



Humanitarian Settlement Data Bulletin:

Quarter 2 2026

(1 APRIL – 30 JUNE)

Victorian Refugee Health Network
Data Bulletin: Quarter 2 2026





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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. Update (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. Update (Nov 2024): Available visa pathway for Palestinian and Israeli nationals in Australia as part of two-step process with subclass 449 ³
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. Update (Oct 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 have sought asylum.

¹ Department of Home Affairs. (2024). *Refugee and humanitarian program*. <https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/what-we-do/refugee-and-humanitarian-program>

² Department of Home Affairs. (2025). *Hamas-Israel Conflict: Temporary Humanitarian Stay pathway for Palestinians and Israelis in Australia*. <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. (2025). *Offer of a Resolution of Status Visa (subclass 851) to Ukrainian Temporary Humanitarian Concern (subclass 786) visa holders*. <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>

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Statistics on refugee and humanitarian visa holders



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 second quarter of 2026 living in Victoria⁵

The following data is about Refugee and Humanitarian Program entrants who have arrived in Australia between **01/04/2026** and **30/06/2026** and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/07/2026.

Note. The data below reflects actual totals (blue tables) provided by the Australian Government, and estimated totals (orange tables). As some figures provided by Department of Home Affairs are suppressed due to privacy guidelines (i.e., where numbers are low and could be identifiable), suppressed figures have been calculated as a median numerical value. **Thus, estimated totals may differ from actual totals.**

Table 1. Number of people who arrived in Australia in the first quarter of 2026 and are recorded as residing in Victoria, by visa subclass

Visa subclass	200	201	202	204
Number of people	373	83	644	7
Grand total of all arrivals	1,107 people			

A total of **1,107 people** arrived in Australia over the second quarter of 2026 as a refugee or humanitarian entrant (visa subclass 200, 201, 202, 204) and were recorded as residing in Victoria. Of this,

- an estimated 40.9% of people were under 18 years of age;
- 35+ different languages were spoken among the cohort;
- 8.8% of people settled in rural or regional areas of Victoria.

Table 2. Estimated number of people who arrived in Australia in the second quarter of 2026 and are recorded as residing in Victoria, by LGA

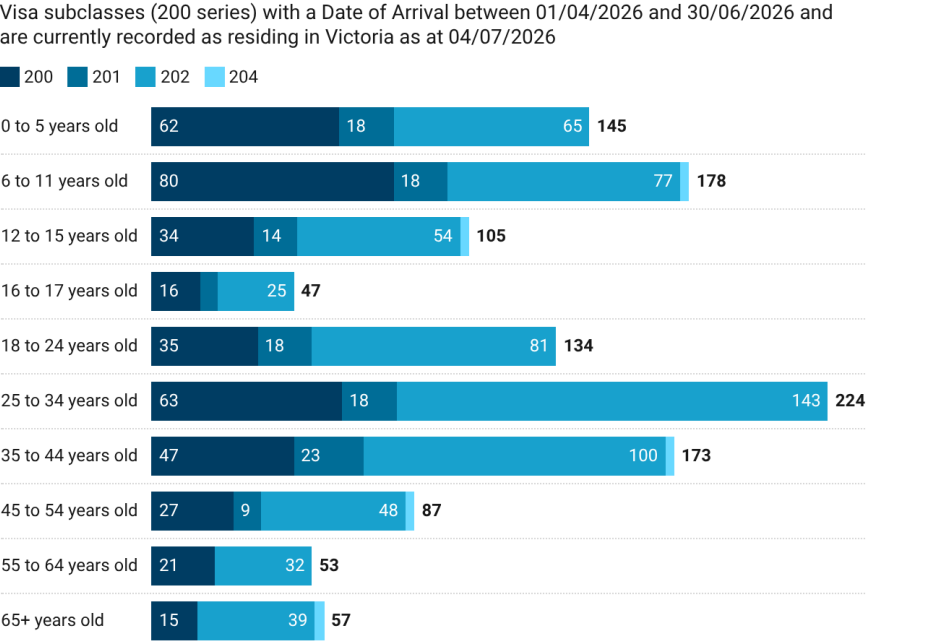
Local Government Area (LGA)	Visa Subclass				Estimated total
	200	201	202	204	
Casey	57	33	139	0	229
Hume	47	<5	114	0	164
Greater Dandenong	59	20	44	0	123
Wyndham	44	<5	70	0	117
Darebin	39	<5	33	<5	78
Not Recorded	0	<5	61	<5	67
Whittlesea	0	14	37	0	51
Melton	36	0	13	<5	52
Cardinia	29	<5	7	0	39
Greater Bendigo	7	0	28	0	35
All other LGAs (n=22)	64	6	101	0	171
Estimated total	382	88	647	9	1,126

