



Information Sheet

Youth arrivals to Victoria

JULY 2016 – JUNE 2017

The Centre for Multicultural Youth is a Victorian not-for-profit organisation supporting young people from migrant and refugee backgrounds. As part of our role in resourcing the sector, CMY produces an annual information sheet on youth arrivals to Victoria.

1. Young people settling in Victoria

Each year Australia offers permanent visas to almost 200,000 people under one of three migration programmes (or streams): Humanitarian, Family and Skilled.

Between July 2016 and June 2017, young people (aged between 12 and 24 years old) made up almost one sixth (14.96 per cent) of all permanent migrants to Australia. Almost one third (31.87 per cent) of all young people who arrived during this period, settled in Victoria.¹

TOP 5 ARRIVAL GROUPS - Youth arrivals to Victoria, 2016/17

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	MIGRATION STREAM	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
IRAQ	HUMANITARIAN	562	10.11%
CHINA	SKILLED	554	9.96%
SYRIA	HUMANITARIAN	484	8.71%
AFGHANISTAN	FAMILY	369	6.64%
INDIA	FAMILY	309	5.56%
ALL YOUTH ARRIVALS		5,560	

1.1. How many young people are settling in Victoria?

In 2016/17, young people made up around one sixth (15.49 per cent) of all arrivals to Victoria and represented almost one quarter (22.86 per cent) of all humanitarian entrants settling in the state.

TABLE 1. Arrivals by age group and migration stream, 2016/17

AGE	HUMANITARIAN	FAMILY	SKILLED	TOTAL
12 - 24	1,721 (31.06)	2,355 (42.36)	1,484 (26.69)	5,560
ALL AGES	7,528 (20.97)	11,257 (31.36)	17,113 (47.67)	35,898

¹ For further information on migration streams see Australian Government advice at www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav

During this same period, 40.20 per cent of all young people settling in Victoria were of school age (12 to 17 years old).

TABLE 2. Youth arrivals by age group and migration stream, 2016/17

AGE	HUMANITARIAN	FAMILY	SKILLED	TOTAL
12-15	588	406	506	1,500
16-17	289	249	197	735
18-24	844	1,700	781	3,325
TOTAL	1,721	2,355	1,484	5,560

In 2016/17, 69.73 per cent of all youth arrivals to Victoria were born in one of the following ten countries: China, Iraq, India, Afghanistan, Syria, Vietnam, Pakistan, Thailand, Myanmar or Philippines. More than one in three (34.14 per cent) of these young people were born in either China, Iraq or India.

1.2. Where are young people settling in Victoria coming from?

Over two thirds (69.34 per cent) of all young people arriving to Victoria via the Skilled Programme during this period were born in China, India, Malaysia, Pakistan or Indonesia. China (37.33 per cent), India (16.51 per cent), Malaysia (6.06 per cent), Pakistan (5.53 per cent), Philippines (3.91 per cent). By contrast, almost half (49.17 per cent) of the young people arriving via the Family Programme were born in Afghanistan (15.67 per cent, India (13.12 per cent), Vietnam (8.66 per cent), China (7.39 per cent), Cambodia (4.33 per cent). The top five countries of birth for humanitarian youth arrivals were Iraq, The Syrian Arab Republic, Myanmar, Afghanistan and Thailand. (For more on the humanitarian youth cohort see Section 2.)

TABLE 3. Youth arrivals by country of birth (Top 10), 2016/17

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	HUMANITARIAN	FAMILY	SKILLED	TOTAL
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF	0	174	554	728
IRAQ	562	45	6	613
INDIA	<5	309	245	557
AFGHANISTAN	138	369	<5	508
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	484	10	0	495
VIETNAM	0	204	32	236
PAKISTAN	41	90	82	213
THAILAND	114	74	<5	190
MYANMAR	157	20	<5	179
PHILIPPINES	0	101	58	159

1.3. Where are young people settling in Victoria?

Of the 5,560 young people who settled permanently in Victoria during 2016/17 there were a large number (16.76 per cent or 932) for whom a settlement location was not recorded. Of those for whom settlement data was recorded, just 8.62 per cent (or 399) settled outside of the Greater Melbourne metropolitan area. The local government areas (LGAs) where the largest numbers of young people settled on arrival in Victoria are shown in Tables 4 and 5.

