

Appendix C: Current racism data in Australia

Government datasets

Census of Population and Housing

The Australian Census measures the number of people in Australia on Census night, their key characteristics, and the households and dwellings in which they live. The Australian Census asks questions on people's age, country of birth, religion, ancestry, language used at home, work, and education. Census data is used to inform service delivery and policies.

Year established: 1911 (first national Census conducted by the government)

Responsible body: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains		Hate	
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Census data (population census)
Method(s)	Postal forms, online, in person in select regions
Frequency	Every 5 years
Date of last update	2021

Target population

Target population	Every person in Australia on Census night
Geography	National
Sample size	Over 25 million people (around 10 million households)

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status; Proxy questions (country of birth, ancestry, language spoken at home)
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	x
Religion	x
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Demographic questions (including on age, gender, sexual orientation (2026 Census onwards), sexuality and gender recorded at birth for those over 16 years old (2026 Census onwards), disability)

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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General Social Survey

The General Social Survey collects data about the social characteristics and wellbeing of people living in Australia. Questions relate to the respondent household's involvement with the community, employment and education, general health and well-being, family and community support, and cultural tolerance and discrimination. Data collected helps inform social policy and research for areas of social concern and is used by government agencies, researchers, and other community organisations to make decisions about health and community services.

Year established: 2002

Responsible body: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Survey data (stratified random sample)
Method(s)	Online, phone
Frequency	Every 4 years
Date of last update	2026 (pending)

Target population

Target population	Selected residents in Australia aged 15 years and over who live in private dwellings
Geography	Both urban and rural areas nationally, except for very remote parts of Australia and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities
Sample size	Over 5,300 households

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status; Proxy question (language spoken at home, country of birth)
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	x
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	GSS provides data on a range of communities, including people with disability, recent migrants and temporary residents, and other migrants, as well as people with different sexual orientations

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Questions are asked about experiences of discrimination broadly, which can be disaggregated according to gender, age, sexual orientation, remoteness, mental health, long-term health condition, disability, and migrant status
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Family and Community Experiences Survey

The Family and Community Experiences Survey collects information about social and online interactions, employment, education, and the general health and well-being of people living in Australia. Questions relate to demographics (household members' age, country of birth, and relationships to each other), as well as their social and online interactions, employment and education, first and main language spoken and ancestry, and general health and well-being. Data collected helps inform investment in services provided by government, local councils, and community groups.

Year established: Approximately 2025

Responsible body: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains	x	Hate	
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Survey data (stratified random sample)
Method(s)	Online or phone for Part 1; In-person interview with ABS interviewer for Part 2
Frequency	Every year
Date of last update	2026 (pending)

Target population

Target population	A random selection of household representative of all communities, backgrounds, and situations
Geography	National
Sample size	Unknown

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Demographic data collected includes: age, sex, gender, location, country of birth, year of arrival in Australia, sexual orientation, religion, disability, and 'racial or ethnic information'

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Unclear at the time of publishing if and how the survey will ask about experiences of discrimination
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Living in Australia: The Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey

Living in Australia: The Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey is a household-based panel study that collects information about economic and personal wellbeing, labour market dynamics, and family life. The survey examines various aspects of life in Australia, including household and family relationships, child care, employment, education, income, expenditure, health and wellbeing, attitudes and values on a variety of subjects, and various life events and experiences. Longitudinal data collected informs decision-making across a range of policy areas, including health, education, and social services. Both domestic and overseas researchers may apply to access and use the Survey data.

Year established: 2001

Responsible body: Funded by the Department of Social Services, Australian Government. Designed and managed primarily by the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (University of Melbourne)

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains	x	Hate	
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Longitudinal data
Method(s)	In person and/or phone interviews
Frequency	Annual
Date of last update	2025

Target population

Target population	All members of the selected Australian households who are aged 15 years and over
Geography	National
Sample size	Most recently, over 15,900 individuals from over 8,900 households, with two sample top-ups over the years to partially account for immigrant experiences

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Data is collected about age, gender, immigrant status (from main English-speaking countries and others), First Nations identity, and if a person lives in a rural or remote area

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey is a multidimensional social survey that collects self-reported information across key areas of social interest for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including education, health, housing, language and culture, social networks and wellbeing, employment, and safety, law, and justice. The Survey is designed to provide reliable estimates at the national and state/territory levels and by remoteness. The data collected supports communities, governments, health professionals, and researchers plan funding, services, and programs to improve outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Year established: 2002

Responsible body: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Community-specific data
Method(s)	In-person interviews
Frequency	Every 6 years
Date of last update	2015

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	

Target population

Target population	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over who are usual residents in selected private dwellings
Geography	National
Sample size	Over 11,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals living in private dwellings across Australia

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Yes (e.g., included questions on stressors and barriers to service providers, as well as safety, law, and justice topics like incidents of physical violence)
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National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

As part of the wider Intergenerational Health and Mental Health Study, the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey collects information about the health, social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Information was collected on a range of topics, including cultural identification and language, long-term health conditions, disability and unpaid care, use of health services (including cultural safety, as well as risk factors affecting health and wellbeing, such as food security, physical activity, and unfair treatment), social and emotional wellbeing, housing, education and employment, and personal use of the internet. The Survey is designed to provide reliable estimates at the national and state/territory levels and by remoteness. The data collected supports communities, governments, health professionals, and researchers in planning funding, services, and programs to improve health outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Year established: 1995

Responsible body: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Community-specific data
Method(s)	In-person interviews
Frequency	Every 4-8 years (conducted in 2022-23, 2018-19, 2012-13 and 2004-05)
Date of last update	2023

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Long-term health conditions and disability

Target population

Target population	All Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in private dwellings across Australia
Geography	National
Sample size	Approximately 4,900 households

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Yes (e.g., questions covered cultural safety in health settings, barriers to service providers, and experiences of unfair treatment)
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National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey

As part of the wider Intergenerational Health and Mental Health Study, the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey collects information about nutrition and physical activity for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples aged 2 years and over. Information was collected on a range of topics, including food and drink consumption, nutrient intakes, dietary supplements, barriers to accessing healthy and nutritious foods and drinking tap water, reasons for choosing food and drinks usually consumed, physical activity, sleep, sedentary behaviour, selected long-term health conditions and disability, and risk factors affecting health and wellbeing. The Survey is designed to produce reliable estimates at the national level and by remoteness. Data collected supports communities, governments, health professionals, and researchers in planning funding, services, and programs to improve health outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Year established: 2012-13

Responsible body: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment		Health	x	Other public or private domains	x	Hate	x
Education		Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Community-specific data
Method(s)	In-person interviews, with some physical activity and sleep data collected on a voluntary basis via an accelerometer
Frequency	Irregular (only conducted in 2012-13 and 2023 so far)
Date of last update	2023

Target population

Target population	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 2 years and over living in private dwellings
Geography	National
Sample size	Approximately 2,100 households

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Long-term health conditions and disability

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Yes (e.g., barriers to accessing healthy and nutritious foods and drinking tap water)
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National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Measures Survey

As part of the wider Intergenerational Health and Mental Health Study, the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Measures Survey collected voluntary biomedical samples from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participants aged 5 years and over. Biomarkers collected include chronic disease markers, nutrient biomarkers, and information about participants' health conditions and health risk factors (taken from responses to other surveys). The Survey is designed to provide reliable estimates at the national level and by remoteness. Data collected was intended to support communities, governments, health professionals, and researchers in planning funding, developing or enhancing health programs and services, such as screening programs and chronic disease management, and improving health outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Year established: 2012-13

Responsible body: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Community-specific data
Method(s)	In-person interviews, with biomedical sample collection conducted by a trained Sonic Healthcare Australia Pathology specimen collector
Frequency	Irregular (only conducted in 2012-13 and 2022-24 to date)
Date of last update	2022-24

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Long-term health conditions and disability

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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Target population

Target population	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 5 years and over living in private dwellings
Geography	National
Sample size	Approximately 2,500 respondents

Footprints in Time: The Longitudinal Study of Indigenous Children

Footprints in Time: The Longitudinal Study of Indigenous Children collects both quantitative and qualitative data on the early years development of selected Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from different locations across Australia. Information is collected on areas including parenting, family relationships, education, child and parent health, culture, and community. Data collected is used to improve understanding of the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, their families, and communities, and improve the support provided by government policies and programs, including Closing the Gap initiatives.

Year established: 2008

Responsible body: Department of Social Services, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Longitudinal data
Method(s)	Interviews
Frequency	Annual
Date of last update	2025

Target population

Target population	Two groups of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander children who were aged 6 to 24 months, and 3½ to 5 years, respectively when the study began, as well as their parents, carers, and school teachers
Geography	National
Sample size	1,500 to 1,700 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and their families

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Questions cover demographics (sex, age), health conditions, and language use

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Yes (Questions cover experiences of racism and discrimination, including experiences at family, parental, and child level, and at personal, institutional, and macro levels)
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Growing Up in Australia: The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children

Growing Up in Australia: The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children tracks the development of 10,000 children and their families across Australia. Information is collected across a range of topics, including demographics (sex, age, ethnicity, Indigenous status, citizenship/visa status, country of birth, religion), health status, social capital, education, housing, relationships, paid work, and intergenerational data. Data collected is used to examine the impact of Australia's unique social and cultural environment on the next generation, and identify policy opportunities for early intervention to improve support for children and their families.

Year established: 2004

Responsible body: Department of Social Services and the Australian Institute of Family Studies, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains	x	Hate	
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Longitudinal data
Method(s)	Interviews
Frequency	Every 2 years
Date of last update	2023-2024

Target population

Target population	Two cohorts of around 5,000 children each, who were aged 0 to 1 and 4 to 5 years respectively and representative of children of these ages across Australia (except for those living in remote locations) at the start of the Study
Geography	National
Sample size	Around 10,000 children and their parents, carers, and teachers

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	x
Religion	x
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Demographic questions are asked about sex, age, legal status, religion, socioeconomic backgrounds, and health conditions (disability)

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia

The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia collected information from selected migrant households on a range of topics, including migration experiences (e.g., pre-migration experiences, immigration process, and initial settlement), use of support services (e.g., interpreting services), education and qualifications, language, employment, health, housing, income and finances, perceptions of Australia, community participation, and demographics. The data collected informed the government's and other agencies' work in monitoring and improving immigration and settlement policies, programs, and services.

Year established: 1993

Responsible body: Department of Immigration and Citizenship, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains	x	Hate	
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Longitudinal data
Method(s)	In-person interviews for the first two rounds, mail and phone surveys for the third round
Frequency	Three surveys were conducted in 1993-1995, 2000-2001, and 2005-2006 respectively
Date of last update	2006

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	x
Religion	x
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Demographic questions included country of birth, gender, languages spoken, and visa and citizenship status. Questions were also asked about income, employment, and accomodation

Target population

Target population	Migrant households who arrived in Australia between September 1993 and August 1995, September 1999 and August 2000, and/or had been granted visa onshore between December 2004 and March 2005
Geography	Capital cities or major urban centres close to capital cities
Sample size	5,200 (first survey), 3,120 (second survey), and 9,800 (third survey) primary applicants respectively

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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Building a New Life in Australia: The Longitudinal Study of Humanitarian Migrants

Building a New Life in Australia: The Longitudinal Study of Humanitarian Migrants is a study of how humanitarian migrants settle into life in Australia. Information was collected on a range of topics, including demographics (language use and proficiency in English, age, gender, marital status), experiences of discrimination, health, employment, education, community participation, and life before and in Australia. The data collected informs understanding of the different factors that help or hinder the settlement of humanitarian migrants, as well as provides an evidence base to inform policy and program development and evaluate outcomes.

Year established: 2013

Responsible body: Department of Social Services and the Australian Institute of Family Studies (data collection management), Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Longitudinal data
Method(s)	In-person home visits, phone interviews, and online survey
Frequency	Annual from 2013-2014 to 2017-2018, with a hiatus before resuming in 2023
Date of last update	2024

Geography	National
Sample size	2,399 individuals

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	x
Religion	x
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Demographic questions asked included gender, age, disability, socioeconomic status, and English language proficiency

Target population

Target population	Humanitarian migrants who arrived in Australia (offshore pathways) or were granted permanent protection visas (onshore pathway) between May and December 2013. Most of the respondent cohort arrived in Australia in 2013, live in Melbourne and Sydney, have experienced trauma and persecution before arrival, and consisted of individuals and families aged from 15 to over 80 from diverse cultural and religious backgrounds.
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Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Yes (e.g., experiences of discrimination)
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Workplace Gender Equality Agency - Data and Statistics

Under the *Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012* (Cth), the Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA) collects and analyses annual pay data (including superannuation, bonuses, and other payments) on the Commonwealth public sector and non-public sector organisations with 100 or more employees. While WGEA collects gender data on employees, organisations are not mandated to report on additional diversity data, such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander background, age, location, cultural and linguistic backgrounds, and disability. Data collected is publicly reported in a granular, aggregate form and used to support organisational awareness and change.

Year established: 2012

Responsible body: Workplace Gender Equality Agency, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health		Other public or private domains	x	Hate	
Education		Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Workforce census data
Method(s)	Eligible organisations lodge relevant data via the WGEA Employer Portal
Frequency	Annual
Date of last update	2024-2025

Target population

Target population	Organisations within the Commonwealth public sector or non-public sector organisations with 100 or more employees
Geography	National
Sample size	10,500 Australian employers

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Age, location, and gender non-binary data are collected on a voluntary basis. Data collected by WGEA only relates to women and men as understood in a biological sense and not in terms of gender or gender identity.

