

HOT TOPIC BRIEF

AIC Budget Position

HTB-ACIC-04

PA-Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

Key Points

2021-22 estimated actual

- The AIC estimated actual result for 2021-22 is an operating surplus of \$0.626 million.
- Excluding unfunded depreciation, AIC is to have a surplus of \$0.670 million.
- The surplus is mainly due to higher than budgeted revenue for research activities as well as a small reduction in employee expenses resulting from the competitive job market.

2022-23 outlook

- The AIC budgeted to break-even in FY 2022–23 (excluding unfunded depreciation).
- 2022–23 Appropriation - **\$5.342 million**. This is higher than the 2021-22 appropriation by \$0.312 million primarily due to an existing 2021-22 PBS measure - *Conduct research into child sexual abuse offending and disruption techniques NPP* offset by whole-of-government savings measures in the October 2022 PBS.
- 2022–23 Own-Source revenue is budgeted to increase from the 2021–22 actual of \$2.280 million to **\$4.063 million**, due to additional externally funded research revenue for projects, primarily from the Coordinated Enforcement and Support to Eliminate (CEASE) Domestic Violence Program.
- There is an increase of 2 ASL in the ASL cap to 39 ASL due to the existing measure referred to above.

AIC Funding Summary

AIC Funding Summary	2021-22 Updated Budget \$ m	2022-23 Budget \$ m	2023-24 Budget \$ m	2024-25 Budget \$ m	2025-26 Budget \$ m
Base Appropriation	5.030	5.342	5.780	5.489	5.199
Total Appropriation	5.030	5.342	5.780	5.489	5.199
Conference and Other Income	0.075	0.251	0.053	0.051	0.051
POCA Revenue	0.861	0.873	0.110	-	-
State Contribution for CRG and ACVPA	0.225	0.427	0.349	0.245	0.245
Research Activities	1.025	2.423	2.201	0.290	0.290
Royalties and Resources Received Free of Charge	0.094	0.089	0.089	0.089	0.089
Total Own-Source Revenue	2.280	4.063	2.802	0.675	0.675
Total Funding	7.310	9.405	8.582	6.164	5.874

AIC ASL

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
ASL Cap @ 2022-23 PBS	37	39	40	39	37
<i>Changes:</i>					
2021-22 adjustment for actual	(13)				
ASL @ October 2022-23 PBS	24	39	40	39	37
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Movements from 2021-22 ASL:		15	16	15	13
<i>Due to:</i>					
<i>reversal of 2021-22 adjustment for actual</i>		13	13	13	13
Australian Sexual Offence Statistical collection		-	1	1	1
Conduct research into child sexual abuse offending and disruption		2	2	1	(1)
Total movements		15	16	15	13

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HOT TOPIC BRIEF

AIC Staffing Position

HTB-ACIC-05

PA-Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

Key Points (As at 30 September 2022)

- The AIC has a total of **25** staff: **19** ongoing staff and **6** non-ongoing staff. Staff work in the following areas:

AIC Research	AIC Library	Executive & Support
20	4	1

- Staff are located in:

ACT	NSW	SA
22	1	2

AIC staffing as at 30 September 2022

Measure	Total
Headcount	25
FTE	22.60
ASL (YTD)	22.60
Male	7
Female	18
Indeterminate	0
Full time	19
Part Time	6
SES*	1
* included in Headcount, ASL & FTE	

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BACK POCKET BRIEF

AIC Current Research Activities

BPB-ACIC-21

PA-Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

Key Points

- The summary of current research activity can be found at [22/196253: Current research activities](#)
- This covers 61 projects and programs including the following:
 - **Monitoring programs**Error! Bookmark not defined.
 - Drug Use Monitoring in Australia**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - National Deaths in Custody Program**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - National Homicide Monitoring Program**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - Fraud against the Commonwealth**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - Identity crime monitoring**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - Australian sexual offence statistical collection**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - **Current research priorities**Error! Bookmark not defined.
 - Transnational, Serious and Organised Crime.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - Organised crime groups**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - Exploring variability in outlaw motorcycle gang member involvement in organised crime**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - International comparison of outlaw motorcycle gangs **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - Regulatory approaches to preventing organised crime among outlaw motorcycle gangs.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - Changes in outlaw motorcycle gang offending during gang conflicts**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - Recruitment into outlaw motorcycle gangs: Motives and processes.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - Why do outlaw motorcycle gang members leave their clubs? **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - Coordination, coercion and tension within outlaw motorcycle gangs: Exploring the inner workings of Australian clubs**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - The Dutch approach to outlaw motorcycle gangs**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - Predictive tool for identifying high risk outlaw motorcycle gang targets...**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 - Domestic violence offending among outlaw motorcycle gangs**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

- International comparison of domestic violence offending among outlaw motorcycle gangs **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- A network exploration of organised crime co-offending ... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Enablers of organised crime and market dominance **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Criminal markets, opportunity and state resilience and transnational organised crime **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Countering violent extremism **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Countering violent extremism research compendium **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Evaluation of the trial fixated threat assessment capability in the ACT, Tasmania and Northern Territory **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Independent review of violent extremism risk assessment tools in Division 105A proceedings **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Online Radicalisation in Australia Survey **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Cybercrime **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Australian Cybercrime Survey **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- COVID-19 and profit motivated cybercrime **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Measuring the harms associated with cybercrime **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- A new research capability to respond to the growing threat of ransomware **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Economic crime **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- The economic and social impact of money laundering in Australia **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Illicit drug markets **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Return on investment for demand reduction strategies that target illicit drug use **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Violence against women and children **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Online Sexual Exploitation of Children Research Program **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Preventing CSAM offending: A review of global initiatives and evidence of effectiveness **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Online negotiations for livestreaming of child sexual abuse in the Philippines **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- ARC-funded research **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Characteristics of child sexual assault offences involving recidivist offenders **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Help-seeking behaviours among CSAM offenders - Online survey **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Dark net child sexual abuse forum survey and qualitative analysis of chat data **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

- Child sexual exploitation occurring on social media and messaging platforms: An overview of the problem.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Recorded sexual offending among juveniles: Changes in trends over a 13-year period**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- The crossover between child sexual abuse material offending, domestic violence and coercive control**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Design of online messages for adolescents to reduce the risk of CSAM offending**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Voice and face recognition biometric matching ..**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Child Sexual Abuse Material Reduction Research Program**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Preventing repeat child sexual abuse material offending: A two-tiered psychological intervention approach**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Developing automated audio and facial recognition biometrics tools for detecting child sexual abuse material**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Automated internet warnings to prevent the uploading of child exploitation material produced by children and young adults **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Research Program. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Evaluation of the ACT's new model of restorative justice conferencing for sexual assault and family violence matters**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Research examining the impact of the ACT Policing Family Violence Risk Assessment Tool (FVRAT): Phase 2.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Pathways to intimate partner homicide**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Development of an estimate of reported intimate partner and family violence, and child sexual abuse offending within the community .. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Sexual victimisation experiences among mobile dating apps users.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- The links between pornography consumption and sexual violence**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Adolescent family violence in Australia: A national study of prevalence, history of childhood victimisation and impacts**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Experiences of adolescent family violence among elderly carers**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Technology-facilitated intimate partner violence among women in Australia**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Child sexual abuse and sexual assault legislation in Australia: A national review**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Coordinated Enforcement And Support to Eliminate (CEASE) Domestic Violence Program**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

- Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery Research Program **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Understanding the support needs and experiences of sexual exploitation victims/survivors in Australia **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Evaluation of the National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- The Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery National Minimum Dataset.. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Community awareness of human trafficking and modern slavery in Australia **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- Indigenous Justice Research Program **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Version: 1	Cleared by: Rick Brown, Deputy Director AIC	Action officer: Rick Brown, Deputy Director AIC
Current at: 20/10/22	s 22(1)(a)(ii)	

BACK POCKET BRIEF

Identity Crime Research

BPB-ACIC-22

PA-Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

Key Points

1. The AIC undertakes an identity crime and misuse research program as part of the Australian Government's National Identity Security Strategy.
2. The program involves the collection of national data from public sector and private sector entities to measure the impact and incidence of identity crime and misuse and survey data from the Australian public to determine experiences of victimisation and perceptions of risk.
3. The AIC has published one report from the program since the previous Senate Estimates.

