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Homicide in Australia 2023–24

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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 262 homicide incidents recorded by Australian state and territory police between 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024. During this 12-month period there were 277 victims of homicide and 278 identified offenders.

Introduction

The National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) commenced at the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) in 1990 following a recommendation from the National Committee on Violence for the establishment of a national data collection on homicide. The NHMP is Australia's only national data collection that brings together information on homicide incidents, victims and offenders.

Data collection

The NHMP holds unit record data on homicide incidents, victims and offenders recorded by state and territory police since 1989–90. The program draws on two key sources of data:

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

Data from offence records are cross-referenced with coronial records from the NCIS. The AIC has access to open cases (those for which the coronial investigation has not been finalised) and closed cases (those for which the coronial investigation has been completed and a finding has been made available) from all states and territories. NHMP data are supplemented with material from court documents where available.

The NHMP observes ethics protocols approved by the AIC Human Research Ethics Committee for administering the collection and the Victorian Department of Justice Human Research Ethics Committee for its compilation and use of coronial data from the NCIS.

Definition of homicide

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

- 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.

It excludes attempts to unlawfully kill and conspiracy to kill.

A *homicide incident* is an event as determined by police where a person or persons have been unlawfully killed by another person or persons. A homicide incident is defined as cleared for the purposes of the NHMP when one or more offenders have been charged with a homicide offence, an offender who would have been charged with a homicide offence died prior to arrest or the incident was cleared by other means (eg legal intervention). Some findings in this report relate to all homicide incidents while others concern cleared homicide incidents.

A *homicide victim* refers to a person unlawfully killed by another person as defined above. It excludes persons who are injured but not killed in a homicide event and victims of attempted murder or conspiracy to murder.

A *homicide offender* refers to a person who is charged with a homicide offence as defined above or a person who would have been charged with a homicide offence as defined above but died prior to arrest (by suspected suicide or other cause) or where the homicide incident was cleared otherwise. It excludes persons of interest, alleged suspects who have not been charged or accomplices charged with other offences (eg aiding and abetting). Information on homicide offenders is only collected for offenders from cleared homicide incidents.

Homicide classification

Homicide incidents are classified in the NHMP as domestic, acquaintance or stranger homicide. Domestic homicide includes intimate partner and family homicide. Most homicide incidents in Australia involve a single victim and a single offender, in which case classification is simple. Where a homicide incident involves multiple victims and/or offenders, the classification is based on the closest relationship between the primary victim and the primary offender. For example, if two victims of a single homicide offender are the intimate partner and neighbour of the offender, the incident is classified as a domestic homicide as the closest relationship is between the intimate partner victim and offender. Similarly, if the victim of a multiple-offender homicide is the work colleague of one offender and a stranger to the second offender, the homicide is classified as an acquaintance homicide.

The same rule is applied to classify domestic homicide into the subcategories intimate partner homicide, filicide, parricide, siblicide and other family homicide. For example, if three victims of a single domestic homicide offender are the intimate partner and children of the offender, the incident is classified as an intimate partner homicide. Similarly, if the victim of a multiple-offender homicide is the sibling of one offender and the aunt of the second offender, the homicide is classified as a siblicide.

Calculation of rates

Population rates were calculated using Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) population data from the *National, state and territory population (ABS 2024c)*, *Estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (ABS 2024b)* and customised data provided by the ABS (ABS 2024a). These rates may not be directly comparable to rates presented in previous *Homicide in Australia* reports.

Unless stated otherwise, homicide rates were calculated using the total Australian population. Rates of intimate partner homicide were calculated based on the female, male and total population aged 18 years and over. Homicide offender rates were calculated based on the population aged 10 years and over, the age of criminal responsibility in all Australian jurisdictions except one. As of 1 August 2023, the age of criminal responsibility in the Northern Territory was raised from 10 to 12 years. This change has been incorporated into 2023–24 homicide offender rates calculated for this report.

Geographic location

The NHMP collects information on the geographic location of homicide incidents using the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ABS 2021a). This standard defines remoteness across five classes—major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote and very remote—and is based on the measure of relative access to services (ABS 2021a).

Data amendments and revision

As of 2022–23, Western Australia revised the data supplied to the NHMP to limit identifying information about homicide incidents, victims and offenders. These revisions limit our ability to cross-reference Western Australian homicide data with NCIS records as undertaken for other state and territory homicide data. Consequently, some of the data presented in this report exclude Western Australia as large amounts of data were unavailable.

The NHMP undergoes historical data reviews to update or complete information that may have been unavailable at the time of previous reporting and to revise the status of previously uncleared homicide incidents. Trend data published in this report may therefore differ to historical data published in previous *Homicide in Australia* reports.

Missing data

The revised publication timeframe for the *Homicide in Australia* Statistical Report has affected the availability of coronial and court documents used to cross-reference data provided by state and territory police. In recent years, this has resulted in larger amounts of missing data on the mental health and disability status of homicide offenders and on victim and offender use of alcohol, illicit drugs and prescription drugs at non-therapeutic levels. These data items for 2023–24 are similarly affected, as is information on homicide motive. Consequently, these data are not published in this report.

Reference period

This report describes homicide incidents, victims and offenders recorded by Australian state and territory police between 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024. Time series data are presented in the appendices.

Homicide incidents

Between 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024, there were 262 incidents of homicide recorded by state and territory police (see Table 1). This is an increase of 30 homicide incidents from 2022–23 ($n=232$) and the equal highest number of homicide incidents recorded in 18 years (see Table A1). The NHMP has recorded 9,546 incidents of homicide in Australia between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2024 (see Table A1).

The homicide rate increased from 0.87 per 100,000 population in 2022–23 to 0.98 per 100,000 in 2023–24. With the exception of 2019–20, the national homicide rate has remained less than one per 100,000 each year for the last 10 years. The homicide rate in Australia has decreased by 46 percent overall since 1989–90 (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Homicide incidents, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (rate per 100,000)



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]; see Table A2

In 2023–24, the largest number of homicide incidents was recorded in New South Wales ($n=77$; see Table 1). Victoria recorded the second largest number of homicide incidents in 2023–24 ($n=54$), followed by Western Australia ($n=49$), Queensland ($n=47$) and South Australia ($n=18$). There were seven incidents recorded in Tasmania, six in the Northern Territory and four in the Australian Capital Territory. All jurisdictions recorded an increase in the number of homicide incidents from 2022–23 except Queensland (-2) and the Northern Territory (-5). The overall increase in the number of incidents in 2023–24 was driven by an increase in incidents in New South Wales ($+14$) and Western Australia ($+10$).

The homicide rate across the states and territories ranged from 0.79 per 100,000 in Victoria to 2.37 per 100,000 in the Northern Territory (see Table 1). The homicide rate increased in all jurisdictions in 2023–24 except Queensland and the Northern Territory (see Table A2). The largest increases in the rate of homicide between 2022–23 and 2023–24 were recorded in Tasmania (0.87 vs 1.22 respectively), followed by Western Australia (1.35 vs 1.70 respectively) and South Australia (0.65 vs 0.97 respectively; see Table A2).

Table 1: Homicide incidents, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Number	77	54	47	49	18	7	4	6	262
Rate	0.92	0.79	0.86	1.70	0.97	1.22	0.86	2.37	0.98

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]; see Tables A1 and A2

Incident clearance rates

Most homicide incidents in 2023–24 were cleared (87%, $n=229$; see Table 2), but this proportion was lower than the 91 percent of homicide incidents cleared since 1989–90 ($n=8,692$; see Table A3). Nine in 10 cleared incidents in 2023–24 had been cleared by charge (92%, $n=210$). In seven percent ($n=17$) of cleared incidents the offender died prior to arrest (excluding legal intervention), while one percent ($n=2$) had been cleared by other means (including legal intervention).

Homicides that are not cleared include incidents where an offender is yet to be identified, where a suspect has been identified but not charged with a homicide offence, and long-term missing person cases where police determine the victim has likely met with foul play. In 2023–24, 13 percent ($n=33$) of incidents were not cleared at the time of reporting (see Table 2). This is slightly higher than the proportion of uncleared incidents recorded in 2022–23 (10%, $n=24$).

Homicide incidents in 2023–24 where the primary victim was female were more likely to be cleared than incidents where the primary victim was male (96%, $n=84$ vs 83%, $n=145$), as was the case in 2022–23 (93%, $n=64$ vs 89%, $n=144$ respectively). Most incidents in 2023–24 where the primary victim was Indigenous were cleared (96%, $n=42$), as were 87 percent ($n=183$) of incidents where the primary victim was non-Indigenous.

Table 2: Homicide incidents by clearance status and jurisdiction, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<i>Cleared by charge</i>	62	39	36	40	16	7	4	6	210
<i>Offender died prior to arrest^a</i>	4	2	5	4	2	0	0	0	17
<i>Cleared otherwise^b</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cleared	67	42	41	44	18	7	4	6	229
Not cleared	10	12	6	5	0	0	0	0	33
Total	77	54	47	49	18	7	4	6	262

a: Includes suspected deaths by suicide. Excludes deaths by legal intervention

b: Includes legal intervention

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Most serious charge

In 2023–24, the most serious charge was murder in 87 percent ($n=227$) of homicide incidents, while the most serious charge was manslaughter in 13 percent ($n=35$) of incidents (see Table 3). These proportions are similar to those seen since the establishment of the NHMP in 1989–90, over which time the most serious charge was murder for 88 percent of incidents ($n=8,422$) and manslaughter for 11 percent ($n=1,041$).

Table 3: Homicide incidents by most serious charge and jurisdiction, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Murder	62	50	46	38	18	3	4	6	227
Manslaughter	15	4	1	11	0	4	0	0	35
Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	77	54	47	49	18	7	4	6	262

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Single and multiple victim/offender homicides

Most homicide incidents in Australia involve a single victim and offender. In 2023–24, 96 percent ($n=252$) of homicides involved a single victim (see Table 4), similar to the proportion recorded in 2022–23 (95%, $n=220$). Seventy-three percent ($n=190$) of homicides were single victim/single offender incidents, while 11 percent ($n=29$) involved a single victim and multiple offenders. The number of offenders in these incidents ranged from two to eight. Single-victim incidents were more likely to involve multiple offenders where the primary victim was male (14% of incidents where the primary victim was male, $n=25$), rather than female (5%, $n=4$). Multiple-offender incidents were more common when the primary victim was Indigenous (18%, $n=8$) than when the primary victim was non-Indigenous (9%, $n=20$).

There were 10 multiple-victim homicides in 2023–24 (4%; see Table 4). All but one of these were single-offender incidents. Just one homicide incident in 2023–24 involved multiple victims and offenders (<1%).

Table 4: Single- and multiple-victim homicide incidents by number of offenders and jurisdiction, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Single victim									
Single victim, single offender	54	37	32	38	13	7	4	5	190
Single victim, multiple offenders	8	5	7	4	4	0	0	1	29
Single victim, no offender identified ^a	10	12	6	5	0	0	0	0	33
<i>Total single-victim incidents</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>252</i>
Multiple victims									
Multiple victims, single offender	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	9
Multiple victims, multiple offenders	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Multiple victims, no offender identified ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total multiple-victim incidents</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>
Total	77	54	47	49	18	7	4	6	262

a: Includes incidents not cleared at time of reporting

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [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 kinship groups) of the primary offender;
- an acquaintance homicide, where the victim was the friend or acquaintance of the primary offender or was otherwise known to the primary offender (eg housemate, neighbour, work colleague, relationship rival, fellow gang member); or
- a stranger homicide, where the victim had no known relationship with the primary offender.

One-third of homicide incidents in Australia in 2023–24 were domestic homicides (34%, $n=88$; see Table 5). One quarter of incidents were acquaintance homicides (26%, $n=69$), and 15 percent ($n=40$) were stranger homicides. The relationship between the primary victim and offender was not stated in 12 percent of incidents ($n=32$) and the remaining 13 percent of incidents ($n=33$) were not cleared.

Domestic and acquaintance homicides have each comprised around four in 10 homicide incidents each year since 1989–90. Overall, 39 percent ($n=3,753$) of homicide incidents recorded in Australia between 1989–90 and 2023–24 were domestic homicides (range: 33–53%) and 36 percent ($n=3,424$) were acquaintance homicides (range: 26–44%; see Table A4). Stranger homicide is much less common, at 12 percent ($n=1,192$) of all homicide incidents (range: 6–19%).

The proportion of homicide incidents where the relationship between primary victim and offender is not available has varied across the reference period, making up three percent of homicide incidents between 1989–90 and 2023–24. In recent years the proportion has risen to around 10 percent of incidents, likely underestimating the proportion of acquaintance and stranger homicides occurring during this period.

Table 5: Homicide incidents by classification and jurisdiction, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Domestic	26	13	15	16	8	3	3	4	88
<i>Intimate partner</i>	14	8	8	11	7	1	3	3	55
<i>Filicide</i>	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
<i>Parricide</i>	7	3	4	2	1	0	0	1	18
<i>Siblicide</i>	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Other family</i>	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	6
Acquaintance	22	13	14	10	7	1	1	1	69
Stranger	15	4	5	9	3	3	0	1	40
Relationship not stated	4	12	7	9	0	0	0	0	32
Incident not cleared	10	12	6	5	0	0	0	0	33
Total	77	54	47	49	18	7	4	6	262

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Rates of domestic, acquaintance and stranger homicide

In 2023–24, the domestic homicide rate in Australia was 0.33 per 100,000 (see Table 6). The acquaintance homicide rate was 0.26 per 100,000 and the stranger homicide rate was 0.15 per 100,000. Domestic homicide rates were higher than the rates of other homicide types in all but two jurisdictions in 2023–24 (see Table 6). Victoria (0.19 vs 0.19) and Queensland (0.27 vs 0.26) recorded similar rates of domestic and acquaintance homicide.

