



Data Bulletin 2025: Quarter 4

Victorian Refugee Health Network
Data Bulletin: Quarter 4 2025





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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. More information on these visa subclasses can be seen on the [Department of Home Affairs website](#).

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 referred by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to Australia for assistance
201	In-Country Special Humanitarian	for people who are still living in their country and have been unable to leave. The Department of Home Affairs mainly use this visa subclass for Afghan Locally Engaged Employees who were employed with the Australian Government in Afghanistan.
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	for people referred by the UNHCR to Australia for emergency resettlement. The Department of Home Affairs reserves this visa for a few applicants annually whose life or liberty is 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. The Department of Home Affairs grants most Woman at Risk visas to those referred by the UNHCR or proposed by a close family member in Australia.
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. <small>*Updated: 1 Nov 2024 – Available visa pathway for Palestinian and Israeli nationals in Australia as part of two-step process with subclass 449²</small>
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. <small>*Updated: 1 Nov 2024 – Available visa pathway for Palestinian and Israeli nationals in Australia as part of two-step process with subclass 449³</small>
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 bar (46a bar for Unauthorised Maritime Arrivals). The RoS visa allows the person to live, work and study in Australia permanently. <small>*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 basis⁴.</small>
866	Protection	for people who arrived in Australia on a valid visa and have sought asylum

¹ <https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/what-we-do/refugee-and-humanitarian-program>

² <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/help-and-support/hamas-israel-conflict/information-for-palestinian-israeli-nationals-temporary-humanitarian-stay>

³ *ibid.*

⁴ 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>

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). 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 2025 living in Victoria⁵

The following data is about Refugee and Humanitarian Program entrants who have arrived in Australia between 01/10/2025 and 31/12/2025 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/01/2026.

A total of **1,968 people** arrived in the fourth quarter of 2025 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 2025 (visa subclass 200, 201, 202, 204): Top 10

Local Government Area	Visa Numbers			
	200	201	202	204
Greater Dandenong	216	54	110	0
Casey	100	50	208	0
Wyndham	138	0	101	0
Hume	92	<5	86	0
Merri-bek	73	15	43	<5
Not Recorded	19	<5	94	<5
Brimbank	54	6	27	<5
Darebin	55	7	14	0
Greater Bendigo	22	0	53	0
Maribyrnong	32	<5	24	<5
Grand Total of all arrivals	1,968 people			

Table 3: Main language spoken for people who arrived in the fourth quarter of 2025 (visa subclass 200, 201, 202, 204) and recorded as residing in Victoria: Top 5

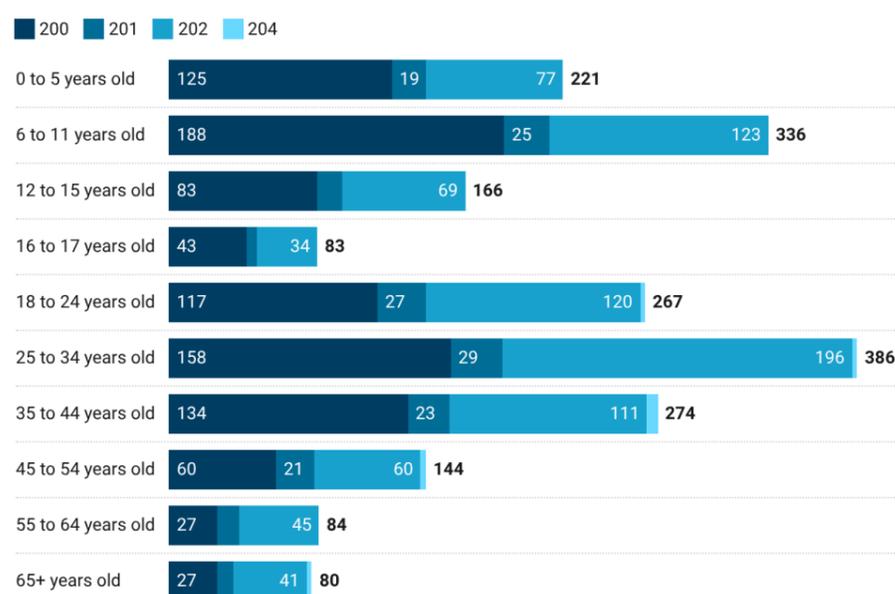
Main Language Spoken	Visa Numbers			
	200	201	202	204
Dari	218	79	202	0
Pashto	200	<40	91	0
Arabic	66	0	138	<5
Hazaragi	41	<5	91	0
Farsi (Afghan)	97	0	23	0
Grand total of all arrivals	1,968 people			

