

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

ANNUAL REPORT
2014–15



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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 its work.

The information contained in this report is provided to inform the Commonwealth Government, Members of Parliament, state and territory agencies, grants recipients, award winners, consultants, students of crime and criminal justice, potential employees and the public.

The report is designed as follows:

Year in review

The Director (Chief Executive) reviews the significant issues and achievements for the year, provides a snapshot of performance and highlights expected developments for the coming year.

Agency overview

This section describes the role and functions of the AIC and shows the organisational structure, with brief descriptions of each team. It also includes the AIC's outcome and project objective statement.

Performance review

Performance against the agency's outcome is detailed. Research undertaken during the year is categorised through the activities of the research teams, covering the priority areas of—transnational and organised crime (such as human trafficking, economic and high-tech crime), drugs and alcohol, violent crime, crime and the community, criminal justice responses, crime prevention and capacity building.

The output of the Criminology Research Grants Program and management of the National Drug and Law Enforcement Research Fund are also detailed.

Communication and information activities to disseminate research and support the AIC's role as a national knowledge centre on crime and justice are reviewed.

Governance and accountability

The governance and accountability arrangements for the AIC are reviewed, including the operations of the Criminology Research Advisory Council, which provides advice to the Director on a range of matters. Discussion of internal governance includes staffing, finance, information and communications technology, and office services.

Appendices

Appendices list AIC publications, presentations, roundtables and submissions to inquiries. Mandatory reports on workplace health and safety, environmental sustainability, freedom of information, expenditure on market research, external scrutiny and the inclusion of mandatory requirements in this report are also listed in the Appendices. The financial tables are also provided.

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The web address for the annual report is: <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/annualreport/11-20/2015.html>

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAIs	Accountable Authority Instructions
ABIN	Australian Ballistic Information Network
ACORN	Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network
ACVPA	Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards
ACC	Australian Crime Commission
ACCAN	Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect
ADCA	Alcohol and Drug Council of Australia
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ARC	Assessment and Referral Court
ASL	average staffing level
CINCH	Computerised Information from National Criminological Holdings
CJMA	Criminal Justice Monitoring and Analysis
CPER	Crime Prevention and Evaluation Research
CRAC	Criminology Research Advisory Council
CRG	Criminology Research Grants
DoVE	Database of Victimisation Experiences
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
FMA Act	<i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>
HREC	Human Research Ethics Committee
IBAC	Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission Victoria
ICT	Information and communications technology
ISM	Information Security Manual
NCPIC	National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
NDLERF	National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund
NHMP	National Homicide Monitoring Program
NTER	Northern Territory Emergency Response
OCG	Office of the Children's Guardian (NSW)
PDA	Performance Development Agreement
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
PNI	Institutes of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network
PSPF	Protective Security Policy Framework
SAPOL	South Australia Police
TOC	Transnational and Organised Crime
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
V&E	Violence and Exploitation



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20 October 2015

The Hon Michael Keenan MP
Minister for Justice
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister,

Australian Institute of Criminology Annual Report

It is with pleasure I present to you the 2014-15 Annual Report of the Australian Institute of Criminology, for presentation to Parliament in accordance with Section 49 of the Criminology Research Act 1971.

The Report reflects yet again a strong research and dissemination output from the Institute with all financial requirements and key performance indicators met.

The report has been prepared pursuant to the requirements for Annual Reports approved by the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit. Along with the AIC's financial outcomes, this report also details research outcomes and directions.

In addition, I am satisfied that appropriate fraud control measures are in place to meet the Institute's needs and comply with the Commonwealth Fraud Control guidelines.

The Institute's annual reports and other publication output is available online at www.aic.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Chris Dawson', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Chris Dawson APM
Director

CEO'S INTRODUCTION



Message from Mr Chris Dawson

I am pleased to present the annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) for the year ended 30 June 2015, prepared in accordance with Section 63 of the *Public Service Act 1999*.

Throughout its 43 year history, the AIC has become Australia's leading national authority on crime and justice research.

On 13 July 2015 I was appointed Acting Director of the AIC to support work on a proposed merge with the Australian Crime Commission (ACC), while continuing to lead the ACC as Chief Executive Officer.

While a merger is still being considered, the AIC and ACC have been working closely to ensure we continue to deliver high quality research and intelligence outcomes for our partners and the Australian community.

I would like to acknowledge the work of Dr Adam Tomison who led the AIC as Director from July 2009 to July 2015. Under Dr Tomison's leadership the AIC published 230 peer reviewed applied research papers and reports on crime and justice issues, and more than 460 publications.

Dr Tomison held the position of AIC Director for the entire 2014–15 period and provides the Director's Overview in the following section.

Christopher Dawson APM
Acting Director Australian Institute of Criminology
Australian Crime Commission Chief Executive Officer

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

DIRECTOR'S OVERVIEW



It is my pleasure to present the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) Annual Report 2014–15. With the completion of my term of office on 12 July 2015, this will be my sixth and final report as Director. As such, I take this opportunity to reflect on the work of the AIC this year, as well as some of the AIC's achievements since 2009.

The year 2014–15 has been a watershed year for the AIC; it is likely that in 2015–16 the Commonwealth Government will take a decision to merge the Institute with the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) as part of its Smaller Government Reform Agenda. The proposed merger will radically change the roles and function of the AIC and is designed to boost research in Commonwealth law enforcement priority areas and make best use of the existing Commonwealth analytic capacities provided by each agency. It is therefore likely that the AIC as it has been known for almost 43 years will undergo a significant reformulation.

Since the AIC was advised that this proposal would be scoped out in early 2015, substantial AIC human resources have been devoted to working with the ACC and Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department (AGD) on exploring and shaping elements of the proposed merger. Despite this, the Institute has produced another highly successful year of work, progressing effectively across all functions and managing a high volume of quality research projects, publications, events and corporate services developments.

RESEARCH

Over the past six years the AIC has undertaken between 40 and 50 research projects each year and this year was no exception, with the Institute initiating, progressing and concluding a large number of projects in relation to each of its six priority themes—crime prevention, criminal justice responses, substance abuse and crime, transnational, organised and cyber crime, violent crime and vulnerable communities. Significant projects were undertaken for clients including: CrimTrac (a series of performance measurement projects designed to assess all major CrimTrac information databases); the Parliament of Victoria (extensive support for a

methamphetamine inquiry); the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse; Corrections Victoria; and the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department (projects on issues including identity crime, re-estimation of the costs of crime, and fraud). A detailed summary of the AIC's research program in 2014–15 is provided in the Research Performance section.

A cornerstone of the AIC's research program has been the long-term monitoring of specific crime and justice issues. A range of changes have been made to the scope of monitoring programs over the past six years, including rephrasing the production of monitoring reports from annual to biennial distribution as a cost-saving measure. While two monitoring programs have ceased since 2009—firearm theft and armed robbery—core monitoring programs have been maintained and continue to prove their value. In 2014–15 the AIC reached the milestone of having monitored homicide incidents over a 25-year period through the National Homicide Monitoring Program.

In addition, the importance of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program was reinforced through its contribution to the national discourse on methamphetamine, delivered through an assessment of detainee interview data to assess crystal methamphetamine markets, methamphetamine production and offenders' ice usage. Further key reports released during the year included a report on deaths in custody for the 2011–12 and 2012–13 period; the latest AIC assessment of the costs of crime to the Australian community (\$47b, using 2011 data); two reviews of sexual offences legislation prepared for the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse; reports on the nature of forced marriage and servile marriage in Australia; and the first studies of the experiences of, and outcomes for, victims of crime based on analysis of the AIC's new Database of Victimisation Experience (DoVE), which was derived from the NSW Department of Justice victims of crime compensation database.

Increased focus on Commonwealth interests

Reflecting the Commonwealth's greater interest in crime since 2000, particularly transnational organised crime, over the past six years the AIC work program has been more oriented toward meeting the Commonwealth's research needs while maintaining a key role in meeting those of the states and territories. I have been particularly pleased that the AIC's investment in performance measurement and rigorous evaluation and analysis practices has enabled us to provide confidential analysis to a number of law enforcement agencies to assist them in assessing crime trends. AIC research staff have also been seconded to AGD and the ACC to enable specific sensitive projects to be undertaken for the Commonwealth, in what have been successful partnerships.

However, as access to Commonwealth law enforcement projects and data can be difficult to arrange on a regular basis, the AIC has also worked to better address broader Commonwealth crime and justice research needs, undertaking work for, or in partnership with, agencies including AGD, Foreign Affairs, Health, Human Services, Education, Social Services, Prime Minister and Cabinet, law enforcement agencies such as the AFP, CrimTrac, the ACC, Customs and AUSTRAC, and the Australian Tax Office.

Crime Prevention ASSIST

Focused on supporting and shaping local crime prevention activity, the development of the Crime Prevention ASSIST (advice, support, information and skills training) unit has proven to be a valued addition to the crime prevention research field, providing resources, training and evaluation support for the sector and program evaluation opportunities for the AIC. The unit has generated significant interest in Australia with state and local governments purchasing training, advice and support, and evaluation expertise; internationally it has been seen as a useful applied evaluation approach for the sector. In 2014–15 it continued to provide a framework for training provided to the local government sector in a number of states and for the evaluation of key crime prevention initiatives.

Influence

The AIC has profoundly influenced criminological research, and policy and practice developments, across multiple jurisdictions nationally and internationally. Law, crime and justice researchers and practitioners, international organisations and parliaments continue to seek the AIC's expert advice and utilise its research, from that produced in the 1970s right through to the most recent publications. AIC research has been utilised in the majority of legislative reviews of crime and justice matters at Commonwealth and state/territory level, and in research, policy and practice reviews and reforms. It is also widely used by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organisation's violence strategies and many national assessments of key crime matters such as homicide, financial crime, human trafficking assessments for Oceania et cetera. A small selection of the AIC's significant research projects that have influenced research, policy and practice over the past six years is outlined below.

For the Commonwealth:

- the ongoing monitoring of fraud against the Commonwealth for the Attorney-General's Department;
- a study assessing the victimisation of international students for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
- the development of an identity crime and misuse monitoring framework for the Attorney-General's Department;
- an examination of overseas aid fraud for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
- technical support in assessing the quality of grants for the Safer Streets Initiative for the Attorney-General's Department;
- the development of indicators of organised crime involvement for the Australian Crime Commission;
- a study of organised crime involvement in firearms trafficking for the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (in partnership with the ACC and AFP);
- evaluations of the Community Crime Prevention Program and Proceeds of Crime Act Grants Program for the Attorney-General's Department;
- studies of migrant sex worker exploitation, forced marriage and marriage trafficking which assisted in the amendment to Commonwealth trafficking and slavery legislation (Trafficking in Persons program);
- the first monitoring reports on the nature of trafficking and slavery in Australia;
- costs of crime studies (and costs of organised crime studies for the ACC);
- the development of a performance evaluation framework and the evaluation of all major CrimTrac information databases;
- the development of research into cybercrime (financial crime, cybercrime techniques, scams, identity crime etc);
- the investigation of child exploitation material offending in conjunction with the AFP;
- anti money-laundering and counter-terrorism financing projects conducted with the support of AUSTRAC and AGD;
- the production of the bushfire arson program and associated publication series;
- the assessment of police detainee drug access and usage through DUMA and the provision of important intelligence to police agencies—an early identifier of the heroin drought, the rise in methamphetamine use and drug market trends;
- an assessment of violent extremism and stakeholder perceptions of preventative strategies;
- the provision of expert advice to the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse and the conduct of key projects to map sex offences legislative changes against policing and child protection reforms;
- mapping of the usage of CCTV systems by local governments;
- exploring barriers to use of unexplained wealth orders in Australia; and
- an evaluation of Indigenous drug and alcohol treatment programs for the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.

For states and territories:

- the development of a drug law enforcement performance measurement framework for a state police force;
- the development of an evaluation framework for Corrections Victoria;
- the evaluation of the Community Crime Prevention Program in Victoria;
- evaluations of a range of specialist courts initiatives in Queensland and alternative dispute resolution approaches in NSW and Victoria;
- new analyses of the nature of, and trends in, homicide, armed robbery, deaths in custody and illicit drug use (crime-monitoring programs);
- an assessment of the relationship between alcohol use and arrest (through the DUMA program) for Operation Unite and as part of a series of projects on crime in the night-time economy;
- the establishment of the Crime Prevention ASSIST unit to inform, train and assist governments and local community crime prevention projects to identify what works and to evaluate their work;
- the provision of training on crime prevention for local government and other crime prevention officers in Victoria and New South Wales;
- the provision of specialist analysis and support to the Victorian Parliament's ice inquiry; and
- a performance audit of ACT correctional rehabilitation services.

On crime and violence as it affects Indigenous peoples and communities:

- a series of projects exploring causation and elements of victimisation and offending;
- an evaluation of the impact of the Northern Territory Emergency Response (NTER) on community safety in NT communities (Commonwealth);
- developing enhancements of evaluation methods—a refinement of culturally appropriate approaches for use with Indigenous communities;
- research on intimate partner violence (including studies of intimate partner homicide);
- research on young Indigenous people's victimisation and offending patterns;
- an assessment of the efficacy of NT Corrections' recidivism risk-assessment tools for use with Indigenous offenders; and
- an evaluation of Indigenous drug and alcohol treatment programs (AGD).

On research approaches:

- the refinement of culturally appropriate research approaches for use with Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse communities;
- the development of performance measurement systems for law enforcement models of practice;
- the completion of the first successful project to combine student visa and crime victimisation records to provide quantitative assessments of the risk of crime experienced by international students;
- the development of DoVE—a case database of victimisation experiences and an important resource for better assessing the impact of violent crime on victims and their families; and
- empirical modelling of prisoner numbers and cost-benefit studies of corrections approaches.

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

Research is of little benefit if not effectively disseminated to stakeholder audiences. The AIC maintains a strong focus on research dissemination through a range of channels, particularly through its publications and events program, which is supported by a strong online presence.

Publications

Early in my term as Director, a decision was made to reduce the number of fact sheets and bulletins produced by the AIC and instead focus on producing quality publications based on primary and secondary data collection and analysis by Institute staff. The publication program was also expanded through increasing the number of publications produced through the Criminology Research Grants (CRG) and National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF) programs. In addition, the recognition by the Australian Research Council (ARC) of the Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice (T&I) series as a Level B publication in journal rankings meant a number of unsolicited papers by academic researchers and policymakers with policy and/or practice relevance were also received and published.

This year the AIC again exceeded its targets for our two peer-reviewed flagship publication series, the Research and Public Policy series and the Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice papers, as well as our targets for other types of publication. 2014–15 also saw the publication of the AIC's 500th Trends & Issues paper. To evaluate the Publications program over time, the period from October 2009 to June 2015 was examined and compared with October 2003 to June 2009. Between October 2009 and June 2015, the AIC published 247 items. This included 124 T&I papers, 24 Research and Public Policy papers, 38 Research in Practice papers, 26 Monitoring Reports and more than 16 special reports (Table 2). Comparing similar publication series in the previous period, there has been an overall 11 percent increase in output over the period.

For five of the six years since 2009 the AIC has produced 30–40 percent more publications than specified under its publication KPIs (23 peer-review publications; 38 other publications). The AIC's publication program has also been qualitatively enhanced over this period, maintaining a higher standard of publication, a reduction in fact sheets and other simple outputs and an increase in peer-reviewed publications.

When all of the AIC's publication outputs are considered, including peer reviewed academic journal papers completed by staff and the range of contracted AIC reports published by other agencies, together with the range of non-peer-reviewed AIC



At ACCAN 2015—AIC Director Adam Tomison greeted by a representative of the Ngāti Whātua iwi (tribe) of the Northland Peninsula and Auckland in New Zealand.

publications over the 2009–2015 period, the AIC has conservatively produced more than 230 peer reviewed publications and more than 460 publications of all types.

Conferences and other events

The AIC has continued to support a wide range of stakeholders and has always been ready to provide expert advice to ministers and policy officials. In the last year it has contributed to many working groups and committees, including those associated with:

- child protection and family violence;
- consumer fraud;
- cybersafety;
- environmental crime;
- firearms;
- human trafficking and slavery; and
- institutional responses to child sexual abuse.

Ten major events were held in 2014–15 covering a range of crime and justice areas, including two international conferences focused on child protection and crime victimisation developed and hosted by the AIC. The Institute also strengthened its international ties by developing and running one of four key workshops at the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Qatar in April 2015. All of these events were highly successful and reflected the skills and expertise of the AIC's small but expert team.

In recent years roundtables and forums have been held on issues including:

- armed robbery;
- aviation responses to aggressive passengers;
- child exploitation material;
- crime prevention capacity building;
- the DUMA program;
- human trafficking and slavery;
- Indigenous cybersafety;
- managing intoxicated offenders; and
- the National Deaths in Custody Program.

In addition to the AIC annual seminar series and research forums (around 10 per year), over the 2009–2015 period more than 27 significant events have been held. These have included:

- 16 multi-day international or national flagship conferences;
- five national sector forums (eg the bushfire arson prevention symposium); and
- six Student Criminology Forums.

Library repository

The AIC's Information Services section, centred around the JV Barry Library, has been essential to the AIC's role as the national knowledge centre on crime and criminal justice through its provision of information to practitioners, policymakers, academics, students and the general public. The Information Services team offers fundamental support to AIC researchers, particularly by anticipating their research requirements and proactively sourcing new and authoritative material.

Developments in electronic media and technology have enabled the AIC to continue to extend its reach to an ever-increasing audience who are able to download AIC publications, view our seminars and conference keynote addresses online, and engage with the AIC and our research holdings via social media or our website. More importantly, as demonstrated in the Reach and Influence section, our materials are used to inform research, policy and practice, thus fulfilling the AIC's purpose—to be of use in understanding crime and developing more effective means of combating and preventing it.

Knowledge transfer across a range of legal and criminological areas has been enhanced by enabling international database providers ProQuest, GALE and Ebsco to distribute AIC material through a fee-for-service arrangement. Their statistics show that the Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series is frequently referenced and downloaded by educational institutions and government institutions in more than 50 countries around the world, and that this use has been increasing. For example, in 2013–14 Proquest reported nearly 33,000 downloads of AIC works, a 43 percent increase in usage from 2012–13.

Finally, in 2014–15, Information Services continued to ensure that the AIC could draw upon a world-class research collection to inform its research work, which can then be made available to the sector in Australia and to interested agencies overseas. The CINCH bibliographic database is the JV Barry Library's flagship product, which for 40 years has been the key compendium for Australian criminology and criminal justice literature. In 2014–15 the AIC received funding from RMIT Informit services to pilot the takeover and extension of the electronic DRUG bibliographic database from the de-funded Alcohol and Drug Council of Australia (ADCA). In this way the AIC is continuing an important national collection of online material on alcohol and drugs information and research while extending the breadth and depth of its collection.

Online channels

The AIC has been a significant criminal justice publisher since the mid-1970s; approximately 4,000 AIC publications are available on the website, together with nearly 3,000 conference and seminar papers. During 2014–15, AIC publication landing pages were viewed over 1.1 million times, approximately 45 percent of site usage. Over the past five years, the Institute's website has seen a 75 percent increase in new users.

The AIC embraced Web 2.0 policy quickly following its promulgation by government and has been at the forefront of the public sector in developing a vibrant social media system to better disseminate the AIC's work, its information collection and its events. Other Australian and international research agencies have requested briefings on the AIC's social media footprint to assist in developing their own systems. As of June 2015, the AIC has an online subscriber network of over 20,000 people through Facebook, Twitter, an AIC email alert system and its YouTube channel, CriminologyTV. Over 260 AIC video files (lectures and seminars, keynote conference presentations, seminars and Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards, or ACVPA, award ceremonies) have been made publicly available on CriminologyTV to both subscribers and non-subscribers worldwide—substantially expanding access to AIC products.

Corporate services

The significant increase in administrative and legislative compliance and accountability tasks the AIC has experienced since becoming a *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act) agency in July 2011 continued to impact the agency, but was managed effectively. The AIC, together with all Commonwealth Government agencies administered under the FMA Act, transitioned to the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act) on 1 July 2014, and the Corporate Services team has spent considerable time managing this transition and upgrading the AIC's policies, protective security framework and informational technology systems.

Corporate Services continued to successfully provide secretariat services to the ACVPA and the NDLERF. The NDLERF promotes quality, evidence-based practice in drug law enforcement to prevent and reduce the harmful effects of licit and illicit drug use in Australian society. Further, the AIC continued to host the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse and provide secretariat services for the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. Performing these functions offsets some

of the costs of the AIC's corporate services while increasing engagement with key groups in the sector, facilitating the production of additional high-quality research and analysis and offering these external partners a quality service.

Income generation

Over the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years the AIC was subject to a 34 percent cut in Commonwealth appropriated funds. This was followed by a series of efficiency dividends in subsequent years. As a result, the AIC's appropriation in 2015–16 is 36 percent lower in real terms than it was in 2009–10. Generating income thus became a vital issue during my term as Director—a challenge that was met, enabling the AIC to continue to fulfil and expand its core roles of conducting and disseminating research of significance.

Reductions in appropriated funds were offset partly through significant work undertaken by the Corporate and Research programs to increase efficiency and productivity and partly through increased revenue from fee-for-service activity. Revenue totalling \$18.209m was generated over the six-year period from 2009 to 2015, from a range of sources including: contracted research for a range of Commonwealth and state and territory agencies, often conducted in partnership with academic agencies and the private sector; the provision of secretariat and grants management services; royalties from database and publication use; and the hosting of conferences. As a result of these activities fee-for-service work, which constituted 20 percent of total budget in 2009–10, increased to 40 percent of budget in 2014–15, allowing the AIC to keep the reduction in available revenue overall to a five percent decline between 2009–10 and 2015–16. A strong focus on generating income has meant that the AIC has not always been able to be as strategic as it would choose to be in selecting projects or in extending work on some projects—although all projects selected had to be relevant to the work of the AIC and offer some value to the field—but did enable the Institute to maintain its capacity, and to generate and disseminate a substantial body of policy-relevant research.

IN CONCLUSION

The future merging of the AIC and ACC is a matter for government to decide. If approved, the AIC will undergo a revolution in terms of its nature and roles; and I hope the key elements of what has been a highly successful agency model are preserved and continue to produce high-quality, policy-relevant research.

I end my term as Director with a great deal of personal satisfaction in the AIC's achievements over the past six years, in terms of both the quantity and quality of the work produced, the impact it has had and will continue to have in enhancing understandings of a substantial range of emerging and current crime and justice issues, and the role it has played in shaping legislation, policy and practice across the crime, justice and related sectors. These achievements are recognised widely in government, academic, justice and law enforcement sectors around Australia and across the world. They are due in no small measure to the hard work of the managers and staff of the AIC, and I take this opportunity to thank them for their fine service to the Institute. I would like to express my gratitude to the various past and present members of the AIC Board of Management and its successor, the Criminology Research Advisory Council, for their support and wisdom during my term of office.

The AIC continues to live up to its reputation as Australia's knowledge centre for crime and justice and is a world leader in producing and disseminating policy-applied research across a broad range of subject areas. I take pride in having led the highly professional staff of the AIC; in having maintained the Institute's already high standard of work and refined and extended its work program to ensure it remained the key national centre for crime and justice research. I wish the Institute and its staff the very best for the future.

Dr Adam Tomison
Director 2009–2015
Australian Institute of Criminology

AGENCY OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) has served successive Australian governments and the criminal justice system for 43 years as the nation's research and knowledge centre on crime and justice—promulgating and disseminating research studies, compiling trend data and providing policy advice.

The Institute was established in 1973, after the passage of the *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 Commonwealth Government passed the *Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010*, amending the *Criminology Research Act*.

In 2014–15, the Institute continued to maintain strong links and partnerships with Commonwealth, state and territory government agencies, police jurisdictions, universities, and other research organisations through the provision of research, analysis and advice, frequently undertaking research projects in partnership or under contract to meet partner agencies' needs.

During 2014–15, the AIC worked closely with the Australian Crime Commission and various stakeholders on plans for the proposed merger of the two organisations. A merger would enable joint research and intelligence work on key issues, the development of new methods and the ability to provide more unclassified information to the community.

