



Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology

# Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee

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## Inquiry into missing and murdered First Nations women and children – Follow up Questions on Notice – June 2024 Update

### Introduction

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice, compiling trend data and disseminating research and policy advice. The AIC informs crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant research of national significance.

This submission provides updated responses to follow up Questions on Notice directed to the AIC during the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Research Committee Inquiry into Missing and Murdered First Nations women and children public hearing held on 5 October 2022. Since the public hearing the AIC has published three additional reports in the *Homicide in Australia* series. The data described below now pertain to homicide recorded in the AIC's National Homicide Monitoring Program for the 34-year period 1989–90 to 2022–23.

### Victims of homicide

*Dr Brown: The data are drawn from the National Homicide Monitoring Program in terms of the murders that we're presenting here, and it's important to state that we have been very specific to the data request here. The question that we received on notice was about murdered women and children; so we have excluded manslaughter cases in this instance, which account for about 15 per cent of the homicide monitoring cases. That's just worth bearing in mind in terms of what we've presented. It's against the criteria that you've established for us. Now, if it's a case of requiring those manslaughter figures, we can give you those; we do have those.*

*CHAIR: I think you can assume that's coming.*

Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Reference Committee, Parliament of Australia, Inquiry into Missing and Murdered First Nations Women and Children (Proof Committee Hansard, 5 October 2022) 18–19.

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The following information on adult female and child victims of homicide in Australia is drawn from the Australian Institute of Criminology's National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) for the period 1989–90 to 2022–23.

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.

In reviewing the response please note:

- data refer to victims of homicide (i.e. victims of murder and manslaughter for adult females and victims of murder, manslaughter and infanticide for child victims)
- data are presented as victim counts;
- women are defined as female victims aged 18 years and over. The terms adult female and women are used interchangeably in the text to describe this population group;
- children are defined as victims aged 0 to 17 years;
- numbers of victims are presented for each state and territory and nationally for each year between 1989–90 to 2022–23;
- total victims include victims where Indigenous status was not confirmed at the time of reporting. Thus, numbers of First Nations and non-Indigenous women and child victims of murder may not total the overall numbers of women and child victims of murder; and
- rates are calculated using population data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' *National, state and territory population* (ABS 2024) and *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS 2019) series. Published First Nations population data for the two age groups specified in the Questions on Notice (i.e. women (18 years and over) and children (0–17 years)) are only available from 2005–06 and hence rates are provided for the period 2005–06 to 2022–23.

## 1(a) Number and rates of Australian women and child victims of homicide, disaggregated by state/territory and by year

### *Australian women*

Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2023 there were 2,934 female victims of homicide (i.e. murder and manslaughter) aged 18 years and over (see Table A1), comprising 30 percent of all homicide victims in Australia during this period. The number of adult female victims of homicide in Australia each year ranged from 51 to 121, with an average 86 adult female victims each year.

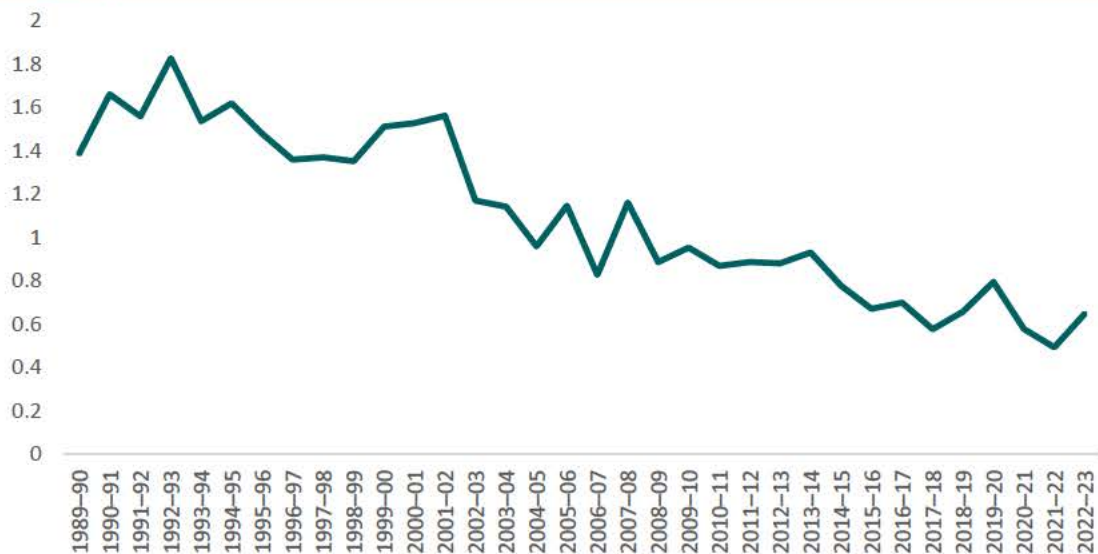
The highest number of adult female victims of homicide during the reference period was in New South Wales (29%,  $n=868$ ; range: 10–46), followed by Victoria (21%,  $n=614$ ; range: 9–31) and



Queensland (20%,  $n=580$ ; range: 7–31) (see Table A1). The smallest number of adult female victims was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory (1%,  $n=32$ ; range: 0–4).

The homicide rate of Australian women ranged between 0.58 and 1.83 per 100,000 between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2023 (see Table A2). During this period, the homicide victimisation rate for women has generally shown a steady decline, from 1.39 per 100,000 in 1989–90 to 0.65 per 100,000 in 2022–23 (see Figure 1). This reflects a 53 percent decrease overall in the homicide victimisation rate and parallels an overall decrease in homicide victimisation rates for all Australians since the early 1990s (see below). Australian women have consistently experienced a homicide victimisation rate of less than one per 100,000 since 2008–09.

**Figure 1: Female victims of homicide aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023; see Table A2

### *Australian children*

During the same period, there were a total of 1,200 victims of homicide (i.e. murder, manslaughter and infanticide) aged 0 to 17 years (see Table A3), with an average of 35 victims each year. Child victims of homicide comprised 12 percent of all homicide victims between 1989–90 to 2022–23. The number of child victims also varied from year to year (range 13–54).

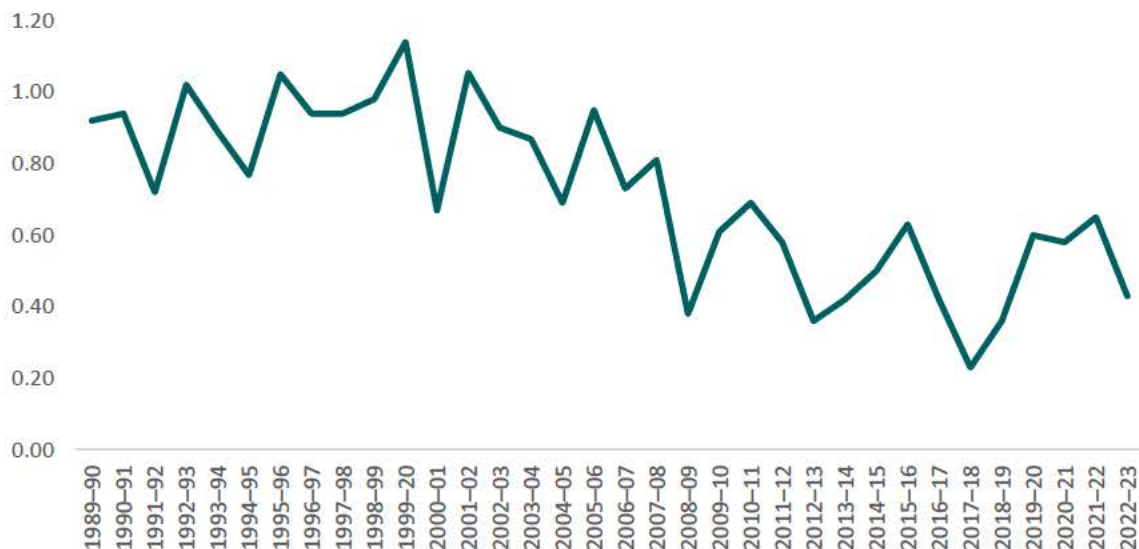
The state or territory which saw the highest number of child victims of homicide during this period was New South Wales (33%,  $n=394$ ; range: 3–27), followed by Queensland (24%,  $n=284$ ; range=1–19) and Victoria (17%,  $n=208$ ; range: 1–14) (see Table A3). The lowest numbers were recorded in the Northern Territory (3%,  $n=33$ ; range: 0–4), Tasmania (2%,  $n=27$ ; range: 0–4) and the Australian Capital Territory (1%,  $n=9$ ; range: 0–2).

