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Homicide in Australia 2014–15

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Abstract

The National Homicide Monitoring Program is Australia's only comprehensive national data collection on homicides combining incidents, victims and offenders. This report describes the 227 homicide incidents recorded by Australian state and territory police between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015. During this 12-month period there were 252 victims of homicide and 258 identified offenders. Males accounted for 67 percent of homicide victims and 84 percent of identified offenders. The victim and offender were known to each other in 83 percent of homicide incidents recorded; a quarter of homicide incidents involved intimate partners. The homicide rate in Australia in 2015–16 was 0.95 per 100,000, the lowest rate recorded since 1989–90.

Introduction

The National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) is Australia's only comprehensive national data collection on homicides combining 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. This excludes driving-related fatalities, except those that either immediately followed a criminal event such as armed robbery or motor vehicle theft or resulted in a charge of murder or manslaughter being laid;
- 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 supplemented, where necessary, with information provided directly by investigating police officers and/or associated staff; and
- state coronial records such as toxicology and post-mortem reports drawn from the National Coronial Information System.

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

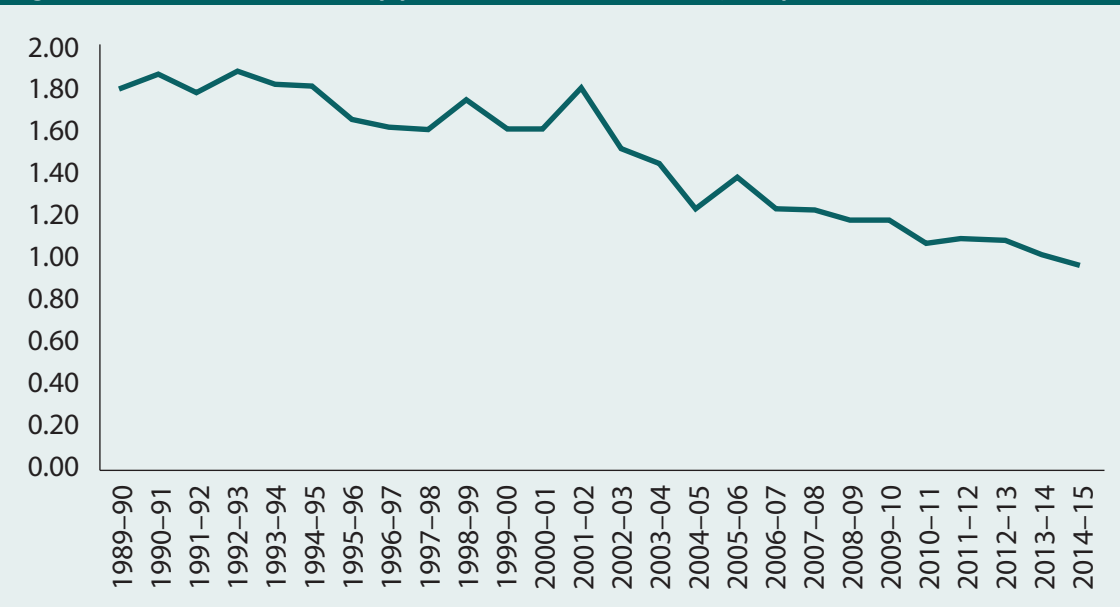
This report describes homicide incidents recorded by state and territory police between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015.

Homicide in Australia

2014–15 findings

Between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015, there were 227 homicide incidents in Australia, 11 fewer than in the previous year (Tables A1 and A2). The homicide rate decreased by six percent from the previous year to 0.95 per 100,000 (Table A3). The homicide incident rate has halved (47%) since 1989–90 (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Homicide incidents by year, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (rate per 100,000)



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]; Table A3

The number of homicide incidents in each Australian jurisdiction generally reflects population size. Seven in 10 ($n=156$, 69%) of all homicide incidents in 2014–15 were recorded in the three largest jurisdictions—New South Wales ($n=68$), Victoria ($n=45$) and Queensland ($n=43$; Table A1). There was a decrease in the number of homicide incidents in New South Wales (–13), Victoria (–8) and the Northern Territory (–5) from the previous year, and an increase in Queensland (+7), Western Australia (+5) and the Australian Capital Territory (+4; see Table A2). Small changes were recorded in Tasmania (–2) and South Australia (+1).

The lowest homicide rate in 2014–15 was recorded in Victoria (0.75 per 100,000) and the highest in the Northern Territory (4.50 per 100,000). Homicide rates decreased from the previous year in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Northern Territory (see Figure 2; Table A3).

An offender was identified in 212 (93%) homicide incidents (see Table A4). Police charged the primary offender with murder in 170 incidents and with manslaughter in 28 incidents (see Table A5). The offender identified in 12 incidents suicided before they were arrested. Fifteen incidents were not solved at the time of data collection.

Homicide type

Of the 227 homicide incidents in 2014–15, 95 were domestic homicides (42%), 93 were acquaintance homicides (41%) and 23 were stranger homicides (10%; see Table A6). In 16 incidents, the homicide type was either not known (because the offender(s) had not been identified) or not stated. The domestic homicide rate of 0.40 per 100,000 was equivalent to the acquaintance homicide rate of 0.39 per 100,000 (see Table A7). The stranger homicide rate was 0.10 per 100,000.

