



# ***Understanding Migrant Outcomes - Enhancing the Value of Administrative Data***

**“Data integration and good practices in communication between national statistical offices and producers of administrative data.”**

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# Linking migrant settlement records to other administrative datasets to create new migrant statistics



# The ABS Census Data Enhancement project

- The ABS Census Data Enhancement initiative was first announced in 2005
- The aim was to integrate unit record data from the 2006 Census with other ABS and non-ABS datasets
- The linking of migrants settlement data to the Census was just one of several Census linking projects being conducted by the ABS at that time
- The creation of the Australian Census Longitudinal Dataset (ACLD) linking data from the 2006 Census with the 2011 Census was an important element
- Linking administrative data maximises the use, for statistical purposes, of information available to official bodies

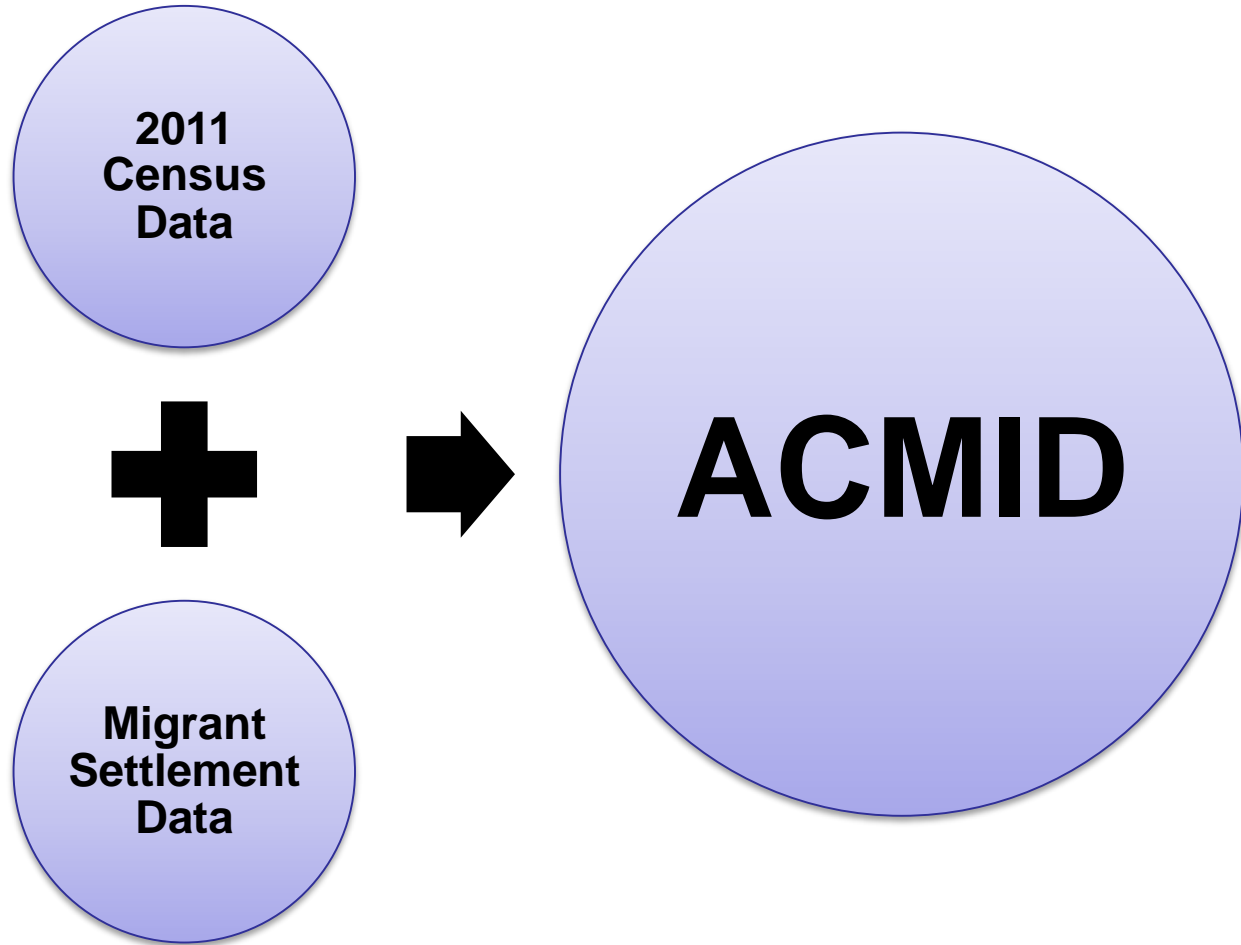


# Why did we link the Census with migrant settlement records?

- Migrants are an important population group – at the 2011 Census 30% of people were born overseas and 56% of people have at least one overseas-born parent
- Opportunity to provide new insights into migrant settlement outcomes by relating Census information to migrant conditions of entry (e.g. visa, onshore/offshore)
- It is cost effective – we get more out of existing data sources and no additional burden is placed on providers
- We had the support of the data custodians in the Department of Social Services (DSS) and the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP).