From 1 July 1989 to 30 June 2023, the child victimisation rate ranged between 0.23 and 1.14 per 100,000 nationally (see Table A4). The victimisation rate decreased from 0.92 per 100,000 in 1989–

90 to 0.43 per 100,000 in 2022–23 (see Figure 2), representing an overall decline of 53 percent. The victimisation rate for children in Australia has only risen above one per 100,000 four times during this reference period.

State and territory child victimisation rates for homicide are highly variable, even in the larger states (see Table A4). Child homicide victims in Victoria experienced the smallest range in the rate of victimisation (range 0.07–1.15 per 100,000) over this same period. The largest ranges in the rate of child victimisation were recorded in Tasmania (0.00–3.15 per 100,000), and the Northern Territory (0.00–6.64 per 100,000).

**Figure 2: Victims of homicide aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023; see Table A4

## 1(b) Number of First Nations women and child victims of homicide, disaggregated by state/territory and by year

### *First Nations women*

Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2023, there were 476 First Nations women who were victims of homicide in Australia (see Table A5). This represents five percent of the total number of homicide victims, and 16 percent of the total number of adult female victims of homicide during this 34-year period, despite First Nations women comprising between two to three percent of the adult female population over this time-period (ABS 2019, 2024). There was an average of 14 victims each year, with the number of victims ranging from five to 21.

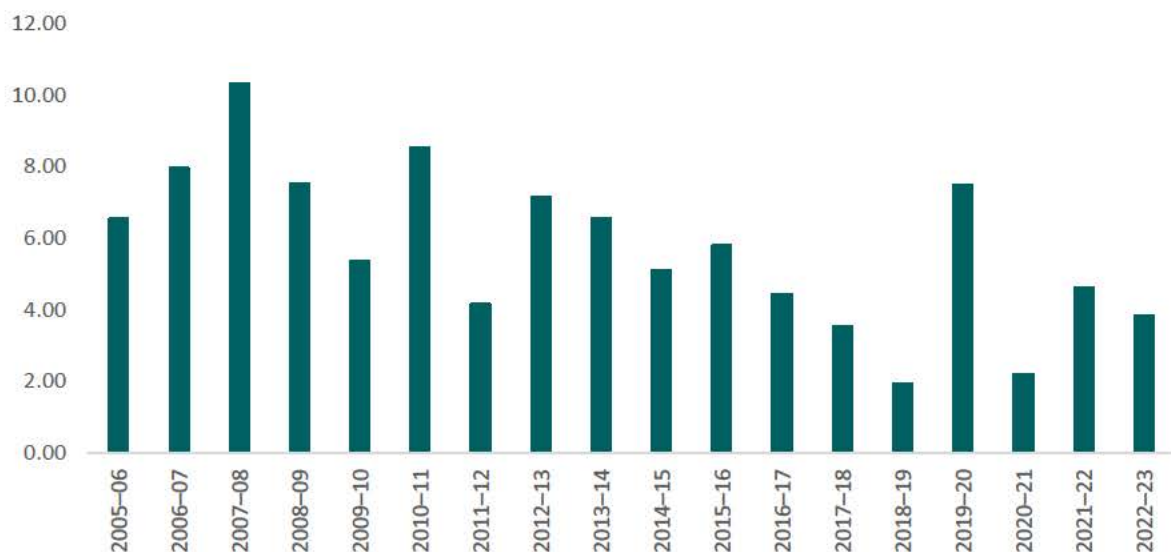
The largest number of adult female First Nations victims of homicide was recorded in the Northern Territory (31%,  $n=147$ ; range: 1–10). This was followed by Western Australia with 26 percent of victims ( $n=123$ ; range: 1–7) and Queensland with 24 percent of victims ( $n=114$ ; range: 0–9, respectively) (see Table A5). There were no First Nations women who were homicide victims in either Tasmania or the Australian Capital Territory during this period.



Eighty-seven percent ( $n=147$ ) of adult female victims of homicide between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2023 in the Northern Territory were First Nations women, the highest proportion of any jurisdiction. In Western Australia, First Nations women comprised 32 percent ( $n=123$ ) of adult female victims and 20 percent ( $n=114$ ) of adult female victims in Queensland. As a proportion of all recorded victims of homicide in each state and territory, the Northern Territory recorded the highest percentage of First Nations women as victims (30%), followed by Western Australia (11%), Queensland (6%) and South Australia (3%).

As noted earlier, relevant age-specific population data for First Nations peoples are not published for the period preceding 2005–06 and hence rates of homicide are provided for the years 2005–06 to 2022–23 only. The homicide rate of First Nations women ranged between 1.91 and 10.31 per 100,000 nationally between 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2023 (see Figure 3 and Table A6).

**Figure 3: Female First Nations victims of homicide aged 18 years and over, 2005–06 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023; see Table A6

Over this 18-year period the rate of victimisation of First Nations women varied year to year in each state and territory. The Northern Territory showed the largest fluctuations in victimisation rate (range 4.00 per 100,000 in 2017–18 to 50.95 per 100,000 in 2006–07; see Table A6).

### *First Nations children*

Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2023, there were 158 First Nations child homicide victims in Australia (see Table A7). This represents 13 percent of all child homicide victims, and one percent of the total victims of homicide during this period. The number of First Nations child victims also varied year to year (range: 0–9) with an average five victims each year nationally.

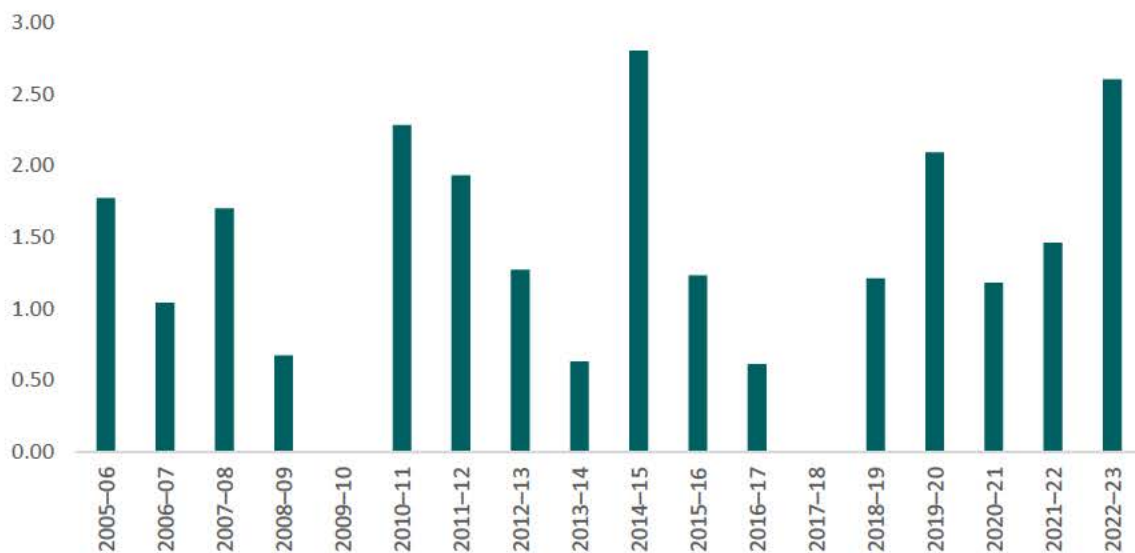
Queensland recorded the largest number of First Nations child victims of homicide (33%,  $n=52$ ; range: 0–8) during this same period (see Table A7). This was followed by Western Australia (24%,  $n=38$ ; range: 0–4), New South Wales (20%,  $n=32$ ; range: 0–4) and the Northern Territory (16%,  $n=25$ ;

range: 0–3). There were no First Nations child victims of homicide in the Australian Capital Territory over the reference period.

Seventy-six percent ( $n=25$ ) of all child homicide victims in the Northern Territory between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2023 were First Nations children. This was the largest proportion of any jurisdiction. Twenty-four percent of child victims of homicide in Western Australia were First Nations children ( $n=38$ ), this was followed by 18 percent in Queensland ( $n=52$ ), 10 percent in South Australia ( $n=9$ ) and eight percent in New South Wales ( $n=32$ ).

