

Data Bulletin 2023

Victorian Refugee Health Network
Data Bulletin: Q2 2023





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Humanitarian settlement data for Victoria

The Following report provides data on people from refugee backgrounds, including people seeking asylum settling in Victoria.

Australian Government Refugee and Humanitarian Program statistics

This population group includes people who have received refugee and humanitarian visas prior to travelling to Australia (subclasses 200, 201, 202, 203 & 204).

People who arrived in Australia in the second quarter of 2023 living in Victoria²

The following data is about Refugee and Humanitarian Program entrants who have arrived in Australia between 01/04/2023 and 30/06/2023 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/07/2023. Note that any cells that contain less than five have been suppressed (<5). Values that have not been provided and cannot be calculated are given as 'n.p.' (not provided).

Please note that data sets from Department of Home Affairs (DHA) only include those who have received refugee and humanitarian visas prior to travelling to Australia (subclasses 200, 201, 202, 203 & 204). This data does not include people who currently reside in Victoria who are on a temporary protection visa (449, 786, 790, 785), bridging visas or without a valid visa.

Table 1: Local Government Areas where people live who arrived in the second quarter of 2023: Top 10

Local Government Area	Visa Numbers				
	200	201	202	203	204
Casey	38	12	172	0	15
Wyndham	47	<5	72	26	31
Hume	48	0	76	0	6
Greater Dandenong	23	11	48	0	6
Darebin	52	<5	18	0	6
Whittlesea	36	<5	29	0	<5
Melton	<5	<5	44	<5	<5
Greater Geelong	32	0	11	0	11
Brimbank	21	<5	22	<5	5
Greater Shepparton	27	0	8	0	7
Grand Total	1,309 people				

As of 04/07/2023, approximately 70% of people on Visa Subclass (200, 201, 202, 203, 204) who settled in Victoria in the second quarter of 2023 were under 35 years of age.

Table 3: Main language spoken for those who arrived in the second quarter of 2023: Top 5

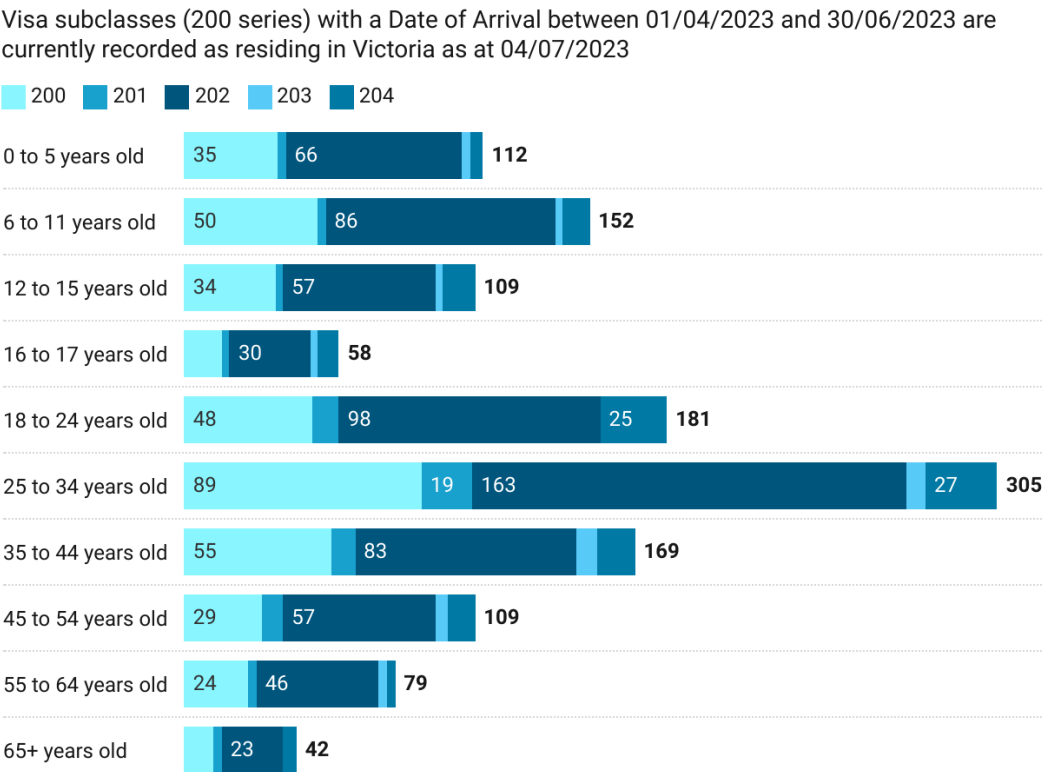
Main Language	Visa Numbers				
	200	201	202	203	204
Dari	92	19	231	0	30
Arabic	152	7	133	0	16
Hazaragi	9	<5	107	0	<15
Pashto	46	<10	54	0	0
Persian	21	0	18	0	17

