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# Statistical Report

# 58

## Homicide in Australia 2024–25

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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 264 homicide incidents recorded by Australian state and territory police between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025. During this 12-month period there were 279 victims of homicide and 271 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.

## 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 where a person or persons have been unlawfully killed by another person or persons, as determined by police. 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.

## 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 obtained 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.

For more information on the data items used in this report, please see *Appendix A* on page 38.

## Reference period

This report describes homicide incidents, victims and offenders recorded by Australian state and territory police between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025.

Trend data are presented in *Appendices B–D* and in data tables published on the report's webpage.

# Homicide incidents

There were 264 incidents of homicide recorded by state and territory police between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025 (see Table 1), six fewer than the number of homicide incidents recorded in 2023–24 ( $n=270$ ) but higher than the average annual number of incidents during the last decade ( $n=235$ , range: 197–270; see Table B1). Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2025, the NHMP has recorded 9,821 incidents of homicide in Australia (see Table B1).

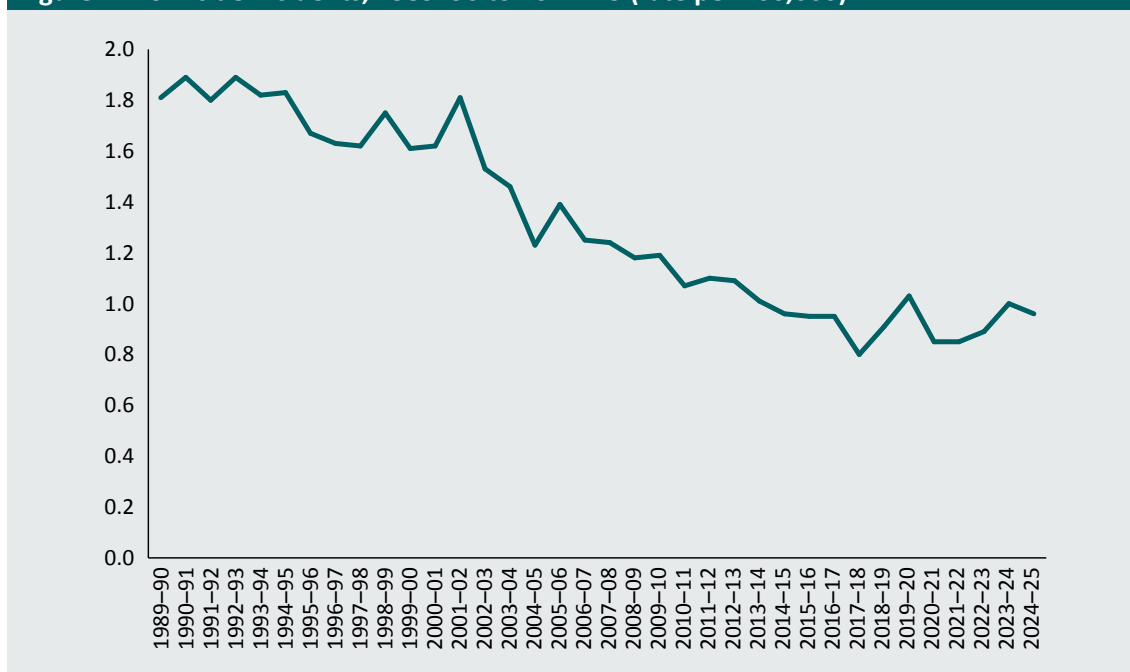
**Table 1: Homicide incidents by jurisdiction, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Number	83	82	35	32	14	5	0	13	264
Rate	0.97	1.17	0.62	1.06	0.74	0.87	0.00	4.96	0.96

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]; see Tables B1 and B2

In 2024–25, the homicide rate was 0.96 per 100,000, slightly lower than the 2023–24 rate of 1.00 per 100,000. While the national homicide rate has almost halved overall since 1989–90 (47%), it has remained stable at around 1.00 per 100,000 or less since 2014–15 (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Homicide incidents, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]; see Table B2

The largest number of homicide incidents in 2024–25 was recorded in New South Wales ( $n=83$ ), one more than was recorded in Victoria ( $n=82$ ; see Table 1). The 82 homicide incidents in Victoria in 2024–25 is the equal largest number recorded in this state since 1989–90 (see Table B1). There were 35 homicide incidents recorded in Queensland, followed by 32 incidents in Western Australia and 14 incidents in South Australia. The Northern Territory recorded 13 homicide incidents, while Tasmania recorded five incidents. There were no incidents of homicide recorded in the Australian Capital Territory in 2024–25.

Victoria recorded the largest increase in the number of homicide incidents from 2023–24 (+20). This was driven by an increase in the number of manslaughter incidents (+16). The Northern Territory (+7) and New South Wales (+6) also recorded increases in the number of homicide incidents from 2023–24, while the number of incidents decreased in the other states and territories (see Table B1). The largest decrease was recorded in Western Australia (–17), the biggest single year change in the number of homicide incidents in this state since 1989–90.

The homicide rate across the states and territories which recorded homicide incidents in 2024–25 ranged from 0.62 per 100,000 in Queensland to 4.96 per 100,000 in the Northern Territory (see Table 1). The homicide rate in Queensland was the lowest recorded since 1989–90 (see Table B2).

## Incident clearance rates

Most homicide incidents in 2024–25 were cleared (85%,  $n=225$ ; see Table 2); however, this is the lowest clearance rate in any year since 1989–90 (see Table B3). Almost all cleared incidents in 2024–25 had been cleared by charge (97%,  $n=219$ ). In three percent ( $n=6$ ) of cleared homicide incidents the offender died prior to arrest.

Homicides that are not cleared include incidents where an offender is yet to be identified, where a suspect has been identified but not yet charged with a homicide offence, and long-term missing person cases where police determine the victim has likely met with foul play. In 2024–25, 15 percent ( $n=39$ ; see Table 2) of incidents were not cleared. Since 1989–90, nine percent ( $n=870$ ) of homicide incidents have remained uncleared (see Table B3).

In 2024–25, homicide incidents where the primary victim was female were more likely to be cleared than incidents where the primary victim was male (89%,  $n=68$  vs 83%,  $n=155$ ). This was similarly the case in 2023–24 (97%,  $n=85$  vs 83%,  $n=145$  respectively). Nine in 10 (90%,  $n=43$ ) incidents in 2024–25 where the primary victim was Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander were cleared, as were 84 percent ( $n=173$ ) of incidents where the primary victim was non-Indigenous.

Table 2: Homicide incidents by clearance status and jurisdiction, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Cleared	69	63	35	27	13	5	0	13	225
Cleared by charge	66	62	33	27	13	5	0	13	219
Offender died prior to arrest <sup>a</sup>	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Cleared otherwise <sup>b</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not cleared	14	19	0	5	1	0	0	0	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>264</b>

a: Includes incidents where the offender died by alleged suicide or other cause prior to arrest. Excludes incidents where an offender died by alleged suicide or other cause after they were charged (eg while on remand) and incidents where the offender died by legal intervention

b: Includes legal intervention

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

## Most serious charge

Murder was the most serious charge in the majority of homicide incidents in 2024–25 (79%,  $n=209$ ; see Table 3). This is a decrease in the proportion of incidents in which the most serious offence was murder from 2023–24 (85%,  $n=229$ ), and lower than the proportion of incidents in which the most serious charge was murder since 1989–90 (88%,  $n=8,634$ ). The most serious charge in one-fifth (21%,  $n=55$ ) of homicide incidents in 2024–25 was manslaughter, an increase from 15 percent ( $n=41$ ) recorded in 2023–24. Manslaughter has been the most serious charge in 11 percent ( $n=1,101$ ) of homicide incidents since 1989–90.

Table 3: Homicide incidents by most serious charge and jurisdiction, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Murder	67	62	34	21	11	3	0	11	209
Manslaughter	16	20	1	11	3	2	0	2	55
Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>264</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

## Single and multiple victim/offender homicides

Most homicide incidents in Australia involve a single victim and offender. In 2024–25, 95 percent ( $n=252$ ) of homicides involved a single victim (see Table 4), similar to the proportion of single-victim homicides recorded in 2023–24 (96%,  $n=259$ ). Almost three-quarters (72%,  $n=190$ ) of homicides were single victim/single offender incidents, while nine percent ( $n=24$ ) involved a single victim and multiple offenders. The number of offenders in these incidents ranged from two to six.

Incidents involving a single victim and multiple offenders were slightly more likely to involve a male primary victim (10% of incidents where the primary victim was male,  $n=19$ ) than a female primary victim (7%,  $n=5$ ). Multiple offenders were more than twice as likely to be involved in the homicide of a non-Indigenous primary victim (12%,  $n=24$ ) than an Indigenous primary victim (4%,  $n=2$ ).

Twelve of the homicide incidents in 2024–25 were multiple-victim homicides (5%; see Table 4). Nine of these incidents involved a single offender (3% of all incidents), while two involved multiple offenders (1%).

Fourteen percent ( $n=38$ ) of incidents were uncleared single-victim homicides. There was one multiple-victim homicide which was not cleared at the time of reporting (<1%).

Table 4: Single- and multiple-victim homicide incidents by number of offenders and jurisdiction, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( $n$ )									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Single victim</b>									
Single victim, single offender	55	57	26	24	12	4	0	12	190
Single victim, multiple offenders	8	5	6	2	1	1	0	1	24
Single victim, no offender identified <sup>a</sup>	14	18	0	5	1	0	0	0	38
<i>Total single-victim incidents</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>252</i>
<b>Multiple victims</b>									
Multiple victims, single offender	5	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	9
Multiple victims, multiple offenders	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Multiple victims, no offender identified <sup>a</sup>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Total multiple-victim incidents</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>264</b>

a: Includes incidents not cleared at time of reporting  
Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

## Homicide classification

Homicide classification is based on the relationship between the primary victim and the primary offender (see *Appendix A*). 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.

In 2024–25, one-third of homicide incidents in Australia were domestic homicides (34%,  $n=90$ ), while one-quarter were acquaintance homicides (26%,  $n=69$ ; see Table 5). These are similar to the proportions of domestic and acquaintance homicides recorded in 2023–24 (34%,  $n=91$  and 27%,  $n=72$  respectively, see Table B4), although the proportion of acquaintance homicides is the lowest recorded since 1989–90. One-sixth (16%,  $n=42$ ) of incidents in 2024–25 were stranger homicides, as it was in 2023–24 (16%,  $n=44$ ). The relationship between the primary victim and offender was not stated in nine percent of incidents ( $n=24$ ), while the remaining 15 percent of incidents ( $n=39$ ) were not cleared.

Domestic and acquaintance homicides have comprised 39 percent ( $n=3,849$ ) and 36 percent ( $n=3,508$ ) of homicide incidents respectively between 1989–90 and 2024–25, with stranger homicides making up 13 percent ( $n=1,252$ ) of incidents. There has been an average of 107 domestic homicides (range: 62–159), 97 acquaintance homicides (range: 62–131) and 35 stranger homicides (range: 18–53) each year over the 36 years since 1989–90. While the number of domestic and acquaintance homicides has decreased over this time period, the number of stranger homicides each year has been more consistent.

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Domestic	23	15	22	14	4	1	0	11	90
<i>Intimate partner</i>	9	6	10	10	3	0	0	8	46
<i>Filicide</i>	6	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	13
<i>Parricide</i>	8	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	20
<i>Siblicide</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Other family</i>	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	3	9
Acquaintance	25	21	7	4	8	3	0	1	69
Stranger	19	13	0	7	1	1	0	1	42
Relationship not stated	2	14	6	2	0	0	0	0	24
Incident not cleared	14	19	0	5	1	0	0	0	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>264</b>

Note: Classification is based on the closest relationship between victim and primary offender

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

### *Rates of domestic, acquaintance and stranger homicide*

The rate of domestic homicide in Australia in 2024–25 was 0.33 per 100,000 (see Table 6), followed by an acquaintance homicide rate of 0.25 per 100,000 and a stranger homicide rate of 0.15 per 100,000. The domestic homicide rate was higher than the rate of other homicide types in the Northern Territory, Queensland and Western Australia whereas the acquaintance homicide rate was higher in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. The domestic and acquaintance homicide rates were similar in New South Wales (0.27 vs 0.29 per 100,000), with the stranger homicide rate a little lower (0.22 per 100,000).

