



COALITION FOR
THE PROTECTION
OF GREYHOUNDS

THE GREYHOUND REHOMING CRISIS

FY2025

**A review of
greyhound rehoming
and post-racing welfare
in Australia**

We acknowledge the traditional Owners of Country across Australia. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging and recognise the role Elders play in maintaining connection to Country, Culture and Community.

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Executive summary

Australia's greyhound rehoming system is failing to provide safe, sustainable and transparent retirement pathways for the dogs produced by the racing industry. The headline rehoming figures touted by the industry create a misleading picture of a functioning retirement system, masking growing reliance on exports, third-party transfers, industry retention, community rescues and euthanasia rather than genuine domestic adoption.

In FY2025, 9,314 greyhounds were recorded as having a rehoming outcome nationally. Yet only 3,611 were reported as GAP adoptions, and 788 of these were exported overseas. Thousands more were retained by industry participants, transferred through third-party channels or placed with community rescue organisations. These pathways can shift responsibility away from the industry's own adoption programs without guaranteeing that greyhounds reach safe, permanent homes.

Domestic GAP capacity remains inadequate to absorb the industry's output

While GAP programs vary significantly between jurisdictions, adoption numbers have failed to keep pace with the number of greyhounds being bred and retired. Community rescue organisations are increasingly being relied upon to fill the gap, despite operating with limited resources and relying heavily on volunteers. Meanwhile, third-party transfers provide a poorly regulated pathway in which buyers and homes may receive less scrutiny than through established rehoming programs.

The industry's continuing production of greyhounds compounds the problem. Australia bred 7,511 pups in FY2025 despite the chronic shortfall in domestic rehoming capacity. In several jurisdictions, breeding incentives remain in place even as governments and industry bodies struggle to accommodate retired dogs. The report also documents evidence of industry participants deliberately seeking to increase breeding to make potential closure more difficult, demonstrating the risks of allowing commercial interests to determine breeding levels.

Euthanasia remains the most devastating consequence of this failure. At least 1,755 greyhounds were euthanised in FY2025. Queensland recorded the highest ratio of euthanasia to breeding nationally, while substantial numbers were killed because they were deemed unsuitable for rehoming. The report highlights serious questions about whether sufficient opportunities for rehabilitation, behavioural support and placement are being provided before dogs are considered unrehomable.

An Australia-wide crisis that is spreading overseas

The system is further undermined by profound differences between jurisdictions. States operate different breeding, retirement and euthanasia rules, use inconsistent definitions and reporting categories, and provide vastly different levels of transparency. Some greyhounds effectively disappear into poorly defined categories, while others remain within the industry or are transferred privately without clear public accountability. A greyhound's prospects for a safe retirement should not depend on the state in which it raced.

The crisis has also become international. Australia has been exporting thousands of greyhounds to the United States and Canada because domestic capacity has been unable to absorb them. With New Zealand's greyhound racing industry now closed and dogs entering Australia's already overstretched rehoming system, exporting surplus greyhounds between countries is not a sustainable solution.

The solution is not to find ever more ways to move surplus greyhounds elsewhere. It is to reduce breeding to sustainable levels, strengthen genuine domestic rehoming, close poorly regulated retirement pathways, establish whole-of-life tracking and consistent national reporting, and ensure euthanasia is never used as a substitute for responsible retirement.

Amy MacMahon

Director

Coalition for the Protection of Greyhounds

Note: Except where otherwise indicated, images throughout this report show conditions in which greyhounds are kept at industry participant properties.

How rehoming works...and fails greyhounds

Greyhound racing generates thousands of dogs who need homes each year. These retired greyhounds are rehomed through four main pathways:

1 Industry participants

Trainers or owners may keep greyhounds for breeding or as pets

- ✗ Regulators permit confinement for 23 hours/day with little stimulation or socialisation
- ✗ Cases of poor housing, mistreatment, and medical neglect are common

2 GAPs (Greyhound Adoption Programs)

Funded by racing bodies or governments, GAPs are the official rehoming arms

- ✗ Due to overbreeding, more greyhounds are in need of a home than GAPs can manage
- ✗ Routinely euthanise dogs they deem "too difficult"
- ✗ Export dogs overseas—even when unfit to travel—with several dying in transit and others warehoused for lengthy periods without adoption plans

3 Third parties

Greyhounds are often given away privately, sometimes online

- ✗ No vetting of adopters, exposing greyhounds to potential harm and abandonment
- ✗ Loopholes allow owners to "disappear" greyhounds, dodging euthanasia rules
- ✗ Hundreds of dogs taken by labs to be experimented upon and ultimately killed

4 Community rescues

Volunteer-run rescues step in to rehabilitate and rehome dogs the industry rejects

- ✓ Often have better rehoming results than GAPs, with a fraction of the budget
- ✓ No unnecessary euthanasia

What can be done? CPG recommendations

✓ **Strengthen rehoming policies**

Rehoming rules and their enforcement should be strengthened and formalised.

✓ **Implement breeding caps**

State governments should establish breeding limits to curb excessive breeding.

✓ **Implement genuine whole-of-life tracking**

Each jurisdiction should establish a tracking system that monitors greyhounds from birth to end-of-life, not to retirement.

✓ **Eliminate third-party loopholes**

Safety measures should prevent 'rehome-to-euthanise' loopholes, where dogs are euthanised under the guise of rehoming.

✓ **End euthanasia**

GAPs should abandon euthanasia on behavioural and health grounds and focus on rehabilitation and genuine rehoming efforts.

✓ **Redirect funding**

State governments should stop allocating taxpayers' money to the racing industry and instead channel it towards greyhound rehoming.

✓ **Conduct regular inspections**

All retired greyhounds across Australia either retained or rehomed privately by industry participants should undergo at least annual inspections by relevant authorities to ensure their well-being.

✓ **Establish a national rehoming standard**

Governments should establish consistent national standards governing retirement, rehoming, private transfers, euthanasia, tracking and reporting, ensuring greyhounds receive equivalent protections.

✓ **Regulate international exports**

Ban or strictly regulate exports to countries like the US and Canada, where greyhounds have died during transport or languished in long-term holding with no clear outcome.

✓ **Restrict greyhound imports**

Australia should not import greyhounds while it cannot adequately rehome its own. Any imports must be contingent on sufficient domestic rehoming capacity.

National overview

Key figures

Total rehomed	9,314
GAP adoptions	3,611
Exported*	788
Community rescues	545
Third party transfers	935
Retained breeding/pet	2,924
Other rehoming**	1,279
Lab experiments	20
Euthanised***	1,755
Pups whelped	7,511

*Included in the GAP adoptions figure.

**Includes community rescue and third party transfers, and dogs retained by participants, where states do not provide a breakdown.

***Includes 241 greyhounds reported in combined euthanasia/deceased categories where states do not provide a breakdown.

Critical findings

Record rehoming figures mask growing reliance on alternative pathways – Australia recorded 9,314 greyhound rehoming outcomes in FY2025, the highest since reporting began in FY2016. However, the increase has been driven largely by alternative rehoming pathways rather than expansion of the industry's own adoption programs.

GAP adoption growth has stalled – GAPs reported 3,611 adoptions in FY2025, including 788 exported greyhounds. Excluding exports, GAP adoptions have remained largely stagnant since FY2017, highlighting the industry's failure to meaningfully expand domestic adoption capacity despite a decade of reporting.

Greyhound exports remain alarmingly high – 788 greyhounds were exported through GAP programs in FY2025, almost 2.5 times the number exported in FY2023. Exports inflate reported adoption figures while exposing dogs to long-distance transport and weaker adoption oversight.

Industry warehousing remains widespread – Participants retained 2,924 greyhounds as "pets" or for breeding in FY2025, accounting for almost one-third of all reported rehoming outcomes. Many remain subject to industry rules permitting prolonged confinement of up to 23 hours per day with little socialisation and weak oversight of their welfare.

Third-party transfers continue with limited oversight – At least 935 greyhounds were rehomed through third-party arrangements in FY2025. Although slightly lower than the previous year, these transfers have more than doubled since FY2022, increasing reliance on pathways with fewer welfare safeguards.

Community rescues are increasingly picking up the industry's slack – Volunteer-run rescue groups rehomed at least 545 greyhounds in FY2025, up from 494 the previous year. Although still below the exceptional figures recorded in FY2018–2022, community rescues continue filling gaps left by inadequate industry adoption capacity.

Opaque rehoming pathways continue

to expand – Regulators reported 1,279 greyhounds under poorly defined "other rehoming" categories in FY2025. Because these categories vary between jurisdictions and may include rescues, private transfers or retained dogs, they continue to undermine transparency and accountability.

Regulatory changes appear to have curtailed research use

– Just 20 greyhounds were supplied to research facilities in FY2025, down from 110 the previous year and the lowest figure since national reporting began. The decline coincided with new rules requiring "other agencies" to have a primary purpose of rehoming.

Greyhound euthanasia remains

unacceptably high – Australia reported 1,755*** euthanised greyhounds in FY2025. Although far below the 4,198 reported in FY2016, more than 1,700 greyhounds continue to die each year, many due to injury or behavioural reasons that warrant greater emphasis on rehabilitation and socialisation.

Breeding continues despite limited adoption capacity

– The industry bred 7,511 greyhound pups in FY2025 while local GAP programs rehomed far fewer dogs. Although breeding has fallen by 22% since FY2016, it continues to outpace the industry's own adoption capacity, placing ongoing pressure on community rescues and alternative rehoming pathways.