# The Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset (ACMID)

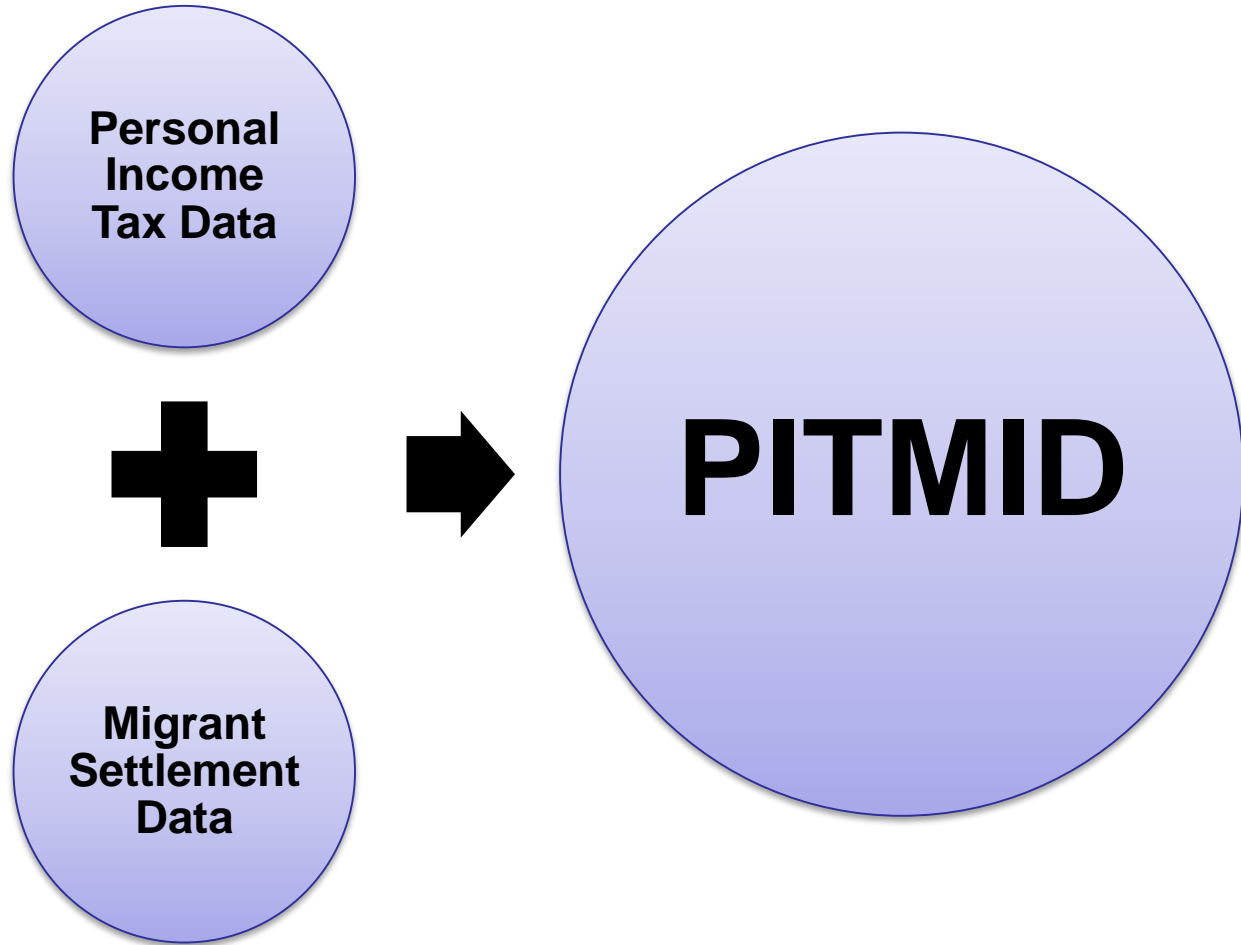


# Why integrate the migrant settlement records with personal income tax (PIT) data?

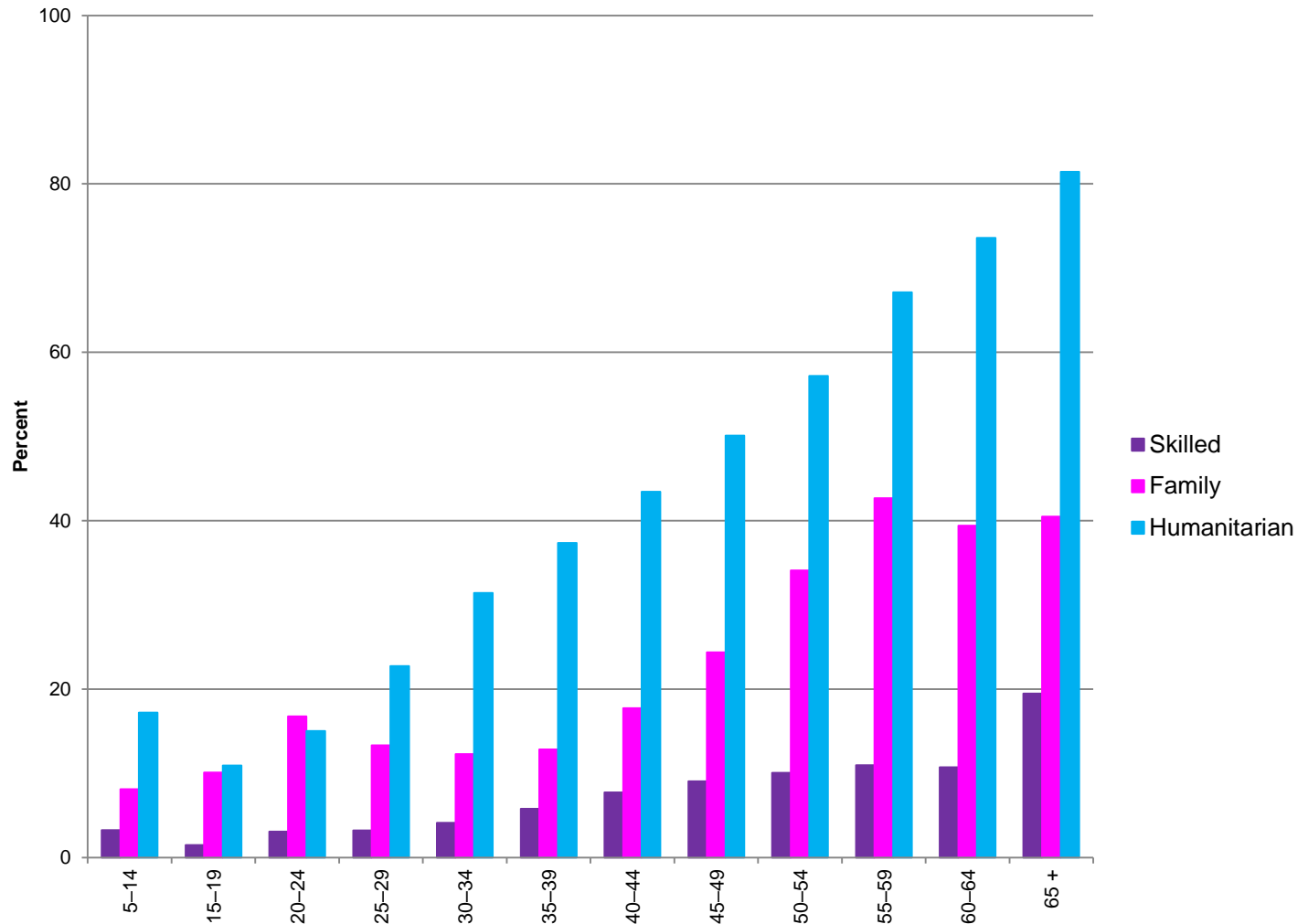
- Provides new data on the income (e.g. wage and salary, foreign income, superannuation etc.) of permanent and provisional migrants who are taxpayers
- Opportunity to provide new insights into migrant settlement outcomes by relating income information to conditions of entry (e.g. visa sub class)
- Increasing call for statistics on migrant outcomes to inform evidence based policy
- It is cost effective – the data exists and no additional burden is placed on providers
- Consistent with Government policy to get more out of existing administrative data sources