Relevant population data for First Nations children are not available prior to 2005–06 and hence rates of homicide are provided for the years 2005–06 to 2022–23 only. With an overall low number of First Nations child victims of homicide, the rate of victimisation varied markedly from year to year (see Table A8). Between 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2023, First Nations children experienced a homicide victimisation rate of between .00 and 2.80 per 100,000 nationally (see Figure 4).

**Figure 4: First Nations victims of homicide aged 0 to 17 years, 2005–06 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023; see Table A8

Rates of homicide are also highly variable within and across states and territories without any distinct pattern of victimisation (see Table A8). This is affected by the small numbers of First Nations child victims in each state and territory across the reference period.

### **1(c) Number of non-First Nations women and child victims of homicide, disaggregated by state/territory and by year**

#### ***Non-Indigenous women***

Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2023 there were 2,434 non-Indigenous adult female victims of homicide (see Table A9), representing 83 percent of all adult female victims of homicide and 24 percent of all victims of homicide in this period. The number of non-Indigenous adult female victims



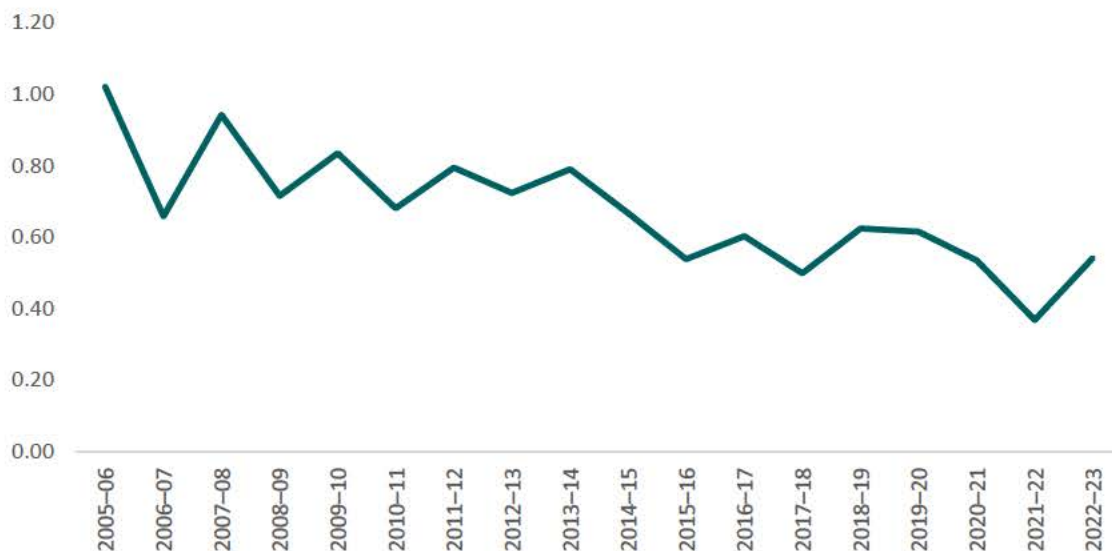
of homicide has fluctuated during this period (range 37–105), with an average of 71 victims each year.

The state or territory which recorded the largest number of non-Indigenous adult female homicide victims for the period 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2023 was New South Wales (33%,  $n=796$ ; range: 6–44), followed by Victoria (25%,  $n=602$ ; range: 7–31) and Queensland (19%,  $n=463$ ; range: 5–24) (see Table A9). In the smaller jurisdictions, the number of victims ranged from 0 to five from year to year, the one exception being Tasmania in 1995–96 ( $n=17$ ) due to the Port Arthur mass shooting.

Between 23 and 35 percent of all homicide victims in most jurisdictions between 1989–90 and 2022–23 were non-Indigenous women. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest proportion of non-Indigenous female victims as a proportion of all homicide victims (35%,  $n=32$ ), while the Northern Territory recorded the lowest proportion (5%,  $n=23$ ).

The rate of homicide victimisation among non-Indigenous adult women between 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2023 ranged between 0.50 per 100,000 to 1.02 per 100,000 (see Table A10). The victimisation rate has followed a general decrease over this 18-year period (see Figure 5), with an overall decrease of 47 percent from 1.02 per 100,000 in 2005–06 to 0.54 per 100,000 in 2020–23. The decrease in homicide victimisation of Australian adult women shown in Figure 1 is driven by a decrease in victimisation among non-Indigenous women.

**Figure 5: Female non-Indigenous victims of homicide aged 18 years and over, 2005–06 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023; see Table A10

### *Non-Indigenous children*

There were 1,025 non-Indigenous child victims of homicide in Australia between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2023 (see Table A11), with an average 30 victims each year. Non-Indigenous children comprised 85 percent of child victims of homicide and 10 percent of the total number of homicide victims in Australia during this time. The number of non-Indigenous child victims of homicide each year ranged from 13 to 47.

New South Wales recorded the largest number of non-Indigenous child victims of homicide in this 31-year period (34%,  $n=349$ ; range: 3–22), followed by Queensland (22%,  $n=231$ ; range: 1–15), Victoria (20%,  $n=204$ ; range: 1–13) and Western Australia (12%,  $n=121$ ; range: 0–11) (see Table A11).

The victimisation rate for non-Indigenous children has also varied year to year. From 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2023 the victimisation rate ranged from 0.25 to 0.90 per 100,000 nationally (see Figure 6 and Table A12).

**Figure 6: Non-Indigenous victims of homicide aged 0 to 17 years, 2005–06 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**



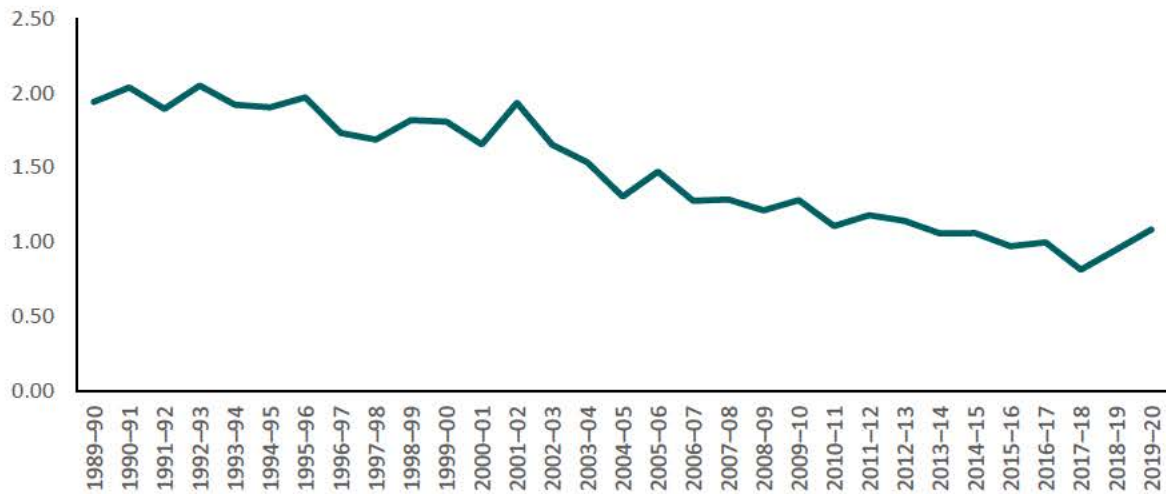
Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023; see Table A12

### 1(d) Number and rate of all Australian victims of homicide, disaggregated by state/territory and by year

Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2023, there were 9,902 homicide victims in Australia (see Table A13), with an average 291 victims each year over this time. Of these, 65 percent ( $n=6,404$ ) were male, and 35 percent ( $n=3,488$ ) were female. The sex of the remaining 10 victims was not stated. This reflects historical data which has consistently shown that males and females comprise about two-thirds and one-third respectively of all homicide victims in Australia each year. The number of victims of homicide each year ranged from 203 to 376.

The overall homicide victimisation rate has halved (52%) from 1.94 per 100,000 in 1989–90 to 0.93 per 100,000 in 2022–23 (see Figure 7). The highest rate of homicide nationally during this 34-year period was 2.05 per 100,000 in 1992–93, while the lowest rate was 0.81 per 100,000 in 2017–18 (see Table A14).