Table 3. Estimated number of people who arrived in Australia in the second quarter of 2026 and are recorded as residing in Victoria, by main language spoken

Main Language Spoken	Estimated total
Dari	231
Arabic	211
Pashto	170
Hazaragi	100
Karen	57
Burmese / Myanmar	37
Karen S'gaw	35
Rohingya	34
Tigrinya	31
Not stated	25
All other languages (n=28)	203
Estimated total	1,134

Please note that this data captures main language spoken and does not capture data related to multilingualism.

Number of people who arrived in Australia in the second quarter of 2026 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://www.datawrapper.de/_/nlsol/

⁵ Australian Government Department of Home Affairs (2026). Settlement Database. Data request via 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 **01/07/2025** and **30/06/2026** and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/07/2026.



Note. The data below reflects actual totals (blue tables) provided by the Australian Government, and estimated totals (orange tables). As some figures provided by Department of Home Affairs are suppressed due to privacy guidelines (i.e., where numbers are low and could be identifiable), suppressed figures have been calculated as a median numerical value. **Thus, estimated totals may differ from actual totals.**

Table 4. Number of people who arrived in Australia in the past year and are recorded as residing in Victoria, by visa subclass

Visa subclass	200	201	202	204	866
Number of people	3,275	618	3,215	92	25
Grand total of all arrivals	7,225 people				

A total of 7,225 people arrived in Australia over the past year as a refugee or humanitarian entrant (visa subclass 200, 201, 202, 204, 866) and are recorded as residing in Victoria. Of this,

- an estimated 41.9% of people were under 18 years of age;
- 70+ different languages were spoken, with 82.8% people recorded to have limited proficiency in English and;
- approximately 9.2% of people settled in rural or regional areas of Victoria.

Table 5: Estimated number of people who arrived in Australia in the past year and are recorded as residing in Victoria, by LGA

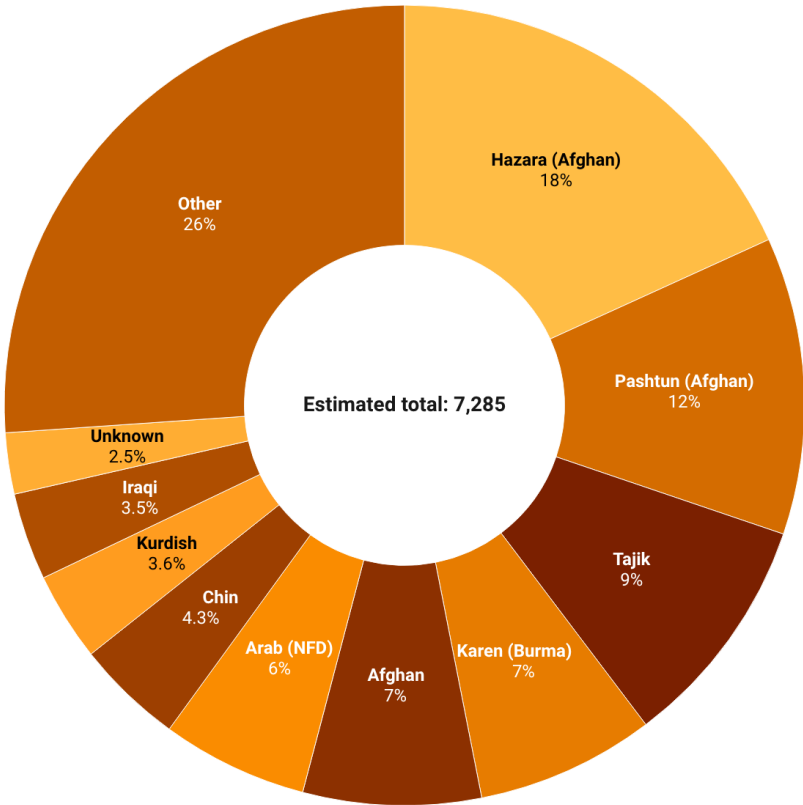
Local Government Area	Visa numbers					Estimated total
	200	201	202	204	866	
Casey	675	262	754	<5	<5	1,697
Greater Dandenong	649	213	340	<5	<5	1,208
Hume	527	28	504	16	<5	1,078
Wyndham	366	25	472	22	<5	888
Whittlesea	140	40	109	<5	0	292
Melton	135	7	115	<5	0	260
Greater Bendigo	48	0	173	0	0	221
Brimbank	86	11	104	14	0	215
Not Recorded	25	5	166	<5	0	199
Darebin	120	<5	60	6	0	189
Greater Geelong	88	0	70	7	0	165
All other LGAs (n=34)	422	35	351	22	30	860
Estimated total	3,281	629	3,218	102	42	7,272