Visa Subclass Information ¹		
Visa subclass number	Visa name	Details
200	Refugee	for people who the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has referred to Australia for assistance
201	In-Country Special Humanitarian	for people who are still living in their country and have been unable to leave
202	Global Special Humanitarian	for people who are outside Australia (offshore), living outside of their home country, subject to substantial discrimination in their home country amounting to a gross violation of their human rights, and proposed by an Australian citizen or Permanent resident, an Eligible New Zealand citizen, or an organisation based in Australia.
203	Emergency Rescue	which gives priority processing for people who are in immediate danger
204	Woman at Risk	for women who do not have the protection of a partner or a relative and are in danger of victimisation
866	Protection	for people who arrived in Australia on a valid visa and want to seek asylum

Table 2: Recorded gender of people living in Victoria who arrived in the second quarter of 2023

Gender	Visa Numbers				
	200	201	202	203	204
Female	186	32	341	16	83
Male	203	29	368	16	35
Total	389	61	709	32	118
Grand total	1,309 people				

Number of people who arrived in Australia in the second quarter of 2023 and currently reside in Victoria according to age group.



* These figures are approximations as any cells that have been suppressed were changed to a numerical value to present data in this map.
Chart: Victorian Refugee Health Network • Source: Department of Home Affairs Settlement Database • Created with Datawrapper

Interactive Map available at: <https://datawrapper.dwcdn.net/y2YHr/2/>

¹ <https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/what-we-do/refugee-and-humanitarian-program>
² Settlement Database, Australian Government Department of Home Affairs: settlement.data.request@homeaffairs.gov.au

People who arrived in Australia in the past year living in Victoria³

The following data is about Refugee and Humanitarian Program entrants who have arrived in Australia between 01/07/2022 and 30/06/2023 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/07/2023. Note that any cells that contain less than five have been suppressed (<5). Values that have not been provided and cannot be calculated are given as 'n.p.' (not provided). For the full data set please contact our team at Victorian Refugee Health Network (refugeehealth@foundationhouse.org.au).

Please note that this data set from DHA only include those who have received refugee and humanitarian visas prior to travelling to Australia (subclasses 200, 201, 202, 203 & 204). This data does not include people who currently reside in Victoria who are on a temporary protection visa (449, 786, 790, 785), bridging visas or without a valid visa.

Table 4: Country of birth of people who arrived in the past year and live in Victoria: Top 15

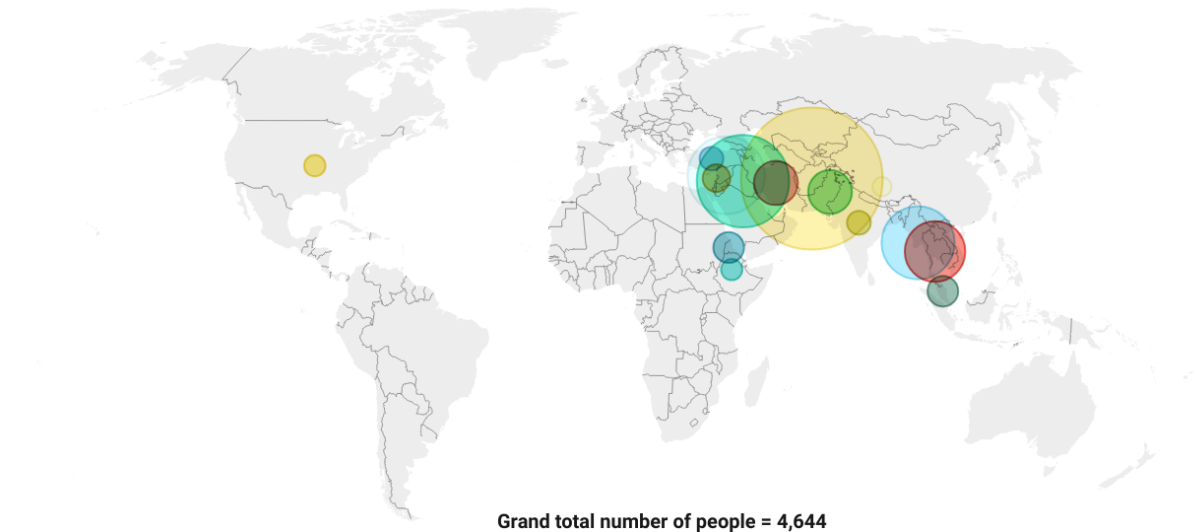
Country of Birth	Visa Numbers				
	200	201	202	203	204
Afghanistan	719	100	873	0	132
Iraq	257	42	442	0	10
Syrian Arab Republic	357	0	143	0	19
Myanmar	30	0	361	59	10
Thailand	22	0	285	0	0
Iran	54	0	51	0	50
Pakistan	97	0	53	0	<5
Eritrea	11	0	47	0	11
Malaysia	<5	0	66	0	0
Lebanon	40	0	14	0	0
Turkey	29	0	<5	<5	<5
India	<5	0	35	0	0
Congo, Dem Republic Of The	18	0	5	0	6
Ethiopia	6	0	20	0	<5
Tibet (So Stated)	0	0	22	0	0
Grand Total of all recorded LGA's	1,680	158	2,480	<64	260
	4,644				

