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## **Homicide in Australia 2020–21**

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# Contents

**vii Acknowledgements**

**viii Abstract**

**1 Introduction**

**2 Homicide incidents**

5 Incident clearance rates

6 Most serious charge

6 Homicide classification

9 Location of homicide incidents

9 Circumstances

10 Weapon use

10 Alcohol- and drug-related homicides

**11 Victims of homicide**

12 Victim sex and place of birth

13 Child and adult victims of homicide

14 Victim relationship with offender

16 Indigenous victims of homicide

18 Non-Indigenous victims of homicide

20 Victim cause of death

**21 Homicide offenders**

21 Sex and age of homicide offenders

23 Indigenous offenders

25 Non-Indigenous offenders

26 Victim and offender criminal histories

28 Offender mental health

**29 References**

**30 Appendix**

## Figures

- 3 Figure 1: Homicide incidents, 1989–90 to 2020–21
- 8 Figure 2: Incidents of homicide by classification, 1989–90 to 2020–21
- 8 Figure 3: Incidents of intimate partner homicide by victim sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21
- 12 Figure 4: Victims of homicide by sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21
- 22 Figure 5: Homicide offenders by sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21

## Tables

- 4 Table 1: Homicide incidents, victims and offenders, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
- 5 Table 2: Single- and multiple-victim incidents of homicide by jurisdiction, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
- 6 Table 3: Incidents of homicide by most serious charge and jurisdiction, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
- 7 Table 4: Incidents of homicide by homicide classification and jurisdiction, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
- 13 Table 5: Victims of homicide by age group and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
- 14 Table 6: Victims of homicide by sex of primary offender, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
- 15 Table 7: Victims of homicide by relationship with primary offender and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
- 16 Table 8: Victims of homicide by relationship with and sex of primary offender, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
- 17 Table 9: Victims of homicide by sex and Indigenous status, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
- 18 Table 10: Indigenous victims of homicide by relationship with primary offender and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
- 18 Table 11: Indigenous victims of homicide by relationship with and sex of primary offender, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
- 19 Table 12: Non-Indigenous victims of homicide by relationship with primary offender and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>20 Table 13: Non-Indigenous victims of homicide by relationship with and sex of primary offender, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>22 Table 14: Homicide offenders by age group and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>23 Table 15: Primary homicide offenders by homicide classification and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>24 Table 16: Homicide offenders by sex and Indigenous status, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>24 Table 17: Indigenous and non-Indigenous primary homicide offenders by Indigenous status and sex of victim, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>25 Table 18: Indigenous homicide offenders by homicide classification and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>26 Table 19: Non-Indigenous homicide offenders by homicide classification and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>27 Table 20: Homicide offender and victim criminal history by sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>28 Table 21: Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicide offenders by history of family and domestic violence and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>30 Table A1: Incidents of homicide by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2020–21</p> <p>32 Table A2: Incidents of homicide by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (rate per 100,000)</p> <p>33 Table A3: Incidents of homicide by clearance status, 1989–90 to 2020–21</p> | <p>34 Table A4: Incidents of homicide by most serious charge, 1989–90 to 2020–21</p> <p>35 Table A5: Incidents of homicide by classification, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (<i>n</i>)</p> <p>36 Table A6: Incidents of homicide by classification and jurisdiction, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>37 Table A7: Incidents of homicide by classification, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (rate)</p> <p>38 Table A8: Incidents of intimate partner homicide by victim sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21</p> <p>39 Table A9: Domestic homicide incidents by classification, 1989–90 to 2020–21</p> <p>40 Table A10: Incidents of homicide by location and jurisdiction, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>41 Table A11: Incidents of homicide by location and classification, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>42 Table A12: Incidents of homicide by circumstance and classification, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>42 Table A13: Incidents of homicide committed in the course of another crime by jurisdiction, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>43 Table A14: Incidents of homicide by preceding crime and classification, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>43 Table A15: Incidents of homicide by weapon type and jurisdiction, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021</p> <p>44 Table A16: Incidents of homicide by weapon type, 1989–90 to 2020–21</p> |
|---|--|

- 45 Table A17: Incidents of homicide by victim alcohol and drug use and classification, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
- 45 Table A18: Incidents of homicide by offender alcohol and drug use and classification, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
- 46 Table A19: Homicide victims by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (*n*)
- 47 Table A20: Homicide victims by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (rate)
- 48 Table A21: Homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21
- 49 Table A22: Indigenous homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21
- 50 Table A23: Indigenous child and adult victims of homicide by sex, 1989–80 to 2020–21
- 51 Table A24: Non-Indigenous homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21
- 52 Table A25: Non-Indigenous child and adult victims of homicide by sex, 1989–80 to 2020–21
- 53 Table A26: Victims of homicide by cause of death and sex, 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021
- 54 Table A27: Homicide offenders by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2020–21
- 55 Table A28: Homicide offenders by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2020–21
- 56 Table A29: Homicide offenders by year and sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21
- 57 Table A30: Homicide offenders by year, Indigenous status and sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21

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# Abstract

The National Homicide Monitoring Program is Australia's only national data collection on homicide incidents, victims and offenders. This report describes the 210 homicide incidents recorded by Australian state and territory police between 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021. During this 12-month period there were 221 victims of homicide and 263 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 (ABS 2021) and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS 2022). 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, to reflect the legal age of criminal responsibility.

This report describes homicide incidents recorded by all state and territory police between 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021.

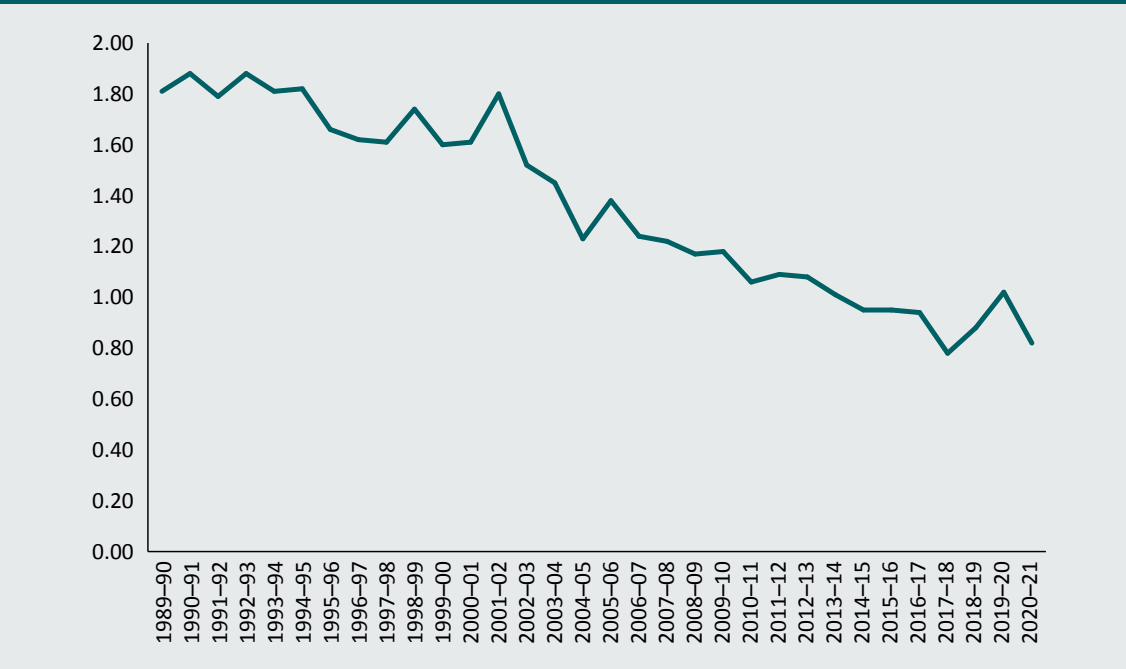
# Homicide incidents

Between 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021, there were 210 homicide incidents recorded by Australian state and territory police (see Table 1). This is a decrease of 51 homicide incidents since the previous year, and the second lowest number of homicide incidents since 1989–90 (see Table A1). The homicide incident rate was 0.82 per 100,000, a 20 percent decrease from the incident rate recorded the previous year (ie 1.02 per 100,000; see Tables 1 and A2). In the 32 years since 1989–90, the number of homicide incidents has declined overall by 32 percent (see Table A1) and the homicide rate by 55 percent (see Figure 1 and Table A2).

The number of homicide incidents across the states and territories ranged from 61 in New South Wales to six each in Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory (see Table 1). The homicide rate was highest in the Northern Territory at 2.81 per 100,000, followed by the Australian Capital Territory at 1.32 per 100,000 (see Table 1). The lowest homicide rate in 2020–21 was recorded in South Australia (0.61 per 100,000).

The decrease in homicide incidents between 2019–20 and 2020–21 was driven by declines in homicide incidents in New South Wales (–24) and Victoria (–18). Decreases also occurred in Queensland (–8), Western Australia (–2), South Australia (–3) and the Northern Territory (–1; see Table A1). Homicide incidents increased in Tasmania (+1) and the Australian Capital Territory (+4).

**Figure 1: Homicide incidents, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]; see Table A2

Most homicides in Australia are single victim/single offender incidents, as they were in 2020–21 (73%,  $n=154$ ; see Table 2). Another 14 percent of incidents ( $n=30$ ) were single victim/multiple offender incidents. Very few homicides in Australia involve multiple victims. In 2020–21 just nine incidents (4%) were multiple-victim homicides, of which seven were committed by lone offenders. There were seven incidents involving two victims and two incidents involving three victims.

Table 1: Homicide incidents, victims and offenders, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Incidents</b>									
Number	61	48	42	29	11	6	6	7	210
Rate	0.75	0.73	0.80	1.05	0.61	1.06	1.32	2.81	0.82
<b>Victims</b>									
<i>Male</i>									
Number	43	32	33	21	8	4	6	5	152
Rate	1.07	0.99	1.28	1.53	0.90	1.42	2.68	3.94	1.19
<i>Female</i>									
Number	20	20	12	9	4	2	0	2	69
Rate	0.49	0.60	0.46	0.66	0.44	0.70	0.00	1.63	0.53
<i>Total</i>									
Number	63	52	45	30	12	6	6	7	221
Rate	0.78	0.79	0.86	1.09	0.67	1.06	2.41	1.54	0.86
<b>Offenders</b>									
<i>Male</i>									
Number	53	48	57	31	12	6	7	8	222
Rate	1.49	1.67	2.54	2.68	1.56	2.53	3.80	7.41	1.99
<i>Female</i>									
Number	10	12	12	4	0	0	0	3	41
Rate	0.27	0.40	0.52	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.91	0.36
<i>Total</i>									
Number	63	60	69	35	12	6	7	11	263
Rate	0.88	1.03	1.51	1.50	0.76	1.25	1.86	5.21	1.16

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 2020–21 [computer file]

## Incident clearance rates

Each year in Australia, nine in 10 homicide incidents are cleared by police within 12 months of the homicide being detected (see Table A3). Those that remain uncleared include incidents where an offender has not been identified, where a suspect is identified but there is not enough evidence to substantiate a charge, and long-term missing person cases (ie cases where an individual has been missing more than three months) where police determine the victim has likely met foul play.

