

Queensland Domestic and Family Homicide Statistical Overview April 2018

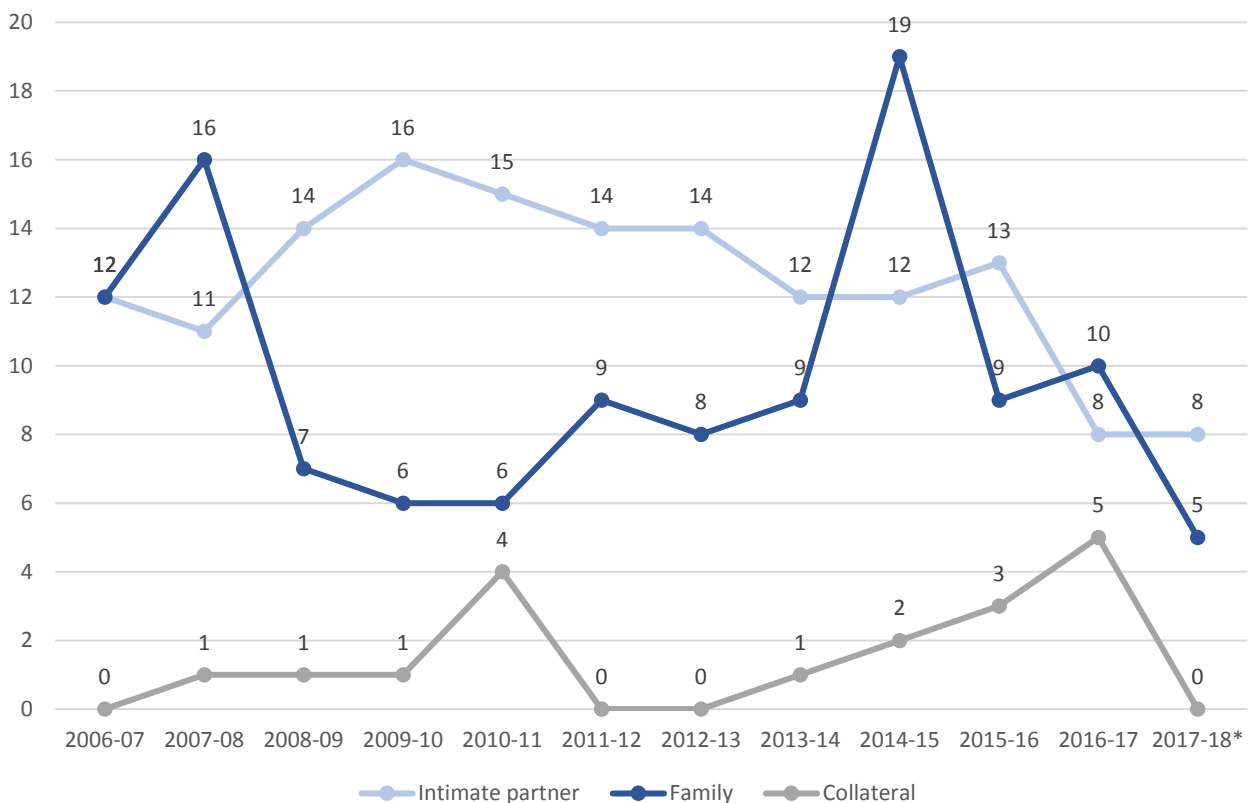
The Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Unit (DFVDRU) maintains a database of all homicides in a domestic or family relationship that have occurred in Queensland from 2006. This overview provides a snapshot of data from this dataset from 1 July 2006 to 28 February 2018.

During this period, 265 women, men and children have been killed by a family member, or by a person in which they were, or had been, in an intimate partner relationship with, in Queensland. A further 18 collateral homicides¹ have also been recorded in this period.

In this period, there were 259 homicide events, involving 283 homicide victims and 272 homicide offenders. Of the 242 homicide events involving one homicide victim, the homicide offender was male in the majority of cases of intimate partner homicide (81.8%), family homicide (68.2%), and collateral homicide (100.0%). In contrast, females were the homicide offender in a minority of cases of intimate partner homicide (17.5%) and family homicide (24.7%), with six cases involving both male and female offenders. For the 17 cases of multiple homicide, involving 41 homicide victims, males were the offender in 82.4% of cases.

Figure 1 depicts the homicides by relationship type across financial years from 1 July 2006 to 28 February 2018. In this period there have been 149 intimate partner homicides and 116 family violence homicides. Due to the statistically low numbers of incidents, small changes in the numbers of deaths can result in apparent fluctuations, however there is no identifiable trend.