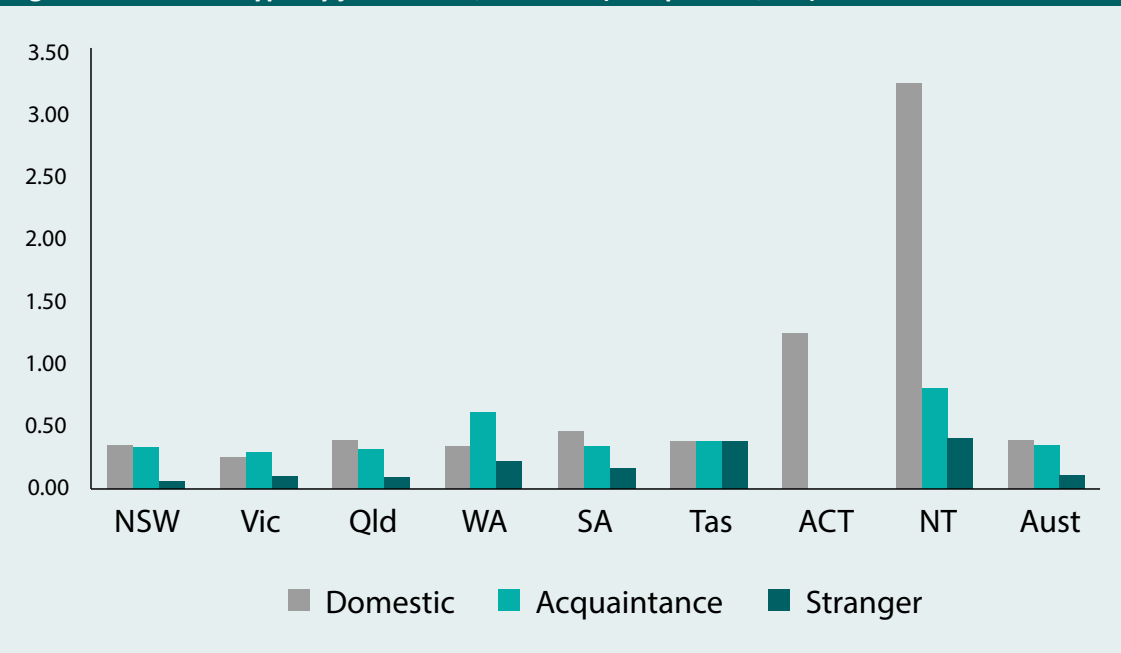
Figure 2: Homicide incidents by jurisdiction, 2013–14 and 2014–15 (rate per 100,000)



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]; Table A3

The highest rates of domestic homicide in 2014–15 were recorded in the Northern Territory (3.27 per 100,000), the Australian Capital Territory (1.26 per 100,000) and South Australia (0.47 per 100,000; see Table A7). The lowest rate was recorded in Victoria (0.27 per 100,000). Higher rates of acquaintance versus domestic homicide were recorded in Victoria and Western Australia (see Figure 3).

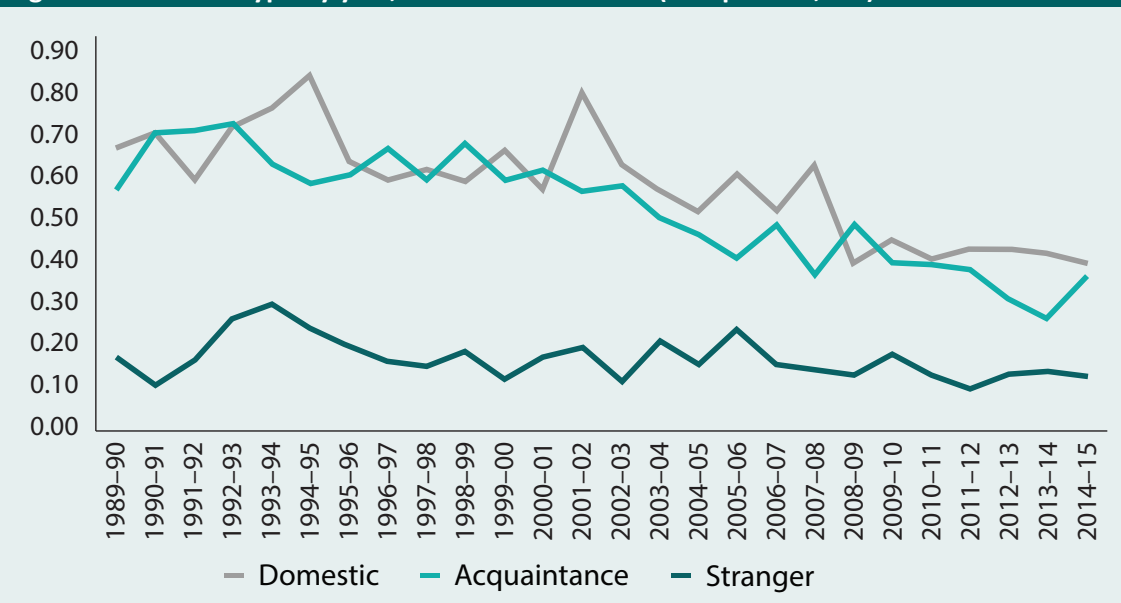
Figure 3: Homicide type by jurisdiction, 2014–15 (rate per 100,000)



Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]; Table A7

The domestic homicide rate, while historically variable, flattened after 2009–10 to between 0.40 and 0.43 per 100,000 (see Figure 4). The rate in 2014–15 was the equal lowest rate recorded since 1989–90. Acquaintance homicide rates followed a similar variable pattern. However, the apparent decrease in the years immediately before 2014–15 is more likely due to the large number of unknown homicide-type incidents reported in this period than to a genuine decrease in this homicide type.