Almost three quarters (73.54 per cent) of all young people settling in metropolitan areas in the 2016/17 financial year settled in one of ten LGAs, with one young person in every six (17.81 per cent) settling in Hume.

TABLE 4. Youth arrivals settling in Metro Melbourne by top 10 LGA of settlement and migration stream, 2016/17 – METROPOLITAN LGAs

LGA	HUMANITARIAN	FAMILY	SKILLED	TOTAL
Hume (C)	648	76	29	753
Greater Dandenong (C)	113	311	41	465
Casey (C)	124	229	62	385
Wyndham (C)	116	115	138	289
Brimbank (C)	107	120	22	249
Melton (S)	124	91	20	235
Melbourne (C)	6	65	149	220
Whittlesea (C)	64	99	41	204
Monash (C)	5	41	116	162
Moreland (C)	55	36	57	148
Total number of young people who settled in metropolitan Melbourne				4, 229

* LGA of settlement was not recorded for 932 young people.

The majority (76.69 per cent) of all young people settling in regional and rural Victoria settled in one of five LGAs, almost one third (30.33 per cent) settled in Greater Geelong.²

TABLE 5. Youth arrivals settling in rural/ regional Victoria by top 5 LGA of settlement and migration stream, 2016/17 – RURAL/REGIONAL LGAs

LGA	HUMANITARIAN	FAMILY	SKILLED	TOTAL
Greater Geelong (C)	66	32	23	121
Greater Shepparton (C)	51	30	<5	84
Greater Bendigo (C)	37	13	6	56
Mildura (RC)	13	10	<5	27
Ballarat (C)	<5	13	<5	18
Total number of young people who settled in rural & regional Melbourne				399

² It is important to note that this data does not accurately account for secondary settlement, and with the addition of such a high proportion of youth for whom location of settlement has not been recorded, this data is indicative only.

1.4. Young people settling in Victoria on Last Remaining (115) and Orphan Relative Visas (117 & 837)

Many young people who arrive in Australia through the Family and Skilled migration programmes also come from refugee or refugee-like situations. This means that while their experiences may similarly reflect those of the young people entering through the Humanitarian Programme, they may have less formal structures and supports in place when they begin their settlement journey in Australia.

One group who often will have experienced refugee-like situations are young people arriving through the Last Remaining Relative (115) and Orphan Relative (117 & 837) visa categories, which fall under the Family Programme^{*}. These are young people aged 12 to 24 who migrate to live permanently in Australia with a relative or near relative. These young people typically live in Australia in kinship care arrangements and may have particular vulnerabilities related to their pre-migration experiences and their transition to a new country and culture. However, 117, 837 and 115 visa holders are unable to access many of the support services provided to those arriving through the Humanitarian Programme.³ Young people arriving on 117, 837 and 115 visas have been included in this year's Information Sheet to support service providers and practitioners in their work with this group.

TABLE 6. Youth 115, 117 and 837 visa holders by age band, 2016/17

VISA SUBCLASS	12-15	16-17	18-24	TOTAL
115/117/837	23	32	45	100

In 2016/17, Victoria welcomed one young person through the Last Remaining Relative (115), no young people through the Orphan Relative (onshore 837) and 99 young people through the Orphan Relative (117) visa categories. The number of these visas granted to 12 to 24 year olds has remained relatively constant over the last five years.

Victoria welcomed over one third (37.04 per cent) of all 115, 117 and 837 visa holders aged 12 to 24 years settling in Australia in 2016/17. More than half (55 per cent) of these young people settling in Victoria were of school age (aged 12 to 17 years).

Over three quarters (77 per cent) of the young people settling in Victoria on a 115 or 117 visa in 2016/17 came from one of four countries of birth: Afghanistan (27 per cent), Ethiopia (23 per cent), Somalia (17 per cent) or the Republic of South Sudan (10 per cent).

