



Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology



ANNUAL REPORT 2021–22

ANNUAL REPORT CONTACT DETAILS

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ALTERNATIVE VERSION

An electronic version of this report, along with further information about the AIC and our work, is available on our website: www.aic.gov.au.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

27 September 2022

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

Dear Minister

I am pleased to present the annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2022, 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 2021–22 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 faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Phelan', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michael Phelan APM
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.

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ACRONYMS

ACIC	Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission
ACVPA	Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
ANROWS	Australia’s National Research Organisation for Women’s Safety
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
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>
SOCR-Lab	Serious and Organised Crime Research Laboratory

2021-22 AT A GLANCE

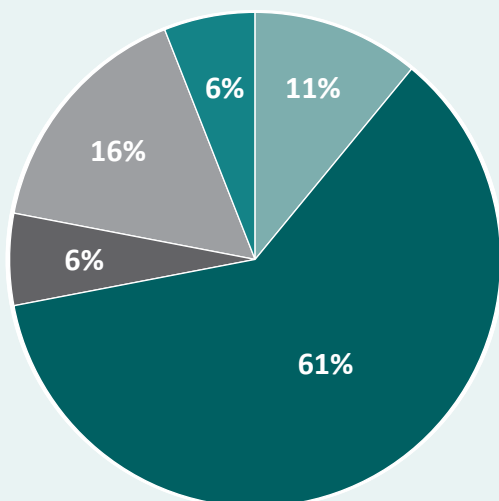
PUBLICATIONS



63
RESEARCH
PRODUCTS



34
PEER-REVIEWED
PUBLICATIONS



CITATIONS

- Government publications (11%)
- Peer-reviewed journals (61%)
- Parliamentary documents (6%)
- Books, book sections and reports (16%)
- Australian publications (6%)

EVENTS AND SOCIAL MEDIA



23,379

FACEBOOK
FOLLOWERS



9,889

TWITTER
FOLLOWERS



4,664

EMAIL
SUBSCRIBERS



2,108

CRIMINOLOGY TV
SUBSCRIBERS



10

EVENTS



DIRECTOR'S REVIEW

I am pleased to present the 2021–22 annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), outlining the Institute's achievements and outcomes for the year. The report demonstrates how the AIC continues 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.

In 2021, I reviewed the priorities for the AIC, in consultation with the Criminology Research Advisory Council. This was undertaken to ensure the AIC remained policy-relevant by focusing on key issues of concern to the Commonwealth government. The priorities remained largely unchanged from the previous year, although a priority on over-representation of Indigenous young people in the criminal justice system was widened to include both young people and adults.

The priority research themes for 2021–22 were:

- Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system;
- violence against women and children;
- transnational serious and organised crime;
- illicit drugs; and
- economic crime.

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

After two years of border restrictions, the AIC is once again active internationally. This has included participating in events hosted by the Canadian Centre for Child Protection on online sexual exploitation of children and by the Australian Federal Police in Vietnam on outlaw motorcycle gangs. The AIC also hosted a workshop on behalf of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network in Vienna. Staff also participated in international online events in the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and New Zealand. These activities help to demonstrate the international reach of the research undertaken by the Institute.

RESEARCH

The AIC has once again delivered an extensive program of applied research that is meeting the needs of stakeholders, while at the same time being responsive to the changing circumstances brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. There have been some notable achievements by AIC staff during the year. One of the most significant achievements has been the increased research focus on Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system. During the year, the Institute partnered with the National Indigenous Australians Agency and the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse to launch the Indigenous Justice Research Program. With nine university teams funded to undertake new research on a range of issues associated with reducing over-representation of First Nations people in the criminal justice system, this marks the single largest investment made by the AIC on this issue. It is anticipated that this research will assist the Justice Policy Partnership in achieving its goals under the National Agreement on Closing the Gap. The AIC has also worked hard to improve reporting on deaths in custody. This included shortening the time taken to deliver the yearly report of the National Deaths in Custody Program by 12 months and introducing an interactive quarterly dashboard.

The AIC's program of work on online sexual exploitation of children is now beginning to deliver important findings. Nine reports were published on child sexual abuse during the year. While some of these provided greater insight into the nature of offending, some also offered potential solutions, including the use of pop-up messages to prevent the distribution of sexual images and the development of an automated tool to detect victims and perpetrators in child sexual abuse videos. These projects are extending the remit of AIC's criminological research and development projects with a crime reduction focus.

The AIC also completed three landmark projects that extend our understanding of domestic violence victimisation and perpetration. The first examined the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women's safety, building on findings from the year before. The second provided an in-depth analysis of the impacts of economic insecurity on the prevalence of domestic violence, demonstrating a range of economic stressors that were related to violence. The third examined the pathways to intimate partner homicide among Australian perpetrators, highlighting three common trajectories. Taken together, these projects have been instrumental in shaping our contemporary understanding of domestic violence in Australia.

The final area of research I would like to highlight is the growing body of work on cybercrime that is currently being developed by the AIC, under the auspices of the Serious and Organised Crime Research Laboratory. Findings from the first Australian Cybercrime Survey, launched in 2021, provided new insights into ransomware victimisation that were able to inform the development of the government's Ransomware Action Plan. Research on the costs of cybercrime was also completed, estimating an annual cost to households of \$3.5b. Work planned by the Serious and Organised Crime Research Laboratory in 2022–23 will further extend our understanding of cybercrime and potential ways in which it might be addressed.

Working with state and territory partners through the Criminology Research Grants program, the AIC has been able to support a range of university-led research projects that are delivering policy-relevant findings. By the end of 2021–22, 21 projects valued at \$1.39m were being funded, covering a wide range of topics of value to both the Commonwealth and states and territories.

This range of research activities demonstrates AIC’s continued commitment to building the crime and justice evidence-base in Australia.

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 1,800 AIC publications freely available to download. This continues to be supported by our use of social media (Twitter, Facebook and YouTube), which allows us to promote new publications and engage with audiences for our research. The number of people following us on these three 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, numerous virtual events were held and pre-recorded presentations delivered. These covered a range of topics including family and domestic violence, outlaw motorcycle gangs and human trafficking and slavery. An online student forum also provided an opportunity for criminology students and recent graduates to find out more about the AIC and was well received by those attending. Towards the end of the financial year, we were able to return to in-person events, with the fifth Serious and Organised Crime Research Forum attracting over 230 delegates.

This has been another successful year for the AIC, delivering and disseminating crime and justice research of national significance. As a result, the Institute has once again achieved all of its performance criteria for the year.



Michael Phelan APM

Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

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Overview

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INTRODUCTION

The AIC has served successive Australian governments and the criminal justice system for nearly 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. Legislative amendments to combine the functions of the AIC and the ACIC are pending parliamentary approval.

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 Michael Phelan is the 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 Department, the Home Affairs portfolio, 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 2021–22. 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.

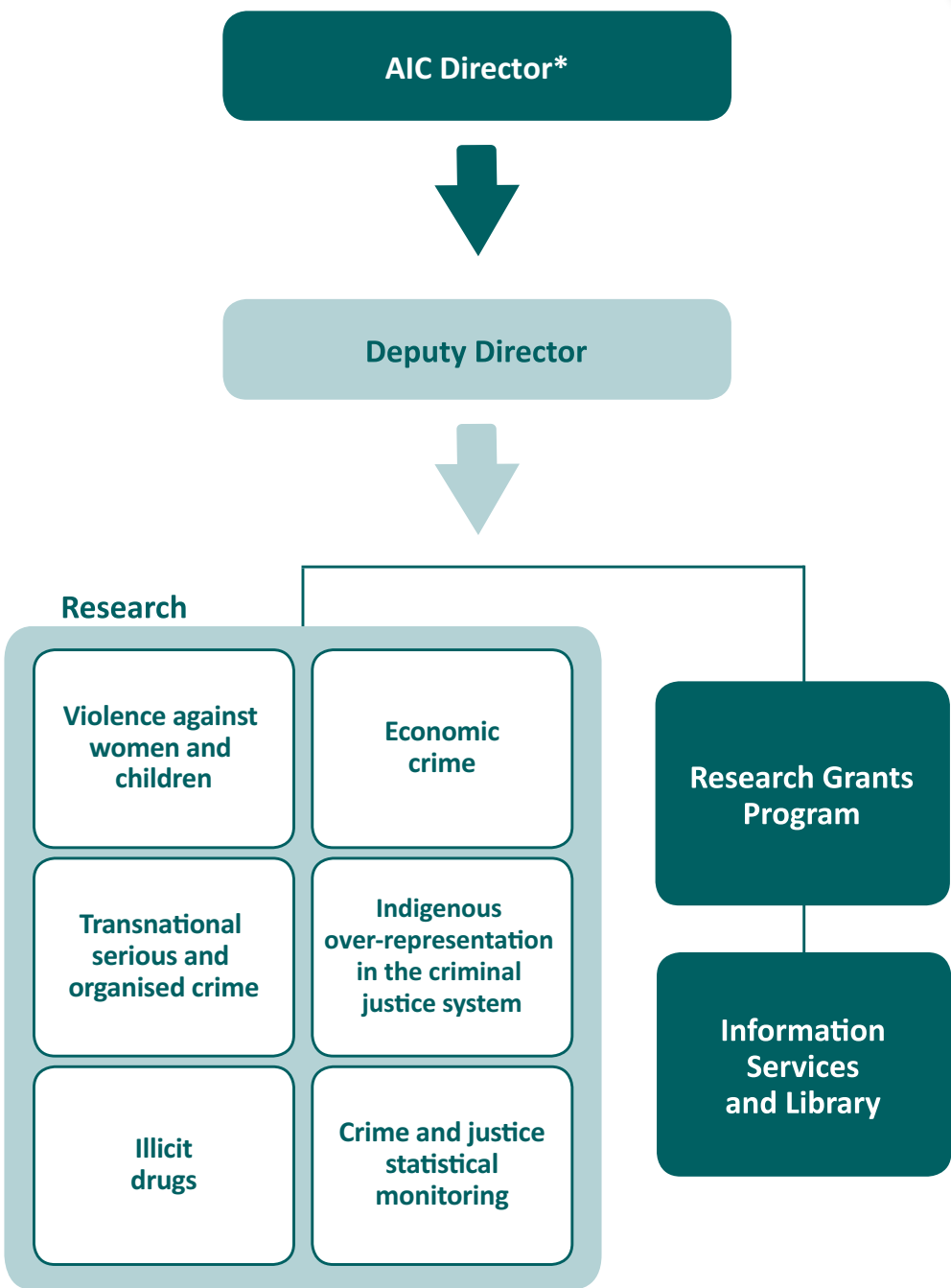
In 2021–22, the AIC's research teams were aligned with five priority themes:

- Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system;
- violence against women and children;
- transnational serious and organised crime;
- illicit drugs; and
- economic crime.

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 AS AT 30 JUNE 2022



* The AIC Director is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission.

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Performance

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ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS

I, as the accountable authority of the Australian Institute of Criminology, present the 2021–22 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Phelan', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Michael Phelan APM

Director

Australian Institute of Criminology

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

The AIC’s *Corporate plan 2021–22* and the Portfolio Budget Statement for 2021–22 include the criteria used to measure the Institute’s performance. These criteria are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Achievement against performance criteria, 2021–22

Performance criteria	Target	Actual	Comment
100 percent of publications in the <i>Trends & issues</i> (T&I) and Research Report series are peer reviewed. This ensures the quality of the Institute’s research output	100%	100%	Achieved
Reports produced for each of the monitoring programs are issued according to schedule, annually or biennially	6 reports scheduled	6 reports published	Achieved
Peer-reviewed T&I and Research Report papers are prepared for publication	25	27	Achieved
Other publications—including Statistical Reports, Statistical Bulletins, briefs, journal articles, consultancy reports et cetera—to be published each year	25	36	Achieved
Evidence that AIC research has contributed to Australian Government policymaking	2 qualitative case studies	2 qualitative case studies	Achieved
Roundtables, workshops, seminars and other forums to be held annually	10	10	Achieved

The AIC achieved or exceeded its targets for all six of its 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. In total, 27 peer-reviewed *Trends & issues* and Research Reports were released, against a target of 25 for the year. See *Appendix 1* for details of these publications.

The AIC also intended to release six statistical monitoring papers during the year and all were released as planned, thereby helping to exceed the target of producing 25 other publications. For details of the non-peer-reviewed publications released in 2021–22, see *Appendix 2*.

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. In 2021–22, 10 such events were held on a range of topics, including domestic violence, intimate partner homicide, the costs of cybercrime, serious and organised crime, human trafficking, online sexual exploitation of children and violence by young people. See *Appendix 3* for details.

