



Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology

AIC reports

Statistical Report

17

Homicide in Australia 2015–16

Samantha Bricknell

© Australian Institute of Criminology 2019

ISSN 2206-7930 (Online)

ISBN: 978 1 925304 12 1 (Online)

Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth), no part of this publication may in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, microcopying, photocopying, recording or otherwise) be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted without prior written permission. Inquiries should be addressed to the publisher.

Published by the Australian Institute of Criminology

GPO Box 1936 Canberra ACT 2601

Tel: (02) 6268 7166

Email: front.desk@aic.gov.au

Website: aic.gov.au

Please note: Minor revisions are occasionally made to publications after release. The online versions available on the AIC website will always include any revisions.

Disclaimer: This research report does not necessarily reflect the policy position of the Australian Government.

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

Edited and typeset by the Australian Institute of Criminology

A full list of publications in the AIC Reports series can be found on the Australian Institute of Criminology website at aic.gov.au

Contents

iv Acknowledgements	5 Alcohol and other drug use
vii Abstract	5 Weapon use
viii Introduction	6 Homicide victims
1 Homicide in Australia	6 Gender and age
1 2015–16 findings	7 Indigenous status
2 Homicide type	7 Relationship with offender
4 Homicide circumstances	8 Cause of death
4 Location	9 Homicide offenders
4 Motive	10 Appendix
5 Preceding crime	

Figures

- 1 Figure 1: Homicide incidents by year, 1989–90 to 2015–16
- 2 Figure 2: Homicide incidents by jurisdiction, 2014–15 and 2015–16
- 3 Figure 3: Homicide type by jurisdiction, 2014–15 and 2015–16
- 3 Figure 4: Homicide type by year, 1989–90 to 2015–16
- 4 Figure 5: Intimate partner homicide, 1989–90 to 2015–16
- 6 Figure 6: Incidents of homicide by weapon type, 1989–90 to 2015–16
- 7 Figure 7: Homicide victims by gender and age group, 2015–16
- 8 Figure 8: Victim relationship with primary offender, 2015–16

Tables

- 10 Table A1: Homicide incidents, victims and offenders, 2015–16
- 11 Table A2: Incidents of homicide by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (*n*)
- 12 Table A3: Incidents of homicide by year and jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (rate)
- 12 Table A4: Incidents of homicide by status at time of reporting and jurisdiction, 2015–16
- 13 Table A5: Incidents of homicide by most serious charge and jurisdiction, 2015–16
- 13 Table A6: Incidents of homicide by classification and jurisdiction, 2015–16 (*n*)
- 13 Table A7: Incidents of homicide by classification and jurisdiction, 2015–16 (rate)
- 14 Table A8: Incidents of homicide by classification, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (*n*)
- 15 Table A9: Incidents of homicide by classification, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (rate)
- 16 Table A10: Domestic homicide incidents by classification and jurisdiction, 2015–16
- 17 Table A11: Domestic homicide incidents by classification, 1989–90 to 2015–16
- 18 Table A12: Incidents of homicide by location and jurisdiction, 2015–16
- 19 Table A13: Incidents of homicide by motive and classification, 2015–16
- 19 Table A14: Incidents of homicide committed in the course of another crime, 2015–16
- 20 Table A15: Alcohol consumption in homicide incidents by type of homicide, 2015–16
- 20 Table A16: Drug use in incidents of homicide by type of homicide, 2015–16
- 21 Table A17: Incidents of homicide by weapon type and jurisdiction, 2015–16
- 22 Table A18: Incidents of homicide by weapon type, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (*n*)
- 23 Table A19: Incidents of homicide by weapon type, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (rate)
- 24 Table A20: Incidents of homicide by number of victims and offenders and jurisdiction, 2015–16
- 25 Table A21: Homicide victims by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (*n*)
- 26 Table A22: Homicide victims by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (rate)
- 27 Table A23: Homicide victims by gender, 1989–90 to 2015–16
- 28 Table A24: Homicide victims by age group and gender, 2015–16
- 28 Table A25: Homicide victims by Indigenous status, 2015–16
- 29 Table A26: Homicide victims by Indigenous status, gender and year, 1989–90 to 2015–16
- 30 Table A27: Homicide victims by relationship with offender and gender, 2015–16
- 31 Table A28: Homicide victims by relationship with offender and gender, 1989–90 to 2015–16
- 32 Table A29: Homicide victims by relationship with offender, Indigenous status and gender, 2015–16
- 33 Table A30: Homicide victim cause of death by homicide type, 2015–16
- 33 Table A31: Homicide victim cause of death by homicide type, 1989–90 to 2015–16
- 34 Table A32: Homicide offenders by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (*n*)
- 35 Table A33: Homicide offenders by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (rate)

- 36 Table A34: Homicide offenders by gender, 1989–90 to 2015–16
- 37 Table A35: Homicide offenders by age group and gender, 2015–16
- 37 Table A36: Homicide offenders by Indigenous status, 2015–16
- 38 Table A37: Homicide offenders by Indigenous status, gender and year, 1989–90 to 2015–16
- 39 Table A38: Homicide offenders by criminal history, 2015–16
- 39 Table A39: Homicide offenders by criminal history, 1989–90 to 2015–16
- 40 Table A40: Homicide offenders by history of family and domestic violence, 2015–16

Acknowledgements

The Australian Institute of Criminology gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of each of Australia's police services and those who contribute to and maintain the National Coronial Information System in supplying the information that forms the basis of this report.

Abstract

The National Homicide Monitoring Program is Australia's only comprehensive national data collection on homicides combining incidents, victims and offenders. This report describes the 229 homicide incidents recorded by Australian state and territory police between 1 July 2015 and 30 June 2016. During this 12-month period there were 235 victims of homicide and 264 identified offenders. Males comprised 65 percent of homicide victims and 86 percent of identified offenders. The victim and offender were known to each other in 82 percent of homicide incidents recorded; a fifth of homicide incidents involved intimate partners. The homicide rate in Australia in 2015–16 was 0.95 per 100,000, the equal lowest rate recorded since 1989–90.

Introduction

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

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

- all cases resulting in a person or persons being charged with murder or manslaughter. This excludes driving-related fatalities, except those that either immediately followed a criminal event such as armed robbery or motor vehicle theft or resulted in a charge of murder or manslaughter being laid;
- all murder–suicides classed as murder by police; and
- all other deaths classed as homicides by police, including infanticides, whether or not an offender was apprehended.

The NHMP draws on two key sources of data:

- offence records obtained from each Australian state and territory police service and supplemented, where necessary, with information provided directly by investigating police officers and/or associated staff; and
- state coronial records such as toxicology and post-mortem reports drawn from the National Coronial Information System.