**Figure 7: All victims of homicide in Australia, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023; see Table A14

### Rates of homicide are consistently higher for First Nations women and children

The number of First Nations women and child victims of homicide and non-Indigenous women and child victims of homicide in Australia between 1 July 1989 to 30 June 2020 are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Victims of homicide by Indigenous status and most serious charge, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (n)**

	Total
First Nations women	476
Non-Indigenous women	2,434
First Nations children	158
Non-Indigenous children	1,025

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program

Rates of homicide for First Nations and non-Indigenous women between 2005–06 and 2022–23 are shown in Figure 8. This shows that First Nations women consistently experienced higher rates of homicide compared with non-Indigenous women over the 18-year period. The homicide rate for First Nations women ranged from three to 13 times the rate compared with non-Indigenous women, with an average rate nine times higher than that of non-Indigenous women.

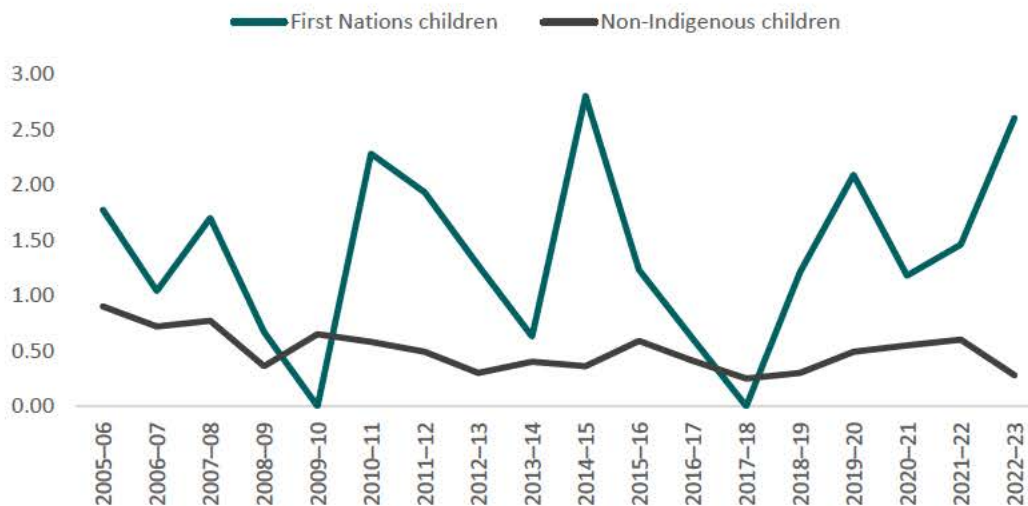
Similarly, rates of homicide were higher among First Nations children compared with non-Indigenous children (see Figure 9). Between 2005–06 and 2022–23 the homicide rate ranged from equal to nine times the rate for non-Indigenous children, with an average rate three times higher than that of non-Indigenous children.

**Figure 8: First Nations and non-Indigenous homicide victims aged 18 years and over, 2005–06 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program; see Tables A6 and A10

**Figure 9: First Nations and non-Indigenous homicide victims aged 0–17 years, 2005–06 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program; see Tables A8 and A12



## 2 Number of missing-murdered incidents in South Australia

**Chair:** *One of the points you made was that you nominated South Australia as the only jurisdiction which provides data with respect to...a 'missing but likely murdered' category...*

**Senator Shoebridge:** *Can we get that data for South Australia?*

Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Reference Committee, Parliament of Australia, *Inquiry into Missing and Murdered First Nations Women and Children* (Proof Committee Hansard, 5 October 2022) 25.

Information on the missing status of homicide victims in South Australia is available from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2020. During this period, the NHMP recorded 409 victims of homicide in South Australia. Of these, 29 percent ( $n=119$ ) were adult women, and 12 percent ( $n=50$ ) were children. Three percent ( $n=3$ ) of adult female victims were reported missing, all of whom were non-Indigenous. There were no missing persons flags for child victims of homicide.

The AIC introduced a missing person status item to the NHMP in 2021–22 and 2022–23. Nine homicide victims (4%) in 2021–22 were reported missing at the time of the homicide, of which eight were non-Indigenous and the Indigenous status of the ninth victim not stated. In 2022–23, 13 homicide victims (5%) were reported missing, all of whom were non-Indigenous.

## 3 Giving voice to the silenced victims: A qualitative study of intimate partner femicide

**Senator Green:** *I have one more question for the Institute of Criminology. It's around the Giving voice to the silenced victims: A qualitative study of intimate partner femicide article. Dr Brown, I think you were the editor on this paper but not the researcher. I am interested in the idea of doing a qualitative study. Were any of the victims or families that were involved in this study Indigenous?*

Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Reference Committee, Parliament of Australia, *Inquiry into Missing and Murdered First Nations Women and Children* (Proof Committee Hansard, 5 October 2022) 21.

The *Giving voice to the silenced victims: A qualitative study of intimate partner femicide* project (CRG 11/16–17) was undertaken by Griffith University and funded through the Criminology Research Grants administered by the AIC. The project examined the backgrounds and contexts of intimate partner femicide through interviews with eight family members and friends of victims of intimate partner femicide killed in New South Wales and Queensland. Family members and friends were asked about physical intimate partner violence between the victim and offender, the victims' conceptualisation of the abuse, patterns of coercive control, the victim's attempts to maintain or regain autonomy and impact of the femicide on family and friends.

The study included one interview with a family member of a victim who identified as Indigenous.

## Reference:

Eriksson L, Mazerolle P & McPhedran S 2022. Giving voice to the silenced victims: A qualitative study of intimate partner femicide. *Trends and issues in criminal justice* no. 645. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti78498>

## 4 Indigenous justice Research Program

**Dr Brown:** ...[the AIC is] undertaking a program of work around the Indigenous Justice Research Program...

**Senator Thorpe:** Would you be able to provide those nine on notice?

Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Reference Committee, Parliament of Australia, *Inquiry into Missing and Murdered First Nations Women and Children* (Proof Committee Hansard, 5 October 2022) 23.

The Indigenous Justice Research Program (IJRP) was established by the AIC to support the Commonwealth government's commitment to reduce the over-representation of First Nations adults and young people in the criminal justice system. The IJRP is a joint initiative by the AIC, the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) and the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse (IJC) to fund academic research relating to First Nations criminal justice. It broadly supports Closing the Gap, Priority Reform Four:

- Improve and share access to data and information to enable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities make informed decisions.

More specifically, the Program supports the National Agreement's justice targets:

- By 2031, reduce the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults held in incarceration by at least 15 per cent (Target 10).
- By 2031, reduce the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people (10-17 years) in detention by at least 30 per cent (Target 11).

The IJRP is funding nine projects over the two-year period 2022–23 to 2023–24 that addresses:

- the nature and drivers of the overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the criminal justice and related systems;
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' contact with and experience in the criminal justice and related systems;
- policies, programs or other activities that will contribute to a reduction in the overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the criminal justice and related systems; and/or
- Indigenous approaches to crime and criminal justice.

The value of the nine projects is \$1,019,999.75. The findings from the research will be published in the Research outputs will be peer-reviewed and include publications in the AIC's Research Report series and IJC's Research Brief series.



The original nine funded projects are summarised below. One of the nine projects withdrew within the first 12 months of the program.

**Treating co-occurring substance use disorder and mental illness among Indigenous people released from prison will increase life expectancy, reduce incarceration, and contribute to Closing the Gap**

*Curtin University*

Co-principal investigator: Dr Jocelyn Jones, Senior Research Fellow, Program Leader Aboriginal Research, National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University

Co-principal investigator: Professor Stuart Kinner, Head Justice Health Unit, Centre for Health Equity, Curtin University

This project aims to estimate the prevalence of substance use disorder, mental illness, and dual diagnosis among incarcerated Indigenous people and identify risk and protective factors for reincarceration among Indigenous people released from prison. The project involves secondary analysis of data from the Health After Release from Prison (HARP) cohort study, a multi-jurisdictional, prospective cohort study that includes 1,000 Indigenous women ( $n=250$ ) and men ( $n=750$ ) followed for more than seven years after release from prisons in Queensland and Western Australia. Baseline survey and medical record data have been linked, retrospectively and prospectively, with state health and correctional records, and with national death records.

**Validation of the Violence Risk Scale for Australian prison populations**

*Department for Correctional Services SA*

Principal investigator: Ms Emma Ziersch, Department for Correctional Services South Australia

This research investigates the predictive validity of the Violence Risk Scale (VRS) for the Australian prisoner population, and in particular Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals. Violence risk assessment tools form an integral part of correctional practice and are used to inform decisions around a prisoner's pathway through the system. The VRS is used in multiple jurisdictions in Australia and is designed to assess and predict an individual's risk of future harm, inform decisions around therapeutic intervention and measure changes in risk as a result of treatment. The predictive validity of the VRS for the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is largely unknown. Five jurisdictions will partner with South Australia and provide VRS data for the study. The study will examine reconviction rates over fixed follow-up periods of 2, 3 and 5 years respectively.