³ In a 2013 report exploring the unique migration experience of young people on 117 visas, International Social Service (ISS) Australia recommended collaboration between kinship care services and the refugee and migrant settlement sector to specifically support the needs of this newly arrived group of young people. See, Kavanagh, S. (2013) Home safe home: A report on children who migrate to Australia. Available at <http://iss-ssi.org/2009/assets/files/news/ISSAustralia-HomeSafeHomeReport-May2013-web.pdf>. P. 5

* See 'Important Notes' for further information

TABLE 7. Youth 115 and 117 visa holders by country of birth, 2016/17

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	NUMBER
AFGHANISTAN	27
ETHIOPIA	23
SOMALIA	17
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	10
CONGO, DEM REPUBLIC OF THE	<5
GUINEA	<5
SUDAN	<5
CAMBODIA	<5
INDIA	<5
PAKISTAN	<5
SIERRA LEONE	<5
ERITREA	<5
KENYA	<5
NEPAL	<5
PHILIPPINES	<5
TANZANIA	<5
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	<5
TOTAL	100

2. Young people from refugee backgrounds settling in Victoria

Between July 2010 and June 2015, 6,476 young people granted visas under the Humanitarian Programme (humanitarian youth) were settled in Victoria. This represented almost one third (32.5 per cent) of all humanitarian youth arriving to Australia during this period.

Australia's Humanitarian Programme included 13,750 settlement places in 2016/17. From next year this will rise to 16,250 and will increase to 18,750 by 2018/19 following a commitment from the Australian government to increase the Humanitarian Programme. In addition to this commitment, in the 2015/16 and 2016/17 financial years places were also made available for up the 12,000 additional people displaced by the conflicts in Syria and Iraq.⁴ Twice as many humanitarian entrants settled in Victoria during 2016/17 than in the previous financial year – 3,569 in 2015/16 and 7,528 in 2016/17.

⁴ During 2015/16, Australia granted 3,790 additional visas towards the additional 12,000 humanitarian places allocated for people displaced by conflicts in Syria and Iraq. For further information visit <https://www.border.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/statistics/humanitarian-programme-outcomes-offshore-2015-16.pdf>

2.1. How many young people from refugee backgrounds are arriving in Victoria?

In the 2016/17 financial year, 1,721 young people aged 12 to 24 years settled in Victoria through the Humanitarian Programme – almost double the number of humanitarian youth from the previous year. Overall, humanitarian youth represented 22.86 per cent of all humanitarian arrivals to Victoria for the 2016/17 financial year. This is slightly below the average of previous years. 30.95 per cent of the young people settling in Victoria in 2016/17 entered under the Humanitarian Programme, and half (50.96 per cent) of these humanitarian youth were of school age (aged 12 to 17 years).

TABLE 8. *Humanitarian youth by age group, 2016/17*

AGE	HUMANITARIAN YOUTH
12-15	588
16-17	289
18-24	844
Total (12 to 24)	1,721

TABLE 9. *Humanitarian arrivals by financial year and age group*

FINANCIAL YEAR	12 TO 24 YEARS	ALL AGES
2012/13	1,413	5,242
2013/14	1,267	4,635
2014/15	1,111	3,997
2015/16	964	3,569
2016/17	1,721	7,528
Total	6,476	24,971

Young people settling in Victoria through the Humanitarian Programme are granted a visa based on the nature of their (or their family's) claim for protection. The visas available under Australia's Humanitarian Programme include: the Refugee visa (subclass 200), the In-country Special Humanitarian visa (subclass 201), the Global Special Humanitarian visa (subclass 202), Emergency Rescue visa (203) and the Woman at Risk visa (subclass 204). Young people may also be granted an onshore protection visa (subclass 866) if they applied for asylum and were recognised as a refugee once in Australia.⁵

TABLE 10. *Humanitarian youth arrivals to Victoria by financial year and visa subclass*

YEAR OF ARRIVAL	200	201	202	203	204	866	TOTAL
2012/13	609	16	40	5	173	570	1,413
2013/14	645	53	348	0	139	82	1,267
2014/15	387	14	598	0	91	21	1,111
2015/16	384	11	435	0	130	4	964
2016/17	547	3	1,069	0	101	1	1,721
Total	2,572	97	2,490	5	634	678	6,476

⁵ See Section 3: Important Note for further information on visa grants under the Humanitarian Programme. For more information see <http://www.border.gov.au/Trav/Refu/Offs/Refugee-and-Humanitarian-visas>

Data available for this fact sheet shows that between 2012/13 and 2016/17 there was a large increase in the number of Global Special Humanitarian visas (subclass 202) granted under Australia's Humanitarian Programme. In Victoria, for all humanitarian youth the increase was from 3% of the Humanitarian Programme intake in 2012/13 to 62% in 2016/17.