Figure 4: Homicide type by year, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (rate per 100,000)



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]; Table A9

Intimate partner homicide

In 2014–15, there were 58 intimate partner homicides (see Table A10). Intimate partner homicides accounted for 61 percent of all domestic homicide incidents and 26 percent (the largest proportion) of all homicide incidents recorded in Australia that year.

The intimate partner homicide rate decreased in 2014–15, from 0.34 to 0.31 per 100,000 population aged 18 years and over (see Figure 5). The highest intimate partner homicide rates were in the Northern Territory (2.74 per 100,000) and the Australian Capital Territory (0.97 per 100,000) and the lowest in Victoria (0.19 per 100,000) and Western Australia (0.20 per 100,000). The rate, while variable, was generally lower in the decade to 2014–15 compared with the previous 15 years.

Figure 5: Intimate partner homicide, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (rate per 100,000)



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Homicide circumstances

Location

In 2014–15, most homicide incidents occurred in a residential setting ($n=144$, 63%; see Table A12). Almost half took place in the victim’s home ($n=102$, 45%). One-quarter of homicide incidents ($n=54$, 24%) were perpetrated in a public space, primarily on a street or road ($n=26$, 12%) or in an open area ($n=17$, 8%).

Motive

An altercation preceded half of the solved homicide incidents in 2014–15 ($n=111$, 52%; see Table A13). Arguments of a domestic nature ($n=33$, 16%) and arguments of an unspecified nature ($n=33$, 16%) accounted for the largest number of homicides, followed by a dispute over money ($n=21$, 10%). One in 10 homicide incidents ($n=26$, 11%) were motivated by revenge or jealousy. The motive was not apparent in 27 homicide incidents (13%).

Preceding crime

Thirty-one homicide incidents (14%) were committed in the course of another crime (see Table A14). Where the crime was recorded ($n=27$), 14 incidents occurred during another violent crime (mostly armed robbery ($n=6$) or assault ($n=5$)), 11 during a property crime and five during a drug-related crime. Nineteen of these homicide incidents were committed by a friend or acquaintance. Of the two homicides that occurred during a sexual assault, both were acquaintance homicides.

Alcohol and other drug use

Toxicology results show that homicide victims had consumed alcohol ($n=75$, 33%) or used illicit drugs ($n=81$, 35%) in a third of incidents (see Tables A15 and A16). Victim consumption of alcohol did not vary across homicide type; however, victim drug use was highest for acquaintance homicides ($n=43$, 46%).

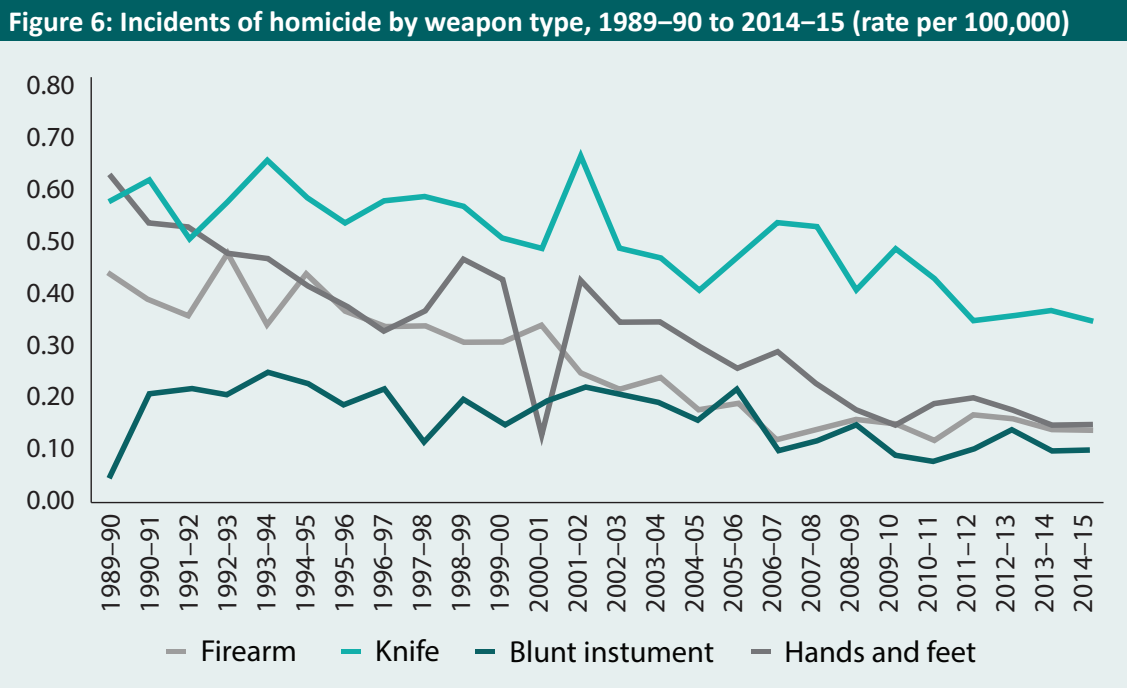
Alcohol and drug use by the offender is based on police observation in cases where the offender is apprehended at or soon after the homicide event. Offenders were recorded as having consumed alcohol in 30 percent ($n=67$) of homicide incidents and as having used illicit drugs in 15 percent ($n=34$) of incidents (see Table A15). Offender alcohol consumption was highest for stranger homicide ($n=10$, 44%) and drug use highest for acquaintance homicide ($n=23$, 25%).