Ninety-one percent ( $n=192$ ) of homicide incidents in 2020–21 were cleared at the time of reporting (see Table A3). Of the cleared homicide incidents, an offender or offenders had been charged in 178 incidents (85% of all homicide incidents), the offender died by suicide before arrest in nine incidents (4%) and the homicide was cleared by other means in five incidents (2%). Eighteen (9%) homicide incidents remained uncleared at the time of reporting.

The clearance rate for homicide incidents was 90 percent ( $n=132$ ) where the primary victim was male and 95 percent ( $n=60$ ) where the primary victim was female. Clearance rates were the same for homicide incidents involving Indigenous victims (90%,  $n=19$ ) and non-Indigenous victims (91%,  $n=173$ ).

**Table 2: Single- and multiple-victim incidents of homicide by jurisdiction, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 ( $n$ )**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Single victim</b>									
Single victim, single offender	43	39	28	23	5	6	5	5	154
Single victim, multiple offenders	6	6	9	4	2	0	1	2	30
Single victim, offender not identified	10	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	17
<i>Total single-victim incidents</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>201</i>
<b>Multiple victims</b>									
Multiple victims, single offender	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	7
Multiple victims, multiple offenders	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Multiple victims, no offender identified	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Total multiple-victim incidents</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>9</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>210</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 2020–21 [computer file]

## Most serious charge

Murder was the most serious charge for homicide incidents in 2020–21. In 89 percent ( $n=186$ ) of homicide incidents in 2020–21, either an offender was charged with murder or, in the case of homicides that were not cleared at the time of reporting, the police determined the most serious charge was murder (see Table 3). The most serious charge for the remainder of homicide incidents in 2020–21 (11%,  $n=24$ ) was manslaughter. Murder was also the most serious charge for 89 percent ( $n=7,816$ ) of homicide incidents between 1989–90 and 2020–21 (see Table A4).

Table 3: Incidents of homicide by most serious charge and jurisdiction, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 ( $n$ )									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Murder	56	44	40	22	10	6	4	4	186
Manslaughter	5	4	2	7	1	0	2	3	24
Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>210</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 2020–21 [computer file]

## Homicide classification

Homicide classification is based on the relationship between the primary victim and the primary offender. A homicide incident is classed as:

- a domestic homicide, where the victim was the intimate partner or relative (including kin) of the primary offender;
- an acquaintance homicide, where the victim was the friend or acquaintance of the offender or was otherwise known to the offender (eg housemate, neighbour, work colleague, fellow gang member); or
- a stranger homicide, where the victim had no known relationship with the offender.

In 2020–21, 36 percent ( $n=76$ ) of homicide incidents were domestic homicides and 35 percent ( $n=74$ ) were acquaintance homicides (see Table 4). Fifteen percent of incidents ( $n=32$ ) were stranger homicides. The type of homicide was unknown for the remainder of the incidents, either because the relationship between the victim and offender was not ascertained by police at the time of reporting (5%,  $n=10$ ) or because an offender had yet to be identified or charged (5%,  $n=18$ ).

Of the 76 domestic homicides in 2020–21, half (50%,  $n=38$ ) were intimate partner homicides. Intimate partner homicides comprised 18 percent of homicide incidents in Australia in 2020–21. Another 12 homicides (6% of all homicide incidents) were filicides (where a parent killed their son or daughter), 11 (5%) were parricides (where a parent was killed by their son or daughter), four (2%) were siblicides (a brother or sister killed a sibling) and 11 (5%) were homicides of other family members or kin.

Table 4: Incidents of homicide by homicide classification and jurisdiction, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<i>Intimate partner</i>	13	8	10	3	2	0	0	2	38
<i>Filicide</i>	3	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	12
<i>Parricide</i>	4	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	11
<i>Siblicide</i>	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
<i>Other family</i>	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	11
Domestic	25	19	16	9	4	0	0	3	76
Acquaintance	17	18	16	10	4	3	2	4	74
Stranger	5	9	4	8	0	3	3	0	32
Not stated/unknown	4	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	10
No offender identified	10	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>210</b>

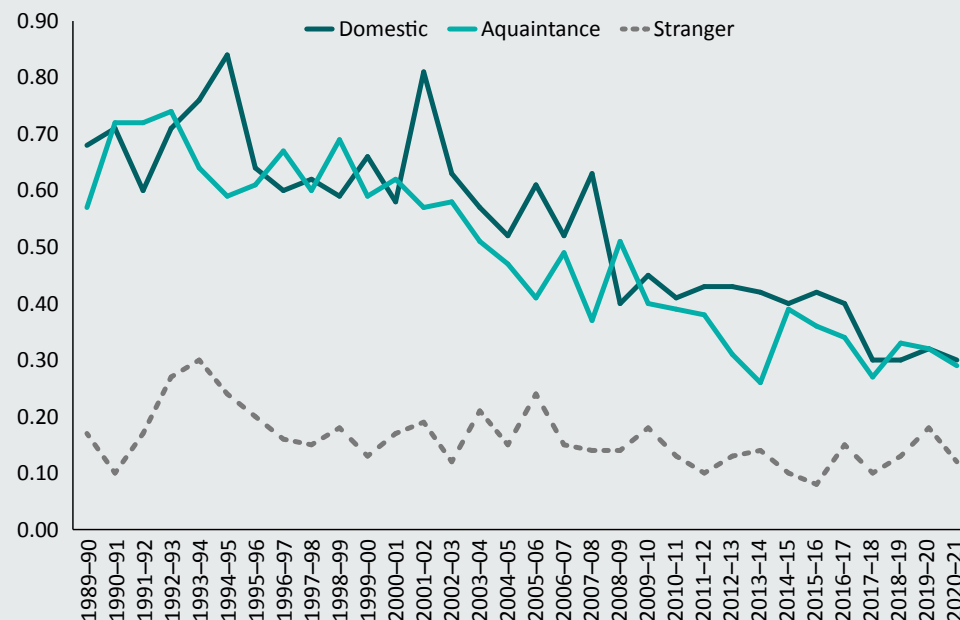
Source: AIC NHMP 2020–21 [computer file]

Since 1989–90, domestic and acquaintance homicides have comprised similar proportions of all homicide incidents (see Table A5). Forty percent of homicide incidents were domestic homicides ( $n=3,493$ ; range: 33%–45% each year) and 36 percent of incidents were acquaintance homicides ( $n=3,176$ ; range: 26%–44% each year; see Table A5). Stranger homicides have consistently been much less common, making up 12 percent of all homicide incidents between 1989–90 and 2020–21 ( $n=1,050$ ; range: 6%–18% each year).

The domestic and acquaintance homicide incident rates were comparable in 2020–21 at 0.30 incidents per 100,000 and 0.29 per 100,000 respectively (see Table A6). The stranger homicide incident rate was 0.12 per 100,000. Both the domestic and acquaintance homicide rates have halved since 1989–90, with an overall decrease of 56 percent for domestic homicide incidents and a 49 percent decrease for acquaintance homicide incidents (see Figure 2 and Table A7). The stranger homicide rate has varied over the same period.

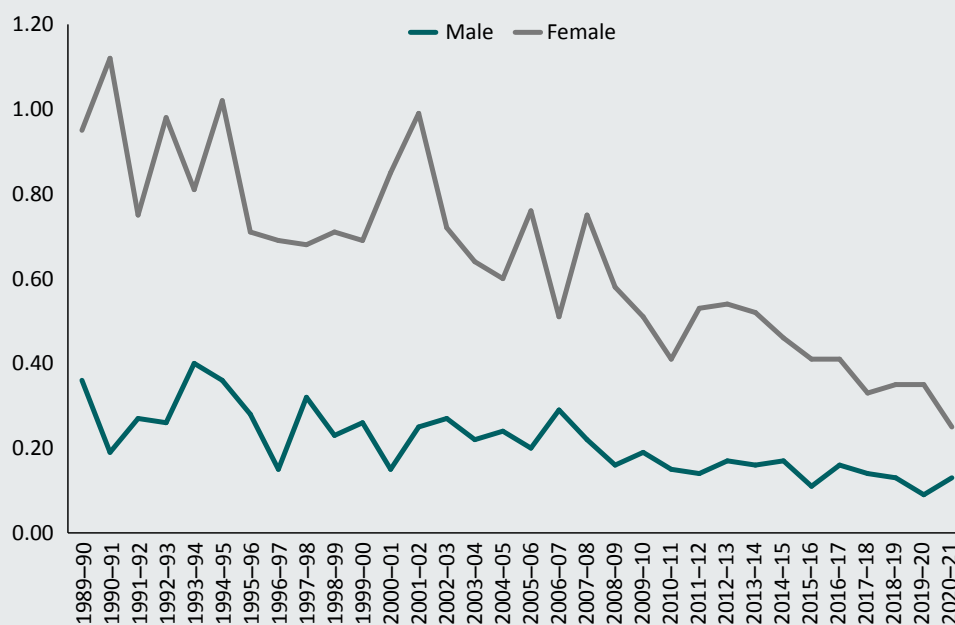
Intimate partner homicide ( $n=2,102$ ) comprised 60 percent of domestic homicides and 24 percent of all homicide incidents between 1989–90 and 2020–21 (see Table A8). Three-quarters (76%,  $n=1,589$ ) of these were female intimate partner homicides and a quarter were male intimate partner homicides (24%,  $n=513$ ). The female intimate partner homicide rate was 0.25 per 100,000 in 2020–21, the lowest rate since the NHMP commenced and an overall 74 percent decrease in the incident rate (see Figure 3 and Table A8).

**Figure 2: Incidents of homicide by classification, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]; see Table A7

**Figure 3: Incidents of intimate partner homicide by victim sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (rate per 100,000 population aged 18 years and over)**



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]; see Table A8



## Location of homicide incidents

Altogether, 59 percent of homicide incidents ( $n=123$ ) in 2020–21 occurred in a residential setting (see Table A10). Forty-five percent ( $n=94$ ) of incidents were at the victim's home. Another seven percent ( $n=14$ ) took place at the offender's residence and seven percent ( $n=15$ ) at another person's home.

Most domestic homicide incidents occurred at the victim's home (71%,  $n=54$ ; see Table A11), more than double the rate for acquaintance homicide incidents (35%,  $n=26$ ). Just six percent ( $n=2$ ) of stranger homicides took place at the victim's home.