# The Personal Income Tax and Migrants Integrated Dataset (PITMID)

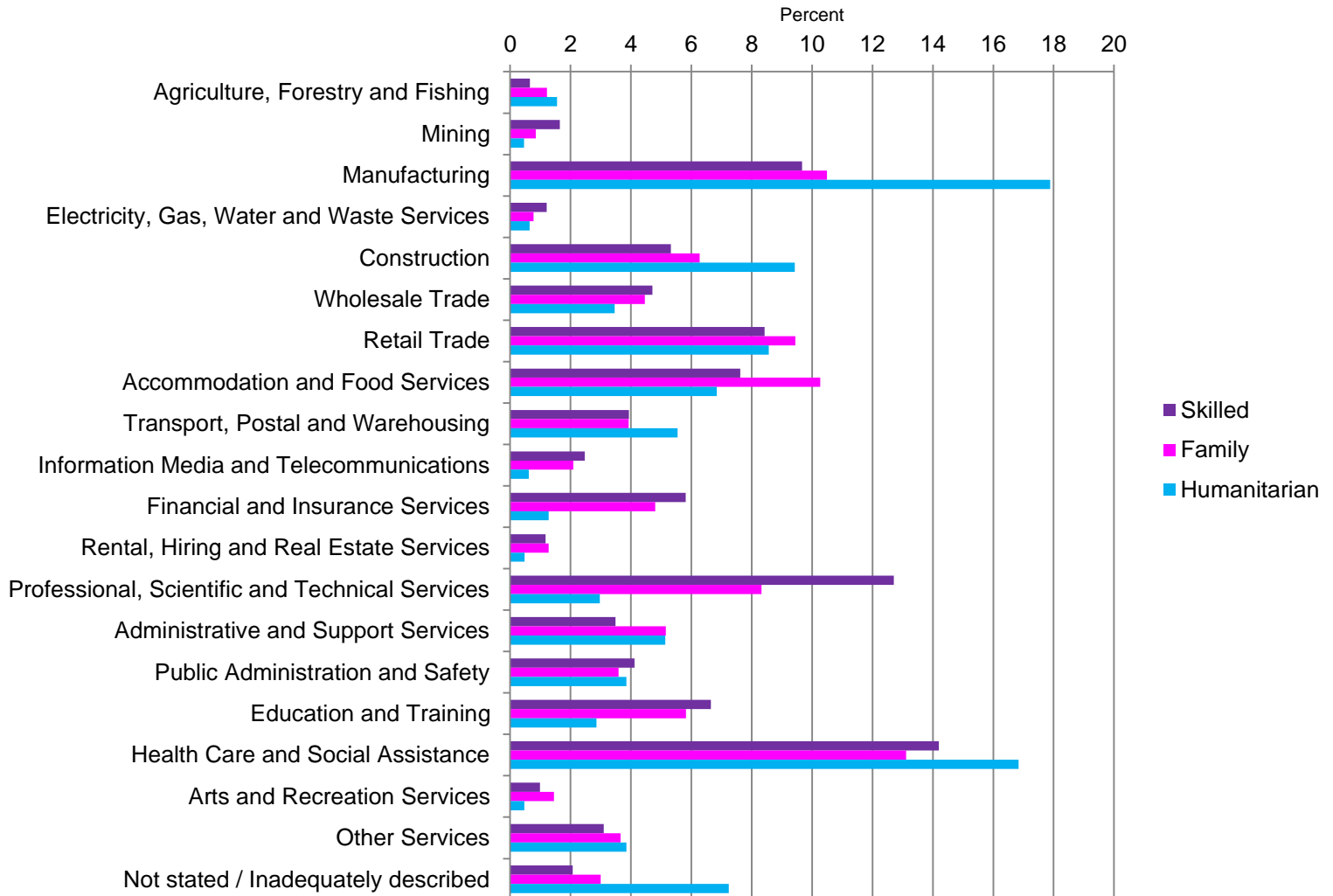


