



Australian Government
Department of Home Affairs

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Australia's Offshore Humanitarian Program: 2024–25

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Executive summary

For 2024–25, Australia's annual Humanitarian Program was set at 20,000 places, which included 4125 additional places for Afghans.

A total of 20,000 resettlement visas were granted, comprising:

- 15,999 offshore humanitarian visas
 - o 9,511 Refugee category visas
 - o 4,249 Global Special Humanitarian Program (SHP) visas
 - o 2,239 Community Support Program (CSP) visas
- 4,001 permanent Protection visas

Of the 15,999 visas granted offshore, 59.4 per cent were granted under the Refugee category, 26.6 per cent were granted under the SHP and 14.0 per cent were granted under the CSP.

In 2024–25, 52.3 per cent of all offshore visas were granted to persons originating from Asia, 28.7 per cent to persons from the Middle East, 12.8 per cent to persons from Africa, and 6.2 per cent to persons from the Americas.

Afghan citizens were prioritised in the Humanitarian Program, with 6700 visas (41.9 per cent of all offshore visas) granted to Afghan nationals in 2024–25.

The main groups resettled were:

- Afghans located in Pakistan, Iran and Türkiye;
- Syrians located in Türkiye, Iraq and Lebanon;
- Iraqis predominantly located in Jordan, Türkiye and Lebanon;
- Myanmar citizens located in camps along the Thai–Myanmar border, Malaysia and India;
- Citizens of the Democratic Republic of the Congo located in the Congo, Malawi, and Kenya.

In 2024–25, the resettlement of highly vulnerable women and their families continued to be a priority, with 981 visas granted to vulnerable women and their families.

Of the 2,239 visas granted under the CSP, which falls under the SHP, 46.6 per cent of were to Afghan nationals.

In 2024–25, 89,737 applicants lodged applications. Of these, 64.7 per cent were from persons originating from Asia, 25.6 per cent from the Middle East, 7.9 per cent from Africa, and 1.8 per cent from the Americas and other regions.

Around 65 per cent of all persons who lodged applications in 2024–25 were under 30 years of age.

The gender balance has remained relatively unchanged over the past five program years with 50.3 per cent of applicants lodging an application in 2024–25 being female.

Overview

Process for setting the Humanitarian Program

Each year, the Australian Government undertakes a comprehensive consultation process to formulate the composition of the Humanitarian Program. This includes:

- engaging with the Australian community, by publishing a discussion paper seeking the views of the Australian public;
- consultation with state and territory governments and Commonwealth agencies;
- A meeting between the Minister for Home Affairs and peak refugee and humanitarian interest groups and community organisations; and
- consideration of advice on global resettlement need and priorities from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

In planning the program, the Government also considers Australia's capacity to facilitate the entry and settlement of humanitarian entrants to ensure they are successfully integrated into Australian society.

Program Components

The Humanitarian Program has two components:

- The offshore component of the program provides for the resettlement of people who were subject to persecution or discrimination that amounts to a gross violation of their human rights.
- The onshore component provides protection for people who have arrived in Australia lawfully and who are found to be a refugee and meet other visa criteria for permanent stay in Australia.

The focus of this report is the offshore component of the Humanitarian Program.

Refugee and Humanitarian (Class XB) visa processing

Australia's offshore Humanitarian Program includes the following categories:

Refugee category

For people who are subject to persecution in their home country and are in need of resettlement. The majority of applicants are referred by the UNHCR, but people may also self-refer. Applications are lodged at Australian missions overseas.

Refugee visas include:

- Refugee (Subclass 200)
- In-country Special Humanitarian (Subclass 201)
- Emergency Rescue Visa (Subclass 203)
- Woman at Risk (Subclass 204)

In accordance with Australian government policy, those who are outside their home country and are either, referred by UNHCR or who meet Afghan Locally Engaged Employee (LEE) requirements are prioritised within the program.

Special Humanitarian Program

For people who are subject to substantial discrimination amounting to gross violation of human rights in their home country and have a link to Australia. The SHP stream also includes the CSP.

Applications must be lodged at the Special Humanitarian Processing Centre (SHPC) in Sydney and be proposed by:

- for SHP applications: an Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen, or an Australian organisation; or
- for CSP applications: an Approved Proposing Organisation (APO).

Applications assessed as eligible for further processing are referred to an Australian mission overseas. There is only one SHP visa subclass:

- Global Special Humanitarian (Subclass 202)

The stages of processing a visa application through to visa grant are:

Initial Assessment



- An initial assessment is undertaken on the basis of information provided in the application form, Government resettlement priorities and visa criteria.
- The application will be refused or proceed to next stage of processing.

Further Assessment



- Applicants who proceed to the next stage are then further assessed by an Australian visa processing officer, who considers the application against requirements in the Migration Regulations and may include an interview.
- The assessment explores identity, family composition, humanitarian claims, character / national security and settlement information.

Public Interest Criteria Assessments



- Character and security checks are undertaken, including checks relating to national security, criminality, war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Department works closely with other Australian agencies and international partners in conducting checks. Health checks are also conducted to identify any health concerns including those that may need to be treated or monitored.

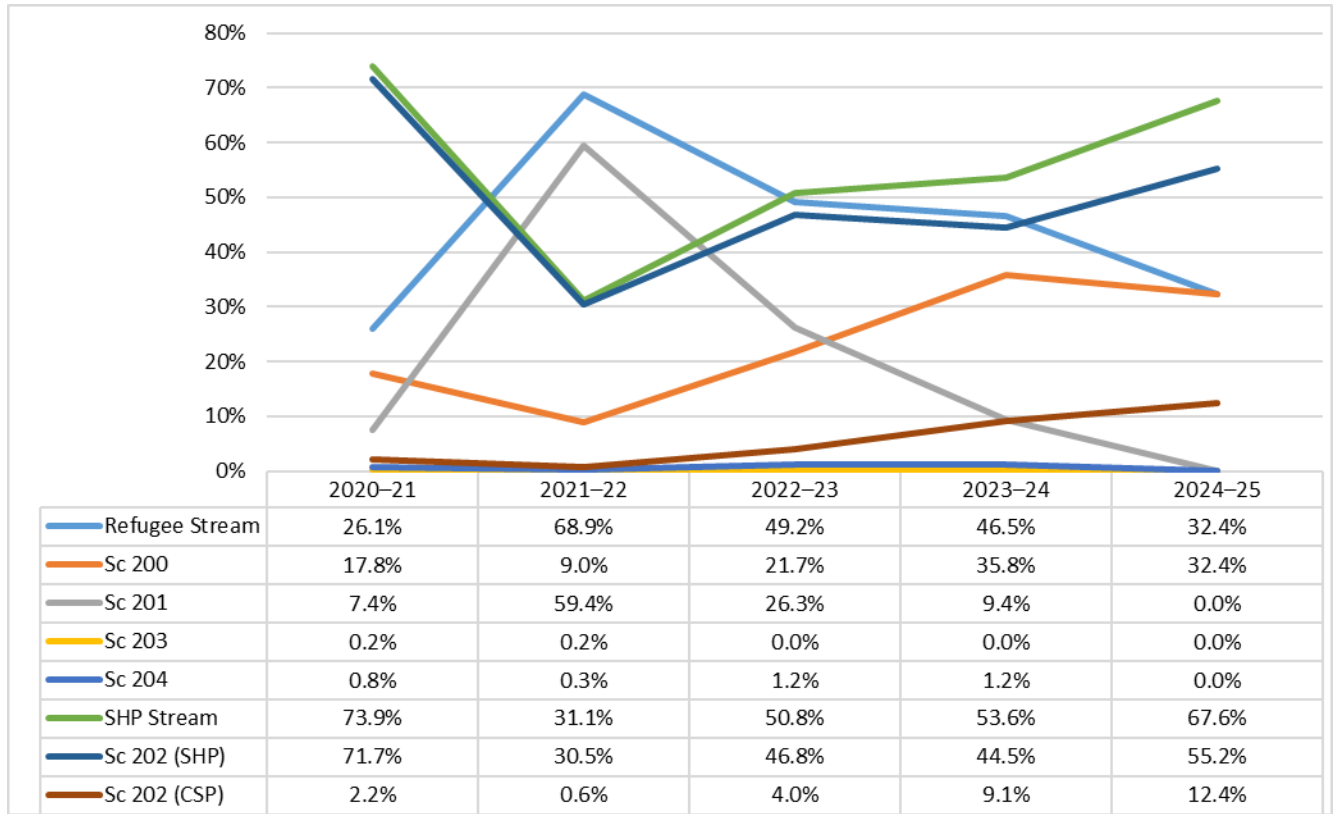
Visa grant

- Travel to Australia
- Humanitarian Settlement Program on arrival

Offshore Humanitarian Lodgements

Of the 89,737 applicants that lodged applications in 2024–25, 32.4 per cent were for the Refugee category, 55.2 per cent for the Global Special Humanitarian Program and 12.4 per cent for the Community Support Program.

Figure 1: Number of persons lodging visa applications, by visa category and year of lodgement, 2020–21 to 2024–25



Notes:

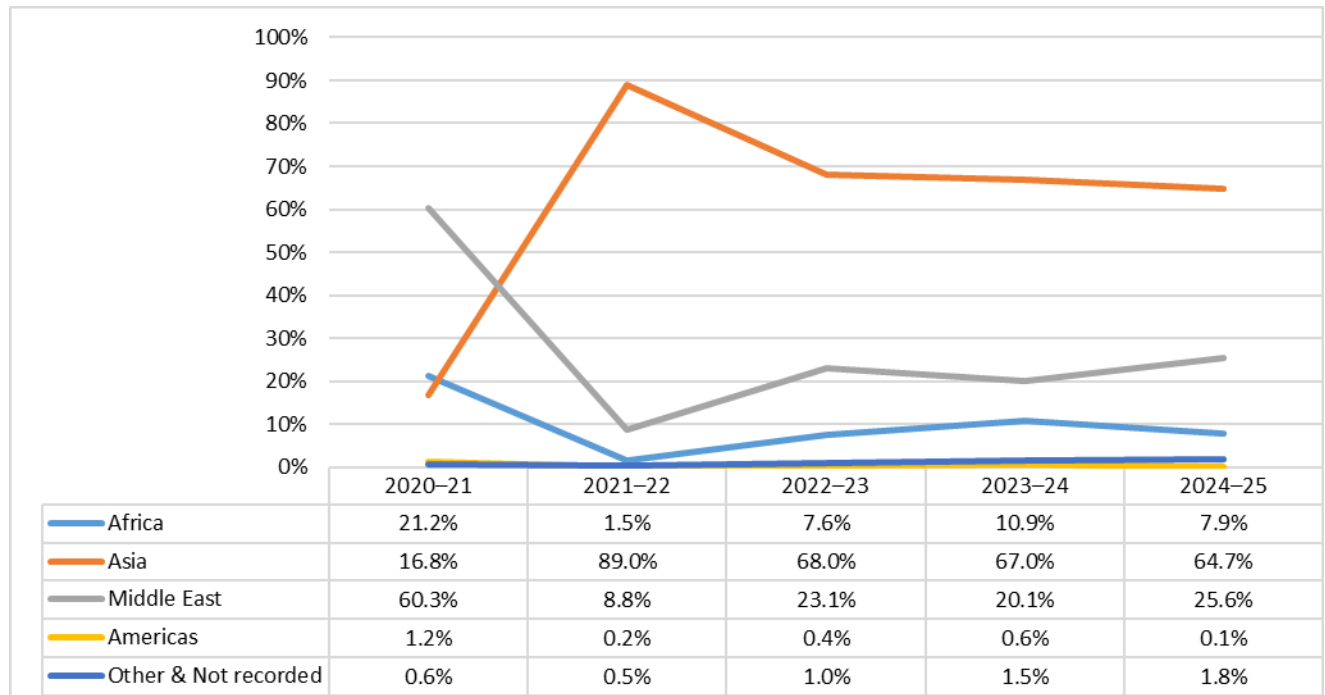
1. Refugee includes subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP includes subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program) and subclass 202 (Community Support Program).
2. Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Over the past five years, the number of persons lodging applications has varied (see Figure 1):