Identity crime and misuse in Australia: Results of the 2021 online survey

4. Nearly 10,000 people across Australia were surveyed in 2021 about their experience of victimisation over their lifetime and during the preceding 12 months.
5. 19% ($n=1,930$) had experienced misuse of their personal information at some time during their life.
6. 7% ($n=741$) experienced misuse of their personal information in the previous 12 months. This was a decline from 2019 results.
7. 78% of these identity crime victims also reported a financial loss as a result.
8. The average amount lost in 2021 was \$2,690, a decrease from the average amount lost in 2019 (\$3,916).

Upcoming Research

9. *Identity crime and misuse in Australia 2022* (estimated publication June 2023).

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BACK POCKET BRIEF**BPB-ACIC-23****Domestic Violence Research**

PA-Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

Key Points

- Domestic, Family and Sexual (DFSV) Research Program is developed in collaboration with an Advisory Group which includes representatives from DSS, DHA, PM&C and AGD.

COVID-19 and domestic violence among women living in Australia

- In mid-2020 the AIC was commissioned by the Australian National Research Organisation for Women's Safety (ANROWS) to conduct further research to examine the prevalence and nature of domestic violence experienced by women in Australia during the first 12 months of the COVID-19 pandemic. The first report from this project was released on 11 October 2021.
- The AIC administered a survey to 10,000 women (18 years and older) living in Australia. Participants were recruited using proportional quota-based sampling protocols and then the sample was weighted to reflect the spread of women living in the Australian community.
- In discussion with the DFSV Research Program Advisory Group, the AIC is now in the process of developing a series of targeted research reports focusing on specific forms of domestic violence that are of immediate policy interest to Commonwealth agencies. This includes family violence targeted at children, sexual violence perpetrated by intimate partners and technology-facilitated abuse.

Intimate partner homicide (IPH)

- The Pathways to intimate partner homicide report was published in February 2022. The report, funded by ANROWS, examined 199 cases of male-perpetrated intimate partner homicide to identify the pathways, events and risk factors that led to the homicide event.
- The AIC is now in the process of undertaking further research to explore the role of depression in IPH. Evidence points to an overrepresentation of depression in samples of

intimate partner homicide offences, but the relationship of depression and intimate partner homicide is poorly understood.

- Preliminary analysis of the data has been undertaken, showing that a significant portion of male intimate partner homicide offenders had experienced depression. The results of this analysis have been drafted into a report, which is expected to be published in April 2023.

Sexual violence experiences among people who use mobile dating apps and websites

- The AIC has recently finalised data collection for a project that involved conducting a survey of 10,000 men and women living in Australia to examine the prevalence and nature of sexual violence occurring on mobile dating apps and websites, as well as 'real-world' sexual violence that is facilitated by these platforms.
- A report examining the prevalence and nature of sexual violence occurring on mobile dating apps and websites, as well as 'real-world' sexual violence that is facilitated by these platforms, overall and between genders and sexual orientations, was published in October 2022.
- Further research with these data examining the experiences of victims who report dating app facilitated sexual violence is currently being undertaken. Findings show that 'real-world' victimisation was more likely to be reported than online victimisation. Further, while findings indicate that police are responding appropriately to these reports, some groups, particularly LGB+ women, were more likely to indicate negative reporting experiences. This research is expected to be published in February 2023.

Review of sexual assault and child sexual abuse legislation

- The AIC, in partnership with the Attorney-General's Department, are undertaking a national review and comparative analysis of sexual assault and child sexual abuse legislation in Australia. This review is being undertaken in support of the first priority ('Strengthen legal frameworks') of the Work Plan to Strengthen Criminal Justice Responses to Sexual Assault 2022-2027.

- This review will consider the impact (if any) of inconsistencies and gaps in sexual assault and child sexual assault legislation across jurisdictions on the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault and child sexual abuse cases, and the ability of victim-survivors to access support, while also exploring best practice approaches, barriers to achieving national consistency, and deficiencies in current legislation for capturing new and emerging trends.
- The AIC, with assistance from Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, are currently reviewing state/territory and Commonwealth sexual assault and child sexual abuse legislation to identify gaps and inconsistencies. A desktop review of research and international legislative regimes is being undertaken to identify best practice standards. Additionally, the AIC will undertake consultations with victim-survivors and stakeholders to canvass their views and experiences.
- The final report will be delivered in June 2023.

Pornography use and sexual coercion and aggression

- The AIC received \$100,000 POCA funding to study the link between pornography use and sexually coercive and aggressive behaviours. This research will draw on a survey of Australian adults aged 18-45, asking about their use of pornography and any perpetration or victimisation of sexual coercion and aggression.
- This survey is being developed, and will go into the field in February 2023.

Evaluation of Phase Three of the Restorative Justice Scheme

- The AIC are undertaking a process and outcome evaluation of Phase Three of the ACT's Restorative Justice Scheme, which was enacted to include matters involving family violence and sexual assault.
- The process evaluation aims to improve understanding of the activities that are being delivered as part of the scheme, particularly as they apply to matters involving sexual assault and family violence, and also focuses on the implementation of these activities, and identifies factors that may have impacted upon their delivery.

- The outcome evaluation will focus on the impact of participation on victims' feelings of safety, wellbeing and support, victims and offender perceptions of the offending, offender, and reoffending.
- The final report will be delivered in March 2023.

Publications (5) on domestic, family and sexual violence since January 2022

- Sexual harassment, aggression and violence victimisation among mobile dating app and website users in Australia
- Economic insecurity and intimate partner violence in Australia during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Spaceless violence: Women's experiences of technology-facilitated domestic violence in regional, rural and remote areas
- Giving voice to the silenced victims: A qualitative study of intimate partner femicide
- Image-based abuse: Gender differences in bystander experiences and responses

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BACK POCKET BRIEF**BPB-ACIC-30****Senate Budget Estimates Questions on Notice**

PA-Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

Key Points

- The AIC and ACIC took 3 Questions on Notice from 22 May 2022 (due to change of government) to 30 September 2022.

Questions on Notice

- Senator Paul Scarr
 - Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee: Inquiry into missing and murdered First Nations women and children. Received by AIC Director via email on 1 September 2022 by the Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs – **Attachment A**
- Senator Michaelia Cash
 - SQoNs 695 – Contract notice CN3902322 – PQ22-900016 – **Attachment B**
 - SQoNs 609 – Contract notice CN3882397 – PQ22-900015 – **Attachment C**

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Introduction

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice, compiling trend data and disseminating research and policy advice. The AIC informs crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant research of national significance.

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

The Questions on Notice requested information on:

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

The AIC welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee Inquiry into missing and murdered First Nations women and children. The information presented in this submission responds to Questions on Notice pertaining to only murdered women and children. Other information requested by the Committee is not held by the AIC.

AIC homicide research - National Homicide Monitoring Program

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

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

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

The NHMP draws on two key sources of data:

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

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

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

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

Murdered women and children

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

- Data refer to victims of murder only (i.e. it excludes victims of manslaughter and infanticide).
- Data are presented as victim counts.
- Women are defined as female victims aged 18 years and over. The terms adult female and women are used interchangeably in the text to describe this population group.
- Children are defined as victims aged 0 to 17 years.
- Numbers of victims are presented for each state and territory and nationally for each year between 1989–90 to 2019–20.
- Total victims include victims where Indigenous status was not confirmed at the time of reporting. Thus, numbers of First Nations and non-Indigenous women and child victims of murder may not total the overall numbers of women and child victims of murder.
- Rates are calculated using population data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' *National, state and territory population* (ABS 2022) and *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS 2019) series. Published First Nations population data for the two age groups specified in the Questions on Notice (i.e. women (18 years and over) and children (0–17 years) are only available from 2005–06 and hence rates are provided for the period 2005–06 to 2019–20.

