



Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology

AIC reports

Statistical Report

39

Homicide in Australia 2019–20

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ISSN 2206-7930 (Online)

ISBN 978 1 922478 51 1 (Online)

<https://doi.org/10.52922/sr78511>

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Published by the Australian Institute of Criminology

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General editor: Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director, Australian Institute of Criminology

Edited and typeset by the Australian Institute of Criminology

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Acknowledgements

The Australian Institute of Criminology gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of Australia's police services in supplying the data that form the basis of this report. The Institute also acknowledges the Victorian Department of Justice and Community Safety as the source of the National Coronial Information System data used in this report.

The authors would like to thank Merran McAlister and Dr Samantha Bricknell for their generous contributions to this report.

Abstract

The National Homicide Monitoring Program is Australia's only national data collection on homicide incidents, victims and offenders. This report describes the 261 homicide incidents recorded by Australian state and territory police between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020. During this 12-month period there were 278 victims of homicide and 314 identified offenders.

Introduction

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

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

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

The NHMP draws on two key sources of data:

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

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

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

Rates are calculated using population data and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population projections from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS 2021, 2019). Rates are calculated using the total population except where stated otherwise. The denominator used for intimate partner homicide rates is the population aged 18 years and over. Offender rates are calculated using the population aged 10 years and over, in line with the legal age of criminal responsibility.

This report describes homicide incidents recorded by all state and territory police between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020.

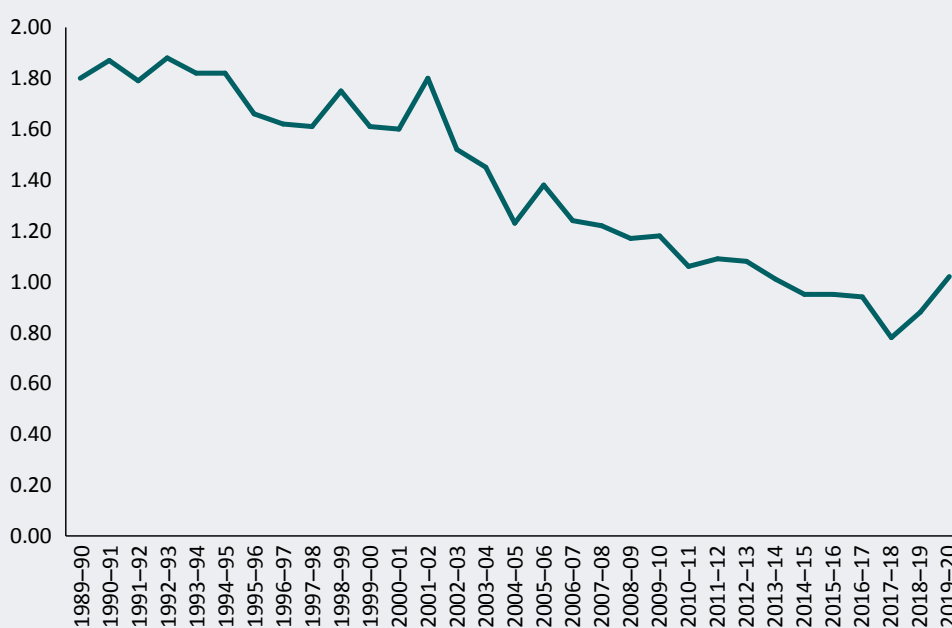
Incidents

Between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020, there were 261 homicide incidents recorded in Australia, an increase of 35 from the previous year ($n=226$; see Table A2). This was the highest number of homicide incidents recorded since 2005–06 ($n=283$).

The number of homicide incidents in each jurisdiction reflected population size. The largest number of homicide incidents in 2019–20 occurred in New South Wales ($n=85$), Victoria ($n=66$) and Queensland ($n=50$; see Table A1). Compared with 2018–19, there was an increase in the number of incidents in New South Wales (+4), Victoria (+21), Queensland (+10), Tasmania (+1) and the Northern Territory (+3), and a decrease in South Australia (–3) and Western Australia (–1; see Table A2). There was no change in the number of homicides in the Australian Capital Territory compared with 2018–19 ($n=2$ in each year).

The homicide incident rate in 2019–20 was 1.02 per 100,000, the highest rate since 2012–13 (rate=1.08; see Figure 1 and Table A1). Homicide incident rates for individual states and territories ranged from 0.46 per 100,000 in the Australian Capital Territory to 3.25 per 100,000 in the Northern Territory.

Figure 1: Homicide incidents, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]; see Table A3

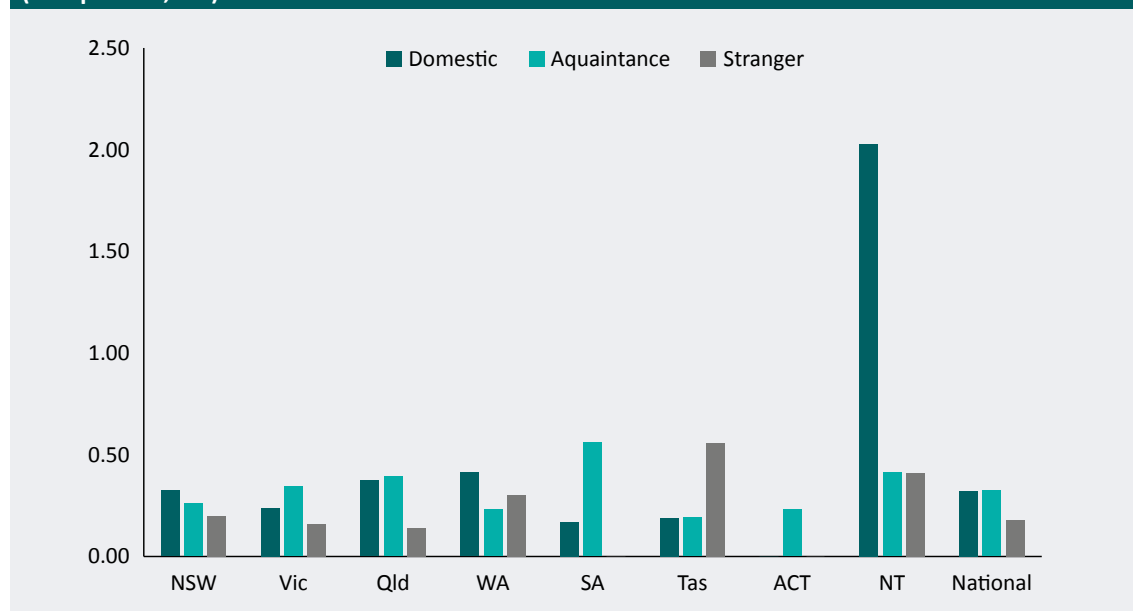
Police had cleared 93 percent ($n=242$) of all incidents at the time of data collection (see Table A4). Police charged the offender(s) involved in 233 incidents (89% of all incidents), eight offenders died by suicide before they were charged and one was cleared in another way. For those who were charged, the charge was murder in 192 incidents, manslaughter in 29 incidents and infanticide in two incidents (see Table A5). The charge was not stated for 10 incidents.

Homicide classification

Of the 261 homicide incidents, 81 were domestic homicides (31%), 83 were acquaintance homicides (32%) and 46 were stranger homicides (18%; see Table A6). The homicide classification could not be determined for 51 incidents (20%) because the relationship between victim and offender was not stated or unknown ($n=32$), or no offender was identified ($n=19$).

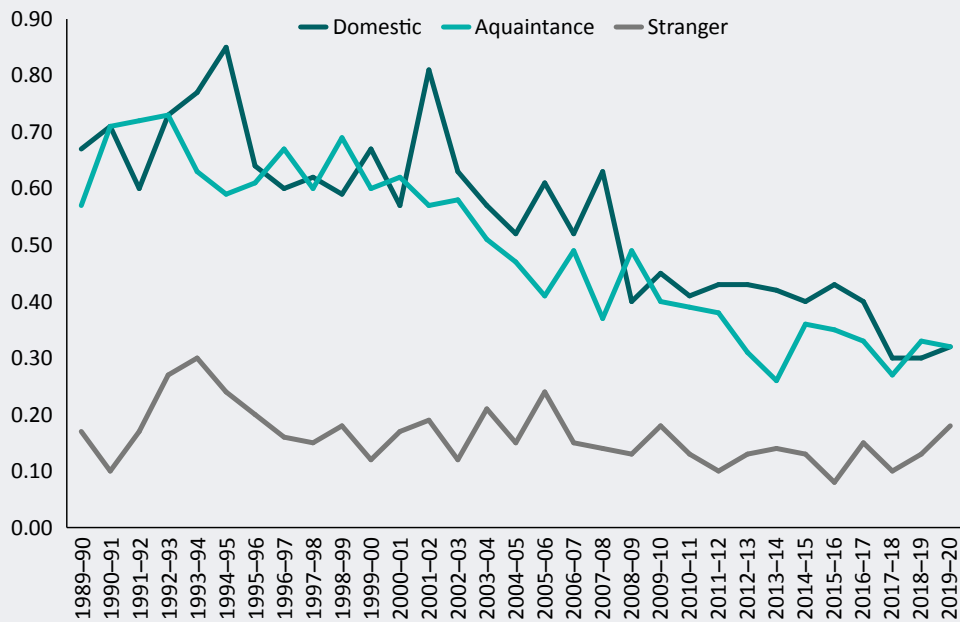
The rates of domestic and acquaintance homicide were both 0.32 per 100,000, while the stranger homicide rate was 0.18 per 100,000 (Table A7). Domestic homicide rates were higher than acquaintance homicide rates in three jurisdictions: New South Wales (0.32 vs 0.26 per 100,000), Western Australia (0.41 vs 0.23 per 100,000) and the Northern Territory (2.03 vs 0.41 per 100,000; see Figure 2). Domestic and stranger homicide rates increased between 2018–19 and 2019–20, while the acquaintance homicide rate declined (see Figure 3).

Figure 2: Incidents of homicide by classification and jurisdiction, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (rate per 100,000)



Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]; see Table A7

Figure 3: Homicide classification, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)

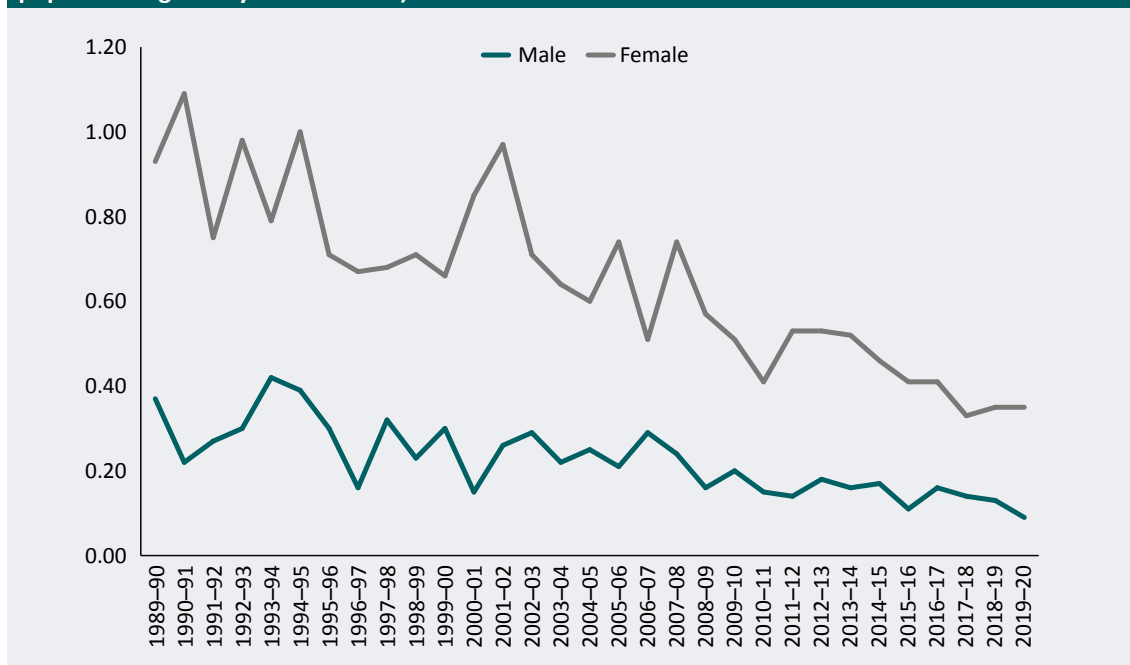


Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]; see Table A9

Domestic homicides can be differentiated based on the relationship between the victim and offender. Intimate partner homicide is the most prevalent domestic homicide type in Australia. In 2019–20 there were 45 intimate partner homicides, three fewer than in the previous year (see Table A10). Intimate partner homicides comprised 56 percent of all domestic homicides and 17 percent of all homicide incidents. The intimate partner homicide rate was 0.22 per 100,000.