- There was a decrease in lodgements for Refugee category visas in the 2024-25 program year compared to the 2023-24 program year.
- There was an increase in SHP lodgments however, with the highest number of lodgements for the CSP since its inception in 2018.
- The 386 per cent increase in lodgements in 2021–22, as compared to 2020–21, occurred due to the Afghan crisis.
- The 44 per cent decrease in offshore lodgements in 2020–21 compared to 2019–20 was likely due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Lodgements by region of origin

Figure 2: Persons lodging visa applications, by region of citizenship and year of lodgement, 2020–21 to 2024–25



Notes:

- Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Community Support Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- The Citizenship of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Lodgements by country of origin

Table 1: Top ten citizenships for persons lodging visa applications, 2024–25

Citizenship	2024–25		5 year average	2023–24 per cent
	Number	Per cent		
Afghanistan	49,077	54.7%	62.8%	59.3%
Iraq	13,051	14.5%	9.5%	6.4%
Myanmar	8,218	9.2%	5.9%	7.0%
Syria	7,983	8.9%	9.1%	11.3%
Sudan	2,511	2.8%	2.3%	4.8%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,475	1.6%	0.9%	1.5%
Stateless	1,274	1.4%	0.5%	1.0%
Ethiopia	1,059	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%
Iran	890	1.0%	2.4%	1.9%
Eritrea	819	0.9%	1.8%	0.7%
Other	3,380	3.8%	3.6%	4.5%
Total	89,737	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

- Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Community Support Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- The Citizenship of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Lodgements by country of residence

Table 2: Top ten residence countries for persons lodging visa applications, 2020–21 to 2024–25

Residence country	2024–25		5 year average	2023–24 per cent
	Number	Per cent		
Iran	29,932	33.4%	15.6%	30.0%
Iraq	12,940	14.4%	6.5%	6.2%
Pakistan	10,748	12.0%	10.7%	13.5%
Turkiye	4,944	5.5%	8.1%	9.1%
Malaysia	4,653	5.2%	4.5%	5.5%
Lebanon	4,396	4.9%	5.6%	4.3%
Thailand	3,948	4.4%	2.3%	2.6%
Afghanistan	3,449	3.8%	27.1%	5.9%
Egypt	2,796	3.1%	3.1%	5.6%
India	2,286	2.5%	2.4%	3.1%
Other	9,645	10.7%	14.1%	14.3%
Total	89,737	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

- Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Community Support Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- The Country of Residence of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Table 3: Top ten citizenships and top residence countries for persons lodging visa applications, 2024–25

Citizenship and residence country	2024–25		5 year average	2023–24 per cent
	Number	Per cent		
Afghans in Iran	29,495	32.9%	15.4%	29.7%
Iraqi in Iraq	10,849	12.1%	3.9%	2.4%
Myanmarese in Malaysia	3,819	4.3%	3.4%	4.2%
Syrians in Lebanon	3,583	4.0%	4.2%	3.7%
Sudanese in Egypt	1,689	1.9%	1.7%	3.5%
Congolese in Tanzania	412	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%
Stateless in Bangladesh	949	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%
Ethiopians in Egypt	629	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%
Iranians in Türkiye	526	0.6%	2.2%	1.6%
Eritreans in Ethiopia	322	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Other	37,464	41.7%	67.8%	52.9%
Total	89,737	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

- Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Community Support Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- The Country of Residence of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Other characteristics of persons included in visa applications

Figure 3: Number of persons included in visa applications by age range and gender, 2024–25

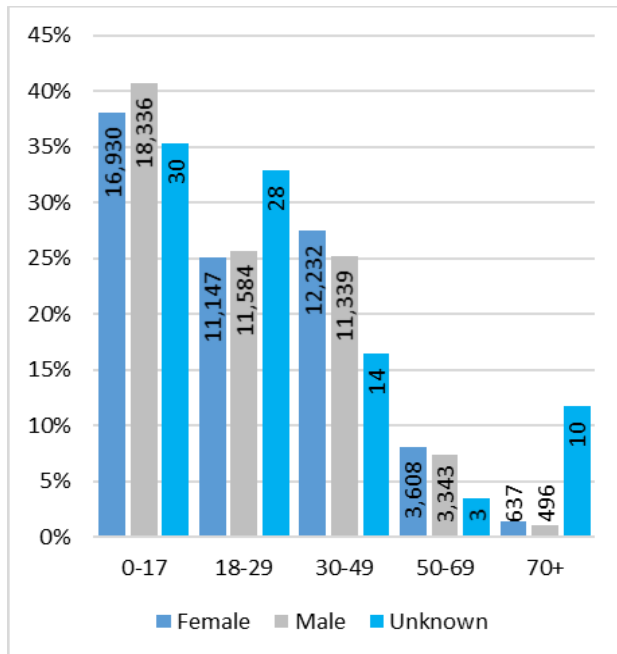
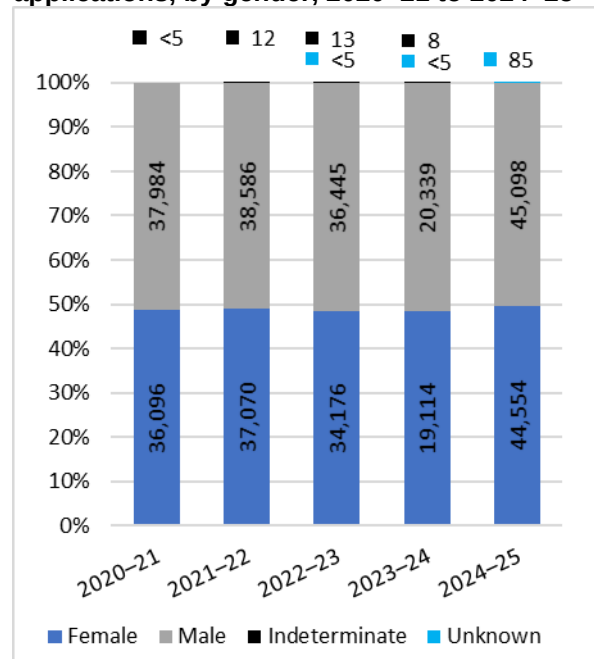


Figure 4: Number of persons included in visa applications, by gender, 2020–21 to 2024–25



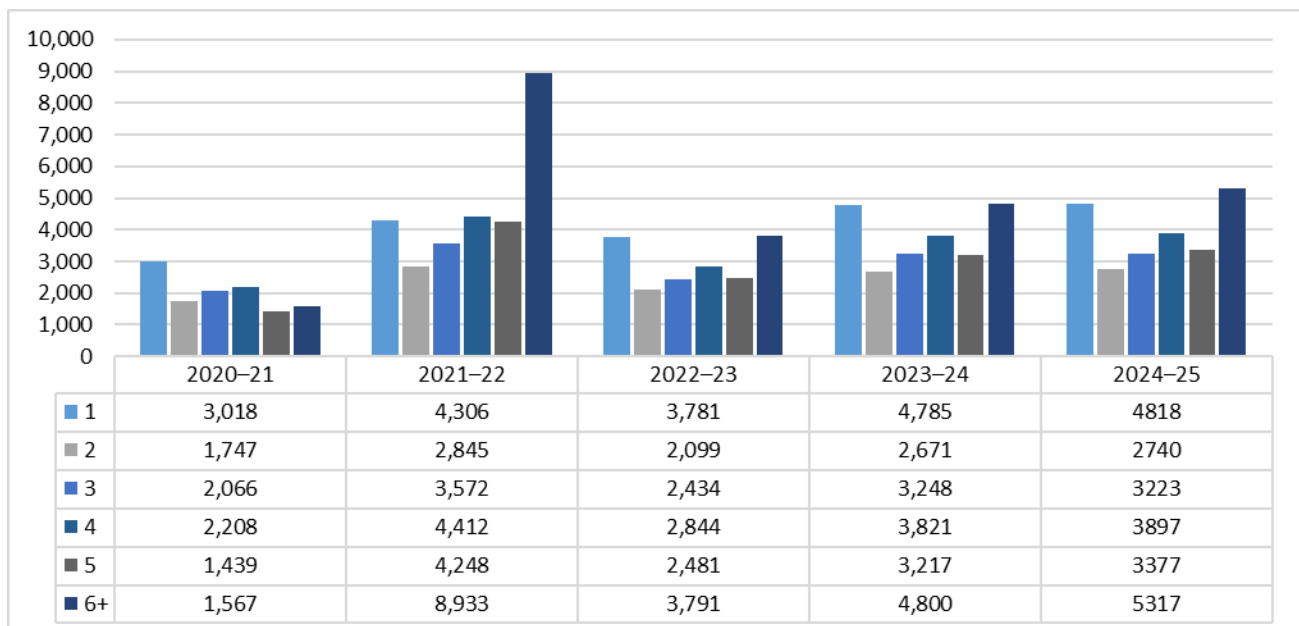
Notes:

- Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025

Lodgements by case size

Figure 5: Cases lodged, by case size and year of lodgement, 2020–21 to 2024–25

Applications lodged for family groups with 6 or more family members were the largest group in 2024–25, with Afghan citizens comprising 52.9 per cent of this group.



Notes:

- Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Community Support Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Australia's Offshore Humanitarian Program 2024–25

Offshore Humanitarian Finalisations

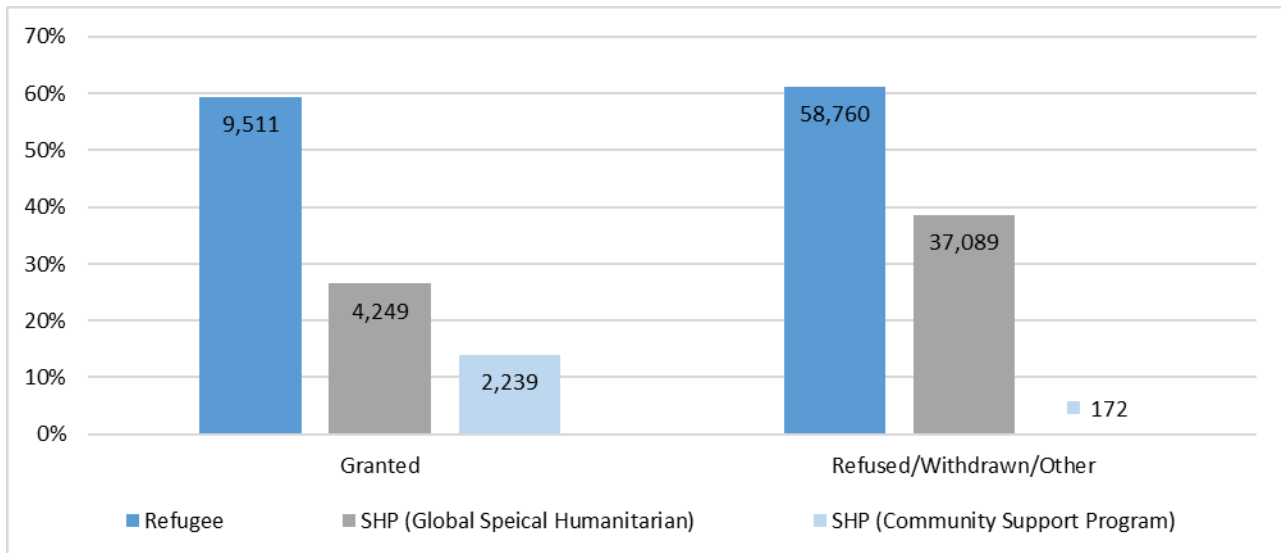
The finalisation of an application refers to a decision to grant or refuse the visa, or to the application being withdrawn or otherwise finalised.

