

INDONESIAN COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PROJECT

PROJECT REPORT

**The Indonesian Community in the City of
Sydney LGA**

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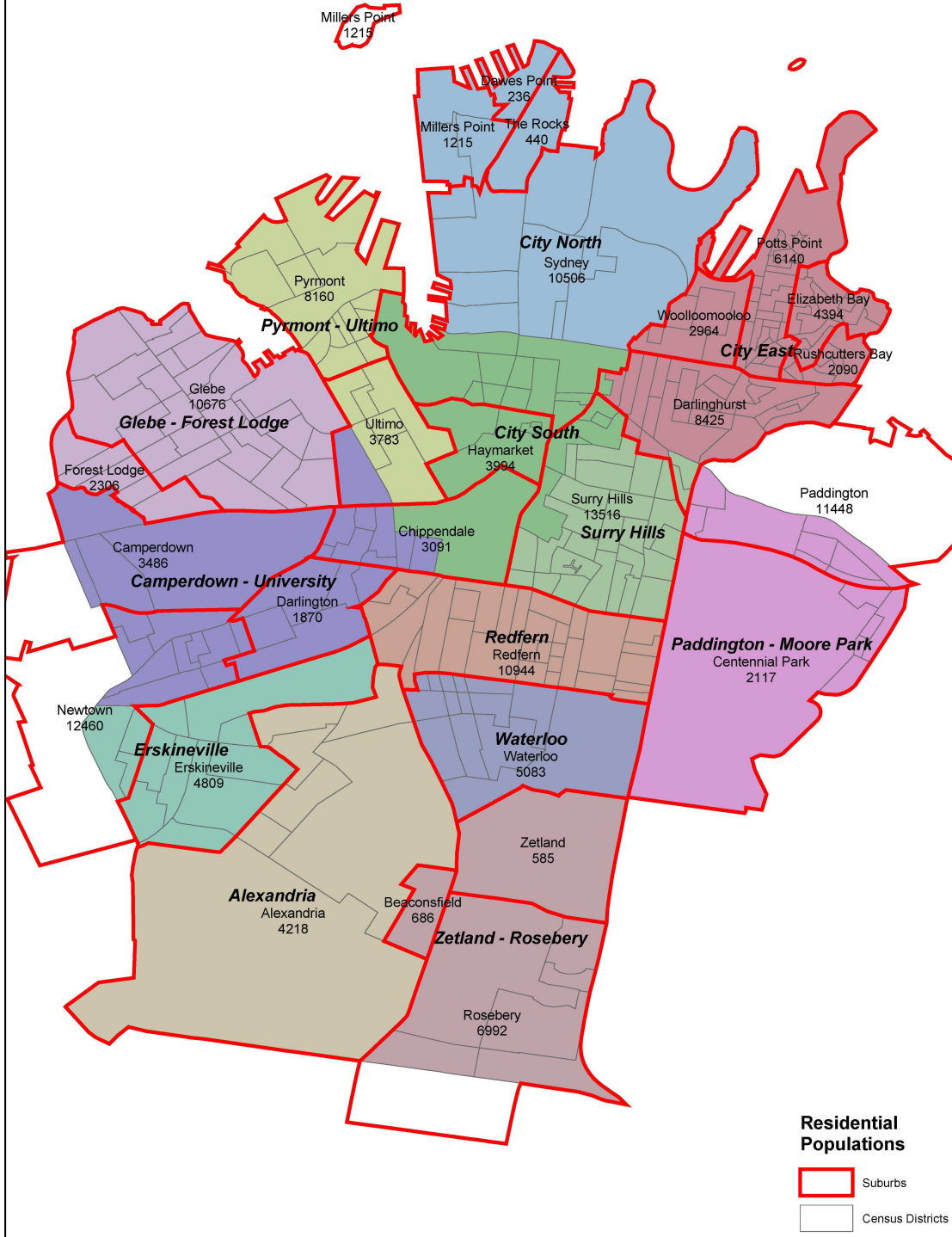
1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to forward my gratitude to the Indonesian ministers who allowed me to distribute the questionnaires at their churches and returned completed questionnaires. I would also like to thank friends and colleagues who assisted me to distribute the questionnaires. Thanks again to all the people who filled in the questionnaires.

I would also like to thank the City of Sydney Council for supporting this project.

2. MAP OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY LGA

City of Sydney Regions



3. ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australia Bureau of Statistics
AMES	NSW Adult Migrant English Service
ATO	Australian Tax Office
COS	City of Sydney Council
DIAC	Department of Immigration and Citizenship
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, former name for the Department of Immigration and Citizenship
LGA	Local Government Area
RTA	Roads and Traffic Authority

4. INTRODUCTION

This research project was funded by the City of Sydney to identify the settlement needs and issues impacting on the Indonesian Community and to provide information to the Indonesian community on mainstream and ethnic specific services.

The Indonesian community participation project was funded for six months, for six hours a week from July 2006 to January 2007. The Project Officer was employed by May Murray Neighbourhood Centre and based at the City of Sydney suburb of Surry Hills (AMES). The Project Officer has seven years experience providing settlement services to the Indonesian community in Sydney.

