

Data Bulletin 2024

Victorian Refugee Health Network
Data Bulletin: Q4 2024





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Guide to visa subclasses

The following report provides data and reference to people who have settled in Victoria on the following visa subclasses:

	Visa Subclass Information ¹					
Visa subclass number	Visa name	Details				
050	Bridging Visa E	for people to stay lawfully in Australia while they make arrangements to leave or they are waiting for an immigration decision or finalisation				
051		for people to stay in Australia while their protection visa application is being processed				
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	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				
449	Temporary Humanitarian Stay	for people who are forced to flee their home country or are likely to be displaced. These visas are only granted at invitation from the Federal Minister for Immigration. *Updated: 1 Nov 2024 – Available visa pathway for Palestinian and Israeli nationals in Australia as part of two-step process with subclass 449 ²				
785	Temporary Protection (TPV)	for people who arrived in Australia without a visa or were not immigration cleared on arrival and want to seek asylum. Provides stay for up to three years.				
786	Temporary Humanitarian Concern	available for Ukrainian temporary visa holders in Australia and those who were arriving to stay in Australia for a more extended period of time for humanitarian reasons with access to government services such as Centrelink as well as work and study rights. *Updated: 1 Nov 2024 – Available visa pathway for Palestinian and Israeli nationals in Australia as part of two-step process with subclass 4493				
790	Safe Haven Enterprise (SHEV)	for people who arrived in Australia without a valid visa or were not immigration cleared on arrival and want to seek asylum. Provides stay for up to five years with access to government services such as Centrelink as well as work and study rights.				
851	Resolution of Status (RoS)	for the permanent resolution of status for certain visa holders, including TPV and SHEV holders who arrived in Australia before 14 February 2023 and are not subject to an application car (46a bar for Unauthorised Maritime Arrivals). The RoS visa allows the person to live, work and study in Australia permanently. *Updated: October 2024 - Department of Home Affairs have offered a Resolution of Status (subclass 851) pathway to Ukrainian nationals currently on a Temporary Humanitarian Stay (subclass 786) visa, on a case-by-case basis 4.				
866	Protection	for people who arrived in Australia on a valid visa and want to seek asylum				

https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/what-we-do/refugee-and-humanitarian-program
 Hamas-Israel Conflict: Temporary Humanitarian Stay pathway for Palestinian and Israeli nationals in Australia
 Hamas-Israel Conflict: Temporary Humanitarian Stay pathway for Palestinian and Israeli nationals in Australia
 Department of Home Affairs, November 2024 at https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/help-and-support/ukraine-visa-support/offer-of-resolution-status-visa-case-by-case-basis-ukrainian-786-temp-humanitarian-concern-visa-holders







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). Where indicated, some data sets include people who have received protection visas (subclass 866) after arrival to Australia.

People who arrived in Australia in the fourth quarter of 2024 living in Victoria⁵

The following data is about Refugee and Humanitarian Program entrants who have arrived in Australia between 01/10/2024 and 31/12/2024 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/01/2025.

A total of 1,331 people arrived in the fourth quarter of 2024 as a refugee or humanitarian entrant (visa subclass 200, 201, 202, 204) and were recorded as residing in Victoria.

Table 1: Local Government Areas of people who arrived in the fourth quarter of 2024 (visa subclass 200, 201, 202, 204): Top 10

Local Government	Visa Numbers						
Area	200	201	202	204			
Casey	40	84	166	7			
Hume	46	<5	129	<5			
Wyndham	117	6	30	10			
Greater Dandenong	58	27	67	0			
Darebin	78	15	12	0			
Whittlesea	16	11	50	0			
Not Recorded	0	5	57	0			
Melton	23	<5	31	0			
Brimbank	22	8	15	0			
Greater Shepparton	30	0	9	0			
Grand Total of all arrivals	1,331 people						

Table 2: Recorded gender of people who arrived in the fourth quarter of 2024 (visa subclass 200, 201, 202, 204) and recorded as residing in Victoria

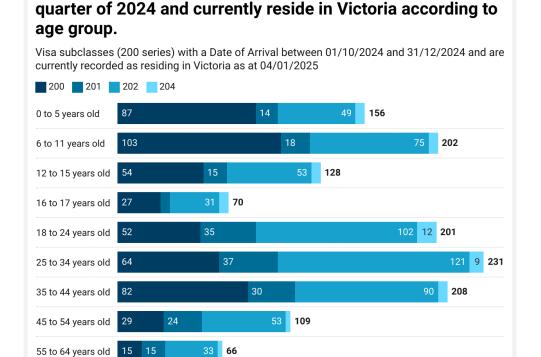
Gender	Visa Numbers						
	200	200 201 202 204					
Female	250	94	332	14			
Male	255	73	305	8			
Total	505	167	637	22			
Grand total of all arrivals	1,331 people						

In the fourth quarter of 2024, approximately 74.2% of refugee or humanitarian entrants (visa subclass 200 series) who settled in Victoria were under 35 years of age.

