

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year

How Many Asylum Seekers Come to Australia Each Year? Understanding the Trends and Realities

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year is a question that often surfaces in discussions about immigration, border policies, and humanitarian efforts. Australia, known for its multicultural society and geographic isolation, has long been a destination for people seeking refuge from conflict, persecution, or hardship. But what does the data really say about the number of asylum seekers arriving annually? And how do government policies, global events, and migration routes shape these figures? Let's dive into the numbers, context, and key factors that influence asylum seeker arrivals in Australia each year.

The Dynamics Behind Asylum Seeker Arrivals in Australia

Understanding how many asylum seekers come to Australia each year requires more than just looking at raw numbers. The country's geographic location, policy frameworks, and international obligations all play significant roles in shaping the flow and processing of asylum applications.

Australia's proximity to Southeast Asia makes it a target destination for many people fleeing persecution in nearby regions such as Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, and Myanmar. However, unlike many other countries, Australia has strict border controls and offshore processing arrangements which heavily influence how many asylum seekers physically arrive and how their claims are handled.

Annual Trends in Asylum Seeker Numbers

The number of asylum seekers arriving in Australia has fluctuated significantly over the past two decades. For instance, the early 2000s saw notable increases, with thousands arriving by boat each year. In response, the Australian government introduced stronger border protection measures, including the controversial “Pacific Solution,” designed to process claims offshore in places like Nauru and Papua New Guinea.

More recently, the number of boat arrivals has dramatically decreased due to these policies, alongside international cooperation efforts. According to the Department of Home Affairs, the annual number of irregular maritime arrivals (IMAs) – a key indicator of asylum seeker arrivals – dropped from over 13,000 in 2012 to just a few hundred or less in recent years.

Official Statistics: How Many Asylum Seekers Come to Australia Each Year?

To get a clearer picture, consider the following data points:

- In the 2012-2013 period, Australia recorded approximately 17,000 asylum seekers arriving by boat.
- By 2015, this number had reduced significantly due to the Operation Sovereign Borders strategy, which aimed to stop maritime arrivals.
- Between 2018 and 2022, boat arrivals were consistently below 1,000 annually, with some years recording fewer than 200 arrivals.
- The total number of asylum applications lodged each year, including those who arrive by plane and make claims onshore, tends to be higher, often ranging between 10,000 to 15,000 claims annually.

These figures highlight that while the number of unauthorized boat arrivals has decreased, Australia still processes thousands of asylum applications from people arriving through other legal pathways or making onshore claims.

Factors Influencing Asylum Seeker Arrivals

Several key factors affect how many asylum seekers come to Australia each year. These include global conflicts, government policies, international agreements, and enforcement strategies.

Global Conflicts and Humanitarian Crises

War, civil unrest, and persecution remain the primary drivers of asylum seeker flows worldwide.

Australia's asylum seekers frequently come from countries experiencing prolonged conflicts such as Syria, Afghanistan, and Myanmar. Increases in violence or crackdowns often correspond to rises in applications lodged in Australia.

For example, the escalation of violence in Afghanistan in 2021 led to a spike in asylum applications from Afghan nationals seeking protection. Although many of these arrivals were through legal resettlement programs, some also attempted irregular entry.

Government Policies and Border Enforcement

Australia's border policies are among the toughest globally. Measures such as mandatory offshore processing, turn-back operations on boats, and strict visa checks have drastically reduced unauthorized arrivals by sea. These policies affect how many asylum seekers come to Australia each year and the nature of their arrival.

Notably, the Australian government distinguishes between "irregular maritime arrivals" and those who apply for asylum onshore after arriving by plane or other legal means. While boat arrivals have plummeted, the number of onshore asylum claims remains stable or even increases slightly.

Regional Cooperation and International Agreements

Australia's partnerships with neighboring countries play a crucial role in shaping asylum seeker trends. Agreements with Papua New Guinea and Nauru to process asylum seekers offshore have been contentious but effective in deterring boat arrivals. Additionally, collaboration with Indonesia and Malaysia has helped curb people smuggling networks.

These regional efforts contribute to the broader context of how many asylum seekers come to Australia each year, particularly those arriving by sea.