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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Australian Census and Temporary Entrants Integrated Dataset

The Australian Census and Temporary Entrants Integrated Dataset links Census data with temporary visa holder data from the Department of Home Affairs and provides insights into the characteristics of temporary residents in Australia. The dataset includes data on demographics, visa characteristics, mobility, employment, education, income, and cultural and language diversity. The dataset is intended to improve understanding of the socio-economic outcomes of people holding temporary visas and assist policy makers in developing and evaluating migrant policies and programs.

Year established: 2016

Responsible body: Australian Bureau of Statistics and Department of Home Affairs, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains		Hate	
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Census data, Administrative data
Method(s)	Statistical data integration (linking census and administrative data)
Frequency	Every 5 years
Date of last update	2021

Target population

Target population	Temporary residents who were present in Australia on Census night
Geography	National
Sample size	1,075,852 temporary residents

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	Proxy questions (country of birth, ancestry, language spoken at home)
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	Select temporary visas
Religion	x
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Demographic questions are asked about age, gender, sexual orientation (2026 Census onwards), gender recorded at birth (2026 Census onwards), and disability

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset

The Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset links census data with data from the Department of Home Affairs on people who were granted a permanent Skilled, Family, Humanitarian, or Other Permanent visa and arrived in Australia between 1 January 2000 and Census night. The dataset provides information on the characteristics of permanent migrants, including demographic information, visa characteristics, citizenship, mobility, employment, education, housing, income, and cultural and language diversity. The dataset is intended to improve understanding of the socio-economic outcomes of permanent migrants and assist policy makers in developing and evaluating migration policies and programs.

Year established: 2011

Responsible body: Australian Bureau of Statistics and Department of Home Affairs, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains		Hate	
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Census data, Administrative data
Method(s)	Statistical data integration (linking census and administrative data)
Frequency	Every 5 years
Date of last update	2021

Target population

Target population	People who were granted a permanent Skilled, Family, Humanitarian, or Other Permanent visa and arrived in Australia between 1 January 2000 and Census night
Geography	National
Sample size	Around 3 million people

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	Proxy questions (country of birth, ancestry, language spoken at home)
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	x
Religion	x
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Demographic questions are asked about age, gender, sexual orientation (2026 Census onwards), gender recorded at birth (2026 Census onwards), and disability

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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Measuring What Matters Dashboard

The Dashboard was established to track progress against the *Measuring What Matters* national wellbeing framework and its five wellbeing themes (healthy, secure, sustainable, cohesive, and prosperous). The Dashboard maps existing population and administrative data collected by the ABS against 50 indicators on a range of topics, including the use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages, experiences of discrimination, views on diversity, family, and community connections, trust in institutions, access to health and care services, experiences of physical violence, online safety, access to justice, education, employment, and housing. Data from the Dashboard aims to reflect ongoing feedback from the community, new research, data availability, and changing community views, as well as guide government decision-making.

Year established: 2023

Responsible body: Department of Treasury (2023) and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (2024 onwards), Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Census data, administrative data, survey data
Method(s)	Statistical data integration (linking census, administrative, and survey data)
Frequency	Annual
Date of last update	2025

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	x
Religion	x
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Data sources used also include information on demographics (age, sex), health conditions, and disability

Target population

Target population	Multiple (encompassing respondents to the Census and other ABS surveys)
Geography	National
Sample size	Multiple (up to Census sample size of over 25 million people)

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Yes (e.g., experiences of discrimination)
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Student Experience Survey

As part of the Quality Indicators for Learning and Teaching (QILT) survey program, the Student Experience Survey collects data on the key aspects of the higher education student experience, including skills development, peer engagement, teaching quality and engagement, student support and services, learning resources, and overall educational experience. The data collected helps improve teaching and learning outcomes for students.

Year established: 2012

Responsible body: Department of Education, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health		Other public or private domains	x	Hate	
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Survey data
Method(s)	Online survey
Frequency	Annual
Date of last update	2024

Target population

Target population	Both domestic and onshore international students, at undergraduate and postgraduate coursework level, enrolled in Australian higher education institutions
Geography	All higher education institutions in Australia
Sample size	Over 158,000 undergraduate students and 99,000 postgraduate coursework students

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and proxy questions (home language and citizenship)
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	x
Religion	x
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Demographic questions are asked about age and disability, and about international student status

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Yes (e.g., experiences of discrimination, harm, or hatred)
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Graduate Outcomes Survey

The Graduate Outcomes Survey, as part of the Quality Indicators for Learning and Teaching (QILT) survey program, surveys graduates of Australian higher education institutions approximately four to six months post-study completion. The Survey collects broad demographic information (Indigenous status, language spoken at home, international student status) and measures short-term employment outcomes, including skills utilisation, further study activities, and graduate satisfaction. While information is collected from both domestic and onshore international graduates, only results relating to domestic graduates are published.

Year established: 2016

Responsible body: Department of Education, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health		Other public or private domains		Hate	
Education	x	Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Survey data
Method(s)	Online survey
Frequency	Annual (across 3 rounds)
Date of last update	2024

Target population

Target population	Recent graduates of Australian higher education institutions, at undergraduate, postgraduate coursework and postgraduate research levels
Geography	All higher education institutions in Australia
Sample size	Over 117,000 recent graduates

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and proxy questions (language spoken at home)
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	x (only domestic graduate data is published)
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Data also collected on gender, disability, socioeconomic status, first in family status, and location (metropolitan, regional/remote). Published demographic data on race is only disaggregated by 'First Nations' and 'Non-Indigenous' status.

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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Graduate Outcomes Survey - Longitudinal (GOS-L)

As part of the Quality Indicators for Learning and Teaching (QILT) survey program, the Graduate Outcomes Survey - Longitudinal (GOS-L) is a cohort study of select graduates of Australian higher education institutions who previously completed the QILT Graduate Outcome Survey. The Survey is completed by graduates approximately three years after the completion of their studies. It collects employment data on labour force outcomes and further study activities, including information on salaries, occupation, and skills utilisation, based on student types. The Survey aims to measure graduates' medium-term employment outcomes and further study activities. Data collected is published in annual reports, and while information is collected from both domestic and onshore international graduates, only results relating to domestic graduates are published.

Year established: 2016

Responsible body: Department of Education, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health		Other public or private domains		Hate	
Education	x	Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Longitudinal data
Method(s)	Online survey
Frequency	Annual
Date of last update	2024

Target population

Target population	Graduates of Australian higher education institutions
Geography	National
Sample size	Over 42,000 graduates

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	Indigenous status and proxy questions (language spoken at home)
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	Only domestic graduate data is published
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Information is also collected on gender, disability, socioeconomic status, first in family status, and location (metropolitan, regional/remote)

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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Study Australia International Student Sentiment Survey

The Study Australia International Student Sentiment Survey collects information from international students at higher education institutions to improve understanding of the international student experience, identify student needs, and improve access to information and support services. Summaries of survey findings are published on Study Australia's website but the datasets or information about the survey's methodology are not publicly available.

Year established: 2020

Responsible body: Study Australia, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x (survey findings include seeking employment)
Education	x
Health	x (survey findings include accessing support services)
Housing	x (survey findings include accessing accommodation)
Other public or private domains	x (survey findings include reported sense of safety)
Hate	x (survey findings include reported sense of safety)

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Survey data
Method(s)	Online survey
Frequency	Annual
Date of last update	2025

Target population

Target population	International students at Australian higher education institutions
Geography	National
Sample size	Over 2,000 international students

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	Unknown
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	x
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No information publicly available
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eduSafe Plus and Report Racism Hotline

The Victorian Department of Education operates several reporting mechanisms, including eduSafe Plus and the Report Racism Hotline, for schools and/or parents to report incidents of racism and discrimination. Under the *Managing and Reporting School Incidents (Including Emergencies)* policy, schools are required to report incidents of racism, religious intolerance, and racial and religious vilification via the eduSafe Plus (or phone calls). Parents whose child has been the target of or has witnessed religious and/or racial discrimination or abuse at school can also make reports via the Report Racism Hotline, especially if they are either uncomfortable with reporting to the school or are not happy with the school's response. Parents can discuss their complaint, explore next steps, and get referrals to relevant support services via the hotline. Incident data received via either platforms is not regularly published.

Year established: 2020

Responsible body: Department of Education, Victorian Government

Areas of Life

Employment		Health		Other public or private domains		Hate	x
Education	x	Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Incident data
Method(s)	Online portal, phone, and email
Frequency	N/A
Date of last update	2026

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	x
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	

Target population

Target population	Schools where an incident of racism had occurred; Parents whose child has been targeted by or witnessed an incident of racism
Geography	VIC
Sample size	N/A

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Yes
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The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP)

Commissioned by all Australian state and territory police, the NSCSP survey monitors levels of satisfaction with policing services and feelings of public safety across Australia. Data is collected and reported with state and territory breakdown on a range of topics, including satisfaction with police services in general and in recent contacts, complaints, as well as perceptions of police integrity, safety, and crime. Survey data is reported alongside key police services data, including datasets disaggregated by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status on the topics of workforce composition, deaths in police custody, and youth diversions as a proportion of offenders. No other race/ethnicity breakdown is publicly available. Survey results are published annually in the Report on Government Services and are used by policing agencies to inform their work and services.

Year established: 1996 (initially with the Australian Bureau of Statistics)

Responsible body: All Australian state and territory police

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health		Other public or private domains (Justice)	x	Hate	
Education		Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Survey data
Method(s)	Phone survey
Frequency	Annual (conducted at regular intervals throughout the year)
Date of last update	2026

Target population

Target population	Any mobile phone owner aged 18 years or over
Geography	National
Sample size	N/A

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research - Crime Statistics

As a statistical and research agency with the NSW Department of Communities and Justice, the NSW Bureau of Crime Research and Statistics (BOCSAR) maintains databases on crime and criminal justice statistics in NSW. Statistics are collated in various ways to show trends of and factors influencing criminal justice issues, including through mapping locations of crimes, sentencing outcomes, policing activities, and custody statistics. Datasets are also available at the local government level, as well as at the community level (e.g., Closing the Gap Data that offers regional insights on youth diversion, adult and youth court appearances, custody, and domestic violence victimisation). Aside from data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, other race and ethnicity data are not consistently available. BOCSAR crime statistics are used to inform research on crime and criminal justice issues and trends in NSW.

Year established: 1969

Responsible body: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Department of Communities and Justice, NSW Government

Areas of Life

Employment		Health		Other public or private domains (Justice)	x	Hate	
Education		Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Administrative data
Method(s)	Statistical data integration
Frequency	N/A
Date of last update	Ongoing databases

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	

Target population

Target population	Anyone who interacted with NSW criminal justice systems and law enforcement
Geography	NSW
Sample size	N/A

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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Crime Statistics Agency - Crime Statistics

Under the *Crime Statistics Act 2014* (Vic), the Crime Statistics Agency (CSA) processes, analyses, and publishes Victorian crime statistics independent of Victoria Police. The CSA collates raw data from the Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program and produces quarterly population datasets on areas including recorded criminal incidents, recorded offences, alleged offender incidents, victim reports, family incidents, unique offenders, and unique victims. Aside from data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, other race or ethnicity data are not consistently recorded. The datasets are published on the agency's website and are used to identify movements and potential trends in the data.

Year established: 2015

Responsible body: Crime Statistics Agency, Victorian Government

Areas of Life

Employment		Health		Other public or private domains (Justice)	x	Hate	
Education		Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Administrative data
Method(s)	Statistical data integration
Frequency	Quarterly
Date of last update	2025

Target population

Target population	Anyone who interacted with Victorian criminal justice systems and law enforcement
Geography	VIC
Sample size	N/A

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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Tasmania Police Reporting Dashboard

The Dashboard collates crime statistics and reports them against key indicators in the areas of Safe Communities, Safe Homes, and Safe Roads. Data utilised includes survey data from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, offence statistics and clearance rates, and police force statistics, but does not include breakdown by race/ethnicity. Some data are available at more discrete, local government association levels. The Dashboard is available for public use and is intended to give local communities greater access to information.

Year established: 2024

Responsible body: Tasmania Police, Tasmanian Government

Areas of Life

Employment		Health		Other public or private domains (Justice)	x	Hate	
Education		Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Administrative data
Method(s)	Statistical data integration
Frequency	Monthly
Date of last update	2026

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	

Target population

Target population	Anyone who interacted with Tasmanian criminal justice systems and law enforcement
Geography	Tas
Sample size	N/A

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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The Crime Statistics and Research Unit

The Crime Statistics and Research (CSR) unit is an independent crime statistical body within the Queensland Government Statistician's Office tasked with providing points of access for crime and justice statistics in Queensland, as well as publishing statistical information and conducting research into crime and trends in Queensland. The CSR unit publishes various recorded crime statistics in the annual Crime Report, including offence nature and demographic profile of offenders and victims (age, sex, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status).