# ACMID - Migrants who are not proficient in spoken English by Visa stream (Aged 5+ years)

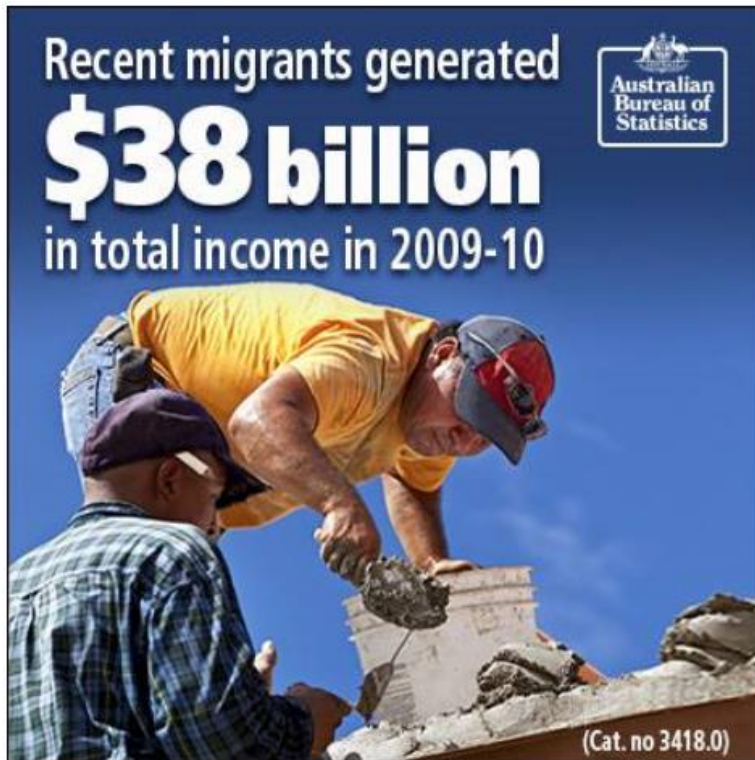




