

Homicide in Australia

2000–2001 National Homicide Monitoring
Program (NHMP) Annual Report

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Jenny Mouzos



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From the Director of the AIC

For the AIC's National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP), 2000–2001 was the twelfth year of data collection. This program has been instrumental in providing up-to-date information on the circumstances and characteristics of homicide in Australia, and is recognised not only nationally but also internationally as one of the foremost data collection programs in homicide.

The success of the NHMP is a reflection of the strong commitment to the Program by all State and Territory police services, and it is a significant example of what can be achieved through interagency cooperation and collaboration in the quest for a greater understanding of the most extreme form of violence in our society.

This report presents tabulated information on the circumstances and characteristics of homicide in Australia for the fiscal year 2000–2001, and also provides jurisdictional breakdowns for comparative purposes. Since the inception of the NHMP in 1990, the number of homicides has remained relatively stable, indicating that the level of extreme violence in our society is not increasing.

The AIC has released a number of other publications using NHMP data that are available on the Internet. See <http://www.aic.gov.au/research/hmonitor/docs.html>.

Adam Graycar
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

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NHMP: 2000–2001 Summary

Prior to the establishment of the National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) at the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) in 1990, there was no systematic information and monitoring of the most extreme form of violence in Australia. While some researchers examined homicide in single jurisdictions, including New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria (see Wallace 1986; Grabosky et al. 1981; Polk & Ranson 1989; Polk 1994), there were no national data available on homicide. Recognising the need for the systematic monitoring of homicide in Australia, the National Committee on Violence (1990), in its report *Violence: Directions for Australia*, recommended the establishment of the NHMP. Twelve years later, the NHMP database is populated with information on over 4,000 homicides, and has been the source of many studies. These studies have increased our understanding and knowledge of homicide and its subsets through the identification of the characteristics that place individuals at risk of homicide victimisation and offending, and the circumstances that contribute to the likelihood of a homicide occurring. The NHMP has also served as a foundation for the rational formulation and implementation of public policy.

Following in the tradition of providing police, policy-makers and the public with timely research on homicide and its subsets, the purpose of this report is to provide a statistical overview of the circumstances and characteristics of the incidents, victims and offenders of homicide in each of Australia's eight States and Territories for 2000–2001. In comparison to previous NHMP annual reports (see Mouzos 2001; Strang 1991, 1992, 1993), this report follows the format of annual reports previously published for other AIC monitoring programs, such as Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) (Makkai & McGregor 2001). It presents an overview of 2000–2001 findings and State-by-State breakdowns on the various circumstances and characteristics of homicide.

Methodology

The NHMP consists mainly of two data sources:

- offence records derived from each Australian State and Territory police service, supplemented as necessary with information provided directly by investigating police officers;¹ and
- State coronial² records, such as toxicology and post-mortem reports³—as of 1 July 2001, toxicology reports were viewed online via access to the National Coronial Information System (NCIS).⁴

1 The NHMP has received ethics clearance from the AIC Ethics Board.

2 The law in each State and Territory requires that all violent and unnatural deaths are reported to the Coroner.

3 As of 1 July 1996, additional information relating to whether the victim had consumed alcohol, or was under the influence of illicit/prescription drugs at the time of the incident, was also collected from coronial files from each State and Territory.

4 The NHMP submitted an ethics application to the Monash University National Centre for Coronial Information (MUNCCI) in order to obtain access to the NCIS. Access was granted on a fee for service basis.

Another source of information canvassed for the NHMP is press clippings provided on a daily basis by Media Monitors. These are sorted by State and date, and filed with the offence report.

Annually, the NHMP routinely collects information on some 77 variables on all homicides coming to the attention of police services throughout Australia. The data collection process involves obtaining hard copies of police offence reports that are either forwarded directly to the AIC or collected during a site visit. This usually occurs during late August and early September each year. All relevant information relating to the 77 variables is then extracted for each homicide incident and entered into the NHMP database. Data are then arranged into three hierarchical Statistical Analysis System (SAS) data sets:

1. **Incident file**, which describes the case and its circumstances (for instance, location, date and time of the incident, status of investigation, and whether the incident occurred during the course of another crime);
2. **Victim file**, which contains sociodemographic information relating to the victims, details relating to the cause of death, type of weapon used to kill the victims, and alcohol and illicit/prescription drug use; and
3. **Offender⁵ file**, which relates to perpetrators or suspects, where one has been identified, and includes data on the sociodemographic characteristics of the offender, his or her previous criminal history, alcohol or illicit drug use, state of mental health, and the offender's relationship to the victim.

The current data set of the NHMP covers a 12-year period, from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 2001. Included in the data set are:⁶

- 3,758 homicide incidents;
- 4,041 victims; and
- 4,111 homicide offenders.

Quality Control of Data

The NHMP engages in a rigorous quality control process aimed at ensuring an accurate quantification of homicide in Australia. Given that homicide is the most extreme offence committed against an individual, it is important that the figures are a true reflection of the level of lethal violence in Australia. The NHMP quality control process involves the cross-checking of information contained in each police offence report of murder and manslaughter with information from other sources. These "other" sources include post-mortem reports, information provided by other agencies within the police service (statistical services versus homicide squads/major crime units), as well as press clippings. If a

5 At all times, the term "offender" refers to suspect offenders only, and not to convicted persons, unless otherwise stated.

6 It should be noted that the sizes of the files differ because homicide incidents can involve more than one victim and/or offender, and because not all data are available for every case.

discrepancy arises between the police offence report and one of the “other” sources, then the original source is queried, and depending upon the accuracy of the other source, the homicide incident in the NHMP will be updated accordingly.⁷

For example, an offence report may state that the incident resulted in one victim of murder and another victim of attempted murder, but information contained in the offence narrative may indicate that the victim of attempted murder has subsequently died (confirmed by the existence of a coronial record), thus resulting in two victims of murder. Due to the offence report not being updated to include the death of the attempted murder victim, the offence report will only record one victim of murder for the incident (and one victim of attempted murder). However, based on the information contained in the narrative, and coronial records, the NHMP will record two victims of murder for that incident.

While there are bound to be errors in the reporting, recording or processing of the data, every effort is made through extensive quality assurance measures by the NHMP to identify and rectify these errors. Despite the inherent shortcomings of police records, of all forms of crime, homicide is probably the one best approached by the study of official data (Polk 1994).

Definition of Homicide

The term *homicide* refers to a person killed, and a homicide *incident* is an event in which one or more persons are killed at the same place and time. The definition of homicide is found in the criminal law of all Australian States and Territories. Wording of the definition varies across States and Territories somewhat in terms of degree, culpability and intent. However, for the purposes of the NHMP, the definition of homicide is the operational definition used by police throughout Australia. As such the NHMP collects data on the following incidents:

- all cases resulting in a person or persons being charged with murder or manslaughter (including the charge of “dangerous act causing death” which applies to the Northern Territory)—this excludes other driving-related fatalities, except where these immediately follow a criminal event such as armed robbery or motor vehicle theft;
- all murder–suicides classed as murder by the police;
- all other deaths classed by the police as homicides (including infanticides), even though no offender has been apprehended.

Attempted murder is excluded, as are violent deaths such as industrial accidents involving criminal negligence (unless a charge of manslaughter is laid). Lawful homicide, including incidents involving police in the course of their duties, is also excluded.

⁷ The quality control process of the NHMP will be the subject of a forthcoming technical report. Using examples, the report will highlight the necessity of a rigorous quality control regime.

Homicide in Australia

Given the extreme nature of homicide, many of the characteristics associated with the incident, victim and offender appear to have remained stable over the 12-year period. However, there have been a number of notable changes in some of these characteristics for the 2000–2001 fiscal year. These changes, as well as some of the consistent patterns, are discussed below in order to provide a profile of the four essential components of homicide: incident, victim, offender and the relationship between the victim and offender.

Homicide Incidents

In 2000–2001, a total of 308 homicide incidents occurred in Australia. Notably, for the third time during the 12-year period, the Australian Capital Territory did not record any homicide incidents in 2000–2001.⁸ Of the 308 homicide incidents that occurred in Australia during 2000–2001, 48 incidents remain unsolved (16%)—that is, an offender had yet to be identified at the time of data collection. The majority of the solved homicide incidents resulted from one-on-one interactions between the victim and offender (80%), with only seven incidents involving multiple victims. In contrast, there were 46 incidents (of the 260 solved homicide incidents) that involved multiple offenders. A jurisdictional comparison indicates that Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory did not record any incidents with multiple victims. On the other hand, there was only one incident that resulted in the death of three victims. This triple homicide incident occurred in Queensland.

The data indicate that, similar to previous years, the incident was most likely to occur on either a Friday (21%), Saturday (12%) or Sunday (16%). This pattern was relatively consistent across all the jurisdictions. The data also indicate that the majority of homicide incidents occurred during the hours of 6pm and 6am (71%), with few incidents occurring between 6am and midday (11%).

Another consistent finding was that the majority of the incidents occur in a residential premise (57%). Compared to last year (1999–2000), a greater proportion of incidents occurred in a street or open area (28%) while there was a decline in incidents occurring at some other location (15%). This was also consistent across the jurisdictions. Another notable change when compared to 1999–2000 is the number of incidents that occurred during the course of another crime. In 1999–2000, 12 per cent (n=35) of incidents (n=300) occurred during the course of another crime. In 2000–2001 the incidence increased to 17 per cent (n=51) with the majority of these incidents occurring during the course of a robbery, theft or break and enter (33 out of 51). There were a further six incidents where the homicide followed a kidnapping/abduction.