Year established: 2017-18

Responsible body: Crime Statistics and Research (CSR) Unit, Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Government

Areas of Life

Employment		Health		Other public or private domains (Justice)	x	Hate	
Education		Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Administrative data
Method(s)	Statistical data integration
Frequency	Annual
Date of last update	2024-25

Target population

Target population	Anyone who interacted with Queensland criminal justice systems and law enforcement
Geography	QLD
Sample size	N/A

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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ACT Criminal Justice Statistical Profile

The ACT Criminal Justice Statistical Profile compiles historical criminal justice system data from across the ACT Government, including data from the Restorative Justice Unit, the Galambany 'Circle Sentencing' Court, Victims Support ACT, as well as court, youth justice, police, and corrections data. Aside from whole-of-justice system data, the Profile also provides analysis of trends.

Year established: 2001

Responsible body: ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate, ACT Government

Areas of Life

Employment		Health		Other public or private domains (Justice)	x	Hate	
Education		Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Administrative data
Method(s)	Statistical data integration
Frequency	Twice a year
Date of last update	2019

Target population

Target population	Anyone who interacted with ACT criminal justice systems
Geography	ACT
Sample size	N/A

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	No
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National Hate Crimes Database

The Dashboard collates high-level national and state and territory data on hate-related incidents where the offender(s) has been charged and provides a breakdown by incident location.

Year established: 2025

Responsible body: Australian Institute of Criminology, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment		Health		Other public or private domains (Transport, Public Space)	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Administrative data
Method(s)	Statistical data integration
Frequency	Annual
Date of last update	2025

Target population

Target population	Anyone charged with a hate-related offence
Geography	National
Sample size	N/A

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	x
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Yes (offences covered by the Dashboard include racially motivated hate offences)
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Criminal Justice Data Asset

The Criminal Justice Data Asset, planned for a mid-2026 launch, links state and territory administrative data from criminal justice agencies (including data about police recorded offenders, criminal court defendants, and adult prisoners), and will tentatively include victims data and data on perpetrators of family and domestic violence. The Asset is intended to enable research and analyses into aspects of criminal behaviour, as part of the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032.

Year established: 2026

Responsible body: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment		Health		Other public or private domains (Justice)	x	Hate	
Education		Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Administrative data
Method(s)	Statistical data integration
Frequency	N/A
Date of last update	Pending

Target population

Target population	Anyone who has interacted with any criminal justice systems
Geography	National
Sample size	N/A

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	N/A
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Australian Public Service (APS) Employee Census

The annual employee perception survey collects Australian Public Service employee opinions and perspectives on a range of topics, including experiences of discrimination (e.g., intersectional discrimination, perpetrator information, reporting experiences), demographics (e.g., Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, cultural background, disability, neurodivergence, gender and sexuality, carer responsibilities, age), employee engagement, leadership, communication, innovation, and wellbeing. Data collected is published in annual reports and is used to inform programs and planning, monitor trends, and assess agency performance.

Year established: 2012

Responsible body: Australian Public Service Commission

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains		Hate	x
Education		Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Employee census data
Method(s)	Online survey
Frequency	Annual
Date of last update	2025

Target population

Target population	All eligible employees engaged under the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> (Cth)
Geography	National
Sample size	151,771 APS employees across 107 eligible agencies and entities (as of 2025)

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	x
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	The survey asks respondents to indicate the nature and grounds of discrimination experienced, with the options to select multiple grounds from a list (gender, race, disability, caring responsibilities, age, LGBTIQA+, identification as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person, religion, and other)

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Yes, the survey explicitly asks whether the respondent has experienced or witnessed racism and/or other forms of discrimination in relation to APS employment
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National Prisoner Health Data Collection (NPHDC)

NPHDC collects data on the health of people in prison in Australia through national surveys of public and private prisons, including entrants and discharges surveys. Information is collected on a range of topics, including physical and mental health conditions, disability, reproductive health, deaths, socioeconomic factors (e.g., detention history, language and birthplace, education, employment, homelessness), access to health services, and cultural safety and appropriateness of health services. Beginning from 2025, the NPHDC also collects unit record administrative data from jurisdictional prison and clinic systems. Data collected is analysed and published in routine reports.

Year established: 2009

Responsible body: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Government

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains (Justice)	x	Hate	
Education	x	Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Survey data; Administrative data
Method(s)	Survey
Frequency	Every 3 years
Date of last update	2025 (due for release in 2026)

Target population

Target population	People aged 18 and over from participating prisons from all states and territories
Geography	National
Sample size	Around 40,600 people (as of 2022)

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	x
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Data is collected on the cultural safety and appropriateness of health services
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Anti-Racism Contact Officers

Anti-Racism Contact Officers (ARCOs) are teachers or executive members of staff who work with NSW school principals to implement the Anti-Racism Policy at NSW schools, particularly in relation to promoting anti-racism education, supporting the reporting process, and collecting data. Data collection activities include maintaining records of reports of racism and outcomes, identifying relevant racism datasets to be collected, and analysing significant statistical trends in relation to reports of racism. ARCOs are also provided with editable student anti-racism survey templates for use to get insights into Year 3-12 students' understanding and experiences of racism.

Year established: 2005

Responsible body: Department of Education, NSW Government

Areas of Life

Employment		Health		Other public or private domains		Hate	x
Education	x	Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Incident data
Method(s)	Survey or other methods
Frequency	N/A
Date of last update	Ongoing roles but no publicly available data

Target population

Target population	Year 3 to Year 12 students at NSW government schools
Geography	NSW
Sample size	N/A

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	x
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Yes, ARCOs' data collection activities are explicitly about experiences of racism
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Attitudes to School Survey

The annual survey captures Year 4 to Year 12 students' attitudes to and experiences at government schools. Data collected includes students' experiences of racism at school or in related online spaces, demographics (e.g. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and age) and how students feel in relation to their school, health and wellbeing, safety, and life in general. High-level data is published annually and more detailed school-specific results are made accessible to schools after data collection. The data collected provides insights on student perspectives for the Department and schools and informs solutions to improve the schooling experience and better support student learning and wellbeing.

Year established: 2004

Responsible body: Department of Education, Victorian Government

Areas of Life

Employment		Health	x	Other public or private domains	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Survey data
Method(s)	Online survey
Frequency	Annual
Date of last update	2025

Target population

Target population	Year 4 to Year 12 students at all Victorian government schools
Geography	VIC
Sample size	Over 380,000 Victorian students from 1,541 schools (as of 2025)

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	x
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Questions are asked about perceptions of LGBTIQ-phobic discrimination. Students can also report religious discrimination

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Yes, the survey asks whether students have experienced and/or witnessed racism at school and/or feel unsafe in related online spaces
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The National Data Set for Compensation-based Statistics

Safe Work Australia compiles national workers' compensation statistics from all workers' compensation regulatory authorities in Australia into the National Data Set for Compensation-based Statistics (NDS). One of the grounds for compensation complaints is work-related mental stress, including mental stress caused by sexual or racial harassment at work. Data is collected on details of the claim process, including claims status (e.g., lodgement details), work status (e.g., occupation and industry of employment), demographics (sex and age), details about work-related injury or illness (e.g., nature, mechanism, agency and bodily location), and outcome (e.g., time lost and compensation payments). The NDS is publicly available and data analysis is also regularly published in reports.

Year established: 2008-2009

Responsible body: Safe Work Australia

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private domains		Hate	x
Education		Housing					

Data characteristics

Data type or source	Incident data
Method(s)	Statistical data integration
Frequency	Annual
Date of last update	2023-2024

Target population

Target population	Workers who made compensation claims at a workers' compensation regulatory authority
Geography	National
Sample size	Ranges; 146,700 claims in 2023-2024

Grounds of discrimination

Race/ethnicity	x
Legal status (e.g. visa holders)	
Religion	
Intersectionality /other grounds of discrimination	Data on accepted compensation claims are disaggregated by age and sex. Claims about mental stress caused by either sexual or racial harassment are accepted and documented.

Experiences of racism

Does the data explicitly capture racism?	Only work-related racial harassment is within scope
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Statutory reporting avenues

Australian Human Rights Commission

The Australian Human Rights Commission receives, assesses, and conciliates complaints about unlawful sex, race, disability, and/or age discrimination, as well as human rights breaches and discrimination in employment, under federal anti-discrimination laws including the *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* (Cth). Information collected as part of the complaints-handling process include incident nature, geographic location of the complainant, and information about the alleged perpetrator. High-level complaints data on the grounds of and areas of life impacted by racial discrimination is published as part of annual reports, while analysis of complaints patterns, trends, themes, and intersections with other forms of discrimination is sometimes provided on an ad-hoc basis.

Year established: 1986

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Scope	All forms of racial discrimination
Who can report?	Any individual who personally experienced racial discrimination
Region	National
Reporting options	Written complaint form by email or post
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English, with options to arrange interpreter services as needed
Intersectional data	Demographic data on race/ethnicity is limited to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and country of birth data (i.e. born in Australia, born outside of Australia, or unknown/unspecified). For race discrimination complaints, data is disaggregated according to the relevant grounds of discrimination, e.g. colour, national origin, ethnic origin, descent, race, and immigrant status. Sex and age discrimination complaints collect sex and age group data respectively. Disability complaints collect data on the type of disability.

Anti-Discrimination NSW (Complaints-handling)

Anti-Discrimination NSW receives, assesses, and conciliates complaints about discrimination, sexual harassment, vilification, or victimisation under the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1977* (NSW). Information collected as part of the complaints-handling process includes incident nature, location, alleged perpetrator, and impacts. High-level complaints data on the grounds of and areas of life impacted by racial discrimination is published annually.

Year established: 1977

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Scope	All forms of racial discrimination
Who can report?	Anyone residing in NSW who personally experienced racism within the past 12 months and/or their representative (e.g., a parent, guardian or carer, or organisations such as unions and other representative bodies)
Region	NSW
Reporting options	Written complaint (website form, physical form by post, digital form via email, or letter to the President), non-written option to be discussed with ADNSW
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English and 26 community languages
Intersectional data	Complaints data are disaggregated according to the relevant grounds of discrimination or protected attribute. Data on 'race' (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status) is recorded when it is shared or given as part of a complaint

Anti-Discrimination NSW (Online community reporting tool)

Anti-Discrimination NSW collects witness reports about instances of discrimination, sexual harassment, or vilification in public areas (including workplaces, small businesses, schools, sporting clubs, organisations, unions, local pools, shopping centres, restaurants, bars, real estate, and public health services like hospitals), as well as on social media. Information is collected through an open-ended question, with options to submit evidence.

Year established: Approximately 2021

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report?	Anyone who knows of incidents of racism and/or other intersecting forms of discrimination
Region	NSW
Reporting options	Website form
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English
Intersectional data	Nil, beyond relevant information shared by complainants

Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission (VEOHRC) - Complaints-handling

VEOHRC receives, assesses, and conciliates complaints about discrimination, sexual harassment, racial or religious vilification, or victimisation under the *Equal Opportunity Act 2010* (Vic) and the *Racial and Religious Tolerance Act 2001* (Vic). Information collected as part of the complaints-handling process includes incident nature, alleged perpetrator, and impacts. High-level data collected is published in VEOHRC's annual reports, including the annual *First Peoples Data Report* published since 2023.

Year established: 1977

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Scope	All forms of racial discrimination
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced racial discrimination in VIC, or in the case of racial or religious vilification, anyone who personally experienced an incident where one of the participants is a VIC resident, within the past 12 months
Region	VIC
Reporting options	Phone, email, website form, and post
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English or any other preferred language (free interpreter and Auslan interpreter services can be arranged)
Intersectional data	Complaints data is disaggregated according to the relevant grounds of discrimination or protected attribute. Collects and publishes an annual 'First Peoples Data Report' which contains data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status of complainants, which are also disaggregated according to gender, the relevant grounds of discrimination for the complaint, settings of the incident, and geographic location of where the complaint was made.

Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission (VEOHRC) - The Community Reporting Tool

Outside of formal complaints processes, VEOHRC receives anonymous reports of experiences of racism, which collects information about incident nature and location. High-level data and analysis from the reports are published in VEOHRC's annual reports.

Year established: Approximately 2019

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced, or witnessed or know of, an incident of racism
Region	VIC
Reporting options	Website form
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English and any other preferred language
Intersectional data	Nil, beyond relevant information shared by complainants

Equal Opportunity SA - Complaints-handling

Equal Opportunity SA receives, assesses, and conciliates complaints about discrimination, sexual harassment, victimisation, and conversion practices under the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* (SA). Information collected as part of the complaints-handling process includes incident nature, location, and alleged perpetrator. High-level complaints data is published in annual reports.

Year established: 1984

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Scope	All forms of racial discrimination
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced an incident of racial discrimination within the past 12 months and/or their representative
Region	SA
Reporting options	Website form, email, post
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English and any preferred language
Intersectional data	No publicly available data

Equal Opportunity SA - Anti-Discrimination Register

Equal Opportunity SA operates an online anti-discrimination register that individuals can use to anonymously send an email alert to a business about the discrimination that they have experienced at the business premises and remind them of their obligations under the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* (SA). Information collected includes any details of the discriminatory incident that the individual chooses to share with the business.

Year established: 2022-2023

Areas of Life

Employment		Health		Other public or private services	x	Hate	x
Education		Housing					

Scope	All forms of racial discrimination
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced discrimination at a business premise
Region	SA
Reporting options	Website form (editable letter template)
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English
Intersectional data	Nil, beyond relevant information data shared by complainants. Data is not publicly available.