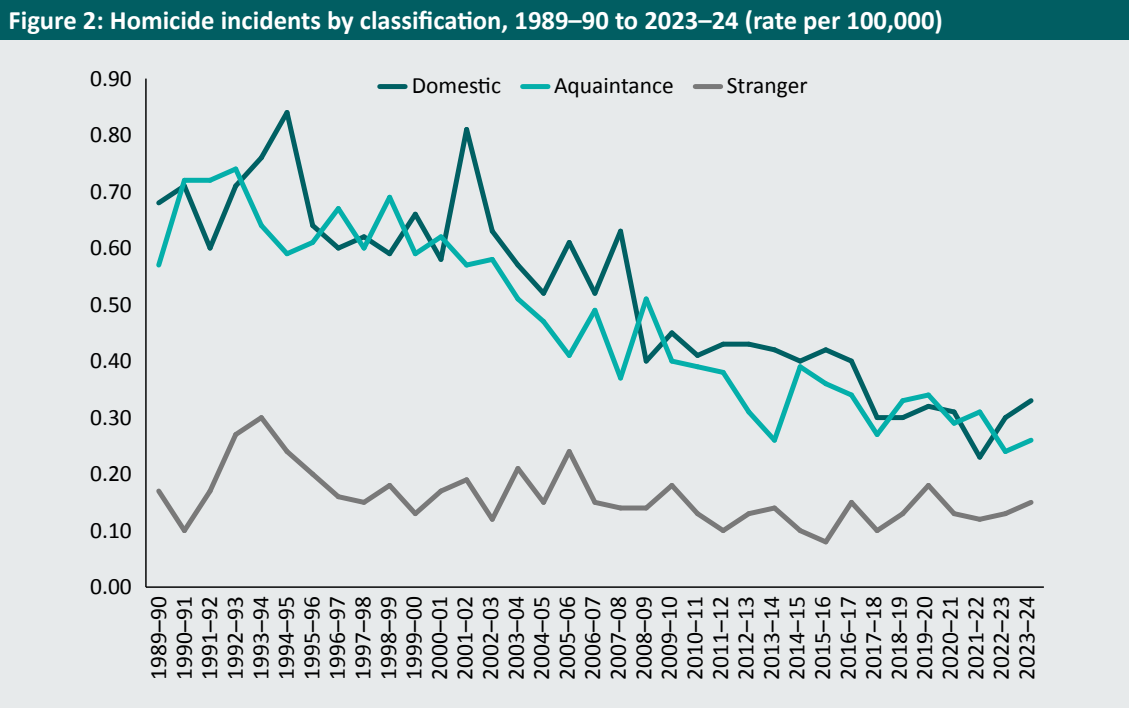
Table 6: Homicide incidents by classification and jurisdiction, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (rate per 100,000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Domestic	0.31	0.19	0.27	0.55	0.43	0.52	0.64	1.58	0.33
Acquaintance	0.26	0.19	0.26	0.35	0.38	0.17	0.21	0.40	0.26
Stranger	0.18	0.06	0.09	0.31	0.16	0.52	0.00	0.40	0.15

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

The rates of all homicide types increased in 2023–24 compared with the previous year (see Figure 2 and Table A5). Domestic homicide increased from 0.30 per 100,000 in 2022–23 to 0.33 per 100,000 in 2023–24. This is an increase in the rate of domestic homicide for the second consecutive year. However, the average rate of domestic homicide has declined over the last three decades. In the decade to 2023–24 the average rate was 0.33 per 100,000, down from an average of 0.48 per 100,000 between 2004–05 and 2013–14 and an average of 0.65 per 100,000 between 1994–95 and 2003–04.

Similarly, the average rate of acquaintance homicide has steadily declined, from an average of 0.60 per 100,000 from the mid-1990s to mid-2000s to 0.40 per 100,000 and 0.31 per 100,000 in the next two decades respectively. The stranger homicide rate has been more stable, with a smaller drop from an average rate of 0.18 per 100,000 in 1994–95 to mid-2000s to 0.13 per 100,000 from 2014–15 to 2023–24.



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]; see Table A5

Intimate partner homicide

There were 55 incidents of intimate partner homicide in 2023–24 (see Tables 5 and 7), an increase of 17 from the 38 incidents recorded in 2022–23 (see Table A6). Almost two-thirds (63%) of domestic homicide incidents and over a fifth (21%) of all homicide incidents in 2023–24 were intimate partner homicides. Intimate partner homicide was the most frequent homicide type in all jurisdictions when the primary victim was female.

Table 7: Intimate partner homicide incidents by victim sex and jurisdiction, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Female	9	6	8	9	7	1	3	3	46
Male	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
Total	14	8	8	11	7	1	3	3	55

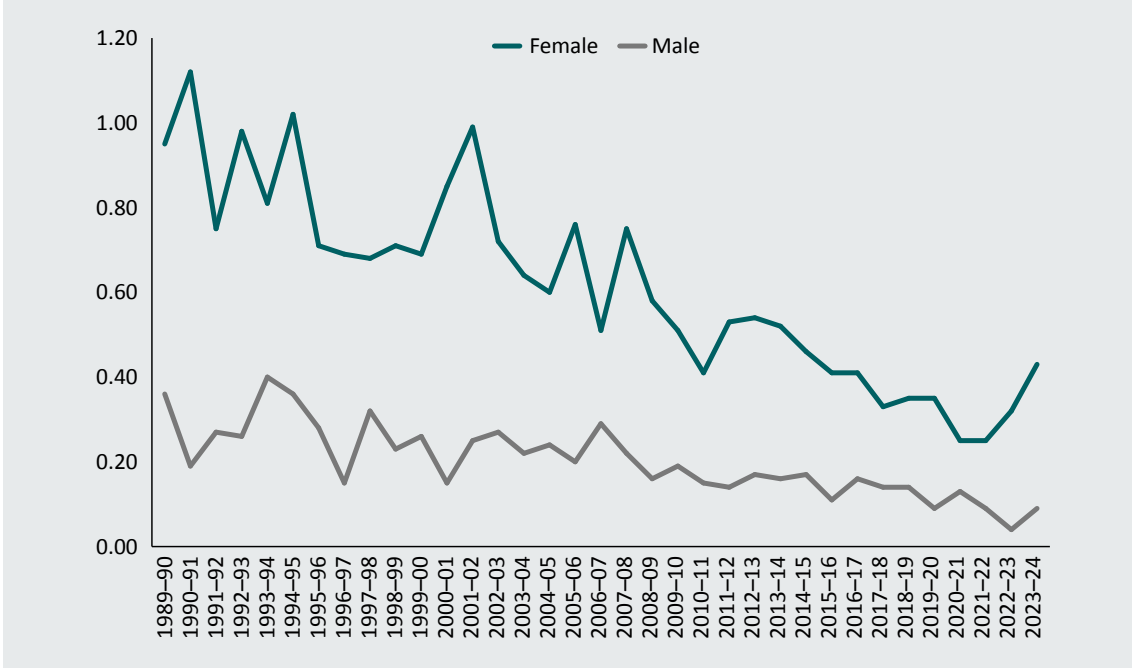
Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

The number of intimate partner homicide incidents perpetrated against a female increased by 12 to 46 incidents in 2023–24. This is the largest single year increase in female intimate partner homicide in over a decade (see Table A6). Eighty-four percent of intimate partner homicide incidents in 2023–24 were perpetrated against a female victim ($n=46$; see Table 7). Since 1989–90, three-quarters of all intimate partner homicides have been perpetrated against a female (76%, $n=1,715$). In this 35-year period there have been an average of 49 female victims of intimate partner homicide each year (range: 26–75; see Table A6).

The female intimate partner homicide rate in 2023–24 was 0.43 per 100,000 female population aged 18 years and over. This is a marked increase from the rate of 0.32 per 100,000 recorded in 2022–23 and the second highest rate of female intimate partner homicide in the last 10 years (see Table A6). However, rates of intimate partner homicide perpetrated against a female have decreased over the longer term. They have halved (55%) overall since 1989–90 and decreased to an average rate of 0.36 per 100,000 in the decade to 2023–24, compared with average rates of 0.58 per 100,000 and 0.78 per 100,000 in the previous two decades.

Sixteen percent ($n=9$) of intimate partner homicide incidents in 2023–24 involved a male victim (see Table 7). This is an increase of five victims from the previous year, and lower than the average number of male victims of intimate partner homicide each year since 1989–90 ($n=15$, range: 4–25). The rate of intimate partner homicide incidents perpetrated against a male in 2023–24 was 0.09 per 100,000 male population aged 18 years and over. This is the equal second lowest rate recorded since 1989–90 (see Table A6).

Figure 3: Intimate partner homicide incidents by victim sex, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (rate per 100,000 population aged 18 years and over)



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]; see Table A6

Other domestic homicide

In 2023–24, 33 homicide incidents involved a family member other than an intimate partner (13% of all homicide incidents; see Table 5). Parricide (the killing of a parent) was the most frequent type of domestic homicide after intimate partner homicide (7% of all homicide incidents, $n=18$; see Table 5). This is the same proportion of parricides recorded in 2022–23 (7%, $n=16$), and the equal largest number of parricides recorded in Australia since 1989–90 (range: 7–18; see Table A7). Two percent ($n=6$) of homicide incidents in 2023–24 were filicides (a parent killing their child). In the 35 years since 1989–90, filicides have comprised six percent ($n=586$) of all homicide incidents, while parricides have comprised five percent ($n=429$). One percent ($n=3$) of incidents in 2023–24 were siblicides (the killing of a sibling), while two percent ($n=6$) were the homicide of another family member (including kin).

Location of homicide incidents

Most homicide incidents in Australia occur in residential settings. In 2023–24, 59 percent ($n=154$) of homicide incidents occurred in a residential setting (see Table 8). Twenty-nine percent ($n=77$) of incidents occurred in community settings, and 11 percent ($n=29$) occurred in other locations. The location of two homicide incidents in 2023–24 was not stated or unknown (1%).

Further detail on the location of homicide incidents was available for all states and territories except Western Australia ($n=213$ homicide incidents). Forty-two percent ($n=89$) of incidents in 2023–24 (excluding Western Australia) occurred in the victim’s home (see Table 8), similar to the proportion of incidents which occurred in the victim’s home the previous year (40%, $n=78$). The victim’s home has been the most common location for homicide incidents in Australia each year since 1989–90. Eleven percent ($n=24$) of incidents took place at the offender’s home and seven percent ($n=14$) at someone else’s residence.

A street, footpath or similar was the second most common homicide location in 2023–24, comprising 20 percent ($n=43$; see Table 8) of incidents (excluding Western Australia). Far fewer incidents occurred in other non-residential locations in 2023–24. Eleven incidents (5%) occurred in an open area (such as parkland, bushland or waterway), six ($n=3\%$) in recreation or food venues and five in a car park (2%; see Table 8).

Table 8: Homicide incidents by location and jurisdiction, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA ^a	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Victim’s home	33	18	21	na	9	3	3	2	89
Offender’s home	5	8	6	na	5	0	0	0	24
Other home	4	7	2	na	0	0	0	1	14
<i>Residential</i>	42	33	29	27	14	3	3	3	154
Street/footpath	17	11	7	na	3	3	0	2	43
Open area/waterway	4	2	3	na	0	1	0	1	11
Sporting oval/facility	1	0	0	na	0	0	0	0	1
Public transport/facility	1	0	0	na	0	0	0	0	1
Public carpark	2	2	1	na	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Community</i>	25	15	11	16	3	4	0	3	77
Short stay accommodation	1	1	0	na	0	0	0	0	2
Correctional facility	1	0	1	na	0	0	0	0	2
Health care facility	1	0	2	na	0	0	0	0	3
Aged care facility	0	0	0	na	0	0	0	0	0
Mental health/psychiatric facility	0	0	0	na	0	0	0	0	0
Workplace/school	1	0	0	na	1	0	1	0	3
Retail	1	0	0	na	0	0	0	0	1
Recreation/food venue	2	2	2	na	0	0	0	0	6
Private motor vehicle	1	2	1	na	0	0	0	0	4
Other not specified	1	1	0	na	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Other</i>	9	6	6	6	1	0	1	0	29
Multiple locations	0	0	0	na	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated/unknown	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	77	54	47	49	18	7	4	6	262

a: Further detail on incident location was not available for Western Australia

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Almost nine in 10 domestic homicide incidents in 2023–24 occurred in residential locations (89%, $n=78$). Acquaintance homicides were also most likely to occur in a residential setting, although less so than domestic homicides (58%, $n=40$), while 30 percent occurred in a community location ($n=21$). By contrast, stranger homicides were most likely to occur in community locations (63%, $n=25$).

Geographic location

The NHMP also collected information on the geographic location of homicide incidents in 2023–24 (excluding Western Australia). Nearly two-thirds of homicide incidents occurred in a major city (62%, $n=132$), followed by 32 percent ($n=69$) in an inner or outer regional area and six percent ($n=12$) in a remote or very remote area (see Table 9). Two-thirds of incidents that had not been cleared took place in a major city (68%, $n=19$). At 30 June 2023, almost three-quarters of all Australians lived in a major city (73%; ABS 2024d), higher than the proportion of homicide incidents which occurred in a major city in 2023–24. Excluding Western Australia, the homicide rate for incidents in regional and remote areas exceeded the national incident rate for 2023–24 (1.08 and 3.51 per 100,000 respectively vs 0.98 per 100,000), while the rate of incidents in major cities was lower than the national rate (0.77 per 100,000).

The proportion of domestic and acquaintance homicides occurring in different geographic areas followed a similar pattern (see Table 9). Most occurred in a major city (56%, $n=40$ and 58%, $n=34$ respectively), with just over a third in regional areas (38%, $n=27$ and 36%, $n=21$ respectively) and less than one in 10 in remote or very remote areas (7%, $n=5$ and 7%, $n=4$). Stranger homicides predominantly occurred in major cities (71%, $n=22$), followed by a quarter in regional areas (26%, $n=8$) and three percent ($n=1$) in remote locations.

Excluding Western Australia, rates of domestic homicide in regional and remote areas in 2023–24 exceeded the national rate—0.42 and 1.46 per 100,000 respectively compared with 0.30 per 100,000. The rate in major cities was lower than the national rate, at 0.23 per 100,000. Rates of acquaintance homicide were similarly higher in regional (0.33 per 100,000) and remote areas (1.17 per 100,000) compared with the national rate of 0.25 per 100,000. The rate of acquaintance homicide in major cities (0.20 per 100,000) was less than the national rate. The stranger homicide rate in major cities was the same as the national rate (0.13 vs 0.13).