Acquaintance (49%,  $n=36$ ) and stranger homicide incidents (78%,  $n=25$ ) were much more likely to occur in public locations than domestic homicides (13%,  $n=10$ ; see Table A11). In 2020–21, acquaintance homicides were equally likely to occur in a private residence (of the victim, offender or another person; 50%,  $n=37$ ) or a public location (49%,  $n=36$ ). A fifth (20%,  $n=15$ ) of all acquaintance homicides took place on a street, footpath or roadway. Stranger homicides also commonly occurred on a streetscape (56%,  $n=18$ ). Some of the street-based stranger homicides were incidents of driving causing death where the offender was charged with murder or manslaughter.

## Circumstances

Identifying the context or circumstances of a homicide is complex. A homicide may be preceded by a prolonged and nuanced series of events or result from a seemingly spontaneous act of violence. The NHMP collects information on motive or the immediate or underlying context for the homicide event as determined by police.

Twenty-eight percent of homicide incidents in 2020–21 followed an argument ( $n=59$ ), and another six percent of incidents were related to a dispute about money or drugs ( $n=12$ ; see Table A12). The offender in four percent of incidents ( $n=8$ ) was experiencing a psychotic episode or other mental health crisis at the time of the homicide. Revenge ( $n=2$ ), jealousy ( $n=5$ ) or separation from an intimate partner ( $n=4$ ) were motives identified for five percent ( $n=11$ ) of incidents. However, the motivation or circumstance was not apparent for a quarter of homicides in 2020–21 (25%,  $n=53$ ) and was not known for 18 percent ( $n=38$ ) of incidents.

Thirty homicide incidents (14%) in 2020–21 were preceded by another crime (see Table A13). Just under two-thirds (63%,  $n=19$ ) of these incidents were preceded by another violent offence (see Table A14). Thirteen homicide incidents followed a physical assault, three occurred during an armed robbery, two after a kidnapping/abduction and one following a sexual assault. Half of the homicide incidents preceded by another crime were an acquaintance homicide (50%,  $n=15$ ) and 37 percent ( $n=11$ ) were stranger homicides (see Table A14).

## Weapon use

Eighty percent ( $n=168$ ) of homicide incidents in 2020–21 were committed with at least one weapon (see Table A15). Knives and other sharp instruments were used in 38 percent ( $n=79$ ) of homicide incidents, followed by firearms (11%,  $n=23$ ) and hands and feet (9%,  $n=20$ ; see Table A15). Knives and other sharp instruments have consistently been the primary homicide weapon in Australia between 1989–90 and 2020–21, with 35 percent ( $n=3,071$  incidents; range: 28%–43%) of all homicide incidents committed with this weapon type (see Table A16). Firearms were used in 17 percent ( $n=1,492$ ) of homicide incidents between 1989–90 and 2020–21 but dropped from an average of 20 percent of homicide incidents in the decade 1989–90 to 1998–99 to an average 14 percent in the following two decades.

In nine homicide incidents in 2020–21 (4%), a vehicle was intentionally used to injure and subsequently kill the victim. This excludes the 10 homicide incidents where the victim was unintentionally hit by or was a passenger in the offender's vehicle. Another four homicide incidents (2%) were committed using fire—two intimate partner homicides and two stranger homicides.

## Alcohol- and drug-related homicides

Toxicology results showed that victims in 23 percent ( $n=48$ ) of homicide incidents in 2020–21 had consumed alcohol at the time of the homicide and the same number ( $n=48$ ) had taken illicit drugs and/or a prescription drug at non-therapeutic levels (see Table A17). A homicide victim had consumed both alcohol and drugs in less than one in 10 homicide incidents (9%,  $n=18$ ).

Smaller proportions of homicide offenders had consumed alcohol, illicit drugs or prescription drugs at non-therapeutic levels compared with victims. Homicide offenders had used alcohol in 18 percent ( $n=34$ ) of incidents where an offender had been identified and used illicit drugs and/or prescription drugs at non-therapeutic levels in nine percent ( $n=18$ ) of incidents (see Table A18). The offender used both alcohol and illicit drugs in four percent ( $n=8$ ) of incidents. These findings are based on police observation, which may underestimate alcohol and drug consumption rates among homicide offenders. Further, there was a large proportion of not stated/unknown responses—35 percent ( $n=67$ ) for offender alcohol use and 38 percent ( $n=74$ ) for offender drug use.

# Victims of homicide

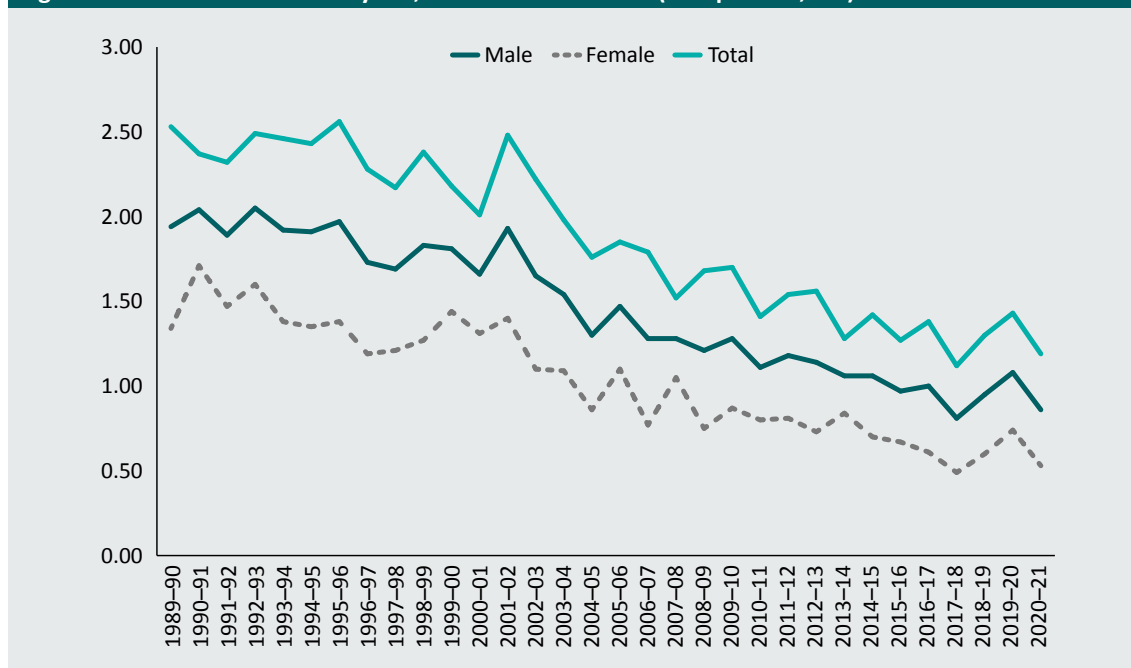
There were 221 victims of homicide in 2020–21 (see Table 1), a decrease of 57 victims from the previous year (see Table A19). Of these, 194 (88%) were victims of murder and 27 (12%) were victims of manslaughter.

The number of homicide victims ranged from 63 in New South Wales (28% of victims) to six each in Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory (3%; see Table 1). A decrease in homicide victims between 2019–20 and 2020–21 was recorded in New South Wales (–31), Victoria (–16), Queensland (–8), Western Australia (–4), South Australia (–2) and the Northern Territory (–1; see Table A19). Tasmania (+1) and the Australian Capital Territory (+4) recorded an increase in homicide victims.

The homicide victimisation rate was 0.86 per 100,000 (see Table 1), down from 1.08 per 100,000 the previous year (see Table A20). The homicide victimisation rate has steadily declined in Australia since the early 1990s, dropping to one or less than one per 100,000 since the mid-2010s (see Figure 4 and Table A20). The victimisation rate is the second lowest rate since 1989–90.

The homicide victimisation rate in 2020–21 was highest in the Northern Territory at 2.81 per 100,000, followed by the ACT at 1.32 per 100,000 (see Table 1). The lowest homicide rate was recorded in South Australia (0.67 per 100,000). Every Australian state and territory has experienced an overall decline in homicide victimisation since 1989–90, ranging from a 65 percent decrease in Queensland to a 30 percent decrease in Tasmania (see Table A20).

**Figure 4: Victims of homicide by sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]; see Tables A20 and A21

## Victim sex and place of birth

Historically, males are over-represented as victims of homicide in Australia, comprising around two-thirds (64%,  $n=6,053$ ) of homicide victims and females one-third (36%,  $n=3,353$ ; see Table A21). In 2020–21, 69 percent ( $n=152$ ) of victims were male and 31 percent ( $n=69$ ) were female (see Table 1). The male homicide victimisation rate in 2020–21 was 1.19 per 100,000 and the female victimisation rate was 0.53 per 100,000 (see Table 1). On average, the male victimisation rate since 1989–90 has been double the female victimisation rate. Both male and female homicide victimisation have contributed to the overall decrease in homicide victimisation in Australia between 1989–90 and 2020–21 (see Table A21). Among females, the overall decrease in victimisation was 60 percent (1.34 per 100,000 in 1989–90 vs 0.53 per 100,000 in 2020–21) and among males it was 53 percent (2.53 per 100,000 vs 1.19 per 100,000).

Three-quarters (74%,  $n=164$ ) of homicide victims were born in Australia and 18 percent ( $n=39$ ) were overseas-born. The place of birth was not stated or unknown for 13 male and five female victims. Female victims of homicide were slightly more likely to have been born overseas (20%,  $n=14$ ) compared with male victims (16%,  $n=25$ ).

## Child and adult victims of homicide

Eighty-six percent ( $n=190$ ) of homicide victims in 2020–21 were adults aged 18 years or over and 14 percent ( $n=31$ ) were children aged 0–17 years (see Table 5). Ten of the child victims (4% of all victims) were less than one year of age. The most common age group among homicide victims was 45–54 years (23%,  $n=51$ ), followed by 25–34 years (18%,  $n=39$ ).

**Table 5: Victims of homicide by age group and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 ( $n$ )**

	Male	Female	Total
Less than 1	3	7	10
1–9	5	3	8
10–17	10	3	13
<i>Children</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>31</i>
18–24	19	10	29
25–34	29	10	39
35–44	27	8	35
45–54	40	11	51
55–64	9	6	15
65 and over	10	11	21
<i>Adults</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>190</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>221</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

Adult male victims comprised 61 percent ( $n=134$ ) of all homicide victims and adult female victims comprised 25 percent ( $n=56$ ) of victims. The largest proportion of adult male victims were aged 45–54 years ( $n=40$ ; 26% of all male victims), followed by similar numbers of male victims aged 25–34 years (19%,  $n=29$ ) and 35–44 years (18%,  $n=27$ ). Adult female victims were relatively evenly spread across age groups. A larger proportion of female victims (16%,  $n=11$ ) compared with male victims (7%,  $n=10$ ) were aged 65 years or over.

Boys comprised eight percent ( $n=18$ ) of all homicide victims and girls comprised six percent ( $n=13$ ; see Table 5). Almost a fifth (19%,  $n=13$ ) of all female homicide victims were girls, of whom seven were under the age of one year. One in 10 (12%,  $n=18$ ) male victims of homicide were boys, most of whom were aged 10–17 years ( $n=10$ ).

