



**Australian Government**

**Australian Institute of Criminology**

# Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee

## Inquiry into missing and murdered First Nations women and children – Questions on Notice

### 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 refers to written Questions on Notice (dated 1 September 2022) from the Chair of the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Reference Committee, Senator Paul Scarr, in relation to the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee's Inquiry into missing and murdered First Nations women and children.

The Questions on Notice requested information on:

- Murdered women and children – number and rates for Australian women and children, First Nations women and children, non-First Nations women and children and all Australian victims of murder disaggregated by state/territory and year.
- Hospitalised women and children due to assault – number and rates for Australian women and children, First Nations women and children, non-First Nations women and children and all Australians who have been hospitalised due to assault disaggregated by state/territory and year.
- Assaulted women and children – number and rates for Australian women and children, First Nations women and children, non-First Nations women and children and all Australians who have been assaulted disaggregated by state/territory and year.
- Missing women and children – number and rates for Australian women and child, First Nations women and children, non-First Nations women and children and all Australians who have been reported as missing disaggregated by state/territory and year.

The AIC welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee Inquiry into missing and murdered First Nations women and children. The information presented in this submission responds to Questions on Notice pertaining to only

murdered women and children. Other information requested by the Committee is not held by the AIC.

## **AIC homicide research - National Homicide Monitoring Program**

The AIC has played a central role in the compilation of data and dissemination of research on homicide through its administration of the National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP). The NHMP was established by the AIC in 1990, upon recommendation of the National Committee on Violence, that there be systematic monitoring of homicide in Australia.

The NHMP compiles data on all incidents, victims and offenders of homicide recorded by Australian state and territory police. Homicide is defined by the NHMP as including murder, manslaughter and infanticide and collates information on:

- all cases of homicide resulting in a person or persons charged with murder or manslaughter (including incidents of driving causing death where a murder or manslaughter or equivalent charge is laid);
- all murder-suicides classed as murder by police; and
- all other deaths classed by the police as a homicide (including infanticide) even if an offender has not been apprehended.

The NHMP draws on two key sources of data:

- offence records obtained from each Australian state and territory police service; and
- state coronial records (autopsy, toxicology and coronial findings) from the National Coronial Information System.

NHMP data is cross-referenced between these two sources and supplemented with additional material from court documents (e.g. sentencing remarks) where publicly available, and media reports.

The NHMP holds data on homicide incidents, victims and offenders from 1989–90 to 2019–20. It collates information on the following:

- Incident – state/territory, date (day-month-year), day of week, time, suburb/town, postcode, location, number of victims, number of offenders, charge type, clearance status, number of victims, number of offenders, circumstances immediately preceding homicide, preceding crime;
- Victim – sex, age, suburb/town, postcode of residence, Indigenous status, country of birth, residency status, criminal history, relationship with offender(s), cause of death, presence of alcohol and/or drugs preceding the homicide, use of weapon and type of weapon against the victim, location of death; and
- Offender – sex, age, suburb/town, postcode of residence, Indigenous status, country of birth, use of alcohol and/or drugs preceding the homicide, criminal history, legal status, intellectual disability, cognitive impairment and/or mental health condition, history of family and domestic violence (perpetrator, victim or both).

## Murdered women and children

The following information on murdered women and children in Australia is drawn from NHMP data for the period 1989–90 to 2019–20. In reviewing the response please note:

- data refer to victims of murder only (i.e. it excludes victims of manslaughter and infanticide);
- 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 2019–20;
- 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 2022) 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 2019–20.

### 1(a) Number and rates of Australian women and children who have been murdered, disaggregated by state/territory and by year

#### *Australian women*

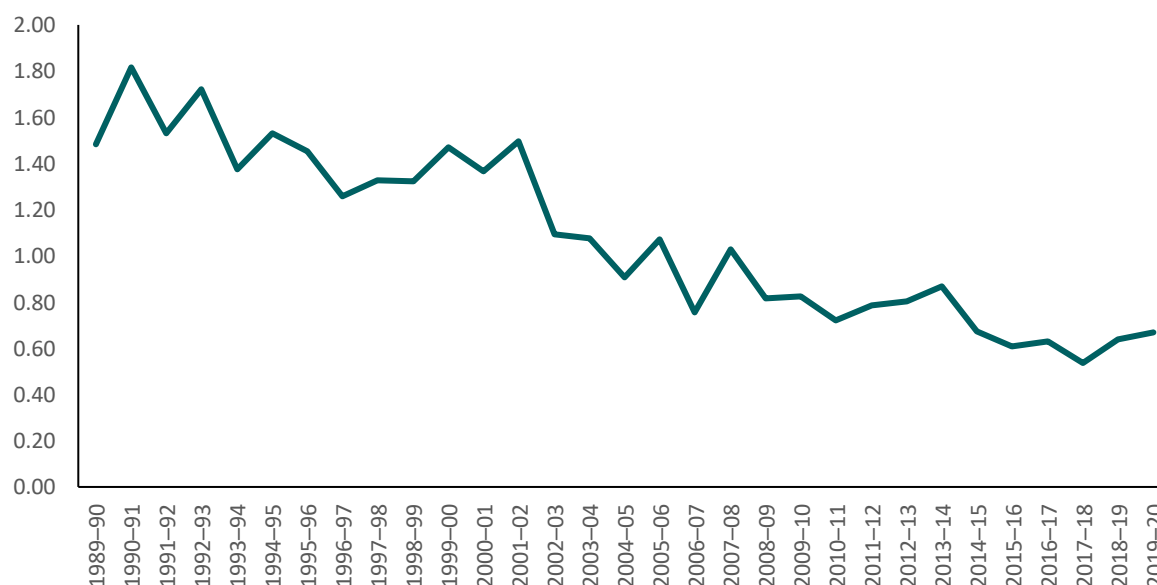
Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020 there were 2,579 female victims of murder aged 18 years and over (see Table A1), comprising 32 percent of all victims of murder in Australia during this period. The number of adult female victims of murder in Australia each year ranged from 53 to 117, with an average 83 adult female victims each year.

The highest number of adult female victims during the reference period was in New South Wales (31%,  $n=789$ ; range: 12–44), followed by Victoria (21%,  $n=537$ ; range: 10–30) and Queensland (20%,  $n=512$ ; range: 7–30) (see Table A1). The smallest number of adult female victims was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory (9%,  $n=23$ ; range: 0–4). Forty percent ( $n=23$ ) of all victims of murder in the Australian Capital Territory were adult females, the highest proportion of any jurisdiction, while the smallest proportion was recorded in New South Wales (29%,  $n=789$ ).

The murder rate of Australian women ranged between 0.54 and 1.82 per 100,000 between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020 (see Table A2). During this period, the victimisation rate for women has generally shown a steady decline, from 1.48 per 100,000 in 1989–90 to 0.67 per 100,000 in 2019–20 (see Figure 1). This reflects an overall 55 percent decrease in the victimisation rate and parallels an overall decrease in murder victimisation rates for all Australians since the early 1990s (see below).