Table 4: Number of persons receiving a finalisation, by visa category, decision type and year of finalisation, 2020–21 to 2024–25

Visa category	Finalisation	Program year of finalisation				
		2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Refugee	Granted	2,053	7,233	9,760	9,762	9,511
	Refused	18,652	8,042	44,207	31,502	57,246
	Withdrawn/Other	326	686	1,123	1,783	1,514
	Total	21,031	15,961	55,090	43,047	68,271
SHP - Global Special Humanitarian	Granted	2,298	3,889	4,824	5,475	4,249
	Refused	24,998	5,371	1,645	4,754	35,179
	Withdrawn/Other	522	559	1,032	1,613	1,910
	Total	27,818	9,819	7,501	11,842	41,338
SHP - Community Support Program	Granted	207	423	1,291	1,513	2,239
	Refused	27	9	35	0	23
	Withdrawn/Other	24	17	53	90	149
	Total	258	449	1,379	1,603	2,411
All categories	Granted	4,558	11,545	15,875	16,750	15,999
	Refused	43,677	13,422	45,887	36,256	92,448
	Withdrawn/Other	872	1,262	2,208	3,486	3,573
	Total	49,107	26,229	63,970	56,492	112,020
Refugee	Granted	4.2%	27.6%	15.3%	17.3%	14%
	Refused	38.0%	30.7%	69.1%	55.8%	83.9%
	Withdrawn/Other	0.7%	2.6%	1.8%	3.2%	2.2%
	Total	42.8%	60.9%	86.1%	76.2%	60.9%
SHP - Global Special Humanitarian	Granted	4.7%	14.8%	7.5%	9.7%	10.3%
	Refused	50.9%	20.5%	2.6%	8.4%	85.1%
	Withdrawn/Other	1.1%	2.1%	1.6%	2.9%	4.6%
	Total	56.6%	37.4%	11.7%	21.0%	36.9%
SHP - Community Support Program	Granted	0.4%	1.6%	2.0%	2.7%	92.9%
	Refused	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%
	Withdrawn/Other	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	6.2%
	Total	0.5%	1.7%	2.2%	2.8%	2.2%
All categories	Granted	9.3%	44.0%	24.8%	29.7%	14.3%
	Refused	88.9%	51.2%	71.7%	64.2%	82.5%
	Withdrawn/Other	1.8%	4.8%	3.5%	6.2%	3.2%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

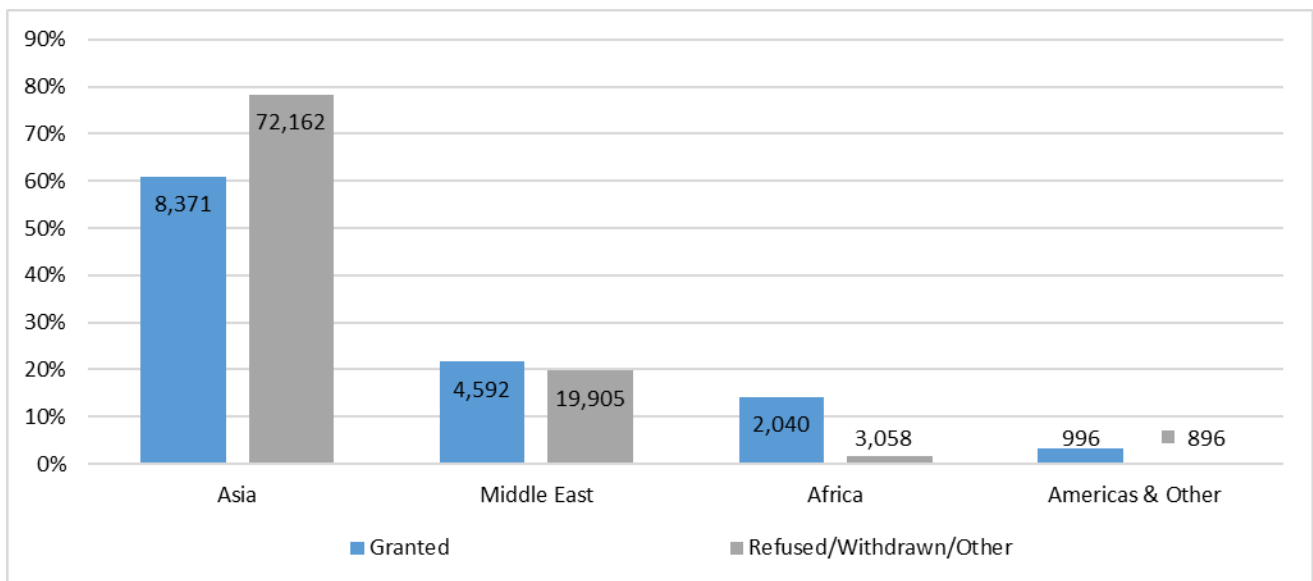
- Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program) and 202 (Community Support Program).
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.
- Any discrepancies between per cent totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

Figure 6: Persons receiving finalisations, by visa category and decision, 2024–25

Notes:

- Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program) and 202 (Community Support Program).
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Finalisations by region of origin

Figure 7: Persons receiving finalisations by region of origin, 2024–25

Notes:

- Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program) and 202 (Community Support Program).
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.
- The region of origin of the principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.

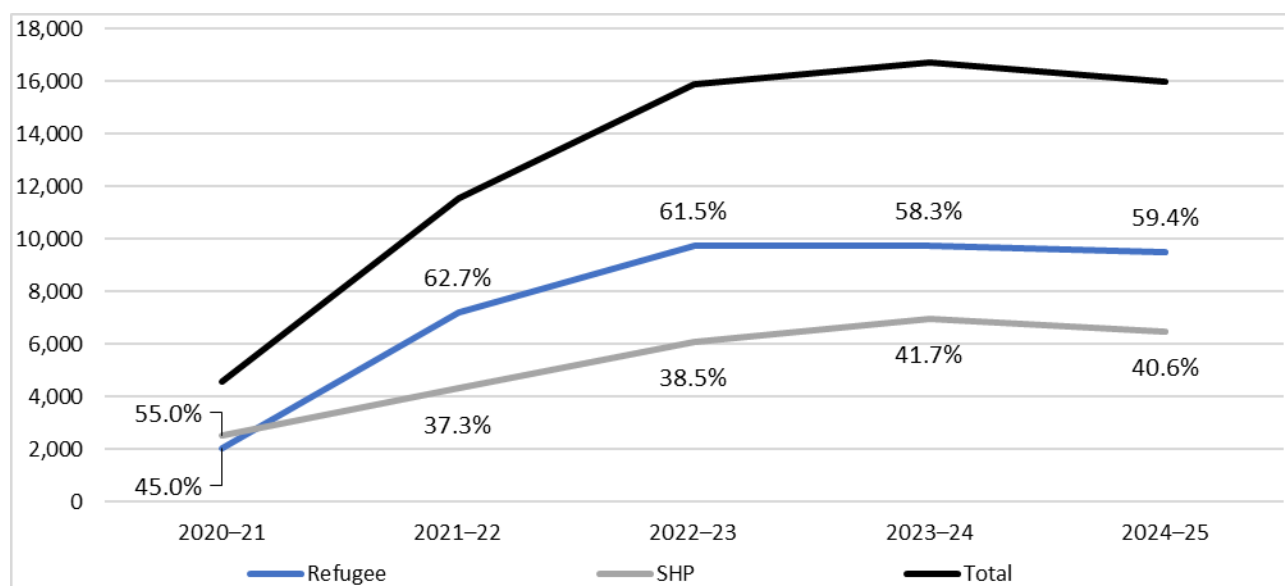
Offshore Humanitarian Grants

Table 5: Number of persons granted visas, by subclass and year of grant, 2020–21 to 2024–25

Subclass	Program year of grant				
	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Refugee					
Subclass 200 (Refugee)	1,157	2,946	4,773	7,555	8,318
Subclass 201 (In-country Special Humanitarian)	518	3,549	3,242	1,143	484
Subclass 203 (Emergency Rescue)	29	246	45	30	10
Subclass 204 (Woman at Risk)	349	492	1,700	1,034	699
<i>Total Refugee</i>	<i>2,053</i>	<i>7,233</i>	<i>9,760</i>	<i>9,762</i>	<i>9,511</i>
SHP					
Subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian)	2,298	3,889	4,824	5,475	4,249
Subclass 202 (Community Support Program)	207	423	1,291	1,513	2,239
<i>Total Special Humanitarian Program</i>	<i>2,505</i>	<i>4,312</i>	<i>6,115</i>	<i>6,988</i>	<i>6,488</i>
Total	9,738	11,545	15,875	16,750	15,999
Refugee					
Subclass 200 (Refugee)	25.5%	25.5%	30.1%	45.1%	87.5%
Subclass 201 (In-country Special Humanitarian)	30.7%	30.7%	20.4%	6.8%	5.1%
Subclass 203 (Emergency Rescue)	2.1%	2.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Subclass 204 (Woman at Risk)	4.3%	4.3%	10.7%	6.2%	7.3%
<i>Total Refugee</i>	<i>62.7%</i>	<i>62.7%</i>	<i>61.5%</i>	<i>58.3%</i>	<i>59.4%</i>
SHP					
Subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian)	23.6%	33.7%	30.4%	32.7%	65.5%
Subclass 202 (Community Support Program)	2.1%	3.7%	8.1%	9.0%	34.5%
<i>Total Special Humanitarian Program</i>	<i>37.3%</i>	<i>37.3%</i>	<i>38.5%</i>	<i>41.7%</i>	<i>40.6%</i>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.
2. Any discrepancies between per cent totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

Figure 8: Number of persons granted visas, by visa category and year of grant, 2020–21 to 2024–25

Notes:

- Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program) and 202 (Community Support Program).
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Over the past five years, the number of persons granted has varied (see Figure 8):

- The 2024–25 Program was delivered in full, with a total of 16,000 visas granted in the offshore program.
- Reflecting Australia's sustained commitment following two decades of operations in Afghanistan and in response to the Afghan crisis, the 2024–25 program also continued to see Australia deliver its commitment to support and resettle people from Afghanistan with 6,961 humanitarian visas granted to Afghans with a focus on certified former Locally Engaged Employees (LEE) and their immediate family members as well as women and girls, ethnic minorities, LGBTQI+ and other identified minority groups.