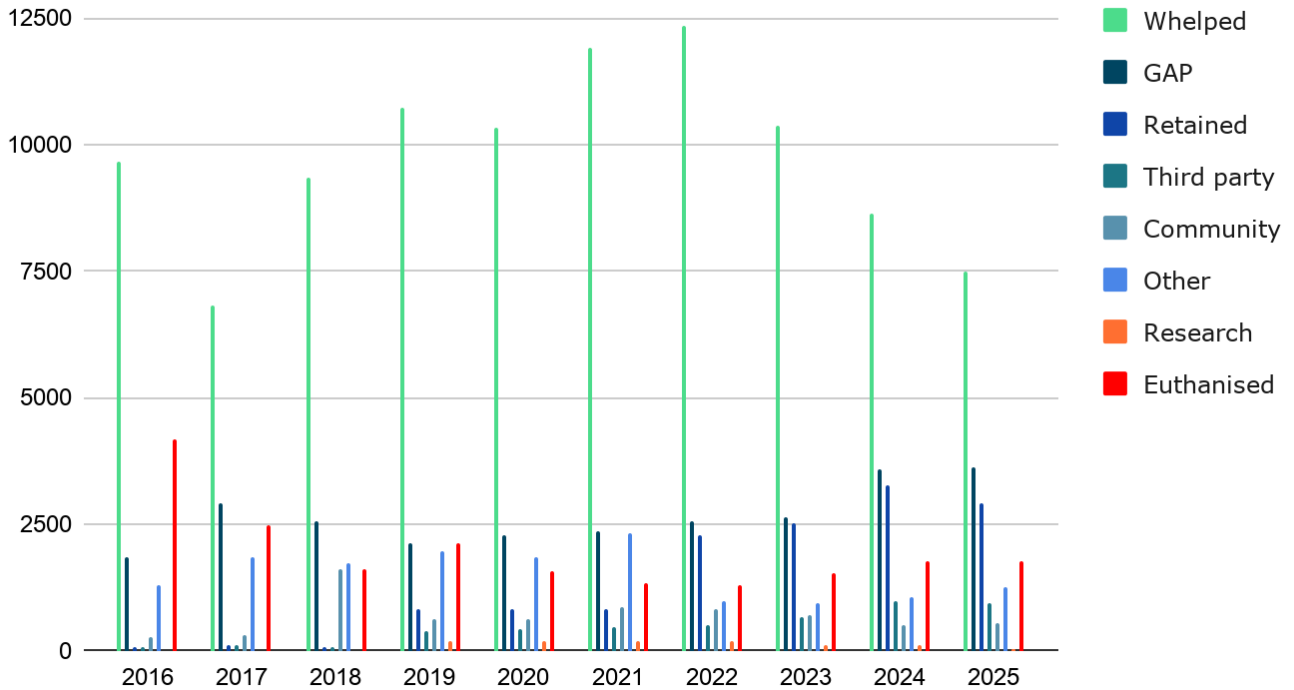
An international rehoming crisis

Australia's greyhound rehoming crisis is no longer confined to its own borders. In recent years, thousands of retired greyhounds have been exported to North America because domestic rehoming capacity has been unable to absorb the industry's oversupply, with several exports ending in tragedy. Rather than reducing breeding to better match demand, the industry has increasingly relied on overseas adoption programs to find homes for surplus greyhounds.

The problem is now taking on an even broader international dimension. Following the closure of New Zealand's greyhound racing industry on 1 August 2026, planeloads of New Zealand greyhounds are now arriving in Australia, placing further pressure on an already overstretched system. GAP programs cannot simply absorb additional dogs, and community rescue organisations — already responsible for rehoming a large proportion of retired greyhounds — are stretched to their limits.

Rather than shifting greyhounds between countries, governments should address the root cause of the crisis by reducing overbreeding and ensuring every Australian greyhound can be safely rehomed in Australia before accepting additional dogs from overseas.

Figure 1: National greyhound breeding, rehoming and euthanasia



Notes: The NT reported data for the first time in FY2025. Some historical figures have been revised by the state regulators; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Each state reports rehoming and welfare data differently, and not all figures were available for every year. Where states listed both "retained as pet" and "retained for breeding", these were combined into a single 'retained' figure. For jurisdictions that use the term "other rehoming," figures may include community rescues, third-party transfers and dogs retained by the industry. Euthanasia numbers include greyhounds reported in combined euthanasia/deceased categories where states do not provide a breakdown. See Tables 3–8 for full state breakdowns and definitions. See also Table 1.

State comparisons

Key figures	
Lowest share GAP adoptions*	VIC 22%
Highest share exports	NSW 17%
Highest share community rescues**	WA 26%
Highest share third party transfers**	QLD 20%
Highest share retained by industry**	QLD 42%
Highest share other rehoming***	NT 100%
Highest share lab experiments	QLD 2%
Lowest GAP adoptions vs whelped*	VIC 21%
Highest euthanised vs whelped	QLD 47%

*Excludes exports. Excludes NT, which does not have a GAP. **Only includes states that provide a breakdown of this category. ***May include community rescue and third party transfers, and dogs retained by participants, where states do not provide a breakdown.

Critical findings

Victoria's GAP rehomed the smallest share of retired greyhounds –

Excluding exports, Victoria's GAP rehomed just 22% of retired greyhounds in FY2025, the lowest proportion in Australia. Nearly four out of every five greyhounds left racing through other pathways, highlighting the industry's heavy reliance on alternatives to its official adoption program.

New South Wales relied most heavily on exports –

Exports accounted for 17% of NSW's reported rehoming outcomes, the highest share nationally. Exporting greyhounds inflates GAP adoption figures while exposing dogs to long-distance transport, uncertain post-adoption oversight and, in some cases, fatal outcomes.

Western Australia relied most on community rescues –

Community rescue groups accounted for 26% of Western Australia's rehoming outcomes, the highest proportion in Australia. Volunteer-run organisations continue to shoulder a substantial share of the rehoming burden despite receiving only a fraction of industry funding.

Queensland relied most heavily on third-party transfers –

Third-party adoptions accounted for 20% of Queensland's rehoming outcomes, the highest proportion nationally. These largely unregulated pathways receive less oversight than formal adoption programs and create opportunities for greyhounds to disappear from meaningful welfare monitoring.

Queensland retained the highest proportion of greyhounds within the industry – Participants retained 42% of Queensland's retired greyhounds as pets or for breeding, the highest share nationally. Many remain within an industry that permits prolonged confinement and provides little independent oversight of long-term welfare.

The Northern Territory provided the least transparent rehoming data – All reported NT rehoming outcomes (100%) were recorded under a single broad category. The Territory provides no breakdown of community rescues, participant-led rehoming or retained dogs, making meaningful scrutiny of retirement outcomes impossible.

Queensland remained the only state reporting research use – Research accounted for 2% of Queensland's reported rehoming outcomes, making it the only jurisdiction to disclose greyhounds being supplied to research facilities in FY2025. Although the number declined sharply, concerns remain about the industry's use of this pathway.

Victoria's GAP rehomed the fewest greyhounds relative to breeding – Excluding exports, Victoria's GAP rehomed the equivalent of just 21% of annual pups bred, the lowest ratio nationally. The result highlights the widening gap between breeding and the industry's capacity to provide adoptive homes.

Queensland recorded the highest euthanasia rate relative to breeding – Queensland euthanised greyhounds equivalent to 47% of annual pups bred, the highest ratio in Australia. Almost one greyhound was lost for every two pups bred, underscoring continuing welfare failures across the industry's lifecycle.

A postcode lottery

A retired greyhound's welfare depends largely on where it raced. Each Australian jurisdiction operates under its own rules, reporting standards and retirement pathways, creating a fragmented system that lacks consistency, transparency and accountability.

States differ in how they rehome greyhounds, the role of GAPs and community rescues, the circumstances in which greyhounds may be euthanised, and the extent to which dogs are tracked after leaving the racing industry. Public reporting also varies considerably, making meaningful comparisons between jurisdictions unnecessarily difficult.

This inconsistency allows poor welfare outcomes to remain hidden behind **vastly different reporting systems** and retirement practices. Without nationally consistent standards for whole-of-life tracking, rehoming pathways, euthanasia reporting and welfare outcomes, there is no reliable way to assess performance, identify best practice or ensure every greyhound receives the same level of protection regardless of where it raced. Greyhound welfare should not depend on a postcode.

Figure 2a: Greyhound rehoming pathways by state (FY2025)

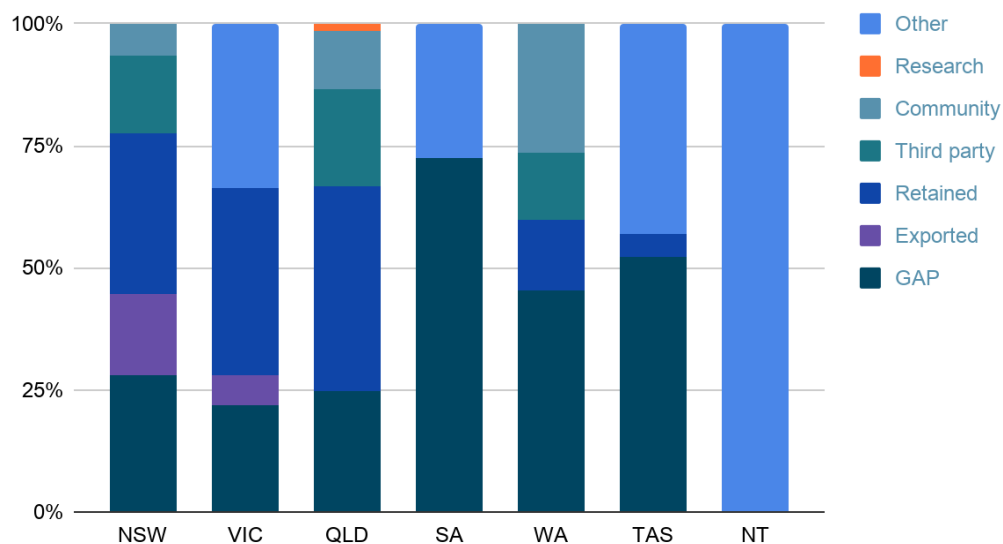
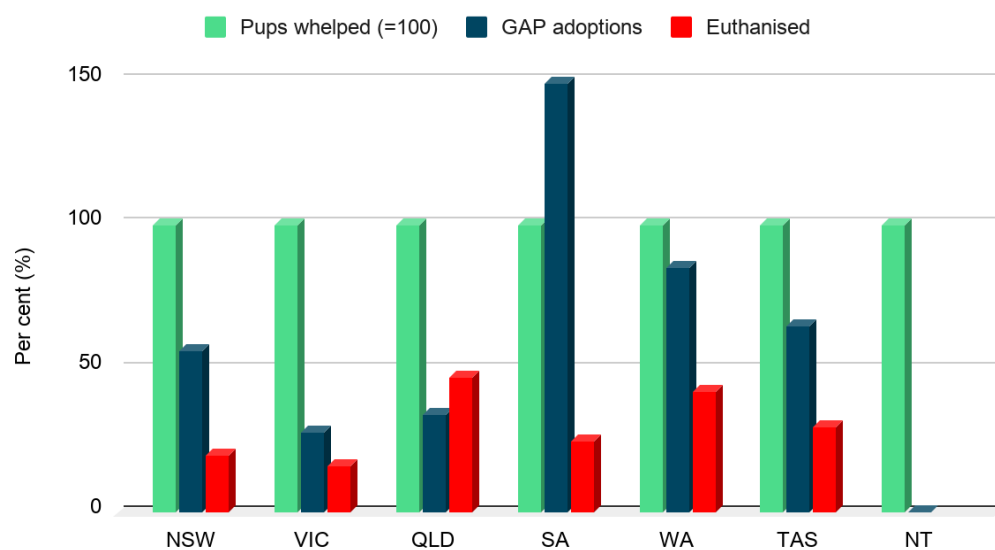


Figure 2b: Breeding v GAP adoptions & euthanasia by state (FY2025)



Notes: Each state reports rehoming and welfare data differently. The NT does not have a GAP and did not record whelping or euthanasia figures. Where states listed both "retained as pet" and "retained for breeding", these were combined into a single 'retained' figure. For jurisdictions that use the term "other rehoming," figures may include community rescues, third-party transfers and dogs retained by the industry. See Tables 3–8 for full state breakdowns and definitions. See also Table 2 for state comparisons.