⁸ In 1989–90 and 1990–91 there were no homicide incidents in the Australian Capital Territory.

Homicide Victims

Compared to 1999–2000, there has been a decrease in the number of victims of homicide in Australia. During 2000–2001, Australia recorded 317 victims of homicide, and a homicide victimisation rate of 1.6 per 100,000 population. This is the lowest recorded victimisation rate since the inception of the NHMP in 1990. A jurisdictional comparison reveals that three jurisdictions recorded a homicide victimisation rate below the national average—Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia. Despite recording relatively few homicide victims in the Northern Territory (n=17), the homicide victimisation rate of 8.7 per 100,000 population in the Territory was about five times greater than the national average. In contrast, there were no homicide victims in the Australian Capital Territory during 2000–2001.

Demographics

Consistent with previous years (see Mouzos 2001; 2000a), the distribution of victims according to gender has remained stable, with males accounting for 61 per cent of homicide victims, and females accounting for 39 per cent.

The mean age of homicide victims appears to be increasing, suggesting a shift in the risk of victimisation according to age. Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 1999 the mean age of male homicide victims was 33 years (Mouzos 2000a, p. 32), whereas the mean age of male homicide victims for 2000–2001 was 37 years. While the highest risk of homicide victimisation was for persons aged 30 to 34 years (rate of 3.0) (consistent with previous years), there appears to have been a shift in the victimisation rate for elderly males when compared to previous years. In 1999–2000 the risk of homicide victimisation for males gradually declined after peaking at age 30 to 34 years. However, during 2000–2001 there appears to have been an increase in the victimisation of persons aged 70 to 74 years (rate of 2.0), and 80 years and over (rate of 1.4), with both these age groups experiencing a peak in the rate of victimisation compared to previous years. While there appears to be a notable shift in the risk of homicide victimisation for older persons (increase in mean age of victims, as well as victimisation rate for elderly males), it is important to keep in mind that such changes may be due to yearly fluctuations, and may not necessarily reflect a sustained increase in the victimisation of the elderly.

Police records are only indicative of racial appearance, and in some cases this may be no more than a subjective assessment by police. Nonetheless, consistent with previous years, during 2000–2001 the majority of both male and female homicide victims were of Caucasian appearance (77% and 70% respectively). Although representing only two per cent of the total Australian population, about one in five female victims of homicide were Indigenous (18%; n=23). The highest proportion of Indigenous victims was in the Northern Territory (16 out of 17), followed by Western Australia (11 out of 28).

There were a number of consistent patterns during 2000–2001 in terms of the demographics of victims. For example, when compared to female victims, male victims of homicide were more likely to be:

- single at the time of the incident (54%);
- working (37%); and
- involved in prior criminal activities (42%).

On the other hand, female victims of homicide were more likely to be married or in a de facto relationship at the time of the incident (50%). They were also less likely to be working (28%), and only 18 out of 125 female victims had a prior criminal history.

Precipitating Factors

Data derived from toxicology reports indicate that most male and female victims of homicide during 2000–2001 did not consume alcohol or use illicit/prescription drugs at the time of the incident (52% and 62% respectively). However, when a substance was used it was usually alcohol, with 27 per cent of males and 17 per cent of females consuming alcohol prior to their death. In contrast, a slightly greater proportion of females compared to males had used illicit/prescription drugs prior to their death (14% versus 10%). This finding is consistent with other Australian data (Higgins, Cooper-Stanbury & Williams 2000) and also with DUMA data. The DUMA findings show a greater proportion of adult women police detainees compared to men reporting recent use of illicit drugs, with this confirmed by urine tests (Makkai & McGregor 2001). Less than 10 per cent of homicide victims were found to have consumed alcohol and used illicit drugs at the time of their death (11% males; 6% females), with some toxicology reports indicating polydrug use, for example: “these data are consistent with the use of morphine/heroin in a man who had used cannabis and also possibly taking benzodiazepines and alcohol” (Case No. 296/01); and “these results are consistent with the use of cocaine, methamphetamine, diazepam and cannabis” (Case No. 286/01).

Six per cent of victims were killed by a mentally disordered offender (n=20) during 2000–2001. In terms of the alleged motive that precipitated the homicide, the most common reason ascribed to the killing of males was an argument over money or drugs (23%; n=44), followed by some other argument (22%; n=43). Just over half of all female victims killed during 2000–2001 resulted from a domestic altercation (includes jealousy, and separation/termination of a relationship) (55%; n=69). Very few females were killed as the result of an alcohol-related argument⁹ (2%; n=2) but for males this was the third most common motive (n = 17%; n=33).

⁹ Does not include those that occur in a domestic setting between intimates or other family members.

Weapons/Methods

Similar to other violent offences such as armed robbery (see Mouzos & Carcach 2001), a knife or some other sharp instrument is the most common weapon used to commit homicide in Australia, accounting for 30 per cent of all victims.¹⁰ The next most common weapon is assaultive force (hands/feet) (26%), followed by the use of a firearm (22%). While males are more likely to be killed with a knife or some other sharp instrument (30%), females are more likely to be killed with no implements other than the offender's hands/feet (either assaulted or strangled/suffocated) (34%).

In total, 69 victims were killed with a firearm during 2000–2001. Of the cases where type of firearm was known (n=64), handguns accounted for half of the firearms used to commit homicide. Similar to previous research (Mouzos 2000b), most firearms used to commit homicide were not legally held; that is, they were not registered to either the victim or the offender, and the victim or the offender was not licensed to own the firearm. Sixty-eight offenders used a firearm to commit homicide during 2000–2001. Of these 68 offenders, only 10 were licensed to own a firearm, and only six used a registered firearm. One offender used a firearm that was registered to the victim.

Homicide Offenders

During 2000–2001, there was a total of 333 offenders of homicide in Australia, most of whom were male (89%; n=295). Males recorded an offending rate of 3.1 per 100,000, compared to a rate of 0.4 for females.

Demographics

In terms of mean age, offenders tended to be younger than their victims, with the mean age of offenders being 32 years and the mean age of victims being 37 years. For the 2000–2001 period, the rate of offending for males peaked in the early to mid-twenties (20 to 24 years) (rate of 7.7), although the rate was consistently high for males aged between 15 and 39 years. After these ages, the rate declined until the older age groups where, similar to the victimisation for males, the rate of offending peaked again (at ages 55 to 59, 65 to 74, and 80 years and over). In comparison, the rate of offending for females peaked at a rate of 1.2 per 100,000 females aged between 35 and 39 years, indicating that the risk of offending for females peaks at an older age than males, which is consistent with the literature as to who women are most likely to kill (see Mouzos 2000a).

Similar to victims of homicide, the majority of offenders were of Caucasian appearance (73%). Another consistency in the data is the greater proportion of Indigenous women compared to Indigenous men as offenders of homicide (19% versus 21%). Compared to

¹⁰ Where type of weapon was known; n=309.

1999–2000, the proportion of Indigenous offenders in 2000–2001 has increased from 15 per cent to 19 per cent, with the majority of Indigenous offenders in the Northern Territory and Western Australia.

Most offenders were found to be single at the time of the incident (61%; n=200) but there was very little difference in the proportion of female offenders who were recorded as single (43%) or married/in a de facto relationship (41%). Compared to male offenders, female offenders were twice as likely to be recorded as separated or divorced at the time of the incident (16% versus 8%). The opposite was found when the employment status of offenders was examined. Twice as many male offenders as female offenders were recorded as working at the time of the incident (25% versus 11%).

Precipitating Factors

While just over half of both male and female offenders of homicide did not consume alcohol or use illicit/prescription drugs at the time of the incident, a greater proportion of female offenders compared to male offenders was recorded as having consumed only alcohol (34% versus 33%), or alcohol and illicit/prescription drugs (5% versus 3%) (although the numbers are quite small for the latter group).

Compared to victims of homicide, almost half of the offenders had a prior criminal history, male offenders accounting for the majority (144 out of 158). Interestingly, a 10-year analysis of homicide in Australia (Mouzos 2000a) indicated that 6.4 per cent of male offenders committed suicide prior to or following arrest. The same percentage of male offenders committed suicide during 2000–2001, demonstrating remarkable stability in some of the patterns of homicide in Australia. There were no female offenders who committed suicide in 2000–2001.

Relationship Between the Victim and Offender

Many variables come into play when the homicide drama unfolds between the victim and offender. One significant factor is the relationship between the victim and offender. During 2000–2001, about half of all homicides in Australia (where an offender has been identified) occurred between friends or acquaintances (47%). A further 33 per cent of homicides occurred between family members (intimates: 22%; other family: 11%), with less than one in five homicides committed by strangers (15%).