In 2019–20 women were the victims in 36 of the 45 intimate partner homicides (80%) and men the victims in nine incidents (20%; see Table A10). The intimate partner homicide rate for women was 0.35 per 100,000 population aged 18 years and over, the same as last year (see Figure 4). The rate for men was 0.09 per 100,000 population aged 18 years and over, the lowest rate for men in all years of homicide data.

Figure 4: Incidents of intimate partner homicide by victim sex, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000 population aged 18 years and over)

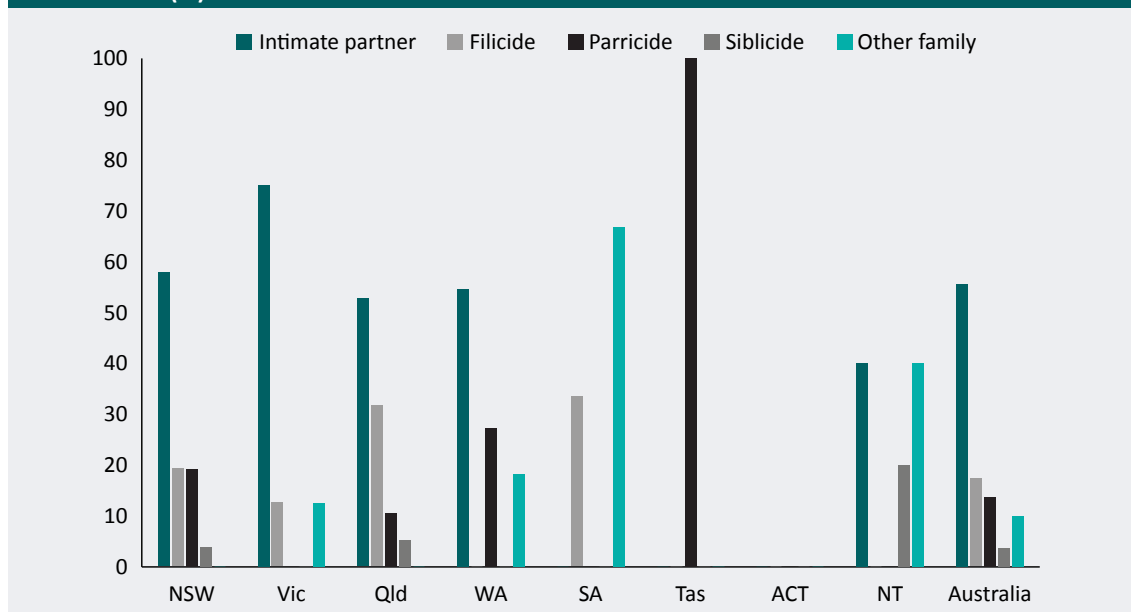


Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]; see Table A10

Of the remaining domestic homicides, 14 were filicides, 11 were parricides, three were siblicides and eight were other family homicides (see Table A11). Intimate partner homicides were the most common or equal most common domestic homicide in five jurisdictions, while other family homicides were most common in South Australia, parricide was the only domestic homicide in Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory had no domestic homicides (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Incidents of domestic homicide by sub-classification and jurisdiction, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (%)



Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]; see Table A11

Location

In 2019–20, most homicide incidents in Australia took place in a residential setting. Fifty-seven percent ($n=148$) of all homicide incidents occurred in a private residence—42 percent in the victim's home ($n=110$), eight percent in the offender's home ($n=22$) and six percent in another person's home ($n=16$; see Table A13). Non-residential homicides most often occurred on streets/roads/footpaths (17%, $n=44$). Another six percent ($n=15$) of homicide incidents occurred in open public spaces. The location of four percent of homicides was not stated or unknown ($n=11$).

The majority of domestic homicide incidents (81% of domestic homicides, $n=66$) occurred in a private residence (see Table A14). Victims in 67 percent ($n=54$) of domestic homicides were killed in their own home. Most acquaintance homicide incidents also occurred in a residential setting (53%, $n=44$), with 33 percent ($n=27$) of acquaintance homicides occurring in the victim's home. Stranger homicide incidents mainly happened on a street or walkway (43%, $n=20$) or in the victim's home (20%, $n=9$).

Motive

An argument or ongoing personal dispute preceded 36 percent of homicide incidents ($n=76$; see Table A15). There was no apparent motive in 10 percent of incidents ($n=22$). Arguments preceded 41 percent ($n=33$) of all domestic homicide incidents (see Table A15), while no motive was apparent for 12 percent of domestic homicides ($n=10$).

Forty percent of all acquaintance homicides ($n=33$) were motivated by some type of argument. There was no apparent motive or the motive was not stated or unknown for 48 percent of stranger homicides ($n=22$). Where a motive was recorded, stranger homicides were most commonly related to an argument of some type (22%, $n=10$).

Preceding crime

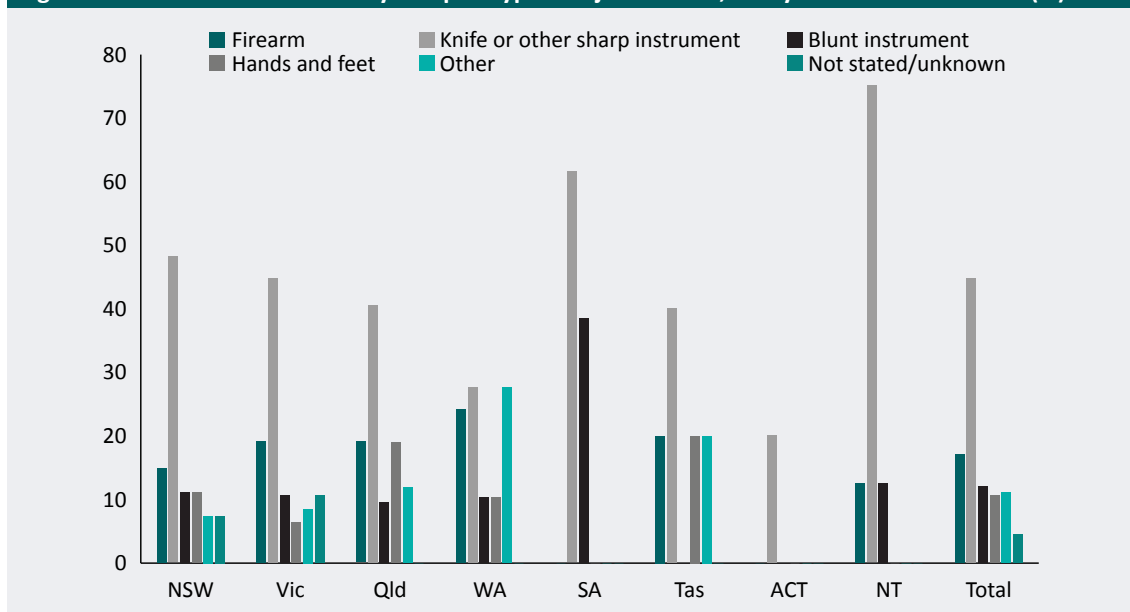
Twenty-four percent ($n=63$) of all homicide incidents were preceded by another crime (see Table A16). A physical assault preceded 37 percent ($n=23$) of these incidents (see Table A17).

Weapon use

A weapon was reported to have been used in 77 percent of all homicide incidents ($n=200$; see Table A18). Of these incidents, 45 percent ($n=90$) involved a knife or other sharp instrument. A knife or other sharp instrument was the most common homicide weapon nationally and in each jurisdiction (see Figure 6).

Nationally, 17 percent of homicide incidents carried out with a weapon involved a firearm ($n=34$). Twelve percent of homicides where weapons were used involved a blunt instrument ($n=24$) and 11 percent involved the intentional use of hands and feet ($n=21$). It was not stated or unknown whether a weapon was used in 34 homicides.

Figure 6: Incidents of homicide by weapon type and jurisdiction, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (%)



Note: Other includes multiple weapons

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]; see Table A18

Alcohol and illicit drug use

A homicide victim's consumption of alcohol or drugs can be identified through toxicology testing. Toxicology results showed that victims had consumed alcohol in 25 percent ($n=64$) of all homicide incidents and used illicit drugs or non-therapeutic levels of pharmaceutical drugs in 28 percent ($n=72$) of all incidents (see Tables A21 and A22). Victims of acquaintance homicide had consumed alcohol in 27 percent ($n=22$) of these incidents, and illicit drugs in 30 percent ($n=25$). Alcohol was also detected in victims in 20 percent of stranger homicides ($n=9$) and 26 percent ($n=21$) of domestic homicides. Victims had illicit drugs or non-therapeutic levels of pharmaceutical drugs in their system in 19 percent ($n=15$) of domestic homicides and 33 percent ($n=15$) of stranger homicides. For almost one-third of homicides the use of alcohol (28%, $n=72$) or drugs (31%, $n=82$) by victims was not stated or unknown.

Information about homicide offenders' consumption of alcohol or drugs is based on self-report or police observation. For most homicides the offenders' use of alcohol (62%, $n=149$) or drugs (69%, $n=166$) was not stated or unknown. Offenders were reported to have consumed alcohol in 17 percent ($n=42$) of homicide incidents where an offender was identified and illicit drugs in 10 percent ($n=23$; see Tables A21 and A22). Offenders involved in domestic homicide incidents were reported to have consumed alcohol in 21 percent ($n=17$) of these incidents and illicit drugs in six percent ($n=5$). Offenders were reported to have used illicit drugs in 13 percent ($n=11$) of all acquaintance homicides and 13 percent ($n=6$) of all stranger homicides.

Victims

There were 278 victims of homicide in 2019–20, an increase of 38 victims from the previous year and the highest number since 2009–10 ($n=282$; see Table A24). Most (94%, $n=246$) homicide incidents in 2019–20 were single-victim incidents (see Table A23). Fifteen incidents involved multiple victims.