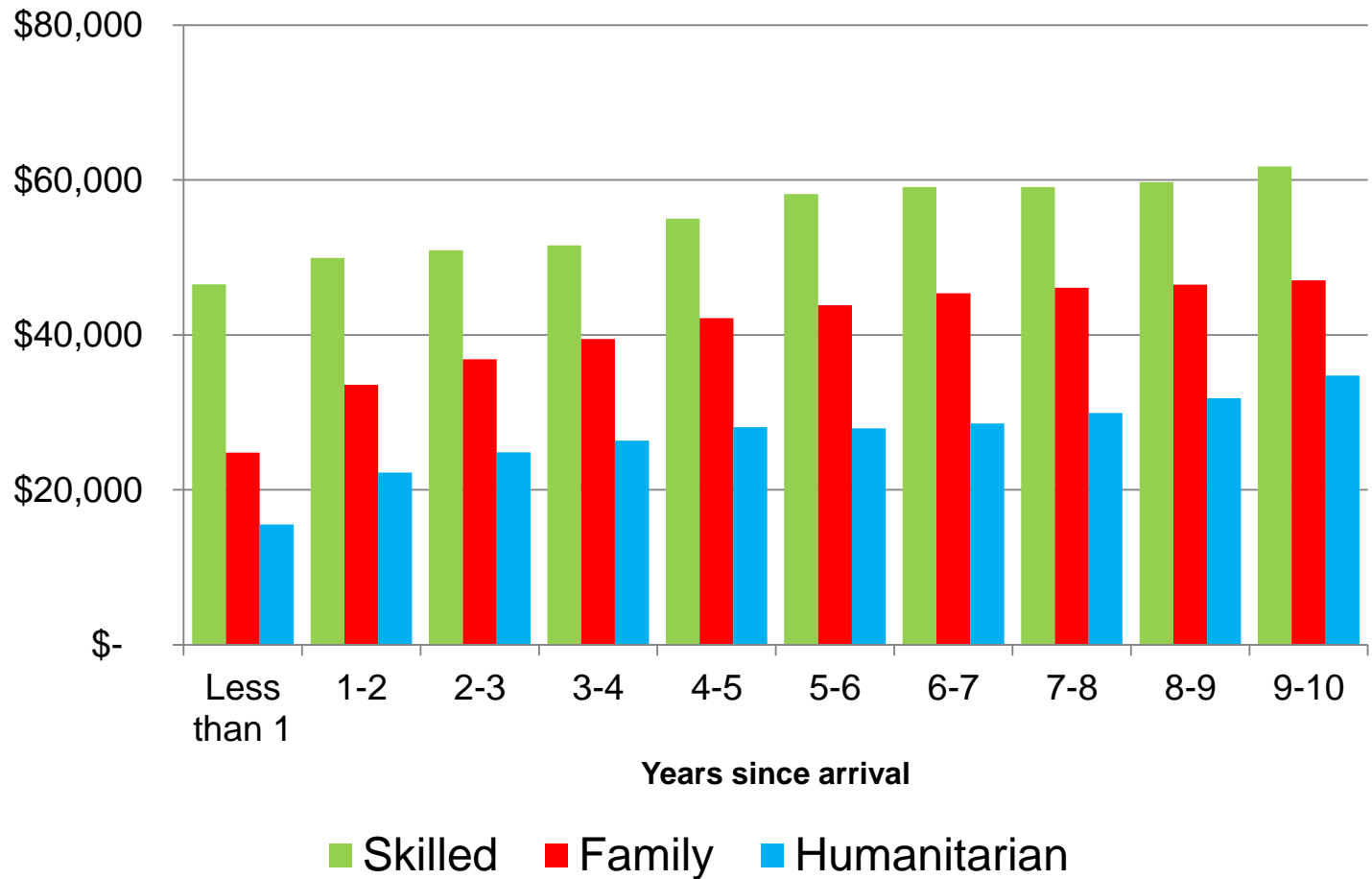
# ACMID - Industry of employed migrants by Visa stream (Aged 15+ years)