Weapon use

A weapon was known to have been used in 196 homicide incidents (86%; see Table A17). Of these, 82 incidents (42%) were perpetrated with a knife or other sharp instrument, 33 incidents with a firearm (17%), 34 incidents (17%) by the offender using their hands and feet, and 25 incidents with a blunt instrument (13%).

The firearm homicide rate was 0.14 per 100,000 (see Table A19). The highest rate of firearm homicide in 2014–15 was recorded in Tasmania (0.39 per 100,000) and New South Wales (0.21 per 100,000). There were no firearm homicides in South Australia or the Australian Capital Territory. National firearm homicide rates fell below 0.20 per 100,000 in the mid-2000s and have remained relatively stable since then (see Figure 6).

The knife homicide rate was 0.34 per 100,000 (see Table A19). Rates of knife homicide were highest in the Northern Territory (2.04 per 100,000) and South Australia (0.53 per 100,000).



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]; Table A19

Homicide victims

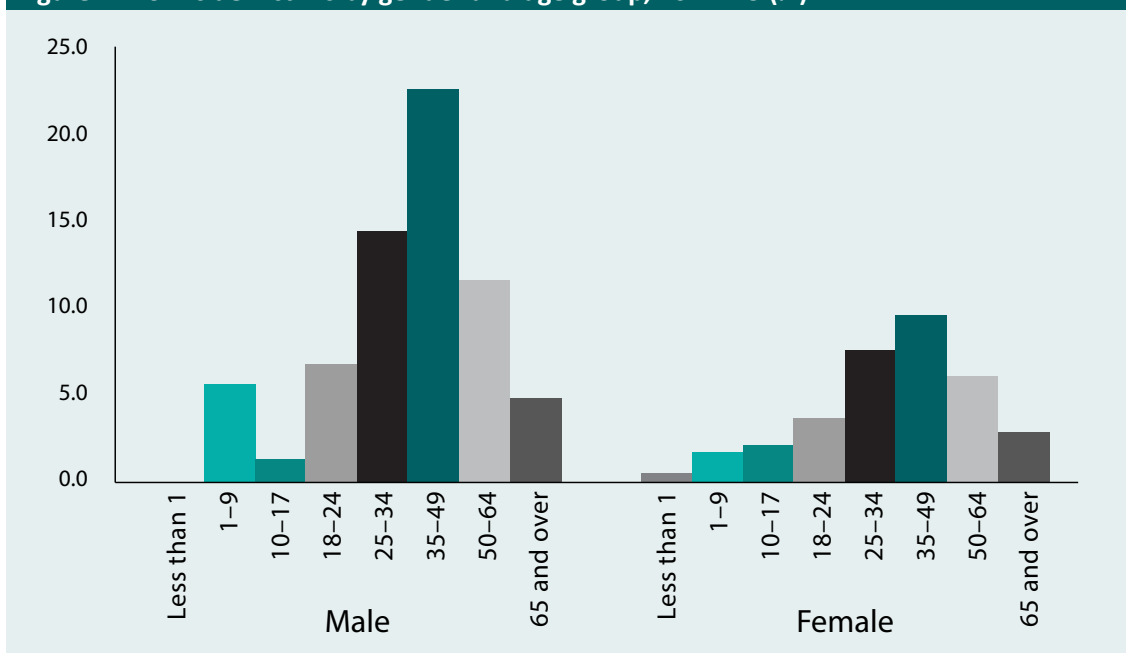
There were 252 recorded victims of homicide in 2014–15 (see Table A1). Of these, 213 (85%) were killed in single-victim incidents and 39 (15%) in 14 multiple-victim incidents (range: 2–8 victims; see Table A20). The homicide victimisation rate was 1.06 per 100,000, the same as the victimisation rate in the previous year (see Table A22). The highest victimisation rate was in the Northern Territory (2.78 per 100,000) and the lowest was in Victoria (0.83 per 100,000).

Gender and age

In 2014–15, there were 168 male homicide victims (67%) and 84 female victims (33%). The male homicide victimisation rate was 1.42 per 100,000, double the victimisation rate for females of 0.70 per 100,000 (see Table A23).

Children (0–17 years) accounted for 27 of the 252 homicide victims (11%) and 225 victims (89%) were adults (18 years and over). The largest numbers of homicide victims in 2014–15 were males aged 35 to 49 years ($n=57$, 23%), followed by males aged 25 to 34 years ($n=36$, 14%) and males aged 50 to 64 years ($n=29$, 12%; see Figure 7; Table A24).

Figure 7: Homicide victims by gender and age group, 2014–15 (%)



Note: Percentage as a proportion of all homicide victims recorded in 2014–15
Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]; Table A24

The child homicide victimisation rate in 2014–15 was 0.50 per 100,000. The victimisation rate for adults (18 years and older, $n=225$) was 1.22 per 100,000. Adults aged 35 to 49 years had the highest victimisation rate (1.69 per 100,000), followed by adults aged 25 to 34 years (1.55 per 100,000; see Table A24).

