

QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET ESTIMATES – 20 OCTOBER 2014

IMMIGRATION AND BORDER PROTECTION PORTFOLIO

(SE14/335) PROGRAMME – 3.3 and 3.4: Illegal Maritime Arrival (IMA) Onshore Management

Senator Carr (Written) asked:

- How many detainees are currently in onshore detention? Please provide a breakdown of these numbers and reasons why people have been detained. Provide a breakdown of the following:
 - Capacity and surge capacity of each of the onshore detention centres (including ones earmarked for proposed closure)
 - Current capacity
 - Confirmed closures
 - Any future proposed closures
 - Reasons for detention (e.g. for what reasons are people in offshore detention, breaches of which visa subclasses, etc)
 - Will there be further consolidation of the onshore detention centre networks in addition to the 9 already announced?
 - How will the closures be managed?
 - Is it anticipated that people from onshore detention will be moved to offshore detention?
 - What is the breakdown of costs associated with the transfer of the detainee population to other detention facilities?

Answer:

How many detainees are currently in onshore detention? Please provide a breakdown of these numbers and reasons why people have been detained.

Answer:

On 27 November 2014, there were 3 169 people in held immigration detention in Australia consisting of 2 596 illegal maritime arrivals (IMAs) and 573 non-IMAs.

Table A – Numbers in Immigration Detention in Australia

Facility	Detainees	IMA	Non-IMA
Christmas Island IDC (North West Point)	517	515	2
Construction Camp APOD	155	155	0
Phosphate Hill APOD	61	61	0
Christmas Island Total	733	731	2
Adelaide ITA	35	12	23
Bladin APOD	268	268	0
Brisbane ITA	72	66	6
In Transit	3	3	0
Inverbrackie APOD	145	145	0
Maribyrnong IDC	123	48	75
Melbourne ITA	231	199	32
Perth IDC	51	15	36
Perth IRH	13	13	0
Sydney IRH	43	32	11
Villawood IDC	313	106	207
Wickham Point APOD	759	680	79
Yongah Hill IDC	380	278	102
Mainland Total	2 436	1 865	571
TOTAL	3 169	2 596	573

People in the non-IMA cohort are detained for a variety of reasons including because they have overstayed their visa, are in breach of their visa conditions (including those cancelled under section 501 of the *Migration Act 1958* (character grounds)), have arrived in Australia without a valid visa or have been refused entry into Australia at international airports and seaports.

Table B – Reasons for detention

Detention Reason	Detainees
Illegal Maritime Arrival	2 596
Overstayer	382
Visa Cancellation (including under section 501 of the Migration Act (character grounds))	121
Air Arrival – Refused immigration clearance	66
Seaport Arrival – Refused immigration clearance	4
Total	3 169

Provide a breakdown of the following:

- Capacity and surge capacity of each of the onshore detention centres (including ones earmarked for proposed closure)
- Current capacity
- Confirmed closures

Answer:

The following table provides the operational and contingency capacity at all immigration detention facilities in Australia (as at 27 November 2014).

Table C – Immigration Detention Network Capacity

Facility	Operational Capacity	Contingency Capacity
Christmas Island IDC	400	1 100
Construction Camp APOD	200	310
Phosphate Hill APOD	144	714
Christmas Island Total	744	2 124
Adelaide ITA	19	46
Bladin APOD	1 000	1 000
Brisbane ITA	40	74
Inverbrackie APOD*	380	400
Maribyrnong IDC	56	99
Melbourne ITA	372	448
Perth IDC	27	42
Perth IRH	11	16
Sydney IRH	24	48
Villawood IDC	379	480
Wickham Point APOD	1 770	1 900
Yongah Hill IDC	600	636
Mainland Total	4 678	5 189
TOTAL	5 422	7 313

*The Inverbrackie APOD is scheduled to close by 31 December 2014.

In 2014, the Minister for Immigration and Border Protection announced the closure of ten (10) immigration detention facilities. The following nine (9) immigration detention facilities have so far been closed:

1. Aqua/Lilac APOD (closed 31 August 2014);
2. Berrimah House APOD (closed 30 June 2014);
3. Curtin IDC (closed 30 November 2014);
4. Darwin Airport Lodge APOD (closed 30 June 2014);
5. Leonora APOD (closed 28 February 2014);

6. Northern IDC (closed 30 June 2014);
7. Pontville APOD (closed 28 February 2014);
8. Port Augusta IRH (closed 28 February 2014); and
9. Scherger IDC (closed 28 February 2014).

The Inverbrackie APOD in South Australian is due to close by 31 December 2014.

- **Any future proposed closures**
- **How will the closures be managed?**

Answer:

Facilities in immigration detention network are used flexibly to meet operational requirements. This principle assumes that when operational requirements change, so too will the department's use of facilities. Accommodation capacity and needs across the immigration detention network are continuously monitored and adjustments are made as required.

- **Is it anticipated that people from onshore detention will be moved to offshore detention?**

Answer:

Yes.

- **What is the breakdown of costs associated with the transfer of the detainee population to other detention facilities?**

Answer:

There are a large number of variables that impact the cost of individual transfer operations. This includes the locations involved, the numbers of transferees, the method of transport, their risk profiles, and escort requirements. Elements of transfer costs can also be incorporated in standing contractual arrangements for air transport and service provider costs. Consequently the breakdown of costs associated with transfer is not individually determined or standardised.