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 2021–22 were:

- Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system;
- violence against women and children;
- transnational serious and organised crime;
- illicit drugs; and
- economic crime.

INDIGENOUS OVER-REPRESENTATION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

In support of action being taken by the Justice Policy Partnership, the AIC increased its research investment focused on Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system. This included collaborating with the National Indigenous Australians Agency and the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse to create the Indigenous Justice Research Program. During the year, this program funded nine academic teams to undertake new research examining ways to reduce the involvement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in the criminal justice system. 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 people released from prison;
- barriers to mental health diversion;
- development of a throughcare model to reduce the over-representation of Australian Indigenous youth living in remote and rural Northern Australia;
- validation of a violence risk scale suitable for Indigenous populations;
- availability of Indigenous language interpreting in courts;
- place-based Aboriginal-led youth diversion and mobile therapeutic courts;
- impacts of the Bugmy Bar Book resources; and
- Indigenous people's experiences of the criminal justice system.

The AIC also published research by a multi-disciplinary team of academics that examined adverse childhood experiences and trauma among young people in the criminal justice system, which included analysis of Aboriginal and non-Indigenous young people.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

AIC's research on this priority theme is divided across three programs, in recognition of different stakeholder groups. These programs address domestic, family and sexual violence; human trafficking and modern slavery; and online sexual exploitation of children.

DOMESTIC, FAMILY AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Several significant reports on this priority theme were completed during the year. This included the findings of the second survey on experiences of domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the experiences of 10,000 Australian women, the survey showed that one in 10 experienced physical violence, one in 12 experienced sexual violence and one in three experienced emotionally abusive, harassing and controlling behaviours in the previous 12 months. Further analysis of the same survey examined the role of economic insecurity in intimate partner violence, finding that a range of economic stressors exacerbated the risk of violence experienced by women. Both studies were funded by Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety (ANROWS).

Other published research, funded through the AIC's Criminology Research Grants program, used text-mining algorithms to automatically detect different types of abuse, injuries and mental health concerns in police reports. A further study examined the nature of technology-facilitated domestic violence in regional, rural and remote communities, where women are often isolated and prevented from seeking help.

The ANROWS-funded Coordinated Enforcement and Support to Eliminate (CEASE) Domestic Violence Program was also launched during the year. It replicates a focused deterrence model used in the United States, which includes a graduated response to risk posed by perpetrators, along with increased support for victims. CEASE aims to trial this approach in three Australian jurisdictions. Following intensive stakeholder consultation, a request for quote was issued to police agencies, with local implementation planned for 2022–23.

Research on family violence included a study examining the link between juvenile and adult family violence. This showed that, while a relatively small proportion of young people committed family and domestic violence, they were disproportionately likely to become family and domestic violence perpetrators in adulthood.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY

In 2021–22, the AIC continued its research in the Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery Research Program. This research program commenced in 2007 to examine the nature, context and extent of human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices such as forced marriage.

During the year, a study on the attrition of human trafficking cases in the criminal justice system was released. This demonstrated the points in the criminal justice process where attrition was most likely to occur. While there was an overall prosecution attrition rate of 73 percent, attrition was most likely to occur in the early stages of a case, when the decision to lay charges was being considered. Indeed, there was a 60 percent chance of conviction as a result of the defendant either pleading or being found guilty.

The AIC also completed 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, is designed to explore the experiences of sexual exploitation victim-survivors across the two Australian based service streams. The research involved quantitative and qualitative analysis of victim-survivor case file data and interviews with case workers.

As part of its ongoing work with the Australian Border Force, the AIC commenced an evaluation of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2020–25. This included developing a detailed evaluation plan that was agreed with all stakeholders. This evaluation will result in more detailed information being collected on actions delivered under the national action plan and will produce more detailed insights into both the process of implementation and impact of the plan.

ONLINE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

The AIC has continued its research into the problem of online sexual exploitation of children. Work funded under the Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) Reduction Research Program concluded during the year, with several publications funded under this program being released. This included studies on cyber strategies to combat CSAM, online child sexual offenders' language use in real-time chats, the development of automated methods to detect and match voice and facial biometrics in CSAM videos, and the results of a randomised controlled experiment designed to test the efficacy of pop-up warning messages to prevent the distribution of CSAM.

Research was also published on a program of work that focused on the live streaming of child sexual abuse, which was supported by *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* funding. This included the development of a machine learning model for predicting prolific consumers of live streamed child sexual abuse, which found that the most prolific consumers tended to make small payments (under \$55) on a regular basis (at least every 20 days). Further analysis of negotiations between consumers and facilitators of live streamed child sexual abuse showed how social media sites were used to make contact with facilitators, who are often the family members of exploited children.

New studies were also commenced during the year, including further refinement of the voice and facial recognition tool for matching individuals in CSAM videos and the development of evidence-based pop-up messages that can be used on organisational networks and public wifi networks.

In support of the work associated with online sexual exploitation of children, the AIC hosted an occasional seminar on CSAM offenders operating on the darknet, presented by Professor Arjan Blokland from the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement.

TRANSNATIONAL SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

During the year, the Serious and Organised Crime Research Laboratory (SOCR-Lab) continued to work closely with partners from across government to help inform efforts to target and disrupt organised crime groups. Research undertaken by the SOCR-Lab has focused on outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMCGs) and cybercrime. The SOCR-Lab also undertook research on economic crime, as described below.

Where OMCG research is concerned, the SOCR-Lab published a study that described the development of a risk assessment tool to identify OMCG members likely to commit high-harm criminal offences in future. Using machine learning models to analyse data from the New South Wales Police Force, the research was able to predict high-harm offending with a high degree of accuracy. This modelling is now being replicated in other jurisdictions to assist with operational activity. Recognising the importance of prevention, research was also published on the impact of regulatory measures to tackle organised crime by OMCGs. This research examined the success of Queensland regulations that restricted OMCG members from working in certain occupations. These regulations were found to be associated with a reduction in organised crime related harm by OMCG members of about three to four percent per month.

Other research on organised crime examined the offending trajectories of organised crime offenders in Australia. Four common trajectories were identified, described as late onset, low rate, moderate and prolific offenders. Late onset offenders were found to be more likely to engage in commercial drug supply and importation of illicit drugs.

During the year, the first Australian Cybercrime Survey was completed, with almost 15,000 members of the community surveyed about their cybercrime experiences. One of the first uses of the survey was to measure the prevalence of ransomware attacks, showing that around two percent had experienced this problem in the previous year. However, small to medium enterprise owners were twice as likely to have experienced such attacks. Only around one in five victims of a ransomware attack sought help from either the police or the Australian Cyber Security Centre. Further work was undertaken during the year to refine the Australian Cybercrime Survey questionnaire, with the intention of administering a second wave of the survey in late 2022.

Other research on cybercrime examined police and community attitudes to cybercrime, finding that the police were more likely to view cybercrime as serious, while community members were more likely to ascribe blame to the victim. Another study examined the costs associated with 'pure cybercrime' (a category including malware and unauthorised access). This study estimated the total economic impact of pure cybercrime to be \$3.5b, including \$1.9b in money directly lost by victims, \$597m spent dealing with the consequences of victimisation, and \$1.4b spent on prevention costs. Victims recovered \$389m. This research was used in a much larger study that aimed to estimate the costs associated with serious and organised crime in Australia. This study estimated that the total cost of serious and organised crime in 2020–21 was up to \$60.1b, with illicit drugs (\$16.5b) and organised fraud (\$9.4b) being the two most costly crime types.

After a two-year break due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the AIC hosted the fifth Serious and Organised Crime Research Forum in June 2022 at the QT Hotel in Canberra. With record attendance of over 230 delegates, the forum presented the latest research by academics from across Australia and by invited international speakers. Topics covered included OMCGs, cybercrime, online radicalisation and extremism, illicit markets, economics of organised crime and the enablers of organised crime.

ILLICIT DRUGS

Several studies were published on illicit drugs, including reports on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the supply of and demand for methamphetamine and cannabis. Another study examined the use of GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyrate) and phenmetrazine among police detainees. Funded via the AIC's Criminology Research Grants program, a study was also published on sentencing for the social supply of illicit drugs in Australia. A systematic review of cost–benefit analyses of demand reduction strategies was also completed during the year and prepared for publication.

ECONOMIC CRIME

The AIC's SOCR-Lab continued its program of work to investigate the impacts of money laundering and terrorism financing. The first stage of this work resulted in the development of a conceptual model of the harms associated with money laundering. The second stage will involve developing more sophisticated ways to measure those harms.

During the year, a report was published on the use of financial investigation in routine policing. Drawing on examples from overseas, the study examined ways in which the current focus on asset recovery in organised crime cases could be extended to 'following the financial footprint' in other aspects of policing, including investigations into volume crime and missing person cases.

STATISTICAL MONITORING

In addition to undertaking projects on each of the research priorities, the AIC administers six long-term statistical collections on crime and justice: the National Deaths in Custody Program, the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program, the Fraud Against the Commonwealth census, the Identity Crime and Misuse Survey, the National Homicide Monitoring Program and the Australian Sexual Offence Statistical collection.

NATIONAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY PROGRAM

Established following a recommendation of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, the National Deaths in Custody Program is responsible for monitoring the extent and nature of deaths that have occurred in prison, police custody and youth detention in Australia since 1980.

During 2021–22 the AIC released the Statistical Report *Deaths in custody in Australia 2019–20*, which described the 13 Indigenous and 76 non-Indigenous deaths in prison custody and the three Indigenous and 17 non-Indigenous deaths in police custody that year.

As part of the AIC's commitment to more timely reporting of deaths in custody, the statistical validation process was changed to allow the yearly reports to be produced within six months of the end of the financial year. In December 2021, the report for 2020–21 was released. It described the 12 Indigenous and 54 non-Indigenous deaths in prison custody and the three Indigenous and 13 non-Indigenous deaths in police custody that year.

A further step was taken towards more contemporaneous reporting in June 2022 with the release of an online dashboard providing a range of interactive charts on deaths in custody. The dashboard will be updated four times a year, two months after the end of each quarter.

DRUG USE MONITORING IN AUSTRALIA PROGRAM

The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program has been operating since 1999 and collects drug and alcohol use and criminal justice information quarterly from police detainees at multiple sites across Australia. During 2021, 2,223 adult police detainees were interviewed at five sites in Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Sydney. Quarterly addenda administered with the core questionnaire asked detainees about firearm possession and theft, law enforcement and market factors that influence methamphetamine buying, and the demand for, supply of and harms associated with GHB.

The 2021 report of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program showed that methamphetamine continued to be the most commonly used drug among police detainees, with 50 percent testing positive for this drug. Forty-five percent of police detainees tested positive for cannabis, the second most commonly consumed drug.

In December 2021, the AIC ceased to operate the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program. The program will continue to operate in Western Australia under the auspices of the Western Australian Office of Crime Statistics and Research.

FRAUD AGAINST THE COMMONWEALTH

The AIC continued to conduct the annual Fraud Against the Commonwealth census, examining Australian Government entities' experience of and response to fraud. A report on the 2020–21 fraud census was released in June 2022. It showed that there were more internal fraud investigations than in the previous year and fewer external fraud investigations.

IDENTITY CRIME AND MISUSE SURVEY

The AIC also continued its work for the Department of Home Affairs, conducting regular surveys of the public and undertaking national data collection from the public and private sectors concerning identity crime and misuse, as well as knowledge of and willingness to use biometric technologies for identity security.

The most recent report of the Identity Crime and Misuse Survey was published in December 2021, indicating that seven percent of respondents had been a victim of identity crime or misuse in the previous year. This was a decline from previous years. From 2022–23, the Identity Crime and Misuse Survey will be incorporated into the Australian Cybercrime Survey, allowing for more detailed analysis to be undertaken with a larger sample of respondents.

NATIONAL HOMICIDE MONITORING PROGRAM

The National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) is Australia's only national collection on homicide incidents, victims and offenders. In March 2022 the NHMP's Statistical Report for 2019–20 was released. In 2019–20 there were 261 homicide incidents in Australia. This was the highest number of homicide incidents recorded since 2005–06. The domestic and stranger homicide rates increased between 2018–19 and 2019–20, while the acquaintance homicide rate declined slightly.

The NHMP also contributed to the Pathways to Intimate Partner Homicide project, undertaken by AIC researchers and funded and published by ANROWS in February 2022. This project described the sequence of events preceding the murder of women by their male intimate partners. Three typical pathways were identified: the 'fixated threat' pathway, the 'persistent and disorderly' pathway, and the 'deterioration/acute stressor' pathway.