Table 2: Recorded gender of people who arrived in the fourth quarter of 2025 (visa subclass 200, 201, 202, 204) and recorded as residing in Victoria

Gender	Visa Numbers			
	200	201	202	204
Female	481	83	455	<9
Male	469	65	406	<5
Total	950	148	861	9
Grand total of all arrivals	1,968 people			

Number of people who arrived in Australia in the fourth quarter of 2025 and currently reside in Victoria according to age group

Visa subclasses (200 series) with a Date of Arrival between 01/10/2025 and 31/12/2025 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/01/2026



* 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/_pAW8g/

In the fourth quarter of 2025, approximately 71.5% of refugee or humanitarian entrants (visa subclass 200 series) who settled in Victoria were under 35 years of age.

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.

⁵ 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 Victoria⁶

The following data is about Refugee and Humanitarian Program entrants who have arrived in Australia between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/01/2026.

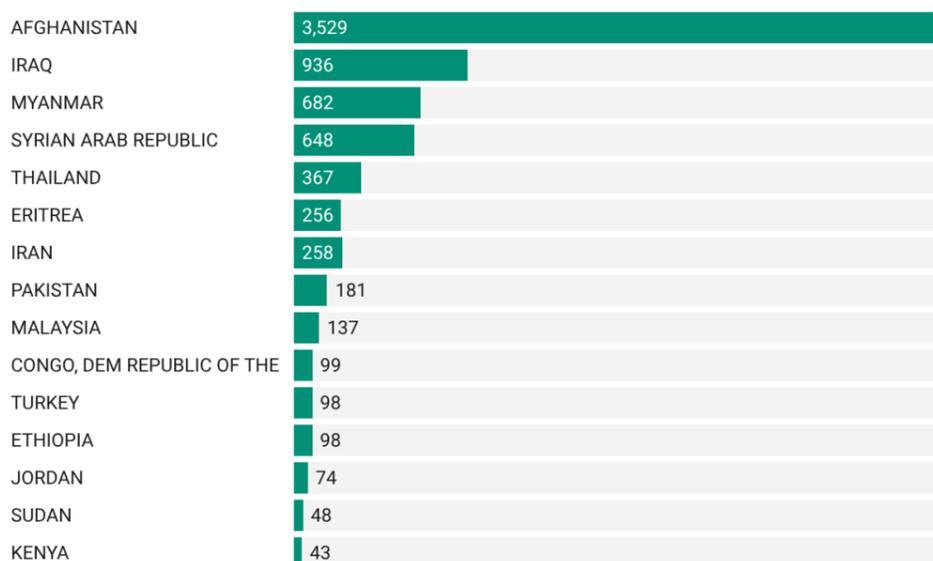
A total of **7,780 people** arrived in the past year as a refugee or humanitarian entrant (visa subclass 200, 201, 202, 204, 866) and recorded as residing in Victoria.

Table 4: Country of birth of people who arrived in the past year (visa subclass 200, 201, 202, 204 and 866) and live in Victoria: Top 15

Country of Birth	Visa Numbers				
	200	201	202	204	866
Afghanistan	1,655	599	1,223	52	0
Iraq	102	<5	828	<5	0
Myanmar	178	<5	495	<5	<5
Syrian Arab Republic	526	0	87	35	0
Thailand	69	0	292	6	0
Eritrea	21	0	221	14	0
Iran	164	6	85	<5	0
Pakistan	100	0	78	0	<5
Malaysia	86	0	48	<5	0
Congo, Dem Republic Of The	75	0	21	<5	0
Turkey	67	0	31	0	0
Ethiopia	19	<5	64	12	0
Jordan	59	0	15	0	0
Sudan	0	0	45	<5	0
Kenya	21	0	13	9	0
Grand Total of all recorded countries of birth	3,350	617	3,629	161	23
	7,780 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 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/01/2026