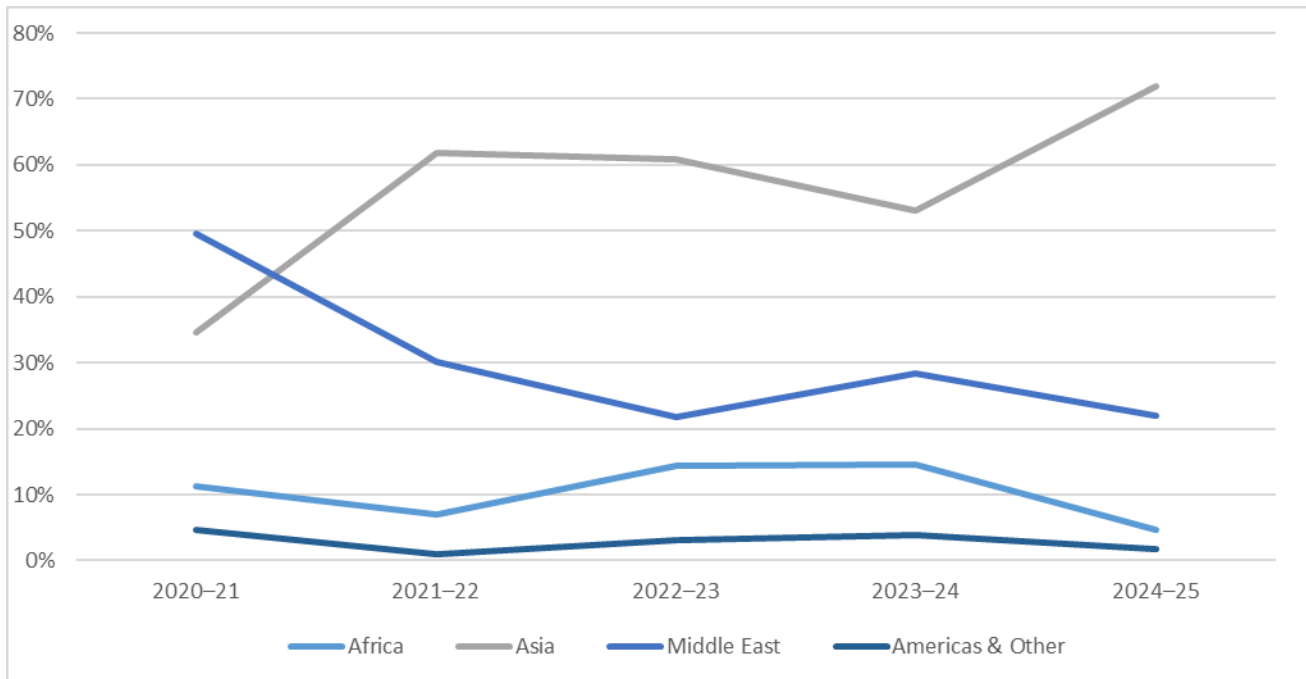
Grants by region of citizenship

Table 6: Number of persons granted visas, by year of grant and region of citizenship, 2020–21 to 2024–25

Program Year	Africa	Asia	Middle East	Americas & Other
2020–21	512	1,576	2,255	215
2021–22	805	7,145	3,475	120
2022–23	2,266	9,668	3,441	500
2023–24	2,451	8,884	4,756	659
2024–25	2,040	8,371	4,592	996

Notes:

- Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Community Support Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- The Citizenship of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Figure 9: Proportion of visa grants by region of citizenship and year of grant, 2020–21 to 2024–25

Notes:

- Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Community Support Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- The Citizenship of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Grants by country of citizenship

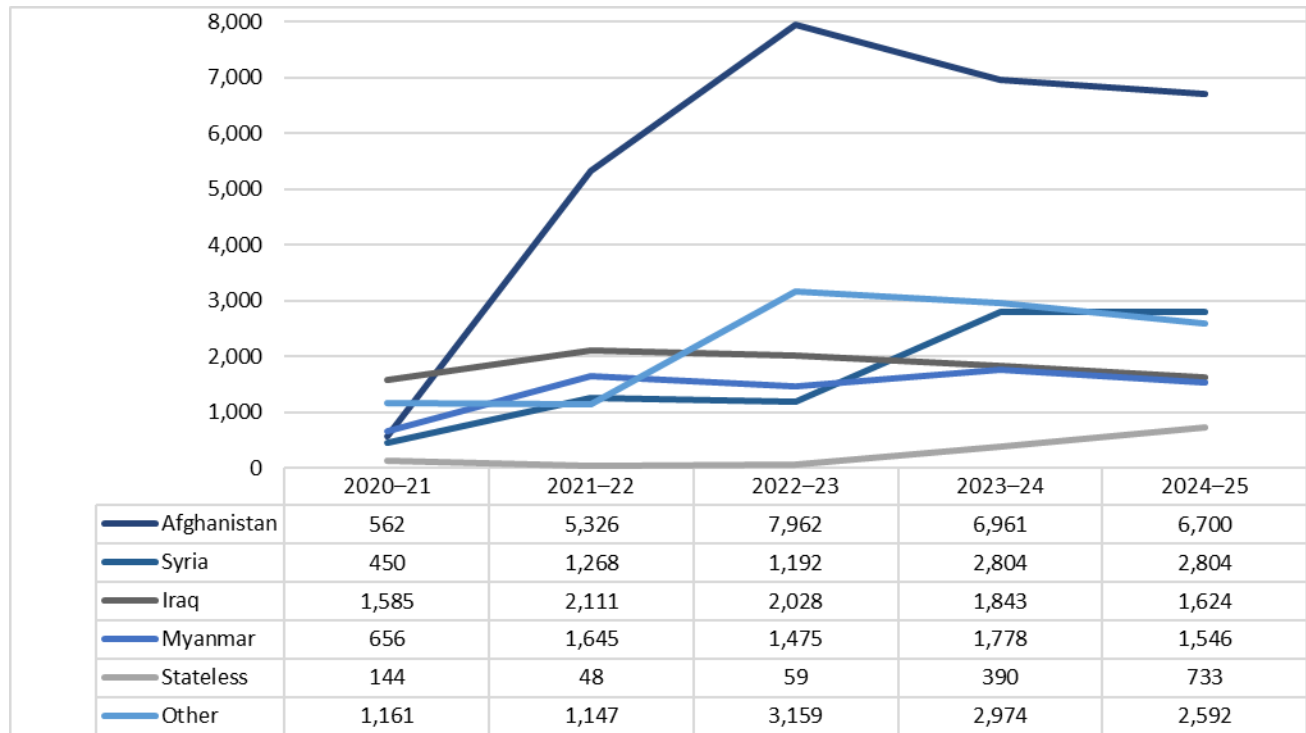
Table 7: Top ten citizenships for persons granted visas, 2024–25

Citizenship	2024–25		5 year average	2023–24 per cent
	Number	Per cent		
Afghanistan	6,700	41.9%	42.5%	41.6%
Syria	2,804	17.5%	13.2%	16.7%
Iraq	1,624	10.2%	14.2%	11.0%
Myanmar	1,546	9.7%	11.0%	10.6%
Stateless	733	4.6%	2.1%	2.3%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	687	4.3%	5.9%	7.0%
Eritrea	443	2.8%	2.0%	2.2%
Somalia	285	1.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Sudan	216	1.4%	0.5%	0.8%
Ethiopia	177	1.1%	1.8%	2.0%
Other	784	4.9%	6.2%	5.1%
Total	15,999	100%	100%	100%

'Stateless' includes Rohingya residing in Bangladesh

Notes:

- Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Community Support Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- The Citizenship of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Figure 10: Number of persons granted visas by top five citizenships, 2020–21 to 2024–25

'Stateless' includes Rohingya residing in Bangladesh

Notes:

1. This graph is based on the top 5 citizenships for grants in 2024–25.
2. Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Community Support Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
3. The citizenship of the principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
4. Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Grants by residence country

Table 8: Top ten residence countries for persons granted visas, 2024–25

Residence country	2024–25		5 year average	2023–24 per cent
	Number	Per cent		
Pakistan	3,237	20.2%	14.8%	16.8%
Turkiye	2,082	13.0%	9.9%	11.6%
Jordan	1,359	8.5%	7.4%	3.6%
Iran	1,343	8.4%	5.7%	9.7%
Malaysia	1,060	6.6%	6.8%	7.1%
Iraq	916	5.7%	6.6%	7.2%
Afghanistan	804	5.0%	2.9%	0.7%
Lebanon	767	4.8%	7.3%	8.2%
Bangladesh	671	4.2%	1.6%	2.1%
Thailand	611	3.8%	6.2%	6.4%
Other	3,149	19.7%	31.0%	26.6%
Total	15,999	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Community Support Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
2. Country of residence refers to the country in which the applicant was residing during the processing of their application.
3. The country of residence of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
4. Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Table 9: Top ten citizenships and top residence countries for persons granted visas, 2024–25

Citizenship and residence country	2024–25		5 year average	2023–24 per cent
	Number	Per cent		
Afghans in Pakistan	3,222	20.1%	14.7%	16.8%
Syrians in Turkiye	999	6.2%	2.8%	3.6%
Iraqis in Jordan	915	5.7%	6.0%	2.3%
Myanmarese in Malaysia	881	5.5%	4.9%	4.7%
Stateless in Bangladesh	670	4.2%	1.6%	2.1%
Congolese in Congo, Dem Republic	300	1.9%	0.5%	0.0%
Eritreans in Sudan	130	0.8%	0.7%	0.2%
Somalis in Somalia	174	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Sudanese in Egypt	83	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%
Ethiopians in Kenya	60	0.4%	1.2%	1.2%
Other	8,565	53.5%	67.1%	68.9%
Total	15,999	100%	100%	100%

'Stateless' includes Rohingya

Notes:

1. Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Community Support Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
2. The Country of Residence of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Other characteristics of persons granted visas

Table 10: Number of persons granted visas, by age group, gender and program year of grant, 2020–21 to 2024–25

	2020–21		2021–22		2022–23		2023–24		2024–25	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Age group										
0–17	1,591	34.9%	4,428	38.4%	5,968	37.6%	6,719	40.1%	6,811	42.6%
18–29	1,034	22.7%	2,715	23.5%	4,265	26.9%	3,970	23.7%	3,681	23.0%
30–49	1,377	30.2%	3,159	27.4%	3,994	25.2%	4,346	25.9%	4,065	25.4%
50–69	483	10.6%	1,079	9.3%	1,407	8.9%	1,471	8.8%	1,265	7.9%
70+	73	1.6%	164	1.4%	241	1.5%	244	1.5%	177	1.1%
Total	4,558	100%	11,545	100%	15,875	100%	16,750	100%	15,999	100%
Gender										
Male	2,249	49.3%	5,745	49.8%	7,705	48.5%	8,075	48.2%	7,872	49.2%
Female	2,309	50.7%	5,800	50.2%	8,169	51.5%	8,674	51.8%	8,127	50.8%
Indeterminate	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0.01%	0	0%
Total	4,558	100%	11,545	100%	15,875	100%	16,750	100%	15,999	100%

Notes:

- Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Community Support Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

In 2024–25, 42.6 per cent of all persons granted visas were in the age group 0 to 17 years. Persons in this age group have been granted the majority of Humanitarian visas in each year from 2020–21 to 2024–25.

The proportion of males and females granted visas has remained steady at around 50 per cent.