## Victim relationship with offender

There were 202 homicide victims (91% of all victims) from the 192 cleared homicide incidents in 2020–21. The remaining 19 victims (9%) were killed in incidents where the offender(s) had not been identified at the time of reporting (see Table 6). Around eight in 10 male victims (81%,  $n=111$ ) from cleared homicides were killed by a male primary offender and a fifth were killed by a female primary offender (19%,  $n=26$ ). Similarly, 80 percent ( $n=52$ ) of female victims from cleared homicides were killed by a male primary offender and 20 percent ( $n=13$ ) by a female primary offender.

Table 6: Victims of homicide by sex of primary offender, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 ( $n$ )			
	Male victim	Female victim	Total
Male offender	111	52	163
Female offender	26	13	39
Total offender identified	137	65	202
Offender not identified	15	4	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>221</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

Of these 202 victims from cleared homicides, three-quarters (76%,  $n=154$ ) knew the primary offender and a fifth (18%,  $n=37$ ) were killed by a stranger (see Table 7). The nature of the relationship between the victim and the primary offender was not known or not stated for five percent ( $n=11$ ) of victims from cleared homicide incidents. Female homicide victims in 2020–21 were more likely to know the primary offender (86%,  $n=56$ ) compared with male homicide victims (71%,  $n=98$ ).

Almost half (47%,  $n=65$ ) of male homicide victims from cleared homicide incidents were killed by a friend, acquaintance or some other known person who was not a family member (see Table 7). Another quarter (24%,  $n=33$ ) were killed by an intimate partner or family member, of which 13 victims (9%) were the current or former intimate partner of the primary offender, and seven victims (5%) the child of the offender. A fifth (21%,  $n=29$ ) of male victims were killed by a stranger.

Females are significantly more likely to be killed by an intimate partner or family member (69%,  $n=45$ ), mostly by their current or former intimate partner (38%,  $n=25$ ). Eleven percent of female victims each were the child ( $n=7$ ) or parent ( $n=7$ ) of the offender. Females, compared with males, are much less commonly killed by a known person who is not a family member (17%,  $n=11$ ) or by a stranger (12%,  $n=8$ ).

**Table 7: Victims of homicide by relationship with primary offender and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)**

	Male victim	Female victim	Total
Intimate partner	13	25	38
Child	7	7	14
Parent	4	7	11
Sibling	3	1	4
Other relative	6	5	11
Friend	11	2	13
Acquaintance	29	3	32
Neighbour/housemate/work colleague	13	4	17
Gang member	6	0	6
Other	1	1	2
Acquaintance less than 24 hours	5	1	6
<i>Knew primary offender</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>154</i>
Stranger	29	8	37
Not stated/unknown	10	1	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>202</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

Male-on-male homicide accounted for 55 percent ( $n=111$ ) of victims from cleared homicides, followed by male-on-female homicide (26%,  $n=52$ ), female-on-male (13%,  $n=26$ ) and female-on-female (6%,  $n=13$ ; see Table 8). Male victims of male homicide offenders were most commonly killed by an acquaintance (26%,  $n=29$ ) or a stranger (23%,  $n=26$ ), whereas male victims of female homicide offenders were most often killed by an intimate partner (42%,  $n=11$ ). Among female victims of male offenders, almost half (48%,  $n=25$ ) were killed by an intimate partner. Eleven percent each ( $n=6$ ) were killed by their teenage or adult child or a stranger. Female victims of female offenders were largely family—38 percent ( $n=5$ ) were the child of the female offender and 31 percent ( $n=4$ ) were some other relative.

**Table 8: Victims of homicide by relationship with and sex of primary offender, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)**

	Male victim, male offender	Female victim, male offender	Male victim, female offender	Female victim, female offender	Total
Intimate partner	2	25	11	0	38
Child	3	2	4	5	15
Parent	3	6	1	1	11
Sibling	3	0	0	1	4
Other relative	5	3	1	2	11
Friend	9	1	2	1	13
Acquaintance	29	2	0	1	32
Neighbour/housemate/work colleague	12	4	1	0	17
Gang member	6	0	0	0	6
Other	1	1	0	0	2
Acquaintance less than 24 hours	4	1	1	0	6
Stranger	26	6	3	2	37
Not stated/unknown	8	1	2	0	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>202</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

## Indigenous victims of homicide

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples accounted for four percent of the Australian population in 2020–21 (ABS 2022) but 10 percent ( $n=22$ ) of homicide victims (see Table 9). On average, there have been 39 Indigenous homicide victims (range: 22–55) each since year 1989–90, comprising 13 percent ( $n=1,256$ ) of all homicide victims (see Table A22). The homicide victimisation rate for Indigenous Australians was 2.24 per 100,000 in 2020–21 (see Table 9).



Table 9: Victims of homicide by sex and Indigenous status, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	
Male	16	3.24	136	1.11	152
Female	6	1.22	63	0.51	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>221</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

Sixteen of the 22 Indigenous victims in 2020–21 were male (73%) and six were female (27%; see Table 9). Sixty percent ( $n=749$ ) of all Indigenous homicide victims since 1989–90 were male and 40 percent ( $n=506$ ) were female (see Table A22). The victimisation rate for Indigenous males was 3.24 per 100,000 relevant population and for Indigenous females it was 1.22 per 100,000 relevant population.

The average age of Indigenous victims in 2020–21 was 32.0 years (range: 2–54 years). Eighteen percent of Indigenous victims were children (all boys;  $n=4$ ) and 82 percent were adults aged 18 years or over ( $n=18$ ; 12 men and six women). The average age of male Indigenous homicide victims in 2020–21 was 29.9 years and for Indigenous females it was 35.7 years.

Eleven percent ( $n=143$ ; range: 0–9) of Indigenous victims of homicide between 1989–90 and 2020–21 were children (see Table A23)—90 boys (range: 0–7; 7% of all Indigenous homicide victims) and 52 girls (range: 0–4; 4% of all Indigenous homicide victims). The sex of one Indigenous child victim was not stated or unknown. Just over half of all Indigenous homicide victims since 1989–90 were men (52%,  $n=659$ ; range: 10–29) and over a third were women (36%,  $n=454$ ; range: 6–23).

An offender was identified in the homicide of 20 of the 22 Indigenous victims (91%) in 2020–21. Sixteen of these victims (80%) knew the offender (see Table 10), of whom most were family or kin ( $n=11$ , 55% of Indigenous victims of cleared homicides). Male Indigenous victims were equally likely to have been the intimate partner or relative ( $n=6$ ) or an acquaintance ( $n=5$ ) of the offender, whereas all five female Indigenous victims in 2020–21 were the intimate partner ( $n=4$ ) or other family of the offender ( $n=1$ ).

Among the 15 male Indigenous victims of cleared homicides, two-thirds (67%,  $n=10$ ) were the victim of a male offender and a third (33%,  $n=5$ ) were the victim of a female offender (see Table 11). Four of the female victims were killed by a male offender, in every case their intimate partner.

**Table 10: Indigenous victims of homicide by relationship with primary offender and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)**

	Male victim	Female victim	Total
Intimate partner	2	4	6
Child	1	0	1
Parent	0	0	0
Sibling	0	1	1
Other relative	3	0	3
Acquaintance	5	0	5
<i>Knew the offender</i>	11	5	16
Stranger	2	0	2
Not stated/unknown	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

**Table 11: Indigenous victims of homicide by relationship with and sex of primary offender, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)**

	Male victim, male offender	Female victim, male offender	Male victim, female offender	Female victim, female offender	Total
Intimate partner	0	4	3	0	7
Other family	3	0	0	1	4
Acquaintance	4	0	1	0	5
Stranger	2	0	0	0	2
Not stated/unknown	1	0	1	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

## Non-Indigenous victims of homicide

In 2020–21, there were 199 non-Indigenous victims of homicide (90%; see Table 9).

The homicide victimisation rate for non-Indigenous Australians was 0.81 per 100,000.

Eighty-nine percent ( $n=8,146$ ) of homicide victims in Australia since 1989–90 were non-Indigenous, with an average 255 victims each year (range: 172–323; see Table A24).

Sixty-eight percent ( $n=136$ ) of non-Indigenous homicide victims in 2020–21 were male and 32 percent ( $n=63$ ) were female (see Table 9). The homicide victimisation rates for non-Indigenous males and females were 1.11 per 100,000 and 0.51 per 100,000 respectively.

Twenty-seven (14%) of the non-Indigenous homicide victims in 2020–21 were children—14 were boys (7%) and 13 were girls (6%). Children comprised 12 percent ( $n=994$ ; range: 13–47) of non-Indigenous homicide victims between 1989–90 and 2020–21 (see Table A25), of whom 544 were boys (range: 8–28; 7% of all non-Indigenous homicide victims) and 448 were girls (range: 3–26; 5% of all non-Indigenous homicide victims).

Of the 172 non-Indigenous adult victims of homicide in 2020–21, 122 were men (61% of all non-Indigenous homicide victims) and 50 were women (25% of non-Indigenous homicide victims). Men made up 58 percent ( $n=4,752$ ; range: 108–185) of all non-Indigenous victims of homicide between 1989–90 and 2020–21 (see Table A25) and women comprised 29 percent of victims ( $n=2,396$ ; range: 49–106).

An offender(s) was identified in the homicide of 182 of the 199 non-Indigenous victims, or 91 percent of non-Indigenous homicide victims (see Table 12). Three-quarters of non-Indigenous victims (76%,  $n=138$ ) knew the primary offender and 19 percent ( $n=35$ ) were killed by a stranger. The relationship with the primary offender was not stated or unknown for five percent ( $n=9$ ) of victims.

**Table 12: Non-Indigenous victims of homicide by relationship with primary offender and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 ( $n$ )**

	Male victim	Female victim	Total
Intimate partner	11	21	32
Child	7	7	14
Parent	3	7	10
Sibling	3	0	3
Other relative	3	5	8
Acquaintance	61	10	71
<i>Knew the offender</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>138</i>
Stranger	27	8	35
Not stated/unknown	7	2	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>182</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

Many non-Indigenous female victims of male perpetrated homicide were the offender's intimate partner (44%,  $n=21$ ; see Table 13). Similarly, many male victims of female perpetrated homicide were an intimate partner (43%,  $n=9$ ). Among male-on-male homicides, a quarter of victims were killed by an acquaintance (27%,  $n=27$ ) and a fifth (20%,  $n=24$ ) by a stranger. Of the 12 victims of female-on-female homicide, 42 percent ( $n=5$ ) were the child of the offender.