New South Wales

Key figures ¹	
Total rehomed	3,649
Entered GAP*	1,634
Exported	611
Community rescues	224
Third party transfers	587
Retained as pet	1,204
Lab experiments	0
Euthanised	593
Pups whelped	2,915

*Includes exports.

Critical findings

Rehoming figures mask ongoing welfare failures – NSW recorded 3,649 rehoming outcomes in FY2025, the highest of any state. However, much of this figure reflects dogs retained within the industry, exported overseas or transferred through third-party channels rather than placed into genuine and vetted adoptive homes.

GAP falls well short of demand – NSW reported 1,634 greyhounds entering GAP in FY2025, with local placements representing just 28% of all rehoming outcomes. Even including exports, the industry's rehoming program remains unable to absorb the number of greyhounds it produces.

Highest export rate in Australia – NSW exported 611 greyhounds in FY2025, accounting for 17% of rehoming outcomes and 37% of dogs entering GAP. These exports inflate GAP figures while shifting dogs into overseas systems with limited transparency, oversight and accountability.

Community rescues continue filling industry gaps – Community rescue groups rehomed at least 224 greyhounds in FY2025. Despite receiving little or no industry funding, volunteer-run rescues continue providing a vital safety net for greyhounds that would otherwise struggle to find suitable homes.

Hundreds transferred through unregulated channels – NSW recorded 587 third-party transfers, representing 16% of rehoming outcomes. These largely unregulated transfers receive less scrutiny than rescue placements and create opportunities for greyhounds to disappear from meaningful welfare oversight.

Industry warehousing remains widespread – Industry participants retained 1,204 greyhounds, accounting for 33% of all rehoming outcomes. NSW retained more dogs than GAP rehomed in Australia, raising concerns about long-term welfare, socialisation and confinement practices.

¹ GWIC Annual Report 2024-25, pp. 29, 31, 33

Caution remains on research use –

NSW reported no dogs sent to research facilities in FY2025. While this may indicate a positive shift, it is not yet possible to assume the change is permanent. Across the previous three years, 17 dogs were supplied for research, with their fate not publicly documented.

Hundreds killed despite available alternatives –

NSW euthanised 593 greyhounds in FY2025, equivalent to 20% of FY2025 breeding and the second highest number on record. It includes 21 dogs killed for behavioural reasons and three euthanised in breach of policy, raising serious questions about rehabilitation efforts and regulatory enforcement.

Overbreeding continues to drive the crisis – NSW bred 2,915 greyhound pups in FY2025, with only 35% of that figure rehomed locally. The continuing gap between breeding and genuine rehoming outcomes demonstrates the industry's ongoing overproduction of greyhounds.



Rehoming failures exposed... and ignored

The independent Drake Inquiry

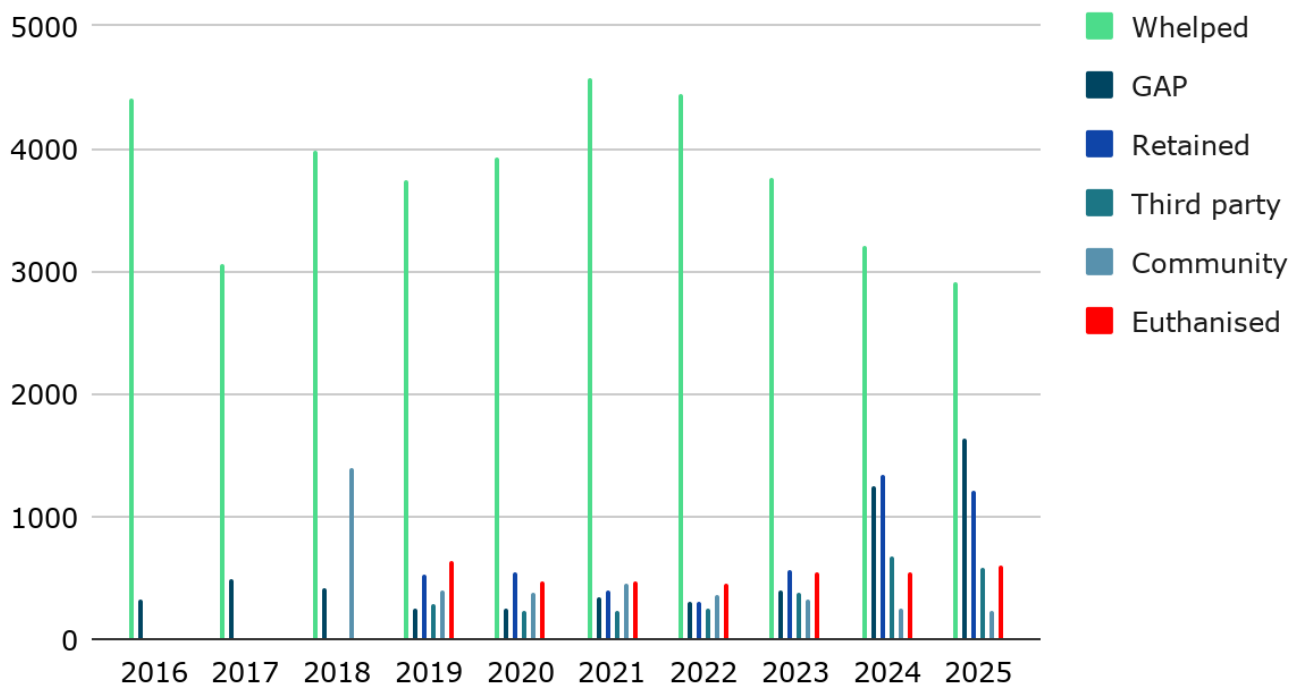
exposed serious failures in the NSW greyhound industry's approach to retirement and rehoming. It identified inadequate domestic rehoming capacity, ongoing overbreeding, poor post-retirement oversight and an export program linked to distressing and, in some cases, fatal outcomes.

Among its recommendations were ending international exports, strengthening whole-of-life accountability, improving transparency and expanding genuine domestic rehoming.

Yet the NSW Government declined to implement many of the inquiry's most significant welfare reforms. Instead, it largely confined its response to revised licence conditions requiring better reporting and improved oversight while allowing exports to continue and leaving the industry's overproduction of greyhounds largely unaddressed.

By rejecting the inquiry's strongest recommendations, the Government chose incremental administrative reform over meaningful action to address the systemic causes of the rehoming crisis.

Figure 3: NSW greyhound breeding, rehoming and euthanasia



Notes: GWIC reports 1,463 dogs entered GAP for FY25 based on eTrac data; this differs from GAP's figure due to retirement notifications not yet received from participants. Some historical figures have been revised by GWIC; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. GAP figures represent dogs accepted into the program, not final adoptions, and may include greyhounds that were euthanised or died in care. GAP figures since 2023 include dogs exported overseas. Retained figures are recorded as "retained as a pet" but may also include dogs retained for breeding. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised both within and outside GAP, but exclude deaths from other causes. In Figure 3, dogs used for research are included with euthanasia figures from FY2022-2024. The 2018 community adoptions figure includes third-party transfers and dogs retained for breeding or as a pet. Figures for community adoptions, third-party transfers, and dogs retained by the industry are not available prior to 2018. See also Table 3.

Victoria

Key figures²

Total rehomed	2,794
GAP adoptions*	784
Exported	177
Retained as pet**	1,072
Other rehoming***	938
Euthanised	450
Pups whelped	3,598

*Includes exports. **It is unclear if this figure also includes dogs retained for breeding.

***Includes community rescue and third party transfers.

Critical findings

Rehoming outcomes continue to decline – Victoria recorded 2,794 rehoming outcomes in FY2025, down from 3,101 the previous year and 3,199 in FY2022. Attributed by GRV to cost-of-living pressures, fewer greyhounds are finding homes each year.

GAP adoption capacity continues to shrink – Just 784 greyhounds (including exports) were rehomed through GAP for the first time in FY2025, down from 1,009 in FY2024. Excluding exports, GAP accounted for only 22% of all rehoming outcomes, the lowest rate in Australia.

² GRV Annual Report, 2024-25, pp. 11, 12, 14 (excl. exports)

Exports inflate GAP performance

figures and endanger dogs – Victoria exported 177 greyhounds in FY2025, yet GRV includes these dogs within its GAP statistics. Exports do not represent finalised adoptions and shift greyhounds into overseas systems with limited transparency and oversight.

Industry warehousing exposed for the first time

– For the first time, GRV separately reported greyhounds retained by owners and trainers, revealing that 1,072 dogs — 38% of all rehoming outcomes — remained within the industry rather than entering adoptive homes.

Hundreds of greyhounds disappear into opaque pathways

– GRV reported 938 greyhounds in an "other rehoming" category, representing 34% of all rehoming outcomes. The industry does not disclose how many were rehomed by community rescues, transferred through third parties or placed through other pathways.

Euthanasia rates continue to rise

– Victoria euthanised 450 greyhounds in FY2025, the highest number since FY2020. The figure includes 55 dogs killed for behavioural reasons and 234 due to injury. These figures raise serious questions about rehabilitation efforts and welfare outcomes for unwanted and injured dogs.

Breeding remains disconnected from rehoming capacity

– Victoria bred 2,832 greyhound pups in FY2025, while only 21% of that number of dogs achieved first-time GAP adoption. GRV attributed falling breeding numbers partly to longer GAP waiting periods, suggesting potential efforts to increase breeding despite declining rehoming capacity.

Warehoused rather than rehomed

For the first time, GRV has exposed the scale of its hidden retirement population, revealing that well over a third of all Victorian rehoming outcomes in FY2025 were classified as retained by owners and trainers rather than entering adoptive homes. This occurred alongside Victoria recording the lowest GAP rehoming rate in Australia.