Country of Birth (Top 15) Humanitarian Settlers who reside in Victoria and arrived in the past year

People on Refugee Category Visas (200 series) with a Date of Arrival between 01/07/2022 and 30/06/2023 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/07/2023

Country of Birth

AFGHANISTAN CONGO, DEM REPUBLIC OF THE ERITREA ETHIOPIA INDIA IRAN
IRAQ LEBANON MALAYSIA MYANMAR PAKISTAN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
THAILAND TIBET (SO STATED) TURKEY



* These figures are approximations as any cells that have been suppressed (<5) were changed to a numerical value (3) to present data in this map.

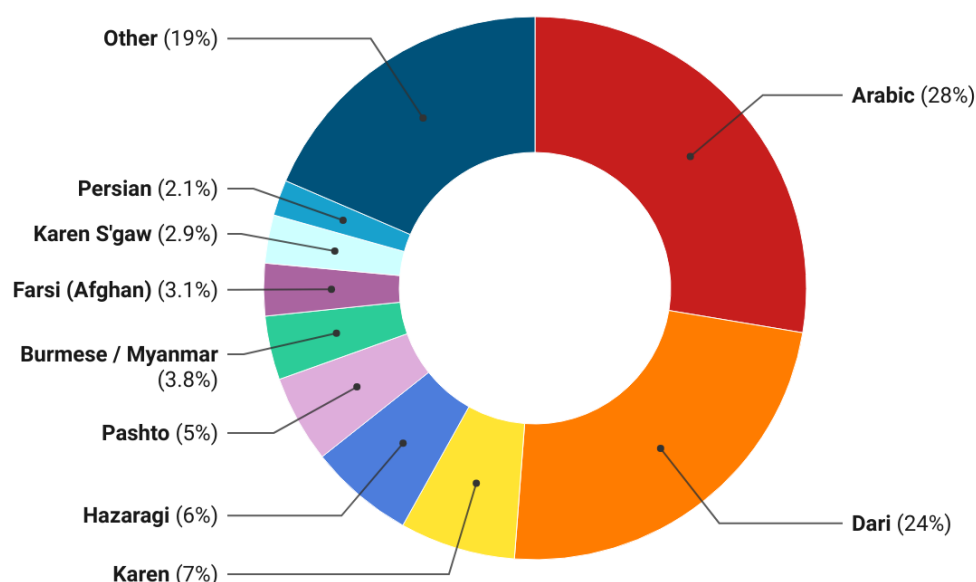
Map: Victorian Refugee Health Network • Source: Department of Home Affairs- Settlement Data • Created with Datawrapper

Interactive Map available at: <https://datawrapper.dwcdn.net/ssPzz/3/>

There are **4,644 people on Visa Subclass (200, 201, 202, 203, 204)** who have arrived in the past year and recorded as residing in Victoria.

Main Language Spoken for those who arrived in the past year

People on Visa subclass (200 series) who arrived in Australia between 01/07/2022 and 30/06/2023 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/07/2023



* These figures are approximations as any cells that have been suppressed (<5) were changed to a numerical value (3) to present data in this map.

Chart: Victorian Refugee Health Network • Source: Settlement Data Request- Department of Home Affairs • Created with Datawrapper

Interactive Map available at: <https://datawrapper.dwcdn.net/3AzxO/1/>

Table 5: Local Government Areas in Victoria where people live who arrived in the past year: Top 15

