

# Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC)

## Announcement of Latest FoC Publications

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### Reporting dating app facilitated sexual violence to police

The Australian Institute of Criminology has released a new *Trends & issues* paper on victim-survivor experiences of reporting dating app facilitated sexual violence to police, and the outcomes of these reports.

- This study draws on a survey of almost 10,000 adults living in Australia who had used an online dating platform in the last five years.
- Only 8.3% of those who experienced online sexual harassment or violence through an online dating platform and 14.7% of those who experienced in-person sexual harassment or violence from someone they met through one of these platforms reported it to the police.
- Overall, police are responding appropriately to reports of sexual violence. However, some groups are more likely to have negative experiences, which affects their intentions to report to police in future.

Read the [AIC media release](#)

Read [Reporting of dating app facilitated sexual violence to the police: Victim-survivor experiences and outcomes](#) on the AIC website

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### Grievance-fuelled violence: Modelling the process of grievance development

The AIC has released two reports by researchers from the Australian National University that shed new light on the drivers of grievance-fuelled violence. The reports show:

- The desire to commit revenge is a consistent indicator of grievance development and often present prior to an offence.
- Instability in living conditions is a common issue that appears at the start of the sequence of grievance development.
- Emotional problems and deterioration of living conditions were also identified as occurring early in the sequence.

Read [Trends & issues 664: Modelling drivers of grievance-fuelled violence](#)  
Read [Research Report 27: Grievance-fuelled violence: Modelling the process of grievance development](#)

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**Intergenerational incarceration in New South Wales**

New research provides further insights into the extent to which those in prisons and youth justice centres have a parent who has been in prison.

- Overall, 17 percent of adults in prison and 53 percent of young people in youth justice centres reported that a parent had been in prison.
- Women and Aboriginal research participants were more likely to have a parent who had been in prison.
- Those who left school at a younger age, who had been in out-of-home care, or who had been in youth detention from a younger age were all more likely to have a parent who had been in prison.

Read [Intergenerational incarceration in New South Wales: Characteristics of people in prison experiencing parental imprisonment](#)

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**Domestic and family violence perpetrator screening and risk assessment in Queensland**

The AIC has released new research domestic and family violence (DFV) perpetrator screening and risk assessment by researchers from Griffith University and Monash University. Examining the views of professionals working in child protection, mental health, alcohol and other drugs (AOD) and corrections, the study finds:

- Mental health and AOD practitioners screen for and assess risk of DFV less frequently than child protection and corrections practitioners.
- The level of DFV specialist training is low across all areas, although mental health and AOD practitioners receive the least training.
- Practitioners’ likelihood of screening for DFV perpetration was supported by their level of DFV expertise and training history, their attitudes to the benefits and relevance of screening and risk assessment more broadly and attitudes that identifying and responding to perpetrators of DFV was core business.

Read [Domestic and family violence perpetrator screening and risk assessment in Queensland: Current practice and future opportunities](#)

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**New research examines domestic violence among child sexual abuse material offenders**

A new AIC study by researchers from the University of New South Wales and Monash University interviewed non-offending partners of child sexual abuse material (CSAM)

offenders, as well as key practitioners to better understand how CSAM offending overlaps with domestic violence and coercive control in relationships. It found:

- While one participant reported experiencing secrecy from her CSAM-offending partner in the absence of violence or control, five women experienced abuse and control, and four experienced physical and/or sexual violence.
- Three typologies of CSAM offenders were identified: a non-violent but dishonest CSAM offender; an abusive/violent offender who is attracted to both adult women and children; and a predatory offender who uses adult relationships to mask his deviant and illegal sexual activity.
- There are a number of ‘red flags’ and potential indicators of CSAM offending by men in a relationship.

Read [Secrecy, control and violence in women’s intimate relationships with child sexual abuse material offenders](#)

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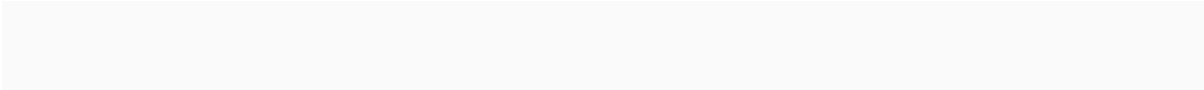
**Latest data from National Deaths in Custody Program released**

The most recent National Deaths in Custody Program Statistical Report *Deaths in custody in Australia 2021–22* shows that:

- In the 31 years since the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (1991), there have been 516 Indigenous deaths in custody.
- In 2021–22, there were 106 deaths in custody: 84 in prison custody and 22 in police custody and custody-related operations. Of these, there were 16 Indigenous deaths in prison custody and eight Indigenous deaths in police custody.
- Of the 10 Indigenous deaths in prison custody where cause of death information was available, five were due to natural causes, four to hanging and related complications and one to alcohol and/or drugs.
- Of the 54 non-Indigenous deaths in prison custody where cause of death information was available, 43 were due to natural causes, 10 to hanging and related complications and one due to other or multiple causes.
- In 2021–22, there were six police shootings and one self-inflicted shooting in police custody. Two of the six police shootings were Indigenous deaths and four were non-Indigenous deaths.

Read [Deaths in custody in Australia 2021–22](#)





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## **Pre-sentence reports for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people**

The AIC has released a new report by researchers from Swinburne University of Technology, University of Technology Sydney and Griffith University, examining the nature and extent of positive and negative sentiments in pre-sentence reports prepared for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Victoria. The research shows that:

- There were relatively minor differences between pre-sentence reports prepared for the mainstream County Court and for the County Koori Court.
- In both courts, risk-related words were more common than prosocial words or culture-related words.
- Pre-sentence reports from the mainstream County Court contained slightly more negatively-worded text than those from the County Koori Court.

Read [Pre-sentence reports for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people: An analysis of language and sentiment](#)