



Australian Government  
Australian Institute of Criminology

22  
23

ANNUAL REPORT ▶

Celebrating

**50** years

of the Australian Institute of Criminology

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

We acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the traditional custodians of Australia. We recognise and celebrate their culture and connection to land, water and community, and pay our respects to Elders past and present.

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## ALTERNATIVE VERSIONS

An electronic version of this report, along with further information about the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) and our work, is available on our website: [www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au). The Australian Government Transparency portal ([www.transparency.gov.au](http://www.transparency.gov.au)) contains online versions of Australian Government corporate plans and annual reports.

## SOCIAL MEDIA

**Facebook:** <https://www.facebook.com/australianinstituteofcriminology/>

**Twitter:** <https://twitter.com/AICriminology>

**YouTube:** <https://www.youtube.com/user/CriminologyTV>

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# LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

25 September 2023  
The Hon Mark Dreyfus KC, MP  
Attorney-General  
Parliament House  
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Attorney-General

I am pleased to present the annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2023, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* and the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014.

The report outlines the AIC's performance for 2022–23 and includes audited financial statements.

Subsection 46(1) of the Act requires me to provide you with a report for presentation to the Parliament.

In addition, I certify that I am satisfied the AIC has undertaken all appropriate fraud control measures as set out in Part 2-2 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014.

Yours sincerely



**Matthew Rippon**  
Acting Director  
Australian Institute of Criminology

# GUIDE TO THE REPORT

The annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is produced to meet parliamentary reporting requirements and to provide information to stakeholders and the community about the Institute's work.

The information contained in this report is provided to inform the Australian Government, members of parliament, state and territory agencies, grant recipients, award winners, consultants, students of crime and criminal justice, potential employees and the public.

**The report is designed as follows:**

## ***Director's review***

In this section, the Director (Chief Executive) reviews the year's significant issues and achievements.

## ***Overview***

This section describes the purpose and role of the AIC and its organisational structure. It also includes the AIC's functions and outcome.

## ***Performance***

This section summarises the AIC's performance in relation to the criteria set out in its corporate plan. It then details the Institute's performance in the areas of research, grants management, dissemination and events.

## ***Management and accountability***

This section reviews the AIC's governance arrangements and external scrutiny, including the operation of the Criminology Research Advisory Council, which advises the Director on a range of matters. It also outlines the AIC's corporate services, procurement and consultancy arrangements.

## ***Our people***

This section details workforce matters such as staffing numbers and classifications, remuneration, employment arrangements and work health and safety.

## ***Financial performance***

This section presents the AIC's financial statements and describes the Institute's resources and expenditure.

## ***Appendices***

The appendices list AIC publications and events and contain mandatory material not included elsewhere.

# CONTENTS

Letter of transmittal .....	1
Guide to the report .....	2
Acronyms.....	4
2022–23 at a glance .....	5
Director’s review .....	6
<b>Section 01: Overview.....</b>	<b>10</b>
Introduction.....	11
Organisational structure.....	13
<b>Section 02: Performance.....</b>	<b>14</b>
Annual performance statements.....	15
Performance criteria.....	16
Research performance .....	17
Contribution to government policymaking .....	25
Performance of the Criminology Research Grants Program.....	28
Dissemination performance.....	32
Events .....	38
Library and information services.....	41
<b>Section 03: Management and accountability .....</b>	<b>47</b>
Corporate governance.....	48
External scrutiny.....	52
Procurement.....	53
<b>Section 04: Our people.....</b>	<b>60</b>
Staffing profile.....	61
Remuneration.....	69
Employment arrangements.....	70
Learning and development.....	71
Workforce management .....	71
Work health and safety .....	71
<b>Section 05: Financial performance .....</b>	<b>73</b>
Financial overview.....	74
Audited financial statements.....	79
<b>Section 06: Appendices.....</b>	<b>97</b>
Appendix 1: Peer-reviewed publications.....	98
Appendix 2: Other publications.....	100
Appendix 3: Events.....	104
Appendix 4: Statutory reporting.....	106
Appendix 5: Compliance index.....	108
Appendix 6: Alphabetical index.....	116

## ACRONYMS

ACIC	Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AUSTRAC	Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre
CRG	Criminology Research Grant
CSAM	child sexual abuse material
FOI Act	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>
HREC	Human Research Ethics Committee
HTMS NMDS	Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery National Minimum Dataset
NHMP	National Homicide Monitoring Program
OMCG	outlaw motorcycle gang
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
PoCA	<i>Proceeds of Crime Act 2002</i>

# 2022-23 AT A GLANCE

## PUBLICATIONS

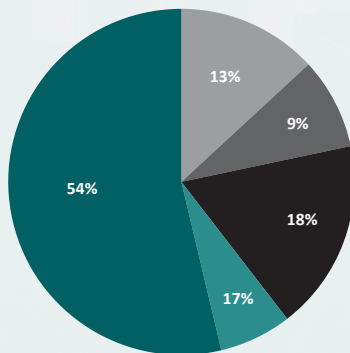


**61**  
RESEARCH  
PRODUCTS



**28**  
PEER-REVIEWED  
PUBLICATIONS

## CITATIONS



- Government publications
- Parliamentary documents
- Books, book sections and reports
- Australian publications
- Peer-reviewed journals

## EVENTS AND SOCIAL MEDIA



**23,412**  
FACEBOOK  
FOLLOWERS



**10,393**  
X (TWITTER)  
FOLLOWERS



**4,849**  
LINKEDIN  
FOLLOWERS



**4,806**  
EMAIL ALERT  
SUBSCRIBERS



**2,190**  
CRIMINOLOGYTV  
YOUTUBE  
SUBSCRIBERS



**13**  
EVENTS

# DIRECTOR'S REVIEW



I am pleased to present the 2022–23 annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), outlining the Institute's achievements and outcomes for the year. This has been another busy and impactful year for the AIC, which has continued to achieve its core aim of informing crime and justice policy and practice in Australia, thereby supporting the Commonwealth's approach to reducing crime and promoting justice.

I would like to pay tribute to the former AIC Director, Mr Michael Phelan APM, who retired in November 2022 after five years as head of the Institute. During his tenure, Mr Phelan oversaw the continued development of the agency, delivering over 340 crime and justice research products and 56 events.

In 2022, Mr Phelan reviewed the AIC's research priorities, in consultation with the Criminology Research Advisory Council. This was undertaken to ensure the AIC remains policy-relevant by focusing on key issues of concern to the Commonwealth government. A number of changes were made to the priorities to reflect the changing crime and justice environment. Illicit drugs was removed as a priority, while cybercrime was added. The previous 'violence against women and children' priority was divided across three new priorities—domestic and family violence, sexual violence, and online sexual exploitation of children—which better reflect the focus of the AIC's research.

The priority research themes for 2022–23 were:

- ▶ Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system;
- ▶ transnational serious and organised crime;
- ▶ economic crime;
- ▶ domestic and family violence;
- ▶ sexual violence;
- ▶ online sexual exploitation of children; and
- ▶ cybercrime.



During the year, AIC staff worked closely with policymakers and practitioners. In the Commonwealth, the Institute continued to work closely with colleagues in the Attorney-General's Department, Department of Home Affairs, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Department of Social Services, the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC), the Australian Federal Police and the National Indigenous Australians Agency.

Internationally, the AIC continued to support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime through the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network and commenced a project with the Regional Support Office of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. We also undertook research on behalf of the Five Eyes Law Enforcement Group.

## RESEARCH

The AIC's program of applied research delivered a number of important outcomes during the year. The AIC addressed Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system through its Indigenous Justice Research Program, which is funding eight university teams to explore ways in which over-representation can be reduced. The Institute also took an important step forward in its world-leading National Deaths in Custody Program. Following the introduction of quarterly reporting of deaths in custody in June 2022, a real-time reporting dashboard was launched in June 2023, with data shared on the AIC website as soon as it is received.

Research on sexual violence (a new priority) led to groundbreaking findings on the scale of sexual harassment, aggression and violence experienced by users of dating apps, based on a survey of almost 10,000 adults. Almost two-thirds of respondents reported experiencing at least one form of victimisation and many reported multiple forms of abuse. The findings were subsequently used in a roundtable with dating app providers, hosted by the Australian Government, at which potential improvements to user safety were discussed. As part of its sexual violence research program, the AIC was also commissioned by the Attorney-General's Department to undertake a national review of Australia's child sexual abuse and sexual assault laws. This ongoing project has so far delivered a comparative analysis of state, territory and Commonwealth legislation pertaining to sexual assault and child sexual abuse, with intensive fieldwork to be undertaken into the next financial year.

Cybercrime was also introduced as a new priority this year. Following the high-profile Optus and Medibank data breaches, timely research by the AIC demonstrated individuals who received a data breach notification were 34 percent more likely than others to have been a victim of identity crime in the 12 months prior to the survey. They were also more likely to have been a victim of online scams or fraud and ransomware. In June, the AIC also released

findings from the Australian Cybercrime Survey, which showed that almost half of adults in Australia had experienced at least one form of cybercrime over the past year.

The AIC also continued to deliver on its online sexual exploitation of children research program, including a study on an enhanced biometric tool for identifying child sexual abuse material (CSAM) perpetrators and victims and another on the development of pop-up warning messages to prevent individuals from viewing CSAM. Other publications examined the relationship between coercive control, domestic violence and CSAM perpetration and explored the relationship between live streaming of child sexual abuse, in-person abuse and CSAM consumption. Recognising the continued importance of this issue, the AIC published a special edition of its *Crime & justice research series* that compiled 15 recent studies on online sexual exploitation of children produced by the Institute.

Working with state and territory partners through the Criminology Research Grants program, the AIC has supported a range of university-led research projects that are delivering policy-relevant findings. At the end of 2022–23, the Institute was funding 25 projects valued at \$1.58m, covering a wide range of topics of value to both the Commonwealth and states and territories.

This range of research activities demonstrates the AIC's continued commitment to building the crime and justice evidence base in Australia. As demonstrated in this annual report, our focus on applied research is directly supporting policymaking on a range of important issues. There is also evidence that the academic rigour of the agency's research has improved over time. In 2022, the AIC's flagship *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice series* was, for the first time, rated as a top-tier academic journal in world rankings.

## DISSEMINATION

Disseminating crime and justice research remains a core function of the AIC, ensuring that the latest empirical evidence is available to policymakers. The AIC's website continues to be a key way in which crime and justice information is disseminated, with over 1,900 AIC publications freely available to download, attracting more than one million visits to the site during the year. This continues to be supported by our use of social media (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn and YouTube), which allows us to promote new publications and engage with audiences for our research. The number of people following us on these four platforms increased over the past year.

The AIC's JV Barry Library continues to play a key role in disseminating research material to policymakers and practitioners. It has been responsive to the needs of stakeholders through its 'front desk' service, as well as by disseminating emerging evidence produced by the AIC and other crime and justice researchers. This is in addition to the library's key task of supporting AIC researchers with systematic literature searches.

During the year, we delivered a range of events to disseminate research findings to policymakers and practitioners. In July 2022, the Online Sexual Exploitation of Children Forum brought together over 150 experts from around the world for two days to discuss the latest research and emerging trends on this issue. In May 2023, the AIC delivered a one-day conference on improving trauma-informed practice for survivors of modern slavery in the criminal justice system. This was delivered in partnership with the Attorney-General's Department, the Australian Federal Police and the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions. The largest event of the year was the AIC 2022 conference, which brought together over 700 delegates online and in-person to hear from 80 speakers presenting research on AIC's priority areas. These events allowed us to add more than 24 hours of new content to our YouTube channel, CriminologyTV, which now hosts over 400 videos on contemporary crime and justice issues.

This has been another successful year for the AIC, delivering and disseminating crime and justice research of national significance.



**Matthew Rippon**  
Acting Director  
Australian Institute of Criminology

# 1 OVERVIEW

11 INTRODUCTION

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13 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

## INTRODUCTION

The AIC has served successive Australian governments and the criminal justice system for 50 years as the nation's research and knowledge centre on crime and justice—undertaking and disseminating research, compiling trend data and providing policy advice.

The Institute was established in 1973 by the Commonwealth *Criminology Research Act 1971*, to centrally collect and analyse national criminological data and provide evidence-based research to government and policing agencies. In late 2010 the Australian Government passed the *Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010*, amending the *Criminology Research Act*.

Following a machinery-of-government change in October 2015, staff from the AIC were transferred to the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC), with the ACIC Chief Executive Officer becoming Director of the AIC.

Throughout the year, the Institute maintained strong links and partnerships with Commonwealth, state and territory government agencies, police agencies, universities and other research organisations by providing research, analysis and advice. The AIC also frequently undertook research projects in partnership or under contract to meet its partner agencies' needs.

## MINISTER, PORTFOLIO AND DIRECTOR

The AIC is part of the Attorney-General's portfolio. The Attorney-General, the Hon Mark Dreyfus KC, MP, has ministerial responsibility for the AIC. Mr Matthew Rippon is Acting Director of the AIC.

## PURPOSE AND ROLE

The AIC is Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice. We undertake and disseminate research and provide policy advice.

## FUNCTIONS

The AIC undertakes its functions as set out in the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, which are:

- (a) to promote justice and reduce crime by:
  - (i) conducting criminological research; and
  - (ii) communicating the results of that research to the Commonwealth, the States, the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory and the community;

- (b) to assist the Director in performing the Director’s functions;
- (c) to administer programs for awarding grants, and engaging specialists, for:
  - (i) criminological research that is relevant to the public policy of the States, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory; and
  - (ii) activities related to that research (including the publication of that research, for example).

The functions of the Director include:

- ▶ conducting criminological research, including the collection of information and statistics on crime and justice matters;
- ▶ communicating the results of that research, including through the publication of research material and seminars and courses of training or instruction;
- ▶ providing information and advice on the administration of criminal justice to the Australian Government and state and territory governments; and
- ▶ collaborating both within and outside Australia with governments, institutions and authorities, and with bodies and persons, on research and training in connection with the administration of criminal justice.

## OUTCOMES

The AIC’s outcome, as stated in the Portfolio Budget Statement, is to inform crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant research of national significance.

This outcome is achieved by:

- ▶ undertaking impartial and policy-relevant research of the highest standard on crime and criminal justice;
- ▶ working cooperatively with the Attorney-General’s portfolio, the Department of Home Affairs, other federal agencies and state and territory government agencies in the AIC’s role as the Australian Government’s national research centre on crime and justice;
- ▶ administering an effective and efficient annual Criminology Research Grants program that results in policy-relevant research; and
- ▶ actively disseminating research findings to policymakers, practitioners and the general public, across Australia and internationally, in a timely manner.

# ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Figure 1 illustrates the AIC’s structure during 2022–23. The AIC’s research and information services reported through the Deputy Director to the AIC Director, who is also the Chief Executive Officer of the ACIC.

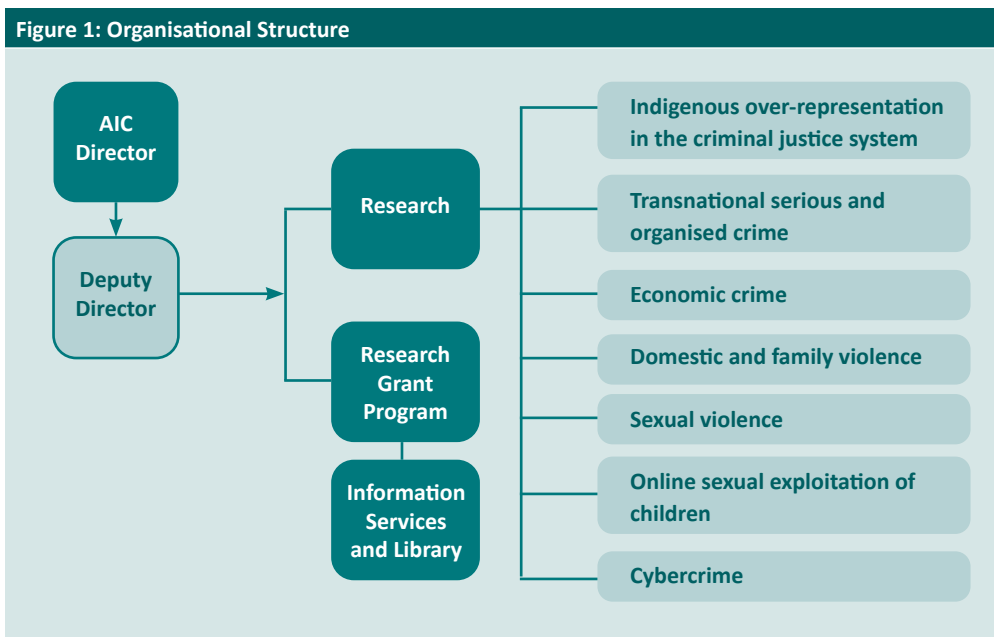
In 2022–23, the AIC’s research teams were aligned with the Institute’s priority themes:

- ▶ Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system;
- ▶ transnational serious and organised crime;
- ▶ economic crime;
- ▶ domestic and family violence;
- ▶ sexual violence;
- ▶ online sexual exploitation of children; and
- ▶ cybercrime.

Another team focused on crime and justice statistical monitoring.

In addition, the AIC’s small grants management team administered the Criminology Research Grants (CRG) and the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards.

Figure 1: Organisational Structure





# 2/ PERFORMANCE

15	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS
16	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
17	RESEARCH PERFORMANCE
25	CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT POLICYMAKING
28	PERFORMANCE OF THE CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM
32	DISSEMINATION PERFORMANCE
38	EVENTS
41	LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES



## ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS

I, as the accountable authority of the Australian Institute of Criminology, present the 2022–23 annual performance statements of the AIC, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

In my opinion, these annual performance statements are based on properly maintained records, accurately reflect the performance of the AIC, and comply with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.



**Matthew Rippon**  
Acting Director  
Australian Institute of Criminology

## PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

The AIC's *Corporate plan 2022–23* and the Portfolio Budget Statement for 2022–23 include the criteria used to measure the Institute's performance. These criteria are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Achievement against performance criteria, 2022–23**

Performance criteria	Target	Actual	Comment
1 <i>Trends &amp; issues</i> (T&I) and Research Reports are peer reviewed to ensure the quality of the AIC's research outputs	100%	100%	Achieved
2 Reports produced for each of the monitoring programs are issued according to schedule, annually or biennially	5 reports scheduled	5 reports published	Achieved
3 Peer-reviewed T&I and Research Report papers are prepared for publication	28	28	Achieved
4 Other publications—including Statistical Reports, Statistical Bulletins, briefs, journal articles, consultancy reports et cetera—to be published each year	25	33	Achieved
5 Evidence that AIC research has contributed to Australian Government policymaking	2 qualitative case studies	2 qualitative case studies	Achieved
6 Roundtables, workshops, seminars and other forums to be held annually	At least 10	13	Achieved
7 Satisfaction with events attended by more than 100 people	90%	89%	Not achieved

The AIC achieved or exceeded its targets for six of its seven performance criteria. During the year, all *Trends & issues* and Research Reports were subject to rigorous peer review, ensuring that the Institute's research stands up to external scrutiny (criterion 1).

The Institute also intended to release five statistical monitoring papers during the year and all were released as planned (criterion 2). In total, 28 peer-reviewed *Trends & issues* and Research Reports were published (criterion 3). See *Appendix 1* for details of these publications.

The AIC also published 33 other papers, exceeding the target of 25 (criterion 4). For details of the non-peer-reviewed publications released in 2022–23, see *Appendix 2*.

AIC research also contributed to Australian Government policymaking (criterion 5), as indicated in the case studies on pages 26 and 27.