Table 3: Main language spoken for people who arrived in the fourth quarter of 2024 (visa subclass 200, 201, 202, 204) and recorded as residing in Victoria: Top 5

Main Language	Visa Numbers						
Spoken	200	201	202	204			
Dari	69	77	187	6			
Arabic	108	<5	198	<5			
Pashto	96	26	30	0			
Hazaragi	15	21	74	<5			
Rohinga	77	0	0	0			
Grand total of all arrivals	1,331 people						

Number of people who arrived in Australia in the fourth



*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://www.datawrapper.de/_/umKab/

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 (<u>refugeehealth@foundationhouse.org.au</u>). Please note that this data set from DHA includes those who have received refugee and humanitarian visas prior to travelling to Australia (subclasses 200, 201, 202, 203 & 204) or have received a permanent protection visa (subclass 866) after arrival in Australia. 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.

65+ years old

⁵ Settlement Database, Australian Government Department of Home Affairs: <u>settlement.data.request@homeaffairs.gov.au</u>

People who arrived in Australia in the past year living in Victoria⁶

The following data is about Refugee and Humanitarian Program entrants who have arrived in Australia between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/01/2025.



A total of 6,609 people arrived in the past year as a refugee or humanitarian entrant (visa subclass 200, 201, 202, 204, 866) and recorded as residing in Victoria.

Table 4: Country of birth of people who arrived in the past year (visa subclass 200 series and 866) and live in Victoria: Top 15

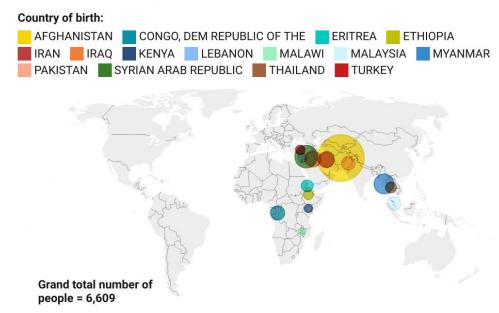
Country of Dinth		Visa Numbers						
Country of Birth	200	201	202	203	204	866		
Afghanistan	1,139	577	1,213	0	157	<5		
Syrian Arab Republic	396	0	248	0	22	<5		
Myanmar	229	0	243	0	10	21		
Iraq	35	<5	269	0	<5	0		
Iran	199	0	64	0	29	7		
Congo, Dem Republic Of The	129	0	61	0	41	0		
Pakistan	152	<5	46	0	8	<5		
Malaysia	125	0	77	0	0	0		
Eritrea	23	0	124	0	9	0		
Thailand	32	0	94	0	0	0		
Ethiopia	37	<5	38	0	16	0		
Turkey	65	0	18	0	<5	<5		
Lebanon	75	0	11	0	0	0		
Kenya	58	0	<5	0	6	0		
Malawi	28	0	9	0	13	0		
Grand Total of all recorded	3,002	588	2,616	9	352	42		
countries of birth	6,609 people							

Table 5: Local Government Area recorded for people arriving in Victoria in the past year (visa subclass 200 series and 866): Top 15

Local Government		Visa numbers					
Area	200	201	202	203	204	866	
Casey	371	255	778	0	105	<5	
Greater Dandenong	507	169	298	<5	44	5	
Wyndham	473	22	272	<9	68	<5	
Hume	353	11	451	0	21	<5	
Whittlesea	148	11	107	0	8	<5	
Darebin	165	24	18	0	10	0	
Brimbank	123	9	79	0	<5	<5	
Greater Shepparton	163	0	40	0	7	0	
Melton	67	8	93	0	14	<5	
Greater Geelong	134	0	39	0	5	0	
Not Recorded	9	14	96	0	<5	0	
Wodonga	82	0	28	0	<5	0	
Maribyrnong	62	9	20	0	9	5	
Moreland	44	17	12	0	14	<5	
Melbourne	33	10	30	0	<5	12	
Grand Total of all	3,002	588	2,616	9	352	42	
recorded LGA's	6,609 people						

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

People on Refugee Category Visas (200 series & 866) with a date of arrival between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/01/2025



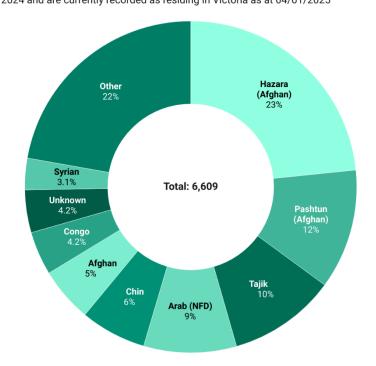
^{*} These figures are approximations as any cells that have been suppressed (<5) were changed to a numerical value to present data in this map.