Table 9: Homicide incidents by classification and geographic location, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total
Domestic	40	18	9	4	1	72
<i>Intimate partner</i>	25	13	4	1	1	44
<i>Other domestic</i>	15	5	5	3	0	28
Acquaintance	34	15	6	2	2	59
Stranger	22	5	3	1	0	31
Relationship not stated	17	3	2	1	0	23
Incident not cleared	19	8	0	0	1	28
Total	132	49	20	8	4	213

Note: Excludes Western Australia (n=49 incidents)

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Weapon use

In 2023–24, 82 percent of homicide incidents (n=216) involved the use of a weapon (see Table 10). Knives and other sharp instruments were used in one-third of all incidents (34%, n=88), lower than the proportion of incidents in which a knife or other sharp instrument was used in 2022–23 (37%, n=85; see Table A8). Knives have been the most frequently used weapon type every year since the early 1990s, and were the primary weapon in 35 percent (n=3,317) of all homicide incidents since 1989–90.

Fifteen percent (n=38) of homicide incidents in 2023–24 involved the use of hands and/or feet. Hands and feet were the primary weapon in 21 percent (n=2,004) of incidents since 1989–90; however, the proportion of incidents where hands and feet were used has decreased over the last three decades. In 2023–24, hands and feet were the primary weapon in 19 percent (n=33) of homicide incidents where the primary victim was male compared with six percent (n=5) of incidents where the primary victim was female. This is a decrease from the proportion of incidents in 2022–23 where the primary victim was female and hands and feet were used as the primary weapon (22%, n=15).

Firearms have also decreased in frequency of use, comprising 17 percent (n=1,589; see Table A8) of weapons used in homicide incidents since 1989–90. In 2023–24, 12 percent (n=31, see Table 10) of incidents involved a firearm. A firearm was slightly more likely to be used in incidents where the primary victim was male (13%, n=23) compared with incidents where the primary victim was female (9%, n=8).

Homicide incidents in 2023–24 where the primary offender was male were more likely to involve hands and feet (16%, $n=33$) compared with incidents involving a female primary offender (4%, $n=1$). A knife or other sharp instrument was used in a higher proportion of incidents where the primary offender was female (48%, $n=12$) compared with incidents where the primary offender was male (35%, $n=71$). A knife or other sharp instrument was the most frequently used weapon type across all incidents regardless of the sex of the primary offender and primary victim. Firearms were more frequently used in incidents where the primary offender was male (12%, $n=24$) compared with incidents where the primary offender was female (8%, $n=2$).

Table 10: Homicide incidents by weapon type and jurisdiction, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Firearm	9	9	5	5	3	0	0	0	31
Knife/other sharp instrument	24	22	19	11	7	0	3	2	88
Blunt instrument	1	2	2	3	3	0	0	2	13
Hands and feet	14	6	8	4	2	3	0	1	38
Fire	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Drugs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poison	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Vehicle	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	10
Other	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	6
Multiple weapons	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Weapon not stated	6	3	5	2	2	0	0	1	19
<i>Weapon used</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>216</i>
Weapon not used	4	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	9
Not stated/unknown	11	4	0	18	1	3	0	0	37
Total	77	54	47	49	18	7	4	6	262

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Victims of homicide

There were 277 victims of homicide recorded in 2023–24 (see Table 11). This is an increase of 30 victims from 2022–23 and the second largest number of homicide victims recorded in the last decade (see Table B1). Most were victims of murder (86%, $n=239$), while 14 percent ($n=38$) were victims of manslaughter. There were 10,180 victims of homicide in Australia between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2024 (see Table B1).

Table 11: Homicide victims, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Male									
Number	59	42	32	27	10	6	0	3	179
Rate	1.42	1.25	1.18	1.87	1.09	2.11	0.00	2.34	1.35
Female									
Number	27	12	18	24	9	1	4	3	98
Rate	0.64	0.35	0.65	1.67	0.96	0.35	1.69	2.40	0.73
Total									
Number	86	54	50	51	19	7	4	6	277
Rate	1.03	0.79	0.92	1.77	1.03	1.22	0.86	2.37	1.04

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]; see Tables B1 and B2

New South Wales recorded the largest number of homicide victims in 2023–24 ($n=86$; see Table 11), an increase of 21 victims from the previous year, and the largest increase in the number of victims in any state or territory. Similar numbers of homicide victims were recorded in Victoria ($n=54$), Queensland ($n=50$) and Western Australia ($n=51$). The number of homicide victims in Western Australia in 2023–24 is the largest recorded in this state since the establishment of the NHMP in 1989–90.

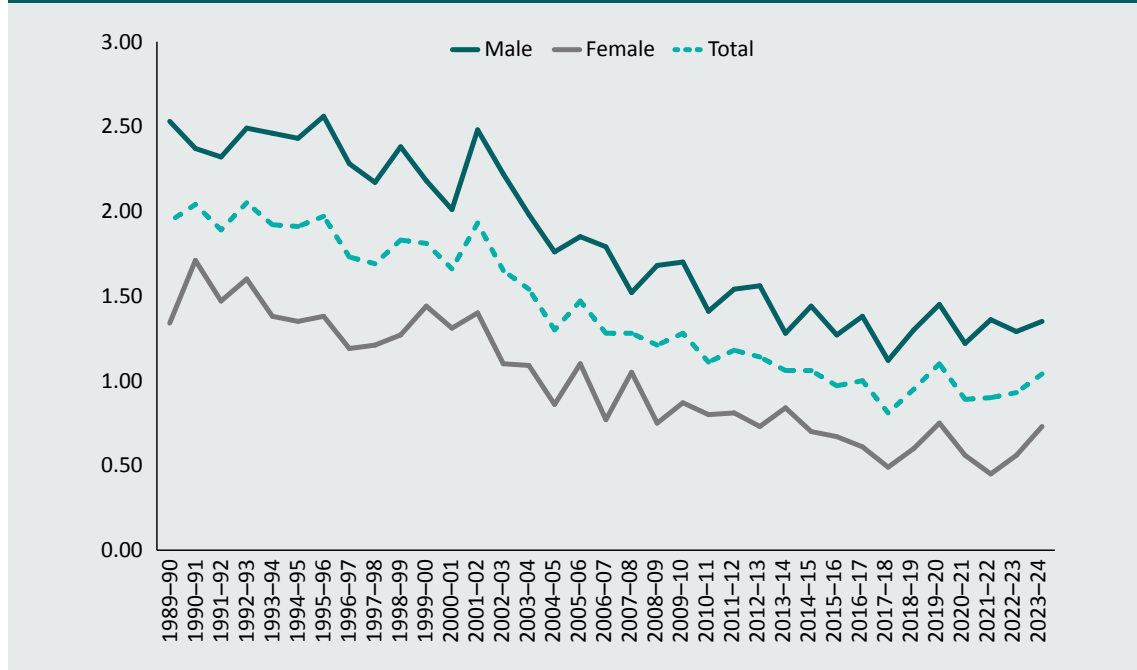
As well as New South Wales, increases in the number of homicide victims from 2022–23 were also recorded in South Australia (+7), Victoria (+2) and Tasmania (+2), while the number of victims in the Australian Capital Territory remained the same ($n=4$). Queensland recorded five fewer victims in 2023–24 compared with 2022–23 (50 vs 55) and the number of victims in Northern Territory halved from 12 to six. The number of victims recorded in the Northern Territory in 2023–24 is the equal lowest number of homicide victims recorded in this territory since 1989–90 (see Table B1).

Victimisation rate

In 2023–24 the homicide victimisation rate was 1.04 per 100,000 (see Table 11), the second highest victimisation rate in the last decade. The rate of homicide victimisation in Australia decreased overall by 46 percent between 1989–90 and 2023–24 (see Figure 4).

The lowest homicide victimisation rate in 2023–24 was recorded in Victoria (0.79 per 100,000 relevant population) and the highest in the Northern Territory (2.37 per 100,000 (see Tables 11 and B2). Rates of victimisation decreased from the previous year in Queensland (from 1.01 per 100,000 in 2022–23 to 0.92 per 100,000 in 2023–24) and halved in the Northern Territory (from 4.75 to 2.37 per 100,000) and remained the same in the Australian Capital Territory (0.86 per 100,000). All other jurisdictions recorded an increase in the rate of homicide victimisation from the previous year (see Table B2).

Figure 4: Homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (rate per 100,000)



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]; see Tables B2 and B3

Sex and place of birth

Males comprise the majority of homicide victims in Australia. In 2023–24, there were 179 male (65%) and 98 female victims (35%) of homicide (see Table 11). There was an increase in both male (+8) and particularly female (+23) homicide victims between 2022–23 and 2023–24. Two-thirds of homicide victims (65%, $n=6,583$) between 1989–90 and 2023–24 were male and 35 percent were female ($n=3,587$; see Table B3).

The male victimisation rate increased from 1.29 per 100,000 in 2022–23 to 1.35 per 100,000 in 2023–24 (see Tables 11 and B3). The female victimisation rate also increased, from 0.56 per 100,000 to 0.73 per 100,000. The rate of female homicide victimisation has only exceeded one per 100,000 twice in the most recent two decades (see Figure 4). Overall, the rate of victimisation has almost halved for both males (47%) and females (46%) since 1989–90 (see Figure 4 and Table B3).

Fifty-nine percent ($n=164$) of homicide victims in 2023–24 were born in Australia, a slightly higher proportion than in 2022–23. One-fifth (20%, $n=56$) of victims in 2023–24 were born overseas, while the place of birth was not stated or unknown for a further 21 percent ($n=57$) of victims. As in 2022–23, female homicide victims in 2023–24 were slightly more likely to have been born overseas (22%, $n=22$) than male victims (19%, $n=34$).

Child and adult victims

Ninety-two percent ($n=256$) of homicide victims were adults (aged 18 years or over), while eight percent ($n=21$) were children (see Table 12). The largest proportion of homicide victims in 2023–24 were aged 25–34 years (21%, $n=59$), followed by those aged 35–44 years (19%, $n=53$) and those aged 65 years and over (16%, $n=45$). Four of the child victims (1% of all victims) were aged less than one year of age, eight (3%) were aged 1–9 years and nine (3%) were aged 10–17 years.

Adult males comprised the majority of homicide victims in 2023–24 (58%, $n=162$), a slightly lower proportion than was recorded in 2022–23 (62%, $n=152$). The proportion of adult females increased from 28 percent ($n=69$) in 2022–23 to 34 percent ($n=94$) in 2023–24. The largest proportion of male victims were aged 25–34 years (21%, $n=38$) and 35–44 years (17%, $n=31$; see Table 12). This was also the case for female victims (21% ($n=21$) aged 25–34 years and 22 percent ($n=22$) aged 35–44 years). Females aged 65 years and over made up a larger proportion of homicide victims than males aged 65 years and over in 2023–24 (21%, $n=21$ vs 13%, $n=24$ respectively). Conversely, males aged under 25 years made up a larger proportion of homicide victims compared with females under 25 years (20%, $n=35$ vs 9%, $n=9$ respectively).

In 2023–24, six percent ($n=17$) of homicide victims were boys, and one percent ($n=4$) were girls. Most of the boy victims in 2023–24 were aged 1–9 ($n=8$) or 10–17 years ($n=7$). An equal number of girl victims were aged less than one and 10–17 years ($n=2$ each; see Table 12).

Table 12: Homicide victims by age group and sex, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male	Female	Total
Less than 1	2	2	4
1–9	8	0	8
10–17	7	2	9
<i>Children</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>21</i>
18–24	18	5	23
25–34	38	21	59
35–44	31	22	53
45–54	27	14	41
55–64	24	11	35
65 and over	24	21	45
<i>Adults</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>256</i>
Total	179	98	277

Note: Data presented refer to an individual’s sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie ‘social and cultural identity, expression and experience’; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Indigenous status

Of the 277 homicide victims in 2023–24, 44 (16%) were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and 226 (82%) were non-Indigenous (see Table 13). The Indigenous status of seven homicide victims was not stated or unknown. Between 1989–90 and 2023–24, 14 percent ($n=1,407$) of homicide victims were Indigenous and 85 percent ($n=8,637$) were non-Indigenous (see Table B4).

Table 13: Homicide victims by Indigenous status and jurisdiction, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	14	0	8	13	4	1	0	4	44
Non-Indigenous	71	50	42	36	15	6	4	2	226
Total	85	50	50	49	19	7	4	6	270

Note: Excludes seven victims whose Indigenous status was not stated or unknown

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Missing persons

Four percent ($n=11$) of homicide victims in 2023–24 had been reported missing at the time of the incident. All were adults—eight were men and three women. Ten of the 11 victims reported missing were non-Indigenous.

Sex of primary offender

In 2023–24, the majority of male and female victims were killed by a male primary offender (79% ($n=219$) of all homicide victims; see Table 14). Three-quarters of male victims (76%, $n=136$) and 85 percent of female victims ($n=83$) were killed by a male primary offender. Eight percent ($n=14$) of male victims and 11 percent ($n=11$) of female victims were killed by a female primary offender. The sex of the primary offender in the homicide of 29 male and four female victims is not known as the incidents were not cleared at the time of reporting.

	Male victim	Female victim	Total
Male primary offender	136	83	219
Female primary offender	14	11	25
<i>Total^a</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>244</i>
Incident not cleared	29	4	33
Total	179	98	277

a: Includes victims of cleared homicide incidents only

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Relationship with primary offender

There were 244 victims from 229 cleared incidents in 2023–24 (see Table 15). Two-thirds (66%, $n=161$) of victims from cleared incidents in 2023–24 knew the primary offender. One-fifth (21%, $n=51$) of victims were killed by a stranger. A larger proportion of victims in 2023–24 were killed by a stranger compared with 2022–23 (17%, $n=37$). The relationship between the victim and the primary offender was not stated or unknown in 13 percent ($n=32$) of cleared incidents in 2023–24.

Female victims were more likely than male victims to have known the primary offender (76% of female victims from cleared incidents, $n=71$ vs 60%, $n=90$ respectively). Most females were killed by an intimate partner or family member. Half of all female homicide victims in 2023–24 were killed by a current or former intimate partner (49%, $n=46$), the same proportion as was recorded in 2022–23 ($n=34$). Twelve percent ($n=11$) were killed by a family member other than an intimate partner, lower than the proportion recorded in 2022–23 (17%, $n=12$). Most female victims who were killed by a family member other than an intimate partner in 2023–24 were the mother of the offender ($n=8$, 9% of all female victims from cleared incidents; see Table 15).

