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Homicide in Australia 2017–18

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Abstract

The National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) is Australia's only national data collection on homicide incidents, victims and offenders. This report describes the 196 homicide incidents recorded by Australian state and territory police (except Australian Capital Territory) between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018. During this 12-month period there were 202 victims of homicide and 213 identified offenders. All but two incidents involved a single victim and offender and three-quarters of homicide victims knew the offender. The intimate partner homicide rate for women was 0.33 per 100,000, the lowest rate recorded since the commencement of the NHMP in 1989–90.

Introduction

The National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) is Australia's only national data collection on homicide incidents, victims and offenders. The NHMP has collated data since 1989–90.

In this report, homicide refers to the unlawful killing of a person. The NHMP collects data on the following:

- all cases resulting in a person or persons being charged with murder or manslaughter;
- all murder–suicides classed as murder by police; and
- all other deaths classed as homicides by police, including infanticides, whether or not an offender was apprehended.

The NHMP draws on two key sources of data:

- offence records obtained from each Australian state and territory police service; and
- state coronial records drawn from the National Coronial Information System.

NHMP data are cross-referenced and supplemented with additional material from court documents and media reports.

Homicide classification is based on the closest relationship between the victim and primary offender. For example, if an offender kills their intimate partner and a friend, the homicide is classified as a domestic homicide as the closest relationship is that between the offender and their intimate partner.

Rates are calculated using population data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics *Australian Demographic Series* and 2006–2031 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population projections (ABS 2019a, 2019b). Rates are calculated using total population except where stated otherwise. The denominator used for intimate partner homicide rates is the population aged 18 years and over. Offender rates are calculated using the population aged 10 years (the legal age of criminal responsibility) and over.

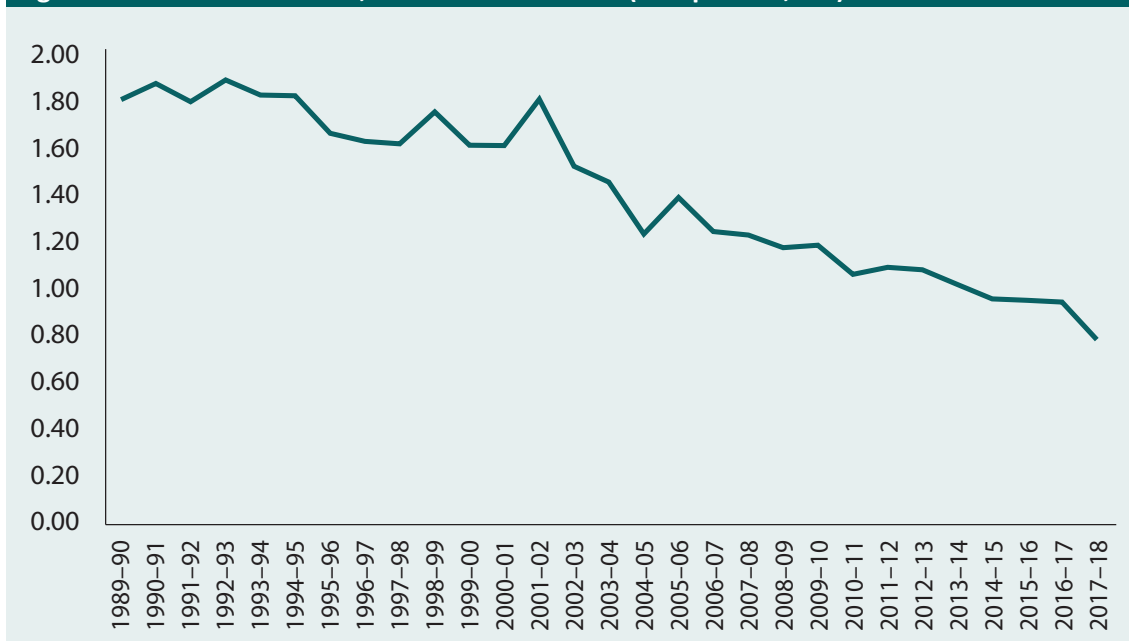
This report describes homicide incidents recorded by state and territory police between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018. Data from the Australian Capital Territory were not available.

Incidents

Between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018, there were 196 homicide incidents in Australia (excluding the Australian Capital Territory), a decrease of 35 homicide incidents from the previous year (see Tables A1 and A2). Comparable inter-year changes in the number of homicide incidents were recorded in the 1990s and 2000s but became less pronounced in the 2010s. The largest numbers of homicide incidents were recorded in New South Wales ($n=62$), Victoria ($n=51$) and Queensland ($n=33$; see Table A1). There was a decrease in the number of homicide incidents in New South Wales (-7), Western Australia (-11), South Australia (-6), Tasmania (-10) and the Northern Territory (-1 ; see Table A2). The number of homicide incidents in Victoria ($n=51$) and Queensland ($n=33$) were the same as in the previous year.

The homicide incident rate was 0.78 per 100,000, the lowest since the NHMP commenced in 1989–90 (see Figure 1). State and territory homicide rates ranged from 0.38 per 100,000 in Tasmania to 2.44 per 100,000 in the Northern Territory. The homicide incident rate decreased in each state and territory between 2016–17 and 2017–18 (see Table A3).

Figure 1: Homicide incidents, 1989–90 to 2017–18 (rate per 100,000)



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]; see Table A3

An offender was identified in 172 homicide incidents (88%; see Table A4). Police charged the offender(s) in 162 (94%) cleared incidents. The charge was murder in 142 incidents and manslaughter in 20 incidents (see Table A5). The alleged offender suicided before police laid charges in eight incidents and two incidents were cleared otherwise. Twenty-three incidents (12%) were not recorded by police as cleared at the time of data collection.

Homicide classification

Of the 196 homicides in 2017–18, 75 were domestic homicides (38%), 69 were acquaintance homicides (35%) and 25 were stranger homicides (13%; see Table A6). In 27 incidents the homicide classification was not known, either because the relationship between the victim and offender was not known ($n=4$) or an offender had not been identified ($n=23$).

The domestic homicide rate in 2017–18 was 0.30 per 100,000, compared with 0.27 per 100,000 for acquaintance homicide and 0.10 per 100,000 for stranger homicide (see Table A7). Domestic homicide rates were greater than rates for other homicide classifications in Western Australia (0.50 per 100,000) and the Northern Territory (2.04 per 100,000) but similar to or lower than acquaintance homicide rates in the other jurisdictions (see Figure 2). There were no domestic homicides in Tasmania in 2017–18.

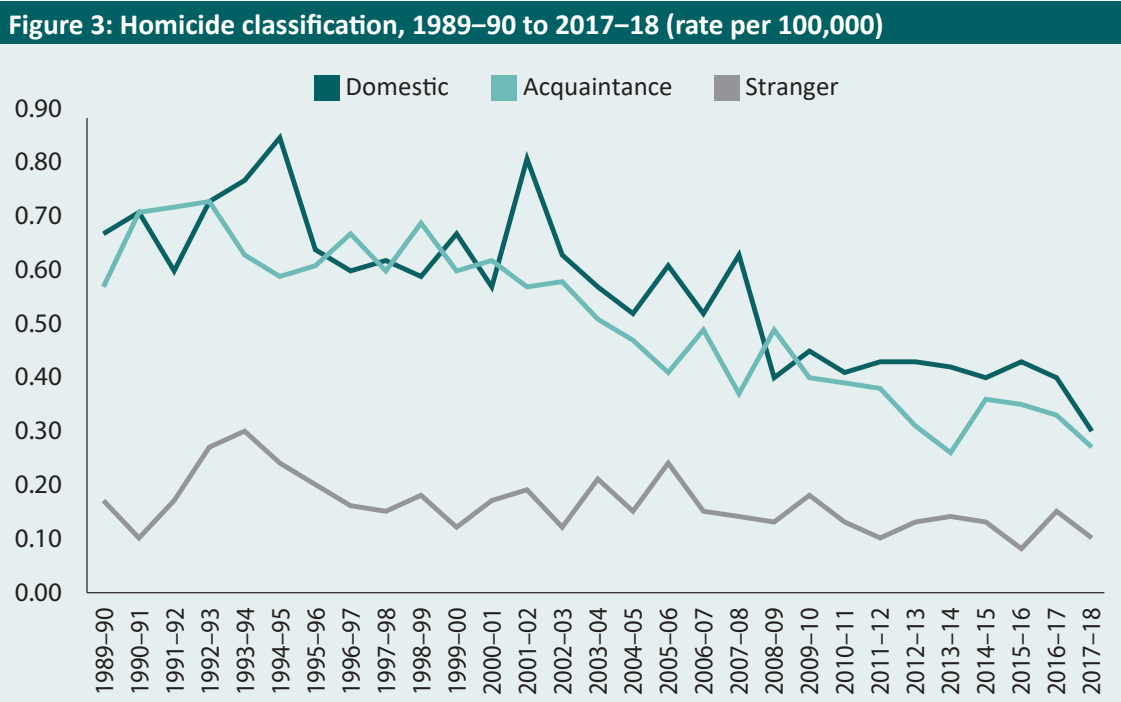
Figure 2: Incidents of homicide by classification and jurisdiction, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (rate per 100,000)



Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]; see Table A7

The domestic, acquaintance and stranger homicide rates decreased between 2016–17 and 2017–18 (see Figure 3). The largest decrease was recorded for domestic homicide, from 0.40 to 0.30 per 100,000.

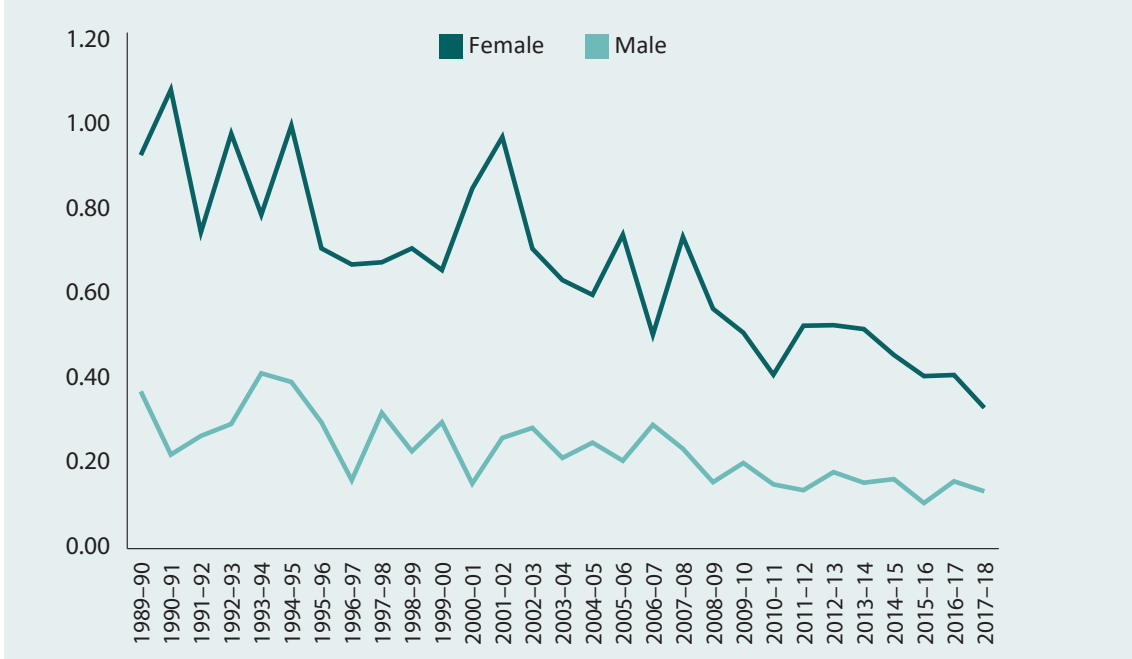


Note: 2016–17 and 2017–18 exclude ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]; see Table A9