Australian women have consistently experienced a murder victimisation rate of less than one per 100,000 since 2008–09.

**Figure 1: Female victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program; see Table A2

There has been a general decrease in victimisation rates in the larger populated states of New South Wales (1.33 per 100,000 in 1989–90 to 0.75 per 100,000 in 2019–20), Victoria (1.58 to 0.45 per 100,000) and Queensland (1.71 to 0.64 per 100,000) whereas rates were more variable in the smaller states and territories (see Table A2). Some of this latter variability is due to small numbers of victims, fewer than five victims a year in most of the years considered.

### *Australian children*

During the same period, there were a total of 910 victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years (see Table A3), with an average of 29 victims each year. Child victims of murder comprised 11 percent of all victims of murder between 1989–90 to 2019–20. The number of child victims also varied from year to year (range 11–42).

The state or territory which saw the highest number of child victims of murder during this period was New South Wales (35%,  $n=316$ ; range: 2–27), followed by Queensland (24%,  $n=222$ ; range=1–15) and Victoria (16%,  $n=146$ ; range: 1–12) (see Table A3). The lowest numbers were recorded in Tasmania (2%,  $n=21$ ; range: 0–4) and the Northern Territory (2%,  $n=21$ ; range: 0–3), and the Australian Capital Territory (<1%,  $n=3$ ; range: 0–1).

Fourteen percent ( $n=222$ ) of all victims of murder in Queensland were children, followed by 13 percent ( $n=109$ ) in Western Australia. The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory each had the lowest percentage of child victims of murder as a percentage of the total number of victims in each respective territory (5% each).

From 1 July 1989 to 30 June 2020, the child victimisation rate ranged between 0.20 and 0.90 per 100,000 nationally (see Table A4). The victimisation rate decreased from 0.83 per 100,000 in 1989–90, to 0.35 per 100,000 in 2019–20 (see Figure 2), representing an overall decline of 58 percent. The victimisation rate has consistently been below 0.5 per 100,000 since 2011–12.

State and territory child victimisation rates for murder are highly variable, even in the larger states (see Table A4). Child victims of murder in Victoria experienced the smallest range in the rate of victimisation (range 0.07–1.06 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 (0.00–4.97 per 100,000).

**Figure 2: Victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program; see Table A4

## **1(b) Number of First Nations women and children who have been murdered, disaggregated by state/territory and by year**

### ***First Nations women***

Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020, there were 390 First Nations women who were victims of murder in Australia (see Table A5). This represents five percent of the total number of victims, and 15 percent of the total number of adult female victims of murder during this 31-year period, despite First Nations women comprising between two to three percent of the adult female population over this time-period (ABS 2019, 2022). There was an average of 13 adult female First Nations victims each year. The number of victims ranged from four to 22.

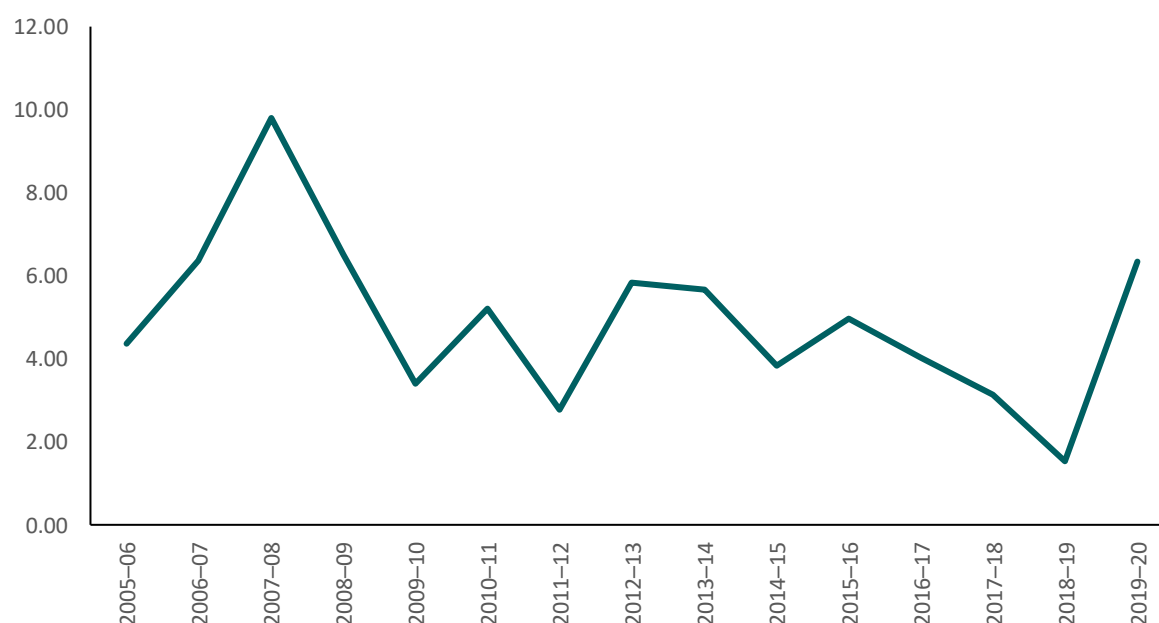
The largest number of adult female First Nations victims of murder was recorded in the Northern Territory (30%,  $n=116$ ; range: 0–9), followed by Queensland (26%,  $n=101$ ; range: 1–8), and Western

Australia (25%,  $n=97$ ; range: 0–7) (see Table A5). The Northern Territory recorded an average of four victims each year, the highest of any jurisdiction for this period, followed by an average of three victims each year in both Queensland and Western Australia. There were no First Nations women who were victims of murder in either Tasmania or the Australian Capital Territory during this period.

Eighty-four percent ( $n=116$ ) of adult female victims of murder between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020 in the Northern Territory were First Nations women, the highest percentage of any jurisdiction. In Western Australia, First Nations women comprised 31 percent ( $n=97$ ) of adult female victims and 20 percent ( $n=101$ ) of adult female victims in Queensland. As a proportion of the total number of recorded victims of murder in each state and territory, the Northern Territory also recorded the highest percentage of First Nations women as victims (30%), followed by Western Australia (11%), Queensland (6%) and South Australia (4%).

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 murder are provided for the years 2005–06 to 2019–20 only. The rate of murder of First Nations women ranged between 1.53 and 9.80 per 100,000 nationally between 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2020 (see Figure 3 and Table A6).

**Figure 3: Female First Nations victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 2005–06 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program; see Table A6

Over this 15-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 .00 per 100,000 in 2015–16 to 45.85 per 100,000 in 2006–07) yet rates have been consistently lower in this jurisdiction in the more recent five-year period (see Table A6).

## First Nations children

Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020, there were 113 First Nations child victims of murder in Australia (see Table A7). This represents 12 percent of all child victims of murder, and one percent of the total victims of murder during this period. The number of First Nations child victims also varied year to year (range 0–9) with an average four victims each year nationally.