Queensland Human Rights Commission (QHRC)

The QHRC receives and conciliates complaints about discrimination, sexual harassment, victimisation, vilification, and other contraventions of the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1991* (Qld) and the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld). Information collected includes incident nature, location, alleged perpetrator information, and voluntary demographic data. High-level complaints data is published in annual reports.

Year established: 1991

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Scope	All forms of racial discrimination
Who can report?	Anyone who directly experienced discriminatory behaviour within the past 12 months and/or their representative (an authorised person or agent, and relevant organisations)
Region	QLD
Reporting options	Website form, Email, Fax, and Post
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English or any other preferred language
Intersectional data	Complaints data is disaggregated according to the relevant grounds of discrimination or protected attribute. Demographic data of complainants is requested and recorded if shared, including age, gender, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, country of birth, and languages spoken other than English.

Northern Territory Anti-Discrimination Commission - Complaints-handling

The NT Anti-Discrimination Commission receives and conciliates complaints about discrimination that occurs in select areas of public life (the workplace, when accessing goods, services and facilities, accommodation, education, insurance and superannuation, about a club or administration of laws and government programs) under the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1992* (NT). Information collected includes incident nature, alleged perpetrator, and impacts. High-level complaints data is published in annual reports.

Year established: 1992

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Scope	All forms of racial discrimination
Who can report?	Any NT resident who experienced racial discrimination in select areas of public life within the past 12 months
Region	NT
Reporting options	Website form, Completed form submitted by email, post, or in person
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English or any other preferred language (free interpreter services can be arranged)
Intersectional data	Complaints data is disaggregated according to the relevant grounds of discrimination or protected attribute. Demographic data of complainants is requested and recorded if shared, including gender, if the person is from a 'non-English speaking background', Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, and if the person has a disability or special need.

Northern Territory Anti-Discrimination Commission - Discrimination Report

The NT Anti-Discrimination Commission operates an informal register for individuals to anonymously report experiences of discrimination. The register collects information about the discriminatory incident, including location, nature, and evidence. Data collected is used to assist the NT Anti-Discrimination Commission in providing any assistance to the complainant in relation to the report.

Year established: 2023

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report?	Any NT resident who experienced or witnessed racial discrimination
Region	NT
Reporting options	Website form, Email, Post
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English
Intersectional data	Nil, beyond relevant information shared by complainants. Data is not publicly available.

Office of the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner (Tasmania) - Complaints-handling

The Anti-Discrimination Commissioner of Tasmania receives, assesses, and conciliates complaints about discrimination under the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1998* (NT). Information collected includes incident nature and details, impacts, alleged perpetrator, and desired outcome. High-level complaints data are published in annual reports.

Year established: 1998

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Scope	All forms of racial discrimination
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced racial discrimination within the past 12 months and/or their representative(s)
Region	Tas
Reporting options	Completed form submitted by email, post, or in person
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English or any other preferred language
Intersectional data	Complaints data is disaggregated according to the relevant grounds of discrimination or protected attribute. The number of complaints overall are disaggregated by gender in annual reports.

Office of the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner (Tasmania) - Report It! Register

The Office of the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner of Tasmania operates the online Report It! Register, which receives reports of discriminatory incidents. Information collected includes incident nature and details, such as alleged perpetrator and experiences with reporting. Data collected is used to inform the Office's understanding of communities' experiences and its ongoing work. Select case studies have also been published anonymously.

Year established: 2025

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced racism
Region	Tas
Reporting options	Website form
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English or any other preferred language
Intersectional data	Data is collected about people who report incidents, including whether they are a migrant or humanitarian entrant, a person with disability, a member of a visible minority, or an international student. Information is also collected on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and LGBTIQA+ status.

ACT Human Rights Commission

The ACT Human Rights Commission investigates and conciliates complaints about breaches of human rights and discrimination under the *Human Rights Act 2004* (ACT) and *Discrimination Act 1991* (ACT). Information collected includes incident nature, location, alleged perpetrator, and any relevant evidence. High-level complaints data are published in annual reports.

Year established: 2006

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Scope	All forms of racial discrimination
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced racism
Region	ACT
Reporting options	Website form, Phone, Email, In-person report
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English (with interpreter services available)
Intersectional data	Complaints data is disaggregated according to the relevant grounds of discrimination or protected attribute. Complaints data is also disaggregated by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status.

Equal Opportunity Commission (Western Australia)

The Equal Opportunity Commission receives, assesses, and conciliates complaints about discrimination and harassment under the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* (WA). Information collected includes incident nature, location, alleged perpetrator, and any relevant evidence. High-level complaints data is published in annual reports.

Year established: 1984

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x				

Scope	All forms of racial discrimination
Who can report?	Anyone who directly experienced racial discrimination or harassment within the past 12 months
Region	WA
Reporting options	Form submitted online, via email, or by post
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English or any other preferred language
Intersectional data	

Fair Work Commission

The Fair Work Commission handles complaints about workplace disputes, including any contraventions of discrimination protection provisions of the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth). Information collected includes incident nature, perpetrator, and desired outcome. High-level complaints data is published in annual reports.

Year established: 2009

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health		Other public or private services		Hate	
Education		Housing					

Scope	All unlawful racial discrimination
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced adverse action at workplaces due to discrimination and/or their representative
Region	National
Reporting options	Website form, Completed form submitted by email
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English (with interpreter services available)
Intersectional data	The case management system records whether an applicant relies on 'discrimination involving race/colour/ethnicity' as a grounds for dismissal. If race discrimination is raised within other matters (e.g. bullying or sexual harrassment), the matter may not always be categorised as racial discrimination.

Fair Work Ombudsman - Complaints-handling

The Fair Work Ombudsman handle workplace complaints under the under the *Fair Work Act* 2009 (Cth), including complaints about discrimination linked to adverse action for employees and prospective employees. High-level complaints data is published in annual reports.

Year established: 2009

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health		Other public or private services		Hate	
Education		Housing					

Scope	All forms of racial discrimination that leads to adverse action
Who can report?	Any employee or prospective employee who experienced discrimination that leads to adverse action
Region	National
Reporting options	Website form, Phone
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English (with interpreter services available)
Intersectional data	

Fair Work Ombudsman - Anonymous Reporting Tool

The Fair Work Ombudsman also operates an anonymous tip-off portal for people to report any workplaces that contravened the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth), including discrimination protection provisions. Information collected includes business details, background of the employee affected, and details about the contravention. Data collected is used to inform the the Fair Work Ombudsman's planning of current and future education and enforcement activities, and is shared with other federal, state, and territory agencies in relation to enforcement of relevant laws. High-level reporting figures are published in annual reports.

Year established: 2016

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health		Other public or private services		Hate	
Education		Housing					

Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report?	Anyone with knowledge of unlawful discrimination at a workplace
Region	National
Reporting options	Website form
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English and any other preferred language
Intersectional data	Nil

National Student Ombudsman

The National Student Ombudsman handles student complaints about the actions of their higher education provider, including experiences of racism and discrimination at a higher education institution. Information collected includes details about the student making the report, complaint nature, and desired outcomes.

Year established: 2025

Areas of Life

Employment		Health		Other public or private services		Hate	
Education	x	Housing					

Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report?	Any current, prospective, or former students at all study level (including undergraduate, postgraduate, and higher degree by research) who experienced racism and/or discrimination at a higher education provider
Region	National
Reporting options	Website form, Phone, In-person
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English (with translation and interpreter services available)
Intersectional data	Data is collected about whether the complainant is an international student and on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

eSafety Commissioner

The eSafety Commissioner handles reports and complaints about cyberbullying of children, adult cyber abuse, image-based abuse, and illegal and restricted online content, including any incidents that also involve online hate. Information collected mainly includes any evidence or details about the hateful incident. The e-Safety Commissioner also conducts research on online hate, e.g. the Australian Adults Online survey examined experiences of online hate including as it relates to race and other protected attributes.

Year established: 2015 (children's eSafety); 2021 (eSafety broadly)

Areas of Life

Employment		Health		Other public or private services	x	Hate	x
Education		Housing					

Scope	All forms of online hate, including racism and other intersecting forms of discrimination
Who can report?	Anyone who know of an online hate incident or occurrence
Region	National (online)
Reporting options	Website form
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English (with translation and interpreter services available)
Intersectional data	Published research does contain intersectional analysis.

WorkSafe Victoria

WorkSafe Victoria receives and assesses work-related injury compensation claims from workers, which cover mental and other forms of injuries caused by employment (including due to bullying or harassment). Information is collected about demographics (age and gender), details of the injury (location, nature, reporting experiences, impacts), employment and earning, and experiences returning to work. Data collected is shared with Safe Work Australia confidentially for compilation of a national dataset.

Year established: 1992

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services		Hate	x
Education		Housing					

Scope	Work-related racial harassment that caused an injury
Who can report?	Victorian employers and/or employees
Region	VIC
Reporting options	Website form; Completed form submitted by post or email
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English or other languages (translation and/or interpreter services available)
Intersectional data	Data are collected on age and gender

Insurance and Care NSW (icare)

Insurance and Care NSW (icare) provides workers compensation insurance and receives reports of work-related injuries from employers and/or employees. Compensation claims can be made about mental injuries that resulted from employment, including due to bullying and harassment. Information collected includes details of the injury and other employment details. Data related to injury insights and claims service provider performance is published regularly.

Year established: 2015

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services		Hate	x
Education		Housing					

Scope	Work-related racial harassment that caused an injury
Who can report?	NSW employers and/or employees
Region	NSW
Reporting options	Completed form submitted by email or post
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English or other languages (translation and/or interpreter services available)
Intersectional data	Data are collected on age and sex

ReturnToWorkSA

ReturnToWorkSA receives and assesses work-related injury compensation claims from employers and/or employees, which cover mental or other forms of injuries caused by employment (including due to bullying or harassment). Information is collected about demographics, details of the injury, and other employment details. Data collected is shared with Safe Work Australia confidentially for compilation in its national dataset.

Year established: 1994

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services		Hate	x
Education		Housing					

Scope	Work-related racial harassment that caused an injury
Who can report?	SA employers and/or employees
Region	SA
Reporting options	Online portal; Telephone
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English or other languages (translation and/or interpreter services available)
Intersectional data	Data are collected on age and sex

NT WorkSafe

NT WorkSafe compiles and publishes high-level data on worker compensation claims from insurers, including key data and sector-specific snapshots. Compensation claims can be made about mental injuries that resulted from employment, including due to bullying and harassment. Information provided to insurers include details of the injury and other employment details.

Year established: 2011

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services		Hate	x
Education		Housing					

Scope	Work-related racial harassment that caused an injury
Who can report?	NT employers and/or employees
Region	NT
Reporting options	Via insurers
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English
Intersectional data	Data are collected on age and sex

WorkCover Queensland

WorkCover Queensland receives and assesses worker compensation claims, which cover mental and other forms of injuries caused by employment (including due to bullying or harassment). Information is collected about demographics (age, sex), injury details (cause, nature, etc.), employment, and wages. Data collected is analysed by WorkCover Queensland's Workers' Compensation Regulator's Data and Evaluation Services team and made available on its Data Hub to identify and manage workers' compensation trends and inform decision-making by various stakeholders.

Year established: 2003

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services		Hate	x
Education		Housing					

Scope	Work-related racial harassment that caused an injury
Who can report?	QLD employers and/or employees
Region	QLD
Reporting options	Website form; Completed form uploaded onto portal or submitted via post or fax
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English
Intersectional data	Data is collected on age and sex

WorkCover WA

WorkCover WA collects data from approved insurers and self-insurers about claims lodged in the WA workers compensation scheme. Workers compensation claims cover mental and other injuries caused by employment, including due to bullying and harassment. Data is published annually and focuses on claimant characteristics (age, occupation, etc.), injury attributes, and claim activities and management.

Year established: 2019-2020

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services		Hate	x
Education		Housing					

Scope	Work-related racial harassment that caused an injury
Who can report?	WA employers and/or employees
Region	WA
Reporting options	Via insurers
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English
Intersectional data	Data is collected on age and sex

WorkSafe ACT

WorkSafe ACT compiles and publishes high-level data on worker compensation claims from insurers, including private sector snapshots and data snapshots specific to bullying, psychosocial hazards, and work-related violence and aggression. Compensation claims can be made about mental injuries that resulted from employment, including due to bullying and harassment. Information provided to insurers include details of the injury and other employment details.

Year established: 2011

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services		Hate	x
Education		Housing					

Scope	Work-related racial harassment that caused an injury
Who can report?	ACT employers and/or employees
Region	ACT
Reporting options	Via insurers
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English
Intersectional data	Data is collected on age and sex

WorkSafe Tasmania

WorkSafe Tasmania receives and assesses workers compensation claims, which cover mental and other forms of injuries caused by employment (including due to bullying or harassment). Information is collected about demographics (age, gender), details of the injury (nature, incident details, treatment), and employment. Data collected is shared with Safe Work Australia confidentially for compilation in its national dataset.

Year established: 2012

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services		Hate	x
Education		Housing					

Scope	Work-related racial harassment that caused an injury
Who can report?	Tasmanian employers and/or employees
Region	Tas
Reporting options	Printed form
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English or other languages (translation and/or interpreter services available)
Intersectional data	Data is collected on age and sex

Comcare

Comcare, as the national work health and safety regulator and workers' compensation authority, receives and assesses compensation claims for work-related physical or psychological injury or illness, which cover bullying or harassment. Information is collected about demographics (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, age, gender identity), injury details of the injury (nature, incident details), employment details, and medical treatment. Data collected is analysed and publicly reported on regularly.