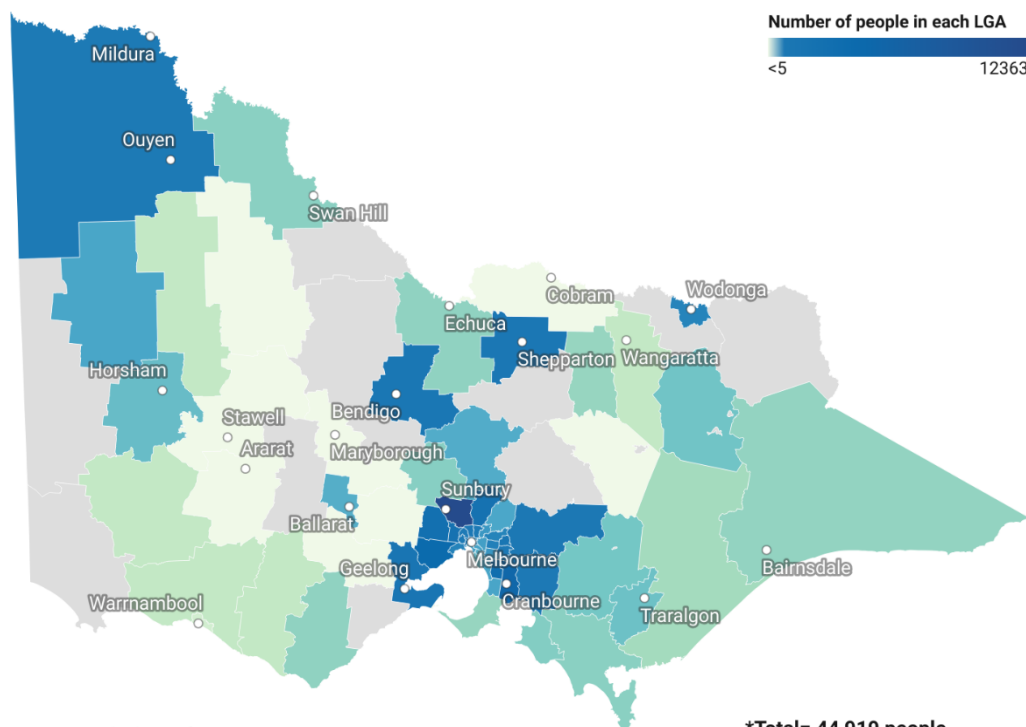
Local Government Area	Visa numbers				
	200	201	202	203	204
Casey	279	32	475	0	53
Hume	331	9	406	<5	14
Wyndham	173	13	294	48	42
Greater Dandenong	179	31	255	<5	35
Whittlesea	144	26	100	0	9
Greater Geelong	145	0	74	0	25
Greater Bendigo	25	0	164	0	<5
Melton	32	5	129	5	9
Brimbank	63	<5	78	5	10
Not Recorded	10	15	118	0	<5
Darebin	76	5	28	0	7
Greater Shepparton	76	0	16	0	17
Mildura	50	0	10	0	18
Cardinia	12	0	50	0	0
Maroondah	0	0	51	0	<5
Grand Total of all recorded LGA's	1,680	158	2,480	<64	260
	4,644				

³ Settlement Database, Australian Government Department of Home Affairs: settlement.data.request@homeaffairs.gov.au

People who arrived in Australia in the past 10 years living in Victoria⁴

Humanitarian settlers in Victorian Local Government Areas over the last 10 years.

Humanitarian settlers with a Date of Arrival between 01/07/2013 and 30/06/2023 are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/07/2023.



*671 Humanitarian settlers had not recorded their LGA
* These figures are approximations as any cells that have been suppressed were changed to a numerical value to present data in this map.

Map: Victorian Refugee Health Network • Source: Australian Government- Settlement Database • Map data: ABS • Created with Datawrapper

Interactive Map available at: <https://datawrapper.dwcdn.net/mv8XD/3/>

Table 6: Recorded Gender for people who reside in Victoria and arrived in the past 10 years.

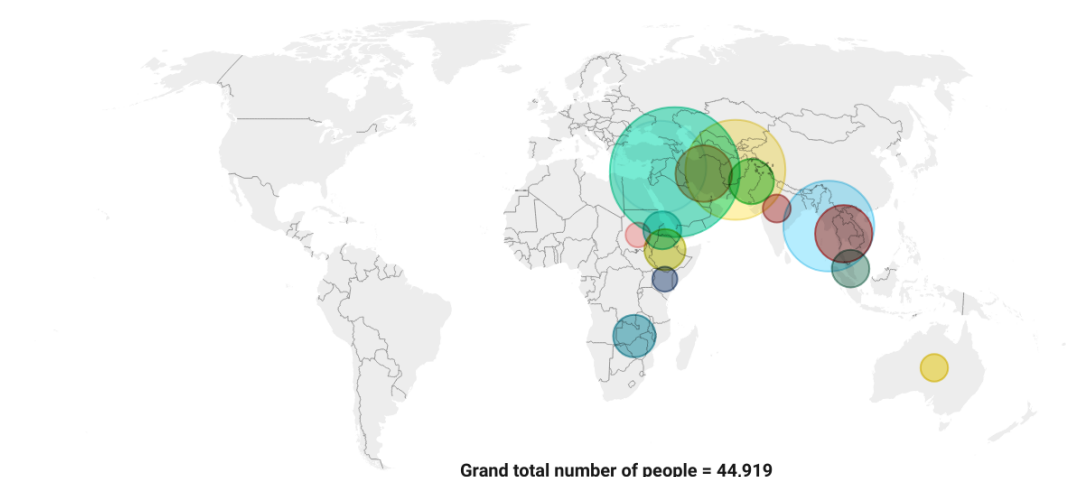
Gender	200	201	202	203	204	866	Total
Female	7,693	635	10,424	101	1,915	1,875	22,643
Male	8,305	694	10,320	93	766	2,097	22,275
Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5
Grand Total	15,998	1,329	20,744	194	2,681	3,973	44,919

Country of Birth (Top 15) Humanitarian Settlers who reside in Victoria and arrived in the past 10 years

People on Refugee Category Visas (200 series & 866) with a Date of Arrival 01/07/2013 and 30/06/2023 are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/07/2023

Country of Birth

AFGHANISTAN AUSTRALIA DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO ERITREA ETHIOPIA
INDIA IRAN IRAQ KENYA MALAYSIA MYANMAR PAKISTAN SUDAN
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC THAILAND



Grand total number of people = 44,919

* These figures are approximations as any cells that have been suppressed (<5) were changed to a numerical value (3) to present data in this map.