Queensland recorded the largest number of First Nations child victims of murder (39%,  $n=44$ ; range: 0–8) during this same period (see Table A7). This was followed by New South Wales (24%,  $n=27$ ; range: 0–4), Western Australia (18%,  $n=20$ ; range: 0–3), the Northern Territory (14%,  $n=16$ ; range: 0–3) and South Australia (5%,  $n=6$ ; range: 0–2). There were no First Nations child victims of murder in Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory over the reference period.

Seventy-six percent ( $n=16$ ) of all child victims of murder in the Northern Territory between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020 were First Nations children. This was the largest proportion of any jurisdiction. Twenty percent of child victims of murder in Queensland were First Nations children ( $n=44$ ), 18 percent in Western Australia ( $n=20$ ), nine percent in New South Wales ( $n=27$ ) and eight percent in South Australia ( $n=6$ ).

Relevant population data for First Nations children are not available prior to 2005–06 and hence rates of murder are provided for the years 2005–06 to 2019–20 only. With an overall low number of First Nations child victims of murder, the rate of victimisation varied markedly from year to year (see Table A8). Between 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2020, First Nations children experienced a murder victimisation rate of between .00 and 2.80 per 100,000 nationally (see Figure 4).

**Figure 4: First Nations victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 2005–06 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program; see Table A8

Rates of murder 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 children who have been murdered, disaggregated by state/territory and by year

### *Non-Indigenous women*

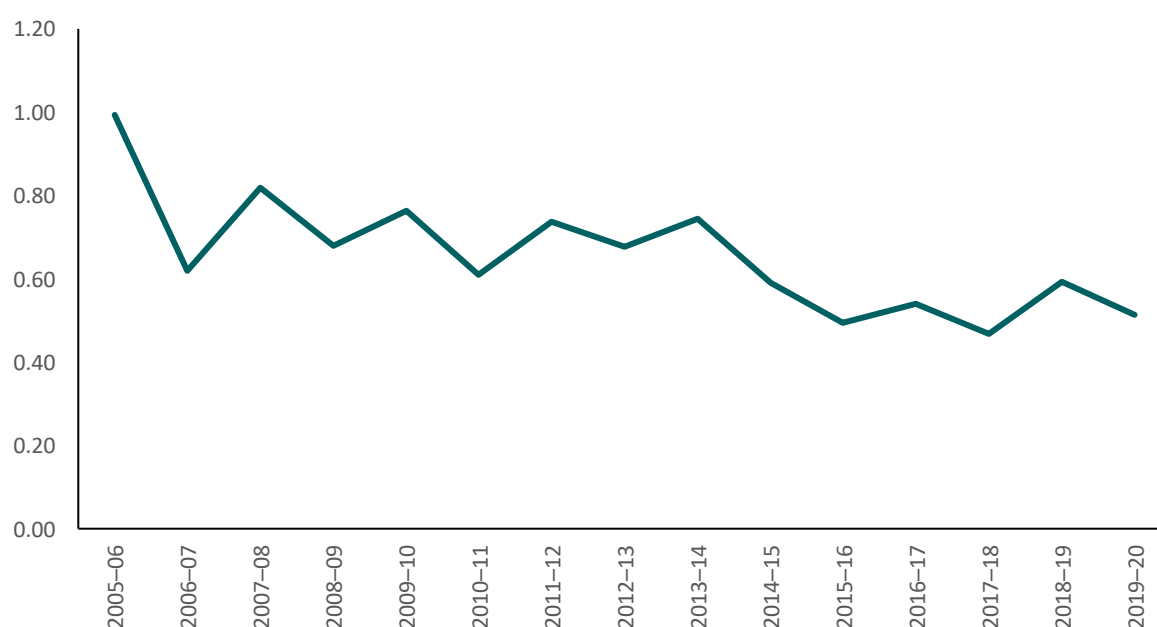
Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020 there were 2,187 non-Indigenous adult female victims of murder (see Table A9), representing 85 percent of all female victims of murder and 27 percent of all victims of murder in this period. The number of non-Indigenous adult female victims of murder has fluctuated each year during this period (range 45–98), with an average of 71 victims each year.

The state or territory which recorded the largest number of non-Indigenous adult female victims of murder for the period 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020 was New South Wales (34%,  $n=743$ ; range: 10–42), followed by Victoria (24%,  $n=530$ ; range: 10–30) and Queensland (19%,  $n=411$ ; range: 5–23) (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 25 and 32 percent of all victims of murder in most jurisdictions between 1989–90 and 2019–20 were non-Indigenous women. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest proportion of non-Indigenous female victims (40%,  $n=23$ ), while the Northern Territory recorded the lowest proportion (6%,  $n=22$ ).

The rate of murder among non-Indigenous adult women between 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2020 ranged between 0.47 per 100,000 to 0.99 per 100,000 (see Table A10). The victimisation rate has followed a general decrease over this 15-year period (see Figure 5), with an overall decrease of 48 percent over this time. The decrease in murder victimisation of Australian women shown in Figure 1 is driven by a decrease in victimisation among non-Indigenous women.

**Figure 5: Female non-Indigenous victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 2005–06 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program; see Table A10



There is a variable pattern of victimisation from murder among non-Indigenous women across the states and territories (see Table A10). Rates of murder for non-Indigenous women in Queensland largely declined between 2005–06 and 2019–20, remained relatively stable in Victoria and fluctuated in New South Wales and Western Australia.

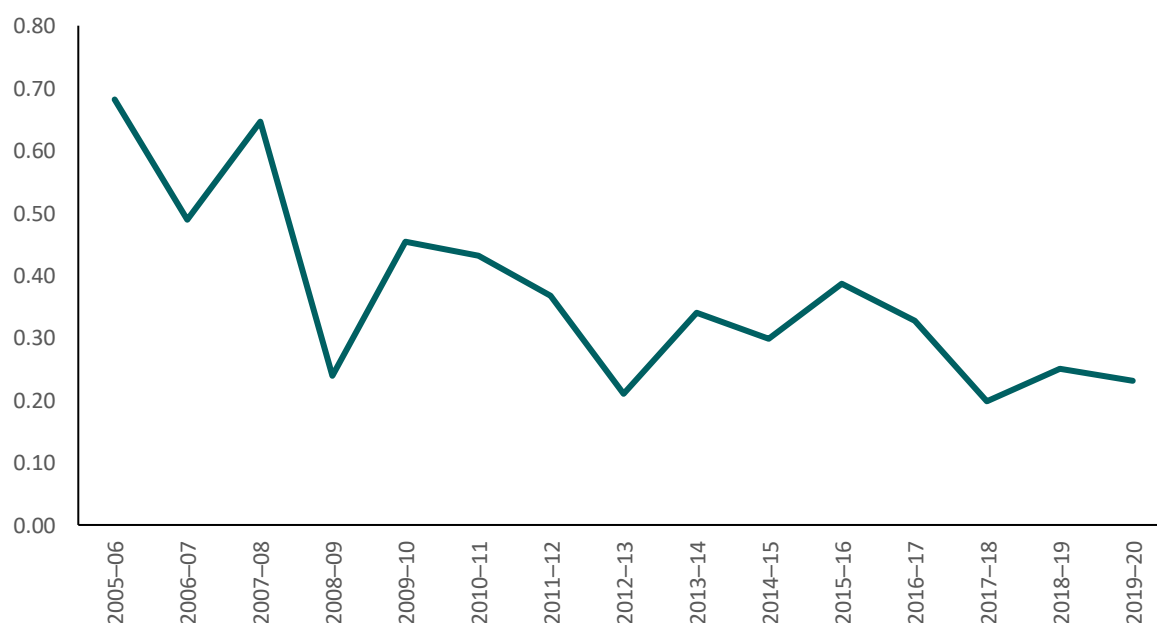
### *Non-Indigenous children*

There were 796 non-Indigenous child victims of murder in Australia between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020 (see Table A11), with an average 26 victims each year. Non-Indigenous children comprised 87 percent of child victims of murder and 10 percent of the total number of victims of murder in Australia during this time. The number of non-Indigenous child victims of murder ranged from 11 to 38.