Minister, portfolio and Director

The AIC is part of the Attorney-General's portfolio. The Minister for Justice, the Hon Michael Keenan MP, has ministerial responsibility for the AIC.

Dr Adam Tomison was appointed Director of the AIC in July 2009; since 1 July 2011, he has also been its Chief Executive.

Objectives

The AIC's outcome, as stated in the 2015–16 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; and through the generation of a crime and justice evidence base and national knowledge centre.

This outcome is achieved by:

- undertaking impartial, policy-relevant research to inform policy and practice in the crime and criminal justice sectors;
- working cooperatively with the Attorney-General's Department, portfolio and other federal agencies, state and territory governments, and policing agencies as the Australian Government's national research centre on crime and justice;
- administering an effective and efficient annual Criminology Research Grants (CRG) program that results in policy-relevant research of value to the nation;
- actively disseminating research findings to policymakers, practitioners and the general public, across Australia and internationally, in a timely manner; and
- providing effective corporate services that not only deliver on the governance and legislative obligations of the organisation but also support and enhance the delivery of its other objectives.

FUNCTIONS

To perform its role and achieve its objectives, 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 Commonwealth 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.

2014–15 HIGHLIGHTS

Research

New research

In 2014–15, the AIC commenced new work on:

- investigating crystal methamphetamine markets, production and offender use as part of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program;
- forced marriage and servile marriage;
- analysis of attrition in human trafficking and slavery cases;
- the use of crime prevention frameworks within the context of human trafficking and slavery;
- the conceptualisation of migration brokerage typologies;
- identifying the vulnerabilities of newsagencies to armed robbery;
- use of CCTV at Sydney train stations;
- an evaluation of child protection initiatives in NSW;
- an evaluation of an adolescent family violence program;
- community development and crime prevention;
- alcohol-related crime and disorder in entertainment districts;
- police use of information systems;
- analysing crime victimisation experiences using the AIC's Database of Victims Experience (DoVE) derived from the NSW Department of Justice Victims of Crime compensation database;
- the management of intoxicated or aggressive airline passengers; and
- an evaluation of the Australian Ballistic Information Network.

Continuing research

The AIC continued its research into:

- identity crime;
- consumer fraud;
- fraud against the Commonwealth;
- cybercrime;

- national indicators of alcohol-related crime;
- homicide;
- deaths in custody;
- family violence; and
- unexplained wealth regulations.

Major publications

In 2014–15, the AIC released a number of major publications, including:

- the 2011–13 deaths in custody monitoring report;
- the 2010–12 national homicide monitoring report;
- *Counting the cost of crime in Australia: A 2011 estimate*;
- numbers 480–502 in the series Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice, including three reports that utilised the Tasmania Police family violence database to examine offender profiles; and
- two special reports contextualising the legislative systems around sexual and child abuse for the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.

Major conferences

In 2015 the AIC facilitated two international conferences:

- the 15th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology, 5–9 July 2015, Perth, Western Australia; and
- the 14th Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, 29 March–1 April 2015, Auckland, Aotearoa New Zealand.
- The AIC also presented a workshop at the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in April 2015 in Doha, Qatar. This workshop explored the public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice.

Seminar Series

In 2014–15, eminent criminologists presented a number of public seminars as part of the AIC's Occasional Seminar series, including:

- EMMIE, a tool for assessing evaluations for use in policy and practice, presented by Professor Nick Tilley, Professor in the Department of Security and Crime Science, University College London;
- Arresting Indigenous imprisonment—past failures and future solutions, presented by Dr Don Weatherburn, Director of the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research; and
- Sport and corruption in Australia: a case of home-grown talent? presented by Dr Samantha Bricknell, Manager, Violence and Exploitation research team at the AIC.

Information Services

2014–15 saw the introduction of Koha, a new library management system, to the JV Barry Library. The Koha catalogue interface is hosted off site, easy to use and more cost-effective, and library staff are able to customise the look of the catalogue to a greater extent than previously.

The library is also digitising its considerable folio collection, which consists predominantly of reports and grey literature, to improve desktop access and to reduce its physical footprint.

Box 1: Parliamentary submissions 2014–15

Federal

Australia. Parliament. Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee. Inquiry into the Crimes Legislation Amendment (Psychoactive Substances and Other Measures) Bill 2014. August 2014 (Submission)

Australia. Parliament. Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee. Inquiry into the ability of Australian law enforcement authorities to eliminate gun-related violence in the community. August 2014 (Submission); October 2014 (Hearing)

Australia. Parliament. Joint Committee on Law Enforcement. Inquiry into crystal methamphetamine (ICE). June 2015. Submission by the Attorney-General's department, Australian Crime Commission, Australian Federal Police, Australian Institute of Criminology, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre, Immigration and Border Protection Portfolio

State/Territory

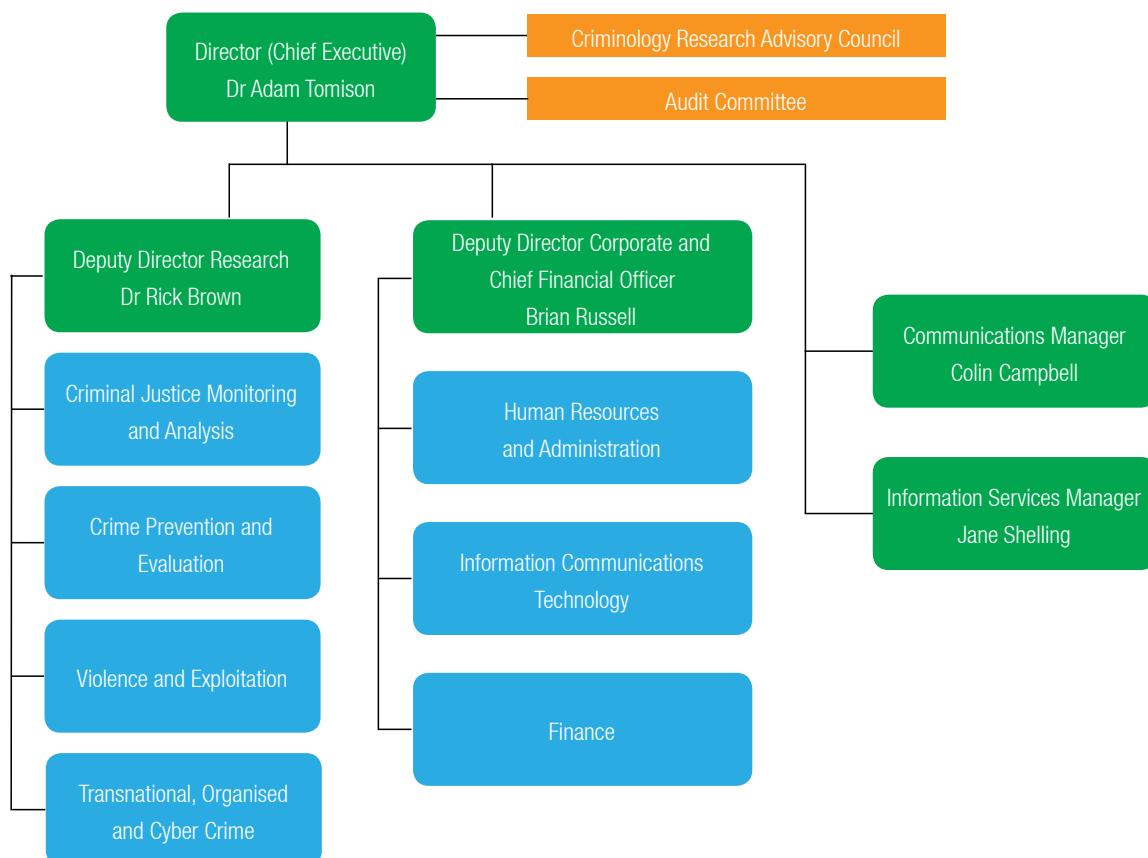
Vic. Parliament. Law Reform Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee. Inquiry into Methamphetamine use. August 2014 (Committee hearing)

Qld. Queensland Parliament Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee. Inquiry into Weapons (Digital 3D and Printed Firearms) Amendment Bill 2014. July 2014 (Submission)

Qld. Queensland Parliament Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee. Inquiry on strategies to prevent and reduce criminal activity in Queensland. August 2014 (Submission)

NSW. New South Wales Sentencing Council. AIC response to possible sentencing measures to achieve deterrence and behaviour change in relation to alcohol and drug fuelled violence. April 2015 (Submission)

Figure 1: AIC Organisational Chart



Highlight: The cost of crime



Counting the cost of crime in Australia: A 2011 estimate calculates the cost of crime in Australia for the calendar year 2011—the most recent year for which baseline official statistics and survey data were available. The estimated total cost of crime was \$47.6b or 3.4 percent of national gross domestic product (GDP). This report was released in November 2014. The methodology underpinning this calculation was developed by the AIC using previous reports combined with updated methodologies such as that of the UK's Home Office. Costs include those of various specific criminal offences, the cost of responding to crime through the criminal justice system, the cost of lost outputs of victims and offenders and the cost of crime-prevention measures.

In 1992, the AIC estimated that the total costs of crime for 1991 were \$27b or 7.2 percent of national GDP. In 2003, the AIC updated and improved an extended methodology which it used to cost crime for the year 2001; it was estimated that crime cost the Australian economy nearly \$32b or five percent of national GDP in that year. For comparative purposes, it is preferable to use the findings for 2001 as the baseline for comparison with the 2011 figures.

In 2008, the AIC estimated the cost of crime for the calendar year 2005 at \$35.8b or 4.1 percent of national GDP. The 2014 report had better baseline data; it refined and improved the multipliers used and added cost estimates for previously uncostered elements such as the increase in criminal justice expenditure. The 2011 data also takes into account funds recovered through various Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 processes. In 2010–11, \$63,041,487 was recovered nationally.

Findings included that:

- the estimated total cost of assault was \$2,600 per incident and \$3.03b overall. The estimated medical costs of assaults requiring hospitalisation was \$11,600, with a total medical cost of \$379m overall;
- police recorded 17,592 sexual assaults in 2011, 85 percent of which were against females. The average medical cost for those injured was \$950 per incident. The estimated total cost of sexual assault was \$775m;
- the total cost of robbery was \$372.4m, of which the largest component was lost output at \$219.5m. On average this represents approximately \$5,118 per victim; and
- fraud costs include fraud against the Commonwealth (\$96.5m), personal fraud (\$1.4b), serious fraud (\$657m), and police-recorded fraud (\$2.1b).



RESEARCH OVERVIEW

RESEARCH

The AIC conducts timely and policy-relevant research on crime and justice issues for the Australian Government and other key stakeholders. The Deputy Director Research manages the research team and research functions of the AIC.

Research relevant to policy and practice

Research undertaken by the AIC informs policy and practice in the crime and criminal justice sectors through:

- monitoring trends in crime and the criminal justice system;
- building knowledge of offending and victimisation;
- identifying emerging or changing criminal activity; and
- building an evidence base for an effective criminal justice system and crime prevention.

The AIC designs and conducts research projects and funds research through the Criminology Research Grants (CRG) program, which investigates or highlights particular criminal justice issues of national or Commonwealth Government interest. Although research topics and methodologies vary, the AIC's emphasis is always on providing a policy-relevant evidence base.

While the AIC's research is primarily funded by the Commonwealth Government, individual projects may be funded by the Commonwealth Government (or agencies), state and territory governments (or agencies), or a range of academic and non-government organisations.

The AIC receives significant in-kind support from state and territory governments for long-term monitoring programs and research projects. This is often in the form of access to, or provision of, data. The Australian state and territory governments, together with the Commonwealth Government (which makes a contribution through the AIC's core appropriation) also fund the CRG program each year.

Research program

The AIC conducts timely and policy-relevant research on crime and justice issues for the Commonwealth Government and other key stakeholders. The strategic priorities of its research are to:

- provide information on, and analysis of, the criminal justice system and the causes, control and prevention of crime;
- develop innovative products and services, including consultancy, in the field of criminological research and information to better meet the needs of clients and stakeholders; and

- anticipate the needs of major stakeholders by conducting research into emerging areas of crime, including maintaining the ability to respond quickly to the needs of government.

National monitoring programs

National monitoring programs are the core research activity of the AIC. They involve the collection and analysis of specialised crime and criminal justice data not available elsewhere. Most monitoring programs release a biennial report analysing trends and characteristics revealed by the data. These reports are widely used to inform whole-of-government reporting on the crime and justice sector, and to support policy initiatives across all levels of government.

National monitoring and reporting is currently undertaken in the areas of:

- human trafficking and slavery;
- deaths in custody;
- fraud against the Commonwealth;
- drug use and the sociodemographics of police detainees; and
- homicide.

The following teams meet the strategic research priorities.

Criminal Justice Monitoring and Analysis

The Criminal Justice Monitoring and Analysis Program's objectives are to enhance and promote knowledge of some of Australia's central crime and justice issues, such as illicit drug use and crime, deaths in custody, prisoner rehabilitation, offender management, justice programs and policies for Indigenous Australians and youth justice. Specifically, the program aims to:

- identify trends in Indigenous and non-Indigenous offending and custody incidents over time;
- conduct primary research on Indigenous justice;
- improve understanding about young people and their contact with the criminal justice system; and
- inform key stakeholders and the public of changes in trends and patterns in the monitored programs, all in a timely manner.

Crime Prevention and Evaluation

The Crime Prevention and Evaluation Program focuses on two major areas: research that aims to contribute to the knowledge base on effective crime prevention policy and practice, and high-quality evaluations of strategies which prevent and reduce crime. AIC researchers work with practitioners and policymakers around Australia to implement and promote knowledge exchange and to improve the evidence base through:

- program review and evaluation studies;
- capacity building and improvement, by reviewing implementation processes and developing performance measures;
- initiatives to establish collaborative research and development with partner organisations,
- formal workshops and conference presentations; and
- direct technical assistance, particularly in the crime prevention area.

Transnational, Organised and Cyber Crime

The Transnational, Organised and Cyber Crime Program aims to provide information on and analysis of the causes, extent, threats, prevention and control of complex and sophisticated criminal activity in relation to:

- economic crime;
- consumer fraud;
- identity crime, and
- cybercrime.

Violence and Exploitation

The Violence and Exploitation Program is focused on two areas: violent crimes including homicide, alcohol-related violence, armed robbery and family violence; and victimisation through human trafficking and slavery. This program aims to:

- coordinate the national homicide and armed robbery monitoring datasets and research; and
- manage the Human Trafficking and Slavery Research Program.

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

As Australia's knowledge centre on crime and justice, one of the Institute's key roles is the effective dissemination of research to ensure new, useful criminological evidence is incorporated into policy. The AIC seeks to promote justice and reduce crime by developing world-standard research and information collection and effectively disseminating policy-relevant research of national significance.

Communications

The Communications team ensures that new research and information is provided to AIC stakeholders, criminal justice practitioners and the general public. It also facilitates the communication, transfer and adoption of findings into policy and further research. This is achieved by producing high-quality publications, such as the peer-reviewed *Research and Public Policy* series and *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, as well as other research and policy-relevant materials (see Appendix 1 and 2). In addition, the Communications team develops and manages key dissemination platforms such as the AIC website, large-scale conferences and other events, and broadcasts them via digital, mainstream and social media.

Information services

The AIC hosts a substantial collection of criminal justice and related materials. The collection is housed in the AIC's JV Barry Library and has been made available online through the AIC website and via the CINCH electronic database, to inform and assist in the development of evidence-based policy and programs.

The JV Barry Library also provides information and research support services to AIC researchers, academics, policymakers, practitioners and the general public. Its links to a range of information services and library networks connect AIC staff and stakeholders to a complete repository of specialist criminological resources in the most efficient manner.

CORPORATE SERVICES

Corporate Services provide substantive functions to deliver AIC outcomes, as well as the more traditional corporate support services, as detailed in the following sections.

Financial management

The AIC's financial services include:

- internal and external financial reporting, budget development and management, and project management and reporting;
- risk management and audit, including strategic risk identification and remediation, oversight of the outsourced internal audit activity, support to the Audit Committee and compliance with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines;
- procurement, contracts and legal, including implementation of legislative and compliance frameworks such as the Protective Security Policy Framework (PSPF), Legal Services Directions and Privacy Act; and
- coordinating, developing and streamlining new PGPA Act requirements, including the Accountability Authority Instructions.

Human resource management and administration

Human resource responsibilities at the AIC include:

- strategic workforce planning and management including recruitment, coordination and facilitation of training and development, and the staff performance development scheme;
- coordination of the outsourced payroll services provider;
- implementation of industrial legislative obligations including negotiation of the enterprise agreement;
- development, implementation and monitoring of human resources policies and procedures including liaison with the Staff Consultative Committee; and
- monitoring and review of workplace health and safety issues.

Administrative activities include:

- administration of the CRG, NDLERF and ACVPA grants programs;
- secretariat services provided to the ACVPA Board, NDLERF Board and the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology;
- records and information management, including implementation of digital records management;
- management of intellectual property, responses to parliamentary questions and ministerial correspondence; and
- general and essential support, including facilities and security management, and travel administration.

Information and communications technology

The AIC runs a stable and secure information and communications technology (ICT) network in accordance with Commonwealth Government Protective Security Policy Framework (PSPF) and related information security requirements.

Information and communication technology responsibilities at the AIC include:

- ICT network and infrastructure maintenance;
- network and hardware solutions development and implementation;
- software maintenance and management;
- management of telephony services including VOIP transition;
- maintenance and development of videoconference solutions and capability;
- website hosting and support. In addition to the AIC's website, support and/or hosting are provided on a fee-for-service basis to other organisations including NDLERF and Crime Stoppers Australia;
- management of the agency transition to Government Gateway services;
- monitoring of the ICT asset management and replacement program; and
- testing and ensuring the suitability and reliability of ICT disaster recovery.

Table 1: AIC Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Target	Outcome
100 percent of <i>Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice</i> papers and <i>Research and Public Policy</i> series papers are blind peer reviewed. This ensures the quality of the Institute's research outputs	Achieved
Reports produced for each of the monitoring programs are issued according to schedule (eg annually, biennially)	Achieved
23 peer reviewed <i>Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice</i> papers and <i>Research and Public Policy</i> series papers published annually	Exceeded
38 other publications including <i>Research in Practice</i> papers, <i>Technical and Background</i> papers, briefs, journal articles, consultancy reports et cetera published annually	Exceeded
At least 10 roundtables and other forums held annually	Exceeded
>90% satisfaction of stakeholders with research (according to project mid-term and/or completion survey)	Achieved

Highlight: Four decades of the Australian Institute of Criminology

In the mid-1960s Sir John Barry, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria and prominent supporter of penal and criminal justice reform, recommended that the Commonwealth Government establish an 'Australian Institute of Criminal and Penal Science' to be funded and maintained by the Commonwealth. Barry was also instrumental in establishing the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology in 1967, becoming its inaugural president. After a period of intense lobbying and negotiation, the Gorton Government eventually heeded the concerns of government bureaucrats, academics and criminal justice policymakers around the paucity of national crime statistics and research and introduced legislation into the Commonwealth Parliament in 1971 to establish the Australian Institute of Criminology.

On 6 April 1971, the *Criminology Research Act 1972* (Cth) received Royal Assent and the Institute began life as a statutory authority of the Commonwealth, with a Board of Management composed of three members appointed by the Commonwealth Attorney-General and three members representing the states. An Australian Government grant of \$40,000 funded its first year of operations. Members of the board also sat on the Criminology Research Council, which was charged with administering a research fund made up of contributions from all jurisdictions. The aim was for the Institute to conduct criminological research and training, and for the Council to provide funds for academics and others to undertake research of national policy relevance to Australia as a whole.

During the 1970s the discipline of criminology gradually grew in prominence, with the creation of a Board of Studies in Criminology at the University of Melbourne. This provided the academic foundation for criminology in Australia, with a diploma course including four compulsory subjects, which offered early academic training for those seeking both theoretical and empirical research skills in order to teach or to work in government criminal justice positions.

On 1 February 1973, Judge JH Muirhead (then of the Adelaide Local and District Criminal Court) was appointed Acting Director. On 16 October 1973 then Attorney-General, Lionel Murphy QC, addressed the official opening ceremony of the AIC at the National Library theatre.

Judge Muirhead commenced work at an office in Civic in Canberra in 1973 and oversaw some of the early research conducted by the small staff of three senior criminologists, Harold Weir, David Biles and Mary Dauntou-Fear, and its three administrative staff. The Institute's research focus was eclectic. Some academics lamented its positivist emphasis on the collection of data while others criticised some of its work as not of primary interest to the Commonwealth that provided most of its funding.



(left to right) John Braithwaite, David Biles and Gareth Evans at the launch of John Braithwaite and Peter Grabosky's *Occupational Health and Safety Enforcement in Australia: A Report to the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission*, 17 July 1985



The Institute's home in 1985 at 10–18 Colbee Court, Phillip

Judge Muirhead and AIC staff in 1973



The Institute has provided research and policy analysis on an extensive range of criminological topics during its 42-year history including:

- monitoring of trends in violent crimes such as homicide, firearms offences, sexual violence and human trafficking;
- investigations of white-collar crime and fraud, and crime involving new technologies;
- evaluations of the effectiveness of crime control measures such as closed-circuit television, electronic monitoring of offenders, restorative justice, anti money-laundering controls and capital punishment;
- assessments of boutique criminal justice topics including fisheries crime, farm crime, ATM robberies, cloud computing and carbon trading; and
- support for victims of both violent crimes and Commonwealth offences, and avenues to enhance the rehabilitation of offenders.

The Institute's staff not only provided research and advice for governments throughout the country but also supported some major policy initiatives during its 42 years. Some of these landmark initiatives included:

- providing research funding from the Criminology Research Grant Fund for juvenile offender surveys in South Australia, Queensland and Victoria;
- spearheading the United Nations Crime Prevention initiative in the 1970s through the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice agenda. The AIC consistently produced a strong research output in crime prevention and assisted the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in conducting research for its global policy work as part of the PNI network;
- establishing the JV Barry Library's Computerised Information from National Criminological Holdings (CINCH) database of criminology information, based on material collected and catalogued by the Library;
- developing, from the 1980s onward, a strong research program in economic and organised crime examining all forms of economic crime and fraud, particularly fraud against the Commonwealth such as welfare, health and revenue fraud;

- undertaking some of the first criminological research, funded by the Telstra Foundation in the mid-1990s, into telecommunications and computer crime. This led to the publication of a number of internationally recognised and award-winning books that provided a theoretical and empirical foundation for understanding cybercrime, electronic theft and the latest threats facing those who use mobile and wireless networks and cloud computing services. A three-year consultancy with the Australian High Tech Crime Centre further developed this work, by identifying future threats and developing crime-reduction measures targeted at emerging forms of cybercrime;
- supporting the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody and developing a national monitoring program on all deaths in corrective and police custody in response to the inquiry's recommendation;
- hosting the inaugural National Committee on Violence in 1990 that provided a blueprint for responding to violent crimes of all types throughout Australia;
- establishing another longitudinal monitoring program on the drug use of detained offenders in the late 1990s—the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program—which continues to track drug market changes from a street-level perspective across Australia; and
- producing a range of groundbreaking bushfire arson research and publishing a series of arson prevention handbooks during the millennium drought, in response to a request from the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre.

The Institute's directors have drawn on their professional backgrounds to shape the specific research outputs of the Institute. These have included work on correctional management, art and antiquity theft, drug offences, crimes against older persons and child abuse and neglect. The Institute's directors have guided it through four and a half decades of research and policy advice.

The AIC has moved four times in its history, from its original office in Weston Creek at Cooleman Court to Colbee Court in Phillip; then to the former Lakeside Casino building in Civic and most recently to the former Griffith public library building in Leichhardt Street.