Figure 11: Number of persons granted visas, by age range and gender, 2024–25

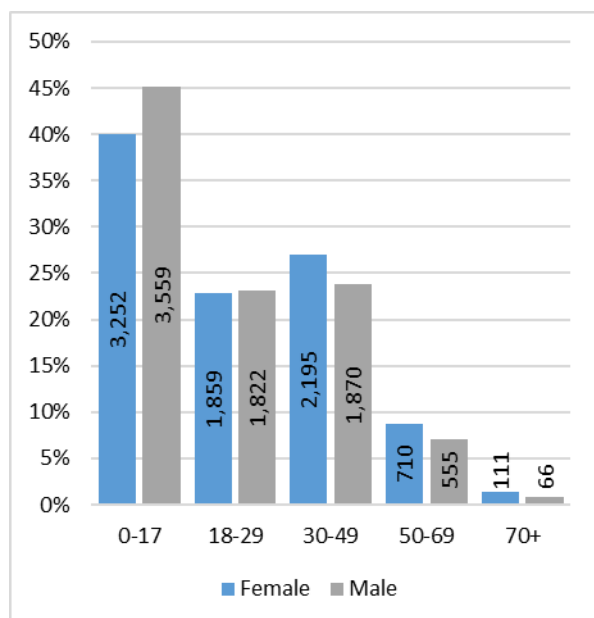
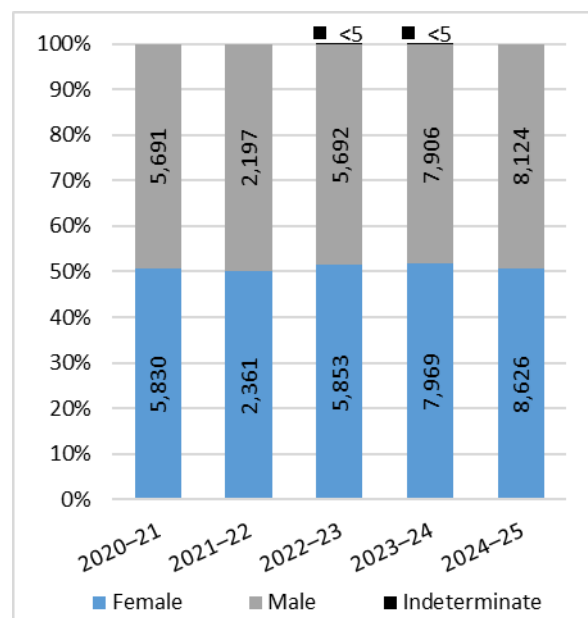


Figure 12: Number of persons granted visas, by gender, 2020–21 to 2024–25



Notes:

- Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Community Support Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Processing Times

Table 11: Average processing time (in weeks) of finalised cases, by visa category, decision type and year of finalisation, 2024–25

Visa category	Decision type	Program year of finalisation				
		2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Refugee	Granted	70.3	42.5	72.0	70.2	51.3
	Refused/Withdrawn/Other	49.1	38.8	77.9	95.6	79.5
	Total	51.4	40.4	76.6	88.4	75.1
SHP - Global Special Humanitarian	Granted	104.9	131.1	127.0	134.4	148.9
	Refused/Withdrawn/Other	24.4	32.1	97.2	104.4	75.5
	Total	31.2	70.1	117.2	122.2	86.1
SHP - Community Support Program	Granted	88.8	125.8	112.7	97.8	87.1
	Refused/Withdrawn/Other	75.4	114.1	107.4	n/a	84.1
	Total	87.3	125.0	112.4	97.8	86.9
All visa categories	Granted	87.8	74.1	90.9	93.6	85.0
	Refused/Withdrawn/Other	24.8	37.3	79.2	96.8	78.1
	Total	39.9	52.0	82.8	95.6	79.3

Notes:

- Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program) and 202 (Community Support Program).
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Vulnerable Women and Children

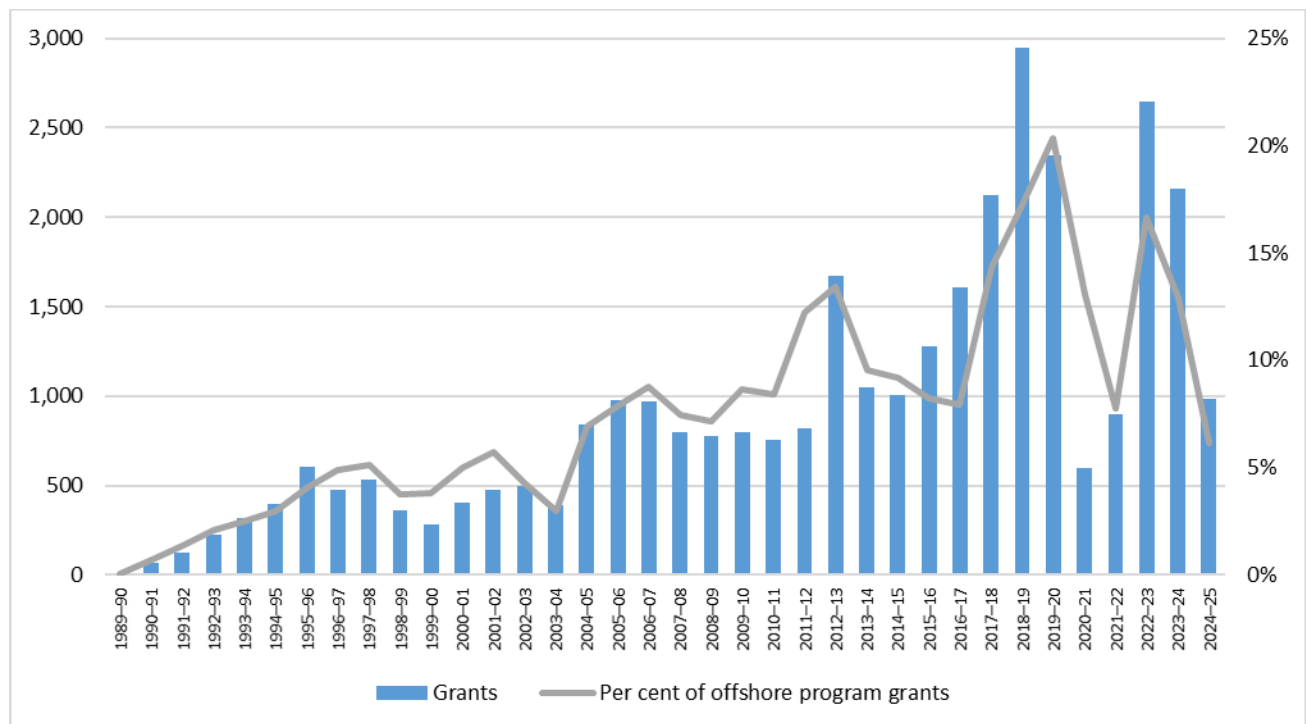
The Woman at Risk visa subclass was established in recognition of the priority given by UNHCR to the protection of refugee women in particularly vulnerable situations. Its introduction was intended to provide a pathway for the resettlement of vulnerable women refugees and their dependants living without the effective protection of male relatives.

Woman at Risk visa applicants may be unmarried, divorced or widowed and have no male relative who can provide effective protection, or separated from their partners or male relatives due to conflict or other circumstances.

Over 33,200 visas have been granted to vulnerable women and their dependants since the establishment of the Woman at Risk visa in 1989.

In 2024–25, 981 visas were granted to vulnerable women and children. Reflecting the priority placed on Afghan refugees in the overall program, 58.1 per cent of visas granted to vulnerable women and children were to Afghan citizens.

Figure 13: Number of visas granted to vulnerable women and children, by year of grant, 1989–90 to 2024–25



Notes:

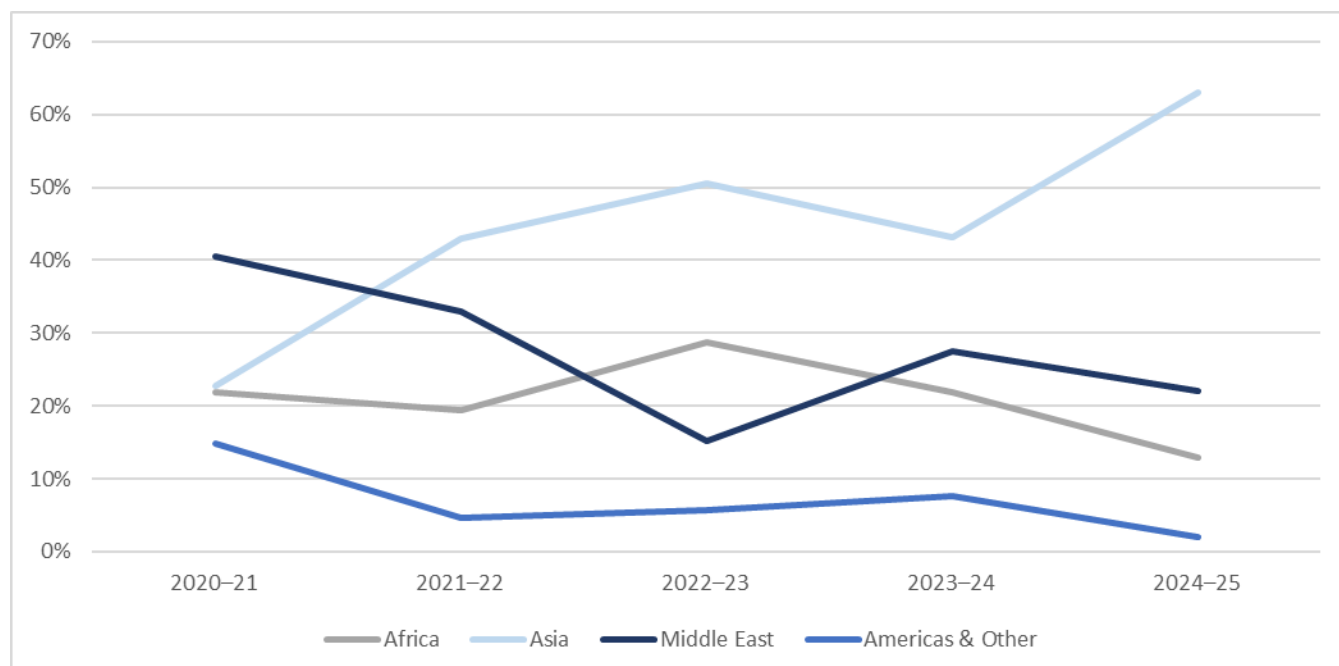
1. Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.
2. The 2015–16 and 2016–17 statistics in this graph includes visas granted towards the annual offshore resettlement component of the Humanitarian Program, and the additional 12,000 places for people displaced by conflict in Syria and Iraq.

Table 12: Number of visas granted to vulnerable women and children, by age group and year of grant, 2020–21 to 2024–25

Age group	Program year of grant				
	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Number					
0–17 years	238	340	1,087	847	304
18–29 years	132	230	759	554	304
30–49 years	151	202	577	529	269
50–69 years	64	94	180	184	87
70+ years	10	31	42	45	17
Total	595	897	2,645	2,159	981
Per cent					
0–17 years	5.2%	37.9%	41.1%	39.2%	31.0%
18–29 years	2.9%	25.6%	28.7%	25.7%	31.0%
30–49 years	3.3%	22.5%	21.8%	24.5%	27.4%
50–69 years	1.4%	10.5%	6.8%	8.5%	8.9%
70+ years	0.2%	3.5%	1.6%	2.1%	1.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
2. Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.
3. Any discrepancies between per cent totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

Figure 14: Proportion of grants to vulnerable women and children, by region of citizenship and year of grant, 2014–15 to 2024–25

Notes:

1. Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
2. The region of origin of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
3. Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Table 13: Top ten citizenships for vulnerable women and children, 2024–25

Citizenship	2024–25		5 year average	2023–24 per cent
	Number	Per cent		
Afghanistan	570	58.1%	41.0%	39.8%
Syria	115	11.7%	8.1%	7.5%
Iraq	84	8.6%	14.5%	19.3%
Eritrea	50	5.1%	2.6%	2.8%
Myanmar	38	3.9%	4.4%	2.9%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	27	2.8%	12.8%	12.3%
Ethiopia	26	2.7%	3.7%	3.7%
Iran	12	1.2%	1.0%	0.5%
Central African Republic	10	1.0%	1.5%	0.7%
Venezuela	8	0.8%	4.0%	4.9%
Other	41	4.2%	6.4%	5.6%
Total	981	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).