Intimate partner homicide is the most prevalent type of homicide in Australia. In 2017–18 there were 46 intimate partner homicides (see Tables A10 and A11)—24 percent of all homicide incidents and 61 percent of all domestic homicide incidents recorded during the 12-month period. The overall intimate partner homicide rate in 2017–18 was 0.24 per 100,000 population aged 18 years and over (see Figure 4). The rate was 0.33 per 100,000 for women and 0.14 per 100,000 for men. Rates of intimate partner homicide by gender of the victim are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Incidents of intimate partner homicide by victim gender, 1989–90 to 2017–18 (rate per 100,000 population aged 18 years and over)

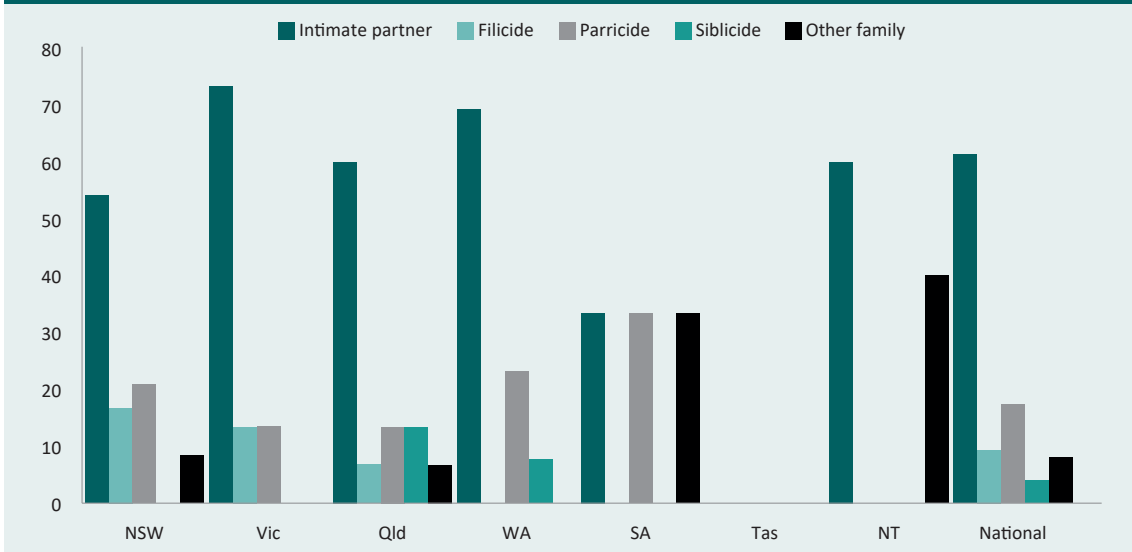


Note: 2016–17 and 2017–18 exclude ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]; see Table A10

Of the remaining 29 domestic homicides, seven were filicides, 13 were parricides, three were sibicides and six were homicides of other family members. Five of the seven filicides were of children under 18 years and two were of adult children. The proportion of intimate partner homicide and other domestic homicide incidents in each jurisdiction is shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Incidents of domestic homicide by sub-classification and jurisdiction, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (%)



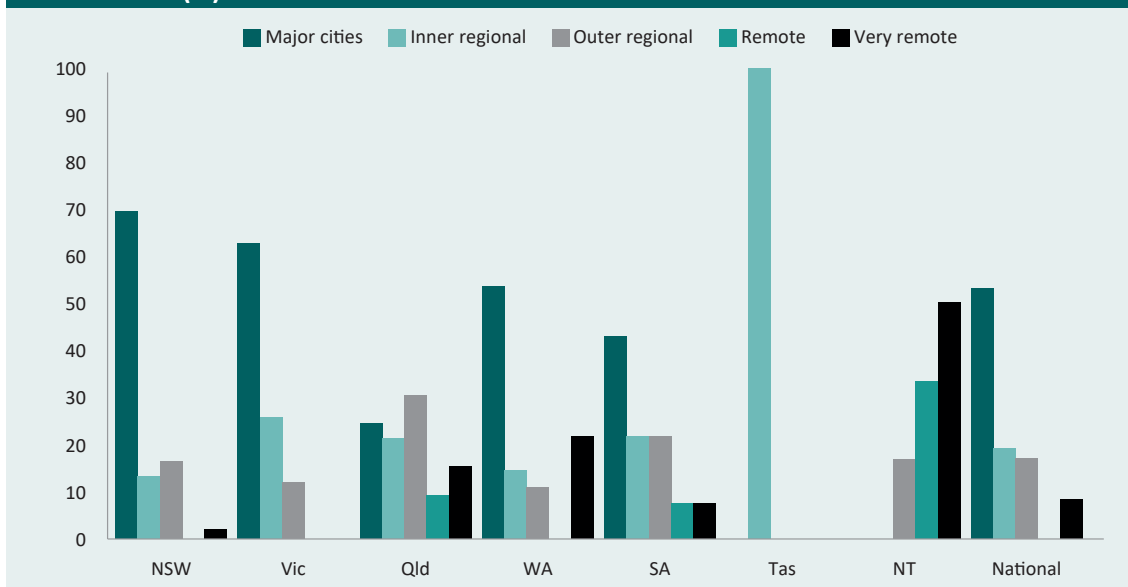
Note: No domestic homicides were recorded in Tasmania in 2017–18. Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]; see Table A11

Location

The distribution of homicide incidents reflects the geographical distribution of the Australian population. Over half of homicide incidents ($n=104$, 53%) in 2017–18 occurred in major cities, and a fifth ($n=37$, 19%) in inner regional areas (see Figure 6). Sixteen homicide incidents were recorded in very remote areas (8%). There was a similar distribution of domestic and acquaintance homicides across remoteness areas (see Figure 7), whereas stranger homicides mostly occurred in major city locations ($n=18$, 72%).

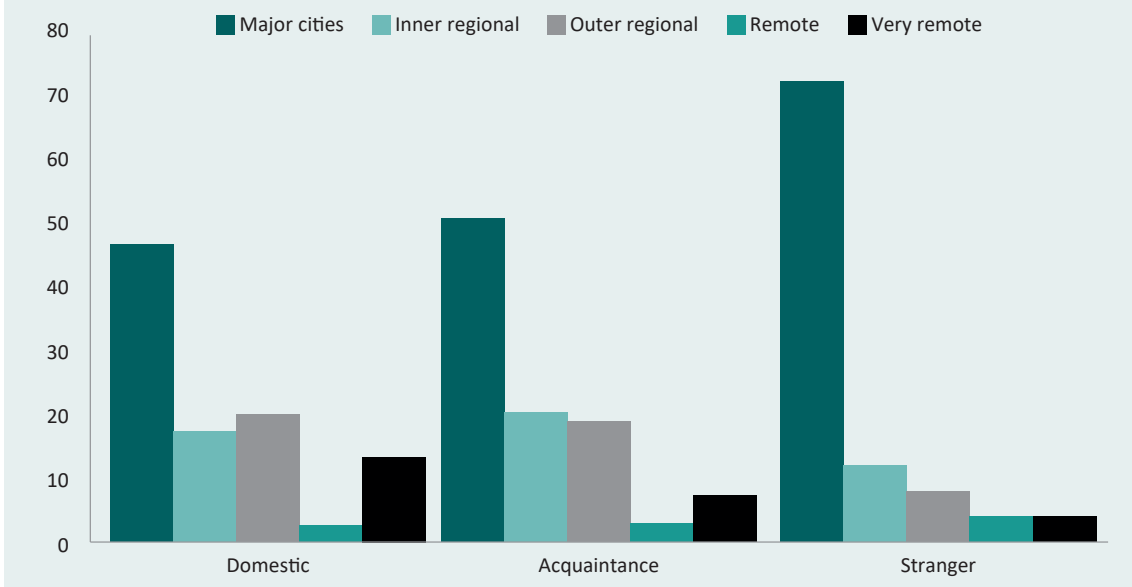
Figure 6: Incidents of homicide by jurisdiction and remoteness status, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (%)



Note: 'Remote' and 'Very remote' areas are not applicable in Victoria and 'Major cities' and 'Inner regional' remoteness areas are not applicable in the Northern Territory (ABS 2018). Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]; see Table A13

Figure 7: Incidents of homicide by classification and remoteness status, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (%)



Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]; see Table A14

In 2017–18, 69 percent ($n=136$) of homicide incidents occurred in a private residence—57 percent ($n=112$) in the victim’s home, seven percent ($n=13$) in the offender’s home and six percent ($n=11$) in another person’s home (see Table A15). Twenty-nine percent ($n=57$) took place in a non-residential setting, most of these on a street, road or footpath ($n=23$, 12%).

Almost all domestic homicides and most acquaintance homicides occur in a private residence. In 2017–18, 92 percent ($n=69$) of domestic homicides and 63 percent ($n=44$) of acquaintance homicides took place in a residential location (see Table A16). As in previous years, the largest proportion of these homicides were in the victim’s home—83 percent of domestic homicide incidents ($n=62$) and 48 percent of acquaintance homicide incidents ($n=33$). Stranger homicide incidents mostly occurred in community locations ($n=13$, 52%).

Motive

A motive was recorded for 99 of the 169 homicide incidents (59%) where the relationship between the victim and offender was known. Arguments of an unspecified nature preceded 30 percent ($n=21$) of acquaintance homicides and 24 percent ($n=6$) of stranger homicides. An argument about a domestic or other matter preceded 31 percent ($n=23$) of domestic homicides. Twelve percent ($n=9$) of domestic homicides followed the desertion or termination of an intimate partner relationship. Police recorded the offender as delusional in seven incidents (4%).

In the remaining 70 incidents, the motive for the homicide was not apparent ($n=27$, 16%) or recorded by police as not stated or unknown ($n=43$, 25%).

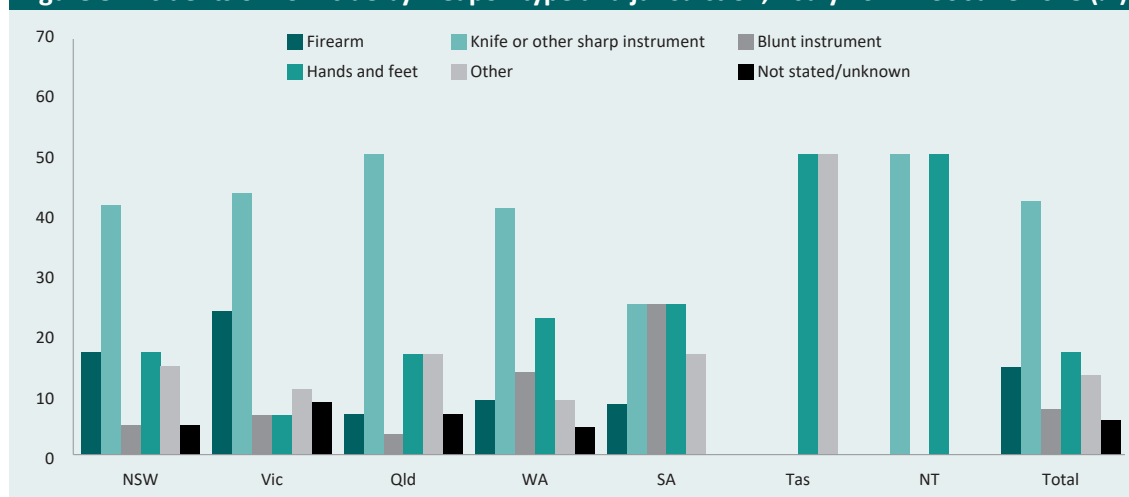
Preceding crime

Seven percent ($n=14$) of homicide incidents in 2017–18 were preceded by another crime (see Table A18), most ($n=8$) by a physical assault (see Table A19). Six incidents preceded by another crime were stranger homicides, five were acquaintance homicides and one was a domestic homicide (see Table A19).

