesn't exist or is inadequate.
- Friday 4:30 – 7:30 is the best time for YP to participate in activities.
- Afternoons or weekends are the best time to organise consultations with the African community as most members are working or studying.
- Weekends are better for courses for the Bangladeshi community.

Return

Crime/Discrimination/Violence

- The following were all concerns expressed by people from the African communities living in Macarthur.
 - Concern expressed by YP about violence and harassment being experienced in school and on the street.
 - Concerns were expressed by parents about violence directed at the YP at school and on the street. Although police were involved people are hesitant to talk to them for fear of retaliation from the perpetrators.
 - Some discrimination and harassment from neighbours and on the street has been experienced.
 - Some concern expressed that the police are not doing enough.
 - Information sessions are wanted on the Australian legal system especially in relation to domestic violence and court.
- For CALD people living in rural, isolated areas, the main issue raised was the discrimination experienced by women arising from being labelled as 'mail order brides'.

Return

Transport

Transport was an issue raised across the consultations. Where this is an issue in Campbelltown LGA, it is even more so in the rural and semi-rural areas of Wollondilly and Camden LGA.

- Courses/activities run in Campbelltown are generally not accessible to people living in Wollondilly and Camden LGA due to inadequate public transport.
- With little or no access to English classes people living in rural areas have difficulty getting their drivers licence.

Return

Health

- For the Vietnamese community – there is limited access to female doctors during pregnancy.
- Vietnamese and Arabic communities want information sessions on various health issues.

- African - Many in the community were not aware of the Doctor's Priority Line and had never known a doctor to use it. People go out of their way to find an Arabic speaking doctor
- In rural areas, people have great difficulty finding doctors that speak their language and the doctors tend not to use the Doctor's Priority Line unless the person asks them to.
- People generally don't know about the Doctor's Priority Line.

[Return](#)

Housing

- A major issue for families from African communities is being unable to find housing, private or state, that is large enough.

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Employment

- For the African and Bangladeshi communities, low levels of English cause problems finding employment
- The Arabic community expressed interest in information sessions about employment in Australia.
- In rural areas CALD people are wanting assistance to find employment, though this is difficult if you are not registered with Centrelink and in Wollondilly there is only one Job Network Provider.

[Return](#)

Education/English Classes

- YP want extra help with school work and English
- YP would also like computer training
- For the Vietnamese and Bangladeshi communities there are difficulties accessing mainstream TAFE courses because of low English levels
- Funding for the Vietnamese Language School is a concern
- Bangladeshi community members consulted were particularly interested in aged care and business courses as well as computer courses, English, childcare, first aid, sewing, and keyboard lessons.

The following were all concerns raised by the African communities –

- People can't access AMEP classes and need/want home tutoring
- Poor literacy skills in their own language is an issue for many
- Extra study assistance for children was raised by parents
- Problems with TAFE courses getting cancelled due to low numbers
- Difficulties getting YP to attend school regularly
- There is interest in parenting courses though child care is a problem

The following issues were raised by the Arabic speaking community –

- Information was wanted about youth
- People want computer skills but for various reasons find it difficult to learn
- Programs are wanted for fathers/men and also for non-Arabic speaking partners

- Training is wanted in computers, English classes and first aid

In rural areas the following issues were raised–

- Longer term migrants are not accessing English classes and new arrivals are not enrolling or not completing AMEP hours.
- English classes are not available in Wollondilly LGA or Camden LGA. AMEP home tutoring is not readily available. AMEP and TAFE classes are available in Campbelltown only.
- Courses of any sort are difficult to organise in the rural areas due to problems with transport and large numbers required, particularly by TAFE, to keep courses going.

[Return](#)

Immigration

- For the African communities, getting other family members here is very important.
- The Arabic speaking community expressed interest in information sessions on immigration.

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Recreation/Leisure

- YP aren't accessing recreational opportunities
- Holiday activities are wanted by YP
- Fees prevent YP from taking part in activities, especially sport
- Soccer and swimming are two of the most popular activities wanted by YP
- YP want to take part in activities with both genders, especially with other young new arrivals
- The Vietnamese community wants school holiday activities/camps for YP
- The Vietnamese Aged Day Care Group members would like to learn swimming
- From the African community, sport and recreation opportunities are wanted by the whole community especially YP
- Women would like sport and fitness programs specifically for women. This was raised specifically by the Bangladeshi community.
- In rural areas, women are experiencing isolation more so than the men and want opportunities to develop social networks and to participate in community activities.

≤ Conclusion

Moving to a new country with a different culture, language, religious belief system and laws is a difficult proposition even when the person makes a clear choice to migrate here.

Accessing services that assist with settlement issues before or as they arise starts with being able to find out that services exist. Many of the services in Australia, that we see as a basic right, do not exist in other countries, for example community health centres with free baby clinics, playgroups, free dental clinics, local neighbourhood centres with free groups, advocacy services to assist with complaints, local free libraries and even

animal pounds, so it is easy to understand that newly migrants are not aware to even look for these types of services.

For those who are aware that such services exist accessing them is often problematic. Some of the reasons are previous poor or bad treatment and/or discrimination from service providers, fear of services that represent authorities, language difficulties, geographic distances and lack of transport.

Many of the issues raised above are common to all cultural groups in the area some are specific to a particular cultural group for example concern around the funding available for the Vietnamese Language School. However many of the issues are best resolved through a holistic approach that includes involvement from all services to ensure all members of the community are receiving equal access to services. It is essential we understand the diverse makeup of our communities, especially those in the area that *have not* received services from community or government services. Knowing our community informs quality service delivery through strategies that encourage everyone to access our services and feel they are welcomed and respected members of the community.