Recognising the importance of disseminating research findings via events and seminars, as well as through publication, the AIC also has a target of holding 10 roundtables, workshops and other forums each year (criterion 6). In 2022–23, 13 such events were held on a range of topics, including transnational organised crime, cybercrime, sexual violence, intimate

partner homicide, modern slavery, online sexual exploitation of children, crime prevention, and Indigenous data sovereignty. See *Appendix 3* for details. Three of these events attracted an audience of over 100 people, 89 percent of whom expressed satisfaction with the events. This narrowly missed the target of 90 percent (criterion 7).

Further information on the work that contributed to achieving criteria 1 to 4 is provided in the following sections: *Research performance* and *Performance of the Criminology Research Grants program*. Details of the events that contributed to achieving criterion 6 are described in the *Events* section.

## RESEARCH PERFORMANCE

The AIC's research priorities are set annually by the Director, in consultation with the Criminology Research Advisory Council. The research priorities for 2022–23 were:

- ▶ Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system;
- ▶ transnational serious and organised crime;
- ▶ economic crime;
- ▶ domestic and family violence;
- ▶ sexual violence;
- ▶ online sexual exploitation of children; and
- ▶ cybercrime.

## INDIGENOUS OVER-REPRESENTATION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Indigenous Justice Research Program, which commenced in 2022, is a joint initiative of the AIC, the National Indigenous Australians Agency and the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse. It was established to fund academic research relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander criminal justice.

The program comprises eight projects from seven institutions which will be undertaken over the period 2022 to 2024. The funded projects are examining:

- ▶ the role of alcohol and other drugs in Indigenous over-representation in prison;
- ▶ substance use disorder and mental health among Indigenous persons released from prison;
- ▶ barriers to mental health diversion;

- ▶ development of a throughcare model to reduce the over-representation of Indigenous youth living in remote and rural Northern Australia;
- ▶ validation of a violence risk scale suitable for Indigenous populations;
- ▶ availability of Indigenous language interpreters in courts;
- ▶ impacts of *Bugmy* Bar Book resources for legal practitioners; and
- ▶ Indigenous women’s experiences of the criminal justice system.

One project will conclude in 2023 with the publication of two AIC reports. The other seven projects are due to conclude in 2024.

## TRANSNATIONAL SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

The AIC published a number of papers in 2022–23 on transnational serious and organised crime. A study examining the link between enablers of organised crime and poly-drug trafficking—recognised as a feature of more profitable and resilient crime groups—revealed the important role that corruption in the transport sector and money laundering through real estate and gambling services play in facilitating organised crime.

Three more studies were published as part of the AIC’s long-term program of work focused on outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMCGs). The first revealed high rates of domestic violence offending among OMCG members—likely a consequence of their hyper-masculine culture and general propensity for violence. It also found that domestic violence charges against OMCG members were less likely to result in a guilty outcome. The second study examined what happens to crime by OMCG members during periods of club conflict. It showed that gang-related crime increased within the conflict region, over and above any effect of increased law enforcement activity. Finally, we published a study by researchers from the Netherlands on the effect of the Dutch whole-of-government approach to OMCGs, which has important lessons for Australia.

In 2022–23 the AIC also increased its focus on radicalisation research. We published a foundational piece that summarised existing research on the role that the internet plays in radicalisation, and the efficacy of measures to counter that effect. The AIC also conducted a large national survey of more than 13,000 online Australians that examined people’s access to and engagement with fringe and radical content and groups online, their involvement in and support for protest activity, their political beliefs, and their ideological and conspiratorial beliefs. It will form the basis of several future AIC studies on online radicalisation.

## HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY

In 2022–23, the AIC undertook several significant projects as part of the Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery Research Program, including the ongoing evaluation of the *National*

*Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery 2020–25.* As part of the evaluation, the AIC has developed a survey to be administered to a nationally representative sample of 5,000 people living in Australia about their understanding of and attitudes towards human trafficking and modern slavery in Australia. Further, we are in the process of establishing the National Minimum Dataset which involves data linkage between Commonwealth agencies on suspected cases of human trafficking and modern slavery in Australia (see *Statistical monitoring*, below).

The AIC has also undertaken a project to understand the support needs and experiences of sexual exploitation victim-survivors. This project, carried out in partnership with the Australian Red Cross and Project Respect, explores the needs of sexual exploitation victim-survivors and the barriers that hinder support services in offering this support. The research involved quantitative and qualitative analysis of victim-survivor case file data and interviews with caseworkers.

The final project draws upon data from a nationally representative survey of 10,000 Australian men and women to explore the recruitment aspects of human trafficking and modern slavery that may be facilitated by mobile dating apps and websites.

## ECONOMIC CRIME

In 2022–23 we completed the first pilot study exploring the impact of money laundering on organised crime and associated harms. This forms part of a longer term collaboration with AUSTRAC and was preceded by a study that identified the possible social and economic impacts of money laundering and terrorism financing.

## DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

The AIC released several publications on domestic and family violence in 2022–23, including the results from a survey of 4,000 female carers in Australia who were asked about the prevalence and nature of abuse perpetrated against their children. Overall, 14 percent of female carers indicated that a child in their care had been exposed to intimate partner violence perpetrated against them in the last 12 months, and 11.5 percent indicated that a child in their care had been the target of direct abuse perpetrated by their current or most recent former partner.

During the reporting period, the AIC finalised a collaborative project undertaken with Monash University and Griffith University which involved surveying 5,000 young people in Australia about their use of violence against family members, as well as their own experiences of family violence. This Australia-first study found that one in five respondents (20%) had used violence in the home. There was a high level of overlap between perpetration and victimisation, with 46 percent of young people who had been subjected to child abuse also using violence in the home against their family members.

As part of our ongoing program of research, the AIC has almost finalised an evaluation of Phase 3 of the Restorative Justice Scheme in the Australian Capital Territory, which was expanded in 2018 to include sexual violence and family violence matters. This project includes interviews with victim-survivors and perpetrators of these crimes who have participated in the scheme, interviews with over 40 stakeholders involved in delivering and implementing the scheme and analysis of reoffending patterns among referred offenders.

The AIC has also continued to fund research on domestic and family violence through the Criminology Research Grants program, including a project exploring screening and risk assessment of perpetrators among service providers in fields such as mental health, child protection and corrections.

## SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The AIC completed several significant research reports on sexual violence in 2022–23. One such report presented the results of an AIC survey of 10,000 individuals in Australia who had used mobile dating apps or websites in the past five years, which asked them about their experience of sexual violence and harassment on these platforms. Around three-quarters of users had been victimised online and one-third had been victimised in person by someone they met via online or mobile dating. This research also found that the prevalence of victimisation was higher for women than men and higher still for LGBTQI+ people. Another report examining this data found that most of those who experienced online or in-person sexual victimisation through mobile and online dating platforms did not report it to the police, although most of those who did report to police had positive experiences and regarded police handling of their matters favourably. Findings show that LGBTQI+ women were the least likely to report to police, and in general reported more negative experiences with police.

The AIC is also undertaking a national review into Australia's child sexual abuse and sexual assault laws. This review is being undertaken in partnership with the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department to support the Work Plan to Strengthen Criminal Justice Responses to Sexual Assault 2022–27. An interim report, presenting the findings of the AIC's comparative analysis of state, territory and Commonwealth legislation pertaining to sexual assault and child sexual abuse, was submitted to the department in April 2023. The AIC is currently consulting stakeholders and victim-survivors of sexual assault and child abuse, the results of which will be included in a final report.

Finally, the AIC released a report examining recorded apprehension data from four states to explore the characteristics of recidivist child sexual offending and the contexts in which child sexual abusers reoffend.

## ONLINE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

In 2022–23 the Online Sexual Exploitation of Children Research Program completed several studies to assist with the disruption and prevention of child sexual abuse.

Firstly, the AIC analysed chat logs from Australian individuals who paid for live streaming of child sexual abuse. Two previous papers offered insights into the negotiations that take place between consumers of these materials and facilitators located in the Philippines, and how Australian offenders access victims in the Philippines for live streamed abuse. This year we released the final paper from this analysis, finding that live streaming of abuse, contact abuse and child sexual abuse material (CSAM) offending appeared to be interrelated.

Another study used data from the survey of mobile dating app or website users mentioned in the *Sexual violence* section above. This study found that 12 percent of respondents had been asked to facilitate the sexual exploitation of their children by other dating platform users.

A report titled *Preventing child sexual abuse material offending: An international review of initiatives* was also published in 2022–23. It is an international stocktake of initiatives addressing CSAM offending and other child sexual offending. This includes primary prevention efforts (eg awareness raising campaigns), secondary prevention measures (eg advice and support for adults attracted to children who have not offended) and tertiary prevention programs (eg prison-based therapeutic treatment programs).

The AIC also released a paper examining transparency reports of electronic service providers (eg Meta) to investigate how tech companies are preventing CSAM offending on their platforms. The study found that while most major platforms are actively detecting and removing CSAM, no platforms reported addressing live streaming of child sexual abuse, few reported detecting 'new' CSAM, and none reported evaluations of effectiveness.

Another study we published in 2022–23, carried out by researchers from the University of Tasmania, explored the technical aspects of implementing online warning messages to prevent CSAM use. This paper discusses actions policymakers, not-for-profit organisations and industry sectors can take to implement warning messages, which previous research found effective in reducing CSAM use.

The AIC also published a study by University of New South Wales researchers, who conducted interviews with non-offending partners of CSAM offenders to examine the links between CSAM offending, domestic violence and coercive control. This study found that CSAM offenders in relationships can be violent, secretive and controlling towards their female partners.

Finally, the AIC commissioned the University of Adelaide to pilot software that uses face and voice biometrics to automatically match victims and offenders in disparate CSAM videos. A paper released in 2022–23 used social network analysis to examine the matches between videos, revealing patterns that can help investigators.

## CYBERCRIME

We produced several significant cybercrime reports in 2022–23. There were two publications based on data collected in 2021. The first, produced in response to high-profile data breaches involving Medibank and Optus, explored the link between data breaches and cybercrime victimisation. It provided the first evidence of the direct association between data breaches and being a victim of ransomware, identity crime, and fraud and scams. The second publication examined the link between people's online routine activities and life stressors and their experience of profit-motivated cybercrime.

In June, the first annual *Cybercrime in Australia* report was published, using data from a large national survey of nearly 14,000 online Australians conducted in early 2023. This is a new annual collection that aims to produce a more complete picture of cybercrime victimisation, associated harms and help-seeking among Australian computer users. A unique feature of this survey is that it measures a range of different cybercrimes—online abuse and harassment, malware, identity crime and misuse, and fraud and scams—and includes a longitudinal component, meaning that we can rigorously test and measure the impact of cybercrime responses.

Nearly half of respondents had fallen victim to at least one type of cybercrime in the 12 months prior to the survey, and nearly half of victims had experienced more than one type of cybercrime. Overall, one in four respondents were negatively impacted by cybercrime, while around one in five respondents who owned a small business said their business was negatively impacted by cybercrime.

## STATISTICAL MONITORING

In addition to undertaking projects on each of the research priorities, the AIC administers four long-term statistical collections on crime and justice: the National Deaths in Custody Program, the Fraud Against the Commonwealth census, the National Homicide Monitoring Program and the Australian Cybercrime Survey. In 2022–23 the AIC piloted two new collections: the Australian Sexual Offence Statistical Collection and the Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery National Minimum Dataset.



Performance criterion 2 requires that reports produced for each of the monitoring programs are issued according to schedule, either annually or biennially. In 2022–23, five statistical monitoring papers were released accordingly:

- ▶ *Deaths in custody in Australia 2021–22;*
- ▶ *Homicide in Australia 2020–21;*
- ▶ *Cybercrime in Australia 2023;*
- ▶ *Fraud against the Commonwealth 2021–22;* and
- ▶ *Identity crime and misuse in Australia 2023.*

The following five statistical monitoring publications are scheduled for release in 2023–24:

- ▶ *Deaths in custody in Australia 2022–23;*
- ▶ *Homicide in Australia 2021–22;*
- ▶ *Fraud against the Commonwealth 2022–23;*
- ▶ *Australian sexual offences 2021–22;* and
- ▶ *Human trafficking and modern slavery 2022–23.*

### **NATIONAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY PROGRAM**

Established following a recommendation of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, the National Deaths in Custody Program has monitored the extent and nature of deaths in prison, police custody and youth detention since 1980.

In 2022–23, the AIC released the Statistical Report *Deaths in custody in Australia 2021–22*, which described the 16 Indigenous and 68 non-Indigenous deaths in prison custody and eight Indigenous and 13 non-Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022.

During the same period, the AIC launched the online deaths in custody real-time dashboard. Releasing real-time data on deaths in custody was an election promise of the Australian Government and exemplifies the AIC’s commitment to more timely reporting of deaths in custody data. The real-time dashboard presents cumulative annual data on Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths in prison and police custody. This complements the quarterly dashboard, introduced in June 2022, and the comprehensive financial year and trend data published in the yearly Statistical Report.

## FRAUD AGAINST THE COMMONWEALTH

The AIC administered its 16th Fraud Against the Commonwealth census in 2022–23. This census collects information from Commonwealth entities on fraud control arrangements, internal and external fraud allegations and fraud investigations commenced or finalised between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022. The Statistical Bulletin *Fraud against the Commonwealth 2021–22* was released in 2023, showing that both internal and external fraud investigations increased from the previous year. Program information was the most common target of internal frauds and program payments the most common target of external frauds.

## NATIONAL HOMICIDE MONITORING PROGRAM

The National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) is Australia's only national collection on homicide incidents, victims and offenders. The NHMP has been administered by the AIC since 1990, when the National Committee on Violence recommended that comprehensive data be collected on homicide in Australia.

The report *Homicide in Australia 2020–21* was released during the reporting period. It describes the 210 homicide incidents recorded by Australian state and territory police between 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021. The report showed that the incidence of homicide continues to decline in Australia, with domestic and acquaintance homicides in 2020–21 falling to the equal lowest or lowest rate since 1989–90. Intimate partner homicide also declined to its lowest rate in 32 years.

The AIC contributed NHMP data to the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee inquiry into missing and murdered First Nations women and children. These data demonstrated significantly higher rates of homicide victimisation among Indigenous women and children and that homicide victimisation has not declined among Indigenous women as it has for non-Indigenous women. NHMP data also contributed to a Special Commission of Inquiry into LGBTIQ hate crimes, with information on sexual vilification homicides occurring in New South Wales between 1989–90 and 2020–21.

## AUSTRALIAN SEXUAL OFFENCE STATISTICAL COLLECTION

The AIC piloted the Australian Sexual Offence Statistical Collection in 2022–23. This collection draws together state and territory police data on sexual offences with information on the offenders and victims associated with these offences, as well as data on offending and victimisation histories. Comprehensive data were provided by six state and territory police services.

## HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY NATIONAL MINIMUM DATASET

During 2022–23, the AIC developed and piloted the Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery National Minimum Dataset (HTMS NMDS). The HTMS NMDS was developed in part to underpin the AIC's evaluation of the *National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery*

2020–25 but will become a stand-alone statistical collection after the conclusion of the evaluation. The HTMS NMDS collates six-monthly data on the characteristics of suspected cases, victim-survivors and perpetrators of human trafficking and modern slavery and the nature and outcome of contact with government agencies who play a key role in responding to these offences. The pilot data collection commenced in 2023, with data sourced from the Australian Federal Police, the Department of Social Services (which administers the Support for Trafficked People Program), the Department of Home Affairs and the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions. A report from the pilot collection will be finalised in 2023 with annual reports released thereafter.

## OTHER RESEARCH

Not all of the research undertaken in 2022–23 can be categorised into one of the priority themes. Some research relates to priorities from previous years, while some relates to research funded under the Criminology Research Grants program, or fee-for-service research commissioned by Commonwealth, state or territory agencies. Topics covered by this research included:

- ▶ predictive policing;
- ▶ grievance-fuelled violence;
- ▶ intergenerational incarceration;
- ▶ social support for young people on probation or parole; and
- ▶ monetary returns of illicit drug demand reduction programs.

## CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT POLICYMAKING

The AIC's aim is to inform crime and justice policy and practice in Australia. Evidence of the Institute's influence on government policymaking is presented in the following case studies. These case studies relate to reports published during the year and are selected early in the financial year, prior to their release. This year, the second case study was originally planned to be on a report associated with an international review of interventions designed to address online child sexual exploitation. Extensive quality control processes meant that publication took longer than originally planned and this paper was not available by the end of the financial year. A replacement case study was therefore selected in early May, for a project due for completion in early June.

## CASE STUDY 1:

### VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH DATING APPS

During the year, the AIC published three reports on dating app violence and exploitation. These reports were based on a national survey that asked almost 10,000 people who use dating apps or websites about their experiences over the past five years. The first report, published on 4 October 2022, examined the prevalence of sexual harassment, aggression and violence among dating app users. Almost three-quarters of respondents reported experiencing at least one form of victimisation in the previous five years. A second report, released on 6 October 2022, examined the sexual exploitation of children via dating apps, finding that 12 percent of users had received requests to facilitate the sexual exploitation of their own children or children they had access to. A third report, released on 2 March 2023, examined user experiences of reporting to the police following an incident, noting that satisfaction rates were relatively high.

Following publication of the first two papers in October 2022, the Attorney-General, the Hon Mark Dreyfus KC, MP, and the Minister for Communications, the Hon Michelle Rowland MP, released joint media statements highlighting the findings from the research and calling for dating app operators to do more to make users safe online.

On 25 January 2023, the Minister for Communications, the Hon Michelle Rowland MP, and the Minister for Social Services, the Hon Amanda Rishworth MP, hosted a government roundtable on dating app violence. Roundtable participants included Bumble, Grindr and Match Group (the owner of Tinder, OkCupid, Match.com and other platforms). Following the roundtable, on 26 March 2023, a media statement by the Minister for Communications set out a range of actions the Australian Government would undertake to address the problem, including seeking detailed information on safety policies and procedures from the top 10 dating services in Australia. Further consultation with victim-survivors of dating app violence about their lived experience was also undertaken by the Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commissioner.

The AIC's reports also received significant international media coverage, with over 2,600 media reports reaching an audience of almost 65 million people.

## CASE STUDY 2:

### REAL-TIME REPORTING OF DEATHS IN CUSTODY

During the 2022 federal election, the Australian Labor Party committed to establishing consolidated real-time reporting of all deaths in custody in Australia. At the time of the commitment, deaths in custody statistics were reported annually, as required by recommendation 41 of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. In June 2022, quarterly reporting of deaths in custody was introduced as a first step towards real-time reporting. A year later, the AIC launched a real-time reporting dashboard on its website, updating deaths in custody data as soon as information is received from state and territory custodial authorities.

Following the release of the dashboard on 21 June 2023, the Attorney-General, the Hon Mark Dreyfus KC, MP, and the Minister for Indigenous Australians, the Hon Linda Burney MP, released a joint media statement highlighting the importance of the new online statistics.

On the day of release, the dashboard was viewed more than 1,000 times. It also received 387 media mentions by 1 July, reaching a potential audience of over 5.8 million people.

# PERFORMANCE OF THE CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM

The CRG program provides funding for criminological research relevant to crime and justice policy at both the national and state and territory level. The program promotes the value and usefulness of such research by publishing and disseminating the findings of the funded work.

The CRG program is administered by the AIC and funded by the Commonwealth and state and territory governments (see Table 2). While the CRG program is described as a grants program, funded projects involve contracts procured through a competitive approach to market via AusTender. The term ‘grant’ is maintained in the title for historical reasons and can be traced back to the *Criminology Research Act 1971*.

Taking into account the recommendations of the Criminology Research Advisory Council, the Director of the AIC approves a number of research projects each year. The program is currently funding 25 criminology research projects with a total value of \$1,659,496 (including GST).

The Criminology Research Advisory Council comprises representatives from the Australian Government and each state and territory. In 2022–23, the Advisory Council was chaired by Dr Adam Tomison, Director General of the Western Australian Department of Justice. Advisory Council membership is listed in the *Management and accountability* section of this report. The AIC provides secretariat services to the Advisory Council.

## ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The Advisory Council takes into account the following criteria when considering applications:

- ▶ public policy relevance;
- ▶ the extent to which the proposed research will have practical application and contribute to the understanding, prevention or correction of criminal behaviour;
- ▶ the likelihood of the proposed research making a substantial and original contribution to criminological knowledge;
- ▶ the cost-effectiveness of the research;
- ▶ the soundness of the design and methodology, and the feasibility of the research;
- ▶ the competence of the applicant(s) or principal investigator(s) to undertake the proposed research;

- ▶ ethics committee approval, where appropriate;
- ▶ availability of data, where required; and
- ▶ the extent of funding or in-kind support obtained from relevant agencies.

## ASSESSMENT PANEL

A panel of two independent expert criminologists reviews applications each year. The panellists are selected by the Criminology Research Advisory Council from recommendations made by the President of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. Each panel member usually serves for two years.

Panel members assess all applications independently of each other and complete an assessment sheet for each application. They then meet to discuss the assessments with the AIC’s Deputy Director, who submits final recommendations to the Director and the Advisory Council for consideration at its November meeting.

## 2022–23 FUNDING

In 2022–23, the AIC contributed \$227,848 (2021–22: \$223,380) from the Commonwealth appropriation to fund CRG projects. The AIC also contributed \$78,030 (2021–22: \$76,500) to administer the grants program (see Tables 3 and 4).

State and territory governments collectively contributed \$227,848 (2021–22: \$223,380) to the AIC to fund projects. State and territory contributions were calculated on a pro rata population basis, as shown in Table 2. In 2022–23, \$351,832 of state and territory contributions were expensed and recognised as revenue, with the balance being drawn from prior-year contributions held in unearned revenue. Table 3 summarises CRG program income and expenditure for 2022–23.

<b>State/territory</b>	<b>\$</b>
New South Wales	71,561
Victoria	58,035
Queensland	46,616
Western Australia	24,411
South Australia	15,980
Tasmania	5,028
Australian Capital Territory	4,013
Northern Territory	2,204
<b>Total</b>	<b>227,848</b>

<b>Table 3: Criminology Research Grants program financial data, 2022–23</b>	
<b>Total income for CRG program</b>	<b>\$</b>
Commonwealth funding	227,848
State and territory funding	351,832 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total income for purpose of making grants</b>	<b>579,679</b>
<b>Expenditure for CRG program</b>	
Funded projects	507,255
Direct administration expenditure	72,424
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>579,679</b>

a: The total 2022–23 state/territory contribution is \$227,848. The additional portion is drawn from prior-year contributions held in unearned revenue in the statement of financial position

<b>Table 4: Criminology Research Grants program indirect administration financial data, 2022–23</b>	
<b>Total income for CRG program administration</b>	<b>\$</b>
Commonwealth funding	78,030
<b>Total income</b>	<b>78,030</b>
<b>Expenditure for CRG administration</b>	
Administration expenditure	78,030
<b>Total administration expenditure</b>	<b>78,030</b>

## NEW PROJECTS

Information on projects awarded funding during 2022–23 is available on the CRG website: <https://www.aic.gov.au/crg/research-grants/successful>.

Six projects commenced in 2022–23, based on when their contracts were executed.

### **The use of force by Indigenous women: An interactional and contextual approach**

Associate Professor Hilde Tubex, Professor Victoria Hovane and Associate Professor Stella Tarrant

*Total funding: \$59,115*

### **Reducing case attrition in the investigation of sexual offences: Explicating the predictive risk factors that lead to cases withdrawn and unfounded**

Associate Professor Sarah Bennett, Dr John Gilmour and Ms Kristi Anderson

*Total funding: \$127,785*



**Identifying precursors and outcomes of firearm incidents in New South Wales: Creating a data profile to examine firearm registration, domestic and family violence, and suicide to guide prevention and intervention**

Professor Joel Negin, Professor Natasha Nassar, Dr Lorraine Ivancic and Professor Don Weatherburn

*Total funding: \$60,000*

**Can CCTV provide safety and security for victim-survivors of domestic and family violence?**

Dr Diarmaid Harkin, Dr Mary Iliadis, Professor Marilyn McMahon and Ms Karen Bentley

*Total funding: \$50,268*

**Evaluating an intervention for young people engaged in family and relationship violence: Expanding the evidence-base**

Associate Professor Christine Bond, Dr Chelsea Leach, Dr Brian Jenkins and Dr Natasha Madon

*Total funding: \$50,000*

**Examining the effectiveness of mental health treatment pathways for preventing violent offending in at-risk individuals with psychosis**

Dr Ye In (Jane) Hwang, Professor Tony Butler, Associate Professor Handan Wand and Dr Stephen Allnutt

*Total funding: \$38,085*

# DISSEMINATION PERFORMANCE

## PUBLICATIONS

One of the AIC’s critical functions is disseminating new research findings, recognising that applied criminological research should inform policy, practice and the wider community debate on issues of concern. The dissemination function ensures the AIC’s research is publicly available and easily understood, so that it informs policy and practice.

The AIC communicates new knowledge developed by both AIC researchers and external authors. The AIC’s regular publications are the foundation of this. Research Reports and *Trends & issues* papers are subject to a rigorous peer-review process before they are accepted for publication. Drafts are also reviewed by senior research staff. All publications are then reviewed by the Deputy Director and edited to conform to AIC publishing style, promoting clear and understandable research.

A summary of reports published by the AIC in 2022–23 is presented in Table 5. The publications are also listed in appendices 1 and 2.

**Table 5: AIC publications, 2022–23**

Publication type	n
Research Reports	5
<i>Trends &amp; issues in crime and criminal justice</i>	23
Statistical Reports	3
Statistical Bulletins	3
Reports to the Criminology Research Advisory Council	5
Other	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>

## WEBSITE

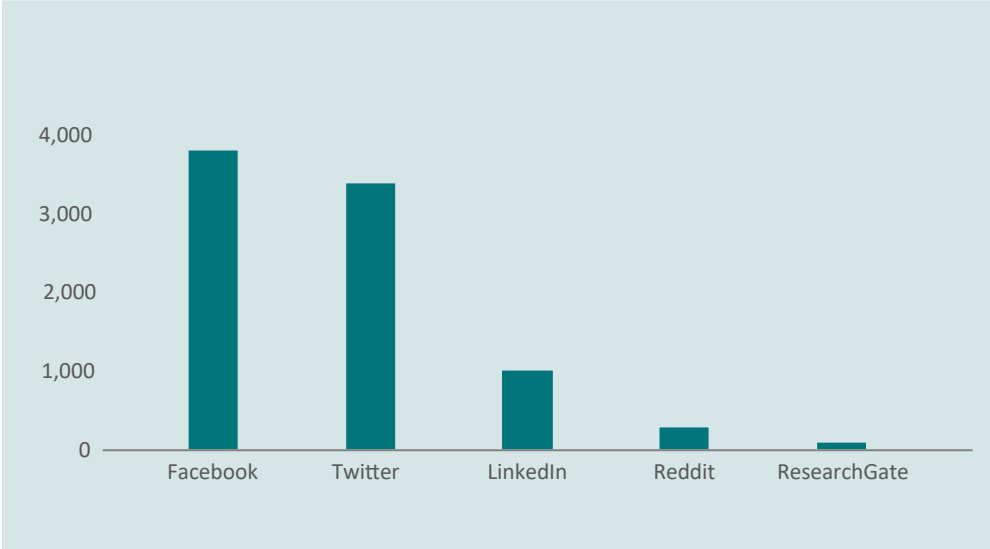
The AIC website continues to attract a strong following and a high number of page views, as demonstrated in Table 6. The website contains 1,924 AIC publications.

**Table 6: Web sessions and page views, 2022–23**

	Sessions	Users	Page views
2022–23	666,409	498,335	1,118,555

Source: Google analytics

**Figure 2: Top five referrals to AIC website from social media by session, 2022–23**



Source: Google analytics

Table 7 shows the AIC’s most popular publications based on page views. This table demonstrates the importance and relevance of the AIC’s work. The AIC’s extensive back catalogue of research continued to have a strong following, demonstrating the depth and breadth of AIC’s research areas.

**Table 7: Most popular AIC publications, 2022–23**

Title	Year of publication	Page views
<i>Key issues in domestic violence (Research in Practice no. 7)</i>	2009	14,668
<i>What makes juvenile offenders different from adult offenders? (T&amp;I no. 409)</i>	2011	13,320
<i>Misperceptions about child sex offenders (T&amp;I no. 429)</i>	2011	11,461
<i>Deaths in custody in Australia 2021–22 (Statistical Report no. 41)</i>	2022	10,326
<i>Deaths in custody in Australia 2020–21 (Statistical Report no. 37)</i>	2021	9,826

Source: Google analytics

## MEDIA

The AIC's media engagement is both proactive (triggered by publications and events) and reactive, when journalists request information or interviews on criminal justice topics. During 2022–23 there were 141 media enquiries and 58 interviews.

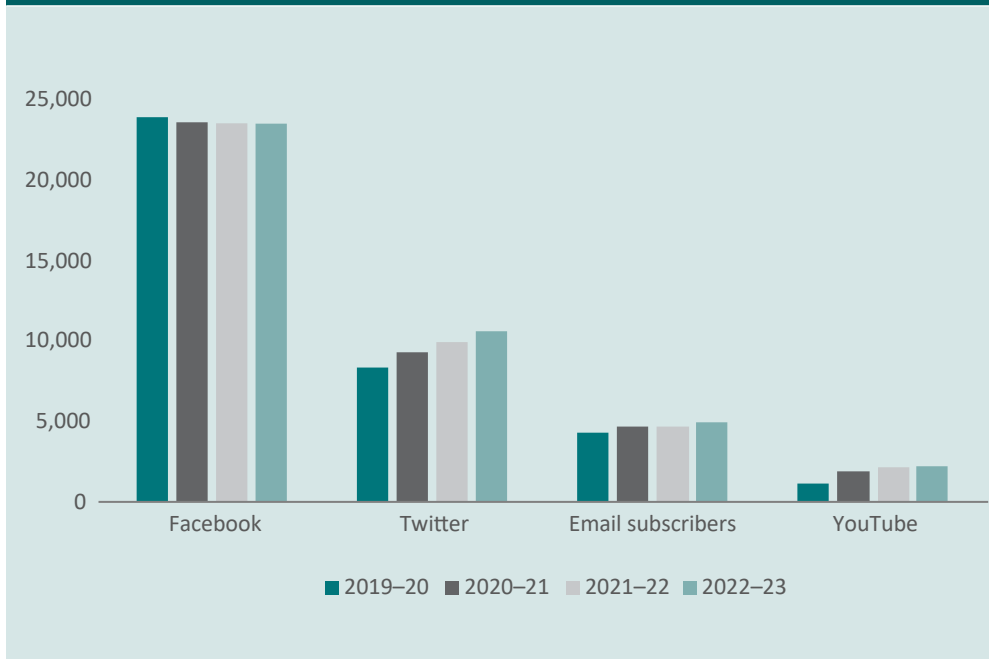
## SOCIAL MEDIA

At 30 June 2023 the AIC had an online subscriber network of 48,169 people:

- ▶ 23,412 Facebook followers;
- ▶ 10,393 Twitter followers;
- ▶ 4,849 LinkedIn followers;
- ▶ 4,806 email alert subscribers; and
- ▶ 2,190 CriminologyTV YouTube subscribers.

CriminologyTV makes 412 AIC videos publicly available to both subscribers and non-subscribers worldwide, substantially expanding access to AIC products. These videos include lectures, keynote conference presentations, seminars and award ceremonies.

**Figure 3: Social media followers by financial year, 2019–20 to 2022–23**



# TOP FIVE TWEETS FOR 2022–23

1

## Wednesday 21 December 2022

Our new report shows child sexual abuse material offenders can be controlling & abusive in relationships with adult women, own excessive pornography collections & have a diverse interest in paraphilic content: [bit.ly/tandi661](https://bit.ly/tandi661) @mike\_salter @DelanieWoodlock

34,727 impressions, 732 engagements

2

## Tuesday 4 October 2022

Ground-breaking new research released today shows 3/4 of survey respondents had been subjected to sexual violence facilitated via online dating apps in the last 5 years.

Read the full report: [bit.ly/3SmQ9Da](https://bit.ly/3SmQ9Da)

23,479 impressions, 267 engagements

3

## Monday 3 April 2023

The female intimate partner homicide rate in 2020–21 was 0.25 per 100,000. This is the lowest rate in 32 years.

Read our latest report here: [bit.ly/3YXkb2Z](https://bit.ly/3YXkb2Z)

10,458 impressions, 160 engagements

4

## Friday 20 January 2023

We're pleased to announce the new CRG funded projects to undertake important crime and justice research.

Congratulations to the successful projects! [bit.ly/3ZPI0wl](https://bit.ly/3ZPI0wl) @SydCrim @UWALawSchool @meredithrossner @ANUcrim @DeakinCrim @Maryliadis @HASSUQ

7,042 impressions, 197 engagements

5

## Friday 12 August 2022

The 2022 Criminology Research Grants are open for applications! This important funding supports cutting edge crime and justice research that makes a real difference.

Applications are open until 23 September, learn more: [bit.ly/3AhNgxh](https://bit.ly/3AhNgxh)

5,956 impressions, 282 engagements

# TOP FIVE FACEBOOK POSTS FOR 2022–23

## Tuesday 1 November 2022

The winners of the 2022 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards have been announced!

These awards recognise excellent practice across police and community-led programs. We're pleased to announce the winners from this year's ceremony:

- ▶ Gold (community): The Miranda Project – Community Restorative Centre
- ▶ Silver (community): Targeted Engagement Program – Alta-1 College
- ▶ Silver (community): City After Dark – Constable Care Foundation
- ▶ Bronze (community): Our Way My Choice Violence Prevention Program – Aboriginal Men – SA Department for Correctional Services
- ▶ Bronze (community): Jumpstart – GreenFox Training Studio
- ▶ Silver (police): Walk of Life – @Queensland Police Service
- ▶ Silver (police): Logan New Direction Youth Support Program – Queensland Police Service
- ▶ Bronze (police): Rural Crime Prevention Team – @NSW Police Force
- ▶ Bronze (police): Coolheads Young Driver Program – @Victoria Police

Congratulations to all winners! This exceptional achievement recognises your service to the community. To learn more about the projects, head to: [aic.com.au/acvpa](http://aic.com.au/acvpa)

**This post had a total reach of  4,924 people and 303 engagements.**

1

## Friday 12 August 2022

The 2022 Criminology Research Grants are open for applications! This important funding supports cutting edge crime and justice research that makes a real difference.

Applications are open until 23 September, learn more: [bit.ly/3AhNgxh](http://bit.ly/3AhNgxh)

**This post had a total reach of  2,093 people and 57 engagements.**

2

3

### Wednesday 3 May 2023

Your privacy is important. Be aware of threats and scams where someone tries to convince you to click on a malicious file or send personal information. Stop and think before you click!

Learn more in our data breaches and cybercrime victimisation paper >> [bit.ly/40eJzSI](https://bit.ly/40eJzSI)  
[#PAW2023](https://twitter.com/PAW2023)

This post had a total reach of  1,432 people and 20 engagements.

4

### Thursday 15 June 2023

Early detection is vital to fraud prevention and deterrence. However, fraud is difficult to detect. The estimated cost of fraud against the Commonwealth was \$201.2m in 2021–22. Most of these losses were from external fraud. Want to know how to report fraud? #Reportfraud [bit.ly/3WyddSG](https://bit.ly/3WyddSG)

See the AIC's full report at [aic.gov.au](https://aic.gov.au)

This post had a total reach of  1,092 people and 28 engagements.

5

### Friday 24 March 2023

The Australian Institute of Criminology is still seeking the input from victim-survivors into its national review of sexual assault and child sexual abuse laws.

If you are interested in taking part, please go to: [bit.ly/3mJ7WJW](https://bit.ly/3mJ7WJW)

This post had a total reach of  906 people and 28 engagements.

## EVENTS

The AIC hosted 13 events during 2022–23, fulfilling performance criterion 6, which requires that at least 10 such events are held each year. Some events were held in person, while others were broadcast via the Institute’s YouTube channel, CriminologyTV, or run online using Microsoft Teams. The 13 events are listed below.

### CONFERENCES

The AIC hosted four conferences in 2022–23.

#### ONLINE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN FORUM

##### **13 and 14 July 2022, Canberra (and online)**

Attendees from law enforcement, academia, not-for-profit organisations, industry and the finance sector gathered to share knowledge and generate solutions to the problem of online sexual abuse of children. Keynote speakers included representatives of the US Department of Homeland Security Investigations, the Canadian Centre for Child Protection, and the Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation.

#### AIC 2022

##### **31 October to 2 November, Canberra (and online)**

The AIC 2022 conference brought together policymakers, practitioners and academics working in the crime and justice sector to discuss contemporary issues affecting Australia. Presentations covered topics including Indigenous justice, violent extremism, online sexual exploitation of children, domestic and family violence, sexual violence, cybercrime, organised crime, homicide and economic crime.

#### TRAUMA-INFORMED PRACTICE: SUPPORTING SURVIVORS OF MODERN SLAVERY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

##### **1 May, Canberra**

This one-day conference focused on how the criminal justice system can best support survivors of modern slavery. It brought together representatives from the Australian Federal Police, the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions, civil society, policymakers and frontline responders who work with survivors of modern slavery in Australia.



## MODERN SLAVERY: TAKING ACTION TOGETHER

**27 to 29 June, Melbourne**

Presented in partnership with the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, this three-day conference was an initiative of the *National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery 2020–25*. It brought together survivors and attendees from government, business, civil society and academia to discuss how best to prevent and disrupt this crime and support survivors. Speakers focused on topics such as ethical recruitment and procurement, the impact of global events on modern slavery, and the role of technology in both driving and disrupting this crime.

## OCCASIONAL SEMINARS

In 2022–23, the Institute hosted five occasional seminars.

### PREVENTING INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDE IN AUSTRALIA

**28 July 2022, online**

Dr Hayley Boxall, Australian Institute of Criminology

Dr Samantha Bricknell, Australian Institute of Criminology

Laura Doherty, Australian Institute of Criminology

Dr Li Eriksson, Griffith University

Dr Siobhan Lawler, Australian Institute of Criminology

### SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND CHILD EXPLOITATION OCCURRING ON MOBILE DATING APPS

**20 October 2022, online**

Dr Rick Brown, Australian Institute of Criminology

Dr Sarah Napier, Australian Institute of Criminology

Coen Teunissen, Australian Institute of Criminology

Dr Heather Wolbers, Australian Institute of Criminology

### IN PRAISE OF SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION

**28 October 2022, Canberra**

Professor Gloria Laycock, University College London

## **TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME—A GLOBAL THREAT**

**3 March 2023, Canberra**

Dr Peter German KC, President, International Centre for Criminal Law Reform

### **HOW CAN SECRETIVE, CLANDESTINE, CRIMINAL ORGANISATIONS EXPLOIT CONTEMPORARY MULTICULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS WHILE ALSO REPRODUCING THEMSELVES IN THEIR PLACES OF ORIGIN?**

**30 March, Canberra**

Professor Anna Sergi, University of Essex

## **FORUMS**

The AIC held two forums during the reporting period.

### **INDIGENOUS JUSTICE CLEARINGHOUSE FORUM ON DATA SOVEREIGNTY**

**2 November 2022, Canberra (and online)**

### **STUDENT CRIMINOLOGY FORUM 2023**

**21 March 2023, online**

## **ROUNDTABLES**

The Institute hosted one roundtable during 2022–23.