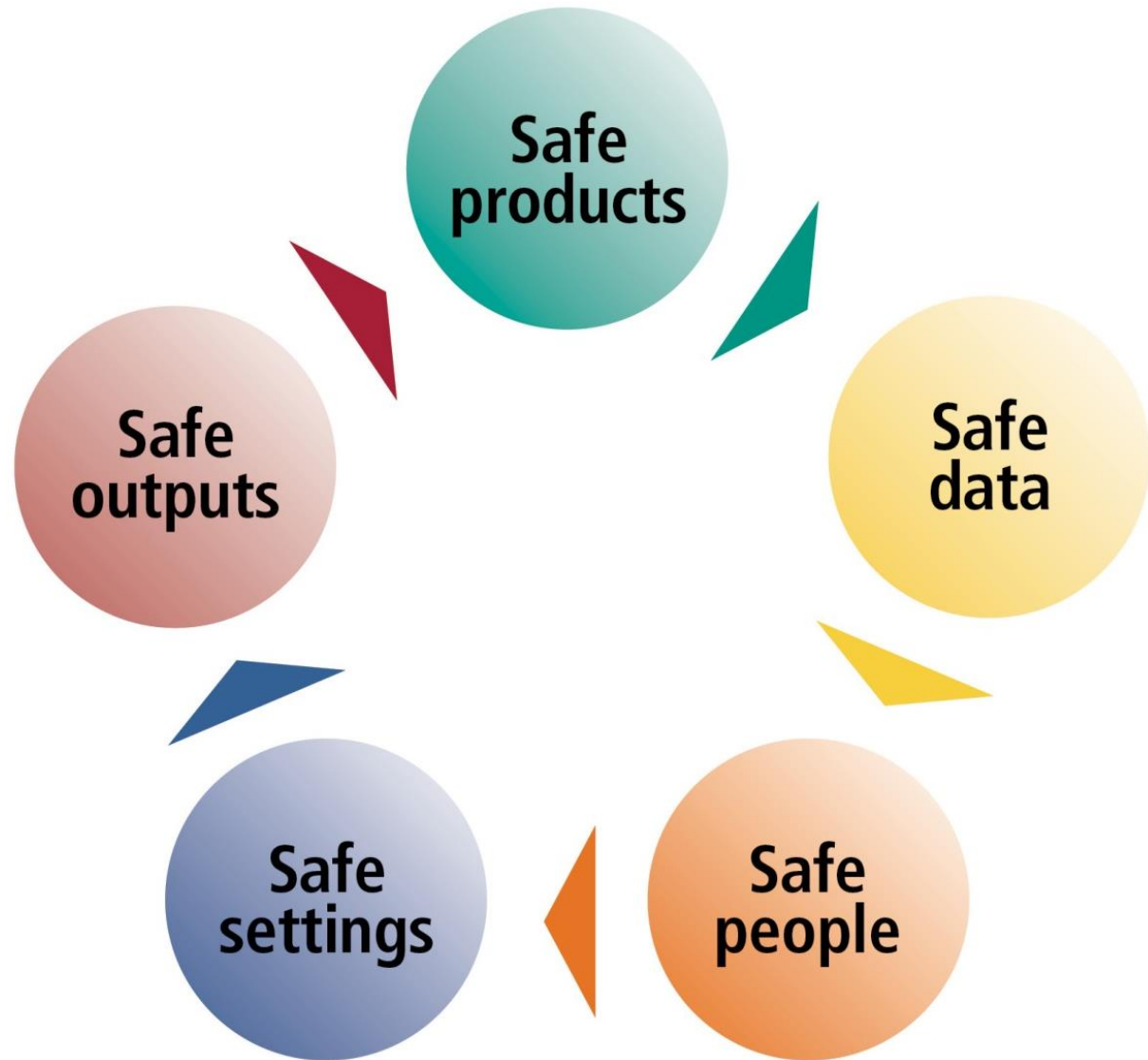
# Personal Income of Migrants, Australia (cat. no. 3418.0)



# PITMID: Average annual wage and salary income of migrants, By duration of stay and visa stream, 2009/10



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