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

Interactive Map available at: https://www.datawrapper.de/_/wm9ym/

Ethnicity recorded for those who arrived in the past year

People on Visa subclass (200 series & 866) who arrived in Australia between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/01/2025



^{*} These figures are approximations as any cells that have been suppressed (<5) were changed to a numerical value

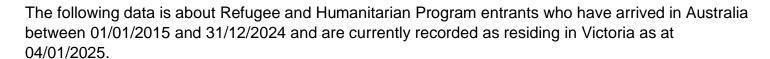
Chart: Victorian Refugee Health Network • Source: Settlement Data Request- Department of Home Affairs • Created with Datawrapper

Interactive Map available at: https://www.datawrapper.de/_/1nP3f/

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 includes those who have received refugee and humanitarian visas prior to travelling to Australia (subclasses 200, 201, 202, 203 & 204) or have received a permanent protection visa (subclass 866) after arrival in Australia. 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.

⁶ Settlement Database, Australian Government Department of Home Affairs: <u>settlement.data.request@homeaffairs.gov.au</u>

People who arrived in Australia in the past 10 years living in Victoria⁷

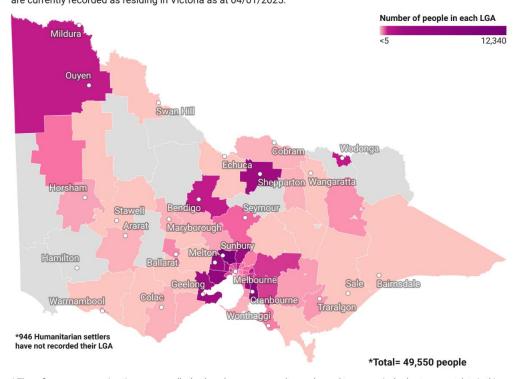




As of 4th Jan 2025, there are 49,550 people who were granted a refugee, humanitarian and/or permanent protection visa (i.e. subclass 200 series, 866) in the past 10 years and are now recorded as residing in Victoria.

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

Humanitarian settlers (200 visa series and 866) with a Date of Arrival between 01/01/2015 and 31/12/2024 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/01/2025.



^{*}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://www.datawrapper.de/ /oWmxN/

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

Local	Visa number							
Government Area	200	201	202	203	204	866		
Hume	3,884	44	7,742	8	308	376		
Casey	2,366	779	2,807	0	526	434		
Wyndham	1,867	70	2,146	149	383	590		
Greater Dandenong	1,399	540	1,258	18	388	575		
Melton	1,078	26	1,508	5	127	173		
Whittlesea	899	84	1,066	0	83	264		
Brimbank	688	25	1,053	11	121	243		
Greater Geelong	685	<5	481	0	209	31		
Maroondah	320	<5	830	7	23	87		
Greater Shepparton	709	0	138	0	105	120		
Grand Total of all LGA's	16,808	1,807	22,987	216	2,860	4,872		
or all LOA's			49,550	people				

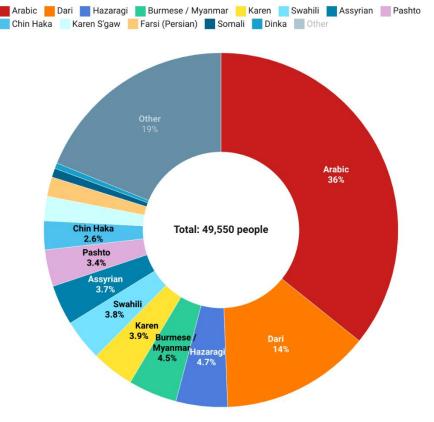
Table 6: Recorded gender of people who arrived in the past 10 years and recorded as residing in Victoria

Gender	200	201	202	203	204	866
Female	8,232	898	11,528	110	2,070	2,407
Male	8,576	909	11,459	106	789	2,464
Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0	<5
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	<5	0
Grand Total	16,808	1,807	22,987	216	2,860	4,872

This chart below shows the main language spoken for those who arrived to Australia in the past 10 years and currently reside in Victoria. The top languages are Arabic, Dari, Hazaragi, Burmese, Karen, Assyrian, and Swahili. With a high number of people settling in Victoria, it is important that the number of interpreters are also increasing to meet the needs of the local population.