What Happens After Asylum Seekers Arrive?

Understanding the journey of asylum seekers doesn't stop at their arrival. What follows is a complex process involving assessment, resettlement, or sometimes detention.

Processing and Assessment

Once asylum seekers arrive, their claims are assessed by the Department of Home Affairs and the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. This process evaluates whether individuals meet the criteria for refugee status under the 1951 Refugee Convention.

The time taken to process claims can vary widely, ranging from several months to years, depending on case complexity and caseload volumes.

Detention and Community Release

Many asylum seekers arriving irregularly face mandatory detention while their claims are processed,

either in onshore detention centers or offshore facilities. Over time, some are released into the community under bridging visas while awaiting decisions.

This aspect often fuels public debate around the treatment of asylum seekers and Australia's humanitarian commitments.

Resettlement and Refugee Status

Successful applicants are granted refugee status and may access permanent residency pathways. Australia also runs a formal humanitarian program, resettling refugees directly from overseas camps, which is separate from asylum seeker arrivals.

Why Knowing How Many Asylum Seekers Come to Australia Each Year Matters

Understanding these numbers helps provide clarity in often heated political and social discussions. It informs policy decisions, humanitarian efforts, and public opinion.

Informing Policy and Public Debate

Accurate data on asylum seeker arrivals assists policymakers in designing effective border security measures and support services. It also helps counter misinformation and myths about the scale of irregular migration.

Supporting Humanitarian Programs

Moreover, knowing how many people seek asylum each year sheds light on Australia's role in the global refugee protection system. It highlights the ongoing need for robust resettlement programs and community integration efforts.

Guidance for Prospective Asylum Seekers

For those considering seeking asylum in Australia, understanding the current trends and policies provides crucial context. It's important to be aware of legal pathways, application processes, and the challenges involved in seeking protection.

Looking Ahead: The Future of Asylum Seeker Arrivals in Australia

The pattern of asylum seeker arrivals is likely to continue evolving, influenced by geopolitical events, climate change, and shifting migration routes. While Australia's strict border policies have reduced certain types of arrivals, the global refugee crisis shows no signs of abating.

Future developments may include:

- Adjustments to humanitarian intake numbers and resettlement programs
- Increased focus on regional cooperation to manage migration
- Enhanced support services for refugees settling in Australia

Ultimately, keeping informed about how many asylum seekers come to Australia each year allows for a balanced understanding of this complex and sensitive issue. It helps foster informed discussions that respect both national interests and humanitarian responsibilities.

Frequently Asked Questions

How many asylum seekers arrive in Australia each year?

The number of asylum seekers arriving in Australia each year varies, but in recent years it has ranged from a few thousand to over 10,000, depending on global circumstances and government policies.

What factors influence the number of asylum seekers coming to Australia annually?

Factors include global conflicts, political instability, changes in Australian immigration policies, and international agreements on refugee resettlement.

Has the number of asylum seekers coming to Australia increased or decreased recently?

In recent years, the number of asylum seekers arriving by boat has decreased significantly due to stricter border controls and policies such as offshore processing.

Where do most asylum seekers to Australia come from?

Most asylum seekers to Australia come from countries experiencing conflict or persecution, such as Afghanistan, Iran, Sri Lanka, and Myanmar.

How does the Australian government process asylum seekers each year?

Asylum seekers are assessed through a formal refugee status determination process, which includes health and security checks, interviews, and legal review to determine eligibility for protection.

Are all asylum seekers who arrive in Australia granted refugee status?

No, not all asylum seekers are granted refugee status; each application is individually assessed and some may be denied protection based on the criteria under the Refugee Convention.

How does Australia's annual intake of asylum seekers compare to other countries?

Australia's intake of asylum seekers is smaller compared to some European countries and the United States, but it maintains a significant refugee resettlement program relative to its population size.

Additional Resources

****How Many Asylum Seekers Come to Australia Each Year? An In-Depth Analysis****

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year is a question that frequently arises in public discourse, policy debates, and media coverage. Understanding the scale and trends of asylum seeker arrivals is essential for a comprehensive grasp of Australia's immigration landscape and humanitarian responsibilities. This article explores the annual figures of asylum seekers arriving in Australia, contextualizes these within broader migration patterns, and examines the factors influencing these numbers.