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

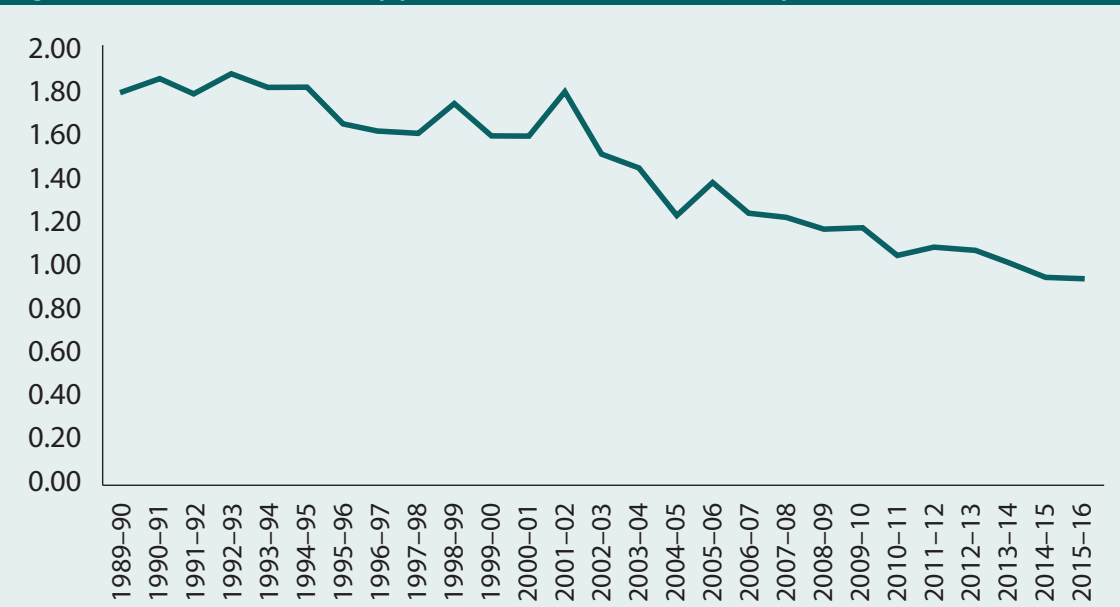
This report describes homicide incidents recorded by state and territory police between 1 July 2015 and 30 June 2016.

Homicide in Australia

2015–16 findings

Between 1 July 2015 and 30 June 2016, there were 229 homicide incidents in Australia, two more than in the previous year (see Tables A1 and A2). The homicide rate was 0.95 per 100,000—as it was the previous year—which is the lowest rate recorded since 1989–90 (see Figure 1). Since 1989–90, the homicide incident rate has decreased by almost half (47%).

Figure 1: Homicide incidents by year, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (rate per 100,000)



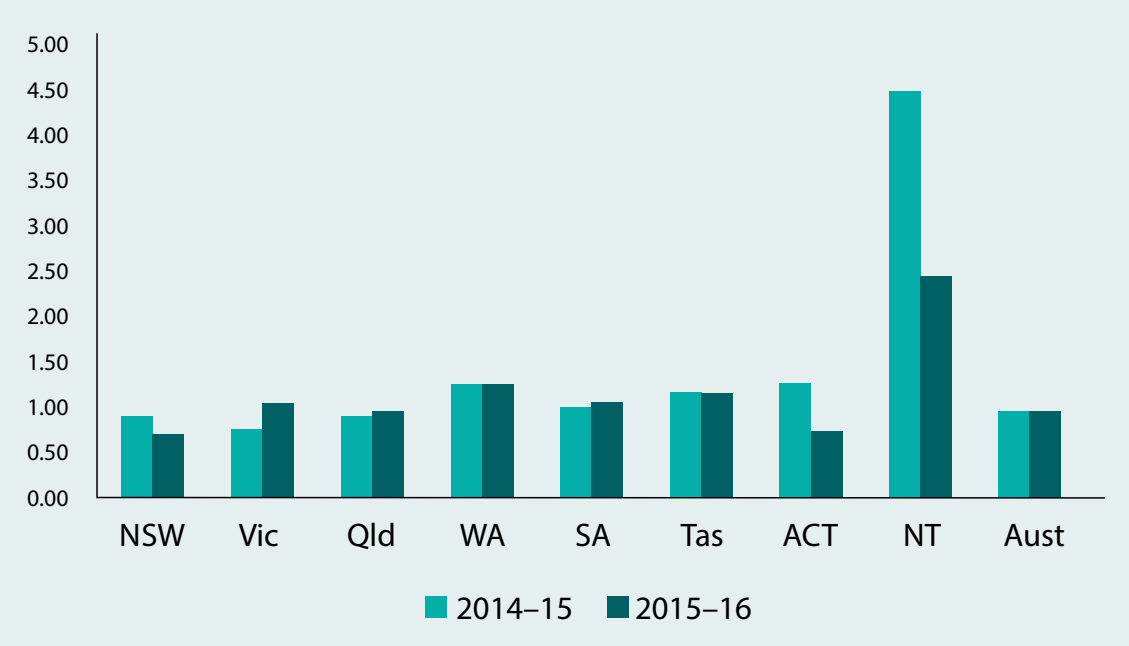
Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]; Table A3

The number of homicide incidents in each Australian jurisdiction generally reflects population size. The highest numbers of homicide incidents were recorded in Victoria ($n=64$), New South Wales ($n=54$) and Queensland ($n=46$; see Table A1). There was an increase in the number of homicide incidents in Victoria (+19) and Queensland (+3), and a decrease in New South Wales (–14), the Australian Capital Territory (–2) and the Northern Territory (–5; see Table A2).

The lowest homicide rate in 2015–16 was recorded in New South Wales (0.70 per 100,000) and the highest in the Northern Territory (2.44 per 100,000; see Figure 2). Homicide rates decreased from the previous year in New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory (see Table A3).

An offender was identified in 212 homicide incidents (93%; see Table A4). Police charged the primary offender with murder in 173 incidents and with manslaughter in 24 incidents (see Table A5). In eight incidents, the identified offender suicided before they were arrested. Fifteen incidents had not been solved at the time of data collection.

Figure 2: Homicide incidents by jurisdiction, 2014–15 and 2015–16 (rate per 100,000)



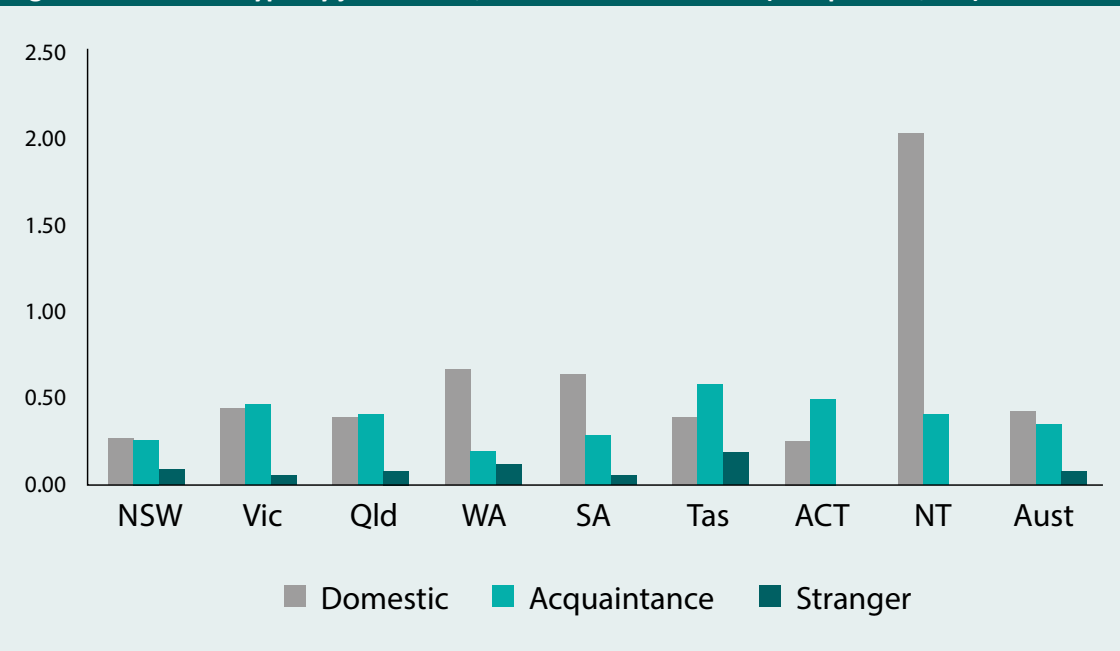
Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]; Table A3

Homicide type

Of the 229 homicide incidents in 2015–16, 103 were domestic homicides (45%), 85 were acquaintance homicides (37%) and 20 were stranger homicides (9%; see Table A6). In 21 incidents, the homicide type was either not known (because the offender(s) had not been identified) or not stated. The domestic homicide rate of 0.43 per 100,000 was higher than in the previous year (see Table A7). The acquaintance homicide rate was 0.35 per 100,000 and the stranger homicide rate was 0.08 per 100,000.