The Indonesian community is a growing community in the City of Sydney LGA. City of Sydney Council acknowledges the increase of the Indonesian population in the LGA but did not know much about them. This report provides an analysis of demographic information and presents the findings of questionnaires completed by Indonesian residents of the City of Sydney LGA. It also provides some recommendations for services required by the Indonesian community.

5. METHODOLOGY

Statistical analysis and questionnaires in Indonesian were selected as the most effective methods of research.

There are 17 Indonesian Churches in the City of Sydney and it was observed that most of the Indonesian community in the City of Sydney attend these Indonesian Churches. For this reason the community was accessed through local Indonesian Churches.

Initially the Ministers were reluctant for their Churches to be used for research purposes. However after a letter of introduction from an Indonesian minister they agreed to participate and they encouraged their congregation to complete the questionnaires.

Questionnaires were selected as the most culturally appropriate research method as the Indonesian community do not like being interviewed. They feel that interviews invade their privacy.

Six Indonesian Churches were visited during Sunday services. Questionnaires were also distributed by visiting Indonesian businesses in the City of Sydney LGA. Three restaurants were visited and questionnaires were completed by owners, staff and customers. In addition, questionnaires were distributed to students studying at AMES in Surry Hills and to clients of the Indonesian Welfare association living in the LGA. About 600 questionnaires were distributed and 160 returned.

Informal interviews were also conducted with the church ministers about the experiences of their congregations of living in the City of Sydney.

The project worker was also able to draw on seven years experience as a settlement worker for the Indonesian community in Sydney.

6. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE SUMMARY

The demographic information available about the Indonesian community in the City of Sydney LGA consists of ABS data for 2001 and 1996, and information from DIAC's Settlement Database. Data from the 2006 Census was not yet available at the time of writing.

a. Indonesian migration to Australia

Migration to Australia from Indonesia started during the Second World War, but numbers remained small until the mid-1970s. During this period, migrants from Indonesia were mostly academics, professionals and students granted scholarships by the Australian Government.

Since the mid-1970s, numbers have increased and migrants from Indonesia include professionals and blue collar workers. Many Indonesians have migrated to Australia on spouse visas, business and skilled visas and family visas. Only a small number of came to Australia as refugees during the riots in Jakarta in 1998.¹

b. DIAC Statistics – Permanent arrivals to Sydney 2000 - 2006

DIAC collects data from migrants as they arrive in Australia and asks them to indicate their intended place of residence. This data however, does only covers permanent residents and does not include temporary residents such as international students.

DIAC still collects data separately for the former City of Sydney and City of South Sydney LGAs, which makes analysis of data problematic. These LGAs were amalgamated in October 2004. Where possible, tables from the DIAC settlement database have been combined to include the whole of the present City of Sydney LGA.

Indonesian-born arrivals to Sydney 2000-2006

Top 10 Local Government Areas for all Indonesian-born settlers arriving Sydney from 1 January 2000 to 1 June 2006. Source DIAC Settlement Database, accessed 23 February 2007.

Local Government Area	Number of Settlers
Randwick (C)	1,988
Sydney (C)	1,417
Canterbury (C)	464
South Sydney (C)	460
Hurstville (C)	408
Ryde (C)	386
Botany Bay (C)	374
Rockdale (C)	276

¹ Information on the history of Indonesian migration to Australia from a conversation with Nicola Goldsmith who completed a PhD thesis on Indonesian community organizing in Sydney.

Blacktown (C)	422
Others	3,041
LGA Unknown	0
Total	9314

The table above shows the top ten LGA where Indonesian-born settlers have intended to settle from 2000 to 2006. The suburb with the highest number of arrivals from Indonesia is Randwick, with 1,988 arrivals or 21% of all arrivals.

The DIAC settlement database still records arrivals to South Sydney separately from arrivals to Sydney LGA, therefore there were **1,877** arrivals to the City of Sydney LGA during the period. Arrivals to the City of Sydney LGA accounted for 20% of all Indonesian-born arrivals to Sydney.

Indonesian-born Arrivals to City of Sydney 2000-2006

All arrivals

Top 10 countries of birth for all settlers arriving in the Local Government Area City of Sydney) from 1 January 2000 to 1 June 2006. Source DIAC Settlement Database, accessed 23 February 2007.

Country of Birth	Number of Settlers
China (exc Taiwan and SARs)	2,154
Indonesia	1,877
United Kingdom	1,545
India	515
Korea (South)	494
Thailand	478
Malaysia	410
Japan	377
Ireland	198
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	191
Others	1,404
Total Birthplace Known	12,108
Birthplace Unknown	924
Total	13,032

DIAC data shows that with 1,877 arrivals, Indonesia was the second top country of birth behind China for new arrivals settling in the City of Sydney LGA between 2000 and 2006.

Migration Category

Migration Category for all settlers arriving in the City of Sydney LGA from Indonesia from 1st January 2000 to 1st June 2006. Source: DIMA Settlement Database, accessed 23 February 2007.