Overview of Asylum Seekers in Australia

Asylum seekers are individuals who arrive in a country seeking international protection but whose refugee status has not yet been determined. Australia, known for its strict immigration policies and offshore processing arrangements, has seen fluctuating numbers of asylum seekers over recent decades. The question of how many asylum seekers come to Australia each year is complex, influenced by regional conflicts, global migration trends, and domestic policy responses.

According to the Australian Department of Home Affairs, asylum seeker arrivals have varied significantly, ranging from a few thousand to tens of thousands annually throughout the early 2000s. The peak occurred around 2012 when boat arrivals surged, prompting significant policy changes. Since then, the numbers have generally declined due to increased border protection measures.

Annual Arrival Statistics

In recent years, official statistics indicate that the number of asylum seekers arriving in Australia by boat has decreased dramatically. For example:

- In 2013-2014, there were more than 7,000 boat arrivals.
- By 2019-2020, arrivals by sea dropped to fewer than 100 individuals.
- Overall, total asylum applications, including those arriving by air, ranged between 10,000 and 15,000 per year in the late 2010s.

These figures show a clear decline in unauthorized maritime arrivals, largely attributed to Australia's "Operation Sovereign Borders," which intensified border security and offshore processing policies.

However, it is important to note that asylum seekers can also arrive via regular immigration channels, complicating the calculation of exact numbers.

Factors Affecting Asylum Seeker Numbers

Geopolitical Influences

The number of asylum seekers coming to Australia each year is closely linked to global geopolitical events. Conflicts and instability in regions such as the Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia have historically driven migration flows. For instance, the Syrian civil war and instability in Afghanistan contributed to increased asylum claims globally, some of which affected Australia.

Furthermore, Australia's geographic proximity to countries like Indonesia and Papua New Guinea makes it a destination for those fleeing nearby conflicts or persecution. Changes in these countries' political or social stability can influence the volume of asylum seekers attempting to reach Australian shores.

Australian Immigration Policies

Australia's immigration and border control policies play a crucial role in shaping asylum seeker arrivals. The government has implemented a range of measures aimed at deterring unauthorized arrivals, including:

- Mandatory detention of unauthorized arrivals.
- Offshore processing centers on Nauru and Manus Island.

- Operation Sovereign Borders, involving military-led border security operations.

These policies have been effective in reducing boat arrivals but have also sparked significant debate regarding their humanitarian implications. The strict approach has led to longer processing times and complicated the asylum process, affecting how many individuals are counted as asylum seekers in any given year.

Processing and Recognition Rates

Another layer of complexity lies in the distinction between asylum seekers and refugees. Not all who apply for asylum are granted refugee status. Australia's refugee recognition rate fluctuates depending on the origin of the applicants and the prevailing criteria.

For example, in some years, the recognition rate for asylum seekers from certain countries has been over 60%, while for others it has been below 20%. This variability impacts the overall number of asylum seekers recorded, as some applications are rejected or withdrawn.

Comparing Australia's Asylum Seeker Numbers Globally

When examining how many asylum seekers come to Australia each year, it is instructive to compare these figures internationally. Globally, millions of people seek asylum annually, with countries like Turkey, Germany, and the United States receiving the largest numbers.

Australia, with a population of around 26 million, receives a relatively small proportion of global asylum seekers. For instance, while Turkey hosts over 3 million refugees, Australia's annual asylum seeker arrivals are usually in the low tens of thousands. This contrast highlights Australia's unique geographic and policy context.

Regional Comparisons

Within the Asia-Pacific region, Australia's asylum seeker numbers are modest compared to neighboring countries. Nations such as Malaysia and Indonesia often serve as transit points or temporary hosts for asylum seekers awaiting resettlement or onward travel.

Additionally, New Zealand, Australia's nearby neighbor, receives significantly fewer asylum seekers each year, reflecting different immigration policies and geographic factors.

The Human Impact and Policy Debates

Numbers alone do not capture the full story of asylum seekers in Australia. The human dimension involves individuals fleeing persecution, violence, and hardship, seeking safety and stability. The question of how many asylum seekers come to Australia each year is intertwined with ethical considerations and national identity debates.