**Table 6: Homicide incidents by classification and jurisdiction, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 (rate per 100,000)**

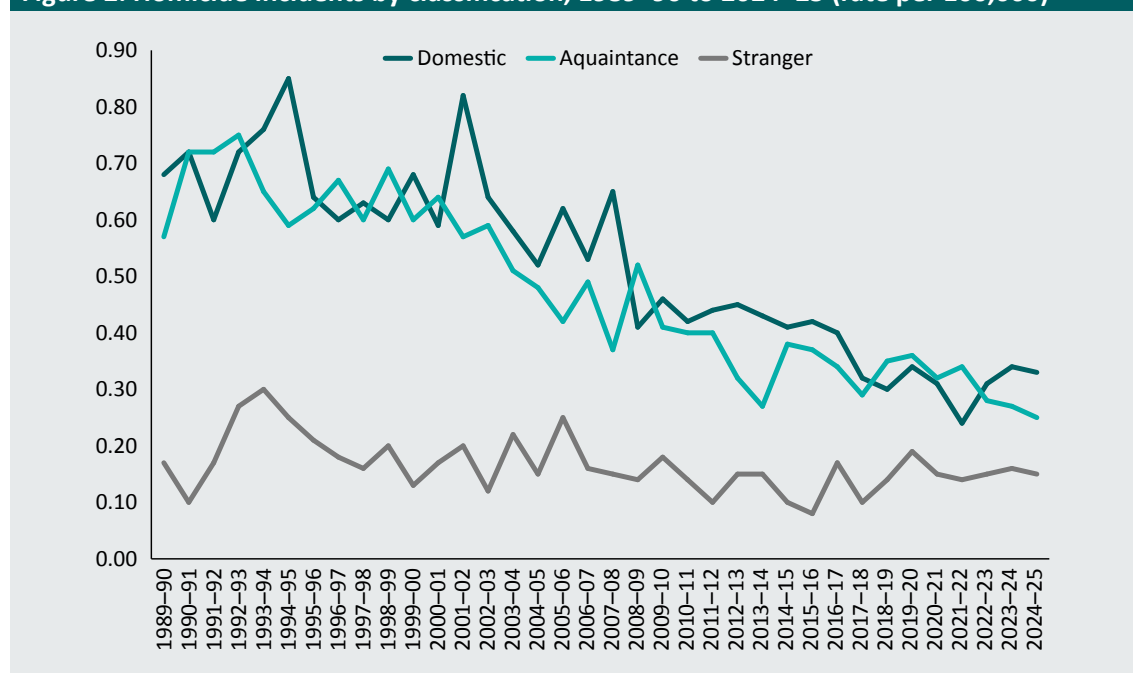
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Domestic	0.27	0.21	0.39	0.47	0.21	0.17	0.00	4.19	0.33
Acquaintance	0.29	0.30	0.12	0.13	0.42	0.52	0.00	0.38	0.25
Stranger	0.22	0.19	0.00	0.23	0.05	0.17	0.00	0.38	0.15

Note: Classification is based on the closest relationship between victim and primary offender

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]; see Table B5

In 2024–25, the rates of domestic, acquaintance and stranger homicide were similar to rates recorded in 2023–24 (0.33 vs 0.34 per 100,000, 0.25 vs 0.27 per 100,000 and 0.15 vs 0.16 per 100,000 respectively; see Figure 2 and Table B5). While the domestic homicide rate has remained stable over the last three years, the overall rate between 1989–90 and 2024–25 has halved (52%). The rate of acquaintance homicide more than halved (56%) during this period, while the rate of stranger homicide has decreased by just 10 percent over this period.

**Figure 2: Homicide incidents by classification, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (rate per 100,000)**



Note: Classification is based on the closest relationship between victim and primary offender

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]; see Table B5



### *Intimate partner homicide*

There were 46 incidents of intimate partner homicide in 2024–25 (see Tables 5, 7 and B6). This is a decrease of 12 from the 58 incidents recorded in 2023–24 (see Table B6). Intimate partner homicide incidents comprised a smaller proportion of domestic homicide incidents in 2024–25 than they did in the previous year (51% vs 64% respectively), and a slightly smaller proportion of all homicide incidents too (17% vs 21%).

**Table 7: Intimate partner homicide incidents by victim sex and jurisdiction, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Female	7	5	10	2	1	0	0	7	32
Male	2	1	0	8	2	0	0	1	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>46</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

Most intimate partner homicide incidents in Australia are perpetrated against female victims (76%,  $n=1,750$ ; see Table B6). In 2024–25, intimate partner homicides perpetrated against a female victim comprised seven in 10 incidents of intimate partner homicide (70%,  $n=32$ ; see Table 7). The number of intimate partner homicides perpetrated against a female victim decreased by 16 incidents in 2024–25 compared with 2023–24. Since 1989–90, there have been an average of 49 female victims of intimate partner homicide each year (range: 26–75; see Table B6).

Thirty percent ( $n=14$ ) of intimate partner homicide incidents in 2024–25 were perpetrated against a male victim (see Table 7). This is an increase of four incidents from 2023–24 and the equal highest number of male victims of intimate partner homicide recorded during the previous 10 years (see Table B6). Since 1989–90, there has been an average of 15 male victims of intimate partner homicide each year (range: 4–25).

Intimate partner homicide occurred in six of the seven states and territories that recorded homicide incidents in 2024–25. In New South Wales (78%,  $n=7$ ), Victoria (83%,  $n=5$ ) and the Northern Territory (88%,  $n=7$ ), most incidents were perpetrated against a female and in Queensland all incidents involved a female victim ( $n=10$ ). However, in Western Australia (80%,  $n=8$ ) and South Australia (67%,  $n=2$ ), the majority of incidents were perpetrated against a male. Intimate partner homicide was the most frequent homicide type in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory where the primary victim was female. Intimate partner homicide was the most frequent homicide type in Western Australia where the primary victim was male. No intimate partner homicides were recorded in Tasmania in 2024–25.

The female intimate partner homicide rate in 2024–25 was 0.29 per 100,000 female population aged 18 years and over. This is a marked decrease from the rate of 0.45 per 100,000 recorded in 2023–24, and the third lowest rate recorded since 1989–90 (see Figure 3 and Table B6). Over this 36-year period, the female intimate partner homicide rate has decreased by 70 percent, with an average rate of 0.58 per 100,000 recorded between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2025.

The rate of male intimate partner homicide increased from 0.10 per 100,000 in 2023–24 to 0.13 per 100,000 male population aged 18 years and over in 2024–25 (see Figure 3 and Table B6). The overall rate of male intimate partner homicide has decreased by 63 percent since 1989–90.

**Figure 3: Intimate partner homicide incidents by victim sex, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (rate per 100,000 population aged 18 years and over)**



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]; see Table B6

### *Other domestic homicide*

Homicide incidents which involved a family member other than an intimate partner comprised 17 percent ( $n=44$ ) of all homicides in 2024–25 (see Table 5), 11 more than recorded in 2023–24 ( $n=33$ ; see Table B7). Parricide (the killing of a parent) was the most frequent type of domestic homicide after intimate partner homicide (8% of all homicide incidents,  $n=20$ ). This is the highest number of parricides recorded since 1989–90 and almost double the average number of parricide incidents each year over the reference period ( $n=12$ , range: 7–20). While the homicide rate has decreased since 1989–90, the parricide rate has remained consistent (Bricknell & Miles 2025).

Five percent ( $n=13$ ) of homicide incidents in 2024–25 were filicides (a parent killing their child). Since 1989–90, six percent of all homicide incidents and 16 percent of all domestic homicide incidents were filicides ( $n=601$ ). Over this period there have been an average of 17 incidents of filicide each year (range: 6–28).

In 2024–25, there were two incidents of siblicide (the killing of a sibling; 1% of all homicide incidents), and nine incidents of other family homicide (3% of all incidents). Siblicide and other family homicides have comprised two and three percent respectively of all homicides between 1989–90 and 2024–25.

## Location of homicide incidents

Residential settings are the most frequent locations of homicide incidents in Australia. In 2024–25, half (50%,  $n=132$ ; see Table 8) of all homicide incidents occurred in a residential setting. Over a third occurred in the victim's home (36%,  $n=96$ ), four percent in the offender's home ( $n=10$ ) and 10 percent at someone else's residence ( $n=26$ ).

A community setting was the location of 34 percent ( $n=91$ ) of homicides in 2024–25. One-quarter of homicide incidents took place on a street, footpath or similar (26%,  $n=69$ ; see Table 8). Other community locations were less common, and included open areas (such as parkland, bushland or waterway; 6%,  $n=15$ ) and public carparks (3%,  $n=7$ ).

Thirteen percent ( $n=35$ ) of homicide incidents took place in other locations, primarily short stay accommodation (4%,  $n=10$ ), or while the victim was sitting in a private motor vehicle (3%,  $n=7$ ).

**Table 8: Homicide incidents by location and jurisdiction, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( $n$ )**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Victim's home	27	30	20	6	8	1	0	4	96
Offender's home	3	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	10
Other home	7	9	3	4	0	0	0	3	26
<i>Residential</i>	37	42	23	11	9	3	0	7	132
Street/footpath	20	25	6	12	2	1	0	3	69
Open area/waterway	6	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	15
Sporting oval/facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public transport/facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public carpark	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
<i>Community</i>	29	32	7	13	4	1	0	5	91
Short stay accommodation	2	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	10
Correctional facility	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Healthcare facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aged care facility	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Mental health/psychiatric facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workplace/school	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	6
Recreation/food venue	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Private motor vehicle	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Other not specified	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	6
<i>Other</i>	14	8	5	5	1	1	0	1	35
Multiple locations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated/unknown	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>264</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

Almost three-quarters of domestic homicides occurred in residential locations (73%,  $n=66$ ). Most acquaintance homicides in 2024–25 also occurred in residential settings (58%,  $n=40$ ), while nine in 10 stranger homicides occurred in non-residential locations (90%,  $n=38$ ), most frequently on a street or footpath (62%,  $n=26$ ).

### Geographic location

The majority of homicide incidents in Australia occur in major cities. In 2024–25, 62 percent ( $n=163$ ; see Table 9) of incidents occurred in a major city. Twenty-eight percent ( $n=75$ ) of incidents in 2024–25 occurred in an inner or outer regional area and seven percent ( $n=18$ ) in a remote or very remote area.

Almost half of domestic homicides in 2024–25 occurred in a major city (48%,  $n=43$ ; see Table 9). One-third (33%,  $n=30$ ) occurred in a regional area and 16 percent ( $n=14$ ) in a remote area. Intimate partner homicide occurred more frequently in major cities too (39%,  $n=18$ ) but intimate partner homicides in inner regional locations were almost as common (30%,  $n=14$ ) and a quarter (24%,  $n=11$ ) took place in remote parts of Australia. Acquaintance homicides most often happened in a major city (64%,  $n=44$ ), as did most stranger homicides (74%,  $n=31$ ).

**Table 9: Homicide incidents by classification and geographic location, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( $n$ )**

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Not stated/unknown	Total
Domestic	43	12	18	8	6	3	90
<i>Intimate partner</i>	18	4	10	7	4	3	46
<i>Other domestic</i>	25	8	8	1	2	0	44
Acquaintance	44	19	2	2	1	1	69
Stranger	31	7	3	0	1	0	42
Relationship not stated	17	3	2	0	0	2	24
Incident not cleared	28	6	3	0	0	2	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>264</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

### Weapon use

Over three-quarters (78%,  $n=205$ ) of homicide incidents in 2024–25 were known to have involved the use of a weapon (see Table 10). Knives and other sharp instruments comprised the largest proportion of weapons used (35%,  $n=91$ ), as they have done since 1989–90 (35%,  $n=3,413$ ; see Table B8).

Hands and feet were the second most common weapon used in homicide incidents in 2024–25 (14%,  $n=38$ ; see Table 10), the same proportion of incidents involving the use of hands and feet recorded the previous year ( $n=39$ ). Since 1989–90, hands and feet were used as weapons in one-fifth of homicide incidents (21%,  $n=2,054$ ; see Table B8).

Nine percent ( $n=23$ ) of homicide incidents in 2024–25 involved a firearm. This is the lowest proportion and number of homicide incidents involving a firearm recorded in Australia since 1989–90 (see Table B8). Firearms comprised 16 percent of weapons used in homicide incidents between 1989–90 and 2024–25, with an average of 45 firearm homicide incidents each year over this time (range: 23–84). Between a fifth and a quarter of homicide incidents in the 1990s were committed with a firearm, before the proportion dropped to 10 to 15 percent of homicides from the 2000s.

Both male and female primary offenders predominantly used knives and other sharp instruments (35%,  $n=66$  vs 50%,  $n=17$ ), although weapon use was more diverse among male offenders. Eighteen percent of male primary offenders ( $n=34$ ) used their hands and feet compared with six percent ( $n=2$ ) of female primary offenders, and seven percent ( $n=13$ ) used a firearm (no female offender used a firearm in 2024–25).

**Table 10: Homicide incidents by weapon type and jurisdiction, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( $n$ )**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Firearm	12	7	3	0	0	1	0	0	23
Knife/other sharp instrument	29	31	10	8	6	1	0	6	91
Blunt instrument	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	7
Hands and feet	16	8	6	3	2	0	0	3	38
Fire	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Drugs	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	6
Other	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	8
Multiple weapons	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	6
Weapon not stated	6	5	5	1	1	0	0	1	19
<i>Weapon used</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>205</i>
Weapon not used	9	18	0	7	0	2	0	0	36
Not stated/unknown	5	3	2	10	3	0	0	0	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>264</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]; see Table B8

# Victims of homicide

There were 279 victims of homicide in 2024–25, eight fewer than in 2023–24 (see Tables 11 and C1). Eight in 10 were victims of murder (79%,  $n=221$ ) and a fifth the victim of manslaughter (21%,  $n=58$ ). Since 1 July 1989, the NHMP has recorded 10,472 homicide victims.

The largest number of homicide victims was recorded in New South Wales (32%,  $n=90$ ), followed closely by Victoria (30%,  $n=84$ ; see Table 11). Queensland and Western Australia recorded 39 (14%) and 34 (12%) homicide victims respectively, with similar numbers of victims in South Australia (5%,  $n=14$ ) and the Northern Territory (5%,  $n=13$ ). Five victims (2%) were recorded in Tasmania. Three jurisdictions recorded marked inter-year changes in the number of homicide victims—an increase of 20 victims in Victoria and a decrease of 11 and 17 victims in Queensland and Western Australia respectively (see Table C1).