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

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

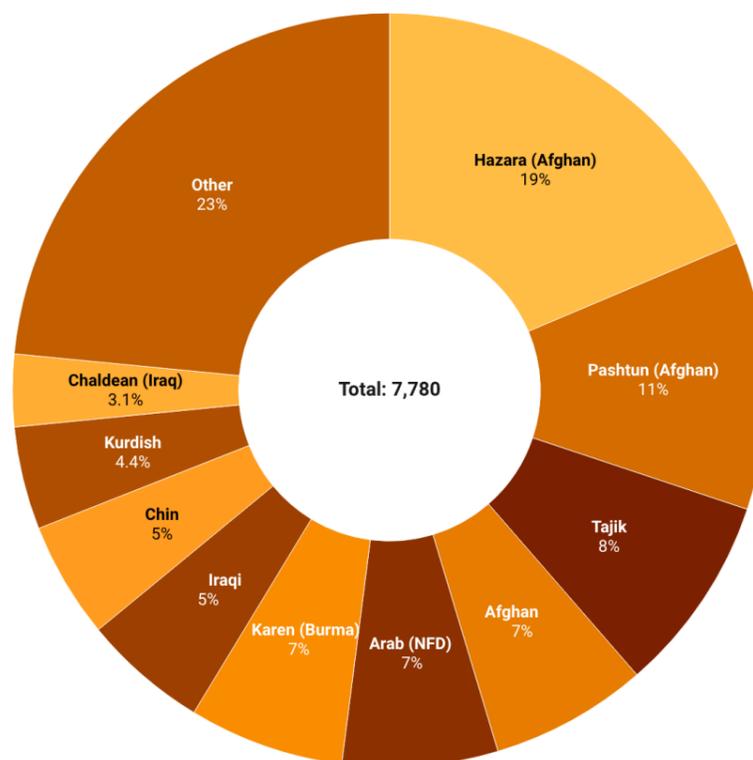
Interactive Map available at: <https://datawrapper.dwcdn.net/NJkOI/1/>

Table 5: Local Government Area recorded for people arriving in Victoria in the past year (visa subclass 200, 201, 202, 204 and 866): Top 15

Local Government Area	Visa numbers				
	200	201	202	204	866
Casey	593	227	765	29	<5
Hume	571	15	678	23	<5
Greater Dandenong	658	219	328	17	5
Wyndham	350	36	450	18	<5
Brimbank	121	17	164	14	0
Whittlesea	149	31	108	11	0
Melton	80	<5	187	<5	<5
Not Recorded	23	5	229	0	0
Greater Bendigo	30	0	213	0	0
Darebin	169	14	36	10	<5
Moreland	93	23	62	6	0
Greater Geelong	115	5	52	<5	<5
Greater Shepparton	135	<5	6	<5	0
Maribyrnong	44	<5	42	8	0
Maroondah	33	0	47	0	<5
Grand Total of all recorded LGA's	3,350	617	3,629	161	23
	7,780 people				

Ethnicity recorded for those who arrived in the past year

People on Visa subclass (200 series & 866) who arrived in Australia between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/01/2026



* 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/ /rIKdQ/>

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: settlement.data.request@homeaffairs.gov.au

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

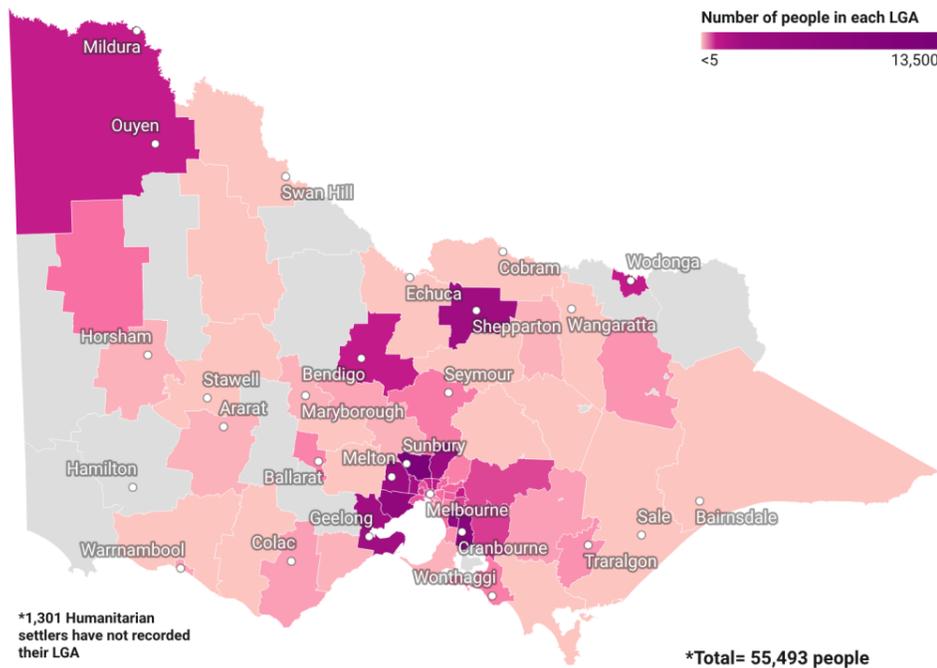


The following data is about Refugee and Humanitarian Program entrants who have arrived in Australia between 01/01/2016 and 31/12/2025 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/01/2026.