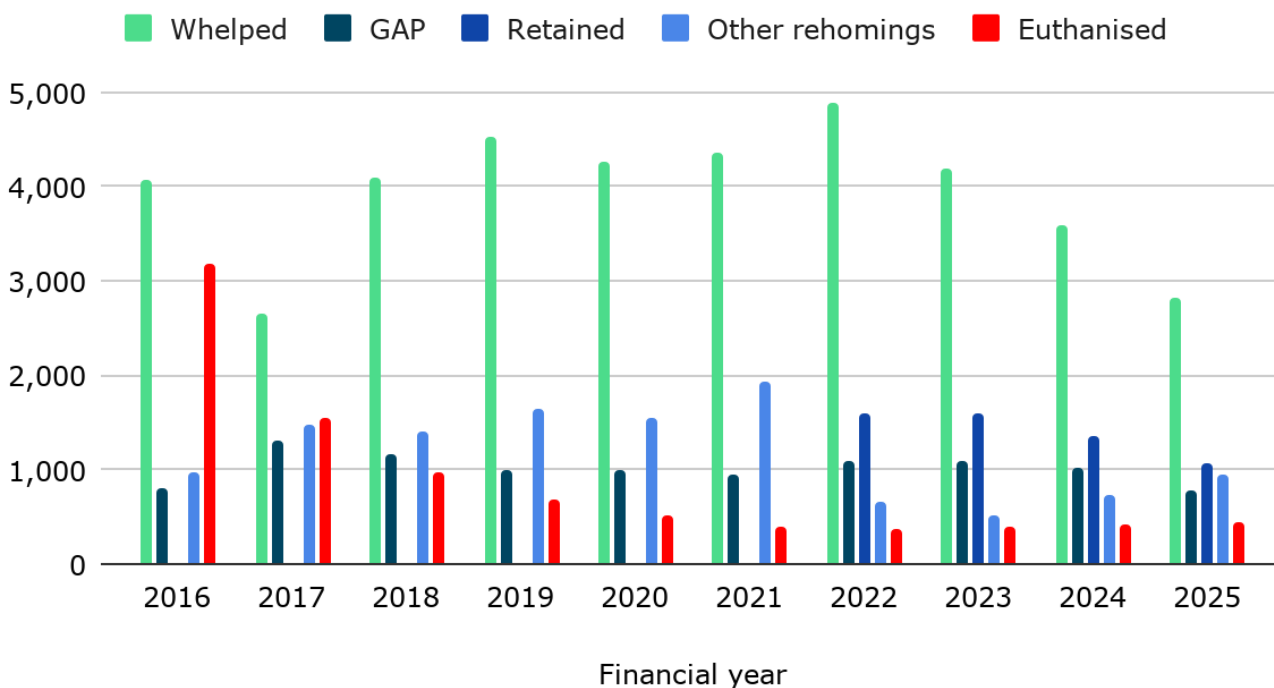
Even more misleadingly, GRV categorises these dogs as retained as a “pet”, while counting them as rehoming outcomes. The figure shatters the assumption that being classified as “rehomed” means a greyhound has actually transitioned to life in a family home.

This lack of transparency carries **serious welfare implications**. Greyhounds kept in industry kennels can spend prolonged periods confined with limited socialisation and enrichment, conditions associated with boredom, stress and psychological deterioration. Yet GRV provides no public information on where these dogs are housed, how long they remain there or whether they ever reach permanent homes.

Calling a greyhound a “pet” does not make it one: retirement should mean leaving the racing industry for a safe, permanent home—not remaining indefinitely within it.



Figure 4: VIC greyhound breeding, rehoming and euthanasia



Notes: Some historical figures have been revised by GRV; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. GAP figures represent first-time adoptions only from FY2021. Figures prior to this may include greyhounds returned and rehomed more than once. GAP first time adoptions include previously retired dogs categorised as retained or retired to third parties. Since FY2023, GAP figures have included dogs exported overseas. The 'other rehoming' category includes community adoptions and third-party transfers. Prior to 2022, 'other rehoming' also include dogs retained by the industry for breeding or as pets. Other rehoming figures prior to 2022 were calculated by subtracting GAP adoptions from the total number of rehomed dogs. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised both within and outside GAP, but exclude deaths from other causes. Breeding data is now reported by date of registration (rather than date whelped), reflected in figures from FY2021. See also Table 4.

Queensland

Key figures³

Total rehomed	1,301
GAP adoptions ⁴	323
Community rescues	153
Third party transfers	260
Retained for breeding	9
Retained as pet	536
Lab experiments	20
Euthanised*	442
Pups whelped	945

*31 of these greyhounds are reported in the combined euthanised/ deceased at track due to injury category.

Critical findings

Rehoming outcomes increasingly reliant on non-GAP pathways –

Queensland reported 1,301 rehoming outcomes in FY2025. However, most outcomes occurred outside GAP, with large numbers transferred through third-party channels or retained within the industry rather than placed into adoptive homes.

GAP remains a minor rehoming pathway –

GAP recorded just 323 adoptions in FY2025, accounting for only 25% of rehoming outcomes. Adoptions fell by 29% from 455 in FY2024, while the number of greyhounds entering GAP also dropped sharply from 421 to 275.

Community rescues forced to pick up the industry's slack –

Volunteer-run rescue groups rehomed at least 153 greyhounds in FY2025, almost double the 82 rehomed in FY2024. As GAP contracted, underfunded rescue groups were left to absorb growing numbers of greyhounds the industry could not or would not place.

Hundreds transferred through poorly regulated channels –

Queensland recorded 260 third-party adoptions in FY2025, representing 20% of all rehoming outcomes – the highest proportion in Australia. Third-party transfers increased 32% from FY2024 and reached their highest level since public reporting began.

Industry retention figures warrant scrutiny –

Participants reported retaining 545 greyhounds for breeding or as pets in FY2025, accounting for 42% of all rehoming outcomes – the highest proportion nationally. The figure remains elevated following the introduction of financial incentives that may obscure final retirement outcomes.

³ QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement report, Q4, 2024-25, pp. 3, 5, 6 (excl. GAP adoptions)

⁴ QRIC Annual Report 2024-25, p. 12

Regulatory changes appear to have curtailed research use – 20 greyhounds were supplied to research facilities in FY2025, down from 108 the previous year. With all transfers occurring before new retirement rules took effect, the opaque “other agencies” pathway historically associated with research placements where dogs rarely come out alive may have been effectively closed.

Euthanasia remains alarmingly high – Queensland reported 442* greyhound euthanasias in FY2025, equivalent to 47% of annual breeding — the highest ratio in Australia. Although lower than FY2024's record 511, it remains the second-highest figure reported in the past seven years. The figure includes 132 dogs killed due to unsuitability for rehoming and up to 13 more were euthanised within GAP for behavioural reasons.

Breeding continues despite poor welfare outcomes – Queensland bred 945 greyhound pups in FY2025 despite euthanising 442 dogs and rehoming just 323 through GAP. The industry's continued production of new dogs remains disconnected from its capacity to provide safe long-term homes.



The killing state

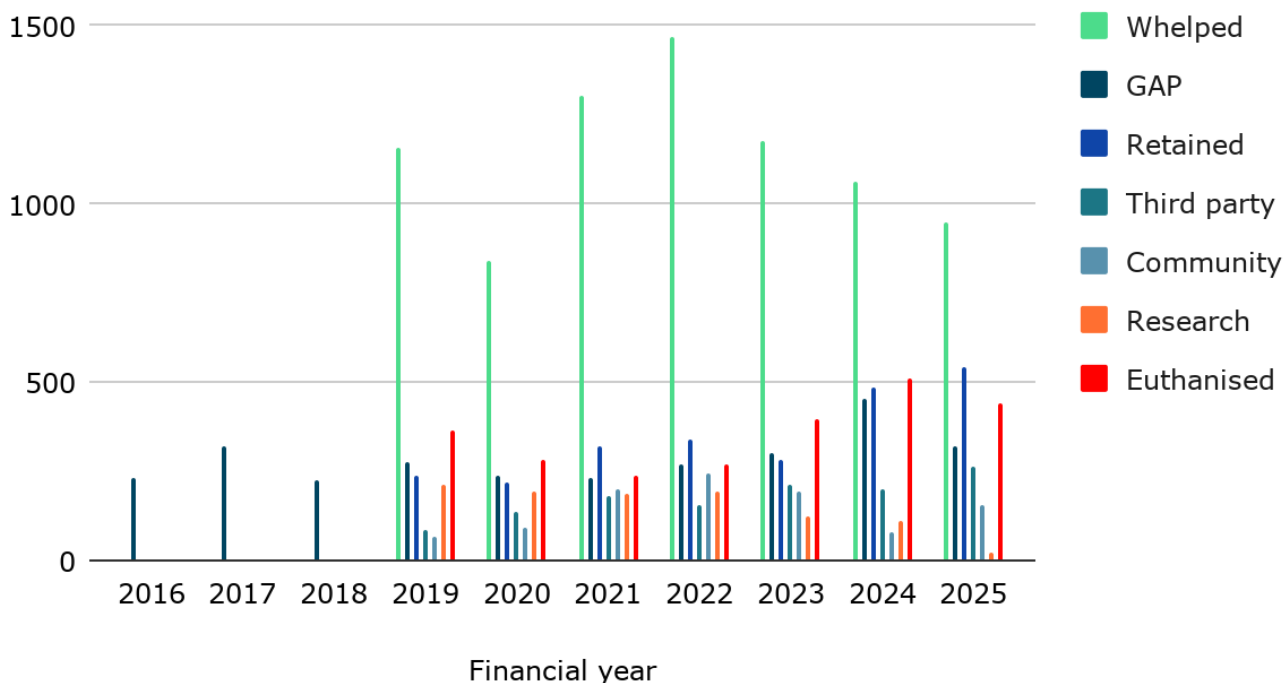
Queensland's extraordinary euthanasia record is not simply a story about how many greyhounds die; it raises serious questions about how readily the state gives up on dogs that could potentially be rehabilitated and rehomed.

Community rescuers report that dogs deemed unsuitable for rehoming by industry programs can, with appropriate veterinary care, training, behavioural support and time in a home environment, successfully transition to pet life. Yet Queensland continues to record far higher euthanasia than other jurisdictions.

This is particularly damning because Queensland introduced new rules in September 2024 specifically intended to restrict euthanasia and strengthen rehoming obligations. The rules have not solved the underlying problem. A system that produces large numbers of greyhounds, provides inadequate pathways into homes and then declares substantial numbers unsuitable for rehoming is not protecting dogs — it is disposing of them.

Queensland must require meaningful rehabilitation and rehoming efforts before euthanasia is considered, with independent scrutiny of every decision to kill a greyhound.

Figure 5: QLD greyhound breeding, rehoming and euthanasia



Notes: QRIC now reports both the number of greyhounds “retired to GAP” and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figure is included in the Key Figures and Figure 5, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care. GAP adoption figures may include dogs returned and rehomed more than once. “Retained as pet” figures increased in FY2024 due to uptake of the Racing Queensland Greyhound Retirement Readiness Scheme, which provides reimbursement for desexing, dental, and vaccination costs if dogs are retired. These greyhounds may later be rehomed to third-party individuals or community rescues. Euthanasia figures include deaths due to injury (including on-track), illness, or unsuitability for racing or rehoming. The ‘retained’ category in Figure 5 combines dogs kept by industry participants for breeding and dogs kept as a pet. Figures for whelping, community adoptions, third-party transfers, and dogs retained by the industry are not available prior to 2019. See also Table 5.