AUSTRALIAN SEXUAL OFFENCE STATISTICAL COLLECTION

The AIC is currently conducting a pilot study to establish an Australian Sexual Offence Statistical collection. This will be the first comprehensive statistical collection bringing together information on every reported sexual offence in Australia. The AIC is developing this collection through stakeholder consultation, development of data specifications, collation of data and reporting.

OTHER RESEARCH

Not all of the research undertaken in 2021–22 can be categorised into one of the priority themes. Some research relates to priorities from prior 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:

- young people with acquired brain injury in the criminal justice system;
- adverse childhood experiences and trauma among young people in the youth justice system;
- management of serious police misconduct;
- audiovisual link technologies in Australian criminal courts; and
- reoffending among child sexual offenders.

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.



CASE STUDY 1: DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMATED METHODS TO DETECT AND MATCH FACE AND VOICE BIOMETRICS IN CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE VIDEOS

In March 2022, the AIC released a report on an innovative project designed to improve the ability of law enforcement agencies to identify victims and perpetrators appearing in child sexual abuse videos. Police can use the prototype software to scan seized CSAM collections to link individuals appearing in multiple videos. This is intended as a triage tool to assist with investigations. Future iterations of the tool will be incorporated into a web crawler that will be able to identify new material involving previously identified victims or perpetrators and those who were previously unknown. By the end of the financial year, the report had been viewed 1,000 times and downloaded almost 400 times.

Australian law enforcement agencies have already shown interest in the tool, with one agency providing data to validate the tool and another seeking to pilot it in future.

Internationally, the research team presented the project at a workshop on improving criminal justice responses to internet crimes against children, hosted by the AIC for delegates of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna in May 2022. The presentation received a great deal of interest from delegates representing their member states and suggests the tool may be of use to international partners in future.



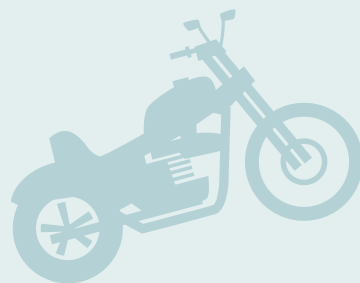


CASE STUDY 2: COSTS OF SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME IN AUSTRALIA

In April 2022, the AIC released a report that estimated the costs of serious and organised crime in Australia. This report provided a detailed analysis of the range of social and economic costs associated with serious and organised crime, with an overall annual estimate of \$60.1b. A delay in the release of the report led to it being published shortly before the federal election, meaning there was limited opportunity for it to contribute to government policymaking during the 2021–22 financial year. However, the estimates produced in the report will also support policymaking in future years.

The report supported government policy development associated with the Australian Federal Police's Organised Crime Strike Teams, which were announced by the Minister for Home Affairs the same day that the report was released. The report also supported the development of the Transnational Serious and Organised Crime package announced in the federal budget handed down in March 2022.

By the end of the financial year, the report had been viewed over 1,500 times and downloaded almost 800 times. It had also been cited in a Queensland Crime and Corruption Commission report on the proceeds of crime.



ESTIMATING THE COST OF SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME IN AUSTRALIA 2020-21

Serious and organised crime cost Australia up to

\$60.1 BILLION

in 2020-21



\$10.9b

PUBLIC
SECTOR



\$16.4 BILLION

for the cost of **prevention and response**.



\$5.6b

PRIVATE
SECTOR

\$16.5b
ILLICIT DRUG
ACTIVITY



\$6.4b
CONSEQUENTIAL
SERIOUS AND
ORGANISED CRIME



\$9.4b
ORGANISED
FRAUD



\$3.5b
PURE
CYBERCRIME



\$4.9b
ILLICIT
COMMODITIES



\$2.3b
ENABLERS

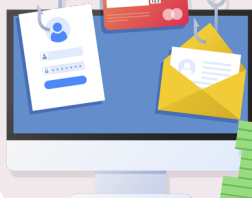


\$0.7b
CRIMES
AGAINST
THE PERSON



\$43.7 BILLION

for the cost of serious and organised **criminal activity** as well as the serious and organised component of conventional crimes.



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 21 criminology research projects with a total value of \$1,386,803 (including GST).

The Criminology Research Advisory Council comprises representatives from the Australian Government and each state and territory. In 2021–22, 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.

2021–22 FUNDING

In 2021–22, the AIC contributed \$223,380 (2020–21: \$223,380) from the Commonwealth appropriation to fund CRG projects. The AIC also contributed \$76,500 (2020–21: \$76,500) to administer the grants program (see Tables 3 and 4).

State and territory governments collectively contributed \$223,380 (2020–21: \$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 2021–22, \$215,735 of the contribution was expensed and recognised as revenue, with the balance being reported under unearned revenue. Table 3 summarises CRG program income and expenditure for 2021–22.

Table 2: State and territory contributions to the Criminology Research Grants program, 2021–22	
State/territory	\$
New South Wales	71,069
Victoria	57,789
Queensland	45,254
Western Australia	23,258
South Australia	15,399
Tasmania	4,711
Australian Capital Territory	3,753
Northern Territory	2,147
Total	223,380

Table 3: Criminology Research Grants program financial data, 2021–22	
Total income for CRG program	\$
Commonwealth funding	223,380
State and territory funding	215,735 ^a
Total income for purpose of making grants	439,115
Expenditure for CRG program	
Funded projects	366,509
Direct administration expenditure	72,606
Total expenditure	439,115

a: The total 2021–22 state/territory contribution is \$223,380. The unused portion is reported as unearned revenue in the statement of financial position

Table 4: Criminology Research Grants program indirect administration financial data, 2021–22	
Total income for CRG program administration	\$
Commonwealth funding	76,500
Total income	76,500
Expenditure for CRG administration	
Administration expenditure	76,500
Total administration expenditure	76,500

NEW PROJECTS

Information on projects awarded funding during 2021–22 is available on the CRG website: <https://www.aic.gov.au/crg/research-grants/successful>.

Twelve projects commenced in 2021–22, based on when their contracts were executed.

Police body-worn camera technology in response to domestic and family violence:

A national study of victim-survivor perspectives and experiences

Dr Mary Iliadis (Principal Researcher), Dr Bridget Harris (Chief Investigator), Dr Danielle Tyson (Chief Investigator), Associate Professor Asher Flynn (Chief Investigator) and Dr Zarina Vakhitova (Chief Investigator) (Deakin University)

Total funding: \$67,348

Digital service delivery applications in corrections: Uptake, impact and challenges in the wake of COVID-19

Professor Stuart Ross (University of Melbourne; Project Lead), Dr Mark Wood (Deakin University; Principal Researcher), Dr Hannah Graham (Stirling University, UK; Research Adviser), Mr Jason Morris (National Offender Monitoring Service, UK; Research Adviser), and a research assistant to be appointed

Total funding: \$55,000

The criminalisation of coercive control: A national study of victim-survivors' views on the need for, benefits, risks and impacts of criminalisation

Associate Professor Kate Fitz-Gibbon (Principal Researcher), Professor Sandra Walklate (Principal Researcher), Associate Professor Silke Meyer (Principal Researcher) and a research assistant to be appointed (Monash University)

Total funding: \$30,000

Exploring the transition from youth to adult offending: A 10-year follow-up study of Australian young people in custody

Associate Professor Stephane Shepherd, Professor James Ogloff AM and Dr Nina Papalia (Swinburne University of Technology)

Total funding: \$80,790

Maintaining father–child relationships using video-visitation in Australian prisons

Dr Natalia Hanley, Dr Elisabeth Duursma, Associate Professor Amy Conley Wright and Mr Luke Grant (University of Wollongong)

Total funding: \$43,032

Victim-survivors' perspectives on sex offender reintegration: A mixed methods study

Associate Professor Kelly Richards, Dr Jodi Death, Dr Michael Chataway, Ms Carol Ronken, Dr Rebekah Chapman and Inspector Chris Emzin (Queensland University of Technology)

Total funding: \$50,000

Children's Court responses to young offenders: Provisions and outcomes for 10- to 13-year-old children charged with offending

Dr Susan Baidawi, Professor Rosemary Sheehan, Dr Catherine Flynn, Magistrate Jennifer Bowles and Dr Nina Papalia (Monash University)

Total funding: \$79,909

Out-of-school suspension and police contact: Identifying early opportunities to disrupt the school-to-prison pipeline

Associate Professor Kristin Laurens, Professor Linda Graham, Professor Kimberlie Dean, Professor Melissa J Green and a research assistant to be appointed (Queensland University of Technology)

Total funding: \$117,816

Technology-facilitated coercive control: Mapping women's diverse pathways to safety and justice

Associate Professor Asher Flynn, Associate Professor Anastasia Powell and a project officer to be appointed (Monash University)

Total funding: \$64,999

Revealing the hidden networks of criminal groups conducting and facilitating ransomware attacks

Professor Chad Whelan, Professor David Bright, Dr James Martin and Professor Benoît Dupont (Deakin University)

Total funding: \$76,680

Examining the impact of childhood sexual abuse victimisation on adolescent offending outcomes

Dr James Ogilvie, Dr Lisa Thomsen, Dr Carleen Thompson, Associate Professor John Rynne and Ms Yolonda Adams (Griffith University)

Total funding: \$80,000

Testing the application of violent extremism risk assessment to individuals who have radicalised in Australia

Professor Adrian Cherney (University of Queensland)

Total funding: \$84,876

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 2021–22 is presented in Table 5. The publications are also listed in appendices 1 and 2.

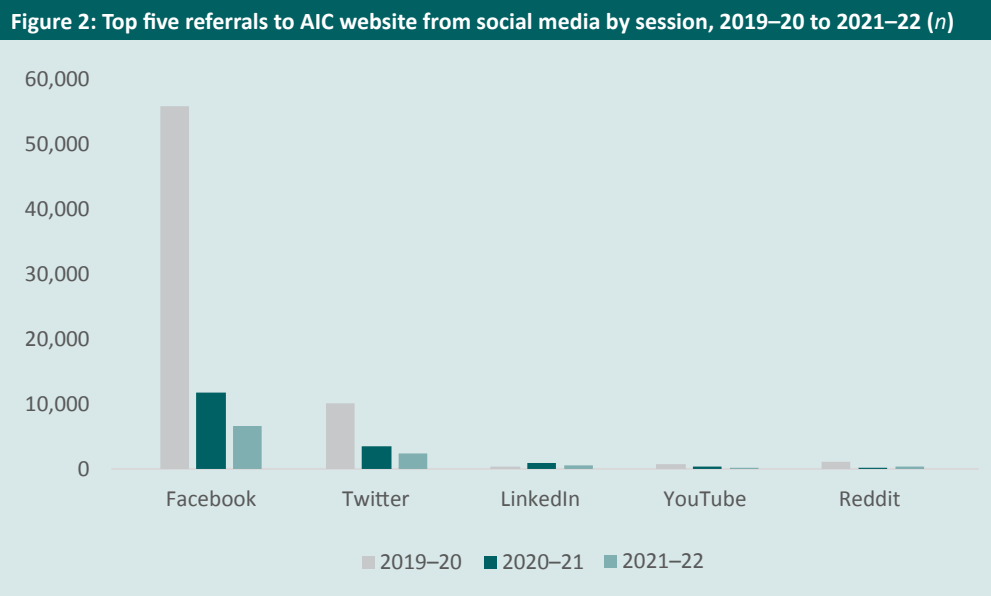
Table 5: AIC publications, 2021–22	
Publication type	<i>n</i>
Research Reports	2
<i>Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice</i>	25
Statistical Reports	5
Statistical Bulletins	8
Reports to the Criminology Research Advisory Council	7
Other	16
Total	63

WEBSITE

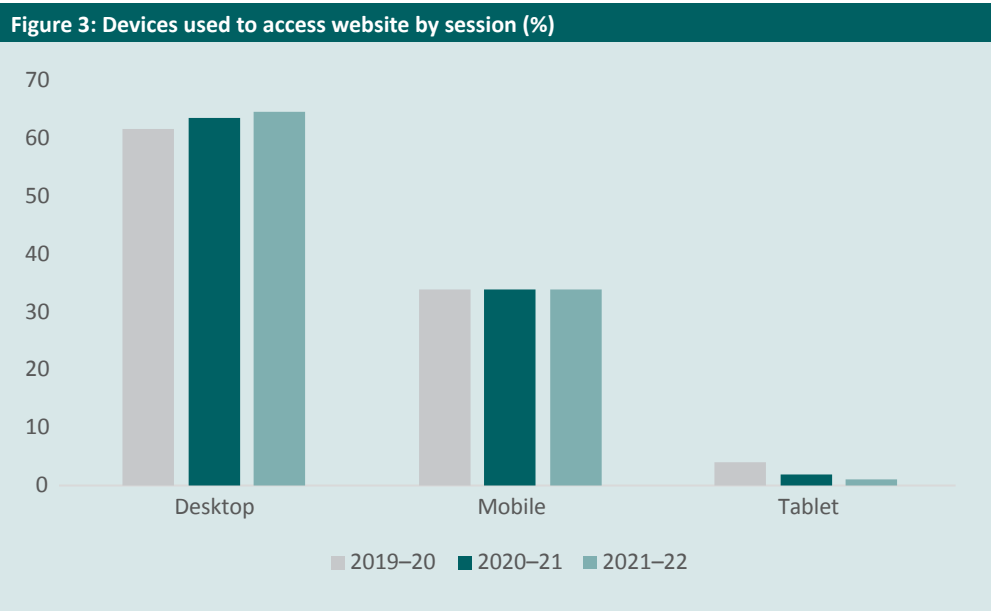
The AIC website continues to attract a strong following and a high number of page views, as demonstrated in Table 6. The website contains 1,832 AIC publications.