New South Wales recorded the largest number of non-Indigenous child victims of murder in this 31-year period (36%,  $n=289$ ; range: 1–25), followed by Queensland (22%,  $n=177$ ; range: 1–13), Victoria (18%,  $n=146$ ; range: 1–12) and Western Australia (11%,  $n=89$ ; range: 0–11) (see Table A11). The lowest number of victims over this time were in the Australian Capital Territory (<0.5%,  $n=3$ ; range: 0–1) and the Northern Territory (<1%,  $n=5$ ; range: 0–2).

The victimisation rate for non-Indigenous children has also varied year to year. From 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2020 the victimisation rate ranged from 0.20 to 0.68 per 100,000 nationally (see Table A12). The rate of victimisation has generally decreased over this 15-year period, from 0.68 per 100,000 in 2005–06 to 0.23 per 100,000 in 2019–20 (see Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Non-Indigenous victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 2005–06 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**



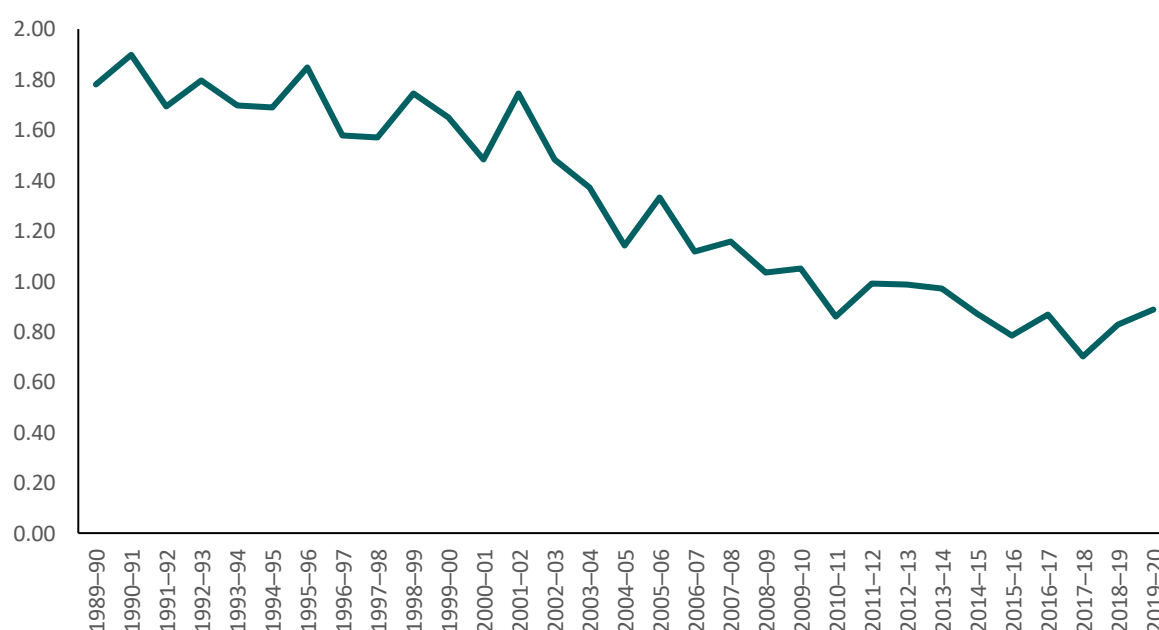
Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program; see Table A12

## 1(d) information on the rate of all Australians who have been murdered by state/territory and year

Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020, there were 8,136 victims of murder in Australia (see Table A13), with an average 263 victims each year over this time. Of these, 68 percent ( $n=5,557$ ) were male, and 32 percent ( $n=2,579$ ) were female. 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. The number of victims of murder each year ranged from 175 to 340.

The overall murder victimisation rate has halved from 1.78 per 100,000 in 1998–90 to 0.89 per 100,000 in 2019–20 (see Figure 7). The highest rate of murder nationally during this 31-year period was 1.90 per 100,000 in 1990–91, while the lowest rate was 0.70 per 100,000 in 2017–18 (see Table A14). The rate of victimisation has been below 1.00 per 100,000 each year since 2010–11.

**Figure 7: Victims of murder in Australia, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**



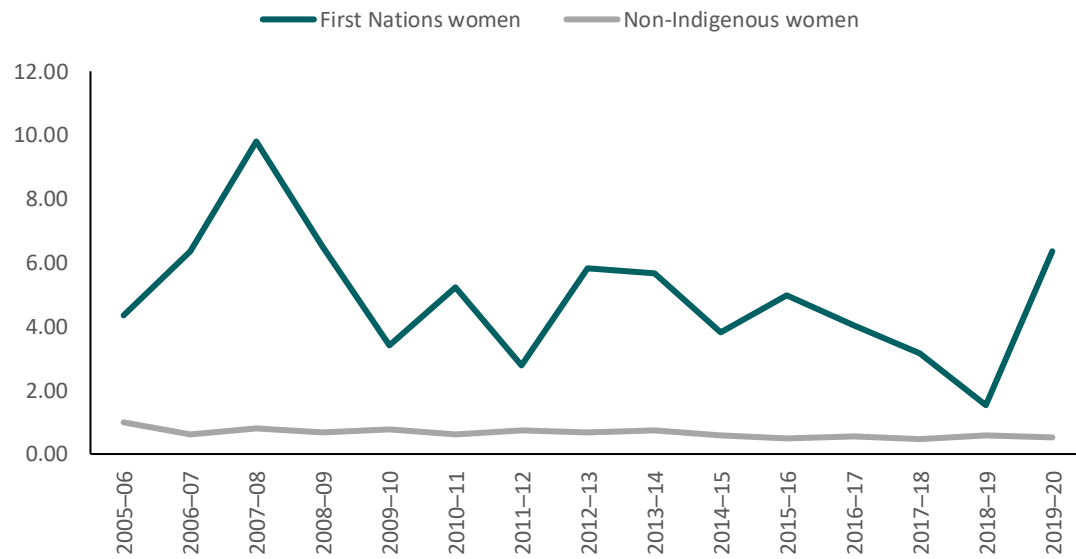
Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program; see Table A14

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

Rates of murder for First Nations and non-Indigenous women between 2005–06 and 2019–20 are shown in Figure 8. This shows that First Nations women consistently experienced higher rates of murder compared with non-Indigenous women over the 15-year period. The murder rate for First Nations women ranged from three to 12 times the rate compared with non-Indigenous women, with an average rate eight times higher than non-Indigenous women.