Weapon use

A weapon was used in 159 homicide incidents (81%; see Table A20). Knives and other sharp instruments are the most commonly used homicide weapon in Australia. In 2017–18, knife-related homicides accounted for 42 percent ($n=67$) of homicide incidents involving a weapon, three times the number of homicides committed with a firearm ($n=23$, 15%) or with the offenders' hands and/or feet ($n=27$, 17%; see Figure 8). The knife and firearm homicide rates were 0.09 and 0.27 per 100,000 respectively, a decrease from the rates recorded in previous years (see Table A22).

Figure 8: Incidents of homicide by weapon type and jurisdiction, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (%)



Note: Excludes 37 incidents in which a weapon was not used or weapon use was not stated or unknown. Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]; see Table A20

Alcohol and illicit drug use

Toxicology results show that victims had consumed alcohol in 30 percent ($n=59$) of homicide incidents and had used illicit drugs in 27 percent ($n=53$) of incidents in 2017–18 (see Tables A23 and A24). A larger proportion of victims of acquaintance and stranger homicide had used alcohol or illicit drugs prior to the homicide compared with victims of domestic homicide. Over a third of acquaintance homicide victims had used alcohol ($n=24$, 35%) or illicit drugs ($n=25$, 37%) around the time of the homicide. Similar proportions of victims of stranger homicide had used alcohol ($n=8$, 32%) and illicit drugs ($n=9$, 36%).

Alcohol and drug use by the offender were recorded based on police observation in cases where the offender was apprehended at or soon after the homicide event. Offenders were recorded as having consumed alcohol in 25 percent ($n=44$) of homicide incidents and as having used illicit drugs in 13 percent ($n=23$) of incidents (see Tables A23 and A24). Offender alcohol use did not vary greatly by homicide classification. Acquaintance ($n=11$, 16%) and stranger homicide offenders ($n=5$, 20%) were more likely to have used illicit drugs before the homicide incident than domestic homicide offenders ($n=6$, 8%).

Victims

There were 202 victims of homicide in 2017–18 (see Table A1). All but two incidents in 2017–18 were single victim incidents ($n=194$, 99%; see Table A25). The victimisation rate decreased to 0.80 per 100,000 in 2017–18, the lowest victimisation rate recorded in the NHMP (see Tables A1 and A27). Victimisation rates ranged from 0.65 per 100,000 in Queensland to 2.44 per 100,000 in the Northern Territory (see Table A1).

Gender and age

Of the 202 victims, 138 (68%) were male and 62 (31%) were female (see Table A1). The gender of two victims was not stated. The rates of male and female homicide victimisation in each jurisdiction in 2017–18 are shown in Figure 9.

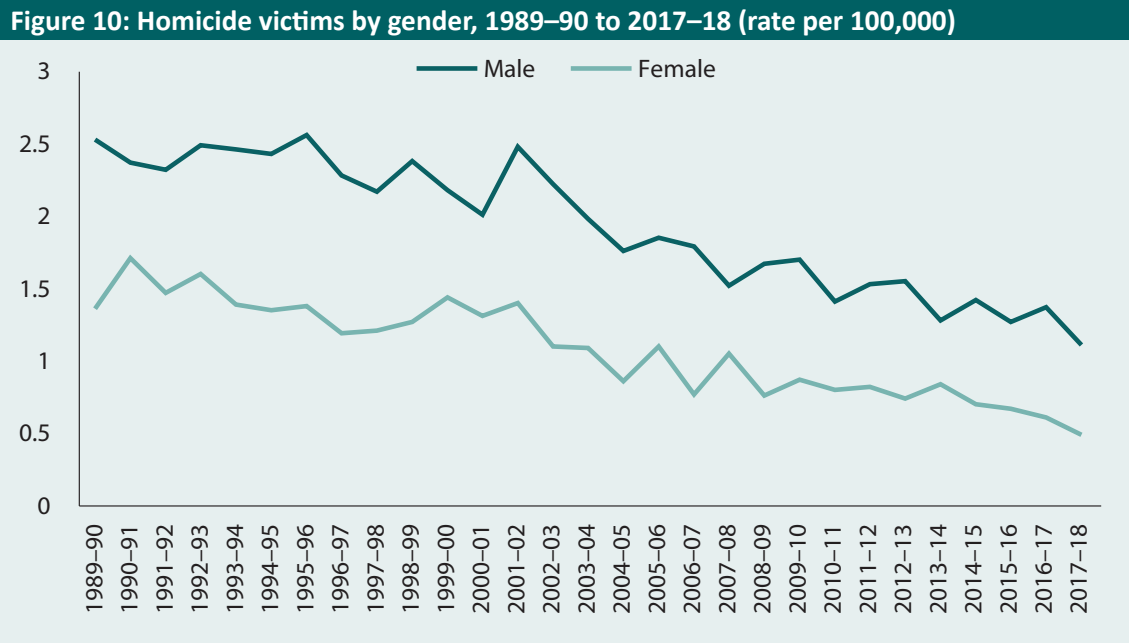
Figure 9: Homicide victims by gender and jurisdiction, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (rate per 100,000)



Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]; see Table A1

The male victimisation rate decreased from 1.37 per 100,000 in 2016–17 to 1.11 per 100,000 in 2017–18 (see Table A28). The female victimisation rate decreased from 0.61 to 0.49 per 100,000. Since 1989–90 the male victimisation rate has decreased overall by 56 percent and the female victimisation rate by 64 percent (see Figure 10).



Note: 2016–17 and 2017–18 exclude ACT

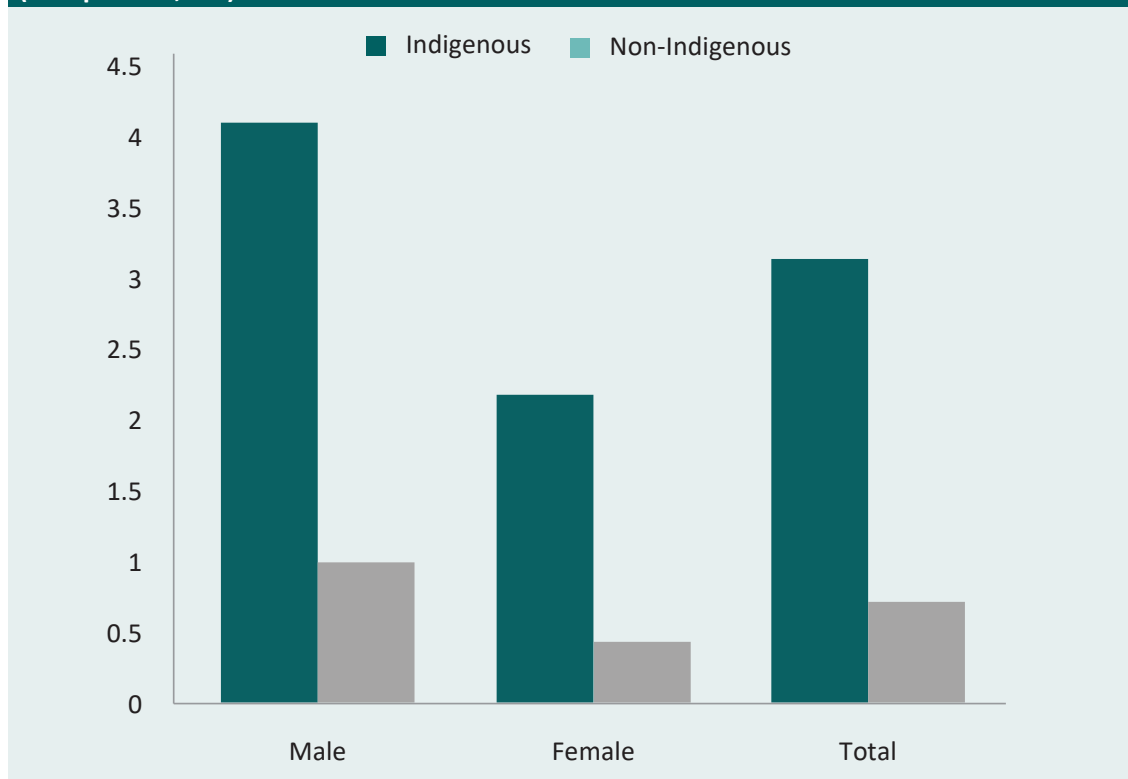
Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]; see Table A28

Children (0–17 years) accounted for 13 of the 202 homicide victims (6%) and adults (18 years and over) for 185 of the homicide victims (92%) in 2017–18. The age of four victims was not stated. The largest number of homicide victims in 2017–18 were men aged 35 to 44 years ($n=39$, 19% of all victims), followed by men aged 45 to 54 years ($n=24$, 12%; see Table A29). Women aged 35 to 44 years accounted for the largest number of female victims ($n=15$, 7% of all victims).

Indigenous status

Indigenous persons accounted for 13 percent ($n=26$) of homicide victims in 2017–18 (see Table A30). Seventeen of the 26 Indigenous victims were male (65%) and nine were female (35%). The Indigenous victimisation rate was 3.13 per 100,000, compared with the non-Indigenous victimisation rate of 0.71 per 100,000 (see Figure 11). The Indigenous male victimisation rate (4.09 per 100,000) was four times the victimisation rate of non-Indigenous males (0.99 per 100,000). The Indigenous female victimisation rate (2.17 per 100,000) was five times the rate of non-Indigenous females (0.43 per 100,000).

Figure 11: Homicide victims by Indigenous status and gender, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (rate per 100,000)



Note: Excludes 4 victims whose Indigenous status or gender was not stated or unknown. Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]; see Table A30

Country of birth

Seventy-eight percent ($n=157$) of homicide victims were born in Australia and 15 percent ($n=31$) were born overseas (see Table A32). The country of birth of 14 victims was not stated or unknown. Similar proportions of male ($n=134$, 80%) and female ($n=58$, 76%) homicide victims were Australian born.

Cause of death

Wounds from a knife or other sharp instrument are the primary cause of death among homicide victims in Australia. In 2017–18, a wound from a sharp object was the cause of death for 68 (34%) homicide victims (see Table A33). Forty-five victims (22%) died from blunt force trauma, 28 victims (14%) from a gunshot wound and 12 victims (6%) from strangulation or suffocation. There were no marked differences between homicide classifications in the prevalence of gunshot wounds or knife wounds as the cause of death. Larger proportions of acquaintance ($n=18$, 26%) and stranger homicide ($n=8$, 32%) victims died from blunt force trauma compared with domestic homicide victims ($n=14$, 17%).

Of the 138 male homicide victims, 52 (38%) died from a stab wound, 35 (25%) from blunt force trauma and 20 (15%) from a gunshot wound (see Table A34). Of the 62 female homicide victims, 17 died from a stab wound (27%). Similar numbers of female victims died from blunt force trauma ($n=9$), gunshot wound ($n=8$) or strangulation/suffocation ($n=7$).