Table 6: Web sessions and page views, 2021–22			
	Sessions	Users	Page views
2021–22	660,816	471,763	1,159,467

Source: Google analytics



Source: Google analytics



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, 2021–22

Title	Year of publication	Page views
What makes juvenile offenders different from adult offenders? (T&I no. 409)	2011	17,563
Misperceptions about child sex offenders (T&I no. 429)	2011	16,223
Key issues in domestic violence (Research in Practice no. 7)	2009	14,067
Misuse of information and communications technology within the public sector (T&I no. 470)	2015	10,278
Is there a genetic susceptibility to engage in criminal acts? (T&I no. 263)	2003	10,118

Source: Google analytics

MEDIA

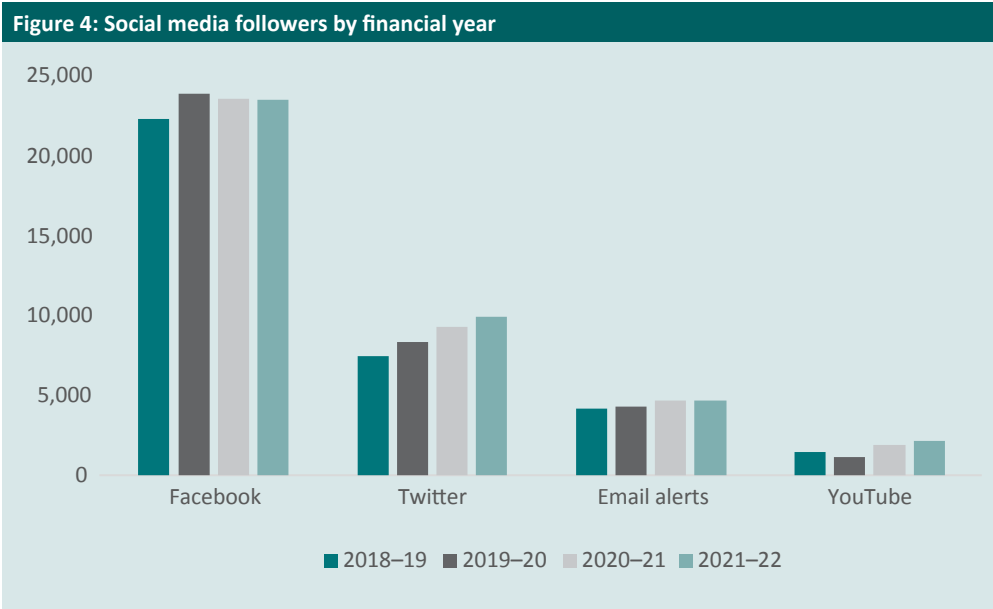
The AIC’s media engagement is both proactive (triggered by publications and events) and reactive, when journalists request information or interviews on criminal justice topics. During 2021–22 there were 93 media enquiries and 16 interviews.

SOCIAL MEDIA

At 30 June 2022 the AIC had an online subscriber network of 40,040 people:

- 23,379 Facebook followers;
- 9,889 Twitter followers;
- 4,664 email alert subscribers; and
- 2,108 CriminologyTV YouTube subscribers.

CriminologyTV makes 374 AIC video files 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.



SOCIAL MEDIA

TOP FIVE TWEETS FOR 2021–22



1	<p>Our research published by @ANROWS explores pathways leading to intimate partner homicide. In analysis of 200 cases of #IPH we looked at major events in the life-course of offenders/relationships to identify points of intervention @hayleyboxall1 @von_lawler bit.ly/3sPq8Ba</p> <p>👁 14,572 impressions, 323 engagements (22 February 2022)</p>
2	<p>Our latest #research found that 58% of young people who were proceeded against for a #DFV offence went on to be proceeded against in adulthood. Read here: bit.ly/3DxDWDz @hayleyboxall1 @von_lawler #DFV #IPV #AFV #domesticviolence</p> <p>👁 14,058 impressions, 151 engagements (21 December 2021)</p>
3	<p>What does cybercrime cost Australians? In 2019 it is estimated to have been \$3.5 billion. Read the report co-authored by AIC researcher @Vocelsabella: bit.ly/3hz3Rml</p> <p>👁 13,464 impressions, 170 engagements (13 July 2021)</p>
4	<p>We've released a new report by researchers from @UniofAdelaide, @UniMelb & @Griffith_Uni that examines the adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) of young people in the youth justice system. bit.ly/3H4gAcg</p> <p>👁 13,412 impressions, 375 engagements (14 June 2022)</p>
5	<p>Our new study analysed chat logs from Australian men who viewed live streaming of child sexual abuse, to examine the characteristics of this harmful crime. More: bit.ly/2YGXcA1 @S_S_Napier @hayleyboxall1 TW: This paper contains graphic descriptions of child sexual abuse.</p> <p>👁 11,584 impressions, 239 engagements (12 October 2021)</p>

TOP FIVE FACEBOOK POSTS 2021–22

1


Congratulations to the winners of this year's Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards! To learn more about the community and police-led projects award winners visit our website: www.aic.gov.au or watch the ceremony on our YouTube channel: bit.ly/ACVPA2021

Community-led project winners 2021:

- Gold: Dardi Munwurro - Strong Spirit Ngarra Jarranounith Place (Vic)
- Silver: Crime Stoppers WA Bikelinc (WA)
- Silver: Department for Correctional Services South Australia's Intensive Bail Supervision program for Domestic and Family Violence (SA)
- Silver: Sammy D Foundation Don't Let It Be Game Over Violence Prevention Program (SA)
- Bronze: Body Safety Australia Body Safety Superstars (Vic)
- Bronze: Bravehearts Turning Corners (Qld)


Police-led project winners 2021:

- Gold: Queensland Police Service's Project Kairos Queensland Gangs Exit Program (Qld)
- Silver: NSW Police Force's Project Walwaay (NSW)
- Silver: Tasmania Police Project Vigilance (Tas)
- Bronze: Queensland Police Service's "I live my life without a knife", knife crime prevention campaign (Qld)
- Bronze: Victoria Police's Vehicle Crime Squad – Second-Hand Dealer Inspection and Closure Program (Vic)
- Bronze: Western Australia Police Force's Tom Price Youth Action Plan (WA)

 10,580 people reached and 255 engagements (23 November 2021)

2

Between 1 January and 31 March 2022 there were 27 deaths in custody—4 Indigenous deaths, 22 non-Indigenous deaths and one death where the Indigenous status of the deceased was unknown. Explore more statistics on our new deaths in custody dashboard at <https://www.aic.gov.au/statistics/deaths-custody-australia>

 3,510 people reached and 73 engagements (15 June 2022)

3

Applications are now open on AusTender for the Indigenous Justice Research Program, a joint initiative between us, @indigenous_gov and the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse.

The program will fund research into the factors that contribute to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander over-representation in the criminal justice system and aim to reduce the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in detention.

Applications from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander researchers are particularly encouraged.

Find out more: bit.ly/3aFX7Pz

 3,010 people reached, 31 engagements (15 October 2021)

4

A recent survey of police detainees shows that, since the COVID-19 pandemic began, the availability and quality of methamphetamine has decreased, prices have increased and consumption has declined. Almost 28 percent of respondents admitted to substituting other substances for meth during the pandemic. bit.ly/3ry3Z9D

 2,839 people reached, 36 engagements (20 July 2021)

5

Our new study analysed chat logs from Australian men who viewed live streaming of child sexual abuse, to examine the characteristics of this harmful crime. Read more bit.ly/2YGXcA1

! TW: This paper contains graphic descriptions of child sexual abuse. !

 2,700 people reached, 18 engagements (12 October 2021)

EVENTS

The AIC's program of events for 2021–22 predominantly consisted of online events, due to the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the Institute also held a small number of in-person events. Online events were conducted live via Microsoft Teams or broadcast via the AIC's YouTube channel, CriminologyTV. Details of the 10 events held during 2021–22 are below.

CONFERENCES

The AIC held one conference in 2021–22.

SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME RESEARCH FORUM

9 June – 10 June 2022, Canberra

OCCASIONAL SEMINARS

The Institute held six seminars during the reporting period.

ESTIMATING THE COST OF PURE CYBERCRIME IN AUSTRALIA

16 July 2021, CriminologyTV

Isabella Voce, Australian Institute of Criminology

PATHWAYS INTO INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDE IN AUSTRALIA

23 February 2022, CriminologyTV

Dr Hayley Boxall, Australian Institute of Criminology

ECONOMIC INSECURITY AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN AUSTRALIA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

26 May 2022, CriminologyTV

Anthony Morgan and Dr Hayley Boxall, Australian Institute of Criminology

ATTRITION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SLAVERY CASES IN THE AUSTRALIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

3 June 2022, CriminologyTV

Samantha Lyneham, Australian Institute of Criminology

PROFILING DARK WEB CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION MATERIAL FORUM MEMBERS

8 June 2022, Canberra

Professor Arjan Blokland, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement

DO VIOLENT TEENS BECOME VIOLENT ADULTS? LINKS BETWEEN JUVENILE AND ADULT DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

8 June 2022, CriminologyTV

Dr Hayley Boxall, Australian Institute of Criminology

OTHER EVENTS

Three other events were held during 2021–22.

AUSTRALIAN CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION AWARDS

23 November 2021, CriminologyTV

STUDENT CRIMINOLOGY FORUM

30 November 2021, Online (Microsoft Teams)

IMPROVING CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSES TO INTERNET CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

16 May 2022, Vienna

Workshop hosted by the AIC for the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network of Institutes

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 the caretaker period, which saw a pause in new research projects.

Table 8: Library services activity, 2019–20 to 2021–22

	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Inquiry responses <15 mins	619	541	707
Hours spent on complex queries	692	728	421
Records added to CINCH	889	828	951
Journal articles supplied by other libraries	466	287	303
Journal articles supplied to other libraries	268	216	139
Items loaned to other libraries	60	26	16
Items borrowed from other libraries	9	14	23

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 12,221 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 64,000 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 4,675 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 50 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 2021–22, nearly 500 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 2021–22 include:

- Parliament of Australia;
- parliaments of Victoria, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory;
- Australian Institute of Family Studies;
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare;
- Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre;
- Department of Health and Aged Care;
- eSafety Commissioner;
- Department of Home Affairs;
- National Mental Health Commission;
- Productivity Commission;
- Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability;
- New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research;
- New South Wales Corrective Services;
- Queensland Crime and Corruption Commission;
- Queensland Law Reform Commission;
- Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council;
- Queensland Government Statistician’s Office;
- Queensland Women’s Safety and Justice Taskforce;

- South Australian Attorney-General's Department;
- Tasmanian Law Reform Institute;
- Tasmania Police;
- Tasmania's Sentencing Advisory Council;
- Victoria's Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission;
- Victorian Law Reform Commission; and
- Victoria's Sentencing Advisory Council.

The various materials which cite our publications can be classified by type. As shown in Figure 5 for almost 1,500 citations across 753 publications, citations appeared in a variety of contexts. Almost 25 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 50 countries (see Figure 6).