Policy discussions often revolve around balancing border security with humanitarian commitments. Critics argue that Australia's stringent policies may violate human rights and international obligations, while proponents emphasize the importance of sovereignty and orderly migration.

Challenges in Data Collection

Accurately counting asylum seekers is challenging due to irregular arrivals, multiple application pathways, and processing delays. Some individuals may remain in the system for years, making annual figures less straightforward.

Moreover, some asylum seekers are not immediately identifiable upon arrival, especially if they enter via legal visa routes and later claim asylum. This complexity necessitates cautious interpretation of

official statistics.

Looking Ahead: Trends and Implications

The number of asylum seekers coming to Australia each year is likely to remain influenced by a combination of international events and domestic policies. Emerging global crises, such as climate-induced displacement or new conflicts, could alter migration patterns.

Australia's future approach to asylum seekers will continue to be shaped by political will, public opinion, and international law. Ongoing monitoring of arrival numbers, processing outcomes, and humanitarian impacts remains critical for informed policy-making.

In sum, while the annual number of asylum seekers in Australia has decreased compared to the early 2010s, the issue remains a dynamic and multifaceted aspect of the nation's immigration landscape. Understanding the nuances behind these figures provides a clearer picture of Australia's role in global asylum and refugee protection efforts.

[How Many Asylum Seekers Come To Australia Each Year](#)

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: Asylum Seekers in Australian News Media Ashleigh Haw, 2023-01-01 This book sheds light on how the public engage with, make sense of, and discursively evaluate news media constructions of people from asylum seeking backgrounds. As a case study, the author discusses her recent research combining Critical Discourse Analysis with a cultural studies Audience Reception framework to examine the perspectives of 24 Western Australians who took part in semi-structured interviews. During their interviews, participants were asked open-ended questions about: their general views on people seeking asylum, including Australia's policy responses, their media engagement habits and preferences, and their views concerning how the Australian media represents people seeking asylum. The author compares and contrasts this research with broader interdisciplinary discussion, and the book will therefore appeal to students and scholars of migration, political communication, sociology, audience reception, critical media studies and sociolinguistics.

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: 'Boat Refugees' and Migrants at Sea: A Comprehensive Approach Violeta Moreno-Lax, Efthymios Papastavridis, 2016-11-21 This book aims to address 'boat migration' with a holistic approach. The different chapters consider the multiple facets of the phenomenon and the complex challenges they pose, bringing together

knowledge from several disciplines and regions of the world within a single collection. Together, they provide an integrated picture of transnational movements of people by sea with a view to making a decisive contribution to our understanding of current trends and future perspectives and their treatment from legal-doctrinal, legal-theoretical, and non-legal angles. The final goal is to unpack the tension that exists between security concerns and individual rights in this context and identify tools and strategies to adequately manage its various components, garnering an inter-regional / multi-disciplinary dialogue, including input from international law, law of the sea, maritime security, migration and refugee studies, and human rights, to address the position of 'migrants at sea' thoroughly.

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: *World Refugee Report* , 1993

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: *Refugees* Jane McAdam, 2014-09-01 If you listen to some politicians and voices in the media, you might well believe that asylum seekers are 'illegal'. You might think that they should wait their turn in the so-called 'queue'. You might think that they pose a potential threat to our national security, and that the government is right to keep them from our shores. Or you might take a humanitarian stance, believing that drastic border protection policies, though harsh in effect, are necessary to deter asylum seekers from endangering their lives on risky boat journeys to Australia. However logical these conclusions might seem, the problem is that they are based on widespread misunderstandings about why and how people seek asylum, and what Australia's international legal obligations are. This book rejects spin and panic to provide a straightforward and balanced account of Australia's asylum policies in light of international law. Written for a general audience, it explains who asylum seekers and refugees are, what the law is, and what policies like offshore processing, mandatory detention, and turning back boats mean in practice. Using real-life examples, this book reminds us of the human impact of Australia's policies.