Gender is another factor found to influence the type of victim–offender interaction. Male offenders were more likely to kill a friend or acquaintance (47%), followed by an intimate partner (21%) or stranger (17%). In contrast, just over half of all female offenders killed a person within their own family (54%). A friend or acquaintance was the second most likely victim of a female offender, accounting for 46 per cent of homicides. There were no female offenders who killed a person not known to them at the time of the incident, which is not

unexpected given that a 10-year analysis of female-perpetrated homicide in Australia (see Mouzos 2000, pp. 125–31) finds that only eight per cent of homicides occurred between strangers.

Data Usage

NHMP data can be used at a variety of levels and for a variety of purposes. For example, aggregated data at the State level can provide police with an indication of the level of lethal violence in their jurisdiction; or it can be used to determine whether there have been any shifts in the victimisation of certain populations (infants, children or elderly persons) or whether there have been changes in the characteristics of offenders (for example, an increase in juvenile offending). At the Federal Government level, NHMP data can be used to monitor the effect of legislative reforms, such as the National Firearms Agreement, and to gauge whether there have been any changes in use of firearms, as well as in the types of firearms used to commit homicide. NHMP data can also be used to inform policy-making in the realms of community services, mental health, policing, courts and correctional institutions, to name a few. Again, the data can inform policy development, strategic directions and, most importantly, provide a monitoring system. Given the rigorous measures undertaken to ensure the accuracy of the data, greater confidence can be placed in comparability, validity and reliability.

Similar to other AIC monitoring programs, such as DUMA, and the National Deaths in Custody Monitoring Program, an important function of the NHMP is to communicate the results to its key stakeholders, local, state and federal governments, non-government organisations, other researchers and the general public. Over the years there have been numerous requests for data, indicating a wide use of NHMP data. Some examples of data usage follow.

NHMP Published Material—2000, 2001

(see <http://www.aic.gov.au/research/hmonitor/docs.html>)

“Solvability factors of homicide in Australia: An exploratory analysis”, *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 216, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2001, Jenny Mouzos and Damon Muller.

“Indigenous and non-Indigenous Homicides in Australia”, *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 210, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2001, Jenny Mouzos.

“Homicide in Australia 1999–2000”, *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 187, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2001, Jenny Mouzos.

“Femicide in Australia: Findings from the National Homicide Monitoring Program”, in D.E.H. Russell & R.A. Harmes (eds.), *Femicide in Global Perspective*, Teachers College Press, Berkeley, USA, 2001, pp.166–75, Jenny Mouzos.

Examples of agencies and organisations that have requested data

- Homicide squads/major crime units in all Australian States and Territories
- Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department
- New South Wales Institute for Forensic Medicine
- Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
- Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence
- Australian Associated Press
- Child and Family Investigations, South Australia Police
- National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (United Kingdom)
- Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement
- NSW Stop Domestic Violence Day Committee
- Sydney Morning Herald
- Who Weekly magazine
- Good Weekend magazine

“Comparison between gay hate-related homicides of men and other male homicides in New South Wales 1989–1999”, *Current Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, vol. 12, no. 3, March, 2001, pp. 306–29, Jenny Mouzos and Sue Thompson.

“Temporal clustering of child homicide: Contagion of illusion?”, *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, vol. 34, no. 2, 2001, pp. 182–92, Carlos Carcach, Robert Godney, Peter Grabosky and Heather Strang.

“Homicide between friends and acquaintances in Australia”, *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 182, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2000, Jenny Mouzos.

“Comparison of gay hate-related and other homicides in New South Wales”, *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 155, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2000, Jenny Mouzos and Sue Thompson.

“The licensing and registration status of firearms used in homicide”, *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 151, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2000, Jenny Mouzos.

Homicidal Encounters: A Study of Homicide in Australia 1989–1999, Research and Public Policy Series, no. 28, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2000, Jenny Mouzos.

“Mentally, the homicide numbers don't add up”, *AQ—Journal of Contemporary Analysis*, vol. 72, no. 4, 2000, pp. 26–7, Jenny Mouzos.

Presentations

“Women homicide offenders in Australia”, Homicide Research Working Group (HRWG) Meeting, University of Central Florida, Orlando, 22–25 June 2001, Jenny Mouzos.

“Investigating homicide: New responses for an old crime”, 4th National Outlook Symposium on Crime in Australia: New Crimes, New Responses, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, June 2001, Jenny Mouzos and Peter Grabosky.

“Private versus public control: A situational analysis of homicide in Australia”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC, Criminology in the Twenty-first Century: Public Good or Private Interest?, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Melbourne, February 2001, Jenny Mouzos.

“Homicidal encounters: A study of homicide in Australia, 1989–1999”, Homicide Research Working Group (HRWG) Meeting, Loyola University, Chicago, 24–28 June 2000, Jenny Mouzos.

2000–2001 NHMP Findings

Methodological Note

Where rates are presented in the tables that follow (victimisation and offending rates), they have been calculated using the mid-year population for the fiscal year 2000–2001. That is, the *estimated resident population* for States and Territories as at December 2000 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001a). Similarly, rates for age and gender (victimisation and offending) have been calculated using the following denominators: *estimated resident population* by sex and age, for States and Territories, from June 2000 to preliminary June 2001 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001b).

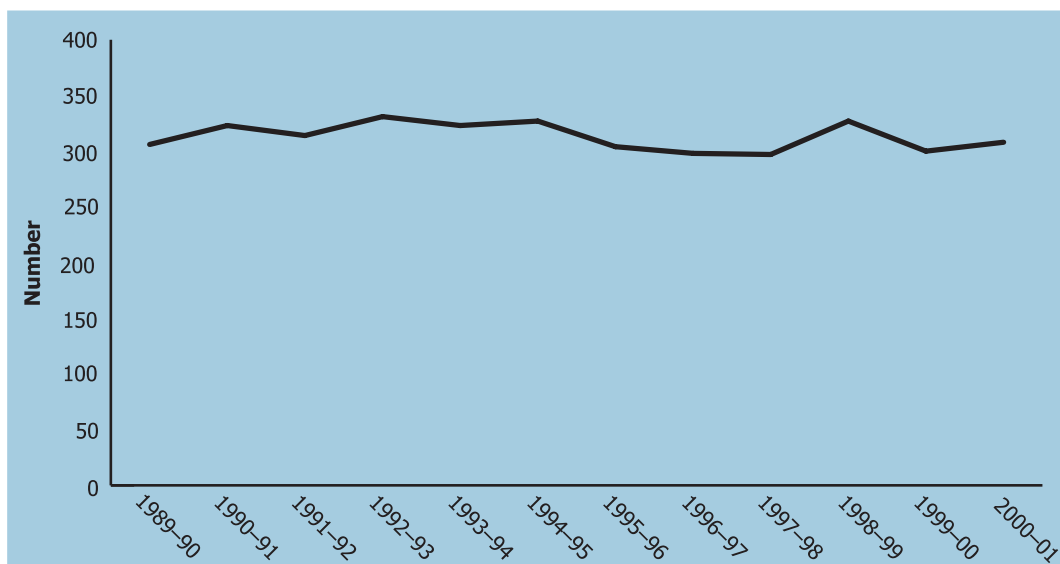
The Australian Capital Territory is not included in any of the tables as there were no recorded homicides in that jurisdiction in 2000–2001.

Some column percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding errors.



INCIDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Trends in homicide incidents



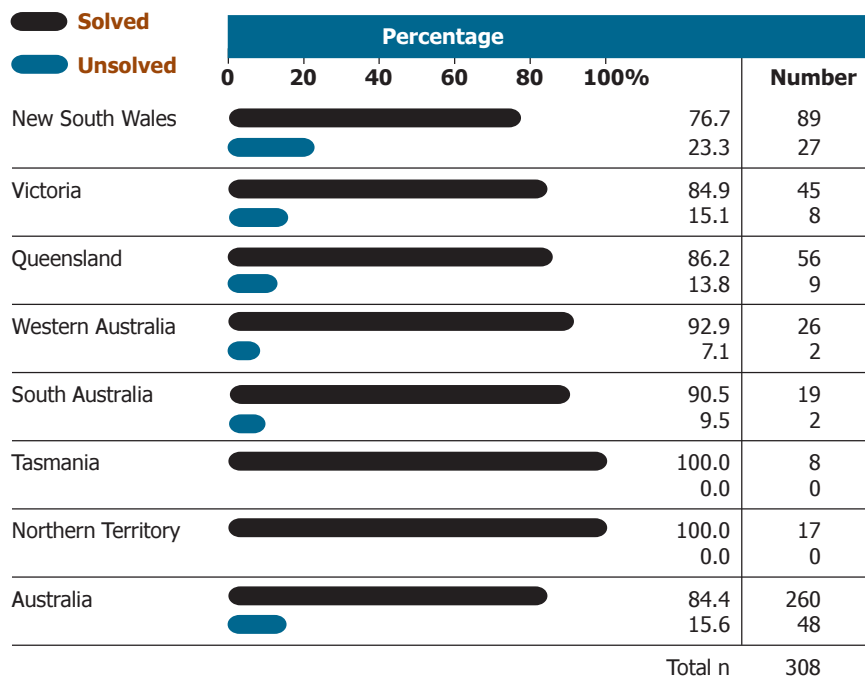
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 1989–2001 [computer file]