Indigenous status

In 2014–15, 30 of the 252 (12%) homicide victims were recorded as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both and 222 (88%) were recorded as non-Indigenous (see Table A25). The homicide victimisation rate for Indigenous persons was 4.11 per 100,000 compared with 0.96 per 100,000 for non-Indigenous persons.

The number of male and female Indigenous homicide victims was the same: 15. The Indigenous male victimisation rate was 4.11 per 100,000, three times the non-Indigenous male victimisation rate of 1.33 per 100,000 (see Table A25). The Indigenous female victimisation rate was 4.12 per 100,000, seven times the non-Indigenous female rate of 0.59 per 100,000 (see Table A25).

Relationship with offender

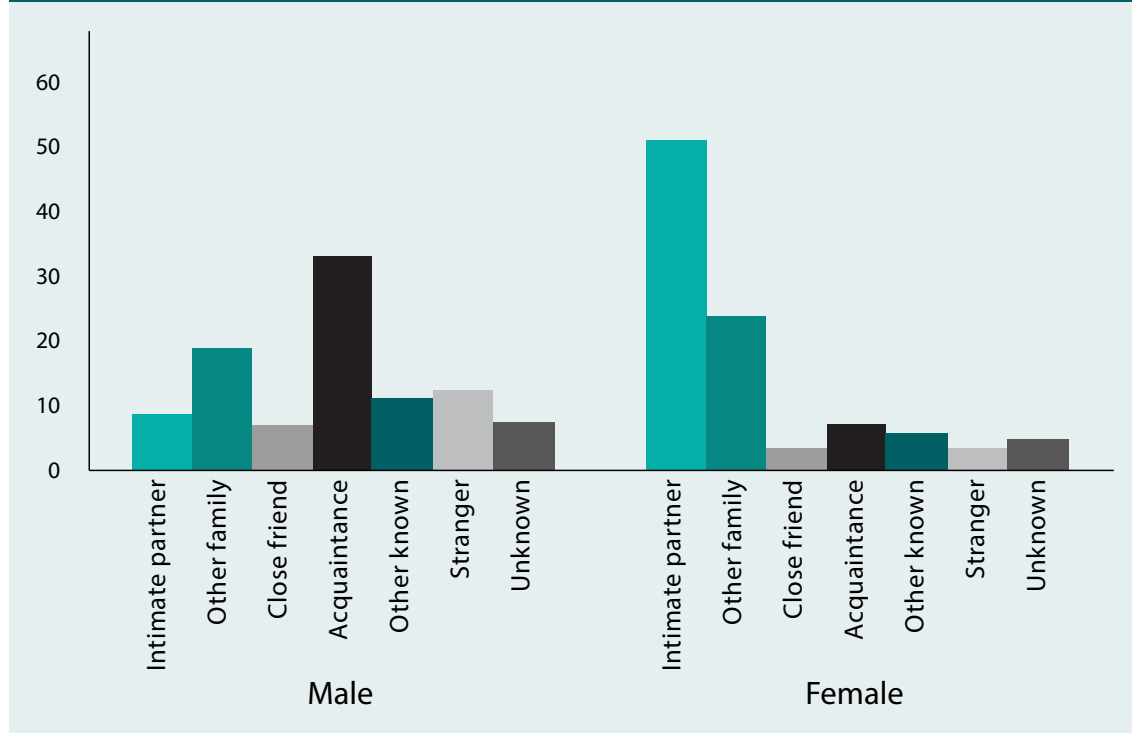
Of the 252 homicide victims, 110 were killed in a domestic homicide, 101 in an acquaintance homicide and 24 in a stranger homicide (see Table A27). The victim's relationship with the offender was not recorded or known for 17 victims, of which 13 were male and four were female. This includes the 15 incidents in which the offender was not identified in the homicides of 12 male and two female victims.

Gender differences exist in the relationship between homicide victims and offenders. Three-quarters of female homicide victims ($n=63$, 75%) were killed by someone they had an intimate or familial relationship with. Among the total of 84 female victims, half ($n=43$, 51%) were killed by a current or former intimate partner (see Figure 8; Table A27). Similar numbers of females were killed by other family members ($n=20$) or other known persons ($n=14$). Three females (4%) were killed by a stranger.

The largest proportion of male victims were killed by a close friend or acquaintance ($n=68$, 40%). Similar numbers of males were killed by an intimate partner ($n=15$, 9%), parent ($n=12$, 7%) or child ($n=11$, 7%). One in 10 male victims was killed by a stranger ($n=21$, 10%).

Three-quarters ($n=23$, 76%) of Indigenous victims were the victim of a family or domestic homicide—60 percent of male Indigenous victims ($n=9$) and 93 percent of female Indigenous victims ($n=14$; see Table A29). One-quarter of non-Indigenous males ($n=38$) died in a family or domestic homicide (mostly perpetrated by an intimate partner ($n=13$) or their child ($n=11$)), as did 71 percent ($n=49$) of non-Indigenous females (36 by an intimate partner).

Figure 8: Victim relationship with primary offender, 2014–15 (%)



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]; Table A27

Cause of death

The leading cause of death among homicide victims in 2014–15 was a wound from a knife or other sharp instrument ($n=94$, 37%), followed by blunt force trauma ($n=67$, 27%) and gunshot wound ($n=42$, 17%; see Table A30). Stab wounds were the leading cause of death in domestic ($n=44$, 40%), acquaintance ($n=36$, 36%) and stranger ($n=8$, 33%) homicides (see Table A31).