South Australia

Key figures⁵

Total rehomed	660
GAP adoptions	479
Other rehoming*	181
Euthanised**	81
Pups whelped	322

**Includes community rescue and third party transfers, and dogs retained by participants for breeding or as pets. **76 of these greyhounds are reported in combined euthanasia/death categories.*

Critical findings

Rehoming outcomes continue to decline – SA recorded 660 rehoming outcomes in FY2025, down from 737 the previous year and the lowest figure since FY2021. The decline occurred alongside GAP waitlisting and an uptick in breeding, raising concerns about the industry's ability to transition retired dogs into homes.

GAP still cannot accommodate all retired greyhounds – GAP rehomed 479 greyhounds in FY2025, representing 73% of all rehoming outcomes. However, adoptions fell from 501 the previous year, while GRSA continued paying participants to keep greyhounds awaiting placement, highlighting ongoing capacity constraints.

Hundreds disappear into opaque pathways – GRSA reported 181 greyhounds in an "other rehoming" category, representing 27% of all rehoming outcomes. The industry does not disclose how many were rehomed by community rescues, transferred through third parties or retained by participants, limiting public accountability.

Euthanasia remains a persistent welfare concern – SA reported 81** euthanised greyhounds in FY2025, representing 25% of current breeding. Most were killed due to illness (42) or injury (30), while 5 were euthanised for behavioural reasons, despite industry participants being responsible for preparing greyhounds for life beyond racing.

Breeding incentives remain at odds with rehoming realities – SA bred 322 greyhound pups in FY2025 (up from 222 in FY2024) while continuing to offer Australasia's most generous breeding subsidies, including a \$1,200 subsidy for transcervical artificial insemination (TCI). While encouraging more breeding, GRSA acknowledges ongoing reliance on waiting-list payments to trainers for dogs GAP does not have the capacity to rehome.

⁵ GRSA Annual Report 2024-25, p. 19

Breeding remains the problem

South Australia's two-year **greyhound reform period** has now ended, yet the industry's most fundamental rehoming problem remains: how many greyhounds it should be producing in the first place.

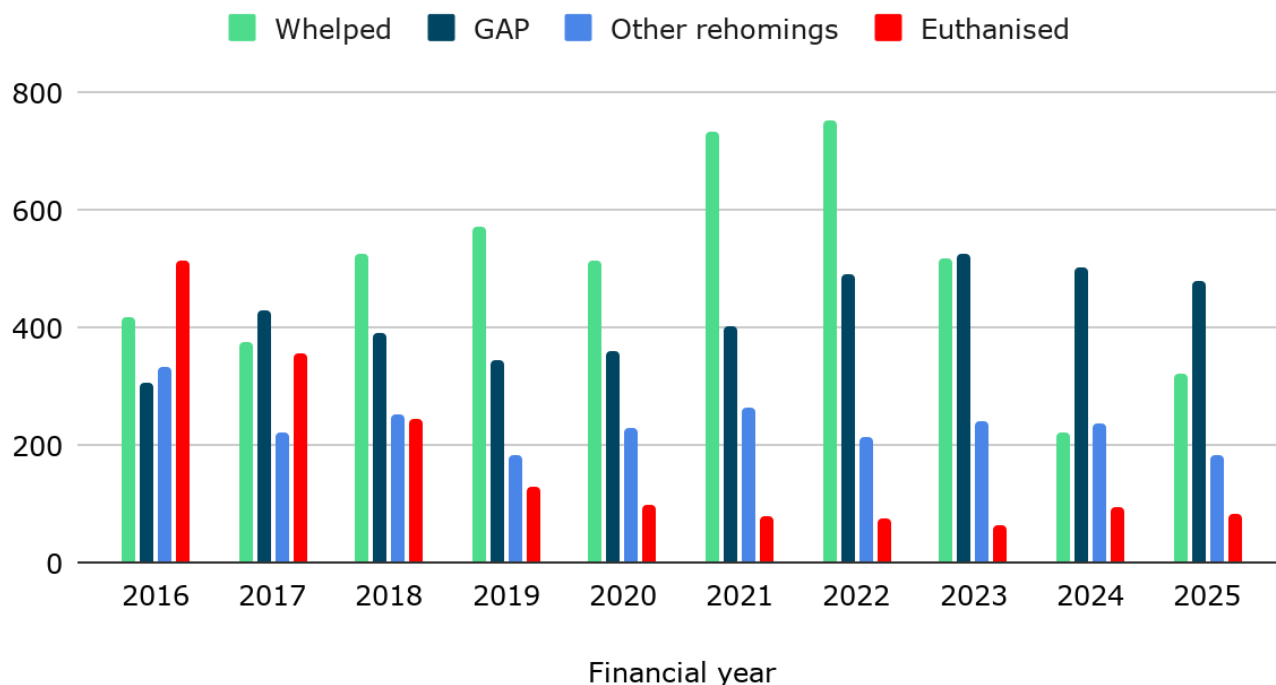
Breeding increased by 45% in FY2025, even as GAP SA faced ongoing demand for its limited rehoming capacity. Participants have also received financial support to retain greyhounds while waiting for GAP placement.

The concern is heightened by **secret recordings** tabled in Parliament in 2024, in which industry participants discussed deliberately increasing breeding to make a potential shutdown more difficult. That history makes effective breeding controls particularly important.

Yet two years after the **Government demanded reform**, the industry's future remains dependent on its own assurances, with breeding caps among the measures reportedly left until the final stages of the reform process. As SA considers new breeder-licensing rules, it must impose meaningful limits on greyhound breeding rather than allowing the industry to continue producing dogs faster than it can guarantee them safe, permanent homes.



Figure 6: SA greyhound breeding, rehoming and euthanasia



Notes: Some historical figures have been revised by GRSA; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. GRSA reports both the number of greyhounds “retired to GAP” and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figures are included here, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care. GAP adoption figures may include dogs returned and rehomed more than once. The ‘other rehoming’ category includes community adoptions, third-party transfers, and dogs retained by the industry for breeding or as pets. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised or reported dead due to illness, injury (including on-track), and behavioural or temperament issues, both within and outside GAP. Deaths from natural causes are excluded. See also Table 6.

Western Australia

Key figures⁶

Total rehomed	640
GAP adoptions	290
Community rescues	168
Third party transfers	88
Retained for breeding	39
Retained as pet	55
Euthanised*	143
Pups whelped ⁷	342

*134 of these greyhounds are reported in combined euthanasia/ deceased categories.

Critical findings

Rehoming outcomes remain stagnant

– WA recorded 640 rehoming outcomes in FY2025, virtually unchanged from recent years despite a substantial decline in breeding. While fewer greyhounds are entering the system, hundreds still require homes each year.

GAP still fails to meet demand – GAP rehomed 290 greyhounds in FY2025, accounting for just 45% of all rehoming outcomes. Although adoptions increased slightly from 279 the previous year, more greyhounds continued to find homes through community rescues, third parties or industry retention than through the official adoption program.

Community rescues remain an essential safety net – Community rescue groups rehomed at least 168 greyhounds in FY2025, accounting for 26% of all rehoming outcomes. Despite little or no industry funding, volunteer-run rescues continue to shoulder much of the responsibility for retired greyhounds.

Third-party transfers continue outside meaningful oversight – WA recorded 88 third-party transfers in FY2025, representing 14% of all rehoming outcomes. While down from 124 the previous year, these largely unregulated adoptions continue to expose greyhounds to weaker welfare oversight than GAP and community rescue placements.

Industry retention keeps greyhounds within the racing system – Participants retained 94 greyhounds for breeding or as pets in FY2025, representing 15% of all rehoming outcomes. Although lower than in eastern states, these dogs remain within an industry that permits prolonged confinement and limited opportunities for normal family life.

⁶ RWAA Annual Report 2024-25, p. 40 (excl. pups whelped)

⁷ RWWA Status Report 2024-25, p. 35

Euthanasia remains unacceptably high

– WA reported 143* euthanised greyhounds in FY2025, equivalent to 42% of annual breeding. The figure included 50 dogs killed due to injury, 9 deemed unsuitable for rehoming and 11 euthanised within GAP, raising questions about rehabilitation efforts both during and after racing.

Breeding continues despite limited rehoming capacity

– WA bred 342 greyhound pups in FY2025 while GAP rehomed only 290 dogs, equivalent to 85% of annual breeding. Although breeding has fallen sharply since FY2021, the industry continues producing more greyhounds than its own adoption program can absorb.



Greyhound advertised free through Gumtree, July 2026

Industry transfers, community rescues

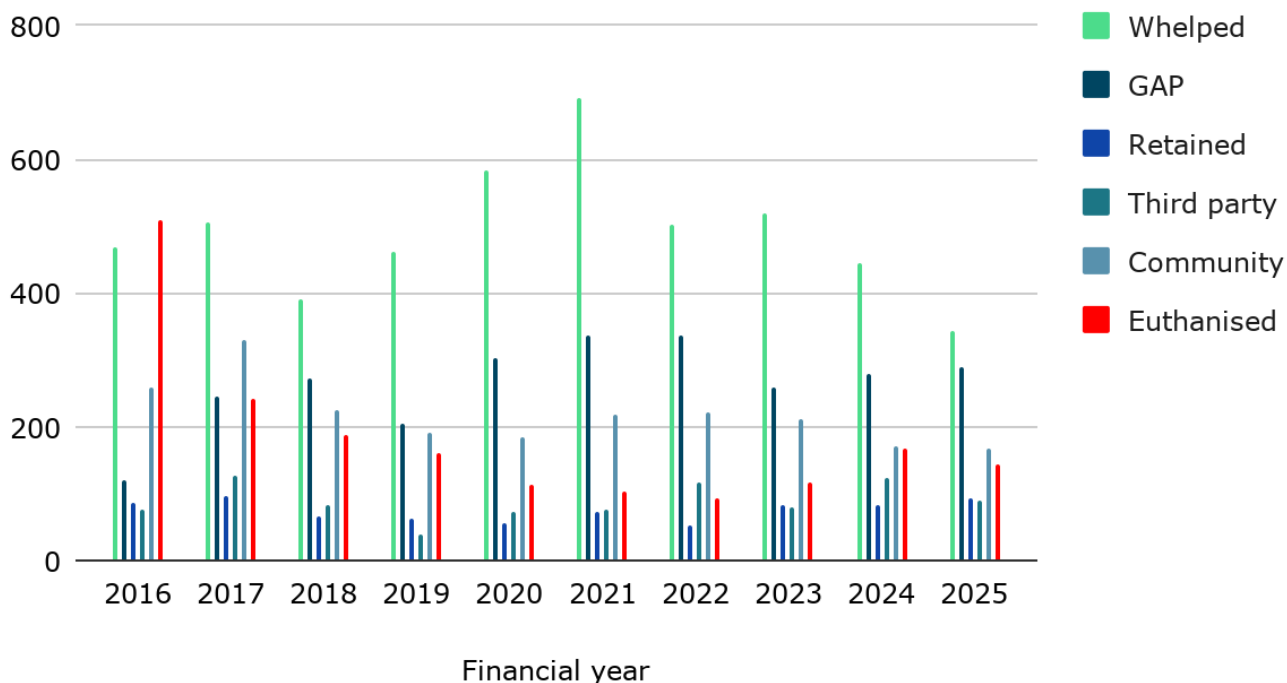
Western Australia's greyhound rehoming system relies heavily on community rescue to absorb dogs the industry does not place through its own program. Over a quarter of ex-racing greyhounds are rehomed through community programs, placing a substantial financial and logistical burden on volunteer organisations, particularly when many of the **dogs they take in are injured or unwell.**

Third-party transfers compound this problem: dogs can be passed directly from industry participants to private buyers without the rigorous assessment and support provided by established rehoming organisations, with many ultimately surrendering to community rescues when placements fail.