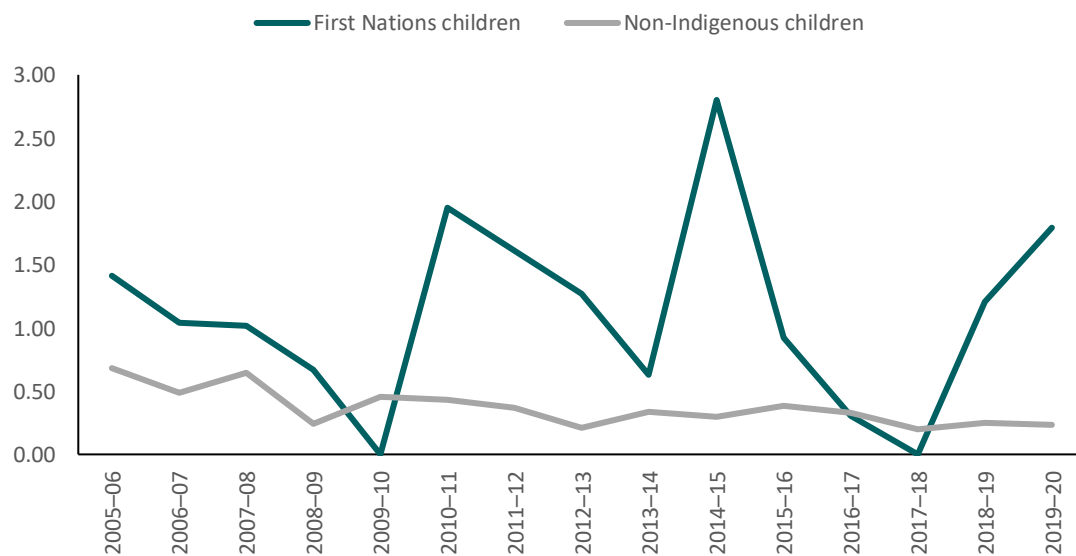
Similarly, rates of murder were higher among First Nations children compared with non-Indigenous children (see Figure 9). Between 2005–06 and 2019–20 the murder rate was on average three times higher than non-Indigenous children, with higher rates experienced in thirteen of the fifteen-year reference period.

**Figure 8: Female First Nations and non-Indigenous victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 2005–06 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**



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

**Figure 9: First Nations and non-Indigenous victims of murder aged 0–17 years, 2005–06 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**



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

## References

*URLs correct as at September 2022*

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2019. *Estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*. Canberra: ABS. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-peoples/estimates-and-projections-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-australians/2006-2031>

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2022. *National, state and territory population*. Canberra: ABS. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/mar-2022>

## Appendix tables

Table A1: Female victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (*n*)

Table A2: Female victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)

Table A3: Victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (*n*)

Table A4: Victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)

Table A5: Female First Nations victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (*n*)

Table A6: Female First Nations victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 2005–06 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)

Table A7: First Nations victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (*n*)

Table A8: First Nations victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 2005–06 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)

Table A9: Female non-Indigenous victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (*n*)

Table A10: Female non-Indigenous victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 2005–06 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)

Table A11: Non-Indigenous victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (*n*)

Table A12: Non-Indigenous victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 2005–06 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)

Table A13: Victims of murder, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (*n*)

Table A14: Victims of murder, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)

**Table A1: Female victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
1989–90	29	26	18	11	4	2	0	4	94
1990–91	41	30	16	6	11	2	0	11	117
1991–92	35	20	17	11	10	2	0	5	100
1992–93	38	15	29	13	10	4	0	5	114
1993–94	44	15	9	5	8	1	2	8	92
1994–95	30	24	16	14	12	0	2	6	104
1995–96	28	16	19	12	2	17	0	6	100
1996–97	34	16	23	5	5	1	1	3	88
1997–98	25	17	25	10	12	0	0	5	94
1998–99	25	24	16	14	7	2	0	7	95
1999–2000	31	20	30	14	6	2	2	2	107
2000–01	38	21	18	9	9	1	0	5	101
2001–02	30	24	17	16	11	3	3	8	112
2002–03	22	17	15	9	9	3	2	6	83
2003–04	21	23	13	15	6	1	1	3	83
2004–05	20	12	14	10	8	3	1	3	71
2005–06	23	23	20	6	9	0	1	3	85
2006–07	14	16	13	3	2	4	0	9	61
2007–08	26	15	17	15	4	1	0	7	85
2008–09	18	11	15	8	8	1	2	6	69
2009–10	23	15	17	7	6	0	0	3	71
2010–11	13	10	24	5	7	1	0	3	63
2011–12	29	12	9	9	4	1	2	4	70

**Table A1: Female victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
2012–13	20	13	17	13	4	4	0	2	73
2013–14	27	18	13	10	4	3	0	5	80
2014–15	19	11	13	7	6	1	4	2	63
2015–16	12	15	14	9	5	2	0	1	58
2016–17	15	12	15	10	5	2	0	2	61
2017–18	16	17	7	10	2	0	0	1	53
2018–19	19	17	10	14	3	0	0	1	64
2019–20	24	12	13	14	2	1	0	2	68
Total	789	537	512	314	201	65	23	138	2,579

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]

**Table A2: Female victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
1989–90	1.33	1.58	1.71	1.89	0.73	1.18	0.00	7.71	1.48
1990–91	1.85	1.79	1.48	1.01	1.99	1.16	0.00	20.83	1.82
1991–92	1.56	1.18	1.53	1.83	1.79	1.15	0.00	9.31	1.53
1992–93	1.68	0.88	2.54	2.12	1.78	2.28	0.00	9.14	1.72
1993–94	1.92	0.88	0.77	0.80	1.42	0.57	1.79	14.31	1.37
1994–95	1.30	1.39	1.34	2.20	2.12	0.00	1.76	10.41	1.53
1995–96	1.19	0.92	1.55	1.85	0.35	9.52	0.00	10.11	1.45
1996–97	1.43	0.91	1.84	0.75	0.87	0.56	0.86	4.89	1.26
1997–98	1.04	0.95	1.97	1.48	2.08	0.00	0.00	8.01	1.33
1998–99	1.02	1.33	1.24	2.03	1.21	1.11	0.00	10.96	1.32
1999–2000	1.25	1.09	2.27	2.00	1.03	1.11	1.65	3.06	1.47
2000–01	1.52	1.13	1.33	1.26	1.53	0.55	0.00	7.51	1.37
2001–02	1.18	1.28	1.23	2.21	1.85	1.64	2.39	11.95	1.49
2002–03	0.86	0.89	1.06	1.22	1.50	1.62	1.57	8.92	1.09
2003–04	0.81	1.19	0.89	2.00	0.99	0.53	0.78	4.40	1.08
2004–05	0.77	0.61	0.94	1.31	1.31	1.58	0.77	4.30	0.91
2005–06	0.88	1.16	1.31	0.77	1.46	0.00	0.76	4.21	1.07
2006–07	0.52	0.79	0.83	0.38	0.32	2.07	0.00	12.33	0.75
2007–08	0.96	0.72	1.06	1.82	0.63	0.51	0.00	9.30	1.03
2008–09	0.65	0.52	0.91	0.94	1.25	0.51	1.43	7.73	0.82
2009–10	0.82	0.69	1.01	0.80	0.92	0.00	0.00	3.79	0.83
2010–11	0.46	0.45	1.39	0.55	1.07	0.50	0.00	3.75	0.72
2011–12	1.01	0.53	0.51	0.97	0.60	0.50	1.34	4.86	0.79