2. The Citizenship of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.

3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Table 14: Top ten residence countries for vulnerable women and children, 2024–25

Residence country	2024–25		5 year average	2023–24 per cent
	Number	Per cent		
Pakistan	279	28.4%	19.3%	20.1%
Iran	251	25.6%	13.5%	15.1%
Iraq	92	9.4%	12.6%	17.2%
Lebanon	70	7.1%	4.4%	5.0%
Ethiopia	41	4.2%	1.4%	2.5%
Jordan	39	4.0%	3.4%	1.5%
Malaysia	36	3.7%	4.8%	3.6%
Turkiye	30	3.1%	6.1%	5.5%
India	25	2.5%	3.0%	0.4%
Kenya	25	2.5%	6.1%	5.4%
Other	93	9.5%	25.2%	23.6%
Total	981	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).

2. The Citizenship of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.

3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Table 15: Top ten citizenships and top residence countries for vulnerable women and children 2024–25

Citizenship and residence country	2024–25		5 year average	2023–24 per cent
	Number	Per cent		
Afghans in Pakistan	275	28.0%	19.3%	20.1%
Syrians in Lebanon	65	6.6%	3.6%	4.8%
Iraqis in Iraq	48	4.9%	9.5%	15.8%
Eritreans in Ethiopia	30	3.1%	0.8%	1.2%
Myanmarese in Malaysia	26	2.7%	2.5%	1.5%
Congolese in Kenya	12	1.2%	2.8%	2.7%
Ethiopians in Kenya	13	1.3%	2.6%	2.4%
Iranians in Turkiye	12	1.2%	1.0%	0.4%
Central African Republicans in Chad	10	1.0%	1.0%	0.2%
Venezuelans in the United States of America	3	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	487	49.6%	56.9%	50.9%
Total	981	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
2. The Citizenship of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Community Support Program (CSP)

The CSP is intended to provide a sustainable model for private sponsorship for humanitarian entrants that complements existing resettlement pathways.

To ensure CSP entrants are well positioned to enter the workforce shortly after arrival in Australia, they must:

- be aged 18–50
- have adequate English language, and
- have an offer of employment or a pathway to achieve self-sufficiency within 12 months of arrival.

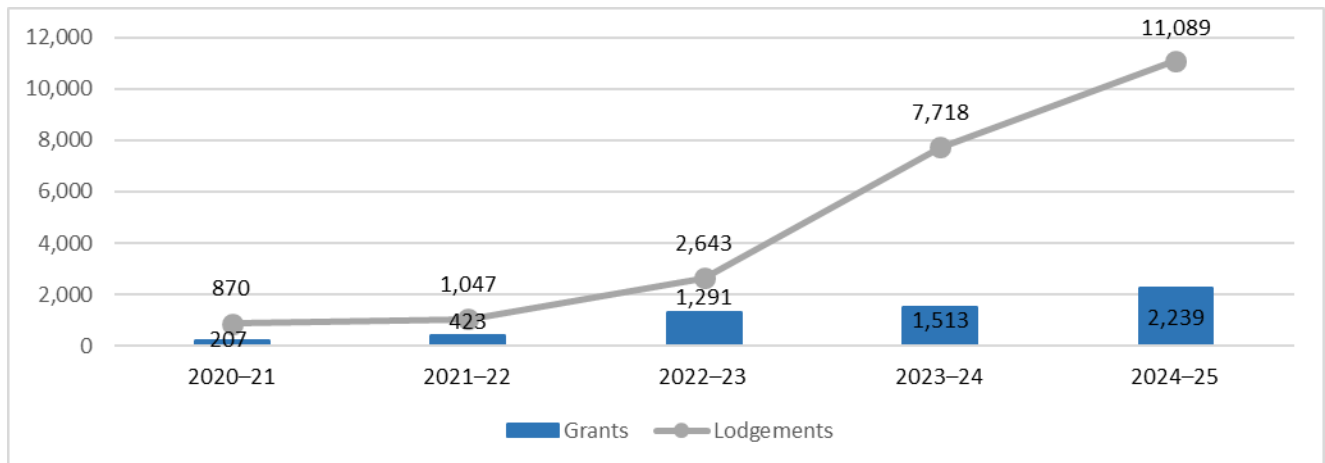
Under the CSP, Approved Proposing Organisations (APOs) are responsible for managing the visa application lodgement process, securing employment, and overseeing the settlement of CSP entrants.

The 12 appointed APOs are:

- AMES Australia
- Assyrian Australian Association
- Australian Migrant Resource Centre
- Australian Refugee Association
- *The Brotherhood of St Laurence (before 01 February 2022)*
- Cultura (formerly known as Diversitat)
- Eastern Christian Welfare Australia
- Illawarra Multicultural Services
- International Organization for Migration
- Multicultural Australia (formerly known as Multicultural Development Australia)
- Settlement Services International
- Spectrum Migrant Resource Centre

2,239 visas were granted under the CSP in 2024–25. The top five citizenships of people who applied through the CSP in 2024–25 were Afghanistan, Iraq, Eritrea, Syria, and Myanmar. The top five citizenships of people who were granted visas were Afghanistan, Iraq, Eritrea, Syria, and Sudan.

Figure 15: CSP lodgements and grants 2020–21 to 2024–25



Notes:

1. Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.
2. Applications lodged in one program year may not be finalised in the same program year. Therefore, data relating to lodgements and finalisations (grants and refusals) in a program year cannot be directly compared.

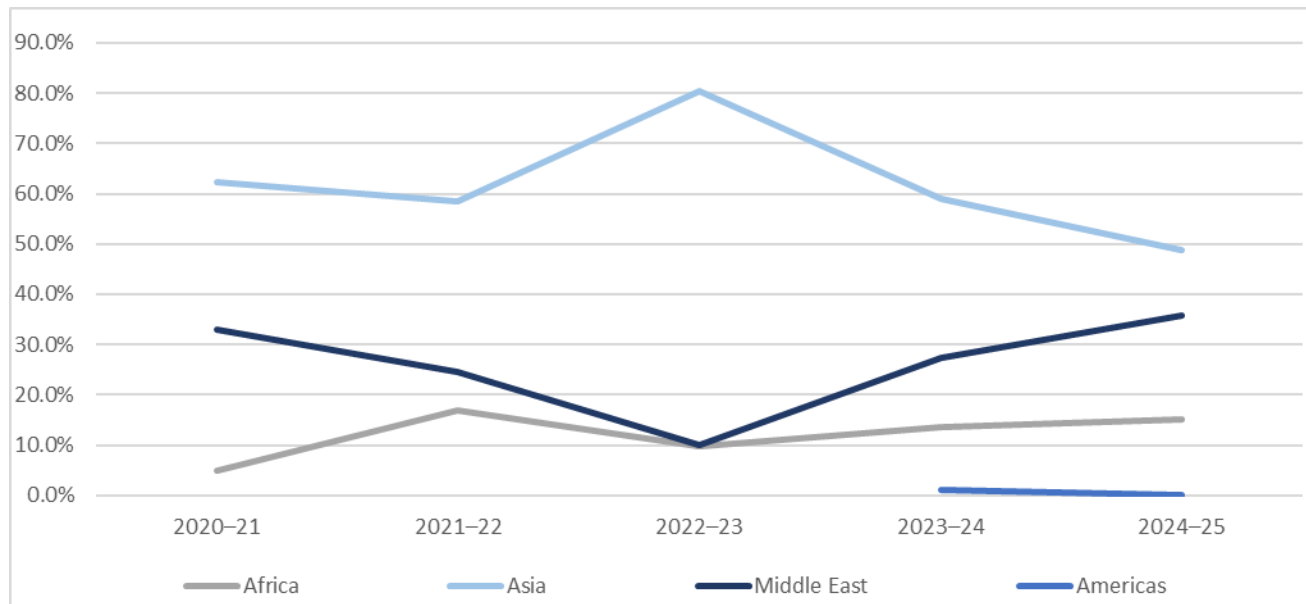
Table 16: Number of visas granted to CSP applicants, by age group and year of grant, 2020–21 to 2024–25

	2020–21		2021–22		2022–23		2023–24		2024–25	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Age group										
0–17	71	34.3%	125	29.6%	399	30.9%	465	30.7%	661	29.5%
18–29	56	27.1%	136	32.2%	432	33.5%	430	28.4%	696	31.1%
30–49	66	31.9%	124	29.3%	347	26.9%	482	31.9%	699	31.2%
50–69	13	6.3%	35	8.3%	100	7.7%	120	7.9%	151	6.7%
70+	1	0.5%	3	0.7%	13	1.0%	16	1.1%	32	1.4%
Total	207	100%	423	100%	1,291	100%	1,513	100%	2,239	100%
Gender										
Male	108	52.2%	221	52.2%	671	52.0%	775	51.2%	1,199	53.6%
Female	99	47.8%	202	47.8%	620	48.0%	738	48.8%	1,040	46.4%
Indeterminate	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	207	100%	423	100%	1,291	100%	1,513	100%	2,239	100%

Notes:

1. Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.
2. Any discrepancies between per cent totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

Figure 16: Proportion of CSP grants, by region of citizenship and year of grant, 2020–21 to 2024–25



Notes:

1. The region of birth of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
2. Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Table 17: Top five citizenships of CSP applicants, 2024–25

Citizenship	2024–25		5 year average	2023–24 per cent
	Number	Per cent		
Afghanistan	1,043	46.6%	57.5%	55.1%
Iraq	725	32.4%	20.5%	13.8%
Eritrea	251	11.2%	10.8%	11.2%
Syria	74	3.3%	5.9%	13.3%
Sudan	43	1.9%	0.8%	0.3%
Other	103	4.6%	4.5%	6.3%
Total	2,239	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. The Citizenship of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Table 18: Top five residence countries of CSP applicants, 2024–25

Residence country	2024–25		5 year average	2023–24 per cent
	Number	Per cent		
Pakistan	823	36.8%	48.4%	44.4%
Jordan	601	26.8%	13.5%	3.8%
Turkiye	142	6.3%	7.8%	10.8%
Egypt	133	5.9%	3.8%	2.9%
Sudan	98	4.4%	4.4%	1.4%
Other	442	19.7%	22.2%	36.7%
Total	2,239	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. The country of residence of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 07 July 2025

Table 19: Top ten citizenships and top residence countries for CSP applicants, 2024–25

Citizenship and residence country	2024–25		5 year average	2023–24 per cent
	Number	Per cent		
Afghans in Pakistan	822	36.7%	48.4%	44.4%
Iraqis in Jordan	600	26.8%	13.2%	3.8%
Eritreans in Sudan	98	4.4%	4.3%	1.4%
Syrians in Lebanon	30	1.3%	3.2%	7.1%
Sudanese in Egypt	39	1.7%	0.8%	0.3%
Other	650	29.0%	30.1%	43.0%
Total	2,239	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. The Citizenship of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 07 July 2025

Afghanistan

Australia has been resettling Afghans through the Humanitarian Program since the late 1990's.