≤ References

- **i.d. consulting** , for Macarthur Regional Organisation of Councils 'Macarthur Community Profile' 2002
- **Wollondilly Shire Council**, Community social Plan 2004-2009
- www.ABS.gov.au **Australian Bureau of Statistics** Web Site accessed 10/9/2007
- <http://www.immi.gov.au/living-in-australia/delivering-assistance/settlement-database/index.htm> - **Department of Immigration & Citizenship Settlement Database** Web Site accessed 11/9/07
- **NSW Department of Education & Training Statistics**, received September 2007
- **Macarthur Diversity Services Inc.** Rural-Urban Settlement in Macarthur and Nepean Regions Aug. 2005

≤ Appendix

Tools for Services

- 1) The first link here is to our web site – Macarthur Diversity Services Inc. Here you will find information about several programs we have that work with specific communities. Keep an eye on the ‘Events’ tab for information about upcoming activities. Also check our Publications for other useful resources for example the ‘Good Practice Principles Guide for Working With Refugee Communities.’

www.mdsi.org.au

- 2) This link will take you to a poster developed by the Migrant Support Worker at Bathurst Information and Neighbourhood Centre. Welcome is written in more than 20 languages.

<http://www.binc.org.au/mss.htm>

- 3) Welcome poster in 12 languages produced by NSW Multicultural Health. This one can be downloaded, saved and printed. Other resources available here include signs in other languages reading ‘Breastfeeding welcome here’.

[http://www.healthtranslations.vic.gov.au/bhcv2/bhcht.nsf/PresentDetail?Open&s=Welcome poster in 12 languages](http://www.healthtranslations.vic.gov.au/bhcv2/bhcht.nsf/PresentDetail?Open&s=Welcome%20poster%20in%2012%20languages)

- 4) Sample Access & Equity Policy from ‘Our Community’ Policy Bank, where you can find a range of free policies and procedures relevant to not-for-profit Boards and Committees and the organisations they govern.

[http://www.ourcommunity.com.au/files/boards/Access & Equity Policy.doc](http://www.ourcommunity.com.au/files/boards/Access_%20Equity_Policy.doc)

- 5) Community Information Summaries

The Community Information Summaries describe overseas-born communities by birthplace, and their descendants who are living in Australia. These summaries present a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Most have a brief historical background on the community.

<http://www.immi.gov.au/media/publications/statistics/comm-summ/index.htm>

- 6) The Settlement Database is an internal database developed by the department to provide statistical data for government and community agencies involved in the planning and provision of migrant settlement services.

The database brings together data from various sources including the Settlement Details form (Form 886), and departmental systems used to process migration applications both in Australia and at overseas posts. Geographic location data is also

captured when the settler enrolls for Adult Migrant English classes in Australia. It is not mandatory to provide much of the information collected in the settlement database. This means that some items (such as religion) are not completed by some migrants and will be reported as 'Unknown' or 'Not Stated'.

Reports can be accessed by members of the public via the Settlement Reporting Facility. The Settlement Reporting Facility has been redeveloped with a new and improved user interface. Instructions on how to produce a settlement report are also available.

<http://www.immi.gov.au/living-in-australia/delivering-assistance/settlement-database/index.htm>

7) This link will take you to the ABS page for the 2006 Census data by location. You can look up a town, LGA or an address.

<http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/ABSNavigation/prenav/PopularAreas?&collection=Census&period=2006&&navmapdisplayed=true&textversion=false>

8) This area of the DIAC web site provides information for all new arrivals, including skilled migrants, family migrants, refugees and humanitarian entrants.

<http://www.immi.gov.au/living-in-australia/settle-in-australia/index.htm>

9) The following link will take you to a list of ethnic newspapers, radio and television.

http://www.crc.nsw.gov.au/ethnic_media

10) This is from the NSW Community Relations Commission on the interpreting and translating services they provide.

http://www.crc.nsw.gov.au/language_services

11) This link will give you information about interpreting and translating services provided through the dept. of immigration & Citizenship.

http://www.immi.gov.au/living-in-australia/help-with-english/help_with_translating/index.htm

12) The Refugee Council of Australia is a non-profit peak organisation. It provides information on and advocacy for refugees and humanitarian entrants in Australia on behalf of its 100 organisational members and many individual [members](#). It is **not** a part of the Australian Government.

<http://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/>

13) CommuniLink hosts community web sites and brings you in direct contact with the ethnic communities of New South Wales. CommuniLink informs you of what is happening in the community across the state and gives you an opportunity to

participate in discussions of issues that are important to our community. Through CommuniLink, communities and the NSW Government are able to work closer than ever towards strengthening our multicultural society

<http://www.communilink.org.au/home.asp>

- 14) The following country profile Fact sheets have been developed by the AMEP Research Centre to provide AMEP teachers with information on areas of professional concern.

[Burma](#) [China](#) [Ethiopia](#) [Eritrea](#) [Iraq](#) [Liberia](#) [Sudan](#) [Somalia](#) [Sierra Leone](#) [Rwanda](#)

<http://www.nceltr.mq.edu.au/pdamep/factsheets.html>

- 15) This web site is maintained by May Murray Neighbourhood Centre as a resource for settlement workers. This link takes you to their page "Getting to know your community".

<http://www.welcometosydney.com/csss/tcommunity.htm>

- 16) Check the website for each local council to get the demographics for that area

Camden - <http://www.id.com.au/camden/Default.asp?bhcp=1>

Campbelltown – <http://203.84.234.220/Profile/Campbelltown/Default.aspx?id=208>

Wollondilly - <http://203.84.234.220/Profile/Wollondilly/Default.aspx?id=248>

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