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: *Australian Social Attitudes IV* Clive Bean, Shaun Ratcliff, Bruce Tranter, Katrine Beauregard, Ian McAllister, Toni Makkai, Anja Eder, Murray Goot, Luke Mansillo, Ann Evans, Edith Gray, 2018-07-02 Around the world, democracies have seen a decline in social and political trust. *Australian Social Attitudes IV: The Age of Insecurity* is an in-depth look at the economic and geopolitical uncertainty that pervades Australian public discourse. In the decade following the Howard administration, Australian politics has been defined by growing uncertainty, instability, and the emergence of popular disaffection with the political class, similar to what has been seen in the United States and Britain. Featuring contributions from Australia's leading social scientists, this book explores the connection between insecurities and disaffection, and the ways in which they have manifested - in populist voting patterns, suspicions about climate science, and hostilities to immigration. A fascinating insight into what Australians think about contemporary political and social issues, this book is designed to present the public, media, and policymakers with up-to-date analysis of public opinion about important topics confronting Australian politics and society.

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how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: *Islamophobia in Australia* Alice Aslan, 2009 Islamophobia is a contemporary form of cultural racism against Muslims. It has emerged in Australia as an outcome of general public opposition to multiculturalism and migration as well as in response to international conflicts involving Muslims. *ISLAMOPHOBIA IN AUSTRALIA* is a timely book that traces the rise of racism against Muslims through an extensive analysis of critical events

and issues including the Gulf War, the September 11 terror attacks, the Bali bombings, ethnic crime, ethnic gang rapes, Middle Eastern asylum seekers, the Cronulla riots and the negative portrayals of Muslims and Muslim women in the Australian media and public discourse. Since tolerance does not offer minorities social acceptance or equality in contemporary multicultural societies, this book suggests that the recognition of Muslims and minorities as real Australians and as one of us and giving them a fair go are the key ingredients of a more democratic, equal and truly multicultural Australia in the 21st century.

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how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: Nowhere Countries: Exclusion of Non-Citizens from Rights through Extra-Territoriality at Home Pauline Maillet, 2019-12-09 In *Nowhere Countries: Exclusion of Non-Citizens from Rights through Extra-Territoriality at Home*, Pauline Maillet offers a new theoretical framework to understand the mechanisms by which non-citizens are excluded from the rights attached to sovereign territory when arriving at states' borders. Initiated in Charles de Gaulle airport, the analysis encompasses similar cases in countries other than France. This interdisciplinary study traces how some liberal democracies create spaces construed as extra-territorial on their own soil to circumvent obligations owed to sea or airborne asylum seekers under the Refugee Convention and its Protocol. How do states make their territory vanish to prevent asylum seekers' arrival? Using a combination of legal analysis and ethnography, this book identifies the legal techniques, enforcement practices and mental landscapes that have sustained nowhere countries.

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: Detaining the Immigrant Other Rich Furman, Douglas Epps, Greg Lamphear, 2016 The purpose of this edited book is to explore immigration detention through a global and transnational lens. In addition to exploring the nature of immigration detention, the global aims of the book will be met in two ways: it will explore immigration detention in countries that have often been overlooked in the literature (and certainly are not found in the scholarship emerging from within the United States); and the volume will include chapters that are comparative in nature and deal with larger, macro issues about immigration detention in general.

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: Australia's Sovereignty and Unfaithful Governance Rev'd Dr Graham J Whelan OAM, 2022-01-10 The main reason for this book concerns what I believe is an assault on our Sovereignty in Australia. My recent book and research 'While Australia Sleeps' documented the problems of immigration and people who cannot and will not assimilate. In this research I further comment on this serious issue. Before examining the main subject of this research: A Definition of Governance, Governance has to do with the action, function