**Table 11: Homicide victims by sex and jurisdiction, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Male</b>									
Number	67	64	16	27	11	5	0	5	195
Percent	74.4	76.2	41.0	79.4	78.6	100.0	0.0	38.5	69.9
Rate	1.58	1.85	0.57	1.78	1.18	1.75	0.00	3.71	1.43
<b>Female</b>									
Number	23	20	23	6	3	0	0	7	82
Percent	25.6	23.8	59.0	17.6	21.4	0.0	0.0	53.8	29.4
Rate	0.54	0.56	0.81	0.40	0.31	0.00	0.00	5.50	0.59
<b>Total</b>									
Number	90	84	39	34	14	5	0	13	279
Rate	1.05	1.20	0.69	1.13	0.74	0.87	0.00	4.96	1.02

Note: Total includes one victim who had used another term and one victim whose sex was not stated

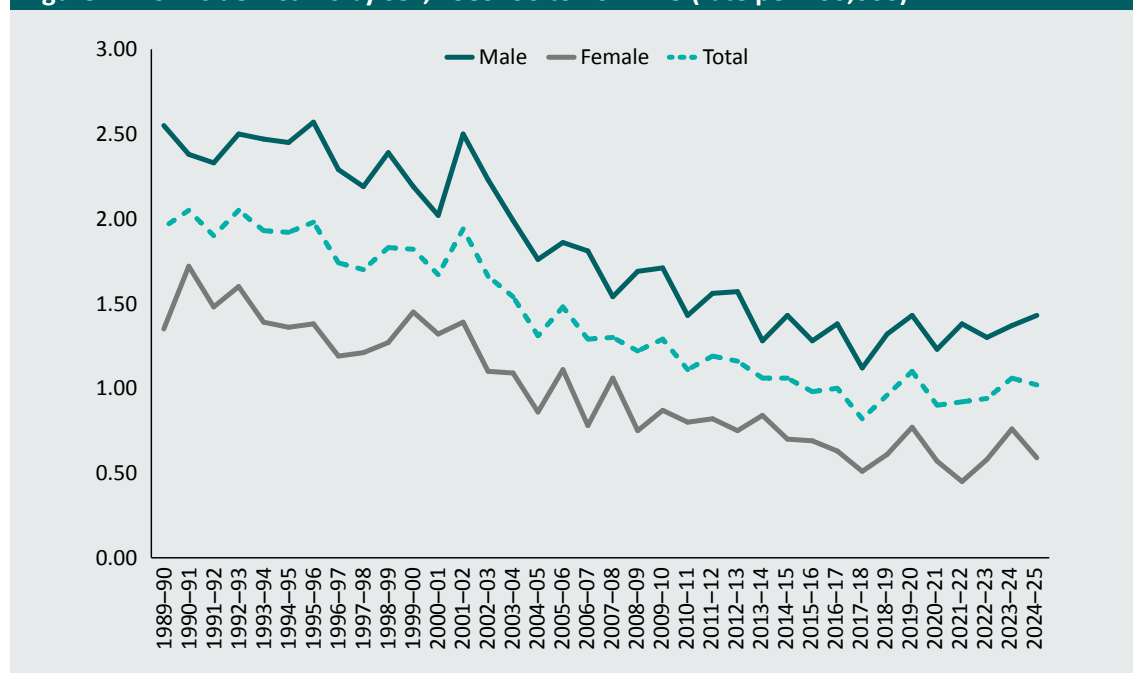
Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]; see Tables C1 and C2

## Victimisation rate

The homicide victimisation rate in 2024–25 was 1.02 per 100,000. This is the third highest victimisation rate in the previous decade. The rate of homicide victimisation almost halved (47%) between 1989–90 and 2024–25 (see Figure 4).

Queensland and South Australia recorded the lowest homicide victimisation rates in 2024–25, at 0.69 per 100,000 and 0.74 per 100,000 respectively. The highest rate was recorded in the Northern Territory (4.96 per 100,000), where victimisation rates are more volatile due to the smaller population size. New South Wales (1.02 vs 1.05 per 100,000), Victoria (0.93 vs 1.20 per 100,000) and the Northern Territory (2.32 vs 4.96 per 100,000) recorded an increase in homicide victimisation between 2023–24 and 2024–25, whereas it decreased in the other states and territories (see Table C2).

**Figure 4: Homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]; see Tables C2 and C3

## Sex

Most victims of homicide in Australia are male. In 2024–25, 70 percent of homicide victims were male ( $n=195$ ) and 29 percent were female ( $n=82$ ). Males comprised a higher proportion of homicide victims in 2024–25 compared with the average proportion of 65 percent ( $n=6,780$ ) between 1989–90 and 2024–25. The proportion of female victims in 2024–25 was lower than the average of 35 percent ( $n=3,681$ ) over the same time period.

Males made up the larger proportion of homicide victims in all states and territories except Queensland and the Northern Territory, where most victims were female (see Table 11). The proportion of male victims ranged from 39 percent in the Northern Territory ( $n=5$ ) to 100 percent in Tasmania ( $n=5$ ). The proportion of female victims ranged from 18 percent in Western Australia ( $n=6$ ) to 59 percent in Queensland ( $n=23$ ; see Table 11).

The number of male homicide victims increased overall by 11 between 2023–24 and 2024–25, driven by an increase in male victims in New South Wales (+8) and especially Victoria (+17). The male homicide victimisation rate consequently increased to 1.43 per 100,000 male population, the equal highest male victimisation rate recorded during the previous 10 years. The male homicide victimisation rate decreased overall by 43 percent between 1989–90 and 2024–25.

The number of female homicide victims decreased overall by 21, largely due to the decline in Western Australia (–18) and, to a lesser extent, decreases in the number of female homicide victims in New South Wales (–4) and South Australia (–6). The female homicide victimisation rate dropped to 0.59 per 100,000 female population, from 0.76 per 100,000 in 2024–25, and has more than halved (56%) since 1989–90.

The male homicide victimisation rate was highest in the Northern Territory (3.71 per 100,000) and Victoria (1.85 per 100,000) and lowest in Queensland (0.57 per 100,000). The female victimisation rate was highest in the Northern Territory (5.50 per 100,000) and Queensland (0.81 per 100,000) and lowest in South Australia (0.31 per 100,000). There were no female victims of homicide in Tasmania in 2024–25.

## Child and adult victims

Eleven percent ( $n=30$ ) of homicide victims in 2024–25 were children aged 0–17 (see Table 12). Half of these children were aged 1–9 (50%,  $n=15$ ; or 5% of all homicide victims) and around a quarter each were aged less than one (23%,  $n=7$ ) or 10–17 years (27%,  $n=8$ ). Most of the child victims were boys (70%,  $n=21$ ), while 30 percent were girls ( $n=9$ ).

Adults aged 18 years and over comprised 89 percent of homicide victims ( $n=249$ ), of whom 70 percent were men ( $n=174$ ) and 29 percent were women ( $n=73$ ). The pattern of homicide victimisation across the adult age groups was consistent, with between 12 and 16 percent of all homicide victims in each of the six age groups (see Table 12). This was the general pattern for male victims too, with the highest proportion aged 25–34 years (18% of all male homicide victims,  $n=36$ ) and 18–24 years (16%,  $n=31$ ). Almost a quarter of female victims were aged 45–54 years (23% of all female victims,  $n=19$ ) and a fifth aged 35–44 years (18%,  $n=15$ ).

Altogether, 62 percent of homicide victims were men, 26 percent were women, eight percent were boys and three percent were girls (see Table 13). Men experienced the highest victimisation rate in 2024–25, at 1.64 per 100,000, followed by boys at 0.70 per 100,000. The victimisation rate for women was slightly lower than for boys, at 0.67 per 100,000, and the rate for girls was 0.32 per 100,000.



Table 12: Homicide victims by age group and sex, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 (n)			
	Male	Female	Total
Less than 1	5	2	7
1–9	10	5	15
10–17	6	2	8
<i>Child</i>	21	9	30
18–24	31	12	44
25–34	36	6	42
35–44	29	15	45
45–54	24	19	43
55–64	25	8	33
65 and over	29	13	42
<i>Adult<sup>a</sup></i>	174	73	249
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>195</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>279</b>

a: Includes one victim who had used another term and one victim whose sex was not stated

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

Table 13: Child and adult homicide victims, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025			
	n	% of victims	Rate per 100,000
Boys	21	7.5	0.70
Girls	9	3.2	0.32
<i>Child</i>	30	10.8	0.52
Men	174	62.4	1.64
Women	73	26.2	0.67
<i>Adult<sup>a</sup></i>	249	89.2	1.15
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>279</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.02</b>

a: Includes one victim who had used another term and one victim whose sex was not stated

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

### Place of birth

Just under two-thirds of homicide victims in 2024–25 had been born in Australia (63%,  $n=177$ ). Sixteen percent ( $n=45$ ) were born overseas, in one of 24 countries. The country of birth was not stated or unknown for a fifth of victims (20%,  $n=56$ ). Similar proportions of male (64%,  $n=125$ ) and female (61%,  $n=50$ ) homicide victims were born in Australia. A higher proportion of male victims were known to have been born overseas (17%,  $n=33$ ) compared with female victims (7%,  $n=6$ ).

### Indigenous status

Almost a fifth of homicide victims in 2024–25 (19%,  $n=52$ ) had identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander and 78 percent ( $n=218$ ) were non-Indigenous (see Table 14). The Indigenous status of the remaining nine victims was not stated or unknown.

Table 14: Homicide victims by Indigenous status and jurisdiction, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( $n$ )									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	12	4	8	15	1	0	0	12	52
Non-Indigenous	76	74	31	18	13	5	0	1	218
Not stated/unknown	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>279</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

Of the 52 victims who had identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, over half were male (56%,  $n=29$ ) and 40 percent ( $n=21$ ) were female (see Table 15). Five of the 29 Indigenous male victims were boys (17%) and 24 were (83%). Of the 21 Indigenous female victims, two were girls (10%) and 19 were women (90%). The homicide victimisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was 4.95 per 100,000 in 2024–25. Indigenous males experienced a victimisation rate of 5.50 per 100,000, higher than the victimisation rate for Indigenous females, at 4.02 per 100,000.

Of the 218 non-Indigenous homicide victims, 73 percent were male ( $n=159$ ) and 27 percent were female ( $n=59$ ). Sixteen of the 159 male victims were boys (10%) and 143 were men (90%). Among the 59 female victims, seven were girls (12%) and 52 were women (88%). The homicide victimisation rate for non-Indigenous people in 2024–25 was 0.83 per 100,000. Non-Indigenous males also experienced a higher victimisation rate of 1.22 per 100,000 compared with 0.44 per 100,000 for non-Indigenous women.

Table 15: Homicide victims by Indigenous status and sex, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025			
	<i>n</i>	%	Rate per 100,000
<b>Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander<sup>a</sup></b>			
Male	29	10.4	5.50
0–17	5	1.8	2.44
18 and over	24	8.6	6.52
Female	21	7.5	4.02
0–17	2	0.7	1.03
18 and over	19	6.8	5.77
<i>Total Indigenous</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>4.95</i>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>			
Male	159	57.0	1.22
0–17	16	5.7	0.58
18 and over	143	51.2	1.39
Female	59	21.1	0.44
0–17	7	2.5	0.27
18 and over	52	18.6	0.49
<i>Total non-Indigenous</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>0.83</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

a: Includes one victim who had used another term and one victim whose sex was not stated

Note: Data presented refer to an individual's sex (ie sex characteristics) rather than gender (ie 'social and cultural identity, expression and experience'; ABS 2021b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

## Missing persons

Eleven homicide victims in 2024–25 had been reported missing. This represents four percent of homicide victims, similar to the proportion of the missing-homicide victim population in the previous three years. Seven of the 11 victims reported missing were male (all men) and four were female (one girl and three women). All homicide victims reported missing were non-Indigenous.

### Sex of primary offender

A primary homicide offender was recorded for 239 of the 279 homicide victims in 2024–25. An offender was not recorded for the remaining 40 victims as these homicide incidents had not been cleared.

A male was the primary offender in the homicide of 70 percent of male victims ( $n=136$ ) and a female the primary offender for 14 percent of male victims ( $n=27$ ; see Table 16). Similarly, a male was the primary offender in the homicide of 76 percent of female victims ( $n=62$ ) and a female the offender in 15 percent ( $n=12$ ).

Table 16: Homicide victims by sex of primary offender, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( $n$ )			
	Male victim	Female victim	Total
Male primary offender	136	62	200 <sup>b</sup>
Female primary offender	27	12	39
Total <sup>a</sup>	163	74	239
Incident not cleared	32	8	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>279</b>

a: Includes victims of cleared homicide incidents only

b: Includes one victim who had used another term and one victim whose sex was not stated

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

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

### Relationship with primary offender

Most victims of homicide had some type of relationship with the offender. In 2024–25, 72 percent of victims ( $n=173$ ) from cleared homicide incidents knew the offender—two-thirds of male victims (66%,  $n=108$ ) and 85 percent ( $n=62$ ) of female victims (see Table 17). A stranger was the primary offender in the homicide of 18 percent of victims ( $n=42$ ).

Male victims of homicide in 2024–25 were mostly killed by someone they were acquainted with (36%,  $n=59$ ) or had a domestic relationship with (30%,  $n=49$ ; see Table 17). A fifth of male victims were an acquaintance of the offender (20%,  $n=32$ ) and just under one in 10 each were the intimate partner (9%,  $n=14$ ), child (8%,  $n=13$ ) or father (8%,  $n=13$ ) of the offender.

Two-thirds of female victims were killed by someone they had a domestic relationship with (66%,  $n=48$ ) and a fifth by an acquaintance (21%,  $n=15$ ; see Table 17). Far fewer were killed by a stranger (8%,  $n=6$ ). Forty-four percent of female victims were the intimate partner of the offender. Similar proportions of female victims were the child (10%,  $n=7$ ), mother (11%,  $n=8$ ) or neighbour of the offender (10%,  $n=7$ ).

**Table 17: Homicide victims by relationship with primary offender, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 (n)**

	Male victim	Female victim	Total <sup>a</sup>
Intimate partner	14	32	46
Child	13	7	20
Parent	13	8	21
Sibling	2	0	2
Other relative	7	1	9
Friend	7	0	7
Acquaintance	32	6	39
Neighbour/housemate/work colleague	10	7	17
Relationship rival	2	0	2
Gang member	0	0	0
Other	7	2	9
Acquaintance less than 24 hours	1	0	1
<i>Knew primary offender</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>173</i>
Stranger	36	6	42
Relationship not stated	19	5	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>239</b>

a: Includes one victim who had used another term and one victim whose sex was not stated

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 2024–25 [computer file]

Around a quarter of male victims of male offenders were killed by a stranger (25%,  $n=34$ ) or an acquaintance (24%,  $n=32$ ; see Table 18). One in 10 was the father of the offender (10%,  $n=13$ ) and seven percent were the offender's neighbour or housemate ( $n=10$ ). Few female victims were killed by a female offender ( $n=12$ ), but of those who were 42 percent ( $n=5$ ) were the daughter of the offender and a quarter (25%,  $n=3$ ) were their neighbour or housemate.