### **DATING APP USERS' EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

**12 September 2022, Canberra**

Dr Hayley Boxall, Australian Institute of Criminology

Office of the eSafety Commissioner

Dating app and website operators

## **OTHER EVENTS**

### **AUSTRALIAN CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION AWARDS**

**1 November 2022, Canberra**

For details of the awards ceremony, see page 56.

## LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

The Institute’s information services, centred around the JV Barry Library, are essential to our role as Australia’s national knowledge centre on crime and justice. The library provides information to practitioners, policymakers, academics, students and the general public. The Information Services team also offers fundamental support to AIC researchers, particularly by anticipating their research requirements and proactively sourcing new and authoritative material. Table 8 summarises the key outputs associated with information services. The reduction in complex queries can be attributed to fewer queries received through the online form and via email from external stakeholders and members of the public requiring a detailed response.

**Table 8: Library services activity, 2020–21 to 2022–23**

	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Inquiry responses <15 mins	541	707	695
Hours spent on complex queries	728	421	329
Records added to CINCH	828	951	480
Journal articles supplied by other libraries	287	303	328
Journal articles supplied to other libraries	216	139	125
Items loaned to other libraries	26	16	20
Items borrowed from other libraries	14	23	7

### SERVICES FOR STAKEHOLDERS

The library maintains and promotes a significant specialist criminological information collection and provides a range of services to inform the sector. These services include:

- ▶ maintaining and developing the CINCH database—the largest single source of Australasian criminological resources in Australia;
- ▶ alerting subscribers by email to new resources in their subject areas;
- ▶ responding to enquiries from an array of stakeholders including law enforcement and justice personnel, researchers, students and members of the public; and
- ▶ providing hard-copy and electronic materials through national and networked interlibrary loan schemes.

In addition to assisting AIC researchers with literature searches and the provision of resources, library staff also monitor the distribution, reach and influence of AIC publications.

## LIBRARY COLLECTION

The library collection is made up of electronic and print material. The physical collection can be divided into three distinct categories: books, serials or journal articles, and the AIC archive. The print collection currently contains 12,236 books. New additions to the book collection have been predominantly in electronic format to reflect the ‘anywhere, anytime’ needs of AIC researchers.

## CINCH: AUSTRALIAN CRIMINOLOGY DATABASE

The AIC has developed and maintained the CINCH database of Australasian literature on crime and criminal justice for over 45 years. In addition to providing free, open access to resources from the AIC library catalogue, CINCH is also part of the suite of Australian databases provided by Informit. RMIT University delivers this content to libraries in universities, government departments, non-government organisations and private companies, predominantly in Australia but with some overseas subscribers too. AIC librarians constantly scan available crime and justice resources to source literature and add it to the CINCH database. The database currently holds over 65,000 records.

## CRIME AND JUSTICE EMAIL ALERTS

The monthly Crime and Justice Alerts provide subscribers with relevant and timely crime and justice resources from Australia and overseas. Some of the newly added CINCH items are used for the alerts, along with material from overseas. This free service provides information on 10 topics to 4,805 individual subscribers.

## STAKEHOLDER AND PUBLIC ENQUIRIES

The library is the AIC’s first point of contact for enquiries from external stakeholders and the public. Every day the library team receives a diverse range of information requests. Approximately 60 queries are received each month from clients such as government officers, law enforcement and criminal justice officials, academics, students and members of the public from Australia and overseas.

## NETWORKING ACROSS SECTORS

In 2022–23, over 450 items were exchanged through the interlibrary loans service. The JV Barry Library partners with other libraries from agencies in the law enforcement, university, government, health and community sectors to maintain strong reciprocal networks. The library is also a member of the Libraries Australia Document Delivery service. This service minimises duplication of resources while maximising the effectiveness and specialisation of library collections across the nation.

The library gives notice of new AIC publications and events to its own alert subscribers and also to other networks such as the CrimNet email discussion list for criminal justice researchers, practitioners and policymakers; to the Analysis and Policy Observatory for the general research community and policymakers; to library networks both local and international for inclusion in their own databases and to circulate to their users; and to other related professional networks and commercial databases such as EBSCO and ProQuest.

The library also contributes to most of the Institute's conferences, forums, visiting delegations and seminars.

## **DISTRIBUTION, REACH AND INFLUENCE OF AIC PUBLICATIONS**

The AIC has a significant influence on criminological research and policy development across multiple jurisdictions, nationally and internationally. Crime and justice researchers and practitioners, international organisations and parliaments continue to use AIC publications—both the most recent papers and those produced in the 1980s. In addition to the numerous journal articles which cite AIC publications, citation analysis shows AIC material being used by all levels of government. Government organisations that cited the Institute's publications in 2022–23 include:

- ▶ Parliament of Australia;
- ▶ parliaments of the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Victoria;
- ▶ Attorney-General's Department (Commonwealth);
- ▶ Australian Institute of Family Studies;
- ▶ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare;
- ▶ Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre;
- ▶ Commonwealth Ombudsman;
- ▶ Corrective Services New South Wales;
- ▶ Department of Home Affairs;
- ▶ Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet;
- ▶ Department of Social Services;
- ▶ eSafety Commissioner;

- ▶ Judicial Commission of New South Wales;
- ▶ Law Reform Commission of Western Australia;
- ▶ New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research;
- ▶ New South Wales Crime Commission;
- ▶ New South Wales Sentencing Council;
- ▶ Northern Territory Law Reform Committee;
- ▶ Respect Victoria;
- ▶ Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability;
- ▶ Queensland Audit Office;
- ▶ Queensland Crime and Corruption Commission;
- ▶ Queensland Government Statistician’s Office;
- ▶ Queensland Independent Commission into Queensland Police Service responses to domestic and family violence;
- ▶ Queensland Law Reform Commission;
- ▶ Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council;
- ▶ Queensland Women’s Safety and Justice Taskforce;
- ▶ Victoria’s Sentencing Advisory Council;
- ▶ Victorian Law Reform Commission;
- ▶ Western Australian Office of the Commissioner for Victims of Crime; and
- ▶ Western Australian Office of the Inspector of Custodial Services.

The various materials which cite our publications can be classified by type. As shown in Figure 4 for over 1,300 citations across 828 publications, citations appeared in a variety of contexts. Almost 30 percent of citations occurred in reports of Australian governments, parliaments and other Australian organisations.

Citations in peer-reviewed literature are concentrated in crime and criminal justice topics in Australian publications and studies. However, a significant number of these journal articles were on related subjects in social sciences and health. Research has also been cited in studies from over 60 countries (see Figure 5).

Figure 4: Types of publications citing AIC material (%)

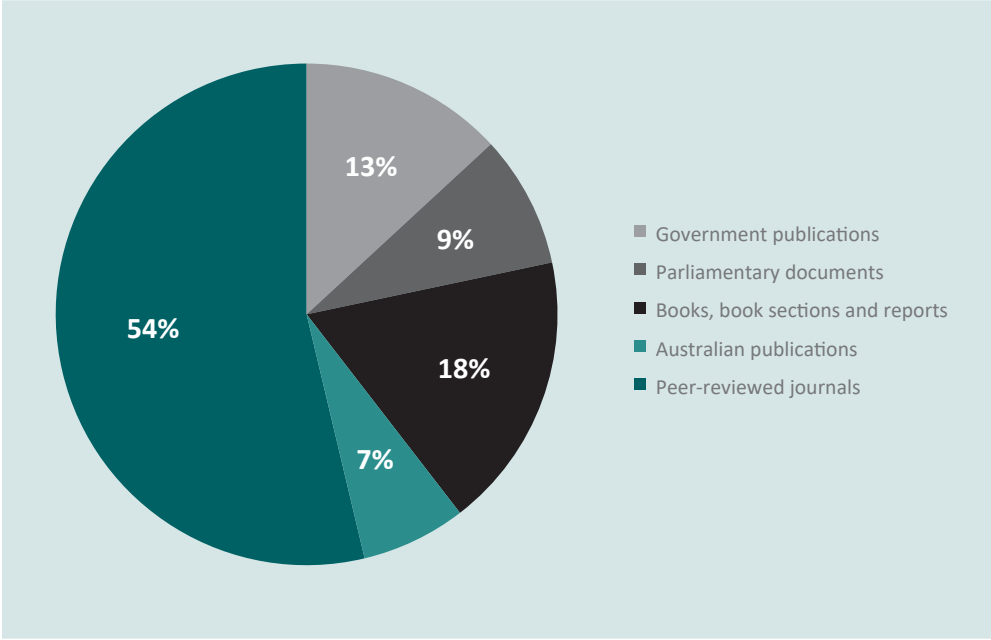


Figure 5: Where AIC material is cited

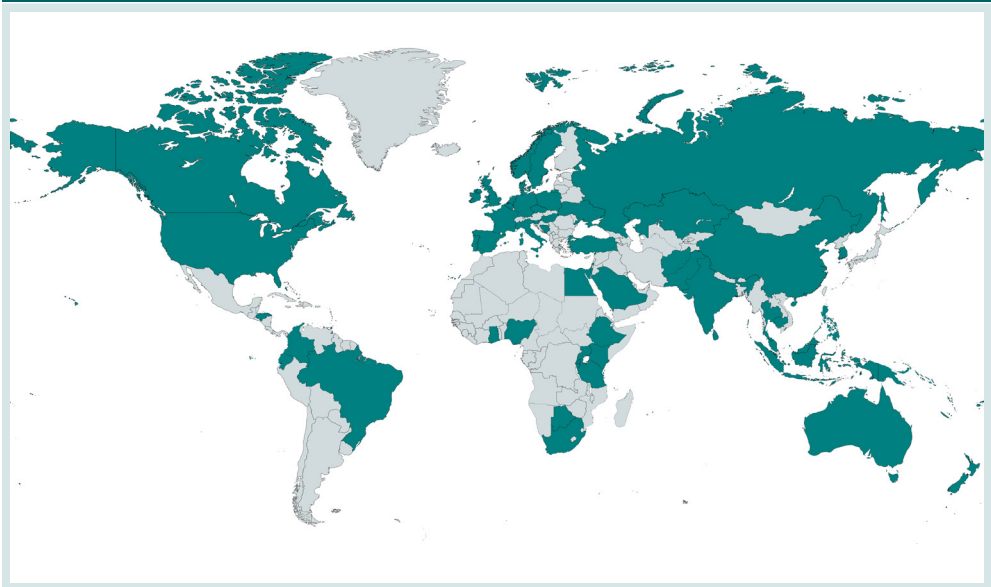
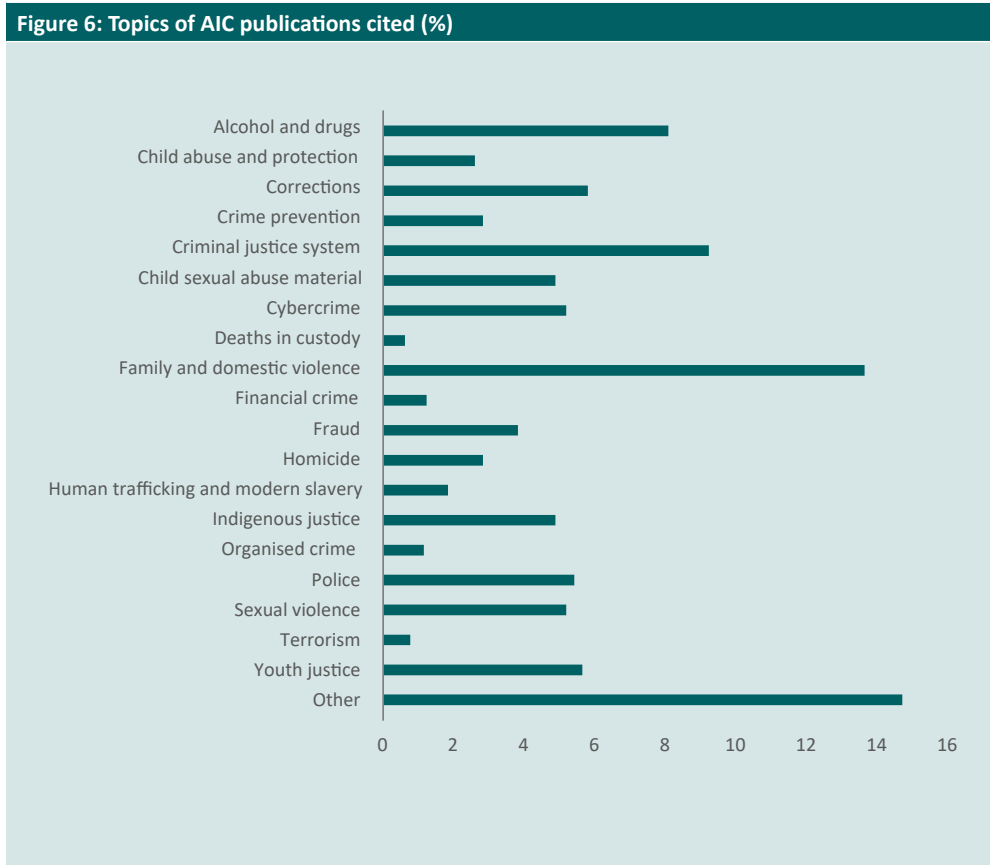


Figure 6 shows the broad topic areas of the AIC publications cited.







# 3/ MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

48 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

---

52 EXTERNAL SCRUTINY

---

53 PROCUREMENT

---

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

## DIRECTOR

Mr Matthew Rippon, the Acting CEO of the ACIC, is the Acting Director of the AIC. He was appointed to both roles on 14 November 2022.

## AUDIT COMMITTEE

In accordance with responsibilities under section 45 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, the Director has established and maintains an independent Audit Committee. The Audit Committee's authority is established under its Charter, which sets out the committee's functions and responsibilities. This charter is available on the ACIC website: [www.acic.gov.au/about-us/governance](http://www.acic.gov.au/about-us/governance).

The Audit Committee functions as a joint audit committee for the AIC and the ACIC and endorses the Internal Audit Charter, approves the annual audit plan, reviews progress against the plan and considers all audit reports. It also monitors implementation of all internal and external audit recommendations and takes a keen interest in the implementation of recommendations arising from other reviews, including those of the Australian National Audit Office and Commonwealth Ombudsman.

The Audit Committee provides advice on matters of concern raised by internal auditors or the Auditor-General and advises the Director on the preparation and review of the AIC's financial statements and certificate of compliance. In addition, the committee monitors risk, internal controls, fraud and corruption prevention activities, and performance reporting.

The committee meets quarterly to review internal and external audit reports, consider findings and recommendations, and oversee the internal audit program. The committee also holds an additional meeting once a year to review the financial statements.

## MEMBERSHIP

During the financial year ended 30 June 2023, the Audit Committee comprised three independent members, with observers from the Australian National Audit Office invited to attend. Details of Audit Committee membership are presented in Table 9.

**Table 9: Audit Committee membership, 2022–23**

Name	Qualifications, knowledge, skills and experience	Meetings attended and remuneration <sup>a</sup>
Geoff Knuckey (Chair)	<p>Bachelor of Economics (ANU), FCA, GAICD, RC</p> <p>An experienced audit committee member and chair, Geoff currently serves on audit committees for numerous government entities. He also has extensive experience as a director and serves on the boards and audit committees of several private sector entities. He has been a full-time company director and audit committee member since 2009, following a 32-year career with Ernst &amp; Young specialising in audit and assurance services in the public and private sectors across a range of industries.</p>	6/6 \$23,100
Elizabeth Montano	<p>Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws (UNSW), FAICD</p> <p>Elizabeth has more than 20 years of experience as a chair, deputy chair and member of boards and audit committees across a range of government and not-for-profit entities. She has broad-ranging experience in governance and the machinery of government, including in financial and performance reporting, risk, assurance, and program and project management and oversight. She is a former CEO of the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) and senior financial services lawyer with King &amp; Wood Mallesons.</p>	6/6 \$23,100
Mark Ridley	<p>Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Accounting (University of the Witwatersrand), FCA, GAICD, CRISC</p> <p>Mark currently serves on audit and risk committees for numerous government entities. He has particular strengths in governance, risk and control in relation to ICT, including transformational ICT-based initiatives and the management of project and related risks in complex ICT environments, as well as financial management and organisational leadership. During 20 years as a partner with PricewaterhouseCoopers, he was the national leader of project assurance services and led the company’s risk management and assurance business in Canberra.</p>	6/6 \$23,100

a: Total remuneration including GST. Independent members received \$3,850 (including GST) for each meeting, including meeting preparations. Associated travel costs are also reimbursed

## MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

### RESEARCH MANAGERS COMMITTEE

The AIC's Research Managers Committee meets every two weeks to consider both strategic and operational aspects of the AIC's research program and provides advice to the Executive Committee on research priorities and risks. Its members at 30 June 2023 were:

- ▶ Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director (Chair);
- ▶ Dr Hayley Boxall, Research Manager;
- ▶ Dr Samantha Bricknell, Research Manager;
- ▶ Dr Christopher Dowling, Research Manager;
- ▶ Ms Samantha Jackson, JV Barry Library Manager;
- ▶ Mr Anthony Morgan, Research Manager; and
- ▶ Dr Sarah Napier, Research Manager.

### HUMAN RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

The AIC's Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) has been operating since 1992. Its nine members have backgrounds in law, religion, social work and research, as stipulated in the National Health and Medical Research Council's guidelines for ethics committees.

The HREC's role is to advise the Director (or Deputy Director) whether approval to proceed should be granted for proposed research involving human subjects. The HREC regularly reviews proposed projects to ensure that appropriate safeguards exist to ensure the conduct of the research is consistent with ethical standards.

During 2022–23, the HREC reviewed and approved 13 new proposals. The HREC met on three occasions: 29 September 2022, 21 February 2023 and 6 June 2023.

The committee chair in 2022–23 was Professor Nicolas Peterson PhD, Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia. The committee's other members at 30 June 2023 were:

- ▶ Mr Derek Jory (layman);
- ▶ Ms Christine Freudenstein (laywoman);
- ▶ Professor Debra Rickwood PhD, MAPS (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, the care, counselling or treatment of people);
- ▶ Miss Dolores Schneider LLB (lawyer);
- ▶ Reverend Martin Christensen (person who performs a pastoral care role in a community);

- ▶ Associate Professor Tony Krone PhD (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, research regularly considered by the HREC);
- ▶ Miss Isabella Voce BPsychSc(Hons) (secretariat; person with knowledge of, and current experience in, research regularly considered by the HREC); and
- ▶ Miss Laura Doherty BCCJ(Hons) (secretariat; person with knowledge of, and current experience in, research regularly considered by the HREC).

## RISK MANAGEMENT

### FRAUD AND CORRUPTION CONTROL

As required by the Commonwealth Fraud Control Framework, the Director certifies he is confident that:

- ▶ a fraud and corruption risk assessment and fraud and corruption control plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Commonwealth Fraud Control Framework;
- ▶ appropriate fraud prevention, detection, investigation and reporting procedures and processes are in place; and
- ▶ annual fraud data that complies with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Framework has been collected and reported.

Fraud and corruption risks were assessed as part of the ACIC's fraud and corruption risk assessment process. The inclusion of corruption control in the fraud control plan recognises the ACIC's organisational environment as a target for infiltration and corruption. No fraud or corruption relating to the AIC was reported or identified in 2022–23.

### PROTECTIVE SECURITY

As an Australian Government agency, the AIC is required to follow the Commonwealth Government Protective Security Policy Framework and the Commonwealth Government Information Security Manual. The AIC's protective security requirements are managed by the ACIC.

The AIC implements risk-based protective security controls to ensure physical and personnel security arrangements and ICT networks are managed in accordance with Commonwealth Government Protective Security Policy Framework and Information Security Manual requirements. The AIC continues to review and enhance physical and personnel security and ICT controls to appropriately manage risk and improve compliance.

Backup and disaster recovery systems have been upgraded and improved to strengthen the protection of AIC systems and data.