**Table 13: Non-Indigenous victims of homicide by relationship with and sex of primary offender, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)**

	Male victim, male offender	Female victim, male offender	Male victim, female offender	Female victim, female offender	Total
Intimate partner	2	21	9	0	32
Child	3	2	4	5	14
Parent	3	6	0	1	10
Sibling	3	0	0	0	3
Other relative	2	3	1	2	8
Friend	8	1	2	1	12
Acquaintance	27	2	0	1	30
Neighbour/housemate/work colleague	12	4	1	0	17
Gang member	5	0	0	0	5
Other	1	0	0	0	1
Acquaintance less than 24 hours	4	1	1	0	6
Stranger	24	6	3	2	35
Not stated/unknown	7	2	0	0	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>182</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

## Victim cause of death

The cause of death for the largest proportion of victims in 2020–21 (36%,  $n=80$ ) was a stab wound from a knife or other sharp instrument (see Table A26). This was the leading cause of death for male victims (37%,  $n=56$ ) and female victims (35%,  $n=24$ ) deaths. Eleven percent ( $n=25$ ) of victims died from a gunshot wound, 10 percent ( $n=22$ ) from blunt force trauma and six percent ( $n=13$ ) from a beating. Male victims were more likely than female victims to have died from gunshot wounds (14%,  $n=22$  vs 4%,  $n=3$ ) or blunt force trauma (12%,  $n=18$  vs 6%,  $n=4$ ) but males and females were equally likely to die from a beating (6%,  $n=9$  vs 6%,  $n=4$ ).

Another 11 percent of victims ( $n=25$ ) were intentionally hit by a car ( $n=8$ ) or were the driver or passenger in a vehicle collision where a homicide charge was laid ( $n=17$ ). Injuries from a vehicle accounted for 11 percent ( $n=16$ ) of male victim deaths and 13 percent ( $n=9$ ) of female victim deaths.

Stab wounds were the cause of death for 59 percent ( $n=13$ ) of Indigenous homicide victims, followed by injuries sustained from a vehicle (27%,  $n=6$ ). Causes of death for non-Indigenous victims followed the pattern for overall victims, with a third (34%,  $n=67$ ) dying from a stab wound, 13 percent ( $n=25$ ) from a gunshot wound and 11 percent ( $n=22$ ) from blunt force trauma.

# Homicide offenders

There were 263 homicide offenders identified by police in 2020–21 (see Table 1), a decrease of 51 offenders from the previous year (see Table A27). This equates to an offending rate of 1.16 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over.

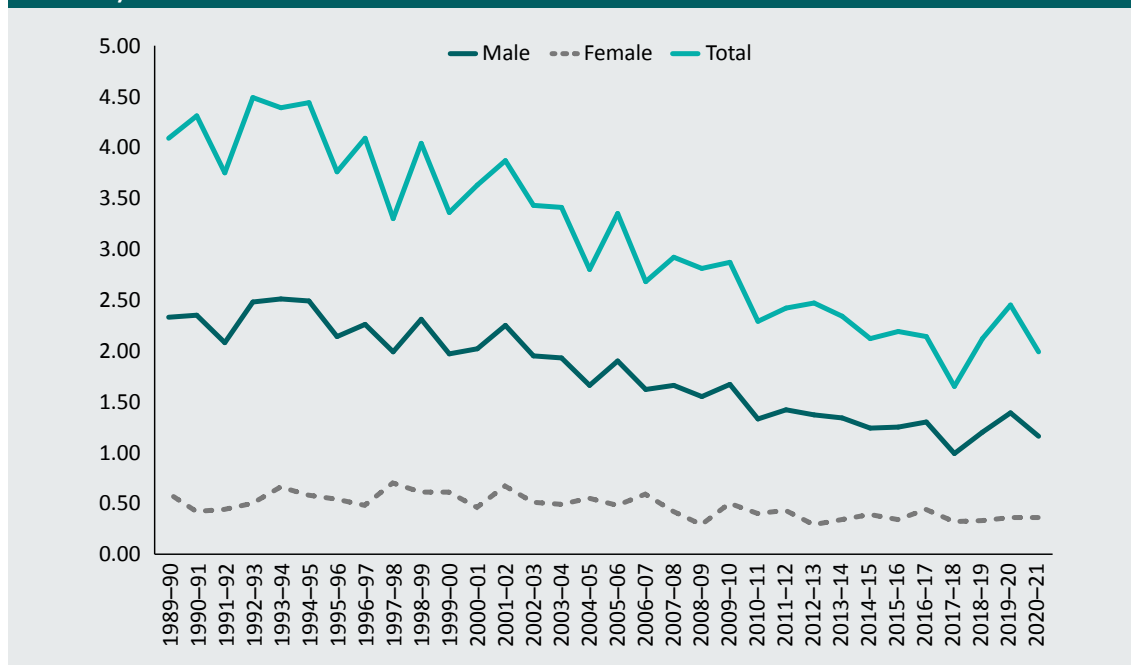
The majority of identified homicide offenders were charged (93%,  $n=246$ ). Three percent died by suicide prior to arrest ( $n=9$ ) and three percent ( $n=8$ ) were cleared otherwise. The largest number of homicide offenders was recorded in Queensland ( $n=69$ ), followed by New South Wales ( $n=63$ ) and Victoria ( $n=60$ ; see Table 1). Since 1989–90, police have identified 10,067 homicide offenders (range: 217–384; see Table A27).

Most homicides in Australia are single-offender incidents. In 2020–21, 61 percent ( $n=161$ ) of offenders committed the homicide alone and 39 percent ( $n=102$ ) committed the homicide with at least one co-offender. The number of homicide co-offenders ranged from two to 13 in 2020–21.

## Sex and age of homicide offenders

Males comprised 84 percent ( $n=222$ ) of homicide offenders in 2020–21 (see Table 1). Homicide offenders are predominantly male, accounting for 86 percent ( $n=8,694$ ) of identified offenders between 1989–90 and 2020–21 (see Table A29). The rate of male homicide offending has decreased, from a high of 4.49 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over in 1992–93 to 1.99 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over in 2020–21, the second lowest offending rate since 1989–90 (see Figure 5 and Table A29). This decrease in the offending rate has driven the overall decrease in homicide offending (see Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Homicide offenders by sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over)**



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]; see Tables A28 and A29

Sixteen percent ( $n=41$ ) of homicide offenders in 2020–21 were female, slightly higher than the average 13 percent ( $n=1,349$ ) since 1989–90 (see Table A29). The female homicide offending rate in 2020–21 was 0.36 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over.

Thirty-two percent ( $n=71$ ) of male homicide offenders were aged 25–34 years, followed by 27 percent ( $n=61$ ) aged 18–24 years and 18 percent ( $n=40$ ) aged 35–44 years (see Table 14). A third of female offenders were aged 25–34 years (32%,  $n=13$ ) and a quarter were aged 35–44 years (27%,  $n=11$ ). Fifteen homicide offenders (6%) in 2020–21 were aged between 10 and 17 years, of whom 12 were male.

**Table 14: Homicide offenders by age group and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 ( $n$ )**

	Male	Female	Total
10–17	12	3	15
18–24	61	5	66
25–34	71	13	84
35–44	40	11	51
45–54	21	5	26
55–64	9	0	9
65 and over	6	3	9
Not stated/unknown	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>263</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

The primary offender in 82 percent ( $n=158$ ) of cleared homicide incidents in 2020–21 was male (see Table 15). Of these offenders, 43 percent ( $n=68$ ) committed an acquaintance homicide, 33 percent ( $n=52$ ) committed a domestic homicide and 18 percent ( $n=29$ ) committed a stranger homicide. Just under a fifth (17%,  $n=27$ ) of male primary homicide offenders committed an intimate partner homicide. Where the primary offender was female (18%,  $n=34$ ), 71 percent ( $n=24$ ) committed a domestic homicide, primarily an intimate partner homicide (32%,  $n=11$ ) or a filicide (21%,  $n=7$ ).

Table 15: Primary homicide offenders by homicide classification and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 ( $n$ )			
	Male	Female	Total
<i>Intimate partner</i>	27	11	38
<i>Filicide</i>	5	7	12
<i>Parricide</i>	9	2	11
<i>Siblicide</i>	3	1	4
<i>Other family</i>	8	3	11
Domestic	52	24	76
Acquaintance	68	6	74
Stranger	29	3	32
Not stated/unknown	9	1	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>192</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

## Indigenous offenders

Of the 263 identified homicide offenders in 2020–21, 23 (9%) identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (see Table 16). Since 1989–90, 15 percent ( $n=1,583$ ) of homicide offenders identified as Indigenous (see Table A30). The homicide offending rate among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in 2020–21 was 2.99 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over. Males accounted for 70 percent ( $n=16$ ) of Indigenous offenders and females accounted for 30 percent ( $n=7$ ). Indigenous males and females have comprised 80 and 20 percent of Indigenous homicide offenders, respectively, since 1989–90 (see Table A30). The Indigenous male homicide offending rate in 2020–21 was 4.18 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over and the Indigenous female homicide offending rate was 1.81 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over.

Table 16: Homicide offenders by sex and Indigenous status, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>	
Male	16	4.18	200	1.63	216
Female	7	1.81	34	0.37	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>257</b>

a: Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over

Note: Excludes six offenders where Indigenous status was not stated or unknown. 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 2020–21 [computer file]

The primary offender in 19 of the 192 cleared homicide incidents in 2020–21 was Indigenous—14 males and five females (7% and 3% of all primary offenders respectively). Most primary offenders who were Indigenous (68%, *n*=13) killed another Indigenous person (see Table 17). Of the 14 male Indigenous offenders, eight of the primary victims were Indigenous (four males and four females) and six were non-Indigenous males. All the victims of the five female Indigenous offenders were Indigenous—four males and one female.

Table 17: Indigenous and non-Indigenous primary homicide offenders by Indigenous status and sex of victim, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 ( <i>n</i> )				
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Male offender	Female offender	Male offender	Female offender
Indigenous male victim	4	4	3	1
Indigenous female victim	4	1	0	0
Total Indigenous	8	5	3	1
Non-Indigenous male victim	6	0	92	19
Non-Indigenous female victim	0	0	46	9
Total non-Indigenous	6	0	138	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>29</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

Half of male Indigenous homicide offenders killed an intimate partner (*n*=4) or another family member (*n*=3) and just over a third (36%, *n*=5) killed an acquaintance (see Table 18). Indigenous female offenders usually commit domestic homicides. Of the five Indigenous female homicide offenders in 2020–21, two killed an intimate partner and two killed other family members. The relationship between the fifth offender and the victim was not known at the time of reporting.