**A collaborative throughcare model for reducing the over-representation of Australian Indigenous youth living in remote and rural Northern Australia**

*James Cook University*

Principal investigator: Associate Professor Glenn Dawes, Associate Dean of Research, Faculty of Arts Education and Social Sciences, James Cook University

This proposal draws on the knowledge of Indigenous communities, service providers and professionals from juvenile justice to identify the barriers preventing young people from experiencing successful transitions back to their communities after returning from periods in detention. This will result in the development of a seamless model of throughcare which can be adopted to suit the context of each site. A holistic multi-disciplinary research framework based on an

Indigenous research paradigm will be used. The mixed methods research design allows for a detailed snapshot of how young people experience the process of transition as they prepare to leave detention and re-enter their communities.

### **Optimising the availability and provision of Indigenous language interpreting in circuit courts**

*Monash University*

Principal investigator: Dr Dima Rusho, Monash Indigenous Studies Centre, Monash University

This project aims to explore some of the factors that lead to the inconsistent availability of interpreters, particularly in the context of a circuit court. This research will explore the factors that impact the availability of interpreters in two of the Northern Territory's circuit courts, Ngukurr and Borroloola. Qualitative data will be collected through court observations (60-70 hours) and interviews with community members, interpreters, and legal professionals. Court observations will aim to discern the impact of the presence or absence of an interpreter on communication during proceedings.

### **The contribution of drug and alcohol abuse to Indigenous over-representation in prison: A closer look at the evidence**

*National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (UNSW)*

Co-principal investigator: Professor Don Weatherburn, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre

Co-principal investigator: Dr Michael Doyle, Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Research Excellence in Indigenous Health and Alcohol, Central Clinical School, University of Sydney

This study seeks to examine the role of alcohol and other substance use in the risk of arrest/charge/imprisonment. This will draw on the 2014/15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) which includes information on experiences of arrest/charge/imprisonment and substance use (along with a range of other factors). The analysis will involve conducting a principal components analysis with the variables in the NATSISS to identify a set of dimensions along which Indigenous Australians vary. Regression analysis will then be conducted for each outcome (arrest, charge, imprisonment) to identify the factors associated with these outcomes.

### **Reducing hyper-incarceration of First Nations Peoples by removing barriers to mental health diversion**

*University of New South Wales*

Co-principal investigator: Professor Kimberlie Dean, School of Psychiatry, University of New South Wales

Co-principal investigator: Dr Elizabeth McEntyre, Consultant

This study will examine the relative rate of mental health diversion of First Nations Peoples (at both local court and under provisions for 'forensic patients') to identify factors contributing to the low relative rate. Barriers will be identified and changes required to the system will be examined. A mixed-methods approach will be used with both quantitative and qualitative data sources. The quantitative component will use data from the NSW Forensic Patient Database and NSW Court Diversion Record Linkage dataset to examine factors contributing to the reduced rates of mental



health diversion for First Nations People. The qualitative component will include interviews with a range of professionals and stakeholders in the criminal justice and forensic mental health sectors.

**Sentencing to create just outcomes: impact of trauma and strength of culture: Evaluating the impact of the Bugmy Bar Book Resources – the first 3 years**

*University of New South Wales*

Co-principal investigator: Professor Jill Hunter, Faculty of Law and Justice, University of New South Wales

Co-principal investigator: Professor Luke McNamara, Faculty of Law and Justice, University of New South Wales

This study focuses on the strength, nature, ancillary dynamics and limitations of the impact of the use of Bugmy Bar Book (BBB) Project resources in sentencing determinations. An evaluation of the use-to-date of BBB Project Resources in sentencing will yield approximately 25-50 sentencing court determinations, collected and collated for the project. Interviews and focus groups will be undertaken with stakeholders involved in the use of BBB, resulting in recommendations about how best the BBB can be used.

**Indigenous peoples' experiences with the criminal justice system: Stories that matter**

*University of Western Australia*

Co-principal investigator: Associate Professor Hilde Tubex, Law School, University of Western Australia

Co-principal investigator: Professor Lorana Bartels, Centre for Social Research and Methods, Australian National University

Co-principal investigator: Emeritus Professor Joe Graffam, School of Psychology, Deakin University

This research addresses Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' contact with and experience in the criminal justice system. Undertaken in WA, ACT and Victoria, this qualitative research will engage with service providers, their staff and clients. This will involve individual and group yarning sessions to document their experiences, from the early stages of contact with police, through the sentencing process, including any non-custodial outcomes, during imprisonment and post-release. The research will start in WA, with observations of court practices, particularly around bail and diversionary options. This will be followed by field-work conducted in parallel in all three jurisdictions.

**Reducing the over-representation of Aboriginal youth in the justice system in the west Kimberley region of Western Australia through place-based Aboriginal led diversion, and 'mobile' therapeutic courts: envisioning a paradigm shift in Aboriginal youth justice**

*University of Western Australia*

Co-principal investigator: Professor Harry Blagg, Law School, University of Western Australia

Cultural Leadership and Co-principal Aboriginal Investigator: Professor Victoria Hovane, Consultant, Tjallara Consulting Pty Ltd and Adjunct Professor, Law School, University of Western Australia

This project aims to initiate structural change in the youth justice and related systems in the west Kimberley region of WA through engagement with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations, community leaders and Elders, and representatives from justice agencies, police, legal services

(principally the Aboriginal Legal Service) and courts. This will focus on Broome and the surrounding area. Participatory and appreciative methodologies will be used to map out new diversionary options. This will use interviews and yarning circles with a range of stakeholders and observation of court processes. Participants will be invited to produce rough audits of local resources (material and cultural) and identify how they might build networks between agencies and communities to share resources and build alliances for change.

## References

URLs correct as at June 2024

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Table A1: Female victims of homicide aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1989–90	25	26	16	13	4	1	0	3	88
1990–91	36	31	11	6	8	2	0	13	107
1991–92	36	22	17	10	9	2	0	6	102
1992–93	38	18	31	13	12	4	0	5	121
1993–94	46	16	12	10	8	1	2	8	103
1994–95	32	25	18	16	12	0	2	5	110
1995–96	29	16	20	13	2	17	0	5	102
1996–97	33	17	27	6	5	1	1	5	95
1997–98	25	17	26	11	12	0	0	6	97
1998–99	26	24	17	14	7	2	0	7	97
1999–2000	32	21	31	14	6	2	2	2	110
2000–01	40	23	24	11	9	1	0	5	113
2001–02	31	24	20	16	11	4	3	8	117
2002–03	24	17	15	10	9	4	2	8	89
2003–04	21	25	14	16	6	1	1	4	88
2004–05	20	14	14	10	8	3	1	5	75
2005–06	23	23	22	8	9	0	2	4	91
2006–07	16	17	14	3	3	4	0	10	67
2007–08	28	16	19	17	4	2	2	8	96
2008–09	21	11	16	10	8	1	2	6	75
2009–10	27	15	18	10	7	0	1	4	82
2010–11	17	13	24	9	7	1	0	5	76
2011–12	31	14	12	10	4	1	3	4	79

**Table A1: Female victims of homicide aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2012–13	20	15	18	14	5	4	0	4	80
2013–14	27	21	13	10	4	3	0	8	86
2014–15	22	14	15	7	6	2	4	3	73
2015–16	12	17	14	10	6	3	0	2	64
2016–17	18	14	15	10	6	3	0	2	68
2017–18	20	16	7	11	2	0	0	1	57
2018–19	20	16	10	15	3	0	0	2	66
2019–20	29	17	13	16	3	1	0	2	81
2020–21	16	19	10	7	3	2	0	2	59
2021–22	10	11	11	9	3	1	3	3	51
2022–23	17	9	16	18	3	1	1	4	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>2,934</b>