Migration Category	Number of Settlers
Onshore: Skill	691
Skill – Business	562
Skill – Independent	344
Onshore: Family – Spouse/Fiance	98
Family – Spouse/Fiance	84
Skill – Australia/Regional Linked	56
Onshore: Family – Other	11
Family – Parent	10
Family – Other	10
Family – Child	9
Others	2
Total	1,877

1,877 settlers from Indonesia intended to live in the City of Sydney LGA in the period 1 January 2000 to 1 June 2006. This number constitutes 20% of all Indonesian migrants to Sydney in the period.

Indonesian migrants who intended to settle in the City of Sydney LGA were more likely to come under the skill stream. The overwhelming majority of 88% of people arrived under the skill stream. Of all Indonesian migrants to Sydney during the same period 74% were skilled migrants.

Of those migrants to the City of Sydney who came under the skill category, 43% applied onshore. In Sydney as a whole, 19% of skilled migrants applied onshore. This suggests that there are larger numbers of international students from Indonesia living in the City of Sydney who went onto apply for permanent residency on completion of their studies.

Of all arrivals to the CoS LGA, 800 or 43% were granted their visas onshore, meaning that they had previously held temporary visas. This compares to 25% of all migrants from Indonesia who arrived in Sydney during that period.

Migrant from Indonesia were less likely to come under the family stream. 12% or 222 people arrived under the family stream to the City of Sydney. Of these migrants, 82% were granted spouse/fiancé visas.

This compares with 25% of all Indonesian-born migrants to Sydney who came under the family stream. Of these migrants, 83% were granted spouse/fiancé visas.

Sex and Age Distribution

Sex and age distribution for all settlers arriving in the City of Sydney LGA from Indonesia from 1st January 2000 to 1st June 2006. Source: DIMA Settlement Database, 2007.

Age	Female	Male	Total
0-9	41	47	88
10-19	153	137	290
20-29	594	510	1,104
30-39	94	77	171
40-49	84	58	142
50-59	29	45	74
60-69	4	3	7
70-79	1	0	1
Total	1,000	877	1,877

There were more Indonesian women arriving in the City of Sydney LGA than men during the period. 53% of arrivals or 1,000 people were female, as oppose to 877 men.

This is consistent with all Indonesian arrivals to Sydney. 56% were female.

Most Indonesian migrants to the area during this period were young people. 79% of arrivals or 1,482 people were under 30 years old. The largest age group was 20 to 29 year olds, who accounted for 1,104 people or 59% of arrivals.

Overall Indonesian migrants who migrated to Sydney were young, however there was a higher percentage of young people arriving to the City of Sydney LGA than to Sydney as a whole. Under 30s made up 66% of all arrivals to Sydney, and the 20 to 29 year old age group made up 43%.

Relatively few children or older people arrived during the period. 4% of arrivals were over 50, and 5% were under 10 years old. This is consistent with the numbers for the whole of Sydney, 6% were over 50 and 10% were under 10.

DIAC also collects data regarding the religion, language, family size distribution and years of education for all arrivals. However, there was insufficient data for Indonesian arrivals to the City of Sydney LGA in this period to carry out any analysis.

Overall, Indonesian migrants who arrived in or were granted permanent residency in the City of Sydney LGA from 2000 to 2006 were young and skilled. Many may be living away from their families as they came under the skill stream as opposed to the family stream.

The higher percentage of young people, especially from the 20 to 29 age group suggests that there are significant numbers of international students who are attracted to the City because of the proximity to universities, Ultimo TAFE and entertainment.

c. Indonesian Community – Census data from 2001 and 1996

Census data for 2001 shows that there were 19,725 Indonesian-born residents of Sydney in 2001.

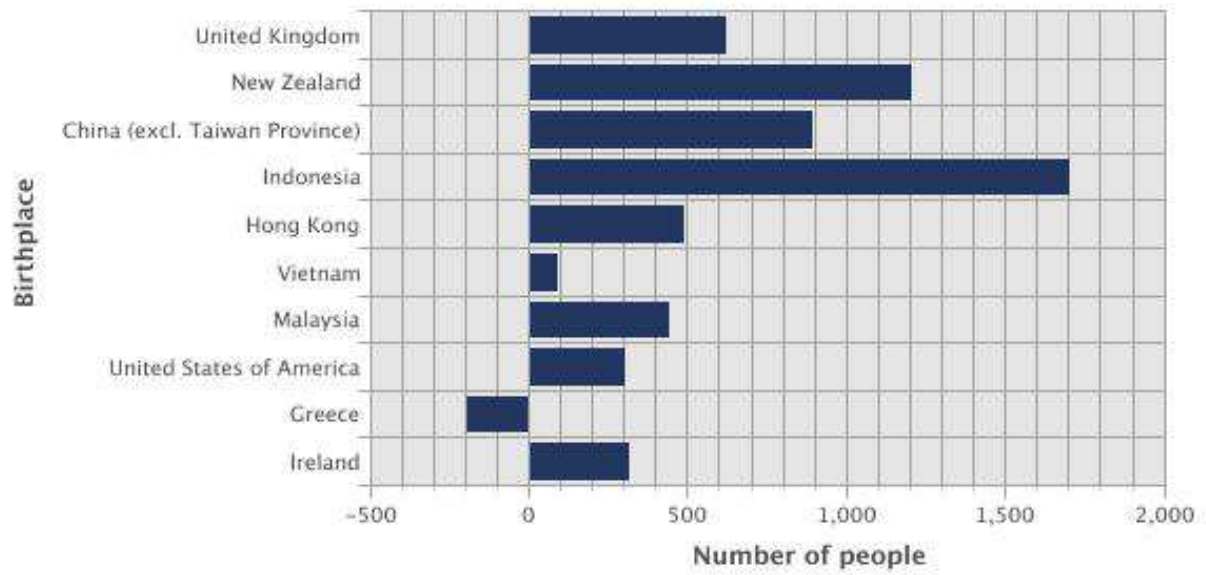
Country of Birth top 10 overseas birthplaces ranked for 2001 (persons)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Sydney Statistical Division %	number	%	Sydney Statistical Division %
United Kingdom	7,703	5.6	4.7	7,082	6.5	5.3
New Zealand	5,344	3.9	2.1	4,140	3.8	1.8
China (excl. Taiwan Province)	3,325	2.4	2.1	2,430	2.2	1.7
Indonesia	2,901	2.1	0.5	1,199	1.1	0.4
Hong Kong	1,590	1.2	0.9	1,099	1.0	1.0
Vietnam	1,444	1.0	1.6	1,351	1.2	1.6
Malaysia	1,354	1.0	0.5	910	0.8	0.5
United States of America	1,121	0.8	0.4	814	0.7	0.4
Greece	1,035	0.8	0.9	1,228	1.1	1.0
Ireland	1,025	0.7	0.4	705	0.6	0.4