Contracted work has come from every state and territory, all major Commonwealth entities, a variety of private sector organisations such as the Australian Bankers' Association, PricewaterhouseCoopers and KPMG, and international bodies such as the UNODC, United Nations Asia and Far East Institute (UNAFEI), United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the United Kingdom Home Office, the US Department of Justice, the Thai government, and academic departments in major universities throughout the world.

The Institute has also been a training ground for policy analysts and criminologists, with former staff securing chairs and senior research posts in universities in Australia and overseas and obtaining senior policy roles in government and industry. The Institute has organised regular major conferences, as well as numerous smaller roundtable discussions and forums for senior policy advisers, students and early career scholars. It has conducted formal training programs in such diverse topics as new correctional programs, white-collar crime, identity fraud and program evaluation. In terms of return on government investment the Institute has been highly successful and, as has often been noted by those astounded at the extent and quality of its output, it has punched well above its weight.

Dr Russell G Smith
Principal Criminologist 1996–2015
Australian Institute of Criminology

REPORT ON PERFORMANCE

RESEARCH PERFORMANCE

This year demonstrated once again that the AIC has much to pride itself on in the research produced by the team of dedicated researchers the Institute employs. Research was produced on a wide range of topics and for a variety of stakeholders from both the Commonwealth and states and territories.

Research was undertaken in relation to each of the Institute's six priority themes—crime prevention, criminal justice responses, substance abuse and crime, transnational, organised and cyber crime, violent crime and vulnerable communities. Where crime prevention research is concerned, the AIC has focused on developing the evidence base on effective crime prevention initiatives through evaluation projects associated with such issues as CCTV and community development and also evaluated a Victorian community crime prevention program. Prevention research also included work on an adolescent family violence program and on a program designed to improve child protection responses.

Research associated with criminal justice responses included police-related projects associated with the development of a framework for police management of intoxicated offenders, work on the development of DNA evidence and research on the use of ballistics information. Work related to the courts included the completion of a study on the costs associated with neighbourhood justice and a review of risk assessment tools for use by the judiciary in family violence matters. A significant body of work was also completed in relation to corrections research, including the development of evaluation frameworks, measuring the cost-benefits of correctional activities and work on risk assessment tools for work with offenders. Work also continued on monitoring deaths in custody.

Substance abuse and crime research has largely focused on continuing to maximise the use of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program, while, in relation to alcohol, the AIC produced a report on national alcohol indicators for the Inter-Governmental Committee on Drugs and commenced a project on alcohol-associated crime and disorder in Canberra.

Transnational, organised and cyber crime research focused on a variety of topics including recruitment into organised crime, fraud, unexplained wealth, corruption, child exploitation material, domain name abuse and whistleblowing. The AIC also provided assistance to the Australian Crime Commission in its work on the costs of organised crime and on the National Criminal Target List report.

Where violent crime research is concerned, work was undertaken on a range of issues including family and domestic homicide, child homicide, homicide of Indigenous victims, armed robbery at vulnerable locations and the impacts on victims of violent crime.

This year research related to vulnerable communities was focused on violence against women, Indigenous community safety and young people. A program of research on human trafficking and slavery has continued to highlight particular areas of vulnerability for migrants to Australia.

Importantly, in recognition of the AIC's role as a national knowledge centre on crime and justice, the Institute has continued to conduct research on issues of national concern to inform policy debate with reliable evidence. During the year, this has included work on such issues as methamphetamine use, child sexual abuse, domestic and family violence and alcohol-fuelled violence. Significant effort has also been invested in research associated with identity crime, cybercrime, fraud and organised crime, all of which adversely affect the Australian public.

CRIME PREVENTION AND EVALUATION RESEARCH

Research directions

The Crime Prevention and Evaluation Research (CPER) team focuses on two major areas of research—high-quality evaluations of strategies to prevent and reduce crime, and research that aims to contribute to the knowledge base on effective crime prevention policy and practice.

In 2014–15, the CPER team completed a significant number of evaluation projects to assess the effectiveness of state and territory-funded programs. This included a meta-evaluation of primary prevention of violence against women projects, the evaluation of a community crime prevention program in Victoria and three projects for Corrections Victoria—the development of a dedicated cost-benefit model for female prisoners and offenders, the development of minimum requirements for the evaluation of prison programs and support to implement these new standards. Several consultancy projects also continued, including an evaluation of an adolescent family violence prevention program and an evaluation of an integrated service response to at-risk young people.

The CPER team delivered a number of research outputs from a large-scale collaborative research program with CrimTrac. This included a whole-of-service logic model to underpin CrimTrac's future project development, performance measurement and evaluation activities. The first reports from the Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network (ACORN) and Australian Ballistic Information Network (ABIN) were also delivered, describing the results of a baseline study of the law enforcement environment prior to the implementation of these national initiatives.

The CPER team also undertook research into the impact of technology on policing, including a project on recent developments in DNA evidence, an international review of police information systems and a project on police detainees' perceptions of DNA and fingerprint evidence. In addition, a survey of local government use of closed circuit television was published. This has since been followed by two new projects, funded by Criminology Research Grants, that focus on the use of CCTV footage by police in relation to incidents occurring on a major metropolitan rail network.

Two additional areas of focus were alcohol-related violence and crime prevention in social housing estates. In 2014–15, the team completed work on a project to develop national indicators for alcohol-related crime using police data. The team also commenced work on a major study into drug and alcohol-related harm in the Civic entertainment precinct in Canberra, funded by the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF) and undertaken in partnership with Deakin University and the University of Tasmania. A study of community development in social housing estates and a project examining the effectiveness of a community development model in the ACT were also begun.

Finally, the AIC hosted a major international workshop on public participation in crime prevention at the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Qatar in April 2015 (see highlight over page).



Highlight: The Australian Institute of Criminology UN Crime Prevention workshop, DOHA, Qatar

Social networks and new media, public participation to enhance access to justice and public-private partnerships were all scrutinised through the prism of crime prevention at a UN workshop developed by the AIC. This event was part of the formal program of the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Doha, Qatar from 12–19 April 2015. Measures to ensure civil society organisations have the appropriate knowledge to build confidence, ensure transparency and prevent corruption were also discussed.

This workshop was held over three Congress sessions from 16–17 April and looked at issues to do with public contributions to crime prevention as well as experiences and lessons in raising awareness of criminal justice. The event received strong support from the Attorney-General's Department and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Workshop 4 was prepared specifically to demonstrate through practical examples that a program of active public participation was not only possible but also desirable for achieving effective and sustainable crime prevention and criminal justice processes in a variety of very diverse communities and settings. A variety of presentations by international experts and experienced practitioners from a range of mostly civil society organisations and academic institutions examined social media and networks, as well as public participation and private sector engagement in crime prevention.

The UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is held every five years, and the 13th Congress addressed the broad theme of 'preventing crime to build sustainable development'. The major outcomes of the Congress are summarised in the *DOHA declaration on integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation*.

Key program outputs

Program evaluation and economic analysis

Correctional Evaluation Framework Project

During 2014–15, the CPER team finalised work on the development of an overarching program logic, evaluation framework and minimum evaluation standards for the evaluation of prison programs in Victoria, undertaken on behalf of Corrections Victoria as part of a broader review. The CPER team was also engaged to help support the implementation of the framework. This is in addition to the work completed for Corrections Victoria on a cost-benefit model specifically designed for women in prison, which is part of a longer-term study.

Evaluation of police information systems

Two major evaluation reports were delivered as part of the collaborative partnership with CrimTrac. This included the first report from the evaluation of the ACORN, which provided a range of baseline measures for the study.

The AIC also submitted an interim report on the evaluation of the ABIN to CrimTrac. The initial phase of that research examined the impact of automated ballistic matching in NSW, where it has been in place for 14 years, and provided baseline data to measure the impact of the ABIN in NSW, SA and Victoria over the first six months of operation.

Crime prevention research

Preventing Violence Against Women in our Community project evaluation

The CPER team finalised its evaluation of the Preventing Violence Against Women in our Community (PVAWC) project. This research involved working with three local government clusters to test models of good practice, pilot new initiatives and develop resources. The final report on the meta-evaluation highlighted some important outcomes that have been delivered through the PVAWC project.

Evaluation of the Victorian Community Crime Prevention Program

The AIC finalised its evaluation of the Community Crime Prevention Program (CCPP) in Victoria. This included an assessment of the Graffiti Prevention and Removal Initiative, which was an important component of the CCPP.

Research into CCTV use by local councils

Work was completed on the CPER's national study on the use of CCTV by local councils, with a paper released in the first half of 2015. The survey revealed that two-thirds of all councils now use CCTV in public spaces, a six-fold increase from only a decade ago. There has been significant annual expenditure on CCTV, and increases in the size and sophistication of the systems used. There was also evidence that CCTV footage is frequently requested and used by police to identify offenders. In response to these findings, the CPER commenced work on a new project that involves analysing data provided by Sydney Trains on requests for CCTV footage from the Sydney rail network.

National indicators of alcohol-related crime

The project Towards national measures of alcohol-related crime, commissioned by the Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs (IGCD), was finalised in mid-2015. The report concluded that each state and territory policing agency already collects data relevant to the measurement of alcohol-related crime in Australia, and there have been significant gains in recent years in terms of capturing alcohol-related crime data in police information systems. The report described what steps should be taken to better meet the information needs of the IGCD and to refine current data collections to move closer to national indicators of alcohol-related crime.

Research influence

Through its evaluation and technical assistance functions, the CPER team performs an important role in directly influencing both policy and practice. The AIC's partnership with CrimTrac is an excellent example of this work. In addition to conducting major evaluation projects, the CPER team produced a model that, for the first time, attempted to conceptualise the full range of benefits realised by CrimTrac information systems. This model will provide the foundation for future business cases and for performance measurement and evaluation work. It has since been used as the basis for a program logic model and evaluation framework for the National Domestic Violence Order Information Sharing System.

The AIC's work with Corrections Victoria will also deliver important benefits. The evaluation standards designed by the AIC have led to improvements in the way prison programs in Victoria are being evaluated, while the evaluation training delivered by the CPER team aimed to help promote an evaluation culture within the organisation.

Finally, Peter Homel and Rick Brown met with the Parliamentary Secretary for Justice in Victoria to provide advice on best practice in crime prevention policy and practice. Alongside the AIC's evaluation report, this has helped to shape the approach to crime prevention in Victoria, which is currently under development. This is in addition to evaluation training sessions for practitioners and a number of presentations to policy forums promoting the AIC's evaluation work and rigorous approaches to evaluating crime and justice initiatives.

Stakeholder relationships

A key feature of the CPER team's approach to evaluation and crime prevention research is the emphasis placed on working in partnership with other Commonwealth, state and territory and local government agencies and other researchers. Highlights from 2014–15 include the collaborative partnership with CrimTrac and state and territory police agencies, as part of the evaluation of CrimTrac information systems for its police partner agencies.

The AIC's relationship with Corrections Victoria has spanned multiple projects over several years; the Institute has also partnered with Deakin University and the University of Tasmania as part of the Drug and Alcohol Intoxication and Subsequent Harm in Night-Time Entertainment Districts (DASHED) project funded by the NDLERF.

The AIC's work with Sydney Trains has provided unprecedented access to data on CCTV footage requests by police officers and on security incidents on a major metropolitan rail network. The Institute has developed an ongoing partnership with the City of Sydney to develop a performance framework for their new Safe City Strategy.

The AIC is also involved in a growing number of projects involving working in partnership with the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety. The Institute partnered with the UNODC, members of the UN's Network of Program Institutes and agencies within the Attorney General's portfolio to present a successful AIC-led workshop on public participation in crime prevention at the UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Qatar in early 2015.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE MONITORING AND ANALYSIS

Research directions

During 2014–15 the Criminal Justice Monitoring and Analysis (CJMA) team has actively contributed to an understanding of the impacts of methamphetamine and the efforts of governments to deal with its harms. As detailed below, information generated through the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program has given law enforcement agencies a better understanding of illicit drug use patterns, the state of methamphetamine and other illicit drug markets and intelligence information on new synthetic drugs distributed in Australia.

Through the CJMA team, the AIC has maintained a key research focus on justice issues for Indigenous Australians. Researchers completed an examination of the validity of tools and processes used by the Northern Territory Department of Corrective Services in assessing the risk and service needs of Indigenous community-based offenders. The AIC also completed work on an evaluation of the Cross Border Indigenous Family Violence Program, a joint initiative of the Northern Territory, South Australian and Western Australian governments. Further information on these projects is provided below.

CJMA's work in relation to the operations of the criminal justice system was reflected in 2014–15 through its contribution to a performance audit of the ACT's adult correctional facility, the development of an evaluation framework for the ACT's strategic youth justice plan and the completion of an evaluation of reforms to the administration of community-based corrections in Victoria.

Key program outputs

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia

The CJMA team has continued the AIC's work on the core-funded DUMA program during 2014–15, maintaining existing data collection while undertaking a program of continuous improvement and targeted research outputs. During 2014–15, data collection was undertaken at police watch houses in East Perth, Adelaide, Brisbane and Sydney. A substantial focus of the DUMA program during this year was the consolidation of working arrangements with contracted data collectors and with police. To more closely meet the needs of police, the AIC has begun issuing regular in-confidence reports to selected police representatives.

National Deaths in Custody Program

The National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP) continues the AIC's work in this important area of criminal justice monitoring, which was commenced in 1992 following recommendations of the Royal Commission Into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. While data on deaths in custody continues to be collected on an ongoing basis throughout the year, the NDICP monitoring report has become a biennial publication following a review in 2011. A report covering all deaths occurring during 2012–13 and 2013–14 was released in June 2015. The most common cause of death in prison custody was natural causes, as has been the case each year since 2000.

National Police Custody Survey

The AIC is finalising the collection and analysis of police custody data as the first phase of a newly implemented monitoring program. This program replaces a former census-based survey and will provide an ongoing source of data. It will provide for the first time a clear understanding of the numbers of people being held in police custody, reflecting seasonal variations and changes in police and crime activity.

Management of Intoxicated Offenders

In 2013, the AIC was funded by NDLERF to undertake research examining the response to and management of intoxicated offenders in police custody. This research aimed to develop a best practice framework for the identification and management of intoxicated offenders in a range of scenarios regularly encountered by operational police and enhance understanding of the range of responses used by the police and frontline service workers to effectively manage intoxicated offenders in each jurisdiction. The research also aimed to identify what services, delivered by other frontline service personnel, may be required to better support the police in their response to intoxicated offenders, and to develop a model for the effective transfer of policies, procedures and strategies adopted by police in each jurisdiction to deal with intoxicated offenders. The report of this research was in the final stages of stakeholder review at the end of 2014–15.

The AIC undertook a small related project involving a roundtable meeting to discuss issues concerning the management of intoxicated and aggressive airline passengers. This brought together key stakeholders in the civil aviation sector to discuss issues of concern.

Highlight: Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program



The importance of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program was emphasised in 2014–15 through its contribution to the national discourse on methamphetamine. The Commonwealth Government's investment in a national illicit drug monitoring program was rewarded with timely, detailed data which assisted in the formulation of evidence-based policy. This was a realisation of the foresight displayed in 1999 when DUMA was created to provide an early warning system for changes in the Australian illicit drug market.

The DUMA program differs from other data sources in that it is a quarterly data collection, uses an objective measure of illicit drug use (urinalysis) and samples persons in contact with the criminal justice system—police detainees—likely to have had recent and close contact with the illicit drug market. Since data collection began 52,859 police detainees have been interviewed and 37,775 urine samples collected (urine is not requested in all quarters). This has resulted in an unprecedented depth and breadth of data on both offending and alcohol and other drug use among Australian police detainees.

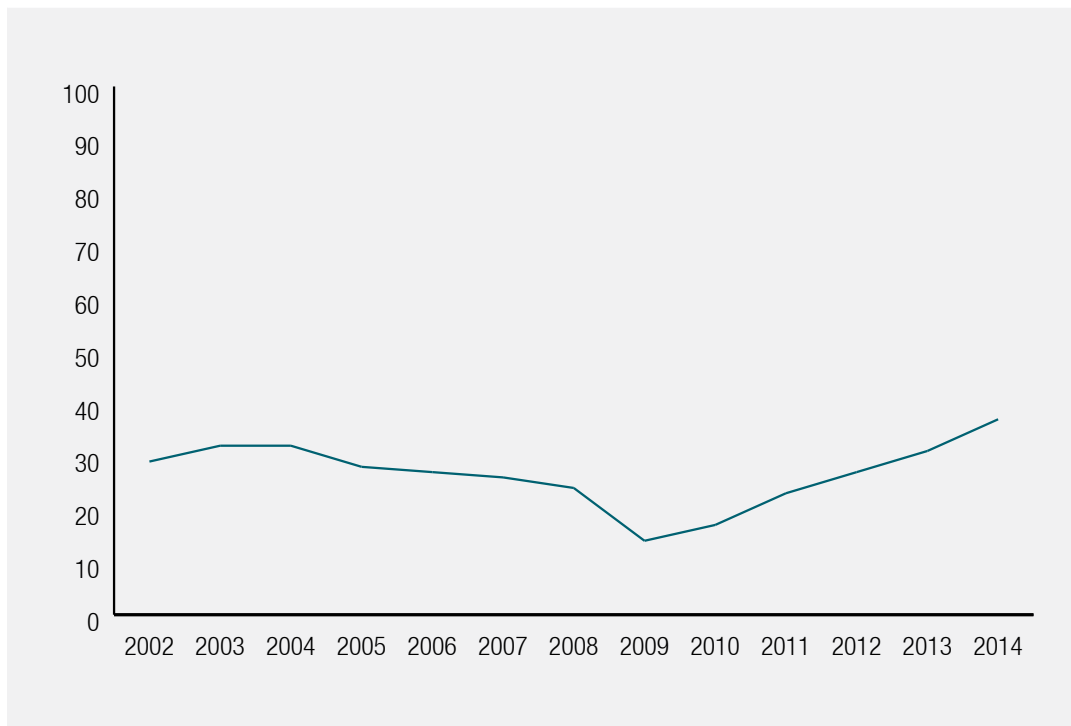
DUMA data are collected from police detainees through an interviewer-assisted survey and the provision of a urine sample. Both participation in the survey and provision of a urine sample are voluntary and confidential. The survey collects data on demographic information, alcohol and other drug use, and patterns of offending. In 2014 the AIC informed government that this data provided evidence that the price of methamphetamine is decreasing, despite its continuing ready availability and high quality. This evidence, coupled with police detainee reports of an ever-increasing number of sellers entering the market, may indicate competition in the methamphetamine market.

All urine samples collected are analysed to detect cannabis, amphetamines, heroin, cocaine and benzodiazepines, providing an objective measure of illicit drug use among the police detainee population which can be monitored over time to detect changes in use. In 2014, 37 percent of police detainees who provided a urine sample tested positive to methamphetamine (see Figure 2). This is up six percentage points from 2009, which had the lowest recorded rate of use in the 2002 to 2014 period.

In 2014–15, addenda were administered each quarter to collect additional data on emerging issues such as drug and drink-driving, steroid use, levels and predictors of intoxication in police custody, illegal and unconventional income sources, and fingerprint and DNA evidence. In addition, the DUMA program has extended its collection of data on recidivism, particularly concerning offending while on bail or court orders. A substantial proportion of the DUMA sample were identified as recidivist offenders: 47 percent of detainees reported they had been charged on another occasion in the past 12 months, although the outcome of those charges was not reported; 21 percent reported they had been released from prison in the last 12 months; seven percent reported they had been released from prison in the last one to two years; and 17 percent reported they were on parole at the time of their current police detention.

In 2014–15, the DUMA program influenced government policy, assisted the development of intelligence-led policing strategies and contributed to academic debate through the publication of Research in Practice papers, in-confidence reports, police journal articles, quarterly new and emerging illicit drug lists, and biannual illicit drug prevalence charts. DUMA data were also presented at academic conferences and forums and provided to parliamentary inquiries.

Figure 2: Adult detainees who tested positive to methamphetamine, five long-term sites, by year (%)



Research influence

Methamphetamines and DUMA

The AIC has contributed to national efforts to deal with methamphetamine use. AIC staff, including members of the CJMA team, provided a substantial amount of information to the Victorian Parliamentary Inquiry into the Supply and Use of Methamphetamine in Victoria, tabled in September 2014.

The AIC also contributed to the methamphetamine evidence base through the DUMA program. The quarterly DUMA surveys provide a timely source of information for police agencies and government policymakers about the prevalence and frequency of methamphetamine use both on its own and within patterns of polydrug use. The information gained through the DUMA program has provided timely insights into changes in the price and availability of methamphetamines and other illicit drugs.

Indigenous justice

In late 2014 the CJMA team completed an evaluation of the Cross Border Indigenous Family Violence Program (CBIFVP). Delivered through cooperative arrangements between the Northern Territory, South Australia—and Western Australia—governments, the CBIFVP is a group work-based program delivered in remote Indigenous communities in the cross-border region where the three jurisdictions meet. This region is the homelands of the Pitjantjatjara, Yankunytjatjara, Ngaanyatjarra, Pintupi and Pintupi-Luritja language groups. Working closely with the cross border team, and in collaboration with an anthropologist from the Australian National University, the AIC found the program an effective way of engaging remote-living Indigenous men on this sensitive and challenging topic.

On behalf of the Northern Territory Department of Corrective Services the AIC, through the CJMA team, undertook a research project examining risk and needs assessment tools for Indigenous offenders on community-based orders. Consultations highlighted the challenges faced by Indigenous offenders and the community corrections staff who work with them, providing insights that will assist the department in continuing to develop its procedures and professional development.

Youth Justice

During 2014–15, the AIC was engaged by the ACT Community Services Directorate to develop an evaluation framework for the ACT Youth Justice Blueprint 2012–2022. The blueprint provides strategic directions for the ACT's work with children and young people engaged in, or at risk of engaging with, the criminal justice system and their families. The blueprint represents a whole-of-government response to issues around youth offending and working effectively with vulnerable children and young people.

Stakeholder relationships

The CJMA team has engaged with a broad group of Commonwealth and state and territory stakeholders throughout 2014–15. The team has maintained and further developed relationships with Commonwealth law enforcement through activities such as providing information to the Australian Government's National Ice Taskforce and conducting a roundtable meeting examining issues associated with the management of intoxicated and aggressive passengers on commercial aircraft.

The CJMA team has continued to build strong and cooperative relationships with state and territory stakeholders through the commission of contracted work and contributions to significant strategic directions. Team members have worked with the ACT Justice and the Community Safety and Community Services directorates on projects such as the evaluation framework for the Youth Justice Blueprint, supporting the establishment of the ACT's pilot Justice Reinvestment Strategy. The AIC also provided expert advice for the ACT Auditor-General's performance review of detainee rehabilitation services at the Alexander Maconochie Centre. Team members have also worked on projects for the Victorian Government on methamphetamines and community corrections, and for the Northern Territory on risk assessment for Indigenous offenders.

During 2014–15 the DUMA Program Manager and staff met regularly with police and external data collectors involved with the program and disseminated DUMA findings through presentations. DUMA outputs have also helped support the work of Australian Government agencies including the ACC, which includes DUMA data in its annual *Illicit Drug Data Report*, and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), which includes DUMA data in various research products.

The AIC, through the CJMA team, provided secretariat services to the NDLERF throughout 2014–15. AIC staff have liaised closely with members of the NDLERF board on matters such as the commencement and management of funded research projects and in clarifying issues associated with NDLERF funding.

VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

Research directions

The V&E team's work program for 2014–15 comprised core research activities on homicide, crime and criminal justice statistics and human trafficking and slavery, developing new areas of armed robbery and victimisation research and contributing to contracted studies on domestic violence and child welfare issues.

The team's monitoring functions included the publication of the *Homicide in Australia 2010–11 to 2011–12* monitoring report and finalisation of Facts & Figures 2014, a compendium of statistics on violent and property crime victimisation, adult and juvenile offending, court processes, corrections and criminal justice resources. Homicide data, collated through the AIC's National Homicide Monitoring Program, was also used to publish updated analyses of domestic and Indigenous homicide.