**Table A2: Female victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
2012–13	0.69	0.57	0.95	1.36	0.60	1.98	0.00	2.36	0.80
2013–14	0.91	0.77	0.71	1.03	0.59	1.47	0.00	5.84	0.87
2014–15	0.63	0.46	0.70	0.72	0.88	0.49	2.55	2.31	0.67
2015–16	0.39	0.61	0.74	0.91	0.73	0.97	0.00	1.14	0.61
2016–17	0.48	0.48	0.78	1.00	0.72	0.94	0.00	2.25	0.63
2017–18	0.51	0.66	0.36	0.99	0.28	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.54
2018–19	0.60	0.65	0.50	1.35	0.42	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.64
2019–20	0.75	0.45	0.64	1.32	0.28	0.44	0.00	2.18	0.67

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]

**Table A3: Victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
1989–90	15	7	8	6	1	1	0	0	38
1990–91	27	4	2	4	3	1	0	0	41
1991–92	11	4	6	8	3	0	0	0	32
1992–93	15	6	6	7	1	2	0	0	37
1993–94	17	6	7	2	2	2	0	0	36
1994–95	8	6	4	7	1	1	0	2	29
1995–96	12	5	15	2	2	4	0	0	40
1996–97	7	12	7	2	3	3	0	2	36
1997–98	12	7	10	2	5	2	0	0	38
1998–99	16	2	6	5	5	0	1	2	37
1999–2000	13	4	9	11	4	0	0	1	42
2000–01	11	3	8	1	1	0	0	1	25
2001–02	12	5	14	2	5	1	0	1	40
2002–03	9	11	14	3	1	0	0	3	41
2003–04	11	5	9	4	5	0	0	0	34
2004–05	11	1	7	3	2	0	0	0	24
2005–06	10	9	6	4	5	1	1	1	37
2006–07	11	2	7	6	1	0	0	0	27
2007–08	16	4	10	1	2	1	0	1	35
2008–09	2	2	3	2	4	1	0	0	14
2009–10	7	4	7	1	3	0	0	1	23
2010–11	16	3	5	3	1	0	0	0	28
2011–12	6	5	6	2	2	0	0	3	24

**Table A3: Victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
2012–13	3	3	4	3	1	0	0	1	15
2013–14	4	4	6	2	1	1	0	2	20
2014–15	8	5	11	0	1	0	0	0	25
2015–16	4	5	8	2	4	0	1	0	24
2016–17	5	6	3	3	2	0	0	0	19
2017–18	3	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	11
2018–19	9	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	18
2019–20	5	3	11	1	0	0	0	0	20
Total	316	146	222	109	72	21	3	21	910

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]

**Table A4: Victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
1989–90	0.98	0.61	0.99	1.33	0.28	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.83
1990–91	1.76	0.35	0.25	0.88	0.83	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.90
1991–92	0.72	0.35	0.73	1.75	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
1992–93	0.98	0.53	0.72	1.53	0.28	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.81
1993–94	1.10	0.53	0.83	0.43	0.56	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.78
1994–95	0.52	0.53	0.47	1.50	0.28	0.78	0.00	3.50	0.63
1995–96	0.77	0.44	1.72	0.43	0.56	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.86
1996–97	0.45	1.06	0.80	0.42	0.84	2.39	0.00	3.37	0.77
1997–98	0.76	0.62	1.13	0.42	1.41	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.81
1998–99	1.01	0.18	0.67	1.04	1.41	0.00	1.24	3.32	0.78
1999–2000	0.82	0.35	0.99	2.27	1.13	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.89
2000–01	0.69	0.26	0.87	0.21	0.28	0.00	0.00	1.63	0.52
2001–02	0.75	0.43	1.51	0.41	1.43	0.84	0.00	1.65	0.84
2002–03	0.56	0.95	1.49	0.62	0.29	0.00	0.00	4.97	0.86
2003–04	0.69	0.43	0.94	0.82	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71
2004–05	0.69	0.09	0.72	0.61	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
2005–06	0.63	0.77	0.61	0.81	1.44	0.85	1.30	1.65	0.76
2006–07	0.69	0.17	0.69	1.19	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55
2007–08	0.99	0.34	0.97	0.19	0.57	0.85	0.00	1.62	0.71
2008–09	0.12	0.17	0.29	0.38	1.14	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.28
2009–10	0.43	0.33	0.66	0.19	0.85	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.45
2010–11	0.97	0.25	0.47	0.55	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55
2011–12	0.36	0.40	0.55	0.36	0.56	0.00	0.00	4.80	0.46

Table A4: Victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
2012–13	0.18	0.24	0.36	0.53	0.28	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.29
2013–14	0.24	0.31	0.54	0.35	0.28	0.88	0.00	3.20	0.38
2014–15	0.47	0.38	0.98	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47
2015–16	0.23	0.37	0.70	0.34	1.09	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.44
2016–17	0.29	0.44	0.26	0.50	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36
2017–18	0.17	0.14	0.09	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
2018–19	0.51	0.07	0.17	0.82	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32
2019–20	0.28	0.21	0.93	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]

**Table A5: Female First Nations victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2019–20  
(n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
1989–90	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	4	13
1990–91	3	0	3	3	4	0	0	6	19
1991–92	1	0	3	4	2	0	0	5	15
1992–93	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	5	16
1993–94	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	8	13
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	5	0	1	0	0	3	10
1997–98	0	0	5	3	3	0	0	4	15
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	3	5	0	0	0	5	19
2001–02	1	0	6	6	1	0	0	8	22
2002–03	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	5	11
2003–04	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	9
2004–05	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	3	11
2005–06	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	3	8
2006–07	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	9	12
2007–08	1	1	3	6	2	0	0	6	19
2008–09	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	6	13
2009–10	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	7
2010–11	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	11
2011–12	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	6

**Table A5: Female First Nations victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
2012–13	1	0	3	5	2	0	0	2	13
2013–14	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	5	13
2014–15	2	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	9
2015–16	2	0	2	6	2	0	0	0	12
2016–17	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	10
2017–18	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	8
2018–19	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
2019–20	4	1	3	7	0	0	0	2	17
Total	46	6	101	97	24	0	0	116	390