As of 4th January 2026, there are **55,493 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 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 01/01/2016 and 31/12/2025 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/01/2026



*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/ /M8AGV/>

Table 7: Top 10 Local Government Areas where people are recorded to live who have arrived in the past 10 years and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria (as of 04/01/2026)

Local Government Area	Visa number						Total
	200	201	202	203	204	866	
Hume	4,329	64	8,038	8	305	422	13,166
Casey	2,923	1,046	3,610	0	504	552	8,635
Wyndham	2,105	109	2,412	159	411	711	5,907
Greater Dandenong	2,002	717	1,476	18	350	764	5,327
Melton	1,076	28	1,587	6	152	235	3,084
Whittlesea	1,060	108	1,102	0	87	279	2,636
Brimbank	670	39	1,076	13	123	299	2,220
Greater Geelong	719	6	503	0	151	35	1,414
Not Recorded	438	29	769	0	22	43	1,301
Maroondah	255	<5	798	6	23	105	1,190
Grand Total of all LGA's	55,493 people						

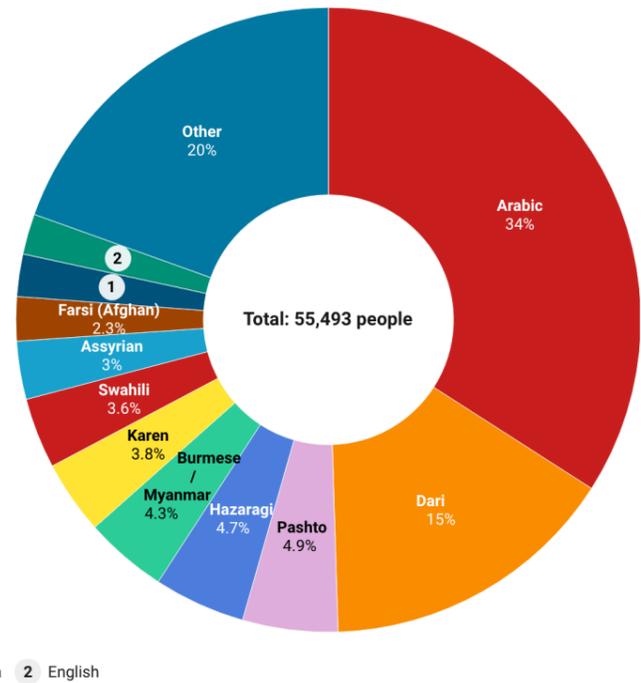
Table 6: Recorded gender of people who arrived in the past 10 years and recorded as residing in Victoria (as of 04/01/2026)

Gender	200	201	202	203	204	866
Female	9,343	1,223	12,666	119	2,009	2,939
Male	9,632	1,182	12,542	109	762	2,966
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	<5	0
Grand Total	18,975	2,405	25,208	228	2,772	5,905

This chart below shows the main language spoken for those who arrived in 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 01/01/2016 and 31/12/2025, and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/01/2026



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

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

Interactive Map available at: <https://www.datawrapper.de/ /aBwa3/>

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.