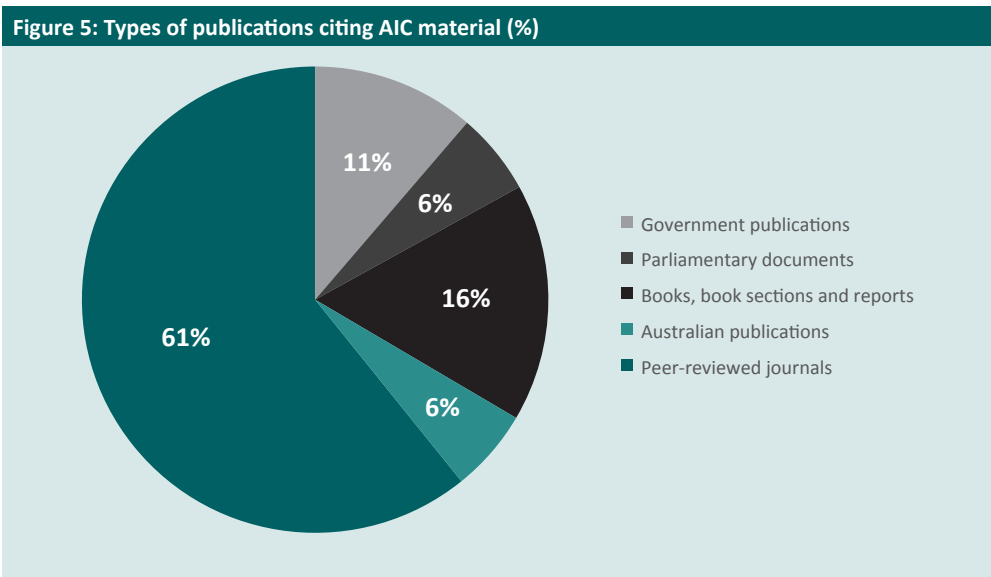


Figure 6: Where AIC material is cited

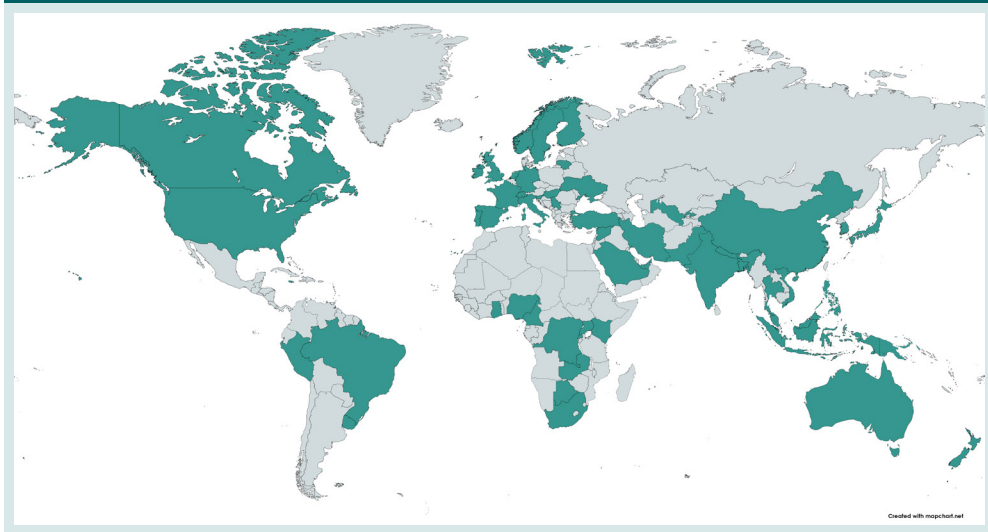
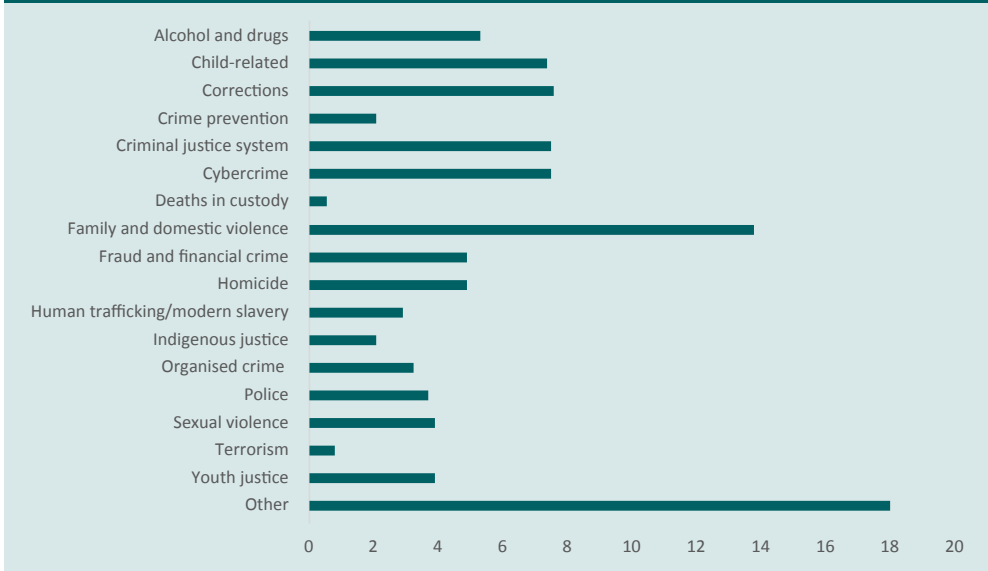


Figure 7 shows the broad topic areas of the AIC publications cited.

Figure 7: Topics of AIC publications cited (%)



03

Management and accountability

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

DIRECTOR

Mr Michael Phelan, the CEO of the ACIC, is the Director of the AIC. He was appointed to both roles on 13 November 2017.

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: <https://www.acic.gov.au/about/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 2022, 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, 2021–22

Name	Qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience	Meetings attended and remuneration ^a
Geoff Knuckey (Chair)	Bachelor of Economics (ANU), FCA, GAICD, RCA 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 & Young specialising in audit and assurance services in the public and private sectors across a range of industries.	6/6 \$18,810
Elizabeth Montano ^b	Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws (UNSW), FAICD 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 AUSTRAC and senior financial services lawyer with King & Wood Mallesons.	6/6 \$19,250
Mark Ridley	Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Accounting (University of the Witwatersrand), FCA, GAICD, CRISC 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.	6/6 \$23,100

a: Total remuneration including GST. Independent members received \$2,200–\$3,850 (including GST) for each meeting, including meeting preparations. From October 2021, all members were paid the same rate per meeting

b: Elizabeth Montano is also paid for her role as an independent adviser for ACIC's National Criminal Intelligence System and this remuneration is not included in this table. For the purposes of PGPA Rule s17AG(2A), only the remuneration that members receive for being on the Audit Committee during the reporting period should be reported

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. The meetings are regularly attended by other senior management staff to discuss specific management topics. Its members at 30 June 2022 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
- Ms Sarah Napier, Research Manager.

HUMAN RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

The AIC's Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) has been operating since 1992. Its eight 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 2021–22, the HREC reviewed and approved 11 new proposals. The HREC met on three occasions: 13 July 2021, 17 November 2021 and 15 March 2022.

The committee chair in 2021–22 was Professor Nicolas Peterson PhD, Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia. The committee's other members at 30 June 2022 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 2021–22.

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 runs a stable and secure ICT network in accordance with the Commonwealth Government Protective Security Policy Framework and related information security requirements. The AIC continues to enhance the performance of its systems and reduce the overheads associated with its ICT service.

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

EXTERNAL SCRUTINY

In 2021–22, 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 2021–22 the council met via teleconference on the following occasions:

- 30 July 2021;
- 24 November 2021; and
- 30 March 2022.

COUNCIL MEMBERS AT 30 JUNE 2022

Commonwealth

Ms Susan McKeag, Assistant Secretary, Law Enforcement and Intelligence Policy Division,
Department of Home Affairs

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 2021–22 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 support services of 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 2021–22, the AIC spent \$17,225 (excluding GST) 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 2021–22, 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. 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. 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 2021–22, 23 new non-consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$1.053 million. In addition, 26 ongoing non-consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$0.947 million. This money was paid to organisations including Roy Morgan Research and JWS Research (for conducting online surveys) and to the University of Adelaide, Monash University and the Australian National University (for carrying out research commissioned by the AIC).

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 2021

The annual Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA) 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 ACVPA, with the Director of the AIC chairing the selection board. On 23 November 2021, 12 projects were recognised for their contribution to preventing crime and violence in Australian communities. Six of these projects were led by community groups and six by police.

COMMUNITY-LED WINNERS

NGARRA JARRANOUNITH PLACE, VICTORIA

GOLD AWARD WINNER

Ngarra Jarranounith Place, which translates to ‘men’s healing place’, offers a 16-week intensive, culturally safe residential healing and behaviour change program for Aboriginal men who use, or are at risk of using, family violence. Ngarra Jarranounith Place clients live independently in a residential property while participating in the program, which provides holistic support for men to strengthen their culture, adopt positive behaviours and nurture healthy relationships. The program provides one-on-one case management, structured group work, volunteering and community engagement, supported by a case worker, Elders and a range of practitioners and professionals. This has resulted in:

- participants feeling a greater connection to their culture and stronger sense of identity;
- improved relationships and an increased responsibility for behaviour and community connection; and
- a 46 percent decrease in participants reporting misusing alcohol and other drugs upon program completion.

An evaluation of the program found that the rate of incarceration decreased from 13 percent before the program to four percent afterwards, and that each avoided case of incarceration represents a saving to government of more than \$90,000 per year.

BIKELINC, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SILVER AWARD WINNER

Bikelinc allows bike owners to create a free profile on the Bikelinc website listing their bike's serial number, personal details and the status of the bike (safe, stolen or lost). Police and community members can check a serial number on Bikelinc to see if it is listed as stolen, then contact the owner to arrange a return. The goal is to reduce bike theft in Australia, to reduce demands on police time when dealing with stolen bikes and to generate a community of like-minded people to assist in preventing bike theft. Bikelinc members have their bicycle data in one place, so if their bike gets stolen they can easily report the appropriate information. This has resulted in reduced police time and effort in taking calls and logging stolen bike reports. Approximately 25,800 bikes have been registered with Bikelinc and 52 bikes worth roughly \$750,000 in total have been returned to their owners. This system has been adopted in local areas and Cash Converters staff use it to check bikes, which has resulted in arrests and bikes being returned.

INTENSIVE BAIL SUPERVISION PROGRAM FOR DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SILVER AWARD WINNER

South Australia's Intensive Bail Supervision program for domestic and family violence offenders provides an alternative to custody that also has the benefit of improving victim safety. Intensive Bail Supervision is defined as a bail order that combines supervision (the requirement to report to a community corrections officer) and the use of home detention electronic monitoring with GPS technology. Prior to being placed on an Intensive Bail Supervision order, the Intensive Compliance Unit assesses the nominated residence to ensure suitability for the program.

The primary goal of the program is to maximise the likelihood of offenders returning to their next court appearance and abstaining from further offending. The Intensive Bail Supervision program applies the same processes as standard bail supervision, with conditions to be met as determined by the courts, and reporting to community corrections as determined by offender risk factors. As at June 2021, close to 1,000 offenders had been subject to electronic monitoring, and more than 600 of them were under Intensive Bail Supervision. The Intensive Bail Supervision program provides greater compliance control, among other benefits.

DON'T LET IT BE GAME OVER: VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SILVER AWARD WINNER

Don't Let It Be Game Over is a violence prevention program that supports coaches, players and parents to tackle on-field and off-field violence in sport. The program involves a presentation delivered by Neil Davis, father of 17-year-old Sam, the victim of a one-punch assault. This is followed by positive role modelling education for parents and club officials, and violence prevention workshops for players. The program has a positive transformative impact in changing behaviour and attitudes to violence, as evidenced by a survey of 999 players, 542 parents and club officials who participated in the program. Before the program, 73 percent of players had previously intentionally hit someone. After the program, 97 percent of players were more aware of the consequences of violence for the broader community.

The success of the program, and what makes it so special, is that it looks to sporting clubs as part of the solution to combating violence in the community. Taking a whole-of-club approach to tackling violence means the problem is shared across the leadership of the organisation, the players, their families and the broader sporting community.

BODY SAFETY SUPERSTARS, VICTORIA

BRONZE AWARD WINNER

Launched in 2015, Body Safety Superstars is a program that empowers and educates children and young people, their families and professionals on protective behaviours and body safety. The program teaches children over two sessions, in conjunction with a parent workshop and professional development for educators, teachers and directors. The program works by using age-appropriate songs, storytelling, activities and role-play in which children learn that their body belongs to them and nobody has the right to touch it without their permission. Professionals build capacity in embedding body safety strategies into their practice while strengthening their confidence in engaging with families and child abuse and neglect intervention services.