Incidence of homicide

| | Percentage | |
|--------------------|------------|--------|
| | Percentage | Number |
| New South Wales | 37.7 | 116 |
| Victoria | 17.2 | 53 |
| Queensland | 21.1 | 65 |
| Western Australia | 9.1 | 28 |
| South Australia | 6.8 | 21 |
| Tasmania | 2.6 | 8 |
| Northern Territory | 5.5 | 17 |
| Australia | 100.0 | 308 |

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of incidents solved*



* Solved incidents include those where an offender has been identified and charged, and incidents where the offender has suicided.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of incidents with single versus multiple victims/offenders

| | Percentage | Number |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| One victim, one offender | 79.6 | 207 |
| One victim, multiple offenders | 17.7 | 46 |
| Multiple victims, one offender | 2.7 | 7 |
| Multiple victims, multiple offenders | 0.0 | 0 |
| | | Total incidents n 260 |

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of incidents by number of victims

| | Total n | One victim | Two victims | Three victims |
|--------------------|---------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| New South Wales | 116 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Victoria | 53 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 |
| Queensland | 65 | 95.4 | 3.1 | 1.5 |
| Western Australia | 28 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| South Australia | 21 | 90.5 | 9.5 | 0.0 |
| Tasmania | 8 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Northern Territory | 17 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Australia | 308 | 97.4 | 2.3 | 0.3 |

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of incidents by number of offenders*

| | Total n | One offender | Two offenders | Three offenders | Four or more offenders |
|--------------------|---------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| New South Wales | 89 | 82.0 | 10.1 | 3.4 | 4.5 |
| Victoria | 45 | 73.3 | 20.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 |
| Queensland | 56 | 89.3 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 0.0 |
| Western Australia | 26 | 92.3 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| South Australia | 19 | 79.0 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 5.3 |
| Tasmania | 8 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Northern Territory | 17 | 76.5 | 11.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Australia | 260 | 82.3 | 11.2 | 3.9 | 2.7 |

* Refers to incidents where an offender has been identified.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of homicide incidents by time of day

| | Total n | Midnight to 6am | 6am to noon | Noon to 6pm | 6pm to midnight |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| New South Wales | 116 | 34.5 | 9.5 | 17.2 | 38.8 |
| Victoria ^(a) | 53 | 26.4 | 7.6 | 32.1 | 32.1 |
| Queensland | 65 | 30.8 | 16.9 | 13.9 | 38.5 |
| Western Australia | 28 | 14.3 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 64.3 |
| South Australia | 21 | 23.8 | 19.1 | 9.5 | 47.6 |
| Tasmania | 8 | 25.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 50.0 |
| Northern Territory | 17 | 23.5 | 5.9 | 11.8 | 58.8 |
| Australia | 308 | 28.9 | 11.4 | 17.5 | 41.9 |

(a) Includes one incident where time of day was unknown.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of homicide incidents by day of week

| | Total n | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| New South Wales | 115 | 16.5 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 10.4 | 11.3 | 23.5 | 8.7 |
| Victoria | 53 | 17.0 | 13.2 | 11.3 | 17.0 | 6.7 | 16.9 | 18.9 |
| Queensland | 64 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 10.9 | 15.6 | 14.1 | 15.6 | 12.5 |
| Western Australia | 28 | 17.9 | 7.1 | 17.9 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 28.6 | 7.1 |
| South Australia | 21 | 23.8 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 23.8 | 14.3 |
| Tasmania | 8 | 12.5 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 25.0 |
| Northern Territory | 17 | 5.9 | 17.7 | 5.9 | 23.5 | 11.8 | 17.7 | 17.7 |
| Australia ^(a) | 306 | 16.3 | 14.1 | 12.4 | 13.4 | 10.8 | 20.6 | 12.4 |

(a) Excludes two incidents (NSW, Qld) where day that the incident occurred was unknown/not stated.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of homicide incidents by location

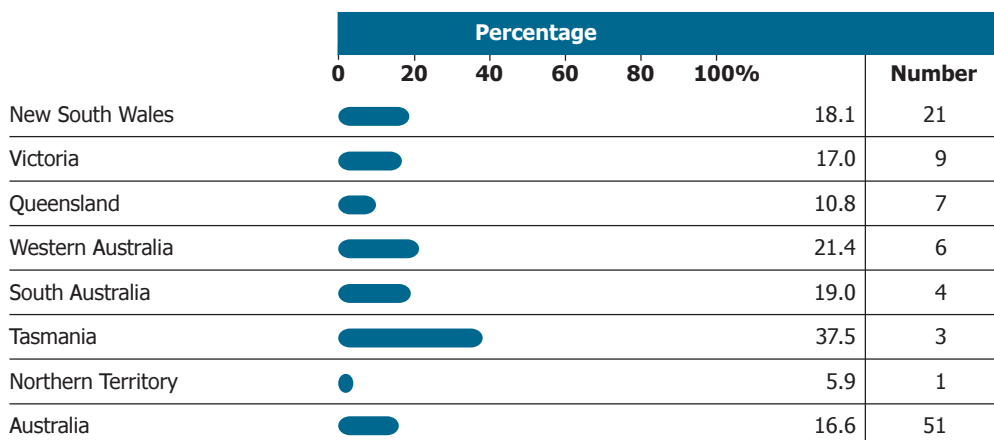
| | Total n | Residential premise | Street/open area | Other location ^(a) |
|--------------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| New South Wales | 116 | 51.7 | 31.0 | 17.3 |
| Victoria | 52 | 59.6 | 26.9 | 13.5 |
| Queensland | 65 | 63.1 | 21.5 | 15.4 |
| Western Australia | 28 | 53.6 | 32.1 | 14.3 |
| South Australia | 21 | 47.6 | 38.1 | 14.3 |
| Tasmania | 8 | 87.5 | 12.5 | 0.0 |
| Northern Territory | 17 | 64.7 | 29.4 | 5.9 |
| Australia ^(b) | 307 | 57.0 | 28.3 | 14.7 |

(a) Includes shop, shopping malls, banks/credit unions/post offices, car parks/public garages/service stations, workplace, other commercial premises, public transport and related facilities, places of entertainment, and corrective/health institution.

(b) Excludes one incident where details were missing.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of incidents that occurred during the course of another crime

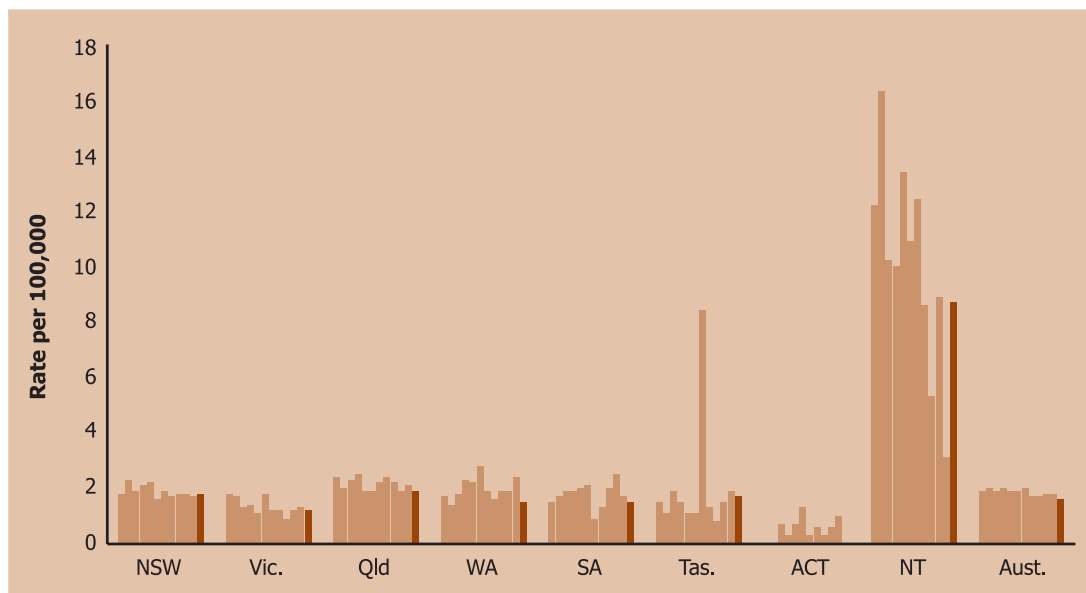


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]



VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS

Trends in homicide victimisation, 1989–90 to 2000–01

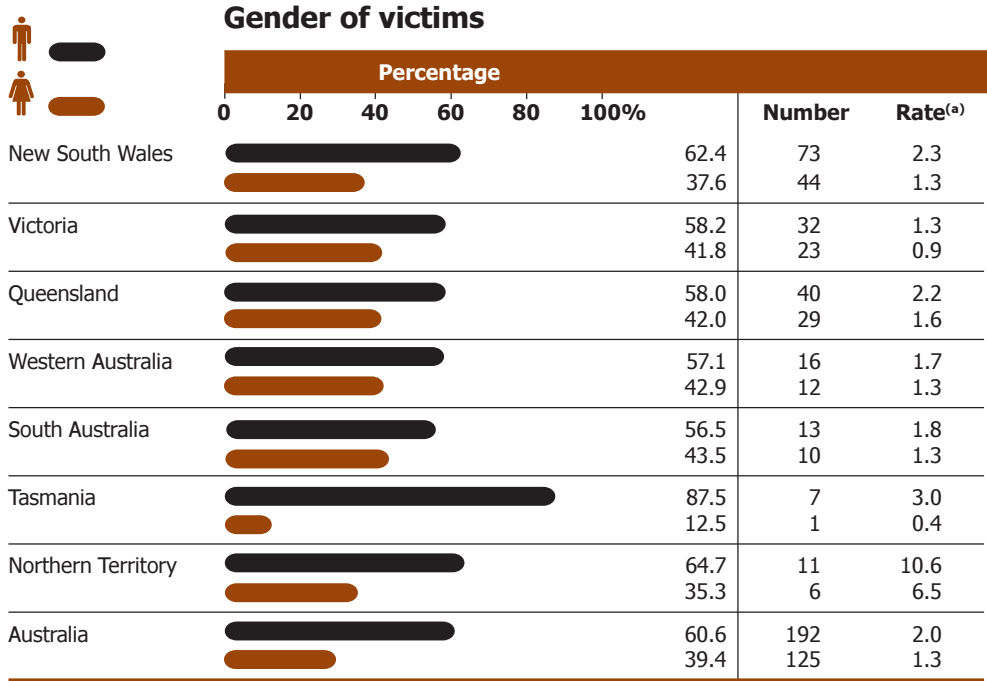


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 1989–2001 [computer file]

Age of victims

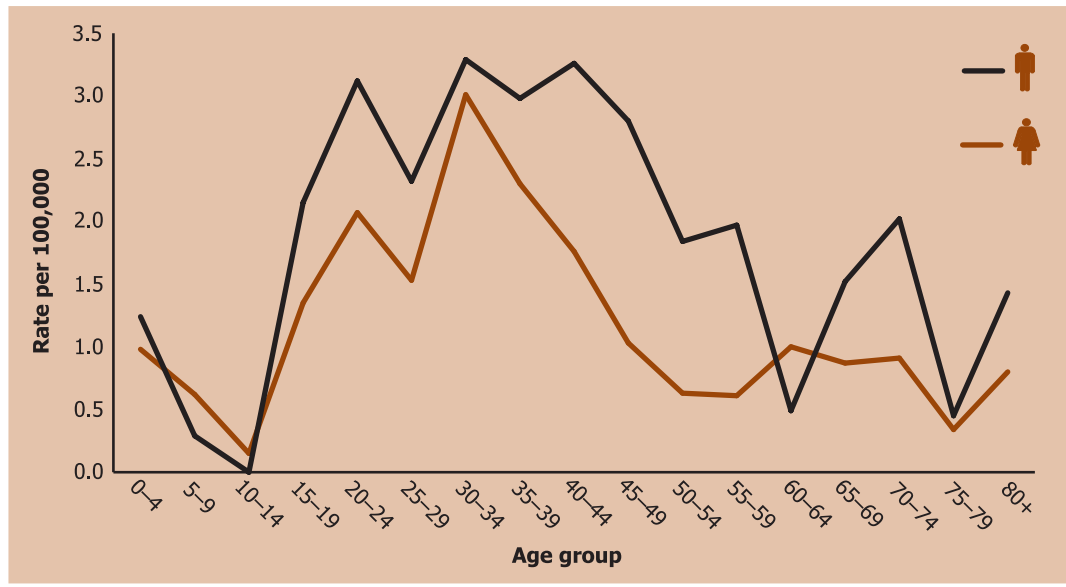
| | Males | | Females | | Persons | |
|--------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Total n | Mean age | Total n | Mean age | Total n | Mean age |
| New South Wales | 73 | 36.1 | 44 | 32.9 | 117 | 34.9 |
| Victoria | 32 | 36.6 | 23 | 44.2 | 55 | 38.5 |
| Queensland | 40 | 38.1 | 29 | 31.7 | 69 | 35.4 |
| Western Australia | 16 | 34.6 | 12 | 34.6 | 28 | 34.6 |
| South Australia | 13 | 43.8 | 10 | 45.2 | 23 | 44.4 |
| Tasmania | 7 | 50.4 | 1 | 32.0 | 8 | 48.1 |
| Northern Territory | 11 | 31.4 | 6 | 32.5 | 17 | 31.8 |
| Australia | 192 | 37.3 | 125 | 35.2 | 317 | 36.5 |

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]



(a) Rate per 100,000 population.
 Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

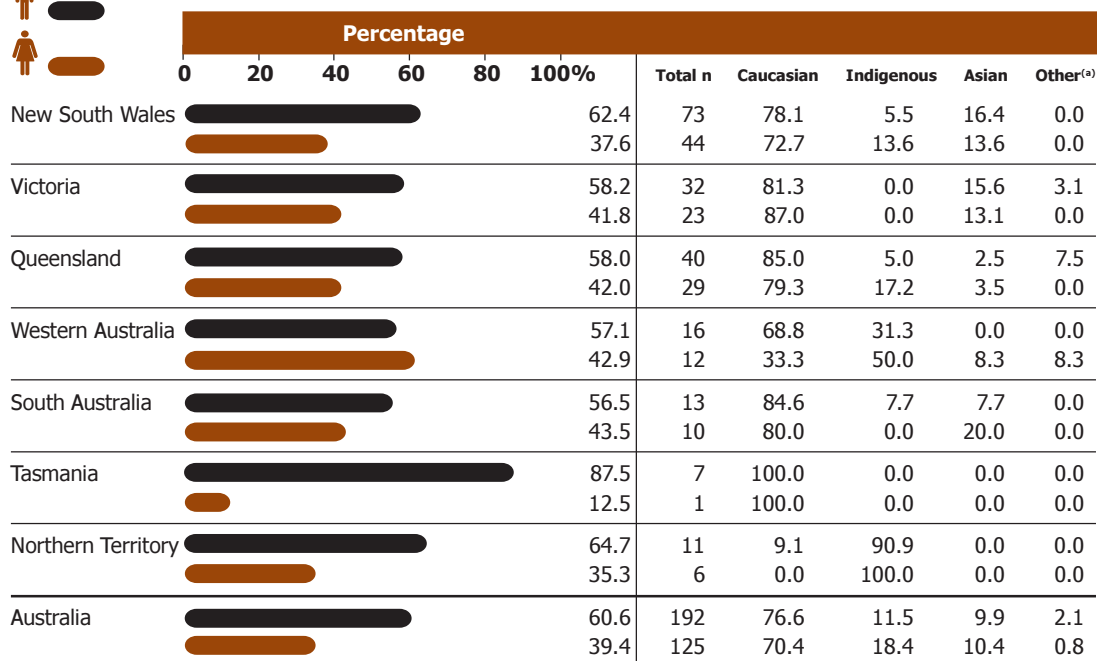
Homicide victimisation, by age and gender



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]



Percentage of victims by racial appearance



(a) Other includes: Maori/Pacific Islander, and other.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

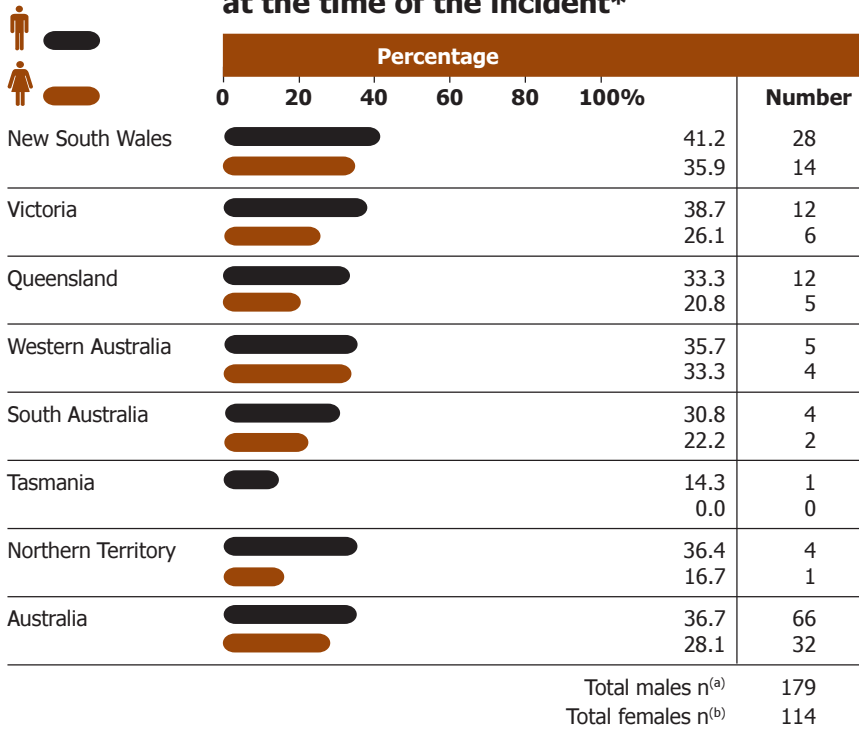
Percentage of victims by marital status*

| | Never married | | Married/ de facto | | Separated/ divorced | | Widowed | |
|--------------------|---------------|------|----------------------|------|------------------------|-------|---------|------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| New South Wales | 65.2 | 28.2 | 23.2 | 46.2 | 10.2 | 23.1 | 1.5 | 2.6 |
| Victoria | 45.2 | 30.4 | 41.9 | 47.8 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 8.7 |
| Queensland | 56.8 | 37.5 | 35.1 | 50.0 | 5.4 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 4.2 |
| Western Australia | 57.1 | 16.7 | 14.3 | 66.7 | 21.4 | 16.7 | 7.1 | 0.0 |
| South Australia | 38.5 | 22.2 | 38.5 | 33.3 | 23.1 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 22.2 |
| Tasmania | 28.6 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 0.0 |
| Northern Territory | 27.3 | 16.7 | 72.7 | 83.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Australia | 53.9 | 28.1 | 31.9 | 50.0 | 11.5 | 16.7 | 2.8 | 5.3 |

* Excludes 21 victims who were aged less than 15 years.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of victims who were employed at the time of the incident*



* This refers to the employment status of victims. It includes those victims who were in either full-time or part-time employment.