Relationship with primary offender

Three-quarters ($n=149$, 74%) of homicide victims knew the primary offender (see Table A35). Eighty-nine percent of female victims ($n=55$) and 68 percent ($n=93$) of male victims were killed by someone they knew.

Most female victims of homicide in Australia are killed by a current or former intimate partner. In 2017–18, there were 33 female victims (53%) of intimate partner homicide (see Table A35). Another 11 females were killed by a family member—three by their parent (5%), five by their child (8%) and three by another family member (5%). Four females (7%) were killed by a stranger and five by a close friend or well-known acquaintance (8%).

Most male victims of homicide are killed by a friend or acquaintance. In 2017–18, 44 males (32%) were killed by a close friend or well-known acquaintance (see Table A35). Among the 36 males who had an intimate partner or family relationship with the primary offender, 13 (9%) were killed by an intimate partner, eight (6%) by their child, five (4%) by their parent and seven (5%) by another family member. Twenty-two males (16%) were killed by a stranger.

Ninety-two percent ($n=24$) of Indigenous homicide victims knew the offender, compared with 72 percent ($n=123$) of non-Indigenous victims (see Table A37). All but one Indigenous female victim were killed by an intimate partner ($n=8$, 89%) and 11 of the 17 Indigenous male victims were killed by an intimate partner ($n=4$) or relative ($n=7$). Just under half ($n=25$, 47%) of non-Indigenous females were killed by an intimate partner and 11 by a relative, including five killed by their adult offspring. The largest number of non-Indigenous males were killed by an acquaintance ($n=27$, 23%), followed by a close friend ($n=11$, 9%) or intimate partner ($n=9$, 8%).

Offenders

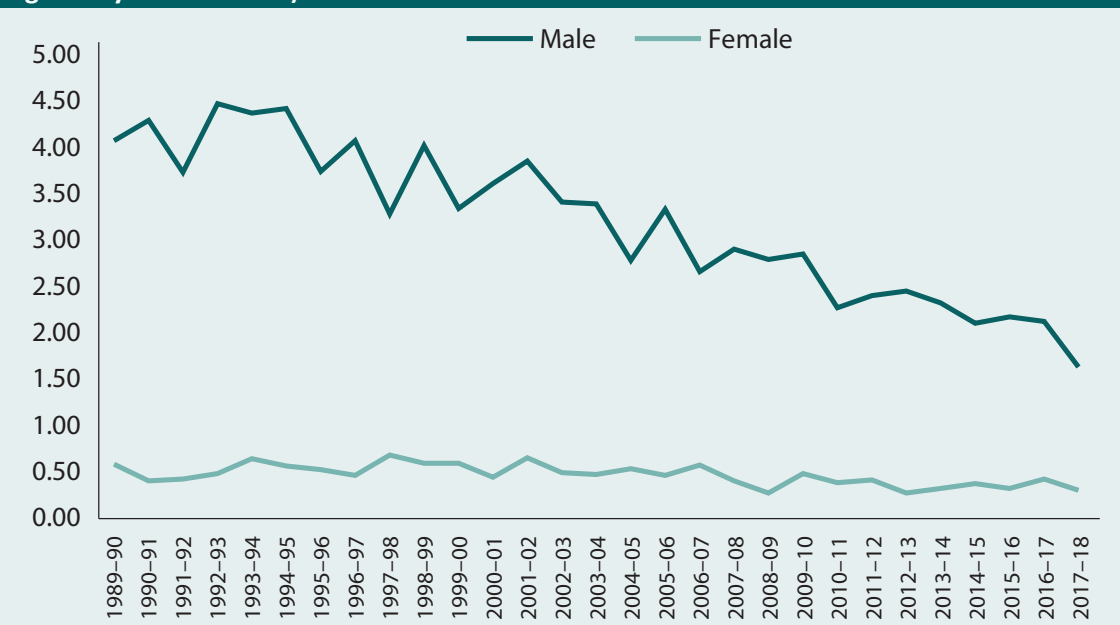
There were 213 identified offenders in 2017–18 (see Table A1). Of these, 153 (72%) acted alone and 60 (28%) perpetrated the homicide with at least one other offender. The offender rate was 0.98 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (see Table A1), a marked decrease from the rate of 1.28 per 100,000 recorded the previous year (see Table A39).

Gender and age

Males accounted for 84 percent ($n=178$) of identified offenders and females accounted for 16 percent ($n=35$; see Table A1). Homicide offender rates are shown in Figure 12. The male offender rate in 2017–18 was 1.65 per 100,000, five times the female offender rate (0.32 per 100,000; see Table A1).

A quarter ($n=55$, 26%) of homicide offenders were men aged 25 to 34 years and over a fifth ($n=48$, 23%) were men aged 35 to 44 years (see Table A41). The largest number of female homicide offenders were aged 25 to 34 years ($n=16$) and these women comprised eight percent of all homicide offenders.

Figure 12: Homicide offenders by gender, 1989–90 to 2017–18 (rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over)



Note: 2016–17 and 2017–18 exclude ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]; see Table A40

Indigenous status

There were 35 Indigenous homicide offenders (16%) and 173 non-Indigenous homicide offenders (81%) in 2017–18 (see Table A42). The Indigenous status of five offenders was not stated or unknown. The offender rate for Indigenous males was 7.53 per 100,000 compared with 1.43 per 100,000 for non-Indigenous males (see Table A42). The offender rate among Indigenous females was 3.40 per 100,000 compared with 0.22 per 100,000 for non-Indigenous women.

Previous offending

Just under half of all homicide offenders ($n=98$, 46%) had a previous criminal history; however, the criminal history status of 58 offenders (27%) was not known or not provided (see Table A44). The largest proportion of male ($n=47$, 59%) and female ($n=7$, 39%) homicide offenders with a criminal history had been convicted of an assault.

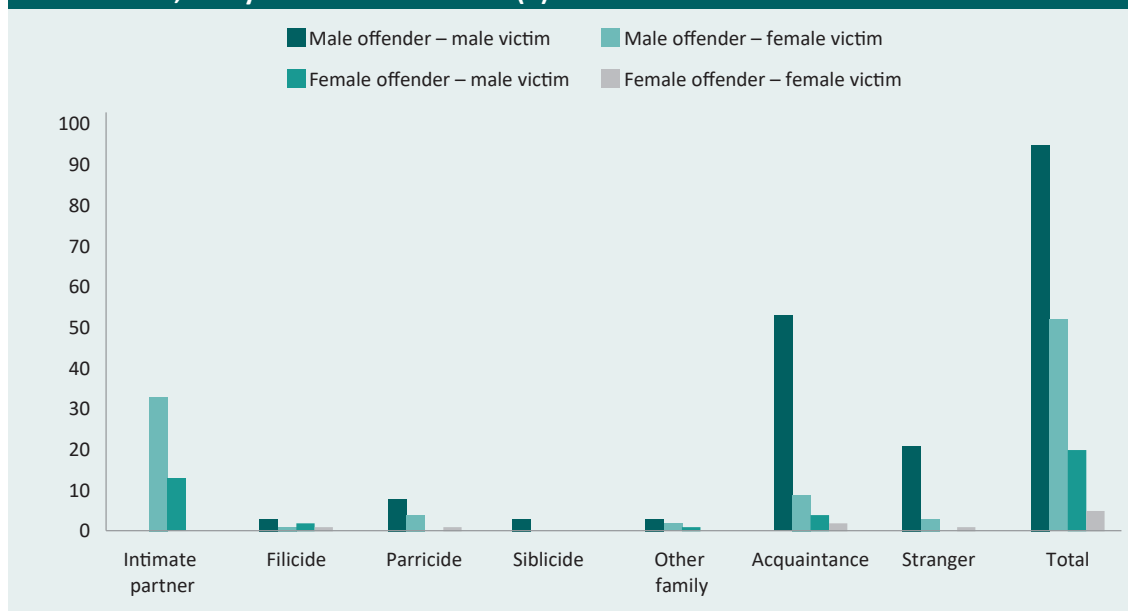
Domestic violence

In 2017–18, 34 male (19%) and 10 female (29%) offenders were known to have a history of domestic violence (see Table A46). Of the 34 male offenders with a domestic violence history, 13 (38%) killed an intimate partner and 11 (32%) killed an acquaintance. Among the 10 female offenders with a previous history, six (60%) killed an intimate partner, one killed another family member (10%) and three (32%) killed an acquaintance.

Distribution of homicide incidents by gender and Indigenous status

The distribution of domestic, acquaintance, stranger and all homicides by the gender of the primary offender and victim is shown in Figure 13. Male-on-male acquaintance homicides accounted for the largest number of homicide incidents in 2017–18 ($n=53$, 27%), followed by male-perpetrated homicide of a female intimate partner ($n=33$, 17%) and male-on-male stranger homicide ($n=21$, 10%). The largest number of incidents perpetrated by a female offender was the homicide of a male intimate partner ($n=13$, 7%).

Figure 13: Incidents of homicide by primary offender/victim gender and homicide classification, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)

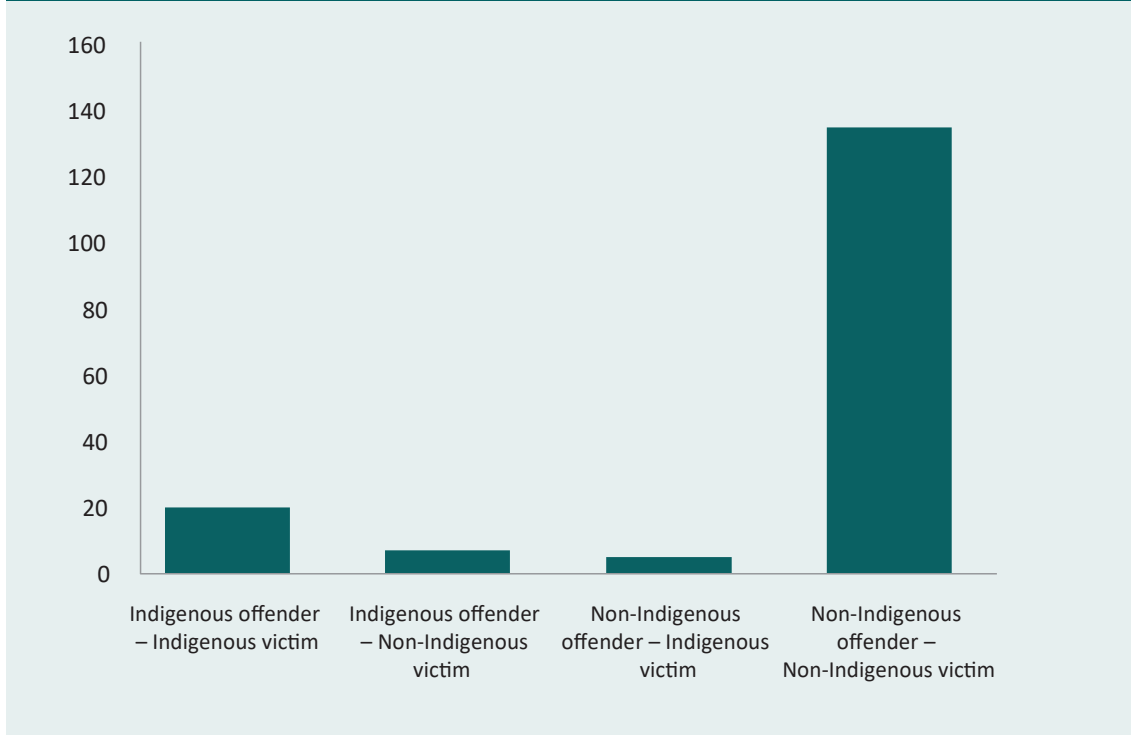


Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]; see Table A47

The distribution of homicide by Indigenous status of the primary offender and victim is shown in Figure 14. Of the 167 incidents in which the Indigenous status of the primary offender and victim was known, 135 (81%) involved a non-Indigenous offender and victim. Of the 32 incidents involving an Indigenous primary offender and/or victim, the largest number ($n=20$, 12% of all incidents) involved an Indigenous offender and victim.