Map: Victorian Refugee Health Network • Source: Department of Home Affairs- Settlement Data • Created with Datawrapper

Interactive Map available at: <https://datawrapper.dwcdn.net/SJOaC/1/>

The following data is about Refugee and Humanitarian Program entrants who have arrived in Australia between 01/07/2013 and 30/06/2023 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/07/2023. Note that any cells that contain less than five have been suppressed (<5) and the next cell with the lowest value is also masked as 'n.p.' (not provided) where applicable. 'Total' values provided are the best approximation from available information. This is due to the Department of Home Affairs' privacy policy.

*There are **44,919 people** who arrived through the Refugee and Humanitarian Program or were granted a permanent protection visa (i.e., 200 series and visa subclass 866) in the past 10 years and are now recorded as residing in Victoria.*

Please note that these data sets from DHA only include those who have received refugee and humanitarian visas prior to travelling to Australia (subclasses 200, 201, 202, 203 & 204) and people who have been granted a permanent protection visa after arrival in Australia (subclass 866). This data does not include people who currently reside in Victoria who are on a temporary protection visa (449, 786, 790, 785), bridging visas or without a valid visa.

Table 7: Top 10 Local Government Areas where people are recorded to live who have arrived in the past 10 years.

Local Government Area	Visa number					
	200	201	202	203	204	866
Hume	3,929	33	7,703	10	296	322
Casey	2,314	513	1,537	0	458	388
Wyndham	1,507	43	1,815	136	305	414
Greater Dandenong	1,118	461	1,007	13	377	339
Melton	1,089	44	1,486	6	104	135
Brimbank	786	19	1,146	9	120	147
Whittlesea	699	64	979	0	66	338
Greater Geelong	729	<5	392	0	236	38
Maroondah	389	6	870	7	52	56
Greater Bendigo	383	0	634	<5	44	9
Grand Total of all LGA's	15,998	1,329	20,744	194	2,681	3,973
	44,919 people					

The map to the left shows the number of people who arrived in Australia over the last 10 years and hold a visa subclass 200, 201, 202, 203, 204 or 866 according to country of birth. It shows the top 15 countries where people were born and arrived in Australia between 01/07/2013 and 30/06/2023 and are now recorded as residing in Victoria. You can find the interactive map available [here](#). Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, and Myanmar are the countries with the largest number of people who arrived in Australia over this period and live in Victoria. This has been attributable to a sharp peak in arrivals during 2015/2016 due to Australia's response to the conflict in the Middle East. "Australia made a special pledge to resettle 12,000 extra refugees from Syria and Iraq. As a result, in 2016-17, Australia granted its highest ever number of refugee visas to more than 24,000 people". In 2022, the Australian government pledged a "special allocation of 16,500 visas for Afghan refugees over four years"⁵.

⁴ Settlement Database, Australian Government Department of Home Affairs: settlement.data.request@homeaffairs.gov.au

⁵ 'Get the facts: How many refugees make Australia their home each year?' <https://asylumseekerscentre.org.au/australia-refugee-intake/#:~:text=As%20a%20result%2C%20in%202016,the%20cap%20increased%20to%2018%2C750>

People Seeking Asylum

The date a person arrived, their mode of arrival and if they had valid entry documents determine if they are detained, how they will have their asylum application processed, what means of appeal they will have and whether they may apply for permanent or temporary protection. People often experience a long wait to hear the outcome of their application. You may read more about asylum application pathways here: <https://www.racs.org.au/causes/factsheets/>

Depending on the year a person arrived, many people seeking asylum by boat have been living in the community on a visa called a bridging visa E (BVE).

As at 31 March 2023, there were **4,697 people** who live in Victoria who hold a bridging visa E.

“Bridging visas may expire while a person is waiting for a grant of another bridging visa. People in the community who are waiting for the grant of further Bridging Visa E do not have rights to work, study or access Medicare, because they do not hold a valid visa. This often happens because of delays in renewing a visa. In some cases, their visas can only be renewed after the Minister personally allows for the grant of a further visa.”⁶

People in detention⁷

The following data is about people in immigration detention and under residence determination (formerly community detention) as of 31 May 2023. Values that have not been provided and cannot be calculated are given as ‘N.P.’ (not provided).