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

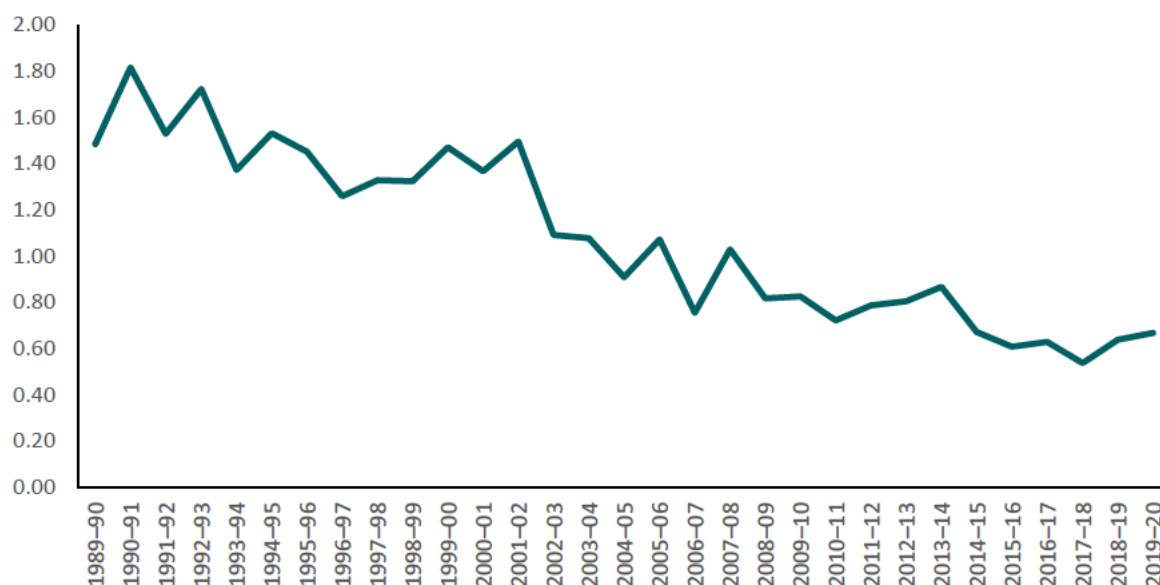
Australian women

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

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

The murder rate of Australian women ranged between 0.54 and 1.82 per 100,000 between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020 (see Table A2). During this period, the victimisation rate for women has generally shown a steady decline, from 1.48 per 100,000 in 1989–90 to 0.67 per 100,000 in 2019–20 (see Figure 1). This reflects an overall 55 percent decrease in the victimisation rate and parallels an overall decrease in murder victimisation rates for all Australians since the early 1990s (see below). Australian women have consistently experienced a murder victimisation rate of less than one per 100,000 since 2008–09.

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



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]; see Table A2

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

Australian children

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

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

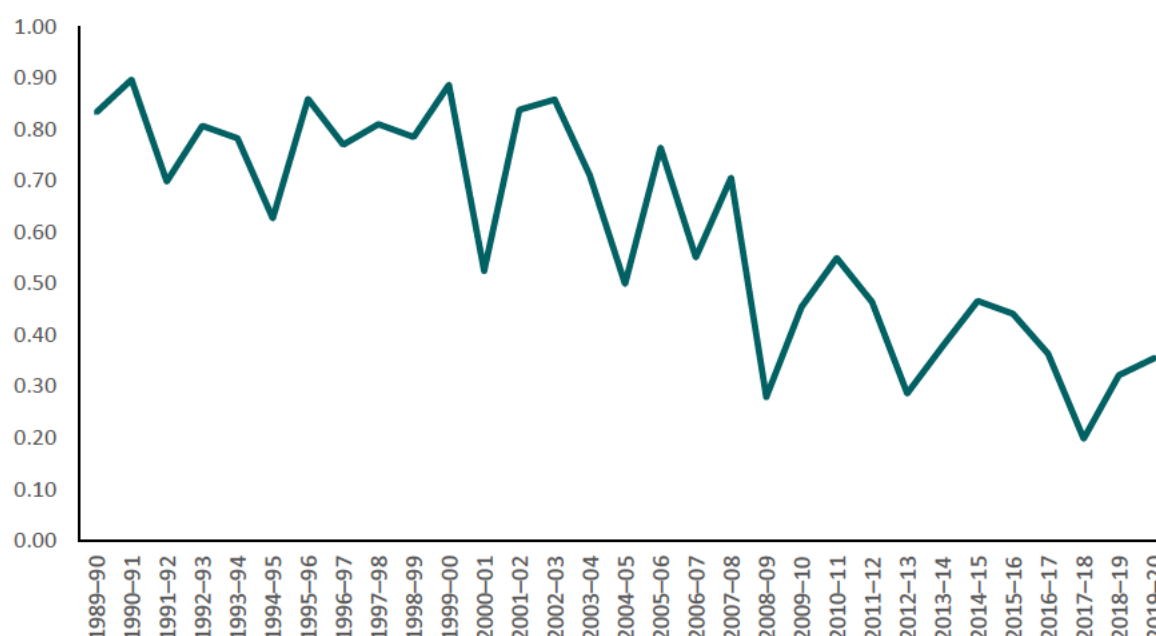
Fourteen percent ($n=222$) of all victims of murder in Queensland were children, followed by 13 percent ($n=109$) in Western Australia. The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory each had the lowest percentage of child victims of murder as a percentage of the total number of victims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

From 1 July 1989 to 30 June 2020, the child victimisation rate ranged between 0.20 and 0.90 per 100,000 nationally (see Table A4). The victimisation rate decreased from 0.83 per 100,000 in 1989–90, to 0.35 per

100,000 in 2019–20 (see Figure 2), representing an overall decline of 58 percent. The victimisation rate has consistently been below 0.5 per 100,000 since 2011–12.

State and territory child victimisation rates for murder are highly variable, even in the larger states (see Table A4). Child victims of murder in Victoria experienced the smallest range in the rate of victimisation (range 0.07–1.06 per 100,000) over this same period. The largest ranges in the rate of child victimisation were recorded in Tasmania (0.00–3.15 per 100,000), and the Northern Territory (0.00–4.97 per 100,000).

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



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]; see Table A4

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

First Nations women

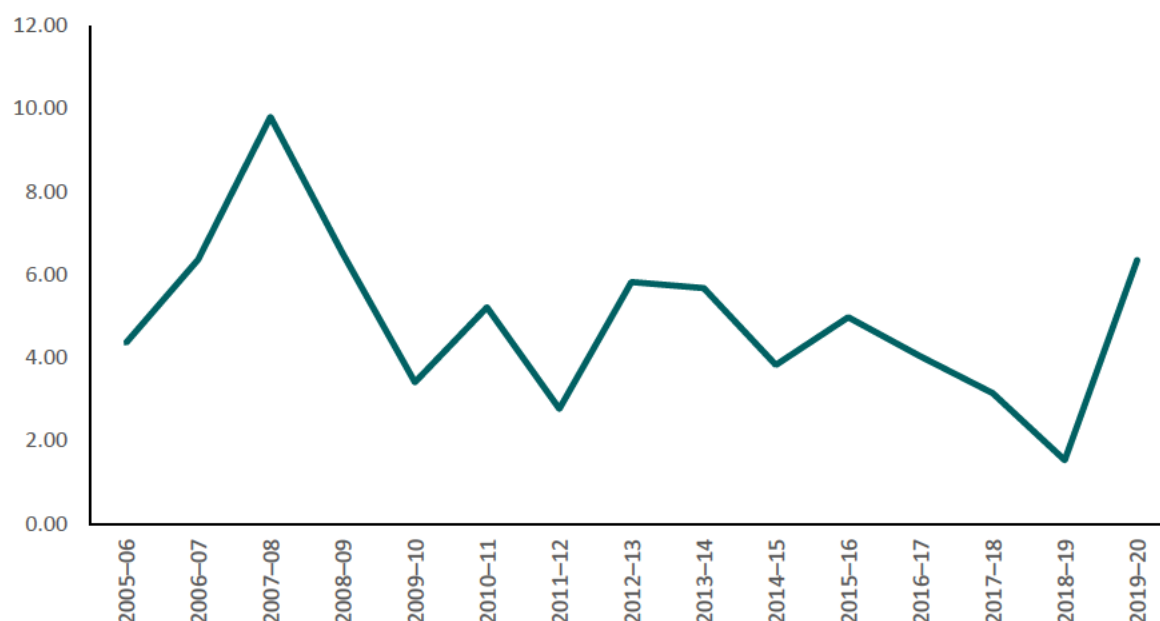
Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020, there were 390 First Nations women who were victims of murder in Australia (see Table A5). This represents five percent of the total number of victims, and 15 percent of the total number of adult female victims of murder during this 31-year period, despite First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

The largest number of adult female First Nations victims of murder was recorded in the Northern Territory (30%, $n=116$; range: 0–9), followed by Queensland (26%, $n=101$; range: 1–8), and Western Australia (25%, $n=97$; range: 0–7) (see Table A5). The Northern Territory recorded an average of four victims each year, the highest of any jurisdiction for this period, followed by an average of three victims each year in both Queensland and Western Australia. There were no First Nations women who were victims of murder in either Tasmania or the Australian Capital Territory during this period.

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

As noted earlier, relevant age-specific population data for First Nations peoples are not published for the period preceding 2005–06 and hence rates of murder are provided for the years 2005–06 to 2019–20 only. The rate of murder of First Nations women ranged between 1.53 and 9.80 per 100,000 nationally between 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2020 (see Figure 3 and Table A6).