Adult males were more likely than adult females to die from a gunshot wound ($n=31$, 20% vs $n=8$, 11%) but equally likely to die from a stab wound or blunt force trauma. A stab wound was the leading cause of death among child victims ($n=11$, 41%).

Homicide offenders

There were 258 identified offenders in 2014–15 (see Table A1). Of these, 184 (71%) acted alone and 74 (29%) perpetrated the homicide with at least one other offender. The offender rate was 1.24 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and older, the lowest rate recorded since 1989–90 (see Table A33). Males accounted for 84 percent ($n=217$) of offenders and females accounted for 16 percent ($n=41$). The male offender rate in 2014–15 was 2.12 per 100,000, more than four times the rate for females (0.39 per 100,000; see Table A34).

The average age of homicide offenders was 36 years (median=37 years) for male and 35 years (median=37 years) for female offenders. The youngest homicide offender in 2014–15 was 16 years and the oldest was 79 years.

There were 32 offenders (12%) recorded as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both (see Table A36)—23 were male (72%) and nine were female (28%). Among the 226 non-Indigenous homicide offenders, 194 were male (86%) and 32 were female (14%). The Indigenous offender rate was 5.71 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over. The non-Indigenous offender rate was 1.11 per 100,000. Indigenous males had the highest offender rate at 8.26 per 100,000 (see Table A36).

More than half of all male homicide offenders ($n=132$, 61%) and female offenders ($n=22$, 54%) had a previous criminal history (see Table A38). Six in 10 male offenders (62%, $n=82$) with a criminal history had been charged with a violent offence, the majority with assault ($n=67$). Half (55%, $n=12$) of all female offenders with a criminal history had also been charged with a violent offence, which in each case was an assault offence.

In 2014–15, 79 offenders (31%) were known to have a history of family and domestic violence, either as an offender or a victim (see Table A40). Of the 67 male offenders with a family and domestic violence history, 21 (31%) killed an intimate partner and 11 (16%) killed another family member. Among the 12 female offenders with a previous history, 10 (83%) killed an intimate partner ($n=4$) or another family member ($n=6$).

Fourteen male offenders and one female offender died prior to or following arrest, all but one from suicide. Ten of the 13 offenders who suicided had killed an intimate partner or family member.

Appendix

Table A1: Homicide incidents, victims and offenders, 2014–15 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Incidents	68	45	43	32	17	6	5	11	227
Victims									
Male	51	34	34	26	12	3	1	7	168
Female	25	16	19	7	6	3	4	4	84
Total	76	50	53	33	18	6	5	11	252
Offenders									
Male	65	49	39	30	16	5	3	10	217
Female	13	5	5	9	2	1	2	4	41
Total	78	54	44	39	18	6	5	14	258

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A2: Incidents of homicide by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
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	53	26	12	8	4	18	258
2007–08	88	44	54	30	18	5	3	18	260
2008–09	77	52	46	31	26	8	4	11	254
2009–10	77	61	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	53	36	27	16	8	1	16	238
2014–15	68	45	43	32	17	6	5	11	227
Total	2,425	1,468	1,531	808	590	160	61	427	7,470

a: Includes one incident on Norfolk Island
Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A3: Incidents of homicide by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (rate per 100,000)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
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	0.88	0.78	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	1.26	4.50	0.95

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Solved^a	60	41	40	32	17	6	5	11	212
Not yet solved	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	15
Total	68	45	43	32	17	6	5	11	227

a: Solved incidents include those where an offender has been identified and charged, those in which the offender suicided, and incidents otherwise cleared, such as non-self-inflicted death of the offender

Note: South Australia Police definition of 'unsolved homicides' includes all homicides where there is a Police Incident Report for murder

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Murder	50	32	35	26	15	1	5	6	170
Manslaughter	5	6	2	6	1	3	0	5	28
Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offender not charged^a	5	3	3	0	1	2	0	0	14
No offender identified	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	15
Total	68	45	43	32	17	6	5	11	227

a: Includes incidents in which offender committed suicide before arrest or incident otherwise cleared

Note: This refers to the initial charge by police and not subsequent charges or changes/downgrades in charges that may have occurred in the prosecution process

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Domestic	28	16	19	9	8	2	5	8	95
Acquaintance	27	20	17	18	6	3	0	2	93
Stranger	5	5	4	4	3	1	0	1	23
Not stated	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
No offender identified	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	15
Total	68	45	43	32	17	6	5	11	227

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Domestic	0.37	0.27	0.40	0.35	0.47	0.39	1.26	3.27	0.40
Acquaintance	0.35	0.33	0.36	0.71	0.35	0.58	0.00	0.82	0.39
Stranger	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.00	0.41	0.10
Total	0.89	0.75	0.90	1.26	1.00	1.16	1.26	4.50	0.95

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

	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

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A9: Incidents of homicide by classification, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A10: Domestic homicide incidents by classification and jurisdiction, 2014–15 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Intimate partner	17	9	12	4	6	2	3	5	58
Filicide	4	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	9
Parricide	4	3	2	2	1	0	2	1	15
Siblicide	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	6
Other family	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
Total	28	16	19	9	8	2	5	8	95

Note: Homicide incidents where there are multiple victims and/or multiple offenders are classified by the relationship between the victim and the primary offender

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A11: Domestic homicide incidents by classification, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (n)