Year established: 1988

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services		Hate	x
Education		Housing					

Scope	Work-related racial harassment that caused an injury
Who can report?	Employees covered under the <i>Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988</i> (Cth), namely employees of Australian Government agencies and statutory authorities and employees of organisations who have been granted a licence to self-insure
Region	National
Reporting options	Website form; Printed form via email or post
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English or other languages (translation and/or interpreter services available)
Intersectional data	Nil

Seacare

The Seacare Authority collects data from Seacare Scheme employers on worker compensation claims. Claims can be made for injuries and illnesses that are work-related. Information collected include claim characteristics (injury nature, mechanism, location, etc.), compensation details, and details on returning to work. Data is analysed and published annually.

Year established: 1993

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services		Hate	x
Education		Housing					

Scope	Work-related racial harassment that caused an injury
Who can report?	Employees covered by the Seacare scheme
Region	National
Reporting options	Printed form
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English or other languages (translation and/or interpreter services available)
Intersectional data	Nil

Third-Party reporting mechanisms

University of Technology Jumbunna Institute for Indigenous Education and Research and the National Justice Project

The Call It Out First Nations Racism Register

The Call It Out Register is an Indigenous-controlled and independent register that collects incident reports of racism and discrimination towards Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The register accepts reports from First Peoples targeted by racism and their communities, as well as any other people who witnessed racism towards First Peoples. The information collected include the nature and type of racism experienced (including systemic and institutional racism, and both current or ongoing and historical racism), frequency and location of incident(s), and the impact on individuals and communities. The information collected is analysed by the Jumbunna Institute and informs the register's annual reporting and recommendations for anti-racism action.

Year established: 2022

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Online	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x	Other public or private services	x		

Scope	Racism towards Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced, or witnessed or know of, an incident of racism towards First Nations peoples
Region	National, with open-ended options to input state and local-level information about the incident, target, and/or alleged perpetrator
Reporting options	Online/ Digital (via the website form or emailing a PDF form), Postal (using printed forms), Mobile application, Phone
Anonymous reporting option (including use of pseudonyms)	Yes
Intersectional data	Gender and age are collected about the person who experienced racism
Language options	English
Perpetrator data?	Respondents can select whether the alleged perpetrator was an employee/ worker; institution or organisation; community; a stranger; someone they know; another alleged perpetrator (with a free-text response). Respondents can also share the alleged perpetrator's gender and age and other details about the alleged perpetrator (e.g. cultural identity or relationship to the person impacted).
Impacts and responses	Respondents are asked how the incident made them feel and how it impacted them, including long-term impacts. Respondents are also asked how they responded to the incident and about barriers to standing up against racism.

Relevant definitions/ survey questions	Respondents can select 'type' of racism out of: no recognition of cultural rights/protocols; laws, policies, practices leading to unfair treatment and negative outcomes; shunning or exclusion; negative or ignorant attitudes or stereotyping; bullying, threats, or intimidation; verbal abuse or hate speech; physical harm; property damage, graffiti, or vandalism; other type of racism with a free text option to respond.
Explicitly mentions racism?	Explicitly names and focuses on interpersonal, institutional, and systemic racism. Respondents can also select whether it was a single incident or multiple incidents, and declare whether it is 'ongoing'.

Islamophobia Register Australia

The Islamophobia Register Australia

The Islamophobia Register Australia, as the first non-profit, community-led register of its kind, collects data on Islamophobic incidents and content. Information collected include reports of hate incidents, hate crimes, and religious discrimination and vilification, both online and in the physical world (such as attacks on Muslim individuals, property, or institutions, and verbal abuse online or offline). People who make reports have the option to access mental health or legal support through referrals via the register. The data collected is published in regular reports on the patterns and trends of online and offline Islamophobia, with data also informing the register's education, policy and legal reform, and support services work.

Year established: 2014

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Online	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x	Other public or private services	x		

Scope	Islamophobia
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced, witnessed or knows of, an Islamophobic incident
Region	National, with options to input state and local-level information about incident location
Reporting options	Online reporting tool, SMS, Phone (call back or voice memo), Email, Direct messages on social media
Anonymous reporting option (including use of pseudonyms)	Yes
Intersectional data	Ethnicity, gender, and age are collected about the person who experienced racism. Respondents can also share whether the target of racism was wearing any religious clothing or had other religious markers at the time of the incident.
Language options	English
Perpetrator data?	Data is collected about the alleged perpetrator's gender, age, and perceived ethnicity (e.g. Anglo, Non-Anglo, Unknown)
Impacts and responses	Respondents are asked how the incident made them feel and how it impacted them, including long-term impacts. Respondents are also asked if they reported the incident including to the police, anti-discrimination board, human rights commission, or other. Respondents who did not report are asked to explain reasons for not reporting.

Relevant definitions/ survey questions	The register's 5th Annual Report used the following definition to examine incidents: 'Anti-Muslim bias or Islamophobia can be described at an individual level as the stereotyping of, biases against, or acts of hostility toward Muslims individually or collectively, or Islam as a religion. At the institutional, systemic, and societal levels, anti-Muslim bias or Islamophobia can be manifested as the securitisation of Islam, or constructing Muslims as a security threat' (FIANZ Submission to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Attack of Christchurch mosque). The register also recognises that anti-Muslim bias and Islamophobia can also manifest against people perceived to be Muslim.
Explicitly mentions racism?	Explicit focus on Islamophobia as a form of racism and in its interpersonal and structural forms. The register's work post-October 2023 also collects data on anti-Palestinian racism, recognising it as a form of, and aligned to, Islamophobia.

Islamic Council of Victoria (ICV)

ICV Islamophobia Support Service

The ICV Islamophobia Support Service collects reports of Islamophobic incidents, including information about the location and type of racism (online or offline), nature of the incident, and information about the alleged perpetrator(s). Individuals who make reports can seek support from ICV, and the information collected informs ICV's advocacy, research, and support services work. People who make a report can seek support services via the ICV.

Year established: 2024 (approx.)

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Online	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x	Other public or private services	x		

Scope	Islamophobia
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced, witnessed, or knows of, an Islamophobic incident
Region	Victoria, with options to input local-level information about incident location
Reporting options	Phone, Email, Website form
Anonymous reporting option (including use of pseudonyms)	Yes
Intersectional data	Nil
Language options	English
Perpetrator data?	Respondents are asked whether or not they know the person or people responsible for the incident
Impacts and responses	Nil
Relevant definitions/survey questions	Nil
Explicitly mentions racism?	Explicit focus on Islamophobia as a form of racism

Action Against Islamophobia

Action Against Islamophobia Incident Reporting and Report Islamophobia Support Line

Established by the Australian National Imams Council, Action Against Islamophobia (AAI) collects reports of Islamophobic incidents, including the racial targeting of Muslim individuals or individuals perceived as Muslim (both online and offline), attacks on Muslim institutions or properties, and incidents of anti-Palestinian racism. Each report is reviewed by a case manager at AAI with potential follow-up with the person who made the report and referrals for legal or mental health support and escalation with relevant authorities. AAI also operates a Report Islamophobia Support Line that provides confidential and crisis support and referrals to callers reporting incidents of Islamophobia and/or anti-Muslim racism.

Year established: 2024

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Online	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x	Other public or private services	x		

Scope	Islamophobia
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced, or witnessed or know of, an Islamophobic incident
Region	National, with options to input state and local-level information about incident location
Reporting options	Website form, Phone, Email
Anonymous reporting option (including use of pseudonyms)	Yes
Intersectional data	Ethnicity, gender, and age are collected about the person who experienced racism. Respondents can also share whether the target of racism was wearing any religious clothing or had other religious markers at the time of the incident.
Language options	English
Perpetrator data?	Respondents are asked about the number of alleged perpetrators and about the alleged perpetrator's ethnicity, gender, and age. Respondents are also asked to describe the alleged perpetrator (e.g. information about height, weight, and any distinguishing features such as tattoos or a beard).
Impacts and responses	Respondents are asked how the incident made them feel and how it impacted them, including long-term impacts. Respondents are also asked if they reported the incident including to the police, security, workplace, school/university/college, or other. Respondents who did not report are asked to explain reasons for not reporting.

Relevant definitions/ survey questions	AAI describes an Islamophobic incident as 'any act, behaviour, or expression targeting individuals, institutions, or property because of their Islamic identity, perceived "Muslimness", or association with Muslims or Islam, which is motivated by hatred, prejudice, or hostility. Islamophobia as a form of interpersonal racism is made possible by the institutionalisation of Western structures and political interests that create and reinforce a discourse about the 'other'. Consequently, the racial targeting of Muslim communities, ethnicities and belief systems is normalised and accepted within society.'
Explicitly mentions racism?	Explicit focus on Islamophobia in its interpersonal and structural forms. Recognises anti-Palestinian racism as connected to Islamophobia.

Australia Palestine Advocacy Network

Anti-Palestinian Racism Register

The Anti-Palestinian Racism Register, as the first community-led register of its kind, collects reports of anti-Palestinian racism across workplaces, schools, universities, public institutions, judicial systems and unions, healthcare, and other aspects of daily life. Information collected on the incident includes its nature, location, experiences with reporting, and impacts. Data collected is used to analyse patterns and trends, published anonymously, and used to inform advocacy for institutional change and broadening understandings of anti-Palestinian racism.

Year established: 2025

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Online		Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x	Other public or private services	x		

Scope	Anti-Palestinian racism
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced, or witnessed or know of, an anti-Palestinian racism incident
Region	National, with options to input state and local-level information about incident location
Reporting options	Website form
Anonymous reporting option (including use of pseudonyms)	Yes
Intersectional data	Race/ethnicity, religion, gender, LGBTIQA+ identity, migrant status and youth status are collected
Language options	English; Arabic
Perpetrator data?	
Impacts and responses	Respondents are asked to explain how the experience impacted them. Respondents are asked whether or not they reported the experience, and, if not, to select reasons for choosing not to report.
Relevant definitions/survey questions	APAN describes anti-Palestinian racism (APR) as 'a form of racism that silences, excludes, erases, stereotypes, defames or dehumanises Palestinians or their narratives. APR doesn't just impact Palestinians, our allies are also deeply impacted by this form of hate.'
Explicitly mentions racism?	Explicit focus on anti-Palestinian racism in its interpersonal, institutional, and structural forms

Australia Palestine Advocacy Network

Anti-Palestinian Racism in Schools Register

The Anti-Palestinian Racism in Schools Register collected information on interpersonal and systemic anti-Palestinian racism and discrimination in schools, including its nature, location and frequency, and impacts on students, teachers, school support staff, and parents and guardians. Anonymous data was used in published research and reporting by academics, and to inform advocacy for anti-racism action and public policy. This initiative is non-ongoing and has been subsumed into the broader Anti-Palestinian Racism Register.

Year established: 2024

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health		Online		Hate	x
Education	x	Housing		Other public or private services			

Scope	Anti-Palestinian racism in schools (early childhood to schools)
Who can report?	Teachers, school support staff, parents and guardians, and university students who experienced or have personal knowledge of an anti-Palestinian racism incident
Region	National, with open-ended options to input state and local-level information about incident location
Reporting options	Google form
Anonymous reporting option (including use of pseudonyms)	No (requires verification of respondent identity)
Intersectional data	Nil
Language options	English
Perpetrator data?	
Impacts and responses	Respondents are asked to explain how the experience impacted them and whether or not they reported their experience
Relevant definitions/survey questions	
Explicitly mentions racism?	Explicit focus on anti-Palestinian racism in its interpersonal, institutional, and structural forms

Executive Council of Australian Jewry

Antisemitism Reporting Hub

The Executive Council of Australian Jewry monitors antisemitism in Australia. In the past, it has collected antisemitism data through its contact form, email, and through partnership with state-based Community Security Groups and the Online Hate Prevention Institute. Its new Antisemitism Reporting Hub collects reports of antisemitic incidents. Information collected include date, location, nature, and relevant evidence. Data is published anonymously in annual reporting and shared confidentially with other Jewish community organisations, including state peak Jewish bodies, local community security groups, and sector groups such as the Australasian Union of Jewish Students and the Australian Academic Alliance Against Antisemitism.

Year established: 1990

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Online	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x	Other public or private services	x		

Scope	Antisemitism
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced, witnessed, or knows of an antisemitic incident
Region	National, with options to input state and local-level information about incident location
Reporting options	Website form
Anonymous reporting option (including use of pseudonyms)	No (requires verification of respondent identity)
Intersectional data	Nil
Language options	English
Perpetrator data?	
Impacts and responses	Respondents are asked if they reported the incident to a Community Security Group, police, the place where it happened, affected institutions or people, or other.
Relevant definitions/survey questions	Incidents are classified as anti-Jewish if they meet the definition of racist violence and categories developed by the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission's Racist Violence: Report of the National Inquiry into Racist Violence in Australia (1991): specific act of violence, intimidation, or harrassment carried out against an individual, group, or organisation (or their property) on the basis of race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin. 'Discourse' is classified as anti-Jewish if it meets the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's Working Definition of Antisemitism.
Explicitly mentions racism?	Explicit focus on antisemitism as a form of racism

Community Security Group Victoria and Hatzolah Melbourne

Jewish Emergency App (JEAP)

The JEAP primarily provides quick access to Community Security Group (CSG), Hatzolah, and Triple Zero hotlines for medical or security-related emergencies, while also offering an option to report antisemitic incidents across settings to the CSG. Information collected include incident location, nature, and relevant evidence, and can be shared with the broader Jewish community in Victoria via application alerts.