Main Language Spoken for those who arrived in the past 10 years: Top 30

People on Visa subclass (200 series and 866) who arrived in Australia between 01/01/2015 and 31/12/2024, and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/01/2025



^{*} 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://www.datawrapper.de/ /B7Fo1/

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 (<u>refugeehealth@foundationhouse.org.au</u>). Please note that this data set from DHA includes those who have received refugee and humanitarian visas prior to travelling to Australia (subclasses 200, 201, 202, 203 & 204) or have received a permanent protection visa (subclass 866) after arrival in Australia. 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.

⁷ Settlement Database, Australian Government Department of Home Affairs: settlement.data.request@homeaffairs.gov.au



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. 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 of 31 December 2024, there is a total of 38,009 people who arrived by boat who were granted a bridging visa E. There are 3,990 people who are living in Victoria who are holding a bridging visa E.⁸

How many people are on bridging visas E?

As at 31 December 2024

Total

38,009

Determined (granted a visa, departed, detained or deceased)

28,806

Total now on BVE

9,203

In community with current BVE

7,629

In community waiting for further BVE



Total does not equal total on BVE and determined, as in original.

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

Interactive Map of 'How many people are on bridging visas E?' available at: https://www.datawrapper.de/_/sKjG7/

"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."

People in detention¹⁰

The following data is about people in immigration detention and under residence determination (formerly community detention) as of 31 December 2024. Values that have not been provided and cannot be calculated are given as 'N.P.' (not provided). As of 31 December 2024, 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 467 days**.

As of 31 December 2024, there were **979 people** in Immigration Detention Centres (IDCs) and Alternative Places of Detention (APODs) across Australia. Of these 979 people, 31.9 per cent had been detained for 91 days or less and 67.2 per cent had been detained for 365 days or less ¹¹.

Table 8: People in detention in Victoria as of 31 December 2024

Place of immigration detention	Number of people held in immigration detention
Melbourne Immigration Detention Centres	182
Alternative Places of Detention (APODs)	<15
National Total	979

Table 9: People under residence determination in Victoria as of 31 December 2024

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Number of people in Victoria	38	26	24	88 (56.8 percent of national total)
National Total			155	

⁸ 'How many people are on bridging visas E?' https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/asylum-community/6/

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Immigration Detention and Community Statistics Summary: https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/visa-statistics/live/immigration-detention

^{11 &#}x27;Time In Immigration Detention Facilities': https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/visa-statistics/live/immigration-detention (pg. 12)



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 updates¹² on the processing of onshore protection claims for the financial year 2023-2024 show there has been **25,210 protection visa lodgements** made onshore during this period. From July to December 2024, there have been a reported **12,115 protection visa lodgements** made onshore during this period. Monthly data also shows the number of individuals who have been granted a Final Protection Visa and the grant rate.

Table 10: Protection visa application lodgements and PPV grants, Australia-wide by financial year

Component	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-2021	2021-22	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025*
Permanent Protection Visa (PPV) lodgement	18,290	27,931	24,566	23,266	11,684	10,564	18,738	25,210	12,115
PPV grants	1,711	1,425	1,650	1,650	1,389	1,762	2,000	3,250	1,817

^{*2024-2025} Financial Year figures to date (July to December 2024)

Appeals heard by the AAT: PPV applications¹³

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.

Update: As of 14 October 2024, the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) has ceased operations and have been replaced by the Administrative Review Tribunal (ART). All matter that were before the AAT on 14 October 2024 have transitioned to the ART. The jurisdiction of the ART is the same at the AAT. Click here for more information about the new Administrative Review Tribunal.¹⁴

The former AAT regularly published statistics related to their Migration and Refugee Division as a general guide. The new Administrative Review Tribunal does not yet have similar statistics available. The data below indicates the processing times for the former AAT's Migration and Refugee Division for reviews finalised between 14 April 2024 and 13 October 2024.

The AAT reported 50% of cases are finalised within 1,756 days from lodgement to finalisation of applications made under Protection Case Categories between 14th April 2024 and 13th October 2024, 95% of lodgements were finalised within 2,243 days¹⁵.

¹² Monthly Update: Onshore Protection (Subclass 866) Visa Processing – June 2024 to September 2024 at <a href="https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/visa-s

¹³ Administrative Appeals Tribunal Migration and Refugee Division Caseload Report Financial year to 31 May 2024: https://www.aat.gov.au/AAT/media/AAT/Files/Statistics/MRD-detailed-caseload-statistics-2023-24.pdf

¹⁴ Processing times for the former AAT's Migration and Refugee Division | Administrative Review Tribunal

¹⁵ 'Processing times for the former AAT's Migration and Refugee Division' at https://www.art.gov.au/about-us/accountability-and-reporting/former-administrative-appeals-tribunal/processing-times-former-aats-migration-and-refugee-division

Unauthorised Maritime Arrival (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 classified as 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)¹⁶.