A previous monitoring function—the National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program—was replaced in 2014–15 by the National Armed Robbery Research Program. This change in scope was intended to strengthen the capacity to develop projects that addressed genuine knowledge gaps, respond to stakeholder needs and facilitate formal collaboration with industry and law enforcement. It was further intended to improve focus on crime prevention strategies adopted or recommended for implementation by businesses affected by armed robbery.

The intention to better respond to stakeholder needs also influenced a change in focus for the Human Trafficking and Slavery Research Program. Previous research focused on vulnerabilities to trafficking and exploitation associated with specific industries or population groups; research developed in 2014–15 undertook a more applied examination of issues related to prevention, criminal justice responses and the provision of victim support.

Studies on the incidence and experience of violent crime victimisation continued into 2014–15 using data from the Database of Victimisation Experiences (DoVE) and the DUMA program. DoVE research described the impact of physical assault and armed robbery on primary victims, and of child sexual assault on secondary victims (ie parents). Addendum data from DUMA contributed to the national focus on domestic and family violence by examining the reported experiences (as victims and perpetrators) and attitudes of police detainees towards domestic violence. It also assessed whether violence-supportive attitudes and certain sociodemographic factors were associated with involvement in domestic violence.

The team also contributed to contracted projects funded by the Victims of Crime Commissioner Western Australia and the NSW Office of the Children's Guardian (OCG). The former involved a review of specialised domestic and family violence risk assessment tools and their utility for and applicability to a court-based setting. The latter project examined the published evidence relating to risk of harm to children from adult offenders—specifically how sexual offending against adults translates to risk of offending against children, recidivism rates for sexual/violent offending over a lifetime, factors that suggest a risk of future offending and the effectiveness of treatment programs. The findings from the study were intended to be used by the OCG to inform risk assessment decisions on applicants for child-related work with offence histories.

Highlight: 25 years of the National Homicide Monitoring Program



The year 2014–15 marks 25 years of homicide monitoring by the AIC. The National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) was established in 1990 following a recommendation from the National Committee on Violence for a national homicide monitoring system to be administered by the Australian Institute of Criminology. The NHMP collates data on all homicides (murder and manslaughter) recorded by Australian state and territory police, supplemented by information from the National Coronial Information System, court transcripts and media reports. At 30

June 2015 the NHMP had collated 23 years of data spanning the period 1989–90 to 2011–12, with the collation of 2012–13 to 2013–14 data close to finalisation.

The contribution of the NHMP is its content and longevity. The database holds information on 77 variables relating to the homicide incident, victims and offenders. This wealth of data allows the AIC to produce reliable trend data, published in biennial monitoring reports, on homicide characteristics such as the location and apparent motive for the homicide, the cause of death, alcohol and substance use by the victim(s) and offender(s) at the time of the homicide, the mental health status of the offender(s) and the relationship between victim(s) and offender(s). Since 1989–90 homicides have declined by 21 percent with a homicide rate, at 2011–12, of 1.1 incidents per 100,000 population. Males continue to be overrepresented as both offenders and victims of homicide except in intimate partner homicides, where females are overrepresented as victims. The majority of victims die from a knife wound and most homicides occur in the private residence of the victim or the offender.

Equally valuable is the use of NHMP data to further examine specific homicide scenarios. In recent years this examination has included papers published by the AIC (eg on arson homicide, domestic homicide and Indigenous homicide) or data it has provided, at the request of government, academia and the media, on similar topics. NHMP data makes an important contribution to national discussions on violence such as alcohol-related crime, firearm violence and, particularly in 2014–15, domestic and family violence.

The release of the Research in Practice paper *Domestic/family homicide in Australia* (Cussen & Bryant 2015) received widespread interest and presented the only national trend data currently available in Australia on family violence. Between 2002–03 and 2011–12, domestic homicides made up 41 percent (n=1,088) of all homicides recorded in this ten-year period, of which 60 percent (n=654) were intimate partner homicides. Three-quarters (n=488) of the victims of intimate partner homicide were female, and in 44 percent of incidents there was a known history of domestic violence. These and further analyses were able to show, despite some annual fluctuation, that all types of domestic homicide—including intimate partner homicide—decreased in the 23 years since 1989–90. The collation of homicide data also clarified recent trends in intimate partner homicide and the circumstances of filicide, which will be incorporated into the National Children's Commissioner's forthcoming report examining the effects of family violence on children.

Key program outputs

National Homicide Monitoring Program

The 2010–11 and 2011–12 National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) report was published in February 2015, with 2012–14 data collection almost complete. Two additional reports were published in March 2015, updating findings on domestic and family homicide and comparing the characteristics of Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicide. Additional studies on young homicide offenders and male-on-male homicides were undertaken. It is anticipated that these and the 2012–14 monitoring report will be published in 2015–16.

Human Trafficking and Slavery Research Program

Five reports on human trafficking and slavery matters were published or finalised. These included papers on: the return and reintegration experiences of Indonesian victims of human trafficking; migrant sex workers; labour exploitation in the Australian construction industry; the nature of and responses to forced marriage in Australia and New Zealand; and the framework and logistics of establishing a monitoring program on human trafficking and slavery.

Three new projects commenced in this field in 2014–15: an examination of the factors that contribute to the progression or attrition of human trafficking and slavery cases through the Australian criminal justice system; the mapping of activities implemented in Australia to prevent human trafficking and how these relate or could be enhanced with reference to crime prevention frameworks; and the conceptualisation of migration brokerage typologies to illustrate exploitation risks to temporary migrants. A fourth project evaluating the Support for Trafficked People Program was approved for commencement in 2015–16.

National Armed Robbery Research Program

The AIC hosted a National Armed Robbery Research Forum in November 2014 which brought together stakeholders from law enforcement, other government and private industry to discuss proposed changes to the AIC's armed robbery research program and identify with stakeholders projects of mutual benefit. Among the options proposed was an examination of the characteristics that make individual businesses vulnerable (or not) to armed robbery. Subsequently, another program was developed, with assistance from the Australian Newsagents' Federation, to assess store, street and neighbourhood characteristics of newsagents that had and had not been the target of an armed robbery, to identify the differences between businesses that may account for differing levels of armed robbery risk.

Database of Victimisation Experiences

Three papers using data from the DoVE were prepared in 2014–15. These were examinations of: physical assault victimisation; secondary victims (ie parents) of child sexual abuse; and the return-to-work capacity of victims of armed robbery. Each study examined the articulated experiences of victims, the effect of victimisation on their physical, psychological and occupational functioning and the availability of appropriate support. The findings from two of the studies were presented to the 14th Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect and the 15th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology in March and June 2015 respectively.

Research influence

Human trafficking and slavery

The AIC's human trafficking and slavery research program is one of the few research resources on human trafficking and slavery cases affecting Australia. The research outputs continue to be used by a wide group of government, non-government and media stakeholders, and research staff regularly receive invitations to present on individual areas of work or the program more broadly. Due to its expertise in monitoring and long involvement in human trafficking research, the AIC was nominated

in the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19 to develop and administer an enhanced monitoring program on human trafficking and slavery. A pilot study with data providers is to take place in 2015–16.

Homicides in Australia

NHMP data on domestic homicide was an important contributor to the national focus in 2014–15 on domestic and family violence. Published and unpublished NHMP data were reproduced to describe the incidence of domestic homicide and, in particular, intimate partner homicide. These data represent the only national, consistently recorded data on domestic violence and provide context for government and non-government agencies in their understanding of current trends.

Firearms

In 2014 the Senate inquiry into the ability of Australian law enforcement authorities to eliminate gun-related violence in the community recognised the important contribution of AIC research on firearm trafficking, firearm theft and firearm violence. The AIC's firearms research was cited in many submissions to the inquiry as one of the few open-source, reliable resources on firearms data, and the AIC was invited to appear before the inquiry to give evidence. Recommendations 1 and 2 of the committee's final report referred to the continuation of the AIC's role in monitoring firearm matters and leading a review of current firearm data collections.

Stakeholder relationships

The Violence and Exploitation team has a close working relationship with representatives from government and non-government agencies including representatives of police services, portfolio agencies and service providers. Through these relationships the AIC obtains data for its monitoring and other research functions and assistance in the review of publications prior to release.

Members of the team are also long-term representatives on forums such as the Firearms and Weapons Policy Working Group and the Interdepartmental Committee on Human Trafficking and Slavery. These engagements provide the AIC with opportunities to promote and identify research projects of direct relevance to stakeholders as well as maintaining an informed link to operational, policy and related activities undertaken by committee members.

TRANSNATIONAL, ORGANISED AND CYBER CRIME

Research directions

During 2014–15, research into financial crime, corruption, consumer fraud, identity crime and cybercrime continued, with an emphasis on the transnational and organised crime aspects of these. The general objectives of this research have been to gather new data through survey research in areas such as consumer fraud, identity crime and public sector fraud, as well as to conduct risk and threat assessments of new topics such as how organised crime recruitment takes place, the extent to which organised crime is involved in the manufacture and distribution of illicit substances, and the risks of fraud to Australia's overseas aid program. Other research has considered a number of cybercrime risks that arise through the use of cloud computing, the domain name registry system and online child exploitation. The aim of this research is to understand how these technical and regulatory systems operate, the opportunities for crime and misuse that they create and how these could best be minimised.

Key program outputs

Organised crime

In 2014–15, the Institute finalised a research consultancy for the Victorian Parliament's Law Reform, Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee inquiry into the supply and use of methamphetamine, particularly ice, in Victoria, and two volumes of the report, approaching 1,000 pages, were released. The committee invited the AIC to assist in conducting research and writing sections of the report dealing with specified aspects of the terms of reference that fell within the Institute's research expertise—particularly the prevalence of the problem in Victoria and the role of organised crime groups, particularly outlaw motorcycle gangs, in the manufacture, importation and distribution of ice. The AIC also assisted the committee by holding public hearings at its building in Canberra, which included video conferences with a number of academics in Europe.

The AIC also funded research for a Trends & Issues paper that involved an analysis based on international open-source material of how those involved in organised crime go about recruiting new people to become involved in serious criminality of this kind. A framework of typologies was created and used to identify appropriate ways of intervening in recruitment processes to prevent future organised crime. The results of the study were presented at a number of conferences.

The AIC's Principal Criminologist, Dr Russell Smith, was appointed as an advisor to the Victorian Law Reform Commission's inquiry into the use of regulatory regimes to help prevent organised crime and criminal organisations entering into or operating through lawful occupations and industries. This inquiry investigated the topic by considering some of the AIC's previous research into the risks of financial crime present in the professional sectors relevant to the anti money-laundering regulatory regime.

Fraud

This year saw the publication of the *Fraud against the Commonwealth* monitoring report with data presented for the three years 2010–11 to 2012–13. This allowed the presentation of trend information on the nature, extent and cost of fraud alleged against Commonwealth public servants and contractors, and fraud targeting Commonwealth resources alleged against members of the public. Preparatory work on revising the data collection questionnaire for use in 2016 has commenced. This will include some new data collection fields as well as a more concise instrument that should be less time-consuming for entities to complete.

Corruption

The AIC undertook consultancy research to identify best-practice initiatives to prevent corruption in the public sector from around the world. A paper in the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission Victoria (IBAC) Insights series entitled *Spotting a typical fraudster* was prepared and released in conjunction with an IBAC podcast on the same topic in July 2015. An earlier IBAC podcast on *Organised Crime and Public Sector Corruption* was also released.

Cybercrime

In his capacity as President of the Asia-Pacific Association of Technology and Society (APATAS), Dr Russell Smith edited a book with colleagues in Hong Kong which included 17 chapters dealing with the forms of cybercrime most recently affecting developed countries, titled *Cybercrime Risks and Responses: Eastern and Western Perspectives* (Palgrave Macmillan 2015). A small consultancy examining the risks of, and potential solutions to, domain name system misuse was also funded by the auDA Foundation.

Cost of crime

AIC staff finalised an updated assessment of the cost of crime and criminal justice in Australia in 2011, the latest year for which data are available. This provided the most recent estimation of how much crime costs the economy in Australia, in terms of individual crime types and prevention and response costs.

Dr Smith also acted as a consultant advisor to the ACC's project on estimating the costs of serious and organised crime in Australia, using the AIC's previous costing work as a basis for further investigation into the proportion of crime costs attributable to serious and organised criminal activity.

CRG-funded research

Four CRG-funded projects were undertaken during the year, the reports of which are nearing finalisation.

- The first involved a collaborative study with Victoria University into the effects of whistleblowing on a sample of individuals who have reported crime in Victoria in the public interest. Preliminary findings were presented at the 15th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology in Perth.
- The second collaboration, with the Queensland University of Technology, examined the experiences of victims of online consumer fraud through in-depth interviews with a sample of victims from across Australia. A background to this study has already been published in a Trends & Issues paper.
- The third project is being carried out in collaboration with the ACCC and looks at the victimisation experiences of a sample of individuals in Australia who have sent funds to overseas countries. The results from this sample of victims are being compared with an independent, matched sample of non-victims.
- The fourth CRG-funded project examined the procedural and evidentiary barriers to the use of unexplained wealth laws in various jurisdictions in Australia. These legal proceedings aim to recover proceeds of crime from individuals who display wealth apparently in excess of their legitimate sources of income. In addition to speaking with law enforcement personnel and prosecutors with experience in such proceedings, research was conducted to identify best-practice models for this relatively new way of confiscating the proceeds of crime, by considering similar schemes operating overseas. The results of this research will be presented at the Thirty-third International Symposium on Economic Crime at Jesus College, Cambridge. Prior work on assets recovery in Australia was also published in the book *Dirty Assets: Emerging Issues in the Regulation of Criminal and Terrorist Assets*, published by Ashgate Publishing.

Research influence

AIC staff continued to receive many invitations to speak at national and international conferences and events. During the year, 18 presentations were given at conferences in Australia as well as in diverse locations such as Cambridge, Prague, Glasgow, Hong Kong, Macau and Auckland.

A plenary keynote address on understanding the drivers of fraud and the motivations of offenders was delivered at the Chartered Accountants Australia & New Zealand Fraud and Forensic Accounting Conference in Auckland in May 2015, and a range of other invited addresses on various financial crime and cybercrime topics were given at the 32nd International Symposium on Economic Crime at Jesus College, Cambridge; the 7th Annual Conference of the Asian Criminological Society in Hong Kong; the 3rd International Conference on Cyber Crime and Computer Forensics in Macau; the 14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology in Prague; and the European Consortium for Political Research General Conference in Glasgow.

Presentations were also delivered at a number of public and private-sector forums in Australia including the Australian Financial Crime Summit, the 4th Annual Fraud Prevention and Detection Summit, IBAC's Protected Disclosure Coordinator Annual Forum, the Institute of Public Administration Australia's 10th National Investigations Symposium and the Corruption Prevention Network meeting in Sydney.

Stakeholder relationships

During the year, meetings were held with external agencies and organisations to discuss economic crime, cybercrime, corruption and organised crime. Advice was provided to and discussions held with Commonwealth entities based in Canberra, state and territory law enforcement bodies, IBAC and a number of private sector consultancy organisations.

Formal submissions were also prepared in response to requests from the Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory Select Committee inquiry into the prevalence, impacts and government responses to illicit use of the drug colloquially known as ice in the Northern Territory, and the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement initiated an inquiry into crystal methamphetamine.

RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAMS

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH GRANTS

The purpose of the Criminology Research Grant (CRG) program is to provide funding for criminological research that is relevant to public policy at both the national and state or territory level. The program promotes the value and usefulness of such research through the publication and dissemination of the findings resulting from the funded work.

The CRG program is managed by the AIC and funded by the Commonwealth and state and territory governments. Taking into account the recommendations of the Criminology Research Advisory Council (CRAC), the Director of the AIC approves a number of research grants and other funded research projects each year.

CRAC membership is listed in the Governance and Accountability section of this report. The AIC provides secretariat services for the CRAC.

Funding grants and projects

While the AIC allocates the majority of CRG program funding through an annual research grants round, the CRAC also considers and makes recommendations to the Director on funding for other research projects in priority research areas that have not been addressed or identified in the annual grants process.

Funding may be allocated for research projects undertaken solely by AIC research staff, projects where AIC staff work in collaboration with other agencies, or projects in support of grant applications. The Director allocates funding at the recommendation of the Advisory Council.

Any potential conflicts of interest are clearly identified and managed throughout the application and funding allocation processes, particularly where AIC staff may be involved. All CRG applications are assessed by an independent expert assessment panel.

The Criminology Research Advisory Council considers the following criteria when approving research grant applications and other research project options:

- 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.

2014–15 funding

In the 2014–15 financial year, the AIC contributed \$218,232 (2013–14: \$214,660) from the Commonwealth appropriation to the CRG program for the purposes of making grants. The AIC also contributed \$77,729 (2013–14: \$77,877) to administer the grants program (see Tables 2 & 3).

State and territory governments collectively made a contribution of \$218,232 (2013–14: \$214,250) to the AIC for the purpose of making grants. State and territory contributions were calculated on a pro rata population basis as shown in Table 2.

A summary of income and expenditure for the CRG Program in 2014–15 is provided in Table 4.

Grant assessment panel

A panel comprising two independent expert criminologists reviews applications for general grants each year. The panelists are selected by the Criminology Research Advisory Council from recommendations made by the President of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. The panel for 2014–15 consisted of Emeritus Professor David Brown and Associate Professor David Indermaur. Each panel member usually serves for two years.

Panel members are required to assess all applications for research funding submitted to the Advisory Council independently of each other and must complete an assessment sheet for each application. Their assessments are discussed at a meeting held with the AIC's Academic Adviser to the Advisory Council, currently Mr Matthew Willis, who submits final recommendations to the Director and the Advisory Council for consideration at its November meeting.

Table 2: State and territory contributions to the Criminology Research Grants program for 2014–15

State/territory	\$
New South Wales	69,874.35
Victoria	54,201.63
Queensland	43,905.10
Western Australia	23,875.50
South Australia	15,698.91
Tasmania	4,810.85
Australian Capital Territory	3,595.03
Northern Territory	2,270.63
Total	218,232.00

Table 3: Criminology Research Grants program financial data 2014–15

Total income for CRG program	\$
Commonwealth funding	218,232
State and territory funding	218,232
Total income for purpose of making grants	436,464
Expenditure for CRG program	
Grants	324,009
Other research projects ^a	123,001
Direct administration expenditure	73,182
Total expenditure	520,192

a: 'Other research projects' covers projects undertaken by AIC research staff as recommended to the Director by the Criminology Research Advisory Council

Table 4: Criminology Research Grants program indirect administration financial data 2014–15

Total income for CRG program administration	\$
Commonwealth funding	77,729
Total income	77,729
Expenditure for CRG administration	
Administration expenditure	77,729
Total administration expenditure	77,729

New projects for 2014–15

CRG 09/14–15: Aboriginal prisoners with cognitive impairment—Is this the highest risk group?

Professor James RP Ogloff, Dr Stephane M Shepherd, Professor Yin Paradies, Associate Professor Jeffrey Pfeifer

This research aims to assess the cognitive functioning of youth and adult Aboriginal prisoners, their associated mental health needs and their relationship with recidivism. Using a data linkage design, the study will obtain information on the cognitive impairment, social and emotional wellbeing, mental illness, client needs and criminal histories of 122 adult offenders and 42 young offenders in custody. The project will explore: the prevalence of cognitive impairment among young and adult Aboriginal prisoners in custody; identify the therapeutic and cultural needs of Aboriginal offenders with cognitive impairment; and identify whether having a cognitive disability impacts their wellbeing and risk of offending.

CRG 13/14–15: Understanding delinquency during the teenage years: Developmental pathways of antisocial decision-making among disadvantaged youth

Dr Kathryn L Modecki, Professor Bonnie L Barber, Professor Wayne Osgood

In order to effectively prevent adolescents from engaging in delinquency, it must first be established why and how youth make antisocial decisions that negate their long-term interest. This study fills a critical gap in understanding and informs treatment and prevention of youth delinquency and violence in Australia. It will use longitudinal and hierarchical linear modelling to explicate how emotion and anticipated rewards drive antisocial decision-making among disadvantaged youth. Critical information from our studies will be exchanged with juvenile justice personnel to clarify for whom developmentally-informed programming is likely to be effective and provide scientific knowledge to inform juvenile justice policy.

CRG 18/14–15: Prevent crime and save money: Application of return-on-investment models in the Australian context

Professor Sheryl Hemphill, Dr Jess Heerde, Professor John Toubmourou, Professor Todd Herrenkohl, Ms Ha Le, Professor Richard Catalano

The aims and expected outcomes of the current project are to:

- report population rates in the Victorian context of different forms of antisocial outcomes at different points in the life-course;
- estimate effect sizes for modifiable risk factors; and
- estimate what return on investment a \$150 million investment (20% of the planned prison budget) would produce in a mix of five evidence-based strategies.

The three aims, explicitly designed to inform government policy, will be addressed by analysing data from an ongoing longitudinal study of antisocial behaviour in Victorian young people which began in 2002.

CRG 19/14–15: The intergenerational transmission of criminal offending behaviours

Dr Alessandra Raudino, Professor Vaughan Carr, Associate Professor Kimberlie Dean, Dr Kristin Laurens, Associate Professor Melissa Green

Within an already-established novel prospective longitudinal sample of 87,026 Australian children, this project will examine the prevalence and correlates of behavioural problems among children born to parents with and without criminal offending histories. This study will identify potential mechanisms through which parental offending history might be associated with behavioural problems in their children at ages five and 11, with particular consideration of gender-specific patterns of intergenerational risk transmission. This study is intended to inform policymakers and the development of new intervention programs focused on preventing future offending and contact with the criminal justice system by young people.

CRG 20/14–15: Knowledges of ‘intoxication’ and Australian criminal law: Implications for addressing alcohol and other drug-related harms and risks

Dr Julia Quilter, Dr Kate Seear, Professor Luke McNamara, Professor Robin Room

This project will produce and comparatively analyse three typologies of knowledge regarding the relationship between intoxication, antisocial behaviour and violence, and criminal responsibility, being knowledges: embedded in criminal legislation; deployed in courtroom adjudication; and featuring in expert literatures. It will: identify areas of overlap, inconsistency, under-definition and lacunae; investigate how statutorily embedded assumptions about this relationship are operationalised in courtrooms; compare assumptions from law and practice with expert knowledges on intoxication-violence. Finally, it will identify opportunities for strengthening the criminal law’s capacity to meet community needs with respect to the attribution of criminal responsibility for alcohol-related problems.

CRG 31/14–15: Surveillance technologies and crime control; understanding offenders’ perspectives on police body-worn video (BWV) cameras and CCTV

Dr Emmeline Taylor, Dr Murray Lee, Matthew Willis, Alexandra Gannoni

The research aims to explore the perspectives of police detainees on the use of two televisual technologies: CCTV and police body-worn video (BWV) cameras.

The methodology utilises the DUMA program of interviews with police detainees. In partnership with the AIC an addendum will be added to the DUMA survey for two quarters in 2015.

Key outcomes will be a report, a Trends & Issues paper and scholarly journal papers. Against a backdrop of significant investment and the rollout of BWV cameras and CCTV, the findings will be of great value to police and state and federal policymakers.

CRG 35/14–15: Developing diversionary pathways for Indigenous youth with foetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD): A three community study in Western Australia

Professor Harry Blagg, Dr Tamara Tulich

This research examines justice interventions for young people suspected of having FASD and related disorders. It responds to specific concerns of community members and justice professionals in the West Kimberley that increasing numbers of Aboriginal youth are displaying symptoms of FASD and becoming enmeshed in the criminal justice system. This study will explore and map out diversionary alternatives and law reform options that will equip courts and multi-agency teams, partnered with community-owned and managed services, to construct alternative pathways into treatment and support. The research will be conducted in three locations in remote Western Australia: Broome, Derby and Fitzroy Crossing.

CRG 47/14–15: Violating parole? Exploring trends in returning to custody in Australia

Dr William R Wood, Dr Christine Bond, Dr Samantha Jeffries

Annual reports of Australian parole boards suggest that there have been marked increases in returns to custody for parole violations over the last 10 to 15 years. In addition, a number of states have also seen the discretion of parole officers around parole violations significantly reduced. Thus, the proposed research will explore the trends in parole violations and returns to custody through a comparative analysis of state legislation and data on parole violations and interviews with staff of parole boards. This will be combined with a statistical analysis of parole board outcomes.