The highest rates of domestic homicide in 2015–16 were recorded in the Northern Territory (2.04 per 100,000), Western Australia (0.67 per 100,000) and South Australia (0.64 per 100,000; see Table A7). The lowest rate was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory (0.25 per 100,000) and New South Wales (0.27 per 100,000). Equivalent rates of domestic and acquaintance homicide were recorded in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland (see Figure 3). Domestic homicide rates were more than double acquaintance homicide rates in Western Australia and South Australia.

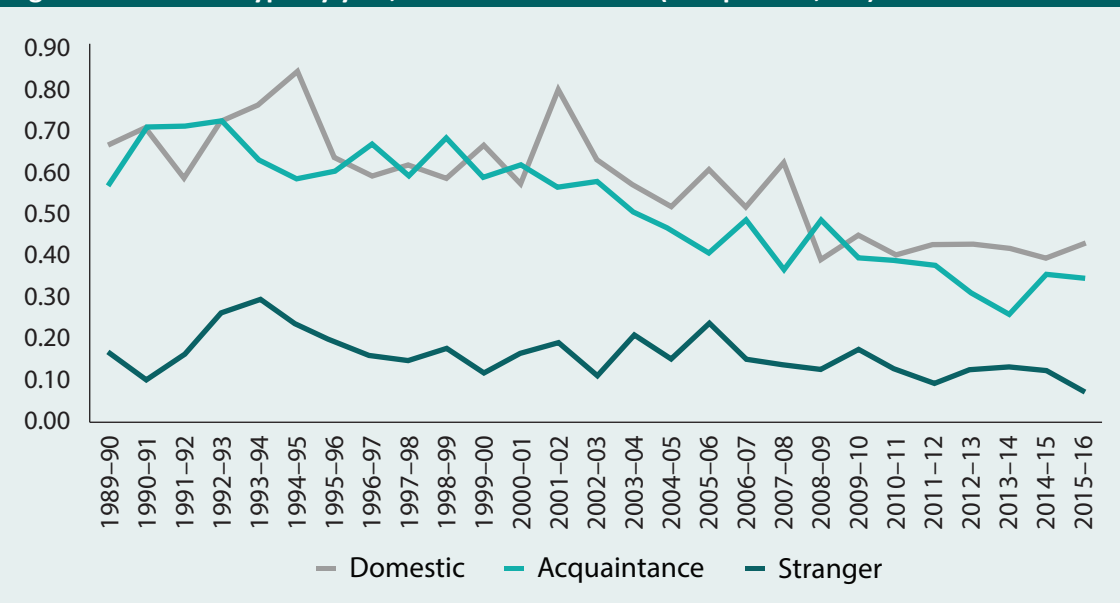
Figure 3: Homicide type by jurisdiction, 2014–15 and 2015–16 (rate per 100,000)



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]; Table A7

The domestic homicide rate, while historically variable, flattened after 2009–10 to between 0.40 and 0.43 per 100,000 (see Figure 4). Acquaintance homicide rates followed a similar variable pattern.

Figure 4: Homicide type by year, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (rate per 100,000)



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]; Table A9

In 2015–16, there were 49 intimate partner homicides (see Table A10). Intimate partner homicides accounted for 48 percent of all domestic homicide incidents and 21 percent of all homicide incidents recorded in Australia that year.

The intimate partner homicide rate decreased in 2015–16, from 0.31 to 0.26 per 100,000 population aged 18 years and over (see Figure 5). The highest intimate partner homicide rates were in the Northern Territory (0.55 per 100,000) and Western Australia (0.46 per 100,000) and the lowest in New South Wales (0.10 per 100,000) and Tasmania (0.25 per 100,000). There were no intimate partner homicides in the Australian Capital Territory in 2015–16. The rate, while variable, was generally lower in the decade to 2015–16 compared with the previous 15 years.

Homicide circumstances

Location

In 2015–16, most homicide incidents occurred in a residential setting ($n=139$, 61%; see Table A12). Half took place in the victim’s home ($n=115$, 50%). One-quarter of homicide incidents ($n=54$, 24%) were perpetrated in a public space, primarily on a street or road ($n=32$, 13%).

Motive

An altercation preceded over a third of homicide incidents in 2015–16 ($n=88$, 38%; see Table A13). Arguments of a domestic nature ($n=36$, 16%) accounted for the largest number of homicides, followed by arguments of an unspecified nature ($n=29$, 13%). Almost one in 10 homicide incidents ($n=19$, 8%) were motivated by revenge or jealousy. The motive was not apparent in 29 homicide incidents (13%).

Figure 5: Intimate partner homicide, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (rate per 100,000)



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

Preceding crime

Fifteen homicide incidents (7%) were committed in the course of another crime (see Table A14). Of these, 11 incidents occurred during another violent crime, three during a property crime and one during a drug-related crime. Seven of these 15 incidents were committed by a friend or acquaintance and five by a stranger.

Alcohol and other drug use

Toxicology results show that victims had consumed alcohol in 25 percent ($n=57$) of homicide incidents and used illicit drugs in 28 percent ($n=63$) of incidents (see Tables A15 and A16). Victim consumption of alcohol was higher in domestic ($n=29$, 28%) and stranger ($n=6$, 30%) homicide incidents, whereas illicit drug use was higher in acquaintance homicides ($n=34$, 40%)