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

People Seeking Asylum



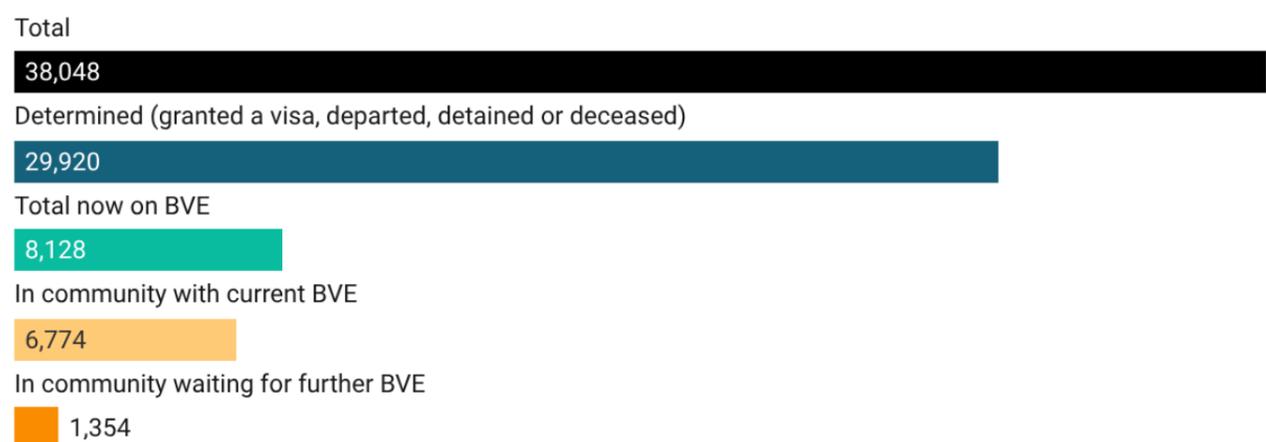
The date a person arrived, their mode of arrival and if they had valid entry documents determine if they are detained, how they will have their asylum application processed, what means of appeal they will have and whether they may apply for permanent or temporary protection. People often experience a 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).

Update (as of February 2026): The last published statistics uploaded by Department of Home Affairs regarding *Unauthorised Maritime Arrivals on Bridging E visa* is data from September 2025, released 22 January 2026⁸.

Between 25 November 2011 and 30 September 2025, there is a total of **38,048 people** who arrived to Australia by boat and sought protection who were granted a bridging visa E. Of these, 8128 people remain in the community, with 3,515 people are living in Victoria.⁹

How many people are on bridging visas E?

As at 30 September 2025



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

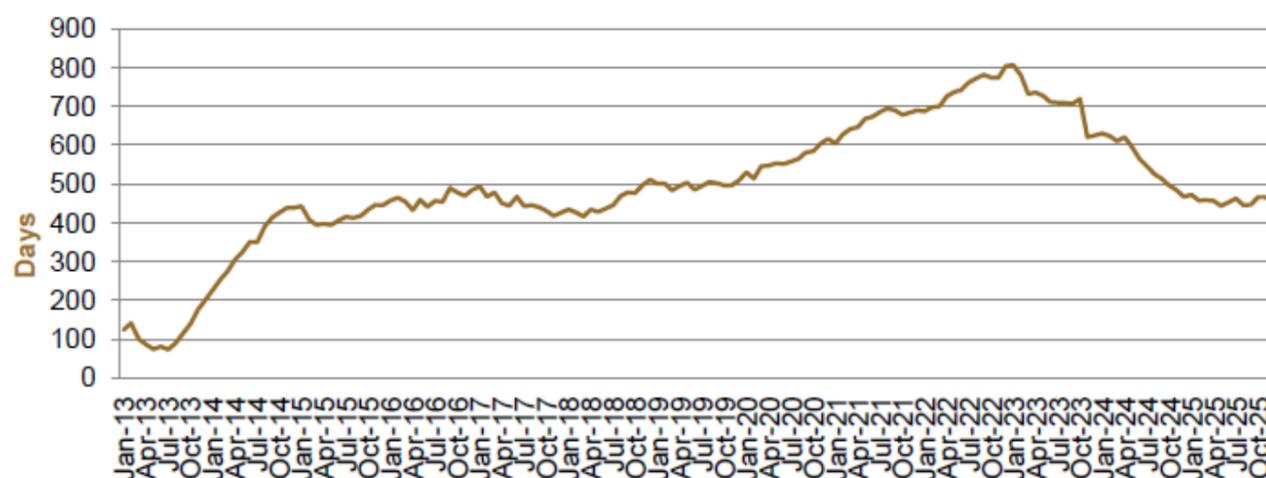
Interactive Map of 'How many people are on bridging visas E?' available at: https://www.datawrapper.de/_/sKjG7/

“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.”¹⁰

People in detention¹¹

The following data is about people in immigration detention and under residence determination (formerly community detention) as of 31 December 2025. Values that have not been provided and cannot be calculated are given as 'N.P.' (not provided). As of 31 December 2025, 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 **454 days**.