CRG 50/14–15: Exploring the causes and consequences of the Australian crime decline: A comparative analysis of the criminal trajectories of two NSW birth cohorts

Dr Jason Payne, Dr Rick Brown, Professor Rod Broadhurst

Using the Semi-Parametric Group Based Trajectory method, this study will conduct a comparative analysis of the emerging criminal trajectories of two NSW birth cohorts (1984 and 1995). These specific cohorts have been selected to represent two developmentally and contextually distinct periods. Born in 1984, the first cohort are members of Generation Y. They are a cohort of young people who transitioned through adolescence at a time of year-on-year growth in the incidence of drug, property and violent crimes in NSW. The second cohort are members of Generation Z who, unlike their predecessors, transitioned through adolescence at a time when heroin was scarce, when crime rates were falling, and when both federal and state government investment in early intervention and diversion schemes was in rapid expansion. The purpose of this study is to identify whether, in these vastly different contexts, there has been a fundamental shift in the size (proportion of population), shape (age of onset, speed of escalation) and nature (offence types, signal crimes, specialisation) of the early antisocial and criminal trajectories of young people in NSW.

CRG 52/14–15: Filicide in Australia 2000–2012: A National Report

Professor Thea Brown, Dr Danielle Tyson, Dr Adam Tomison, Dr Samantha Bricknell, Ms Willow Bryant

This study will produce the first national report on filicide in Australia, extending over the period 2000 to 2012. It will:

- identify the national, and state by state, incidence of filicide deaths of two groups of children (young children 0–17) and adult children (17+), who have been killed by a parent or parent equivalent, such as a step-parent or grandparent;
- determine trends regarding the incidence of types of filicide events, of the victims, perpetrators and their families, and the factors associated with the victims, perpetrators and the deaths; and
- identify areas for policy and program development.

The study will use data from the National Homicide Monitoring Data Base (NHMP) supplemented by data from the Monash Filicide Research Project and, where necessary, the National Coronial Information Service (NCIS) state coroner's offices and police files.

Continuing projects for 2014–15

CRG 02/13–14: Classifying incarcerated violent offenders and their risk of reoffending

Dr Adrian Cherney, Dr Robin Fitzgerald, Associate Professor Michele Haynes
The University of Queensland
Total grant: \$31,752

This project aims to develop a cross-sectional typology of violent offenders and examines the trajectory of violent reoffending. This will be based on an analysis of offenders incarcerated for a violent offence as an adult in Queensland. Key objectives are to identify unique subgroups and patterns of change in violence, using latent class and latent class growth analysis, and assess whether sociodemographic and criminogenic factors explain offenders' membership in observed groups. Outcomes will identify how violent offending unfolds over time and whether there are corresponding changes in the victim-offender relationship.

CRG 18/13–14: Who are the perpetrators of child maltreatment?

Professor Anna Stewart, Dr Carleen Thompson, Dr Troy Allard, April Chrzanowski
Griffith University
Total grant: \$43,982

Interventions aimed at preventing child maltreatment are generally targeted at the perpetrators of maltreatment and/or the family of the maltreated child. Despite this, there is limited research both nationally and internationally examining who child maltreatment perpetrators are. The research proposed in this study aims to answer six research questions.

- What is the profile of a population of Queensland child maltreatment perpetrators?
- Are there differences in the maltreatment perpetrated by male and female child maltreatment perpetrators?
- How many child maltreatment perpetrators are recidivists?
- What is the offending history of child maltreatment perpetrators?
- How many child maltreatment perpetrators were maltreated as children?
- Are there differences between perpetrators who were maltreated as a child and perpetrators who have no history of maltreatment?

The answers to these questions will inform intervention and prevention strategies targeted at child maltreatment perpetrators.

CRG 23/13–14: Preventing victimisation of whistleblowers

Dr Inez Dussuyer, Dr Kumi Heenetigal, Professor Anona Armstrong, Dr Russell G Smith
Victoria University
Total funding: \$45,000 in grant funding comprising \$28,425 to Victoria University and \$16,575 allocated to the AIC

This research on the victimisation of whistleblowers aims to:

- identify the nature and extent of retaliation experiences of whistleblowers who have reported (or tried to report) wrongdoing in their workplace;

- determine what factors are associated with retaliation; and
- determine what elements are protective against retaliation when blowing the whistle, through exploring the experiences of a sample of whistleblowers who have either reported wrongdoing or tried to do so in their workplace and via a sample of organisations who deal with whistleblowers.

CRG 24/13–14: Realist synthesis of CCTV research to address alcohol-related assault in the night-time economy

Mr Edward Shane Boris Pointing
James Cook University
Total grant: \$16,431

This project will conduct a realist synthesis of 44 published studies and evaluations analysing the effectiveness of open-space urban CCTV systems. It will examine and isolate the reported crime reduction outcomes, contexts in which those outcomes were found and the mechanisms that were attributed to any reduction. These will then be compared with original evaluation research conducted by the researchers through a case study approach. The aim is to extract, synthesise and hypothesise theoretical and operational underpinnings for open-space CCTV effectiveness and to report on these in a way that translates into policy and practice. The study will be conducted under the RAMESES publication protocols for realist syntheses.

CRG 26/13–14: Improving transitional experiences for ex-prisoners with intellectual disability

Dr Kate Van Dooren, Dr Fernanda Claudio, Mr Jesse Young, Professor Nick Lennox
The University of Queensland
Total grant: \$31,003

This study will qualitatively explore the post-release needs of adults with intellectual disability leaving prisons across Queensland and Western Australia. The aim is to:

- understand transition experiences from the perspective of professionals in the criminal justice, health and disability sectors;
- understand transition experiences from the perspective of individuals with intellectual disability, particularly in relation to factors influences reoffending outcomes (housing, employment, social support and substance use); and
- compare and contrast health professional and individual experiences to determine where system gaps lie and which specific steps can be taken to address unmet need.

CRG 29/13–14: Improving responses to online fraud victims: An examination of reporting and support

Dr Cassandra Cross, Dr Kelly Richards, Dr Russell G Smith
Queensland University of Technology
Total funding: \$57,619 comprising \$36,599 in grant funding to QUT and \$21,020 allocated to the AIC

Currently, there is no research on what motivates victims of online fraud to report their victimisation to authorities. This project addresses this gap through face-to-face interviews with victims of online fraud across Australia who have reported financial losses of \$10,000 or more, in order to ascertain the motivation for their decision to report, as well as what support they both needed and obtained. The results of this research will enable strategies to be developed to increase the reporting of online fraud, as well as understanding the support services that victims require.

CRG 30/13–14: A comparison of individual, situational and ecological factors associated with adolescent-onset and adult-onset sexual offences against children

Dr Nadine McKillop, Professor Stephen Smallbone, Ms Susan Rayment-McHugh
Griffith University
Total grant: \$48,718

The project examines the specific circumstances in which child sexual abuse first occurs in adolescence and adulthood. It aims to:

- identify common and unique developmental, situational and ecological risk factors associated with adolescent-onset and adult-onset sexual abuse offending; and
- determine what responses are therefore required to effectively reduce and prevent its occurrence during these two life stages.

An additional 100–150 adult offenders will be surveyed to increase the sample size and breadth of information contained within current databases, enabling robust comparisons to be made. Findings will guide policy, including the design and implementation of onset-specific and general prevention initiatives.

CRG 43/13–14: Investigating serious violent crime: What works, what doesn't and for what crime types?

Dr Angela Higginson, Professor Lorraine Mazerolle
The University of Queensland, St Lucia
Total grant: \$49,626

Investigating serious violent crime is core police business. The proposed project will examine the relative effectiveness of different investigative techniques police use to investigate serious violent crime. Using systematic review techniques, we will collect and synthesise existing policing research from across the world to assess the relative effectiveness of different types of serious crime investigative techniques on a range of outcomes. We will answer the following research questions.

- How effective are serious violent crime investigative techniques for identifying offenders, eliciting confessions, making arrests, clearing cases or securing convictions?
- Does the effectiveness vary across types of technique or types of crime?

CRG 48/13–14: Law enforcement role in controlling misuse of pharmaceuticals: Assessing the impact of Project STOP on crime

Mr Jason Ferris, Dr Madonna Devaney, Professor Lorraine Mazerolle
The University of Queensland
Total grant: \$49,952

Project STOP is a real-time recording system designed to reduce the diversion of pseudoephedrine-based products used in the production of methamphetamine. We are the only researchers in Australia to be given access to the Project STOP transaction data by GuildLink. Our study aims to assess whether the real-time recording system, Project STOP, has reduced the diversion of pseudoephedrine-based products into illicit drug manufacture in Queensland. To quantify the impact of Project STOP, we will analyse pseudoephedrine sales data and data from Queensland Police (offences related to the possession, production, or supply of methamphetamine as well as clandestine laboratory detections).

CRG 51/13–14: Negotiating guilty pleas: An empirical analysis

Dr Asher Flynn, Emeritus Professor Arie Freiberg
Monash University
Total grant: \$69,794

This project addresses a significant gap in an under-researched area of criminal justice policy by documenting current practices and evaluating the need for legal reform of the negotiated resolution process in Victoria. Using a mixed qualitative–quantitative approach, we will analyse 24 months (2010–12) of Victoria Legal Aid indictable case files, conduct 50 interviews (legal counsel, judicial officers) in five locations (city/rural/regional—Melbourne, Ballarat, Shepparton, Morwell, Geelong) and evaluate national/international best practice. This project provides the first dataset of negotiated resolutions in any Australian state/territory and will produce tangible outcomes that inform current debates, law reform and legal practice nationwide.

CRG 13/12–13: A cybercrime observatory for Australia: A pilot database of criminal activity on the internet

Professor Roderic Broadhurst, Dr Mamoun Alazab
The Australian National University
Total grant: \$75,022

The research will assess the feasibility of creating a cybercrime observatory based on data shared by the Australian Communications and Media Authority and CERT Australia, and other select non-profit organisations. We will be the first to examine and analyse the large datasets provided by these frontline agencies. The aim is to measure the prevalence, severity and mode of online criminal activity affecting Australian cyberspace. The research will also help identify attack and victim patterns, and provide the basis for further development of crime prevention strategies for cyberspace. Innovative statistical and data-mining methods will be used to explore the technical and textual data acquired.

CRG 31/12–13: Prosecuting workplace violence: The utility and policy implications of criminalisation

Dr Emily Schindeler, Associate Professor Janet Ransley
Griffith University
Total grant: \$39,956

This project draws on white-collar crime and regulatory approaches to establish:

- the prevalence, types and outcomes of workplace violence prosecutions in Australia; and
- the utility and limits of criminalisation as a response to this problem.

The project will construct a database of all prosecutions in Australia since 2004 involving injury from interpersonal or systemic workplace bullying. A typology will differentiate cases on key themes including the nature of the legal response and whether offenders were individuals or corporations. Conclusions will be drawn on barriers to prosecution, the utility of criminalisation and the appropriate nexus between criminal and workplace safety law.

CRG 33/12–13: Welfare and recidivism outcomes of in-prison education and training

Dr Margaret Giles
Edith Cowan University
Total grant: \$70,000

The proposed study will evaluate, using a unique linked longitudinal database, the contribution of in-prison study to ex-prisoner welfare dependence and recidivism. It will test different measures of recidivism, welfare dependence and in-prison study. Then, using multivariate regression techniques, the relative impacts of factors including in-prison study on the recidivism and welfare dependence of ex-prisoners will be estimated. The study will provide best practice guidelines for

correctional education authorities and welfare agencies regarding the specific in-prison study classes that yield the best outcomes in terms of reduced recidivism and welfare dependence.

CRG 58/12–13: Exploring the relationship between the use of online child exploitation materials, the use of internet-enabled technologies to procure children and contact sexual offending against children

Associate Professor Tony Krone, Dr Russell Smith, Dr Adam Tomison, Ms Alice Hutchings, Ms Sarah Macgregor
University of Canberra and Australian Institute of Criminology

Total funding: \$93,722 comprising \$39,177 grant funding to University of Canberra and \$54,545 allocated to the AIC

This project aims to explore the relationship between use of online child exploitation material, use of internet-enabled technologies to procure children and actual sexual assault. By analysing a large database of offender data with offender debriefing interviews, we aim to develop a novel typology of offenders and provide an understanding of the forensic indicators of offending typologies, the role of networking in the development of offending, the identification of possible pathways towards escalating seriousness of image-based offending and identification of relationships between image-based offending, grooming and the physical sexual abuse of children, thus informing future police procedure and policy.

CRG 31/11–12: Reporting victimisation to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex (LGBTI) police liaison services: A mixed methods study across two Australian states

Dr Angela Dwyer, Dr Matthew Ball, Dr Christine Bond, Dr Murray Lee, Associate Professor Thomas Crofts
Queensland University of Technology

Total grant: \$16,332.75

Relations between vulnerable lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex (LGBTI) communities and police impact how, or even if, LGBTI victims report to police liaison services. This study will be the first to ask police and LGBTI communities about LGBTI police liaison services in Queensland and New South Wales. This is vital to better understand the gap between increasing awareness of LGBTI police liaison services and low rates of access of these services, and to create stronger engagement between police and LGBTI victims. To do this, the study develops and deploys a survey with LGBTI communities aged 15–65 years and qualitative interviews with LGBTI police liaison services.

CRG 53/11–12: Sexting and young people: Perceptions, practices, policy and law

Dr Murray Lee, Associate Professor Thomas Crofts, Dr Alyce McGovern, Dr Michael Salter, Dr Sanja Milivojevic
Sydney Institute of Criminology, University of Sydney

Total grant: \$55,812

This project is an interdisciplinary and multi-methods investigation of sexting by young people. Three research aims link to specific methods—a quantitative online survey and qualitative interviews will be used to understand the perceptions and practices of young people in regard to sexting. A media and policy analysis will evaluate broader community perceptions about young people and sexting. A legal analysis will review the legal frameworks in relation to such behaviours. The project will facilitate an understanding of how young people perceive and practise sexting and assess the appropriateness of existing law and policy in this area.

CRG 47/10–11: Homicide and the night-time economy

Professor Stephen Tomsen, Dr Jason Payne
University of Western Sydney

Total funding of \$52,798 comprising \$27,456 to University of Western Sydney and \$25,342 allocated to the AIC

Australian national homicide monitoring is comprehensive. Nevertheless, key aspects of this crime are not fully understood, including the uneven long-term decline between offences occurring within distinct locations and social relations between

parties. This study comprises a unique analysis of homicide, producing new quantitative and qualitative information about the full prevalence, trends and locations of killing related to aspects of the expanding night-time economy. It will advance knowledge of the range of related public and private/domestic offending to inform official strategies with more specific knowledge about levels of higher risk and the possibilities of prevention in key social settings and communities.

CRG 50/10–11: Classifying domestic violence perpetrators: Identifying opportunities for intervention and prevention

Dr Jason Payne, Mr Josh Sweeney, Ms Sarah MacGregor

Australian Institute of Criminology

The Advisory Council recommended allocation of funding of \$106,000 to the AIC for this project

This project seeks to identify a typology of domestic violence perpetration by triangulating officially recorded incidents of domestic violence from the Safe at Home program with descriptions of incidents and consultations with stakeholders.

The two primary concerns of the research are to determine whether groups of domestic violence offenders are identifiable in Australia and whether such typologies are relevant for practitioners in the field. This is because typological undertakings in the area of domestic violence have been limited in Australia and it cannot be assumed that international typologies will relate to the Australian experience for a range of factors such as differences in the structures of criminal justice systems, related data practices and evolving ideas about what constitutes domestic violence. Similarly, it is unclear how typologies translate into practice or policy. For example, is it practical for a practitioner to apply a typology in their work and how can researchers assist in developing typologies that are more beneficial for the context of service delivery and policy?

Reports of completed research

CRG 20/10–11: Determining the impact of opioid substitution therapy upon mortality and recidivism among prisoners: A 22 year data linkage study

Professor Louisa Degenhardt, Dr Lucy Burns, Dr Don Weatherburn, Associate Professor Tony Butler, Dr Amy Gibson, Dr Jo Kimber, Professor Richard Mattick, Associate Professor Christopher Doran, Dr Devon Indig, Dr Tim Slade, Deborah Zador
National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre University of New South Wales

Total grant: \$100,000

This study will quantify the impact of opioid substitution therapy (OST; methadone or buprenorphine) on two important outcomes for opioid-dependent prisoners—mortality, particularly in the post-release period, and subsequent criminal activity. Using linked data, the study will have almost 600,000 person-years of follow-up over 22 years, allowing fine-grained analyses of disadvantaged subpopulations. This evidence cannot be obtained with accuracy from small studies or randomised controlled trials. This study will specifically examine:

- the impact of OST provision in prison and following release on prisoner mortality;
- the extent to which OST reduces incidence and time of re-offence among opioid dependent persons, stratified by crime type;
- potential differences in the impacts of buprenorphine and methadone upon the extent and timing of re-incarceration;
- differences in duration of OST and its impact on crime and mortality among vulnerable subgroups, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and women;
- estimated years of life lost to prison in the cohort and potential impact of OST in reducing years of life lost; and
- cost-benefits of OST in reducing crime and imprisonment among this group.

Study results will have clear implications for the health and welfare of this population, and will provide evidence of potential health and crime reduction gains, and the cost savings that might result.

CRG 30/11–12: Preventing the onset of youth offending: The impact of the pathways to prevention project on developmental pathways through the primary years

Professor Ross Homel AO, Dr Kate Freiberg, Dr Sara Branch
Griffith University
Total grant: \$60,092

This project will conduct multivariate statistical analyses of a subset of 899 children from the Pathways to Prevention longitudinal child database to evaluate the impact of Pathways interventions on antisocial behaviour, adjustment to school and seven dimensions of positive development in late grade 7/early grade 8, straddling the transition to high school; a critical period for the onset of youth crime involvement.

The Pathways database is unique in combining detailed data across the primary years on patterns and intensity of child or parent involvement in Pathways interventions, with data on educational achievement (including NAPLAN), behaviour, social-emotional wellbeing and family context.

CRG 09/11–12: Understanding the extent, nature and causes of adult-onset offending: Implications for the effective and efficient use of criminal justice and crime reduction resources

Dr Carleen Thompson, Professor Anna Stewart, Dr Troy Allard, Ms April Chrzanowski
Griffith University
Total grant: \$15,141.50

This project will investigate the nature, causes and costs of adult-onset offending and assess the potential for targeting crime prevention interventions for adult-onset offenders. This will be examined using a longitudinal birth cohort of individuals born in 1983–84 who had contact with the Queensland criminal justice system to age 27 (n=54,598). It is anticipated that offending profiles and explanatory factors will differ between more and less serious adult-onset offenders, and between earlier onset and adult-onset offenders. Findings will support targeting diversionary criminal justice programs to less serious adult onset offenders and reserving costly interventions for those at risk of developing serious offending patterns.

CRG 23/12–13: The effect of post-release supervision on risk of reoffending

Dr Don Weatherburn, Dr Suzanne Poynton, Mr Simon Corben, Mr Simon Eyland
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
Total grant: \$46,200

The aim of the research is to examine the cost effectiveness of parole supervision in reducing risk of reoffending, frequency of reoffending, seriousness of reoffending, time to reoffend and risk of re-imprisonment. This will be achieved by comparing matched samples of prisoners released without a supervision requirement (fixed-term sentences) with prisoners released under supervision. If supervision reduces the risk of further offending, it is expected that the supervised group will exhibit better outcomes post-release than the unsupervised group.

THE NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT RESEARCH FUND

Management and outcomes

NDLERF is funded by the Commonwealth Government Department of Health as part of its commitment to the National Drug Strategy. The AIC has been managing the administration of the NDLERF program since June 2010. The AIC was advised in April 2014 that Department of Health funding for the NDLERF program would cease as of 30 June 2015. In September 2014, the AIC signed a variation to the current funding agreement to extend the expiry date by 12 months, to 30 June 2016, in order to complete the operational and administrative functions of the program. While an alternative funding source is being sought for the program, no funding has yet been secured for 2015–16.

NDLERF contributes to the prevention and reduction of the harmful effects of licit and illicit drug use in Australian society by:

- enabling research that leads to high-quality, evidence-based drug law enforcement practice;
- facilitating experimentation and innovation; and
- enhancing strategic alliances and linkages between law enforcement personnel, human services providers and research agencies.

The NDLERF advisory Board of Management sets the strategic priorities for funding and allocating funds for research projects that offer practical contributions to operational or policy-level drug law enforcement activities in Australia. The advisory board also reviews and approves the progress and finalisation of funded research.

In 2014–15, the NDLERF board agreed not to undertake the traditional open grants round due to the program not having sufficient funding to conduct a round, and the current agreement termination on 30 June 2015. The board agreed that the most efficient way of allocating the remaining funds would be through a targeted grant round, inviting applications from researchers for quality projects to determine the costs of policing alcohol-related matters, specifically within the Victorian law enforcement context. A research proposal was awarded to undertake this research, at a value of \$0.149m.

The program continued to fund a further 15 projects from previous years and two contracts, with a total expenditure of \$0.706m. These active projects are all scheduled for completion prior to the contract completion date of 30 June 2016.

The functions the AIC performs for the NDLERF program include:

- administration of and delegation for the allocation of grants money;
- coordination of open funding application rounds;
- monitoring of the progress of individual research projects through the establishment of project reference groups;
- editorial support and the publication of reports detailing outcomes of NDLERF-funded research;
- administration and support of the NDLERF Advisory Board through the services of a Research Officer and an NDLERF Scientific Advisor; and
- facilitation and coordination of advisory board activities and communication.

Box 2: Publications released under the NDLERF program in 2014–15

Prohibiting public drinking in an urban area: Determining the impacts on police, the community and marginalised groups. Amy Pennay, Elizabeth Manton, Michael Savic, Michael Livingston, Sharon Matthews, Belinda Lloyd. Monograph series 49.

Supply-side reduction policy and drug-related harm. Wai-Yin Wan, Don Weatherburn, Grant Wardlaw, Vasilis Sarafidis, Grant Sara. Monograph series 53.

Interventions for reducing alcohol supply, alcohol demand and alcohol-related harm. Peter Miller, Tanya Chikritzhs, John Toumbourou. Monograph series 57.

Off-site outlets and alcohol-related harm. William Gilmore, Wenbin Liang, Paul Catalano, Richard Pascal, Annabel Broyd, Eveline Lensvelt, Garry Kirby, Tanya Chikritzhs. Monograph series 56.

An empirical basis for the ratio of crowd controllers to patrons. Robert Harris, Deborah Edwards, Peter Homel, Georgina Fuller. Monograph series 54.

Understanding and describing Australian illicit drug markets. Nick Scott, Jonathan P Caulkins, Alison Ritter, Paul Dietze. Monograph series 58.

Development of a drink driving program for regional and remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Michelle S Fitts, Gavan R Palk. Monograph series 55.

Supply-side reduction policy and drug-related harm. Wai-Yin Wan, Don Weatherburn, Grant Wardlaw, Vasilis Sarafidis, Grant Sara. Trends & Issues series 486.

How patterns of injecting drug use evolve in a cohort of people who inject drugs. Nick Scott, Jonathan P Caulkins, Alison Ritter, Paul Dietze. Trends & Issues series 502.

Drink driving among Indigenous Australians in outer regional and remote communities and development of a drink driving program: A summary of findings and recommendations. Michelle S Fitts, Gavan R Palk. Research Bulletin no 2.

Hair drug testing—Hair drug analysis to identify cases of drug facilitated sexual assault. Gregory Dayman, Lyndall Young, Peter Stockham, Danielle Butzbach, Chris Kostakis, Elizabeth Gebler-Hughes, Scott Janes. Reports and Discussions papers.