Year established: 2020, relaunched in 2025

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Online		Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x	Other public or private services	x		

Scope	Antisemitism
Who can report?	Jewish individuals in Victoria
Region	Victoria, with options to input state and local-level information, including GPS location, about the incident, target, and/or alleged perpetrator
Reporting options	Phone, Mobile app
Anonymous reporting option (including use of pseudonyms)	No (personal information like GPS locations are recorded)
Intersectional data	Nil
Language options	English
Perpetrator data?	Respondents can report an alleged perpetrator's (described as a 'suspicious person') ethnicity, gender, height, age, build, any distinguishing features (e.g. clothes or accessories)
Impacts and responses	Nil
Relevant definitions/survey questions	The CSG largely follows the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's Working Definition of Antisemitism. It defines an incident as antisemitic if it expressed anti-Jewish hate; expresses intimidation towards a person where there is evidence beyond reasonable doubt that the individual was intimidated because of their real or perceived association with Judaism; expresses support or gestures associated with radical ideologies or extremist views (e.g. Hitler salute, Hamas flag); representations of Zionism and Israel (as a whole) connected with the Holocaust or Nazism; expressions of anti-Israel hate targeted towards someone solely because they are Jewish and do not display any connection to Israel.
Explicitly mentions racism?	Explicit focus on antisemitism as a form of racism

The Equity Institute Limited

The Racism Register

The Racism Register collects reports of any form of racism, as well as any intersections with other forms of discrimination. Information collected include incident location, nature, alleged perpetrator, experiences with reporting, impacts, and the respondent's background information. Data collected is published anonymously in annual reports.

Year established: 2025

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Online	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x	Other public or private services	x		

Scope	All forms of racism and any intersecting forms of discrimination
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced, or witnessed, any form of racism (including young people and kids under 18 years old)
Region	National, with open-ended options to input state and local-level location details about the incident, target, and alleged perpetrator
Reporting options	Website form
Anonymous reporting option (including use of pseudonyms)	Yes
Intersectional data	Respondents are asked about their age, race and ethnicity (as two distinct questions), and gender. Respondents are also asked if the incident involved other forms of discrimination (e.g. sexism, ageism, ableism, religious discrimination, homophobia, transphobia, language or accent discrimination, tribe, clan, caste, ethnicity discrimination, or other).
Language options	English
Perpetrator data?	Respondents are asked to report who committed the racism (e.g. colleague, stranger, customer, teacher, law enforcement officer) and whether this person was in a position of power. Respondents can also share the name(s) of the alleged perpetrator.
Impacts and responses	Respondents are asked if they reported the experience, how the experience made them feel, and whether they took any additional actions afterwards (e.g. formal reports)
Relevant definitions/survey questions	Nil
Explicitly mentions racism?	Focuses on interpersonal, institutional and structural forms of racism

Online Hate Prevention Institute (OHPI)

Fight Against Hate

The OHPI collects reports of online incidents of antisemitism, racism against First Peoples, and Islamophobia. Information collected include the link to the website hosting the reported content and the reporter's classification of the incident type. Most data is collected pro-actively, with a small number of reports made through the Fight Against Hate platform. Antisemitism data is shared through a formal partnership with the Executive Council of Australian Jewry.

Year established: 2014

Areas of Life

Employment		Health		Online	x	Hate	x
Education		Housing		Other public or private services	x		

Scope	Online antisemitism, racism against First Nations peoples, and Islamophobia
Who can report?	Anyone who knows of antisemitic, anti-Indigenous, and/or Islamophobic incidents online
Region	Online
Reporting options	Website form
Anonymous reporting option (including use of pseudonyms)	Yes
Intersectional data	Varies
Language options	English
Perpetrator data?	
Impacts and responses	
Relevant definitions/survey questions	For antisemitism incidents, data is categorised according to the subcategories of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's Working Definition of Antisemitism. OHPI's more recent reports use 'anti-Muslim hate' to intentionally capture hatred towards Muslims, rather than Islam broadly.
Explicitly mentions racism?	Explicit focus on racism as it affects different communities.

Asian Australian Alliance

COVID-19 Coronavirus Racism Incident Report Tracker/Survey

The Tracker/Survey collected information about incidents of anti-Asian racism (that may or may not be directly related to the COVID-19 pandemic). Information collected include incident location, nature, and any follow-up actions after the incident. Data collected was published in the AAA's reports. This data mechanism is not a routine, ongoing initiative.

Year established: 2020

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health	x	Online	x	Hate	x
Education	x	Housing	x	Other public or private services	x		

Scope	Anti-Asian racism
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced, or witnessed or know of, an anti-Asian racism incident
Region	National, with option to input state and local-level data about incident location
Reporting options	Website form
Anonymous reporting option (including use of pseudonyms)	Yes
Intersectional data	Respondents are asked to share the cultural background, age, gender, and international student status of the target
Language options	English, Traditional Chinese, Simplified Chinese, Korean
Perpetrator data?	Respondents are asked to share information about the alleged perpetrator e.g. if they were a family member, friend, colleague, acquaintance, or other
Impacts and responses	Respondents are asked whether or not they reported the incident to the police.
Relevant definitions/survey questions	Respondents are asked to describe the incident e.g. racial slurs/name-calling; physical intimidation; verbal threats; shunning; exclusion from settings; workplace discrimination; graffiti
Explicitly mentions racism?	Stronger focus on interpersonal forms of racism

Diversity Arts Australia

Tracking Racism in the Arts & Creative Sectors: Incident Report Survey

The Survey collects anonymous incident reports of racial discrimination in the creative sectors. Information is collected about demographics, the incident and its nature (interpersonal, exclusion, or structural discrimination), the alleged perpetrator, impacts, and reporting experiences. Data collected is regularly reported to Diversity Arts Australia's communities and inform the organisation's advocacy for systemic change, awareness-raising efforts, and knowledge-sharing with governments, the arts and creative industries, and relevant anti-discrimination and human rights bodies.

Year established: 2025

Areas of Life

Employment	x	Health		Online	x	Hate	x
Education		Housing		Other public or private services	x		

Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report?	Anyone who experienced, knows of a racism incident in the create sectors
Region	National, with options to input state and local-level location details about the incident and target of racism
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option (including use of pseudonyms)	Yes
Intersectional data	Respondents are asked to share Indigenous status, self-identified cultural backgrounds (ethnicity, language, or otherwise), gender identity, migration and/or forced migration experiences, disability, and age of the target
Language options	English
Perpetrator data?	Respondents are asked to share high-level information about the alleged perpetrator, i.e. whether they are an individual, organisation or institution, business, or other entity. Respondents are encouraged to describe roles and positions instead of including personal names to maintain confidentiality.
Impacts and responses	Respondents are asked about the emotional, professional, physical, or other impacts the incident had on the target and/or other relevant people, as well as whether they reported the incident elsewhere, and if so, where.
Relevant definitions/survey questions	Respondents are asked to describe the type of incident, e.g. racist language or hate speech; discrimination in relation to casting, funding, or workplace; harassment or intimidation; exclusion from opportunities; vandalism or damage to property; victimisation; or others.
Explicitly mentions racism?	Focuses on interpersonal, institutional and structural forms of racism

Other initiatives

Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation, Monash University

Gen08 and Gen17 Australian Jewish population surveys

The two iterations of the Australian Jewish Community Survey, Gen08 and Gen17, collected data to improve understanding of the demographic and changing patterns within Jewish communities in Australia. Aside from survey responses, findings were informed by other data sources, including the Australian Census, focus groups, and consultations with organisational leaders. Survey data collected include information on Jewish identities, education, communal life, socioeconomic backgrounds, experiences of antisemitism, immigration experiences, and connections with Israel. Survey findings were used to inform community planning and initiatives.

Year established: 2008 and 2017

Areas of Life

Justice		Education	x	Housing		Hate	x
Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	Unknown
Scope	Antisemitism
Who can report or participate?	Individuals self-identifying as Jewish (with eligibility assessed by a series of questions)
Region	National (Sample size of 8,621 in 2017)
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Jumbunna Institute of Indigenous Education and Research, University of Technology Sydney

Gari Yala – Speak the Truth: Centring the Work Experiences of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Australians Survey

Gari Yala (Speak the Truth) is an Indigenous-led and overseen survey on the experiences of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples in Australian workplaces. Data collected include demographic information (including Indigenous identities and cultures), experiences of racism and discrimination, the state of cultural safety at workplaces, workplace support, wellbeing, and other employment experiences. Findings are published in survey reports and data collected inform recommendations for organisations.

Year established: 2020

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing		Hate	
Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	Yes
Scope	Racism against First Peoples in employment
Who can report or participate?	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander individuals who were employed at the time of responding or had been employed in the past 2 years
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Media Diversity Australia

Who Gets to Tell Australian Stories?

The two iterations of *Who Gets To Tell Australian Stories?* (2020 and 2022) are studies on diverse representation in Australian news and current affairs television. Aside from a mapping exercise of current representation on screen, the studies collected data via several surveys and interviews. These included a survey of media viewers on their attitudes on Indigenous and 'non-European' cultural diversity in news and current affairs, three surveys of media staff on diverse representation on screen, workforce diversity, and leadership representation, as well as interviews with regional editorial leaders on perceptions of Indigenous and diverse representation. Information is collected on a broad range of topics, including perceptions and attitudes towards diversity, barriers to achieving diverse representation, and racism embedded in employment cycles. Data collected is published in reports and are used to identify opportunities for improvement and evaluate progress in the sector.

Year established: 2020

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing		Hate	
Employment	x	Health		Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	Biennial
Scope	All forms of racism in the media sector
Who can report or participate?	Media viewers, Media staff, Regional editorial leaders
Region	National
Reporting options	Surveys, Interviews
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Reconciliation Australia

Australian Reconciliation Barometer

The Australian Reconciliation Barometer is a national study that measures the progress of reconciliation between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and non-Indigenous Australians across five dimensions, attitudes and perceptions that communities hold about each other, and key issues affecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander people. Information collected includes First Peoples' experiences of racism (nature, perpetrator, structural racism, etc.), as well as general attitudes towards the five dimensions of reconciliation (race relations, equality and equity, unity, institutional integrity, and historical acceptance), and demographics. Data collected is analysed and published in regular reports.

Year established: 2008

Areas of Life

Justice	x	Education	x	Housing	x	Hate	x
Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	Biennial
Scope	Racism against First Peoples
Who can report or participate?	All
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey, Phone interviews with some First Nations participants
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Reconciliation Australia

Workplace Reconciliation Barometer

The Workplace Reconciliation Barometer measures perceptions and attitudes of employees in organisations with a Reconciliation Action Plan and monitors reconciliation initiatives in the workplace. Information is collected about employees' perceptions and knowledge of racism, awareness of colonial history and impacts, and perceptions of truth-telling efforts. Data collected is used to inform Reconciliation Australia's evaluation of its Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) program and work with specific partner organisations, stakeholders, and policy makers.

Year established: 2012

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing		Hate	x
Employment	x	Health		Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	Yes
Scope	Racism against First Peoples
Who can report or participate?	Employees at organisations with a Reconciliation Action Plan
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Women of Colour Australia

Women of Colour Australia Workplace Survey

The Women of Colour Australia Workplace Survey is a quantitative and longitudinal study that collects data about the experiences of women of colour in Australian workplaces. Information is collected about experiences of workplace discrimination, general experiences at work (satisfaction, cultural or other barriers, etc.), structural racism (leadership representation, diversity and inclusion trainings and policies, etc.), as well as identities and demographic information (e.g. age, location, visa status). Data collected is used to contribute to an evidence base that analyses patterns in women of colour's experiences and inform the development of community-led solutions.

Year established: 2021

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing		Hate	
Employment	x	Health		Other public or private services			

Routine initiative?	Yes
Scope	Racism against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and other racialised women in the workplace
Who can report or participate?	Employees who self-identify as a woman of colour (both First Peoples and non-Indigenous women)
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Zionist Federation of Australia

The Jewish University Experience Survey

The survey collected information about Jewish students’ experiences of antisemitism in Australian universities. Information was collected on various topics, including experiences of antisemitism (types and behaviours), incident details and perpetrators, experiences of reporting, and views on defining antisemitism. Survey data collected was published in a report.

Year established: 2023

Areas of Life

Justice		Education	x	Housing		Hate	x
Employment		Health		Other public or private services			

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	Antisemitism at universities
Who can report or participate?	All current students and students from a recent five year period at Australian universities who self-identify as Jewish
Region	Australian universities
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

University of Melbourne Student Union

Racism at the University of Melbourne Survey

The annual survey (except for 2024) collects information about student experiences of racism at the University of Melbourne. Information is collected on a range of topics, including demographics, experiences of racism across different university settings (general, classroom, etc.) and of different nature (systemic, overt racism, etc.), views on institutional responsibility to address racism and existing policies, experiences of and barriers to reporting racism, and recommendations for action. The data collected is published in annual survey reports.