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023

**Table A2: Female victims of homicide aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1989–90	1.15	1.58	1.52	2.24	0.73	0.59	0.00	5.78	1.39
1990–91	1.63	1.85	1.02	1.01	1.45	1.16	0.00	24.62	1.66
1991–92	1.60	1.30	1.53	1.66	1.61	1.15	0.00	11.17	1.56
1992–93	1.68	1.06	2.72	2.12	2.14	2.28	0.00	9.14	1.83
1993–94	2.01	0.94	1.03	1.60	1.42	0.57	1.79	14.31	1.54
1994–95	1.38	1.45	1.50	2.51	2.12	0.00	1.76	8.67	1.62
1995–96	1.23	0.92	1.63	2.00	0.35	9.52	0.00	8.43	1.48
1996–97	1.39	0.96	2.16	0.90	0.87	0.56	0.86	8.15	1.36
1997–98	1.04	0.95	2.05	1.62	2.08	0.00	0.00	9.61	1.37
1998–99	1.07	1.33	1.31	2.03	1.21	1.11	0.00	10.96	1.35
1999–2000	1.29	1.15	2.35	2.00	1.03	1.11	1.65	3.06	1.51
2000–01	1.59	1.24	1.78	1.54	1.53	0.55	0.00	7.51	1.53
2001–02	1.22	1.28	1.45	2.21	1.85	2.19	2.39	11.95	1.56
2002–03	0.94	0.89	1.06	1.36	1.50	2.16	1.57	11.90	1.17
2003–04	0.81	1.29	0.96	2.14	0.99	0.53	0.78	5.87	1.14
2004–05	0.77	0.71	0.94	1.31	1.31	1.58	0.77	7.16	0.96
2005–06	0.88	1.16	1.44	1.03	1.46	0.00	1.52	5.62	1.15
2006–07	0.60	0.84	0.89	0.38	0.48	2.07	0.00	13.70	0.83
2007–08	1.03	0.77	1.18	2.06	0.63	1.03	1.46	10.63	1.16
2008–09	0.76	0.52	0.97	1.17	1.25	0.51	1.43	7.73	0.89
2009–10	0.96	0.69	1.07	1.14	1.08	0.00	0.70	5.06	0.95
2010–11	0.60	0.59	1.39	1.00	1.07	0.50	0.00	6.26	0.87
2011–12	1.08	0.62	0.68	1.08	0.60	0.50	2.01	4.86	0.89



**Table A2: Female victims of homicide aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2012–13	0.69	0.65	1.00	1.47	0.75	1.98	0.00	4.73	0.88
2013–14	0.91	0.89	0.71	1.03	0.59	1.47	0.00	9.34	0.93
2014–15	0.73	0.58	0.81	0.72	0.88	0.97	2.55	3.46	0.78
2015–16	0.39	0.69	0.74	1.01	0.87	1.45	0.00	2.28	0.67
2016–17	0.58	0.56	0.78	1.00	0.86	1.42	0.00	2.25	0.70
2017–18	0.63	0.62	0.36	1.09	0.28	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.58
2018–19	0.63	0.61	0.50	1.45	0.42	0.00	0.00	2.22	0.66
2019–20	0.90	0.64	0.64	1.52	0.41	0.44	0.00	2.19	0.80
2020–21	0.50	0.72	0.49	0.65	0.41	0.87	0.00	2.17	0.58
2021–22	0.31	0.41	0.52	0.83	0.41	0.43	1.63	3.22	0.49
2022–23	0.51	0.33	0.74	1.60	0.40	0.43	0.53	4.21	0.65

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023

Table A3: Victims of homicide aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1989–90	16	7	9	7	1	2	0	0	42
1990–91	27	6	2	4	3	1	0	0	43
1991–92	11	4	6	8	4	0	0	0	33
1992–93	20	6	9	9	1	2	0	0	47
1993–94	19	6	8	4	2	2	0	0	41
1994–95	8	8	7	8	1	1	0	2	35
1995–96	13	5	19	5	2	4	0	1	49
1996–97	8	13	10	3	4	3	1	2	44
1997–98	13	7	12	5	5	2	0	0	44
1998–99	16	2	13	5	5	0	1	4	46
1999–2000	15	6	13	13	5	1	0	1	54
2000–01	14	3	9	3	2	0	0	1	32
2001–02	15	7	16	3	5	1	0	3	50
2002–03	9	12	14	3	1	0	0	4	43
2003–04	12	7	11	6	5	0	0	0	41
2004–05	14	3	7	6	2	0	0	1	33
2005–06	12	10	7	8	5	1	2	1	46
2006–07	15	3	10	6	2	0	0	0	36
2007–08	16	4	12	1	3	2	0	2	40
2008–09	5	3	3	2	5	1	0	0	19
2009–10	9	5	9	3	3	0	1	1	31
2010–11	19	5	5	4	2	0	0	0	35
2011–12	6	8	8	2	3	0	0	3	29

**Table A3: Victims of homicide aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>1</sup>	NT	Total
2012–13	3	4	6	3	1	0	1	1	19
2013–14	5	4	6	3	1	1	0	2	22
2014–15	9	5	11	0	1	1	0	0	27
2015–16	7	9	9	4	4	0	1	0	34
2016–17	8	6	3	4	2	0	0	0	23
2017–18	4	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	13
2018–19	9	1	2	5	3	0	0	0	20
2019–20	13	8	11	1	0	0	0	1	34
2020–21	9	10	5	6	1	0	0	2	33
2021–22	11	14	6	5	0	1	0	0	37
2022–23	5	4	5	5	2	1	2	1	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,200</b>

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023



Table A4: Victims of homicide aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1989–90	1.04	0.61	1.12	1.55	0.28	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.92
1990–91	1.76	0.53	0.25	0.88	0.83	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.94
1991–92	0.72	0.35	0.73	1.75	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72
1992–93	1.30	0.53	1.08	1.96	0.28	1.56	0.00	0.00	1.02
1993–94	1.23	0.53	0.95	0.87	0.56	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.89
1994–95	0.52	0.71	0.81	1.72	0.28	0.78	0.00	3.50	0.76
1995–96	0.83	0.44	2.18	1.06	0.56	3.15	0.00	1.72	1.05
1996–97	0.51	1.15	1.14	0.63	1.12	2.39	1.23	3.37	0.94
1997–98	0.83	0.62	1.35	1.05	1.41	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.94
1998–99	1.01	0.18	1.45	1.04	1.41	0.00	1.24	6.64	0.98
1999–2000	0.94	0.53	1.44	2.68	1.41	0.83	0.00	1.65	1.14
2000–01	0.87	0.26	0.98	0.62	0.57	0.00	0.00	1.63	0.67
2001–02	0.94	0.61	1.73	0.62	1.43	0.84	0.00	4.94	1.05
2002–03	0.56	1.04	1.49	0.62	0.29	0.00	0.00	6.63	0.90
2003–04	0.76	0.61	1.15	1.23	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86
2004–05	0.88	0.26	0.72	1.23	0.58	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.69
2005–06	0.75	0.86	0.71	1.61	1.44	0.85	2.61	1.65	0.95
2006–07	0.94	0.25	0.99	1.19	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73
2007–08	0.99	0.34	1.17	0.19	0.86	1.70	0.00	3.23	0.81
2008–09	0.31	0.25	0.29	0.38	1.42	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.38
2009–10	0.55	0.41	0.85	0.56	0.85	0.00	1.25	1.60	0.61
2010–11	1.16	0.41	0.47	0.73	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69
2011–12	0.36	0.64	0.73	0.36	0.84	0.00	0.00	4.80	0.58

**Table A4: Victims of homicide aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2012–13	0.18	0.32	0.54	0.53	0.28	0.00	1.19	1.59	0.36
2013–14	0.30	0.31	0.54	0.52	0.28	0.88	0.00	3.20	0.42
2014–15	0.53	0.38	0.98	0.00	0.28	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.50
2015–16	0.41	0.66	0.79	0.68	1.09	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.63
2016–17	0.46	0.44	0.26	0.67	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42
2017–18	0.23	0.22	0.09	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23
2018–19	0.51	0.07	0.17	0.82	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36
2019–20	0.73	0.56	0.93	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.61	0.60
2020–21	0.51	0.71	0.42	0.96	0.27	0.00	0.00	3.23	0.58
2021–22	0.62	0.98	0.50	0.79	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.65
2022–23	0.28	0.28	0.41	0.78	0.53	0.87	2.02	1.63	0.43

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023

**Table A5: Female First Nations victims of homicide aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2022–23  
(n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1989–90	1	0	5	5	0	0	0	3	14
1990–91	3	0	1	3	2	0	0	8	17
1991–92	1	0	4	3	2	0	0	6	16
1992–93	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	5	16
1993–94	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	8	16
1994–95	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	6	16
1995–96	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	7
1996–97	1	0	7	1	1	0	0	5	15
1997–98	0	0	5	3	3	0	0	5	16
1998–99	2	0	3	6	1	0	0	5	17
1999–2000	2	1	7	3	0	0	0	2	15
2000–01	6	0	4	5	0	0	0	5	20
2001–02	1	0	6	5	1	0	0	8	21
2002–03	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	6	13
2003–04	2	0	4	3	0	0	0	2	11
2004–05	1	0	3	2	3	0	0	5	14
2005–06	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	4	12
2006–07	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	10	15
2007–08	1	1	3	6	2	0	0	7	20
2008–09	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	6	15
2009–10	3	0	1	3	1	0	0	3	11
2010–11	2	0	9	3	0	0	0	4	18
2011–12	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	2	9