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



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]; see Table A6

Over this 15-year period the rate of victimisation of First Nations women varied year to year in each state and territory. The Northern Territory showed the largest fluctuations in victimisation rate (range .00 per 100,000 in 2015–16 to 45.85 per 100,000 in 2006–07) yet rates have been consistently lower in this jurisdiction in the more recent five-year period (see Table A6).

First Nations children

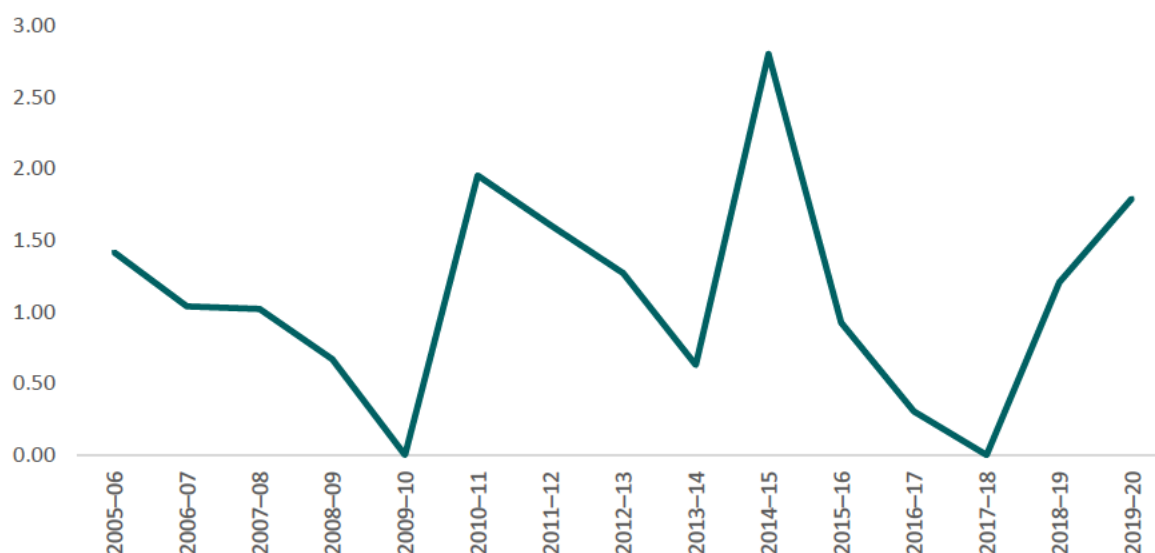
Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020, there were 113 First Nations child victims of murder in Australia (see Table A7). This represents 12 percent of all child victims of murder, and one percent of the total victims of murder during this period. The number of First Nations child victims also varied year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

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

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

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

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



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]; see Table A8

Rates of murder are also highly variable within and across states and territories without any distinct pattern of victimisation (see Table A8). This is affected by the small numbers of First Nations child victims in each state and territory across the reference period.

1(c) Number of non-First Nations women and children who have been murdered, disaggregated by state/territory and by year

Non-Indigenous women

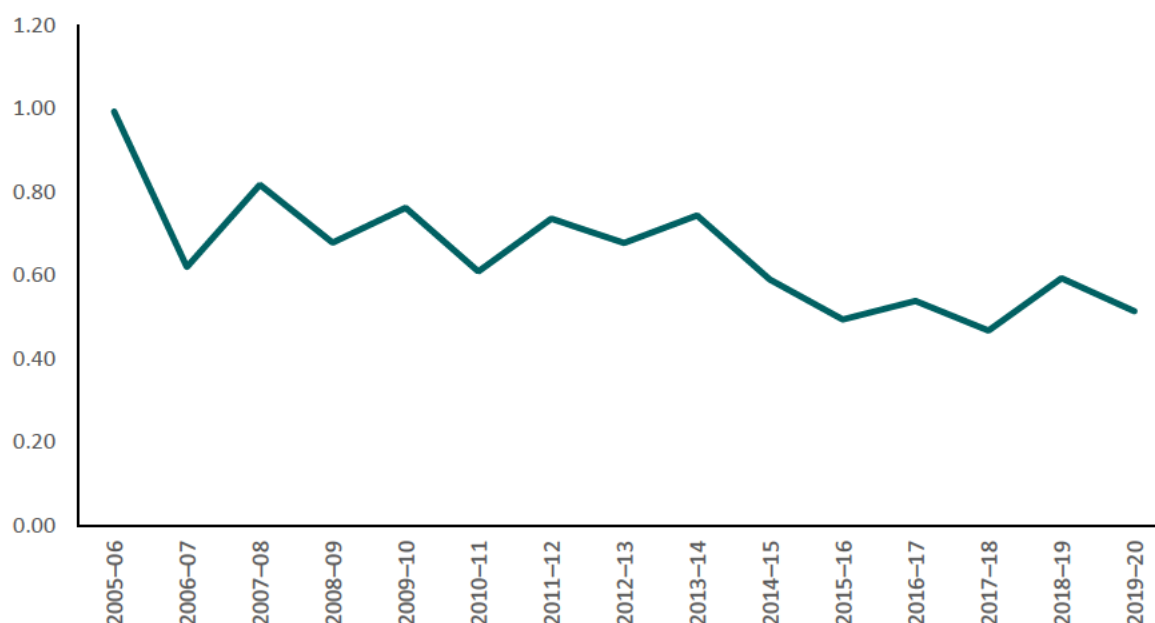
Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020 there were 2,187 non-Indigenous adult female victims of murder (see Table A9), representing 85 percent of all female victims of murder and 27 percent of all victims of murder in this period. The number of non-Indigenous adult female victims of murder has fluctuated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

The state or territory which recorded the largest number of non-Indigenous adult female victims of murder for the period 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020 was New South Wales (34%, $n=743$; range: 10–42), followed by Victoria (24%, $n=530$; range: 10–30) and Queensland (19%, $n=411$; range: 5–23) (see Table A9). In the smaller jurisdictions, the number of victims ranged from 0 to five from year to year, the one exception being Tasmania in 1995–96 ($n=17$) due to the Port Arthur mass shooting.

Between 25 and 32 percent of all victims of murder in most jurisdictions between 1989–90 and 2019–20 were non-Indigenous women. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest proportion of non-Indigenous female victims (40%, $n=23$), while the Northern Territory recorded the lowest proportion (6%, $n=22$).