As of 31 May 2023, the average period of time for people held in detention facilities (including people detained due to S501 visa cancellations and other reasons) in Australia was recorded **as 727 days**. As of 31 March 2023, there were **1,110 people** in Immigration Detention Centres (IDCs) and Alternative Places of Detention (APODs). Of these 1,110 people, 24.5 per cent had been detained for 91 days or less and 48.7 per cent had been detained for 365 days or less⁸.

Table 9: People in detention in Victoria

Place of immigration detention	Number of people held in immigration detention
Melbourne Immigration Detention Centres	205
Alternative Places of Detention (APODs)	<5
Total	N.P*

Table 8: How many people are on bridging visas E? ⁶

How many people are on bridging visas E?

As at 31 March 2023

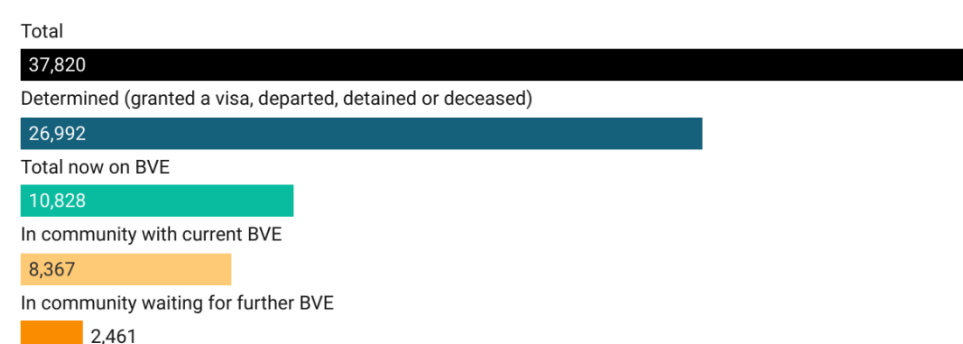


Chart: Refugee Council of Australia • Source: Department of Home Affairs, Unauthorised Maritime Arrivals on Bridging E visa • Created with Datawrapper

Table 10: People under residence determination in Victoria

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Number	72	<50	<50	166 (57.6 percent of national total)
National Total	288			

People who arrived by plane

There is little data available about people who arrive by plane and apply for protection. The number of people living in the community who sought asylum after arriving by plane with a valid visa (i.e., tourist, student visa etc), and who are now waiting for their protection claims to be assessed is unknown. Some national data is available about new lodgements, see below. Data collected from the monthly Departmental updates⁹ on the processing of onshore protection claims for the financial year 2022-2023 (July 2022 to June 2023) show there has been **18,738 protection visa lodgements** made onshore during the period. This data also shows the number of individuals who have been granted a Final Protection Visa during this period- for example, there have been approximately **427 PPV grants for people from Myanmar** over this period.

Table 11: Protection visa application lodgements and PPV grants, Australia-wide by financial year

Component	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-2021	2021-22	2022-2023
Permanent Protection Visa (PPV) lodgement	12,617	18,290	27,931	24,566	23,266	11,684	10,564	18,738
PPV grants	2,003	1,711	1,425	1,650	1,650	1,389	1,762	2,000

⁶ ‘How many people are on bridging visas E?’ <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/asylum-community/6/>

⁷ Immigration Detention and Community Statistics Summary: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-stats/files/immigration-detention-statistics-31-may-2023.pdf>

⁸ ‘Time In Immigration Detention Facilities’ at <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-stats/files/immigration-detention-statistics-31-may-2023.pdf> (pg. 12)

⁹ Monthly Update: Onshore Protection (Subclass 866) Visa Processing – July 2022 to June 2023 at <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/statistics/visa-statistics/live/humanitarian-program>

Appeals heard by the AAT: PPV applications¹⁰

Most people that apply for a PPV arrived by plane, however a very small number of people who arrived by boat were able to apply for a PPV and have their appeal heard by the AAT. Those who do not have a visa granted at primary stage may have their application reviewed. People seeking asylum who are eligible for a Permanent Protection Visa (PPV) have their appeals heard through the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) Migration and Refugee Division. The AAT reported 50% of cases are finalised within 1,465 days from lodgement to finalisation of applications made under Protection Case Categories between 1/12/22 and 31/05/23, 95% of lodgements were finalised within 2,075 days¹¹.

The data below is for financial year 2022/23 (until 31 May 2023) and does not take into account people who received a PPV at the primary decision.

Table 12: Active Refugee cases (not yet decided) by country and Victoria region* as of 31 May 2023: Top 10

Country	Number
Malaysia	8,470
China	1,879
Vietnam	1,483
India	517
Thailand	655
Indonesia	598
Fiji	96
Philippines	217
Taiwan	296
Pakistan	183
East Timor	52
Sri Lanka	102

Table 13: Refugee decisions by country Australia-wide (Financial year to 31 May 2023): Top 10

Country	Number of decisions		Set aside***
	UMA	non-UMA	
Malaysia	0	2,121	83
China	0	1,371	31
Vietnam	41	368	49
Thailand	0	293	1
Fiji	0	212	104
India	1	210	6
Taiwan	0	150	0
Pakistan	8	129	46
Sri Lanka	75	59	61
Indonesia	0	117	2
Bangladesh	27	73	27
Grand total of all decisions by country	216	5,985	482

***set aside means the primary decision has been overturned

UMA Legacy Caseload

According to the department, an Unauthorised Maritime Arrival (UMA) is a person who entered Australia by sea without authority and became an unlawful non-citizen upon entry. All babies born to UMA parents are also UMAs.