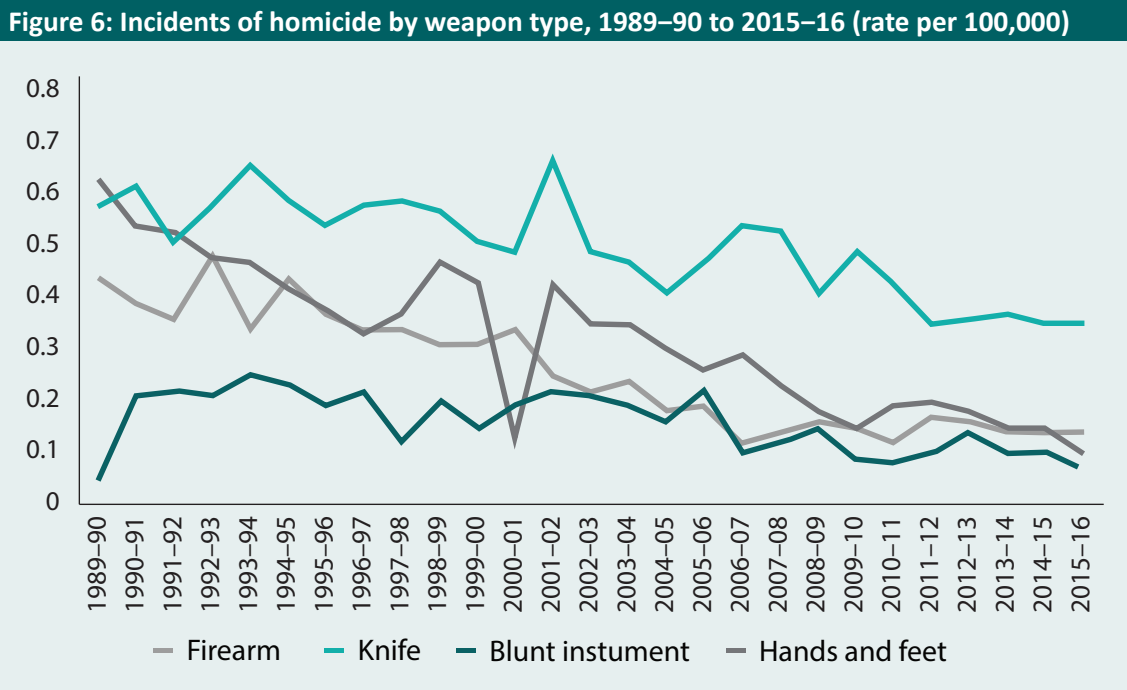
Alcohol and drug use by the offender is based on police observation in cases where the offender is apprehended at or soon after the homicide event. Offenders were recorded as having consumed alcohol in 20 percent ($n=46$) of homicide incidents and as having used illicit drugs in 16 percent ($n=37$) of incidents (see Table A16). Offender alcohol ($n=22$, 26%) and illicit drug use ($n=18$, 21%) was higher in acquaintance homicides.

Weapon use

A weapon was known to have been used in 178 homicide incidents (78%; see Table A17). Of these, 84 incidents (47%) were perpetrated with a knife or other sharp instrument, 33 incidents with a firearm (19%), 23 incidents (13%) by the offender using their hands and feet, and 17 incidents with a blunt instrument (10%).

The firearm homicide rate was 0.14 per 100,000 (see Table A19). The highest rate of firearm homicide in 2015–16 was recorded in Victoria (0.26 per 100,000). There were no firearm homicides in the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory. The national firearm homicide rate fell below 0.20 per 100,000 in the mid-2000s and has remained relatively stable since then (see Figure 6).

The knife homicide rate was 0.35 per 100,000 (see Table A19). Rates of knife homicide were highest in the Northern Territory (1.63 per 100,000) and South Australia (0.53 per 100,000).



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]; Table A19

Homicide victims

There were 235 recorded victims of homicide in 2015–16 (see Table A1). Of these, 224 (95%) were killed in single-victim incidents and 11 (5%) in multiple-victim incidents (range: 2–3 victims; see Table A20). The homicide victimisation rate was 0.95 per 100,000, the lowest rate recorded since 1989–90. The highest victimisation rate was in the Northern Territory (2.44 per 100,000) and the lowest was in New South Wales (0.71 per 100,000; see Table A22).

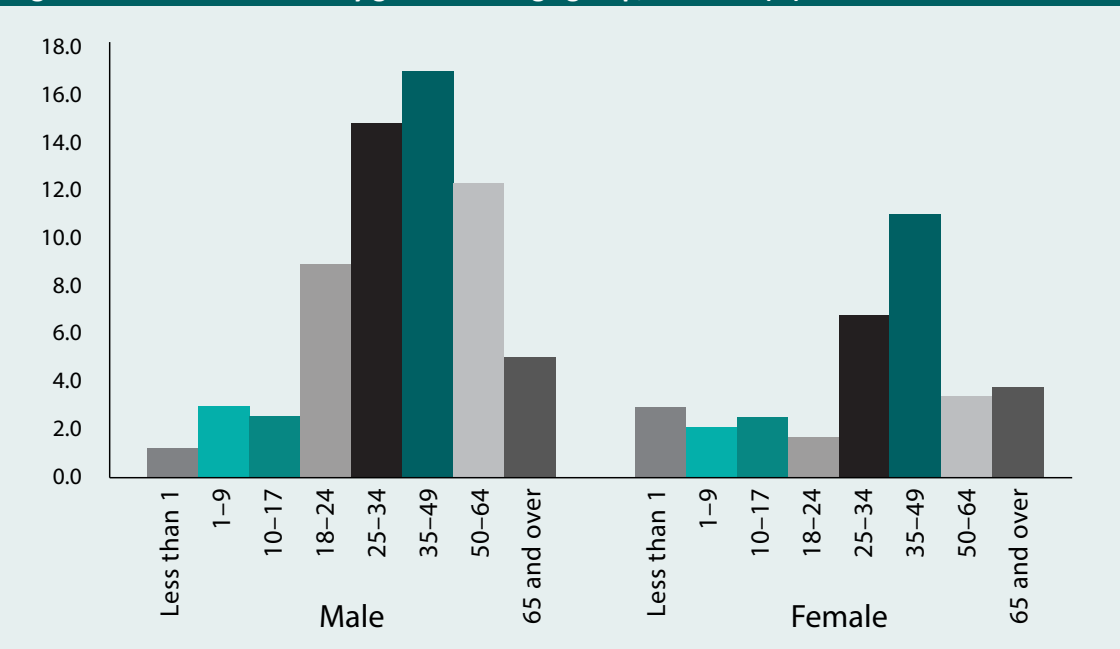
Gender and age

In 2015–16, there were 153 male homicide victims (65%) and 82 female victims (35%). The male homicide victimisation rate was 1.27 per 100,000, almost double the victimisation rate for females of 0.67 per 100,000 (see Table A23).

Children (0–17 years) accounted for 34 of the 235 homicide victims (14%) and adults (18 years and older) for 200 of the homicide victims (86%) in 2015–16. The largest number of homicide victims in 2015–16 were males aged 35 to 49 years ($n=40$, 17%), followed by males aged 25 to 34 years ($n=35$, 15%) and males aged 50 to 64 years ($n=29$, 12%; see Figure 7; Table A24).

The child homicide victimisation rate in 2015–16 was 0.63 per 100,000. The victimisation rate for adults was 1.06 per 100,000. Children under the age of one year had the highest victimisation rate (3.14 per 100,000), followed by adults aged 25 to 34 years (1.41 per 100,000; see Table A24).

Figure 7: Homicide victims by gender and age group, 2015–16 (%)



Note: Percentage as a proportion of all homicide victims recorded in 2015–16

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]; Table A24

Indigenous status

In 2015–16, 37 of the 235 (16%) homicide victims were recorded as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both and 198 (84%) were recorded as non-Indigenous (see Table A25). The homicide victimisation rate for Indigenous persons was 4.83 per 100,000 compared with 0.85 per 100,000 for non-Indigenous Australians.

There were 24 Indigenous male and 13 Indigenous female victims of homicide in 2015–16. The Indigenous male victimisation rate was 6.17 per 100,000, six times the non-Indigenous male victimisation rate of 1.12 per 100,000 (see Table A25). The Indigenous female victimisation rate was 3.49 per 100,000, six times the non-Indigenous female rate of 0.58 per 100,000 (see Table A25).