Female victims of male offenders were predominantly the victim of their intimate partner (50%,  $n=31$ ; see Table 18). Over three-quarters (77%,  $n=24$ ) of these women were killed by their current partner while just under a quarter (23%,  $n=7$ ) were killed by an ex-partner. One in 10 was the mother of the offender (11%,  $n=7$ ) or a stranger (10%,  $n=6$ ). Male victims of female offenders were also predominantly the victim of their intimate partner (52%,  $n=14$ ). All these men were killed by a current partner. A fifth of victims were the son of the offender (22%,  $n=6$ ).

**Table 18: Homicide victims by relationship with and sex of primary offender, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 (n)**

	Male victim, male offender	Female victim, male offender	Male victim, female offender	Female victim, female offender	Total
Intimate partner	0	31	14	1	46
Child	7	2	6	5	20
Parent	13	7	0	1	21
Sibling	2	0	0	0	2
Other relative	5	0	2	1	8
Friend	7	0	0	0	7
Acquaintance	32	5	0	1	38
Neighbour/housemate/work colleague	10	4	0	3	17
Relationship rival	2	0	0	0	2
Gang member	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5	2	2	0	9
Acquaintance less than 24 hours	1	0	0	0	1
Stranger	34	6	2	0	42
Relationship not stated	18	5	1	0	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>237</b>
Domestic	27	40	22	8	97
Acquaintance	57	11	2	4	74
Stranger	34	6	2	0	42

Note: Includes victims from cleared homicide incidents only. Excludes one victim who had used another term and one victim whose sex was not stated. 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 2024–25 [computer file]

Two-thirds (66%,  $n=29$ ) of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander victims in 2024–25 were killed in a domestic homicide, almost a quarter in an acquaintance homicide (23%,  $n=10$ ) and just two percent ( $n=1$ ) in a stranger homicide (see Table 19).

The majority of Indigenous females killed by a male offender (77%,  $n=13$ ) and Indigenous males killed by a female offender (71%,  $n=5$ ) in 2024–25 were the intimate partner of the offender. Half ( $n=9$ ) of Indigenous males killed by a male offender were acquainted with the offender and a third ( $n=6$ ) were a family member.

**Table 19: Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander homicide victims by relationship with and sex of primary offender, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 (n)**

	Male victim, male offender	Female victim, male offender	Male victim, female offender	Female victim, female offender	Total
Intimate partner	0	13	5	0	18
Child	2	0	1	2	5
Parent	0	1	0	0	1
Sibling	1	0	0	0	1
Other relative	3	0	1	0	4
Friend	1	0	0	0	1
Acquaintance	7	1	0	0	8
Neighbour/housemate/work colleague	1	0	0	0	1
Relationship rival	0	0	0	0	0
Gang member	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Acquaintance less than 24 hours	0	0	0	0	0
Stranger	1	0	0	0	1
Relationship not stated	2	2	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>
Domestic	6	14	7	2	29
Acquaintance	9	1	0	0	10
Stranger	1	0	0	0	1

Note: Includes victims from cleared homicide incidents only. Excludes one victim who used another term and one victim whose sex was not stated. 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 2024–25 [computer file]

Non-Indigenous victims of homicide in 2024–25 were almost equally likely to be the victim of a domestic homicide (36%,  $n=67$ ) or an acquaintance homicide (33%,  $n=60$ ; see Table 20). A fifth were the victim of a stranger homicide (21%,  $n=38$ ).

Similar to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims, the largest proportion of non-Indigenous females killed by a male offender (45%,  $n=9$ ) and non-Indigenous males killed by a female offender (41%,  $n=18$ ) were the victim of their intimate partner. Another 14 percent of female victims ( $n=6$ ) were the mother of the male offender and 25 percent of male victims ( $n=5$ ) the son of a female offender.

Twenty-eight percent of male victims of male offenders did not know the offender ( $n=31$ ). Where the male victim had a relationship with the male offender, a fifth (22%,  $n=24$ ) were an acquaintance of the offender, 11 percent ( $n=12$ ) the father of the offender and eight percent ( $n=9$ ) the offender's neighbour or housemate.

**Table 20: Non-Indigenous homicide victims by relationship with and sex of primary offender, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( $n$ )**

	Male victim, male offender	Female victim, male offender	Male victim, female offender	Female victim, female offender	Total
Intimate partner	0	18	9	1	28
Child	4	3	5	3	15
Parent	12	6	0	1	19
Sibling	1	0	0	0	1
Other relative	2	0	1	1	4
Friend	5	0	0	0	5
Acquaintance	24	3	0	1	28
Neighbour/housemate/work colleague	9	4	0	3	16
Relationship rival	2	0	0	0	2
Gang member	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4	2	2	0	8
Acquaintance less than 24 hours	1	0	0	0	1
Stranger	31	5	2	0	38
Relationship not stated	15	3	1	0	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>184</b>
Domestic	19	27	15	6	67
Acquaintance	45	9	2	4	60
Stranger	31	5	2	0	38

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 2024–25 [computer file]



## Cause of death

Wounds from a knife or other sharp instrument have been the leading cause of death of homicide victims in Australia since 1989–90. In 2024–25, a third of homicide victims died from a stab wound (34%,  $n=94$ ; see Table 21). Almost a fifth (18%,  $n=50$ ) died from injuries sustained from a beating or other blunt force trauma and nine percent ( $n=26$ ) from a gunshot wound. Thirteen percent ( $n=37$ ) of victims died from injuries caused by vehicle impact, eight of whom were intentionally struck by the vehicle. The leading causes of death were similar for male and female victims although a smaller proportion of females died from a stab wound (26%,  $n=21$  vs 37%,  $n=72$ ) and a larger proportion from strangulation or suffocation (7%,  $n=6$  vs 3%,  $n=5$ ) compared with males.

The cause of death could not be ascertained for nine victims (3%) and coronial records were not available for 22 victims (8%).

Table 21: Homicide victims by cause of death and sex, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( $n$ )			
	Male victim	Female victim	Total <sup>a</sup>
Gunshot wound	20	6	26
Stab wound	72	21	94
Blunt force trauma/beating	36	14	50
Strangulation/suffocation	5	6	11
Shaking	0	0	0
Pushed from a high place	0	1	1
Drowning/submersion	2	2	4
Smoke inhalation/burns	7	3	10
Drug overdose	1	1	2
Poison	0	0	0
Criminal neglect	0	0	0
Other	5	2	7
Injuries from vehicle impact	26	10	37
Multiple	5	1	6
Cause of death not ascertained	4	5	9
Cause of death not available	12	10	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>279</b>

a: Includes one victim who had used another term and one victim whose sex was not stated

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

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

# Homicide offenders

In 2024–25, there were 271 offenders from 225 cleared incidents (see Table 22), 22 fewer than recorded in 2023–24 ( $n=293$ ; see Table D1). The homicide offender rate decreased from 1.23 per 100,000 relevant population in 2023–24 to 1.12 per 100,000 in 2024–25. State and territory homicide offender rates in 2024–25 were lower than the equivalent rates recorded the previous year in all jurisdictions except Victoria (1.22 vs 1.07 per 100,000) and the Northern Territory (6.17 vs 3.70 per 100,000). The homicide offender rate in 2024–25 is the second lowest offender rate recorded since 1989–90 (range: 1.05–2.52 per 100,000; see Table D2).

Table 22: Homicide offenders by jurisdiction, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Male</b>									
Number	76	72	34	20	10	6	0	13	231
Percent	87.4	94.7	77.3	66.7	71.4	100.0	0.00	92.9	85.2
Rate	2.03	2.36	1.39	1.50	1.20	2.35	0.00	11.24	1.93
<b>Female</b>									
Number	10	4	10	10	4	0	0	1	39
Percent	11.5	5.3	22.7	33.3	28.6	0.0	0.00	7.1	14.4
Rate	0.26	0.13	0.40	0.76	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.32
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>									
Number	87	76	44	30	14	6	0	14	271
Rate	1.15	1.22	0.88	1.13	0.83	1.16	0.00	6.17	1.12

a: Includes one offender whose sex was not stated

Note: Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (or 12 years and over for the Australian Capital Territory). The legal age of criminal responsibility was 10 years in all states and territories except the Australian Capital Territory, 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 2024–25 [computer file]; see Tables D1 and D2

A third of homicide offenders were recorded in New South Wales (32%,  $n=87$ ; see Table 22). Victoria recorded the second largest proportion of homicide offenders in 2024–25 (28%,  $n=76$ ). Sixteen percent ( $n=44$ ) of offenders were recorded in Queensland, followed by 11 percent ( $n=30$ ) in Western Australia.

The overall decrease in the number of offenders in 2024–25 from the previous year was driven by the decrease in the number of offenders in Western Australia (–20) and South Australia (–8). All jurisdictions recorded decreases in the number of homicide offenders in 2024–25 from the previous year except Victoria (+12) and the Northern Territory (+6).

Three-quarters (73%,  $n=199$ ) of homicide offenders committed the homicide alone (see Table 23), while one-fifth ( $n=60$ ) committed the homicide with at least one other person. The number of co-offenders ranged from one to five.

Table 23: Single and multiple homicide offender incidents, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( $n$ )		
	Incidents	Total offenders
<b>Number of offenders</b>		
1	199	199
2	16	32
3	5	15
4 or more	5	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>271</b>

Note: Includes cleared incidents only

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

## Sex and age

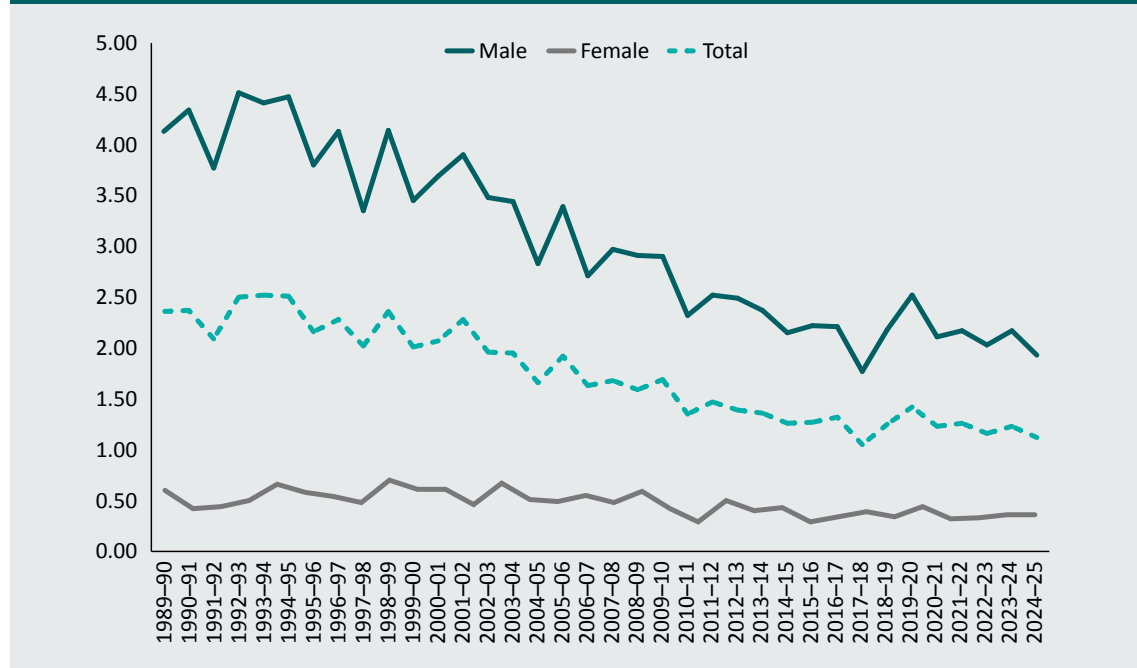
The majority of homicide offenders in Australia are male. In 2024–25, 85 percent ( $n=231$ ) of offenders were male and 14 percent ( $n=39$ ) were female (see Table 22). These are similar to the proportions of male and female offenders recorded the previous year (87%,  $n=255$  and 13%,  $n=38$  respectively; see Table D3). Males comprised over 85 percent of offenders in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Northern Territory in 2024–25. Western Australia (33%,  $n=10$ ) and South Australia (29%,  $n=4$ ) recorded the largest proportions of female offenders, followed by Queensland (23%,  $n=10$ ). Since 1989–90, 87 percent ( $n=9,711$ ) of homicide offenders in Australia were male, while 13 percent ( $n=1,511$ ) were female (see Table D3).

In 2024–25, the male homicide offender rate was 1.93 per 100,000 relevant population (see Table 22), lower than the rate of 2.17 per 100,000 recorded in 2023–24. The highest male offender rate in the seven jurisdictions which recorded homicide incidents in 2024–25 was in the Northern Territory (11.24 per 100,000), followed by Tasmania (2.35 per 100,000), while the lowest male offender rate was recorded in South Australia (1.20 per 100,000; see Table 22).

The female homicide offender rate in 2024–25 was 0.32 per 100,000 (see Table 22). This is the same as the rate recorded in 2023–24 (see Table D3). The highest female offender rate in 2024–25 was recorded in the Northern Territory (0.91 per 100,000), followed by Western Australia (0.76 per 100,000). There were no female homicide offenders recorded in Tasmania.