Female homicide victims were less likely than male victims to be killed by a friend, acquaintance or some other known person who was not a family member (15%, $n=14$). Most of these victims were a neighbour, housemate or work colleague of the primary offender ($n=8$, 9% of all female victims from cleared homicides), while five percent ($n=5$) were an acquaintance.

Male homicide victims were most often killed by a known person who was not a family member (38%, $n=57$). One-quarter (24%, $n=36$) were killed by an acquaintance, followed by six percent ($n=9$) killed by a neighbour, housemate or work colleague (see Table 15).

Just under a fifth of male homicide victims (16%, $n=24$) were killed by a family member other than an intimate partner (see Table 15). Ten of these victims were the father of the primary offender (7% of all male victims from cleared homicide incidents), and equal proportions (4%, $n=6$ each) were either the son or another relative of the offender. Six percent ($n=9$) of male victims were killed by a current or former intimate partner, higher than that recorded in 2022–23 (3%, $n=4$).

Female victims were as likely as male victims to be killed by a stranger in 2023–24 (20%, $n=19$ vs 21%, $n=32$). This is higher than the proportion of female victims from cleared incidents who were killed by a stranger in 2022–23 (13%, $n=9$).

Table 15: Homicide victims by relationship with primary offender, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male victim	Female victim	Total
Intimate partner	9	46	55
Child	6	1	7
Parent	10	8	18
Sibling	2	1	3
Other relative	6	1	7
Friend	2	0	2
Acquaintance	36	5	41
Neighbour/housemate/work colleague	9	8	17
Relationship rival	0	0	0
Gang member	2	0	2
Other	7	1	8
Acquaintance less than 24 hours	1	0	1
<i>Knew primary offender</i>	90	71	161
Stranger	32	19	51
Relationship not stated	28	4	32
Total	150	94	244

Note: Includes victims from cleared homicide incidents only. Data presented refer to an individual’s sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie ‘social and cultural identity, expression and experience’; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

In 2023–24, similar proportions of male victims of male primary offenders were killed by an acquaintance (25%, $n=34$) or a stranger (24%, $n=32$; see Table 16). Sixteen percent ($n=22$) were the victim of a male intimate partner or family member, of whom nine (7%) were the father of the male offender. Half (50%, $n=7$) of all male victims of female offenders were killed by a current or former intimate partner.

Just over half of female victims of male offenders in 2023–24 were killed by an intimate partner (54%, $n=45$; see Table 16). A fifth (19%, $n=16$) were killed by a stranger, an increase from 12 percent of female victims of male primary offenders in 2022–23. An equal proportion of female victims of male offenders (7%, $n=6$ each) were the mother or the neighbour, housemate or work colleague of the offender. Three of the 11 female victims of a female offender did not know the offender and two each were the offender’s mother or a neighbour, housemate or work colleague.

Table 16: Homicide victims by relationship with and sex of primary offender, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male victim, male offender	Female victim, male offender	Male victim, female offender	Female victim, female offender	Total
Intimate partner	2	45	7	1	55
Child	4	1	2	0	7
Parent	9	6	1	2	18
Sibling	2	0	0	1	3
Other relative	5	1	1	0	7
Friend	2	0	0	0	2
Acquaintance	34	5	2	0	41
Neighbour/housemate/work colleague	9	6	0	2	17
Relationship rival	0	0	0	0	0
Gang member	2	0	0	0	2
Other	7	1	0	0	8
Acquaintance less than 24 hours	1	0	0	0	1
Stranger	32	16	0	3	51
Relationship not stated	27	2	1	2	32
Total	136	83	14	11	244

Note: Includes victims from cleared homicide incidents only. Data presented refer to an individual’s sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie ‘social and cultural identity, expression and experience’; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims

The homicide victimisation rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in 2023–24 was 4.31 per 100,000 relevant population (see Table 17), a decrease from the rate of 5.36 per 100,000 recorded in 2022–23.

Sex and age

Over two-thirds of Indigenous homicide victims in 2023–24 were male (68%, $n=30$) while one-third (32%, $n=14$) were female (see Table 17). The homicide victimisation rate decreased for Indigenous males from 7.65 per 100,000 relevant population in 2022–23 to 5.86 per 100,000 in 2023–24. It also decreased for Indigenous females, from 3.07 per 100,000 relevant population to 2.75 per 100,000.

	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
Male	30	5.86
Female	14	2.75
Total	44	4.31

Note: Data presented refer to an individual’s sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie ‘social and cultural identity, expression and experience’; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Nine in 10 Indigenous homicide victims in 2023–24 were adults (89%, $n=39$), while 11 percent ($n=5$) were children under the age of 18 years (see Table 18). This is almost half the proportion of Indigenous child victims recorded in 2022–23 (18%, $n=9$) and similar to the proportion of Indigenous child victims since 1989–90 (12%, $n=163$; see Table B5).

Twelve Indigenous homicide victims in 2023–24 were aged 35–44 years (27%) and 11 (25%) were aged 25–34 years (see Table 18). Indigenous female victims tended to be older than Indigenous male victims. Eight in 10 (79%, $n=11$) Indigenous female victims were aged 35 years or over compared with 47 percent ($n=14$) of Indigenous male victims.

Table 18: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicide victims by age group, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male victim	Female victim	Total
Less than 1	0	0	0
1–9	2	0	2
10–17	3	0	3
<i>Children</i>	5	0	5
18–24	3	0	3
25–34	8	3	11
35–44	8	4	12
45–54	1	6	7
55–64	2	1	3
65 and over	3	0	3
<i>Adults</i>	25	14	39
Total	30	14	44

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

An offender was charged or otherwise identified in the homicide of all but two Indigenous victims (95%, $n=42$). Nine in 10 Indigenous male victims from cleared incidents were killed by a male primary offender (89%, $n=25$) and 11 percent ($n=3$) were killed by a female primary offender (see Table 19). Most Indigenous female victims from cleared incidents were also killed by a male primary offender (79%, $n=11$) while 21 percent ($n=3$) were killed by a female primary offender.

Table 19: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicide victims by sex of primary offender, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male victim	Female victim	Total
Male primary offender	25	11	36
Female primary offender	3	3	6
Total	28	14	42

Note: Includes victims of cleared homicide incidents only. Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Relationship with primary offender

Most Indigenous victims of cleared homicides in 2023–24 knew the offender (71%, $n=30$; see Table 20), while 14 percent ($n=6$) were killed by a stranger. The relationship with the primary offender was not stated for six victims.

Around two-thirds of Indigenous female victims from cleared incidents were killed by an intimate partner (64%, $n=9$; see Table 20), almost double the proportion of Indigenous women killed by an intimate partner in 2022–23 (38%, $n=5$). Between 1989–90 and 2023–24, over two-thirds of Indigenous women victims of homicide were killed by a current or former intimate partner (69%, $n=337$). In 2023–24, Indigenous women experienced an intimate partner homicide victimisation rate seven times greater than the rate for all Australian women (2.84 per 100,000 relevant population vs 0.43 per 100,000 respectively).

Half of all Indigenous male victims were killed by a friend, acquaintance or other known person who was not a family member (50%, $n=14$; see Table 20). Fourteen percent ($n=4$) were killed by a family member other than an intimate partner, lower than the 34 percent of victims recorded in 2022–23 ($n=11$). Two Indigenous male victims were killed by an intimate partner (7%).

Table 20: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicide victims by relationship with primary offender, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male victim	Female victim	Total
Intimate partner	2	9	11
Child	2	0	2
Parent	0	0	0
Sibling	1	0	1
Other relative	1	0	1
Acquaintance	14	1	15
<i>Knew the offender</i>	20	10	30
Stranger	3	3	6
Relationship not stated	5	1	6
Total	28	14	42

Note: Includes victims of cleared homicide incidents only. Data presented refer to an individual’s sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie ‘social and cultural identity, expression and experience’; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Nine of the 11 Indigenous female victims of a male primary offender were killed by a current or former intimate partner (82%; see Table 21). Two of the three Indigenous female victims of female offenders were killed by a stranger.

Indigenous male victims killed by a male primary offender comprised 60 percent ($n=25$) of all Indigenous victims from cleared incidents in 2023–24 (see Table 21). Most Indigenous male victims of a male offender knew the primary offender (68%, $n=17$). Of these, 14 were killed by a friend, acquaintance or other known person (56% of all male-on-male incidents) and three (12%) were killed by a family member other than an intimate partner. Two of the three Indigenous male victims of female offenders were killed by an intimate partner.

Table 21: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicide victims by relationship with and sex of primary offender, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male victim, male offender	Female victim, male offender	Male victim, female offender	Female victim, female offender	Total
Intimate partner	0	9	2	0	11
Other family	3	0	1	0	4
Acquaintance	14	1	0	0	15
<i>Knew the offender</i>	17	10	3	0	30
Stranger	3	1	0	2	6
Relationship not stated	5	0	0	1	6
Total	25	11	3	3	42

Note: Includes victims of cleared homicide incidents only. Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Non-Indigenous victims

The homicide victimisation rate of non-Indigenous Australian was 0.88 per 100,000 (see Table 22), an increase from the rate of 0.74 per 100,000 recorded in 2022–23.

Sex and age

Similar to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicide victims, around two-thirds of non-Indigenous victims in 2023–24 were male (64%, $n=144$; see Table 22). Non-Indigenous females comprised 36 percent ($n=82$) of non-Indigenous victims, an increase in the proportion of non-Indigenous female victims recorded in 2022–23 (31%, $n=59$). The rate of homicide victimisation increased for both non-Indigenous males and females in 2023–24. For males, it increased from 1.04 per 100,000 relevant population in 2022–23 to 1.13 per 100,000 in 2023–24. Among females, the rate increased from 0.45 to 0.63 per 100,000.

Table 22: Non-Indigenous homicide victims by sex, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024

	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
Male	144	1.13
Female	82	0.63
Total	226	0.88

Note: Data presented refer to an individual’s sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie ‘social and cultural identity, expression and experience’; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Fourteen non-Indigenous victims in 2023–24 were children aged under 18 years (6%; see Table 23). This is the second lowest number of non-Indigenous child victims of homicide since 1989–90, and half the average number of non-Indigenous child victims each year in this 35-year period ($n=30$, range: 13–47; see Table B6). Eleven of the child victims in 2023–24 were boys (5% of all non-Indigenous victims) and three (1%) were girls. Non-Indigenous children have comprised 12 percent ($n=1,041$) of all non-Indigenous homicide victims since 1989–90.

Six in 10 non-Indigenous homicide victims in 2023–24 were men (59%, $n=133$), while one-third were women (35%, $n=79$; see Table 23). The proportion of non-Indigenous women victims in 2023–24 exceeded the proportion of non-Indigenous women victims since 1989–90 (29% of non-Indigenous victims, $n=2,515$) and was higher than the average number of non-Indigenous women victims each year over this period ($n=72$, range: 37–105; see Table B6).

Table 23: Non-Indigenous homicide victims by age group, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (*n*)

	Male victim	Female victim	Total
Less than 1	2	2	4
1–9	5	0	5
10–17	4	1	5
<i>Children</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>14</i>
18–24	15	5	20
25–34	30	18	48
35–44	23	18	41
45–54	24	8	32
55–64	22	9	31
65 and over	19	21	40
<i>Adults</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>212</i>
Total	144	82	226

Note: Data presented refer to an individual’s sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie ‘social and cultural identity, expression and experience’; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

An offender was charged or otherwise identified in the homicide of 88 percent ($n=198$) of non-Indigenous victims. Nine in 10 non-Indigenous male (92%, $n=109$) and female victims (90%, $n=71$) were killed by a male primary offender (see Table 24). Eight percent of non-Indigenous males ($n=10$) and 10 percent of non-Indigenous females ($n=8$) were killed by a female offender.

Table 24: Non-Indigenous homicide victims by sex of primary offender, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male victim	Female victim	Total
Male primary offender	109	71	180
Female primary offender	10	8	18
Total	119	79	198

Note: Includes victims of cleared homicide incidents only. Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Relationship with primary offender

In 2023–24, two-thirds of non-Indigenous homicide victims were killed by someone they knew (65%, $n=128$; see Table 25), a similar proportion to that reported in 2022–23 (67%, $n=116$). One-fifth (22%, $n=44$) of non-Indigenous victims in 2023–24 were killed by a stranger, while the relationship between the victim and the primary offender was not stated for 13 percent ($n=26$) of non-Indigenous homicide victims.

Sixty-one percent ($n=48$) of non-Indigenous female homicide victims in 2023–24 were related to the primary offender. Of these, most were the intimate partner of the offender ($n=37$, 47% of all non-Indigenous female homicide victims; see Table 25). Non-Indigenous females experienced an intimate partner homicide victimisation rate of 0.36 per 100,000 relevant population in 2023–24. Fourteen percent ($n=11$) of non-Indigenous female victims were killed by a family member other than an intimate partner. Eight (10% of all non-Indigenous female victims) were the mother of the offender.

Twelve (15%) non-Indigenous females were killed by an acquaintance in 2023–24, while 16 (20%) were killed by a stranger. The number of non-Indigenous female victims who were killed by a stranger in 2023–24 is more than double that recorded in 2022–23 (13%, $n=7$).

One-third (35%, $n=42$) of non-Indigenous male victims were an acquaintance of the primary offender, followed by one-quarter (24%, $n=28$) who were a stranger (see Table 25). Sixteen percent ($n=19$) of victims were a family member other than an intimate partner, most of whom were the offender's father ($n=10$, 8% of all non-Indigenous male victims). Six percent ($n=7$) of non-Indigenous male victims were killed by an intimate partner, double the proportion recorded in 2022–23 (3%, $n=3$).

Table 25: Non-Indigenous homicide victims by relationship with primary offender, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male victim	Female victim	Total
Intimate partner	7	37	44
Child	3	1	4
Parent	10	8	18
Sibling	1	1	2
Other relative	5	1	6
Acquaintance	42	12	54
<i>Knew the offender</i>	68	60	128
Stranger	28	16	44
Relationship not stated	23	3	26
Total	119	79	198

Note: Includes victims of cleared homicide incidents only. Data presented refer to an individual’s sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie ‘social and cultural identity, expression and experience’; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Half of all non-Indigenous female victims of male perpetrated homicides were the intimate partner of the primary offender (51%, *n*=36), as were half of all non-Indigenous male victims of female perpetrated homicides (50%, *n*=5; see Table 26). One-fifth (21%, *n*=15) of non-Indigenous female victims of male perpetrated homicides were a stranger to the offender, while 11 percent (*n*=8) were a family member other than an intimate partner. Of the eight non-Indigenous female victims of female perpetrated homicides, three were a family member and equal numbers were either acquainted with the offender or a stranger (*n*=2 each).