Country of Birth totals (persons)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Sydney Statistical Division %	number	%	Sydney Statistical Division %
Non-English speaking backgrounds	31,404	22.8	23.0	25,107	23.1	22.5
Mainly English speaking countries	16,234	11.8	8.3	13,575	12.5	8.5
TOTAL OVERSEAS BORN	47,638	34.6	31.2	38,681	35.5	31.0
AUSTRALIA	63,013	45.8	62.2	58,238	53.5	65.3
NOT STATED	27,025	19.6	6.6	12,002	11.0	3.7
TOTAL	137,676	100.0	100.0	108,921	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

In 2001, Indonesia was the fourth highest overseas country of birth for the City of Sydney LGA, behind the UK, New Zealand and China. 2,901 people in the LGA were born in Indonesia in 2001, accounting for 2.1% of the population. This compares to representation of 1.1% of the LGA's population in 1996. Overall, people born in Indonesia account for 0.5% of the population of Sydney.

Change in Country of Birth (top 10), City of Sydney, 1996 to 2001



Indonesia is also the fastest growing overseas country of birth for the City of Sydney LGA, growing by 1,702 between the 1996 and 2001 censuses from 1,199 to 2,901 people.

Language top 10 non-English languages ranked for 2001 (persons aged 5 years and over)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Sydney Statistical Division %	number	%	Sydney Statistical Division %
	Chinese languages	8,337	6.0	4.9	5,469	5.2
Indonesian	2,452	1.8	0.4	1,037	1.0	0.3
Greek	2,356	1.7	2.1	2,357	2.2	2.4
Russian	1,797	1.3	0.3	1,256	1.2	0.3
Vietnamese	1,400	1.0	1.7	1,106	1.1	1.5
Spanish	1,369	1.0	1.1	1,271	1.2	1.2
Korean	1,287	0.9	0.7	--	--	--
Italian	1,232	0.9	2.0	1,152	1.1	2.4
Arabic	1,113	0.8	3.6	1,114	1.1	3.2
Japanese	1,013	0.7	0.3	--	--	--
Language totals (persons)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Sydney Statistical Division %	number	%	Sydney Statistical Division %
Speaks English Only	79,713	57.8	66.5	69,414	65.9	70.2
Non-English total	31,637	23.0	27.6	24,577	23.3	26.5
Not Stated	26,456	19.2	5.9	11,317	10.7	3.3
TOTAL	137,807	100.0	100.0	105,309	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

In 2001 Indonesian was the second highest language spoken at home other than English. 2,452 people spoke Indonesian, or 1.8% of the population.

Indonesian population in City of Sydney Suburbs

Indonesian-born people were concentrated in inner city suburbs such as Sydney, Haymarket, Pyrmont and Ultimo. The highest number resided in Sydney, where 800 people lived, and in Haymarket, Indonesian people make up 13.7% of the population.

There was no representation in suburbs such as Glebe, Paddington, Pott's Point, Elizabeth Bay and Rushcutter's Bay.

7. Questionnaire Data

The following is the presentation of the data collected from Indonesian-born residents of the City of Sydney LGA. The questionnaires were distributed through Indonesian churches, businesses and Indonesian Welfare Association from August to November 2006. Residents were asked about their reasons for living in the City of Sydney, where they lived, issues/problems and access to services, needs, experiences, whether they have elderly family members and about their access of libraries. 160 people completed the questionnaires.

Location

Suburb

City	89	Broadway	2
Sydney	40	Redfern	1
Ultimo	12	Rosebery	1
Haymarket	4	Zetland	1
Surry Hills	4	Glebe	1
Pymont	2	Town Hall	1
Chippendale	2		

154 or 96% of the respondents surveyed live in inner city suburbs. The suburbs "City" and "Sydney" may refer to various inner city suburbs.