**Table A5: Female First Nations victims of homicide aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2012–13	1	0	4	5	2	0	0	4	16
2013–14	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	7	15
2014–15	3	0	2	3	1	0	0	3	12
2015–16	2	0	2	6	2	0	0	2	14
2016–17	3	0	3	1	2	0	0	2	11
2017–18	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	9
2018–19	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	5
2019–20	7	1	3	7	0	0	0	2	20
2020–21	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	6
2021–22	4	0	2	3	1	0	0	3	13
2022–23	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	3	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>476</b>

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023

**Table A6: Female First Nations victims of homicide aged 18 years and over, 2005–06 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2005–06	0.00	7.40	6.12	16.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.92	6.54
2006–07	0.00	0.00	3.96	4.03	19.63	0.00	0.00	50.95	7.96
2007–08	1.60	7.00	5.77	23.56	19.16	0.00	0.00	34.75	10.31
2008–09	0.00	0.00	7.48	19.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.98	7.52
2009–10	4.50	0.00	1.82	11.19	9.11	0.00	0.00	14.12	5.36
2010–11	2.91	0.00	15.88	10.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.38	8.53
2011–12	2.82	0.00	1.71	14.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.97	4.15
2012–13	1.37	0.00	6.66	17.33	16.83	0.00	0.00	17.53	7.17
2013–14	3.99	0.00	3.24	10.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.01	6.54
2014–15	3.87	0.00	3.15	9.97	7.97	0.00	0.00	12.61	5.10
2015–16	2.51	0.00	3.07	19.58	15.53	0.00	0.00	8.25	5.80
2016–17	3.66	0.00	4.46	3.19	15.13	0.00	0.00	8.13	4.44
2017–18	2.38	0.00	2.89	12.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	3.54
2018–19	0.00	0.00	2.80	3.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.86	1.91
2019–20	7.94	5.08	4.08	20.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.74	7.47
2020–21	1.11	0.00	0.00	8.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.63	2.19
2021–22	4.33	0.00	2.57	8.43	6.68	0.00	0.00	11.31	4.63
2022–23	0.00	4.68	3.74	10.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.17	3.82

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023

Table A7: First Nations victims of homicide aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1989–90	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
1990–91	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
1991–92	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1992–93	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
1993–94	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
1994–95	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	6
1995–96	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
1996–97	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	6
1997–98	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
1998–99	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	6
1999–2000	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	7
2000–01	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	5
2001–02	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	5
2002–03	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	9
2003–04	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	5
2004–05	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	5
2005–06	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5
2006–07	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
2007–08	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5
2008–09	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
2009–10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010–11	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	7
2011–12	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	6



**Table A7: First Nations victims of homicide aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2012–13	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
2013–14	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
2014–15	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	9
2015–16	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
2016–17	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
2017–18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018–19	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2019–20	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	7
2020–21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
2021–22	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	5
2022–23	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	1	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>158</b>

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023

**Table A8: First Nations victims of homicide aged 0 to 17 years, 2005–06 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2005–06	2.16	0.00	0.00	5.64	0.00	0.00	0.0	4.11	1.77
2006–07	0.00	0.00	1.21	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	1.04
2007–08	2.05	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	8.09	1.70
2008–09	1.01	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.67
2009–10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
2010–11	2.92	0.00	3.37	2.65	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	2.28
2011–12	0.96	0.00	1.11	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.0	11.80	1.93
2012–13	0.00	0.00	1.10	7.82	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	1.27
2013–14	0.00	0.00	1.09	2.58	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.63
2014–15	0.92	0.00	8.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	2.80
2015–16	1.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.58	0.00	0.0	0.00	1.23
2016–17	0.00	0.00	1.05	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.61
2017–18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
2018–19	3.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	1.21
2019–20	0.88	0.00	4.09	2.45	0.00	0.00	0.0	3.89	2.09
2020–21	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.84	1.18
2021–22	0.00	3.93	1.99	2.40	0.00	8.50	0.00	0.00	1.46
2022–23	0.00	0.00	2.95	9.51	5.36	0.00	0.00	3.94	2.60

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023

**Table A9: Female non-Indigenous victims of homicide aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1989–90	14	22	10	8	4	1	0	0	59
1990–91	32	31	10	3	6	2	0	5	89
1991–92	33	22	13	7	7	2	0	0	84
1992–93	38	18	24	9	12	4	0	0	105
1993–94	44	16	10	6	8	1	2	0	87
1994–95	30	24	14	12	12	0	2	0	94
1995–96	29	15	17	11	2	17	0	4	95
1996–97	32	17	20	5	4	1	1	0	80
1997–98	25	17	21	8	9	0	0	1	81
1998–99	24	24	14	8	6	2	0	2	80
1999–2000	30	20	24	11	6	2	2	0	95
2000–01	34	23	20	6	9	1	0	0	93
2001–02	30	24	14	11	10	4	3	0	96
2002–03	23	17	13	6	9	4	2	2	76
2003–04	19	25	10	13	6	1	1	2	77
2004–05	19	14	11	8	5	3	1	0	61
2005–06	23	22	19	4	9	0	2	0	79
2006–07	16	17	12	2	1	4	0	0	52
2007–08	27	15	16	11	2	2	2	1	76
2008–09	21	11	12	4	8	1	2	0	59
2009–10	24	15	17	6	6	0	1	1	70
2010–11	15	13	15	6	7	1	0	1	58
2011–12	29	14	10	6	4	1	3	2	69

**Table A9: Female non-Indigenous victims of homicide aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2012–13	19	15	14	9	3	4	0	0	64
2013–14	24	21	11	7	4	3	0	1	71
2014–15	19	14	13	4	5	2	4	0	61
2015–16	10	17	12	4	4	3	0	0	50
2016–17	15	14	12	9	4	3	0	0	57
2017–18	18	16	5	7	2	0	0	0	48
2018–19	20	16	8	14	3	0	0	0	61
2019–20	22	16	10	9	3	1	0	0	61
2020–21	15	19	10	4	3	2	0	0	53
2021–22	6	11	9	5	2	1	3	0	37
2022–23	17	7	13	13	3	1	1	1	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2,434</b>

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023



**Table A10: Female non-Indigenous victims of homicide aged 18 years and over, 2005–06 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2005–06	0.90	1.11	1.28	0.53	1.48	0.00	1.54	0.00	1.02
2006–07	0.61	0.84	0.79	0.26	0.16	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.66
2007–08	1.02	0.73	1.03	1.37	0.32	1.07	1.48	1.81	0.94
2008–09	0.78	0.52	0.75	0.48	1.27	0.53	1.45	0.00	0.72
2009–10	0.88	0.70	1.04	0.71	0.94	0.00	0.71	1.73	0.83
2010–11	0.54	0.59	0.90	0.69	1.09	0.52	0.00	1.72	0.68
2011–12	1.03	0.63	0.59	0.67	0.61	0.52	2.04	3.33	0.79
2012–13	0.67	0.66	0.81	0.97	0.46	2.06	0.00	0.00	0.72
2013–14	0.83	0.90	0.62	0.75	0.60	1.53	0.00	1.61	0.79
2014–15	0.65	0.59	0.73	0.42	0.75	1.02	2.59	0.00	0.67
2015–16	0.34	0.70	0.66	0.42	0.59	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.54
2016–17	0.50	0.56	0.65	0.93	0.59	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.60
2017–18	0.59	0.63	0.26	0.71	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
2018–19	0.64	0.62	0.42	1.40	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62
2019–20	0.70	0.61	0.51	0.88	0.42	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.62
2020–21	0.48	0.73	0.50	0.39	0.42	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.53
2021–22	0.19	0.42	0.44	0.48	0.28	0.45	1.66	0.00	0.37
2022–23	0.53	0.26	0.62	1.20	0.41	0.45	0.54	1.47	0.54