(a) Excludes 10 victims aged less than 15 years and three missing cases.

(b) Excludes 11 victims aged less than 15 years.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of victims with a prior criminal history

| | Percentage | Number |
|---------|------------|--------|
| Males | 42.2 | 81 |
| Females | 14.4 | 18 |
| Persons | 31.3 | 99 |

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of victims by alcohol and/or illicit/prescription drug use

| | Alcohol only | | Illicit/prescription drugs only | | Alcohol and illicit/prescription drugs | | No alcohol/drug use | |
|------------------------|--------------|------|---------------------------------|------|--|------|---------------------|-------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| New South Wales | 24.6 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 9.1 | 4.1 | 6.8 | 58.9 | 70.5 |
| Victoria | 15.6 | 13.0 | 15.6 | 17.4 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 69.6 |
| Queensland | 30.0 | 17.2 | 7.5 | 24.1 | 17.5 | 6.9 | 45.0 | 51.7 |
| Western Australia | 43.8 | 16.7 | 12.5 | 25.0 | 12.5 | 16.7 | 31.3 | 25.0 |
| South Australia | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 76.9 | 100.0 |
| Tasmania | 14.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 85.7 | 100.0 |
| Northern Territory | 63.6 | 83.3 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 16.7 |
| Australia | 27.1 | 16.8 | 10.4 | 14.4 | 10.9 | 5.6 | 51.6 | 61.6 |
| Total n ^(a) | 52 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 21 | 7 | 99 | 77 |

(a) Excludes two victims (WA) where alcohol/illicit/prescription drug use was not stated/unknown.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]; National Coronial Information System (NCIS)

Percentage of victims by alleged motive

| | | Revenge | Domestic | Money/ drugs | Alcohol- related argument | Other argument | Other motive ^(a) | No apparent motive ^(b) |
|--------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | Males | 8.2 | 15.1 | 26.0 | 8.2 | 27.4 | 4.1 | 11.0 |
| | Females | 4.6 | 50.0 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 22.7 |
| Victoria | Males | 3.1 | 9.4 | 34.4 | 15.6 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 18.8 |
| | Females | 4.4 | 56.5 | 26.1 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Queensland | Males | 7.5 | 12.5 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 30.0 | 0.0 | 17.5 |
| | Females | 6.9 | 44.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 13.8 | 31.1 |
| Western Australia | Males | 12.5 | 6.3 | 12.5 | 37.5 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 25.0 |
| | Females | 0.0 | 83.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.7 |
| South Australia | Males | 7.7 | 0.0 | 38.5 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 38.5 |
| | Females | 0.0 | 60.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 |
| Tasmania | Males | 0.0 | 14.3 | 42.9 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 14.3 |
| | Females | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Northern Territory | Males | 36.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Females | 0.0 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Australia | Males | 8.9 | 10.9 | 22.9 | 17.2 | 22.4 | 1.6 | 16.2 |
| | Females | 4.0 | 55.2 | 12.0 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 19.2 |
| Total n | Males | 17 | 21 | 44 | 33 | 43 | 3 | 31 |
| | Females | 5 | 69 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 24 |

(a) Other motive includes: racial/sexual vilification (hate crimes), sexual gratification, envy and other motives.

(b) Where motive for the homicide has yet to be determined.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of victims killed by a mentally disordered offender*

| | Percentage | Number |
|-----|------------|--------|
| Yes | 6.3 | 20 |
| No | 93.7 | 297 |

* This refers to cases where there is evidence that the offender suffered from a mental disorder immediately before or at the time of the incident.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of victims by cause of death

| | Gunshot wound | | Stab wound | | Beating | | Strangulation/suffocation | | Other ^(a) | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------|------------|------|---------|------|---------------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| New South Wales | 27.4 | 18.2 | 32.9 | 31.8 | 30.1 | 13.6 | 2.7 | 20.5 | 5.5 | 13.6 |
| Victoria | 34.4 | 4.4 | 28.1 | 39.1 | 31.3 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 6.3 | 13.0 |
| Queensland | 22.5 | 13.8 | 25.0 | 17.2 | 42.5 | 17.2 | 2.5 | 31.0 | 5.0 | 20.7 |
| Western Australia | 6.3 | 16.7 | 37.5 | 16.7 | 31.3 | 41.7 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 18.8 | 16.7 |
| South Australia | 38.5 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 23.1 | 20.0 | 15.4 | 10.0 | 23.1 | 0.0 |
| Tasmania | 28.6 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 |
| Northern Territory | 9.1 | 0.0 | 54.6 | 50.0 | 36.4 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Australia | 25.5 | 16.0 | 29.7 | 28.0 | 32.8 | 20.8 | 3.1 | 19.2 | 7.8 | 13.6 |
| Total n ^(b) | 49 | 20 | 57 | 35 | 63 | 26 | 6 | 24 | 15 | 17 |

(a) Other includes: drug overdose, drowning/submersion, neglect, smoke inhalation/burns, shaking, other.

(b) Excludes two males (NSW, Qld) and three females (NSW, Vic., SA) where cause of death was unknown.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of victims by type of weapon

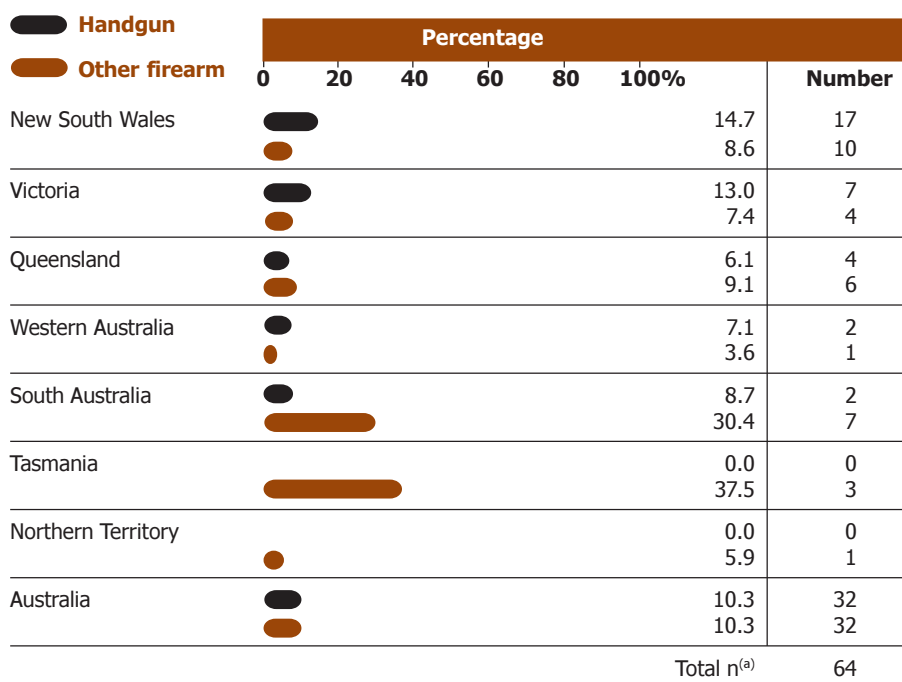
| | Firearm | | Knife/sharp instrument | | Blunt instrument | | Hands/feet | | Other ^(a) | |
|------------------------|---------|-------|------------------------|------|------------------|------|------------|------|----------------------|------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| New South Wales | 27.4 | 18.2 | 32.9 | 31.8 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 40.9 | 4.1 | 6.8 |
| Victoria | 34.4 | 4.4 | 31.3 | 39.2 | 21.9 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 30.4 | 6.3 | 13.0 |
| Queensland | 22.5 | 13.8 | 25.0 | 17.2 | 20.0 | 3.5 | 25.0 | 41.4 | 5.0 | 20.7 |
| Western Australia | 6.3 | 16.7 | 37.5 | 16.7 | 12.5 | 25.0 | 37.5 | 16.7 | 6.3 | 25.0 |
| South Australia | 38.5 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 15.4 | 10.0 | 23.1 | 20.0 | 23.1 | 0.0 |
| Tasmania | 28.6 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 |
| Northern Territory | 9.1 | 0.0 | 54.6 | 50.0 | 18.2 | 16.7 | 18.2 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Australia | 25.5 | 16.0 | 30.2 | 28.0 | 16.2 | 6.4 | 19.8 | 34.4 | 6.3 | 12.0 |
| Total n ^(b) | 49 | 20 | 58 | 35 | 31 | 8 | 38 | 43 | 12 | 15 |

(a) Other includes: explosives, fire, poison, drugs, vehicles and other weapons.