Relationship with offender

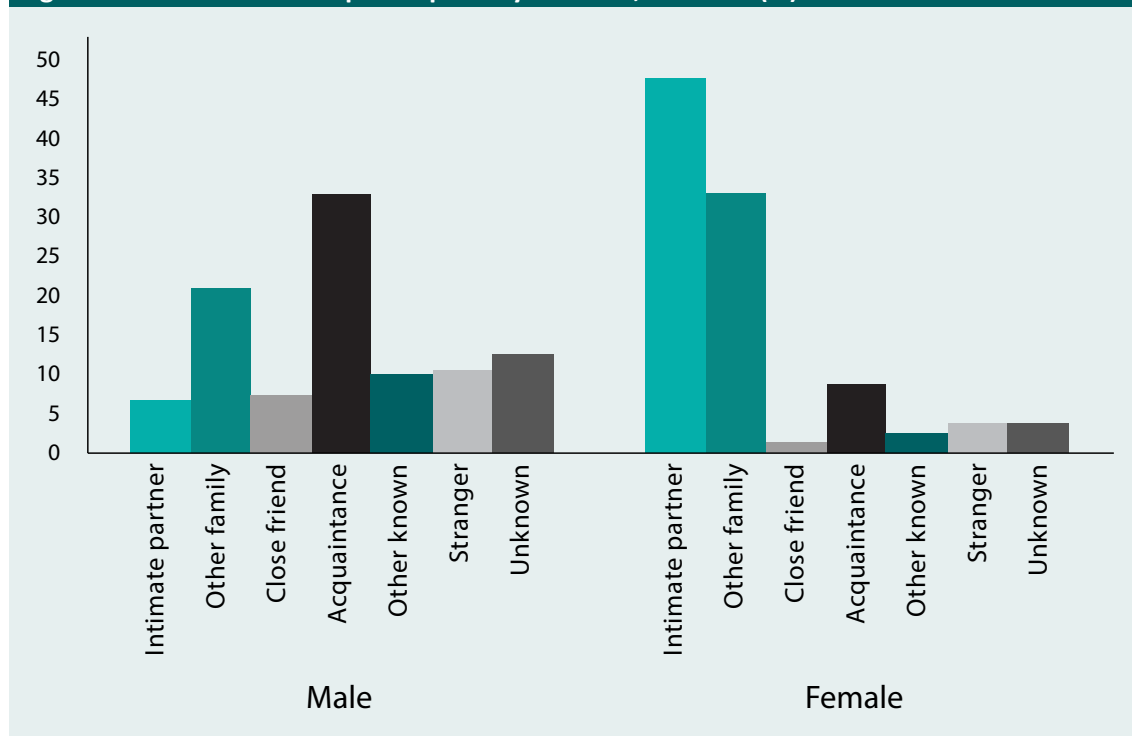
Of the 235 homicide victims, 108 were killed in a domestic homicide, 86 in an acquaintance homicide and 19 in a stranger homicide (see Table A27). The victim’s relationship with the offender was not recorded or known for 22 victims, 19 of whom were male. This includes the 15 incidents in which the offender had not been identified in the homicide of 13 male and two female victims.

Gender differences exist in the relationship between homicide victims and offenders (see Figure 8; Table A27). Eight in 10 female victims of homicide ($n=66$, 80%) were killed by someone they had an intimate or familial relationship with. Among the 82 female victims, almost half ($n=39$, 48%) were killed by a current or former intimate partner and a third ($n=27$, 33%) by a family member.

Over a third of male victims of homicide were killed by a close friend or acquaintance ($n=61$, 40%). Another fifth ($n=32$, 21%) were killed by a family member, primarily a parent ($n=11$, 7%) or non-immediate family member ($n=12$, 8%). Ten males (7%) were killed by a current or former intimate partner. One in 10 male victims was killed by a stranger ($n=16$, 11%).

Over half ($n=22$, 59%) of Indigenous victims were the victim of a family or domestic homicide—42 percent of male Indigenous victims ($n=10$) and 92 percent of female Indigenous victims ($n=12$; see Table A29). One-quarter of non-Indigenous males ($n=32$, 25%) were killed in a family or domestic homicide (mostly by an intimate partner ($n=9$) or their parent ($n=10$)), as did 78 percent ($n=54$) of non-Indigenous females (30 by an intimate partner).

Figure 8: Victim relationship with primary offender, 2015–16 (%)



Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]; Table A27

Cause of death

The leading cause of death among homicide victims in 2015–16 was a wound from a knife or other sharp instrument ($n=84$, 36%), followed by blunt force trauma ($n=55$, 23%) and gunshot wound ($n=33$, 14%). Forty-four percent ($n=38$) of acquaintance homicide victims died from a stab wound compared with 32 percent ($n=34$) of domestic homicide victims and 30 percent ($n=6$) of stranger homicide victims (see Table A31). Gunshot wounds accounted for the deaths of around 10 percent of victims in each category (domestic, acquaintance and stranger homicide).

Adult males and adult females were equally likely to have died from a gunshot wound ($n=22$, 16% vs $n=9$, 14%) but adult males were more likely to die from a stab wound ($n=62$, 54% vs $n=18$, 28%). Blunt force trauma was the leading cause of death among child victims ($n=9$, 26%).

Homicide offenders

There were 264 identified offenders in 2015–16 (see Table A1). Of these, 190 (90%) acted alone and 74 (10%) perpetrated the homicide with at least one other offender. The offender rate was 1.25 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and older (see Table A33). Males accounted for 86 percent ($n=228$) of offenders and females accounted for 14 percent ($n=36$). The male offender rate in 2015–16 was 2.19 per 100,000, six times the rate for females (0.34 per 100,000) (see Table A34).

The average age of male homicide offenders was 34 years (median=33 years) while for female offenders it was 37 years (median=37 years). The youngest homicide offender in 2015–16 was 11 years old and the oldest was 82 years old.

There were 39 offenders (15%) recorded as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both (see Table A36)—36 were male (92%) and three were female (8%). Among the 225 non-Indigenous homicide offenders, 192 were male (85%) and 33 were female (15%). The Indigenous offender rate was 6.79 per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over, an increase from the previous year. The non-Indigenous offender rate was 1.02 per 100,000, a decrease from the previous year. Indigenous males had a considerably higher offender rate at 12.61 per 100,000 (see Table A36).

Over half of all homicide offenders ($n=145$, 55%) had a previous criminal history (see Table A38). Of the 132 male homicide offenders with a criminal history, 59 ($n=45\%$) had a previous conviction for assault. Two had been convicted of a homicide offence. Of the 13 female offenders with a known criminal history, four had each been convicted of an assault or drug offence.

In 2015–16, 77 offenders (29%) were known to have a history of family and domestic violence, either as an offender or a victim (see Table A40). Of the 65 male offenders with a family and domestic violence history, 20 (31%) killed an intimate partner and 15 (23%) killed another family member. Among the 12 female offenders with a previous history, eight (34%) killed an intimate partner ($n=3$) or another family member ($n=5$).

Of the 11 male and two female offenders who died prior to or following arrest, 10 died from suicide. Eight of the 10 offenders who suicided had killed an intimate partner or family member.