Figure 14: Incidents of homicide by primary offender and victim Indigenous status, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (*n*)



Note: Excludes 6 incidents in which the Indigenous status of the primary offender or victim was not stated or not known. Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]; see Table A48

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URLs correct as at March 2020

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Appendix

Table A1: Homicide incidents, victims and offenders, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Total
Incidents								
Number	62	51	33	28	14	2	6	196
Rate	0.77	0.78	0.65	1.07	0.80	0.38	2.44	0.78
Victims								
Male								
Number	39	34	25	21	12	2	5	138
Rate	0.98	1.05	1.00	1.61	1.39	0.76	3.94	1.11
Female								
Number	22	17	8	12	2	0	1	62
Rate	0.54	0.52	0.31	0.92	0.23	0.00	0.84	0.49
Total^a								
Number	63	51	33	33	14	2	6	202
Rate	0.78	0.78	0.65	1.27	0.80	0.38	2.44	0.80
Offenders								
Male								
Number	58	48	29	26	11	2	4	178
Rate	1.68	1.73	1.35	2.32	1.46	0.87	3.67	1.65
Female								
Number	9	6	15	2	1	0	2	35
Rate	0.25	0.21	0.68	0.18	0.13	0.00	1.98	0.32
Total								
Number	67	54	44	28	12	2	6	213
Rate	0.96	0.96	1.01	1.24	0.78	0.43	2.84	0.98

a: Includes 2 victims where gender was not stated or unknown

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	95	74	68	25	20	5	0	20	307
1990–91	119	72	56	22	22	5	0	28	324
1991–92	106	54	68	29	27	9	2	18	313
1992–93	112	59	73	34	30	6	1	17	332
1993–94	118	48	62	36	29	5	2	23	323
1994–95	90	74	59	46	29	5	4	20	327
1995–96	110	52	66	33	13	6	1	22	303
1996–97	100	51	80	23	22	3	2	18	299
1997–98	107	42	74	34	27	4	1	11	300
1998–99	112	54	64	33	38	7	2	18	328
1999–2000	106	62	60	35	23	9	3	7	305
2000–01	116	55	65	28	21	8	0	17	310
2001–02	97	82	73	32	31	9	3	24	351
2002–03	99	58	62	32	22	6	3	17	299
2003–04	81	69	58	36	28	3	3	11	289
2004–05	73	51	51	27	21	10	3	12	248
2005–06	85	67	56	30	21	3	5	16	283
2006–07	89	47	54	26	12	8	4	18	258
2007–08	88	44	54	30	18	5	3	18	260
2008–09	77	52	46	30	26	8	4	11	254
2009–10	77	60	57	23	21	6	3	13	260
2010–11	77	43	49	32	20	4	0	11	236
2011–12	72	54	48	34	17	5	4	13	247
2012–13	70	47	47	40	19	7	2	17	249
2013–14	81	52	37	27	16	8	1	16	238
2014–15	68	45	43	32	17	6	5	11	227
2015–16	54	64	46	32	18	6	3	6	229
2016–17	69	51	33	39	20	12	na	7	231
2017–18	62	51	33	28	14	2	na	6	196
Total	2,610	1,634	1,642	908	642	180	64	446	8,126

a: Includes incidents on Norfolk Island

Note: na=not available

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A3: Incidents of homicide by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2017–18 (rate per 100,000)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT^a	NT	Total
1989–90	1.63	1.69	2.35	1.55	1.40	1.08	0.00	12.22	1.81
1990–91	2.02	1.63	1.89	1.34	1.52	1.07	0.00	16.92	1.88
1991–92	1.78	1.21	2.25	1.75	1.86	1.91	0.68	10.68	1.79
1992–93	1.87	1.32	2.36	2.03	2.06	1.27	0.33	9.90	1.88
1993–94	1.95	1.07	1.96	2.11	1.98	1.06	0.66	13.15	1.81
1994–95	1.47	1.65	1.82	2.65	1.98	1.05	1.31	11.14	1.82
1995–96	1.78	1.15	2.00	1.87	0.88	1.26	0.32	11.92	1.66
1996–97	1.60	1.12	2.38	1.28	1.49	0.63	0.64	9.49	1.62
1997–98	1.70	0.91	2.17	1.86	1.82	0.84	0.32	5.70	1.61
1998–99	1.76	1.16	1.85	1.78	2.55	1.48	0.64	9.18	1.74
1999–2000	1.64	1.32	1.71	1.86	1.54	1.90	0.95	3.51	1.60
2000–01	1.78	1.15	1.82	1.47	1.40	1.69	0.00	8.43	1.61
2001–02	1.47	1.70	2.00	1.66	2.05	1.90	0.92	11.87	1.80
2002–03	1.50	1.19	1.66	1.64	1.45	1.25	0.92	8.43	1.52
2003–04	1.22	1.40	1.51	1.82	1.83	0.62	0.91	5.43	1.45
2004–05	1.09	1.02	1.30	1.34	1.36	2.06	0.91	5.83	1.23
2005–06	1.26	1.32	1.40	1.46	1.35	0.61	1.49	7.65	1.38
2006–07	1.30	0.91	1.29	1.23	0.76	1.62	1.17	8.42	1.24
2007–08	1.27	0.84	1.28	1.38	1.13	1.00	0.86	8.19	1.22
2008–09	1.09	0.97	1.06	1.38	1.62	1.59	1.13	4.87	1.17
2009–10	1.08	1.12	1.29	1.00	1.29	1.18	0.83	5.66	1.18
2010–11	1.07	0.78	1.09	1.36	1.22	0.78	0.00	4.76	1.06
2011–12	0.99	0.96	1.05	1.40	1.03	0.98	1.06	5.51	1.09
2012–13	0.95	0.81	1.01	1.61	1.14	1.37	0.52	7.03	1.08
2013–14	1.08	0.90	0.76	1.07	0.95	1.56	0.26	6.59	1.01
2014–15	0.89	0.75	0.90	1.26	1.00	1.16	2.78	2.04	0.95
2015–16	0.70	1.04	0.95	1.25	1.05	1.16	0.74	2.44	0.95
2016–17	0.88	0.81	0.67	1.52	1.16	2.30	na	2.83	0.94
2017–18	0.77	0.78	0.65	1.07	0.80	0.38	na	2.44	0.78

a: Includes incidents on Norfolk Island

Note: na=not available

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Total
Offender charged	50	40	29	24	11	2	6	162
Offender suicided	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	8
Other	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Cleared	53	41	33	25	12	2	6	172
Not cleared^a	9	9	0	3	2	0	0	23
Not stated/unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	62	51	33	28	14	2	6	196

a: Includes incidents recorded by police as not cleared at the time of data collection

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Total
Murder	42	39	28	20	8	1	4	142
Manslaughter	8	1	1	4	3	1	2	20
Total	50	40	29	24	11	2	6	162

Note: Excludes incidents in which the offender suicided before arrest, incident otherwise cleared and incidents where an offender was not identified. Most serious charge refers to the initial charge by police and not subsequent charges or changes/downgrades in charges that may have occurred in the prosecution process. Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Total
Domestic	24	15	15	13	3	0	5	75
Acquaintance	22	19	15	5	7	1	0	69
Stranger	5	7	3	6	2	1	1	25
Not stated/unknown	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
No offender identified	9	9	0	3	2	0	0	23
Total	62	51	33	28	14	2	6	196

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A7: Incidents of homicide by classification and jurisdiction, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2017 (rate per 100,000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Total
Domestic	0.30	0.23	0.30	0.50	0.17	0.00	2.04	0.30
Acquaintance	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.19	0.40	0.19	0.00	0.27
Stranger	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.23	0.11	0.19	0.41	0.10
Total^a	0.77	0.78	0.65	1.07	0.80	0.38	2.44	0.78

a: Includes incidents in which the relationship between victim and primary offender was not stated or unknown or an offender was not identified

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A8: Incidents of homicide by year and classification, 1989–90 to 2017–18 (n)					
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Not stated/ unknown^a	Total
1989–90	116	97	29	65	307
1990–91	123	124	18	59	324
1991–92	104	125	29	55	313
1992–93	128	129	47	28	332
1993–94	136	113	53	21	323
1994–95	153	106	43	25	327
1995–96	118	111	36	38	303
1996–97	110	124	30	35	299
1997–98	116	111	28	45	300
1998–99	111	129	34	54	328
1999–2000	127	113	23	42	305
2000–01	111	120	33	46	310
2001–02	157	111	38	45	351
2002–03	125	115	23	36	299
2003–04	114	101	42	32	289
2004–05	105	94	31	18	248
2005–06	125	84	49	25	283
2006–07	109	102	32	15	258
2007–08	134	79	30	17	260
2008–09	86	106	28	34	254
2009–10	100	88	39	33	260
2010–11	91	88	29	28	236
2011–12	98	87	22	40	247
2012–13	100	72	30	47	249
2013–14	99	62	32	45	238
2014–15	95	93	23	16	227
2015–16	103	85	20	21	229
2016–17	98	82	37	14	231
2017–18	75	69	25	27	196
Total	3,267	2,920	933	1,006	8,126

a: Includes incidents in which the relationship between victim and primary offender was not stated or unknown or an offender was not identified

Note: 2016–17 and 2017–18 exclude ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A9: Incidents of homicide by year and classification, 1989–90 to 2017–18 (rate per 100,000)

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger
1989–90	0.67	0.57	0.17
1990–91	0.71	0.71	0.10
1991–92	0.60	0.72	0.17
1992–93	0.73	0.73	0.27
1993–94	0.77	0.63	0.30
1994–95	0.85	0.59	0.24
1995–96	0.64	0.61	0.20
1996–97	0.60	0.67	0.16
1997–98	0.62	0.60	0.15
1998–99	0.59	0.69	0.18
1999–2000	0.67	0.60	0.12
2000–01	0.57	0.62	0.17
2001–02	0.81	0.57	0.19
2002–03	0.63	0.58	0.12
2003–04	0.57	0.51	0.21
2004–05	0.52	0.47	0.15
2005–06	0.61	0.41	0.24
2006–07	0.52	0.49	0.15
2007–08	0.63	0.37	0.14
2008–09	0.40	0.49	0.13
2009–10	0.45	0.40	0.18
2010–11	0.41	0.39	0.13
2011–12	0.43	0.38	0.10
2012–13	0.43	0.31	0.13
2013–14	0.42	0.26	0.14
2014–15	0.40	0.36	0.13
2015–16	0.43	0.35	0.08
2016–17	0.40	0.33	0.15
2017–18	0.30	0.27	0.10

Note: 2016–17 and 2017–18 exclude ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A10: Incidents of intimate partner homicide by year and victim gender, 1989–90 to 2017–18