Figure 1. Domestic and family violence homicides, by financial year, 2006-07 to 2017-28 February 2018

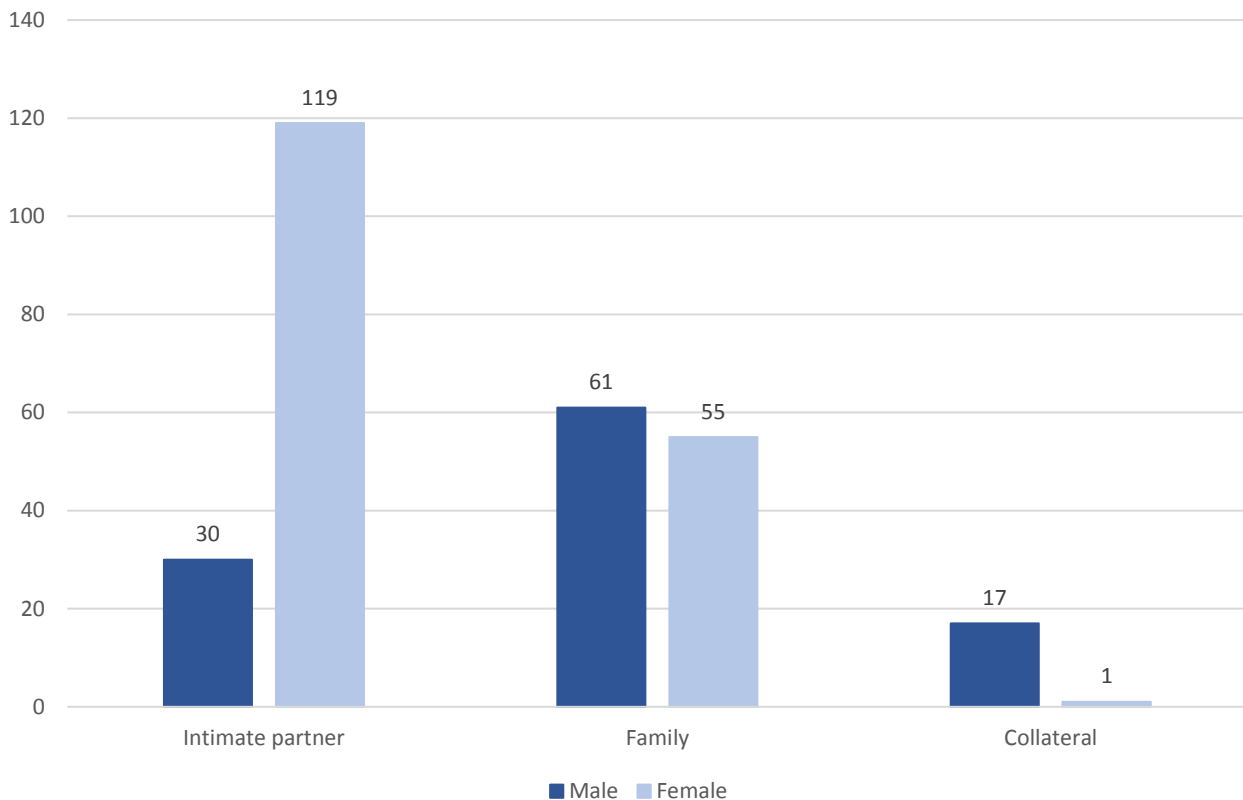


* 2017-18 only covers the period 1 July 2017 to 28 February 2018

¹ 'Collateral homicides' include a person who may have been killed intervening in a domestic dispute or a new partner who is killed by their current partner's former abusive spouse.

Females are over-represented as victims of intimate partner homicides with a ratio of 4:1 (females 79.9%; males 20.1%). There is little gender difference among victims of family violence related homicide (females 47.4%; males 52.6%).

Figure 2. Domestic and family violence homicides by gender and relationship type, 2006 – 30 June 2017



For the victims of intimate partner homicide, 30 males were killed by their current or former female partner. A history of intimate partner violence between the deceased and the alleged offender has been established in twenty cases (66.7%). The deceased male was identified as the perpetrator of violence in 18 cases (90.0%).² For female intimate partner homicide victims, a history of domestic and family violence between the deceased and the alleged offender was established in 82 cases (68.9%). The deceased female was known to be the victim (only) in 78 cases (95.1%), a victim and perpetrator in two cases (2.4%), and a perpetrator only in two cases (2.4%).