(b) Excludes four males (NSW, Qld) and four females (NSW, Vic., Qld, SA) where type of weapon used was unknown.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of victims killed with a handgun or other firearm



(a) Excludes five cases where the type of firearm used was unknown (not recovered).

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Licence and registration status of firearms used in homicide

| | Victims | | Offenders | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| | Licensed | Registered | Licensed | Registered | Unlicensed | Unregistered |
| New South Wales | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 24 | 26 |
| Victoria | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Queensland | 1 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Western Australia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| South Australia | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| Tasmania | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Northern Territory | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Australia | 3 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 58 | 62 |
| Total n ^(a) | 69 | 69 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| Total % | 4.4 | 1.5 | 14.7 | 8.8 | 85.3 | 91.2 |

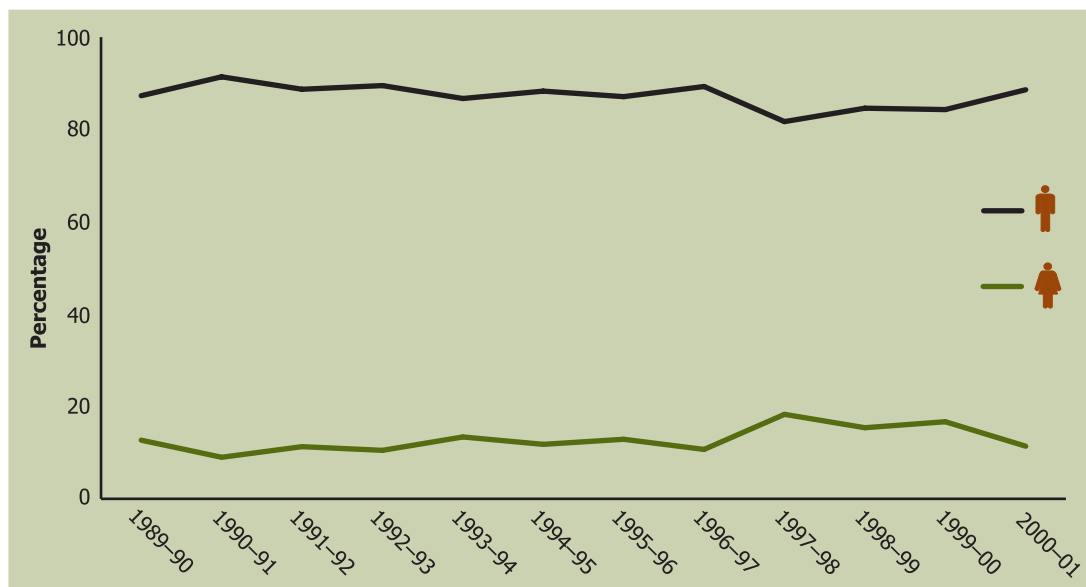
(a) Excludes one offender who was exempt from the requirement to possess a firearms licence due to his occupation (police officer).

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]



OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

Trends in homicide offending*, 1989–90 to 2000–01



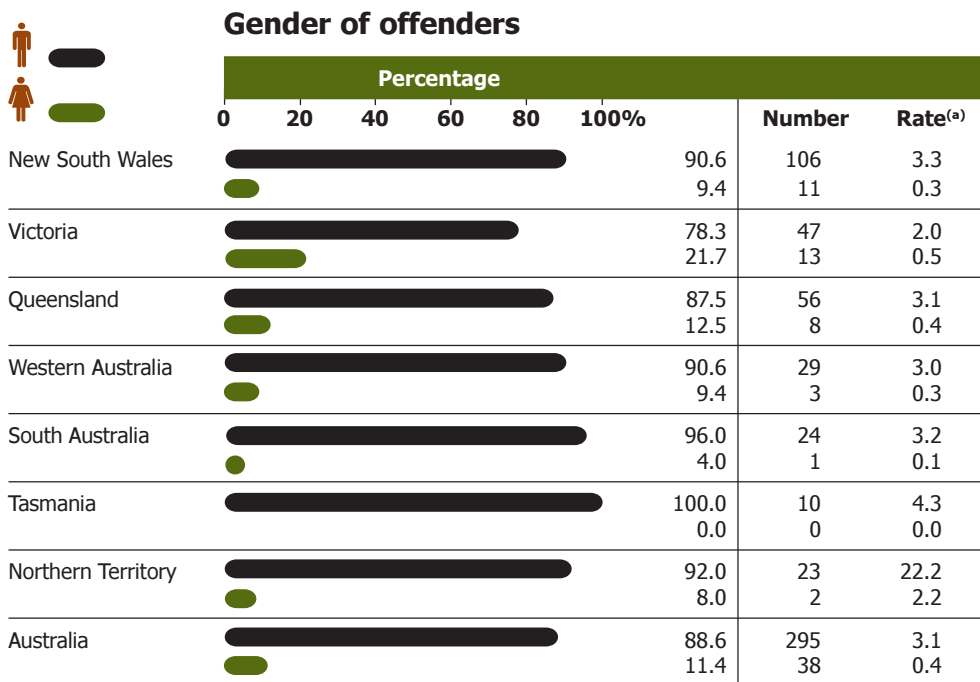
* Excludes 32 offenders where gender was not stated.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 1989–2001 [computer file]

Age of offenders

| | Males | | Females | | Persons | |
|--------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Total n | Mean age | Total n | Mean age | Total n | Mean age |
| New South Wales | 106 | 30.0 | 11 | 32.0 | 117 | 30.2 |
| Victoria | 47 | 34.1 | 13 | 32.1 | 60 | 33.7 |
| Queensland | 56 | 35.1 | 8 | 32.1 | 64 | 34.8 |
| Western Australia | 29 | 30.2 | 3 | 37.7 | 32 | 30.9 |
| South Australia | 24 | 31.7 | 1 | 41.0 | 25 | 32.0 |
| Tasmania | 10 | 28.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 28.7 |
| Northern Territory | 23 | 28.4 | 2 | 26.5 | 25 | 28.3 |
| Australia | 295 | 31.6 | 38 | 32.4 | 333 | 31.7 |

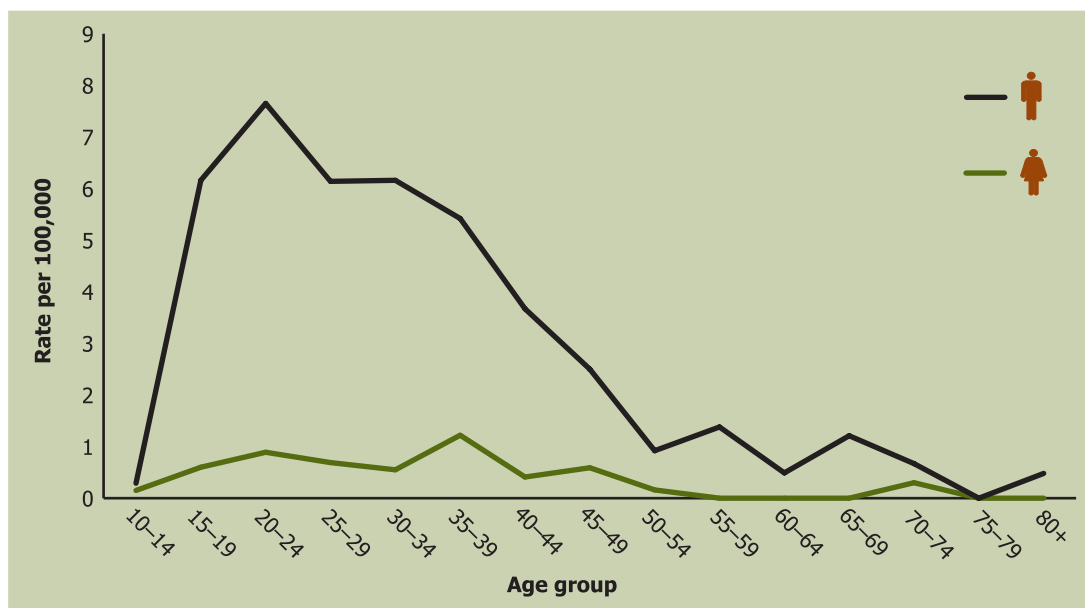
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]



(a) Rate per 100,000 population.