Figure 1. Average Number of Days of People in Held Immigration Detention Facilities



This figure shows the average days in held immigration detention at the end of each month from January 2013 to the date of this report. The average period of time for people held in detention facilities steadily increased from July 2013 to January 2015.

Between November 2018 and December 2019, the average number of days remained at around 500.

Since January 2020, the average period of time for people held in detention facilities has steadily increased until January 2023, after which there has been an overall decrease.

⁸ Department of Home Affairs: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/statistics/visa-statistics/live/onshore-processing>

⁹ 'How many people are on bridging visas E?' <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/asylum-community/6/>

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Immigration Detention and Community Statistics Summary (December 2025): <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/statistics/visa-statistics/live/immigration-detention>

As of 31 December 2025, there were **1,036 people** in Immigration Detention Centres (IDCs) and Alternative Places of Detention (APODs) across Australia. Of these 1,036 people, 32.6 per cent had been detained for 91 days or less and 66.9 per cent had been detained for 365 days or less¹².



Table 8: People in detention in Victoria as of 31 December 2025

Place of immigration detention	Number of people held in immigration detention
Melbourne Immigration Detention Centres	172
Alternative Places of Detention (APODs)	7
National Total	1,036

Table 9: People under residence determination in Victoria as of 31 December 2025

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Number of people in Victoria	18	14	13	45 (50.6% of national total)
National Total	89			

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 updates¹³ on the processing of onshore protection claims for the financial year 2025-2026 show there has been **9,732 protection visa lodgements** made onshore to date. 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	2025-2026*
Permanent Protection Visa (PPV) lodgement	18,290	27,931	24,566	23,266	11,684	10,564	18,738	25,210	23,576	9,732
PPV grants	1,711	1,425	1,650	1,650	1,389	1,762	2,000	3,250	4,036	2,021

*2025-2026 Financial Year figures (July 2025 to November 2025)

Appeals heard by the ART: PPV applications¹⁴

Most people that apply for a Permanent Protection Visa (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 Administrative Appeals Tribunal (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 PPV have their appeals heard through the AAT Migration and Refugee Division.

As of 14 October 2024, the AAT has ceased operations and have been replaced by the Administrative Review Tribunal (ART). All matter that was before the AAT on 14 October 2024 have transitioned to the ART. The jurisdiction of the ART is the same as the AAT. [Click here for more information about the new Administrative Review Tribunal.](#)¹⁵

The ART has recently published statistics related to processing times to finalise reviews in certain caseloads over the past 6 months¹⁶. Of all **protection (refugee)** reviews finalised between 1 July and 31 December 2025, half were finalised within **3 years and 6 months** from the day the application was submitted (lodgement). Most (95%) were finalised within **5 years and 5 months** from lodgement¹⁷.

Figure 2. Processing times for all protection (refugee) reviews finalised between 1 July and 31 December 2025 (Administrative Review Tribunal)



¹² 'Time In Immigration Detention Facilities': <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/statistics/visa-statistics/live/immigration-detention> (pg. 12)

¹³ Monthly Update: Onshore Protection (Subclass 866) Visa Processing – July 2024 to March 2025 at <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/statistics/visa-statistics/live/humanitarian-program>

¹⁴ Administrative Review Tribunal: [Immigration and citizenship | Administrative Review Tribunal](#)

¹⁵ Processing times, Administrative Review Tribunal (<https://www.art.gov.au/about-us/accountability-and-reporting/processing-times>)

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

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)¹⁸.

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 SHEV¹⁹.

As of 30 September 2025, **850 applications are on hand (initial TPV and SHEV) or at merits review for people living in Victoria**,²⁰

Important Information: Conversion Of TPVs/SHEVs to a Permanent Resolution of Status 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/>

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

¹⁸ Who was included in the 'Legacy Caseload'? <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/fast-tracking-statistics/>

¹⁹ 'UMA Legacy Caseload Report on Status and Processing Outcomes November 2025' on <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/statistics/visa-statistics/live/humanitarian-program>

²⁰ Ibid.

Resolution of Status Visa Holders (UMA Legacy Caseload)



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 month²¹.