Table 6: Estimated number of people who arrived in Australia in the past year and are recorded as residing in Victoria, by country of birth

Country of Birth	Estimated total
Afghanistan	3,378
Myanmar	651
Iraq	634
Syrian Arab Republic	568
Thailand	397
Iran	293
Eritrea	195
Pakistan	166
Malaysia	109
Ethiopia	99
Democratic Republic of Congo	88
Turkey	83
Jordan	76
Kenya	46
Tanzania	40
All other countries of birth (n=41)	445
Estimated total	7,268

Ethnicity recorded for those who arrived in the past year

People on Visa subclass (200 series & 866) who arrived in Australia between 01/07/2025 and 30/06/2026 and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/07/2026



* 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/_/Nf3tf/

⁶ Australian Government Department of Home Affairs (2026). Settlement Database. Data request via 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 **01/07/2016** and **30/06/2026** and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/07/2026.



Note. The data below reflects actual totals (blue tables) provided by the Australian Government, and estimated totals (orange tables). As some figures provided by Department of Home Affairs are suppressed due to privacy guidelines (i.e., where numbers are low and could be identifiable), suppressed figures have been calculated as a median numerical value. **Thus, estimated totals may differ from actual totals.**

Table 7. Number of people who arrived in Australia in the past ten years and are recorded as residing in Victoria, by visa subclass

Visa subclass	200	201	202	204	866
Number of people	18,985	2,567	25,651	231	2,627
Grand total of all arrivals	56,336 people				

A total of **56,336 people** arrived in Australia over the past ten years as a refugee or humanitarian entrant (visa subclass 200, 201, 202, 204, 866) and are recorded as residing in Victoria. Of this,

- the highest number of arrivals occurred in 2016/2017, when the Australian Government committed to addressing the humanitarian crisis in Syria and Iraq through increased resettlement;
- 160+ different languages were spoken and;
- approximately 9.1% settled in rural or regional areas of Victoria.;

Table 8: Estimated number of people who arrived in Australia in the past ten years and are recorded as residing in Victoria, by LGA

Local Government Area	Visa number						Estimated total
	200	201	202	203	204	866	
Hume	4,143	89	8,065	8	290	431	13,026
Casey	3,190	1,160	3,954	0	454	629	9,387
Wyndham	2,112	112	2,480	162	401	772	6,039
Greater Dandenong	2,153	753	1,572	18	326	836	5,658
Melton	1,061	31	1,499	6	148	262	3,007
Whittlesea	1,117	140	1,133	0	83	281	2,754
Brimbank	631	36	1,030	11	120	328	2,156
Greater Geelong	666	6	540	0	134	32	1,378
Not Recorded	428	27	804	<5	23	50	1,335
Greater Bendigo	275	<5	807	<5	37	11	1,136
All other LGAs (n=57)	3,219	222	3,774	31	618	2,654	10,518
Estimated total	18,995	2,579	25,658	242	2,634	6,286	56,394

For an interactive map of humanitarian settlement based on LGAs, please visit: https://www.datawrapper.de/_/1uzP0/