In this reporting period, just over one-half (52.6%) of the victims of homicides in a family relationship were children aged under 18 years. There was no gender difference among child family homicide victims (female 50.8%; male 49.2%). The offender was male in over one-half (52.5%) of cases, with females responsible for 34.4% of child homicides, and 13.1% were committed by male and female offenders.

Of the 283 homicides between 1 July 2006 and 28 February 2018, 56 (19.8%) victims were recorded to be Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. This consisted of 46 victims recorded as Aboriginal, nine victims were recorded as Torres Strait Islander, and one victim was recorded as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

² This featured 10 cases where the deceased was the perpetrator only and 8 cases where the deceased was known to be both the perpetrator and victim of intimate partner violence.

Figure 3. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status of homicide victims by relationship type, 1 July 2006 – 28 February 2018

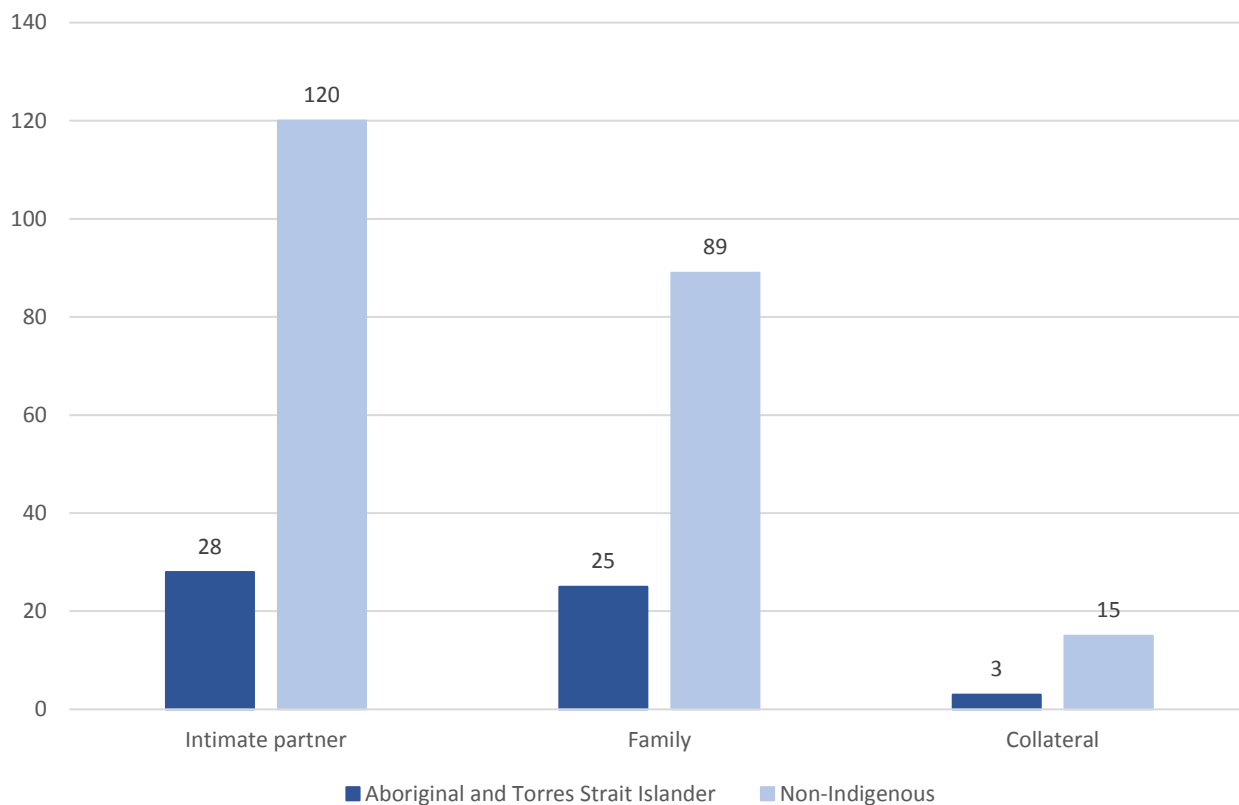
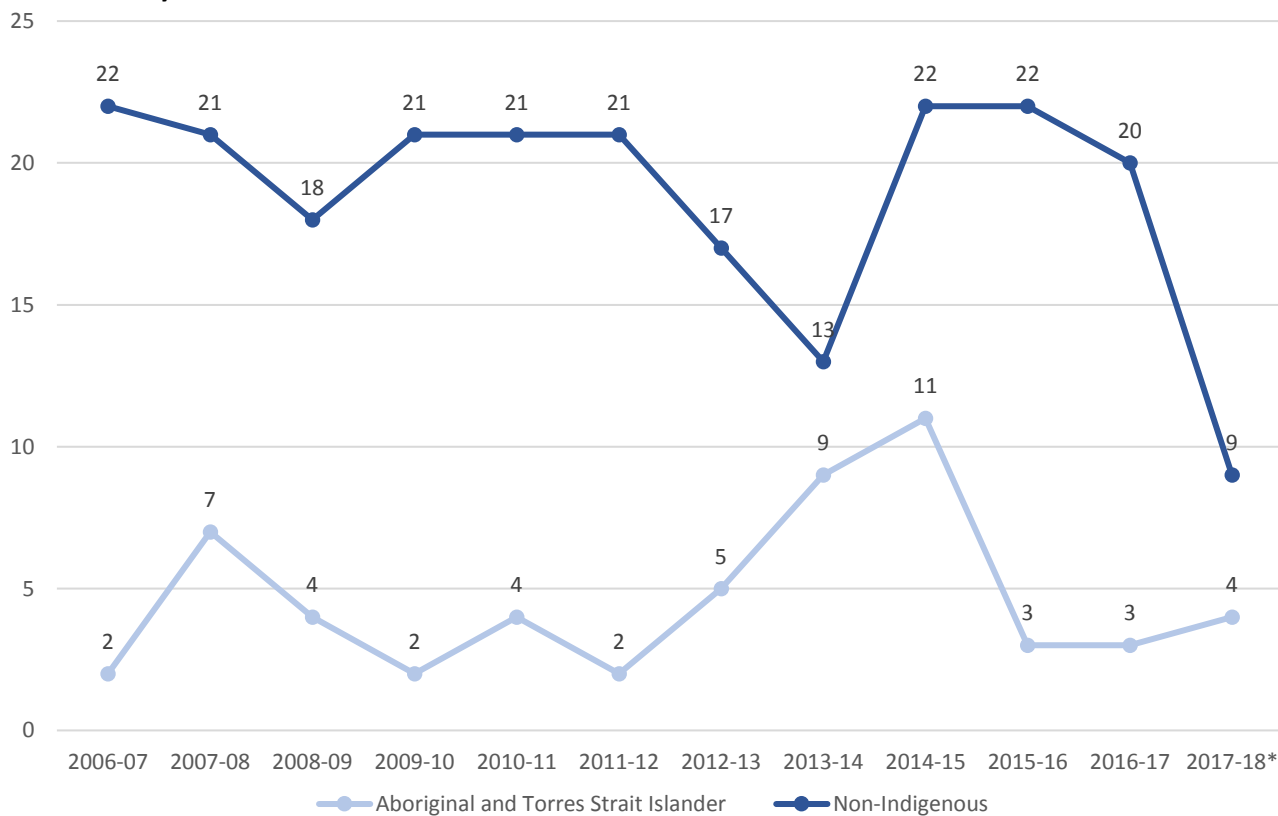