Appendix

Table A1: Homicide incidents, victims and offenders, 2015–16 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Incidents	54	64	46	32	18	6	3	6	229
Victims									
Male	40	42	27	19	15	3	3	4	153
Female	15	22	21	13	6	3	0	2	82
Total	55	64	48	32	21	6	3	6	235
Offenders									
Male	47	63	54	34	15	6	3	6	228
Female	12	9	4	9	2	0	0	0	36
Total	59	72	58	43	17	6	3	0	258

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	National
1989–90	95	74	68	25	20	5	0	20	307
1990–91	119	72	56	22	22	5	0	28	324
1991–92	106	54	68	29	27	9	2	18	313
1992–93	112	59	73	34	30	6	1	17	332
1993–94	118	48	62	36	29	5	2	23	323
1994–95	90	74	59	46	29	5	4	20	327
1995–96	110	52	66	33	13	6	1	22	303
1996–97	100	51	80	23	22	3	2	18	299
1997–98	107	42	74	34	27	4	1	11	300
1998–99	112	54	64	33	38	7	2	18	328
1999–2000	106	62	60	35	23	9	3	7	305
2000–01	116	55	65	28	21	8	0	17	310
2001–02	97	82	73	32	31	9	3	24	351
2002–03	99	58	62	32	22	6	3	17	299
2003–04	81	69	58	36	28	3	3	11	289
2004–05	73	51	51	27	21	10	3	12	248
2005–06	85	67	56	30	21	3	5	16	283
2006–07	89	47	53	26	12	8	4	18	258
2007–08	88	44	54	30	18	5	3	18	260
2008–09	77	52	46	31	26	8	4	11	254
2009–10	77	61	57	23	21	6	3	13	260
2010–11	77	43	49	32	20	4	0	11	236
2011–12	72	54	48	34	17	5	4	13	247
2012–13	70	47	47	40	19	7	2	17	249
2013–14	81	53	36	27	16	8	1	16	238
2014–15	68	45	43	32	17	6	5	11	227
2015–16	54	64	46	32	18	6	3	6	229
Total	2,479	1,532	1,577	840	608	166	64	433	7,699

a: Includes one incident on Norfolk Island

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Solved ^a	48	60	44	29	17	6	3	5	212
Not yet solved	6	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	15
Total	54	63	46	32	18	6	3	5	227

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

Note: Excludes one incident in Victoria and one in the Northern Territory where homicide status was not stated. South Australia Police definition of 'unsolved homicides' includes all homicides where there is a Police Incident Report for murder

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Murder	36	49	41	25	14	3	3	2	173
Manslaughter	6	8	1	3	1	3	0	2	24
Infanticide	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Offender not charged^a	4	3	2	1	2	0	0	1	13
No offender identified	6	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	15
Not stated/ unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	54	64	46	32	18	6	3	6	229

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

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

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Domestic	21	27	19	17	11	2	1	5	103
Acquaintance	20	29	20	5	5	3	2	1	85
Stranger	7	4	4	3	1	1	0	0	20
No offender identified	6	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	15
Not stated/ unknown	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	6
Total	54	64	46	32	18	6	3	6	229

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Domestic	0.27	0.44	0.39	0.67	0.64	0.39	0.25	2.04	0.43
Acquaintance	0.26	0.47	0.41	0.20	0.29	0.58	0.50	0.41	0.35
Stranger	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.06	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.08
Total	0.70	1.04	0.95	1.25	1.05	1.16	0.74	2.44	0.95

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A8: Incidents of homicide by classification, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (n)

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Not stated/ unknown ^a	Total
1989–90	116	97	29	65	307
1990–91	123	124	18	59	324
1991–92	104	125	29	55	313
1992–93	128	129	47	28	332
1993–94	136	113	53	21	323
1994–95	153	106	43	25	327
1995–96	118	111	36	38	303
1996–97	110	124	30	35	299
1997–98	116	111	28	45	300
1998–99	111	129	34	54	328
1999–2000	127	113	23	42	305
2000–01	111	120	33	46	310
2001–02	157	111	38	45	351
2002–03	125	115	23	36	299
2003–04	114	101	42	32	289
2004–05	105	94	31	18	248
2005–06	125	84	49	25	283
2006–07	109	102	32	15	258
2007–08	134	79	30	17	260
2008–09	86	106	28	34	254
2009–10	100	88	39	33	260
2010–11	91	88	29	28	236
2011–12	98	87	22	40	247
2012–13	100	72	30	47	249
2013–14	99	62	32	45	238
2014–15	95	93	23	16	227
2015–16	103	85	20	21	229

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

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

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Intimate partner	8	14	11	9	5	1	0	1	49
Filicide	5	7	4	3	1	0	1	0	21
Parricide	3	2	0	3	2	1	0	1	12
Siblicide	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	7
Other family	3	2	4	1	2	0	0	2	14
Total	21	27	19	17	11	2	1	5	103

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

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

	Intimate partner	Filicide	Parricide	Siblicide	Other family
1989–90	82	16	7	4	7
1990–91	84	16	9	5	9
1991–92	66	16	9	5	8
1992–93	84	17	12	4	11
1993–94	81	24	11	7	13
1994–95	94	19	15	10	15
1995–96	69	21	11	4	13
1996–97	58	16	11	10	15
1997–98	70	18	17	3	8
1998–99	67	20	11	3	10
1999–2000	69	25	13	8	12
2000–01	74	14	12	5	6
2001–02	92	28	15	11	11
2002–03	75	19	13	3	15
2003–04	65	20	17	6	6
2004–05	66	18	10	6	5
2005–06	75	24	14	5	7
2006–07	64	19	15	1	10
2007–08	80	21	18	6	9
2008–09	61	8	8	1	8
2009–10	61	14	13	3	9
2010–11	49	19	13	4	6
2011–12	59	17	10	2	10
2012–13	64	11	13	3	9
2013–14	62	18	8	4	7
2014–15	58	9	15	6	7
2015–16	49	21	12	7	14

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A12: Incidents of homicide by location and jurisdiction, 2015–16 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Victim's home	30	29	23	14	13	1	3	2	115
Offender's home	2	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	11
Other home	2	5	3	2	0	1	0	0	13
Residential	34	37	30	16	15	2	3	2	139
Open area/ waterway	2	6	2	1	1	0	0	1	13
Street/road/ highway	11	10	6	1	0	2	0	2	32
Sporting oval/ facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public transport	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Public carpark	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	7
Public space	17	17	8	5	1	2	0	4	54
Workplace	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Shopping mall	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Recreation venue	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Health/aged care/psychiatric facility	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Private motor vehicle	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	5
Other	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	5
Other	3	8	6	1	2	2	0	0	22
Not stated/ unknown	0	2	2	10	0	0	0	0	14
Total	54	64	46	32	18	6	3	6	229

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total
Revenge	3	4	0	7
Jealousy	3	8	0	11
Desertion/termination	7	0	0	7
Argument of a domestic nature	32	1	0	33
Alcohol-related argument	1	3	2	6
Other argument	3	24	5	32
Money	2	6	0	8
Drugs	0	6	1	7
Sexual vilification	0	2	1	3
Sexual gratification	1	0	1	2
Mercy killing/suicide pact	4	0	0	4
Prevent victim testifying/arrest	0	0	0	0
Apparently delusional	7	2	1	10
No apparent motive	16	8	5	29
Not stated/unknown	24	21	4	49
Total	103	85	20	208

Note: Excludes incidents of homicide in which an offender was not identified or the victim–offender relationship was not stated
Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

Homicide committed in the course of another crime	
Yes	15
No	168
Not stated/unknown	46
Total	229
Type of crime	
Assault	4
Sexual assault	3
Kidnapping/abduction	1
Armed robbery	3
Property offences	3
Drug offences	1
Other	0

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A15: Alcohol consumption in homicide incidents by type of homicide, 2015–16 (n)				
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total
Victim^a				
Alcohol consumed	29	18	6	57
Alcohol not consumed	50	50	10	117
Not stated/unknown	24	17	4	55
Offender^b				
Alcohol consumed	21	22	3	46
Alcohol not consumed	37	24	10	71
Not stated/unknown	45	39	7	21