This reflects an overall shift in Australia's Humanitarian Programme numbers for this period (for all humanitarian arrivals across Australia the increase in 202 visa holders was from 2% of the Humanitarian Programme intake in 2012/13 to 58% in 2016/17).

Young people seeking asylum

In May 2017, the Australian Government issued a requirement for all people who had arrived irregularly to Australia by boat seeking asylum to lodge an application to have their claim for asylum assessed before 1 October 2017 or they would be barred from applying for any type of temporary or permanent protection in Australia. Once found to be owed protection, people seeking asylum who arrived irregularly to Australia by boat would only be eligible to receive a temporary protection visa (TPV) or Safe Haven Enterprise Visa (SHEV). As at 30 September 2017, a total of 36,362 bridging visas class E (or BVEs) had been granted to people seeking asylum who had arrived irregularly to Australia by boat since 2011.

Publicly available data showed 20,599 BVE holders remained in the Australian community, with 15,763 people seeking asylum having either been granted a substantive visa, departed Australia, returned to immigration detention or are deceased.⁶

Of the more than 20,000 people seeking asylum still awaiting an outcome on this date, 40.68 per cent (8,379) were living in Victoria. Of all those living in Victoria, one fifth (20.54 per cent) were aged between 12 and 24 years.

TABLE 11. *BVE holders living in Victoria by age band, June 2017*

AGE BAND	NUMBER
0 to 4	634
5 to 11	702
12 to 15	280
16 to 17	93
18 to 25	1,348
All Ages	8,379
Total number of BVE holders in Australia	20,599

TABLE 12. *Top Suburbs of residence for BVE holders, Victoria June 2017*

SUBURB	POST CODE	NUMBER
DANDENONG AREA	3175	1122
SUNSHINE AREA	3020	831
SANDOWNE VILLAGE, SPRINGVALE	3171	549
ST ALBANS, ALBANVALE, KEALBA, KINGS PARK	3021	465
BROADMEADOWS, JACANA, DALLAS	3047	317
DOVETON, EUMEMMERRING	3177	311
LALOR	3075	297
NOBLE PARK, NOBLE PARK NORTH	3174	277
THOMASTOWN	3074	253
EPPING	3076	241

⁶ This information has been sourced from the Department of Immigration and Border Protection Fact Sheet – IMAs on BVE Jul-Sep 2017. Available from: <https://www.border.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/statistics/ima-bve-30-sept-17.pdf>

2.2. Where are young people from refugee backgrounds settling in Victoria?

Young people and their families may re-locate from their on-arrival settlement location in the months and years subsequent to settlement for a variety of reasons.⁷ This relocation from an original on-arrival settlement location to another place within the first five years of arriving in Australia is typically referred to as secondary settlement. Secondary settlement data is especially hard to track and has not been used to inform or supplement on-arrival settlement data for this Information Sheet. As such, information provided here should be taken as indicative only.⁸

Young people arriving through the Humanitarian Programme to Victoria in 2016/17 settled in 34 different local government areas (LGAs). The majority (89.19 per cent) settled in the metropolitan areas of Greater Melbourne, with just one in ten (10.81 per cent) humanitarian youth settling in eight regional or rural LGAs across Victoria. This reflects rural and regional settlement patterns of previous years for this cohort.⁹

Metropolitan Victoria

In 2016/17, 81.98 per cent of all humanitarian youth arrivals to Victoria settled in one of the following metropolitan LGAs: Hume, Casey, Melton, Wyndham, Greater Dandenong, Brimbank, Whittlesea, Moreland, Maroondah and Hobson's Bay.