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]

**Table A6: Female First Nations victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 2005–06 to 2019–20  
(rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
2005–06	0.00	7.40	4.08	8.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.69	4.36
2006–07	0.00	0.00	1.98	4.03	9.82	0.00	0.00	45.85	6.36
2007–08	1.60	7.00	5.77	23.56	19.16	0.00	0.00	29.79	9.80
2008–09	0.00	0.00	5.61	15.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.98	6.51
2009–10	3.00	0.00	1.82	3.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.12	3.41
2010–11	1.46	0.00	14.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.19	5.21
2011–12	1.41	0.00	1.71	7.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.97	2.76
2012–13	1.37	0.00	5.00	17.33	16.83	0.00	0.00	8.76	5.82
2013–14	3.99	0.00	3.24	10.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.43	5.67
2014–15	2.58	0.00	3.15	9.97	7.97	0.00	0.00	4.20	3.83
2015–16	2.51	0.00	3.07	19.58	15.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.97
2016–17	3.66	0.00	4.46	3.19	7.57	0.00	0.00	8.13	4.04
2017–18	2.38	0.00	2.89	9.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	3.14
2018–19	0.00	0.00	2.80	3.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.93	1.53
2019–20	4.54	5.08	4.08	20.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.74	6.35

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]



**Table A7: First Nations victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
1989–90	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
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	0	1	0	0	0	2
1993–94	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1994–95	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5
1995–96	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
1996–97	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	6
1997–98	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
1998–99	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
1999–2000	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
2000–01	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
2001–02	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
2002–03	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	8
2003–04	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	5
2004–05	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
2005–06	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
2006–07	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
2007–08	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
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	0	0	0	0	0	6
2011–12	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	5

Table A7: First Nations victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	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	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
2016–17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
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	0	6
Total	27	0	44	20	6	0	0	16	113

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]

**Table A8: First Nations victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 2005–06 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
2005–06	2.16	0.00	0.00	2.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.11	1.42
2006–07	0.00	0.00	1.21	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04
2007–08	1.03	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.05	1.02
2008–09	1.01	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67
2009–10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2010–11	2.92	0.00	3.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.95
2011–12	0.96	0.00	0.00	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.80	1.61
2012–13	0.00	0.00	1.10	7.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27
2013–14	0.00	0.00	1.09	2.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63
2014–15	0.92	0.00	8.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.80
2015–16	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92
2016–17	0.00	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31
2017–18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2018–19	3.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21
2019–20	0.88	0.00	4.09	2.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]

**Table A9: Female non-Indigenous victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
1989–90	28	26	13	8	4	2	0	0	81
1990–91	38	30	13	3	7	2	0	5	98
1991–92	34	20	14	7	8	2	0	0	85
1992–93	38	15	22	9	10	4	0	0	98
1993–94	42	15	7	4	8	1	2	0	79
1994–95	28	23	13	10	12	0	2	0	88
1995–96	28	15	16	10	2	17	0	5	93
1996–97	33	16	18	5	4	1	1	0	78
1997–98	25	17	20	7	9	0	0	1	79
1998–99	23	24	13	8	6	2	0	2	78
1999–2000	29	19	23	11	6	2	2	0	92
2000–01	32	21	15	4	9	1	0	0	82
2001–02	29	24	11	10	10	3	3	0	90
2002–03	21	17	13	6	9	3	2	1	72
2003–04	19	23	10	12	6	1	1	2	74
2004–05	20	12	11	8	5	3	1	0	60
2005–06	23	22	18	4	9	0	1	0	77
2006–07	14	16	12	2	1	4	0	0	49
2007–08	25	14	14	9	2	1	0	1	66
2008–09	18	11	12	4	8	1	2	0	56
2009–10	21	15	16	6	6	0	0	0	64
2010–11	12	10	16	5	7	1	0	1	52
2011–12	28	12	8	7	4	1	2	2	64

**Table A9: Female non-Indigenous victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
2012–13	19	13	14	8	2	4	0	0	60
2013–14	24	18	11	7	4	3	0	0	67
2014–15	17	11	11	4	5	1	4	1	54
2015–16	10	15	12	3	3	2	0	1	46
2016–17	12	12	12	9	4	2	0	0	51
2017–18	14	17	5	7	2	0	0	0	45
2018–19	19	16	8	12	3	0	0	0	58
2019–20	20	11	10	7	2	1	0	0	51
Total	743	530	411	216	177	65	23	22	2,187

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]

**Table A10: Female non-Indigenous victims of murder aged 18 years and over, 2005–06 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
2005–06	0.90	1.11	1.22	0.53	1.48	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.99
2006–07	0.54	0.79	0.79	0.26	0.16	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.62
2007–08	0.94	0.68	0.90	1.12	0.32	0.53	0.00	1.81	0.82
2008–09	0.67	0.52	0.75	0.48	1.27	0.53	1.45	0.00	0.68
2009–10	0.77	0.70	0.98	0.71	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76
2010–11	0.43	0.46	0.96	0.57	1.09	0.52	0.00	1.72	0.61
2011–12	1.00	0.54	0.47	0.78	0.61	0.52	1.36	3.33	0.74
2012–13	0.67	0.57	0.81	0.87	0.30	2.06	0.00	0.00	0.68
2013–14	0.83	0.77	0.62	0.75	0.60	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.74
2014–15	0.58	0.46	0.61	0.42	0.75	0.51	2.59	1.59	0.59
2015–16	0.34	0.61	0.66	0.31	0.44	1.01	0.00	1.58	0.49
2016–17	0.40	0.48	0.65	0.93	0.59	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.54
2017–18	0.46	0.67	0.26	0.71	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47
2018–19	0.61	0.62	0.41	1.20	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59
2019–20	0.64	0.42	0.51	0.68	0.28	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.51

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]

Table A11: Non-Indigenous victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
1989–90	15	7	7	5	1	1	0	0	36
1990–91	25	4	2	2	3	1	0	0	37
1991–92	11	4	4	8	3	0	0	0	30
1992–93	15	6	5	7	0	2	0	0	35
1993–94	17	6	6	2	2	2	0	0	35
1994–95	7	6	4	5	1	1	0	0	24
1995–96	12	5	10	2	2	4	0	0	35
1996–97	6	12	5	1	3	3	0	0	30
1997–98	12	7	7	2	5	2	0	0	35
1998–99	15	2	6	4	5	0	1	0	33
1999–2000	10	4	9	11	4	0	0	0	38
2000–01	11	3	6	1	1	0	0	0	22
2001–02	11	5	13	2	4	1	0	0	36
2002–03	7	11	10	3	1	0	0	1	33
2003–04	11	5	8	2	3	0	0	0	29
2004–05	10	1	7	1	2	0	0	0	21
2005–06	8	9	6	3	5	1	1	0	33
2006–07	11	2	6	4	1	0	0	0	24
2007–08	15	4	9	1	2	1	0	0	32
2008–09	1	2	2	2	4	1	0	0	12
2009–10	7	4	7	1	3	0	0	1	23
2010–11	13	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	22
2011–12	5	5	6	1	2	0	0	0	19

