Building a New Life in Australia (BNLA):

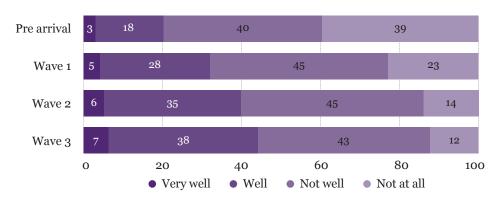
The Longitudinal Study of Humanitarian Migrants

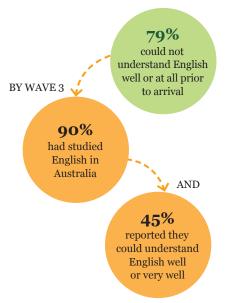
A snapshot of findings from the first three waves (2013, 2014 and 2015)

Who's in BNLA? Time in Australia AT FIRST INTERVIEW (%) 6-12 months 43% 1-2 years 12 came to 2+years Australia alone **75** < 6 months 2399 humanitarian 90% migrants (AGED 15-75) of interviews in a language other than English **55%** 76% had personally experienced trauma speak 2 or more languages Top 5 main Top countries Age of respondents AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS (%) languages **MAIN** SPOKEN AT HOME (%) OF PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS (%) **BNLA** Australian Age respondents population Iraq 18 23 **17** 0-17 36 23 **35** 33 23 18-34 30 Afghanistan Arabic Assyrian Persian Pakistan 40 35-64 28 Myanmar 3 65 +14 Iran Hazaragi Dari Other countries

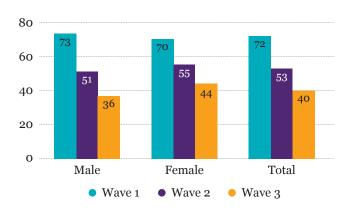
English

How well respondents report understanding English ACROSS WAVES (%)





Proportion who responded in all waves who studied English BY WAVE (%)



Around half the respondents found using government services difficult because of language barriers.

When asked about pre-arrival expectations about the length of time it would take to learn English:

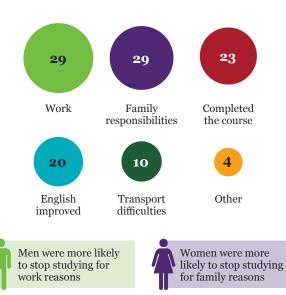
26% of respondents thought it was better than expected

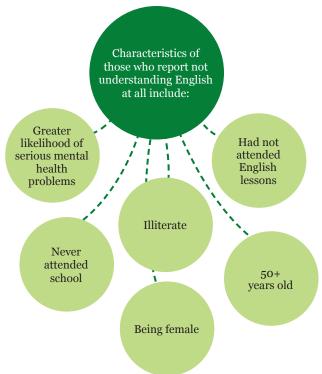
50% the same as expected

24% thought it was worse than expected

Reasons for stopping English lessons

IN YEAR PRIOR TO WAVE 3 (%) (666 RESPONDENTS)

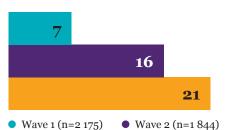




Employment

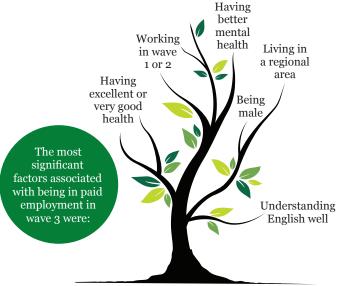
Proportion in paid employment

AT TIME OF EACH INTERVIEW, BY WAVE (%)

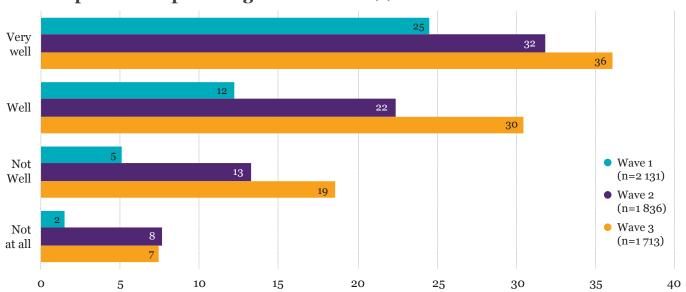


In wave 1 most respondents had been here for less than six months and many were taking English lessons.

Wave 3 (n=1 758)



Proportion in paid employment by how well respondents speak English ACROSS WAVES (%)



Note: Includes only respondents aged 18 to 64 years of age.

Top 3 difficulties in finding paid employment



Lack of necessary qualifications or skills



Lack of Australian work experience



Poor English language skills



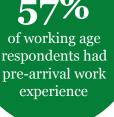
38% who worked in wave 3 worked

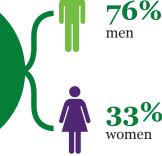
as labourers.



of those working in wave 3 were self employed.









of families in wave 3 were reliant on government benefits as their main source of income, down from 88% in wave 1.



Around 40% of families experienced one or more type of financial stress each year.

Education

Pre-arrival level of education

16% had a university degree or trade or

technical qualification



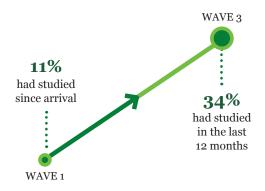


16% had never attended school

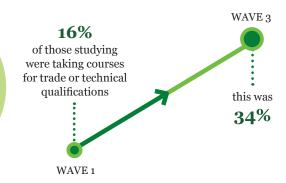




Study other than English

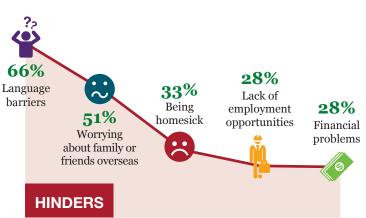


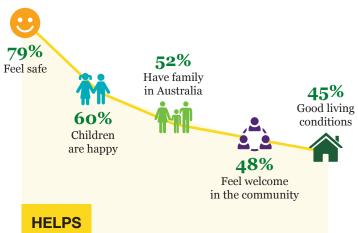
By wave 3,
39%
of respondents who
had participated in all
waves had undertaken
some study other than
English since arrival
in Australia.



Engagement in Australian life

What hinders and helps settlement IN THE FIRST THREE TO SIX MONTHS





In wave 3, nearly a quarter of respondents who were not able to get access to interpreting services when needed said they were told their English was too good.

Becoming part of the Australian community (%)