## EXTERNAL SCRUTINY

In 2022–23, no judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals affected the Institute, nor were there any relevant parliamentary committee reports or Ombudsman reports.

The AIC undertakes a risk assessment annually and reviews risks on a regular basis. The Institute is subject to an annual statutory audit performed by the Australian National Audit Office. In addition, regular internal audit reviews are undertaken by an independent consultant. The outcomes of all audits are presented to the AIC's Audit Committee.

### CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Criminology Research Advisory Council was established under 2011 amendments to the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. This council and its members have no legal, management or financial responsibility for the AIC. The role of the council and its members is to advise the Director in relation to:

- ▶ strategic priorities for criminological research;
- ▶ priorities for communicating the results of that research; and
- ▶ applications for research projects made under the CRG program.

The Criminology Research Advisory Council consists of nine members representing the Australian Government and state and territory governments. This composition ensures that areas targeted for research funding reflect national, state and territory priorities.

In 2022–23 the council met via teleconference on the following occasions:

- ▶ 21 July 2022;
- ▶ 16 December 2022; and
- ▶ 31 March 2023.

### COUNCIL MEMBERS AT 30 JUNE 2023

#### Commonwealth

Ms Susan McKeag, Assistant Secretary, Attorney-General's Department

#### New South Wales

Mr Paul McKnight, Acting Deputy Secretary, Law Reform and Legal Services, NSW Department of Justice

### **Victoria**

Ms Fiona Dowsley, Executive Director, Evidence and Insights, Chief Statistician, Victorian Crime Statistics Agency

### **Queensland**

Ms Jennifer Lang, Deputy Director-General, Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General (Deputy Chair)

### **Western Australia**

Dr Adam Tomison, Director General, WA Department of Justice (Chair)

### **South Australia**

Mr Adam Kilvert, Chief Executive, Policy and Community, SA Attorney-General's Department

### **Tasmania**

Ms Ginna Webster, Secretary, Tasmanian Department of Justice

### **Australian Capital Territory**

Mr Richard Glenn, Director-General, ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate

### **Northern Territory**

Ms Gemma Lake, Acting Chief Executive Officer, NT Department of the Attorney-General and Justice

## **PROCUREMENT**

The AIC's approach to procuring property and services, including consultancies, is consistent with the Australian Government's procurement policy and legislation. The Commonwealth Procurement Rules are applied to activities through the Accountable Authority Instructions and supporting operational policies and procedures, which are reviewed for consistency with the Commonwealth Procurement Framework. The procurement framework reflects the core principle governing Australian Government procurement—value for money. The Institute's policies and procedures also focus on:

- ▶ encouraging competitive, non-discriminatory procurement processes;
- ▶ efficient, effective, economical and ethical use of resources; and
- ▶ accountability and transparency.

During 2022–23 the AIC continued to participate in whole-of-government, coordinated procurement initiatives and sought opportunities to lower tendering costs and provide savings through economies of scale.

## PROPERTY AND CORPORATE SERVICES

All support services required by the AIC are provided by the ACIC. This includes functions relating to finance, human resources, ICT and property. The AIC currently occupies space leased by the ACIC. The details of the support services are outlined in a memorandum of understanding.

## LEGAL SERVICES

The AIC engages legal services in accordance with the Whole of Government Legal Services Panel and the Legal Services Directions 2017. Legal services include both contract and consultancy services relating to legislation, governance, contracting and human resource matters.

During 2022–23, the AIC spent \$0 on legal services.

## CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTS

Consultants are engaged where particular specialist expertise is necessary, sufficiently skilled expertise is not immediately available in-house, or independent advice on a matter is required. We make decisions to engage consultants in accordance with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* and related regulations including the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and relevant internal policies.

During 2022–23, no new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into. In addition, no ongoing consultancy contracts were active during the period. During the previous reporting period, no consultancy contracts were entered into.

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website: [www.tenders.gov.au](http://www.tenders.gov.au). Contracts in excess of \$100,000 are reported in accordance with the requirements of Senate Order 192 and detailed on the AIC website: [www.aic.gov.au/about-us/governance](http://www.aic.gov.au/about-us/governance). Annual reports also contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.

During 2022–23, 29 new non-consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$1,684,150 including GST. In addition, 30 ongoing non-consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$984,023. This money



was paid to organisations including Roy Morgan Research (for conducting online surveys); the University of New South Wales, Griffith University and Monash University (for carrying out research commissioned by the AIC); and This is Creative (for event organisation).

## **SUPPORTING SMALL BUSINESS**

The AIC supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and medium enterprise and small enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website.

The AIC recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury's website.

## **AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE ACCESS**

The AIC's contract templates contain standard clauses to provide for the Auditor-General to have access to the contractor's premises. All contracts entered into during the reporting period contained these standard clauses.

## **EXEMPT CONTRACTS**

The AIC has not entered into any contracts or standing offers that have been exempted from publication on AusTender.

# AUSTRALIAN CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION AWARDS 2022

The annual Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards recognise and reward programs that reduce crime and violence in Australia. The awards encourage public initiatives and help governments identify practical projects that reduce violence and other types of crime in the community.

The AIC manages the awards, with the Director of the AIC chairing the selection board. On 1 November 2022, nine projects were recognised for their contribution to preventing crime and violence in Australian communities. Five of these projects were run by community groups and four were led by police agencies. The Hon Dr Andrew Leigh MP, Assistant Minister for Competition, Charities and Treasury, presented the awards at a ceremony in Canberra.



2022 ACVPA award winners

# COMMUNITY WINNERS

## GOLD AWARD WINNER

### THE MIRANDA PROJECT (NEW SOUTH WALES)

The Miranda Project, run by the Community Restorative Centre, supports women in contact with or at risk of contact with the criminal justice system who have been affected by domestic and family violence. It is an innovative, gender-specific program that provides specialist, holistic, trauma-informed casework and case management, based on a long-term relational and outreach model of support. It is co-located with a women's health centre, which provides a safe social space and access to groups and psycho-educational, social and recreational activities supported by specialist criminal justice and domestic and family violence workers.

## SILVER AWARD WINNERS

### TARGETED ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM (WESTERN AUSTRALIA)

The Targeted Engagement Program is a part-time strategic engagement program offering significant relationship building, education preparation, small group personal recovery and community building, good deeds, community engagement opportunities and transition support. The program operates as a limited duration intervention program within an Alta-1 regional school model that engages young people who are at risk of criminal activity, antisocial behaviour or disengagement. The aim of the program is to be a bridge to assist re-engagement with education, training and workplace pathways.

### CITY AFTER DARK (WESTERN AUSTRALIA)

The City After Dark project offers evening walking tours for up to 30 youth participants through the central business district and inner-city entertainment precincts of Perth. These areas, while largely safe during the day, become much riskier at night for young people unaware of potential dangers. Led by a WA Police Force officer and supported by a Constable Care Foundation staff member, tours are designed to allow young people to experience firsthand how the city changes as darkness falls and workers leave, with the tour leader providing extensive safety and risk management guidance to participants.

## **BRONZE AWARD WINNERS**

### **OUR WAY MY CHOICE AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM – ABORIGINAL MEN (SOUTH AUSTRALIA)**

The Violence Prevention Program – Aboriginal Men is a specialist high-intensity program that targets Aboriginal men assessed as being at high risk of violent reoffending. This program has a strong cultural focus and recognises the link between cultural factors relevant to Aboriginal people (such as intergenerational trauma and the impacts of colonisation) and involvement in the criminal justice system. Our Way My Choice is a culturally responsive program delivered by Aboriginal facilitators and is proving to optimise the results of criminogenic programs. Of the participants who completed Our Way My Choice and went on to attend criminogenic programs, 97 percent completed the program, compared to 70 percent of those who did not attend Our Way My Choice.

### **JUMPSTART (QUEENSLAND)**

Green Fox Training Studio is Australia's first not-for-profit creative agency operating a training facility inside a high-security prison. Established near Ipswich, Queensland, it provides accessible education and employment to incarcerated and at-risk people via JumpStart, an offline learning platform. This contributes to making our communities safer, more connected and more inclusive. The goal is to make this happen by providing meaningful employment, demonstrating the effectiveness of positive role-modelling and mentoring for those facing prolonged disadvantage and institutionalisation, and creating a worldwide network of creative professionals who are ready and prepared for work upon release.

## **POLICE WINNERS**

### **SILVER AWARD WINNERS**

#### **WALK OF LIFE PROGRAM (QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE)**

The Walk of Life program is a high school based accredited program developed by the Queensland Police Service combined with a registered training organisation to target at-risk children. It incorporates vocational training to develop work-ready skills and addresses barriers to learning using police child protection systems. It operates within a school to address children's needs using a multiagency response. The program also incorporates Indigenous content to facilitate reconciliation and an understanding of country. Formally evaluated, the program encourages change and has the potential to be implemented in targeted schools throughout Queensland.

## LOGAN NEW DIRECTIONS YOUTH SUPPORT PROGRAM (QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE)

The Logan New Directions Youth Support Program is run by representatives of agencies responsible for delivering an integrated service response to reduce youth offending. This is achieved using common protocols, evidence-informed assessment, case management tools and information sharing to support frontline workers responding to risks and needs of young people and their families. It includes coordinating and collaborating with services to deliver a holistic response and efficient engagement in services. The objective is to reduce youth offending, support families, address risk and protective factors, improve health and wellbeing and reduce barriers to treatment and support.

## BRONZE AWARD WINNERS

### RURAL CRIME PREVENTION TEAM (NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE FORCE)

The Rural Crime Prevention Team aims to improve community confidence and awareness and prevent crime in rural New South Wales by engaging with farmers and rural land owners, enhancing farm security and establishing strong networks with rural stakeholders. Providing farmers with relevant information and building strong relationships between farmers and police creates a joint approach to increasing resilience and tackling rural crime.

### COOL HEADS YOUNG DRIVER PROGRAM (VICTORIA POLICE)

The Cool Heads Young Driver program was developed in 2008 and its objective and motivation remains the same: to eliminate the devastating impact of fatal collisions and serious injuries on our local roads. Initially developed and run in the Greater Shepparton Police Service Area, Cool Heads has been established as a permanent calendar fixture for both Mitchell and Benalla areas since March 2022. Cool Heads focuses on young drivers aged 16–25 years, who are at highest risk on our roads, and is a free community program.



2022 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards



# 4/ OUR PEOPLE

61	STAFFING PROFILE
69	REMUNERATION
70	EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENTS
71	LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT
71	WORKFORCE MANAGEMENT
71	WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY

## STAFFING PROFILE

As at 30 June 2023, the AIC had 25 employees. Most of the staff are located at the AIC's head office in Canberra. Two employees are located elsewhere: one in New South Wales and one in South Australia.

The following tables present staffing numbers for 2021–22 and 2022–23 broken down by gender, location, full-time/part-time status, ongoing/non-ongoing status and classification.

**Table 10: All ongoing employees by location, current reporting period (2022–23)**

	Man/Male		Woman/Female		Non-binary		Prefers not to answer		Uses a different term		Total
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
NSW	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SA	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ACT	4	-	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>

**Table 11: All non-ongoing employees by location, current reporting period (2022–23)**

	Man/Male		Woman/Female		Non-binary		Prefers not to answer		Uses a different term		Total
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
NSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACT	1	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table 12: All ongoing employees by location, previous reporting period (2021–22)**

	Man/Male		Woman/Female		Non-binary		Prefers not to answer		Uses a different term		Total
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
NSW	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
SA	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ACT	5	-	9	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>



Table 13: All non-ongoing employees by location, previous reporting period (2021–22)

	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total	
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total		
NSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SA	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ACT	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>4</b>	-	<b>4</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>4</b>

Table 14: Ongoing employees by classification, current reporting period (2022–23)

	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total	
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total		
SES 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SES 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SES 1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
EL 2	2	-	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
EL 1	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
APS 6	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
APS 5	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
APS 4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
APS 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APS 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APS 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>19</b>

**Table 15: Non-ongoing employees by classification, current reporting period (2022–23)**

	Man/Male		Woman/Female		Non-binary		Prefers not to answer		Uses a different term		Total
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
SES 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SES 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SES 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APS 6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
APS 5	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
APS 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APS 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APS 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APS 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table 16: Ongoing employees by classification, previous reporting period (2021–22)**

	Man/Male		Woman/Female		Non-binary		Prefers not to answer		Uses a different term		Total
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
SES 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SES 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SES 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
EL 2	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
EL 1	2	1	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	6

APS 6	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
APS 5	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
APS 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APS 3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
APS 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APS 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>

Table 17: Non-ongoing employees by classification, previous reporting period (2021–22)

	Man/Male			Woman/Female			Non-binary			Prefers not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SES 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SES 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL 1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
APS 6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
APS 5	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
APS 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APS 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APS 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APS 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>

**Table 18: Employees by full-time/part-time status, current reporting period (2022–23)**

	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
EL 2	4	1	5	–	–	–	5
EL 1	2	2	4	–	–	–	4
APS 6	3	2	5	1	–	1	6
APS 5	3	–	3	5	–	5	8
APS 4	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
APS 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>

**Table 19: Employees by full-time/part-time status, previous reporting period (2021–22)**

	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
SES 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES 1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
EL 2	2	1	3	–	–	–	3
EL 1	3	3	6	1	–	1	7
APS 6	3	2	5	1	–	1	6
APS 5	4	–	4	2	–	2	6
APS 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>

**Table 20: Employment type by location, current reporting period (2022–23)**

	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
NSW	1	0	1
SA	1	0	1
ACT	17	6	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>

**Table 21: Employment type by location, previous reporting period (2021–22)**

	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
NSW	1	–	1
SA	1	1	2
ACT	18	3	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>

## DIVERSITY

The AIC is committed to creating an environment that respects and values the expertise, experiences and abilities of all employees. In doing so, we are able to build an inclusive and diverse workforce that allows us to better serve the community by delivering on our key purpose of being Australia’s national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice.

In partnership with the ACIC, the ACIC Diversity and Inclusion Sub-Committee oversees our Workplace Diversity Program and provides support for and input into the development, maintenance and implementation of our action plans. The agency has five diversity action plans for 2022–23, focusing on:

- ▶ gender equality;
- ▶ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people;
- ▶ people with disability;
- ▶ people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds; and
- ▶ lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, intersex, queer/questioning and those who identify outside of the binary (LGBTIQ+).

The Diversity and Inclusion Sub-Committee meets quarterly and consists of Senior Executive level Diversity Champions and Deputy Champions. They actively promote, participate in and support initiatives to improve diversity awareness, access and inclusion within the agency.

## INDIGENOUS EMPLOYMENT

**Table 22: Indigenous employment, current reporting period (2022–23)**

	Total
Ongoing	–
Non-ongoing	–
<b>Total</b>	–

**Table 23: Indigenous employment, previous reporting period (2021–22)**

	Total
Ongoing	–
Non-ongoing	–
<b>Total</b>	–

# REMUNERATION

## SALARY

The salary ranges for APS 1–6 and Executive Level staff are set out in the section 24(1) Determination signed by the ACIC’s Chief Executive Officer on 7 November 2022 under the *Public Service Act 1999*. The terms and conditions of the *Enterprise agreement 2016–2019* remain.

The salary ranges for 2022–23 are presented in Table 24.

**Table 24: Salary ranges by classification level, current reporting period (2022–23)**

	Minimum salary	Maximum salary
SES 3	–	–
SES 2	–	–
SES 1	\$190,124	\$247,736
EL 2	\$136,177	\$153,430
EL 1	\$108,995	\$131,404
APS 6	\$86,452	\$97,832
APS 5	\$79,234	\$84,019
APS 4	\$71,560	\$77,699
APS 3	\$65,103	\$70,266
APS 2	\$56,273	\$62,399
APS 1	\$48,985	\$54,140
Other	–	–

## EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

The nature and amount of remuneration for SES officers is determined through the ACIC Senior Executive Service Remuneration and Benefits Policy. SES salary increases take into account the complexity of the role, current and previous performance, contribution to corporate goals and values, the financial position of the ACIC, comparisons with other SES officers and the quantum of remuneration relative to other ACIC staff. The ACIC uses common-law contracts for all SES employees to govern remuneration and entitlements.

**Table 25: Remuneration of key management personnel, 2022–23**

Name	Position title	Short-term benefits		Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits remuneration	Total
		Base salary	Other benefits and allowances	Superannuation contributions	Long service leave	
Dr Rick Brown	Deputy Director	\$224,953	\$1,670	\$35,511	\$5,958	\$268,092

## PERFORMANCE PAY

The agency does not have a system of performance payments. Rather, incremental advancement is available to eligible staff as part of our performance development system.

## NON-SALARY BENEFITS

Non-salary benefits include flexible working arrangements for APS 1–6 officers, time-off-in-lieu arrangements for Executive Level staff, tertiary studies assistance and a comprehensive performance development system. Staff are also offered free influenza vaccinations, and an employee assistance program is available to provide counselling and support to staff members and their families.

## EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Institute’s employment arrangements are as follows.

**Table 26: Employment arrangements, current reporting period (2022–23)**

	SES	Non-SES	Total
Enterprise agreement	–	24	24
Common-law contract	1	–	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>



## LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The AIC fosters an environment of continuous learning and improvement for all staff, to support their personal and professional development. We provide opportunities for staff to develop skills aligned to their classification and role, positioning them and the agency for the future. Our learning and development model both recognises the importance of formal training and acknowledges the value of informal learning opportunities and collaboration across teams.

In 2022–23, learning and development focused on building researchers' skills in using the statistical software program Stata. All staff also received training in vicarious trauma (trauma caused by repeated exposure to disturbing material rather than by directly experiencing or witnessing distressing events). This training aimed to safeguard employees' psychological wellbeing, given the confronting topics that criminology research often explores.

## WORKFORCE MANAGEMENT

AIC staff are specialists in research, library services and grant management. This expertise ensures the AIC can achieve its objectives. Researchers are generally recruited into early career positions and then given in-house training to develop their skills.

Staff retention at the AIC is relatively high, with nearly half of employees having worked for the Institute for five years or more. This retention is supported by flexible working conditions and ongoing staff development.

## WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY

The AIC is committed to ensuring the health, safety and wellbeing of all staff. The Institute takes a proactive approach to health, safety and wellbeing focusing on prevention, early intervention and support for injuries, illness and exposure to hazards in the workplace. The AIC aims to take all reasonably practicable steps to protect staff and achieve positive and sustainable health, safety and wellbeing outcomes for staff, their families and the Institute.

In 2022–23, the AIC prioritised:

- ▶ protecting psychological safety, by implementing a proactive wellbeing support program in which employees meet individually with a clinician for confidential discussions about wellbeing and resilience;

- ▶ improving our existing work health safety (WHS) and wellbeing systems by promoting a shared responsibility for health and safety and actively engaging with business areas and Comcare to proactively address complex hazards;
- ▶ promoting early intervention strategies for health case management, leading to improved injury and illness prevention and a reduction in unplanned leave and workers' compensation claims; and
- ▶ providing advice to our workers in relation to COVID-19 in the workplace.

The National Work Health and Safety Committee of the AIC and ACIC meets quarterly and is the conduit for consultation with staff on all work health and safety issues. The National Work Health and Safety Committee supports the AIC Executive to identify and implement measures to protect and actively manage the health and safety of staff, promotes safe work practices, facilitates consultation with staff regarding health and wellbeing, and undertakes functions prescribed in the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and related regulations.

## WORKERS COMPENSATION

An agency's workers compensation premium is driven by its performance in managing workers compensation claims and supporting injured and ill employees to return to work. During 2022–23, no workers compensation claims were submitted by AIC staff.

## INCIDENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

One incident was reported during 2022–23.

Under section 38 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, entities are required to notify Comcare immediately after becoming aware of any death, serious personal injury/illness or dangerous incident. There were no notifiable incidents in 2022–23 and the AIC was not subject to any external work health and safety investigations.