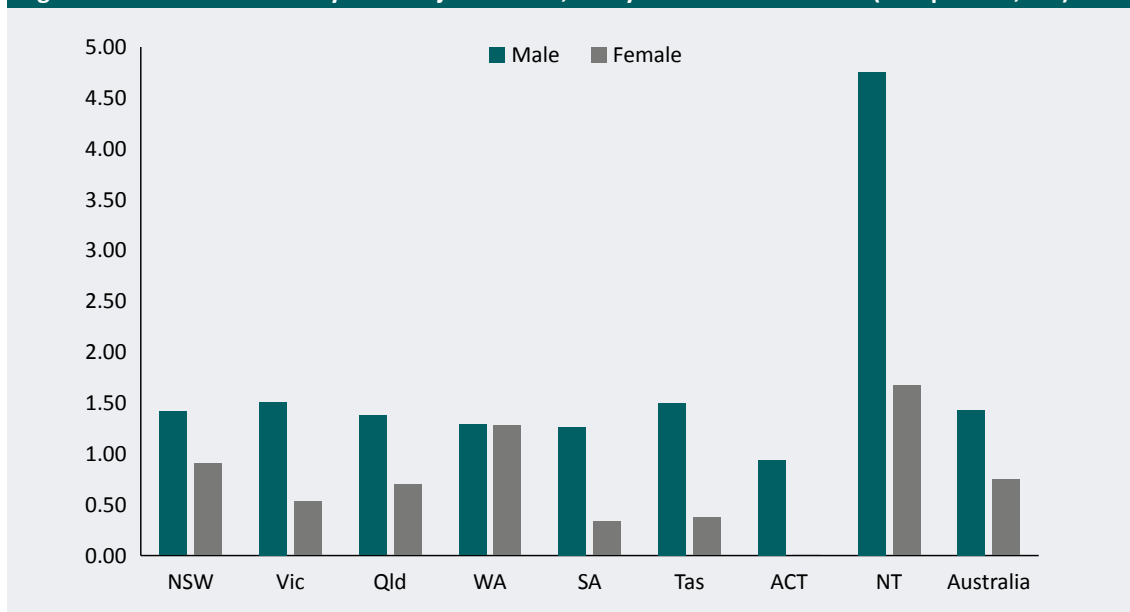
The national victimisation rate was 1.08 per 100,000 (see Table A1). This was the highest rate since 2012–13 (rate=1.14; see Table A25). Victimization rates ranged from 0.46 per 100,000 in the Australian Capital Territory to 3.25 per 100,000 in the Northern Territory (see Table A1).

Sex and age

Of the 278 victims, 182 (65%) were male and 96 (35%) were female (see Table A1). Males and females consistently comprise two-thirds and one-third respectively of homicide victims in Australia (see Table A26).

The male victimisation rate was 1.43 per 100,000 and the female victimisation rate was 0.74 per 100,000 (see Table A1). Rates of male homicide victimisation were greater than rates of female homicide victimisation in each jurisdiction except Western Australia, where male and female victimisation rates were the same (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: Homicide victims by sex and jurisdiction, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (rate per 100,000)

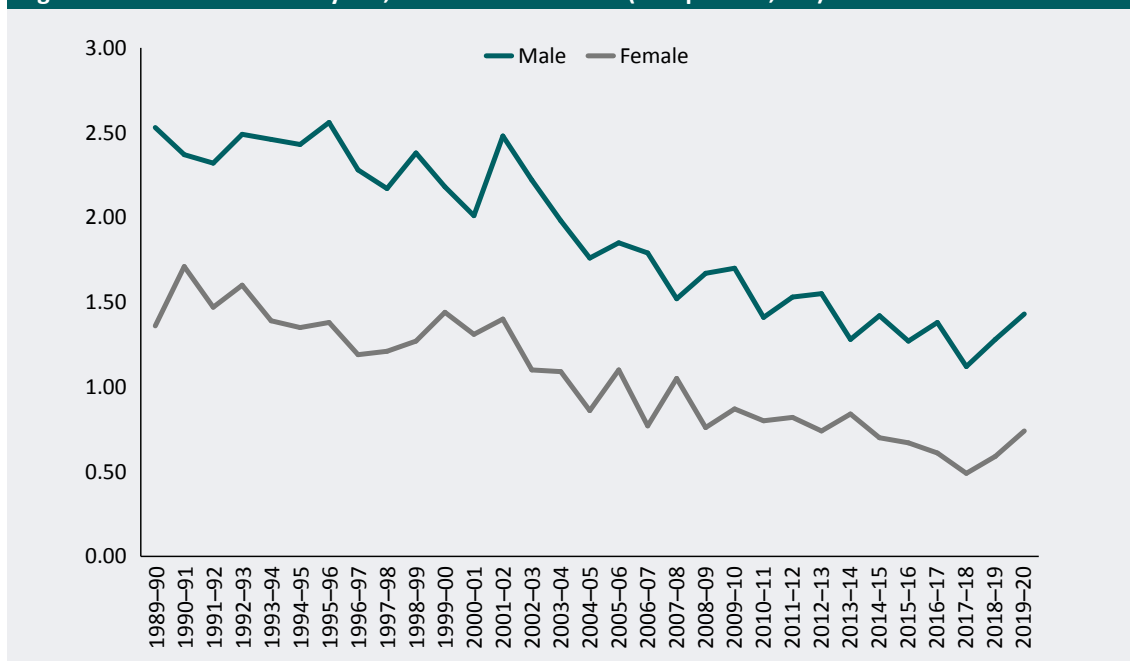


Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]; see Table A1

Male and female victimisation rates were at their highest since the early 2010s (see Table A26). However, since homicide data began to be collected in 1989–90, victimisation rates have declined, with the male victimisation rate remaining below two per 100,000 since 2003–04 and the female victimisation rate below one per 100,000 since 2008–09 (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: Homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)



Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]; see Table A26

Thirty-four of the 278 homicide victims were children aged 0–17 years—20 boys (59% of child homicide victims) and 14 girls (41%; see Table A27). Ten of these children were under one year of age. Of the 241 adult victims, 161 (67%) were men and 80 (33%) were women. The age of three victims was not stated or unknown.

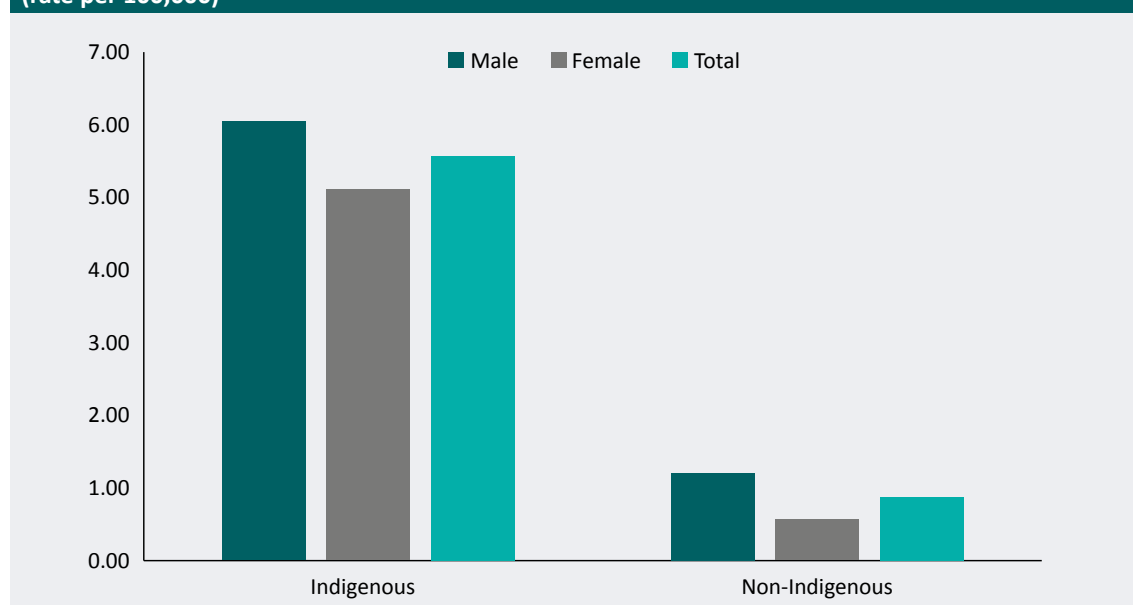
Just under a quarter of male victims were aged 35 to 44 years (24%, $n=43$). One-fifth of female victims were aged 65 years and over (20%, $n=19$), and 17 percent were aged 25 to 34 years ($n=16$).

Indigenous status

Forty-eight homicide victims (17% of all victims) identified as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both (see Table A28). Fifty-four percent ($n=26$) of Indigenous victims were male and 46 percent ($n=22$) were female. Of the 219 victims recorded as non-Indigenous, 68 percent were male ($n=149$) and 32 percent ($n=70$) female.

The Indigenous victimisation rate was 5.57 per 100,000 and the non-Indigenous victimisation rate was 0.88 per 100,000 (see Table A28). The victimisation rate for Indigenous males was greater than that of Indigenous females (6.03 and 5.10 per 100,000 respectively; see Figure 9). Victimization rates for non-Indigenous males and females were lower (1.21 and 0.56 per 100,000 respectively).

Figure 9: Homicide victims by sex and Indigenous status, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (rate per 100,000)



Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS. Excludes 11 victims whose Indigenous status was not stated or unknown
Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]; see Table A28

Country of birth

Sixty-one percent ($n=169$) of homicide victims in 2019–20 were born in Australia and 14 percent ($n=40$) were born overseas (see Table A30). The country of birth of 69 victims was not stated or unknown. Thirteen percent ($n=23$) of male victims of homicide were born overseas compared with 18 percent ($n=17$) of female victims (see Table A31).

Cause of death

In 2019–20, the cause of death of 37 percent ($n=104$) of all homicide victims was a stab wound attributed to a knife or other sharp instrument (see Table A32). Nineteen percent ($n=54$) died from blunt force trauma and 13 percent ($n=35$) from gunshot wounds. Injuries attributed to a knife or other sharp instrument were the cause of death for the highest proportion of victims of domestic homicide (41% of domestic homicide victims, $n=35$), acquaintance homicide (47% of acquaintance homicide victims, $n=39$) and stranger homicide (32% of stranger homicide victims, $n=17$).

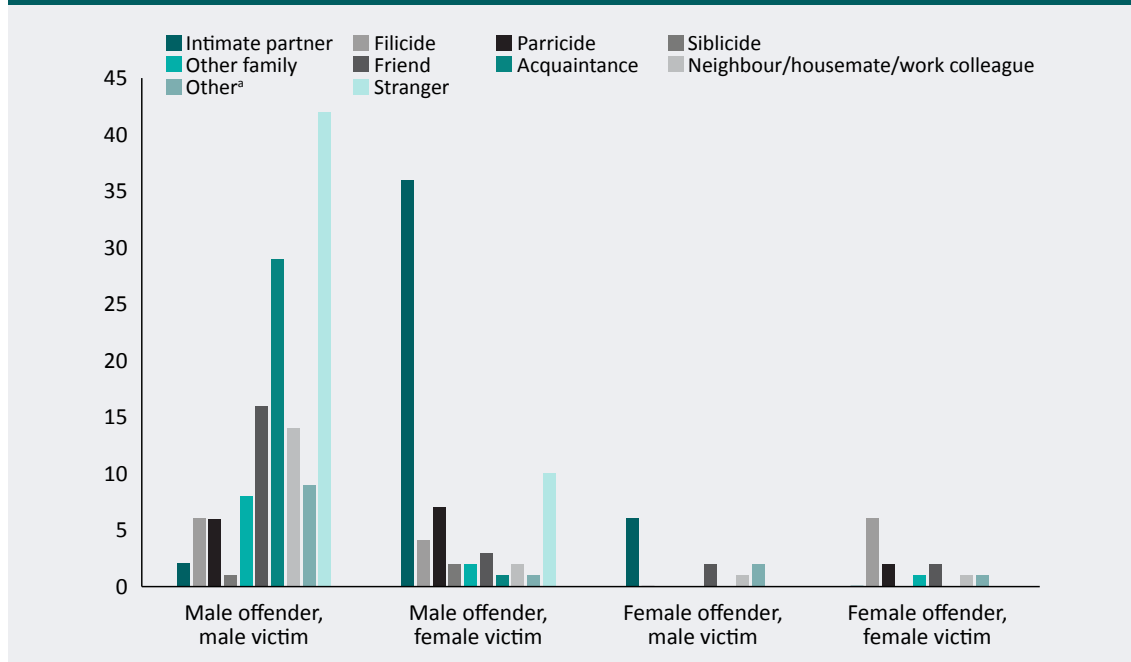
Of the 182 male victims, 42 percent ($n=76$) died from knife or other sharp instrument injuries, 20 percent ($n=37$) from blunt force trauma and 14 percent ($n=26$) from gunshot wounds (see Table A33). Among the 96 female victims, 29 percent ($n=28$) died from knife or other sharp instrument injuries, 18 percent ($n=17$) from blunt force trauma and nine percent ($n=9$) from gunshot wounds.