**Table 18: Indigenous homicide offenders by homicide classification and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)**

	Male offender	Female offender
<i>Intimate partner</i>	4	2
<i>Other family<sup>a</sup></i>	3	2
Domestic	7	4
Acquaintance	5	0
Stranger	2	0
Not stated/unknown	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>

a: Other family homicides include filicide, parricide, siblicide and homicide of other family members

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 2020–21 [computer file]

## Non-Indigenous offenders

Eighty-nine percent ( $n=234$ ) of homicide offenders in 2020–21 were non-Indigenous, of which 85 percent ( $n=200$ ) were male and 15 percent ( $n=34$ ) were female (see Table 16). The homicide offending rate for non-Indigenous Australians was 1.07 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over. Non-Indigenous males offended at a rate of 1.63 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over in 2020–21 and non-Indigenous females at a rate of 0.37 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over. Rates of homicide offending for each sex are generally lower among the non-Indigenous population compared with the Indigenous population.

The primary offender in 170 of the 192 cleared homicide incidents (89%) was non-Indigenous—141 males and 29 females. Seventy-three percent of all primary offenders were non-Indigenous males and 15 percent non-Indigenous females.

In 2020–21, most non-Indigenous male homicide offenders killed another non-Indigenous male. The victims of two-thirds (65%,  $n=92$ ) of the 141 non-Indigenous male primary offenders were non-Indigenous males (see Table 17). A third (33%,  $n=46$ ) killed a non-Indigenous female. Only two percent ( $n=3$ ) of non-Indigenous male primary offenders killed an Indigenous person, and all victims were male. The pattern for non-Indigenous female primary offenders was similar to non-Indigenous male homicide offenders—two-thirds of offenders (65%,  $n=19$ ) killed a non-Indigenous male and around one-third (31%,  $n=9$ ) killed another non-Indigenous female. One non-Indigenous female offender (3%) killed an Indigenous male.

Friends and acquaintances are the main victims of non-Indigenous male offenders. Four in 10 (42%,  $n=60$ ) non-Indigenous male primary offenders in 2020–21 killed a known person who was not a family member (see Table 19). Family were the victims of 32 percent ( $n=45$ ) of non-Indigenous male offenders, primarily their current or former intimate partner (16%,  $n=23$ ). A fifth (19%,  $n=27$ ) of non-Indigenous male offenders killed a stranger.

In contrast, family members are the predominant victims of non-Indigenous female offenders (see Table 19). Sixty-nine percent ( $n=20$ ) of non-Indigenous female primary offenders killed a family member, mostly an intimate partner (31% of offenders,  $n=9$ ) or their child (24%,  $n=7$ ). Acquaintance and stranger homicides are less common—21 percent ( $n=6$ ) of female offenders killed a friend or acquaintance and 10 percent ( $n=3$ ) killed a stranger.

**Table 19: Non-Indigenous homicide offenders by homicide classification and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 ( $n$ )**

	Male offender	Female offender
<i>Intimate partner</i>	23	9
<i>Filicide</i>	5	7
<i>Parricide</i>	9	1
<i>Siblicide</i>	3	0
<i>Other family</i>	5	3
Domestic	45	20
Acquaintance	60	6
Stranger	27	3
Not stated/unknown	9	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>29</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

## Victim and offender criminal histories

Sixty-one percent ( $n=160$ ) of homicide offenders had a criminal history—64 percent ( $n=141$ ) of male offenders and 46 percent ( $n=19$ ) of female offenders (see Table 20). The majority of male primary offenders who committed an acquaintance (68%,  $n=46$ ) or a stranger homicide (79%,  $n=23$ ) in 2020–21 had a criminal history, as did just over half (56%,  $n=14$ ) of those who killed a family member. Male intimate partner homicide offenders were least likely to have a criminal history (37%,  $n=27$ ). The small numbers of female primary offenders preclude any real pattern emerging.

One-third (32%,  $n=72$ ) of homicide victims also had a criminal history (see Table 20), again primarily male victims (39%,  $n=59$ ) compared with female victims (19%,  $n=13$ ).

Table 20: Homicide offender and victim criminal history by sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)						
	Male offender	Female offender	Total offender	Male victim <sup>a</sup>	Female victim <sup>a</sup>	Total victim <sup>a</sup>
Criminal history	141	19	160	59	13	72
No criminal history	38	16	54	52	42	94
Not stated/unknown	43	6	49	33	4	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>203</b>

a: Excludes victims under the age of criminal responsibility

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 2020–21 [computer file]

Information was also available on whether homicide offenders had a known history of family and domestic violence as an offender, victim or both. In this case, history refers to the offender being known to police in relation to a family and domestic violence incident, not whether they had been charged with a relevant offence. In 2020–21, 30 percent ( $n=67$ ) of all male offenders and 58 percent ( $n=24$ ) of all female offenders had a history of family and domestic violence (see Table 21). Most male offenders with a history of family and domestic violence had been perpetrators of the violence (23% of all male offenders,  $n=51$ ). Among female offenders, the largest proportion had a history of victimisation (24% of all female offenders,  $n=10$ ) and similar proportions had a history of perpetration (17%,  $n=7$ ) or perpetration and victimisation (17%,  $n=7$ ).

Almost two-thirds (63%,  $n=10$ ) of Indigenous male offenders had a history of family and domestic violence (see Table 21), primarily as a perpetrator (50% of all Indigenous male offenders,  $n=8$ ). Just under a third did not have a known history (31%,  $n=5$ ). All of the Indigenous male offenders of intimate partner homicide in 2020–21 ( $n=4$ ) had a history of family and domestic violence—three as a perpetrator and one as a perpetrator and victim (see Table 21).

The pattern was the opposite for non-Indigenous male offenders: most did not have a known history of family and domestic violence (57%,  $n=113$ ) and over a quarter (29%,  $n=57$ ) did. A fifth of non-Indigenous male homicide offenders had a known history of family and domestic violence perpetration (21%,  $n=43$ ). Of the 23 non-Indigenous male offenders of intimate partner homicide in 2020–21, 39 percent ( $n=9$ ) had a known history as a perpetrator of family and domestic violence (see Table 21).

Table 21: Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicide offenders by history of family and domestic violence and sex, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)						
	Male			Female		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Perpetrator	8	43	51	1	6	7
Victim	0	9	9	3	7	10
Perpetrator and victim	2	5	7	1	6	7
<i>History of family and domestic violence</i>	10	57	67	5	19	24
No known history	5	113	118	1	13	13
Not stated/unknown	1	30	31	1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>41</b>
	Male intimate partner homicide offender			Female intimate partner homicide offender		
Perpetrator	3	9	12	0	0	0
Victim	0	1	1	0	3	3
Perpetrator and victim	1	0	1	0	4	4
<i>History of family and domestic violence</i>	4	10	14	0	7	7
No known history	0	11	11	1	2	3
Not stated/unknown	0	2	2	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>

Note: Excludes six offenders where Indigenous status was not stated or unknown. 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 2020–21 [computer file]

## Offender mental health

Thirteen percent ( $n=26$ ) of primary homicide offenders were known to have a mental health condition at the time of the homicide—20 male offenders and six female offenders. Most had a mental illness other than depression ( $n=24$ ). Another four male offenders had an intellectual disability or cognitive impairment.

A fifth of stranger homicide offenders (19%,  $n=6$ ) were known to have had a mental health condition at the time of the offence. The same was true of 11 percent ( $n=9$ ) and 13 percent ( $n=10$ ) of domestic and acquaintance homicide offenders respectively. The offender had a known mental health condition in seven of the eight homicide incidents where the offender was determined to be delusional at the time of the homicide.

# References

*URLs correct as at February 2022*

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# Appendix

**Table A1: Incidents of homicide by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (*n*)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	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	60	46	29	5	4	19	327
1995–96	110	52	66	34	13	6	1	21	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	61	34	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

Table A1: Incidents of homicide by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (n) (cont.)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
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
2020–21	61	48	42	29	11	6	6	7	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>8,825</b>

a: Includes incidents on Norfolk Island

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A2: Incidents of homicide by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (rate per 100,000)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	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	1.85	2.65	1.98	1.05	1.31	10.58	1.82
1995–96	1.78	1.15	2.00	1.92	0.88	1.26	0.32	11.38	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	1.74	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
2020–21	0.75	0.73	0.80	1.05	0.61	1.06	1.32	2.81	0.82

a: Includes incidents on Norfolk Island

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]



Table A3: Incidents of homicide by clearance status, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (n)					
	Cleared by charge	Offender died by suicide	Cleared <sup>a</sup>	Not cleared	Total
1989–90	251	25	277	30	307
1990–91	261	23	286	38	324
1991–92	253	19	272	41	313
1992–93	277	28	305	27	332
1993–94	290	14	304	19	323
1994–95	279	26	305	22	327
1995–96	248	22	270	33	303
1996–97	243	21	266	33	299
1997–98	237	20	257	43	300
1998–99	267	14	281	47	328
1999–2000	253	13	267	38	305
2000–01	247	19	269	41	310
2001–02	294	18	313	38	351
2002–03	249	20	269	30	299
2003–04	250	13	263	26	289
2004–05	218	14	234	14	248
2005–06	240	19	264	19	283
2006–07	231	13	244	14	258
2007–08	229	15	245	15	260
2008–09	225	8	235	19	254
2009–10	225	12	241	19	260
2010–11	196	10	217	19	236
2011–12	205	12	227	20	247
2012–13	208	11	222	27	249
2013–14	197	14	212	26	238
2014–15	199	13	214	13	227
2015–16	201	8	212	15	229 <sup>b</sup>
2016–17	205	15	221	11	232
2017–18	164	8	174	22	197 <sup>c</sup>
2018–19	199	10	213	13	226
2019–20	233	8	242	19	261
2020–21	178	9	192	18	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,452</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>8,013</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>8,825</b>

a: Includes incidents categorised as cleared otherwise

b: Includes two incidents where charge status was not stated or unknown

c: Includes one incident where charge status was not stated or unknown

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A4: Incidents of homicide by most serious charge, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (n)				
	Murder	Manslaughter	Infanticide	Total <sup>a</sup>
1989–90	281	26	0	307
1990–91	302	22	0	324
1991–92	279	34	0	313
1992–93	290	42	0	332
1993–94	285	38	0	323
1994–95	290	37	0	327
1995–96	281	22	0	303
1996–97	271	28	0	299
1997–98	279	21	0	300
1998–99	315	12	1	328
1999–2000	277	28	0	305
2000–01	277	33	0	310
2001–02	316	35	0	351
2002–03	265	33	0	299
2003–04	256	28	5	289
2004–05	216	28	4	248
2005–06	256	26	1	283
2006–07	228	28	1	258
2007–08	233	24	0	260
2008–09	216	27	1	254
2009–10	213	36	1	260
2010–11	181	55	0	236
2011–12	205	35	1	247
2012–13	214	30	1	249
2013–14	219	18	0	238
2014–15	198	28	0	227
2015–16	200	26	2	229
2016–17	202	28	0	232
2017–18	169	26	0	197
2018–19	198	28	1	226
2019–20	218	32	3	261
2020–21	186	24	0	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,816</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8,825</b>

a: Includes 49 incidents where most serious charge was not stated or not recorded

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]