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

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



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]; see Table A10

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

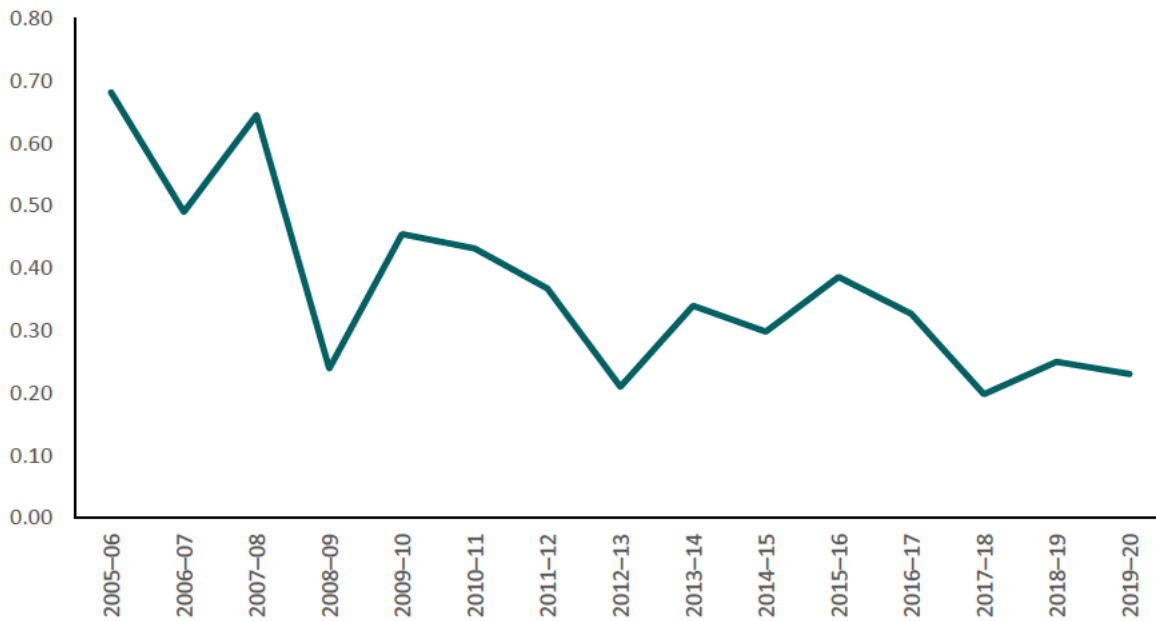
Non-Indigenous children

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

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

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

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



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]; see Table A12

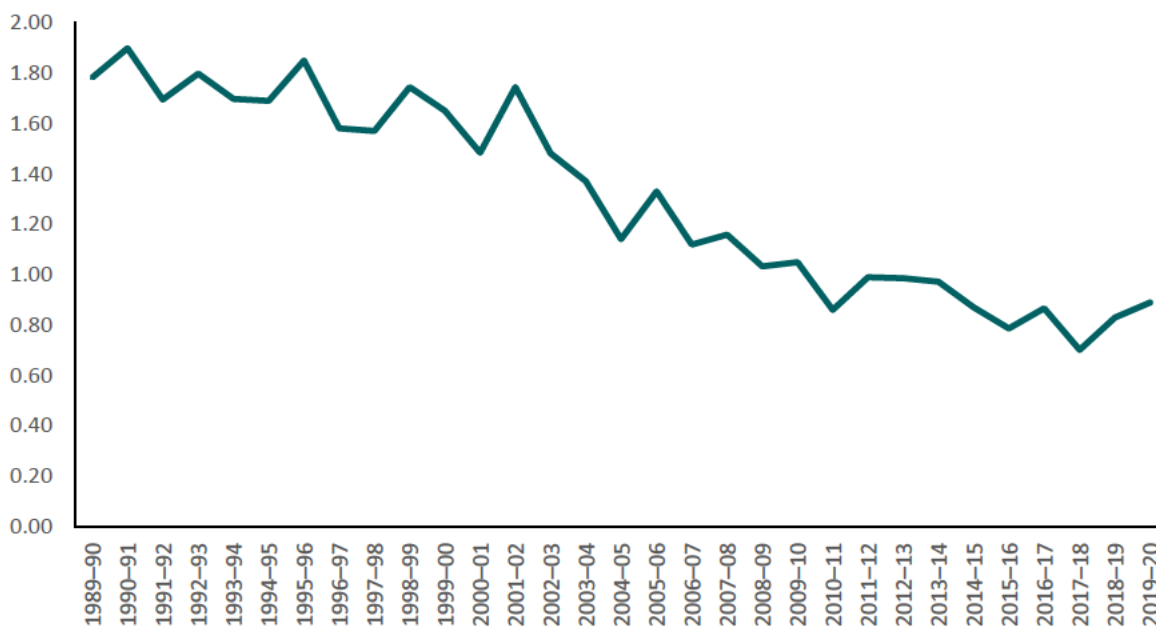
1(d) information on the rate of all Australians who have been murdered by state/territory and by year

Between 1 July 1989 and 30 June 2020, there were 8,136 victims of murder in Australia (see Table A13), with an average 263 victims each year over this time. Of these, 68 percent ($n=5,557$) were male, and 32 percent ($n=2,579$) were female. This reflects historical data which has consistently shown that males and females comprise about two-thirds and one-third respectively of all homicide victims in Australia. The number of victims of murder each year ranged from 175 to 340.

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

(see Table A14). The rate of victimisation has been below 1.00 per 100,000 each year since 2010–11.

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



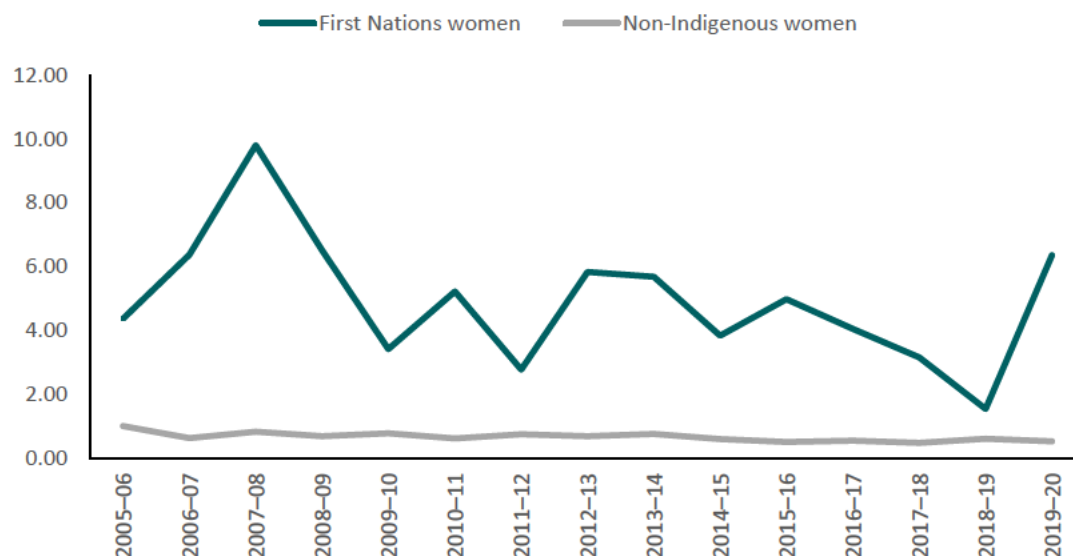
Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]; see Table A14

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

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

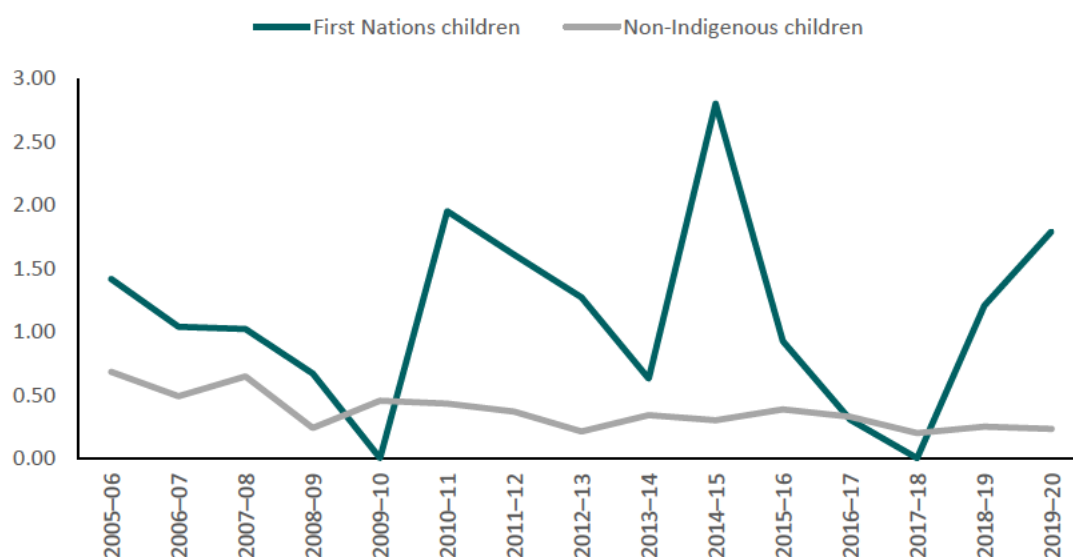
Similarly, rates of murder were higher among First Nations children compared with non-Indigenous children (see Figure 9). Between 2005–06 and 2019–20 the murder rate was on average three times higher than non-Indigenous children, with higher rates experienced in thirteen of the fifteen-year reference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

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



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]; see Tables A6 and A10

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



Source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program [computer file] [unpublished data]; see Tables A8 and A12

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URLs correct as at September 2022

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Released under the Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Cth)