and the manner of governing with honesty and true justice to the punishment of wickedness and vice and the maintenance of our Christian civilization, Christian heritage and way of life with peace in accordance with our Constitution of The Commonwealth of Australia. This book concerns what I, and indeed many Australians would, consider to be a disgraceful decision by those who govern us. My research and concerns begin with comments made to our Federal Member concerning funds allocated to 'illegals' detained on Manus Island. These people accused the Australian people that they were held "illegally". In this research I will mention a dozen times or more the loyalty, courage, honour and endurance of our forefathers who gave their youth and lives for our freedom and peace we now enjoy in this wonderful land Australia. Also in this research I express my sadness of being offended, hurt and discriminated against by a Muslim person at Colo in Windsor, NSW Council area. The report was of great concern especially when we think of a pledge of commitment that immigrants were to abide by, as defined years ago by Chris Bowen. The above report showed on the Nine Network, A Current Affair (Tracey Grimshaw) 22/8/18, Episode 168. It was offensive. A self-styled Muslim group began illegal tree clearing and building at Colo, NSW. Council officers went to inspect, and the person in charge of the illegal work said: "my religion comes before any governance" and "you dogs, I step on your Cross, your Cross is under my feet." (They then spat at the Council officers). I am offended - this action is of great concern. When I was very young in the early 1950's; I remember my parents had a kerosene fridge and always had kerosene lamps on standby in the kitchen at home. The reason - power cuts which occurred regularly until coal-fired power became more efficient and reliable in the State of New South Wales. I am disgusted with our recent State government's attitude. The promise made to me several years ago by the then Deputy Premier of New South Wales, Andrew Stoner, about poles and wires was a lie. Renewable energy cannot surpass base-load coal fired power? Unfaithful governance is seen in the attempt to push the climate change debate - also a lie. Below I have included some comments by a true Scientist - Professor Ian Plimer: "24. Very cold minimum temperatures measured in 2017 by government agencies are expunged from the record or changed to a warmer temperature to show a warming trend. 25. The fraudulent "homogenisation" of raw data, the inaccessibility of stored raw data, the deletion of large volumes of raw data, the opacity of modeling methods, the omission of validation past climate data, the uncertainty of measurement, claims of a consensus and the demonising of dissent all show that climate "science" has nothing to do with science but, rather, is post-modernist political activist thuggery. This historical temperature records may be nigh on useless. 26. If a public company "homogenised" their annual reports to show that a financial loss was "homogenised to a profit, directors and officers of the company would go to goal. "Homogenisation: of temperatures has resulted in massive electricity costs and billions of dollars of subsidies. What's good for the goose is good for the gander. 27. Taxpayers fund climate research and institutions like the Bureau of Meteorology, CSIRO and universities.

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: Refugee Settlement in Australia
Aparna Hebbani, 2024-06-03 Combining theoretical and practical information, this book presents a holistic overview of refugee settlement in Australia. It focuses on numerous critical aspects of refugee settlement which play a vital role in refugee integration into Australia. Starting with an overview of immigration history in Australia, the book then places an emphasis on 21st-century settlement of refugees. The chapters explore a gamut of topics including how culture is transmitted in refugee families, how media portrays refugees, and how to work with refugee communities in various contexts, without focusing on one specific refugee cohort/country group. This interdisciplinary angle is presented via the inclusion of voices from interviews with key refugee settlement providers, educators, former refugees, researchers, and second-generation youth from refugee backgrounds. It covers current Australia political debate and politicisation of refugees, digital technologies, the role of language in enabling successful settlement, education trajectories, social cohesion, the fractured diasporic family, and the impact of media coverage, which underpin the settlement of refugees in Australia. This is an ideal resource for advanced undergraduates, postgraduates, and scholars of refugee settlement in the disciplines of communication, media,

politics and international relations, social work, education, and demographic studies, as well as government entities, policy makers, service providers, and NGOs looking to gain an understanding of the factors impacting refugee settlement in Australia.

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: SUMMING UP JOHN MENADUE, 2024-07-03 The world and its people are facing serious local and global challenges. Climate change, economic instability, limits to free speech, threats to independent media reporting, and increasing social inequality all signal the breakdown of democratic systems across the world. Our political institutions and leaders are failing us with increasingly conservative policies that favour big business. Far-right political movements gain ascendancy and move whole nations towards fascism while American hostility to China threatens global security and economic prosperity. Yet we learn and grow most when we are challenged by difference and adversity: when we are out of our comfort zones. Such experiences offer turning points for change. I've had many such turning points throughout my career and have become more radical as I've grown older. In 1999 I published my autobiography, *Things You Learn Along the Way*. This new collection continues with personal accounts and my views on issues that remain of concern to me. It comprises posts I wrote for *Pearls and Irritations* along with several speeches, interviews and articles I've written over the past 14 years. I hope these accounts continue to prompt readers to think, question and act for a more just Australia and world.