As of 30 November 2025, **21,324 Resolution of Status (RoS) Visas had been granted to people across Australia. 8,864 visas were granted to people living in Victoria.**

Table 11: Main Citizenships: Visa Holders, Australia-wide²²

Country of Citizenship	TPV/SHEV	RoS Visa
Australia	<5	6,829
Iran	355	3,645
Afghanistan	181	3,649
Sri Lanka	780	1,974
Stateless	210	2,167
Pakistan	168	1,028
Iraq	120	633
Vietnam	67	231
Sudan	<15	267
Somalia	12	251
Other	92	650
Total	2,000	21,324

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 ²³	TOTAL
Applied for initial TPV and on-hand with the Department ¹	290
Applied for initial SHEV and on-hand with the Department ¹	1,003
Applied for/converted to RoS visa and on-hand with the Department ¹	1,948
Total applications on hand	3,241
TPV holder	203
SHEV holder*	1,797
RoS visa holder	21,324
Total Visa holders	23,324*
Refused TPV/SHEV/RoS visa by the Department and at merits review	173
Refused TPV/SHEV/RoS visa and at judicial review	2,280
TPV/SHEV/RoS visa cancelled or expired (onshore)	117
Refused TPV/SHEV/RoS visa no immigration matters ongoing ²	1,716
Total refused, cancelled or expired onshore	4,286
Otherwise resolved ³	3,763
Total	32,666

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

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid

²³ Ibid.

Temporary Humanitarian Stay (subclass 449) and Temporary Humanitarian Concern (subclass 786) Visa Pathway



Over the years, the Australian Government has responded to humanitarian emergencies in various ways²⁴. In recent years, the Humanitarian Stay (Temporary) (subclass 449) and Temporary (Humanitarian Concern) Visa (subclass 786) visa pathways have been utilised to respond to people seeking safety in humanitarian emergencies.

This temporary humanitarian stay pathway is a two-step process and is offered on a case-by-case basis, by invitation from the Minister. Firstly, a Humanitarian Stay (Temporary) (subclass 449) visa is granted, followed by a Temporary Humanitarian Concern (subclass 786) visa. Visa subclass 786 is granted for three years.

Ukrainian nationals

In 2022, the Australian Government offered a temporary humanitarian stay to Ukrainians in Australia. All Ukrainians in Australia who accepted this offer were granted a subclass 786 visa²⁵.

Since then, the Australian Government has announced that Ukrainian Temporary Humanitarian Concern (subclass 786) visa holders who accepted the Australian Government offer of temporary humanitarian stay before 31 July 2022 are now eligible for the offer of a permanent stay in Australia through the grant of a Resolution of Status (RoS, subclass 851) visa. The Minister will make an offer of a permanent stay in Australia, on a case-by-case basis, to Ukrainian nationals who hold a Temporary Humanitarian Concern (subclass 786) visa which was offered in 2022²⁶.

As of 4 January 2026, there are 1,041 Resolution of Status visa holders who were born in Ukraine, living in Victoria²⁷.

People Fleeing the Conflict in Israel-Gaza

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.

As of November 2024, the Australian Government is offering a temporary humanitarian stay visa pathway to eligible Palestinians and Israelis on a case-by-case basis.²⁸

The temporary humanitarian stay pathway is by invitation from the Minister only. You cannot apply for this visa without an invitation.

The temporary humanitarian stay pathway is a two-step process. This involves being granted a Humanitarian Stay (Temporary) (subclass 449) visa, followed by a Temporary Humanitarian Concern (subclass 786) visa. The subclass 786 visa will be granted for three years.

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.

²⁴ Policy Brief 15: Ensuring protection in humanitarian emergencies: A framework for Australia, Jane McAdam AO and Regina Jefferies (2024) at <https://www.unsw.edu.au/kaldor-centre/our-resources/legal-and-policy-resources/policy-briefs-series>

²⁵ Department of Home Affairs: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/help-and-support/ukraine-visa-support/australian-government-offer-for-temporary-humanitarian-stay-in-australia>

²⁶ Department of Home Affairs: [Offer of a Resolution of Status Visa \(subclass 851\) to Ukrainian Temporary Humanitarian Concern \(subclass 786\) visa holders](#)

²⁷ Settlement Database, Australian Government Department of Home Affairs: settlement.data.request@homeaffairs.gov.au

²⁸ [Hamas-Israel Conflict: Temporary Humanitarian Stay pathway for Palestinians and Israelis in Australia](#) at <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/help-and-support/hamas-israel-conflict/information-for-palestinian-israeli-nationals-temporary-humanitarian-stay>

Caveats to data sources from the Settlement Database (SDB)²⁹



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 either directly or via Medicare (post arrival). 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

²⁹ For the full data set please contact our team at the Victorian Refugee Health Network (refugeehealth@foundationhouse.org.au).
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