AUSTRALIAN CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION AWARDS 2014

The AIC manages the annual Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA) every year, with Director Dr Adam Tomison chairing the selection board. On 26 November 2014, two groundbreaking projects that substantially reduced local crime rates were honoured at an award ceremony at Parliament House in Canberra.

The Hon Michael Keenan, Minister for Justice, announced the winners. Non-financial awards were presented to one community sector project and one police-led crime-prevention program. The award-winning projects focused on providing specialised counselling services to young sex offenders, building capacity in local communities for preventing and responding to future incidents of sexual violence and abuse and providing community crime prevention services to the elderly, the disabled and other vulnerable members of the community.

The national community-led project awarded a certificate originated in Queensland, and the national police-led project awarded a Meritorious Police Award originated in South Australia:

Griffith Youth Forensic Service

Griffith Youth Forensic Service (GYFS) provides specialised statewide assessment and treatment (therapeutic and risk management) services for court-referred youth sex offenders in Queensland. GYFS aims to provide referred youth and their families with equitable access to high-quality services, regardless of circumstances and location; prevent reoffending and improve life outcomes for referred youth; build capacity in local communities for preventing or responding to future incidents of sexual violence and abuse; and conduct and disseminate research into the causes and prevention of sexual violence and abuse.

GYFS has achieved very positive results working with the highest-risk youth sex offenders in Queensland. Studies of reoffending among its clients show very low rates of further offending, particularly among those receiving treatment through the current practice model, which was introduced in 2007. The program is funded through the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

South Australia Police Home Assist Program

The South Australia Police (SAPOL) Home Assist Program delivers outstanding service as a key provider of community crime prevention. Home security audits are conducted to prevent Home and Community Care service users becoming victims, or repeat victims, of crime. The program delivers presentations that increase the community's knowledge of personal safety and home security and decrease fear of crime. The program aims to leave people feeling safe to stay in their own homes and participate in the community with confidence. Funding is provided by the state and Commonwealth Governments, with SAPOL in-kind support. The program provides a comprehensive, coordinated and integrated service.

In 2013–14 the SAPOL Home Assist Program delivered more than 250 security audits and made contact with nearly 800 victims of crime, as well as more than 150 presentations, community forums, community promotions and media engagements to increase community knowledge and reduce fear of crime.

Thirteen other awards were presented to grass-roots organisation and projects across the nation. Two of these projects received \$5,000 and Certificates of Merit:

Man-Up: A free risk prevention-mentoring program that uses dance to empower young men aged 12–17 years

The Man-Up program uses popular youth culture—hip-hop and breakdance—to connect young people back to schools and their community, with groups of 12 to 16 participants. It helps young males at risk of perpetrating, or becoming the victim of, violence or property crime. The Man-Up framework comprises three elements:

- skill development. Each week, participants receive training from Kulture Break Dance mentors. The outcome is promotion of physical activity, teamwork, resilience, increased confidence and self-esteem;
- performance. Man-Up participants produce and present dances throughout the year. The outcome is to inspire and demonstrate to all participants and audiences that dance is a positive prosocial outlet that promotes positive engagement for young males; and
- community giving. Participants contribute to projects that help those less fortunate people in the community such as the terminally ill, sole parents, elderly and marginalised individuals. Past activities have included mowing lawns and enhancing playgrounds. The outcomes are improved social awareness, community contribution and responsibility. The

program also provides a creative avenue to engage at-risk and vulnerable young males through the appealing and popular medium of dance, and divert them from anti-social behaviour and negative contact with the justice system.

The long-term plan is to increase the number of participating schools and individuals by expanding the program to Canberra's northside and introducing a girl's program called Ladies First.

Safety Net Australia

Safety Net Australia was established by WESNET under the guidance and mentorship of the US Safety Net Project run by the US National Network to End Domestic Violence. The project provides engaging interactive training, resources and policy assistance in ways both tech-savvy and non-tech-savvy audiences can understand. Safety Net Australia:

- works with communities and agencies to address how technology impacts the safety, privacy and accessibility rights of victims/survivors of violence;
- educates a wide range of community agencies who work with women experiencing all forms of violence on ways to use technology strategically to help find safety and prevent or escape violence; and
- advocates for strong local, state and national policies that ensure the safety, privacy and rights of all victims/survivors of gender-based violence.

Safety Net Australia provides education and training in the safe use of technologies, particularly to women and young people, and makes them aware of how offenders use technology as a tool to control, stalk, abuse and find victims. They have also provided agencies dealing with victims of crime and violence with education to enhance their understanding of the potential dangers of technology and prevention strategies.

Six projects received Certificates of Merit:

Assessment and Referral Court List, Magistrates' Court of Victoria

The Assessment and Referral Court (ARC) List is a pioneering approach to addressing the needs of accused persons who have a mental illness and/or cognitive impairment in Victoria. Operating as a specialist list at the Melbourne Magistrates' Court, the focus of the program is to assess the needs of participants and assist in linking them with appropriate community services in order to reduce further offending.

The program targets reoffending through the identification and referral of accused persons with an underlying mental illness and/or cognitive impairment. The court aims to work closely with these clients to help them access the services they need to address the causes of antisocial behaviour.

CALD Communities Leading the Way to Respectful Relationships: A community engagement initiative to prevent family violence in Victoria

This project addressed the currently unmet needs of disadvantaged populations who, due to language or cultural practices, are isolated from family violence education programs. The Domestic Violence Resource Centre Victoria's inTouch Multicultural Centre Against Family Violence developed a model of building community capacity via consultation, meaningful engagement and fostering ownership that was effective in breaking the silence around violence against women.

Working with four cultural groups (Croatian, Indian, Sudanese and Vietnamese) through community-based taskforce committees, the project reached over 20,000 community members through 29 awareness raising activities over a period of two years. Eighty percent of the participants reported an increase in knowledge. The program has been an effective way of raising awareness of gender equality and the unacceptability of family violence among the four culturally and linguistically diverse communities.

Yuendumu Mediation and Justice Committee, as supported by the Yuendumu Mediation and Family Safety Program

The Yuendumu Mediation and Justice Committee draws upon both traditional Aboriginal ways and non-Aboriginal ways of managing conflict in the community. This has included community leaders training as mediators and integrating this practice with more traditional conflict-resolution practices to achieve ‘mala mala’ or proper sorry.

In doing so, the Yuendumu Mediation and Justice Committee has developed a method that has not only proved invaluable in building a peaceful existence in the community, but one that will serve as a model for future generations.

The Yuendumu community has developed a crime and violence prevention initiative that has had a positive impact on addressing conflict within an Indigenous community in significant disarray. In a short period the program has been successful in achieving various positive results, including an extended period without violence or disruption in the community.

Youthbeat

Youthbeat provides seven-day-a-week engagement, prevention and case management for at-risk young people in the Perth metropolitan area. These young people can be both the victims and perpetrators of antisocial/criminal behaviour. Services include street-level outreach (foot patrols and a mobile van, including on Thursday to Saturday nights), practical assistance (eg food, bedding, clothing, transport vouchers and showering facilities), diversion (eg art workshops, youth camps), life skills and harm minimisation training, case management to address underlying causes of at-risk behaviour (eg being homeless, family and domestic violence, alcohol and other drug misuse or mental illness) and targeted referral to other services (eg accommodation and mental health services). In a recent 12-month period, 2,704 young people were engaged, 636 participated in recreational or life skills programs and 756 referrals were made, including 324 to Youth Drug and Alcohol Services.

Youthbeat is a good example of a crime prevention initiative focusing on at-risk young people and providing practical assistance, mentoring, alcohol and other drug education, life skills training and case management.

Monash Milk Bar Network Exchange to prevent and minimise harm from crime

The Monash Milk Bar Network Exchange was established in response to comprehensive community consultation that Monash City Council undertook with 44 local milk bars between 2012 and 2014. This consultation identified local milk bar businesses as subject to repeat crime, theft, armed robbery and mental health impacts as a result of fear sustained through the experience of crime. Milk bars are considered soft targets for criminal offenders as they are often isolated, open late into the evening, minimally staffed, operated by new Chinese migrants with limited English skills and may hold large amounts of cash on the premises. Continuous consultation with milk bars in Monash identified that operators were reluctant to report crime to police due to fear of retaliation, cultural perceptions of police and limited English skills.

The Monash Milk Bar Network Exchange six-month project ran from late October 2013 to May 2014 and invited 44 milk bar operators to participate in three network exchange meetings, where they received small business crime prevention and safety information from Victoria Police, council and community services. All verbal and written communication was translated into Mandarin by an interpreting service. The Monash Milk Bar Network Exchange attracted widespread media attention and is now being replicated by other local government areas as a model for community crime-prevention initiatives.

The Monash Milk Bar Network Exchange is a valuable initiative targeted at responding to the needs of a vulnerable business group in the community. By working closely with small business operators it has increased the reporting of crime and adds an important element to the range of services available to prevent crime and to support victims.

Summer of Respect

Summer of Respect (SoR) is an innovative summer-long, anti sexual violence campaign developed by the Women's Centre for Health Matters and the Canberra Rape Crisis Centre. The campaign runs from October until March annually.

The long-term goals of the campaign are:

- to challenge rape-supportive attitudes or misperceptions about sexual violence, among men specifically and in the community more generally;
- to raise awareness about sexual violence and provide practical information;
- to demonstrate what respectful behaviour looks like; and
- to emphasise men's responsibility for their behaviour.

The activities of SoR change each year. For example, the target audience for SoR 2013–14 was young people, including potential victims and potential perpetrators/bystanders.

SoR 2013–14 was particularly well received. The output measures indicated that many young people in the ACT viewed or received the resources provided by the campaign.

SoR is a unique initiative targeted at raising awareness about sexual violence among young people. It demonstrates an impressive capacity to deliver a range of messages that can help protect a wide range of potentially vulnerable young people from sexual violence.

Four projects received Meritorious Police Certificates:

Project Booyah

Project Booyah, an initiative of the Queensland Police Service, is an integrated whole-of-government program delivering real change for young people at risk in Queensland. This is achieved by promoting seamless service delivery across whole of government and establishing effective strategic and operational partnerships with private enterprises that have the capacity to extend and sustain change for these young people. Aligned with evidence-based best practice, it aspires to holistically address a young person's disengagement from their family, their community and education, to ultimately reduce and prevent their involvement in antisocial behaviour, substance misuse, self-harm and/or crime and the criminal justice system. In order to achieve this, Project Booyah incorporates adventure-based learning principles, social development training, community interventions, mentoring, case management, education and vocational scholarships to support young people and their families to build careers and vocational pathways.

Project Booyah delivers important services to at-risk young people, helping reduce their risk through re-engagement with education and employment. It is a good example of the success that can be achieved through the collaborative efforts of government and the private sector.

Circle of Respect

The Circle of Respect is aimed at building resilience and developing coping strategies for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are at risk of disengaging from school. Areas associated with youth crime that are addressed include boredom, apathy and disconnection from culture/community, low resilience and self-esteem, loss of self-image, peer pressure and family conflict.

Circle of Respect is a very promising early intervention initiative that engages with at-risk and vulnerable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people to divert them from becoming negatively involved with the criminal justice system. The

program's work contributes to the achievement of key outcomes through higher school attendance rates, decreases in the number of young people entering the juvenile justice system, and children successfully transitioning to secondary education.

Youth Cultural Hot Spot Patrols

Youth Cultural Hot Spot Patrols consist of first-response police officers, Police Liaison Officers and a culturally specific youth worker from Micah Projects. They commenced in June 2012 and were tasked with seeking out at-risk youth at peak times in locations where youth sleep rough in the city. Their challenge was to connect, divert and engage otherwise highly service-resistant young people. Contact occurred in trouble spots, often late at night and in the darker corners of the CBD, and continues to be successful, with connection made through culture as a basis for effective diversion.

This is an effective initiative where police engage with at-risk youth by following a targeted approach. Indications are that the initiative has contributed to reductions in youth-related crime.

Boss of My Body

Boss of My Body is an intensive protective-behaviours program implemented after an increase in sexualised behaviour among children was identified in local communities. Richard Wells recognised the need for a culturally identifiable medium for the children to learn through and created the DVD project. Funding to engage a songwriter and producer to work with the children was sourced through various agencies. The result was a DVD that showcased what the children had learned in the protective-behaviours program. As a result, local children began talking about abuse, and the children's confidence and self-worth increased. Community members began to prioritise child safety through singing the song and playing the DVD. Children who struggled with learning were able to articulate the protective behaviours they had learned. The project helped children who were abused or who perpetrated abuse, teaching them that they are the boss of their body and everybody has the right to feel safe.

The program can be easily adapted to address a range of antisocial issues in Indigenous communities; the learning program taps into the way Indigenous children learn about culture and history. Boss of My Body is a good example of a targeted approach which uses culturally and age-appropriate material to open the lines of communication on uncomfortable subjects and to educate children in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities about sexualised behaviours, substance abuse and antisocial behaviours.

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SERVICES OUTCOMES

COMMUNICATIONS

One of the AIC's critical functions is the dissemination of new research findings, in recognition that applied criminological research is intended to inform policy, practice and wider community debate on issues of concern. The role of Communications and Information Services is to ensure the AIC's research is disseminated and widely understood, targeting the audiences who will use the findings and influencing policy and practice.

The AIC website is the Institute's core communications tool, providing access to approximately 4,000 AIC publications as well as nearly 3,000 conference and seminar papers, 150 video seminars and multiple links to relevant non-AIC databases. This website is used by thousands of researchers, students, media and policymakers on a daily basis. Since 2010–11, sessions on the site have increased significantly.

PUBLICATIONS

The AIC communicates new knowledge developed by both AIC researchers and external authors. The regular AIC publication formats are the foundation of this dissemination. Due to the large volume of publications the AIC produces, they are generally designed, edited and typeset in-house. The Director is the General Editor of all AIC publications.

The AIC produces two peer-reviewed flagship publication series—the Research and Public Policy series and Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice—which are researched and written by AIC and external authors. These publications are funded by core AIC funding, Criminology Research Grants and, most recently, NDLERF funding, as well as other funding sources.

Other AIC publication categories include:

- Monitoring Reports—regular reports from AIC monitoring programs that capture data across Australia on a range of crime and justice issues;
- Technical and Background papers—technical reports containing statistical and methodological material produced as part of the AIC research process;
- Australian Crime: Facts & Figures—an annual compendium providing a statistical overview of the most recent national information on crime in Australia, serving as a ready-reference resource, with a related online tool for testing a variety of datasets;
- Research in Practice—fact sheets, tip sheets and case studies from evidence-based research for practitioners in the criminal justice field; and
- special reports—reports relating to specific commissions and consultations, which are often approved by the client for general publication.

Publications published in 2014–15 by the AIC are listed in Table 5.

Table 5 Publications produced in 2014–15	
Publication type	n
Research and Public Policy series	3
Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice	21
Monitoring Reports	3
Technical and Background papers	3
Australian Crime: Facts & Figures	1
Research in Practice	6
Substantive articles on CrimBrief	7
Special reports	5

In 2014–15, the AIC released 24 peer-reviewed and 80 non-peer reviewed publications (including other academic papers, handbooks and contracted research reports) and met all communication and publication KPIs stipulated by government (see Table 6).

Table 6: Products and KPI targets by year				
Product type	KPI	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
Peer-reviewed publications	23	24	23	24
Other publications, including articles in external journals	38	61	63	80
Events—conferences, seminars, workshops, roundtables	10	24	13	10

Peer review and publications process

All submissions are subject to a rigorous review process before they are accepted for publication. Drafts are reviewed by senior research staff and also undergo external review. All publications are then reviewed by the Director and edited to conform to AIC publishing style, promoting clear and understandable research.

The AIC was recognised by the then Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research as an accredited publisher eligible to receive university funding under its higher education research data collections specifications. This accreditation covers the peer-reviewed Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice and Research and Public Policy series. Every year, senior researchers and academics provide their time and expertise to peer review often very technical papers for publication, and the AIC gratefully acknowledges their time and effort in making its research publications more rigorous.

The publications team also prepares reports for NDLERF. The AIC released five monographs and papers this year, as well as two jointly branded NDLERF–AIC Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice papers.

2014–15 signature publications

Counting the costs of crime in Australia: a 2011 estimate (RPP 129)

Counting the costs of crime in Australia: a 2011 estimate is the fifth in an AIC series on the cost of crime to our community.

In 2011, the crimes most costly to the community were:

- fraud (\$6b);
- drug abuse (\$3b);
- assault (\$3b);
- criminal damage (vandalism and graffiti) (\$2.7b); and
- arson (\$2.2b).

The estimated total cost of crime in 2011 was \$47.6b, or 3.4 percent of national GDP. This represents a 49 percent increase since 2001, when the total cost of crime was calculated as \$31.8b, or 3.8 percent of GDP. However, in terms of percentage of GDP, the overall cost of crime decreased over the period 2001–2011.

Homicide in Australia: 2010–11 to 2011–12 (MR 23)

This National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) report detailed the prevalence and nature of homicide in Australia over the two-year monitoring period. The AIC has monitored trends and patterns in homicide across Australian jurisdictions since 1989. The two key sources of data for the NHMP are offence records derived from each Australian state and territory police service and state coronial records such as toxicology and post-mortem reports. The homicide rate continues to remain at a historic low, at 1.1 victims per 100,000 over the two years. Intimate partner homicides are also at a historic low.

Deaths in custody Australia: National Deaths in Custody Program 2011–12 and 2012–13 (MR 26)

The Deaths in Custody monitoring report is a regular trend update on frequency of deaths in prison and police custody and provides information on the deceased, including demographic information and cause of death. Long-term trends are also presented.

In 2011–12 and 2012–13, there were 144 deaths in custody—73 in 2011–12 (42 prison custody; 31 police custody and custody-related operations) and 71 in 2012–13 (53 prison custody; 18 police custody and custody-related operations). At June 30 2013 the total prison population in Australia was 30,775 (including 8,430 Indigenous prisoners; 27%). More than two-thirds of deaths in prisons were due to natural causes (n=64), most commonly cancer. Hanging deaths accounted for 19 percent (n=17) of prison custody deaths. The number of police custody deaths in 2012–13 dropped significantly from 2011–12 and is the lowest recorded since the definition of police custody deaths was expanded in 1990.

Historical review of sexual offence and child sexual abuse legislation in Australia: 1788–2013

Special Report 7 September 2014 (Prepared for the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse)

Brief review of contemporary sexual offence and child sexual abuse legislation in Australia

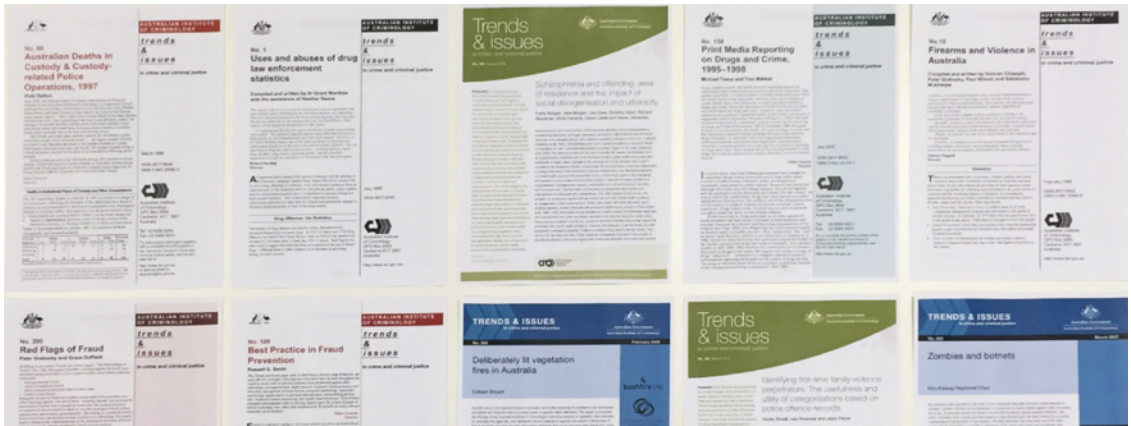
Special Report 6 September 2014 (Prepared for the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse)

These two special reports for the Royal Commission contextualised the current and historic legislative landscape around both sexual and child abuse offences.

Prior offending among family violence perpetrators: A Tasmanian sample (T&I 493)

The relationship between the frequency of family violence offending and other types of offending has not been fully explored when assessing the risk of family violence recidivism. This study provides a snapshot of the six-year offending histories of a cohort of Tasmanian family violence perpetrators. Various data from Tasmanian justice records shows a clear association between the frequency of family violence incidents and a history of other offending. That is, a group of family violence perpetrators engaged in high levels of family violence offending were identified as having committed a range of other types of violent offences, traffic offences and breaches of violence orders. The findings of this study have implications for policy and practice, including the identification and treatment of family violence perpetrators.

Highlight: Publication of 500 Trends & Issues papers



The first tranche of Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice (T&I) papers were designed as benchmark national snapshots of issues such as firearms violence, corporate crime and Aboriginal deaths in custody. They were often an exercise in statistical benchmarking, or literature reviews bedding down criminological subject matter.

The design was specific—short and easy enough for a politician or policymaker to read on the flight between Sydney and Canberra, with a limited number of figures or tables to prevent ‘clutter’. The series has maintained a basic word length of about 5,000–6,000 words.

The first T&I discussed *Uses and abuses of drug law enforcement statistics*. Number 10 was *Firearms and violence in Australia*. Number 18 was a hard-headed review of *Alcohol and crime*. These subjects and many more have been studied exhaustively, reviewed and examined repeatedly by generations of AIC researchers, building a 30-year picture of crime types and trends and associated subjects. Eminent criminologists who won grants, or started their careers as staff of the AIC and went on to senior positions in academia or government, have contributed greatly to this series.

In the early days, the AIC was quick on the scene to study issues around the gun control debate or to examine the rise of cybercrime (*Crime in the Digital Age*, 1998; *Zombies and botnets*, 2007), and produced a significant body of work on both Indigenous and juvenile justice issues.

The first T&I published in the current green livery was number 365, which was loaded onto the website in November 2008. *Schizophrenia and offending: area of residence and the impact of social disorganisation and urbanicity* is a classic review of findings undertaken through a Criminology Research Council grant project and one that exemplifies the change in focus of the T&I.

In earlier days T&Is focused more broadly on national statistics; but now, rather than being reviews, T&Is are often research project reports or executive summaries in themselves, outlining the results of a focused piece of rigorous research—often from a Criminology Research Grant or NDLERF grant. The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program has also contributed to this style of reporting, as it allows specific addenda on offender behaviour to be issued to up to 1,000 or more subjects at a time in watch houses around Australia.

AIC researchers like nothing better than examining a problem, designing research and then building the data from a rich source such as the Database of Victimisation Experiences (DoVE), the Tasmanian Family Violence Management System or data from the International Office of Migration in South East Asia. T&Is drawn from all of these data sources were published in 2014–2015.

AIC WEBSITES

Web use over five years

The Australian Institute of Criminology has been a significant criminal justice publisher since the mid-1970s. Publications cover a range of broad subject areas—arson, corporate crime and fraud, corrections, courts, crime prevention, cybercrime, drugs, organised/transnational crime, policing, property crime, sex crimes, social groups and crime, and violence. There are approximately 4,000 AIC publications on the website, and nearly 3,000 conference and seminar papers.

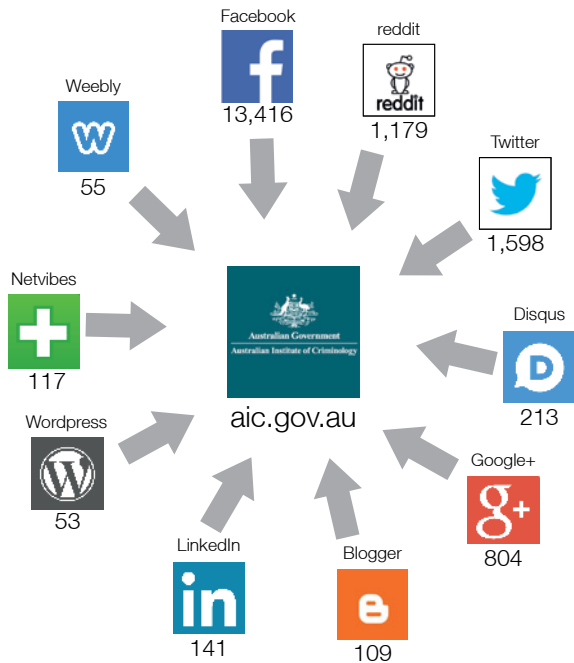
During 2014–15, AIC publication landing pages were viewed over 1.1 million times, approximately 45 percent of site usage.