During this period, Hume settled 37.65 per cent of all young people arriving to Victoria via the Humanitarian Programme – more than five times the number of any other LGA in the state. This is the fourth year in a row that Hume has settled the largest number of young people from the Humanitarian Programme arriving in Victoria. 2016/17 is also the first year that Melton has appeared in the top five LGAs of high humanitarian youth settlement.

TABLE 13. Humanitarian youth settling in metropolitan Melbourne by Top 10 metropolitan LGAs of settlement and age group, 2016/17

LGA	12-15	16-17	18-24	TOTAL
Hume (C)	204	102	342	648
Casey (C)	48	21	55	124
Melton (S)	44	20	60	124
Wyndham (C)	52	27	37	116
Greater Dandenong (C)	33	19	61	113
Brimbank (C)	20	12	75	107
Whittlesea (C)	25	13	26	64
Moreland (C)	19	13	23	55
Maroondah (C)	10	<5	24	37
Hobsons Bay (C)	11	<5	8	23
Total number of Humanitarian youth who settled in metropolitan Melbourne				1,535

⁷ In reference to LGAs, the Government of Australia uses the following abbreviations for Victoria which are replicated in the data here: Cities (C), Rural Cities (RC), Boroughs (B) and Shires (S).

⁸ On-arrival settlement data was not recorded for 3 humanitarian youth. Further information on the challenges of secondary settlement data capture can be found at <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/rf/spn/110601-SPN.pdf>.

⁹ See CMY Humanitarian Youth Arrival Information Sheets from previous years at www.cmy.net.au

Rural/Regional Victoria

In 2016/17, 186 young people on humanitarian visas settled in regional or rural Victoria. The top LGAs of settlement for regional or rural Victoria from 2010 to 2015 were Greater Geelong, Greater Shepparton, Greater Bendigo, Mildura and Wodonga. This did not change in 2016/17. The majority (95.70 per cent) of all humanitarian youth arriving to regional and rural Victoria in 2016/17 settled in one of these five LGAs – one in three (35.48 per cent) in Greater Geelong, one in four (27.42 per cent) in Greater Shepparton and almost one in five (18.89 per cent) in Greater Bendigo.

TABLE 14. Humanitarian youth settling in rural/regional Victoria by LGAs of settlement and age group, 2016/17

2016/17	12-15	16-17	18-24	TOTAL
Greater Geelong (C)	33	7	26	66
Greater Shepparton (C)	19	12	20	51
Greater Bendigo (C)	15	6	16	37
Mildura (RC)	<5	<5	8	13
Wodonga (RC)	5	<5	<5	11
Total number of humanitarian youth who settled in rural/regional Melbourne				186

2.3. Where are young people from refugee backgrounds coming from?

One in every four humanitarian youth arriving to Victoria in the period from July 2010 to June 2015 were born in Afghanistan. Combined with humanitarian youth arrivals from Iran, Iraq and Myanmar, young people from these source countries made up two thirds of all humanitarian youth arriving to Victoria over the last five years. According to the UNHCR, in 2016, 55 per cent of the world's refugees came from just three countries: Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan and South Sudan.¹⁰

In 2016/17, more than half (60.78 per cent) of all humanitarian youth settling in Victoria were born in Iraq or Syria. This reflects the increase in arrivals from these countries during this period as part of the 12,000 additional places made available by the Australian Government to refugees impacted by the Syrian Crisis.

TABLE 15. Humanitarian youth by country of birth (Top 10), 2016/17

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	HUMANITARIAN YOUTH	PERCENTAGE
IRAQ	562	32.66%
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	484	28.12%
MYANMAR	157	9.12%
AFGHANISTAN	138	8.02%
THAILAND	114	6.62%
IRAN	54	3.14%
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	45	2.61%
PAKISTAN	41	2.38%
ERITREA	25	1.45%
ETHIOPIA	16	0.93%
SUDAN	16	0.93%
Total	1,721	

10 UNHCR. (2016). Global Trends: Forced displacement in 2016. Available from www.unhcr.org.au

The number of humanitarian youth arriving from Myanmar in 2016/17 declined again from 2015/16 following an increase in the previous four years – there was an increase from 133 in 2010/11 to 286 in 2014/15 then decline to 213 in 2015/16. However, the number of humanitarian youth from Thailand increased by half from 74 in 2015/16 to 114 in 2016/17.