Relationship with primary offender

In 2019–20, 68 percent ($n=176$) of all homicide victims knew the primary offender (ie the offender with the closest relationship to the victim/s; see Table A34). Sixty percent ($n=104$) of all male victims and 86 percent ($n=72$) of all female victims had a domestic relationship or known association with the offender.

Twenty three percent ($n=42$) of all male victims were killed by a male stranger and 16 percent ($n=29$) were killed by a male acquaintance (see Figure 10 and Table A34). Thirty-eight percent ($n=36$) of all female victims were killed by a male intimate partner, 10 percent by a male stranger and 10 percent by their parent ($n=4$ male parent and $n=6$ female parent).

Figure 10: Victim relationship with primary offender by sex and homicide classification, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)



a: For the purposes of this figure, 'Other' includes relationship rival, acquaintance of less than 24 hours and relationships recorded as 'other'

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS. Excludes victims whose relationship with the primary offender was not stated or unknown and victims whose offender was not identified

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]; see Table A34

Offenders

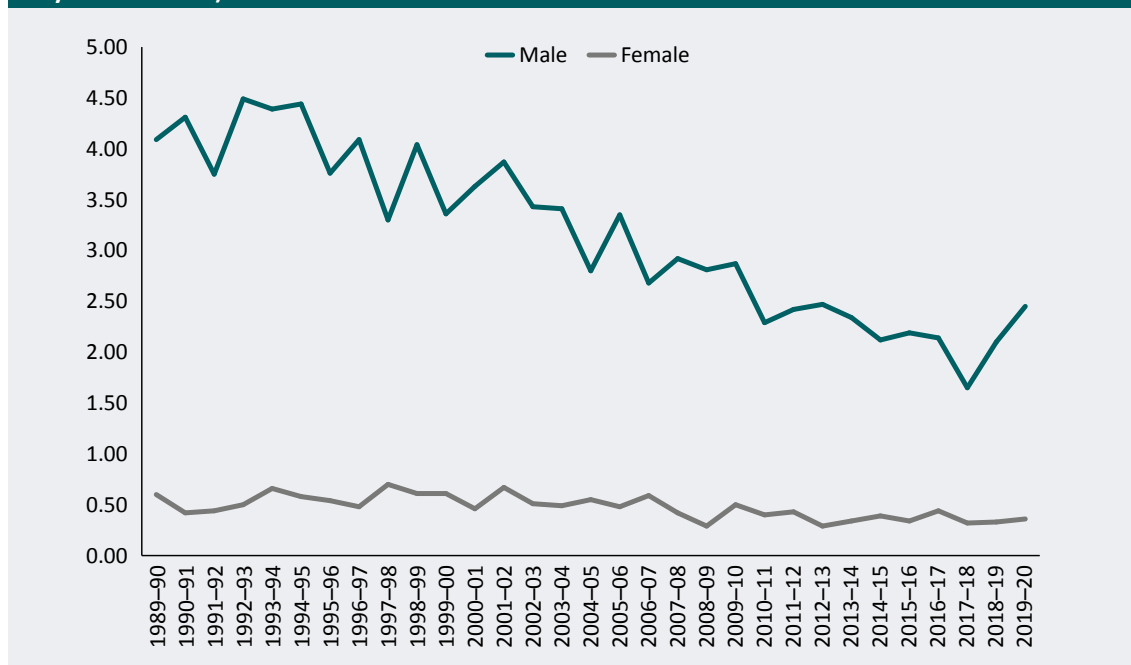
There were 314 identified homicide offenders in 2019–20 (see Table A1), the highest number since 2009–10 (see Table A36). Of these, 210 (67%) committed the murder or manslaughter alone and 104 (33%) co-offended. The number of co-offenders in homicide incidents ranged from two to nine. The offender rate was 1.39 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (see Table A1), the highest rate recorded since 2011–12 (rate=1.42; see Table A37).

Sex and age

In 2019–20 most homicide offenders were male. Eighty-seven percent ($n=272$) of offenders were male and 13 percent ($n=41$) were female (see Table A1). The sex of one offender was not stated or unknown. The male homicide offender rate was 2.45 per 100,000, almost seven times the female offender rate of 0.36 per 100,000 (see Figure 11).

Most male and female homicide offenders were aged 18–44 years (see Table A39). Thirty percent ($n=81$) of all male homicide offenders were aged 25–34 years, 25 percent ($n=67$) were aged 35–44 years, and 17 percent ($n=47$) were aged 18–24 years. Forty-one percent ($n=17$) of all female offenders were aged 25–34 years and one-quarter were aged 35–44 years (24%, $n=10$). Overall, the youngest offender was aged 11 years and the oldest was 84 years.

Figure 11: Homicide offenders by sex, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over)



Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

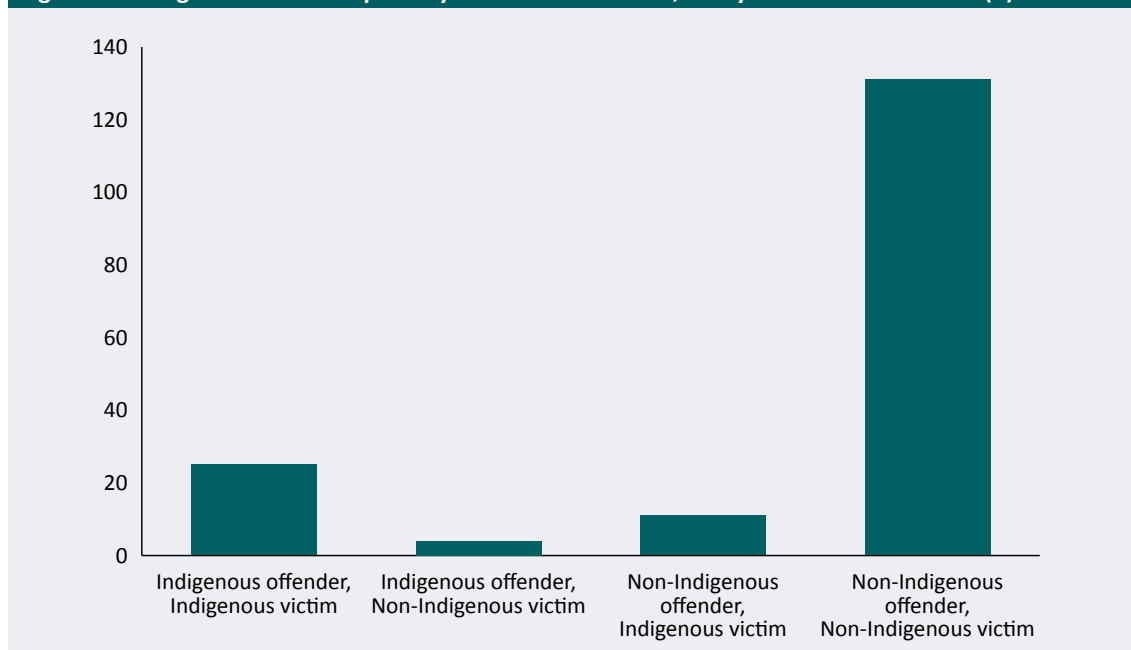
Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]; see Table A38

Indigenous status

In 2019–20, 40 offenders identified as Indigenous and 172 as non-Indigenous (see Table A40). The Indigenous status of the remaining offenders was not stated or unknown. Of the 40 Indigenous offenders, 37 were male (93% of Indigenous offenders) and three were female (8%). Among non-Indigenous offenders, 153 were male (89% of non-Indigenous offenders) and 19 were female (11%).

Of the 242 primary offenders, 32 identified as Indigenous, 146 identified as non-Indigenous and 64 were of unknown or unstated Indigenous status. Among the 32 Indigenous primary offenders, 25 (78%) killed an Indigenous person and four (13%) killed a non-Indigenous person (see Figure 12 and Table A42). Of the 146 non-Indigenous offenders, 132 (90%) killed a non-Indigenous person and 11 (8%) killed an Indigenous person. The remaining three Indigenous and three non-Indigenous offenders killed people whose Indigenous status was not stated or unknown.

Figure 12: Indigenous status of primary offender and victim, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)



Note: Excludes 64 primary offenders whose Indigenous status was not known and 6 offenders whose victim's Indigenous status was not stated or unknown

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]; see Table A42

History of domestic violence

Thirty-seven percent ($n=116$) of homicide offenders had a history of domestic violence, as an offender, victim or both (see Table A44). Thirty-nine percent of all male homicide offenders ($n=105$) were recorded as having a history of domestic violence, the majority as the perpetrator ($n=69$, 66% of male offenders with a history of domestic violence). Eleven female offenders (27% of all female offenders) also had a history of domestic violence, with 10 of them being recorded as the perpetrator or perpetrator and victim (91% of female offenders with a history of domestic violence).

Cognitive impairment and mental health status

In 2019–20, 24 percent ($n=58$) of primary offenders had a history of depression or other mental illness at the time of the homicide (see Table A45). Forty-seven of these offenders were male (22% of male primary offenders) and 11 female (37% of female primary offenders).