The long-term goal of the program is to empower and educate whole communities to prevent, recognise and respond to child sexual abuse. Body Safety Superstars decreases incidents of childhood abuse by helping children and adults recognise and respond to inappropriate situations. It increases a child's ability to disclose if they have been subjected to abuse or grooming and increases adults' confidence in taking action to protect children from further abuse.

TURNING CORNERS, QUEENSLAND

BRONZE AWARD WINNER

Bravehearts created the Turning Corners program to meet the needs of adolescents aged 12 to 17 who engage in harmful sexual behaviours. Previously, these adolescents did not have access to an early intervention approach and treatment was only available after they came into contact with the criminal justice system. The aim is to reduce the incidence of sexual harm to children from adolescents acting out harmful sexual behaviours.

Turning Corners provides comprehensive, integrated responses and therapeutic intervention to young people, including those with learning or language difficulties, developmental delays, and varying intellectual abilities. Family members and carers are included in treatment processes for best outcomes.

The program includes:

- individual specialist counselling;
- family counselling and support;
- ecosystemic interventions (involving other support systems such as schools and youth justice);
- group work (parent support groups);
- environmental risk assessments;
- assessments for external agencies (court reports/assessments);
- training for professionals; and
- research.



POLICE-LED WINNERS

PROJECT KAIROS: GANGS EXIT PROGRAM, QUEENSLAND

GOLD AWARD WINNER

The innovative Project Kairos was established by the Queensland Police Service Organised Crime Gangs Group in 2018 to reduce the harm caused to the community by OMCGs. The project has four pillars: research, prevention, an exit program and equipping the workforce. The project recognises not all organised crime gang members are created equal. Not all gang members are redeemable, or want to be redeemed, but many are. An investment in creating opportunities for action has the potential to deliver significant benefits to the Queensland community, the individuals and their families and to reduce crime and violence.

Project Kairos leads the nation in innovative prevention and intervention strategies to reduce the crime and violence perpetrated by OMCGs. Queensland is the only Australasian jurisdiction with a structured process in which OMCG members can declare their disassociation from a gang. Since 2014, 267 former OMCG members have formally disaffiliated. Project Kairos' foundational research from 2018 and 2020 found leaving an OMCG is a turning point for an individual. Criminal offending by this cohort reduced significantly, delivering real community benefits through reduced crime.

PROJECT WALWAAY, NEW SOUTH WALES

SILVER AWARD WINNER

The Aboriginal Youth Team was established by the Orana Mid Western Police District in 2019 to address the over-representation of Dubbo's Aboriginal youth in the criminal justice system. The first of its kind, Project Walwaay was initiated by a team consisting of three police officers and an Aboriginal community liaison officer. It provides opportunities for at-risk young people to succeed through diversionary programs, education and employment. Walwaay was given the blessing of the local Aboriginal Elders group, who also bestowed the name 'Walwaay', which is Wiradjuri for 'young man'. The Aboriginal Youth Team coordinates fortnightly meetings with health, education, the Department of Communities and Justice and non-government organisations, sharing information about the youth and planning the actions required to assist them. This includes considering any known information that may indicate acute trauma in that youth's current circumstances. This joined-up approach has resulted in a decrease in school suspensions, better access to essential health and dental services and an overall improvement in medical outcomes for Project Walwaay young people.

PROJECT VIGILANCE, TASMANIA

SILVER AWARD WINNER

In May 2017, the Tasmanian state government announced a joint Commonwealth and state funded initiative named Project Vigilance to reduce the incidence and effects of family violence in the Tasmanian community. Project Vigilance is an Australian first trial of the electronic monitoring of targeted high-risk family violence perpetrators and the voluntary bilateral monitoring of victims to enhance victim safety and to reduce the incidence and impact of family violence. Presently, it is used as a tool to complement conventional policing methods and is seen as an added measure to enhance the safety of women and children experiencing family violence and to hold perpetrators to account for their behaviour. The project had several expected outcomes, including:

- increased safety of women and children subjected to family violence;
- increase in the comfort levels of victims of family violence;
- perpetrator accountability;
- increased convictions for family violence associated offences; and
- reduced social and justice related costs.

VEHICLE CRIME SQUAD: SECOND-HAND DEALER INSPECTION AND CLOSURE PROGRAM, VICTORIA

BRONZE AWARD WINNER

In December 2019, numerous second-hand motor vehicle dealers were breaching registration requirements and committing serious offences. New legislation was introduced to close these rogue businesses. The Vehicle Crime Squad promoted education, compliance and enforcement. Consultation with stakeholders and the community enhanced relationships. The adaptable approach of proactive inspections put pressure on illegal vehicle operators, reducing the trade in stolen motor vehicles locally and overseas. In 17 months the investigation team recovered more than 200 vehicles, valued at over \$5.5m in total, and closed 17 illegal operators, achieving a 12 percent reduction in profit-motivated motor vehicle crime.

The Vehicle Crime Squad consists of a highly trained and dedicated team of detectives who investigate profit-motivated and organised crime related motor vehicle theft and rebirthing offences. The squad also targets the illicit vehicle export market within the second-hand dealing and scrap metal industry. The National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council of Australia has measured profit-motivated export of stolen vehicles as one of its highest risks, accounting for up to 40 percent of unrecovered stolen vehicles.

TOM PRICE YOUTH ACTION PLAN, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

BRONZE AWARD WINNER

As with any community, Tom Price is impacted by youth offending. Over the five years from 2014 to 2018, 33 percent of all offences in Tom Price were committed by juveniles. This was slightly higher than the Pilbara district average of 30 percent over the same time period.

Prior to 2019, Western Australia's Tom Price Police had no consistent interaction with the local youth. This resulted in a lack of rapport and trust and inevitably led to an increase in youth offending in the Tom Price region. The 2020–21 Tom Price Youth Action Plan sought to:

- increase police and youth interactions with the aim of building rapport and trust;
- leverage rapport and trust to successfully deliver education initiatives; and
- decrease youth offending through increased interaction, education and positive diversion.

This program involves all officers at Tom Price Police Station and is a group project. Understanding the current patterns and nature of offending allowed police to better focus strategies in the Tom Price Youth Action Plan. Since implementing the plan, youth offences dropped from 84 in 2019 to 33 in 2020—a 60 percent decrease.



'I LIVE MY LIFE WITHOUT A KNIFE': KNIFE CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGN, QUEENSLAND

BRONZE AWARD WINNER

Detective Senior Sergeant Ken Murray was the architect of the 'I live my life without a knife' campaign, a cross-agency crime prevention campaign implemented in eight suburbs of Queensland's Logan district in quarter four (1 October to 31 December) 2019.

This campaign was developed due to the consistent increase in knife-related offences in Queensland over the past five years. As knife carriage is the most common form of knife-related offence in Queensland, the campaign focused on raising awareness of knife possession laws and encouraging compliance through education about associated risks and penalties. The long-term goal was to educate and empower young people to make better choices and to reduce knife crime (including knife carriage) in public places. The campaign used key psychological principles of normative and informational social influence to change unsafe practices of knife carrying and to reduce the number of community members carrying knives. The expectation was that focusing on possession offences would reduce opportunities for other more serious forms of knife crime to occur. Through a cross-agency approach, the campaign targeted young people aged 14 to 24 years due to their over-representation as both victims and offenders in knife-related incidents in the Logan district.

During the campaign period (quarter 4, 2019) there was a 28 percent decrease in knife-related offences in public places compared to the same period in 2018. Furthermore, a 25 percent decrease in knife-related offences in 'street' locations was observed across the district, compared to the same period in 2018.

04

Our people

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STAFFING PROFILE

As at 30 June 2022, the AIC had 24 employees. Most of the staff are located at the AIC's head office in Canberra. Three employees are located elsewhere: one in New South Wales and two in South Australia.

The following tables present staffing numbers for 2020–21 and 2021–22 broken down by gender, location, full-time/part-time status, ongoing/non-ongoing status and classification.

Table 10: All ongoing employees, current reporting period (2021–22)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
SA	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
ACT	5	–	5	9	4	13	–	–	–	18
Total	5	1	6	9	5	14	–	–	–	20

Table 11: All non-ongoing employees, current reporting period (2021–22)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			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
Total	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4

Table 12: All ongoing employees, previous reporting period (2020–21)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
SA	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
ACT	3	–	3	8	3	11	–	–	–	14
Total	3	1	4	8	4	12	–	–	–	16

Table 13: All non-ongoing employees, previous reporting period (2020–21)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
NSW	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ACT	3	–	3	6	–	6	–	–	–	9
Total	3	–	3	6	–	6	–	–	–	9

Table 14: Ongoing employees by classification, current reporting period (2021–22)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			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	1	–	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	5	1	6	9	5	14	–	–	–	20

Table 15: Non-ongoing employees by classification, current reporting period (2021–22)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4

Table 16: Ongoing employees by classification, previous reporting period (2020–21)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			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	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	2
EL 1	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	4
APS 6	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	4
APS 5	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3
APS 4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
APS 3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3	1	4	8	4	12	–	–	–	16

Table 17: Non-ongoing employees by classification, previous reporting period (2020–21)

	Male			Female			Indeterminate			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	2	–	2	–	–	–	3
APS 5	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4
APS 4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
APS 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3	–	3	6	–	6	–	–	–	9

Table 18: Employees by full-time/part-time status, current 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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	14	6	20	4	–	4	24

Table 19: Employees by full-time/part-time status, previous reporting period (2020–21)

	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	1	1	2	–	–	–	2
EL 1	3	1	4	1	–	1	5
APS 6	1	3	4	3	–	3	7
APS 5	3	–	3	4	–	4	7
APS 4	1	–	1	1	–	1	2
APS 3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	11	5	16	9	–	9	25

Table 20: Employment type by location, current reporting period (2021–22)

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

Table 21: Employment type by location, previous reporting period (2020–21)

	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
NSW	1	–	1
SA	1	–	1
ACT	14	9	23
Total	16	9	25

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 2021–22, 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 (2021–22)	
	Total
Ongoing	–
Non-ongoing	–
Total	–

Table 23: Indigenous employment, previous reporting period (2020–21)	
	Total
Ongoing	–
Non-ongoing	–
Total	–

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 8 November 2019 under the *Public Service Act 1999*. The terms and conditions of the *Enterprise agreement 2016–2019* remain.

The salary ranges for 2021–22 are presented in Table 24.

Table 24: Salary ranges by classification level, current reporting period (2021–22)		
	Minimum salary	Maximum salary
SES 3		
SES 2		
SES 1	–	–
EL 2	\$132,211	\$148,961
EL 1	\$105,820	\$127,577
APS 6	\$83,934	\$94,983
APS 5	\$76,926	\$81,572
APS 4	\$69,476	\$75,436
APS 3	\$63,207	\$68,219
APS 2	\$54,634	\$60,582
APS 1	\$47,558	\$52,563
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, 2021–22						
		Short-term benefits		Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits	Total remuneration
Name	Position title	Base salary	Other benefits and allowances	Superannuation contributions	Long service leave	
Dr Rick Brown	Deputy Director	\$227,299	\$1,586	\$33,253	\$5,568	\$267,706

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 (2021–22)			
	SES	Non-SES	Total
Enterprise agreement	–	23	23
Common-law contract	1	–	1
Total	1	23	24

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.

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 2021–22, the AIC prioritised:

- providing contemporaneous advice to staff in relation to COVID-19 in the workplace and implementing COVID-19 safe protocols to ensure the safety of staff returning to the office;
- strengthening the existing rehabilitation management system to address the areas of improvement identified in the 2020–21 audit by making improvements to policy and the agency's Risk Register;
- improving existing work health, safety 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; and
- 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.

The National Work Health 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 2021–22, no workers compensation claims were submitted by AIC staff.

INCIDENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

No incidents were reported during 2021–22.

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 2021–22 and the AIC was not subject to any external work health and safety investigations.

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AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The AIC's operating result for the year ended 30 June 2022 was a surplus of \$0.626 million. Excluding depreciation expenses, the operating surplus is \$0.671 million for the 2021–22 financial year. The surplus is mainly due to higher than budgeted revenue for research activities as well as a small reduction in employee expenses resulting from recruitment delays.