The male homicide offender rate was six times the female rate in 2024–25, comparable with the average difference in rates over the 36-year period from 1989–90 (ie seven times the rate). Both male and female homicide offender rates halved between 1989–90 and 2024–25. The male homicide offender rate decreased overall by 53 percent since 1989–90 while the female offender rate decreased overall by 47 percent (see Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Homicide offenders by sex, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (rate per 100,000)**



Note: Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (or 12 years and over for the Australian Capital Territory). The legal age of criminal responsibility was 10 years in all states and territories except the Australian Capital Territory in 2024–25, 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 2024–25 [computer file]

A third (32%,  $n=88$ ) of homicide offenders were aged 25–34 years (see Table 24), while around a fifth each were aged 35–44 years (19%,  $n=52$ ) and 18–24 years (18%,  $n=49$ ). Male homicide offenders were frequently younger than female homicide offenders. In 2024–25, almost a third (30%,  $n=69$ ) of male offenders were less than 25 years of age when they committed the homicide, compared with eight percent ( $n=3$ ) of female offenders.

Nine percent of offenders were aged 10–17 years ( $n=23$ ; see Table 24), all but one of whom were male (96%,  $n=22$ ). The proportion of male offenders aged 10–17 years in 2024–25 was more than double the proportion recorded the previous year (10% of male offenders,  $n=22$  vs 5%,  $n=12$  respectively).

Table 24: Homicide offenders by age group and sex, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 (n)			
	Male	Female	Total <sup>a</sup>
10–17	22	1	23
18–24	47	2	49
25–34	72	15	88
35–44	42	10	52
45–54	35	7	42
55–64	9	1	10
65 and over	3	2	5
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>231</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>271</b>

a: Includes one offender whose sex was not stated

b: Includes two offenders whose age group was not stated

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

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

## Indigenous status

One-quarter (25%,  $n=67$ ) of homicide offenders in 2024–25 identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander and 72 percent ( $n=195$ ) were non-Indigenous (see Table 25). The Indigenous status of three percent ( $n=9$ ) of offenders was not stated or unknown.

The proportion of Indigenous homicide offenders in 2024–25 is higher than the overall proportion of Indigenous offenders between 1989–90 and 2024–25 (17%,  $n=1,876$ ; see Table D4), and the second largest proportion of Indigenous offenders recorded over this time (range: 8–26%). The proportion of non-Indigenous homicide offenders in 2024–25 is subsequently lower than the overall non-Indigenous offender proportion between 1989–90 and 2024–25 (81%,  $n=9,103$ ).

Table 25: Homicide offenders by Indigenous status and jurisdiction, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	25	5	8	13	2	0	0	14	67
Non-Indigenous	60	69	32	16	12	6	0	0	195
Not stated/unknown	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>271</b>

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

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

The Indigenous homicide offender rate was 8.10 per 100,000 relevant population (see Table 26). Males comprised 82 percent ( $n=55$ ) of Indigenous homicide offenders, with an offender rate of 13.34 per 100,000. This is an increase in the Indigenous male homicide offender rate from 2023–24, which was 11.05 per 100,000. Eighteen percent ( $n=12$ ) of Indigenous offenders in 2024–25 were female, with an offender rate of 2.89 per 100,000. This is similar to the Indigenous female offender rate of 2.96 per 100,000 recorded the previous year.

The non-Indigenous homicide offender rate was 0.83 per 100,000 relevant population (see Table 26). Males comprised 86 percent ( $n=168$ ) of non-Indigenous homicide offenders, with an offender rate of 1.45 per 100,000, lower than the rate recorded in 2023–24 (1.82 per 100,000). Thirteen percent ( $n=26$ ) of non-Indigenous offenders were female, with an offender rate of 0.22 per 100,000. This is similar to the rate recorded the previous year (0.21 per 100,000).

Table 26: Homicide offenders by Indigenous status and sex, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025						
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total <sup>a</sup>	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
Male	55	13.34	168	1.45	231	1.86
Female	12	2.89	26	0.22	39	0.31
Total <sup>a</sup>	67	8.10	195	0.83	271	1.12

a: Includes one offender whose sex was not stated and nine offenders whose Indigenous status was not stated or unknown

Note: Rates per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (or 12 in the Australian Capital Territory). The legal age of criminal responsibility was 10 years in all states and territories except the Australian Capital Territory in 2024–25, 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 2024–25 [computer file]

## Charge status

Almost all homicide offenders in 2024–25 were charged (98%,  $n=265$ ; see Table 27).

Two percent ( $n=6$ ) of offenders died prior to arrest, all of these by alleged suicide.

All but one of these six offenders were male.

Table 27: Homicide offenders by sex and incident clearance status, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( <i>n</i> )			
	Male	Female	Total <sup>a</sup>
Charged	226	38	265
Died prior to arrest	5	1	6
Legal intervention	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>271</b>

a: Includes one offender whose sex was not stated

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

## Characteristics of primary victim

Over two-thirds of male primary offenders in 2024–25 killed a male victim (69%,  $n=132$ ), as did over two-thirds of female primary offenders (68%,  $n=23$ ). Indigenous female primary offenders were more likely than Indigenous male primary offenders to kill a male victim (90%,  $n=9$  vs 60%,  $n=29$ ; see Table 28). Conversely, non-Indigenous male offenders were more like than non-Indigenous female offenders to kill a male victim (72%,  $n=100$  vs 61%,  $n=14$ ).

Almost two-thirds of Indigenous primary offenders killed an Indigenous victim (64%,  $n=37$ ), half of whom were male (51%,  $n=19$ ) and 43 percent ( $n=16$ ) of whom were female (see Table 28). Around one-third of Indigenous primary offenders killed a non-Indigenous victim (31%,  $n=18$ ), and all but two of these victims were non-Indigenous males (89%,  $n=16$ ). The largest proportion of Indigenous male primary offenders killed an Indigenous female victim (31%,  $n=15$ ), followed by equal proportions who killed an Indigenous or non-Indigenous male (27% each,  $n=13$ ).

The majority of non-Indigenous offenders killed a non-Indigenous victim (93%,  $n=150$ ; see Table 28). Three percent ( $n=5$ ) of non-Indigenous primary offenders killed an Indigenous victim—four males (3%) and one female (1%). Two-thirds of non-Indigenous primary male offenders killed a non-Indigenous male (67%,  $n=92$ ), followed by one-quarter (25%,  $n=35$ ) who killed a non-Indigenous female. Non-Indigenous female offenders mostly killed non-Indigenous males (61%,  $n=14$ ), followed by non-Indigenous females (39%,  $n=9$ ).

**Table 28: Primary homicide offenders by Indigenous status, sex and Indigenous status and sex of primary victim, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( $n$ )**

	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander offender			Non-Indigenous offender		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Indigenous male victim	13	6	19	4	0	4
Indigenous female victim	15	1	16	1	0	1
<i>Total Indigenous<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>30</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>
Non-Indigenous male	13	3	16	92	14	106
Non-Indigenous female	2	0	2	35	9	44
<i>Total non-Indigenous</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>150</i>
Male victim, Indigenous status not known	3	0	3	4	0	4
Female victim, Indigenous status not known	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Total Indigenous status not known</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6</i>
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>48</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>161</b>

a: Includes one Indigenous primary victim who had used another term and one Indigenous primary victim whose sex was not stated

Note: Excludes six primary offenders 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 2024–25 [computer file]

### Type of homicide perpetrated

An almost equal proportion of the 191 male primary homicide offenders in 2024–25 committed a domestic (34%,  $n=65$ ) or acquaintance (33%,  $n=63$ ) homicide (see Table 29). A fifth (21%,  $n=40$ ) committed a stranger homicide. Half (48%,  $n=31$ ) of domestic homicides perpetrated by a male primary offender were of a current or former intimate partner. These 31 offenders comprised 16 percent of all male primary offenders. The latter proportion is a decrease from the proportion of male primary offenders who killed their intimate partner in 2023–24 (23%,  $n=49$ ). One in 10 (10%,  $n=19$ ) male homicide offenders in 2024–25 killed a parent. Parricides comprised 29 percent of male perpetrated domestic homicides in 2024–25, an increase from 20 percent ( $n=15$ ) in 2023–24.

Three-quarters (74%,  $n=25$ ; see Table 29) of female primary homicide offenders committed a domestic homicide, an increase from the proportion recorded in 2023–24 (56%,  $n=16$ ). Forty-four percent ( $n=15$ ) committed an intimate partner homicide, compared with a third (33%,  $n=9$ ) in 2023–24. A fifth of female offenders committed a filicide or acquaintance homicide (18%,  $n=6$  each).

Table 29: Primary homicide offenders by homicide classification and sex, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( $n$ )			
	Male offender	Female offender	Total
Domestic	65	25	90
<i>Intimate partner</i>	31	15	46
<i>Filicide</i>	7	6	13
<i>Parricide</i>	19	1	20
<i>Siblicide</i>	2	0	2
<i>Other family</i>	6	3	9
Acquaintance	63	6	69
Stranger	40	2	42
Relationship not stated	23	1	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>225</b>

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

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

One-quarter (27%,  $n=13$ ) of Indigenous male primary offenders killed their current or former intimate partner, followed by a fifth each (21% each,  $n=10$ ) who killed an acquaintance or stranger (see Table 30). Eight percent ( $n=4$ ) killed their parent or another family member. Almost all Indigenous female primary offenders committed a domestic homicide (90%,  $n=9$ ), most of whom killed their intimate partner (78%,  $n=7$ ).



The largest proportion of non-Indigenous male offenders committed an acquaintance homicide (37%,  $n=51$ ; see Table 30), followed by 29 percent ( $n=40$ ) who committed a domestic homicide and 21 percent ( $n=29$ ) who committed a stranger homicide. Similar proportions of non-Indigenous male homicide offenders were the intimate partner (13%,  $n=18$ ) or adult child (10%,  $n=14$ ) of the victim. Two-thirds of non-Indigenous female homicide offenders committed a domestic homicide (65%,  $n=15$ ), a quarter committed an acquaintance homicide (26%,  $n=6$ ) and around one in 10 a stranger homicide (9%,  $n=2$ ). Thirty percent ( $n=7$ ) of non-Indigenous female offenders were the intimate partner of the victim and 22 percent ( $n=5$ ) the mother.

**Table 30: Primary homicide offenders by Indigenous status, sex and homicide classification, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( $n$ )**

	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander offender			Non-Indigenous offender		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Domestic	24	9	33	40	15	55
<i>Intimate partner</i>	13	7	20	18	7	25
<i>Filicide</i>	2	1	3	5	5	10
<i>Parricide</i>	4	0	4	14	1	15
<i>Siblicide</i>	1	0	1	1	0	1
<i>Other family</i>	4	1	5	2	2	4
Acquaintance	10	0	10	51	6	57
Stranger	10	0	10	29	2	31
Relationship not stated	4	1	5	18	0	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>161</b>

Note: Excludes five male and one female 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 definition in the data provided by the source organisations and the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

## Criminal history

Information on the criminal history of homicide offenders in 2024–25 was available for 146 male offenders (63%) and 25 female offenders (64%). Male homicide offenders were more likely to have a criminal history than female homicide offenders (55%,  $n=128$  vs 44%,  $n=17$ ; see Table 31). Criminal history status, however, was not available for over a third of male and female primary homicide offenders (37%,  $n=85$  and 36%,  $n=14$  respectively).

Table 31: Homicide offenders by criminal history and sex, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( $n$ )			
	Male offender	Female offender	Total
Criminal history	128	17	145
No criminal history	18	8	26
Not stated/unknown	85	14	100 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>271<sup>a</sup></b>

a: Includes one offender whose sex was not stated

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

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

Among primary homicide offenders, around half of male offenders of domestic (51%,  $n=33$ ), acquaintance (52%,  $n=33$ ) and stranger homicide (53%,  $n=21$ ) had a criminal history (see Table 32). Of the female primary offenders of domestic and acquaintance homicide, 44 percent ( $n=11$ ) and 50 percent ( $n=3$ ) had a known criminal history respectively.

Table 32: Primary homicide offenders by sex, homicide classification and criminal history, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( $n$ )				
	Criminal history	No criminal history	Not stated/unknown	Total
<b>Male primary offender</b>				
Domestic homicide	33	10	22	65
Acquaintance homicide	33	3	27	63
Stranger	21	4	15	40
Relationship not stated	17	0	6	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>Female primary offender</b>				
Domestic homicide	11	5	9	25
Acquaintance homicide	3	2	1	6
Stranger	0	0	2	2
Relationship not stated	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>

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

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

One in six (17%,  $n=38$ ) primary homicide offenders were on bail, on some form of criminal justice order or in custody at the time of the homicide. Nine percent ( $n=20$ ) were reported as being on bail, four percent ( $n=10$ ) were on a protection order and two percent ( $n=4$ ) were on probation (see Table 33). Almost a quarter (23%,  $n=21$ ) of domestic homicide offenders were on bail or serving an order at the time of the homicide, compared with around one in 10 acquaintance and stranger homicide offenders (12%,  $n=8$  and 10%,  $n=4$  respectively).

Table 33: Primary homicide offenders by criminal justice order, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 ( $n$ )	
Bail	20
Probation	4
Protection order	10
Other	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>38</i>
Not on bail or order	74
Not stated/unknown	113
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

## History of domestic and family violence

Data about the domestic and family violence histories of homicide offenders was provided by all jurisdictions that recorded homicides in 2024–25 except New South Wales. A history of domestic and family violence 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.

In 2024–25, almost half (46%,  $n=72$ ) of primary offenders (excluding New South Wales) had a known history of domestic and family violence (see Table 34). Female primary offenders (58%,  $n=15$ ) were more likely than male primary offenders (44%,  $n=57$ ) to have had a known history of domestic and family violence.

Seven in 10 (71%,  $n=29$ ) Indigenous primary offenders and four in 10 (39%,  $n=43$ ) non-Indigenous primary offenders had a known history of domestic and family violence (see Table 34), although histories of domestic and family violence were not stated for a fifth (20%,  $n=8$ ) and over a third (36%,  $n=40$ ) of Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders respectively. Almost all Indigenous female primary offenders (90%,  $n=9$ ) had a known history of domestic and family violence, as did two-thirds of Indigenous male primary offenders (65%,  $n=20$ ). Non-Indigenous male and female primary offenders were almost equally likely to have had a known history of domestic and family violence (39%,  $n=37$  vs 40%,  $n=6$  respectively).