	Male		Female		Total	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
1989–90	23	0.37	59	0.93	82	0.66
1990–91	14	0.22	70	1.09	84	0.66
1991–92	17	0.27	49	0.75	66	0.51
1992–93	19	0.30	65	0.98	84	0.64
1993–94	27	0.42	53	0.79	81	0.61
1994–95	26	0.39	68	1.00	94	0.70
1995–96	20	0.30	49	0.71	69	0.51
1996–97	11	0.16	47	0.67	58	0.42
1997–98	22	0.32	48	0.68	70	0.50
1998–99	16	0.23	51	0.71	67	0.48
1999–2000	21	0.30	48	0.66	69	0.48
2000–01	11	0.15	63	0.85	74	0.51
2001–02	19	0.26	73	0.97	92	0.62
2002–03	21	0.29	54	0.71	75	0.50
2003–04	16	0.22	49	0.64	65	0.43
2004–05	19	0.25	47	0.60	66	0.43
2005–06	16	0.21	59	0.74	75	0.48
2006–07	23	0.29	41	0.51	64	0.40
2007–08	19	0.24	61	0.74	80	0.49
2008–09	13	0.16	48	0.57	61	0.37
2009–10	17	0.20	44	0.51	61	0.36
2010–11	13	0.15	36	0.41	49	0.28
2011–12	12	0.14	47	0.53	59	0.34
2012–13	16	0.18	48	0.53	64	0.36
2013–14	14	0.16	48	0.52	62	0.34
2014–15	15	0.17	43	0.46	58	0.31
2015–16	10	0.11	39	0.41	49	0.26
2016–17	15	0.16	40	0.41	55	0.28
2017–18	13	0.14	33	0.33	46	0.24

Note: Includes incidents of intimate partner homicide involving a female or male victim. Rates calculated using population aged 18 years and over. 2016–17 and 2017–18 exclude ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A11: Domestic homicide incidents by jurisdiction and sub-classification, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018

	Intimate partner		Filicide		Parricide		Sibicide		Other family		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
NSW	13	54.2	4	16.7	5	20.8	0	0.0	2	8.3	24	100.0
Vic	11	73.3	2	13.3	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	100.0
Qld	9	56.3	1	6.3	2	12.5	3	18.8	1	6.3	16	100.0
WA	9	69.2	0	0.0	3	23.1	1	7.7	0	0.0	13	100.0
SA	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	33.3	3	100.0
Tas	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0
NT	3	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	5	100.0
Total	46	60.5	7	9.2	13	17.1	4	5.3	6	7.9	76	100.0

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

	Intimate partner	Filicide	Parricide	Siblicide	Other family
1989–90	82	16	7	4	7
1990–91	84	16	9	5	9
1991–92	66	16	9	5	8
1992–93	84	17	12	4	11
1993–94	81	24	11	7	13
1994–95	94	19	15	10	15
1995–96	69	21	11	4	13
1996–97	58	16	11	10	15
1997–98	70	18	17	3	8
1998–99	67	20	11	3	10
1999–2000	69	25	13	8	12
2000–01	74	14	12	5	6
2001–02	92	28	15	11	11
2002–03	75	19	13	3	15
2003–04	65	20	17	6	6
2004–05	66	18	10	6	5
2005–06	75	24	14	5	7
2006–07	64	19	15	1	10
2007–08	80	21	18	6	9
2008–09	61	8	8	1	8
2009–10	61	14	13	3	9
2010–11	49	19	13	4	6
2011–12	59	17	10	2	10
2012–13	64	11	13	3	9
2013–14	62	18	8	4	7
2014–15	58	9	15	6	7
2015–16	49	21	12	7	14
2016–17	55	18	10	5	10
2017–18	46	20	0	4	6
Total	1,979	526	342	145	276

Note: 2016–17 and 2017–18 exclude ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A13: Incidents of homicide by remoteness status and jurisdiction, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Total
Major cities	43	32	8	15	6	0	0	104
Inner regional	8	13	7	4	3	2	0	37
Outer regional	10	6	10	3	3	0	1	33
Remote	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	6
Very remote	1	0	5	6	1	0	3	16
Total	62	51	33	28	14	2	6	196

Note: 2017–18 exclude ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A14: Incidents of homicide by classification and remoteness status, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018

	Major cities		Inner regional		Outer regional		Remote		Very remote	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Domestic	35	46.7	13	17.3	15	20.0	2	2.7	10	13.3
Acquaintance	35	50.7	14	20.3	13	18.8	2	2.9	5	7.2
Stranger	18	72.0	3	12.0	2	8.0	1	4.0	1	4.0
Total^a	104	53.1	37	18.9	33	16.8	6	3.1	16	8.2

a: Includes incidents in which the relationship between victim and primary offender was not stated or unknown or an offender was not identified

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A15: Incidents of homicide by location and jurisdiction, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Total
Victim's home	38	29	23	15	5	1	1	112
Offender's home	2	4	4	0	2	0	1	13
Other home	2	5	2	1	0	0	1	11
Residential	42	38	29	16	7	1	3	136
Street/road/footpath	7	3	1	5	4	1	2	23
Open area/waterway	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	6
Sports oval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public transport	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Public carpark	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Community	9	6	1	9	6	1	2	34
Correctional facility	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Health/aged care/ psychiatric facility	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Workplace/school	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Retail	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Recreation	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Private motor vehicle	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other not specified	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	5
Other	9	7	2	3	1	0	1	23
Not stated/unknown	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total	62	51	33	28	14	2	6	196

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A16: Incidents of homicide by location and classification, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)			
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger
Victim's home	62	33	3
Offender's home	5	6	1
Other home	2	5	2
Residential	69	44	6
Street/road/footpath	3	8	8
Open area/waterway	1	3	1
Sports oval	0	0	0
Public transport	0	1	2
Public carpark	0	0	2
Community	4	12	13
Correctional facility	0	1	0
Health/aged care/psychiatric facility	0	1	0
Workplace/school	0	3	0
Retail	0	1	2
Recreation	0	2	1
Private motor vehicle	0	1	2
Other not specified	2	2	1
Other	2	11	6
Not stated/unknown	0	2	0
Total	75	69	25

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A17: Incidents of homicide by motive and classification, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total
Revenge	1	3	0	4
Jealousy	1	0	1	2
Desertion/termination	9	0	0	9
Argument of a domestic nature	12	0	0	12
Alcohol-related argument	3	2	0	5
Other argument	11	21	6	38
Money	2	5	2	9
Drugs	0	7	0	7
Racial vilification	0	0	0	0
Sexual vilification	0	0	0	0
Sexual gratification	0	0	1	1
Mercy killing/suicide pact	1	0	0	1
Prevent victim testifying/arrest	0	0	0	0
Other	3	0	1	4
Apparently delusional	3	1	3	7
No apparent motive	8	9	10	27
Not stated/unknown	21	21	1	43
Total	75	69	25	169

Note: Excludes incidents in which the relationship between victim and primary offender was not stated or unknown or an offender was not identified. Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A18: Incidents of homicide committed in the course of another crime by jurisdiction, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Total
Preceding crime	3	5	3	1	0	1	1	14
No preceding crime	56	44	30	27	14	1	5	177
Not stated/unknown	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	62	51	33	28	14	2	6	196

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A19: Incidents of homicide by preceding crime and classification, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total ^a
Sexual assault	0	0	1	1
Assault	1	3	2	8
Armed robbery	0	0	1	1
Arson	0	1	0	1
Theft	0	0	1	1
Other property	0	0	1	1
Drug offences	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0	1
Total	1	5	6	14

a: Includes 2 incidents in which the relationship between victim and primary offender was not stated or unknown. Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A20: Incidents of homicide by weapon type and jurisdiction, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Total
Firearm	7	11	2	2	1	0	0	23
Knife/other sharp instrument	17	20	15	9	3	0	3	67
Blunt instrument	2	3	1	3	3	0	0	12
Hands and feet	7	3	5	5	3	1	3	27
Other	6	5	5	2	2	1	0	21
Weapon type not stated	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	9
Weapon used	41	46	30	22	12	2	6	159
Weapon not used	8	1	2	1	0	0	0	12
Not stated/unknown	13	4	1	5	2	0	0	25
Total	62	51	33	28	14	2	6	196

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A21: Incidents of homicide by year and weapon type, 1989–90 to 2017–18 (n)					
	Firearm	Knife/sharp instrument	Blunt instrument	Hands and feet	Other
1989–90	75	99	8	107	9
1990–91	68	107	37	93	2
1991–92	63	89	39	92	7
1992–93	84	102	37	85	4
1993–94	60	118	44	83	5
1994–95	80	106	41	76	11
1995–96	67	99	35	69	3
1996–97	63	106	40	61	19
1997–98	63	110	23	69	33
1998–99	59	107	37	88	28
1999–2000	59	97	29	82	29
2000–01	65	94	36	26	26
2001–02	48	131	42	83	33
2002–03	43	96	42	69	40
2003–04	48	93	38	69	29
2004–05	37	82	33	60	29
2005–06	39	97	44	54	36
2006–07	24	112	21	61	31
2007–08	30	112	25	49	23
2008–09	35	89	33	40	15
2009–10	33	107	20	33	14
2010–11	27	96	18	43	14
2011–12	39	79	22	45	22
2012–13	36	83	33	42	14
2013–14	33	86	23	35	11
2014–15	33	82	25	34	13
2015–16	33	84	17	23	12
2016–17	31	87	17	37	19
2017–18	23	67	12	27	21
Total	1,398	2,817	871	1,735	552

Note: Excludes incidents in which the weapon used was not stated or unknown. 2016–17 and 2017–18 exclude ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

	Firearm	Knife/sharp instrument	Blunt instrument	Hands and feet	Other
1989–90	0.44	0.58	0.05	0.63	0.05
1990–91	0.39	0.62	0.21	0.54	0.01
1991–92	0.36	0.51	0.22	0.53	0.04
1992–93	0.48	0.58	0.21	0.48	0.02
1993–94	0.34	0.66	0.25	0.47	0.03
1994–95	0.44	0.59	0.23	0.42	0.06
1995–96	0.37	0.54	0.19	0.38	0.02
1996–97	0.34	0.58	0.22	0.33	0.10
1997–98	0.34	0.59	0.12	0.37	0.18
1998–99	0.31	0.57	0.20	0.47	0.15
1999–2000	0.31	0.51	0.15	0.43	0.15
2000–01	0.34	0.49	0.19	0.13	0.13
2001–02	0.25	0.67	0.22	0.43	0.17
2002–03	0.22	0.49	0.21	0.35	0.20
2003–04	0.24	0.47	0.19	0.35	0.15
2004–05	0.18	0.41	0.16	0.30	0.14
2005–06	0.19	0.47	0.22	0.26	0.18
2006–07	0.12	0.54	0.10	0.29	0.15
2007–08	0.14	0.53	0.12	0.23	0.11
2008–09	0.16	0.41	0.15	0.18	0.07
2009–10	0.15	0.49	0.09	0.15	0.06
2010–11	0.12	0.43	0.08	0.19	0.06
2011–12	0.17	0.35	0.10	0.20	0.10
2012–13	0.16	0.36	0.14	0.18	0.06
2013–14	0.14	0.37	0.10	0.15	0.05
2014–15	0.14	0.34	0.10	0.14	0.05
2015–16	0.14	0.35	0.07	0.10	0.05
2016–17	0.13	0.35	0.07	0.15	0.09
2017–18	0.09	0.27	0.05	0.11	0.08