Given the protracted nature of the conflict producing refugees from Myanmar, it is likely that many humanitarian youth reporting Thailand as their country of birth have originated from Myanmar. This is evident in the number of humanitarian youth settling in Victoria who report their country of birth as Thailand but identify their ethnicity as from within Myanmar. A similar phenomena can be seen in the high numbers of humanitarian youth reporting Pakistan as their country of birth but Afghan or Hazara as their ethnicity, this highlights the potential problems associated in using country of birth as a proxy for culture or ethnicity in such data. Other examples include all of the humanitarian youth reporting Kenya as the country of birth reporting Dinka (Sudanese) as their ethnicity and the majority of young people born in Iran reporting their ethnicity as Afghan or Hazara.¹¹

2.4 What are the characteristics of young people from refugee backgrounds settling in Victoria?

Gender

Settlement data shows that post June 2013 there was a return to a balance of gender among humanitarian youth arriving to Victoria. This continued in 2016/17 with 50.61 per cent of humanitarian youth arrivals to Victoria young women and 49.39 per cent young men.

TABLE 16. *Humanitarian youth by gender, 2012/13-2016/17*

FINANCIAL YEAR OF ARRIVAL	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
2012/13	533	880	1,413
2013/14	622	645	1,267
2014/15	556	555	1,111
2015/16	480	484	964
2016/17	871	850	1,721

Languages spoken¹²

In 2016/17, more than half of the young people arriving in Victoria through the Humanitarian Programme reported speaking a Middle Eastern semitic language as their main language. This again likely reflects the increased intake of humanitarian entrants from Iraq and Syria during the 2016/17 financial year. The next main language groups reported by humanitarian youth were Burmese and Related Languages (15.46 per cent) and Iranic (13.60 per cent).

¹¹ Importantly, data on self-reported ethnicity or cultural background is not currently collected and country of birth does not necessarily reflect cultural background. As such, many young people will have been born and/or lived much of their lives in countries not considered their country of origin before migrating to Australia. For example, Thailand continues to host large numbers of refugees and people in refugee-like situations from near-by Myanmar. The UNHCR reports that refugees and forced migrants have sought protection in Thailand for more than 30 years, with over 100,000 people from Myanmar registered with the UNHCR in Thailand as at January 2015. See www.unhcr.org for further information.

TABLE 17. Humanitarian youth by main language spoken, 2016/17

LANGUAGE*	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
MIDDLE EASTERN SEMITIC LANGUAGES - including Arabic, Assyrian (Assyrian Neo-Aramaic), Chaldean Neo-Aramaic, Chaldean (Chaldean Neo-Aramaic)	1,030	59.85%
BURMESE AND RELATED LANGUAGES - including Haka (Chin Haka); Chin Haka; Karen Paku, Eastern Kayah, Karen Pwo, Karen S'gaw (Karen); Karen; Chin Zome, (Zomi); Burmese and Related Languages, nec; Chin Mara, Burmese and Related Languages, nfd, Chin Teddim, Chin, Chin Falam, Chin Zotong, Zophei, Burmese / Myanmar (Burmese and Related Languages, nec)	266	15.46%
IRANIC - including Farsi (Persian) (Iranic, nec), Farsi (Afghan) (Iranic, nec), Kurdish, Pashto, Dari, Persian, Hazaragi, Afghan (Iranic, nec)	234	13.60%
AFRICAN LANGUAGES - including Oromo; Somali; Swahili; Amharic; Dinka; Nuer; Tigre; Tigrinya; Mano (African Languages, nec); African Languages, nec	110	6.39%
OTHER – Indo-Aryan - including Nepali; Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages - including Armenian; Other Eastern Asian Languages - Including Tibetan; Chinese - including Hakka; French; Turkic - including Turkish; and Tai - including Thai	37	2.15%
NOT RECORDED	44	2.56%

English language proficiency

Over half (53.17 per cent) of all humanitarian youth arrivals to Victoria in 2016/17 had their English language proficiency reported as 'nil', 35.39 per cent as 'poor', 8.02 per cent as 'good' and 1.92 per cent as 'very good'.