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

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

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A16: Drug use in incidents of homicide by type of homicide, 2015–16 (n)				
	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Total
Victim^a				
Drug use	20	34	4	63
No drug use	56	33	12	107
Not stated/unknown	27	18	4	59
Offender^b				
Drug use	16	18	3	37
No drug use	35	22	6	63
Not stated/unknown	52	45	11	129

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

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

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Firearm	10	16	3	2	1	1	0	0	33
Knife or other sharp instrument	17	21	18	12	9	2	1	4	84
Blunt instrument	3	6	2	5	0	0	0	1	17
Drugs	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Poison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hands and feet	4	7	8	0	2	1	1	0	23
Other	4	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	9
Weapon type not stated/unknown	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	9
Weapon used	42	55	34	19	15	6	2	5	178
No weapon used	8	6	5	1	1	0	0	1	22
Not stated/unknown	4	3	7	12	2	0	1	0	29
Total	54	64	46	32	18	6	3	6	229

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

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

Note: Excludes 62 incidents in which weapon used was not stated or unknown

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A20: Incidents of homicide by number of victims and offenders and jurisdiction, 2015–16 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Single victim									
One victim, one offender	40	55	38	23	15	6	3	6	186
One victim, multiple offenders	7	6	4	6	0	0	0	0	23
One victim, offender not identified	6	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	15
Total	53	64	44	32	16	6	3	6	224
Multiple victims									
Multiple victims, one offender	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
Multiple victims, multiple offenders	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Multiple victims, offender not identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	5
Total	54	64	46	32	18	6	5	16	229

Source: AIC NHMP 2014–15 [computer file]

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A22: Homicide victims by jurisdiction, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (rate per 100,000)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
1989–90	1.78	1.80	2.45	1.74	1.47	1.51	0.00	7.44	1.94
1990–91	2.29	1.74	1.99	1.41	1.73	1.07	0.00	9.68	2.04
1991–92	1.93	1.33	2.32	1.81	1.92	1.91	1.19	6.10	1.89
1992–93	2.10	1.39	2.55	2.32	2.06	1.48	0.58	5.67	2.05
1993–94	2.18	1.14	1.96	2.23	1.98	1.06	1.14	7.61	1.92
1994–95	1.56	1.78	1.88	2.71	2.12	1.05	2.23	6.54	1.91
1995–96	1.91	1.21	2.30	1.87	0.95	8.41	0.54	7.11	1.97
1996–97	1.73	1.23	2.41	1.33	1.63	1.26	1.05	5.80	1.73
1997–98	1.78	0.98	2.23	1.97	1.96	0.84	0.52	3.53	1.69
1998–99	1.85	1.20	1.97	1.89	2.55	1.48	1.02	5.73	1.82
1999–2000	1.75	1.34	2.22	2.39	1.74	1.90	1.51	2.21	1.81
2000–01	1.79	1.20	1.93	1.47	1.53	1.69	0.00	5.29	1.66
2001–02	1.69	1.79	2.08	1.76	2.18	2.11	1.48	7.39	1.93
2002–03	1.59	1.44	1.87	1.64	1.45	1.25	1.49	5.50	1.65
2003–04	1.28	1.50	1.64	1.92	1.83	0.62	1.48	3.65	1.54
2004–05	1.21	1.02	1.40	1.44	1.36	2.26	1.46	3.62	1.30
2005–06	1.32	1.44	1.50	1.61	1.42	0.61	2.39	4.77	1.47
2006–07	1.35	0.91	1.39	1.28	0.76	1.82	1.87	5.25	1.28
2007–08	1.41	0.84	1.35	1.38	1.13	1.00	1.36	5.17	1.28
2008–09	1.15	0.97	1.11	1.34	1.68	1.59	2.65	3.10	1.21
2009–10	1.18	1.19	1.36	1.18	1.29	1.18	2.18	3.87	1.28
2010–11	1.07	0.85	1.18	1.40	1.34	0.78	0.00	2.99	1.11
2011–12	1.12	1.06	1.07	1.44	1.09	0.98	1.70	3.98	1.18
2012–13	1.01	0.87	1.03	1.69	1.20	1.95	0.83	4.44	1.14
2013–14	1.09	0.97	0.81	1.11	1.01	1.56	0.41	4.37	1.06
2014–15	1.00	0.83	1.11	1.30	1.06	1.16	2.04	2.78	1.06
2015–16	0.71	1.04	0.99	1.25	1.23	1.16	0.74	2.44	0.97

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A23: Homicide victims by gender, 1989–90 to 2015–16				
	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
1989–90	215	2.53	116	1.36
1990–91	204	2.37	148	1.71
1991–92	202	2.32	129	1.47
1992–93	219	2.49	142	1.60
1993–94	218	2.46	124	1.39
1994–95	218	2.43	122	1.35
1995–96	232	2.56	126	1.38
1996–97	209	2.28	110	1.19
1997–98	201	2.17	113	1.21
1998–99	222	2.38	120	1.27
1999–2000	206	2.18	138	1.44
2000–01	192	2.01	127	1.31
2001–02	240	2.48	137	1.40
2002–03	217	2.22	109	1.10
2003–04	196	1.98	109	1.09
2004–05	176	1.76	87	0.86
2005–06	188	1.85	113	1.10
2006–07	185	1.79	81	0.77
2007–08	161	1.52	112	1.05
2008–09	180	1.67	83	0.76
2009–10	186	1.70	96	0.87
2010–11	157	1.41	90	0.80
2011–12	173	1.53	94	0.82
2012–13	178	1.55	86	0.74
2013–14	149	1.28	99	0.84
2014–15	168	1.42	84	0.70
2015–16	153	1.27	82	0.67

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

	Male	Female	Total	
	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
Less than 1	3	7	10	3.14
1–9	7	5	12	0.43
10–17	6	6	12	0.52
18–24	21	4	25	1.09
25–34	35	16	51	1.41
35–49	40	26	66	1.36
50–64	29	8	37	0.85
65 and over	12	9	21	0.57

Note: Excludes one female victim where age was unknown/not stated

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
Male	24	6.17	129	1.12
Female	13	3.49	69	0.58
Total	37	4.83	199	0.85

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A26: Homicide victims by Indigenous status, gender and year, 1989–90 to 2015–16				
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1989–90	23	16	192	99
1990–91	23	24	181	124
1991–92	28	19	174	110
1992–93	29	17	190	125
1993–94	31	17	187	106
1994–95	25	17	193	105
1995–96	26	10	206	116
1996–97	20	19	189	91
1997–98	25	16	176	97
1998–99	23	20	198	100
1999–2000	25	17	178	121
2000–01	22	23	170	104
2001–02	30	25	209	113
2002–03	29	17	188	92
2003–04	23	11	173	97
2004–05	23	14	153	73
2005–06	27	15	160	98
2006–07	17	16	167	65
2007–08	16	22	145	90
2008–09	20	17	160	66
2009–10	13	10	172	86
2010–11	33	17	124	73
2011–12	23	11	150	83
2012–13	26	17	152	69
2013–14	20	15	129	84
2014–15	15	15	153	69
2015–16	24	13	129	69

Note: Excludes 8 victims where Indigenous status or gender was unknown or not stated