The two main groups in the 'Legacy Caseload' included:

- people who came by boat before 13 August 2012, but whose applications for a protection visa (the visa given to refugees who apply in Australia) had not been finalised by 18 September 2013, when the Liberal and Nationals came into power.
- people who came by boat on or after 13 August 2012, whose visa applications were processed in Australia (and not in Papua New Guinea or Nauru)¹³.

Visa Subclass Information ¹²		
Visa subclass number	Visa name	Details
785	Temporary Protection (TPV)	Temporary Visa to stay in Australia for 3 years. With access to government services such as Centrelink as well as work and study rights.
790	Safe-Haven Enterprise (SHEV)	Temporary Visa to stay in Australia for 5 years. With access to government services such as Centrelink as well as work and study rights.
851	Resolution of Status Visa (RoS)	Permanent visa for holders of a TPV or SHEV who first arrived in Australia before 14 February 2023 and are not subject to an application bar (46a bar for Unauthorised Maritime Arrivals). The RoS visa allows the person to live, work and study in Australia permanently.

Temporary Protection Visa and Safe Haven Enterprise Visa Holders

People seeking asylum who arrived by boat without a valid visa, until recently, have only been allowed to apply for Temporary Protection Visa (subclass 785) (TPV) or a Safe Haven Enterprise Visa (subclass 790) (SHEV), if the Minister has made a decision that it is in the public interest to lift a legislative bar on making a valid visa application in Australia. Where the Minister lifts the bar, the Department will advise the person who is classified as an UMA that they are eligible to apply for a TPV or a SHEV¹⁴.

¹⁰ Administrative Appeals Tribunal Migration and Refugee Division Caseload Report Financial year to 31 May 2023:

<https://www.aat.gov.au/AAT/media/AAT/Files/Statistics/MRD-Detailed-Caseload-Statistics-2022-23.pdf>

¹¹ 'Migration and Refugee Division processing times' at <https://www.aat.gov.au/resources/migration-and-refugee-division-processing-times>

¹² Visa Subclass Information <https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/visas/getting-a-visa/visa-listing>

¹³ Who was included in the 'Legacy Caseload'? <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/fast-tracking-statistics/>

¹⁴ 'Coverage' <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-stats/files/unauthorised-maritime-arrivals-bve-30-june-2023.pdf>

Resolution of Status Visa Holders

UMAs who applied for or held a TPV or SHEV before 14 February 2023 are eligible to apply for a permanent Resolution of Status (subclass 851) (RoS) visa. Anyone who had a TPV or SHEV application already on-hand with the Department, including subsequent TPV/SHEV applications, did not need to apply for a RoS visa (their application was/will automatically be converted to a RoS visa application). Anyone that enters Australia irregularly on or after 14 February 2023 is not eligible for a RoS visa.

The following data sources for this report are based on a range of departmental systems. As data has been drawn from a dynamic system environment, the information is correct at the time of publication and figures may differ slightly from previous or future reporting. As an end of month report, the data date used is the closest to the end of the calendar month¹⁵.

*As of 30 June 2023, **3,486 Resolution of Status (RoS) Visas had been granted to people across Australia, 1,340 people** were granted to people living in **Victoria**.*

Table 14: Main Citizenships: Visa Holders, Australia-wide

Country of Citizenship	TPV/SHEV	RoS Visa
Iran	5,033	1,543
Afghanistan	4,337	160
Stateless	2,253	53
Sri Lanka	1,322	891
Pakistan	937	319
Iraq	795	284
Sudan	336	42
Somalia	244	51
Palestinian Authority	157	55
Myanmar	162	04
Other	551	84
Total	16,127	3,486

*As of 30 June 2023, **945 applications are on hand (initial TPV and SHEV) or at merits review for people living in Victoria**.*

Table 15: Number of people in the UMA Legacy Caseload who:

- ✓ have submitted a valid visa application that is currently being processed;
- ✓ had their visa application finalised – either granted (including expired or cancelled) or refused; and
- ✓ are considered otherwise resolved (for example, have become Australian citizens or departed Australia).