# **5/** FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

**74** FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

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**79** AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The AIC's operating result for the year ended 30 June 2023 was a deficit of \$0.104 million. Excluding depreciation expenses, the operating deficit is \$0.059 million for the 2022–23 financial year. The deficit is mainly due to projects funded in 2021–22 that were delayed to 2022–23 and a reduction in research revenue offset by a corresponding reduction in expenses.

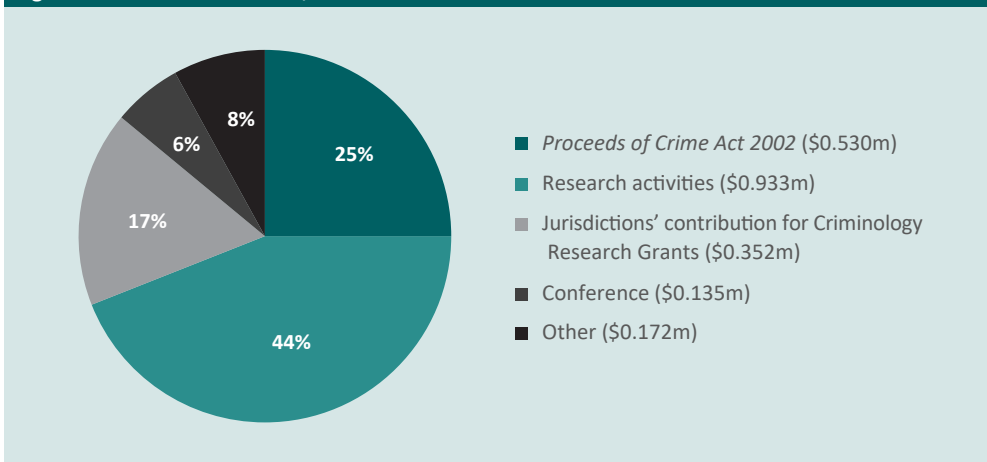
The AIC received an unmodified audit opinion from the Australian National Audit Office.

During 2022–23 there were no instances of significant non-compliance with the finance law.

The AIC's revenue totalled \$7.464 million in 2022–23 (2021–22: \$7.311 million). Revenue included \$5.342 million appropriation for operating budget and \$2.122 million own-source income. Own-source income includes:

- ▶ \$0.530 million from the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* (PoCA) to fund research activities;
- ▶ \$0.933 million from research activities;
- ▶ \$0.135 million from conference revenue;
- ▶ \$0.172 million from other minor sources including the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards, royalties and audit services received free of charge; and
- ▶ \$0.352 million from jurisdictions' contribution to the Criminology Research Grants (CRG) Program.

Figure 7: Own source income, 2022–23



The AIC's operating expenses totalled \$7.568 million in 2022–23 (2021–22: \$6.684 million).

The AIC's net asset position has decreased to \$2.880 million (2021–22: \$2.962 million). This reduction is mainly due to the operating deficit.

The closing balance of the Criminology Research Special Account as at 30 June 2023 was \$4.152 million (2021–22: \$4.716 million).

The following tables report actual appropriation, payments, budgets and actual expenses against the outcome.

	Actual available appropriations for 2022–23 \$'000	Payments made 2022–23 \$'000	Balance remaining \$'000
<b>Ordinary annual services</b>			
Departmental appropriations <sup>a</sup>	5,494	5,476	18
<b>Total income for purpose of making grants</b>	<b>5,494</b>	<b>5,476</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Criminology Research Special Account</b>			
Opening balance	4,716	–	–
Receipts to special accounts	1,824	–	–
Payments made		2,388	
Closing balance	–	–	4,152
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,540</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>4,152</b>
<b>Total resourcing and payments</b>	<b>12,034</b>	<b>7,864</b>	<b>4,170</b>

a: Includes capital budget of \$0.022m for 2022–23 and \$0.005m for 2021–22. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as 'contributions by owners'

Outcome 1: Informed crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant research of national significance	Budget 2022–23 \$'000	Actual expenses 2022–23 \$'000	Variation \$'000
<b>Outcome 1: Departmental expenses</b>			
Departmental appropriations	5,342	5,342	–
Special accounts	4,024	2,142	1,882
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	88	84	4
<b>Total for Outcome 1</b>	<b>9,454</b>	<b>7,568</b>	<b>1,886</b>
<b>Total expenses for Outcome 1</b>	<b>9,454</b>	<b>7,568</b>	<b>1,886</b>
	<b>Budget 2022–23</b>	<b>Actual 2022–23</b>	
Average staffing level (number)	37	24	



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Attorney-General

#### Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2023:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2023 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Entity, which I have audited, comprise the following as at 30 June 2023 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Accountable Authority and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and his delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Entity, the Director is responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the Act) for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the rules made under the Act. The Director is also responsible for such internal control as the Director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Director is responsible for assessing the ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the Entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Director is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related

to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

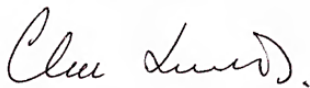
My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Accountable Authority;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Accountable Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Accountable Authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Australian National Audit Office



Clea Lewis

Signing Officer

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

20<sup>th</sup> September 2023



**Australian Government**  
**Australian Institute of Criminology**

**STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 comply with subsection 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Australian Institute of Criminology will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Signed

Handwritten signature of Matthew Rippon in black ink.

Matthew Rippon  
A/g Director  
Australian Institute of Criminology  
19 September 2023

Signed

Handwritten signature of Eneasz Sokolowski in black ink.

Eneasz Sokolowski  
Chief Financial Officer  
Australian Institute of Criminology  
19 September 2023



## AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the period ended 30 June 2023

		2023	2022	Budget
	Notes	\$	\$	2023
				\$
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>				
<b>Expenses</b>				
Employee benefits	1.1A	3,016,068	2,941,506	4,094,000
Suppliers	1.1B	4,467,919	3,659,602	5,311,000
Resources received free of charge	1.1C	39,000	39,000	-
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	44,886	44,103	49,000
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>7,567,873</b>	<b>6,684,211</b>	<b>9,454,000</b>
<b>Own-source revenue</b>				
Contracts with customers	1.2A	2,008,506	2,186,280	3,974,000
Royalties		74,426	55,368	50,000
Resources received free of charge	1.2B	39,000	39,000	39,000
<b>Total own-source revenue</b>		<b>2,121,932</b>	<b>2,280,648</b>	<b>4,063,000</b>
<b>Net cost of services</b>		<b>(5,445,941)</b>	<b>(4,403,563)</b>	<b>(5,391,000)</b>
Revenue from Government	1.2C	5,342,000	5,030,000	5,342,000
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government</b>		<b>(103,941)</b>	<b>626,437</b>	<b>(49,000)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the Australian Government</b>		<b>(103,941)</b>	<b>626,437</b>	<b>(49,000)</b>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.  
For budget to actual variance commentary see note 7 for major variance explanations.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION***as at 30 June 2023*

		2023	2022	Budget
	Notes	\$	\$	2023
				\$
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1A, 2.4	<b>4,151,539</b>	4,715,771	3,419,000
Trade and other receivables	2.1B	<b>54,038</b>	127,117	126,000
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>4,205,577</b>	4,842,888	3,545,000
<b>Non-financial assets</b>				
Furniture and office equipment	2.2A	<b>27,851</b>	48,111	37,000
Library collection	2.2A	<b>697,191</b>	708,151	701,000
Intangibles	2.2A	<b>25,363</b>	34,586	26,000
Prepayments		<b>52,659</b>	67,530	68,000
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>		<b>803,064</b>	858,378	832,000
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>5,008,641</b>	5,701,266	4,377,000
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Payables</b>				
Suppliers	2.3A	<b>426,486</b>	721,310	721,000
Other payables	2.3B	<b>1,702,027</b>	2,017,887	721,000
<b>Total payables</b>		<b>2,128,513</b>	2,739,197	1,442,000
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,128,513</b>	2,739,197	1,442,000
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>2,880,128</b>	2,962,069	2,935,000
<b>EQUITY</b>				
Contributed equity		<b>1,313,294</b>	1,291,294	1,313,000
Reserves		<b>830,418</b>	830,418	831,000
Retained surplus		<b>736,416</b>	840,357	791,000
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2,880,128</b>	2,962,069	2,935,000

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.  
For budget to actual variance commentary see note 7 for major variance explanations.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

*for the period ended 30 June 2023*

	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation surplus		Contributed equity/capital			Total equity	
	Budget		Budget		Budget		Budget		
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Opening balance as at 1 July</b>	<b>840,357</b>	213,920	840,000	830,418	831,000	1,291,294	1,269,294	1,291,000	2,313,632
			<b>830,418</b>			<b>2,962,069</b>			<b>2,962,000</b>
<b>Comprehensive income</b>									
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	(103,941)	626,437	(49,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(49,000)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>(103,941)</b>	626,437	(49,000)	-	-	<b>(103,941)</b>	-	-	<b>(49,000)</b>
<b>Transactions with owners</b>									
<b>Contributions by owners</b>									
Departmental capital budget <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>736,416</b>	840,357	791,000	830,418	831,000	<b>1,313,294</b>	1,291,294	1,313,000	<b>2,962,069</b>
			<b>830,418</b>			<b>2,880,128</b>			<b>2,935,000</b>

1. Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'Departmental capital budgets' are recognised directly in transactions with owners in that year.

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.  
For budget to actual variance commentary see note 7 for major variance explanations.

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT***for the period ended 30 June 2023*

		2023	2022	Budget
	Notes	\$	\$	2023
				\$
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>Cash received</b>				
Appropriations	3.1	5,342,000	5,030,000	5,342,000
Revenue from contracts with customers		1,830,050	2,970,153	2,677,000
Net GST received		190,525	64,714	193,000
Royalties		74,426	55,368	50,000
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>7,437,001</b>	<b>8,120,235</b>	<b>8,262,000</b>
<b>Cash used</b>				
Employees		3,016,068	2,941,506	4,094,000
Suppliers		4,990,129	3,475,927	5,272,000
Net GST paid		-	-	193,000
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>8,006,197</b>	<b>6,417,433</b>	<b>9,559,000</b>
<b>Net cash from / (used by) operating activities</b>		<b>(569,196)</b>	<b>1,702,802</b>	<b>(1,297,000)</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>Cash used</b>				
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	2.2A	4,443	24,669	22,000
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>4,443</b>	<b>24,669</b>	<b>22,000</b>
<b>Net cash (used by) investing activities</b>		<b>(4,443)</b>	<b>(24,669)</b>	<b>(22,000)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>Cash received</b>				
Contributed equity	3.1	9,407	16,920	22,000
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>9,407</b>	<b>16,920</b>	<b>22,000</b>
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>9,407</b>	<b>16,920</b>	<b>22,000</b>
<b>Net Increase/(decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>(564,232)</b>	<b>1,695,053</b>	<b>(1,297,000)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		4,715,771	3,020,718	4,716,000
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>		<b>4,151,539</b>	<b>4,715,771</b>	<b>3,419,000</b>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For budget to actual variance commentary see note 7 for major variance explanations.

## OVERVIEW

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is a Commonwealth entity within the Attorney-General's portfolio. The objectives of the AIC is to inform crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy relevant research of national significance; and through the generation of a crime and justice evidence base and national knowledge centre.

The continued existence of the AIC in its present form is dependent on Government policy and on continuing funding by Parliament. The AIC's activities contributing toward this outcome are classified as departmental. Departmental activities involve the use of assets and income controlled, or liabilities and expenses incurred by the AIC in its own right.

### **Basis of preparation of the financial statements**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by section 42 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- a) *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015 (FRR)*; and
- b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including simplified disclosure for Tier 2 Entities under AASB 1060 issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities which are carried at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

### **Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements**

Amending standard, AASB 2021-2 amends AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 108, AASB 134, Practice Statement 2 and Amending standard AASB 2021-6 amends Tier 2 reporting requirements in AASB 1049, AASB 1054 and AASB 1060, to reflect changes made by AASB 2021-2. Details of the changes in accounting policies, if required, are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. These amending standards not expected to have a material impact on the AIC's financial statements for the current and future reporting periods.

### **Accounting judgements and estimates**

The preparation of the AIC's financial statements required management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets,

liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on experience and expert advice, including expectations of future events based on historical information, which management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

#### *Estimation of useful lives and fair value of assets*

The AIC determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its furniture and office equipment, library collection and intangible assets. The useful lives could change materially as a result of technical innovations or other events. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or specialised assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

The fair value of AIC's property, plant and equipment and library collection has been taken to be the market value or depreciated replacement costs as determined by an independent valuer.

No other accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

#### **Taxation**

The AIC is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax (FBT) and the goods and services tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:

- a) where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- b) for receivables and payables.

#### **Contingent assets and liabilities**

The AIC did not have any quantifiable or unquantifiable contingencies to report for the financial year ended 30 June 2023 (2021-22: Nil).

#### **Events after the reporting period**

No events have occurred after the reporting date that should be brought to account or noted in the 2022-23 financial statements.

## Note 1.1: Expenses

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<b>Note 1.1A: Employee benefits</b>		
Wages and salaries	2,217,316	2,195,198
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	323,627	316,694
Defined benefit plans	80,450	64,491
Leave and other entitlements	394,675	365,123
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>3,016,068</b>	<b>2,941,506</b>

AIC staff were primarily employed by ACIC for the duration of the year and seconded to the AIC to resource AIC's ongoing operations. The ACIC initially met all the employee expenses, and claimed reimbursement from the AIC on a monthly basis. Therefore, whilst the employee benefits costs are reflected in the AIC statement of comprehensive income, the AIC does not hold any liabilities or provision in respect to employees in the statement of financial position.

### Accounting Policy

#### Superannuation

The ACIC staff seconded to AIC were members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap) or other superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government.

The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme. The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The liability for defined benefit schemes is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported by the Department of Finance as an administered item.

The ACIC makes employer contributions to the employees' defined benefit superannuation schemes in respect to the staff seconded to AIC at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government. AIC accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

### Note 1.1B: Suppliers

#### Goods and services

Outsourced corporate expenses <sup>1</sup>	1,578,742	1,588,888
Contractors	1,551,671	1,190,186
Research services	610,977	466,775
Communication and technology	149,158	149,060
Office expenses	153,449	104,291
Conferences and meetings	227,360	70,801
Travel	135,602	32,836
Other	60,959	56,765
<b>Total goods and services</b>	<b>4,467,919</b>	<b>3,659,602</b>

<sup>1</sup> Outsourced corporate expenses represents costs of services provided by the ACIC to the AIC.

### Note 1.1C: Resources received free of charge

Audit fees	39,000	39,000
<b>Total resources received free of charge</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>39,000</b>

**Note 1.2: Own-source revenue**

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<b>Note 1.2A: Revenue from contracts with customers</b>		
Proceeds of crime and memoranda of understanding	529,926	1,009,644
Research income	1,334,993	1,101,304
Conference income	135,512	27,040
Other income	8,075	48,292
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>2,008,506</b>	<b>2,186,280</b>

**Accounting Policy***Revenue from contracts with customers*

Revenue is recognised when the customer obtains control of the services provided. AIC generates revenue from Proceeds of Crime Act, Commonwealth, State and Territory government and non-government sectors under memorandum of understanding (MoU) arrangement, Research funding, Conference & Royalties and other revenues from minor sources. The revenue recognition processes are discussed below.

- a) For goods or services provided under Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 funding by the AIC, the performance obligation is satisfied over time. The AIC recognises revenue from this source is dependent upon the satisfactory submission of regular project progress reports.
- b) For goods or services provided under Research funding contracts or MoU with Commonwealth, State & Territory and non-government sectors by the AIC, the performance obligation is satisfied over time. The AIC recognises revenue from this source is dependent upon the satisfactory completion of agreed milestone reports.
- c) For Royalties & Conference services provided by the AIC, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. The AIC recognises revenue when it satisfies the performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services.
- d) For other revenues from minor sources, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. The AIC recognises revenue when it satisfies the performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

**Note 1.2B: Resources received free of charge**

Resources received free of charge - ANAO audit	39,000	39,000
<b>Total resources received free of charge</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>39,000</b>



**Accounting Policy**

*Resources received free of charge*

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue at fair value when it can be reliably measured and the services or transferred assets would have been purchased if they had not been provided free of charge. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense or as an asset when received.

**Note 1.2C: Revenue from Government**

Appropriations

Departmental appropriations	<b>5,342,000</b>	5,030,000
<b>Total revenue from Government</b>	<b>5,342,000</b>	5,030,000

**Accounting Policy**

*Revenue from Government*

Amounts appropriated for departmental appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as revenue from Government when the AIC gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned. Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

**Note 2.1: Financial assets**

	2023	2022
	\$	\$

**Note 2.1A: Cash and cash equivalents**

Special account cash held in Official Public Account	3,734,965	4,373,732
Cash at bank and on hand	416,574	342,039
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>4,151,539</b>	<b>4,715,771</b>

**Note 2.1B: Trade and other receivables**

Debtors	2,208	86,691
Appropriation receivable	17,673	5,080
GST receivable	34,157	35,346
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>54,038</b>	<b>127,117</b>

**Accounting Policy***Trade and other receivables*

Trade and other receivables are held for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows and are measured at amortised cost.

## Note 2.2: Non-financial assets

### Note 2.2A: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of non-financial assets

	Furniture and office equipment	Library collection	Intangibles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>As at 1 July 2022</b>				
Gross book value	67,806	723,281	46,115	837,202
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(19,695)	(15,130)	(11,529)	(46,354)
<b>Total as at 1 July 2022</b>	<b>48,111</b>	<b>708,151</b>	<b>34,586</b>	<b>790,848</b>
Additions				
Purchase	-	4,443	-	4,443
Revaluation recognised in other comprehensive income				
Depreciation/amortisation	(20,260)	(15,403)	(9,223)	(44,886)
Write-down and impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
<b>Total as at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>27,851</b>	<b>697,191</b>	<b>25,363</b>	<b>750,405</b>

### Total as at 30 June 2023 represented by

Gross book value	67,801	727,724	46,115	841,640
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(39,950)	(30,533)	(20,752)	(91,235)
<b>Total as at 30 June 2023 represented by</b>	<b>27,851</b>	<b>697,191</b>	<b>25,363</b>	<b>750,405</b>

### Revaluations of non-financial assets

The AIC uses market approach and current replacement costs fair value measurement techniques to measure the fair value of property, plant and equipment.

An independent desktop valuation was conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated in Note 2.2A by an independent valuer on property, plant and equipment and library collection (a full valuation of property, plant & equipment and library collection was last conducted in June 2021).

**Note 2.2: Non-financial assets (continued)****Accounting Policy***Asset recognition*

Furniture and office equipment costing greater than \$5,000, intangible assets purchased externally costing greater than \$5,000 and intangible assets purchased and modified or developed internally costing greater than \$20,000 are capitalised. All Library items are accumulated as a single asset on a financial year basis and recognised irrespective of the value. Items costing less than these thresholds are expensed in the year of acquisition.

*Revaluations*

Following initial recognition at cost, furniture and office equipment and library collections are carried at fair value. Carrying values of the assets are reviewed every year for market changes and a full independent valuation is performed every third year. Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reversed a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that is previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class. Upon revaluation, any accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset.

*Depreciation*

Depreciable furniture and office equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful life using the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the life of the lease term. Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following expected useful lives, unless an individual asset is assessed as having a different useful life.

	2023	2022
Furniture and office equipment	3-10 years	3-10 years
Intangibles - software purchased	3-5 years	3-5 years
Library	50 years	50 years

*Intangibles*

Intangibles assets comprise externally purchased software. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Software licences with the renewable term ending beyond 30 June 2023 are treated as prepayments at the time of purchase and expensed over the term of the prepayment.