**Table A5: Incidents of homicide by classification, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (n)**

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Not stated/ offender not identified <sup>a</sup>	Total
1989–90	116	97	29	65	307
1990–91	123	124	18	59	324
1991–92	104	125	29	55	313
1992–93	126	131	47	28	332
1993–94	135	114	53	21	323
1994–95	152	107	43	25	327
1995–96	116	112	37	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	126	113	24	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	104	95	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	87	111	31	25	254
2009–10	99	88	40	33	260
2010–11	90	89	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	102	86	19	22	229
2016–17	98	83	37	14	232
2017–18	75	70	25	27	197
2018–19	77	84	34	31	226
2019–20	83	83	46	49	261
2020–21	76	74	32	28	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,493</b>	<b>3,176</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>8,825</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

**Table A6: Incidents of homicide by classification and jurisdiction, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021  
(rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
Domestic	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.30
Acquaintance	0.21	0.27	0.30	0.36	0.22	0.53	0.80	0.88	0.29
Stranger	0.06	0.14	0.08	0.29	0.00	0.53	1.20	0.00	0.12

a: Includes incidents on Norfolk Island

Source: AIC NHMP 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A7: Incidents of homicide by classification, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (rate per 100,000)			
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger
1989–90	0.68	0.57	0.17
1990–91	0.71	0.72	0.10
1991–92	0.60	0.72	0.17
1992–93	0.71	0.74	0.27
1993–94	0.76	0.64	0.30
1994–95	0.84	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	0.66	0.59	0.13
2000–01	0.58	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	0.51	0.14
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	0.39	0.10
2015–16	0.42	0.36	0.08
2016–17	0.40	0.34	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
2020–21	0.30	0.29	0.12

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]

**Table A8: Incidents of intimate partner homicide by victim sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21**

	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	22	0.36	60	0.95	82	0.66
1990–91	12	0.19	72	1.12	84	0.66
1991–92	17	0.27	49	0.75	66	0.51
1992–93	17	0.26	65	0.98	82	0.63
1993–94	26	0.40	54	0.81	80	0.61
1994–95	24	0.36	69	1.02	93	0.70
1995–96	19	0.28	49	0.71	68	0.50
1996–97	10	0.15	48	0.69	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	18	0.26	50	0.69	68	0.48
2000–01	11	0.15	63	0.85	74	0.51
2001–02	18	0.25	74	0.99	92	0.62
2002–03	20	0.27	55	0.72	75	0.50
2003–04	16	0.22	49	0.64	65	0.43
2004–05	18	0.24	47	0.60	65	0.42
2005–06	15	0.20	60	0.76	75	0.48
2006–07	23	0.29	41	0.51	64	0.40
2007–08	18	0.22	62	0.75	80	0.49
2008–09	13	0.16	49	0.58	62	0.37
2009–10	16	0.19	44	0.51	60	0.35
2010–11	13	0.15	35	0.41	48	0.28
2011–12	12	0.14	47	0.53	59	0.34
2012–13	15	0.17	49	0.54	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	0.29
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
2020–21	13	0.13	25	0.25	38	0.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>513</b>		<b>1,589</b>		<b>2,102</b>	

Note: Data presented refers 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 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A9: Domestic homicide incidents by classification, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (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	82	17	12	4	11
1993–94	80	24	11	7	13
1994–95	93	19	15	10	15
1995–96	68	20	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	68	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	65	18	10	6	5
2005–06	75	24	14	5	7
2006–07	64	19	15	1	10
2007–08	80	22	18	6	8
2008–09	62	8	8	1	8
2009–10	60	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	17	9	4	7
2014–15	58	9	15	6	7
2015–16	49	20	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	16	11	3	8
2020–21	38	12	11	4	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>302</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A10: Incidents of homicide by location and jurisdiction, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
Victim's home	30	24	23	11	2	1	2	1	94
Offender's home	3	3	4	1	1	2	0	0	14
Other home	6	4	2	1	0	2	0	0	15
<i>Residential</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>123</i>
Street/road/footpath	11	9	8	11	3	0	1	2	45
Open area/waterway	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
Sporting oval/facility	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4
Public transport/facility	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Public carpark	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	6
<i>Community</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>64</i>
Correctional facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health/aged care/psychiatric facility	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Workplace/school	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Retail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation venue	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Private motor vehicle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other not specified	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
<i>Other</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>17</i>
Multiple locations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated/unknown	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>210</b>

a: Includes incidents on Norfolk Island

Source: AIC NHMP 2020–21 [computer file]



Table A11: Incidents of homicide by location and classification, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)			
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger
Victim's home	54	26	2
Offender's home	7	6	1
Other home	3	5	4
<i>Residential</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>7</i>
Street/road/footpath	5	15	18
Open area/waterway	1	4	1
Sports oval	0	3	1
Public transport/transport facilities	0	0	2
Public carpark	2	3	0
<i>Community</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>21</i>
Correctional facility	0	0	0
Health/aged care/psychiatric facility	0	3	0
Workplace/school	0	1	0
Retail	0	0	0
Recreation	0	2	2
Private motor vehicle	2	0	0
Other not specified	0	5	1
<i>Other</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3</i>
Multiple locations	0	0	0
Not stated/unknown	2	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>

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

Source: AIC NHMP 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A12: Incidents of homicide by circumstance and classification, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)					
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Not stated/ offender not identified	Total
Revenge	0	2	0	0	2
Jealousy	3	2	0	0	5
Desertion/termination	4	0	0	0	4
Argument of a domestic nature	25	0	0	0	25
Alcohol-related argument	2	3	0	0	5
Other argument	2	16	8	3	29
Money	0	1	0	4	5
Drugs	0	6	1	0	7
Racial vilification	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual vilification	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual gratification	0	0	1	0	1
Gang-related	0	3	0	4	7
Mercy killing/suicide pact	1	0	0	0	1
Prevent victim testifying/ arrest	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	5	3	0	8
Apparently delusional	5	3	0	0	8
Possible mistaken identity	0	0	0	1	1
Victim intervened	0	1	0	0	1
No apparent motive	23	17	11	2	53
Not stated/unknown	10	12	2	14	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>200</b>

Note: Excludes incidents of driving cause death where motive is not applicable (n=10)

Source: AIC NHMP 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A13: Incidents of homicide committed in the course of another crime by jurisdiction, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Preceding crime	3	5	6	2	4	3	4	3	30
No preceding crime	57	43	35	27	6	3	1	4	176
Not stated/ unknown	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>210</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 2020–21 [computer file]

**Table A14: Incidents of homicide by preceding crime and classification, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)**

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	No offender identified	Total
Sexual assault	1	0	0	0	1
Assault	0	9	4	0	13
Kidnapping/abduction	1	0	0	1	2
Armed robbery/home invasion	0	1	2	0	3
Arson	0	1	1	0	2
Break and enter/theft	0	1	2	1	4
Other property	0	0	1	0	1
Drug offences	0	1	1	0	2
Other	0	2	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 2020–21 [computer file]

**Table A15: Incidents of homicide by weapon type and jurisdiction, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Firearm	9	7	2	2	2	0	1	0	23
Knife or other sharp instrument	26	19	17	8	1	2	3	3	79
Blunt instrument	2	1	5	1	0	2	0	1	12
Hands and feet	5	6	4	2	2	0	1	0	20
Fire	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Drugs	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
Vehicle	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	9
Other	1	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	7
Multiple weapons	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
Weapon not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Weapon used</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>168</i>
Weapon not used	6	4	2	7	2	0	1	1	23
Not stated/unknown	7	2	2	5	3	0	0	0	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>210</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 2020–21 [computer file]

**Table A16: Incidents of homicide by weapon type, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (n)**

	Firearm	Knife or other sharp instrument	Blunt instrument	Hands and feet	Other
1989–90	76	99	8	107	7
1990–91	68	107	37	93	2
1991–92	63	89	39	93	7
1992–93	84	102	37	85	4
1993–94	60	117	44	83	5
1994–95	80	106	41	76	11
1995–96	67	99	35	69	3
1996–97	63	109	40	61	20
1997–98	63	110	23	69	33
1998–99	59	107	37	89	28
1999–2000	59	96	30	81	30
2000–01	65	94	36	81	26
2001–02	48	131	42	83	33
2002–03	43	96	42	70	40
2003–04	48	94	36	69	29
2004–05	37	83	33	59	29
2005–06	39	97	44	54	35
2006–07	24	112	21	61	31
2007–08	30	112	25	49	24
2008–09	35	91	33	40	15
2009–10	33	107	20	33	14
2010–11	27	96	18	43	15
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	14
2015–16	33	84	17	23	13
2016–17	32	87	17	38	22
2017–18	23	67	12	27	21
2018–19	35	80	14	33	24
2019–20	34	90	24	21	16
2020–21	23	79	12	20	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>632</b>

Note: Excludes incidents in which the weapon used was not stated or unknown or multiple weapons were used

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]

**Table A17: Incidents of homicide by victim alcohol and drug use and classification, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)**

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total <sup>a</sup>
<b>Alcohol use</b>				
Used alcohol	15	17	10	48
Did not use alcohol	56	43	20	133
Not stated/unknown	5	14	2	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>Drug use</b>				
Used drugs	9	25	11	48
Did not use drugs	60	36	19	132
Not stated/unknown	7	13	2	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>210</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

**Table A18: Incidents of homicide by offender alcohol and drug use and classification, 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (n)**

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total <sup>a</sup>
<b>Alcohol use</b>				
Used alcohol	9	14	9	34
Did not use alcohol	50	31	9	91
Not stated/unknown	17	29	14	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>Drug use</b>				
Used drugs	7	7	4	18
Did not use drugs	52	36	11	100
Not stated/unknown	17	31	17	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>192</b>

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

Source: AIC NHMP 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A19: Homicide victims by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	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	62	47	31	5	4	19	343
1995–96	118	55	76	34	14	40	1	21	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	79	44	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	52	34	22	4	0	11	247
2011–12	82	60	50	34	18	5	4	15	268
2012–13	75	50	48	42	20	10	2	17	264
2013–14	82	56	39	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
2020–21	63	52	45	30	12	6	6	7	221
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,039</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>9,415</b>

a: Includes victims killed on Norfolk Island

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A20: Homicide victims by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (rate per 100,000)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	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	1.92	2.71	2.12	1.05	2.23	6.21	1.91
1995–96	1.91	1.21	2.30	1.92	0.95	8.41	0.54	6.78	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	1.83
1999–2000	1.75	1.34	2.25	2.34	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	1.09	1.40	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	0.95	0.83	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	1.22	1.49	0.97
2016–17	0.90	0.92	0.71	1.55	1.21	2.27	0.40	1.68	1.00
2017–18	0.79	0.79	0.66	1.26	0.80	0.37	0.40	1.39	0.81
2018–19	1.02	0.72	0.82	1.43	0.96	0.72	0.81	1.81	0.95
2019–20	1.16	1.03	1.02	1.25	0.78	0.89	0.80	1.78	1.08
2020–21	0.78	0.79	0.86	1.09	0.67	1.06	1.32	2.81	0.86

a: Includes victims killed on Norfolk Island

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]