References

URLs correct as at September 2021

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Appendix

Table A1: Homicide incidents, victims and offenders, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Incidents									
Number	85	66	50	31	14	5	2	8	261
Rate	1.04	0.99	0.97	1.16	0.79	0.93	0.46	3.25	1.02
Victims									
<i>Male</i>									
Number	57	50	35	17	11	4	2	6	182
Rate	1.41	1.51	1.37	1.28	1.26	1.50	0.94	4.75	1.43
<i>Female</i>									
Number	37	18	18	17	3	1	0	2	96
Rate	0.90	0.53	0.69	1.27	0.33	0.37	0.00	1.67	0.74
<i>Total</i>									
Number	94	68	53	34	14	5	2	8	278
Rate	1.15	1.02	1.02	1.28	0.79	0.93	0.46	3.25	1.08
Offenders									
<i>Male</i>									
Number	90	54	64	30	14	8	2	10	272
Rate	2.55	1.87	2.88	2.61	1.82	3.39	1.09	9.26	2.45
<i>Female</i>									
Number	20	5	9	2	3	2	0	0	41
Rate	0.55	0.17	0.39	0.17	0.38	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.36
<i>Total^a</i>									
Number	110	60	73	32	17	10	2	10	314
Rate	1.54	1.02	1.61	1.38	1.09	2.08	0.53	4.75	1.39

a: Includes one offender whose sex was not stated or unknown

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A2: Incidents of homicide by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	95	74	68	25	20	5	0	20	307
1990–91	119	72	56	22	22	5	0	28	324
1991–92	106	54	68	29	27	9	2	18	313
1992–93	112	59	73	34	30	6	1	17	332
1993–94	118	48	62	36	29	5	2	23	323
1994–95	90	74	59	46	29	5	4	20	327
1995–96	110	52	66	33	13	6	1	22	303
1996–97	100	51	80	23	22	3	2	18	299
1997–98	107	42	74	34	27	4	1	11	300
1998–99	112	54	64	33	38	7	2	18	328
1999–2000	106	62	60	35	23	9	3	7	305
2000–01	116	55	65	28	21	8	0	17	310
2001–02	97	82	73	32	31	9	3	24	351
2002–03	99	58	62	32	22	6	3	17	299
2003–04	81	69	58	36	28	3	3	11	289
2004–05	73	51	51	27	21	10	3	12	248
2005–06	85	67	56	30	21	3	5	16	283
2006–07	89	47	54	26	12	8	4	18	258
2007–08	88	44	54	30	18	5	3	18	260
2008–09	77	52	46	30	26	8	4	11	254
2009–10	77	60	57	23	21	6	3	13	260
2010–11	77	43	49	32	20	4	0	11	236
2011–12	72	54	48	34	17	5	4	13	247
2012–13	70	47	47	40	19	7	2	17	249
2013–14	81	53	36	27	16	8	1	16	238
2014–15	68	45	43	32	17	6	5	11	227
2015–16	54	64	46	32	18	6	3	6	229
2016–17	69	51	33	39	20	12	1	7	232
2017–18	62	51	33	28	14	2	1	6	197
2018–19	81	45	40	32	17	4	2	5	226
2019–20	85	66	50	31	14	5	2	8	261
Total	2,776	1,746	1,731	971	673	189	70	459	8,615

a: Includes incidents on Norfolk Island

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A3: Incidents of homicide by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	1.63	1.69	2.35	1.55	1.40	1.08	0.00	12.22	1.81
1990–91	2.02	1.63	1.89	1.34	1.52	1.07	0.00	16.92	1.88
1991–92	1.78	1.21	2.25	1.75	1.86	1.91	0.68	10.68	1.79
1992–93	1.87	1.32	2.36	2.03	2.06	1.27	0.33	9.90	1.88
1993–94	1.95	1.07	1.96	2.11	1.98	1.06	0.66	13.15	1.81
1994–95	1.47	1.65	1.82	2.65	1.98	1.05	1.31	11.14	1.82
1995–96	1.78	1.15	2.00	1.87	0.88	1.26	0.32	11.92	1.66
1996–97	1.60	1.12	2.38	1.28	1.49	0.63	0.64	9.49	1.62
1997–98	1.70	0.91	2.17	1.86	1.82	0.84	0.32	5.70	1.61
1998–99	1.76	1.16	1.85	1.78	2.55	1.48	0.64	9.18	1.74
1999–2000	1.64	1.32	1.71	1.86	1.54	1.90	0.95	3.51	1.60
2000–01	1.78	1.15	1.82	1.47	1.40	1.69	0.00	8.43	1.61
2001–02	1.47	1.70	2.00	1.66	2.05	1.90	0.92	11.87	1.80
2002–03	1.50	1.19	1.66	1.64	1.45	1.25	0.92	8.43	1.52
2003–04	1.22	1.40	1.51	1.82	1.83	0.62	0.91	5.43	1.45
2004–05	1.09	1.02	1.30	1.34	1.36	2.06	0.91	5.83	1.23
2005–06	1.26	1.32	1.40	1.46	1.35	0.61	1.49	7.65	1.38
2006–07	1.30	0.91	1.29	1.23	0.76	1.62	1.17	8.42	1.24
2007–08	1.27	0.84	1.28	1.38	1.13	1.00	0.86	8.19	1.22
2008–09	1.09	0.97	1.06	1.38	1.62	1.59	1.13	4.87	1.17
2009–10	1.08	1.12	1.29	1.00	1.29	1.18	0.83	5.66	1.18
2010–11	1.07	0.78	1.09	1.36	1.22	0.78	0.00	4.76	1.06
2011–12	0.99	0.96	1.05	1.40	1.03	0.98	1.06	5.51	1.09
2012–13	0.95	0.81	1.01	1.61	1.14	1.37	0.52	7.03	1.08
2013–14	1.08	0.90	0.76	1.07	0.95	1.56	0.26	6.59	1.01
2014–15	0.89	0.75	0.90	1.26	1.00	1.16	2.78	2.04	0.95
2015–16	0.70	1.04	0.95	1.25	1.05	1.16	0.74	2.44	0.95
2016–17	0.88	0.81	0.67	1.52	1.16	2.30	0.24	2.83	0.94
2017–18	0.77	0.78	0.65	1.07	0.80	0.38	0.24	2.44	0.78
2018–19	1.00	0.68	0.79	1.22	0.97	0.75	0.46	2.03	0.88
2019–20	1.04	0.99	0.97	1.16	0.79	0.93	0.46	3.25	1.02

a: Includes incidents on Norfolk Island

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A4: Incidents of homicide by clearance status and jurisdiction, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Offender charged	68	56	50	30	14	5	2	8	233
Offender died by suicide	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Cleared</i>	74	59	50	30	14	5	2	8	242
Not cleared ^a	11	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	19
Total	85	66	50	31	14	5	2	8	261

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

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A5: Incidents of homicide by most serious charge and jurisdiction, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Murder	53	38	50	28	13	4	1	5	192
Manslaughter	15	7	0	2	1	1	0	3	29
Infanticide	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Not stated/unknown	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
Total	68	56	50	30	14	5	2	8	233

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

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A6: Incidents of homicide by classification and jurisdiction, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Domestic	26	16	19	11	3	1	0	5	81
Acquaintance	21	23	20	6	10	1	1	1	83
Stranger	16	11	7	8	0	3	0	1	46
Not stated/unknown	11	9	4	5	1	0	1	1	32
No offender identified	11	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	19
Total	85	66	50	31	14	5	2	8	261

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A7: Incidents of homicide by classification and jurisdiction, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (rate per 100,000)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Domestic	0.32	0.24	0.37	0.41	0.17	0.19	0.00	2.03	0.32
Acquaintance	0.26	0.34	0.39	0.23	0.56	0.19	0.23	0.41	0.32
Stranger	0.20	0.16	0.14	0.30	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.41	0.18

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A8: Incidents of homicide by year and classification, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)					
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Not stated/ unknown ^a	Total
1989–90	116	97	29	65	307
1990–91	123	124	18	59	324
1991–92	104	125	29	55	313
1992–93	128	129	47	28	332
1993–94	136	113	53	21	323
1994–95	153	106	43	25	327
1995–96	118	111	36	38	303
1996–97	110	124	30	35	299
1997–98	116	111	28	45	300
1998–99	111	129	34	54	328
1999–2000	127	113	23	42	305
2000–01	111	120	33	46	310
2001–02	157	111	38	45	351
2002–03	125	115	23	36	299
2003–04	114	101	42	32	289
2004–05	105	94	31	18	248
2005–06	125	84	49	25	283
2006–07	109	102	32	15	258
2007–08	134	79	30	17	260
2008–09	86	106	28	34	254
2009–10	100	88	39	33	260
2010–11	91	88	29	28	236
2011–12	98	87	22	40	247
2012–13	100	72	30	47	249
2013–14	99	62	32	45	238
2014–15	95	93	23	16	227
2015–16	103	85	20	21	229
2016–17	98	83	37	14	232
2017–18	75	70	25	27	197
2018–19	77	84	34	31	226
2019–20	81	83	46	51	261
Total	3,425	3,089	1,013	1,088	8,615

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A9: Incidents of homicide by year and classification, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)			
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger
1989–90	0.67	0.57	0.17
1990–91	0.71	0.71	0.10
1991–92	0.60	0.72	0.17
1992–93	0.73	0.73	0.27
1993–94	0.77	0.63	0.30
1994–95	0.85	0.59	0.24
1995–96	0.64	0.61	0.20
1996–97	0.60	0.67	0.16
1997–98	0.62	0.60	0.15
1998–99	0.59	0.69	0.18
1999–2000	0.67	0.60	0.12
2000–01	0.57	0.62	0.17
2001–02	0.81	0.57	0.19
2002–03	0.63	0.58	0.12
2003–04	0.57	0.51	0.21
2004–05	0.52	0.47	0.15
2005–06	0.61	0.41	0.24
2006–07	0.52	0.49	0.15
2007–08	0.63	0.37	0.14
2008–09	0.40	0.49	0.13
2009–10	0.45	0.40	0.18
2010–11	0.41	0.39	0.13
2011–12	0.43	0.38	0.10
2012–13	0.43	0.31	0.13
2013–14	0.42	0.26	0.14
2014–15	0.40	0.36	0.13
2015–16	0.43	0.35	0.08
2016–17	0.40	0.33	0.15
2017–18	0.30	0.27	0.10
2018–19	0.30	0.33	0.13
2019–20	0.32	0.32	0.18

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A10: Incidents of intimate partner homicide by year and victim sex, 1989–90 to 2019–20						
	Male		Female		Total	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
1989–90	23	0.37	59	0.93	82	0.66
1990–91	14	0.22	70	1.09	84	0.66
1991–92	17	0.27	49	0.75	66	0.51
1992–93	19	0.30	65	0.98	84	0.64
1993–94	27	0.42	53	0.79	80	0.61
1994–95	26	0.39	68	1.00	94	0.70
1995–96	20	0.30	49	0.71	69	0.51
1996–97	11	0.16	47	0.67	58	0.42
1997–98	22	0.32	48	0.68	70	0.50
1998–99	16	0.23	51	0.71	67	0.48
1999–2000	21	0.30	48	0.66	69	0.48
2000–01	11	0.15	63	0.85	74	0.51
2001–02	19	0.26	73	0.97	92	0.62
2002–03	21	0.29	54	0.71	75	0.50
2003–04	16	0.22	49	0.64	65	0.43
2004–05	19	0.25	47	0.60	66	0.43
2005–06	16	0.21	59	0.74	75	0.48
2006–07	23	0.29	41	0.51	64	0.40
2007–08	19	0.24	61	0.74	80	0.49
2008–09	13	0.16	48	0.57	61	0.37
2009–10	17	0.20	44	0.51	61	0.36
2010–11	13	0.15	36	0.41	49	0.28
2011–12	12	0.14	47	0.53	59	0.34
2012–13	16	0.18	48	0.53	64	0.36
2013–14	14	0.16	48	0.52	62	0.34
2014–15	15	0.17	43	0.46	58	0.31
2015–16	10	0.11	39	0.41	49	0.26
2016–17	15	0.16	40	0.41	55	0.28
2017–18	13	0.14	33	0.33	46	0.24
2018–19	13	0.13	35	0.35	48	0.24
2019–20	9	0.09	36	0.35	45	0.22
Total	520		1,551		2,071	

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A11: Domestic homicide incidents by jurisdiction and sub-classification, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020

	Intimate partner		Filicide		Parricide		Siblicide		Other family		Total
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>
NSW	15	57.7	5	19.2	5	19.2	1	3.8	0	0.0	26
Vic	12	75.0	2	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	12.5	16
Qld	10	52.6	6	31.6	2	10.5	1	5.3	0	0.0	19
WA	6	54.5	0	0.0	3	27.3	0	0.0	2	18.2	11
SA	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	3
Tas	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
ACT	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
NT	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	5
Total	45	55.6	14	17.3	11	13.6	3	3.7	8	9.9	81