*Impairment*

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2023. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

*Derecognition*

An item of furniture and office equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

### Note 2.3: Payables

	2023	2022
	\$	\$

#### Note 2.3A: Suppliers

Trade creditors	94,480	313,760
Accrued expenditure	332,006	407,550
<b>Total supplier payables</b>	<b>426,486</b>	<b>721,310</b>

#### Note 2.3B: Other payables

Unearned income	1,702,027	2,012,337
GST payable	-	5,550
<b>Total other payables</b>	<b>1,702,027</b>	<b>2,017,887</b>

#### Accounting Policy

##### Financial liabilities

Supplier and other payables are classified as 'other financial liabilities' and are recognised at cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced). Supplier and other payables are derecognised on payment.

### Note 2.4: Special accounts

	2023	2022
	\$	\$

#### Note 2.4: Criminology Research Special Account

<b>Balance brought forward from previous period</b>	<b>4,715,771</b>	3,020,718
Total increases	1,823,597	2,922,644
<b>Available for payments</b>	<b>6,539,368</b>	5,943,362
Total decreases	(2,387,829)	(1,227,591)
<b>Total balance carried to the next period</b>	<b>4,151,539</b>	4,715,771
<b>Balance represented by:</b>		
Cash held in entity bank accounts	416,574	342,039
Cash held in the Official Public Account	3,734,965	4,373,732
<b>Total balance carried to the next period</b>	<b>4,151,539</b>	4,715,771

Increases and decreases exclude the impacts of GST.

Appropriation: *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* section 80.

The Criminology Research Special Account is established under Section 46 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* as amended through the *Financial Framework Legislative Amendment Act 2010* with effect from 1 July 2011.

Purpose: Conduct criminology research to promote justice, crime reduction and communicating results to Commonwealth, State and Territory, including administering programs to award grants, engage specialists for research and publication of that research.

**Note 3.1: Appropriations****Note 3.1A: Annual appropriations (recoverable GST exclusive)****Annual appropriations for 2023**

	Annual appropriation	Adjustments to appropriation	Total appropriation	Appropriation applied in 2023 (current and prior years)	Variance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Departmental</b>					
Ordinary annual services <sup>1</sup>	5,472,000	-	5,472,000	(5,342,000)	130,000
Capital budget <sup>1</sup>	22,000	-	22,000	(9,407)	12,593
<b>Total departmental</b>	<b>5,494,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,494,000</b>	<b>(5,351,407)</b>	<b>142,593</b>

**Annual appropriations for 2022**

	Annual appropriation	Adjustments to appropriation	Total appropriation	Appropriation applied in 2022 (current and prior years)	Variance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Departmental</b>					
Ordinary annual services	5,030,000	-	5,030,000	(5,030,000)	-
Capital budget <sup>2</sup>	22,000	-	22,000	(16,920)	5,080
<b>Total departmental</b>	<b>5,052,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,052,000</b>	<b>(5,046,920)</b>	<b>5,080</b>

1 Annual Appropriation includes \$130,000 withheld under section 51 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, legally available to the AIC as at 30 June 2023. Variance in ordinary annual services of \$130,000 withheld and quarantined for saving measures. Variance in capital budget of \$12,593 is held for forward year spending.

2 The undrawn from 2021–22 was drawn down and fully spent in 2022–23.

3 Departmental capital budgets are appropriated through Appropriation Acts (No. 1,3,5). They form part of ordinary annual services and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Acts.

**Note 3.1B: Unspent annual appropriations (recoverable GST exclusive)**

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Appropriation Act (No.1) 2022-23 <sup>1</sup>	17,673	-
Appropriation Act (No.1) 2021-22 <sup>1</sup>	-	5,080
<b>Total departmental</b>	<b>17,673</b>	<b>5,080</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Appropriation Act (No.1) balances for 2021-22 and 2022-23 represents unspent appropriation.

**Note 3.1C: Unspent annual appropriation withheld under S51 of the PGPA Act or administrative quarantine**

Appropriation Act (No.1) 2022-23 <sup>1</sup>	130,000
<b>Total departmental</b>	<b>130,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Impact of legislation delays

**Note 4.1: Key management personnel remuneration**

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. The AIC has determined the key management personnel positions to be the Director and the Deputy Director<sup>1</sup>. However the Director is also the full-time CEO of the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) and his remuneration is reported against the ACIC, hence only one KMP position, the Deputy Director, is reported in the remuneration table below:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<b>Note 4.1: Key management personnel remuneration</b>		
Short-term employee benefits	226,623	228,885
Post-employment benefits	35,511	33,253
Other long-term employee benefits	5,958	5,568
<b>Total key management personnel remuneration expenses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>268,092</b>	<b>267,706</b>
<b>Total number of key management personnel<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

1 Includes officers substantively holding or acting for a period exceeding three months in the Deputy Director role.

**Note 4.2: Related party disclosure****Related party relationships:**

The AIC is an Australian Government controlled entity. Related parties of the AIC comprise the Ministers responsible for the AIC, other Cabinet Ministers, other Australian Government entities, the key management personnel of the AIC, and parties related to the AIC's key management personnel.

**Transactions with related parties:**

Given the breadth of Government activities, related parties may transact with the government sector in the same capacity as ordinary citizens. Such transactions include the payment or refund of taxes. These transactions have not been separately disclosed in this note.

Giving consideration to relationships with related entities, and transactions entered into during the reporting period by the entity, it has been determined that there are no related party transactions requiring disclosure.



**Note 5.1 : Financial instruments**

	2023	2022
	\$	\$

**Note 5.1A: Categories of financial instruments**

**Financial assets measured at amortised cost**

Cash and cash equivalents	4,151,539	4,715,771
Trade and other receivables	2,208	86,692
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>4,153,747</b>	<b>4,802,463</b>

**Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost**

Trade creditors and accruals	426,486	721,310
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>426,486</b>	<b>721,310</b>

**Note 6.1 : Current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities**

	2023	2022
	\$	\$

**Note 6.1: Details of current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities**

**Assets expected to be recovered in:**

**No more than 12 months**

Cash and cash equivalents	4,151,539	4,715,771
Trade and other receivables	54,038	127,117
Prepayments	52,659	67,530
<b>Total no more than 12 months</b>	<b>4,258,236</b>	<b>4,910,418</b>

**More than 12 months**

Furniture and office equipment	27,851	48,111
Library collection	697,191	708,151
Intangibles	25,363	34,586
<b>Total more than 12 months</b>	<b>750,405</b>	<b>790,848</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>5,008,641</b>	<b>5,701,266</b>

**Liabilities expected to be settled in:**

**No more than 12 months**

Suppliers	426,486	721,310
Other payables	1,702,027	2,017,887
<b>Total no more than 12 months</b>	<b>2,128,513</b>	<b>2,739,197</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,128,513</b>	<b>2,739,197</b>

**Note 7: Explanations of major variances between budget and actual**

The following are explanations of events that have impacted on the AIC's operations and activities for the year. Budget numbers are sourced from the AIC's Portfolio Budget Statements for 2022-23 and are provided in the primary statements. Budgeted numbers are not audited.

Major variances are those deemed relevant or most significant to an analysis of the AIC's performance by management, not focused merely on numerical differences between the actual and budgeted amounts.

Explanation for major variances	Affected line items (and statement)
<p>The AIC has seen a reduction in the level of research funding through MoUs in the period since the 2022-23 Budget. This has resulted in lower revenue, employee and supplier expenses as well as increased cash and cash equivalents, offset by unearned revenue in other payables for funding not recognised as income during the year.</p>	<p><i>Expenses:</i>  <i>Employee benefits, Suppliers</i>  <i>(Statement of Comprehensive Income)</i>  <i>Own Source Revenue: Contracts with customers</i>  <i>(Statement of Comprehensive Income)</i></p> <p><i>Financial Assets:</i>  <i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>  <i>(Statement of Financial Position)</i></p> <p><i>Financial Liabilities: Unearned revenue</i>  <i>(Statement of Financial Position)</i></p>



# 6/ APPENDICES

98	APPENDIX 1: PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS
100	APPENDIX 2: OTHER PUBLICATIONS
104	APPENDIX 3: EVENTS
106	APPENDIX 4: STATUTORY REPORTING
108	APPENDIX 5: COMPLIANCE INDEX
116	APPENDIX 6: ALPHABETICAL INDEX

## APPENDIX 1: PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS

The 28 papers listed below demonstrate that the AIC achieved performance criterion 3 (that 28 peer-reviewed T&I and Research Report papers are prepared for publication).

### TRENDS & ISSUES IN CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

<i>Trends &amp; issues papers published in 2022–23</i>	
No.	Title and authors
653	<i>Child sexual abuse material and end-to-end encryption on social media platforms: An overview</i> C Teunissen & S Napier
654	<i>Can family and friends improve probation and parole outcomes? A quantitative evaluation of Triple-S: Social Supports in Supervision</i> L Schaefer, M Townsley & B Hutchins
655	<i>The Dutch approach to outlaw motorcycle gangs</i> T van Ruitenburg & A Blokland
656	<i>Image-based abuse: Gender differences in bystander experiences and responses</i> A Flynn, E Cama & A Scott
657	<i>What are the monetary returns of investing in programs that reduce demand for illicit drugs?</i> A Voce & T Sullivan
658	<i>The sexual exploitation of Australian children on dating apps and websites</i> C Teunissen, H Boxall, S Napier & R Brown
659	<i>Pre-sentence reports for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people: An analysis of language and sentiment</i> D Coulter, A Forkan, Y Kang, J Trounson, T Anthony, E Marchetti & S Shepherd
660	<i>Domestic and family violence perpetrator screening and risk assessment in Queensland: Current practice and future opportunities</i> S Meyer, N Helps & K Fitz-Gibbon
661	<i>Secrecy, control and violence in women's intimate relationships with child sexual abuse material offenders</i> M Salter, D Woodlock & N Dubler
662	<i>Reporting of dating app facilitated sexual violence to the police: Victim-survivor experiences and outcomes</i> S Lawler & H Boxall
663	<i>Intergenerational incarceration in New South Wales: Characteristics of people in prison experiencing parental imprisonment</i> M Rémond, R Zeki, K Austin, J Bowman, J Galouzis, K Stewart & E Sullivan
664	<i>Modelling drivers of grievance-fuelled violence</i> E Corner, H Taylor & A Bragias

665	<i>Enablers of illicit drug trafficking by organised crime groups</i> A Morgan & C Dowling
666	<i>Predictive policing in an Australian context: Assessing viability and utility</i> D Birks, M Townsley & T Hart
667	<i>Crime by outlaw motorcycle gang members during club conflicts</i> T Cubitt, C Dowling & A Morgan
668	<i>Advancing child sexual abuse investigations using biometrics and social network analysis</i> R Brewer, B Westlake, T Swearingen, S Patterson, D Bright, A Ross, K Logos & D Michalski
669	<i>How to implement online warnings to prevent the use of child sexual abuse material</i> C Hunn, P Watters, J Prichard, R Wortley, J Scanlan, C Spiranovic & T Krone
670	<i>Outlaw motorcycle gangs and domestic violence</i> A Morgan, T Cubitt & C Dowling
671	<i>The overlap between child sexual abuse live streaming, contact abuse and other forms of child exploitation</i> C Teunissen & S Napier
672	<i>The role of depression in intimate partner homicide perpetrated by men against women: An analysis of sentencing remarks</i> S Lawler, H Boxall & C Dowling
673	<i>Understanding and preventing internet-facilitated radicalisation</i> H Wolbers, C Dowling, T Cubitt & C Kuhn
674	<i>Improving police risk assessment of domestic violence: A follow-up validation study</i> C Dowling, H Wolbers, A Morgan & C Long
675	<i>Online behaviour, life stressors and profit-motivated cybercrime victimisation</i> I Voce & A Morgan

## RESEARCH REPORTS

Research Reports published in 2022–23	
No.	Title and authors
24	<i>Exploring the role of opportunity in recidivist child sexual offending</i> A Morgan
25	<i>Sexual harassment, aggression and violence victimisation among mobile dating app and website users in Australia</i> H Wolbers, H Boxall, C Long & A Gunnoo
26	<i>Exposure to intimate partner violence and the physical and emotional abuse of children: Results from a national survey of female carers</i> H Wolbers, H Boxall & A Morgan
27	<i>Grievance-fuelled violence: Modelling the process of grievance development</i> E Corner & H Taylor
28	<i>Preventing child sexual abuse material offending: An international review of initiatives</i> A Gannoni, A Voce, S Napier, H Boxall & D Thomsen

## APPENDIX 2: OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The below list of 33 publications demonstrates that the AIC exceeded performance criterion 4 (that 25 other publications—including Statistical Reports, Statistical Bulletins, briefs, journal articles, consultancy reports et cetera—be published).

### STATISTICAL REPORTS

Statistical Reports published in 2022–23	
No.	Title and authors
41	<i>Deaths in custody in Australia 2021–22</i> M McAlister & S Bricknell
42	<i>Homicide in Australia 2020–21</i> S Bricknell
43	<i>Cybercrime in Australia 2023</i> I Voce & A Morgan

### STATISTICAL BULLETINS

Statistical Bulletins published in 2022–23	
No.	Title and authors
40	<i>Data breaches and cybercrime victimisation</i> A Morgan & I Voce
41	<i>Fraud against the Commonwealth 2021–22</i> M McAlister & S Bricknell
42	<i>Identity crime and misuse in Australia 2023</i> M McAlister, E Faulconbridge, I Voce & S Bricknell

### REPORTS TO THE CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL

Birks D, Townsley M & Hart T 2023. *Assessing the viability and utility of predictive policing in Australia*. CRG 32/16–17. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Coulter D, Forkan A, Kang Y, Trounson J & Shepherd S 2022. *Consideration of culture, strengths and risk in pre-sentence reports*. CRG 04/19–20. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Flynn A, Cama E & Scott A 2022. *Preventing image-based abuse in Australia: The role of bystanders*. CRG 02/18–19. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Meyer S, Helps N & Fitz-Gibbon K 2023. *Domestic and family violence perpetrator screening and risk assessment: Current practice and future opportunities*. CRG 33/19–20. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Schaefer L, Townsley M & Hutchins B 2022. *Can family and friends improve probation and parole outcomes? A quantitative evaluation of Triple-S: Social Supports in Supervision*. CRG 38/18–19. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

## CONSULTANCY AND EXTERNAL REPORTS

Boxall H, Lawler S & Dowling C 2023. *Case referral and processing through the ACT's Restorative Justice Scheme: An analysis of administrative data*. Report prepared for the Restorative Justice Unit, ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate

Cubitt T, Corner E & Taylor H 2023. *Evaluation of Trial Fixed Threat Assessment Capability in the ACT, Tasmania and the NT*. Report prepared by the Australian Institute of Criminology and the Australian National University for the Security and Emergency Management Division of the ACT Government

Cubitt T & Wolbers H 2023. *Review of violent extremism risk assessment tools in Division 104 control orders and Division 105A post-sentence orders*. Report prepared for the Countering Violent Extremism Branch of the Department of Home Affairs

Dowling C, Cubitt T & Wolbers H 2023. *Compendium of research on countering violent extremism (CVE)*. Report prepared for the Department of Home Affairs

Dowling C, Lawler S, Doherty L & Wolbers H 2023. *National review of child sexual abuse and sexual assault legislation in Australia interim report: Legislative analysis*. Report prepared for the Criminal Justice Reform Taskforce, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department

Fitz-Gibbon K, Meyer S, Boxall H, Maher J & Roberts S 2022. *Adolescent family violence in Australia: A national study of prevalence, history of childhood victimisation and impacts*. Research report 15/2022. Sydney: Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety

Fitz-Gibbon K, Meyer S, Boxall H, Maher J & Roberts S 2022. *Adolescent family violence in Australia: A national study of service and support needs for young people who use family violence*. Research report 18/2022. Sydney: Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety

Lawler S, Boxall H & Dowling C 2023. *Evaluation of the Restorative justice conferencing for domestic and family violence and sexual violence: Evaluation of Phase Three of the ACT Restorative Justice Scheme*. Report prepared for the Department of Justice and Community Services

Morgan A 2023. *Money laundering and the harm from organised crime: Results from a data linkage study*. Report prepared for the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre

Morgan A, Cubitt T & Voce I 2023. *Participation in anti-authority protest and links with grievances, conspiracy theories and radicalisation: Interim report*. Report prepared for the Five Eyes Law Enforcement Group

## JOURNAL ARTICLES

Cubitt T, Napier S & Brown R 2022. Understanding the offline criminal behavior of individuals who live stream child sexual abuse. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605221137712>

Dowling C & Morgan A 2022. Regulatory approaches to preventing organised crime among outlaw motorcycle gangs. *AiPol: Australasian Institute of Policing* vol 14 no. 3 2022. <https://aipol.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/AiPol-Police-Journal-September-2022.pdf>

Bright D, Sadewo G, Cubitt T, Dowling C & Morgan A 2022. Co offending networks among members of outlaw motorcycle gangs across types of crime. *Trends in Organized Crime*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12117-022-09467-w>

Newton NC et al. 2022. Effect of selective personality-targeted alcohol use prevention on 7-year alcohol-related outcomes among high-risk adolescents: A secondary analysis of a cluster randomized clinical trial. *JAMA Network Open* 5(11): e2242544. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.42544>

Stapinski L, Nepal S, Guckel T, Grummitt L, Chapman C, Lynch S, Lawler S, Teesson M, Newton N 2022. Evaluation of Positive Choices, a national initiative to disseminate evidence-based alcohol and other drug prevention strategies: Web-based survey study. *JMIR Pediatrics and Parenting* 5(3): e34721. <https://doi.org/10.2196/34721>

## BOOKS

Boxall H 2023. *Reimagining desistance from male-perpetrated intimate partner violence: The role and experiences of female victim-survivors*. Springer

Brown R 2022. *Eliminating online child sexual abuse material*. London: Routledge

Phelan M 2022. *Crime & justice research 2022: Online sexual exploitation of children*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology



## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Australian Institute of Criminology 2023. *Review of post-sentence terrorism orders: Division 105A of the Criminal Code Act 1995*. Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security

Australian Institute of Criminology 2022. *Annual report 2021–22*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Lawler S 2023. Restorative justice for sexual offences. *PNI Newsletter*. Issue 3, Spring 2023. <https://knowledge.tijthailand.org/en/publication/detail/pni-newsletter-issue-3-2023#book/>

Napier S & Brown R 2022. *Inquiry into law enforcement capabilities in relation to child exploitation*. Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement

## APPENDIX 3: EVENTS

The list below demonstrates that the AIC achieved performance criterion 6 in 2022–23 (that at least 10 roundtables, workshops, seminars and other forums be held annually).

### **13–14 July 2022, Canberra (and online)**

Conference: Online Sexual Exploitation of Children Forum

### **28 July 2022, online**

Occasional Seminar: Preventing intimate partner homicide in Australia

Dr Hayley Boxall, Australian Institute of Criminology; Dr Samantha Bricknell, Australian Institute of Criminology; Laura Doherty, Australian Institute of Criminology; Dr Li Eriksson, Griffith University; Dr Siobhan Lawler, Australian Institute of Criminology.

### **12 September 2022, Canberra**

Roundtable on dating app users' experiences of sexual violence

Dr Hayley Boxall, Australian Institute of Criminology; Office of the eSafety Commissioner; dating app/website operators

### **20 October 2022, online**

Occasional Seminar: Sexual violence and child exploitation occurring on mobile dating apps

Dr Rick Brown, Australian Institute of Criminology; Sarah Napier, Australian Institute of Criminology; Coen Teunissen, Australian Institute of Criminology; Dr Heather Wolbers, Australian Institute of Criminology

### **28 October 2022, Canberra**

Occasional Seminar: In praise of situational crime prevention

Professor Gloria Laycock, University College London

### **31 October – 2 November, Canberra (and online)**

Conference: AIC 2022

### **1 November 2022, Canberra**

Awards ceremony: Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards

### **2 November 2022, Canberra (and online)**

Forum: Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse Forum on Data Sovereignty

### **3 March 2023, Canberra**

Occasional Seminar: Transnational organised crime—A global threat

Dr Peter German KC

### **21 March 2023, online**

Forum: Student Criminology Forum 2023

**30 March, Canberra**

Occasional Seminar: How can secretive, clandestine, criminal organisations exploit contemporary multi-cultural environments while also reproducing themselves in their places of origin?

