

2. Domestic Violence Death Review

By Gender

The majority of IPV homicides across Australia during the data reporting period involved a male killing a female intimate partner (n=121 79.6%). The remaining IPV homicides involved 28 cases where a female killed a male intimate partner (n=28, 18.4%) and three cases where a male killed a male intimate partner (n=3, 2.0%).

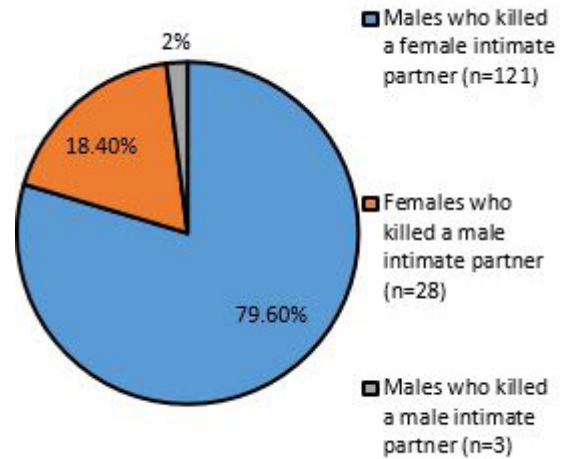


Figure 2: IPV homicide offenders by gender, 2010 – 2014 (n=152).

Male IPV homicide offenders, 2010-2014

During the data reporting period, 124 males killed a current or former intimate partner. As indicated above, most (n=121, 97.6%) killed a female intimate partner, and three killed a male intimate partner (2.44%)

Histories of domestic violence victimisation / perpetration preceding male perpetrated IPV homicides

Of the 121 males who killed a current or former female intimate partner following a history of domestic violence, 112 of those males were the primary DV abuser against their female partner prior to the homicide (92.6% of all cases involving a male offender killing a female).

This means that most male homicide offenders had been the primary user of domestic violence behaviours against the homicide victim prior to death.

Fewer males who killed a female partner had been both a domestic violence victim and domestic violence abuser prior to the homicide (n=3, 2.5% of all cases involving a male offender killing a female). No males killed a female partner who had been a primary DV abuser against them.

In six cases (5.0% of all cases involving a male offender killing a female), there was insufficient information available to determine the male homicide offender's victimisation / perpetration status prior to the homicide (Fig.3).