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: **Borderline** Peter Mares, 2002 *Borderline* was first published in 2001 and immediately received widespread acclaim. This the second edition has been completely revised to include more recent events. It also includes new testimony from professionals who have worked in Australia's detention system. Peter Mares is a journalist with Radio National and Radio Australia.

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: **Between Care and Criminality** Helena Zeweri, 2023-12-15 *Between Care and Criminality* examines social welfare's encounter with migration and marriage in a period of intensified border control in Melbourne, Australia. It offers an in-depth ethnographic account of the effort to prevent forced marriage in the aftermath of a 2013 law that criminalized the practice. Disproportionately targeted toward Muslim migrant communities, prevention efforts were tasked with making the family relations and marital practices of migrants objects of policy knowledge in the name of care and community empowerment. Through tracing the everyday ways that direct service providers, police, and advocates learned to identify imminent marriages and at-risk individuals, this book reveals how the domain of social welfare becomes the new frontier where the settler colonial state judges good citizenship. In doing so, it invites social welfare to reflect on how migrant conceptions of familial care, personhood, and mutual obligation become structured by the violence of displacement, borders, and conditional citizenship.

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: **The Ethics and Politics of Asylum** Matthew J. Gibney, 2004-07-08 Over the last two decades, asylum has become a highly charged political issue across developed countries. This book draws upon political and ethical theory and an examination of the experiences of the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom and Australia to consider how to respond to the challenges of asylum. In addition to explaining why asylum has emerged as such a key political issue, it provides a compelling account of how states could move towards implementing morally defensible responses to refugees.

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: Seeking Asylum Alone Mary Crock, 2006 Unaccompanied and separated children continue to be caught up in programs to deflect unauthorised Australian boat arrivals to offshore processing centres. If such children do make it to Australia, the processes for identifying children travelling alone are inadequate, with too much reliance placed on the self-identification of such children. No child victim of trafficking has been identified in Australia since 1994. Australia's refugee status determination system was established with adult asylum seekers as the norm. Children face obvious disadvantage in both articulating their story and in being heard. At the crucial first point of contact with authorities children are required to articulate their need for protection without either an advisor or an effective guardian. Case

studies of children within the asylum process also suggest that immigration officials and officials at appellate level have been poorly trained and have lacked the skills to deal with child asylum seekers with appropriate sensitivity. Another barrier faced by these children is legal: questions remain as to how well the international definition of refugee has been read to accommodate the particular experiences of children. It is hoped that this report will encourage Australian officials to think seriously about children as refugees in their own right - most particularly when the children are travelling alone. This Report was funded by the MacArthur Foundation (Chicago), the Australian Research Council and the Myer Foundation. Also available *Seeking Asylum Alone - A Comparative Study- Unaccompanied and Separated Children and Refugee Protection in Australia, the UK and the US*, by Jacqueline Bhabha and Mary Crock.

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: Lives in Limbo Michael Leach, Fethi Mansouri, 2004 In this book, 35 refugees, all temporary protection visa (TPV) holders and mostly from Iraq and Afghanistan, talk directly about their quest for asylum in Australia. They provide poignant details of persecution in their home country, their journey to Australia, prolonged periods of mandatory detention, and life under Australia's controversial temporary protection regime.

how many asylum seekers come to australia each year: Defending Human Rights and Democracy in the Era of Globalization Akrivopoulou, Christina, 2016-09-21 The era of technology in which we reside has ushered in a more globalized and connected world. While many benefits are gained from this connectivity, possible disadvantages to issues of human rights are developed as well. *Defending Human Rights and Democracy in the Era of Globalization* is a pivotal resource for the latest research on the effects of a globalized society regarding issues relating to social ethics and civil rights. Highlighting relevant concepts on political autonomy, migration, and asylum, this book is ideally designed for academicians, professionals, practitioners, and upper-level students interested in the ongoing concerns of human rights.

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