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A27: Homicide victims by relationship with offender and gender, 2015–16 (n)		
	Male	Female
Intimate partner	10	39
Child	11	13
Parent	5	7
Sibling	4	3
Other family	12	4
Domestic	42	66
Friend	11	1
Acquaintance	43	4
Acquaintance—neighbour	7	3
Relationship rival	6	1
Gang member	1	0
Acquaintance—less than 24 hours	4	1
Other known	4	0
Acquaintance	76	10
Stranger	16	3
Not stated/unknown^a	19	3
Total	153	82

a: Includes incidents where the offender was not identified

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A28: Homicide victims by relationship with offender and gender, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (n)		
	Male	Female
Intimate partner	467	1,460
Child	354	304
Parent	200	164
Sibling	120	36
Other family	204	103
Domestic	1,345	2,067
Friend	449	64
Acquaintance	1,270	229
Acquaintance—neighbour	179	34
Relationship rival	78	10
Gang member	37	2
Acquaintance—less than 24 hours	152	44
Other known	372	84
Acquaintance	2,537	467
Stranger	768	210
Not stated/unknown^a	748	313
Total	5,398	3,057

a: Includes incidents where the offender was not identified

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Intimate partner	1	9	10	9	30	39
Filicide	1	1	2	10	12	22
Parricide	1	1	2	4	6	11
Sibicide	2	1	3	2	2	4
Other family	5	0	5	7	4	11
Domestic	10	12	22	32	54	86
Friend	3	0	3	8	1	9
Acquaintance	5	0	5	38	4	42
Acquaintance—neighbour	0	0	0	7	3	10
Relationship rival	0	0	0	6	1	7
Gang member	0	0	0	1	0	1
Acquaintance—less than 24 hours	0	0	0	4	1	5
Other known	0	0	1	4	0	4
Acquaintance	8	0	8	68	10	78
Stranger	2	0	2	15	3	18
Not stated/unknown^a	4	1	5	14	2	16
Total	24	13	37	129	69	198

a: Includes incidents where the offender was not identified

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A30: Homicide victim cause of death by homicide type, 2015–16 (n)

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Unknown	Total
Gunshot wound	12	12	2	7	33
Stab wound	34	38	6	6	84
Blunt force trauma	25	19	7	4	55
Strangulation/ suffocation	11	4	2	0	17
Shaking	3	0	0	0	3
Drowning/ submersion	0	0	0	0	0
Drug overdose	1	1	0	1	3
Poisoning	0	0	0	0	0
Smoke inhalation or burns	0	1	0	0	1
Pushed	1	0	0	0	1
Other	8	6	2	0	16
Not stated/unknown	13	5	1	3	22
Total	108	86	20	21	235

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A31: Homicide victim cause of death by homicide type, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (n)

	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Unknown	Total
Gunshot wound	494	558	188	294	1,534
Stab wound	1,223	1,072	254	223	2,772
Blunt force trauma	766	789	341	261	2,157
Strangulation/ suffocation	361	163	38	76	638
Drowning/ submersion	52	29	6	14	101
Shaking	35	0	0	6	43
Drug overdose	34	37	0	10	81
Poisoning	50	4	0	1	55
Smoke inhalation or burns	66	52	22	22	162
Pushed	10	5	5	0	20
Criminal neglect	30	3	0	9	42
Other	87	133	94	40	343
Not stated/unknown	98	67	10	96	271
Total	3,306	2,915	958	1,044	8,223

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

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

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A34: Homicide offenders by gender, 1989–90 to 2015–16				
	Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
1989–90	295	4.09	44	0.60
1990–91	315	4.31	31	0.42
1991–92	277	3.75	33	0.44
1992–93	335	4.49	38	0.50
1993–94	331	4.39	51	0.66
1994–95	339	4.44	45	0.58
1995–96	291	3.76	43	0.54
1996–97	320	4.09	38	0.48
1997–98	261	3.30	57	0.70
1998–99	323	4.04	50	0.61
1999–2000	272	3.36	51	0.61
2000–01	298	3.63	39	0.46
2001–02	323	3.87	57	0.67
2002–03	290	3.43	44	0.51
2003–04	292	3.41	43	0.49
2004–05	243	2.80	49	0.55
2005–06	295	3.35	43	0.48
2006–07	241	2.68	54	0.59
2007–08	268	2.92	39	0.42
2008–09	264	2.81	28	0.29
2009–10	273	2.87	48	0.50
2010–11	221	2.29	39	0.40
2011–12	238	2.42	43	0.43
2012–13	246	2.47	30	0.29
2013–14	237	2.34	35	0.34
2014–15	217	2.12	41	0.39
2015–16	228	2.19	36	0.34

Note: Excludes 6 offenders where gender was unknown or not stated
Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A35: Homicide offenders by age group and gender, 2015–16						
	Male^a		Female		Total	
	<i>n</i>		<i>n</i>		<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
10–17	9		0		9	0.39
18–24	45		5		50	2.17
25–34	77		12		89	2.47
35–49	69		14		93	1.72
50–64	22		5		27	0.62
65 and over	5		0		5	0.14
Total	227		36		264	1.25

a: Excludes one male offender whose age was not stated or unknown
Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A36: Homicide offenders by Indigenous status, 2015–16				
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000	<i>n</i>	Rate per 100,000
Male	36	12.61	192	1.64
Female	3	1.04	33	0.32
Total	39	6.79	225	1.02

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A37: Homicide offenders by Indigenous status, gender and year, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (n)				
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1989–90	43	9	252	35
1990–91	67	7	248	24
1991–92	49	11	228	22
1992–93	44	9	291	29
1993–94	40	8	291	43
1994–95	56	13	283	32
1995–96	32	11	259	32
1996–97	45	6	275	32
1997–98	34	18	227	39
1998–99	45	11	278	39
1999–2000	35	16	237	35
2000–01	55	8	243	31
2001–02	61	13	262	44
2002–03	44	14	246	30
2003–04	42	10	250	33
2004–05	41	10	202	39
2005–06	58	11	237	32
2006–07	39	15	202	39
2007–08	39	15	229	24
2008–09	33	8	231	20
2009–10	36	4	237	44
2010–11	29	13	192	26
2011–12	23	9	215	34
2012–13	50	5	196	25
2013–14	25	11	212	24
2014–15	23	9	194	32
2015–16	36	3	192	33

Note: Excludes 5 offenders where gender or Indigenous status was unknown or not recorded
Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A38: Homicide offenders by criminal history, 2015–16 (n)		
	Male	Female
Criminal history		
Yes	132	13
Not	64	13
Not stated/known	32	10
Previous conviction		
Homicide	2	0
Assault	59	4
Sexual assault	7	0
Armed robbery	12	0
Property offences	10	1
Drug offences	17	4
Other	14	2
Not stated/unknown	11	2
Total	132	13

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A39: Homicide offenders by criminal history, 1989–90 to 2015–16 (n)		
	Male	Female
Criminal history		
Yes	3,606	372
Not	1,793	474
Not stated/known	2,134	303
Previous conviction		
Homicide	87	1
Assault	1,321	152
Sexual assault	139	3
Armed robbery	103	5
Property offences	357	48
Drug offences	319	48
Other	1,135	111
Not stated/unknown	140	4

Source: AIC NHMP 1989–90 to 2015–16 [computer file]

	Male	Female
History of domestic violence	65	12
No history of domestic violence	139	21
Not stated/known	24	3
Total	228	36

Source: AIC NHMP 2015–16 [computer file]

AIC reports

Statistical Report

Dr Samantha Bricknell is a Research Manager at the Australian Institute of Criminology.

Australia's national research and
knowledge centre on crime and justice

aic.gov.au