How long have you been living in the City of Sydney?

Number of years	Number of people
0-2 years	59
2-4 years	53
4+ years	48

Most of the people who completed surveys were recent arrivals. 70% had been living in the City of Sydney for less than 4 years, and 37% for less than 2 years. One resident had been living in the City for 44 years.

The rent in the City is high, why have you chosen to live in the City?

Reason for living in the city	Number of people
Close to work, uni, schools & all amenities	90
Convenient and entertainment	53
Sydney City lifestyle	14
Join family or friends	7
Own Business	2

90 people or 56% responded that they live in the City because of the proximity to work, study and amenities. Some were sharing apartments with a group of friends, which made rent more affordable. A further 33%, or 53 people live in the City because it is convenient and close to entertainment. Respondents mentioned Star City, Darling Harbour as sources of entertainment. Respondents also thought that living in the City saved them time and money on petrol and public transport.

7 people moved to the LGA to join friends or family, and 2 people lived there to be close to their businesses in the City.

Do you have any problems or difficulties living in the City? (eg. problems with government or non-government services such as Centrelink, legal services, Real Estate Agent, interpreter etc.)

Have you had access to any government or non-government services?

Issues / problems	Number of people
Many Real Estate Agents are dishonest	19
Crime and safety	19
Parking and public transport	13
Centrelink	6
Noise	5
Interpreter & document translation are expensive	4
Employment	4
DIMA	3
Legal fee is expensive	3
Tax too high	2
Rent is high	2
Dental, Doctor & Hospital are expensive	2
Lack of Childcare services & Community Services	1
No nursing home	1
Not many libraries in the city	1
University fees expensive	1
None`	54

Tenancy issues

Problems with real estate agents were among the most common issues encountered by Indonesian-born residents of the City of Sydney LGA. Respondents stated that agents were dishonest and did not explain clearly about tenants' rights and responsibilities. Examples included agents giving tenants only one week's notice to vacate a property instead of the 60 days required by law. One international student was asked to pay a year's rent in advance as the real estate agent told them that they did not trust young people. Several respondents were unable to recover their bond at the end of a tenancy.

Crime and Safety

Crime and safety issues also ranked high as concerns for the Indonesian community in the LGA. Major concerns were drunk people, who often abuse respondents in the street and thieves and robbers. Respondents have been mugged in the streets, have had their bags snatched, robbed at ATMs, one at knife point.

One respondent was experiencing a neighbourhood dispute in a public housing complex. Another respondent identified dishonesty from an insurance provider. Two respondents commented on the fact that some footpaths were unsafe for wheelchairs, one of whom had had an accident as a result and was hospitalized.

Parking and public transport

Several respondents found parking difficult and expensive in the City of Sydney. They also found public transport expensive and problematic at weekends. Public transport in Sydney was compared unfavourably with other cities in Australia.

Centrelink

Respondents identified a range of issues regarding Centrelink. These included problems with the Family Assistance Office, poor service at Centrelink offices, excluding the Redfern office, difficulties paying tax because pensions are too low, and Centrelink not helping with finding employment.

Noise

Respondents identified excessive noise as an issue, citing building and drunk people as the causes.

Employment

Some respondents had difficulty in looking for work. One experienced racial discrimination at work.

Access to services

Respondents to the survey stated that they have accessed the following services; DIMA, Centrelink, Medicare, Medibank, ATO, RTA, City Council and AMES. However, few people stated that they had accessed services. 78 people, or 49% had not accessed any government or non-government services. One respondent had accessed the City Council. Respondents reported difficulties accessing some services such as dental care, Centrelink and employment assistance.

One respondent stated that they received a lot of support from Harris Community Centre.

Do you have any needs or require any services for your needs?

Needs	Number of people
English courses and free or evening	37
Employment Services Agency	10
Information and services in Indonesian	7
Child care and cheaper Child care	5
Free documents translation	5
Safety or more security in the City	2
Library	4
Education & Training	3
Free Legal advice	3
Centrelink	2
Medicare	2
Better traffic in the City	2
Late evening cates	2
Cheaper transport	2
Cooking, sewing course & sport for young people	2
Cheaper housing	1
Cheaper Health services	1
Nursing homes in the City	1
More buses to suburbs & more train to all City suburbs	1
Cheaper Hospital for elderly	1
Street line for bicycle	1
Need tap water to drink in the street	1
No response	53

The main needs articulated by the respondents are English classes, employment assistance, childcare, free translation services and information and services in Indonesian.

English classes

37 people expressed the need for free English classes, including everyday conversation, at the weekend and in the evening for working people.

Employment services agency

10 people identified the need for employment services accessible to the Indonesian community, including services to assist them to find a job related to their skills and qualifications.

Information and services in Indonesian

7 people would like to see services and information in Indonesian. This includes materials and information in libraries, Indonesian staff and interpreters for government services, family day care and general information.

What has your experience been like living in the City?