**Table 34: Primary homicide offenders by history of domestic and family violence, Indigenous status and sex, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 (n)**

	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
History of domestic and family violence <sup>a</sup>	20	9	29	37	6	43
No known history	4	0	4	25	3	28
Not stated/unknown	7	1	8	34	6	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>111</b>

a: Includes victims and perpetrators of domestic and family violence

Note: Excludes New South Wales (n=69 primary offenders). Excludes three male and one female 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 2024–25 [computer file]

Over half of primary homicide offenders (excluding New South Wales) who committed a domestic homicide were known to have a history of domestic and family violence (55%, n=37; see Table 35). Sixty-two percent (n=23) of intimate partner homicide offenders and 47 percent (n=14) of other family homicide offenders had a known history of domestic and family violence perpetration and/or victimisation. While male and female primary domestic homicide offenders were similarly likely to have had a history of domestic and family violence (55%, n=26 and 55%, n=11), male primary offenders who killed their intimate partner were more likely than female offenders who killed their intimate partner to have had a history of domestic and family violence (71%, n=17 vs 46%, n=6).

**Table 35: Primary homicide offenders by history of domestic and family violence and homicide classification, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 (n)**

	History of domestic and family violence	No history	Not stated/unknown	Total
Domestic	37	12	18	67
<i>Intimate partner</i>	23	4	10	37
<i>Other family</i>	14	8	8	30
Acquaintance	21	11	12	44
Stranger	7	6	10	23
Relationship not stated	7	3	12	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>156</b>

Note: Excludes New South Wales (n=69 primary offenders)

Source: AIC NHMP 2024–25 [computer file]

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*URLs correct as at December 2025*

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# Appendix A: Methodology

The following describes some of the data items and methods of coding used in this report.

## Homicide classification

Homicide incidents are classified in the National Homicide Monitoring Program (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.

## Sex

Sex is collected by the NHMP in accordance with the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) standard (ABS 2021b) and is defined based on the individual's sex recorded at birth. Sex rather than gender is used in the NHMP to ensure consistency with historical data, as gender was not necessarily uniformly collected in police and coronial records. Further, sex is retained in the NHMP as it is 'an important indicator for statistical analysis in births and deaths' (ABS 2021b: np).

## Indigenous status

Indigenous status is classified as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, or neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander. This information is cross-referenced with Indigenous status and Indigenous origin fields recorded on the National Coronial Information System (NCIS). This Indigenous origin field is completed based on the police report to the coroner and Indigenous status, introduced in 2019, from Births, Deaths and Marriages records. Where Indigenous status information from data providers and the NCIS do not correspond, the Australian Institute of Criminology engages with the data provider to determine evidence of Indigenous status. Where these data cannot be reconciled, Indigenous status is reported as not stated or unknown.

## 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).

## Cause of death

Cause of death relates to the direct cause of death certified by the coroner. Provisional cause of death is provided to the NHMP by police and confirmed with coronial documents when they become available.

## Data revisions

NHMP data are reviewed annually using coronial and court documents 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. Consequently, numbers and rates may differ between reports.

## Calculation of rates

Homicide incident, victim and offender rates were calculated using ABS estimated resident population data at 31 December 2024 from the *National, state and territory population* series (ABS 2025a).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicide victim and offender rates were calculated using estimated population data from the *Estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* series (ABS 2024). As these population estimates are for 30 June, the NHMP adopted the approach used by the ABS to calculate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates: ‘An estimate for 31 December is then created by taking the average of the population estimates or projections at 30 June of that year and the following year’ (ABS 2025b: np). The non-Indigenous population was calculated by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the national estimate.

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 2023–24, the age of criminal responsibility in the Australian Capital Territory increased from 10 to 12 years. The age of criminal responsibility in the Northern Territory was 12 years for the year 2023–24 only, before being lowered from 12 to 10 years in October 2024. These changes have been incorporated in the relevant death rates calculated for this report.

Rates presented in this report may not be comparable to rates published in previous reports.



# Appendix B: Homicide incidents

**Table B1: Homicide incidents by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (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	5	0	11	237
2011–12	72	54	49	33	18	5	4	13	248
2012–13	70	47	47	40	20	7	2	17	250
2013–14	81	52	37	27	14	8	1	16	236

Table B1: Homicide incidents by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (n) (cont.)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
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	51	42	24	9	8	7	7	220
2022–23	63	51	49	39	12	5	3	11	233
2023–24	77	62	47	49	18	7	4	6	270
2024–25	83	82	35	32	14	5	0	13	264
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>9,821</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]

Table B2: Homicide incidents by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (rate per 100,000)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1989–90	1.64	1.70	2.37	1.57	1.40	1.09	0.00	12.34	1.81
1990–91	2.03	1.64	1.91	1.35	1.53	1.08	0.00	16.96	1.89
1991–92	1.79	1.22	2.27	1.76	1.86	1.92	0.69	10.78	1.80
1992–93	1.87	1.32	2.39	2.04	2.06	1.27	0.34	9.98	1.89
1993–94	1.96	1.07	1.98	2.13	1.98	1.06	0.67	13.25	1.82
1994–95	1.48	1.65	1.88	2.68	1.98	1.05	1.32	10.75	1.83
1995–96	1.79	1.15	2.02	1.94	0.89	1.26	0.33	11.49	1.67
1996–97	1.61	1.12	2.40	1.29	1.49	0.63	0.64	9.61	1.63
1997–98	1.71	0.92	2.19	1.88	1.83	0.84	0.32	5.75	1.62
1998–99	1.77	1.17	1.87	1.79	2.56	1.48	0.64	9.26	1.75
1999–2000	1.65	1.33	1.75	1.82	1.54	1.90	0.95	3.54	1.61
2000–01	1.79	1.16	1.84	1.48	1.40	1.69	0.00	8.50	1.62
2001–02	1.48	1.71	2.02	1.62	2.06	1.90	0.93	11.90	1.81
2002–03	1.50	1.20	1.68	1.65	1.45	1.26	0.92	8.43	1.53
2003–04	1.22	1.41	1.53	1.83	1.84	0.62	0.92	5.45	1.46
2004–05	1.09	1.03	1.29	1.35	1.37	2.06	0.91	5.89	1.23
2005–06	1.27	1.33	1.41	1.48	1.36	0.61	1.50	7.72	1.39
2006–07	1.31	0.92	1.33	1.25	0.77	1.63	1.18	8.53	1.25
2007–08	1.28	0.85	1.30	1.41	1.14	1.01	0.87	8.31	1.24
2008–09	1.09	0.98	1.08	1.36	1.63	1.59	1.14	4.94	1.18

Table B2: Homicide incidents by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (rate per 100,000) (cont.)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2009–10	1.08	1.11	1.31	1.02	1.30	1.18	0.84	5.71	1.19
2010–11	1.07	0.78	1.10	1.38	1.23	0.98	0.00	4.78	1.07
2011–12	0.99	0.97	1.08	1.38	1.09	0.98	1.08	5.58	1.10
2012–13	0.95	0.82	1.02	1.63	1.20	1.37	0.53	7.12	1.09
2013–14	1.09	0.89	0.79	1.08	0.83	1.56	0.26	6.60	1.01
2014–15	0.90	0.76	0.91	1.27	1.00	1.17	1.28	4.12	0.96
2015–16	0.70	1.05	0.96	1.26	1.06	1.16	0.75	2.46	0.95
2016–17	0.89	0.82	0.68	1.52	1.16	2.30	0.24	2.84	0.95
2017–18	0.78	0.80	0.67	1.08	0.81	0.38	0.24	2.43	0.80
2018–19	1.01	0.73	0.79	1.21	0.97	0.74	0.46	2.03	0.91
2019–20	1.05	1.02	0.97	1.15	0.79	0.90	0.45	3.25	1.03
2020–21	0.77	0.85	0.81	1.06	0.61	1.07	1.34	2.82	0.85
2021–22	0.89	0.78	0.80	0.87	0.50	1.40	1.54	2.79	0.85
2022–23	0.76	0.76	0.91	1.37	0.65	0.87	0.64	4.31	0.89
2023–24	0.91	0.90	0.85	1.67	0.96	1.22	0.84	2.32	1.00
2024–25	0.97	1.17	0.62	1.06	0.74	0.87	0.00	4.96	0.96

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]

Table B3: Homicide incidents by clearance status, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (n)							
	Cleared by charge	Offender died by suicide <sup>a</sup>	Cleared otherwise	Cleared	Not cleared	Not stated	Total
1989–90	252	25	1	278	29	0	307
1990–91	261	23	2	286	38	0	324
1991–92	252	19	0	271	42	0	313
1992–93	277	28	0	305	27	0	332
1993–94	290	14	0	304	19	0	323
1994–95	279	26	0	305	22	0	327
1995–96	247	22	0	269	34	0	303
1996–97	243	21	2	266	33	0	299
1997–98	237	20	0	257	43	0	300
1998–99	267	14	0	281	47	0	328
1999–2000	253	13	1	267	38	0	305
2000–01	246	19	3	268	42	0	310
2001–02	294	18	1	313	37	0	350
2002–03	249	20	0	269	30	0	299

Table B3: Homicide incidents by clearance status, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (n) (cont.)							
	Cleared by charge	Offender died by suicide <sup>a</sup>	Cleared otherwise	Cleared	Not cleared	Not stated	Total
2003–04	247	15	1	263	26	0	289
2004–05	218	14	2	234	13	0	247
2005–06	241	19	4	264	19	0	283
2006–07	231	13	0	244	14	0	258
2007–08	230	15	1	246	14	0	260
2008–09	226	10	2	238	15	0	253
2009–10	230	13	5	248	12	0	260
2010–11	205	12	3	220	17	0	237
2011–12	207	20	3	230	18	0	248
2012–13	217	11	3	231	19	0	250
2013–14	205	15	1	221	15	0	236
2014–15	198	13	2	213	13	0	226
2015–16	199	10	5	214	14	1	229
2016–17	207	14	1	222	10	0	232
2017–18	168	9	2	179	17	1	197
2018–19	204	9	4	217	11	0	228
2019–20	236	8	1	245	17	0	262
2020–21	187	10	5	202	17	0	219
2021–22	190	8	2	200	20	0	220
2022–23	204	8	2	214	19	0	233
2023–24	220	18	2	240	30	0	270
2024–25	219	6	0	225	39	0	264
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,336</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>8,949</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9,821</b>

a: Includes incidents where the offender died by alleged suicide or other cause prior to arrest. Excludes incidents where an offender died by alleged suicide or other cause after they were charged (eg while on remand) and incidents where the offender died by legal intervention

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]

Table B4: Homicide incidents by classification, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (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

Table B4: Homicide incidents by classification, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (n) (cont.)						
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship not stated	Not cleared	Total
1994–95	152	106	44	3	22	327
1995–96	116	112	38	3	34	303
1996–97	110	123	33	0	33	299
1997–98	117	111	29	0	43	300
1998–99	113	130	37	1	47	328
1999–2000	128	113	25	1	38	305
2000–01	112	122	33	1	42	310
2001–02	159	111	39	4	37	350
2002–03	126	115	24	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	101	33	1	14	258
2007–08	137	78	31	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	17	237
2011–12	98	91	22	19	18	248
2012–13	103	73	34	21	19	250
2013–14	100	62	36	23	15	236
2014–15	96	89	23	5	13	226
2015–16	101	88	20	6	14	229
2016–17	98	83	41	0	10	232
2017–18	78	73	25	2	19	197
2018–19	76	87	35	19	11	228
2019–20	87	93	49	16	17	262
2020–21	79	82	38	3	17	219
2021–22	62	87	36	15	20	220
2022–23	82	73	40	19	19	233
2023–24	91	72	44	33	30	270
2024–25	90	69	42	24	39	264
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,849</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>9,821</b>

Note: Classification is based on the closest relationship between victim and primary offender

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]

Table B5: Homicide incidents by classification, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (rate per 100,000)			
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger
1989–90	0.68	0.57	0.17
1990–91	0.72	0.72	0.10
1991–92	0.60	0.72	0.17
1992–93	0.72	0.75	0.27
1993–94	0.76	0.65	0.30
1994–95	0.85	0.59	0.25
1995–96	0.64	0.62	0.21
1996–97	0.60	0.67	0.18
1997–98	0.63	0.60	0.16
1998–99	0.60	0.69	0.20
1999–2000	0.68	0.60	0.13
2000–01	0.59	0.64	0.17
2001–02	0.82	0.57	0.20
2002–03	0.64	0.59	0.12
2003–04	0.58	0.51	0.22
2004–05	0.52	0.48	0.15
2005–06	0.62	0.42	0.25
2006–07	0.53	0.49	0.16
2007–08	0.65	0.37	0.15
2008–09	0.41	0.52	0.14
2009–10	0.46	0.41	0.18
2010–11	0.42	0.40	0.14
2011–12	0.44	0.40	0.10
2012–13	0.45	0.32	0.15
2013–14	0.43	0.27	0.15
2014–15	0.41	0.38	0.10
2015–16	0.42	0.37	0.08
2016–17	0.40	0.34	0.17
2017–18	0.32	0.29	0.10
2018–19	0.30	0.35	0.14
2019–20	0.34	0.36	0.19
2020–21	0.31	0.32	0.15
2021–22	0.24	0.34	0.14

Table B5: Homicide incidents by classification, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (rate per 100,000) (cont.)			
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger
2022–23	0.31	0.28	0.15
2023–24	0.34	0.27	0.16
2024–25	0.33	0.25	0.15

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]