Note: Excludes incidents in which the weapon used was not stated or unknown. 2016–17 and 2017–18 exclude ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A23: Incidents of homicide by victim and offender alcohol use and classification, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total ^a
Victim				
Alcohol used	20	24	8	59
Alcohol not used	42	33	14	103
Not stated/unknown	13	12	3	34
Offender				
Alcohol used	18	18	7	44
Alcohol not used	33	19	11	64
Not stated/unknown	24	32	7	65

a: Includes incidents in which the relationship between victim and primary offender was not stated or unknown

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A24: Incidents of homicide by victim and offender illicit drug use and classification, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total ^a
Victim				
Illicit drugs used	15	25	9	53
Illicit drugs not used	46	29	12	103
Not stated/unknown	14	13	4	40
Offender				
Illicit drugs used	6	11	5	23
Illicit drugs not used	36	21	9	67
Not stated/unknown	33	37	11	83

a: Includes incidents in which the relationship between victim and primary offender was not stated or unknown

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A25: Incidents of homicide by number of victims and offenders and jurisdiction, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Total
Single victim								
One victim, one offender	41	37	30	23	12	2	6	151
One victim, multiple offenders	11	5	3	1	0	0	0	20
One victim, offender not identified	9	9	0	3	2	0	0	23
Total	61	51	33	27	14	2	6	194
Multiple victims								
Multiple victims, one offender	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Multiple victims, multiple offenders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple victims, offender not identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total	62	51	33	28	14	2	6	196

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A26: Homicide victims by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2017–18 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT^a	NT	Total
1989–90	104	79	71	28	21	7	0	21	331
1990–91	135	77	59	23	25	5	0	28	352
1991–92	115	59	70	30	28	9	2	18	331
1992–93	126	62	79	39	30	7	1	17	361
1993–94	132	51	62	38	29	5	2	23	342
1994–95	95	80	61	47	31	5	4	20	343
1995–96	118	55	76	33	14	40	1	22	359
1996–97	108	56	81	24	24	6	2	18	319
1997–98	112	45	76	36	29	4	1	11	314
1998–99	118	56	68	35	38	7	2	18	342
1999–2000	113	63	78	45	26	9	3	7	344
2000–01	117	57	69	28	23	8	0	17	319
2001–02	111	86	76	34	33	10	3	24	377
2002–03	105	70	70	32	22	6	3	18	326
2003–04	85	74	63	38	28	3	3	12	306
2004–05	81	51	55	29	21	11	3	12	263
2005–06	89	73	60	33	22	3	5	16	301
2006–07	92	47	57	27	12	9	4	18	266
2007–08	98	44	57	30	18	5	3	18	273
2008–09	81	52	48	30	27	8	6	11	263
2009–10	84	65	60	27	21	6	5	14	282
2010–11	77	47	53	33	22	4	0	11	247
2011–12	82	60	49	35	18	5	4	15	268
2012–13	75	50	48	42	20	10	2	17	264
2013–14	82	57	38	28	17	8	1	17	248
2014–15	76	50	53	33	18	6	5	11	252
2015–16	55	64	48	32	21	6	3	6	235
2016–17	71	58	35	40	21	12	na	7	244
2017–18	63	51	33	33	14	2	na	6	202
Total	2,800	1,739	1,753	962	673	226	68	453	8,674

a: Includes victims killed on Norfolk Island

Note: na=not available

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A27: Homicide victims by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2017–18 (rate per 100,000)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	1.78	1.80	2.45	1.74	1.47	1.51	0.00	7.44	1.94
1990–91	2.29	1.74	1.99	1.41	1.73	1.07	0.00	9.68	2.04
1991–92	1.93	1.33	2.32	1.81	1.92	1.91	1.19	6.10	1.89
1992–93	2.10	1.39	2.55	2.32	2.06	1.48	0.58	5.67	2.05
1993–94	2.18	1.14	1.96	2.23	1.98	1.06	1.14	7.61	1.92
1994–95	1.56	1.78	1.88	2.71	2.12	1.05	2.23	6.54	1.91
1995–96	1.91	1.21	2.30	1.87	0.95	8.41	0.54	7.11	1.97
1996–97	1.73	1.23	2.41	1.33	1.63	1.26	1.05	5.80	1.73
1997–98	1.78	0.98	2.23	1.97	1.96	0.84	0.52	3.53	1.69
1998–99	1.85	1.20	1.97	1.89	2.55	1.48	1.02	5.73	1.82
1999–2000	1.75	1.34	2.22	2.39	1.74	1.90	1.51	2.21	1.81
2000–01	1.79	1.20	1.93	1.47	1.53	1.69	0.00	5.29	1.66
2001–02	1.69	1.79	2.08	1.76	2.18	2.11	1.48	7.39	1.93
2002–03	1.59	1.44	1.87	1.64	1.45	1.25	1.49	5.50	1.65
2003–04	1.28	1.50	1.64	1.92	1.83	0.62	1.48	3.65	1.54
2004–05	1.21	1.02	1.40	1.44	1.36	2.26	1.46	3.62	1.30
2005–06	1.32	1.44	1.50	1.61	1.42	0.61	2.39	4.77	1.47
2006–07	1.35	0.91	1.39	1.28	0.76	1.82	1.87	5.25	1.28
2007–08	1.41	0.84	1.35	1.38	1.13	1.00	1.36	5.17	1.28
2008–09	1.15	0.97	1.11	1.34	1.68	1.59	2.65	3.10	1.21
2009–10	1.18	1.19	1.36	1.18	1.29	1.18	2.18	3.87	1.28
2010–11	1.07	0.85	1.18	1.40	1.34	0.78	0.00	2.99	1.11
2011–12	1.12	1.06	1.07	1.44	1.09	0.98	1.70	3.98	1.18
2012–13	1.01	0.87	1.03	1.69	1.20	1.95	0.83	4.44	1.14
2013–14	1.09	0.97	0.81	1.11	1.01	1.56	0.41	4.37	1.06
2014–15	1.00	0.83	1.11	1.30	1.06	1.16	2.04	2.78	1.06
2015–16	0.71	1.04	0.99	1.25	1.23	1.16	0.74	2.44	0.97
2016–17	0.90	0.92	0.71	1.55	1.22	2.30	na	2.82	0.99
2017–18	0.78	0.78	0.65	1.27	0.80	0.38	na	2.44	0.80

a: Includes victims killed on Norfolk Island

Note: na=not available

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A28: Homicide victims by year and gender, 1989–90 to 2017–18				
	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
1989–90	215	2.53	115	1.36
1990–91	204	2.37	148	1.71
1991–92	202	2.32	129	1.47
1992–93	219	2.49	142	1.60
1993–94	218	2.46	123	1.39
1994–95	218	2.43	122	1.35
1995–96	232	2.56	126	1.38
1996–97	209	2.28	110	1.19
1997–98	201	2.17	113	1.21
1998–99	222	2.38	120	1.27
1999–2000	206	2.18	138	1.44
2000–01	192	2.01	127	1.31
2001–02	240	2.48	137	1.40
2002–03	217	2.22	109	1.10
2003–04	196	1.98	109	1.09
2004–05	176	1.76	87	0.86
2005–06	188	1.85	113	1.10
2006–07	185	1.79	81	0.77
2007–08	161	1.52	112	1.05
2008–09	180	1.67	83	0.76
2009–10	186	1.70	96	0.87
2010–11	157	1.41	90	0.80
2011–12	174	1.53	93	0.82
2012–13	179	1.55	85	0.74
2013–14	149	1.28	99	0.84
2014–15	168	1.42	84	0.70
2015–16	153	1.27	82	0.67
2016–17	168	1.37	76	0.61
2017–18	138	1.11	62	0.49
Total	5,553		3,111	

Note: Excludes 10 victims whose gender was not stated or unknown. 2016–17 and 2017–18 exclude ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

	Male	Female	Total
Less than 1	2	0	2
1–9	3	2	5
10–14	2	1	3
15–17	2	1	3
18–24	18	4	22
25–34	23	8	31
35–44	39	15	54
45–54	24	12	37
55–64	13	5	18
65 and over	11	13	23
Not stated/unknown	1	1	2
Total	138	62	202

Note: Excludes 2 victims in which gender was not stated or unknown. Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
Male	17	4.09	119	0.99	138 ^a	1.11
Female	9	2.17	53	0.43	62	0.49
Total	26	3.13	172	0.71	202^b	0.80

a: Includes 2 victims whose Indigenous status was not stated or unknown

b: Includes 4 victims whose Indigenous status or gender was not stated or unknown

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A31: Homicide victims by year, Indigenous status and gender, 1989–90 to 2017–18 (n)				
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1989–90	23	16	192	99
1990–91	23	24	181	124
1991–92	28	19	174	110
1992–93	29	17	190	125
1993–94	31	17	187	106
1994–95	25	17	193	105
1995–96	26	10	206	116
1996–97	20	19	189	91
1997–98	25	16	176	97
1998–99	24	20	198	100
1999–2000	28	17	178	121
2000–01	22	23	170	104
2001–02	31	24	209	113
2002–03	29	17	188	92
2003–04	23	12	173	97
2004–05	23	14	153	73
2005–06	28	15	160	98
2006–07	18	16	167	65
2007–08	16	22	145	90
2008–09	20	17	160	66
2009–10	14	10	172	86
2010–11	33	17	124	73
2011–12	23	11	151	82
2012–13	26	17	153	68
2013–14	20	15	129	84
2014–15	15	15	153	69
2015–16	24	13	129	69
2016–17	19	9	149	63
2017–18	17	9	119	53
Total	683	468	4,868	2,639

Note: Excludes 16 victims whose Indigenous status or gender was not stated or unknown. 2016–17 and 2017–18 exclude ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Total
Australia	43	39	28	26	13	2	6	157
Overseas	14	8	5	3	1	0	0	31
Not stated/unknown	6	4	0	4	0	0	0	14
Total	63	51	33	33	14	2	6	202

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total ^a
Gunshot wound	11	9	3	28
Stab wound	28	27	9	68
Blunt force trauma	14	18	8	45
Strangulation/suffocation	7	3	2	12
Shaking	0	0	0	0
Drowning/submersion	1	0	0	1
Drug overdose	2	0	0	3
Poisoning	0	0	0	0
Smoke inhalation or burns	2	1	0	3
Pushed	1	1	0	2
Criminal neglect	2	0	0	2
Other	4	6	3	17
Not stated/unknown	9	4	0	21
Total	81	69	25	202

a: Includes victims whose relationship with the primary offender was not stated or unknown or an offender was not identified

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

	Male	Female
Gunshot wound	20	8
Stab wound	52	17
Blunt force trauma	35	9
Strangulation/suffocation	5	7
Shaking	0	0
Drowning/submersion	0	1
Drug overdose	3	0
Poisoning	0	0
Smoke inhalation or burns	3	0
Pushed	1	1
Criminal neglect	0	2
Other	11	6
Not stated/unknown	8	11
Total	138	62

Note: Excludes 2 victims whose gender was not stated or unknown. Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

	Male	Female	Total
Intimate partner	13	33	46
Child	5	3	8
Parent	8	5	13
Sibling	3	0	3
Other family	7	3	10
Friend	11	1	12
Acquaintance ^a	29	4	34
Acquaintance—neighbour	4	0	4
Relationship rival	10	5	15
Gang member	1	0	1
Acquaintance—less than 24 hours	0	0	0
Other known	2	1	3
Stranger	22	4	26
Not stated/unknown ^b	23	3	27
Total	138	62	202

a: Includes 1 victim whose gender was not stated or unknown

b: Includes victims whose relationship with the primary offender was not stated or unknown or an offender was not identified