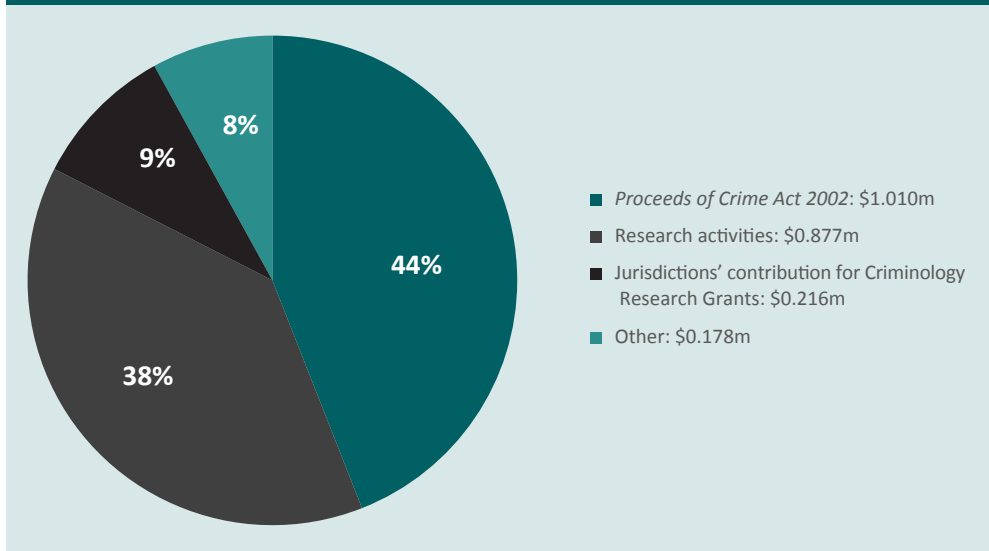
The AIC received an unmodified audit opinion from the Australian National Audit Office.

During 2021–22 there were no instances of significant non-compliance with the finance law.

The AIC's revenue totalled \$7.311 million in 2021–22 (2020–21: \$6.462 million). Revenue included \$5.030 million operating appropriation and \$2.281 million own source income. Own source income includes:

- \$1.010 million from the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* (PoCA) to fund research activities;
- \$0.877 million from research activities;
- \$0.178 million from other minor sources including Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA), royalties and audit services received free of charge; and
- \$0.216 million from jurisdictions' contributions to the Criminology Research Grants (CRG) program.

Figure 8: Own source income, 2021–22



The AIC's operating expenses totalled \$6.684 million in 2021–22 (2020–21: \$6.238 million).

The AIC's net asset position has improved to \$2.962 million (2020–21: \$2.314 million). This improvement is mainly due to the operating surplus.

The closing balance of the Criminology Research Special Account as at 30 June 2022 was \$4.716 million (2020–21: \$3.021 million).

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

Table 27: Agency resource statement, 2021–22

	Actual available appropriations for 2021–22 \$'000	Payments made 2021–22 \$'000	Balance remaining \$'000
Ordinary annual services			
Departmental appropriations ^a	5,052	5,047	5
Total	5,052	5,047	5
Criminology Research Special Account			
Opening balance	3,021	–	–
Receipts to special accounts	2,923	–	–
Payments made	–	1,228	–
Closing balance	–	–	4,716
Total	5,944	1,228	4,716
Total resourcing and payments	10,996	6,275	4,721

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

Table 28: Expenditure and staffing by outcome

Outcome 1: Informed crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant research of national significance	Budget 2020–21 \$'000	Actual expenses 2020–21 \$'000	Variation \$'000
Outcome 1: Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriations	5,030	5,030	–
Special accounts	1,503	1,571	(68)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	76	83	(7)
Total for Outcome 1	6,609	6,684	(75)
Total expenses for Outcome 1	6,609	6,684	(75)
	Budget 2021–22	Actual 2021–22	
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 2022:

- (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 2022 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 2022 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



Summer Wesche

Signing Officer

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

23 September 2022



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 2022 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.....

Matthew Rippon
A/g Director
Australian Institute of Criminology
21 September 2022

Signed.....

Yvette Whittaker
Chief Financial Officer
Australian Institute of Criminology
21 September 2022

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the period ended 30 June 2022

		2022	2021	Budget
	Notes	\$	\$	2022
				\$
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Employee benefits	1.1A	2,941,506	2,606,539	3,135,000
Suppliers	1.1B	3,659,602	3,550,915	3,398,000
Resources received free of charge	1.1C	39,000	39,000	39,000
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	44,103	41,353	37,000
Total expenses		6,684,211	6,237,807	6,609,000
Own-Source revenue				
Contracts with customers	1.2A	2,186,280	1,752,107	1,453,000
Royalties		55,368	54,709	50,000
Resources received free of charge	1.2B	39,000	39,000	39,000
Total own-source revenue		2,280,648	1,845,816	1,542,000
Net cost of services		(4,403,563)	(4,391,991)	(5,067,000)
Revenue from Government	1.2C	5,030,000	4,616,000	5,030,000
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government		626,437	224,009	(37,000)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services				
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		-	(30,836)	-
Total comprehensive income		-	(30,836)	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the Australian Government		626,437	193,173	(37,000)

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

Budget to actual variance commentary: see Note 7 for major variance explanations.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2022

		2022	2021	Budget
	Notes	\$	\$	2022
				\$
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1A, 2.4	4,715,771	3,020,718	3,172,000
Trade and other receivables	2.1B	127,117	305,240	69,000
Total financial assets		4,842,888	3,325,958	3,241,000
Non-financial assets				
Furniture and office equipment	2.2A	48,111	56,473	53,000
Library collection	2.2A	708,151	710,000	736,000
Intangibles	2.2A	34,586	43,809	-
Prepayments		67,530	67,139	70,000
Total non-financial assets		858,378	877,421	859,000
Total assets		5,701,266	4,203,379	4,100,000
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Suppliers	2.3A	721,310	354,796	614,000
Other payables	2.3B	2,017,887	1,534,951	1,417,000
Total payables		2,739,197	1,889,747	2,031,000
Total liabilities		2,739,197	1,889,747	2,031,000
Net assets		2,962,069	2,313,632	2,069,000
EQUITY				
Contributed equity		1,291,294	1,269,294	1,291,000
Reserves		830,418	830,418	861,000
Retained surplus		840,357	213,920	(83,000)
Total equity		2,962,069	2,313,632	2,069,000

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

Budget to actual variance commentary: see Note 7 for major variance explanations.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the period ended 30 June 2022

	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation surplus		Contributed equity/capital		Total equity	
	2022	2021	Budget 2022	2021	Budget 2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance carried forward from previous period	213,920	(10,089)	(46,000)	830,418	861,254	861,000	1,269,294	1,247,294
Opening balance	213,920	(10,089)	(46,000)	830,418	861,254	861,000	2,313,632	2,098,459
Comprehensive income							2,313,632	2,098,459
Surplus (Deficit) for the period	626,437	224,009	(37,000)	-	-	-	626,437	224,009
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(30,836)	-	-	-	(30,836)
Total comprehensive income	626,437	224,009	(37,000)	-	(30,836)	-	626,437	193,173
Transactions with owners								
Contributions by owners								
Departmental capital budget ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	22,000
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	22,000
Closing balance as at 30 June	840,357	213,920	(83,000)	830,418	830,418	861,000	2,962,069	2,313,632

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

Budget to actual variance commentary: see Note 7 for major variance explanations.

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT*for the period ended 30 June 2022*

		2022	2021	Budget 2022
	Notes	\$	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Appropriations	3.1	5,030,000	4,616,000	5,030,000
Revenue from contracts with customers		2,970,153	1,634,515	1,453,000
Net GST received		64,714	141,609	-
Royalties		55,368	54,709	50,000
Total cash received		8,120,235	6,446,833	6,533,000
Cash used				
Employees		2,941,506	2,606,539	3,135,000
Suppliers		3,475,927	3,969,219	3,398,000
Total cash used		6,417,433	6,575,758	6,533,000
Net cash from / (used by) operating activities		1,702,802	(128,925)	-
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash used				
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	2.2A	24,669	63,648	22,000
Total cash used		24,669	63,648	22,000
Net cash (used by) investing activities		(24,669)	(63,648)	(22,000)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Contributed equity	3.1	16,920	41,235	22,000
Total cash received		16,920	41,235	22,000
Net cash from financing activities		16,920	41,235	22,000
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash held		1,695,053	(151,338)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		3,020,718	3,172,056	3,172,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		4,715,771	3,020,718	3,172,000

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

Budget to actual variance commentary: see note 7 for major variance explanations.

OVERVIEW

Objectives of the Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is a Commonwealth entity within the Attorney-General's portfolio. The objective 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.

For the 2021–22 financial year the AIC remained within the Home Affairs portfolio, then, in line with the Administrative Order Arrangements signed on 1 June 2022 and effective from 1 July 2022, the AIC transferred to the Attorney-General's portfolio.

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*.

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 and values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise specified.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FRR, assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity or a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under executory contracts are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard.

New accounting standards

All new standards, including AASB 1060 on simplified disclosure issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the current reporting period did not have a material effect on AIC's financial statements.

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 significantly 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 2022 (2020-21: Nil).

Events after the reporting period

The AIC did not have any events after 30 June 2022 to report in the 2021-22 financial statements.

Note 1.1: Expenses

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 1.1A: Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	2,195,198	1,957,342
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	316,694	266,342
Defined benefit plans	64,491	98,263
Leave and other entitlements	365,123	284,592
Total employee benefits	2,941,506	2,606,539

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 ¹	1,588,888	1,526,125
Contractors and consultants	1,190,186	1,357,131
Research services	466,775	335,821
Communication and Technology	149,060	184,355
Office expenses	104,291	75,744
Conferences and meetings	70,801	10,954
Other	56,765	53,723
Travel	32,836	7,062
Total goods and services	3,659,602	3,550,915

1 Outsourced corporate expenses represents costs of services provided by the ACIC to the AIC.

Note 1.1C: Resources received free of charge

Remuneration of Auditors	39,000	39,000
Total resources received free of charge	39,000	39,000

Note 1.2: Own Source Revenue

	2022	2021
	\$	\$

Own-Source Revenue**Note 1.2A: Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

Proceeds of crime and memoranda of understanding	1,009,644	1,075,824
Research income	1,101,304	553,472
Conference income	27,040	-
Other income	48,292	122,811
Total revenue from contracts with customers	2,186,280	1,752,107

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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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
Total resources received free of charge	39,000	39,000

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	5,030,000	4,616,000
Total revenue from Government	5,030,000	4,616,000

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$

Note 2.1A: Cash and cash equivalents

Special account cash held in Official Public Account	4,373,732	2,771,528
Cash at bank and on hand	342,039	249,190
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,715,771	3,020,718

Note 2.1B: Trade and other receivables

Debtors	86,691	220,686
Accrued revenue	-	65,773
Appropriation receivable	5,080	-
GST receivable	35,346	18,781
Total trade and other receivables	127,117	305,240

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 \$
As at 1 July 2021				
Gross book value	56,473	710,000	46,115	812,588
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-	-	(2,306)	(2,306)
Total as at 1 July 2021	56,473	710,000	43,809	810,282
Additions				
Purchase	11,388	13,281	-	24,669
Revaluation recognised in other comprehensive income			-	-
Depreciation/amortisation	(19,750)	(15,130)	(9,223)	(44,103)
Write-down and impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Total as at 30 June 2022	48,111	708,151	34,586	790,848
Total as at 30 June 2022 represented by				
Gross book value	67,806	723,281	46,115	837,202
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(19,695)	(15,130)	(11,529)	(46,354)
Total as at 30 June 2022 represented by	48,111	708,151	34,586	790,848

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 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.

	2022	2021
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 2022 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 2022. 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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$

Note 2.3A: Suppliers

Trade creditors	313,760	69,720
Accrued expenditure	407,550	285,076
Total supplier payables	721,310	354,796

Note 2.3B: Other payables

Unearned income	2,012,337	1,533,530
GST payable	5,550	1,421
Total other payables	2,017,887	1,534,951

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$

Note 2.4: Criminology Research Special Account

Balance brought forward from previous period	3,020,718	3,172,055
Total increases	2,922,644	1,669,469
Available for payments	5,943,362	4,841,524
Total decreases	(1,227,591)	(1,820,806)
Total balance carried to the next period	4,715,771	3,020,718

Balance represented by:

Cash held in entity bank accounts	342,039	249,190
Cash held in the Official Public Account	4,373,732	2,771,528
Total balance carried to the next period	4,715,771	3,020,718

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 & Territory, including administering programs to award grants, engage specialists for research and publication of that research.