Appendix tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	29	26	18	11	4	2	0	4	94
1990–91	41	30	16	6	11	2	0	11	117
1991–92	35	20	17	11	10	2	0	5	100
1992–93	38	15	29	13	10	4	0	5	114
1993–94	44	15	9	5	8	1	2	8	92
1994–95	30	24	16	14	12	0	2	6	104
1995–96	28	16	19	12	2	17	0	6	100
1996–97	34	16	23	5	5	1	1	3	88
1997–98	25	17	25	10	12	0	0	5	94
1998–99	25	24	16	14	7	2	0	7	95
1999–2000	31	20	30	14	6	2	2	2	107
2000–01	38	21	18	9	9	1	0	5	101
2001–02	30	24	17	16	11	3	3	8	112
2002–03	22	17	15	9	9	3	2	6	83
2003–04	21	23	13	15	6	1	1	3	83
2004–05	20	12	14	10	8	3	1	3	71
2005–06	23	23	20	6	9	0	1	3	85
2006–07	14	16	13	3	2	4	0	9	61
2007–08	26	15	17	15	4	1	0	7	85
2008–09	18	11	15	8	8	1	2	6	69
2009–10	23	15	17	7	6	0	0	3	71
2010–11	13	10	24	5	7	1	0	3	63
2011–12	29	12	9	9	4	1	2	4	70
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
2012–13	20	13	17	13	4	4	0	2	73
2013–14	27	18	13	10	4	3	0	5	80
2014–15	19	11	13	7	6	1	4	2	63
2015–16	12	15	14	9	5	2	0	1	58

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

2016–17	15	12	15	10	5	2	0	2	61
2017–18	16	17	7	10	2	0	0	1	53
2018–19	19	17	10	14	3	0	0	1	64
2019–20	24	12	13	14	2	1	0	2	68
Total	789	537	512	314	201	65	23	138	2,579

a: Includes Norfolk Island

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

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	1.33	1.58	1.71	1.89	0.73	1.18	0.00	7.71	1.48
1990–91	1.85	1.79	1.48	1.01	1.99	1.16	0.00	20.83	1.82
1991–92	1.56	1.18	1.53	1.83	1.79	1.15	0.00	9.31	1.53
1992–93	1.68	0.88	2.54	2.12	1.78	2.28	0.00	9.14	1.72
1993–94	1.92	0.88	0.77	0.80	1.42	0.57	1.79	14.31	1.37
1994–95	1.30	1.39	1.34	2.20	2.12	0.00	1.76	10.41	1.53
1995–96	1.19	0.92	1.55	1.85	0.35	9.52	0.00	10.11	1.45
1996–97	1.43	0.91	1.84	0.75	0.87	0.56	0.86	4.89	1.26
1997–98	1.04	0.95	1.97	1.48	2.08	0.00	0.00	8.01	1.33
1998–99	1.02	1.33	1.24	2.03	1.21	1.11	0.00	10.96	1.32
1999–2000	1.25	1.09	2.27	2.00	1.03	1.11	1.65	3.06	1.47
2000–01	1.52	1.13	1.33	1.26	1.53	0.55	0.00	7.51	1.37
2001–02	1.18	1.28	1.23	2.21	1.85	1.64	2.39	11.95	1.49
2002–03	0.86	0.89	1.06	1.22	1.50	1.62	1.57	8.92	1.09
2003–04	0.81	1.19	0.89	2.00	0.99	0.53	0.78	4.40	1.08
2004–05	0.77	0.61	0.94	1.31	1.31	1.58	0.77	4.30	0.91
2005–06	0.88	1.16	1.31	0.77	1.46	0.00	0.76	4.21	1.07
2006–07	0.52	0.79	0.83	0.38	0.32	2.07	0.00	12.33	0.75
2007–08	0.96	0.72	1.06	1.82	0.63	0.51	0.00	9.30	1.03
2008–09	0.65	0.52	0.91	0.94	1.25	0.51	1.43	7.73	0.82
2009–10	0.82	0.69	1.01	0.80	0.92	0.00	0.00	3.79	0.83
2010–11	0.46	0.45	1.39	0.55	1.07	0.50	0.00	3.75	0.72
2011–12	1.01	0.53	0.51	0.97	0.60	0.50	1.34	4.86	0.79
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
2012–13	0.69	0.57	0.95	1.36	0.60	1.98	0.00	2.36	0.80
2013–14	0.91	0.77	0.71	1.03	0.59	1.47	0.00	5.84	0.87
2014–15	0.63	0.46	0.70	0.72	0.88	0.49	2.55	2.31	0.67
2015–16	0.39	0.61	0.74	0.91	0.73	0.97	0.00	1.14	0.61

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

2016–17	0.48	0.48	0.78	1.00	0.72	0.94	0.00	2.25	0.63
2017–18	0.51	0.66	0.36	0.99	0.28	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.54
2018–19	0.60	0.65	0.50	1.35	0.42	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.64
2019–20	0.75	0.45	0.64	1.32	0.28	0.44	0.00	2.18	0.67

a: Includes Norfolk Island

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

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	15	7	8	6	1	1	0	0	38
1990–91	27	4	2	4	3	1	0	0	41
1991–92	11	4	6	8	3	0	0	0	32
1992–93	15	6	6	7	1	2	0	0	37
1993–94	17	6	7	2	2	2	0	0	36
1994–95	8	6	4	7	1	1	0	2	29
1995–96	12	5	15	2	2	4	0	0	40
1996–97	7	12	7	2	3	3	0	2	36
1997–98	12	7	10	2	5	2	0	0	38
1998–99	16	2	6	5	5	0	1	2	37
1999–2000	13	4	9	11	4	0	0	1	42
2000–01	11	3	8	1	1	0	0	1	25
2001–02	12	5	14	2	5	1	0	1	40
2002–03	9	11	14	3	1	0	0	3	41
2003–04	11	5	9	4	5	0	0	0	34
2004–05	11	1	7	3	2	0	0	0	24
2005–06	10	9	6	4	5	1	1	1	37
2006–07	11	2	7	6	1	0	0	0	27
2007–08	16	4	10	1	2	1	0	1	35
2008–09	2	2	3	2	4	1	0	0	14
2009–10	7	4	7	1	3	0	0	1	23
2010–11	16	3	5	3	1	0	0	0	28
2011–12	6	5	6	2	2	0	0	3	24
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
2012–13	3	3	4	3	1	0	0	1	15
2013–14	4	4	6	2	1	1	0	2	20
2014–15	8	5	11	0	1	0	0	0	25
2015–16	4	5	8	2	4	0	1	0	24

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

2016–17	5	6	3	3	2	0	0	0	19
2017–18	3	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	11
2018–19	9	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	18
2019–20	5	3	11	1	0	0	0	0	20
Total	316	146	222	109	72	21	3	21	910

a: Includes Norfolk Island

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

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	0.98	0.61	0.99	1.33	0.28	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.83
1990–91	1.76	0.35	0.25	0.88	0.83	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.90
1991–92	0.72	0.35	0.73	1.75	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
1992–93	0.98	0.53	0.72	1.53	0.28	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.81
1993–94	1.10	0.53	0.83	0.43	0.56	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.78
1994–95	0.52	0.53	0.47	1.50	0.28	0.78	0.00	3.50	0.63
1995–96	0.77	0.44	1.72	0.43	0.56	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.86
1996–97	0.45	1.06	0.80	0.42	0.84	2.39	0.00	3.37	0.77
1997–98	0.76	0.62	1.13	0.42	1.41	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.81
1998–99	1.01	0.18	0.67	1.04	1.41	0.00	1.24	3.32	0.78
1999–2000	0.82	0.35	0.99	2.27	1.13	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.89
2000–01	0.69	0.26	0.87	0.21	0.28	0.00	0.00	1.63	0.52
2001–02	0.75	0.43	1.51	0.41	1.43	0.84	0.00	1.65	0.84
2002–03	0.56	0.95	1.49	0.62	0.29	0.00	0.00	4.97	0.86
2003–04	0.69	0.43	0.94	0.82	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71
2004–05	0.69	0.09	0.72	0.61	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
2005–06	0.63	0.77	0.61	0.81	1.44	0.85	1.30	1.65	0.76
2006–07	0.69	0.17	0.69	1.19	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55
2007–08	0.99	0.34	0.97	0.19	0.57	0.85	0.00	1.62	0.71
2008–09	0.12	0.17	0.29	0.38	1.14	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.28
2009–10	0.43	0.33	0.66	0.19	0.85	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.45
2010–11	0.97	0.25	0.47	0.55	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55
2011–12	0.36	0.40	0.55	0.36	0.56	0.00	0.00	4.80	0.46
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
2012–13	0.18	0.24	0.36	0.53	0.28	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.29
2013–14	0.24	0.31	0.54	0.35	0.28	0.88	0.00	3.20	0.38
2014–15	0.47	0.38	0.98	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47
2015–16	0.23	0.37	0.70	0.34	1.09	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.44