Following the fall of Kabul on 15 August 2021, the Australian Government conducted a military air evacuation operation.

- Between 18 and 26 August 2021, over 4,100 people were evacuated on 32 flights from Kabul.

Following the initial evacuation phase, Australia has continued to facilitate the movement of Afghan nationals, to Australia from Pakistan and other countries. In total, over 7,300 subclass 449 visas were granted to Afghan evacuees, with over 6,300 having arrived in Australia as at 30 June 2025.

As at 30 June 2025, around 5,800 Class XB visas had been granted to Afghan Citizens in Australia who had previously held a Subclass 449 visa, with processing of the remaining onshore Subclass 449 holders continuing in the 2025–26 program year. In addition, more than 570 non-Humanitarian visas have been granted to applicants that arrived in Australia on a Subclass 449 visa.

The Australian Government allocated 26,500 dedicated visa places for Afghans to migrate to Australia under the offshore Humanitarian Program through to 2025–26.

The Australian Government has established policy to guide decisions on which applications ought generally to be given priority. For Afghans, this policy includes people who are outside Afghanistan who are:

- certified former Locally Engaged Employees (LEE) and their immediate family members (spouses and children under 18)
- immediate family members (spouse, children under 18) of holders of Refugee and Humanitarian (Class XB) visas
- refugees who have been referred by UNHCR to Australia for resettlement
- members of identified minority groups (such as women and girls, ethnic minorities and LGBTQI+) who are referred by UNHCR or proposed by a close family member in Australia.

Lodgements

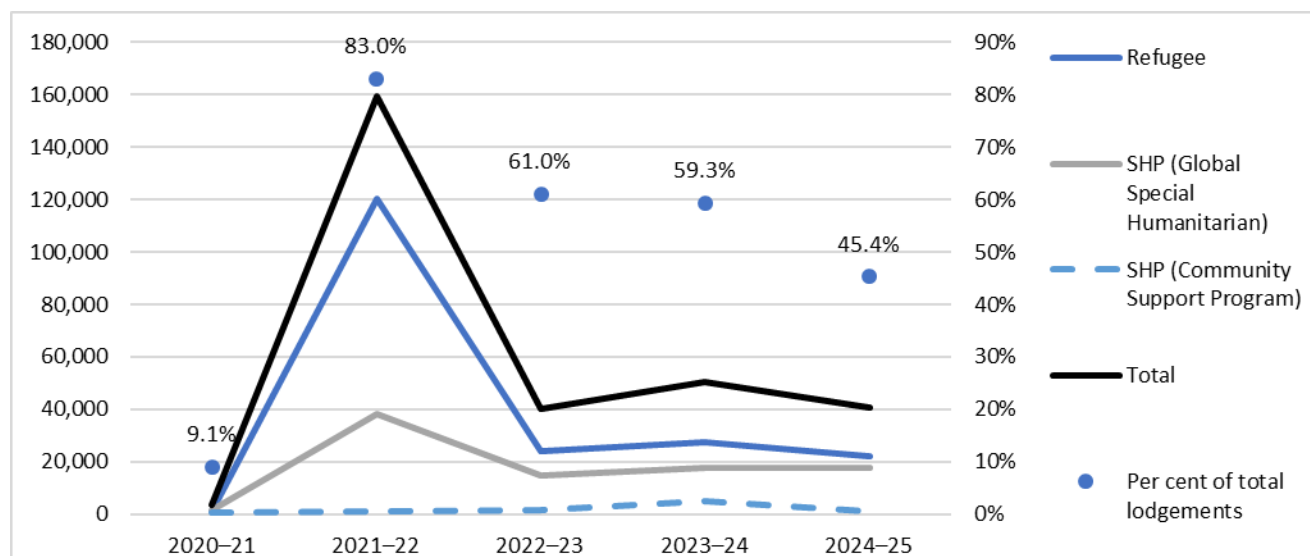
Table 20: Number of Afghans lodging visa applications, by subclass and year of lodgement, 2020–21 to 2024–25

Subclass	Program year of lodgement				
	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Refugee					
Subclass 200 (Refugee)	791	8,256	7,273	21,869	22,129
Subclass 201 (In-country Special Humanitarian)	446	111,329	16,148	5,200	1
Subclass 203 (Emergency Rescue)	0	4	1	1	0
Subclass 204 (Woman at Risk)	13	476	574	378	0
<i>Total Refugee</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>120,065</i>	<i>23,996</i>	<i>27,448</i>	<i>22,130</i>
SHP					
Global Special Humanitarian Program	1,745	38,343	14,740	17,933	17,653
Community Support Program	591	940	1,647	4,990	9,294
<i>Total Special Humanitarian Program</i>	<i>2,336</i>	<i>39,283</i>	<i>16,387</i>	<i>22,923</i>	<i>26,947</i>
Total	3,586	159,348	40,383	50,371	49,077
Refugee					
Subclass 200 (Refugee)	22.1%	5.2%	18.0%	43.4%	45.1%
Subclass 201 (In-country Special Humanitarian)	12.4%	69.9%	40.0%	10.3%	0.0%
Subclass 203 (Emergency Rescue)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Subclass 204 (Woman at Risk)	0.4%	0.3%	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%
<i>Total Refugee</i>	<i>34.9%</i>	<i>75.3%</i>	<i>59.4%</i>	<i>54.5%</i>	<i>45.1%</i>
SHP					
Global Special Humanitarian Program	48.7%	24.1%	36.5%	35.6%	36.0%
Community Support Program	16.5%	0.6%	4.1%	9.9%	18.9%
<i>Total Special Humanitarian Program</i>	<i>65.1%</i>	<i>24.7%</i>	<i>40.6%</i>	<i>45.5%</i>	<i>54.9%</i>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.
2. Any discrepancies between per cent totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

Figure 17: Number of Afghans lodging visa applications, by visa category and year of lodgement, 2020–21 to 2024–25



Notes:

- Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program).
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Table 21: Number of Afghans included in visa applications, by age group, gender and year of lodgement, 2020–21 to 2024–25

	2020–21		2021–22		2022–23		2023–24		2024–25	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Age group										
0–17	1,475	41.1%	65,489	41.1%	16,431	40.7%	19,909	39.5%	19,024	38.8%
18–29	972	27.1%	41,376	26.0%	10,525	26.1%	13,219	26.2%	13,130	26.8%
30–49	822	22.9%	34,355	21.6%	9,593	23.8%	12,638	25.1%	12,668	25.8%
50–69	271	7.6%	15,365	9.6%	3,341	8.3%	3,938	7.8%	3,589	7.3%
70+	46	1.3%	2,763	1.7%	493	1.2%	667	1.3%	666	1.4%
Total	3,586	100%	159,348	100%	40,383	100%	50,371	100%	49,077	100%
Gender										
Male	1,761	49.1%	77,021	48.3%	20,016	49.6%	25,149	49.9%	24,565	50.1%
Female	1,825	50.9%	82,278	51.6%	20,344	50.4%	25,178	50.0%	24,445	49.8%
Indeterminate	0	0.0%	48	0.03%	12	<0.1%	0	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	1	<0.1%	11	<0.1%	44	<0.1%	67	0.1%
Total	3,586	100%	159,347	100%	40,383	100%	50,371	100%	49,077	100%

Notes:

- Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.
- Any discrepancies between per cent totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

Grants

Table 22: Number of Afghans granted visas, by subclass and year of grant, 2020–21 to 2024–25

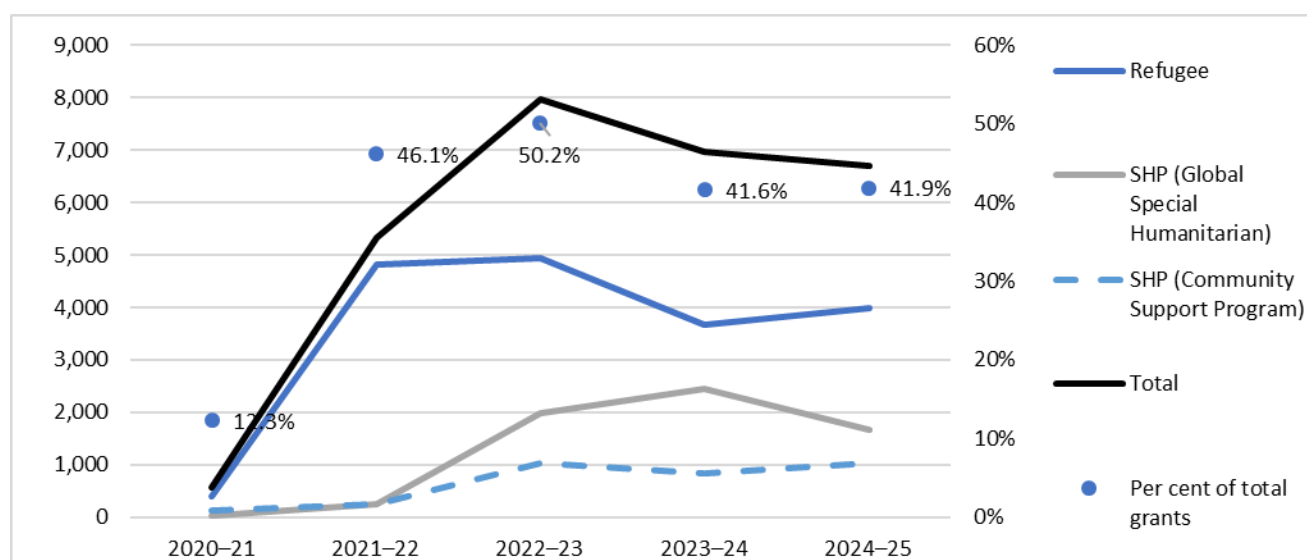
Subclass	Program year of grant				
	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Refugee					
Subclass 200 (Refugee)	99	1,167	1,593	2,782	3,454
Subclass 201 (In-country Special Humanitarian)	268	3,439	2,639	573	349
Subclass 203 (Emergency Rescue)	0	4	0	0	0
Subclass 204 (Woman at Risk)	34	215	712	319	192
<i>Total Refugee</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>4,825</i>	<i>4,944</i>	<i>3,674</i>	<i>3,995</i>
SHP					
Global Special Humanitarian Program	43	261	1,991	2,453	1,662
Community Support Program	118	240	1,027	834	1,043
<i>Total Special Humanitarian Program</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>3,018</i>	<i>3,287</i>	<i>2,705</i>
Total	562	5,326	7,962	6,961	6,700
Refugee					
Subclass 200 (Refugee)	17.6%	21.9%	20.0%	40.0%	51.6%
Subclass 201 (In-country Special Humanitarian)	47.7%	64.6%	33.1%	8.2%	5.2%
Subclass 203 (Emergency Rescue)	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Subclass 204 (Woman at Risk)	6.0%	4.0%	8.9%	4.6%	2.9%
<i>Total Refugee</i>	<i>71.4%</i>	<i>90.6%</i>	<i>62.1%</i>	<i>52.8%</i>	<i>59.6%</i>
SHP					
Global Special Humanitarian Program	7.7%	4.9%	25.0%	35.2%	24.8%
Community Support Program	21.0%	4.5%	12.9%	12.0%	15.6%
<i>Total Special Humanitarian Program</i>	<i>28.6%</i>	<i>9.4%</i>	<i>37.9%</i>	<i>47.2%</i>	<i>40.4%</i>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.
2. Any discrepancies between per cent totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

Figure 18: Number of Afghans granted visas, by visa category and year of grant, 2020–21 to 2024–25

Between 2020–21 and 2024–25, more than 27,500 Class XB visas had been granted to Afghan citizens.