TABLE 18. Humanitarian youth by age group and English language proficiency

FINANCIAL YEAR OF ARRIVAL	VERY GOOD	GOOD	POOR	NIL	NOT RECORDED	TOTAL
12-15	5	35	121	411	16	588
16-17	<5	27	95	157	7	289
18-24	25	76	393	347	<5	844
Total	33	138	609	915	26	1,721

Religion ¹³

In 2016/17, more than two thirds of all humanitarian youth settling permanently in Victoria reported Christianity as their religion.

12. Based on self-reported main language from the original (DSS SRF) data source and grouped according to the ABS Standard Classification for Languages 2016 (1276.0, released 18 July 2016). Where a language from the DSS was not an exact match to the ABS a close match was identified, these are noted in parentheses after the DSS-reported language in the table.

TABLE 19. *Humanitarian youth by reported religion, 2016/17*

RELIGION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Christianity - including Christian (NFD), Orthodox (NEC), Orthodox (NFD), Maronite Catholic, Melkite Catholic, Chaldean Catholic, Catholic(NEC), Churches of Christ (NFD), Jehovahs Witnesses, Coptic Orthodox Church, Turkic, Syriac Orthodox Church, Armenian Apostolic Church, Assyrian Church, Assyrian Church of the East, Assyrian Apostolic (NEC), Assyrian Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Pentecostal (NEC), Other Protestant (NFD), Born Again Christian, Church of the Nazarene, Ethnic Evangelical Churches, Oriental Christian (NEC)	1,183	68.74%
Islam - including Alevite/Alawi/Alawites, Islam, Shia, Sunni	356	20.69%
Buddhism	63	3.66%
Other religions - including Baha I World Faith, Druse/Druze, Animism, Religious Belief (NFD)	26	1.51%
Hinduism	<5	0.23%
Secular beliefs and other spiritual beliefs and no religious affiliation	0	0.06%
NOT RECORDED / NOT STATED	92	5.35%

3. Important notes

The information presented here is derived from statistics collated by the Department of Social Services (DSS) based on the records of people arriving in Australia under the Migration Programme as at 25 October 2017. Statistics have been sourced directly from the Department of Social Services via the online Settlement Reporting Facility (SRF), which primarily uses on-arrival data supplemented by data from the Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP), Medicare and other relevant sources. This data is subject to a number of caveats that should be considered when reviewing this information.¹⁴ Additionally, young people can be very mobile and the data reported in this information sheet needs to be seen as indicative.

Terms:

- *Young people* refers to those aged between 12 to 24 years (data available through existing Government reporting facilities only allows a breakdown of 12 – 24 years);
- *Youth arrivals* refers to young people who have received a permanent or provisional visa under Australia's Migration Programme;
- *Humanitarian youth* refers to young people who have received a permanent visa under Australia's Special Humanitarian Programme.

Data

The information presented here is derived from data provided by the Department of Social Services on 25 October 2017 sourced from the Settlement Database (SDB), unless otherwise stated. All data presented is accurate as at this date within noted caveats of the SDB.

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

¹³ Based on self-reported main language from the original (DSS SRF) data source and grouped according to the ABS Standard Classification for Languages 2016 (1276.0, released 18 July 2016). Where a language from the DSS was not an exact match to the ABS a close match was identified, these are noted in parentheses after the DSS-reported language in the table.

¹⁴ Details can be found at: <https://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/settlement-and-multicultural-affairs/programs-policy/settlement-services/settlement-reporting-facility>

SDB data is compiled from a number of sources including Department of Home Affairs (formerly Department of Immigration and Border Protection), other Commonwealth agencies and service providers.

Data in this information sheet includes all permanent (or provisional) settlers who arrived between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2017, with a focus on settlers who arrived in the 2016/17 financial year (see noted SDB caveats on DSS website for further information). Data refers to financial years not calendar years.

Many young people and their families move in the months and years after first arriving in Australia. The data presented here reflects information about young people's residence as updated at 25 October 2017. Given the mobility of many newly arrived young people and the challenges of maintaining up-to-date data in this area, the data provided here should be considered a guide only.