This creates a perverse system in which the industry can count a dog as rehomed while community rescues inherit responsibility when the arrangement breaks down. Private transfers can also provide a means of avoiding scrutiny of what happens to unwanted dogs.

WA must strengthen oversight of third-party transfers, require genuine accountability for every retired greyhound and ensure the racing industry — not already overstretched volunteers — bears responsibility for safely rehoming the dogs it produces.

Figure 7: WA greyhound breeding, rehoming and euthanasia



Notes: Some historical figures have been revised by RWWA; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. RWWA now reports both the number of greyhounds “retired to GAP” and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figures are included in the Key Figures and Figure 7, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care. GAP adoption figures represent “unique greyhounds adopted”. The ‘retained’ category in Figure 7 includes dogs kept by industry participants for breeding or as a pet. Euthanasia figures include all reported euthanasias and deaths, both within and outside GAP (and GIFRS). See also Table 7.

Tasmania

Key figures⁸

Total rehomed	193
GAP adoptions	101
Retained for breeding	9
Other rehoming*	83
Euthanised	46
Pups whelped	155

**Includes community rescue and third party transfers, and dogs retained by participants as pets.*

Critical findings

Rehoming outcomes remain modest – Tasmania recorded 193 rehoming outcomes in FY2025, the highest since FY2021 but still well below earlier years. Despite a much smaller racing industry, nearly 200 greyhounds still required homes during the year.

GAP still cannot accommodate all retired greyhounds – GAP rehomed 101 greyhounds in FY2025, accounting for just 52% of all rehoming outcomes. Although adoptions increased from 83 the previous year, almost half of retired greyhounds continued to leave racing through other pathways.

Greyhounds continue to be retained for breeding – Participants retained 9 greyhounds for breeding in FY2025, representing 5% of all rehoming outcomes. Although the number is small, these dogs remained within the racing industry rather than entering adoptive homes.

Nearly half of rehoming outcomes remain opaque – Tasracing reported 83 greyhounds in an "other rehoming" category, representing 43% of all rehoming outcomes. The industry does not disclose how many were rehomed by community rescues, transferred through third parties or retained by participants.

Euthanasia continues with little transparency – Tasmania reported 46 euthanised greyhounds in FY2025, representing 30% of annual breeding and the highest figure since FY2020. While Tasracing acknowledged euthanising five GAP greyhounds after failed behavioural assessments, it provides no breakdown of the remaining euthanasias, limiting public scrutiny of welfare outcomes.

Breeding rebounds sharply despite limited rehoming capacity – Tasmania bred 155 greyhound pups in FY2025, a 41% increase from 110 the previous year and the highest figure since FY2023. With GAP currently rehoming only 65% of this number, the increase contrasts with continuing reliance on non-GAP rehoming pathways and persistent euthanasia.

⁸ Tasracing Annual Report 2024-25, pp. 10, 16

Ending racing responsibly

CPG strongly supports the planned closure of Tasmania's greyhound racing industry because the industry's systemic welfare problems cannot be solved while racing continues.

While legislation to formalise the phase-out is yet to pass, the Tasmanian Government has **confirmed it will cease** funding the industry after June 2029 and has committed to a transition process that prioritises animal welfare.

The industry's closure, however, will only be judged a success if every affected greyhound is safely transitioned into retirement. As racing winds down, hundreds of racing and breeding greyhounds will require suitable homes, placing additional pressure on GAP and community rescue groups.

The Tasmanian Government must ensure the transition is backed by sufficient funding for rehoming, rehabilitation and long-term care so that no greyhound is abandoned, warehoused or euthanised as a consequence of the industry's closure. Protecting greyhounds must remain the overriding priority throughout the transition.

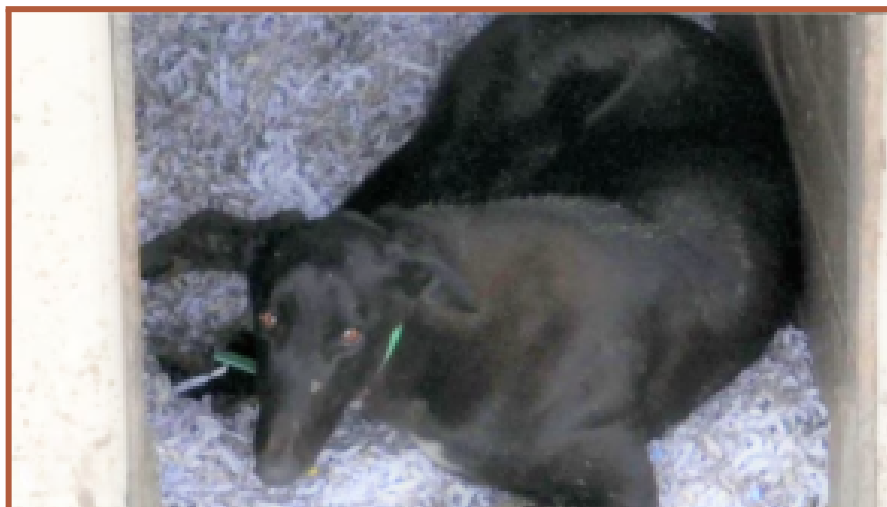
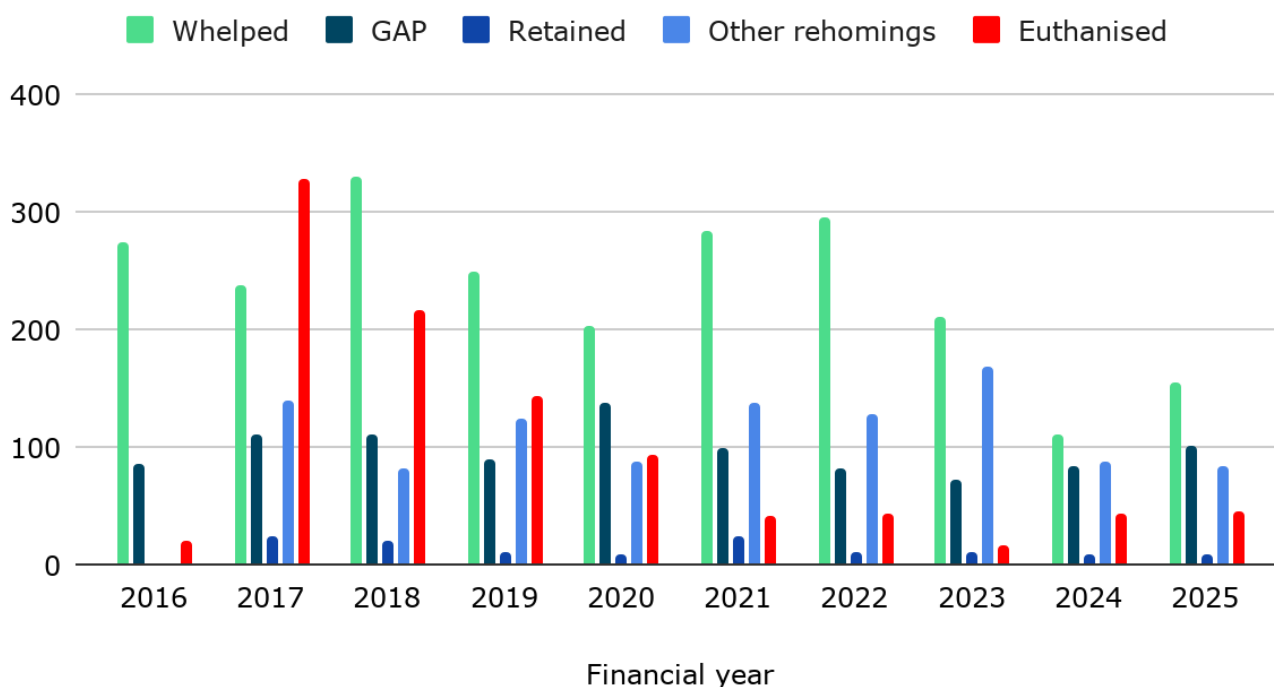


Figure 8: TAS greyhound breeding, rehoming and euthanasia



Notes: Some historical figures have been revised by Tasracing; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. Tasracing reports both the number of greyhounds “retired to GAP” and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figure is included in the Key Figures and Figure 8, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care. GAP adoption figures may include dogs returned and rehomed more than once. The ‘other rehoming’ category was calculated by subtracting GAP adoptions and dogs retained for breeding from the total rehomed figure. It includes community adoptions, third-party transfers, and greyhounds retained by the industry as pets. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised both within and outside GAP, but exclude deaths from other causes. The 2016 euthanasia figure is for GAP euthanasias only. The 2016 whelping figure is for the 2016 calendar year. See also Table 8.

Northern Territory

Key figures⁹

Total rehomed	77
Other rehoming*	77

**Includes community rescue and third-party transfers; it is unclear whether it also includes dogs retained for breeding or as pets.*

Notes: NTRWC published a rehoming figure for the first time for FY2025. The NT does not have a formal GAP program. The 'other rehoming' category includes community rescue adoptions and third-party transfers; however, it is unclear whether it includes dogs retained for breeding or as pets. No other data, including breeding and euthanasia numbers, are available. See also Table 9.

Critical findings

Greyhound welfare remains largely hidden from public view – The NT reported retirement figures for the first time in FY2025, recording 77 greyhounds rehomed. However, it continues to withhold breeding and euthanasia data and does not disclose how many greyhounds were rehomed by community rescues, privately transferred by participants or retained by the industry.

The NT remains the only jurisdiction without a GAP program – Retired greyhounds were instead rehomed through community organisations and participant-led arrangements. While the industry has announced it is exploring a dedicated adoption program, retired greyhounds continue to rely on informal pathways that lack the transparency and oversight of a structured GAP.