Many drunk people	26
Many robbers & thieves	18
Don't feelsafe	14
Traffic noise & sirens	14
Parking problems	5
Mail box vandalized & cheques/credit cards stolen	4
Transport is expensive	1
Phone cards & prepaid phone are rip-off	1
Medicine & vitamins are expensive	1
Some street are not safe for wheelchairs	1
Lack of Medical centre	1
Fire Brigade is good and quick	1
Everything is expensive	1
People are not friendly and racist	1
Long queue in the hospital	1
No response	44

Crime and Safety

When asked about their experiences of living in the City, 63 respondents or 39% mentioned crime and safety related experiences. These included being robbed, one person had been robbed three times. Darling Harbour and Paddy's Markets were mentioned as places where people have been mugged. Two respondents were robbed at knife point. People had had their wallets, car stereo and mobile phones stolen.

Four people had cheques or credit cards stolen from their mail boxes. One respondent does not feel safe to walk about in the City. People who had been in Australia for over 10 years were less likely to report experiences of crime and feeling unsafe.

Do you have any elderly family members living with you?

24 respondents or 15% said that they had elderly family members living with them.

Have you been to the library in the City?

97 people or 61% said they have visited City libraries. 27 people or 17% said they visit libraries regularly. Some respondents would like to see the libraries open at weekends and more computer access.

8. Major issues for the Indonesian Community encountered by existing settlement workers

As a settlement worker providing services to the Indonesian community for the last seven years, I am able to provide an overview of the major issues for recently arrived Indonesian migrants to Sydney that I have encountered.

Language

Many new arrivals do not have an adequate level of English to function in Australian society. This is particularly true for many women holding spouse visas. Not all women access the 510 hours of English language tuition available under the Adult Migrant English Program. This is because they are intimidated by the formal classroom situation or they gained employment shortly after arrival in jobs which require little English such as process work, cleaning or in Indonesian restaurants or shops.

Employment

Many skilled migrants from Indonesia find it difficult to find a job related to their overseas experience and qualifications. Lack of local work experience, lack of professional networks, communication issues, and recognition of qualifications impact on the success of employment outcomes for migrants. Lack of employment impacts on whole families, and skilled migrants and their families often find themselves facing financial difficulties due to the two year waiting period for Centrelink benefits. Many migrants accept unskilled work to survive, and their skills and qualifications are not used.

Those with few skills and low levels of English accept any job they can get such as cleaning, housekeeping, working in Indonesian shops and restaurants. They expressed their lack of knowledge about Australian industrial relations legislation and limited options in securing a job to make a living; they say they are often subject to substandard working conditions, unfair dismissal and workplace discrimination.

Access to services

Mainstream services are often difficult for the Indonesian community to access. Many services lack information in Indonesian. Few Indonesian migrants know about services or how they work, which means that they often do not know where to go for help when they experience issues such as being overcharged buying a car or by insurance brokers or solicitors or when having problems with Centrelink.

Many Indonesian people feel intimidated accessing government services such as Centrelink, due to their low level of English and because they don't know how the system works; they are often afraid that they will do something wrong and get into trouble.

Women

Many women who come to Australia on spouse visas rely on their husbands for information on their rights and services in Australia. This makes them vulnerable. Many women are socially isolated and lonely as they cannot communicate in English and end up staying at home looking after their children. This can impact on emotional wellbeing, resulting in depression.

Legal Issues

The legal system in Australia is completely different from the Indonesian legal system. If new arrivals have a legal problem, often they do not understand the legal system in Australia. Many report that they are exploited by solicitors and end up paying high fees. This particularly affects women who divorce their husbands because of domestic violence and seek settlement as a result of the divorce.

International Students

There are currently no government-funded services supporting Indonesian students. Many are young people living in Australia without the support of their families. They are under pressure to pass English exams in Australia in order to gain entry to university courses. Many need to support themselves financially, but are only permitted to work up to 20 hours a week due to government restrictions. They also have to balance their job with study.

In the City of Sydney many international students attend Indonesian churches in the area. The Churches provide social and emotional support for students.

9. What the City is already doing to work with the Indonesian community

The City is already providing some level of support to the Indonesian community through the following initiatives:

(a) Indonesian community participation project. The City's Community Services Grant 2007-8 approved funding for May Murray Neighbourhood Centre for an Indonesian Community Participation Project. The project aims to implement recommendations from the Indonesian research project findings, providing support for the Indonesian community, and assisting the City and other community organisations to promote their services to this new and emerging community. It is envisaged that a part-time Indonesian project worker will commence work in March 2008.

(b) Cultural Diversity Strategy. The Indonesian research project findings have informed the development of City's Cultural Diversity Strategy and Action Plan which has just completed the public exhibition. Comments will be incorporated into a report for Council's consideration shortly.

(c) Indonesian Tenancy Information Session. The City staff worked in partnership with Indonesian Welfare Association and Department of Fair trading to conduct an information session for the Indonesian Community regarding tenancy legislation in June 2007 at Town Hall House.

(d) City staff worked in partnership with May Murray Neighbourhood Centre to develop community directories in nine community languages including Indonesian.

10. Recommendations

The Indonesian community in the City of Sydney LGA is large and growing quickly. Many are recently arrived, young and skilled. However, community members still face several issues that are not currently being addressed by any services or community organizations.