Non-Indigenous male victims of male perpetrated homicides were most frequently a known person other than a family member (37%, *n*=40), while 16 percent (*n*=17) were a family member not including an intimate partner (see Table 26). One-quarter of non-Indigenous males of male perpetrated homicides had no known relationship with the offender (26%, *n*=28).

Table 26: Non-Indigenous homicide victims by relationship with and sex of primary offender, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male victim, male offender	Female victim, male offender	Male victim, female offender	Female victim, female offender	Total
Intimate partner	2	36	5	1	44
Child	3	1	0	0	4
Parent	9	6	1	2	18
Sibling	1	0	0	1	2
Other relative	4	1	1	0	6
Friend	2	0	0	0	2
Acquaintance	24	5	2	0	31
Neighbour/housemate/work colleague	6	5	0	2	13
Relationship rival	0	0	0	0	0
Gang member	1	0	0	0	1
Other	6	0	0	0	6
Acquaintance less than 24 hours	1	0	0	0	1
Stranger	28	15	0	1	44
Relationship not stated	22	2	1	1	26
Total	109	71	10	8	198

Note: Includes victims of cleared homicide incidents only. Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Cause of death

One-third of homicide victims in 2023–24 were killed as a result of a stab wound from a knife or other sharp instrument (34%, $n=95$; see Table 27), the same proportion of victims who died from a stab wound in 2022–23 ($n=85$). A stab wound was the most frequent cause of death for both male (34%, $n=60$) and female (36%, $n=35$) victims in 2023–24. Beating or blunt force trauma was the cause of death for 19 percent of homicide victims ($n=53$), followed by gunshot wounds (12%, $n=33$). One in 10 victims died as a result of injuries sustained in a collision involving a vehicle (10%, $n=28$), while strangulation or suffocation was the cause of death for three percent ($n=9$) of victims. There were eight victims (3%) for whom the cause of death was not able to be determined at autopsy.

There was little variation in the cause of death of male and female victims in 2023–24. However, male victims were more likely than female victims to have died as the result of beating or blunt force trauma (22%, $n=39$ vs 14%, $n=14$), as they were in 2022–23. Similarly, male victims were slightly more likely to have died as a result of gunshot wounds compared with female victims (13%, $n=24$ vs 9%, $n=9$ respectively).

Almost half of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims died as a result of a stab wound (48%, $n=21$) compared with a third of non-Indigenous victims (32%, $n=72$). Indigenous victims were also more likely to have died from a beating or blunt force trauma (25%, $n=11$ vs 18%, $n=41$ respectively). Non-Indigenous victims were more likely to have died from a gunshot wound than Indigenous victims (14%, $n=31$ vs 5%, $n=2$ respectively).

Table 27: Homicide victims by cause of death, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male victim	Female victim	Total
Gunshot wound	24	9	33
Stab wound	60	35	95
Blunt force trauma/beating	39	14	53
Drug overdose	1	0	1
Drowning/submersion	3	2	5
Criminal neglect	1	1	2
Pushed from a high place	1	0	1
Strangulation/suffocation	4	5	9
Smoke inhalation/burns	0	2	2
Poison	1	0	1
Shaking	1	0	1
Other	6	1	7
Hit by car/car accident	19	9	28
Multiple	2	5	7
Cause of death not ascertained	1	7	8
Cause of death not available	16	8	24
Total	179	98	277

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Homicide offenders

There were 278 offenders from 229 cleared homicide incidents in 2023–24 (see Table 28), an increase of 18 from the previous year (see Table C1). The offending rate increased to 1.18 per 100,000 relevant population from a rate of 1.10 per 100,000 relevant population in 2022–23 but is the third lowest offender rate between 1989–90 and 2023–24. The average offender rate during this 35-year period was 1.74 per 100,000 relevant population.

Table 28: Homicide offenders, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Male									
Number	76	42	43	43	19	7	4	8	242
Percent	86.4	84.0	87.8	86.0	86.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.1
Rate	2.08	1.42	1.81	3.40	2.34	2.77	1.98	7.49	2.08
Female									
Number	12	8	6	7	3	0	0	0	36
Percent	13.6	16.0	12.2	14.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9
Rate	0.32	0.26	0.25	0.55	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
Total									
Number	88	50	49	50	22	7	4	8	278
Rate	1.19	0.83	1.02	1.98	1.33	1.36	0.97	3.79	1.18

Note: Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (or 12 years and over for the Northern Territory). The legal age of criminal responsibility was 10 years in all states and territories except the Northern Territory in 2023–24, where the legal age of criminal responsibility was 12 years. Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]; see Tables C1 and C2

A third of homicide offenders were recorded in New South Wales (32%, $n=88$), followed by almost a fifth each in Victoria (18%, $n=50$), Queensland (18%, $n=49$) and Western Australia (18%, $n=50$; see Table 28). Despite the overall increase in homicide offenders in 2023–24, only three states and territories recorded a notable increase in the number of homicide offenders—New South Wales (+25), Western Australia (+10) and South Australia (+10). A decrease was recorded in Victoria (–12), Queensland (–7) and the Northern Territory (–7), with small changes in Tasmania (–2) and the Australian Capital Territory (+1).

Nine in 10 homicide offenders in 2023–24 were charged (93%, $n=259$; see Table 29). Nineteen offenders died prior to arrest—17 by alleged suicide or other cause (6% of all offenders) and two by legal intervention (1%). Most offenders committed the homicide alone. In 2023–24, 72 percent ($n=199$) of offenders acted alone (see Table 30). The other 28 percent of offenders ($n=79$) committed the homicide with at least one other person. The number of co-offenders in 2023–24 ranged from two to eight.

	Male	Female	Total
Charged	224	35	259
Died prior to arrest	18	1	19
<i>Alleged suicide or other cause</i>	17	0	17
<i>Legal intervention</i>	1	1	2
Total	242	36	278

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Number of offenders	Incidents	Total offenders
1	199	199
2	20	40
3	6	18
4 or more	4	21
Total	229	278

Note: Includes cleared incidents only

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Sex and age

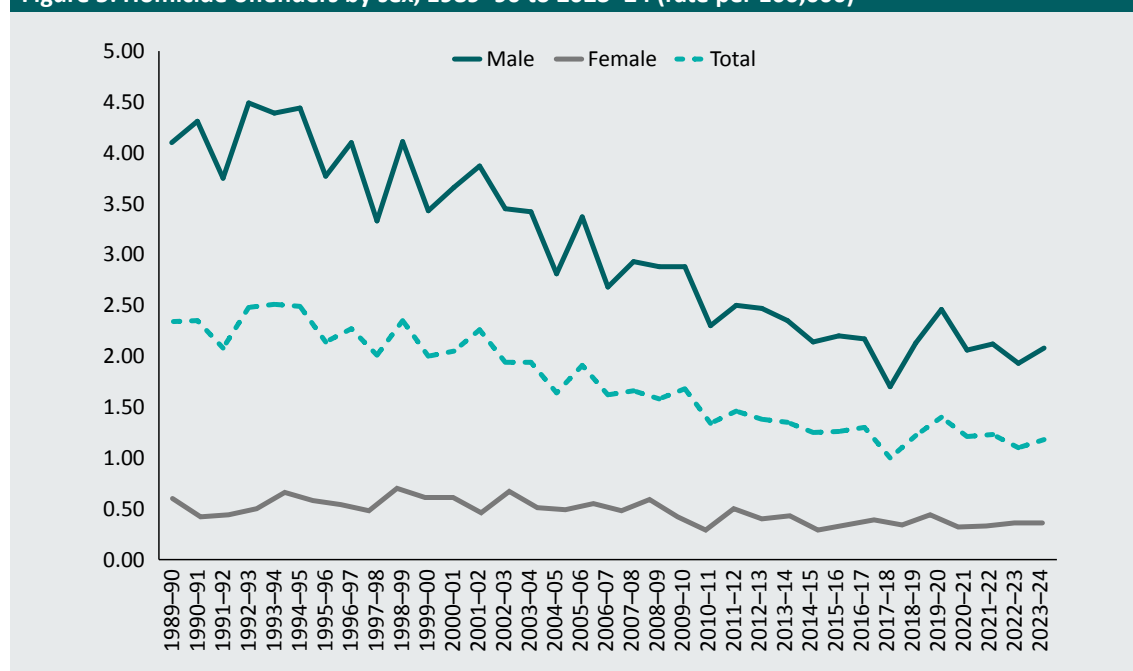
Homicide offenders are predominantly male. In 2023–24, 87 percent ($n=242$) of homicide offenders were male and 13 percent ($n=36$) were female (see Table 28). Males comprised over 80 percent of homicide offenders in the five largest jurisdictions (range: 84–88%) and all homicide offenders in Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. Victoria recorded the highest proportion of female homicide offenders (16%, $n=8$).

The male homicide offender rate in 2023–24 was 2.08 per 100,000 relevant population and ranged from 1.42 per 100,000 in Victoria to 7.49 per 100,000 in the Northern Territory (see Table 28). This rate is an increase from the male offender rate of 1.93 per 100,000 in 2022–23 but lower than the average rate of 3.05 per 100,000 for the 1989–90 to 2023–24 period (see Table C2).

Among females, the homicide offender rate was 0.30 per 100,000, with the largest rate recorded in Western Australia (0.55 per 100,000; see Table 28). The 2023–24 rate was similar to the female offender rate recorded in 2022–23 (0.29 per 100,000) and lower than the average rate of 0.46 per 100,000 since the establishment of the NHMP in 1989–90.

Male and female homicide offender rates between 1989–90 and 2023–24 are shown in Figure 5. The male homicide offender rate in Australia has been on average seven times the rate of the female rate. Both male and female homicide offender rates halved over the 35-year period.

Figure 5: Homicide offenders by sex, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (rate per 100,000)



Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

Three in 10 homicide offenders in 2023–24 were aged 25–34 years (31%, $n=86$; see Table 31). A fifth each were aged 18–24 years (21%, $n=57$) and 35–44 years (20%, $n=55$). Seven percent ($n=18$) of homicide offenders in 2023–24 were aged 10–17 years. Most male and female homicide offenders in 2023–24 were less than 35 years of age when they committed the homicide—57 percent of male offenders ($n=138$) and 64 percent of female offenders ($n=23$).

Table 31: Homicide offenders by age group, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024

	Male offender	Female offender	Total
10–17	12	6	18
18–24	50	7	57
25–34	76	10	86
35–44	51	4	55
45–54	30	5	35
55–64	11	4	15
65 and over	12	0	12
Total	242	36	278

Note: Data presented refer to an individual’s sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie ‘social and cultural identity, expression and experience’; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definition in the data provided by the source organisations and the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Indigenous status

Twenty percent of homicide offenders ($n=55$) were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and 79 percent ($n=219$) were non-Indigenous (see Table 32). The Indigenous status of one percent ($n=4$) of homicide offenders was not stated or unknown. Between 1989–90 and 2023–24, 17 percent ($n=1,812$) of homicide offenders were Indigenous Australians, 81 percent ($n=8,856$) were non-Indigenous and the Indigenous status was not known for two percent ($n=238$; see Table C4).

Table 32: Homicide offenders by Indigenous status and jurisdiction, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	19	5	7	12	7	1	0	4	55
Non-Indigenous	68	45	39	38	15	6	4	4	219
Not stated/unknown	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	88	50	49	50	22	7	4	8	278

Note: Data presented refer to an individual’s sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie ‘social and cultural identity, expression and experience’; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Type of homicide perpetrated

Of the 229 primary homicide offenders in 2023–24, 89 percent ($n=204$) were male and 11 percent were female ($n=25$). Male primary offenders mostly committed domestic (36%, $n=73$) and acquaintance (32%, $n=65$) homicides in 2023–24 (see Table 33). Two-thirds (64%, $n=47$) of the male perpetrated domestic homicides were of a former or current intimate partner (23% of all male primary offenders) and a fifth (21%, $n=15$) were the homicide of a parent (7% of all male primary offenders). Eighteen percent ($n=37$) of male primary offenders committed a stranger homicide in 2023–24.

Female primary offenders mostly commit domestic homicide. Sixty percent ($n=15$) of female primary homicide offenders committed a domestic homicide in 2023–24 (see Table 33). Half (53%, $n=8$) of these offenders killed an intimate partner (32% of all primary female offenders).

Table 33: Primary homicide offenders by homicide classification, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male offender	Female offender	Total
Domestic	73	15	88
<i>Intimate partner</i>	47	8	55
<i>Filicide</i>	4	2	6
<i>Parricide</i>	15	3	18
<i>Siblicide</i>	2	1	3
<i>Other family</i>	5	1	6
Acquaintance	65	4	69
Stranger	37	3	40
Relationship not stated	29	3	32
Total	204	25	229

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definition in the data provided by the source organisations and the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicide offender rate in 2023–24 was 6.87 per 100,000 relevant population (see Table 34). Males comprised 78 percent of Indigenous homicide offenders ($n=43$) with an offender rate of 10.80 per 100,000 (see Table 34). A fifth of Indigenous offenders were female (22%, $n=12$) with an offender rate of 2.99 per 100,000. The Indigenous male offender rate was four times that of the Indigenous female offender rate in 2023–24.

Table 34: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicide offenders, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024

	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
Male	43	10.80
Female	12	2.99
Total	55	6.87

a: Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (or 12 years and over for the Northern Territory). The legal age of criminal responsibility was 10 years in all states and territories except the Northern Territory in 2023–24, where the legal age of criminal responsibility was 12 years

Note: Data presented refer to an individual’s sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie ‘social and cultural identity, expression and experience’; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definition in the data provided by the source organisations and the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Half of male Indigenous offenders were aged over 35 years (51%, *n*=22) whereas three-quarters of Indigenous female offenders were aged under 35 years (75%, *n*=9; see Table 35). One in 10 Indigenous homicide offenders in 2023–24 was aged 10–17 years (*n*=6).

Forty-seven of the 229 primary homicide offenders in 2023–24 were Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander—40 male offenders (85% of Indigenous primary offenders) and seven female offenders (15%; see Table 35). Eighty-nine percent (*n*=42) of Indigenous primary offenders committed the homicide alone.