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

2016–17	0.29	0.44	0.26	0.50	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36
2017–18	0.17	0.14	0.09	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
2018–19	0.51	0.07	0.17	0.82	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32
2019–20	0.28	0.21	0.93	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35

a: Includes Norfolk Island

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

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	4	13
1990–91	3	0	3	3	4	0	0	6	19
1991–92	1	0	3	4	2	0	0	5	15
1992–93	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	5	16
1993–94	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	8	13
1994–95	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	6	16
1995–96	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	7
1996–97	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	3	10
1997–98	0	0	5	3	3	0	0	4	15
1998–99	2	0	3	6	1	0	0	5	17
1999–2000	2	1	7	3	0	0	0	2	15

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

2000–01	6	0	3	5	0	0	0	5	19
2001–02	1	0	6	6	1	0	0	8	22
2002–03	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	5	11
2003–04	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	9
2004–05	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	3	11
2005–06	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	3	8
2006–07	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	9	12
2007–08	1	1	3	6	2	0	0	6	19
2008–09	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	6	13
2009–10	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	7
2010–11	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	11
2011–12	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	6
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
2012–13	1	0	3	5	2	0	0	2	13
2013–14	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	5	13
2014–15	2	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	9
2015–16	2	0	2	6	2	0	0	0	12
2016–17	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	10
2017–18	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	8
2018–19	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
2019–20	4	1	3	7	0	0	0	2	17
Total	46	6	101	97	24	0	0	116	390

a: Includes Norfolk Island

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

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

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

a: Includes Norfolk Island

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

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
1990–91	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
1991–92	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1992–93	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
1993–94	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1994–95	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5
1995–96	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
1996–97	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	6
1997–98	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
1998–99	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
1999–2000	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
2000–01	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
2001–02	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
2002–03	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	8
2003–04	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	5
2004–05	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
2005–06	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
2006–07	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
2007–08	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
2008–09	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
2009–10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010–11	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
2011–12	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	5
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
2012–13	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
2013–14	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
2014–15	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	9
2015–16	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3

Table A7: First Nations victims of murder aged 0 to 17 years, 1989–90 to 2019–20 (n)									
2016–17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2017–18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018–19	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2019–20	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	6
Total	27	0	44	20	6	0	0	16	113

a: Includes Norfolk Island

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

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

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

a: Includes Norfolk Island

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

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	28	26	13	8	4	2	0	0	81
1990–91	38	30	13	3	7	2	0	5	98
1991–92	34	20	14	7	8	2	0	0	85
1992–93	38	15	22	9	10	4	0	0	98
1993–94	42	15	7	4	8	1	2	0	79
1994–95	28	23	13	10	12	0	2	0	88
1995–96	28	15	16	10	2	17	0	5	93
1996–97	33	16	18	5	4	1	1	0	78
1997–98	25	17	20	7	9	0	0	1	79
1998–99	23	24	13	8	6	2	0	2	78
1999–2000	29	19	23	11	6	2	2	0	92
2000–01	32	21	15	4	9	1	0	0	82
2001–02	29	24	11	10	10	3	3	0	90
2002–03	21	17	13	6	9	3	2	1	72
2003–04	19	23	10	12	6	1	1	2	74
2004–05	20	12	11	8	5	3	1	0	60
2005–06	23	22	18	4	9	0	1	0	77
2006–07	14	16	12	2	1	4	0	0	49
2007–08	25	14	14	9	2	1	0	1	66
2008–09	18	11	12	4	8	1	2	0	56
2009–10	21	15	16	6	6	0	0	0	64
2010–11	12	10	16	5	7	1	0	1	52
2011–12	28	12	8	7	4	1	2	2	64
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
2012–13	19	13	14	8	2	4	0	0	60
2013–14	24	18	11	7	4	3	0	0	67
2014–15	17	11	11	4	5	1	4	1	54
2015–16	10	15	12	3	3	2	0	1	46

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

2016–17	12	12	12	9	4	2	0	0	51
2017–18	14	17	5	7	2	0	0	0	45
2018–19	19	16	8	12	3	0	0	0	58
2019–20	20	11	10	7	2	1	0	0	51
Total	743	530	411	216	177	65	23	22	2,187

a: Includes Norfolk Island

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

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

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

a: Includes Norfolk Island

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

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	15	7	7	5	1	1	0	0	36
1990–91	25	4	2	2	3	1	0	0	37
1991–92	11	4	4	8	3	0	0	0	30
1992–93	15	6	5	7	0	2	0	0	35
1993–94	17	6	6	2	2	2	0	0	35
1994–95	7	6	4	5	1	1	0	0	24
1995–96	12	5	10	2	2	4	0	0	35
1996–97	6	12	5	1	3	3	0	0	30
1997–98	12	7	7	2	5	2	0	0	35
1998–99	15	2	6	4	5	0	1	0	33
1999–2000	10	4	9	11	4	0	0	0	38
2000–01	11	3	6	1	1	0	0	0	22
2001–02	11	5	13	2	4	1	0	0	36
2002–03	7	11	10	3	1	0	0	1	33
2003–04	11	5	8	2	3	0	0	0	29
2004–05	10	1	7	1	2	0	0	0	21
2005–06	8	9	6	3	5	1	1	0	33
2006–07	11	2	6	4	1	0	0	0	24
2007–08	15	4	9	1	2	1	0	0	32
2008–09	1	2	2	2	4	1	0	0	12
2009–10	7	4	7	1	3	0	0	1	23
2010–11	13	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	22
2011–12	5	5	6	1	2	0	0	0	19
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
2012–13	3	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	11
2013–14	4	4	5	1	1	1	0	2	18
2014–15	7	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	16
2015–16	3	5	8	2	2	0	1	0	21

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

2016–17	5	6	2	3	2	0	0	0	18
2017–18	3	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	11
2018–19	5	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	14
2019–20	4	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	13
Total	289	146	177	89	66	21	3	5	796

a: Includes Norfolk Island

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

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

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

a: Includes Norfolk Island

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

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	97	75	64	25	20	6	0	17	304
1990–91	135	72	44	23	25	5	0	24	328
1991–92	101	52	59	29	27	9	2	17	296
1992–93	113	49	69	35	27	7	1	16	317
1993–94	125	47	53	22	27	3	2	23	302
1994–95	84	71	50	44	30	5	2	18	304
1995–96	111	54	68	28	14	40	1	21	337
1996–97	107	52	71	18	22	6	1	14	291
1997–98	111	44	65	28	29	4	1	10	292
1998–99	116	55	60	35	38	6	2	16	328
1999–2000	105	57	71	40	24	8	2	7	314
2000–01	109	55	57	21	21	8	0	15	286
2001–02	101	84	60	30	33	9	3	20	340
2002–03	95	67	58	28	21	5	3	15	292
2003–04	79	66	56	29	28	2	3	10	273
2004–05	71	46	49	23	20	11	3	7	230
2005–06	87	71	54	22	22	2	2	12	272
2006–07	82	44	48	23	10	7	3	16	233
2007–08	91	41	51	27	16	3	1	16	246
2008–09	66	45	43	27	20	7	6	10	224
2009–10	67	61	48	21	19	5	1	9	231
2010–11	61	38	48	18	19	4	0	4	192
2011–12	75	47	42	23	15	5	3	15	225
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
2012–13	71	39	44	35	16	10	1	12	228
2013–14	80	46	38	27	15	8	1	13	228
2014–15	62	40	47	27	17	3	5	6	207
2015–16	41	50	45	26	19	3	3	3	190

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

2016–17	63	52	35	31	18	9	1	4	213
2017–18	51	47	32	28	11	1	1	4	175
2018–19	71	43	41	31	14	2	2	6	210
2019–20	70	51	53	31	13	4	1	5	228
Total	2,698	1,661	1,623	855	650	207	57	385	8,136

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Note: Includes male and female victims of murder