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

	Male	Female	Total ^a
Intimate partner	487	1,492	1,980
Child	362	302	678
Parent	208	167	362
Sibling	124	33	157
Other family	207	105	312
Friend	462	65	527
Acquaintance	1,282	233	1,516
Acquaintance—neighbour	185	31	216
Relationship rival	76	9	85
Gang member	46	2	48
Acquaintance—less than 24 hours	154	44	201
Other known	389	89	479
Stranger	805	211	1,026
Not stated/unknown^b	766	34	1,087
Total	5,553	2,817	8,674

a: Includes victims whose gender was not stated or unknown

b: Includes victims whose relationship with the primary offender was not stated or unknown or an offender was not identified

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A37: Homicide victims by relationship with offender, Indigenous status and gender, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Intimate partner	4	8	12	9	25	34
Filicide	0	0	0	5	3	8
Parricide	1	0	1	6	5	11
Siblicide	3	0	3	0	0	0
Other family	3	0	3	4	3	7
Friend	0	0	0	11	1	12
Acquaintance	2	1	3	27	3	30
Acquaintance—neighbour	1	0	1	3	0	3
Relationship rival	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gang member	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquaintance—less than 24 hours	0	0	0	2	1	3
Other known	1	0	1	9	5	14
Stranger	2	0	2	20	4	24
Not stated/unknown	0	0	0	22	3	25
Total	17	9	26	119	53	172

Note: Excludes 4 victims whose Indigenous status or gender was not stated or unknown. Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	112	76	79	24	22	6	0	20	339
1990–91	116	74	60	22	24	5	0	45	346
1991–92	103	48	73	29	25	12	2	18	310
1992–93	118	64	92	35	37	7	2	18	373
1993–94	142	52	75	43	34	6	2	28	382
1994–95	101	82	75	61	30	6	4	25	384
1995–96	120	52	76	34	20	7	3	22	334
1996–97	117	63	88	25	39	3	5	18	358
1997–98	122	40	76	34	26	3	2	15	318
1998–99	109	56	73	40	64	11	3	18	374
1999–2000	109	55	70	37	28	13	4	7	323
2000–01	119	61	65	32	25	10	0	25	337
2001–02	104	79	82	37	42	9	2	25	380
2002–03	105	63	79	38	22	7	3	17	334
2003–04	89	77	67	37	40	5	2	18	335
2004–05	80	65	64	27	26	15	2	13	292
2005–06	113	70	62	32	23	3	7	28	338
2006–07	103	52	60	28	18	8	4	22	295
2007–08	97	49	64	37	31	5	3	22	308
2008–09	93	57	62	27	27	12	4	12	294
2009–10	93	78	60	27	28	8	4	23	321
2010–11	82	39	55	34	30	6	0	14	260
2011–12	83	62	52	39	19	5	5	16	281
2012–13	67	53	55	46	25	7	1	22	276
2013–14	86	70	42	34	16	8	1	17	274
2014–15	78	54	44	39	18	6	5	14	258
2015–16	59	72	58	43	17	6	3	6	264
2016–17	91	47	44	43	27	15	na	7	274
2017–18	67	54	44	28	12	2	na	6	213
Total	2,878	1,764	1,896	1,012	795	216	73	541	9,175

a: Includes offender(s) who perpetrated the homicide on Norfolk Island

Note: na=not available

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A39: Homicide offenders by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2017–18 (rate per 100,000)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	2.26	2.03	3.21	1.76	1.79	1.54	0.00	15.20	2.33
1990–91	2.32	1.95	2.39	1.59	1.93	1.27	0.00	33.76	2.35
1991–92	2.03	1.26	2.84	2.07	1.99	3.02	0.80	13.25	2.08
1992–93	2.30	1.67	3.49	2.46	2.94	1.75	0.79	12.98	2.48
1993–94	2.75	1.35	2.78	2.97	2.69	1.49	0.78	19.79	2.51
1994–95	1.93	2.12	2.71	4.13	2.37	1.48	1.53	17.18	2.49
1995–96	2.27	1.33	2.69	2.25	1.57	1.72	1.13	14.68	2.14
1996–97	2.19	1.60	3.07	1.63	3.05	0.74	1.88	11.65	2.26
1997–98	2.25	1.01	2.61	2.17	2.02	0.74	0.75	9.52	1.99
1998–99	1.99	1.39	2.47	2.51	4.93	2.71	1.11	11.21	2.31
1999–2000	1.97	1.35	2.33	2.29	2.14	3.19	1.46	4.28	1.97
2000–01	2.12	1.48	2.12	1.95	1.90	2.45	0.00	15.07	2.02
2001–02	1.83	1.89	2.61	2.22	3.17	2.19	0.71	14.97	2.25
2002–03	1.83	1.48	2.45	2.24	1.65	1.69	1.05	10.19	1.95
2003–04	1.54	1.79	2.02	2.15	2.98	1.19	0.70	10.71	1.93
2004–05	1.37	1.49	1.89	1.54	1.92	3.54	0.69	7.58	1.66
2005–06	1.93	1.58	1.78	1.79	1.68	0.70	2.38	16.04	1.90
2006–07	1.74	1.15	1.68	1.53	1.30	1.86	1.33	12.31	1.62
2007–08	1.61	1.06	1.75	1.96	2.21	1.15	0.98	11.93	1.66
2008–09	1.52	1.21	1.65	1.38	1.90	2.72	1.29	6.32	1.55
2009–10	1.50	1.63	1.57	1.35	1.95	1.80	1.26	11.89	1.67
2010–11	1.30	0.80	1.42	1.66	2.07	1.34	0.00	7.17	1.33
2011–12	1.31	1.25	1.31	1.85	1.30	1.11	1.52	8.02	1.42
2012–13	1.04	1.05	1.37	2.13	1.70	1.56	0.30	10.74	1.37
2013–14	1.32	1.36	1.03	1.56	1.08	1.78	0.30	8.26	1.34
2014–15	1.19	1.03	1.06	1.77	1.20	1.33	1.46	6.75	1.24
2015–16	0.88	1.34	1.38	1.94	1.13	1.32	0.86	2.88	1.25
2016–17	1.33	0.85	1.03	1.93	1.78	3.26	na	3.33	1.28
2017–18	0.96	0.96	1.01	1.24	0.78	0.43	na	2.84	0.98

a: Includes offender(s) who perpetrated the homicide on Norfolk Island

Note: na=not available

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A40: Homicide offenders by year and gender, 1989–90 to 2017–18				
	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
1989–90	295	4.09	44	0.60
1990–91	315	4.31	31	0.42
1991–92	277	3.75	33	0.44
1992–93	335	4.49	38	0.50
1993–94	331	4.39	51	0.66
1994–95	339	4.44	45	0.58
1995–96	291	3.76	43	0.54
1996–97	320	4.09	38	0.48
1997–98	261	3.30	57	0.70
1998–99	323	4.04	50	0.61
1999–2000	272	3.36	51	0.61
2000–01	298	3.63	39	0.46
2001–02	323	3.87	57	0.67
2002–03	290	3.43	44	0.51
2003–04	292	3.41	43	0.49
2004–05	243	2.80	49	0.55
2005–06	295	3.35	43	0.48
2006–07	241	2.68	54	0.59
2007–08	268	2.92	39	0.42
2008–09	264	2.81	28	0.29
2009–10	273	2.87	48	0.50
2010–11	221	2.29	39	0.40
2011–12	238	2.42	43	0.43
2012–13	246	2.47	30	0.29
2013–14	237	2.34	35	0.34
2014–15	217	2.12	41	0.39
2015–16	228	2.19	36	0.34
2016–17	226	2.14	48	0.44
2017–18	178	1.65	35	0.32

Note: Excludes 6 offenders whose gender was unknown or not stated. 2016–17 and 2017–18 exclude ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

	Male	Female	Total
10–14	0	0	0
15–17	3	2	5
18–24	32	3	35
25–34	55	16	71
35–44	48	8	56
45–54	19	4	23
55–64	10	0	10
65 and over	9	1	10
Not stated/unknown	2	1	3
Total	178	35	213

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
Male	24	7.53	149	1.43
Female	11	3.40	24	0.22
Total	35	5.45	173	0.82

Note: Excludes 5 male offenders whose Indigenous status was not stated or unknown. Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A43: Homicide offenders by year, Indigenous status and gender, 1989–90 to 2017–18 (n)				
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1989–90	43	9	252	35
1990–91	67	7	248	24
1991–92	49	11	228	22
1992–93	44	9	291	29
1993–94	40	8	291	43
1994–95	56	13	283	32
1995–96	32	11	259	32
1996–97	45	6	275	32
1997–98	34	18	227	39
1998–99	45	11	278	39
1999–2000	35	16	237	35
2000–01	55	8	243	31
2001–02	61	13	262	44
2002–03	44	14	246	30
2003–04	42	10	250	33
2004–05	41	10	202	39
2005–06	58	11	237	32
2006–07	39	15	202	39
2007–08	39	15	229	24
2008–09	33	8	231	20
2009–10	36	4	237	44
2010–11	29	13	192	26
2011–12	23	9	215	34
2012–13	50	5	196	25
2013–14	25	11	212	24
2014–15	23	9	194	32
2015–16	36	3	192	33
2016–17	26	6	186	42
2017–18	24	11	149	24
Total	1,174	294	6,744	938

Note: Excludes 25 offenders whose Indigenous status or gender was not stated or unknown. 2016–17 and 2017–18 exclude ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A44: Homicide offenders by criminal history and gender, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)			
	Male	Female	Total
Criminal history			
Yes	80	18	98
No	46	11	57
Not stated/unknown	52	6	58
Previous conviction			
Homicide	1	1	2
Assault	47	7	54
Sexual assault	3	0	3
Armed robbery	3	0	3
Property offences	4	1	5
Drug offences	8	5	13
Other	8	3	11
Not stated/unknown	6	1	7
Total	80	18	98

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A45: Homicide offenders by criminal history and gender, 1989–90 to 2017–18 (n)		
	Male	Female
Criminal history		
Yes	3,798	412
No	1,895	508
Not stated/unknown	2,244	312
Previous conviction		
Homicide	88	2
Assault	1,324	160
Sexual assault	186	10
Armed robbery	106	6
Property offences	365	54
Drug offences	323	54
Other	1,143	119
Not stated/unknown	146	7

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A46: Homicide offenders by history of domestic violence and gender, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)		
	Male	Female
History of domestic violence	34	10
No history of domestic violence	99	20
Not stated/unknown	45	5
Total	178	35

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A47: Incidents of homicide by homicide classification and gender of primary offender and victim, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)						
	Male offender – male victim	Male offender – female victim	Male offender	Female offender – male victim	Female offender – female victim	Female offender
Intimate partner	0	33	33	13	0	13
Filicide	3	1	4	2	1	3
Parricide	8	4	12	0	1	13
Siblicide	3	0	3	0	0	0
Other family	3	2	5	1	0	1
Acquaintance	53	9	62	4	2	6
Stranger	21	3	24	0	1	1
Not stated/unknown	4	0	4	0	0	0
Total	95	52	147	20	5	25

Note: Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

Table A48: Incidents of homicide by Indigenous status of primary offender and victim, 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 (n)	
Indigenous offender – Indigenous victim	20
Indigenous offender – non-Indigenous victim	7
Non-Indigenous offender – Indigenous victim	5
Non-Indigenous offender – non-Indigenous victim	135

Note: Excludes 6 incidents where Indigenous status of victim or offender was not stated or unknown. Excludes ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 2017–18 [computer file]

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