Table 35: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicide offenders by age group, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (*n*)

	Male offender	Female offender	Total
10–17	2	4	6
18–24	10	2	12
25–34	9	3	12
35–44	10	2	12
45–54	10	1	11
55–64	1	0	1
65 and over	1	0	1
Total offenders	43	12	55
Primary offender	40	7	47

Note: Data presented refer to an individual’s sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie ‘social and cultural identity, expression and experience’; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definition in the data provided by the source organisations and the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Indigenous status of primary victim

Sixty-two percent (*n*=29) of victims of the 47 Indigenous primary offenders were also Indigenous and 38 percent (*n*=18) were non-Indigenous (see Table 36). Indigenous male offenders were equally likely to have killed an Indigenous (38%, *n*=15) or non-Indigenous male (35%, *n*=14), followed by an Indigenous female (23%, *n*=9). Of the eight Indigenous female primary offenders, five killed an Indigenous person (two males and three females) and two a non-Indigenous person (one male and one female).

Table 36: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary homicide offenders by Indigenous status and sex of the victim, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male offender	Female offender	Total
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			
Male victim	15	2	17
Female victim	9	3	12
<i>Total</i>	24	5	29
Non-Indigenous			
Male victim	14	1	15
Female victim	2	1	3
<i>Total</i>	16	2	18
Total	40	7	47

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definition in the data provided by the source organisations and the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Relationship with primary victim

A quarter of Indigenous male primary offenders killed a current or former intimate partner in 2023–24 (25%, $n=10$) and a third killed an acquaintance (32%, $n=13$; see Table 37). Among the seven female primary offenders, two killed an intimate partner and two killed a stranger.

Table 37: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary homicide offenders by relationship with primary victim, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male offender	Female offender	Total
Domestic	14	3	17
<i>Intimate partner</i>	10	2	12
<i>Child</i>	0	1	1
<i>Parent</i>	1	0	1
<i>Sibling</i>	1	0	1
<i>Other family</i>	2	0	2
Acquaintance	13	1	14
Stranger	8	2	10
Relationship not stated	5	1	6
Total	40	7	47

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definition in the data provided by the source organisations and the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Non-Indigenous offenders

The non-Indigenous homicide offender rate in 2023–24 was 0.96 per 100,000 (see Table 38). Ninety percent ($n=196$) of non-Indigenous homicide offenders were male and 10 percent ($n=23$) were female. Non-Indigenous males offended at a rate of 1.75 per 100,000, nine times the rate for non-Indigenous females (0.20 per 100,000; see Table 38).

Table 38: Non-Indigenous homicide offenders, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024

	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000 ^a
Male	196	1.75
Female	23	0.20
Total	219	0.96

a: Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (or 12 years and over for the Northern Territory). The legal age of criminal responsibility was 10 years in all states and territories except the Northern Territory in 2023–24, where the legal age of criminal responsibility was 12 years

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definition in the data provided by the source organisations and the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

A third of non-Indigenous male offenders were aged 25–34 years (34%, $n=67$; see Table 39), followed by a fifth each aged 18–24 years (20%, $n=40$) and 35–44 years (20%, $n=39$). Five percent ($n=10$) were aged 10–17 years. Among non-Indigenous female offenders, a quarter were aged 25–34 percent (26%, $n=6$) and a fifth were aged 18–24 years (22%, $n=5$).

Seventy-nine percent ($n=180$) of the 229 primary homicide offenders were non-Indigenous —162 male offenders (90% of non-Indigenous primary offenders) and 18 female offenders (10%; see Table 39). Eighty-seven percent ($n=156$) of non-Indigenous primary offenders committed the homicide alone.

Table 39: Non-Indigenous homicide offenders by age group, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (*n*)

	Male offender	Female offender	Total
10–17	10	2	12
18–24	40	5	45
25–34	67	6	73
35–44	39	2	41
45–54	20	4	24
55–64	10	4	14
65 and over	10	0	10
Total offenders	196	23	219
Primary offender	162	18	180

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definition in the data provided by the source organisations and the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Indigenous status of primary victim

Most non-Indigenous male primary offenders killed a non-Indigenous person (91%, $n=148$; see Table 40). Fifty-five ($n=89$) percent killed another non-Indigenous male and 36 percent ($n=59$) killed a non-Indigenous female. Non-Indigenous male offenders were much less likely to kill an Indigenous male (6%, $n=9$) or Indigenous female (1%, $n=2$).

All but two non-Indigenous female primary offenders killed a non-Indigenous person (89%, $n=16$; see Table 40). Half of non-Indigenous female offenders killed a non-Indigenous male (50%, $n=9$) and 39 percent a non-Indigenous female ($n=7$).

Table 40: Non-Indigenous primary offenders by Indigenous status and sex of the victim, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male offender	Female offender	Total
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			
Male victim	9	1	10
Female victim	2	0	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>12</i>
Non-Indigenous			
Male victim	89	9	98
Female victim	59	7	66
<i>Total</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>164</i>
Indigenous status not stated/unknown	3	1	4
Total	162	18	180

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definition in the data provided by the source organisations and the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Relationship with primary victim

Non-Indigenous female offenders mostly commit domestic homicide. In 2023–24, two-thirds of non-Indigenous female primary offenders killed a family member (67%, $n=12$), primarily an intimate partner (33% of all non-Indigenous female primary offenders, $n=6$; see Table 41).

Non-Indigenous male offenders are equally likely to commit a domestic or acquaintance homicide. A higher proportion committed a domestic homicide (36%, $n=59$) than an acquaintance homicide (31%, $n=50$) in 2023–24, although this difference may be affected by the 15 percent ($n=24$) of offenders where the relationship with the victim was not stated or unknown. Incidents where information on victim–offender relationship subsequently becomes available are usually acquaintance or stranger homicides.

Of the male domestic homicide offenders ($n=59$), 63 percent ($n=37$) killed an intimate partner (23% of all non-Indigenous male offenders) and 24 percent ($n=14$) killed one or both parents (9% of all non-Indigenous male offenders; see Table 41). Of the female domestic homicide offenders ($n=12$), half killed an intimate partner (50%, $n=6$).

Table 41: Non-Indigenous primary homicide offenders by sex and relationship with primary victim, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male offender	Female offender	Total
Domestic	59	12	71
<i>Intimate partner</i>	37	6	43
<i>Child</i>	4	1	5
<i>Parent</i>	14	3	17
<i>Sibling</i>	1	1	2
<i>Other family</i>	3	1	4
Acquaintance	50	3	53
Stranger	29	1	30
Relationship not stated	24	2	26
Total	162	18	180

Note: Data presented refer to an individual’s sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie ‘social and cultural identity, expression and experience’; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definition in the data provided by the source organisations and the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Criminal history

The criminal history status of homicide offenders was available for 168 male offenders (69% of male offenders) and 26 female offenders (72%). Fifty-seven percent ($n=138$) of all male offenders and 53 percent ($n=19$) of all female offenders had a criminal history (see Table 42).

Table 42: Homicide offenders by criminal history, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Male offender	Female offender	Total
Criminal history	138	19	157
No criminal history	30	7	37
Not stated/unknown	74	10	84
Total	242	36	278

Note: Data presented refer to an individual’s sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie ‘social and cultural identity, expression and experience’; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definition in the data provided by the source organisations and the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Among primary homicide offenders, male domestic homicide offenders (62%, $n=45$) were more likely to have a criminal history compared with male stranger homicide offenders (57%, $n=21$) and male acquaintance homicide offenders (49%, $n=32$; see Table 43). However, the criminal history status was not available for a quarter of male domestic homicide offenders (26%, $n=19$) and a third of acquaintance and stranger homicide offenders each (34%, $n=22$ and 32%, $n=12$ respectively). Of the 15 female domestic homicide offenders, half had a known criminal history (53%, $n=8$).

Table 43: Primary homicide offenders by homicide classification and criminal history, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Criminal history	No criminal history	Not stated/ unknown	Total
Male primary offender				
Domestic homicide	45	9	19	73
Acquaintance homicide	32	11	22	65
Stranger	21	4	12	37
Relationship not stated	24	1	4	29
Total	122	25	57	204
Female primary offender				
Domestic homicide	8	4	3	15
Acquaintance homicide	0	2	2	4
Stranger	2	0	1	3
Relationship not stated	3	0	0	3
Total	13	6	6	25

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definition in the data provided by the source organisations and the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

Ten percent of primary homicide offenders ($n=22$) were reported as being on bail at the time the homicide was committed and eight percent were on a protection order ($n=19$; see Table 44). Around one in 10 acquaintance homicide offenders (12%, $n=8$) and domestic homicide offenders (9%, $n=8$) were on bail when they committed the offence, as were seven percent of intimate partner homicide offenders ($n=4$). Fourteen percent of domestic homicide offenders ($n=12$) were the respondent in a protection order at the time of the homicide offence, of whom most were an intimate partner homicide offender (67%, $n=8$).

Table 44: Primary homicide offenders on bail or protection orders by homicide classification, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Bail	Protection order
Domestic	8	12
<i>Intimate partner</i>	4	8
<i>Other family</i>	4	4
Acquaintance	8	3
Stranger	2	1
Relationship not stated	4	3
Total	22	19

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

History of domestic and family violence

Information was collected on whether the homicide offender had a known history of domestic and family violence. The data presented in Table 45 exclude New South Wales due to data not being available for this jurisdiction. Further, history of domestic and family violence presented here includes histories of perpetration and/or victimisation. These data could not be disaggregated by type of history due to the nature of the data provided.

Two-thirds of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (65%, $n=22$) and 46 percent ($n=59$) of non-Indigenous primary homicide offenders (excluding New South Wales) had a known history of domestic and family violence (see Table 45). Among male primary offenders, two-thirds of Indigenous males (67%, $n=20$) and 44 percent ($n=50$) of non-Indigenous males had a known history of domestic and family violence. Similarly, high proportions of female primary offenders had a history of domestic and family violence—half of the four Indigenous female offenders and 69 percent ($n=9$) of the non-Indigenous female offenders.

Table 45: Primary homicide offenders by history of domestic and family violence, Indigenous status and sex, 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (n)

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
History of domestic and family violence ^a	20	2	22	50	9	59
No known history	4	0	4	40	1	41
Not stated/unknown	6	2	8	24	3	27
Total	30	4	34	114	13	127

a: Includes victims and perpetrators of domestic and family violence

Note: Excludes New South Wales (67 primary offenders). Excludes one male primary offender whose 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 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2023–24 [computer file]

The proportion of intimate partner homicide offenders with a known history of domestic and family violence was also high. All but one of the eight Indigenous male intimate partner homicide offenders (excluding New South Wales) had a history of domestic and family violence, as did half of non-Indigenous male intimate partner homicide offenders (48%, $n=13$).

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URLs correct as at December 2024

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Appendix A: Homicide incidents

Table A1: Homicide incidents by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	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	31	31	9	3	24	350
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	50	27	21	10	3	12	247
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	76	52	46	30	26	8	4	11	253
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	49	33	18	5	4	13	248
2012–13	70	47	47	40	20	7	2	17	250

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2013–14	81	52	37	27	14	8	1	16	236
2014–15	68	45	43	32	17	6	5	10	226
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	47	40	32	17	4	2	5	228
2019–20	85	67	50	31	14	5	2	8	262
2020–21	62	56	42	29	11	6	6	7	219
2021–22	72	50	42	24	9	8	7	7	219
2022–23	63	50	49	39	12	5	3	11	232
2023–24	77	54	47	49	18	7	4	6	262
Total	3,049	1,958	1,914	1,110	723	215	90	487	9,546

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1989–90	1.63	1.69	2.35	1.55	1.40	1.08	0.00	12.22	1.81
1990–91	2.02	1.63	1.89	1.34	1.52	1.07	0.00	16.92	1.88
1991–92	1.78	1.21	2.25	1.75	1.86	1.91	0.68	10.68	1.79
1992–93	1.87	1.32	2.36	2.03	2.06	1.27	0.33	9.90	1.88
1993–94	1.95	1.07	1.96	2.11	1.98	1.06	0.66	13.15	1.81
1994–95	1.47	1.65	1.82	2.65	1.98	1.05	1.31	11.14	1.82
1995–96	1.78	1.15	2.00	1.87	0.88	1.26	0.32	11.92	1.66
1996–97	1.60	1.12	2.38	1.28	1.49	0.63	0.64	9.49	1.62
1997–98	1.70	0.91	2.17	1.86	1.82	0.84	0.32	5.70	1.61
1998–99	1.76	1.16	1.85	1.78	2.55	1.48	0.64	9.18	1.74
1999–2000	1.64	1.32	1.71	1.86	1.54	1.90	0.95	3.51	1.60
2000–01	1.78	1.15	1.82	1.47	1.40	1.69	0.00	8.43	1.61
2001–02	1.47	1.70	2.00	1.66	2.05	1.90	0.92	11.87	1.80
2002–03	1.50	1.19	1.66	1.64	1.45	1.25	0.92	8.43	1.52
2003–04	1.22	1.40	1.51	1.82	1.83	0.62	0.91	5.43	1.45
2004–05	1.09	1.02	1.30	1.34	1.36	2.06	0.91	5.83	1.23
2005–06	1.26	1.32	1.40	1.46	1.35	0.61	1.49	7.65	1.38
2006–07	1.30	0.91	1.29	1.23	0.76	1.62	1.17	8.42	1.24
2007–08	1.27	0.84	1.28	1.38	1.13	1.00	0.86	8.19	1.22
2008–09	1.09	0.97	1.06	1.38	1.62	1.59	1.13	4.87	1.17

Table A2: Homicide incidents by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (rate per 100,000) (cont.)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
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	0.78	0.90	1.26	1.00	1.16	2.78	2.04	0.96
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	1.03	0.97	1.16	0.79	0.93	0.46	3.25	1.03
2020–21	0.75	0.84	0.80	1.05	0.61	1.06	1.32	2.81	0.84
2021–22	0.88	0.74	0.79	0.86	0.49	1.40	1.53	2.80	0.84
2022–23	0.76	0.73	0.90	1.35	0.65	0.87	0.64	4.36	0.87
2023–24	0.92	0.79	0.86	1.70	0.97	1.22	0.86	2.37	0.98
Total	1.63	1.69	2.35	1.55	1.40	1.08	0.00	12.22	1.81

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

Table A3: Homicide incidents by clearance status, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (n)

	Cleared by charge	Offender died by suicide ^a	Cleared otherwise	Cleared	Not cleared	Total
1989–90	252	25	1	278	29	307
1990–91	261	23	2	286	38	324
1991–92	252	19	0	271	42	313
1992–93	277	28	0	305	27	332
1993–94	290	14	0	304	19	323
1994–95	279	26	0	305	22	327
1995–96	247	22	0	269	34	303
1996–97	243	21	2	266	33	299
1997–98	237	20	0	257	43	300
1998–99	267	14	0	281	47	328
1999–2000	253	13	1	267	38	305
2000–01	246	19	3	268	42	310
2001–02	294	18	1	313	37	350
2002–03	249	20	0	269	30	299

Table A3: Homicide incidents by clearance status, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (n) (cont.)