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A12: Domestic homicide incidents by year and sub-classification, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)					
	Intimate partner	Filicide	Parricide	Siblicide	Other family
1989–90	82	16	7	4	7
1990–91	84	16	9	5	9
1991–92	66	16	9	5	8
1992–93	84	17	12	4	11
1993–94	81	24	11	7	13
1994–95	94	19	15	10	15
1995–96	69	21	11	4	13
1996–97	58	16	11	10	15
1997–98	70	18	17	3	8
1998–99	67	20	11	3	10
1999–2000	69	25	13	8	12
2000–01	74	14	12	5	6
2001–02	92	28	15	11	11
2002–03	75	19	13	3	15
2003–04	65	20	17	6	6
2004–05	66	18	10	6	5
2005–06	75	24	14	5	7
2006–07	64	19	15	1	10
2007–08	80	21	18	6	9
2008–09	61	8	8	1	8
2009–10	61	14	13	3	9
2010–11	49	19	13	4	6
2011–12	59	17	10	2	10
2012–13	64	11	13	3	9
2013–14	62	18	8	4	7
2014–15	58	9	15	6	7
2015–16	49	21	12	7	14
2016–17	55	18	10	5	10
2017–18	46	7	13	4	6
2018–19	48	10	8	3	8
2019–20	45	14	11	3	8
Total	2,072	537	374	151	292

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A13: Incidents of homicide by location and jurisdiction, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Victim's home	38	31	19	10	10	1	0	1	110
Offender's home	11	2	6	2	0	0	0	1	22
Other home	2	2	6	1	1	0	2	2	16
<i>Residential</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>148</i>
Street/road/footpath	15	10	7	6	1	2	0	3	44
Open area/waterway	3	1	4	5	0	1	0	1	15
Sports oval	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Public transport	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Public carpark	3	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	10
<i>Community</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>72</i>
Correctional facility	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Health/aged care/ psychiatric facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workplace/school	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Retail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Private motor vehicle	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	5
Other not specified	3	7	2	4	0	1	0	0	17
<i>Other</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>30</i>
Multiple locations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated/unknown	7	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	11
Total	85	66	50	31	14	5	2	8	261

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A14: Incidents of homicide by location and classification, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)			
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger
Victim's home	54	27	9
Offender's home	8	10	1
Other home	4	7	2
<i>Residential</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>12</i>
Street/road/footpath	2	12	20
Open area/waterway	3	6	3
Sports oval	0	1	0
Public transport	0	1	0
Public carpark	3	4	2
<i>Community</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>
Correctional facility	0	3	0
Health/aged care/ psychiatric facility	0	0	0
Workplace/school	0	0	2
Retail	0	0	0
Recreation	0	2	0
Private motor vehicle	1	2	2
Other not specified	4	5	4
<i>Other</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>8</i>
Multiple locations	0	0	0
Not stated/unknown	2	3	1
Total	81	83	46

Note: Excludes incidents in which victim–offender relationship was not stated or unknown or an offender was not identified

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A15: Incidents of homicide by motive and classification, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)				
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total
Revenge	3	0	0	3
Jealousy	1	3	0	4
Desertion/termination	0	0	0	0
Argument of a domestic nature	28	0	0	28
Alcohol-related argument	2	1	3	6
Other argument	3	32	7	42
Money	0	1	2	3
Drugs	0	4	3	7
Racial vilification	0	0	0	0
Sexual vilification	0	1	1	2
Sexual gratification	0	0	0	0
Mercy killing/suicide pact	2	0	0	2
Prevent victim testifying/arrest	0	0	0	0
Other	4	1	6	11
Possible mistaken identity	0	0	2	2
Apparently delusional	10	4	0	14
No apparent motive	10	8	4	22
Not stated/unknown	18	28	18	64
Total	81	83	46	210

Note: Excludes incidents in which victim–offender relationship was not stated or unknown or an offender was not identified

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A16: Incidents of homicide committed in the course of another crime by jurisdiction, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Preceding crime	16	25	11	4	2	0	0	5	63
No preceding crime	37	23	39	3	12	5	2	3	124
Not stated/unknown	32	18	0	24	0	0	0	0	74
Total	85	66	50	31	14	5	2	8	261

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A17: Incidents of homicide by preceding crime and classification, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Not stated/ unknown	Total
Sexual assault	0	0	1	0	1
Assault	8	6	5	4	23
Kidnapping/ abduction	0	0	0	0	0
Armed robbery/home invasion	1	4	4	1	10
Arson	2	2	1	0	5
Break and enter/theft	1	2	5	3	11
Other property	0	4	5	2	11
Drug offences	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0	2
Total	13	18	22	10	63

Note: Excludes incidents where there was no preceding crime or it was not stated or unknown whether there was a preceding crime

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A18: Incidents of homicide by weapon type and jurisdiction, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Firearm	8	9	8	7	0	1	0	1	34
Knife/other sharp instrument	26	21	18	8	8	2	1	6	90
Blunt instrument	6	5	4	3	5	0	0	1	24
Hands and feet	6	3	8	3	0	1	0	0	21
Other	3	4	3	5	0	1	0	0	16
Multiple weapons	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	5
Weapon type not stated	4	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
<i>Weapon used</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>200</i>
Weapon not used	16	7	2	0	1	0	1	0	27
Not stated/unknown	15	12	6	1	0	0	0	0	34
Total	85	66	50	31	14	5	2	8	261

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A19: Incidents of homicide by year and weapon type, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)

	Firearm	Knife/other sharp instrument	Blunt instrument	Hands and feet	Other
1989–90	75	99	8	107	9
1990–91	68	107	37	93	2
1991–92	63	89	39	92	7
1992–93	84	102	37	85	4
1993–94	60	118	44	83	5
1994–95	80	106	41	76	11
1995–96	67	99	35	69	3
1996–97	63	106	40	61	19
1997–98	63	110	23	69	33
1998–99	59	107	37	88	28
1999–2000	59	97	29	82	29
2000–01	65	94	36	26	26
2001–02	48	131	42	83	33
2002–03	43	96	42	69	40
2003–04	48	93	38	69	29
2004–05	37	82	33	60	29
2005–06	39	97	44	54	36
2006–07	24	112	21	61	31
2007–08	30	112	25	49	23
2008–09	35	89	33	40	15
2009–10	33	107	20	33	14
2010–11	27	96	18	43	14
2011–12	39	79	22	45	22
2012–13	36	83	33	42	14
2013–14	33	86	23	35	11
2014–15	33	82	25	34	13
2015–16	33	84	17	23	12
2016–17	32	87	17	37	19
2017–18	23	67	12	27	21
2018–19	35	80	14	33	23
2019–20	34	90	24	21	16
Total	1,468	2,987	909	1,789	592

Note: Excludes incidents in which the weapon used was not stated or unknown or multiple weapons were used.
2017–18 excludes incidents occurring in the ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A20: Incidents of homicide by year and weapon type, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)					
	Firearm	Knife/other sharp instrument	Blunt instrument	Hands and feet	Other
1989–90	0.44	0.58	0.05	0.63	0.05
1990–91	0.39	0.62	0.21	0.54	0.01
1991–92	0.36	0.51	0.22	0.53	0.04
1992–93	0.48	0.58	0.21	0.48	0.02
1993–94	0.34	0.66	0.25	0.47	0.03
1994–95	0.44	0.59	0.23	0.42	0.06
1995–96	0.37	0.54	0.19	0.38	0.02
1996–97	0.34	0.58	0.22	0.33	0.10
1997–98	0.34	0.59	0.12	0.37	0.18
1998–99	0.31	0.57	0.20	0.47	0.15
1999–2000	0.31	0.51	0.15	0.43	0.15
2000–01	0.34	0.49	0.19	0.13	0.13
2001–02	0.25	0.67	0.22	0.43	0.17
2002–03	0.22	0.49	0.21	0.35	0.20
2003–04	0.24	0.47	0.19	0.35	0.15
2004–05	0.18	0.41	0.16	0.30	0.14
2005–06	0.19	0.47	0.22	0.26	0.18
2006–07	0.12	0.54	0.10	0.29	0.15
2007–08	0.14	0.53	0.12	0.23	0.11
2008–09	0.16	0.41	0.15	0.18	0.07
2009–10	0.15	0.49	0.09	0.15	0.06
2010–11	0.12	0.43	0.08	0.19	0.06
2011–12	0.17	0.35	0.10	0.20	0.10
2012–13	0.16	0.36	0.14	0.18	0.06
2013–14	0.14	0.37	0.10	0.15	0.05
2014–15	0.14	0.34	0.10	0.14	0.05
2015–16	0.14	0.35	0.07	0.10	0.05
2016–17	0.13	0.35	0.07	0.15	0.09
2017–18	0.09	0.27	0.05	0.11	0.08
2018–19	0.14	0.32	0.06	0.13	0.09
2019–20	0.13	0.35	0.09	0.08	0.07

Note: Excludes incidents in which the weapon used was not stated or unknown or multiple weapons were used.
2017–18 excludes incidents occurring in the ACT

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A21: Incidents of homicide by victim and offender alcohol use and classification, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total ^a
Victim				
Alcohol used	21	22	9	64
Alcohol not used	39	37	22	125
Not stated/unknown	21	24	15	72
Offender				
Alcohol used	17	14	6	42
Alcohol not used	12	15	15	51
Not stated/unknown	52	54	25	149

a: Victim total includes incidents in which the relationship between victim and primary offender was not stated or unknown or an offender was not identified. Offender total includes incidents in which the relationship between victim and primary offender was not stated or unknown but excludes incidents in which an offender was not identified

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A22: Incidents of homicide by victim and offender drug use and classification, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total ^a
Victim				
Drug used	15	25	15	72
Drug not used	42	30	15	107
Not stated/unknown	24	28	16	82
Offender				
Drug used	5	11	6	23
Drug not used	14	13	16	53
Not stated/unknown	62	59	24	166

a: Victim total includes incidents in which the relationship between victim and primary offender was not stated or unknown or an offender was not identified. Offender total includes incidents in which the relationship between the victim and primary offender was not stated or unknown but excludes incidents in which an offender was not identified

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A23: Incidents of homicide by number of victims and offenders and jurisdiction, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Single victim									
One victim, one offender	55	56	35	26	12	3	2	7	196
One victim, multiple offenders	12	1	12	1	2	2	0	1	31
One victim, offender not identified	11	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	19
<i>Total</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>246</i>
Multiple victims									
Multiple victims, one offender	7	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	14
Multiple victims, multiple offenders	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Multiple victims, offender not identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>
Total	85	66	50	31	14	5	2	8	261