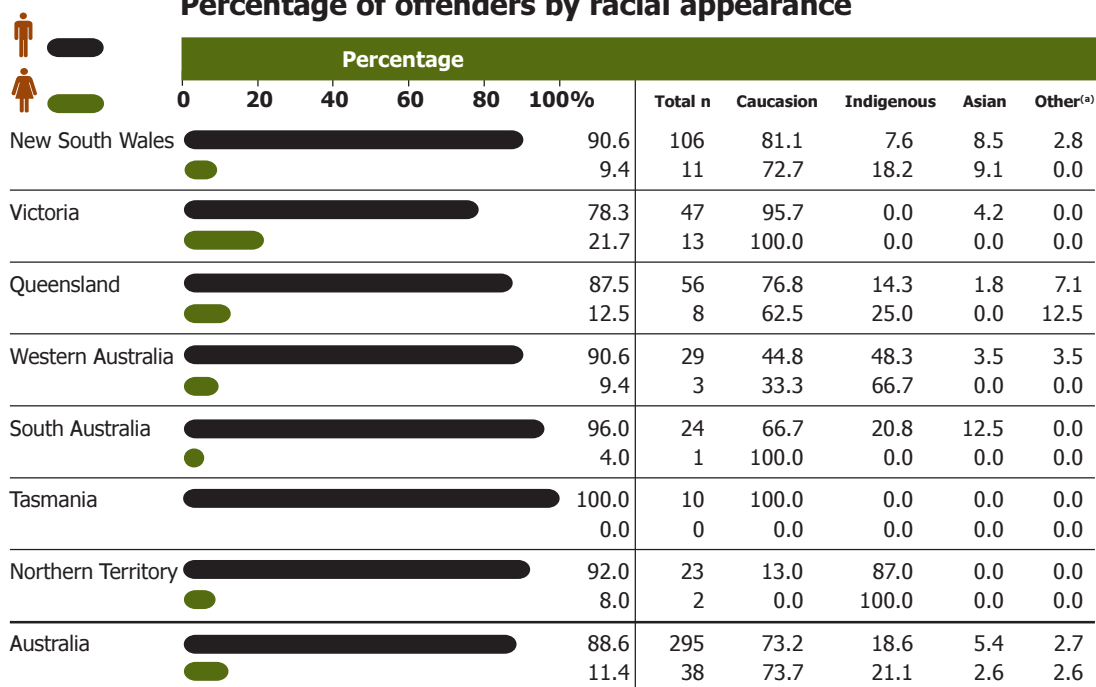
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Homicide offending, by age and gender



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of offenders by racial appearance



(a) Other includes: Maori/Pacific Islander, and other.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

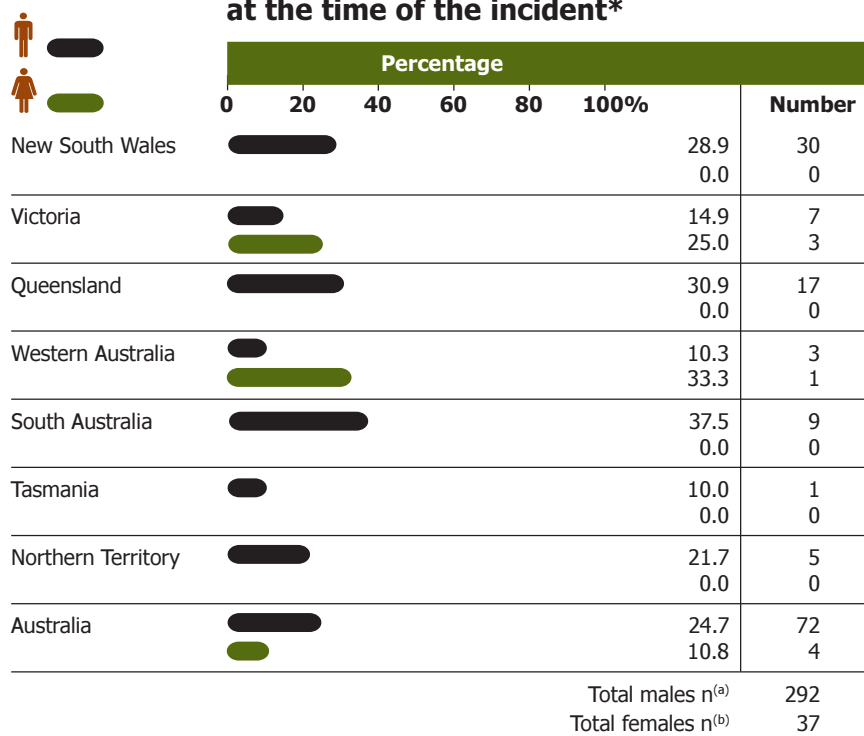
Percentage of offenders by marital status*

| | Never married | | Married/ de facto | | Separated/ divorced | |
|--------------------|---------------|------|----------------------|-------|------------------------|------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| New South Wales | 67.6 | 36.4 | 24.8 | 54.6 | 7.6 | 9.1 |
| Victoria | 59.6 | 66.7 | 27.7 | 16.7 | 12.8 | 16.7 |
| Queensland | 58.2 | 37.5 | 34.6 | 50.0 | 7.3 | 12.5 |
| Western Australia | 62.1 | 0.0 | 31.0 | 33.3 | 6.9 | 66.7 |
| South Australia | 62.5 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 0.0 |
| Tasmania | 70.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 |
| Northern Territory | 56.5 | 50.0 | 43.5 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Australia | 62.8 | 43.2 | 29.0 | 40.5 | 8.2 | 16.2 |

* Excludes three offenders who were aged less than 15 years.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of offenders who were employed at the time of the incident*



* This refers to the employment status of offenders. It includes those offenders who were in either full-time or part-time employment.

(a) Excludes two offenders aged less than 15 years and one offender where details were unknown.

(b) Excludes one offender aged less than 15 years.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of offenders with a prior criminal history

| | Percentage | Number |
|---------|------------|--------|
| Males | 48.8 | 144 |
| Females | 36.8 | 14 |
| Persons | 47.5 | 158 |

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of offenders by alcohol and/or illicit/prescription drug use

| | Alcohol only | | Illicit/prescription drugs only | | Alcohol and illicit/prescription drugs | | No alcohol/drug use | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------|---------------------------------|------|--|------|---------------------|------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| New South Wales | 26.4 | 18.2 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 9.1 | 63.2 | 72.7 |
| Victoria | 17.0 | 30.8 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 63.8 | 53.8 |
| Queensland | 30.4 | 12.5 | 8.9 | 12.5 | 3.6 | 12.5 | 57.1 | 62.5 |
| Western Australia | 58.6 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 0.0 |
| South Australia | 12.5 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 75.0 | 0.0 |
| Tasmania | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| Northern Territory | 82.6 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 0.0 |
| Australia | 32.9 | 34.2 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 55.6 | 52.6 |
| Total n ^(a) | 97 | 13 | 22 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 164 | 20 |

(a) Excludes two offenders (WA, SA) where alcohol/illicit/prescription drug use was not stated/unknown.
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Percentage of offenders who committed suicide prior to or following arrest

| | Percentage | Number |
|---------|------------|--------|
| Males | 6.4 | 19 |
| Females | 0.0 | 0 |
| Persons | 5.7 | 19 |

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Offenders who had a prior history of domestic violence

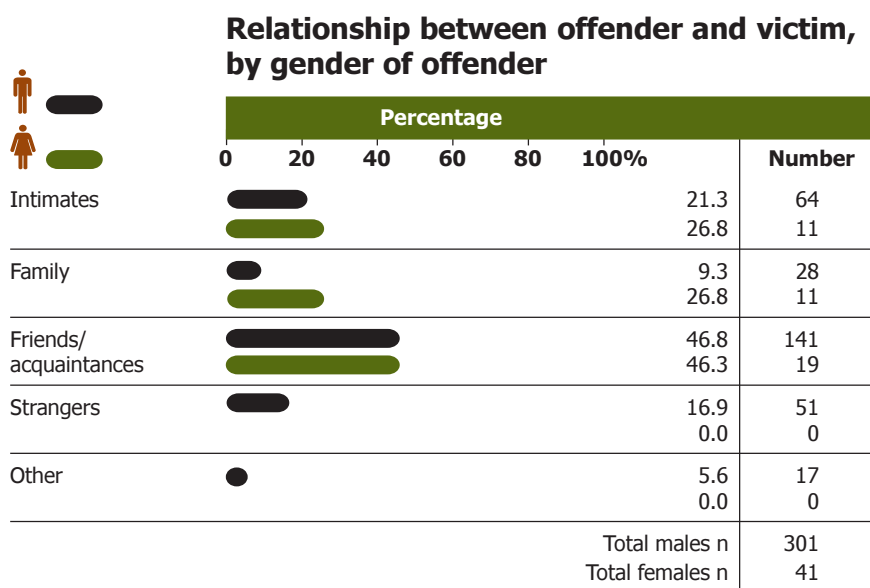
| | Percentage | Number |
|--------------------|------------|--------|
| Prior history | 9.9 | 33 |
| Legal intervention | 2.7 | 9 |
| No history | 84.7 | 282 |
| Not stated | 2.7 | 9 |

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

Relationship between offender and victim

| | Total n | Intimates | Family | Friends/ acquaintances | Strangers | Other |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------|------------------------|-----------|-------|
| New South Wales | 119 | 21.0 | 10.1 | 41.2 | 16.0 | 11.8 |
| Victoria | 61 | 24.6 | 8.2 | 55.7 | 11.5 | 0.0 |
| Queensland | 68 | 22.1 | 16.2 | 47.1 | 13.2 | 1.5 |
| Western Australia | 32 | 34.4 | 6.3 | 37.5 | 18.8 | 3.1 |
| South Australia | 27 | 14.8 | 25.9 | 25.9 | 29.6 | 3.7 |
| Tasmania | 10 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 70.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 |
| Northern Territory | 25 | 16.0 | 8.0 | 76.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Australia | 342 | 21.9 | 11.4 | 46.8 | 14.9 | 5.0 |

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, NHMP 2000–2001 [computer file]

References

- Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001a, *Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter*, cat. no. 3101.0, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.
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