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023

**Table A11: Non-Indigenous victims of homicide aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1989–90	7	5	8	5	1	2	0	0	28
1990–91	22	6	2	2	3	1	0	0	36
1991–92	11	4	4	8	4	0	0	0	31
1992–93	20	6	8	7	0	2	0	0	43
1993–94	18	6	7	3	2	2	0	0	38
1994–95	7	8	7	5	1	1	0	0	29
1995–96	13	5	12	5	2	4	0	1	42
1996–97	7	13	8	2	4	3	1	0	38
1997–98	13	7	9	4	5	2	0	0	40
1998–99	15	2	12	4	5	0	1	1	40
1999–2000	12	6	13	11	4	1	0	0	47
2000–01	14	3	7	2	1	0	0	0	27
2001–02	14	7	15	3	4	1	0	1	45
2002–03	7	12	10	3	1	0	0	1	34
2003–04	12	7	10	4	3	0	0	0	36
2004–05	13	3	7	3	2	0	0	0	28
2005–06	10	10	7	6	5	1	2	0	41
2006–07	14	3	9	4	2	0	0	0	32
2007–08	14	4	11	1	3	2	0	0	35
2008–09	4	3	2	2	5	1	0	0	17
2009–10	9	5	9	3	3	0	1	1	31
2010–11	16	5	2	3	2	0	0	0	28
2011–12	4	8	7	1	3	0	0	0	23

**Table A11: Non-Indigenous victims of homicide aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2012–13	3	4	5	0	1	0	1	1	15
2013–14	5	4	5	2	1	1	0	2	20
2014–15	8	5	3	0	1	1	0	0	18
2015–16	5	9	9	4	2	0	1	0	30
2016–17	8	6	2	3	2	0	0	0	21
2017–18	4	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	13
2018–19	5	1	2	5	3	0	0	0	16
2019–20	12	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	27
2020–21	7	10	5	6	1	0	0	0	29
2021–22	11	13	4	4	0	0	0	0	32
2022–23	5	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,025</b>

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023

**Table A12: Non-Indigenous victims of homicide aged 0 to 17 years, 2005–06 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2005–06	0.67	0.87	0.77	1.30	1.51	0.93	2.71	0.00	0.90
2006–07	0.93	0.26	0.97	0.85	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72
2007–08	0.92	0.34	1.16	0.21	0.90	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.77
2008–09	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.41	1.49	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.36
2009–10	0.59	0.42	0.92	0.60	0.89	0.00	1.30	2.66	0.65
2010–11	1.04	0.42	0.20	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58
2011–12	0.26	0.65	0.70	0.19	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
2012–13	0.19	0.32	0.49	0.00	0.29	0.00	1.23	2.69	0.30
2013–14	0.32	0.31	0.49	0.37	0.29	0.98	0.00	5.46	0.40
2014–15	0.50	0.39	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.36
2015–16	0.31	0.68	0.86	0.73	0.57	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.59
2016–17	0.49	0.44	0.19	0.54	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41
2017–18	0.24	0.22	0.09	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
2018–19	0.30	0.07	0.19	0.88	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
2019–20	0.72	0.57	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
2020–21	0.42	0.72	0.46	1.02	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55
2021–22	0.66	0.93	0.36	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60
2022–23	0.30	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.28	0.97	2.09	0.00	0.28

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023



Table A13: Victims of homicide, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1989–90	104	79	71	28	21	7	0	21	331
1990–91	135	77	59	23	25	5	0	28	352
1991–92	115	59	70	30	28	9	2	18	331
1992–93	125	62	79	39	30	7	1	17	360
1993–94	132	51	62	38	29	5	2	23	342
1994–95	95	80	62	47	31	5	4	19	343
1995–96	118	55	76	34	14	40	1	21	359
1996–97	108	56	81	24	24	6	2	18	319
1997–98	112	45	76	36	29	4	1	11	314
1998–99	118	56	68	35	38	7	2	18	342
1999–2000	113	63	79	44	26	9	3	7	344
2000–01	117	57	69	28	23	8	0	17	319
2001–02	111	86	76	33	33	10	3	24	376
2002–03	105	70	70	32	22	6	3	18	326
2003–04	85	74	63	37	28	3	3	12	305
2004–05	81	51	54	29	21	11	3	12	262
2005–06	89	73	60	33	22	3	5	16	301
2006–07	92	47	57	27	12	9	4	18	266
2007–08	98	44	57	30	18	5	3	18	273
2008–09	80	52	48	30	27	8	6	11	262
2009–10	84	65	60	27	21	6	5	14	282
2010–11	77	47	52	33	22	4	0	11	246
2011–12	82	60	50	34	19	5	4	15	269

**Table A13: Victims of homicide, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2012–13	75	50	48	42	21	10	2	17	265
2013–14	82	56	39	28	15	8	1	17	246
2014–15	76	52	53	33	18	6	5	10	253
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	63	59	45	30	12	6	6	7	228
2021–22	77	56	43	27	9	8	7	7	234
2022–23	65	52	55	42	12	5	4	12	247
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>9,902</b>

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023

Table A14: Victims of homicide, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
1989–90	1.78	1.80	2.45	1.74	1.47	1.51	0.00	7.44	1.94
1990–91	2.29	1.74	1.99	1.41	1.73	1.07	0.00	9.68	2.04
1991–92	1.93	1.33	2.32	1.81	1.92	1.91	1.19	6.10	1.89
1992–93	2.10	1.39	2.55	2.32	2.06	1.48	0.58	5.67	2.05
1993–94	2.18	1.14	1.96	2.23	1.98	1.06	1.14	7.61	1.92
1994–95	1.56	1.78	1.92	2.71	2.12	1.05	2.23	6.21	1.91
1995–96	1.91	1.21	2.30	1.92	0.95	8.41	0.54	6.78	1.97
1996–97	1.73	1.23	2.41	1.33	1.63	1.26	1.05	5.80	1.73
1997–98	1.78	0.98	2.23	1.97	1.96	0.84	0.52	3.53	1.69
1998–99	1.85	1.20	1.97	1.89	2.55	1.48	1.02	5.73	1.83
1999–2000	1.75	1.34	2.25	2.34	1.74	1.90	1.51	2.21	1.81
2000–01	1.79	1.20	1.93	1.47	1.53	1.69	0.00	5.29	1.66
2001–02	1.69	1.79	2.08	1.76	2.18	2.11	1.48	7.39	1.93
2002–03	1.59	1.44	1.87	1.64	1.45	1.25	1.49	5.50	1.65
2003–04	1.28	1.50	1.64	1.92	1.83	0.62	1.48	3.65	1.54
2004–05	1.21	1.02	1.40	1.44	1.36	2.26	1.46	3.62	1.30
2005–06	1.32	1.44	1.50	1.61	1.42	0.61	2.39	4.77	1.47
2006–07	1.35	0.91	1.39	1.28	0.76	1.82	1.87	5.25	1.28
2007–08	1.41	0.84	1.35	1.38	1.13	1.00	1.36	5.17	1.28
2008–09	1.15	0.97	1.11	1.34	1.68	1.59	2.65	3.10	1.21
2009–10	1.18	1.19	1.36	1.18	1.29	1.18	2.18	3.87	1.28
2010–11	1.07	0.85	1.18	1.40	1.34	0.78	0.00	2.99	1.11
2011–12	1.12	1.06	1.09	1.40	1.09	0.98	1.70	3.98	1.18

**Table A14: Victims of homicide, 1989–90 to 2022–23 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
2012–13	1.01	0.87	1.03	1.69	1.20	1.95	0.52	7.03	1.14
2013–14	1.09	0.95	0.83	1.11	1.01	1.56	0.26	7.00	1.06
2014–15	1.00	0.83	1.11	1.30	1.06	1.16	1.26	4.50	1.06
2015–16	0.71	1.04	0.99	1.25	1.23	1.16	0.74	2.44	0.97
2016–17	0.90	0.92	0.71	1.55	1.21	2.27	0.24	2.82	1.00
2017–18	0.79	0.79	0.66	1.26	0.80	0.37	0.23	2.42	0.81
2018–19	1.02	0.72	0.82	1.43	0.96	0.72	0.45	3.22	0.95
2019–20	1.16	1.03	1.02	1.25	0.78	0.89	0.44	3.21	1.08
2020–21	0.78	0.90	0.86	1.09	0.67	1.06	1.32	2.81	0.89
2021–22	0.94	0.84	0.81	0.97	0.49	1.40	1.53	2.80	0.90
2022–23	0.78	0.76	1.01	1.46	0.65	0.87	0.86	4.75	0.93

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program 1989–2023