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A24: Homicide victims by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	104	79	71	28	21	7	0	21	331
1990–91	135	77	59	23	25	5	0	28	352
1991–92	115	59	70	30	28	9	2	18	331
1992–93	126	62	79	39	30	7	1	17	361
1993–94	132	51	62	38	29	5	2	23	342
1994–95	95	80	61	47	31	5	4	20	343
1995–96	118	55	76	33	14	40	1	22	359
1996–97	108	56	81	24	24	6	2	18	319
1997–98	112	45	76	36	29	4	1	11	314
1998–99	118	56	68	35	38	7	2	18	342
1999–2000	113	63	78	45	26	9	3	7	344
2000–01	117	57	69	28	23	8	0	17	319
2001–02	111	86	76	34	33	10	3	24	377
2002–03	105	70	70	32	22	6	3	18	326
2003–04	85	74	63	38	28	3	3	12	306
2004–05	81	51	55	29	21	11	3	12	263
2005–06	89	73	60	33	22	3	5	16	301
2006–07	92	47	57	27	12	9	4	18	266
2007–08	98	44	57	30	18	5	3	18	273
2008–09	81	52	48	30	27	8	6	11	263
2009–10	84	65	60	27	21	6	5	14	282
2010–11	77	47	53	33	22	4	0	11	247
2011–12	82	60	49	35	18	5	4	15	268
2012–13	75	50	48	42	20	10	2	17	264
2013–14	82	57	38	28	17	8	1	17	248
2014–15	76	50	53	33	18	6	5	11	252
2015–16	55	64	48	32	21	6	3	6	235
2016–17	71	58	35	40	21	12	1	7	245
2017–18	63	51	33	33	14	2	1	6	203
2018–19	82	47	42	38	17	4	2	8	240
2019–20	94	68	53	34	14	5	2	8	278
Total	2,976	1,854	1,848	1,034	704	235	74	469	9,194

a: Includes victims killed on Norfolk Island

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A25: Homicide victims by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	1.78	1.80	2.45	1.74	1.47	1.51	0.00	7.44	1.94
1990–91	2.29	1.74	1.99	1.41	1.73	1.07	0.00	9.68	2.04
1991–92	1.93	1.33	2.32	1.81	1.92	1.91	1.19	6.10	1.89
1992–93	2.10	1.39	2.55	2.32	2.06	1.48	0.58	5.67	2.05
1993–94	2.18	1.14	1.96	2.23	1.98	1.06	1.14	7.61	1.92
1994–95	1.56	1.78	1.88	2.71	2.12	1.05	2.23	6.54	1.91
1995–96	1.91	1.21	2.30	1.87	0.95	8.41	0.54	7.11	1.97
1996–97	1.73	1.23	2.41	1.33	1.63	1.26	1.05	5.80	1.73
1997–98	1.78	0.98	2.23	1.97	1.96	0.84	0.52	3.53	1.69
1998–99	1.85	1.20	1.97	1.89	2.55	1.48	1.02	5.73	1.82
1999–2000	1.75	1.34	2.22	2.39	1.74	1.90	1.51	2.21	1.81
2000–01	1.79	1.20	1.93	1.47	1.53	1.69	0.00	5.29	1.66
2001–02	1.69	1.79	2.08	1.76	2.18	2.11	1.48	7.39	1.93
2002–03	1.59	1.44	1.87	1.64	1.45	1.25	1.49	5.50	1.65
2003–04	1.28	1.50	1.64	1.92	1.83	0.62	1.48	3.65	1.54
2004–05	1.21	1.02	1.40	1.44	1.36	2.26	1.46	3.62	1.30
2005–06	1.32	1.44	1.50	1.61	1.42	0.61	2.39	4.77	1.47
2006–07	1.35	0.91	1.39	1.28	0.76	1.82	1.87	5.25	1.28
2007–08	1.41	0.84	1.35	1.38	1.13	1.00	1.36	5.17	1.28
2008–09	1.15	0.97	1.11	1.34	1.68	1.59	2.65	3.10	1.21
2009–10	1.18	1.19	1.36	1.18	1.29	1.18	2.18	3.87	1.28
2010–11	1.07	0.85	1.18	1.40	1.34	0.78	0.00	2.99	1.11
2011–12	1.12	1.06	1.07	1.44	1.09	0.98	1.70	3.98	1.18
2012–13	1.01	0.87	1.03	1.69	1.20	1.95	0.83	4.44	1.14
2013–14	1.09	0.97	0.81	1.11	1.01	1.56	0.41	4.37	1.06
2014–15	1.00	0.83	1.11	1.30	1.06	1.16	2.04	2.78	1.06
2015–16	0.71	1.04	0.99	1.25	1.23	1.16	0.74	2.44	0.97
2016–17	0.90	0.92	0.71	1.55	1.22	2.30	0.24	2.82	0.99
2017–18	0.78	0.78	0.65	1.27	0.80	0.38	0.24	2.44	0.81
2018–19	1.01	0.71	0.82	1.45	0.97	0.75	0.46	2.03	0.94
2019–20	1.15	1.02	1.02	1.28	0.79	0.93	0.46	3.25	1.08

a: Includes victims killed on Norfolk Island

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A26: Homicide victims by year and sex, 1989–90 to 2019–20				
	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
1989–90	215	2.53	115	1.36
1990–91	204	2.37	148	1.71
1991–92	202	2.32	129	1.47
1992–93	219	2.49	142	1.60
1993–94	218	2.46	123	1.39
1994–95	218	2.43	122	1.35
1995–96	232	2.56	126	1.38
1996–97	209	2.28	110	1.19
1997–98	201	2.17	113	1.21
1998–99	222	2.38	120	1.27
1999–2000	206	2.18	138	1.44
2000–01	192	2.01	127	1.31
2001–02	240	2.48	137	1.40
2002–03	217	2.22	109	1.10
2003–04	196	1.98	109	1.09
2004–05	176	1.76	87	0.86
2005–06	188	1.85	113	1.10
2006–07	185	1.79	81	0.77
2007–08	161	1.52	112	1.05
2008–09	180	1.67	83	0.76
2009–10	186	1.70	96	0.87
2010–11	157	1.41	90	0.80
2011–12	174	1.53	93	0.82
2012–13	179	1.55	85	0.74
2013–14	149	1.28	99	0.84
2014–15	168	1.42	84	0.70
2015–16	153	1.27	82	0.67
2016–17	169	1.38	76	0.61
2017–18	139	1.12	62	0.49
2018–19	163	1.30	76	0.59
2019–20	182	1.43	96	0.74
Total	5,898		3,283	

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS. Excludes victims whose sex was not stated or unknown

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A27: Homicide victims by age group and sex, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)			
Age (years)	Male	Female	Total
Less than 1	7	3	10
1 to 9	3	8	11
10 to 17	10	3	13
18 to 24	22	13	35
25 to 34	30	16	46
35 to 44	43	13	56
45 to 54	29	12	41
55 to 65	21	7	28
65 and over	16	19	35
Not stated/unknown	1	2	3
Total	182	96	278

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A28: Homicide victims by sex and Indigenous status, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020						
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total ^a	
	n	Rate per 100,000	n	Rate per 100,000	n	Rate per 100,000
Male	26	6.03	149	1.21	182	1.43
Female	22	5.10	70	0.56	96	0.74
Total	48	5.57	219	0.88	278	1.08

a: Includes 11 victims whose Indigenous status was not stated or unknown

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A29: Homicide victims by year, Indigenous status and sex, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)				
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1989–90	23	16	192	99
1990–91	23	24	181	124
1991–92	28	19	174	110
1992–93	29	17	190	125
1993–94	31	17	187	106
1994–95	25	17	193	105
1995–96	26	10	206	116
1996–97	20	19	189	91
1997–98	25	16	176	97
1998–99	24	20	198	100
1999–2000	28	17	178	121
2000–01	22	23	170	104
2001–02	31	24	209	113
2002–03	29	17	188	92
2003–04	23	12	173	97
2004–05	23	14	153	73
2005–06	28	15	160	98
2006–07	18	16	167	65
2007–08	16	22	145	90
2008–09	20	17	160	66
2009–10	14	10	172	86
2010–11	33	17	124	73
2011–12	23	11	151	82
2012–13	26	17	153	68
2013–14	20	15	129	84
2014–15	15	15	153	69
2015–16	24	13	129	69
2016–17	19	9	150	63
2017–18	17	9	120	53
2018–19	24	6	133	69
2019–20	26	22	149	70
Total	733	496	5,152	2,778

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS. Excludes 35 victims whose Indigenous status or sex was not stated or unknown
Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A30: Homicide victims by country of birth and jurisdiction, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Australia	60	18	43	24	12	4	1	7	169
Overseas	17	8	8	3	1	1	1	1	40
Not stated/unknown	17	42	2	7	1	0	0	0	69
Total	94	68	53	34	14	5	2	8	278

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A31: Homicide victims by country of birth and sex, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)			
	Male	Female	Total
Australia	111	58	169
Overseas	23	17	40
Not stated/unknown	48	21	69
Total	182	96	278

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A32: Homicide victims by cause of death and homicide classification, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Not stated/ unknown	Total
Gunshot wound	6	11	6	12	35
Stab wound	35	39	17	13	104
Blunt force trauma	15	16	10	13	54
Strangulation	5	2	2	1	10
Shaking	4	0	0	0	4
Drowning/ submersion	0	1	0	0	1
Drug overdose/ administration	0	0	0	0	0
Poisoning	1	0	0	0	1
Smoke inhalation or burns	2	1	2	0	5
Pushed from high place	0	1	0	1	2
Hit by vehicle	3	1	12	2	18
Criminal neglect	3	2	0	2	7
Other	5	5	2	7	19
Not stated/ unknown	7	4	2	5	18
Total	86	83	53	56	278

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A33: Homicide victims by sex, cause of death and homicide classification, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)

	Intimate partner	Filicide	Parricide	Siblicide	Other family	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total ^a
Male								
Gunshot wound	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	26
Stab wound	5	1	0	1	6	32	15	76
Blunt force trauma	1	2	0	0	0	13	9	37
Strangulation	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	5
Shaking	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Drowning/ submersion	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Table A33: Homicide victims by sex, cause of death and homicide classification, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n) (cont.)

	Intimate partner	Filicide	Parricide	Siblicide	Other family	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total ^a
Drug overdose/administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smoke inhalation or burns	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Pushed from high place	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hit by vehicle	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	11
Criminal neglect	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	7
Not stated/unknown	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	10
Total	10	7	3	1	6	66	42	182
Female								
Gunshot wound	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	9
Stab wound	17	1	3	1	0	1	2	28
Blunt force trauma	7	1	2	1	1	2	1	17
Strangulation	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Shaking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drowning/submersion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug overdose/administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisoning	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Smoke inhalation or burns	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Pushed from a high place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hit by vehicle	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	7
Criminal neglect	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	12
Not stated/unknown	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	8
Total	36	11	8	2	2	6	11	96

a: Total includes 47 male victims and 20 female victims whose relationship to the offender was not stated, unknown or an 'other' category, or the offender had not been identified

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A34: Victim relationship with primary offender by victim and offender sex, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)

	Male victim, male offender	Male victim, female offender	Female victim, male offender	Female victim, female offender	Total
Intimate partner	2	6	36	0	44
Child	6	0	4	6	16
Parent	6	0	7	2	15
Sibling	1	0	2	0	3
Other family	8	0	2	1	11
Friend	16	2	3	2	23
Acquaintance	29	2	1	0	32
Neighbour/ housemate/ work colleague	14	1	2	1	18
Gang member	0	0	0	0	0
Relationship rival	1	0	0	0	1
Other	7	2	1	2	12
Acquaintance— less than 24 hours	2	0	0	0	2
Stranger	42	0	10	0	52
Not stated/ unknown	23	4	1	1	29
Total	157	17	69	15	258

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS. Excludes incidents where the offender was not identified

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A35: Victim relationship with primary offender by Indigenous status, victim and offender sex, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)

	Male victim, male offender	Male victim, female offender	Female victim, male offender	Female victim, female offender	Total
Indigenous					
Intimate partner	1	0	7	0	8
Child	1	0	1	2	4
Parent	2	0	1	0	3
Sibling	0	0	2	0	2
Other family	6	0	1	0	7
Friend	1	0	0	0	1
Acquaintance	2	1	0	0	3

Table A35: Victim relationship with primary offender by Indigenous status, victim and offender sex, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n) (cont.)