Over the past five years the utility of the AIC website has increased, with a 75 percent increase in new users of the site and a similar increase in sessions. This may be explained by the boost in social media alerts. The AIC now has more than 20,000 subscribers across three platforms—subscriber alert emails, Facebook and Twitter—who are sent a direct link to publication titles or pages that may interest them, thereby expanding the number of users but reducing their need to access a number of pages to reach their search target.

Table 9 illustrates the amount of web traffic directed to specific publications and pages, and indicate which pages are most accessed across the 2.3 million page views. Publications constituted just over 45 percent of web usage.

As a resource, items on the AIC website are widely linked. There are 76,645 links back to the AIC site—72,225 links to aic.gov.au and 4,420 links to aic.gov.au. These figures may not include links within other organisations’ library catalogues and private intranets, or where they have requested to download or reprint material.

Graphic 1: Referrals to AIC website from social media by sessions (n)



Graphic 2: Devices used to access AIC website by sessions



After the home page, the next most linked page is currently T&I 407 *Public judgement on sentencing: Final results from the Tasmanian Jury Sentencing Study*, authored by the current Governor of Tasmania, with 3,692 links.

Google has indexed 10,617 URLs from the AIC website. Google webmaster tools report the following number of publicly accessible links spread across the source domains in column 3. Privately run or more secure websites such as library catalogues, while inaccessible to Google's crawlers, may contain many more links to AIC publications. The most linked items contain several influential chapters and presentations from much earlier AIC publications and events.

Table 7: Web sessions and page views, 2010–11 and 2014–15 comparison

	Sessions	Users	Pageviews
2010–11	671,475	429,023	2,140,734
2014–15	1,072,327	754,771	2,361,706

Table 8: AIC publications performance 2014–15

Title	Pageviews
Australian crime: Facts & Figures: 2013	70,753
What makes juvenile offenders different from adult offenders? (T&I 409, 2011)	30,235
Key issues in domestic violence (RIP 7, 2009)	28,489
Misperceptions about child sex offenders (T&I 429, 2011)	26,003
Effective crime prevention interventions for implementation by local government (RPP 120, 2012)	38,988
Key issues in alcohol-related violence (RIP 4, 2009)	22,056
Australian threshold quantities for 'drug trafficking': Are they placing drug users at risk of unjustified sanction? (T&I 467, 2014)	16,601
Australian crime: Facts & figures 2012	15,979
The societal costs of alcohol misuse in Australia (T&I 454, 2013)	13,622
Children's exposure to domestic violence in Australia (T&I 419, 2011)	26,921

Table 9: AIC most-linked content

Pages	Links	Source domains
aic.gov.au	17,641	1,760
Public judgement on sentencing: Final results from the Tasmanian Jury Sentencing Study (T&I 407, 2011)	3,692	21
Labour trafficking (RPP 108, 2010)	2,641	12
ACT Family Violence Intervention Program review (TBP 52, 2012)	2,249	7
Indigenous perpetrators of violence: Prevalence and risk factors for offending (RPP 105, 2010)	2,015	34
Non-disclosure of violence in Australian Indigenous communities (T&I 405, 2011)	1,945	30
Homicide statistics page	1,879	386
Key issues in alcohol related violence (RIP 4, 2009)	1,036	84
Working girls: Prostitutes, their life and social control—Chapter 1, Sex workers or scarlet women.html (1991)	870	5
Children and crime: Victims and offenders conference proceedings page (1999)	799	5
Wayward governance: Illegality and its control in the public sector—Chapter 2, Abuse of prisoners (1989)	694	31
Violent crime statistics page	631	197
Restoration for victims of crime conference proceedings—Victims of Bullying and post traumatic stress disorder (1999)	606	13
Trends & Issues publications landing page	476	59
Weapons in homicide statistics page	440	127
Homicide in Australia 2008–2010 (MR 21, 2015)	322	26
Misperceptions about child sex offenders (T&I 429, 2012)	303	102

MEDIA

The AIC's media engagement is both proactive, triggered by publications and events, and reactive, when journalists request information or interviews on general criminal justice topics. Fewer media contacts occurred in the 2014–15 period than in previous years, which may be attributed to one less major conference during this time, and some delays in the publication of AIC products during March and April. Over the year there were 262 media contacts with 72 interviews.

Graphic 3: AIC in the news



SOCIAL MEDIA

The AIC embraced Web 2.0 policy quickly after it was promulgated by government, and has been at the forefront of the public sector in developing a vibrant social media network to better disseminate its work, information collection and events.

Other Australian and international research agencies have requested briefings on the AIC’s social media footprint to assist them in developing their own systems. As of June 2015 the AIC has an online subscriber network of over 20,000 people as follows:

- 12,100 Facebook followers;
- 3,573 Twitter followers;
- 3,928 Email Alert subscribers; and
- 780 CriminologyTV YouTube subscribers.

There are over 260 AIC video files—lectures and seminars, keynote conference presentations, seminars and ACVPA awards—publically available on CriminologyTV to both subscribers and non-subscribers worldwide, expanding accessibility to AIC products substantially.

Graphic 4: Most viewed Flickr albums 2014–15



14th Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect 2015



15th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology 2015

Graphic 5: Top five tweets 2014–15



AIC

@AICriminology

Don't forget our online scam survey, to gauge scam trends and consumer responses: Participate in scam research here: aic.gov.au

11:59 AM - 5 Mar 2015

17

4

10,016 impressions



AIC

@AICriminology

AIC's new Homicide report reveals Australian homicide rate at an all-time historic low of 1.1 victims per 100,000 bit.ly/1DA44ZJ

1:27 PM - 5 Feb 2015

14

1

5,771 impressions



AIC

@AICriminology

Our crime statistics, trends and facts are now out in Australian [#crime](#) [#Factsandfigures](#) 2013 aic.gov.au/publications/c...

1:59 PM - 7 Jul 2014

18

3

5,595 impressions



AIC

@AICriminology

[@nswpolice](#) Minister Ayres has released stats on [#drug-driving](#) deaths. This is what AIC research shows aic.gov.au/media/blog.html

11:32 AM - 13 Aug 2014

3

5,207 impressions



AIC

@AICriminology

[#costsofcrime](#) infographic aic.gov.au/media/blog.html

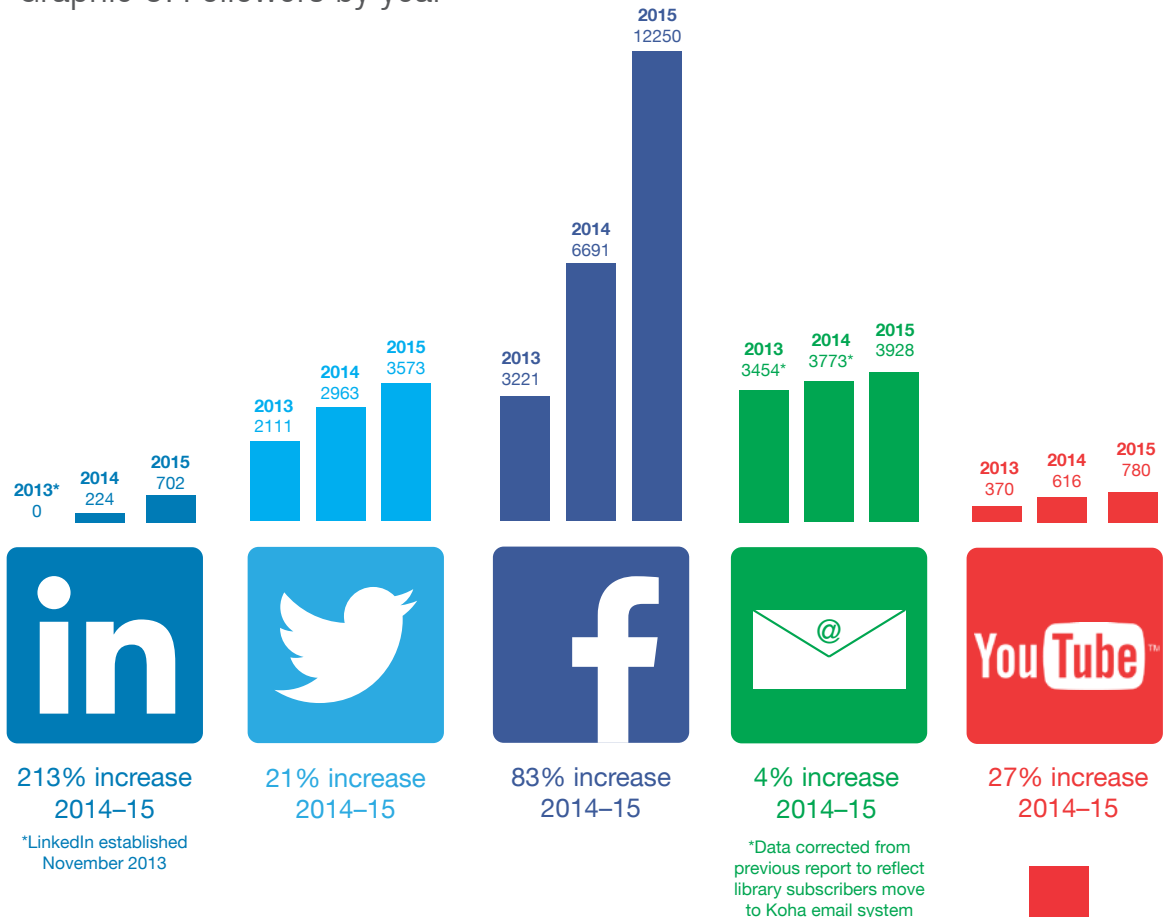
2:50 PM - 26 Nov 2014

13

2

4,715 impressions

Graphic 6: Followers by year



Graphic 7: Top YouTube videos 2014–15



Highlight: Conferences

More than 1,000 people attended AIC events during 2014–15. Quality conferences in the criminal justice and criminology fields are a major research dissemination platform, and the AIC Communications section developed and facilitated two outstanding conferences during this time.

Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect (ACCAN), Auckland, March 2015

Cultural responsiveness in a multi-agency world was the theme of the 14th ACCAN held in Auckland in March 2015. Our conference partners were the NZ Government Department of Social Development and Department of Child, Youth and Family.

The 520 government and non-government practitioners, social workers, doctors, police, lawyers and researchers who deal with identifying and counteracting child abuse and protecting vulnerable children attended the four-day conference, which was opened by the acting Governor-General of New Zealand, Her Excellency Chief Justice Dame Sian Elias.

The overarching theme recognised the complexities of child abuse and neglect and the need to engage across sectors, agencies and professions to best prevent and address child maltreatment. Equally importantly, current systems of addressing child abuse and neglect were examined, as the organisers were keen to evolve them to work effectively and in culturally responsive ways with indigenous people and those of culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

The Tangata Whenua, or Maori, concept of Tiaki, in this context inferring Tiaki Mokopuna, was chosen as a symbol for this conference. This is an indigenous cultural principle that asserts the collective roles, responsibilities and obligations to care for, make safe, protect and support children and young people within healthy families.

Like all AIC conferences, ACCAN was an ideal professional development opportunity for many child protection workers and police, as well as a forum to discuss the latest research and practice around child abuse and neglect. The AIC conference unit was partnered by staff of the NZ Department of Social Development, including the Maori Advisers for the NZ Government, to tailor a conference that properly explored the complex themes.



Delegates at the 14th Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect 2015



Her Excellency Chief Justice Dame Sian Elias opening ACCAN 2015

Attendees heard from a number of strong keynote speakers, including:

- Justice Peter McClellan AM, Chair of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse;
- Professor Des Runyan, Jack and Viki Thompson Professor of Paediatrics at the University of Colorado and Executive Director of the Kempe Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect;
- Dr Russell Wills, NZ Children's Commissioner;
- Professor Kate Morris, Director of the Centre for Social Work at the University of Nottingham;
- Dr Leland A Ruwhiu & Moana Eruera, Principal Advisers Māori for the Ministry of Social Development; and
- Professor Nicola Atwood of Otago University and Dr Patrick Kelly of Starship Children's Hospital, Auckland.

Multi-agency and cross-cultural challenges around child protection were examined through seven keynote presentations, three expert panels and 20 workshops and symposia ranging across legal, paediatric and social welfare and support issues, with 115 concurrent papers.

This conference considered how organisations, both government and non-government, worked together to ensure the safety and wellbeing of children. Delegates from many different agencies and countries shared their best ideas about improving policy, practice and research and how we can tackle the problem of child abuse and neglect together.

ACCAN is generally a biennial event. This was the second New Zealand conference; the last was held in 2006.

World Society of Victimology (WSV) International Symposium, Perth, 5–9 July 2015

This major international biennial congress was held at the Perth Convention centre from 5–9 July 2015 and attracted around 280 participants. The previous symposium was held in The Hague in 2012. The AIC was involved in this event as both conference supporter and professional conference organiser. The AIC increased its involvement with the scientific committee to ensure quality and provided guidance on speakers and the program.

The conference was formally opened on its first full day by the Western Australian Attorney General and Minister for Commerce, the Hon Michael Mischin MLC. The theme of the symposium was Victimisation, justice and healing: challenging orthodoxies. A number of national and international speakers provided keynote addresses, including:



Keynote speaker Justice Peter McClellan AM at ACCAN 2015



Welcome to Country ceremony, WSV 2015



Sunday opening speaker Rabia Siddique at WSV 2015

- Professor Sandra Walklate, an internationally recognised expert in victimology—particularly around criminal victimisation and the fear of crime—from the University of Liverpool's Department of Sociology, Social Policy and Criminology;
- Professor Eric Stover, Director of the Human Rights Center and Adjunct Professor of Law and Public Health at the University of California, Berkeley, who presented Advantages and disadvantages of a victim-centred approach at international criminal courts;
- Commissioner Helen Milroy from the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, who spoke about Supporting survivors of institutional child sexual abuse: learnings from the Royal Commission;
- Michael O'Connell, Commissioner for Victims' Rights and Secretary-General of the WSV;
- Professor Robert Peacock, from the University of the Free State and Vice President of the WSV, spoke on A victimological exploration of the African values of Ubuntu;
- Dr Ann O'Neill, Chairperson, Founder, Patron and Clinical Supervisor of angelhands Inc presented What do victims/survivors tell us they need to help them heal?;
- Helen Sworn, Founder and Executive Director of Chab Dai, Cambodia spoke on Challenging present responses to victims: A case for long term focus and research; and
- Dr K Jaishankar, Senior Assistant Professor of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, India spoke on Cybercrime victimisation: New wine into old wineskins.

There were eight keynote addresses, six of them international; seven workshops; two symposia; 92 concurrent sessions; six site visits to government and non-government organisations that assisted victims; panel discussions; and a conference dinner.

Topics discussed at the symposium included:

- new forms of victimisation in the 21st century;
- working together—improving responses and systemic reform;
- evidencing and/or facilitating recovery for victims of crime, their families and communities;
- responding to (and researching) the needs of vulnerable or oppressed populations;
- current thinking on and approaches toward the prevention of and responses to violent victimisation; and
- victims of global and transnational crime.



WSV dinner speaker Fiona David, Executive Director of Global Research, Walk Free Foundation



Keynote speaker Michael O'Connell, WSV 2015

OCCASIONAL SEMINARS

Arresting Indigenous imprisonment—past failures and future solutions

Dr Don Weatherburn, Director, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research—Thursday 10 July 2014

The Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody blamed the high death rate of Indigenous Australians in custody on the fact that Aboriginal imprisonment rates were much higher than non-Aboriginal imprisonment rates. The commission made 339 recommendations to reduce this disparity. State and federal governments accepted all but one of the recommendations, and the Keating Government set aside \$400 million (\$672 million) to put them into effect.

The reforms were an abject failure. In 1992, the Indigenous imprisonment rate stood at 1,438 per 100,000 people. By 2013, it had climbed to 2,335 per 100,000 people, an increase of 62 per cent. The gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous imprisonment rates also widened. At the time of the Royal Commission, Indigenous Australians were about 14 times more likely to end up in prison than non-Indigenous Australians. By the end of 2013, they were 18 times more likely to end up in prison. Dr Weatherburn examined why efforts to reduce Indigenous imprisonment failed and what might be done in future to reduce the rate of Indigenous imprisonment.

Sport and corruption in Australia: a case of home-grown talent?

Dr Samantha Bricknell, Research Manager (Acting), Violence and Exploitation, Australian Institute of Criminology—8 August 2014

The association between sport and corruption has a long history, affecting a broad spectrum of sporting codes and involving a range of offenders who may work in tandem. Australian sport is not immune, and in recent years there have been a number of serious allegations of match-fixing, doping and the use of inside information to determine betting patterns.

This presentation examined some of these incidents to describe the nature of the corruption, the environment which engendered the corrupt behaviour and the extent to which these incidents were local events involving local actors. It also outlined some Australian legislative and policy responses to corruption in sport, and where situational crime prevention techniques may be further applied.

Criminology and history at the interface of research and teaching at ANU

Dr Carolyn Strange, Senior Fellow and Graduate Director, School of History, ANU—5 September 2014

ANU's new Bachelor of Criminology Program advertises that it 'addresses the causes, politics and management of criminality from a range of disciplinary perspectives'. Dr Carolyn Strange's contribution to the program (*Crime and justice: Historical dilemmas*) uses a question-based approach. Rather than being a course on the history of criminology, it highlights the challenges faced by historical as well as contemporary criminal justice policy actors. What counts as crime? What is just punishment? Learning that the answers to such questions have varied significantly over time is one of the course's prime objectives; the other is to encourage students to appreciate how understanding of the past can and ought to inform policymaking today. The presentation at the AIC illustrated these aims by focusing on one of the course topics: the history of parole.

The National Security and Preparedness Survey: Understanding how Australians see threat, perceived risk, and prepare for potential disaster in a post 9/11 environment

Dr Suzanna Fay-Ramirez, The University of QLD School of Social Science and Institute for Social Science Research—28 October 2014

The post 9/11 era has brought the anti-terrorism debate to domestic policy, and countries like the US, the UK and Australia, all with recent experiences of terrorism, have appealed to citizens to report suspicious behaviour to authorities. The

expansion of what is a potential threat to a community is now linked to who we perceive to be a terrorist, how we estimate our own risk of being affected by a terrorism event and how we respond to government direction to prepare and participate in protecting the nation.

The National Security and Preparedness Survey aims to benchmark, for the first time, national attitudes towards risk and preparedness for both man-made and natural disasters; to understand how Australians perceive the effectiveness of post 9/11 national security measures; and to gauge what are perceived to be the largest threats to our nation's security.

Engaging potential victims to reduce the impact of crime: The emergence of a proactive policing approach to combat online fraud

Dr Cassandra Cross, Lecturer with the School of Justice at the Queensland University of Technology—20 May 2015

Online fraud poses a significant cost to Australian society. The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) recorded reported losses totalling \$89 million in 2013. Given the acknowledged under-reporting of this crime, this figure is likely to represent only a small percentage of actual losses. It also does not account for the substantial non-financial losses experienced by victims in the aftermath of the crime.

Given the challenges associated with investigating online fraud from an enforcement perspective, Australia has witnessed the emergence of a proactive police model that uses financial intelligence to notify potential victims of their likely involvement in fraud. This attempts to reduce the harm and loss experienced by potential victims, who may not even realise they are being defrauded. It represents a significant shift in policing, from a focus on the alleged offender to a focus on the potential victim. This has benefits for both police and victims alike. This presentation detailed the emergence of this proactive approach to online fraud and provided examples from across Australia to illustrate how police and other agencies are actively making a difference in combating online fraud.

2014 STUDENT FORUM

Either the high quality of the AIC's annual student forum is becoming more recognised in the tertiary criminal justice studies sector or the 2014 advertised program hit the mark for many Australian criminology and law students, because over 200 students from all over Australia registered their interest in the 2014 student forum. The sessions were spread over two days, on July 4 and July 7, allowing more than 90 students to attend.

Presentations were tailored to examine the researching of crime types and also explore tricky issues around research, such as ethics and methodologies. Deputy Director Research, Dr Rick Brown, asked the presenters to highlight areas where methodologies and research design threw up difficulties, or where results may not be applicable to policy, and discuss what to do in these situations. The student audience heard how the AIC approaches problem-solving and, sometimes, deals with results that do not match client expectations.

INFORMATION SERVICES AND LIBRARY

The AIC's Information Services section, centred around the JV Barry Library, is essential to the Institute's role as the national knowledge centre on crime and criminal justice through its provision of 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.

SERVICES FOR STAKEHOLDERS

The library maintains and promotes a significant specialist criminology information collection for the nation. Services that inform the sector include:

- maintaining and developing the CINCH database;
- providing links to new external information sources through the AIC website;
- alerting subscribers, by email and RSS feed, to developments in their subject areas;
- responding to enquiries from an array of law enforcement and justice personnel, researchers, other practitioners, students and the public; and
- providing hardcopy and electronic materials through national and networked interlibrary loan schemes—lending considerably more than is borrowed.

Additions to the CINCH database and Libraries Australia were consistent with previous years.

CINCH: The Australian Criminology Database

The CINCH bibliographic database is compiled and maintained by the AIC's Information Services staff. The database is one of a family of index databases that can be accessed via Informit (see <http://informit.com.au> for more information). CINCH aims to collate all new material about crime and criminal justice in Australasia—books, reports, journal articles, websites, conference proceedings and papers—with high-quality subject indexing and abstracts. CINCH records are also available in the JV Barry Library's catalogue on the AIC website.

CINCH has been established for over 40 years and is very well known, among university students and academics in particular, as the key compendium for Australian criminology and criminal justice literature. During the year 1,434 new records were added to the database, bringing the total at the end of June 2015 to 64,396 records. In Australia and New Zealand, CINCH subscribers include 43 academic institutions, 14 government departments, the National Library of Australia and all state libraries. The British Library also subscribes to CINCH.

Drug Index

The library has created a drug-related database as part of an RMIT-funded pilot project established to provide access to open-source Australian alcohol- and other drug-related resources. RMIT is now market testing this product.

Networking across sectors

In 2014–15, over 700 loans and article copies were exchanged through the interlibrary loans service. Partner libraries from agencies in the law enforcement, university, government, health and community sectors maintain strong reciprocal networks, and the AIC is 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.

Information Services contributes news from Australia and overseas to the CrimNet email discussion list for criminal justice researchers, practitioners and policymakers in Australia. It also gives notice of new AIC publications and events to Australian Policy Online, and through other email discussion lists and the World Criminal Justice Libraries Network. Further, as a member of the Australian Government Libraries Information Network, the library promotes AIC research and provides professional input in the national information management arena.

Information Services also makes contributions to most of the Institute's conferences, forums, visiting delegations and seminars—with library presentations, tours and training, tailored subject alert handouts, information booth hosting and other liaison activities. During 2014–15, the JV Barry Library supplied over 500 individual articles and books to other libraries across Australia (see Figure 10).

Stakeholder and public enquiries

The JV Barry Library is the first point of contact for telephone and email enquiries from external stakeholders and the public. The Information Services team responded to a diverse range of requests, providing literature searches, guidance to AIC web-based statistics and information sources, referrals to supporting agencies and responses to questions.

The majority of external responses to enquiries that came through the front desk phone and email service were to stakeholders (33%) and academics (24%). Most of the more extensive responses (those taking over an hour) reflected our stakeholders' recognition that the AIC can assist with complex subject matter.

The percentage of external requests made to Information Services by sector, 2014–15, were:

- law enforcement, justice and corrections (33%);
- public (22%);
- university academics and students (24%);
- media (8%); and
- law, business and others (13%).