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 SHEV¹⁷.

As of 31 December 2024, 534 applications are on hand (initial TPV and SHEV) or at merits review for people living in Victoria, 18

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?

VIC NSW	www.refugeelegal.org.au www.racs.org.au
.,	www.racs.org.au
NICIAI	
14344	www.iarc.org.au
ACT	www.legalaidact.org.au
QLD	www.rails.org.au
WA	www.circlegreen.org.au
SA	www.lsc.sa.gov.au
TAS	www.trls.org.au
NT	www.legalaid.nt.au
	QLD WA SA TAS

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/

Translated copies of the information sheet can be found here: https://refugeelegal.org.au/get-help/tpvs-shevs-conversion-to-a-permanent-visa/

¹⁶ Who was included in the 'Legacy Caseload'? https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/fast-tracking-statistics/

¹⁷ 'UMA Legacy Caseload Report on Status and Processing Outcomes June 2024' on https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/statistics/visa-statistics/live/humanitarian-program

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

month report, the data date used is the closest to the end of the calendar month 19.

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

As of October 2024, the Department of Home Affairs have offered a Resolution of Status (subclass 851) pathway to Ukrainian nationals currently on a Temporary Humanitarian Stay (subclass 786) visa, on a case-by-case basis²⁰.

As of December 2024, 19,589 Resolution of Status (RoS) Visas had been granted to people across Australia, 7,846 people were granted to people living in Victoria.

Table 11: Main Citizenships: Visa Holders, <u>Australia-wide²¹</u>

Country of Citizenship	TPV/SHEV	RoS Visa
Iran	218	6,639
Afghanistan	374	4,255
Stateless	264	2,157
Sri Lanka	65	2,295
Pakistan	31	1,280
Iraq	63	1,026
Sudan	19	368
Somalia	13	303
Australia	<5	284
Vietnam	<10	212
Other	54	770
Total	1,113	19,589

Table 12: 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 ²²	TOTAL
Applied for initial TPV and on-hand with the Department ¹	212
Applied for initial SHEV and on-hand with the Department ¹	894
Applied for/converted to RoS visa and on-hand with the Department ¹	1,038
Total applications on hand	2,144
TPV holder	353
SHEV holder*	760
RoS visa holder	19,589
Total Visa holders	20,702*
Refused TPV/SHEV/RoS visa by the Department and at merits review	195
Refused TPV/SHEV/RoS visa and at judicial review	4,240
TPV/SHEV/RoS visa cancelled or expired (onshore)	160
Refused TPV/SHEV/RoS visa no immigration matters ongoing ²	2,490
Total refused, cancelled or expired onshore	7,085
Otherwise resolved ³	3,489
Total	32,383

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

People Fleeing the Conflict in Israel-Gaza²³

There are currently several hundred people who have recently left Israel or Gaza in recent months fleeing the ongoing conflict. Most of these people have travelled to Australia on Visitor Visas and other short-term visas. Visitor visas are not designed to support people fleeing conflict as eligibility to work rights, access to Medicare, access to income support or study rights is limited.

Data obtained from the Department of Home Affairs indicate that from 1 October 2023 to 30 September 2024:

1,346 people have arrived in Australia from Palestine on a Visitor visa (subclass 600)

487* people have arrived in Victoria from Palestine on a Visitor visa (subclass 600)

*Estimated total as some figures have been suppressed for privacy.

This data has been obtained from the Department of Home Affairs to support current initiatives undertaken by the Victorian Refugee Health Network to facilitate health service and coordination.

Please contact the Victorian Refugee Health Network (refugeehealth@foundationhouse.org.au) if you are interested in requesting data and statistics for other population groups impacted by global humanitarian events.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Department of Home Affairs, November 2024 at https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/help-and-support/ukraine-visa-support/offer-of-resolution-status-visa-case-by-case-basisukrainian-786-temp-humanitarian-concern-visa-holders

²¹ Ibid

²² Ibid.

²³ RCOA (2024) 'Support for People Fleeing the Conflict in Israel-Gaza' https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/support-israel-gaza-conflict/



Caveats to data sources from the Settlement Database (SDB)²⁴

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 '<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

²⁴ For the full data set please contact our team at the Victorian Refugee Health Network (<u>refugeehealth@foundationhouse.org.au</u>).