	Male victim, male offender	Male victim, female offender	Female victim, male offender	Female victim, female offender	Total
Neighbour/ housemate/ work colleague	1	0	0	0	1
Gang member	0	0	0	0	0
Relationship rival	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0	1	2
Acquaintance— less than 24 hours	0	0	0	0	0
Stranger	4	0	2	0	6
Not stated/ unknown	4	1	0	1	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>45</i>
Non-Indigenous					
Intimate partner	1	6	28	0	35
Child	5	0	3	2	10
Parent	4	0	6	2	12
Sibling	1	0	0	0	1
Other family	2	0	1	1	4
Friend	15	2	2	1	20
Acquaintance	26	1	1	0	28
Neighbour/ housemate/ work colleague	13	1	2	1	17
Gang member	0	0	0	0	0
Relationship rival	1	0	0	0	1
Other	7	1	1	1	10
Acquaintance— less than 24 hours	2	0	0	0	2
Stranger	34	0	7	0	41
Not stated/ unknown	19	1	1	0	21
<i>Total</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>202</i>

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS. Excludes victims whose Indigenous status was not stated or unknown and incidents where the offender was not identified

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A36: Homicide offenders by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	112	76	79	24	22	6	0	20	339
1990–91	116	74	60	22	24	5	0	45	346
1991–92	103	48	73	29	25	12	2	18	310
1992–93	118	64	92	35	37	7	2	18	373
1993–94	142	52	75	43	34	6	2	28	382
1994–95	101	82	75	61	30	6	4	25	384
1995–96	120	52	76	34	20	7	3	22	334
1996–97	117	63	88	25	39	3	5	18	358
1997–98	122	40	76	34	26	3	2	15	318
1998–99	109	56	73	40	64	11	3	18	374
1999–2000	109	55	70	37	28	13	4	7	323
2000–01	119	61	65	32	25	10	0	25	337
2001–02	104	79	82	37	42	9	2	25	380
2002–03	105	63	79	38	22	7	3	17	334
2003–04	89	77	67	37	40	5	2	18	335
2004–05	80	65	64	27	26	15	2	13	292
2005–06	113	70	62	32	23	3	7	28	338
2006–07	103	52	60	28	18	8	4	22	295
2007–08	97	49	64	37	31	5	3	22	308
2008–09	93	57	62	27	27	12	4	12	294
2009–10	93	78	60	27	28	8	4	23	321
2010–11	82	39	55	34	30	6	0	14	260
2011–12	83	62	52	39	19	5	5	16	281
2012–13	67	53	55	46	25	7	1	22	276
2013–14	86	70	42	34	16	8	1	17	274
2014–15	78	54	44	39	18	6	5	14	258
2015–16	59	72	58	43	17	6	3	6	264
2016–17	91	47	44	43	27	15	4	7	278
2017–18	67	54	44	28	12	2	3	6	216
2018–19	101	49	41	42	23	4	2	7	269
2019–20	110	60	73	32	17	10	2	10	314
Total	3,089	1,873	2,010	1,086	835	230	84	558	9,765

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A37: Homicide offenders by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	2.26	2.03	3.21	1.76	1.79	1.54	0.00	15.20	2.33
1990–91	2.32	1.95	2.39	1.59	1.93	1.27	0.00	33.76	2.35
1991–92	2.03	1.26	2.84	2.07	1.99	3.02	0.80	13.25	2.08
1992–93	2.30	1.67	3.49	2.46	2.94	1.75	0.79	12.98	2.48
1993–94	2.75	1.35	2.78	2.97	2.69	1.49	0.78	19.79	2.51
1994–95	1.93	2.12	2.71	4.13	2.37	1.48	1.53	17.18	2.49
1995–96	2.27	1.33	2.69	2.25	1.57	1.72	1.13	14.68	2.14
1996–97	2.19	1.60	3.07	1.63	3.05	0.74	1.88	11.65	2.26
1997–98	2.25	1.01	2.61	2.17	2.02	0.74	0.75	9.52	1.99
1998–99	1.99	1.39	2.47	2.51	4.93	2.71	1.11	11.21	2.31
1999–2000	1.97	1.35	2.33	2.29	2.14	3.19	1.46	4.28	1.97
2000–01	2.12	1.48	2.12	1.95	1.90	2.45	0.00	15.07	2.02
2001–02	1.83	1.89	2.61	2.22	3.17	2.19	0.71	14.97	2.25
2002–03	1.83	1.48	2.45	2.24	1.65	1.69	1.05	10.19	1.95
2003–04	1.54	1.79	2.02	2.15	2.98	1.19	0.70	10.71	1.93
2004–05	1.37	1.49	1.89	1.54	1.92	3.54	0.69	7.58	1.66
2005–06	1.93	1.58	1.78	1.79	1.68	0.70	2.38	16.04	1.90
2006–07	1.74	1.15	1.68	1.53	1.30	1.86	1.33	12.31	1.62
2007–08	1.61	1.06	1.75	1.96	2.21	1.15	0.98	11.93	1.66
2008–09	1.52	1.21	1.65	1.38	1.90	2.72	1.29	6.32	1.55
2009–10	1.50	1.63	1.57	1.35	1.95	1.80	1.26	11.89	1.67
2010–11	1.30	0.80	1.42	1.66	2.07	1.34	0.00	7.17	1.33
2011–12	1.31	1.25	1.31	1.85	1.30	1.11	1.52	8.02	1.42
2012–13	1.04	1.05	1.37	2.13	1.70	1.56	0.30	10.74	1.37
2013–14	1.32	1.36	1.03	1.56	1.08	1.78	0.30	8.26	1.34
2014–15	1.19	1.03	1.06	1.77	1.20	1.33	1.46	6.75	1.24
2015–16	0.88	1.34	1.38	1.94	1.13	1.32	0.86	2.88	1.25
2016–17	1.33	0.85	1.03	1.93	1.78	3.26	1.12	3.33	1.30
2017–18	0.96	0.96	1.01	1.24	0.78	0.43	0.82	2.84	0.99
2018–19	1.43	0.85	0.92	1.84	1.49	0.84	3.91	3.33	1.20
2019–20	1.54	1.02	1.61	1.38	1.09	2.08	0.53	4.75	1.39

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A38: Homicide offenders by year and sex, 1989–90 to 2019–20

	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
1989–90	295	4.09	44	0.60
1990–91	315	4.31	31	0.42
1991–92	277	3.75	33	0.44
1992–93	335	4.49	38	0.50
1993–94	331	4.39	51	0.66
1994–95	339	4.44	45	0.58
1995–96	291	3.76	43	0.54
1996–97	320	4.09	38	0.48
1997–98	261	3.30	57	0.70
1998–99	323	4.04	50	0.61
1999–2000	272	3.36	51	0.61
2000–01	298	3.63	39	0.46
2001–02	323	3.87	57	0.67
2002–03	290	3.43	44	0.51
2003–04	292	3.41	43	0.49
2004–05	243	2.80	49	0.55
2005–06	295	3.35	43	0.48
2006–07	241	2.68	54	0.59
2007–08	268	2.92	39	0.42
2008–09	264	2.81	28	0.29
2009–10	273	2.87	48	0.50
2010–11	221	2.29	39	0.40
2011–12	238	2.42	43	0.43
2012–13	246	2.47	30	0.29
2013–14	237	2.34	35	0.34
2014–15	217	2.12	41	0.39
2015–16	228	2.19	36	0.34
2016–17	230	2.14	48	0.44
2017–18	181	1.65	35	0.32
2018–19	232	2.12	37	0.33
2019–20	272	2.45	41	0.36
Total	8,446		1,310	

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS. Excludes offenders whose sex was not stated or unknown

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A39: Homicide offenders by age group and sex, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)

	Male	Female	Total
10 to 17	27	2	29
18 to 24	47	6	53
25 to 34	81	17	99
35 to 44	67	10	77
45 to 54	27	2	29
55 to 64	11	1	12
65 and over	9	2	11
Not stated/unknown	3	1	4
Total	272	41	314

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS. Total includes offenders whose age and/or sex was not stated or unknown

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A40: Homicide offenders by sex and Indigenous status, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	n	Rate per 100,000	n	Rate per 100,000
Male	37	11.10	153	1.42
Female	3	0.89	19	0.17
Total	40	5.95	172	0.79

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS. Excludes offenders whose sex and/or Indigenous status was not stated or unknown

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A41: Homicide offenders by year, Indigenous status and sex, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)				
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1989–90	43	9	252	35
1990–91	67	7	248	24
1991–92	49	11	228	22
1992–93	44	9	291	29
1993–94	40	8	291	43
1994–95	56	13	283	32
1995–96	32	11	259	32
1996–97	45	6	275	32
1997–98	34	18	227	39
1998–99	45	11	278	39
1999–2000	35	16	237	35
2000–01	55	8	243	31
2001–02	61	13	262	44
2002–03	44	14	246	30
2003–04	42	10	250	33
2004–05	41	10	202	39
2005–06	58	11	237	32
2006–07	39	15	202	39
2007–08	39	15	229	24
2008–09	33	8	231	20
2009–10	36	4	237	44
2010–11	29	13	192	26
2011–12	23	9	215	34
2012–13	50	5	196	25
2013–14	25	11	212	24
2014–15	23	9	194	32
2015–16	36	3	192	33
2016–17	30	6	190	42
2017–18	28	11	151	24
2018–19	36	8	192	27
2019–20	37	3	153	19
Total	1,255	305	7,095	984

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020b)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS. Excludes offenders whose Indigenous status or sex was not stated or unknown

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A42: Primary offender by victim and offender sex and Indigenous status, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)						
	Male offender			Female offender		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Not stated/unknown	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Not stated/unknown
Male victim						
Indigenous	14	5	1	1	1	1
Non-Indigenous	3	83	40	0	7	5
Not stated/unknown	1	2	2	1	0	1
Total	18	90	43	2	8	7
Female victim						
Indigenous	9	4	1	1	1	2
Non-Indigenous	1	37	6	0	4	4
Not stated/unknown	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total	11	41	8	1	6	6

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020b)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS. Excludes one non-Indigenous offender whose sex was not stated or unknown

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A43: Homicide offenders by criminal history and sex, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)			
	Male	Female	Total
Criminal history	141	12	153
No criminal history	29	5	35
Not stated/unknown	102	24	126
Total	272	41	314

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020b)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS. Total includes one case where sex was not stated or unknown

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A44: Homicide offenders by history of domestic violence and sex, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)

	Male	Female	Total ^a
Yes, as offender	69	1	70
Yes, as victim	7	1	8
Yes, as offender and victim	29	9	38
<i>History of domestic violence</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>116</i>
No recorded history of domestic violence	76	10	86
Not stated/unknown	91	20	111
Total	272	41	314

a: Total includes one case where offender sex was not known or not stated

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

Table A45: Primary offender by intellectual or cognitive impairment, mental illness and sex, 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 (n)

	Male	Female	Total ^a
Intellectual impairment	0	0	0
Other cognitive impairment	0	0	0
Depression	12	2	14
Other mental illness	35	9	44
Not stated/unknown	129	17	147
No	35	2	37
Total	211	30	242

a: Total includes one case where primary offender sex was not known or not stated

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience' (ABS 2020)). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2019–20 [computer file]

AIC reports

Statistical Report

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