The Department of Home Affairs (formerly DIBP) have released figures on the number of permanent settlers to Australia for the 2016/17 and 2015/16 financial years. Some of these figures vary considerably to the data from the SDB. CMY utilise the data provided by the SDB to produce this report as this data provides the most detailed information on young people settling in Australia. For DHA reported figures, see:

- Family and Skill Streams of the Migration Programme: <http://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/statistics/report-on-migration-program-2016-17.pdf>
- Humanitarian Programme: <http://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/statistics/humanitarian-programme-outcomes-offshore-2015-16.pdf>

Humanitarian Programme:

The visa sub-classes included under the Humanitarian Programme in this information sheet include:

- Refugee visas: for people who are experiencing persecution in their home country, who are typically outside that country and in need of resettlement. These include the Refugee visa (subclass 200), the In-country Special Humanitarian visa (subclass 201), Emergency Rescue visa (203), Woman at Risk visa (subclass 204) and the onshore Protection visa (subclass 866) for people recognised as refugees once in Australia.
- Special Humanitarian Programme (SHP) visas: for people outside of their home country and recognised by Australia as in need of protection. This is the Global Special Humanitarian visa (subclass 202). In addition to the need to meet different requirements for protection, a key difference between the Global Special Humanitarian visa (subclass 202) and the refugee visas is that to be granted a 202 visa the applicant must be proposed by an eligible person or organisation in Australia. (While a 202 visa holder is eligible for the Humanitarian Settlement Program at the Department's discretion, the proposer must pay full travel costs and support their settlement in Australia, including on-arrival accommodation.
- SDB data for the 2012/13 to 2016/17 period also includes a very small number (less than 10) of humanitarian visas granted under subclasses 851 (Resolution of Status), 817 (Protection – repealed in 1994), 815 (PRC, Permanent – repealed in 1994), 210 (Minorities of Former USSR – repealed in 1999).

Skilled Programme

The Settlement Database (SDB) currently includes data on two temporary visas under the Skilled stream. These are the Temporary Graduate Visa (subclass 485) and Skilled-Recognised Graduate visa (subclass 476). Given the temporary nature of these two visas and in the absence of any direct link between these two visas and a permanent visa, the data presented in this information sheet excludes the data for these two visa subclasses, as this information sheet pertains only to permanent or provisional visas granted to young people. These visa subclasses have been excluded from all reporting in this information sheet for the current and previous financial years. For more on these two visa subclasses, see <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/trav/visa-1/485-> and <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/trav/visa-1/476-#tab-content-0>. See also, Department of Immigration and Border Protection (2017) Student visa and Temporary Graduate visa programme bi-annual report. Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/statistics/student-temp-grad-programme-report-jun-2017.pdf>, p. 6.

Family Programme

Orphan Relative (117) and Orphan Relative (837) visas are granted to young people who are sponsored by near relatives who are Australian permanent residents or Australian citizens and are under 18 years old at the time of application, and are orphans or whose parents are unable to care for them because of severe disability or because their whereabouts is unknown, and are outside Australia (visa 117) or inside Australia (visa 837) at the time of application. Remaining Relative (115) visa are granted to young people who are under or over 18 years old and whose only near relatives are Australian permanent residents or Australian citizens and who can sponsor them and provide support upon the first two years of arrival in Australia. For more information see, Department of Home Affairs (2018) Orphan Relative visa (subclass 117). Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav/Visa-1/117->; Department of Home Affairs (2017) Orphan Relative visa (subclass 837). Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav/Visa-1/837->; and Department of Home Affairs (2018) Remaining Relative visa (subclass 115). Available at: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav/Visa-1/115->

The Centre for Multicultural Youth is a Victorian not-for-profit organisation supporting young people from migrant and refugee backgrounds to build better lives in Australia.

Centre for Multicultural Youth
304 Drummond St, Carlton VIC 3054

T (03) 9340 3700 • **F** (03) 9349 3766
info@cmy.net.au • cmy.net.au

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First published February 2018

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CMY acknowledges the support of the Victorian Government and the Australian Department of Social Services