**Table A21: Homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21**

	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
1989–90	215	2.53	115	1.34
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	1.38
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	110	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	181	1.68	82	0.75
2009–10	186	1.70	96	0.87
2010–11	157	1.41	90	0.80
2011–12	174	1.54	93	0.81
2012–13	179	1.56	85	0.73
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	0.60
2019–20	182	1.43	96	0.74
2020–21	152	1.19	69	0.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,053</b>		<b>3,353</b>	

Note: Excludes 9 victims whose sex was not stated or unknown. 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 2020–21 [computer file]



Table A22: Indigenous homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (n)			
	Male	Female	Total <sup>a</sup>
1989–90	23	16	39
1990–91	23	24	47
1991–92	28	19	47
1992–93	29	17	46
1993–94	31	17	48
1994–95	25	17	42
1995–96	26	10	36
1996–97	20	19	39
1997–98	25	16	41
1998–99	24	20	44
1999–2000	28	17	45
2000–01	22	23	45
2001–02	31	24	55
2002–03	29	17	46
2003–04	23	13	36
2004–05	23	14	37
2005–06	28	15	43
2006–07	18	16	34
2007–08	16	22	38
2008–09	20	17	37
2009–10	14	10	24
2010–11	33	17	50
2011–12	23	11	35
2012–13	26	17	43
2013–14	20	15	35
2014–15	15	15	30
2015–16	24	13	37
2016–17	19	11	30
2017–18	17	9	26
2018–19	24	6	30
2019–20	26	23	49
2020–21	16	6	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>1,256</b>

Note: Includes 1 victim whose sex was not stated or unknown. 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 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A23: Indigenous child and adult victims of homicide by sex, 1989–80 to 2020–21 (n)						
	Male child	Female child	Total child <sup>a</sup>	Male adult	Female adult	Total adult
1989–90	2	1	3	21	15	36
1990–91	2	2	4	21	22	43
1991–92	0	2	2	28	17	45
1992–93	3	1	4	26	16	42
1993–94	2	1	3	29	16	45
1994–95	5	1	6	20	16	36
1995–96	3	3	6	23	7	30
1996–97	2	4	6	18	15	33
1997–98	4	0	4	21	16	37
1998–99	3	3	6	21	17	38
1999–2000	5	2	7	23	15	38
2000–01	2	3	5	20	20	40
2001–02	3	1	4	28	23	51
2002–03	5	4	9	24	13	37
2003–04	4	2	6	19	11	30
2004–05	4	1	5	19	13	32
2005–06	2	3	5	26	12	38
2006–07	2	1	3	16	15	31
2007–08	2	2	4	14	20	34
2008–09	0	2	2	20	15	35
2009–10	0	0	0	14	10	24
2010–11	7	0	7	26	17	43
2011–12	2	3	6	21	8	29
2012–13	3	1	4	23	16	39
2013–14	2	0	2	18	15	33
2014–15	5	4	9	10	11	21
2015–16	3	1	4	21	12	33
2016–17	2	0	2	17	11	28
2017–18	0	0	0	17	9	26
2018–19	3	1	4	21	5	26
2019–20	4	3	7	22	20	42
2020–21	4	0	4	12	6	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1,113</b>

a: Includes 1 child victim 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 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A24: Non-Indigenous homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (n)			
	Male	Female	Total <sup>a</sup>
1989–90	192	99	292
1990–91	181	124	305
1991–92	174	110	284
1992–93	190	125	315
1993–94	187	107	294
1994–95	193	105	301
1995–96	206	116	323
1996–97	189	91	280
1997–98	176	97	273
1998–99	198	100	298
1999–2000	178	121	299
2000–01	170	104	274
2001–02	209	113	322
2002–03	188	92	280
2003–04	173	97	270
2004–05	153	73	226
2005–06	160	98	258
2006–07	167	65	232
2007–08	145	90	235
2008–09	161	65	226
2009–10	172	85	257
2010–11	124	72	196
2011–12	151	82	233
2012–13	153	68	221
2013–14	129	84	213
2014–15	153	69	222
2015–16	129	69	198
2016–17	149	65	214
2017–18	119	53	173
2018–19	135	69	204
2019–20	156	73	229
2020–21	136	63	199
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,296</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>8,146</b>

a: Includes 6 victims 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 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A25: Non-Indigenous child and adult victims of homicide by sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (n)						
	Male child	Female child	Total child <sup>a</sup>	Male adult	Female adult	Total adult <sup>b</sup>
1989–90	23	16	39	169	83	253
1990–91	17	22	39	164	102	266
1991–92	10	21	31	164	89	253
1992–93	24	19	43	166	106	272
1993–94	18	20	38	169	87	256
1994–95	18	11	30	175	94	271
1995–96	21	21	43	185	95	280
1996–97	28	10	38	161	81	242
1997–98	24	16	40	152	81	233
1998–99	20	20	40	178	80	258
1999–2000	21	26	47	157	95	252
2000–01	16	11	27	154	93	247
2001–02	28	17	45	181	96	277
2002–03	18	16	34	170	76	246
2003–04	16	20	36	157	77	234
2004–05	17	11	28	136	62	198
2005–06	22	19	41	138	79	217
2006–07	20	13	33	147	52	199
2007–08	22	14	36	123	76	199
2008–09	14	3	17	147	62	209
2009–10	17	14	31	155	72	227
2010–11	16	12	28	108	60	168
2011–12	12	11	23	139	71	210
2012–13	10	5	15	143	63	206
2013–14	8	12	20	121	72	193
2014–15	12	6	18	141	63	204
2015–16	13	17	30	116	52	168
2016–17	12	9	21	137	56	193
2017–18	9	4	13	110	49	159
2018–19	8	8	16	127	61	188
2019–20	16	11	27	140	62	202
2020–21	14	13	27	122	50	172
<b>Total</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>7,151</b>

a: Includes 2 child victims whose sex was not stated or unknown

b: Includes 3 adult victims whose sex was not stated or unknown

Note: Excludes 1 victim whose sex and age was not stated or unknown. 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 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A26: Victims of homicide by cause of death and sex, 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (n)			
	Male	Female	Total
Gunshot wound	22	3	25
Stab wound	56	24	80
Blunt force trauma	18	4	22
Beating	9	4	13
Drug overdose	3	1	4
Drowning/submersion	2	2	4
Criminal neglect	1	1	2
Pushed from a high place	0	1	1
Strangulation/suffocation	4	6	10
Smoke inhalation/burns	2	4	6
Other	7	2	9
Hit by car/car accident	16	9	25
Multiple	3	4	7
Unascertained	5	1	6
Not stated/unknown	4	3	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>221</b>

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 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A27: Homicide offenders by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
1989–90	112	77	79	24	22	6	0	20	340
1990–91	117	74	60	22	24	5	0	45	347
1991–92	103	48	73	29	25	12	2	18	310
1992–93	119	64	92	35	37	7	2	18	374
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	36	20	7	3	22	336
1996–97	117	63	88	26	39	3	5	18	359
1997–98	122	43	76	34	26	3	2	15	321
1998–99	113	58	72	40	65	11	3	18	380
1999–2000	110	55	73	37	28	13	4	7	327
2000–01	121	64	66	32	25	10	0	25	343
2001–02	106	81	80	37	42	9	2	25	382
2002–03	101	65	80	38	22	7	3	17	333
2003–04	90	77	67	37	40	5	2	18	336
2004–05	81	61	64	27	26	15	2	13	289
2005–06	113	72	62	32	23	3	7	28	340
2006–07	103	52	60	27	18	8	4	22	294
2007–08	98	49	64	37	31	5	3	22	309
2008–09	93	60	64	29	26	12	4	12	300
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	63	52	39	19	5	5	16	282
2012–13	67	53	56	46	25	7	1	22	277
2013–14	86	71	43	34	16	8	1	17	276
2014–15	79	54	45	39	18	6	5	14	260
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	55	44	28	12	2	3	6	217
2018–19	101	49	41	42	23	4	2	7	269
2019–20	110	60	73	32	17	10	2	10	314
2020–21	63	60	69	35	12	6	7	11	263
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,163</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>2,086</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>10,067</b>

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A28: Homicide offenders by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	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
2020–21	0.88	1.03	1.51	1.50	0.76	1.25	1.86	5.21	1.16

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]

Table A29: Homicide offenders by year and sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21				
	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>
1989–90	296	4.09	44	0.60
1990–91	315	4.31	32	0.42
1991–92	277	3.75	33	0.44
1992–93	335	4.49	39	0.50
1993–94	331	4.39	51	0.66
1994–95	339	4.44	45	0.58
1995–96	293	3.76	43	0.54
1996–97	321	4.09	38	0.48
1997–98	263	3.30	58	0.70
1998–99	329	4.04	51	0.61
1999–2000	277	3.36	50	0.61
2000–01	298	3.63	41	0.46
2001–02	320	3.87	58	0.67
2002–03	290	3.43	41	0.51
2003–04	292	3.41	43	0.49
2004–05	244	2.80	45	0.55
2005–06	295	3.35	43	0.48
2006–07	241	2.68	53	0.59
2007–08	268	2.92	39	0.42
2008–09	266	2.81	28	0.29
2009–10	273	2.87	48	0.50
2010–11	221	2.29	39	0.40
2011–12	239	2.42	43	0.43
2012–13	247	2.47	30	0.29
2013–14	239	2.34	35	0.34
2014–15	219	2.12	41	0.39
2015–16	228	2.19	36	0.34
2016–17	230	2.14	48	0.44
2017–18	182	1.65	35	0.32
2018–19	232	2.12	37	0.33
2019–20	272	2.45	41	0.36
2020–21	222	1.99	41	0.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,694</b>		<b>1,349</b>	

a: Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over

Note: Excludes 24 offenders where sex was not stated or unknown. 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 2020–21 [computer file]



Table A30: Homicide offenders by year, Indigenous status and sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (n)				
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1989–90	43	9	193	26
1990–91	67	7	228	19
1991–92	49	11	209	20
1992–93	44	9	287	30
1993–94	40	8	274	41
1994–95	56	13	273	32
1995–96	32	11	256	32
1996–97	45	6	275	32
1997–98	34	18	226	40
1998–99	45	11	280	40
1999–2000	35	16	242	34
2000–01	55	8	243	33
2001–02	61	13	258	45
2002–03	44	14	243	27
2003–04	42	10	239	33
2004–05	41	10	200	35
2005–06	58	11	237	32
2006–07	39	15	201	38
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	158	19
2020–21	16	7	200	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>7,153</b>	<b>997</b>

Note: Excludes 334 offenders where Indigenous status was not stated or unknown. 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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2020–21 [computer file]

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