Table B6: Intimate partner homicide incidents by victim sex, 1989–90 to 2024–25						
	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	0.96	22	0.36	82	0.66
1990–91	72	1.13	12	0.19	84	0.67
1991–92	49	0.75	17	0.27	66	0.52
1992–93	65	0.99	17	0.27	82	0.63
1993–94	54	0.81	25	0.39	79	0.60
1994–95	69	1.02	24	0.37	93	0.70
1995–96	49	0.72	19	0.29	68	0.50
1996–97	48	0.69	10	0.15	58	0.42
1997–98	48	0.68	22	0.32	70	0.51
1998–99	52	0.73	16	0.23	68	0.49
1999–2000	52	0.72	18	0.26	70	0.49
2000–01	63	0.86	11	0.16	74	0.51
2001–02	75	1.01	18	0.25	93	0.64
2002–03	57	0.76	19	0.26	76	0.51
2003–04	50	0.65	17	0.23	67	0.45
2004–05	47	0.61	18	0.24	65	0.43
2005–06	61	0.77	15	0.20	76	0.49
2006–07	41	0.51	23	0.30	64	0.41
2007–08	65	0.80	18	0.23	83	0.52
2008–09	49	0.59	13	0.16	62	0.38
2009–10	44	0.52	16	0.19	60	0.36
2010–11	37	0.43	14	0.17	51	0.30
2011–12	47	0.53	12	0.14	59	0.34
2012–13	52	0.58	14	0.16	66	0.37
2013–14	47	0.51	14	0.16	61	0.34
2014–15	43	0.46	15	0.17	58	0.32
2015–16	39	0.41	10	0.11	49	0.26

Table A6: Incidents of intimate partner homicide by victim sex, 1989–90 to 2023–24 (cont.)						
	Female		Male		Total	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
2016–17	41	0.43	14	0.15	55	0.29
2017–18	34	0.35	13	0.14	47	0.24
2018–19	34	0.34	13	0.14	47	0.24
2019–20	37	0.37	9	0.09	46	0.23
2020–21	27	0.27	13	0.13	40	0.20
2021–22	26	0.25	10	0.10	36	0.18
2022–23	36	0.34	4	0.04	40	0.19
2023–24	48	0.45	10	0.10	58	0.27
2024–25	32	0.29	14	0.13	46	0.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,750</b>		<b>549</b>		<b>2,299</b>	

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]

Table B7: Domestic homicide incidents by classification, 1989–90 to 2024–25 ( <i>n</i> )						
	Intimate partner	Filicide	Parricide	Siblicide	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	4	9	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



Table B7: Domestic homicide incidents by classification, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (n) (cont.)						
	Intimate partner	Filicide	Parricide	Siblicide	Other family	Total
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	9	98
2012–13	66	12	13	3	9	103
2013–14	61	18	9	4	8	100
2014–15	58	10	15	6	7	96
2015–16	49	20	12	7	13	101
2016–17	55	18	10	5	10	98
2017–18	47	8	13	3	7	78
2018–19	47	10	8	3	8	76
2019–20	46	16	11	3	11	87
2020–21	40	13	11	4	11	79
2021–22	36	12	8	1	5	62
2022–23	40	12	16	4	10	82
2023–24	58	6	18	3	6	91
2024–25	46	13	20	2	9	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>3,849</b>

Note: Classification is based on the closest relationship between victim and primary offender

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]

Table B8: Homicide incidents by weapon type, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (n)						
	Firearm	Knife or other sharp instrument	Blunt instrument	Hands and feet	Other <sup>a</sup>	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	106	23	70	33	3
1998–99	59	107	36	89	29	0

Table B8: Homicide incidents by weapon type, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (n) (cont.)						
	Firearm	Knife or other sharp instrument	Blunt instrument	Hands and feet	Other <sup>a</sup>	Not stated/ unknown
1999–2000	59	96	30	81	30	0
2000–01	65	91	38	82	26	0
2001–02	49	130	42	83	33	0
2002–03	44	93	41	71	40	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	110	22	62	31	0
2007–08	30	111	25	49	24	4
2008–09	35	91	32	39	19	5
2009–10	32	109	19	42	22	4
2010–11	28	94	19	46	17	7
2011–12	40	79	23	49	24	6
2012–13	36	87	35	42	16	4
2013–14	32	86	22	35	14	6
2014–15	33	84	26	38	13	6
2015–16	33	86	18	28	13	9
2016–17	32	88	17	38	22	7
2017–18	23	68	13	28	22	13
2018–19	35	81	14	33	27	13
2019–20	34	99	24	30	22	1
2020–21	25	78	12	22	36	8
2021–22	33	80	14	28	22	4
2022–23	26	85	18	42	18	11
2023–24	31	89	13	39	27	22
2024–25	23	91	7	38	27	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>3,413</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>171</b>

a: Includes incidents where multiple weapons were used

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]

# Appendix C: Homicide victims

**Table C1: Homicide victims by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (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	5	0	11	247
2011–12	82	60	50	34	19	5	4	15	269
2012–13	75	50	48	42	21	10	2	17	265

Table C1: Homicide victims by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (n) (cont.)									
	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	58	43	27	9	8	7	7	236
2022–23	65	53	55	42	12	5	4	12	248
2023–24	86	64	50	51	19	7	4	6	287
2024–25	90	84	39	34	14	5	0	13	279
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,356</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>10,472</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]

Table C2: Homicide victims by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (rate per 100,000)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1989–90	1.79	1.82	2.48	1.75	1.47	1.53	0.00	12.96	1.95
1990–91	2.30	1.75	2.01	1.42	1.74	1.08	0.00	16.96	2.05
1991–92	1.94	1.33	2.34	1.82	1.93	1.92	0.69	10.78	1.90
1992–93	2.09	1.39	2.58	2.34	2.06	1.49	0.34	9.98	2.05
1993–94	2.19	1.14	1.98	2.25	1.98	1.06	0.67	13.25	1.93
1994–95	1.56	1.78	1.94	2.73	2.12	1.05	1.32	10.75	1.92
1995–96	1.92	1.22	2.32	1.94	0.95	8.42	0.33	11.49	1.98
1996–97	1.74	1.23	2.43	1.35	1.63	1.26	0.64	9.61	1.74
1997–98	1.78	0.98	2.25	1.99	1.96	0.84	0.32	5.75	1.70
1998–99	1.86	1.21	1.98	1.90	2.56	1.48	0.64	9.26	1.83
1999–2000	1.76	1.35	2.27	2.36	1.74	1.90	0.95	3.54	1.82
2000–01	1.80	1.20	1.95	1.48	1.53	1.69	0.00	8.50	1.67
2001–02	1.69	1.80	2.10	1.72	2.19	2.11	0.93	11.90	1.94
2002–03	1.59	1.44	1.89	1.65	1.45	1.26	0.92	8.93	1.66
2003–04	1.28	1.51	1.66	1.88	1.84	0.62	0.92	5.95	1.54
2004–05	1.21	1.03	1.39	1.45	1.37	2.27	0.91	5.89	1.31
2005–06	1.32	1.45	1.51	1.63	1.42	0.61	1.50	7.72	1.48
2006–07	1.36	0.92	1.41	1.30	0.77	1.83	1.18	8.53	1.29
2007–08	1.42	0.85	1.37	1.41	1.14	1.01	0.87	8.31	1.30

Table C2: Homicide victims by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (rate per 100,000) (cont.)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2008–09	1.14	0.98	1.12	1.36	1.69	1.59	1.71	4.94	1.22
2009–10	1.18	1.20	1.37	1.19	1.30	1.18	1.40	6.15	1.29
2010–11	1.07	0.86	1.17	1.42	1.35	0.98	0.00	4.78	1.11
2011–12	1.13	1.07	1.11	1.43	1.15	0.98	1.08	6.44	1.19
2012–13	1.02	0.88	1.04	1.71	1.26	1.95	0.53	7.12	1.16
2013–14	1.10	0.96	0.83	1.12	0.89	1.56	0.26	7.02	1.06
2014–15	1.01	0.84	1.12	1.31	1.06	1.17	1.28	4.12	1.06
2015–16	0.72	1.05	1.00	1.26	1.23	1.16	0.75	2.46	0.98
2016–17	0.91	0.93	0.72	1.56	1.22	2.30	0.24	2.84	1.00
2017–18	0.80	0.80	0.67	1.27	0.81	0.38	0.24	2.43	0.82
2018–19	1.02	0.76	0.83	1.44	0.97	0.74	0.46	3.25	0.96
2019–20	1.16	1.06	1.03	1.26	0.79	0.90	0.45	3.25	1.10
2020–21	0.79	0.91	0.87	1.10	0.67	1.07	1.34	2.82	0.90
2021–22	0.95	0.88	0.82	0.98	0.50	1.40	1.54	2.79	0.92
2022–23	0.79	0.79	1.02	1.48	0.65	0.87	0.86	4.70	0.94
2023–24	1.02	0.93	0.91	1.74	1.02	1.22	0.84	2.32	1.06
2024–25	1.05	1.20	0.69	1.13	0.74	0.87	0.00	4.96	1.02

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]

Table C3: Homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2024–25				
	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
1989–90	215	2.55	115	1.35
1990–91	204	2.38	148	1.72
1991–92	202	2.33	129	1.48
1992–93	219	2.50	141	1.60
1993–94	218	2.47	124	1.39
1994–95	218	2.45	122	1.36
1995–96	232	2.57	126	1.38
1996–97	209	2.29	110	1.19
1997–98	201	2.19	113	1.21
1998–99	222	2.39	120	1.27
1999–2000	206	2.19	138	1.45
2000–01	192	2.02	127	1.32
2001–02	240	2.50	136	1.39
2002–03	217	2.23	109	1.10

Table C3: Homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (cont.)				
	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
2003–04	196	1.99	109	1.09
2004–05	175	1.76	87	0.86
2005–06	188	1.86	113	1.11
2006–07	185	1.81	81	0.78
2007–08	161	1.54	112	1.06
2008–09	181	1.69	81	0.75
2009–10	186	1.71	96	0.87
2010–11	158	1.43	89	0.80
2011–12	175	1.56	93	0.82
2012–13	179	1.57	86	0.75
2013–14	148	1.28	98	0.84
2014–15	168	1.43	83	0.70
2015–16	152	1.28	83	0.69
2016–17	167	1.38	78	0.63
2017–18	138	1.12	63	0.51
2018–19	165	1.32	77	0.61
2019–20	181	1.43	99	0.77
2020–21	156	1.23	74	0.57
2021–22	177	1.38	59	0.45
2022–23	170	1.30	77	0.58
2023–24	184	1.37	103	0.76
2024–25	195	1.43	82	0.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,780</b>		<b>3,681</b>	

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 2024–25 [computer file]

**Table C4: Homicide victims by Indigenous status and sex, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (n)**

	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous				Not stated/unknown				Total			
	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	Male	Female	Not stated	Total
1989–90	23	16	0	39	146	75	0	221	46	24	1	71	215	115	1	331
1990–91	23	24	0	47	174	117	0	291	7	7	0	14	204	148	0	352
1991–92	28	19	0	47	166	108	0	274	8	2	0	10	202	129	0	331
1992–93	29	17	0	46	189	124	0	313	1	0	0	1	219	141	0	360
1993–94	31	17	0	48	187	107	0	294	0	0	0	0	218	124	0	342
1994–95	25	17	0	42	192	105	0	297	1	0	3	4	218	122	3	343
1995–96	26	10	0	36	206	116	0	322	0	0	1	1	232	126	1	359
1996–97	20	19	0	39	188	91	0	279	1	0	0	1	209	110	0	319
1997–98	25	16	0	41	176	97	0	273	0	0	0	0	201	113	0	314
1998–99	24	20	0	44	198	100	0	298	0	0	0	0	222	120	0	342
1999–2000	28	17	0	45	178	121	0	299	0	0	0	0	206	138	0	344
2000–01	22	23	0	45	170	104	0	274	0	0	0	0	192	127	0	319
2001–02	32	23	0	55	208	113	0	321	0	0	0	0	240	136	0	376
2002–03	29	17	0	46	188	92	0	280	0	0	0	0	217	109	0	326
2003–04	24	12	0	36	171	97	0	268	1	0	0	1	196	109	0	305
2004–05	23	15	0	38	152	72	0	224	0	0	0	0	175	87	0	262
2005–06	28	15	0	43	160	98	0	258	0	0	0	0	188	113	0	301
2006–07	18	16	0	34	167	64	0	231	0	1	0	1	185	81	0	266
2007–08	18	22	0	40	143	90	0	233	0	0	0	0	161	112	0	273

**Table C4: Homicide victims by Indigenous status and sex, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (n) (cont.)**

	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous				Not stated/unknown				Total			
	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	Male	Female	Not stated	Total
2008–09	19	17	0	36	162	63	0	225	0	1	0	1	181	81	0	262
2009–10	15	11	0	26	169	84	0	253	2	1	0	3	186	96	0	282
2010–11	33	18	0	51	124	71	0	195	1	0	0	1	158	89	0	247
2011–12	24	12	1	37	150	80	0	230	1	1	0	2	175	93	1	269
2012–13	27	17	0	44	151	69	0	220	1	0	0	1	179	86	0	265
2013–14	20	15	0	35	127	83	0	210	1	0	0	1	148	98	0	246
2014–15	19	16	0	35	149	67	0	216	0	0	0	0	168	83	0	251
2015–16	26	15	0	41	126	68	0	194	0	0	0	0	152	83	0	235
2016–17	19	11	0	30	148	67	0	215	0	0	0	0	167	78	0	245
2017–18	17	9	0	26	120	54	1	175	1	0	1	2	138	63	2	203
2018–19	25	6	0	31	140	71	0	211	0	0	0	0	165	77	0	242
2019–20	25	23	0	48	156	76	0	232	0	0	0	0	181	99	0	280
2020–21	16	6	0	22	140	68	0	208	0	0	0	0	156	74	0	230
2021–22	28	14	0	42	149	44	0	193	0	1	0	1	177	59	0	236
2022–23	36	14	0	50	133	61	1	195	1	2	0	3	170	77	1	248
2023–24	30	14	0	44	149	87	0	236	5	2	0	7	184	103	0	287
2024–25	29	21	2	52	159	59	0	218	7	2	0	9	195	82	2	279
<b>Total</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>3,063</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8,876</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>6,780</b>	<b>3,681</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10,472</b>