Note 3.1: Appropriations

Note 3.1A: Annual Appropriation (Recoverable GST exclusive)

Annual appropriations for 2022

	Annual Appropriation \$	Adjustments to appropriation \$	Total appropriation \$	Appropriation applied in 2022 (current and prior years) \$	Variance \$
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services	5,030,000	-	5,030,000	(5,030,000)	-
Capital budget ¹	22,000	-	22,000	(16,920)	5,080
Total departmental	5,052,000	-	5,052,000	(5,046,920)	5,080

Annual Appropriations for 2021

	Annual Appropriation \$	Adjustments to appropriation \$	Total appropriation \$	Appropriation applied in 2021 (current and prior years) \$	Variance \$
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services	4,616,000	-	4,616,000	(4,616,000)	-
Capital Budget ²	22,000	-	22,000	(41,235)	(19,235)
Total departmental	4,638,000	-	4,638,000	(4,657,235)	(19,235)

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

1 Variance in capital budget of \$5,080 is held for forward year spending.

2 The undrawn and unspent in 2019-20 was carried forward and was drawn down and fully spent in 2020-21.

Unspent Annual Appropriations (Recoverable GST exclusive)

The AIC has no undrawn or unspent ordinary annual services appropriation as at 30 June 2022 (2020-21: nil).

The AIC has \$5,080 undrawn or unspent capital budget appropriation as at 30 June 2022 (2020-21: nil).

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. The AIC has determined the key management personnel positions to be the Director and the Deputy Director¹. 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.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 4.1: Key Management Personnel Remuneration		
Short-term employee benefits	228,885	209,485
Post-employment benefits	33,253	32,310
Other long-term employee benefits	5,568	5,225
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses¹	267,706	247,020

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$

Note 5.1A: Categories of Financial Instruments

Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

Cash and cash equivalents	4,715,771	3,020,718
Trade and other receivables	86,692	286,459
Total financial assets	4,802,463	3,307,177

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Trade creditors and accruals	721,310	354,796
Total financial liabilities	721,310	354,796

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$

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	4,715,771	3,020,718
Trade and other receivables	127,117	305,240
Prepayments	67,530	67,139
Total no more than 12 months	4,910,418	3,393,097

More than 12 months

Furniture and office equipment	48,111	56,473
Library collection	708,151	710,000
Intangibles	34,586	43,809
Total more than 12 months	790,848	810,282
Total Assets	5,701,266	4,203,379

Liabilities expected to be settled in:

No more than 12 months

Suppliers	721,310	354,796
Other payables	2,017,887	1,534,951
Total no more than 12 months	2,739,197	1,889,747
Total liabilities	2,739,197	1,889,747

Note 7: Budgetary Variance Reporting

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 2021-22 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>Increased external revenue</p> <p>The AIC has agreed additional research funding contracts and MoUs with Commonwealth, State and Territory and non-government sectors in the period since the 2021-22 budget. This has also resulted in higher revenue and suppliers expense, as well as increased cash at bank, offset by unearned revenue in other payables for funding to be used for research projects continuing into 2022-23 and 2023-24.</p>	<p><i>Expenses: Suppliers (Statement of Comprehensive Income)</i></p> <p><i>Own Source Revenue: Contracts with customers (Statement of Comprehensive Income)</i></p> <p><i>Financial Assets: Cash and cash equivalents (Statement of Financial Position)</i></p> <p><i>Financial Liabilities: Unearned revenue (Statement of Financial Position)</i></p>

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Appendices

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APPENDIX 1: PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS

TRENDS & ISSUES IN CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Dowling C, Morgan A & Pooley K 2021. Reoffending among child sexual offenders. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 628. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Adily A, Karystianis G & Butler T 2021. Text mining police narratives for mentions of mental disorders in family and domestic violence events. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 629. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Adily A, Karystianis G & Butler T 2021. Text mining police narratives to identify types of abuse and victim injuries in family and domestic violence events. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 630. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Hutchinson T 2021. Court appearances via video link for young people in detention in Queensland. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 631. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Dowling C, Boxall H, Pooley K, Long C & Franks C 2021. Patterns and predictors of reoffending among child sexual offenders: A rapid evidence assessment. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 632. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Cubitt T 2021. Effective management of serious police misconduct: A machine learning analysis. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 633. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Cubitt T, Napier S & Brown R 2021. Predicting prolific live streaming of child sexual abuse. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 634. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Cross C, Holt T, Powell A & Wilson M 2021. Responding to cybercrime: Results of a comparison between community members and police personnel. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 635. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Edwards G, Christensen L, Rayment-McHugh S & Jones C 2021. Cyber strategies used to combat child sexual abuse material. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 636. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Morgan A & Payne J 2021. Organised crime and criminal careers: Findings from an Australian sample. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 637. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Bull M, Coomber R, Moyle L, Durnian L & O'Brien W 2021. Sentencing for social supply of illicit drugs in Australia. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 638. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Napier S, Teunissen C & Boxall H 2021. Live streaming of child sexual abuse: An analysis of offender chat logs. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 639. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Lyneham S 2021. Attrition of human trafficking and slavery cases through the Australian criminal justice system. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 640. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Boxall H, Pooley K & Lawler S 2021. Do violent teens become violent adults? Links between juvenile and adult domestic and family violence. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 641. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Napier S, Teunissen C & Boxall H 2021. How do child sexual abuse live streaming offenders access victims? *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 642. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Powell M, Casey S & Rouse J 2021. Online child sexual offenders' language use in real-time chats. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 643. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Harris B & Woodlock D 2022. Spaceless violence: Women's experiences of technology-facilitated domestic violence in regional, rural and remote areas. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 644. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

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

Cubitt T & Morgan A 2022. Predicting high-harm offending using machine learning: An application to outlaw motorcycle gangs. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 646. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Prichard J, Scanlan J, Krone T, Spiranovic C, Watters P & Wortley R 2022. Warning messages to prevent illegal sharing of sexual images: Results of a randomised controlled experiment. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 647. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Westlake B, Brewer R, Swearingen T, Ross A, Patterson S, Michalski D, Hole M, Logos K, Frank R, Bright D & Afana E 2022. Developing automated methods to detect and match face and voice biometrics in child sexual abuse videos. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 648. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Hughes C & Brown R 2022. Financial investigation for routine policing in Australia. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 649. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Lansdell G, Saunders B & Eriksson A 2022. Young people with acquired brain injury: Preventing entrenchment in the criminal justice system. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 650. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Malvaso C, Day A, Cale J, Hackett L, Delfabbro P & Ross S 2022. Adverse childhood experiences and trauma among young people in the youth justice system. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 651. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Dowling C & Morgan A 2022. Regulatory approaches to preventing organised crime among outlaw motorcycle gangs. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 652. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

RESEARCH REPORTS

Smith RG, Savage R & Emami C 2021. *Audiovisual link technologies in Australian criminal courts: Practical and legal considerations*. Research Report no. 22. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Smith RG, Savage R & Emami C 2021. *Benchmarking the use of audiovisual link technologies in Australian criminal courts before the pandemic*. Research Report no. 23. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

REPORTS TO THE CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL

Bull M, Coomber R, Moyle L, Durnian L & O'Brien W 2021. *Sentencing for social supply of illicit drugs in Australia*. CRG 42/16–17. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Cross C, Holt T, Powell A & Wilson M 2021. *Responding to cybercrime: Perceptions and need of Australian police and the general community*. CRG 23/16–17. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Harris B & Woodlock D 2022. *Spaceless violence: Women's experiences of technology-facilitated domestic violence in regional, rural and remote areas*. CRG 36/15–16. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Hutchinson T 2021. *Court appearances via video link for young people in detention in Queensland*. CRG 19/16–17. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Karystianis G, Adily A, Cabral R & Butler T 2021. *Automatic text mining of family and domestic violence records: An approach for future research*. CRG 34/15–16. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Lansdell G, Saunders B & Eriksson A 2022. *Young people with acquired brain injury: Preventing entrenchment in the criminal justice system*. CRG 09/18–19. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Malvaso C, Day A, Delfabbro P, Cale J, Hackett L & Ross S 2022. *Adverse childhood experiences and trauma among young people in the youth justice system*. CRG 12/18–19. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

APPENDIX 2: OTHER PUBLICATIONS

STATISTICAL REPORTS

Doherty L & Sullivan T 2021. *Deaths in custody in Australia 2019–20*. Statistical Report no. 36. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Doherty L 2021. *Deaths in custody in Australia 2020–21*. Statistical Report no. 37. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Smith RG & Hickman A 2022. *Estimating the costs of serious and organised crime in Australia, 2020–21*. Statistical Report no. 38. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Serpell B, Sullivan T & Doherty L 2022. *Homicide in Australia 2019–20*. Statistical Report no. 39. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Voce A & Sullivan T 2022. *Drug use monitoring in Australia: Drug use among police detainees, 2021*. Statistical Report no. 40. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

STATISTICAL BULLETINS

Voce A, Sullivan T & Doherty L 2021. *Declines in methamphetamine supply and demand in Australia during the COVID-19 pandemic*. Statistical Bulletin no. 32. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Doherty L, Sullivan T & Voce A 2021. *Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on cannabis demand and supply in Australia*. Statistical Bulletin no. 33. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Teunissen C, Voce I & Smith RG 2021. *Estimating the cost of pure cybercrime to Australian individuals*. Statistical Bulletin no. 34. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

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APPENDIX 3: EVENTS

16 July 2021, CriminologyTV

Estimating the cost of pure cybercrime in Australia

Isabella Voce, Australian Institute of Criminology

23 November 2021, CriminologyTV

Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards

30 November 2021, Online (Microsoft Teams)

Student Criminology Forum

23 February 2022, CriminologyTV

Pathways into intimate partner homicide in Australia

Dr Hayley Boxall, Australian Institute of Criminology

16 May 2022, Vienna

Improving criminal justice responses to internet crimes against children

PNI Workshop hosted by AIC at the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

26 May 2022, CriminologyTV

Economic insecurity and intimate partner violence in Australia during the COVID-19 pandemic

Anthony Morgan and Dr Hayley Boxall, Australian Institute of Criminology

3 June 2022, CriminologyTV

Attrition of human trafficking and slavery cases in the Australian criminal justice system

Samantha Lyneham

8 June 2022, Canberra

Profiling dark web child sexual exploitation material forum members

Professor Arjan Blokland, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement

8 June 2022, CriminologyTV

Do violent teens become violent adults? Links between juvenile and adult domestic & family violence

Dr Hayley Boxall, Australian Institute of Criminology

9 June – 10 June 2022, Canberra

Serious and Organised Crime Research Forum

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 2021–22, 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.

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 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
17AD(g)	Letter of transmittal		
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
17AD(h)	Aids to access		
17AJ(a)	Table of contents	Mandatory	Page 3
17AJ(b)	Alphabetical index	Mandatory	Page 115
17AJ(c)	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms	Mandatory	Page 4
17AJ(d)	List of requirements	Mandatory	Pages 107–114
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
17AD(a)	Review by accountable authority		
17AD(a)	A review by the accountable authority of the entity	Mandatory	Pages 6–8
17AD(b)	Overview of the entity		
17AE(1)(a)(i)	A description of the role and functions of the entity	Mandatory	Pages 10–11
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	A description of the organisational structure of the entity	Mandatory	Pages 12–13
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 10
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory	Page 48
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory	Page 48

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
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 10
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
17AD(c)	Report on the performance of the entity		
	Annual performance statements		
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
17AD(c)(ii)	Report on financial performance		
17AF(1)(a)	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance	Mandatory	Pages 76–77
17AF(1)(b)	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity	Mandatory	Page 77
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
17AD(d)	Management and accountability		
	Corporate governance		
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

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
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
Audit Committee			
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
External scrutiny			
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

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
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
Management of human resources			
17AG(4)(a)	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives	Mandatory	Page 73
17AG(4)(aa)	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non ongoing basis, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) statistics on full time employees; (b) statistics on part time employees; (c) statistics on gender (d) statistics on staff location 	Mandatory	Pages 65–69
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"> ■ Statistics on staffing by classification level; ■ Statistics on full time employees; ■ Statistics on part time employees; ■ Statistics on gender; ■ Statistics on staff location; ■ Statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous. 	Mandatory	Pages 65–70
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 72
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 72
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	Mandatory	Page 71

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	A description of non salary benefits provided to employees.	Mandatory	Page 72
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
Assets management			
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
Purchasing			
17AG(6)	An assessment of entity performance against the <i>Commonwealth Procurement Rules</i> .	Mandatory	Page 53
Reportable consultancy contracts			
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	Page 54
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

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
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
Reportable non-consultancy contracts			
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
17AD (daa)	Additional information about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts		
17AGA	Additional information, in accordance with section 17AGA, about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts.	Mandatory	Page 54
Australian National Audit Office Access clauses			
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

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
Exempt contracts			
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
Small business			
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
Financial statements			
17AD(e)	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	Mandatory	Pages 81–96
Executive remuneration			
17AD(da)	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2 3 of the Rule.	Mandatory	Pages 71–72

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AD(f)	Other mandatory information		
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 105
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 106
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 105
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

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