Notes:

- Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program).
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Table 23: Number of Afghans granted visas and grant rate, by age group and year of grant, 2020–21 to 2024–25

Program Year		Age Range					Total
		0–17	18–29	30–49	50–69	70+	
2020–21	Number	251	126	160	22	3	562
	Per cent	44.7%	22.4%	28.5%	3.9%	0.5%	100%
	Grant Rate	24.8%	19.9%	26.9%	11.5%	8.8%	22.8%
2021–22	Number	2,146	1,408	1,332	395	45	5,326
	Per cent	40.3%	26.4%	25.0%	7.4%	0.8%	100%
	Grant Rate	92.2%	92.8%	92.4%	91.4%	93.8%	92.4%
2022–23	Number	2,974	2,359	1,869	662	98	7,962
	Per cent	37.4%	29.6%	23.5%	8.3%	1.2%	100%
	Grant Rate	19.0%	20.5%	18.7%	14.5%	10.0%	18.7%
2023–24	Number	2,517	1,882	1,818	653	91	6,961
	Per cent	36.2%	27.0%	26.1%	9.4%	1.3%	100%
	Grant Rate	16.3%	16.7%	18.1%	15.2%	11.4%	16.6%
2024–25	Number	2,667	1,787	1,641	533	72	6,700
	Per cent	39.8%	26.7%	24.5%	8.0%	1.1%	100%
	Grant Rate	9.2%	8.8%	8.9%	8.3%	5.7%	8.9%

Notes:

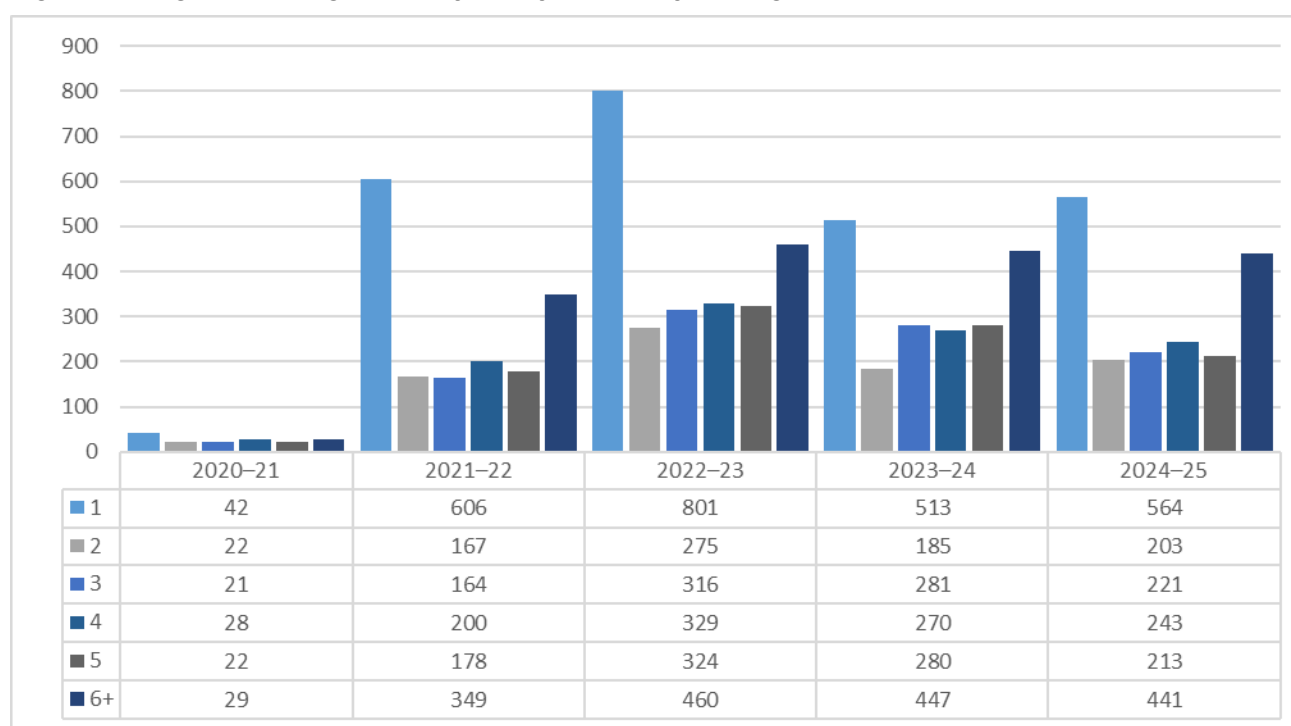
- Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Table 24: Number of Afghans granted visas, by gender and year of grant, 2020–21 to 2024–25

	2020–21		2021–22		2022–23		2023–24		2024–25	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Male	2,249	49.3%	5,745	49.8%	7,705	48.5%	8,075	48.2%	3,266	48.7%
Female	2,309	50.7%	5,800	50.2%	8,169	51.5%	8,674	51.8%	3,434	51.3%
Indeterminate	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0.0%	0	0.00%
Total	4,558	100%	11,545	100%	15,875	100%	16,750	100%	6,700	100%

Notes:

- Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Figure 19: Afghan cases granted, by family size and year of grant, 2020–21 to 2024–25

Notes:

- Subclasses included are 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Program), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Program), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- Data was extracted from departmental systems on 07 July 2025.

Reference Material

Glossary

Term	Definition
ABS	The Australian Bureau of Statistics.
Class XB Subclasses	There are five permanent visas under the offshore component of the Humanitarian Program. The four visa subclasses under the Refugee category are: - Subclass 200 (Refugee)—for applicants who have fled persecution in their home country and are living outside their home country. - Subclass 201 (In-country Special Humanitarian)—for applicants living in their home country who are subject to persecution. - Subclass 203 (Emergency Rescue)—for applicants who are living in or outside their home country and who are in urgent need of protection because there is an immediate threat to their life and security. - Subclass 204 (Woman at Risk)—for female applicants and their dependants who are subject to persecution or are people of concern to UNHCR, are living outside their home country without the protection of a male relative and are in danger of victimisation, harassment or serious abuse because of their gender. This subclass recognises the priority given by UNHCR to the protection of refugee women who are in particularly vulnerable situations. The only subclass under the SHP is: Subclass 202 (Special Humanitarian Program) —the applicant must be subject to substantial discrimination amounting to gross violation of their human rights in their home country, living outside their home country at the time of application and have links with Australia. If the application is successful, SHP proposers help the applicant organise and pay for their travel to Australia and assist with their accommodation and initial orientation in Australia. SHP proposers must be an Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen over the age of 18, or an organisation operating in Australia.
Program year	The period beginning from 1 July to 30 June of the following year.
Refugee	Individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; its 1967 Protocol; the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute; individuals granted complementary forms of protection; or, those enjoying temporary protection. The refugee population also includes people in a refugee-like situation. A person who has been found to be a refugee as defined in the Refugee Convention. Article 1 of the 1951 Refugee Convention defines a 'refugee' as: 'a person who is outside their country of nationality and unable or unwilling to return because of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. It obliges signatories not to expel or return refugees to a country where their life or freedom would be threatened on account of their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion'
Refugee Convention	The United Nations 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.
Refusal	A decision that an applicant does not meet the legal criteria for the grant of a visa.

Term	Definition
SHPC	Special Humanitarian Processing Centre. The SHPC in Sydney contributes to the delivery of the offshore Humanitarian Program, supporting the operations of Australia's missions overseas. The SHPC registers and acknowledge all new applications with an Australian proposer. Refugee applications referred by UNHCR are lodged directly with Australian missions overseas. SHPC makes a preliminary assessment against legislative requirements.
Split Family	Applications made by immediate family members of a person who holds or held a permanent Humanitarian Program visa are commonly referred to as 'split family' applications. For an applicant to be eligible for a visa under 'split family' provisions: - the main applicant must be a member of the proposer's immediate family, and - the proposer must have declared this relationship to the department before the grant of their visa, and - the application must be made within five years of the grant of the proposer's visa. To propose an immediate family member under the 'split family' provisions of the SHP, the proposer must have been granted one of the following visas within the last five years: - SHP visa (subclass 202) - Protection visa (subclass 866)*, or - Resolution of Status visa (subclass 851)*. * IMAs who arrived on or after 13 August 2012 are not eligible to propose. A member of the proposer's 'immediate family' may include: - their spouse or de facto partner - dependent children - parents (if the proposer is under 18 years of age). A dependent child is the proposer's biological, adopted or step child who is: - not married, in a de facto relationship or engaged to be married; and - under 18 years of age, or - aged 18 years or over and wholly or substantially reliant on the main applicant for financial, psychological or physical support.
Subclass 449 – Humanitarian Stay (Temporary)	Humanitarian Stay (Temporary) (subclass 449) visa is a subclass of the Temporary Safe Haven (Class UJ) visa which can be utilised to respond to emergency humanitarian situations, where people face, or have faced, a strong likelihood of being displaced from their residence, and are in grave fear of their personal safety because of their personal circumstances. These visas facilitate the movement of large numbers of people under imminent threat of harm. Application for this visa is made by accepting an offer from the Australian Government (usually made by the Minister responsible for immigration) for temporary stay in Australia.
The Department	The Department of Home Affairs.
The Offshore Program	Australia's Offshore Humanitarian program, comprising: - Refugee Program: the component which provides resettlement to Australia for people outside their home country subject to persecution in their home country - Special Humanitarian Program: the component is for people who have been subject to substantial discrimination amounting to gross violation of their human rights in their home country, are living outside their home country at the time of application and have links with Australia. Substantial discrimination involves the deprivation of their basic human rights such as access to education and employment, freedom of speech and freedom to practice one's religion.
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The UNHCR leads and coordinates international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. It was established by United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1950.

Term	Definition
Visa process	All offshore visa applications are registered and then assessed against visa criteria. Following assessment, applications are finalised, either being granted or refused. At any stage a visa application may be withdrawn by the applicant. Delays in processing may be caused by circumstances in the country of residence, the need for additional or specialist health and character checks and other variables.

Appendix A: Country of Origin regions

Africa			
Algeria	Burundi	Cameroon	Central African Republic
Chad	Congo	Cote D'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Egypt	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Gambia
Ghana	Guinea	Kenya	Liberia
Libya	Malawi	Mali	Nigeria
Rwanda	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Somalia
South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan	Tunisia
Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	

Americas			
Canada	Colombia	Cuba	El Salvador
Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Jamaica
St Vincent & The Grenadines	Trinidad & Tobago	United States	Venezuela

Asia			
Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	China
Hong Kong	India	Laos	Malaysia
Myanmar	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines
Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	

Middle East			
Gaza Strip	Iran	Iraq	Israel
Jordan	Lebanon	Palestinian Authority	Saudi Arabia
Syria	Türkiye	Yemen	

Other			
British Overseas Territories Citizen	Estonia	Greece	Morocco
Norway	Russian Federation	Slovakia	Spain
United Kingdom			