Some issues, such as tenancy problems and English classes could be addressed by existing services, but community members lack information about those services and the services may not be accessible to the Indonesian community.

For other issues such as crime and safety and finding employment, there are currently no services for Indonesian migrants. International students and skilled migrants are not eligible for settlement services or Job Network services.

Recommendation 1

A project is needed to provide information to Indonesian migrants living in the City of Sydney LGA about services they can access. The project should also work with local services to assist them to work with the Indonesian community and provide services that are culturally appropriate to Indonesian people. Information should be provided in Indonesian.

The project should build the capacity of existing Indonesian organizations such as radio, magazines, student associations, churches and community based organizations to work together and provide information and assistance to Indonesians and mainstream service providers.

Recommendation 2

Many respondents to the survey reveal that some Indonesian-born people living in the City of Sydney are victims of crime and many feel unsafe in the area. Recent arrivals are especially vulnerable to crime and feeling unsafe. A project is needed to promote a feeling of belonging and safety for new arrivals living in the City of Sydney.

Recommendation 3

Getting a job and accessing rights at work are issues for international students, skilled migrants and family stream migrants. With the new Work Choices legislation, conditions at work are now dependent on the employee's ability to negotiate those conditions with their employer. Many recently arrived migrants are not in a strong position to negotiate conditions as they may have little choice about what job they can get, or because of low levels of English. There is a need for a project to promote rights at work.

11. What new things the City will be doing to work with the Indonesian community

(a) The City's Grants and Sponsorship programs will support projects and initiatives that:

- Provide culturally and linguistically appropriate information and services to the Indonesian community in the City, particularly in the area of tenancy, work rights and other settlement issues.

- Assist the Indonesian community to build their capacity in providing services and programs to their community in the City of Sydney area through mentoring, training, partnership and provision of work experience for community work trainees from Indonesian backgrounds.
- Showcase and promote Indonesian culture to wider communities thus enhancing mutual understanding between established and other new and emerging communities.
- Provide flexible opportunities for Indonesian and other women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds to learn English and practise English conversation.

(b) The City will provide translated information and other accessible formats of information specifically targeting the Indonesian community, particularly in the area of children services, library services and other available council services and initiatives.

(c) The City will conduct community consultations that include and/ or target the Indonesian community, to encourage the community to participate in the City's programs, services and events.

(d) The City will support the Indonesian community in participating in volunteer work and gaining work experience with the City and other organisations.

(e) The City will develop strategies to encourage the recruitment of staff from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse background including Indonesians in the City's services and hence reflect the increase diversity in the community.

(f) The City will partner further research to the social needs of International students including students from Indonesia, so that the City could work in partnership with other organisations to better respond to their needs.

10. Appendices

Appendix A – Additional information from DIAC Settlement Database

Top 10 countries of birth for all settlers arriving in the Local Government Area Sydney (C) from 1 January 2000 to 1 June 2006. Source DIAC Settlement Database, accessed 23 February 2007.

Country of Birth	Number of Settlers
Indonesia	1,417
China (exc Taiwan and SARs)	1,374
United Kingdom	442
India	310

Korea (South)	274
Malaysia	234
Thailand	231
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	191
Japan	175
Singapore	148
Others	1,183
Total Birthplace Known	5,979
Birthplace Unknown	483
Total	6,462

Top 10 countries of birth for all settlers arriving in the Local Government Area South Sydney (C) from 1 January 2000 to 1 June 2006. Source DIAC Settlement Database, accessed 23 February 2007.

Country of Birth	Number of Settlers
United Kingdom	1,103
China (exc Taiwan and SARs)	780
Indonesia	460
Thailand	247
Korea (South)	220
USA	217
India	205
Japan	202
Ireland	198
Malaysia	176
Others	2,321
Total Birthplace Known	6,129
Birthplace Unknown	441
Total	6,570

Migration Category for all Indonesian-born settlers arriving in Sydney from 1st January 2000 to 1st June 2006. Source: DIAC Settlement Database, accessed 23 February 2007.

Migration Category	Number of Settlers
Skill – Business	2,494
Skill – Independent	1,993
Onshore: Skill	1,784
Family – Spouse/Fiance	1,402
Skill – Australia/Regional Linked	657
Onshore: Family – Spouse/Fiance	522
Family – Parent	150
Family – Child	117
Onshore: Family – Other	69
Family – Other	54

Others	72
Total	9,314

Sex and age distribution for all Indonesian-born settlers arriving in Sydney from Indonesia from 1st January 2000 to 1st June 2006. Source: DIAC Settlement Database accessed 1st May 2007.