Year established: 2021

Areas of Life

Justice		Education	x	Housing		Hate	x
Employment		Health		Other public or private services			

Routine initiative?	Annual
Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report or participate?	All current students and alumni at the University of Melbourne
Region	University of Melbourne
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Diversity Council Australia

Inclusion@Work Index

The Inclusion@Work Index is a biennial survey that measures and tracks the state of inclusion in the Australian workforce. Information collected includes demographic data, workers' assessment of workplace inclusivity, experiences of racism and/or other forms of discrimination, and workers' evaluation of diversity and inclusion policies in the workplace. The data collected is used to track progress in promoting workforce inclusion, and map how workplace inclusion and exclusion impact both employees and business performance. High-level findings are made public with the full data analysis only made available to Diversity Council Australia members.

Year established: 2017

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing		Hate	x
Employment	x	Health		Other public or private services			

Routine initiative?	Biennial
Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report or participate?	A nationally representative sample of 3,000 Australian workers
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Medical Board of Australia

Medical Training Survey (MTS)

The Medical Training Survey is a national and profession-wide survey that collects data on the direct experiences of doctors in training and the quality of medical training in Australia. Information is collected on demographics, experiences of racism and discrimination (e.g., rates, alleged perpetrator information, complaints-handling, impacts, structural protections against racism), and various aspects of medical training, including training curriculum, workplace environment and culture, patient safety, and different stages of training or supervision. Survey findings are used to identify issues in and opportunities to strengthen medical training, as well as improve the culture of medicine. Aggregated data collected is published in reports and made available for longitudinal and/or personalised analysis via the MTS Dashboard.

Year established: 2019

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing		Hate	x
Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services			

Routine initiative?	Yes
Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report or participate?	Doctors in training
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

NSW Nurses and Midwives' Association (NSWNMA)

Survey of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and culturally and linguistically diverse nurses, midwives and assistants in nursing/midwifery

The two iterations of NSWNMA's surveys collected information about their membership's experiences of racism in the workplace. Data was collected on demographics (Indigenous status and racialised backgrounds), workplace settings, and experiences of both interpersonal and structural racism at work (nature, redress, complaints-handling, organisational racial literacy, etc.). Data is used to inform recommendations for change and are published in relevant survey reports.

Year established: 2019

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing		Hate	x
Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services			

Routine initiative?	Unknown
Scope	All forms of racism in the workplace
Who can report or participate?	NSWNMA members
Region	NSW
Reporting options	Survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Centre Against Racial Profiling

Racial Profiling Data Monitoring Project

The Centre Against Racial Profiling is a research institute that examines racial profiling by police in Victoria. It uses data obtained from freedom of information requests on police searches without warrants and the use of force, including data about police-perceived ethnicity of targets (where available), as well as ancestry responses to the Australian Census. The Centre also draws from data gathered from surveys and research on public experiences with the police and qualitative sources such as newspapers, inquest and court findings, and personal accounts. The Centre provides various stakeholders (including communities, governments, journalists, human rights commissions, oversight bodies, and lawyers) access to its data. The Centre also provides transparent analysis that tracks differences in police treatment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and other racialised communities in Victoria, compared with White people (e.g., rates of police searches, use of force disproportionality ratios, and annual data).

Year established: 2024

Areas of Life

Justice	x	Education		Housing		Hate	
Employment		Health		Other public or private services			

Routine initiative?	Yes
Scope	All forms of racism within certain policing practices
Who can report or participate?	N/A
Region	Victoria
Reporting options	N/A
Anonymous reporting option?	N/A
Language options	N/A

Federation of Ethnic Communities' Councils of Australia (FECCA)

National Community Pulse Survey

The survey examined how people experience belonging, navigate difference, and feel supported in engaging in everyday respectful and constructive interactions within communities, workplaces, families, public spaces, and online. The survey collected information about demographics (e.g., age, gender, place of birth, residency status, Indigenous status, cultural and/or linguistic backgrounds), experiences of racism and discrimination, sense of belonging and identity, views on the state of discrimination and social cohesion, and experiences with navigating differences in interactions. Survey findings were used to inform FECCA's submission to the Royal Commission on Antisemitism and Social Cohesion and broader work on building social cohesion.

Year established: 2026

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing		Hate	x
Employment		Health		Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report or participate?	Anyone
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Australian Human Rights Commission

Racism@Uni: A National Study for Change

The Racism@Uni Study was a landmark study into the prevalence, nature, and impact of racism at Australian universities. The Study consisted of various data collection components, including a national online survey and focus groups. The national survey collected information from students and staff on a wide range of issues, including experiences of racism across university settings (classroom, campus, university residence, etc.), nature and type of racism (interpersonal, institutional, structural), experiences of intersectional discrimination, impacts, experiences with complaints-handling mechanisms, evaluation of university policies and actions against racism, and demographics. The focus groups similarly covered experiences of racism, with emphasis on community-specific, intersectional, and systemic experiences. Data collected informed the Study's recommendations for governments and the higher education sector, and key data were published in a final report. The full survey dataset will be made available for research access via the Australian Data Archives following de-identification of the data.

Year established: 2025-26

Areas of Life

Justice		Education	x	Housing	x	Hate	x
Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	All forms of racism in universities
Who can report or participate?	All current staff and students at 42 of the 43 universities who chose to participate in the Study (survey); Current staff and students, as well as students from the last three years, from focus communities (focus groups)
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey; Focus groups
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes (survey)
Language options	English

Dr. Leia Greenslade and Professor Linda Briskman

Not in Our Name: Jewish Australians Speak Out Study

The Study explores the views and experiences of Australian Jews who oppose Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Territories of Palestine in relation to the topics of Jewish identity, Zionism, activism, and dissent. The Study collected information through a national online survey and a series of qualitative interviews. Data was collected on topics including experiences of antisemitism and its impacts, Jewish identity, views on Zionism, Israel, and antisemitism, and community engagement. Study findings informed the development of recommendations for various stakeholders (e.g., Jewish community organisations and leaders, policymakers, media, interfaith stakeholders, and research institutions) and were published in a report.

Year established: 2026

Areas of Life

Justice	x	Education		Housing		Hate	x
Employment		Health		Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	Antisemitism
Who can report or participate?	Jewish Australians with dissenting views on Israeli policy
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey; Interviews
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes (survey)
Language options	English

Scanlon Foundation Research Institute

Multiculturalism in Focus: Migrants' Sense of Belonging Study

Commissioned by the Department of Home Affairs and conducted by the Scanlon Research Institute, this Study collects information on how migrants from Australia's fastest-growing communities experience belonging, social connections, and civic participation. The Study analyses existing data from the Scanlon Mapping Social Cohesion survey and conducts a further series of interviews. Data is collected and collated on areas including demographics (such as employment and education, English proficiency, citizenship, level of socio-economic disadvantage, common visa trajectories), experiences of racism and discrimination, and sense of belonging and connection. Study findings and data are published in final reports.

Year established: 2025

Areas of Life

Justice		Education	x	Housing	x	Hate	x
Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	Annual
Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report or participate?	Recruited interviewees from focus communities (interview component)
Region	National
Reporting options	Interview
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English with interpreter services available

Scanlon Foundation Research Institute

The Mapping Social Cohesion Study

The annual survey measures social cohesion in Australia across five domains (belonging, worth, social inclusion and justice, participation, and acceptance and rejection, which include attitudes to immigrant diversity, support for minorities, and experience of discrimination). Questions cover a range of topics, including experiences of racism (at work, physical abuse, exclusion, etc.), demographics (socio-economic background, language spoken at home, place of birth, education), and attitudes towards issues such as the state of racism and trust in governments. Data collected is used to track each domain's progress over time, identify differences and potential drivers of social cohesion, and inform the Scanlon-Monash Index of Social Cohesion.

Year established: 2007

Areas of Life

Justice		Education	x	Housing	x	Hate	x
Employment	x	Health		Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	Annual
Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report or participate?	Panel members of the Social Research Centre's <i>Life in Australia</i> , a recruited group of Australians who have immigrated over the years from Africa, the Middle East, and India, and a sample of conservative and minor party voters and non-voting adults for parallel comparison
Region	National
Reporting options	Online surveys, Telephone surveys (landline and mobile)
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English, with the shorter survey conducted with recruited participants of African, Middle Eastern, and Indian backgrounds available in four different languages (including English)

Challenging Racism Project, Western Sydney University

The Rider and Driver Experiences of Racism in Uber Project

The project examined the nature of racism experienced by migrant Uber drivers in Australia. Information was collected on Uber drivers' employment experiences, including entry into the job market, job precarity, and exposure to negative experiences (e.g., verbal abuse and threats, dangerous rider behavior, in relation to reporting racism). The project and analysis are currently underway, with interim findings and data published in articles.

Year established: 2019

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing		Hate	x
Employment	x	Health		Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	Racism experienced by migrant Uber drivers
Who can report or participate?	Migrant Uber drivers
Region	National
Reporting options	Unknown (project is underway)
Anonymous reporting option?	Unknown (project is underway)
Language options	Unknown (project is underway)

Challenging Racism Project, Western Sydney University

The 'Mixed-race' young Australians' experiences of racism, identity and belonging in multicultural Australia Project

The project examines the experiences of young 'mixed-race' Australians and consists of a national survey and interviews. The project is in progress and will provide national-level mixed-method empirical data about the respondents' experiences of racism (including the type, frequency, and location of incidents, and variations across subgroups by gender, age, and ethnicity), the impacts of racism on targets (e.g., access to social and economic opportunities, sense of identity, and feelings of belonging) on social cohesion, respondents' experiences with negotiating their identities and intersectional subject positions (across race, ethnicity, class, gender, etc.), and any new insights on anti-racism in Australia.

Year established: 2021

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing		Hate	x
Employment		Health		Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	Racism experienced by young 'mixed-race' Australians
Who can report or participate?	Young 'mixed-race' Australians (15-35 years old)
Region	National
Reporting options	National survey, Interviews
Anonymous reporting option?	Unknown (project is underway)
Language options	Unknown (project is underway)

Challenging Racism Project, Western Sydney University

The Rethinking Multiculturalism / Re-Assessing Multicultural Education Project

The project examined the relation between perceptions of difference that shape teaching practice and the rationales of multicultural programs. Methods included a statewide survey of teachers, focus groups with teachers, parents, and students, and an analysis of policy discourse. The statewide survey collected information about teachers' demographics (language spoken, cultural identity, education, etc.), professional learning needs, student needs, understanding of multiculturalism-related concepts, and views on racism in NSW schools and broader society and multiculturalism. Project findings were published in reports and used to inform professional learning for teachers and Action Research Projects in schools that aimed to meet the diverse needs of students and improve teacher knowledge.

Year established: 2011

Areas of Life

Justice		Education	x	Housing		Hate	x
Employment		Health		Other public or private services			

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	Racism at schools
Who can report or participate?	All permanent teaching and executive staff in NSW public schools
Region	NSW public schools
Reporting options	Online surveys
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Challenging Racism Project, Western Sydney University

The Ethnic Discrimination in the Private Rental Housing Market Project

This project examines the racism that communities of Indian, Muslim, and/or Middle Eastern backgrounds face in accessing rental housing, including in comparison to Anglo-Australians' rental-seeking experiences. Paired testers of different ethnicities completed questionnaires about their experiences after contacting the same agents and inspecting the relevant rental properties. The questionnaires collected information about interactions with the rental agents, including whether the tester was offered individual appointments, proactively offered information about the inspected or other available properties, and supported in proceeding with the rental application. Data and findings from the project were published in academic publications and used to inform policy about fair access to housing.

Year established: 2013

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing	x	Hate	
Employment		Health		Other public or private services			

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	Racism against renters of Indian, Muslim, and/or Middle Eastern backgrounds
Who can report or participate?	Selected testers
Region	Sydney
Reporting options	Questionnaire
Anonymous reporting option?	No (selected testers)
Language options	English

Challenging Racism Project, Western Sydney University

The Ordinarity of Australian Muslims Project

The project examined the links between the experiences and attitudes of Australian Muslim communities, and collected data on a range of topics, including experiences of anti-Muslim racism, employment, community participation and engagement (including inter-faith contact), sense of belonging, views on the state of inter-faith relations, as well as demographics (including socio-economic status, cultural background, religiosity, and the religious practices).

Year established: 2011

Areas of Life

Justice	x	Education	x	Housing		Hate	x
Employment	x	Health		Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	Anti-Muslim racism
Who can report or participate?	Australian Muslim community members in Sydney
Region	Sydney
Reporting options	In-person surveys, Telephone surveys
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English (unknown from published information whether other languages were used)

**POLIS: The Centre for Social Policy Research,
Australian National University**

ANUPoll

ANUPoll is a quarterly survey of Australian public opinion on a range of issues that are of national importance, including population and diversity, national identity, injustices experienced by First Peoples communities, citizenship, and immigration. Questions mainly cover respondents' views and opinions on the issue at hand and are not consistently related to experiences or the state of racism and discrimination. Polling results are published regularly in reports.

Year established: 2008

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing		Hate	
Employment		Health		Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	Quarterly
Scope	Public opinion
Who can report or participate?	A national random sample of the adult population
Region	National
Reporting options	Telephone surveys
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Challenging Racism Project, Western Sydney University

The Geographies of Racism National Data Set

The survey measured respondents' attitudes towards cultural diversity, cultural privilege, the extent of racism, tolerance of specific cultural groups, and cultural mixing, as well as experiences of racism (form, contexts, responses). Information was collected on various topics, including demographics (country of birth, use of language other than English, Indigenous status, etc.), experiences of racism (form, location, impacts, responses, etc.), and indicators of racist attitudes. Data collected were used to create regional datasets that contain profiles and characteristics of racism for regions across Australia, which informed the development of region-specific responses to racism. Datasets and findings was published in reports and are publicly available.