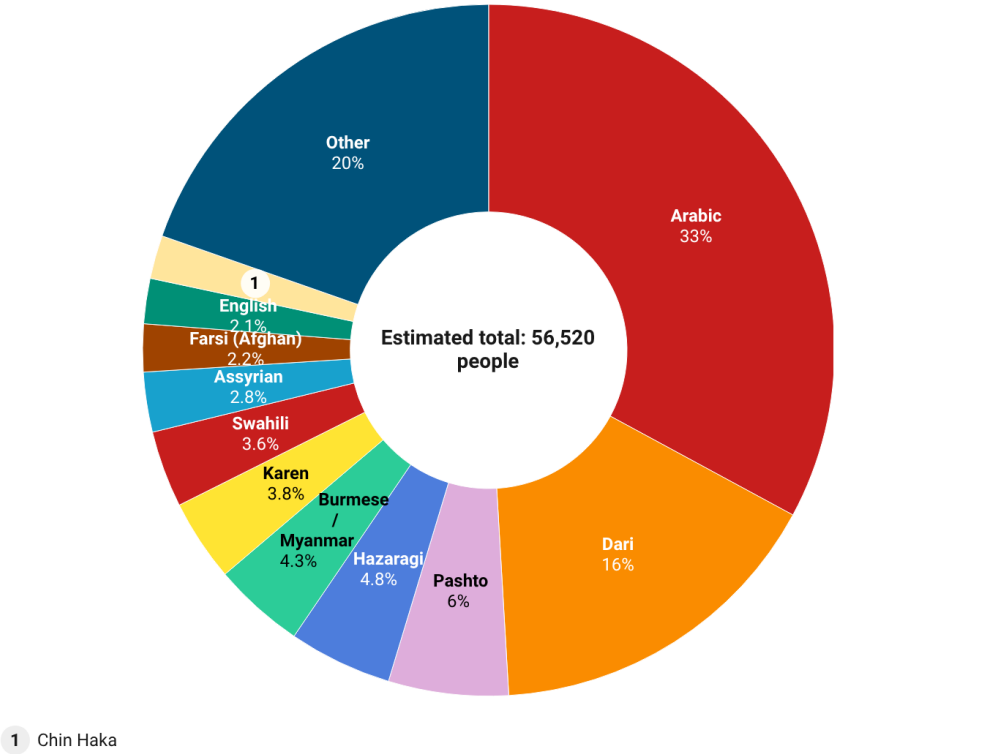
Table 9: Estimated number of people who arrived in Australia in the past ten years and are recorded as residing in Victoria, by financial year of arrival

Financial year of arrival	Estimated total
2016/17	9,301
2017/18	5,491
2018/19	5,972
2019/20	5,168
2020/21	284
2021/22	3,469
2022/23	5,497
2023/24	7,341
2024/25	6,581
2025/26	7,230
Estimated total	56,334

The visual chart (right) 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, Pashto, Hazaragi, Burmese, Karen, and Swahili. With a high number of people settling in Victoria, it is important that the number of interpreters is 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 01/07/2016 and 30/06/2026, and are currently recorded as residing in Victoria as at 04/07/2026



*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/_/6BYCO/

⁷ Australian Government Department of Home Affairs (2026). Settlement Database. Data request via settlement.data.request@homeaffairs.gov.au

Statistics on 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](#).

Note. The data for people seeking asylum has been collated from a range of public reports published by the Australian Government Department of Home Affairs. Please refer to the relevant reference for original data source.

People on Bridging Visa E

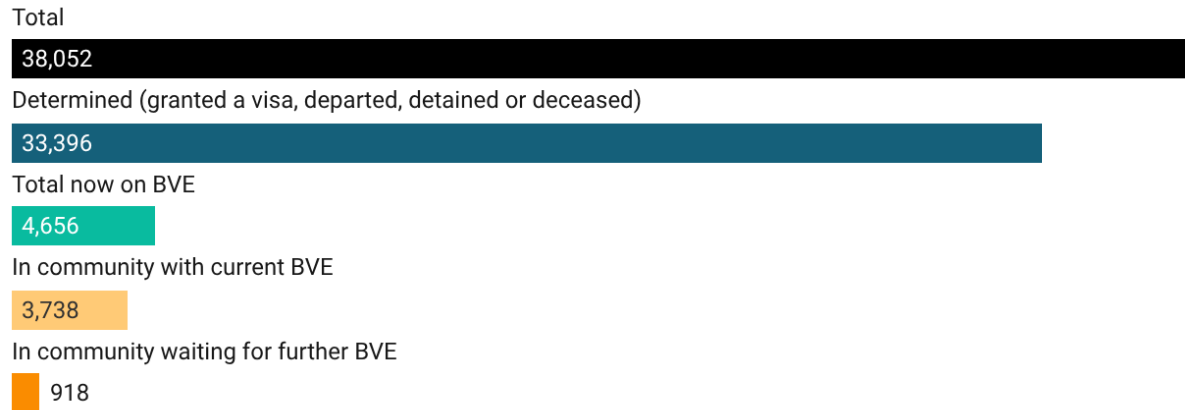
Note. At the date of this publication, there have been no recent statistics published by the Department of Home Affairs regarding Bridging Visa E. Thus, the latest update is from 31 March 2026.