	Cleared by charge	Offender died by suicide ^a	Cleared otherwise	Cleared	Not cleared	Total
2003–04	247	15	1	263	26	289
2004–05	218	14	2	234	13	247
2005–06	241	19	4	264	19	283
2006–07	231	13	0	244	14	258
2007–08	230	15	1	246	14	260
2008–09	226	10	2	238	15	253
2009–10	230	13	5	248	12	260
2010–11	205	12	3	220	16	236
2011–12	207	20	3	230	18	248
2012–13	217	11	3	231	19	250
2013–14	205	15	1	221	15	236
2014–15	198	13	2	213	13	226
2015–16	199	10	5	214	14	229 ^b
2016–17	205	15	1	221	11	232
2017–18	165	8	2	175	21	197 ^b
2018–19	201	10	4	215	13	228
2019–20	235	8	1	244	18	262
2020–21	184	9	5	198	21	219
2021–22	187	8	2	197	22	219
2022–23	198	8	2	208	24	232
2023–24	210	17	2	229	33	262
Total	8,086	545	61	8,692	852	9,546

a: Includes incidents where the offender died by suspected suicide

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

Table A4: Homicide incidents by classification, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (n)

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship not stated	Not cleared	Total
1989–90	116	97	29	36	29	307
1990–91	123	124	18	21	38	324
1991–92	104	125	29	13	42	313
1992–93	126	131	47	1	27	332
1993–94	134	115	53	2	19	323
1994–95	152	107	43	3	22	327

Table A4: Homicide incidents by classification, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (n) (cont.)

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship not stated	Not cleared	Total
1995–96	116	112	38	3	34	303
1996–97	110	124	32	0	33	299
1997–98	117	111	29	0	43	300
1998–99	113	130	37	1	47	328
1999–2000	128	113	24	2	38	305
2000–01	112	122	33	1	42	310
2001–02	159	111	39	4	37	350
2002–03	126	116	23	4	30	299
2003–04	115	101	43	4	26	289
2004–05	104	97	31	2	13	247
2005–06	126	85	50	3	19	283
2006–07	109	102	32	1	14	258
2007–08	137	79	30	0	14	260
2008–09	88	111	31	8	15	253
2009–10	100	90	40	18	12	260
2010–11	93	88	30	9	16	236
2011–12	99	90	22	19	18	248
2012–13	103	74	33	21	19	250
2013–14	100	62	36	23	15	236
2014–15	96	89	23	5	13	226
2015–16	102	87	20	6	14	²²⁹
2016–17	98	83	40	0	11	232
2017–18	76	71	25	4	21	¹⁹⁷
2018–19	77	85	35	18	13	228
2019–20	86	92	49	17	18	262
2020–21	79	80	37	2	21	219
2021–22	62	85	35	15	22	219
2022–23	79	66	36	27	24	232
2023–24	88	69	40	32	33	262
Total	3,753	3,424	1,192	325	852	9,546

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

	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	0.34	0.18
2020–21	0.31	0.29	0.13
2021–22	0.23	0.31	0.12
2022–23	0.30	0.24	0.13
2023–24	0.33	0.26	0.15

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

Table A6: Incidents of intimate partner homicide by victim sex, 1989–90 to 2023–24

	Female		Male		Total	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
1989–90	60	0.95	22	0.36	82	0.66
1990–91	72	1.12	12	0.19	84	0.66
1991–92	49	0.75	17	0.27	66	0.51
1992–93	65	0.98	17	0.26	82	0.63
1993–94	54	0.81	25	0.40	79	0.61
1994–95	69	1.02	24	0.36	93	0.70
1995–96	49	0.71	19	0.28	68	0.50
1996–97	48	0.69	10	0.15	58	0.42
1997–98	48	0.68	22	0.32	70	0.50
1998–99	52	0.71	16	0.23	68	0.48
1999–2000	52	0.69	18	0.26	70	0.48
2000–01	63	0.85	11	0.15	74	0.51
2001–02	75	0.99	18	0.25	93	0.62
2002–03	57	0.72	19	0.27	76	0.50
2003–04	50	0.64	17	0.22	67	0.43
2004–05	47	0.60	18	0.24	65	0.42
2005–06	61	0.76	15	0.20	76	0.48
2006–07	41	0.51	23	0.29	64	0.40
2007–08	65	0.75	18	0.22	83	0.49
2008–09	49	0.58	13	0.16	62	0.37
2009–10	44	0.51	16	0.19	60	0.35
2010–11	37	0.41	14	0.15	51	0.28
2011–12	47	0.53	12	0.14	59	0.34
2012–13	52	0.54	14	0.17	66	0.36
2013–14	47	0.52	14	0.16	61	0.34
2014–15	43	0.46	15	0.17	58	0.31
2015–16	39	0.41	10	0.11	49	0.26
2016–17	41	0.41	14	0.16	55	0.29
2017–18	34	0.33	13	0.14	47	0.24
2018–19	35	0.35	13	0.14	48	0.24
2019–20	37	0.35	9	0.09	46	0.22
2020–21	27	0.25	13	0.13	40	0.19
2021–22	26	0.25	10	0.09	36	0.17

	Female		Male		Total	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
2022–23	34	0.32	4	0.04	38	0.18
2023–24	46	0.43	9	0.09	55	0.27
Total	1,715		534		2,249	

Note: Data presented refers to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

	Intimate partner	Filicide	Parricide	Sibicide	Other family	Total
1989–90	82	16	7	4	7	116
1990–91	84	16	9	5	9	123
1991–92	66	16	9	5	8	104
1992–93	82	17	12	4	11	126
1993–94	79	24	11	7	13	134
1994–95	93	19	15	10	15	152
1995–96	68	20	11	4	13	116
1996–97	58	16	11	10	15	110
1997–98	70	18	18	3	8	117
1998–99	68	21	11	3	10	113
1999–2000	70	25	13	8	12	128
2000–01	74	14	13	5	6	112
2001–02	93	28	15	11	12	159
2002–03	76	19	13	3	15	126
2003–04	67	21	16	6	5	115
2004–05	65	18	10	6	5	104
2005–06	76	24	14	5	7	126
2006–07	64	19	15	1	10	109
2007–08	83	22	18	6	8	137
2008–09	62	9	8	1	8	88
2009–10	60	14	13	3	10	100
2010–11	51	19	13	4	6	93
2011–12	59	18	10	2	10	99
2012–13	66	12	13	3	9	103
2013–14	61	18	9	4	8	100

Table A7: Domestic homicide incidents by classification, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (n) (cont.)

	Intimate partner	Filicide	Parricide	Siblicide	Other family	Total
2014–15	58	10	15	6	7	96
2015–16	49	20	12	7	14	102
2016–17	55	18	10	5	10	98
2017–18	47	7	13	3	6	76
2018–19	48	10	8	3	8	77
2019–20	46	16	11	3	10	86
2020–21	40	13	11	4	11	79
2021–22	36	12	8	1	5	62
2022–23	38	11	16	4	10	79
2023–24	55	6	18	3	6	88
Total	2,249	586	429	162	327	3,753

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

Table A8: Homicide incidents by weapon type, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (n)

	Firearm	Knife or other sharp instrument	Blunt instrument	Hands and feet	Other ^a	Not stated/unknown
1989–90	76	99	8	107	7	0
1990–91	68	107	37	93	2	0
1991–92	63	89	39	93	7	5
1992–93	84	102	37	85	4	0
1993–94	60	117	44	83	5	2
1994–95	80	106	41	76	11	0
1995–96	67	99	35	69	4	0
1996–97	65	104	37	62	19	4
1997–98	63	107	23	70	33	2
1998–99	59	107	37	89	28	0
1999–2000	59	96	30	81	30	0
2000–01	65	93	36	82	26	0
2001–02	49	130	42	83	33	0
2002–03	44	93	42	71	39	0
2003–04	49	92	36	70	29	5
2004–05	37	82	33	59	30	2
2005–06	39	97	45	53	35	1
2006–07	24	111	21	62	31	0
2007–08	30	111	25	49	24	4

Table A8: Homicide incidents by weapon type, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (n) (cont.)

	Firearm	Knife or other sharp instrument	Blunt instrument	Hands and feet	Other ^a	Not stated/unknown
2008–09	35	92	31	39	19	5
2009–10	32	108	20	42	22	4
2010–11	28	95	18	46	17	7
2011–12	40	80	22	49	24	6
2012–13	36	88	34	42	16	4
2013–14	32	86	22	35	13	6
2014–15	33	85	25	37	14	6
2015–16	33	86	17	28	14	9
2016–17	32	87	17	38	22	7
2017–18	23	68	13	28	21	11
2018–19	35	80	15	33	24	13
2019–20	35	89	24	21	22	10
2020–21	25	80	12	22	33	8
2021–22	32	78	14	27	21	5
2022–23	26	85	19	42	17	10
2023–24	31	88	13	38	27	19
Total	1,589	3,317	964	2,004	696	155

a: Includes incidents where multiple weapons were used
Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

Appendix B: Homicide victims

Table B1: Homicide victims by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	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	125	62	79	39	30	7	1	17	360
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	33	33	10	3	24	376
2002–03	105	70	70	32	22	6	3	18	326
2003–04	85	74	63	37	28	3	3	12	305
2004–05	81	51	54	29	21	11	3	12	262
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	80	52	48	30	27	8	6	11	262
2009–10	84	65	60	27	21	6	5	14	282
2010–11	77	47	52	33	22	4	0	11	246
2011–12	82	60	50	34	19	5	4	15	269
2012–13	75	50	48	42	21	10	2	17	265

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2013–14	82	56	39	28	15	8	1	17	246
2014–15	76	50	53	33	18	6	5	10	251
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	49	42	38	17	4	2	8	242
2019–20	94	70	53	34	14	5	2	8	280
2020–21	64	60	45	30	12	6	6	7	230
2021–22	77	57	43	27	9	8	7	7	235
2022–23	65	52	55	42	12	5	4	12	247
2023–24	86	54	50	51	19	7	4	6	277
Total	3,266	2,080	2,043	1,181	756	261	95	498	10,180

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	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

Table B2: Homicide victims by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (rate per 100,000) (cont.)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
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	0.86	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	1.07	1.02	1.25	0.78	0.89	0.80	1.78	1.10
2020–21	0.78	0.90	0.86	1.09	0.67	1.06	1.32	2.81	0.89
2021–22	0.94	0.84	0.81	0.97	0.49	1.40	1.53	2.80	0.90
2022–23	0.78	0.76	1.01	1.46	0.65	0.87	0.86	4.75	0.93
2023–24	1.03	0.79	0.92	1.77	1.03	1.22	0.86	2.37	1.04

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

Table B3: Homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2023–24

	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	141	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	136	1.40
2002–03	217	2.22	109	1.10
2003–04	196	1.98	109	1.09

Table B3: Homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (cont.)

	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
2004–05	175	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	81	0.75
2009–10	186	1.70	96	0.87
2010–11	158	1.41	88	0.80
2011–12	175	1.54	93	0.81
2012–13	179	1.56	86	0.73
2013–14	148	1.28	98	0.84
2014–15	168	1.44	83	0.70
2015–16	152	1.27	83	0.67
2016–17	168	1.38	77	0.61
2017–18	139	1.12	62	0.49
2018–19	165	1.30	76	0.60
2019–20	182	1.45	98	0.75
2020–21	156	1.22	74	0.56
2021–22	176	1.36	59	0.45
2022–23	171	1.29	75	0.56
2023–24	179	1.35	98	0.73
Total	6,583		3,587	

Note: Excludes 10 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 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

Table B4: Homicide victims by Indigenous status and sex, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (*n*)

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous			Not stated/unknown		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1989–90	23	16	39	146	75	221	46	24	71 ^a
1990–91	23	24	47	174	117	291	7	7	14
1991–92	28	19	47	166	108	274	8	2	10
1992–93	29	17	46	189	124	313	1	0	1
1993–94	31	17	48	187	107	294	0	0	0
1994–95	25	17	42	192	105	297	1	0	1

Table B4: Homicide victims by Indigenous status and sex, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (n) (cont.)