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]



**Table C5: Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander child and adult homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (n)**

	Child (0–17 years)				Adult (18 years and over)				Age group not stated				Total
	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	
1989–90	2	1	0	3	20	14	0	34	1	1	0	2	39
1990–91	2	2	0	4	20	17	0	37	1	5	0	6	47
1991–92	0	2	0	2	28	16	0	44	0	1	0	1	47
1992–93	3	1	0	4	26	16	0	42	0	0	0	0	46
1993–94	2	1	0	3	29	16	0	45	0	0	0	0	48
1994–95	5	1	0	6	20	16	0	36	0	0	0	0	42
1995–96	3	3	0	6	23	7	0	30	0	0	0	0	36
1996–97	2	4	0	6	17	15	0	32	1	0	0	1	39
1997–98	4	0	0	4	21	16	0	37	0	0	0	0	41
1998–99	3	3	0	6	21	17	0	38	0	0	0	0	44
1999–2000	5	2	0	7	23	15	0	38	0	0	0	0	45
2000–01	2	3	0	5	20	20	0	40	0	0	0	0	45
2001–02	3	2	0	5	28	21	0	49	1	0	0	1	55
2002–03	5	4	0	9	24	13	0	37	0	0	0	0	46
2003–04	4	1	0	5	19	11	0	30	1	0	0	1	36
2004–05	4	1	0	5	19	14	0	33	0	0	0	0	38
2005–06	2	3	0	5	26	12	0	38	0	0	0	0	43
2006–07	2	1	0	3	16	15	0	31	0	0	0	0	34
2007–08	3	2	0	5	15	20	0	35	0	0	0	0	40

**Table C5: Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander child and adult homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (n) (cont.)**

	Child (0–17 years)				Adult (18 years and over)				Age group not stated				Total
	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	
2008–09	0	2	0	2	19	15	0	34	0	0	0	0	36
2009–10	0	0	0	0	15	11	0	26	0	0	0	0	26
2010–11	7	0	0	7	26	18	0	44	0	0	0	0	51
2011–12	2	3	1	6	22	9	0	31	0	0	0	0	37
2012–13	3	1	0	4	24	16	0	40	0	0	0	0	44
2013–14	2	0	0	2	18	15	0	33	0	0	0	0	35
2014–15	5	4	0	9	14	12	0	26	0	0	0	0	35
2015–16	3	1	0	4	23	14	0	37	0	0	0	0	41
2016–17	2	0	0	2	17	11	0	28	0	0	0	0	30
2017–18	0	0	0	0	17	9	0	26	0	0	0	0	26
2018–19	3	1	0	4	22	5	0	27	0	0	0	0	31
2019–20	4	3	0	7	21	20	0	41	0	0	0	0	48
2020–21	4	0	0	4	12	6	0	18	0	0	0	0	22
2021–22	5	0	0	5	23	14	0	37	0	0	0	0	42
2022–23	6	3	0	9	30	11	0	41	0	0	0	0	50
2023–24	5	0	0	5	25	14	0	39	0	0	0	0	44
2024–25	5	2	1	8	24	19	1	44	0	0	0	0	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,461</b>

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]

**Table C6: Non-Indigenous child and adult homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (n)**

	Child (0–17 years)				Adult (18 years and over)				Age group not stated				Total
	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	
1989–90	17	11	0	28	118	59	0	177	11	5	0	16	221
1990–91	17	19	0	36	135	89	0	224	22	9	0	31	291
1991–92	10	21	0	31	151	84	0	235	5	3	0	8	274
1992–93	24	19	0	43	165	105	0	270	0	0	0	0	313
1993–94	18	20	0	38	169	87	0	256	0	0	0	0	294
1994–95	18	11	0	29	173	94	0	267	1	0	0	1	297
1995–96	21	21	0	42	185	95	0	280	0	0	0	0	322
1996–97	28	10	0	38	158	80	0	238	2	1	0	3	279
1997–98	24	16	0	40	150	81	0	231	2	0	0	2	273
1998–99	21	20	0	41	177	80	0	257	0	0	0	0	298
1999–2000	21	26	0	47	157	95	0	252	0	0	0	0	299
2000–01	16	11	0	27	154	93	0	247	0	0	0	0	274
2001–02	28	17	0	45	179	96	0	275	1	0	0	1	321
2002–03	18	16	0	34	170	76	0	246	0	0	0	0	280
2003–04	16	20	0	36	155	77	0	232	0	0	0	0	268
2004–05	17	11	0	28	135	61	0	196	0	0	0	0	224
2005–06	22	19	0	41	138	79	0	217	0	0	0	0	258
2006–07	20	12	0	32	147	52	0	199	0	0	0	0	231
2007–08	21	14	0	35	122	76	0	198	0	0	0	0	233

**Table C6: Non-Indigenous child and adult homicide victims by sex, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (n) (cont.)**

	Child (0–17 years)				Adult (18 years and over)				Age group not stated				Total
	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	Male	Female	Not stated	Total	
2008–09	14	3	0	17	147	59	0	206	1	1	0	2	225
2009–10	17	14	0	31	152	70	0	222	0	0	0	0	253
2010–11	16	12	0	28	108	59	0	167	0	0	0	0	195
2011–12	12	11	0	23	138	69	0	207	0	0	0	0	230
2012–13	10	5	0	15	141	64	0	205	0	0	0	0	220
2013–14	8	12	0	20	119	71	0	190	0	0	0	0	210
2014–15	12	6	0	18	137	61	0	198	0	0	0	0	216
2015–16	13	17	0	30	113	50	0	163	0	1	0	1	194
2016–17	12	9	0	21	136	58	0	194	0	0	0	0	215
2017–18	9	4	0	13	110	49	0	159	1	1	1	3	175
2018–19	8	9	0	17	131	62	0	193	1	0	0	1	211
2019–20	16	11	0	27	139	63	0	202	1	2	0	3	232
2020–21	15	15	0	30	125	53	0	178	0	0	0	0	208
2021–22	24	8	0	32	125	36	0	161	0	0	0	0	193
2022–23	13	2	0	15	120	59	1	180	0	0	0	0	195
2023–24	11	3	0	14	138	84	0	222	0	0	0	0	236
2024–25	16	7	0	23	143	52	0	195	0	0	0	0	218
<b>Total</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>2,578</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7,739</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>8,876</b>

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]

# Appendix D: Homicide offenders

**Table D1: Homicide offenders by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (*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

Table D1: Homicide offenders by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (n) (cont.)									
	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	49	44	43	27	15	4	7	280
2017–18	67	62	44	29	13	2	3	6	226
2018–19	101	51	41	42	26	4	2	7	274
2019–20	113	61	73	32	17	10	2	10	318
2020–21	68	65	70	35	15	6	7	11	277
2021–22	98	52	80	22	9	11	7	7	286
2022–23	67	62	60	41	12	9	3	15	269
2023–24	89	64	49	50	22	7	4	8	293
2024–25	87	76	44	30	14	6	0	14	271
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,513</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>11,226</b>

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]

Table D2: Homicide offenders by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (rate per 100,000 relevant population)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1989–90	2.26	2.07	3.25	1.78	1.79	1.55	0.00	15.36	2.36
1990–91	2.34	1.96	2.41	1.61	1.94	1.27	0.00	33.88	2.37
1991–92	2.03	1.26	2.87	2.08	2.00	3.03	0.81	13.37	2.09
1992–93	2.33	1.67	3.54	2.48	2.95	1.75	0.80	13.09	2.50
1993–94	2.76	1.36	2.81	3.00	2.70	1.49	0.78	19.96	2.52
1994–95	1.94	2.13	2.79	4.18	2.37	1.49	1.55	16.76	2.51
1995–96	2.28	1.34	2.72	2.41	1.58	1.73	1.15	14.16	2.16
1996–97	2.19	1.61	3.09	1.71	3.06	0.74	1.88	11.81	2.28
1997–98	2.26	1.09	2.63	2.19	2.03	0.74	0.75	9.62	2.02
1998–99	2.07	1.45	2.45	2.54	5.03	2.71	1.12	11.32	2.36
1999–2000	1.99	1.36	2.45	2.31	2.15	3.19	1.84	4.31	2.01
2000–01	2.14	1.56	2.17	1.96	1.91	2.45	0.00	15.20	2.07
2001–02	1.87	1.95	2.58	2.23	3.19	2.20	0.71	15.03	2.28
2002–03	1.76	1.54	2.51	2.26	1.66	1.70	1.06	10.20	1.96
2003–04	1.56	1.80	2.05	2.17	2.99	1.20	0.70	10.77	1.95
2004–05	1.40	1.41	1.91	1.56	1.93	3.55	0.69	7.67	1.66
2005–06	1.93	1.64	1.80	1.81	1.69	0.70	2.39	16.19	1.92
2006–07	1.74	1.16	1.71	1.49	1.31	1.86	1.35	12.47	1.63

Table D2: Homicide offenders by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (rate per 100,000 relevant population) (cont.)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2007–08	1.62	1.08	1.78	1.99	2.23	1.15	0.99	12.13	1.68
2008–09	1.51	1.29	1.73	1.46	1.84	2.74	1.30	6.42	1.59
2009–10	1.52	1.64	1.59	1.37	1.96	1.81	1.28	12.00	1.69
2010–11	1.34	0.81	1.43	1.68	2.08	1.34	0.00	7.21	1.35
2011–12	1.31	1.29	1.35	1.83	1.79	1.11	1.54	8.13	1.47
2012–13	1.05	1.06	1.40	2.15	1.77	1.56	0.30	10.88	1.39
2013–14	1.32	1.39	1.06	1.57	1.02	1.78	0.30	8.28	1.36
2014–15	1.20	1.04	1.10	1.78	1.21	1.33	1.47	6.31	1.26
2015–16	0.90	1.35	1.39	1.95	1.13	1.32	0.87	2.90	1.27
2016–17	1.34	0.90	1.04	1.93	1.79	3.26	1.13	3.36	1.32
2017–18	0.97	1.12	1.02	1.29	0.85	0.43	0.82	2.86	1.05
2018–19	1.44	0.90	0.93	1.84	1.68	0.83	0.53	3.34	1.25
2019–20	1.59	1.06	1.63	1.37	1.08	2.04	0.52	4.76	1.42
2020–21	0.96	1.13	1.54	1.47	0.94	1.20	1.79	5.19	1.23
2021–22	1.37	0.90	1.73	0.91	0.56	2.16	1.75	3.26	1.26
2022–23	0.92	1.05	1.27	1.65	0.73	1.76	0.73	6.83	1.16
2023–24	1.19	1.07	1.01	1.93	1.32	1.36	0.98	3.70	1.23
2024–25	1.15	1.22	0.88	1.13	0.83	1.16	0.00	6.17	1.12

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]

Table D3: Homicide offenders by sex, 1989–90 to 2024–25				
	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
1989–90	296	4.13	44	0.61
1990–91	315	4.34	32	0.43
1991–92	277	3.77	33	0.44
1992–93	335	4.51	39	0.52
1993–94	331	4.41	51	0.67
1994–95	339	4.47	45	0.58
1995–96	292	3.80	43	0.55
1996–97	321	4.13	38	0.48
1997–98	263	3.35	58	0.72
1998–99	329	4.14	51	0.63
1999–2000	278	3.45	50	0.61
2000–01	301	3.69	41	0.49

Table D3: Homicide offenders by sex, 1989–90 to 2024–25 (cont.)				
	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
2001–02	323	3.90	59	0.69
2002–03	292	3.48	41	0.48
2003–04	293	3.44	43	0.49
2004–05	244	2.83	45	0.51
2005–06	297	3.39	43	0.48
2006–07	241	2.71	53	0.58
2007–08	269	2.97	39	0.42
2008–09	270	2.91	28	0.30
2009–10	274	2.90	48	0.50
2010–11	222	2.32	40	0.41
2011–12	245	2.52	43	0.43
2012–13	246	2.49	32	0.32
2013–14	238	2.37	35	0.34
2014–15	219	2.15	40	0.38
2015–16	229	2.22	36	0.34
2016–17	232	2.21	48	0.45
2017–18	189	1.77	37	0.34
2018–19	237	2.18	37	0.33
2019–20	278	2.52	40	0.35
2020–21	234	2.11	43	0.38
2021–22	243	2.17	43	0.38
2022–23	233	2.03	36	0.31
2023–24	255	2.17	38	0.32
2024–25	231	1.93	39	0.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,711</b>		<b>1,511</b>	

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 2024–25 [computer file]



Table D4: Homicide offenders 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	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
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	248	6	0	6
2012–13	51	6	57	194	26	220	1	0	1
2013–14	26	12	38	212	23	237	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	198	42	240	5	0	5
2017–18	26	11	37	163	26	189	0	0	0
2018–19	38	10	48	198	27	225	1	0	1
2019–20	41	6	47	209	31	240	28	3	31
2020–21	16	7	23	212	36	248	6	0	6
2021–22	54	9	63	185	34	219	4	0	4

Table D4: Homicide offenders 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
2022–23	58	12	70	166	23	189	9	1	10
2023–24	44	12	56	207	24	231	4	2	6
2024–25	55	12	67	168	26	195	8	1	9
Total <sup>a</sup>	1,510	366	1,876	7,979	1,120	9,103	222	25	247

a: Excludes 4 non-Indigenous offenders 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 2020b). This reflects the definitions in the data provided by the source organisations and from the NCIS

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2024–25 [computer file]

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# Statistical Report

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