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). 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.⁸

Between 25 November 2011 and 31 March 2026, there is a total of **38,052 people** who arrived to Australia by boat and sought protection who were granted a bridging visa E. Of these, **4,656 people** remain in the community, with **1,930 people** are living in Victoria⁹.

How many people are on bridging visas E?

As at 31 March 2026



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

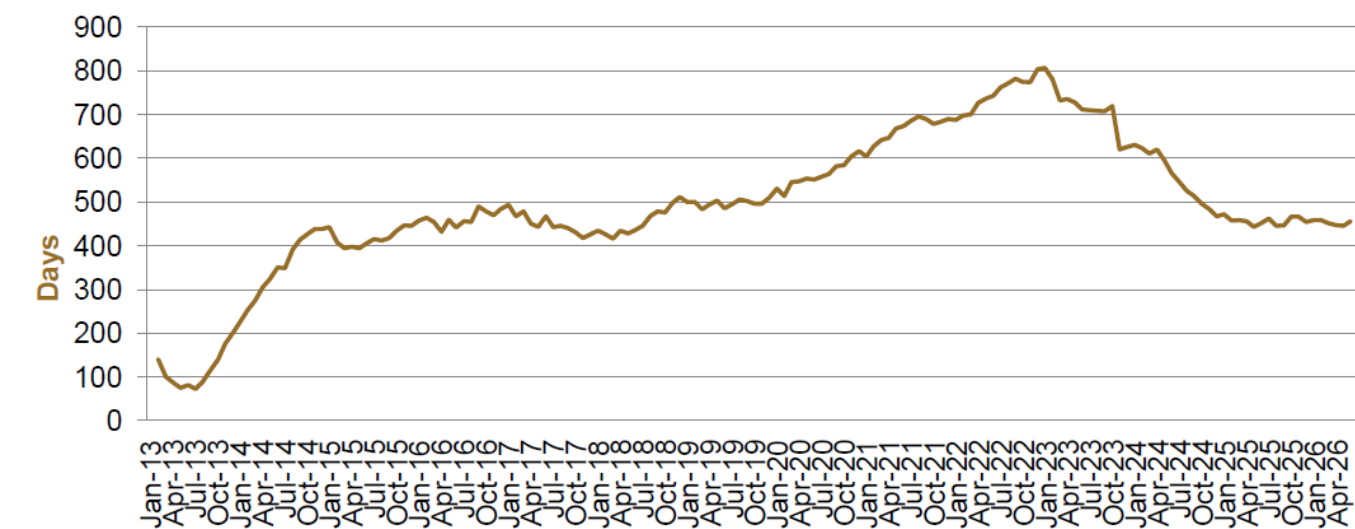
Interactive Map of ‘How many people are on bridging visas E?’ available at: https://www.datawrapper.de/_sKjG7/

People in detention¹⁰

The following data is about people in immigration detention and under residence determination (formerly community detention) as of 30 June 2026. Values that have not been provided and cannot be calculated are given as ‘N.P.’ (not provided). As of 30 June 2026, 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 **456 days (consecutive)**.

As of 30 June 2026, there were **1,121 people** in Immigration Detention Centres (IDCs) and Alternative Places of Detention (APODs) across Australia. Of these 1,121 people, 31.9 per cent had been detained for 91 days or less and 64.6 per cent had been detained for 365 days or less¹⁰.

Figure 1. Average Number of Days of People in Held Immigration Detention Facilities (Department of Home Affairs, 2026) ¹⁰.



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 Ibid.
⁹ Refugee Council of Australia. (2026). *Statistics on people seeking asylum in the community*. <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/asylum-community/6/>
¹⁰ Australian Government Department of Home Affairs (2026). *Immigration detention statistics for 31 March 2026*. <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/statistics/visa-statistics/live/immigration-detention>



Table 10: People in immigration detention in Victoria as of 30 June 2026

Place of immigration detention	Number of people held in immigration detention
Melbourne Immigration Detention Centres	209
Alternative Places of Detention (APODs)	10

Table 11: People under residence determination in Victoria as of 30 June 2026

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Number of people in Victoria	17	<15	<15	43 (50% of national total)
National Total	86			

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 updates on the processing of onshore protection claims for the financial year 2025-2026 show there have been **21,656 permanent protection visa (PPV) lodgements** made onshore to date (June 2026)¹¹. Monthly data also shows the number of individuals who have been granted a Final Protection Visa and the grant rate.