Professor Anna Sergi, University of Essex

**1 May, Canberra**

Conference: Trauma informed practice: Supporting survivors of modern slavery in the criminal justice system

**27–29 June, Melbourne**

Conference: Modern slavery: Taking action together

Co-hosted with the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department

## APPENDIX 4: STATUTORY REPORTING

### ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH

Section 311A of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* requires us to provide details of amounts paid for advertising and market research in our annual report. In 2022–23, the AIC did not conduct any advertising campaigns or make any payments for polling, direct mail or campaign advertising. Nor did the AIC make any payments related to non-campaign advertising that were higher than the reporting threshold of \$14,500.

### FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The AIC is subject to the Commonwealth *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act). As such, we are required to publish information to the public as part of the Information Publication Scheme. This requirement is in Part II of the FOI Act and has replaced the former requirement to publish a section 8 statement in an annual report. Each agency must display on its website a plan showing what information it publishes in accordance with the Information Publication Scheme requirements. The Institute's plan is available at <https://www.aic.gov.au/about-us/freedom-information/information-publication-scheme>.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

This report on ecologically sustainable development and environmental matters is provided in accordance with section 516(a) of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The Institute's executive and staff are committed to the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Initiatives to reduce the Institute's environmental impacts include the following:

- ▶ staff are encouraged to use web-based and teleconference facilities where possible rather than undertaking air travel, which has adverse effects;
- ▶ selected seminars are made available electronically so people do not have to travel to the Institute to hear them;
- ▶ all AIC publications are available online, reducing the need for printing and paper use; and
- ▶ waste generation (resource waste and greenhouse gas emissions) is reduced by recycling paper, cardboard, glass, plastics and metals.

The AIC continues to look for ways to reduce its impact on the environment when undertaking new procurements.

## GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The Australian Government's APS Net Zero 2030 policy requires agencies to report on greenhouse gas emissions from their operations. Because the AIC's property and corporate services are provided by the ACIC, it is not possible to separate the AIC's emissions from those of the ACIC. Information on combined greenhouse gas emissions is contained in the ACIC annual report ([www.acic.gov.au/publications/annual-reports](http://www.acic.gov.au/publications/annual-reports)).

## DISABILITY REPORTING MECHANISM

Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–2031 is the overarching framework for inclusive policies, programs and infrastructure that will support people with disability to participate in all areas of Australian life. The strategy sets out where practical changes will be made to improve the lives of people with disability in Australia. It acts to ensure the principles underpinning the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are incorporated into Australia's policies and programs that affect people with disability, their families and carers. All levels of government have committed to deliver more comprehensive and visible reporting under the strategy. A range of reports on progress of the strategy's actions and outcome areas will be published and made available at <https://www.disabilitygateway.gov.au/ads>.

Disability reporting is included in the Australian Public Service Commission's *State of the service* reports and the Australian Public Service Statistical Bulletin. These reports are available at <https://www.apsc.gov.au>.

## APPENDIX 5: COMPLIANCE INDEX

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
<b>17AD(g)</b>	<b>Letter of transmittal</b>		
17AI	A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by accountable authority on date final text approved, with statement that the report has been prepared in accordance with section 46 of the Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report.	Mandatory	Page 1
<b>17AD(h)</b>	<b>Aids to access</b>		
17AJ(a)	Table of contents	Mandatory	Page 3
17AJ(b)	Alphabetical index	Mandatory	Page 116
17AJ(c)	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms	Mandatory	Page 4
17AJ(d)	List of requirements	Mandatory	Page 108
17AJ(e)	Details of contact officer	Mandatory	Inside front cover
17AJ(f)	Entity's website address	Mandatory	Inside front cover
17AJ(g)	Electronic address of report	Mandatory	Inside front cover
<b>17AD(a)</b>	<b>Review by accountable authority</b>		
17AD(a)	A review by the accountable authority of the entity	Mandatory	Pages 6–9
<b>17AD(b)</b>	<b>Overview of the entity</b>		
17AE(1)(a)(i)	A description of the role and functions of the entity	Mandatory	Pages 11–12
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	A description of the organisational structure of the entity	Mandatory	Page 13
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	A description of the outcomes and programmes administered by the entity	Mandatory	Page 11
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan	Mandatory	Page 11
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory	Page 48

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory	Page 48
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period	Mandatory	Page 48
17AE(1)(b)	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity	Portfolio departments—mandatory	Page 11
17AE(2)	Where the outcomes and programs administered by the entity differ from any Portfolio Budget Statement, Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement or other portfolio estimates statement that was prepared for the entity for the period, include details of variation and reasons for change.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
<b>17AD(c)</b>	<b>Report on the performance of the entity</b>		
	<b>Annual performance statements</b>		
17AD(c)(i); 16F	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the Rule	Mandatory	Page 15
<b>17AD(c)(ii)</b>	<b>Report on financial performance</b>		
17AF(1)(a)	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance	Mandatory	Page 74
17AF(1)(b)	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity	Mandatory	Page 75
17AF(2)	If there may be significant changes in the financial results during or after the previous or current reporting period, information on those changes, including: the cause of any operating loss of the entity; how the entity has responded to the loss and the actions that have been taken in relation to the loss; and any matter or circumstances that it can reasonably be anticipated will have a significant impact on the entity's future operation or financial results	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
<b>17AD(d)</b>	<b>Management and accountability</b>		
	<b>Corporate governance</b>		
17AG(2)(a)	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems)	Mandatory	Page 51
17AG(2)(b)(i)	A certification by accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared	Mandatory	Page 51
17AG(2)(b)(ii)	A certification by accountable authority that appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place	Mandatory	Page 51
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity	Mandatory	Page 51
17AG(2)(c)	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance	Mandatory	Pages 48–53
17AG(2)(d) – (e)	A statement of significant issues reported to Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non compliance with Finance law and action taken to remedy non compliance	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
	<b>Audit Committee</b>		
17AG(2A)(a)	A direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	Page 48
17AG(2A)(b)	The name of each member of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	Page 49
17AG(2A)(c)	The qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	Page 49
17AG(2A)(d)	Information about the attendance of each member of the entity's audit committee at committee meetings	Mandatory	Page 49
17AG(2A)(e)	The remuneration of each member of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	Page 49



<b>PGPA Rule Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>References</b>
<b>External scrutiny</b>			
17AG(3)	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity’s response to the scrutiny	Mandatory	Page 52
17AG(3)(a)	Information on judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(3)(b)	Information on any reports on operations of the entity by the Auditor General (other than report under section 43 of the Act), a Parliamentary Committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(3)(c)	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
<b>Management of human resources</b>			
17AG(4)(a)	An assessment of the entity’s effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives	Mandatory	Page 71
17AG(4)(aa)	Statistics on the entity’s employees on an ongoing and non ongoing basis, including the following: (a) statistics on full time employees; (b) statistics on part time employees; (c) statistics on gender (d) statistics on staff location	Mandatory	Pages 62–67
17AG(4)(b)	Statistics on the entity’s APS employees on an ongoing and non ongoing basis; including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Statistics on staffing by classification level;</li> <li>▶ Statistics on full time employees;</li> <li>▶ Statistics on part time employees;</li> <li>▶ Statistics on gender;</li> <li>▶ Statistics on staff location;</li> <li>▶ Statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous.</li> </ul>	Mandatory	Pages 62–68

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AG(4)(c)	Information on any enterprise agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, Australian workplace agreements, common law contracts and determinations under subsection 24(1) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> .	Mandatory	Page 70
17AG(4)(c)(i)	Information on the number of SES and non SES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c).	Mandatory	Page 70
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	Mandatory	Page 69
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	A description of non salary benefits provided to employees.	Mandatory	Page 70
17AG(4)(d)(i)	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
<b>Assets management</b>			
17AG(5)	An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
<b>Purchasing</b>			
17AG(6)	An assessment of entity performance against the <i>Commonwealth Procurement Rules</i> .	Mandatory	Pages 53–54
<b>Reportable consultancy contracts</b>			
17AG(7)(a)	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on all such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory	Pages 54–55

<b>PGPA Rule Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>References</b>
17AG(7)(b)	A statement that <i>“During [reporting period], [specified number] new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]”.</i>	Mandatory	Page 54
17AG(7)(c)	A summary of the policies and procedures for selecting and engaging consultants and the main categories of purposes for which consultants were selected and engaged.	Mandatory	Page 54
17AG(7)(d)	A statement that <i>“Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.”</i>	Mandatory	Page 54
<b>Reportable non-consultancy contracts</b>			
17AG(7A)(a)	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable non-consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory	Page 54
17AG(7A)(b)	A statement that <i>“Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.”</i>	Mandatory	Page 54
<b>17AD(daa)</b>	<b>Additional information about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts</b>		
17AGA	Additional information, in accordance with section 17AGA, about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts.	Mandatory	Page 55

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
<b>Australian National Audit Office Access clauses</b>			
17AG(8)	If an entity entered into a contract with a value of more than \$100 000 (inclusive of GST) and the contract did not provide the Auditor General with access to the contractor’s premises, the report must include the name of the contractor, purpose and value of the contract, and the reason why a clause allowing access was not included in the contract.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
<b>Exempt contracts</b>			
17AG(9)	If an entity entered into a contract or there is a standing offer with a value greater than \$10 000 (inclusive of GST) which has been exempted from being published in AusTender because it would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act, the annual report must include a statement that the contract or standing offer has been exempted, and the value of the contract or standing offer, to the extent that doing so does not disclose the exempt matters.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
<b>Small business</b>			
17AG(10)(a)	A statement that “[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance’s website.”	Mandatory	Page 55
17AG(10)(b)	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	Mandatory	Page 55
17AG(10)(c)	If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature—a statement that “[Name of entity] recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury’s website.”	If applicable, mandatory	Page 55

<b>PGPA Rule Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>References</b>
<b>Financial statements</b>			
17AD(e)	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	Mandatory	Pages 79–96
<b>Executive remuneration</b>			
17AD(da)	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2 3 of the Rule.	Mandatory	Pages 69–70
<b>17AD(f)</b>	<b>Other mandatory information</b>		
17AH(1)(a)(i)	If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that <i>“During [reporting period], the [name of entity] conducted the following advertising campaigns: [name of advertising campaigns undertaken]. Further information on those advertising campaigns is available at [address of entity’s website] and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance’s website.”</i>	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AH(1)(a)(ii)	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect.	If applicable, mandatory	Page 106
17AH(1)(b)	A statement that <i>“Information on grants awarded by [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity’s website].”</i>	If applicable, mandatory	Page 30
17AH(1)(c)	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information.	Mandatory	Page 107
17AH(1)(d)	Website reference to where the entity’s Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found.	Mandatory	Page 106
17AH(1)(e)	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AH(2)	Information required by other legislation	Mandatory	Not applicable

## APPENDIX 6: ALPHABETICAL INDEX

### A

- acronyms 4
- advertising 106
- agency resource statement 75
- annual performance statements 15
- Attorney-General's Department 7, 9, 20, 39
- Audit Committee 48–49, 52
- audit report 76–77
- Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards 36, 56–59
- Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission 11
- Australian Cybercrime Survey 7–8, 22
- Australian Institute of Criminology
  - Director 11, 48
  - establishment 11
  - functions 11–12
  - minister responsible 11
  - organisational structure 13
  - outcomes 12
  - overview 11–13
  - portfolio 11
  - purpose and role 11
- Australian National Audit Office 48, 52, 55
  - audit report 76–77
- Australian Sexual Offence Statistical collection 22, 24

### B

- biometrics 8, 22
- books 102
- Burney, Hon Linda MP, 27

### C

- child sexual abuse 7, 8, 20, 21–22, 38
- CINCH database 41, 42
- citations 5, 43–46
- City After Dark 57
- classifications of staff 61–63, 67
- club conflict 18
- committees
  - Audit Committee 48–49, 52
  - Human Research Ethics Committee 50–51
  - National Work Health and Safety Committee 72
  - Research Managers Committee 50
  - see also* Criminology Research Advisory Council

common-law contracts 69, 70  
*Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* 106  
 Community Restorative Centre 57  
 conferences 9, 38–39  
 consultancy reports 101–102  
 consultants 54–55  
 contracts 54–55  
 contribution to policymaking 25–27  
 Cool Heads Young Driver program 59  
 corporate governance 48–51  
 corporate services 54  
 corruption and fraud control 1, 24, 51  
 Crime and Justice Alerts 42  
*Criminology Research Act 1971* 11, 28, 52  
 Criminology Research Advisory Council 6, 28, 52–53  
     chair 28  
     meetings 52  
     membership 52–53  
     reports to 100–101  
 Criminology Research Grants program 28–31  
     reports 100–101  
 CriminologyTV 9, 34  
 cybercrime 7–8, 22

**D**

data breaches 7, 22  
 dating apps and websites 7, 19, 20, 21, 26  
 deaths in custody 7, 23, 26  
 director 11, 48  
     functions of 12  
     review by 6–9  
 director’s review 6–9  
 disability reporting 107  
 dissemination 8–9, 32–37  
 distribution and reach of AIC publications 8–9, 43–46  
 diversity of staff 68  
 domestic and family violence 18, 19–20, 21, 57  
 Dreyfus, Hon Mark KC, MP 11, 26, 27  
 drug trafficking 18

**E**

economic crime 19  
 email subscribers 5, 34, 41–43  
 emissions 107  
 employee assistance program 70  
 employment arrangements 70  
 employment status of staff 62–67

enterprise agreement 69, 70  
*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* 106  
 environmental performance 106–107  
 establishment of the AIC 11  
 ethics committee 50–51  
 events 9, 38–40, 104–105  
   attendee satisfaction 16  
 executive remuneration 69–70  
 external scrutiny 52–53

## F

Facebook 33, 34, 36–37  
 family and domestic violence 18, 19–20, 21, 57  
*Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010* 11, 91  
 financial overview 74–75  
 financial performance  
   audited financial statements 79–96  
   overview 74–75  
 fraud 7, 22  
   corruption control 1, 24, 51  
   Fraud Against the Commonwealth census 22, 23, 24  
*Freedom of Information Act 1982* 106  
 functions of the AIC 11–12

## G

gangs 18  
 gender balance of staff 62–65  
 grants 28–31  
 Green Fox Training Studio 58  
 greenhouse gas emissions 107

## H

health and safety in the workplace 71–72  
 homicide 24  
 Human Research Ethics Committee 50–51  
 human trafficking 18–19, 24–25, 38–39  
 Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery National Minimum Dataset 19, 24–25, 39

## I

identity crime 7, 22  
 incidents and injuries 72  
 Indigenous employment 68  
 Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse 17  
 Indigenous Justice Research Program 7, 17–18  
 Indigenous over-representation 7, 17–18, 24  
 influence of AIC publications 8, 43–46



**J**

journal articles 102  
 JumpStart 58  
 JV Barry Library 8, 41–43

**L**

learning and development 71  
 legal services 54  
 legislation  
     *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* 106  
     *Criminology Research Act 1971* 11, 28, 52  
     *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* 106  
     *Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010* 11, 91  
     *Freedom of Information Act 1982* 106  
     *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* 74, 86  
     *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* 1, 15, 48, 54, 83  
     *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* 72  
 Leigh, Hon Dr Andrew MP 56  
 letter of transmittal 1  
 library 8, 41–43  
 LinkedIn 5, 33, 34  
 live streaming of child sexual abuse 8, 21  
 location of staff 61–63, 67  
 Logan New Directions Youth Support Program 59

**M**

machinery-of-government changes 11  
 malware 22  
 market research 106  
 media 34  
 minister responsible 11  
 Miranda Project 57  
 modern slavery 18–19, 24–25, 38–39  
 money laundering 18, 19

**N**

*National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery 2020–25* 18–19, 24–25, 39  
 National Deaths in Custody Program 7, 23, 26  
 National Homicide Monitoring Program 24  
 National Indigenous Australians Agency 17  
 National Work Health and Safety Committee 72  
 New South Wales Police Force 59  
 non-salary benefits 70

## O

occasional seminars 39–40  
 online sexual exploitation of children 7, 8, 20, 21–22, 38  
 organisational structure 13  
 organised crime 18–19  
 Our Way My Choice 58  
 outcomes 12  
 outlaw motorcycle gangs 18  
 over-representation of Indigenous people 7, 17–18, 24

## P

peer review 16, 32  
     peer-reviewed publications 98–99  
 performance criteria 16–17, 23, 98, 100, 104  
 performance pay 70  
 performance statements 15  
 Phelan, Mr Michael APM 6  
 policymaking, AIC's contribution to 25–27  
 portfolio 11  
 priority research themes 6, 13, 17, 46  
*Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* 74, 86  
 procurement 28, 53–55  
 property 54  
 protective security 51  
*Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* 1, 15, 48, 54, 83  
 publications  
     books 102  
     consultancy reports 101–102  
     Criminology Research Grant reports 100–101  
     dissemination 8–9, 32–37  
     distribution and reach of 43–46  
     influence of 43–46  
     journal articles 102  
     peer-reviewed 16, 32, 98–99  
     Research Reports 99  
     Statistical Bulletins 100  
     Statistical Reports 100  
     *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* 8, 16, 32, 98–99  
 purpose and role 11

## Q

Queensland Police Service 58, 59

## R

radicalisation 18  
 ransomware 7, 22

real-time reporting of deaths in custody 7, 23, 26  
 remuneration 69–70  
 Research Managers Committee 50  
 Research Reports 99  
 research themes 6, 13, 17, 46  
 Restorative Justice Scheme 20  
 retention 71  
 review by director 6–9  
 Rippon, Mr Matthew 11, 48  
 Rishworth, Hon Amanda MP 26  
 risk management 51, 52  
 role and purpose 11  
 Rowland, Hon Michelle MP 26  
 Rural Crime Prevention Team 59

**S**

safety in the workplace 71–72  
 salaries 69–70  
 satisfaction with events 16  
 scams 7, 22  
 security 51  
 seminars 39–40  
 serious and organised crime 18–19  
 sexual abuse of children 7, 8, 20, 21–22, 38  
 sexual exploitation 19  
 sexual violence 7, 20, 24, 26  
 small business 22, 55  
 social media 5, 33–37  
     addresses *inside front cover*  
 social network analysis 22  
 staff 61–68  
     classifications 63–66  
     diversity 68  
     employment status 62–67  
     gender balance 62–65  
     Indigenous 68  
     location 61–63, 67  
     retention 71  
     workforce management 71  
 statement of comprehensive income 79  
 statement of financial position 80  
 Statistical Bulletins 100  
 statistical monitoring 22–25, 100  
 Statistical Reports 100  
 sustainability 106–107

## T

Targeted Engagement Program 57  
training 71  
transnational serious and organised crime 18–19  
*Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* 8, 16, 32, 98–99  
Twitter (X) 34, 35

## V

Victoria Police 59  
violence against women and children 18, 19–20, 21, 57  
Violence Prevention Program – Aboriginal Men 58

## W

Walk of Life program 58  
warning messages 21  
website 32–33  
    address *inside front cover*  
work health and safety 71–72  
*Work Health and Safety Act 2011* 72  
workers compensation 72  
workforce management 71


## X

X (Twitter) 34, 35

## Y

youth offending 59  
YouTube 9, 34





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