Table A11: Non-Indigenous victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
2012–13	3	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	11
2013–14	4	4	5	1	1	1	0	2	18
2014–15	7	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	16
2015–16	3	5	8	2	2	0	1	0	21
2016–17	5	6	2	3	2	0	0	0	18
2017–18	3	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	11
2018–19	5	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	14
2019–20	4	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	13
Total	289	146	177	89	66	21	3	5	796

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]



**Table A12: Non-Indigenous victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 2005–06 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
2005–06	0.53	0.79	0.66	0.65	1.51	0.93	1.35	0.00	0.68
2006–07	0.73	0.17	0.65	0.85	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
2007–08	0.99	0.34	0.95	0.21	0.60	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.65
2008–09	0.07	0.17	0.21	0.41	1.19	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.24
2009–10	0.46	0.34	0.72	0.20	0.89	0.00	0.00	2.66	0.45
2010–11	0.84	0.25	0.20	0.59	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
2011–12	0.32	0.41	0.60	0.19	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37
2012–13	0.19	0.24	0.30	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	2.69	0.21
2013–14	0.25	0.31	0.49	0.19	0.29	0.98	0.00	5.46	0.34
2014–15	0.44	0.39	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
2015–16	0.19	0.38	0.77	0.36	0.57	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.39
2016–17	0.31	0.44	0.19	0.54	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
2017–18	0.18	0.15	0.09	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
2018–19	0.30	0.07	0.19	0.88	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
2019–20	0.24	0.22	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]

**Table A13: Victims of murder, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
1989–90	97	75	64	25	20	6	0	17	304
1990–91	135	72	44	23	25	5	0	24	328
1991–92	101	52	59	29	27	9	2	17	296
1992–93	113	49	69	35	27	7	1	16	317
1993–94	125	47	53	22	27	3	2	23	302
1994–95	84	71	50	44	30	5	2	18	304
1995–96	111	54	68	28	14	40	1	21	337
1996–97	107	52	71	18	22	6	1	14	291
1997–98	111	44	65	28	29	4	1	10	292
1998–99	116	55	60	35	38	6	2	16	328
1999–2000	105	57	71	40	24	8	2	7	314
2000–01	109	55	57	21	21	8	0	15	286
2001–02	101	84	60	30	33	9	3	20	340
2002–03	95	67	58	28	21	5	3	15	292
2003–04	79	66	56	29	28	2	3	10	273
2004–05	71	46	49	23	20	11	3	7	230
2005–06	87	71	54	22	22	2	2	12	272
2006–07	82	44	48	23	10	7	3	16	233
2007–08	91	41	51	27	16	3	1	16	246
2008–09	66	45	43	27	20	7	6	10	224
2009–10	67	61	48	21	19	5	1	9	231
2010–11	61	38	48	18	19	4	0	4	192
2011–12	75	47	42	23	15	5	3	15	225

**Table A13: Victims of murder, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
2012–13	71	39	44	35	16	10	1	12	228
2013–14	80	46	38	27	15	8	1	13	228
2014–15	62	40	47	27	17	3	5	6	207
2015–16	41	50	45	26	19	3	3	3	190
2016–17	63	52	35	31	18	9	1	4	213
2017–18	51	47	32	28	11	1	1	4	175
2018–19	71	43	41	31	14	2	2	6	210
2019–20	70	51	53	31	13	4	1	5	228
Total	2,698	1,661	1,623	855	650	207	57	385	8,136

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Note: Includes male and female victims of murder

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]

**Table A14: Victims of murder, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
1989–90	1.66	1.71	2.21	1.55	1.40	1.30	0.00	10.38	1.78
1990–91	2.29	1.63	1.49	1.41	1.73	1.07	0.00	14.50	1.90
1991–92	1.70	1.17	1.95	1.75	1.86	1.91	0.68	10.09	1.69
1992–93	1.88	1.10	2.23	2.08	1.85	1.48	0.33	9.32	1.80
1993–94	2.07	1.05	1.67	1.29	1.85	0.63	0.66	13.15	1.70
1994–95	1.38	1.58	1.54	2.53	2.05	1.05	0.65	10.02	1.69
1995–96	1.80	1.19	2.06	1.58	0.95	8.41	0.32	11.38	1.85
1996–97	1.71	1.14	2.12	1.00	1.49	1.26	0.32	7.38	1.58
1997–98	1.76	0.96	1.91	1.53	1.96	0.84	0.32	5.18	1.57
1998–99	1.82	1.18	1.74	1.89	2.55	1.27	0.64	8.16	1.74
1999–2000	1.63	1.21	2.02	2.13	1.60	1.69	0.63	3.51	1.65
2000–01	1.67	1.15	1.60	1.10	1.40	1.69	0.00	7.44	1.48
2001–02	1.53	1.74	1.64	1.56	2.18	1.90	0.92	9.89	1.74
2002–03	1.43	1.37	1.55	1.43	1.38	1.04	0.92	7.44	1.48
2003–04	1.19	1.34	1.46	1.46	1.83	0.41	0.91	4.93	1.37
2004–05	1.06	0.92	1.25	1.14	1.30	2.26	0.91	3.40	1.14
2005–06	1.29	1.40	1.35	1.07	1.42	0.41	0.60	5.74	1.33
2006–07	1.20	0.85	1.17	1.09	0.64	1.42	0.88	7.49	1.12
2007–08	1.31	0.78	1.21	1.24	1.01	0.60	0.29	7.28	1.16
2008–09	0.94	0.84	0.99	1.21	1.24	1.39	1.69	4.42	1.03
2009–10	0.94	1.12	1.09	0.92	1.17	0.98	0.28	3.92	1.05
2010–11	0.85	0.69	1.07	0.76	1.16	0.78	0.00	1.73	0.86
2011–12	1.03	0.83	0.92	0.95	0.91	0.98	0.80	6.36	0.99

**Table A14: Victims of murder, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (rate per 100,000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Total
2012–13	0.96	0.68	0.95	1.41	0.96	1.95	0.26	4.96	0.99
2013–14	1.07	0.78	0.81	1.07	0.89	1.56	0.26	5.35	0.97
2014–15	0.81	0.66	0.98	1.06	1.00	0.58	1.26	2.45	0.87
2015–16	0.53	0.81	0.93	1.02	1.11	0.58	0.74	1.22	0.79
2016–17	0.80	0.83	0.71	1.20	1.04	1.70	0.24	1.61	0.87
2017–18	0.64	0.73	0.64	1.07	0.63	0.19	0.23	1.61	0.70
2018–19	0.88	0.66	0.80	1.16	0.79	0.36	0.45	2.42	0.83
2019–20	0.86	0.77	1.02	1.14	0.72	0.71	0.22	2.01	0.89

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Note: Includes male and female victims of murder

Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]