Age	Female	Male	Not stated	Total
0-9	463	461	0	924
10-19	680	616	0	1,296
20-29	2,342	1,617	1	3,960
30-39	925	703	0	1,628
40-49	538	446	0	984
50-59	178	233	0	411
60-69	47	41	0	88
70-79	17	6	0	23
Total	5,190	4,123	1	9,312

Appendix B – Additional information from ABS 2001 Census

Indonesian-born people living in Sydney. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

Sydney Statistical Division	19,725		
• Ashfield LGA	201	• Leichhardt LGA	198
• Auburn LGA	192	• Liverpool LGA	*
• Bankstown LGA	511	• Manly LGA	80
• Baulkham Hills LGA	525	• Marrickville LGA	778
• Blacktown LGA	743	• Mosman LGA	49
• Blue Mountains LGA	89	• North Sydney LGA	201
		• Parramatta LGA	503

• Botany Bay LGA	839	• Penrith LGA	*
• Burwood LGA	169	• Pittwater LGA	51
• Camden LGA *		• Randwick LGA	3.274
• Campbelltown LGA	*	• Rockdale LGA	514
• Canada Bay LGA	195	• Ryde LGA	782
• Canterbury LGA	1.575	• South Sydney LGA	798
• Fairfield LGA	*	• Straithfield LGA	145
• Gosford LGA	132	• Sutherland Shire LGA	395
• Hawkesbury LGA	38	• Sydney LGA	1.964
• Holroyd LGA	242	• Warringah LGA	431
• Hornsby LGA	518	• Waverley LGA	217
• Hunters Hill LGA	34	• Willoughby LGA	438
• Hurstville LGA	545	• Wolondilly LGA	*
• Kogarah LGA	267	• Woollahra LGA	181
• Ku-ring-gai LGA	363	• Wyong LGA	127
• Lane Cove LGA	117		

* Number not stated, because Indonesian is not in the top 30 of overseas born

Sydney 3,961,451 people
Overseas Born 1,235,908

Appendix C - Indonesian population in the City of Sydney by suburb

Suburb	2001			1996		
	Number	% of suburb	% of COS LGA	Number	% of suburb	% of COS LGA
Alexandria	55	1.2	2.1	17	0.5	1.1
Chippendale	65	2.0	2.1	52	2.6	1.1
Darlinghurst	56	0.6	2.1	69	0.8	1.1
Haymarket	712	13.7	2.1	172	12.6	1.1
Kings Cross	53	1.4	2.1	25	0.6	1.1
Newtown	58	0.9	2.1	24	0.4	1.1
Pymont	301	3.8	2.1	120	3.7	1.1
Redfern	100	0.9	2.1	60	0.6	1.1
Rosebery	210	4.9	2.1	12	0.5	1.1
Surry Hills	109	0.8	2.1	118	1.0	1.1
Sydney	800	5.5	2.1	240	4.1	1.1
Ultimo	152	3.7	2.1	99	3.2	1.1
Darlington	17	0.8	2.1	18	0.9	1.1
Erskineville	24	0.5	2.1	6	0.2	1.1
Woolloomooloo	24	0.7	2.1	14	0.4	1.1
Green Square	73	3.0	2.1	12	0.6	1.1
City of Sydney	2,901			1,199		

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001, City of Sydney Website

Appendix D - Indonesian Community Questionnaire in Indonesian and English translation

Angket pertanyaan

Bantuan anda untuk menjawab pertanyaan2 dibawah ini sangat kami hargai. Tujuannya adalah untuk membantu City of Sydney Council agar mengetahui apa kebutuhan2 dan kesulitan2 masyarakat Indonesia yang bermukim di-City/Pusat Kota Sydney. Semua informasi dirahasiakan.

Jalan:

Nama Kota di-City/Pusat Kota Sydney (misalnya Surry Hill):

1. Berapa lama anda sudah bermukim di-City/Pusat Kota Sydney?
2. Kenapa anda memilih untuk tinggal di Sydney City, walaupun kan sewa rumah lebih mahal dibanding dengan sewa diluar Kota Sydney?
(Apa alasan2nya)
3. Apakah kesulitan2 atau masalah2 yang anda hadapi selama tinggal di Sydney City? (misalnya kesulitan dalam berurusan dengan layanan2 pemerintah atau bukan pemerintah, contoh: Centrelink, soal hokum atau Real Estate Agent, atau kesulitan dengan penterjemah dsb)

Apakah pernah mengakses pelayanan2 pemerintah maupun yang bukan pemerintah. Tolong sebutkan.

4. Apa saja kebutuhan anda atau jasa layanan apa yang anda butuhkan?
(misalnya: membutuhkan kursus bahasa Inggris)
5. Apa saja pengalaman yang anda alami selama tinggal di Sydney city?
(misalnya mungkin ada pengalaman yang baik atau buruk kalau ada)
6. Apakah anda punya keluarga yang lanjut-usia tinggal dengan anda?
7. Pernahkah anda mengunjungi Perpustakaan/library di City?

Terimakasih banyak, bantuan anda amat saya hargai.

Dewi Putru (pekerja kesejahteraan social – IWA untuk masyarakat Indonesia di
Sydney)

Indonesian Community Questionnaires

Street name:

City suburb:

1. How long have you been living in the City of Sydney?
2. The rent in the City is high, why have you chosen to live in the City
3. Do you have any problems or difficulties living in the City? (eg. problems with government or non-government services such as Centrelink, legal services, Real Estate Agent, interpreter etc.).

Have you had access to any government or non-government services?

4. Do you have any needs or require any services for your needs?
5. What has your experience been like living in the City?
6. Do you have any elderly family members living with you?
7. Have you been to the Library in the City?