	Intimate partner	Filicide	Parricide	Sibicide	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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Victim's home	31	21	21	10	8	2	5	4	102
Offender's home	7	6	8	3	1	1	0	0	26
Other home	3	5	2	4	1	0	0	1	16
Residential	41	32	31	17	10	3	5	5	144
Open area/ waterway	7	1	5	1	0	0	0	3	17
Street/ road/ highway	10	1	4	5	3	2	0	1	26
Sporting oval/facility	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Public transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public carpark	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	9
Public space	21	6	10	7	4	2	0	4	54
Workplace	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Shopping mall	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Recreation venue	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	5
Health/ aged care/ psychiatric facility	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Private motor vehicle	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	1	7
Other	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Other	5	5	0	6	3	1	0	2	22
Not stated/ unknown	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	7
Total	68	45	43	32	17	6	5	11	227

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total
Revenge	3	11	1	15
Jealousy	9	2	0	11
Desertion/termination	1	1	0	2
Argument of a domestic nature	32	1	0	33
Alcohol-related argument	5	2	1	8
Other argument	2	27	4	33
Money	8	10	3	21
Drugs	0	8	2	10
Sexual vilification	0	1	0	1
Sexual gratification	0	2	0	2
Mercy killing/suicide pact	1	0	0	1
Prevent victim testifying/arrest	0	0	0	0
Apparently delusional	9	6	0	15
No apparent motive	10	9	8	27
Not stated/unknown	15	13	4	32
Total	95	93	23	211

Note: Excludes incidents of homicide in which an offender was not identified or the victim–offender relationship was not stated
Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

Homicide committed in the course of another crime	
Yes	31
No	163
Not stated/unknown	33
Total	227
Type of crime	
Assault	5
Sexual assault	2
Kidnapping/abduction	1
Armed robbery	6
Property offences	11
Drug offences	5
Other	1

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A15: Alcohol consumption in homicide incidents by type of homicide, 2014–15 (n)				
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total
Victim^a				
Alcohol consumed	34	31	7	75
Alcohol not consumed	46	49	12	116
Not stated/unknown	15	13	4	35
Offender^b				
Alcohol consumed	31	26	10	67
Alcohol not consumed	33	30	4	67
Not stated/unknown	31	37	9	93

a: Victim total includes incidents in which victim–offender relationship was not known

b: Offender total includes incidents in which the offender was identified

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A16: Drug use in incidents of homicide by type of homicide, 2014–15 (n)				
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total
Victim^a				
Drug use	19	43	8	81
No drug use	61	33	11	106
Not stated/unknown	15	17	4	40
Offender^b				
Drug use	8	23	3	34
No drug use	41	25	7	73
Not stated/unknown	46	45	13	120

a: Victim total includes incidents in which victim–offender relationship was not known

b: Offender total includes incidents in which the offender was identified

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Firearm	16	9	2	3	0	2	0	1	33
Knife or other sharp instrument	20	16	18	11	9	1	2	5	82
Blunt instrument	3	5	4	6	4	1	1	1	25
Drugs	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Poison	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hands and feet	9	5	6	4	4	1	1	4	34
Other	1	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	9
Weapon type not stated/unknown	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Weapon used	58	38	34	28	17	6	4	11	196
No weapon used	2	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	18
Not stated/unknown	8	4	3	4	0	0	1	0	13
Total	68	45	43	32	17	6	5	11	227

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A18: Incidents of homicide by weapon type, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (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

Note: Excludes 53 incidents in which weapon used was not stated or unknown

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A19: Incidents of homicide by weapon type, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (rate per 100,000)

	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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A20: Incidents of homicide by number of victims and offenders and jurisdiction, 2014–15 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Single victim									
One victim, one offender	43	31	35	27	15	6	5	9	171
One victim, multiple offenders	12	7	2	4	1	0	0	2	28
One victim, offender not identified	8	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
Total	63	42	39	31	16	6	5	11	213
Multiple victims									
Multiple victims, one offender	5	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	13
Multiple victims, multiple offenders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple victims, offender not identified	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	5	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	14
Total	68	45	43	32	17	6	5	11	227

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A21: Homicide victims by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A22: Homicide victims by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (rate per 100,000)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A23: Homicide victims by gender, 1989–90 to 2014–15				
	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
1989–90	215	2.53	116	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	124	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	173	1.53	94	0.82
2012–13	178	1.55	86	0.74
2013–14	149	1.28	99	0.84
2014–15	168	1.42	84	0.70

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A24: Homicide victims by age group and gender, 2014–15				
	Male	Female	Total	
	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
Less than 1	0	1	1	0.32
1–9	14	4	18	0.65
10–17	3	5	8	0.35
18–24	17	9	26	1.14
25–34	36	19	55	1.55
35–49	57	24	81	1.69
50–64	29	15	44	1.03
65 and over	12	7	19	0.53

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A25: Homicide victims by Indigenous status, 2014–15				
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
Male	15	4.11	153	1.33
Female	15	4.12	69	0.59
Total	30	4.11	222	0.96

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A26: Homicide victims by Indigenous status, gender and year, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (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	23	20	199	100
1999–2000	25	17	181	121
2000–01	22	23	170	104
2001–02	30	25	210	113
2002–03	29	17	188	92
2003–04	23	11	173	98
2004–05	23	14	153	73
2005–06	27	15	161	98
2006–07	17	16	168	65
2007–08	16	22	145	90
2008–09	20	17	160	66
2009–10	13	10	173	86
2010–11	33	17	124	73
2011–12	23	11	150	83
2012–13	26	17	152	69
2013–14	20	15	129	84
2014–15	15	15	153	69