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

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
1989–90	1.66	1.71	2.21	1.55	1.40	1.30	0.00	10.38	1.78
1990–91	2.29	1.63	1.49	1.41	1.73	1.07	0.00	14.50	1.90
1991–92	1.70	1.17	1.95	1.75	1.86	1.91	0.68	10.09	1.69
1992–93	1.88	1.10	2.23	2.08	1.85	1.48	0.33	9.32	1.80
1993–94	2.07	1.05	1.67	1.29	1.85	0.63	0.66	13.15	1.70
1994–95	1.38	1.58	1.54	2.53	2.05	1.05	0.65	10.02	1.69
1995–96	1.80	1.19	2.06	1.58	0.95	8.41	0.32	11.38	1.85
1996–97	1.71	1.14	2.12	1.00	1.49	1.26	0.32	7.38	1.58
1997–98	1.76	0.96	1.91	1.53	1.96	0.84	0.32	5.18	1.57
1998–99	1.82	1.18	1.74	1.89	2.55	1.27	0.64	8.16	1.74
1999–2000	1.63	1.21	2.02	2.13	1.60	1.69	0.63	3.51	1.65
2000–01	1.67	1.15	1.60	1.10	1.40	1.69	0.00	7.44	1.48
2001–02	1.53	1.74	1.64	1.56	2.18	1.90	0.92	9.89	1.74
2002–03	1.43	1.37	1.55	1.43	1.38	1.04	0.92	7.44	1.48
2003–04	1.19	1.34	1.46	1.46	1.83	0.41	0.91	4.93	1.37
2004–05	1.06	0.92	1.25	1.14	1.30	2.26	0.91	3.40	1.14
2005–06	1.29	1.40	1.35	1.07	1.42	0.41	0.60	5.74	1.33
2006–07	1.20	0.85	1.17	1.09	0.64	1.42	0.88	7.49	1.12
2007–08	1.31	0.78	1.21	1.24	1.01	0.60	0.29	7.28	1.16
2008–09	0.94	0.84	0.99	1.21	1.24	1.39	1.69	4.42	1.03
2009–10	0.94	1.12	1.09	0.92	1.17	0.98	0.28	3.92	1.05
2010–11	0.85	0.69	1.07	0.76	1.16	0.78	0.00	1.73	0.86
2011–12	1.03	0.83	0.92	0.95	0.91	0.98	0.80	6.36	0.99
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Total
2012–13	0.96	0.68	0.95	1.41	0.96	1.95	0.26	4.96	0.99
2013–14	1.07	0.78	0.81	1.07	0.89	1.56	0.26	5.35	0.97
2014–15	0.81	0.66	0.98	1.06	1.00	0.58	1.26	2.45	0.87
2015–16	0.53	0.81	0.93	1.02	1.11	0.58	0.74	1.22	0.79

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

2016–17	0.80	0.83	0.71	1.20	1.04	1.70	0.24	1.61	0.87
2017–18	0.64	0.73	0.64	1.07	0.63	0.19	0.23	1.61	0.70
2018–19	0.88	0.66	0.80	1.16	0.79	0.36	0.45	2.42	0.83
2019–20	0.86	0.77	1.02	1.14	0.72	0.71	0.22	2.01	0.89

a: Includes Norfolk Island

Note: Includes male and female victims of murder

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

SENATE QUESTION

QUESTION NUMBER: PQ22-900016

Michaelia Cash asked the following question, upon notice, on 23/09/2022.

With reference to contract notice CN3902322, published by the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission on the Austender website on 3 August 2022 relating to venue hire: 1. To what event did this venue hire relate, and precisely where was the event held.
 2. Can an itemised list of all costs relating to the event be provided.
 3. Can a guest list for the event be provided, including, without limitation, details of any ministers, ministerial staff or APS staff who attended.
 4. Can an itemised list be provided for:
 a. any food served; and
 b. any beverages served, including the names and vintages of any wines or champagnes.
 5. Were any catering services procured for the purposes of the event, for example waiters, kitchenhands, or cleaning staff; if so, can full details be provided.
 6. Was any entertainment provided at the event; if so, can full details be provided.
 7. Was any audio visual equipment or were any services procured for the purposes of the event; if so, can full details be provided.
 8. Were any decorations purchased for the purposes of the event; if so, can an itemised list be provided.
 9. Can any photographs of the event be provided. 10. Can copies of any presentations delivered at the event be provided.

Senator the Hon Murry Watt – The Hon Mark Dreyfus KC MP has provided the following answer to the senator's question:

1. The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission's (ACIC) CEO Awards are held annually to recognise and reward the achievements of individuals and/or teams in the agency. The event also doubles as an all staff meeting. It will be held on Tuesday 13 December 2022 at the National Gallery of Australia (walking distance from the Canberra office and large enough to hold attending staff).

2.

Item	Cost
Venue hire (National Gallery of Australia)	\$2,750.00 (ex GST)
Morning tea package (National Gallery of Australia)	\$14,000.00 (\$35 x 400) (ex GST)
AV Equipment, delivery/pick up and labour (Event AV Services)	\$3,485.00 (ex GST)

3. A list of attendees is currently unavailable. ACIC executives, Canberra-based staff and award winners from other ACIC offices will be invited, with an estimate of 400 ACIC staff to attend.
4.
 - a. The morning tea menu selections are yet to be finalised. It is expected that they will include options of fruit, cakes, sweet and/or savoury pastries, or similar.

b. Filtered coffee, tea and a juice and chilled water station. No alcohol will be served.

5. No.

6. No entertainment is planned. A Welcome to Country is scheduled, although has not yet been booked.

7. The event will be recorded for those staff who cannot attend in person. Equipment, delivery/pick up and labour of AV cost is \$3,485.00 ex GST. A full break down of AV costs, supplied by Event AV Services, is below:

QTY	Description	Unit Price	Extended Price
VISION			
1	One camera video record package	790.00	790.00
1	Lenovo T460s ThinkPad, Windows 10	160.00	160.00
1	Blackmagic ATEM Pro HD switcher	460.00	460.00
1	Blackmagic Hyperdeck Studio Mini Recorder (SD)	200.00	200.00
AUDIO			
1	Behringer X32 Compact Digital Console	250.00	250.00
1	Sennheiser 4 Ch Radio Mic Kit Group A	405.00	405.00
1	RF Venue CP Beam Antenna 470~698MHz	55.00	55.00
LIGHTING			
1	Scenemaster 3 12/24 Lighting Console	65.00	65.00
2	LED - Fresnel WW - 200W	65.00	130.00
1	Event Lighting wireless DMX kit	90.00	90.00
Labour			
Tuesday 13 December 2022			
0800 - 1000	Crew - Setup 2 @ ST: 2 Hour(s)	80.00/H	320.00
1030 - 1230	Audio Tech - Operate 1 @ ST: 2 Hour(s)	80.00/H	160.00
1030 - 1230	Cameraman - Operate 1 @ ST: 2 Hour(s)	80.00/H	160.00
1230 - 1400	Crew - Packup 2 @ ST: 1.5 Hour(s)	80.00/H	240.00

8. Not applicable.

9. Not yet available.

10. Not yet available.

SENATE QUESTION

QUESTION NUMBER: PQ22-900015

Michaelia Cash asked the following question, upon notice, on 23/09/2022.

With reference to contract notice CN3882397 published by the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission on the Austender website on 10 June 2022 relating to venue hire:

1. To what event did this venue hire relate, and precisely where was the event held.
2. Can an itemised list of all costs relating to the event be provided.
3. Can a guest list for the event be provided, including, without limitation, details of any ministers, ministerial staff or APS staff who attended.
4. Can an itemised list be provided for:
 - a. any food served; and
 - b. any beverages served, including the names and vintages of any wines or champagnes.
5. Were any catering services procured for the purposes of the event, for example waiters, kitchenhands, or cleaning staff; if so, can full details be provided.
6. Was any entertainment provided at the event; if so, can full details be provided.
7. Was any audio visual equipment or were any services procured for the purposes of the event; if so, can full details be provided.
8. Were any decorations purchased for the purposes of the event; if so, can an itemised list be provided.
9. Can any photographs of the event be provided.
10. Can copies of any presentations delivered at the event be provided.

Senator the Hon Murry Watt – The Hon Mark Dreyfus KC MP has provided the following answer to the senator's question:

1. The venue hire related to bulk recruitment processes being undertaken by the ACIC for Intelligence Analysts and Investigators. Venues were hired through a single supplier in Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.
2. Costs only related to venue hire. Contract recorded in Austender to the value of \$55,816.20. Total cost was \$56,023.20 due to the requirement to hire an additional room in Brisbane at late notice to cater for additional candidates. Itemised list of costs:

Item	Cost
Cliftons Sydney Venue	\$13,068
Cliftons Melbourne Venue	\$13,374
Cliftons Brisbane Venue	\$15,087.60
Cliftons Adelaide Venue	\$7,543.80
Cliftons Perth Venue	\$6,949.80
TOTAL	\$56,023.20

3. Given this related to a bulk recruitment process, guests changed each day and consisted of both ACIC staff conducting the recruitment activity and candidates for role at the ACIC. No ministers or ministerial staff attended. No APS staff from other agencies or departments attended.
4. No food or beverages were served.

5. No catering services were procured.
6. No entertainment was provided.
7. No audio-visual equipment or services were procured.
8. No decorations were purchased.
9. No photos were taken.
10. No presentations were delivered.

Released under the Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Cth)