Transparency still lacking

The NT took a welcome first step by publishing retirement figures for the first time in FY2025. However, a single rehoming figure falls well short of the transparency needed to hold the greyhound racing industry accountable. The Territory still publishes no breeding or euthanasia data, provides little detail on rehoming pathways and offers no whole-of-life tracking of greyhounds.

Without this information, neither regulators nor the public can determine whether retired greyhounds are safely rehomed or simply disappear from view.

The absence of a dedicated GAP makes comprehensive reporting and independent oversight even more important. Past concerns raised about the welfare standards of external rehoming arrangements have further highlighted the need for greater transparency and accountability.

Rather than adopting the limited reporting standards seen elsewhere, the NT should seize this opportunity to implement best-practice, whole-of-life reporting that follows every greyhound from birth to death.

⁹ NTRWC Annual Report 2024-25, p. 24

Tables

Table 1: National totals

Financial year	GAP adoptions	Exported	Retained	Third party	Community rescues	Other rehoming	Research	Total rehomed	Euthanised	Pups whelped
2025	3,611	(788)	2,924	935	545	1,279	20	9,314	1,755	7,511
2024	3,580	(1,032)	3,268	1,000	494	1,054	110	9,506	1,779	8,635
2023	2,641	(329)	2,527	659	715	928	124	7,594	1,522	10,378
2022	2,569		2,297	514	834	995	210	7,419	1,284	12,353
2021	2,356		819	482	865	2,343	184	7,049	1,339	11,927
2020	2,286		831	450	647	1,856	195	6,265	1,569	10,335
2019	2,147		832	412	647	1,951	210	6,199	2,116	10,713
2018	2,573		87	84	1,620	1,746		6,110	1,609	9,352
2017	2,916		120	125	331	1,843		5,335	2,482	6,824
2016	1,865		87	75	260	1,293		3,580	4,198	9,655

Notes: The NT reported data for the first time in FY2025. Some historical figures have been revised by the state regulators; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Each state reports rehoming and welfare data differently, and not all figures were available for every year. Where states listed both "retained as pet" and "retained for breeding", these were combined into a single "retained" figure. For jurisdictions that use the term "other rehoming", figures may include community rescues, third-party transfers and dogs retained by the industry. Euthanasia figures include combined euthanasia/deceased figures where breakdowns are not provided. See Tables 3–8 for full state breakdowns and definitions.

Table 2: State comparisons (FY2025)

State	% GAP adoptions	% exported	% retained	% third party	% community rescues	% other rehoming	% research	% euthanised v whelped	% GAP v whelped
NSW	28*	17	33	16	6		0	20	35*
VIC	22*	6	38			34		16	21*
QLD	25		42	20	12		2	47	34
SA	73					27		25	149
WA	45		15	14	26			42	85
TAS	52		5			43		30	65
NT						100			

Notes: Each state reports rehoming and welfare data differently. Where states listed both "retained as pet" and "retained for breeding", these were combined into a single "retained" figure. For jurisdictions that use the term "other rehoming," figures may include community rescues, third-party transfers and dogs retained by the industry. Euthanised figures include combined euthanasia/deceased figures where breakdowns are not provided. See Tables 3–8 for full state breakdowns and definitions. *Excluding dogs exported.

Table 3: New South Wales

Financial year	Entered GAP	Exported	Retained	Third party	Community rescues	Research	Total rehomed	Euthanised	Pups whelped
2025	1,634*	(611)	1,204	587	224	0	3,649	593	2,915
2024	1,253	(673)	1,332	679	243	2	3,509	541	3,198
2023	404	(160)	557	371	314	1	1,647	544	3,756
2022	301		302	245	365	14	1,227	440	4,450
2021	339		403	229	447		1,418	471	4,567
2020	246		547	239	373		1,405	468	3,935
2019	249		517	285	390		1,441	635	3,747
2018	415					1,395**	1,810		3,975
2017	498								3,056
2016	324								4,415

Notes: See data sources at the end of this document. Some historical figures have been revised by GWIC; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. GAP figures represent dogs accepted into the program, not final adoptions, and may include greyhounds that were euthanised or died in care. GAP figures since 2023 include dogs exported overseas. Retained figures are recorded as "retained as a pet" but may also include dogs retained for breeding. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised both within and outside GAP, but exclude deaths from other causes. *GWIC reports 1,463 dogs entered GAP for FY25 based on eTrac data; this differs from GAP's figure due to retirement notifications not yet received from participants. **Includes community adoptions, third-party transfers, and dogs retained for breeding or as a pet.

Table 4: Victoria

Financial year	GAP adoptions	Exported	Retained	Other rehoming	Total rehomed	Euthanised	Pups whelped
2025	784	(177)	1,072	938	2,794	450	2,832
2024	1,009	(359)	1,362	730	3,101	422	3,598
2023	1,082	(169)	1,598	519	3,199	386	4,200
2022	1,094		1,593	654	3,341	361	4,886
2021	953			1,942	2,895	404	4,353
2020	1,000			1,542	2,542	518	4,264
2019	987			1,644	2,631	687	4,533
2018	1,163			1,415	2,578	964	4,105
2017	1,314			1,483	2,797	1,555	2,654
2016	798			961	1,759	3,157	4,082

Notes: See data sources at the end of this document. Some historical figures have been revised by GRV; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. GAP figures represent first-time adoptions only from FY2021. Figures prior to this may include greyhounds returned and rehomed more than once. GAP first time adoptions include previously retired dogs categorised as retained or retired to third parties. Since FY2023, GAP figures have included dogs exported overseas. GRV does not publish export data; these figures were provided to CPG upon request. The 'other rehoming' category includes community adoptions and third-party transfers. Prior to 2022, other rehoming also include dogs retained by the industry for breeding or as pets. Other rehoming figures prior to 2022 were calculated by subtracting GAP adoptions from the total number of rehomed dogs. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised both within and outside GAP, but exclude deaths from other causes. Breeding data is now reported by date of registration (rather than date whelped), reflected in figures from FY2021.

Table 5: Queensland

Financial year	Entered GAP	GAP adoptions	Retained breeding	Retained pet	Third party	Community rescues	Research	Total rehomed	Euthanised	Pups whelped
2025	(275)	323	9	536	260	153	20	1,301	442	945
2024	(421)	455	19	463	197	82	108	1,324	511	1,061
2023	(294)	299	44	235	209	190	123	1,100	396	1,176
2022	(259)	267	47	292	154	246	196	1,202	272	1,469
2021	(228)	228	86	235	178	201	184	1,112	240	1,301
2020	(173)	240	85	134	137	90	195	881	280	838
2019	(239)	274	80	160	88	67	210	879	363	1,155
2018		223								
2017		318								
2016		230*								

Notes: See 'Data Sources' at the end of this document. QRIC now reports both the number of greyhounds "retired to GAP" and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figures are included in the total, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care. GAP adoption figures may include dogs returned and rehomed more than once. The 'retained as pet' figures were derived by combining the numbers reported as "retired to owner" and "retired to trainer." 'Retained as pet' figures increased in FY2024 due to uptake of the Racing Queensland Greyhound Retirement Readiness Scheme, which provides reimbursement for desexing, dental, and vaccination costs if dogs are retired. These greyhounds may later be rehomed to third-party individuals or community rescues. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised both within and outside GAP, and also include on-track deaths. Deaths from other causes are excluded. *This figure has been calculated based on the reported 38% increase leading to 318 adoptions in FY2017.

Table 6: South Australia

Financial year	Entered GAP	GAP adoptions	Other rehoming	Total rehomed	Euthanised	Pups whelped
2025	(505)	479	181	660	81	322
2024	(550)	501	236	737	93	222
2023	(515)	526	241	767	63	516
2022	(490)	489	214	703	75	752
2021	(369)	403	263	666	79	732
2020	(303)	358	227	585	98	513
2019	(389)	344	183	527	128	569
2018		389	250	639	243	524
2017		430	221	651	357	373
2016		307	332	639	513	418

Notes: See 'Data Sources' at the end of this document. Some historical figures have been revised by GRSA; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. GRSA reports both the number of greyhounds "retired to GAP" and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figure is included in the total, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care. GAP adoption figures may include dogs returned and rehomed more than once. The 'other rehoming' category includes community adoptions, third-party transfers, and dogs retained by the industry for breeding or as a pet. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised or reported dead due to illness, injury (including on-track), and behavioural or temperament issues, both within and outside GAP. Deaths from natural causes are excluded.

Table 7: Western Australia

Financial year	Entered GAP	GAP adoptions	Retained breeding	Retained pet	Third party	Community rescues	Total rehomed	Euthanised	Pups whelped
2025	(265)	290	39	55	88	168	640	143	342
2024	(239)	279	33	51	124	169	656	168	446
2023	(273)	258	42	40	79	211	630	116	520
2022	(331)	337	41	11	115	223	727	93	502
2021	(355)	335	56	16	75	217	699	104	691
2020	(350)	304	45	12	74	184	619	112	582
2019		204	47	17	39	190	497	160	461
2018		272	37	30	84	225	648	186	391
2017		245	40	56	125	331	797	243	504
2016		121	38	49	75	260	543	508	467

Notes: See 'Data Sources' at the end of this document. Some historical figures have been revised by RWWA; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. RWWA now reports both the number of greyhounds "retired to GAP" and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figure is included in the total, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care. GAP adoption figures represent "unique greyhounds adopted". Euthanasia figures include all reported euthanasias and deaths, both within and outside GAP (and GIFRS).

Table 8: Tasmania

Financial year	Entered GAP	GAP adoptions	Retained breeding	Other rehoming	Total rehomed	Euthanised	Pups whelped
2025	(90)	101	9	83	193	46	155
2024	(71)	83	8	88	179	44	110
2023	(61)	72	11	168	251	17	210
2022	(66)	81	11	127	219	43	294
2021	(76)	98	23	138	259	41	283
2020	(102)	138	8	87	233	93	203
2019	(79)	89	11	124	224	143	248
2018	(99)	111	20	81	212	216	330
2017	(118)	111	24	139	274	327	237
2016	(94)	85				20*	273**

Notes: See 'Data Sources' at the end of this document. Some historical figures have been revised by Tasracing; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. Tasracing reports both the number of greyhounds "retired to GAP" and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figure is included in the total, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care. GAP adoption figures may include dogs returned and rehomed more than once. The 'other rehoming' category was calculated by subtracting GAP adoptions and dogs retained for breeding from the total rehomed figure. It includes community adoptions, third-party transfers, and greyhounds retained by the industry as pets. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised both within and outside GAP, but exclude deaths from other causes. *This figure is for GAP euthanasias only. **This figure is for the 2016 calendar year.