Table 12: Protection visa application lodgements and PPV grants, Australia-wide by financial year¹²

Financial year	PPV lodgements	PPV grants
2016/17	18,290	1,711
2017/18	27,931	1,425
2018/19	24,566	1,650
2019/20	23,266	1,650
2020/21	11,684	1,389
2021/22	10,564	1,762
2022/23	18,738	2,000
2023/24	25,210	3,250
2024/25	23,576	4,036
2025/26	21,656	4,560

Appeals heard by the ART: PPV applications¹³

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 matters 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 ART has recently published statistics related to processing times to finalise reviews in certain caseloads over the past 6 months¹⁵. Of all **protection (refugee)** reviews finalised between 1 February 2026 and 31 July 2026, half were finalised within **2 years and 2 months** from the day the application was submitted (lodgement). Most (95%) were finalised within **5 years and 1 month** from lodgement¹⁶.

Figure 2. Processing times for all protection (refugee) reviews finalised between 1 February 2026 and 31 July 2026 (Administrative Review Tribunal, 2026)¹⁷.



¹¹ Department of Home Affairs (2026). *Monthly Update: Onshore Protection (Subclass 866) Visa Processing – July 2025 to June 2026*. <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/statistics/visa-statistics/live/humanitarian-program>

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Administrative Review Tribunal (2026). *Immigration and citizenship*. [Immigration and citizenship | Administrative Review Tribunal](#)

¹⁴ Administrative Review Tribunal (2026). *Processing times*. <https://www.art.gov.au/about-us/accountability-and-reporting/processing-times>

¹⁵ Ibid.

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 June 2026, 259 applications are on hand (initial TPV and SHEV) or at merits review for people living in Victoria²⁰

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 Refugee Council of Australia. (2026). Who was included in the ‘Legacy Caseload’? <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/fast-tracking-statistics/>

¹⁹ Department of Home Affairs (2026). ‘UMA Legacy Caseload Report on Status and Processing Outcomes June 2026’. <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/statistics/visa-statistics/live/humanitarian-program>

²⁰ Ibid.

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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 June 2026, 26,244 Resolution of Status (RoS) Visas had been granted to people across Australia. Of this, 11,081 RoS visa holders were recorded to live in Victoria.

Table 13: Main Citizenships: Visa Holders, Australia-wide²²

Country of Citizenship	TPV/SHEV	RoS Visa
Australia	<5	14,255
Sri Lanka	97	3,262
Iran	336	2,391
Afghanistan	109	1,877
Stateless	92	1,425
Pakistan	31	979
Iraq	51	565
Bangladesh	63	336
Vietnam	36	352
Myanmar	<10	155
Other	46	647
Total	874	26,244

Table 14: 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	122
Applied for initial SHEV and on-hand with the Department ¹	451
Applied for/converted to RoS visa and on-hand with the Department ¹	837
Total applications on hand	1,410
TPV holder	157
SHEV holder*	717
RoS visa holder	26,244
Total Visa holders	27,118*
Refused TPV/SHEV/RoS visa by the Department and at merits review	42
Refused TPV/SHEV/RoS visa and at judicial review	522
TPV/SHEV/RoS visa cancelled or expired (onshore)	113
Refused TPV/SHEV/RoS visa no immigration matters ongoing ²	759
Total refused, cancelled or expired onshore	1,436
Otherwise resolved ³	3,7840
Total	32,967

* 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 July 2026, there are 1,059 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 population groups impacted by global humanitarian events.

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

²⁵ Department of Home Affairs (2025). *Temporary Humanitarian Stay pathway for eligible Ukrainians in Australia* <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 (2025). *Offer of a Resolution of Status Visa (subclass 851) to Ukrainian Temporary Humanitarian Concern (subclass 786) visa holders* <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/help-and-support/ukraine-visa-support/australian-government-offer-for-temporary-humanitarian-stay-in-australia>

²⁷ Australian Government Department of Home Affairs (2026). Settlement Database. *Data request via* settlement.data.request@homeaffairs.gov.au

²⁸ Department of Home Affairs. (2025). *Hamas-Israel Conflict: Temporary Humanitarian Stay pathway for Palestinians and Israelis in Australia*. <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 Victorian 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).