Year established: 2001

Areas of Life

Justice	x	Education	x	Housing	x	Hate	x
Employment	x	Health		Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report or participate?	A national sample
Region	National
Reporting options	Telephone surveys, Collation of regional datasets
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Challenging Racism Project, Western Sydney University

The Cyber Racism and Community Resilience Research Project

The survey focused on cyber-racism, including its production, prevalence, user exposure, and strategies for responding to and limiting their negative impacts. It collected data on user experiences of encountering and responding to cyber-racism (including impacts of encounters, evaluation of existing regulations, and encounters with or experiences of anti-racism online). Questions covered a range of topics, including the nature of online racism (name-calling, exclusion, violent incitement, discrimination, etc.), impacts (e.g., on sense of wellbeing and belonging), and the actions taken by respondents (report, formal complaint, ignore, engage with, etc.). Findings were collected and documented in a report and informed the development of an academic book of the same title.

Year established: 2013

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing		Hate	x
Employment		Health		Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	All forms of racism online
Who can report or participate?	A sample reflective of the Australian demographics (aged 15-54 as at the 2011 Census), and another self-nominated sample of members from communities significantly at risk of racism (including, First Peoples and Australians of North African and Middle Eastern, South-East Asian, North-East Asian, and/or Southern and Central Asian backgrounds)
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated

The Australian Survey of Social Attitudes

The survey collects information on the social attitudes, beliefs, and opinions of Australians on a special topic each year, including how these views change over time and compare with other societies. Relevant selected topics include national identity, citizenship, and religion, but questions do not directly cover experiences of racism and discrimination. Data is made available for research access via the Australian Data Archive and has been used by various government agencies and civil society organisations.

Year established: 2003

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing		Hate	
Employment		Health		Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	Annual
Scope	Views on immigration, national identity, and religion
Who can report or participate?	A random sample from the Australian Electoral Roll
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Challenging Racism Project, Western Sydney University

Face Up to Racism Project

The Face Up to Racism National Survey measured the extent and variation of racist attitudes and experiences in Australia, including participants' attitudes towards cultural diversity, discomfort or intolerance of specific communities, ideology of nation, perceptions of Anglo-Celtic cultural privilege, belief in racialism, racial separatism and racial hierarchy, and experiences of being targeted by racism (including circumstances of the incident, areas of life affected, frequency, responses to the incidents by targets and witnesses, and impacts). Survey findings were published in a report and were used to inform a 2017 SBS documentary, *Is Australia Racist?* (a program to encourage greater understanding about and support for inclusion).

Year established: 2015-16

Areas of Life

Justice	x	Education	x	Housing	x	Hate	x
Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report or participate?	Any adults above the age of 18
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

POLIS: The Centre for Social Policy Research, Australian National University

Speak Out Against Racism (SOAR) Study

The SOAR Study consisted of a survey and a pilot school-based bystander intervention program focusing on understanding and addressing racism and bystander responses in Australian schools. It was a population-representative survey that collected information (including demographic data on racialised backgrounds) about the experiences, attitudes, and intended behaviours of year 5–9 students and teachers in New South Wales and Victorian government schools about racism and racial discrimination, prosocial behaviour, bystander responses, health and wellbeing, and school connectedness. Data collected was published in a report and informed the development and evaluation of the pilot program.

Year established: 2017

Areas of Life

Justice		Education	x	Housing		Hate	x
Employment		Health		Other public or private services			

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report or participate?	Year 5-9 students and teachers in NSW and VIC government schools
Region	NSW and VIC government schools
Reporting options	Survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Unknown (findings and methodology reports no longer publicly available)
Language options	English

National Centre for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Wellbeing Research, Australian National University

Mayi Kuwayu: The National Study of Aboriginal and Torres Strait and Islander Wellbeing

The Mayi Kuwayu Study is a three-yearly longitudinal study designed, led, and controlled by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander researchers and collects information about how Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture links to health and wellbeing. Data is collected on a range of topics, including identity and Country, language use, cultural knowledge and practice, family and community, demographics (gender, sexuality, age, accommodation, etc), disability, employment, education, engagement with criminal justice systems, health, experiences of accessing healthcare, experiences of racism and discrimination (including systemic racism, such as forcibly relocation and stolen generations), and caring and wellbeing support. Participants can also choose to link their survey data with their health records. Data collected is used to inform research about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health and wellbeing and is open for researcher access via an application process.

Year established: 2018 (pilot survey in 2019)

Areas of Life

Justice	x	Education	x	Housing	x	Hate	x
Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	Triennial
Scope	Racism against First Peoples
Who can report or participate?	Any Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person who is 16 years or older
Region	National
Reporting options	Paper form, Online form, Phone
Anonymous reporting option?	No (respondents will need to write their full names and addresses)
Language options	English

Migrant Justice Institute

National Temporary Migrant Work Survey

The Survey collects information about migrants' experiences of work in Australia post-COVID, in particular around job nature, barriers at work (e.g., noncompliance with workplace laws), and migrants' response to barriers. Information is collected on a range of topics, including demographics (visa status, gender, nationality, age, location, year of arrival, education details for current international students), details about participants' lowest paid job (including nature, structure, wages and entitlements), any experiences with employer coercion, forced labour, and modern slavery, safety and injury in the workplace, access to medical care, employment-related problems in accommodation, experiences seeking assistance with wage recovery, outcomes of and/or barriers to help-seeking, and knowledge of workplace rights and entitlements. The data collected informed the development of a report and a set of recommendations, which are made publicly available alongside more detailed datasets.

Year established: 2024

Areas of Life

Justice		Education	x	Housing	x	Hate	x
Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services			

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	Racism against migrant workers who held/hold temporary visas
Who can report or participate?	Anyone 18 years and over who had worked in Australia while holding a temporary visa
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English, Mandarin, Spanish, Nepali, Tamil and Arabic

University of Melbourne and Tenants Victoria

Rental racism in Victoria

The University of Melbourne and Tenants Victoria examined racial discrimination in Victoria’s rental market. Through an anonymous online survey and dedicated focus groups with Victorian renters from racialised communities (Pakistani, Middle Eastern, Hazara, Southeast Asian and Sudanese), the study explored interpersonal, institutional, structural, and cultural forms of racism within the rental sector. Information was collected about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, gender, age, country of birth, year of arrival in Australia, and languages other than English used at home. The study documented perpetrators of rental racism, the personal and structural barriers to accessing housing, and the impacts or responses to rental racism. Data collected informed recommendations for reform and findings are publicly available.

Year established: 2025

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing	x	Hate	
Employment		Health		Other public or private services			

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	All forms of racism
Who can report or participate?	Any Victorian who had lived in rental in the last five years (144 survey respondents and 5 focus groups)
Region	Victoria
Reporting options	Online survey and focus groups
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

The National Indigenous Employment and Training Alliance

First Nations Employment Index

The First Nations Employment Index collects data on Australian workforce practices related to First Nations employment through an online survey and interviews every two years. Information is collected on recruitment, retention, professional development, leadership, workplace culture and inclusion, accountability, and First Nations community engagement. Data is collected on experiences of racism, assessments of cultural safety, and evaluation of policies and practices. Findings are published in reports and as an index, and are used to amplify First Nations voices, enhance non-First Nations-led employers' capability and accountability, and identify outcomes-based practices for First Nations employment.

Year established: 2022

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing		Hate	x
Employment	x	Health		Other public or private services			

Routine initiative?	Yes
Scope	Racism experienced by First Peoples in employment
Who can report or participate?	Both First Peoples and non-Indigenous employees at 34 participating organisations
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey; Interviews and focus groups
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English

Scanlon Foundation Research Institute

The Refugee Experiences in Australia Study

This study examines the settlement and integration journey of refugee and humanitarian migrants in Australia in the last 10 years through surveys, interviews, and focus groups. Data is collected on a range of topics, including demographics, economic participation, health and wellbeing, education, language and digital literacy, housing and transport, belonging, social connections, community engagement, access to institutions, and safety and security. Findings have been published in a report and informed evaluations against the Department of Home Affairs' Refugee and Humanitarian Settlement and Integration Outcomes Framework.

Year established: 2022

Areas of Life

Justice		Education	x	Housing	x	Hate	x
Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	Study previously held in 2022 and 2024 but unclear at this stage if a routine initiative
Scope	Racism experienced by refugees and humanitarian migrants
Who can report or participate?	A resident in Australia above 18 years of age who have been granted a refugee or non-refugee humanitarian visa between 1 June 2011 and 31 December 2023
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey, Interviews and focus groups
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English, Arabic, Dari, Burmese, Hazaragi, Karen, Swahili, Tigrinya, Nepali, Assyrian, and Chin Haka

Lowy Institute

Being Chinese in Australia: Public Opinion in Chinese Communities Survey

The Study surveys Chinese-Australians on how they see Australia and their place in it, how they consume news and information, and how they view the wider world. Information is collected on a range of topics, including demographics, experiences of racial discrimination (unequal treatment broadly, physical threats or attacks, and name-calling), sense of national and local community belonging, trust in institutions domestically and globally, views on foreign policy and relations, and media use and news habits. Data findings are compared with population-level data in Australia and published in reports.

Year established: 2021

Areas of Life

Justice		Education		Housing		Hate	x
Employment		Health		Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	No (study was previously completed in 2021, 2022, and 2023)
Scope	Racism experienced by people of self-identified Chinese backgrounds
Who can report or participate?	Adults of various resident statuses in Australia who self-identify as being of Chinese heritage
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	English, Simplified Chinese, and Traditional Chinese

Settlement Services International and Institute for Culture and Society, Western Sydney University

The Foundations for Belonging Study

The Study focuses on capturing and understanding refugees' social connections and their access to rights and fulfilment of responsibilities. The study examines different areas of life and experiences, including the experiences of women and digital inclusion, family separation and reunion during the COVID-19 pandemic, understanding of First Nations histories and issues, and the settlement experiences of refugees with disability. Data collection methods differ for different research focus areas, but surveys and focus groups were deployed for most years. Various First Nations research approaches, including yarning workshops, have been used to collect information about refugees' understandings of First Nations histories and knowledges. Survey and focus group data collected relate to respondents' ethnic, religious, and/or cultural backgrounds, social connections, trust in community stakeholders and public authorities, sense of belonging, experiences of living with a disability, barriers to accessing government services, access to and satisfaction in the areas of housing, employment, education, and health, and experiences of racism and discrimination. Findings across collection channels are analysed and published in reports.

Year established: 2020

Areas of Life

Justice	x	Education	x	Housing	x	Hate	x
Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	The study is held annually but each year focuses on different themes
Scope	Racism experienced by newly arrived refugees in Australia
Who can report or participate?	A purposive sample generated from SSI records of former participants in the Humanitarian Settlement Program (HSP)
Region	National
Reporting options	Telephone surveys, interviews, focus groups, and where relevant, First Nations-led yarning opportunities
Anonymous reporting option?	No
Language options	English and preferred languages

University of Wollongong, University of Melbourne, Western Sydney University, University of Newcastle, University of Sydney; Department of Home Affairs and four other partnering organisations

The Settling well in regional Australia: Experiences of people from refugee backgrounds Study

The Study provides a longitudinal and comparative assessment of the impacts of settlement, both for people from refugee backgrounds in regional Australia and for the communities in which they settle. Data is collected through a range of channels, including longitudinal surveys, interviews, focus group discussions, economic impact assessment, and demographic analyses, as well as participatory and creative methods such as photovoice, storytelling, drawing and mapping activities. Information is collected on the experiences of people from refugee backgrounds living in regional and rural Australia, including access to economic, social and cultural opportunities, health and wellbeing, experiences of racism and discrimination, housing, employment, education. Interim findings were compiled and published in an executive summary, with the full interim report available upon request.

Year established: 2022-2026

Areas of Life

Justice		Education	x	Housing	x	Hate	x
Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	Racism experienced by people of refugee backgrounds in regional and rural Australia
Who can report or participate?	People from refugee backgrounds living or had lived in regional and rural Australia
Region	Regional and rural Australia
Reporting options	Surveys, interviews, and focus groups
Anonymous reporting option?	Uncertain from the executive summary
Language options	English (availability of other languages uncertain from executive summary)

Monash University and Harmony Alliance

Migrant and refugee women in Australia: The safety and security study

The Study explores the experiences of migrant and refugee women in relation to safety and security. Survey data is collected on the topics of experiences of domestic and family violence, victimisation, interactions with police and the justice system, employment, as well as demographics (including age, sexual identity, disability, religion, language, resident status, country of birth, education). Data is analysed and published in a report.

Year established: 2020

Areas of Life

Justice	x	Education	x	Housing	x	Hate	x
Employment	x	Health	x	Other public or private services	x		

Routine initiative?	No
Scope	Racism experienced by migrant and refugee women
Who can report or participate?	Migrant and refugee women
Region	National
Reporting options	Online survey
Anonymous reporting option?	Yes
Language options	Arabic, Thai, Vietnamese, Farsi, Nepali, Simplified Chinese, Korean, Punjabi, English, Dari, and Swahili



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