Table 9: Northern Territory

Financial year	Other rehoming	Total rehomed
2025	77	77
2024		
2023		
2022		
2021		
2020		
2019		
2018		
2017		
2016		

Notes: See 'Data Sources' at the end of this document. NTRWC published a rehoming figure for the first time, for FY2025. The NT does not have a formal GAP program. The 'other rehoming' category includes community rescue adoptions and third-party transfers; however, it is unclear whether it also includes dogs retained for breeding or as pets. No other data, including breeding and euthanasia numbers, are available.

Data sources

New South Wales (Table 3)

GWIC Annual Report 2024-25

- Page 29: Pups whelped (FY2016-FY2025)
- Page 31: Entered GAP, retained, third party, community rescues, research (FY2025)
- Page 33: Exported, euthanised (FY2025)

GWIC Annual Report 2023-24

- Page 29: Entered GAP, retained, third party, community rescues, research (FY2024)
- Page 30: Exported, euthanised (FY2024)

GWIC Annual Report 2022-23

- Page 30: Entered GAP, retained, third party, community rescues, research (FY2023)
- Page 31: Euthanised (FY2023)
- Page 32: Exported (FY2023)

GWIC Annual Report 2021-22

- Page 29: Entered GAP, retained, third party, community rescues, research (FY2022)
- Page 30: Euthanised (FY2022)

GWIC Annual Report 2020-21

- Page 28: Entered GAP, retained, third party, community rescues, euthanised (FY2021)

GWIC Annual Report 2019-20

- Page 47: Entered GAP, retained, third party, community rescues, euthanised (FY2020)

GWIC Annual Report 2018-19

- Page 43: Entered GAP, retained, third party, community rescues (FY2019)
- Page 44: Euthanised (FY2019)

GRNSW Annual Report 2017-18

- Page 10: Entered GAP, community rescues/other rehoming (FY2018)

GRNSW Annual Report 2016-17

- Page 6: Entered GAP (FY2016-FY2017)

[GWIC Annual Reports](#), [GRNSW Annual Reports](#)

Victoria (Table 4)

GRV Annual Report 2024-25

- Page 11: Pups whelped (FY2022-FY2024)
- Page 12: GAP adoptions, retained, other rehoming (FY2022-FY2025)
- Page 14: Euthanised (FY2022-FY2025)

GRV Annual Report 2023-24

- Page 13: Pups whelped (FY2021)
- Page 14: GAP adoptions, other rehoming (FY2021)
- Page 15: Euthanised (FY2021)

GRV Annual Report 2022-23

- Page 11: Pups whelped (FY2020)
- Page 12: GAP adoptions, other rehoming (FY2020)
- Page 13: Euthanised (FY2020)

GRV Annual Report 2021-22

- Page 9: GAP adoptions, other rehoming, pups whelped (FY2019)
- Page 10: Euthanised (FY2019)

GRV Annual Report 2020-21

- Page 18: Pups whelped (FY2018)
- Page 19: GAP adoptions, other rehoming (FY2018)
- Page 20: Euthanised (FY2018)

GRV Annual Report 2019-20

- Page 18: GAP adoptions, other rehoming, euthanised (FY2017)
- Page 19: Pups whelped (FY2017)

GRV Annual Report 2018-19

- Page 18: GAP adoptions, other rehoming (FY2016)
- Page 19: Euthanised (FY2016)
- Page 25: Pups whelped (FY2016)

Note: Since FY2023, GAP figures have included dogs exported overseas. GRV does not publish export data; these figures were provided to CPG upon request.

Note: Other rehoming figures prior to 2022 were calculated by subtracting GAP adoptions from the total number of rehomed dogs.

[GRV Annual Reports](#)

Queensland (Table 5)

QRIC Annual Report 2024-25

- Page 12: GAP adoptions (FY2025)

QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement report, Q4, 2024-25

- Page 3: Pups whelped (FY2025)
- Page 5: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, research (FY2025)
- Page 6: Euthanised (FY2025)

QRIC Annual Report 2023-24

- Page 9: GAP adoptions (FY2023-FY2024)

QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement report, Q4, 2023-24

- Page 2: Pups whelped (FY2024)
- Page 5: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, research, euthanised (FY2024)

QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement report, Q4, 2022-23

- Page 3: Pups whelped (FY2023)
- Page 5: Euthanised (FY2023)
- Page 6: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, research (FY2023)

QRIC Annual Report 2021-22

- Page 11: GAP adoptions (FY2022)

QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement report, Q4, 2021-22

- Page 3: Pups whelped (FY2022)
- Page 7: Euthanised (FY2022)
- Page 8: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, research (FY2022)

QRIC Annual Report 2020-21

- Page 11: GAP adoptions (FY2021)

QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement report, Q4, 2020-21

- Page 3: Pups whelped (FY2021)
- Page 8: Euthanised (FY2021)
- Page 9: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, research (FY2021)

QRIC Annual Report 2019-20

- Page 18: GAP adoptions (FY2020)

QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement report, Q4, 2019-20

- Page 3: Pups whelped (FY2020)
- Page 9: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, research, euthanised (FY2020)

QRIC Annual Report 2018-19

- Page 27: GAP adoptions (FY2018-FY2019)

QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement report, Q4, 2018-19

- Page 2: Pups whelped (FY2019)
- Page 7: Euthanised (FY2019)
- Page 8: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, research (FY2019)

QRIC Annual Report 2017-18

- Page 23: GAP adoptions (FY2016-FY2017)

Note: The 'retained as pet' figures were derived by combining the numbers reported as "retired to owner" and "retired to trainer."

Note: The FY2016 GAP adoption figure of approximately 230 greyhounds has been calculated based on the reported 38% increase leading to 318 adoptions in FY2017.

[ORIC Annual Reports](#), [ORIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement reports](#)

South Australia (Table 6)

GRSA Annual Report 2024-25

- Page 19: Entered GAP, GAP adoptions, other rehoming, euthanised, pups whelped (FY2023-FY2025)

GRSA Annual Report 2023-24

- Page 18: Entered GAP, GAP adoptions, other rehoming, euthanised, pups whelped (FY2022)

GRSA Annual Report 2022-23

- Page 13: Entered GAP, GAP adoptions, other rehoming, euthanised, pups whelped (FY2021)

GRSA Annual Report 2021-22

- Page 15: Entered GAP, GAP adoptions, other rehoming, euthanised, pups whelped (FY2020)

GRSA Annual Report 2020-21

- Page 13: Entered GAP, GAP adoptions, other rehoming, euthanised, pups whelped (FY2019)

GRSA Annual Report 2017-18

- Page 11: GAP adoptions, other rehoming (FY2018)
- Page 13: Euthanised (FY2018), pups whelped (FY2017-FY2018)

GRSA Annual Report 2016-17

- Page 9: GAP adoptions, other rehoming (FY2017)
- Page 11: Pups whelped (FY2016)

- Page 12: Euthanised (FY2017)

GRSA Annual Report 2015-16

- Page 12: GAP adoptions, other rehoming, euthanised (FY2016)

[Greyhound Racing SA](#)

Western Australia (Table 7)

RWAA Annual Report 2024-25

- Page 40: GAP adoptions, euthanised-GAP (2025)
- Page 40: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2024-FY2025)

RWWA Status Report 2024-25

- Page 35: Pups whelped (FY2021-FY2025)

RWAA Annual Report 2023-24

- Page 50: GAP adoptions, euthanised-GAP (2024)
- Page 50: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2023)

RWWA Status Report 2023-24

- Page 40: Pups whelped (FY2020)

RWAA Annual Report 2022-23

- Page 52: GAP adoptions, euthanised-GAP (FY2023)
- Page 52: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2022)

RWWA Status Report 2022-23

- Page 40: Pups whelped (FY2019)

RWAA Annual Report 2021-22

- Page 36: GAP adoptions, euthanised-GAP (FY2022)
- Page 36: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2021)

RWAA Status Report 2021-22

- Page 40: Pups whelped (FY2018)

RWAA Annual Report 2020-21

- Page 37: GAP adoptions, euthanised-GAP (FY2017-FY2021)
- Page 37: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2020)

RWAA Status Report 2020-21

- Page 40: Pups whelped (FY2017)

RWAA Annual Report 2019-20

- Page 40: Retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2019)

RWAA Status Report 2019-20

- Page 40: Pups whelped (FY2016)

RWAA Annual Report 2018-19

- Page 34: Retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2018)

RWAA Annual Report 2017-18

- Page 33: Retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2017)
- Page 35: Page 37: GAP adoptions, euthanised-GAP (FY2016)

RWAA Annual Report 2016-17

- Page 30: Retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2016)

[RWAA Annual Reports](#), [RWAA Status Report](#)

Tasmania (Table 8)

Tasracing Annual Report 2024-25

- Page 10: Entered GAP, GAP adoptions, euthanised-GAP (FY2016-FY2025)
- Page 16: Retained breeding, total rehomed, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2020-FY2025)
- Page 16: Pups whelped (FY2018-FY2025)

Tasracing Annual Report 2022-23

- Page 17: Retained breeding, total rehomed, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2019)

Tasracing Annual Report 2021-22

- Page 16: Retained breeding, total rehomed, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2018)

Tasracing Annual Report 2020-21

- Page 16: Retained breeding, total rehomed, euthanised-Non-GAP, pups whelped (FY2017)

Tasracing Annual Report 2016-17

- Page 22: Pups whelped (2016)

[Tasracing Annual Reports](#)

Northern Territory (Table 9)

NTRWC Annual Report 2024-25

- Page 24: Other rehoming (FY2025)

[NTRWC Annual Report](#)

Note

There is no national welfare oversight, tracking or reporting on greyhounds bred by the Australian greyhound racing industry. Each state has developed their own tracking and reporting systems, many of which are inconsistent, unreliable and designed to obscure the specific details of greyhound breeding, rehoming and euthanasia.

To produce this report, CPG volunteers manually check a variety of racing industry sources with an emphasis on the annual reports produced by state racing bodies as noted in the "Data sources" section above.

While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided, CPG is reliant on the information each state racing body chooses to provide. If you wish to confirm the accuracy of the information or seek further details, please check the reports or contact the state racing bodies directly.

Community rescue groups

CPG would like to acknowledge the outstanding contribution of community rescue groups. These groups rescue, rehabilitate and rehome hundreds of greyhounds every year. Unlike the racing industry, they receive no government funding and survive on donations and volunteer determination. You can find a list of Australian community rescue groups [here](#).

ABOUT THE COALITION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GREYHOUNDS

The Coalition for the Protection of Greyhounds is committed to a ban on greyhound racing. Until that happens we fight to end the suffering of greyhounds in the racing industry. Our campaigns are designed to influence public opinion and target state governments.



[CoalitionForTheProtectionOfGreyhounds](#)



[coalitionprotectgreyhounds](#)



[save_greyhounds](#)



[www.greyhoundcoalition.com](#)