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous			Not stated/unknown		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1995–96	26	10	36	206	116	322	0	0	0
1996–97	20	19	39	188	91	279	1	0	1
1997–98	25	16	41	176	97	273	0	0	0
1998–99	24	20	44	198	100	298	0	0	0
1999–2000	28	17	45	178	121	299	0	0	0
2000–01	22	23	45	170	104	274	0	0	0
2001–02	32	23	55	208	113	321	0	0	0
2002–03	29	17	46	188	92	280	0	0	0
2003–04	24	12	36	171	97	268	1	0	1
2004–05	23	15	38	152	72	224	0	0	0
2005–06	28	15	43	160	98	258	0	0	0
2006–07	18	16	34	167	64	231	0	1	1
2007–08	18	22	40	143	90	233	0	0	0
2008–09	19	17	36	162	63	225	0	1	1
2009–10	15	11	26	169	84	253	2	1	3
2010–11	33	18	51	124	70	194	1	0	1
2011–12	24	12	37 ^a	150	80	230	1	1	2
2012–13	27	17	44	151	69	220	1	0	1
2013–14	20	15	35	127	83	210	1	0	1
2014–15	19	16	35	149	67	216	0	0	0
2015–16	26	15	41	126	68	194	0	0	0
2016–17	19	11	30	149	66	215	0	0	0
2017–18	17	9	26	120	53	174 ^a	2	0	3 ^a
2018–19	24	6	30	139	69	208	2	1	4 ^a
2019–20	26	23	49	156	75	231	0	0	0
2020–21	16	6	22	140	68	208	0	0	0
2021–22	28	13	41	146	45	191	2	1	3
2022–23	35	14	49	133	59	192	3	2	6 ^a
2023–24	30	14	44	144	82	226	5	2	7
Total	854	552	1,407	5,644	2,992	8,637	85	43	132

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

Note: Excludes 4 victims whose Indigenous status and sex were not stated or unknown

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

Table B5: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child and adult victims of homicide by sex, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (n)

	Child (0–17 years)			Adult (18 years and over)			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1989–90	2	1	3	20	14	34	39 ^a
1990–91	2	2	4	20	17	37	47 ^b
1991–92	0	2	2	28	16	44	47 ^c
1992–93	3	1	4	26	16	42	46
1993–94	2	1	3	29	16	45	48
1994–95	5	1	6	20	16	36	42
1995–96	3	3	6	23	7	30	36
1996–97	2	4	6	17	15	32	39 ^d
1997–98	4	0	4	21	16	37	41
1998–99	3	3	6	21	17	38	44
1999–2000	5	2	7	23	15	38	45
2000–01	2	3	5	20	20	40	45
2001–02	3	2	5	28	21	49	55 ^d
2002–03	5	4	9	24	13	37	46
2003–04	4	1	5	19	11	30	36 ^d
2004–05	4	1	5	19	14	33	38
2005–06	2	3	5	26	12	38	43
2006–07	2	1	3	16	15	31	34
2007–08	3	2	5	15	20	35	40
2008–09	0	2	2	19	15	34	36
2009–10	0	0	0	15	11	26	26
2010–11	7	0	7	26	18	44	51
2011–12	2	3	6 ^e	22	9	31	37
2012–13	3	1	4	24	16	40	44
2013–14	2	0	2	18	15	33	35
2014–15	5	4	9	14	12	26	35
2015–16	3	1	4	23	14	37	41
2016–17	2	0	2	17	11	28	30
2017–18	0	0	0	17	9	26	26
2018–19	3	1	4	21	5	26	30
2019–20	4	3	7	22	20	42	49
2020–21	4	0	4	12	6	18	22
2021–22	5	0	5	23	13	36	41

Table B5: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child and adult victims of homicide by sex, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (n) (cont.)

	Child (0–17 years)			Adult (18 years and over)			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
2022–23	6	3	9	29	11	40	49
2023–24	5	0	5	25	14	39	44
Total	107	55	163	742	490	1,232	1,407

a: Includes 1 male victim and 1 female victim whose age was not stated or unknown

b: Includes 1 male victim and 5 female victims whose age was not stated or unknown

c: Includes 1 female victim whose age was not stated or unknown

d: Includes 1 male victim whose age was not stated or unknown

e: 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 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

Table B6: Non-Indigenous child and adult victims of homicide by sex, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (n)

	Child (0–17 years)			Adult (18 years and over)			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1989–90	17	11	28	118	59	177	221 ^a
1990–91	17	19	36	135	89	224	291 ^b
1991–92	10	21	31	151	84	235	274 ^c
1992–93	24	19	43	165	105	270	313
1993–94	18	20	38	169	87	256	294
1994–95	18	11	29	173	94	267	297 ^d
1995–96	21	21	42	185	95	280	322
1996–97	28	10	38	158	80	238	279 ^e
1997–98	24	16	40	150	81	231	273 ^f
1998–99	21	20	41	177	80	257	298
1999–2000	21	26	47	157	95	252	299
2000–01	16	11	27	154	93	247	274
2001–02	28	17	45	179	96	275	321 ^d
2002–03	18	16	34	170	76	246	280
2003–04	16	20	36	155	77	232	268
2004–05	17	11	28	135	61	196	224
2005–06	22	19	41	138	79	217	258
2006–07	20	12	32	147	52	199	231
2007–08	21	14	35	122	76	198	233
2008–09	14	3	17	147	59	206	225 ^g
2009–10	17	14	31	152	70	222	253

Table B6: Non-Indigenous child and adult victims of homicide by sex, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (n) (cont.)

	Child (0–17 years)			Adult (18 years and over)			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
2010–11	16	12	28	108	58	166	194
2011–12	12	11	23	138	69	207	230
2012–13	10	5	15	141	64	205	220
2013–14	8	12	20	119	71	190	210
2014–15	12	6	18	137	61	198	216
2015–16	13	17	30	113	50	163	194 ^h
2016–17	12	9	21	137	57	194	215
2017–18	9	4	13	110	48	158	174 ⁱ
2018–19	8	8	16	130	61	191	208 ^d
2019–20	16	11	27	139	62	201	231 ^j
2020–21	15	15	30	125	53	178	208
2021–22	24	8	32	122	37	159	191
2022–23	13	2	15	120	57	177	192
2023–24	11	3	14	133	79	212	226
Total	587	454	1,041	5,009	2,515	7,524	8,637

a: Includes 11 male victims and 5 female victims whose age was not stated or unknown

b: Includes 22 male victims and 9 female victims whose age was not stated or unknown

c: Includes 5 male victims and 3 female victims whose age was not stated or unknown

d: Includes 1 male victim whose age was not stated or unknown

e: Includes 2 male victims and 1 female victim whose age was not stated or unknown

f: Includes 2 male victims whose age was not stated or unknown

g: Includes 1 male victim and 1 female victim whose age was not stated or unknown

h: Includes 1 female victim whose age was not stated or unknown

i: Includes 1 male and 1 female victim whose age was not stated or unknown and 1 victim whose sex and age was not stated or unknown

j: Includes 1 male victim and 2 female victims whose age 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 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

Appendix C: Homicide offenders

Table C1: Homicide offenders by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	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	76	61	30	6	4	24	384
1995–96	120	52	76	36	20	7	3	21	335
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	5	7	328
2000–01	120	64	66	32	25	10	0	25	342
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	97	49	64	37	31	5	3	22	308
2008–09	92	60	64	28	26	12	4	12	298
2009–10	94	78	60	27	28	8	4	23	322
2010–11	84	39	55	34	30	6	0	14	262
2011–12	83	63	53	38	26	5	5	16	289
2012–13	67	53	56	46	26	7	1	22	278

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2013–14	86	71	43	34	15	8	1	17	275
2014–15	79	54	45	39	18	6	5	13	259
2015–16	60	72	58	43	17	6	3	6	265
2016–17	91	47	44	43	27	15	4	7	278
2017–18	67	55	44	28	13	2	3	6	218
2018–19	101	50	41	42	23	4	2	7	270
2019–20	111	61	73	32	17	10	2	10	316
2020–21	66	64	69	35	15	6	7	11	273
2021–22	97	50	78	22	9	11	7	7	281
2022–23	63	62	56	40	12	9	3	15	260
2023–24	88	50	49	50	22	7	4	8	278
Total	3,416	2,118	2,271	1,235	901	263	106	596	10,906

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1989–90	2.25	2.05	3.21	1.76	1.79	1.54	0.00	15.20	2.34
1990–91	2.32	1.95	2.39	1.59	1.93	1.27	0.00	33.76	2.35
1991–92	2.02	1.26	2.84	2.07	1.99	3.02	0.80	13.25	2.08
1992–93	2.32	1.67	3.49	2.46	2.94	1.75	0.79	12.98	2.48
1993–94	2.74	1.35	2.78	2.97	2.69	1.49	0.78	19.79	2.51
1994–95	1.93	2.12	2.75	4.13	2.37	1.48	1.53	16.49	2.49
1995–96	2.26	1.33	2.69	2.39	1.57	1.72	1.13	14.02	2.14
1996–97	2.18	1.60	3.07	1.69	3.05	0.74	1.88	11.65	2.27
1997–98	2.25	1.08	2.61	2.17	2.02	0.74	0.75	9.52	2.01
1998–99	2.06	1.44	2.43	2.51	5.01	2.71	1.11	11.21	2.35
1999–2000	1.98	1.35	2.42	2.29	2.14	3.19	1.83	4.28	2.00
2000–01	2.13	1.55	2.15	1.95	1.90	2.45	0.00	15.07	2.05
2001–02	1.86	1.93	2.54	2.22	3.17	2.19	0.71	14.97	2.26
2002–03	1.76	1.53	2.48	2.24	1.65	1.69	1.05	10.19	1.94
2003–04	1.56	1.79	2.02	2.15	2.98	1.19	0.70	10.71	1.94
2004–05	1.39	1.40	1.89	1.54	1.92	3.54	0.69	7.58	1.64
2005–06	1.92	1.62	1.78	1.79	1.68	0.70	2.38	16.04	1.91
2006–07	1.73	1.15	1.68	1.47	1.30	1.86	1.33	12.31	1.62
2007–08	1.60	1.06	1.75	1.96	2.21	1.15	0.98	11.93	1.66

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2008–09	1.50	1.27	1.71	1.44	1.83	2.72	1.29	6.32	1.58
2009–10	1.51	1.63	1.57	1.35	1.95	1.80	1.26	11.89	1.68
2010–11	1.33	0.80	1.42	1.66	2.07	1.34	0.00	7.17	1.34
2011–12	1.30	1.27	1.34	1.80	1.78	1.11	1.52	8.02	1.46
2012–13	1.04	1.05	1.39	2.13	1.77	1.56	0.30	10.74	1.38
2013–14	1.32	1.38	1.05	1.56	1.01	1.78	0.30	8.26	1.35
2014–15	1.19	1.03	1.09	1.77	1.20	1.33	1.46	6.27	1.25
2015–16	0.89	1.34	1.38	1.94	1.13	1.32	0.86	2.88	1.26
2016–17	1.33	0.85	1.03	1.92	1.77	3.23	1.11	3.34	1.30
2017–18	0.96	0.98	1.01	1.23	0.84	0.42	0.81	2.86	1.00
2018–19	1.43	0.87	0.92	1.82	1.47	0.82	0.53	3.33	1.22
2019–20	1.56	1.05	1.61	1.35	1.07	2.02	0.52	4.73	1.40
2020–21	0.93	1.11	1.51	1.46	0.94	1.19	1.77	5.18	1.21
2021–22	1.35	0.86	1.67	0.90	0.56	2.16	1.74	3.26	1.23
2022–23	0.86	1.03	1.16	1.58	0.73	1.75	0.73	6.88	1.10
2023–24	1.19	0.83	1.02	1.98	1.33	1.36	0.97	3.79	1.18

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
1989–90	296	4.10	44	0.60
1990–91	315	4.31	32	0.43
1991–92	277	3.75	33	0.44
1992–93	335	4.49	39	0.51
1993–94	331	4.39	51	0.66
1994–95	339	4.44	45	0.58
1995–96	292	3.77	43	0.54
1996–97	321	4.10	38	0.48
1997–98	263	3.33	58	0.72
1998–99	329	4.11	51	0.62
1999–2000	278	3.43	50	0.60
2000–01	301	3.66	41	0.49
2001–02	323	3.87	59	0.69
2002–03	292	3.45	41	0.47

Table C3: Homicide offenders by sex, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (cont.)

	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
2003–04	293	3.42	43	0.49
2004–05	244	2.81	45	0.51
2005–06	297	3.37	43	0.48
2006–07	241	2.68	53	0.58
2007–08	269	2.93	39	0.42
2008–09	270	2.88	28	0.29
2009–10	274	2.88	48	0.50
2010–11	222	2.30	40	0.41
2011–12	245	2.50	43	0.43
2012–13	246	2.47	32	0.31
2013–14	238	2.35	35	0.34
2014–15	219	2.14	40	0.38
2015–16	229	2.20	36	0.34
2016–17	230	2.17	48	0.44
2017–18	183	1.70	35	0.32
2018–19	233	2.13	37	0.33
2019–20	273	2.46	42	0.37
2020–21	230	2.06	43	0.38
2021–22	240	2.12	41	0.35
2022–23	225	1.93	35	0.29
2023–24	242	2.08	36	0.30
Total	9,435		1,467	

Note: Excludes 4 offenders 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 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

Table C4: Homicide offenders by year, Indigenous status and sex, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (*n*)

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous			Not stated/unknown		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1989–90	43	9	52	194	26	220	59	9	68
1990–91	67	7	74	225	19	244	23	6	29
1991–92	49	11	60	209	20	229	19	2	21
1992–93	44	9	53	290	30	320	1	0	1
1993–94	40	8	48	273	42	315	18	1	19

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous			Not stated/unknown		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1994–95	56	13	69	276	32	308	7	0	7
1995–96	32	11	43	255	32	287	5	0	5
1996–97	45	6	51	276	32	308	0	0	0
1997–98	34	18	52	226	40	266	3	0	3
1998–99	46	11	57	283	40	323	0	0	0
1999–2000	35	16	51	243	34	277	0	0	0
2000–01	54	8	62	246	33	279	1	0	1
2001–02	61	13	74	262	46	308	0	0	0
2002–03	44	14	58	248	27	275	0	0	0
2003–04	42	10	52	249	33	282	2	0	2
2004–05	42	10	52	202	35	237	0	0	0
2005–06	58	11	69	238	32	270	1	0	1
2006–07	39	15	54	202	38	240	0	0	0
2007–08	39	15	54	230	24	254	0	0	0
2008–09	34	8	42	232	20	252	4	0	4
2009–10	39	5	44	233	43	276	2	0	2
2010–11	35	14	49	183	26	209	4	0	4
2011–12	26	9	35	213	34	247	6	0	6
2012–13	51	6	57	194	26	220	1	0	1
2013–14	26	12	38	212	23	235	0	0	0
2014–15	26	10	36	193	30	223	0	0	0
2015–16	42	2	44	186	34	220	1	0	1
2016–17	29	6	35	196	42	238	5	0	5
2017–18	25	11	36	158	24	182	0	0	0
2018–19	38	10	48	194	27	221	1	0	1
2019–20	39	7	46	203	32	235	31	3	34
2020–21	16	7	23	208	36	244	6	0	6
2021–22	57	9	66	178	32	210	5	0	5
2022–23	61	12	73	157	22	179	7	1	8
2023–24	43	12	55	196	23	219	3	1	4
Total	1,457	355	1,812	7,763	1,089	8,852	215	23	238

Note: Excludes 4 non-Indigenous offenders 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 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2023–24 [computer file]

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Statistical Report

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