Note: Excludes 8 victims where gender was not recorded

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A27: Homicide victims by relationship with offender and gender, 2014–15 (n)		
	Male	Female
Intimate partner	15	43
Child	12	9
Parent	11	5
Sibling	3	3
Other family	6	3
Domestic	47	63
Friend	12	3
Acquaintance	44	4
Acquaintance—neighbour	12	2
Relationship rival	6	1
Gang member	0	0
Acquaintance—less than 24 hours	5	2
Other known	8	2
Acquaintance	87	14
Stranger	21	3
Not stated/unknown^a	13	4
Total	168	84

a: Includes incidents where the offender was not identified
Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A28: Homicide victims by relationship with offender and gender, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (n)		
	Male	Female
Intimate partner	457	1,421
Child	343	291
Parent	195	157
Sibling	116	33
Other family	192	99
Domestic	1,303	2,001
Friend	438	63
Acquaintance	1,227	225
Acquaintance—neighbour	172	31
Relationship rival	72	9
Gang member	36	2
Acquaintance—less than 24 hours	148	43
Other known	368	84
Acquaintance	2,461	457
Stranger	752	207
Not stated/unknown^a	729	310
Total	5,245	2,975

a: Includes incidents where the offender was not identified
Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Intimate partner	2	7	9	13	36	49
Filicide	4	4	8	8	5	13
Parricide	0	0	0	11	5	16
Sibicide	1	2	3	2	1	3
Other family	2	1	3	4	2	6
Domestic	9	14	23	38	49	87
Friend	0	0	0	12	3	15
Acquaintance	3	1	4	41	3	44
Acquaintance—neighbour	1	0	1	11	2	13
Relationship rival	0	0	0	6	1	7
Gang member	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquaintance—less than 24 hours	0	0	0	4	2	6
Other known	1	0	1	8	2	10
Acquaintance	5	1	6	82	13	95
Stranger	1	0	1	20	3	23
Not stated/unknown ^a	0	0	0	13	4	17
Total	15	15	30	153	69	222

a: Includes incidents where the offender was not identified
Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Unknown	Total
Gunshot wound	13	19	4	6	42
Stab wound	44	36	8	6	94
Blunt force trauma	32	27	6	2	67
Strangulation/ suffocation	5	5	2	0	12
Shaking	0	0	0	0	0
Drowning/ submersion	3	0	0	0	3
Drug overdose	1	1	0	0	2
Poisoning	1	0	0	0	1
Smoke inhalation or burns	1	0	0	0	1
Pushed	0	2	0	0	2
Other	5	6	3	1	15
Not stated/unknown	5	5	1	2	13
Total	110	101	24	17	252

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A31: Homicide victims by cause of death and homicide type, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (n)

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Unknown	Total
Gunshot wound	482	546	186	287	1,501
Stab wound	1,189	1,034	248	217	2,688
Blunt force trauma	741	770	334	257	2,102
Strangulation/ suffocation	350	159	36	76	621
Drowning/ submersion	52	29	6	14	101
Shaking	32	2	0	6	40
Drug overdose	33	36	0	9	78
Poisoning	50	4	0	1	55
Smoke inhalation or burns	66	51	22	22	161
Pushed	9	5	5	0	19
Criminal neglect	28	3	0	9	40
Other	81	125	92	40	330
Not stated/unknown	85	62	9	93	249
Total	3,198	2,829	938	1,023	7,988

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A32: Homicide offenders by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
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	2b	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	2b	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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A33: Homicide offenders by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (rate per 100,000 aged 10 years and older)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A34: Homicide offenders by gender, 1989–90 to 2014–15				
	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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A35: Homicide offenders by age group and gender, 2014–15					
	Male		Female		Total
	<i>n</i>		<i>n</i>		Rate per 100,000
10–17	5		0		0.22
18–24	46		6		2.28
25–34	56		9		1.84
35–49	73		22		1.98
50–64	31		2		0.77
65 and over	5		2		0.20
Total	217		41		1.24

Note: Excludes one male offender whose age was not stated or unknown

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A36: Homicide offenders by Indigenous status, 2014–15				
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
Male	23	8.26	194	1.95
Female	9	3.20	32	0.31
Total	32	5.71	226	1.11

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A37: Homicide offenders by Indigenous status, gender and year, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A38: Homicide offenders by criminal history, 2014–15 (n)		
	Male	Female
Criminal history		
Yes	132	22
No	55	12
Not stated/unknown	30	7
Previous conviction		
Homicide	1	0
Assault	67	12
Sexual assault	8	0
Armed robbery	6	0
Property offences	14	3
Drug offences	18	7
Other	16	0
Not stated/unknown	2	0
Total	132	22

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A39: Homicide offenders by criminal history, 1989–90 to 2014–15 (n)		
	Male	Female
Criminal history		
Yes	3,474	359
No	1,729	461
Not stated/known	2,102	293
Previous conviction		
Homicide	85	1
Assault	1,262	148
Sexual assault	132	3
Armed robbery	91	5
Property offences	347	47
Drug offences	302	44
Other	1,121	109
Not stated/unknown	129	2

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2014–15 [computer file]

Table A40: Homicide offenders by history of family and domestic violence, 2014–15 (n)		
	Male	Female
History of domestic violence		
Yes	67	12
No	122	24
Not stated/unknown	28	5
Total	217	41

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

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