Figure 4 outlines the occurrence of homicides by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status over time, between 1 July 2006 and 28 February 2018.

Figure 4. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status of domestic and family homicide victims, 1 July 2006 – 28 February 2018



* 2017-18 only covers the period 1 July 2017 to 28 February 2018

Domestic and family violence homicides occur across Queensland. Between 1 July 2006 and 28 February 2018, homicides in an intimate relationship and family relationship occurred in each police district throughout Queensland (Table 1).

Table 1. Homicides in domestic and family relationship, by location, 1 July 2006 – 28 February 2018

	Intimate partner homicide	Family homicide	Collateral	All DFV homicides	Indigenous homicides
Brisbane region	23	19	6	48	2
North Brisbane	10	11	1	22	1
South Brisbane	13	8	5	26	1
South Eastern region	28	22	3	53	2
Logan	4	8	0	12	1
Gold Coast	24	14	3	41	1
Southern region	29	20	5	54	7
Ipswich	10	6	0	16	0
Darling Downs	9	5	2	16	1
South West	3	3	0	6	5
Moreton	7	6	3	16	1
Central region	30	18	3	51	8
Sunshine Coast	5	4	1	10	1
Wide Bay Burnett	7	5	2	14	2
Capricornia	11	8	0	19	3
Mackay	7	1	0	8	2
Northern region	39	37	1	77	37
Townsville	13	12	1	26	7
Mount Isa	2	5	0	7	2
Far North Queensland	24	20	0	44	28
Queensland	149	116	18	283	56