Processing Stage ¹⁶	TOTAL
Applied for initial TPV and on-hand with the Department	288
Applied for initial SHEV and on-hand with the Department ¹	1,626
Applied for/converted to RoS visa and on-hand with the Department ¹	15,032
Total applications on hand	16,946
TPV Holder	3,653
SHEV Holder*	12,474
RoS visa holder	3,486
Total Visa Holders	19,613*
Refused TPV/SHEV/RoS visa by the Department and at merits review	362
Refused TPV/SHEV/RoS visa and at judicial review	4,807
TPV/SHEV/RoS visa cancelled or expired (onshore)	309
Refused TPV/SHEV/RoS visa no immigration matters ongoing	2,207
Total refused, cancelled or expired onshore	7,685
Otherwise resolved	2,810
Total	32,022

* Most RoS visa applicants are also TPV/SHEV holders so are not counted twice in the grand total

Important Information: Conversion Of TPVs/SHEVs To A Permanent Visa

The Federal Government has announced that from 14 February 2023 people who currently hold, previously held or have applied for a Temporary Protection Visa (TPV) or Safe Haven Enterprise Visa (SHEV) may be eligible for a permanent Resolution of Status Visa (RoS visa). People granted a permanent RoS visa will have the same rights and benefits as all permanent residents, including access to family reunion.

It is essential that people seek legal assistance in relation to their rights to the RoS visa.

For free legal help in Victoria and South Australia, contact Refugee Legal at:

- Refugee Legal TPV/SHEV Conversion Hotline - Monday to Friday 9.00am to 5.00pm on (03) 9413 0133
- Email: RoSVisa@refugeelegal.org.au
- Website: www.refugeelegal.org.au

Who is the legal service provider in your state or territory?

Service Provider	State	Website
Refugee Legal	VIC	www.refugeelegal.org.au
Refugee and Casework Support (RACS)	NSW	www.racs.org.au
Immigration Advice and Rights Centre (IARC) - cases referred by RACS NSW	NSW	www.iarc.org.au
Legal Aid	ACT	www.legalaidact.org.au
Refugee and Immigration Legal Service (RAILS)	QLD	www.rails.org.au
Circle Green	WA	www.circlegreen.org.au
Legal Services Commission	SA	www.lsc.sa.gov.au
Tasmanian Refugee Legal Service	TAS	www.trls.org.au
Legal Aid	NT	www.legalaid.nt.au

Source: Department of Home Affairs

For further information on the policy change please refer to the Refugee Council of Australia site at: <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/information-about-end-of-tpvs-shevs/>

¹⁵ 'Data sources and currency' <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-stats/files/unauthorised-maritime-arrivals-bve-30-june-2023.pdf>

¹⁶ UMA Legacy Caseload | Report on the Processing Status and Outcomes: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-stats/files/unauthorised-maritime-arrivals-bve-30-june-2023.pdf>

Caveats to data sources from the Settlement Database (SDB)¹⁷

The Refugee Health Network obtains the data for this report from the DHA Settlement unit. Please see below an outline of the caveats provided by the DHA on the settlement data provided.

- The data in your reports are sourced from the Settlement Database (SDB). There are limitations in the data capture and the actual data.
- Where applicable, with regards to Immigration data - as per current privacy guidelines, the Department's policy is to mask numbers which are less than five as <5
and/or if there is only one '<5' in any column, the next lowest value will be masked as less than to its upper limit (ie. if it is 8 then will be masked as '<10' or 88 will be masked as '<90') , noting we are reviewing the confidentiality method for the future.
- The Department of Home Affairs must be consulted regarding any requests to use the data for purposes not originally intended or discussed.

Data Capture

SDB collects data concerning settlers who have been granted a permanent (or provisional) visa.

SDB data is compiled from a number of sources including Department of Home Affairs, other Commonwealth agencies and service providers.

Data Limitations

The Settlement Database has not been adjusted to reflect settlers who:

- are deceased.
- have permanently departed Australia.
- have had their visas cancelled.

The settlement Database includes:

- some duplicate settler records.
- the number of settlers who are currently recorded as residing in a particular location. It cannot provide information on settlement patterns or trends.
- many data items that are not mandatory.
- only the settler's latest known residential (or intended residential) address. Address information is only updated if the Department is notified. Some settlers have no address details recorded.
- only the latest permanent (or provisional) visa for a settler.

The Settlement Database location data is based on the 2011 Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC).

Reporting Limitations

- Reports including numbers of settlers in specified locations may be inaccurate due to limitations in address data.
- Settlers with an existing permanent (or provisional) visa may appear in different reporting categories over time if they are granted a subsequent permanent (or provisional) visa.
- Data suppression rules have been applied for client confidentiality.
- Reports including 'not stated', 'invalid' or 'not recorded' labels indicate that the data is unavailable.

Settlement Date

Settlement Date uses a combination of either arrival date or grant date depending on where the settler was when their current SDB visa was granted.

If a settler was offshore when their current SDB visa was granted then arrival date is used. If a settler was onshore when their current SDB visa was granted then visa grant date is used.

Report Usage

Please attribute Australian Government as the data source.

Updated by DHA on 15 August 2019

¹⁷ For the full data set please contact our team at the Victorian Refugee Health Network (refugeehealth@foundationhouse.org.au).
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