Examples of the types of external enquiries in 2014–15 included:

- a state correctional service looking for information to assist in raising awareness of the need to prioritise domestic and family violence within a corrections setting;
- a doctoral student from Italy investigating organised cybercrime across the world;
- a community support organisation wanting information about intellectual or mental disability or impairment and the criminal justice system;
- a state health department seeking statistics regarding numbers of prostitution or related offences, and offences proven for prostitution;

- a building contractor seeking information on property crime on building sites;
- a state minister's office seeking post-release mortality rates of detainees; and
- a justice department seeking information on over-policing of Indigenous communities.

In 2014–15 a research librarian was situated in the Research area as a dedicated resource for conducting literature searches and assisting with information requests. This was successful and resulted in an increase in the time spent directly assisting researchers. Over 700 hours were spent on significant enquiries this year, compared to less than 300 hours in the previous year.

The breakdown of material supplied to other agencies—over 500 items—reflects positively on the usefulness of the collection content (see Figure 10). A new library catalogue, Koha, has recently been introduced to the Library to enhance its online capability.

Crime and justice awareness alerts

Contemporary, evidence-based information is disseminated to thousands of practitioners and policymakers worldwide via the Institute's monthly email crime and justice information alerts (see Table 12). This free service is provided to over 2,500 individual subscribers, an increase in individual subscribers of 29 percent over last year.

Reach and influence

The AIC has a profound 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 utilise AIC publications from the 1970s, right through to the most recent publications. Appendix 3 lists a sample of external citations of AIC research works in 2014–15.

While there is a view in some policy circles that only more contemporary research material is relevant, the demonstrated widespread and continued use of AIC research reports spanning four decades shows that governments and policymakers should not underestimate the body of work of any research institution or library on which researchers, teachers and writers rely for their current activities.

Academic writing published in the last 12 months has referenced earlier AIC research, notably:

- Carach C & Grana A 1999. Imprisonment in Australia: Trends in prison populations & imprisonment rates 1982–1998. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology;
- Mouzos J 1999. Femicide: the killing of women in Australia 1989–1998. Australian Institute of Criminology Research and Public Policy Series Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology;
- Mouzos J 2000. Homicidal encounters: a study of homicide in Australia 1989–1999. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology; and
- Bayley D 1999. Capacity building in law enforcement. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.

Four of the AIC's 10 most linked pages are from the 1990s and the 1980s, all with between 600 and 800 links:

- Working girls: prostitutes, their life and social control—Chapter 1, Sex workers or scarlet women? (1991);
- Children and crime: victims and offenders conference proceedings page (1999);
- Wayward governance: illegality and its control in the public sector—Chapter 2, The abuse of prisoners in New South Wales 1943–76 (1989); and
- Restoration for victims of crime conference proceedings—Victims of bullying and post-traumatic stress disorder (1999).

There are many other linked documents spanning decades of criminological research.

DISTRIBUTION AND REACH OF PUBLICATIONS

In addition to producing timely and relevant research for the law and justice sector, the AIC facilitates understanding through knowledge transfer across a range of legal and criminological areas.

ProQuest, GALE and Ebsco are database providers that host a large range of information products for academic, school, public, corporate and government agencies around the world, and their distribution of AIC material gives an indication of its reach. Their statistics show that the Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series is referenced and downloaded by educational institutions around the world. Proquest revealed over 16,000 downloads in 50 different countries, mostly by the academic and government sectors in Australasia and the United States. The reach of the AIC’s information distribution systems is worldwide. Alerts on publications and events are distributed via the Communications section using email subscriber lists, RSS feeds, Twitter and Facebook.

Figure 3: Breakdown of items supplied to other libraries

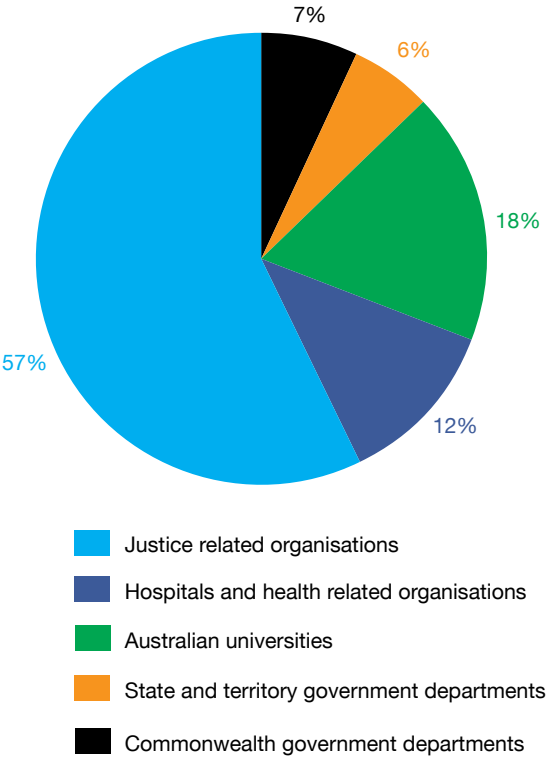


Figure 4: Citations of AIC works

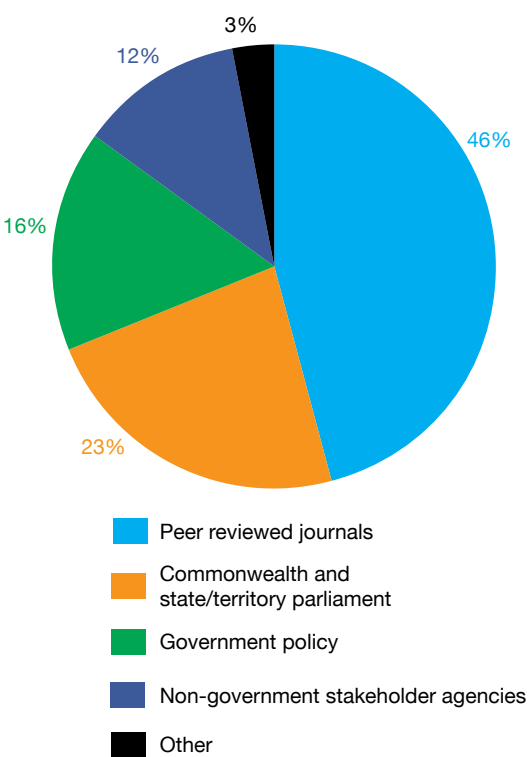


Table 10: Information Services activity, 2013–15

Activity	2013–14	2014–15
Inquiry responses <15 mins	1,870	870
Hours spent on complex queries	272	749
Records added to CINCH	1,199	1,434
Monographs added to collection	445	454
Original records to Libraries Australia	443	453
Journal articles supplied by other libraries	79	138
Journal articles supplied to other libraries	583	398
Items loaned to other libraries	121	108
Items borrowed from other libraries	51	54
Alerts titles disseminated	17	18

Table 11: Information awareness alert email subscriptions by topic, 2013–15

Information subject alert	Subscribers 2013–14	Subscribers 2014–15
All	1,165	1,380
Alcohol and violence	296	344
Child abuse and protection	319	377
Community safety	237	278
Crime prevention	473	535
Crimes against the environment	91	111
Cybercrime	297	335
Domestic and family violence	NA ^a	460
Drugs and crime	385	334
Evaluation	285	257
Financial crime	225	257
Homicide	227	268
Indigenous justice	240	338
Juvenile justice	303	320
People trafficking	268	326
Recidivism and desistance	298	412
Serious and organised crime	384	355
Victims of crime	306	446

a: No figure is available for this subject alert for 2013–14 as this is a recently added alert category

GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

EXTERNAL SCRUTINY AND REVIEW

In 2014–15, no judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals affected the Institute, nor were there any 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 (ANAO). In addition, regular internal audit reviews are undertaken by an independent consultant. The outcomes of all audits are presented to the AIC Audit Committee, and plans for the implementation of recommendations and ongoing monitoring of actions for improving processes are developed.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In 2014–15, the AIC continued to enhance its accountability and governance practices and to implement changes in Commonwealth legislation and policy to ensure its corporate integrity. These changes increased the Institute's administrative and legislative compliance obligations and the workload of the Executive and Corporate team.

Director (Chief Executive of the AIC)

Dr Adam Tomison was appointed Director of the AIC by the Governor-General in 2009 and became Chief Executive of the Institute from 1 July 2011, when the AIC transitioned from a *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* agency to a *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* agency, and subsequently to a *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* agency from 1 July 2014. His term expired on 12 July 2015.

Criminology Research Advisory Council

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

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

The CRAC consists of nine members representing the Commonwealth Government and state and territory governments. This composition ensures that areas targeted for research funding reflect both national and state/territory priorities.

Meeting dates for 2014–15 were:

- 11 July 2014 (by teleconference);
- 21 November 2014 in Canberra;
- 13 March 2015 in Canberra; and
- 3 July 2015 in Canberra.

Members of the Criminology Research Advisory Council as at 30 June 2014

Western Australia

Ms Cheryl Gwilliam, Director General, Department of the Attorney General, Chair.

Tasmania

Mr Norman Reaburn, Appointed representative, Tasmania, Deputy Chair.

Commonwealth

Mr Iain Anderson, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice Division, Attorney-General's Department.

Australian Capital Territory

Ms Alison Playford, Director-General, Justice and Community Safety Directorate.

New South Wales

Mr Brendan Thomas, Deputy Secretary, Department of Justice.

Northern Territory

Mr Greg Shanahan, Chief Executive, Department of the Attorney-General and Justice.

Queensland

Ms Jennifer Lang, Acting Deputy Director General, Department of Justice and Attorney General.

South Australia

Mr Rick Persse, Chief Executive, Attorney-General's Department.

Victoria

Ms Julia Griffith, Deputy Secretary, Corrections, Department of Justice.

Audit committee

The Audit Committee is established in accordance with section 45 of the PGPA Act. Its objective is to provide independent assurance and assistance to the Director of the AIC about its risk, control and compliance framework, and its external governance responsibilities. The Audit Committee Charter was reviewed in September 2013 in line with revised ANAO better practice guidance.

In 2014–15, the Audit Committee comprised three members, appointed by the Director; two of whom are independent:

- Mr Norman Reaburn (Chair) (independent member);
- Mr Kevin Patchell FCPA (independent member); and
- Dr Rick Brown—AIC Deputy Director Research.

The Institute's internal audit provider for 2014–15 was Ernst & Young.

Meetings of the Audit Committee were held on 11 September 2014, 20 November 2014, 12 March 2015 and 2 July 2015.

Management committees

Ethics committee

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

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

During the reporting period, HREC reviewed and approved 21 proposals. The HREC met on three occasions: 12 November 2014, 4 March 2015 and 11 March 2015.

The Committee Chair in 2014–15 was Professor Nicolas Peterson PhD, Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia. The committee's other members were:

- Mr Derek Jory MA (layman);
- Dr Tony Krone PhD (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, research regularly considered by HREC);
- Ms Barbara Nicholson (Minister of religion or Aboriginal elder);
- Professor Debra Rickwood PhD, MAPS (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, the care, counselling or treatment of people);
- Ms Ruth Treyde BA/LLB (lawyer); and
- Ms Hayley Boxall BCrim (PhD candidate) (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, research regularly considered by HREC and secretary).

Senior Executive Committee

The Senior Executive Committee was chaired by Dr Adam Tomison, Director of the AIC. The other members were Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director Research and Mr Brian Russell CPA, Deputy Director Corporate and Chief Financial Officer. The Committee considers and provides broad strategic advice on research directions, budget and management.

The Senior Executive Committee (or members thereof) meets regularly with the Communications Manager and Library Manager to consider strategic and management matters in these areas.

Research Managers committee

The Research Managers Committee meets every two months to consider both strategic and operational aspects of the AIC 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 2015 were:

- Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director Research (Chair);
- Dr Russell Smith, Principal Criminologist and Research Manager, TOC team;
- Matthew Willis, Research Manager, CJMA team;
- Anthony Morgan, Research Manager, CPER team; and
- Dr Samantha Bricknell, Research Manager, V&E team.

Corporate Services Managers committee

The Corporate Services Managers Committee meets monthly to consider both strategic and operational aspects of Corporate

Services functions and provides advice to the Executive Committee on financial and budgetary matters, ICT, human resources matters and administration matters. Its members at 30 June 2015 were:

- Brian Russell FCPA, Deputy Director Corporate and Chief Financial Officer (Chair);
- Karen Johnston, Manager HR and Administration;
- Adam Cooper, Financial Manager; and
- Myles Lambert, ICT Manager.

Other committees

The ICT Committee provides advice to the Executive Committee on strategic direction and emerging issues. Its members at 30 June 2015 were:

- Dr Adam Tomison, Director (Chief Executive);
- Myles Lambert, ICT Manager (Chair);
- Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director Research;
- Brian Russell FCPA, Deputy Director (Corporate) and Chief Financial Officer;
- Colin Campbell, Communications Manager;
- Kate Hogden, Web Manager;
- Jane Shelling, Library Manager; and
- Dr Susan Goldsmith, Principal Research Analyst, CPER team.

The Work Health & Safety Committee provides oversight of Work Health & Safety aspects of the organisation and advises the Deputy Director Corporate on Work Health & Safety issues and risks. Its members at 30 June 2015 were:

- Karen Johnston, Manager HR and Administration (Chair);
- Penny Smyth, HR Administrator;
- Matthew Willis, Chief Fire Warden;
- Dr Samantha Bricknell, First Aid Officer (and Harassment Contact Officer);
- Adam Cooper, First Aid Officer; and
- Georgina Fuller, Health and Safety Representative.

The Harassment Contact Officers also meet separately with the Manager Human Resources and Administration.

Staff consultative committee

The Staff Consultative Committee was established formally as part of the negotiation of the Agency Agreement 2011–14, as an acknowledgment that change in the workplace is constant and to identify, implement and encourage better practice, efficiency and productivity.

The main role of the committee is to consult on policies that impact on employment conditions and to identify areas of productivity or efficiency gain. The committee meets at least quarterly with the Executive, and as often as required with the Manager HR and Administration to workshop draft policies. In April 2014, elections to refresh the membership of the committee were held. As of 30 June 2015, the committee members were:

- Gemma Kelly;
- Sarah Coghlan;
- Lauren Renshaw; and
- Karen Johnston (management representative).

RISK MANAGEMENT

The AIC's risk management framework provides the mechanism to prevent or minimise the impact of adverse events on the Institute's ability to achieve its outcomes. The framework aims to provide a systematic process for making informed decisions and ensure that risks have been identified, managed and appropriately treated. The AIC's risk management process encapsulates fraud control planning and processes in accordance with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines.

The primary components of the AIC's risk management strategy are its:

- risk management policy and framework;
- risk management plan and risk assessment registers;
- protective security management framework;
- business continuity management plan;
- Accountable Authority Instructions;
- finance policy and procedures;
- project management framework; and
- internal audit program.

The AIC also participates in the annual Comcover risk management survey, which seeks to benchmark agencies' risk management frameworks, programs and systems against those of all participating agencies and peer group agencies. The majority of the Institute's risk management practices have achieved average or above average ratings.

Fraud control

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

- fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared that comply with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines;
- appropriate fraud prevention, detection, investigation and reporting procedures and processes are in place; and
- annual fraud data that comply with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines have been collected and reported.

The AIC's fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans are embedded within the Risk Management Plan and risk assessment processes. No fraud was identified in 2014–15.

Protective security

The AIC, as a Commonwealth Government agency, is required to follow the Commonwealth Government PSPF and the Commonwealth Government ISM. The AIC has continued to review and implement security measures during 2014–15 to enhance its security management framework and embed the security management principles and controls into governance arrangements, business practices and agency culture.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The AIC's human resources management framework is designed to maintain a workforce that has the skillset, flexibility and diversity to meet the AIC's current and future research needs. The framework incorporates access to learning and development opportunities and notes the importance of effective communication and sharing of information. It is reinforced by effective performance development and staff management, and relevant work health and safety practices.

The AIC seeks to promote a cooperative and harmonious work environment through:

- integrity—ethical and honest behaviour;
- professionalism—serving clients and stakeholders in a practical, diligent, thorough and objective manner;
- openness—being accessible and responsive to staff, clients and stakeholders in order to build trust and confidence; and
- fairness—treating all people equitably and justly, and respecting the diversity of ideas, backgrounds and cultures of staff, clients and stakeholders.

The AIC's strategic and corporate direction is communicated to staff throughout the reporting year at meetings and via the intranet, email and internal blogs informing and updating staff on research projects and on corporate issues and direction.

The AIC and APS Values and Code of Conduct set out the behaviour expected of all AIC employees as they carry out their responsibilities. The code and values provide guidance to employees and also form part of the online and in-house induction program.

The AIC continued to outsource its payroll functions in 2014–15.

HUMAN RESOURCES POLICIES

During 2014–15, the Institute continued to review its human resources policies to ensure compliance with legislation and relevance to the current workforce needs. A number of policies were reviewed and updated in consultation with the Staff Consultative Committee. Between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015, the following policies had been revised:

- travel policy;
- Health and Safety Management Arrangements;
- Occupational Overuse Policy;

- WHS incident/hazard reporting and investigation procedures; and
- Workplace Diversity Policy and Action Plan.

The AIC commenced negotiating a new agency agreement on 24 June 2014. Negotiations were placed on hold in April 2015 pending a decision on the proposed merger with the ACC. Several policies are being reviewed in line with proposed changes to the agency agreement, including:

- attendance policy;
- employee leave policy;
- performance policy; and
- end of employment policy.

WORKFORCE PLANNING

The AIC's Senior Executive Committee continually monitors workforce requirements. Staff are employed on the basis of the output requirements arising from both appropriation funded and fee-for-service research and support activities. The AIC also takes account of outsourcing opportunities in the university research and corporate sectors. Flexible staff arrangements are essential to meet research outputs through a collaborative approach and suitable appointments. This includes engaging leading national and international research organisations and individuals.

The Institute undertakes workforce planning on an ongoing basis due to its constantly changing operational environment. Structured planning occurs as part of the strategic planning and development process. This includes the consideration of budget priorities for the upcoming year and the resources required to meet those priorities. Various committees contribute to ensuring that the needs of the organisation can be achieved.

The Institute undertook a workforce planning audit, completed in November 2012, to review its workforce planning capacity. Based on the audit's recommendations, the Institute has developed a workforce planning framework to better align strategic direction with policies such as performance management, work-level standards and learning and development. The Institute is continuing to improve and assess the Employee Value Proposition and to focus on clarifying roles, progression milestones and developmental needs for existing employees, in line with the agency's strategic priorities.

As an organisation the Institute values fairness, equity and diversity and is therefore committed to preventing and eliminating discrimination. In 2014–15, the AIC extended its commitment to increasing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employment within the AIC. The Institute appointed an Indigenous cadet and is seeking to embed and possibly expand this program, as well as continuing to encourage applications from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander interns for an identified position.

PERFORMANCE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Under the *Public Service Act 1999* (Cth), the AIC is required to focus on achieving results and managing performance. The AIC's performance and development scheme requires clearly defined performance goals, fairness and transparency in rewarding good performance, and prompt and appropriate management of underperformance. The AIC supports these principles and is committed to fostering a performance improvement culture within an organisation that values its most important resource—its people.

The scheme emphasises continuous feedback, with a strong focus on developing employees and encouraging improvements in productivity and efficiency. The scheme promotes fairness by clearly defining expectations that align with the agency's outcomes and objectives. It includes:

- transparent appraisal of outcomes for all staff;
- individual training and development plans;
- the use of review processes at six-monthly cycles; and
- the use of structured underperformance provisions and strategies.

PERFORMANCE PAY

Under the AIC's current Agency Agreement, employees may qualify for a one-off performance bonus when they have achieved a performance rating of superior or above. Eligible APS level to Executive Level 1 employees are able to receive a bonus of between two and three percent, and eligible Executive Level 2 and SES employees may qualify for a bonus of between two and 10 percent.

In 2014–15, 21 employees received a performance bonus relating to the preceding 12 months' performance. The total amount of performance bonus paid was \$71,229 (2013–14: \$56,233).

LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The AIC's Learning and Development policy aims to facilitate a working environment that enables employees to develop their skills, knowledge and effectiveness, and promotes improved performance in delivery of the AIC's goals and priorities. As part of its structured approach to learning and development, the AIC continued its three-part induction program, complemented by the Australian Public Service Commission's online modules. Training was also provided on presentation skills, statistics, security awareness, change management and resilience.

As a small agency, the Institute takes advantage of training days and briefing sessions offered by other government departments and agencies such as the Department of Finance and Deregulation, Comcover, the National Archives of Australia and the Australian Government Solicitor. Wherever possible, AIC staff develop and deliver relevant internal training to minimise costs and make the best use of existing expertise.

Other development opportunities provided to staff included:

- the opportunity to author (or co-author) research publications;
- the opportunity for staff to present their work at internal lunchtime seminars and/or external conferences (both national and international), and other organised events;
- an in-house program of training in research methods, statistics and criminological theory; and
- the opportunity to be provided with study leave or other support to undertake relevant studies. In line with this, the Institute supported two staff undertaking PhD studies in 2014–15.

STAFFING SUMMARY AT 30 JUNE 2015

All staff by classification

Table 12: All staff by classification level (at 30 June 2014 and 2015) (actuals)

Classification	2014	2015
SES Band 1 (equivalent)	2	2
Executive Level 2	6	6
Executive Level 1	7	7
APS 6	8	7
APS 5	10	10
APS 4	5	6
APS 3	11	9
APS 2	0	1
APS 1	1	1
Total	50	49

Average staffing level

Table 13: Average staffing level by financial year

Financial year	Average staffing level
2012–13	48.5
2013–14	45.2
2014–15	49.9

Employment status

Table 14: All staff by employment category, employment status and gender (at 30 June 2014 and 2015)

Employment category/status	Male (n)		Female (n)		Total (n)		Females as % of total	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Ongoing								
Full-time	7	8	16	13	23	21	70	62
Part-time	-	-	1	-	1	-	100	-
Subtotal	7	8	17	13	24	21	71	62
Non-ongoing								
Full-time	8	6	18	20	26	26	69	77
Part-time	-	-	0	2	0	2	100	100
Subtotal	8	6	18	22	26	28	69	79
Total	15	14	35	35	50	49	70	71

By gender

Table 15: All staff by APS level and gender								
Classification	Male		Female		Total		Females as % of total	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
SES Band 1	2	2	0	-	2	2	0	-
Executive Level 2	5	5	1	1	6	6	17	17
Executive Level 1	2	3	5	4	7	7	71	57
APS 6	2	1	6	6	8	7	75	86
APS 5	0	1	10	9	10	10	100	90
APS 4	2	1	3	5	5	6	60	83
APS 3	2	1	9	8	11	9	82	89
APS 2	0	-	0	1	0	1	0	100
APS 1	0	-	1	1	1	1	100	100
Total	15	14	35	35	50	49	70	71

Employment arrangements

Table 16: Employment arrangements covering staff (at 30 June 2014 and 2015)			
Employment arrangement	Staff	2014 (n)	2015 (n)
AIC agency agreement	SES (equivalent)	0	0
	Non-SES	48	47
Common Law contracts	SES (equivalent)	2	2
	Non-SES	0	0
Individual flexibility arrangements	SES (equivalent)	0	0
	Non-SES	3	2

Staff separations

Table 17: Staff separations by classification level and employment category 2013–14 and 2014–15

Classification	Ongoing		Non-ongoing		Total	
	2013–14	2014–15	2013–14	2014–15	2013–14	2014–15
SES Band 1 (equivalent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Level 2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Executive Level 1	1	2	-	-	1	2
APS 6	-	2	2	1	2	3
APS 5	1	1	-	1	1	-
APS 4	-	-	3	-	3	-
APS 3	-	-	3	7	3	7
APS 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
APS 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	5	8	9	11	14

Remuneration

Table 18: Salary ranges at 30 June 2015

Classification	Position	Salary range
APS 1	Trainee	\$39,900–45,580
APS 2	Admin assistant	\$47,540–52,520
APS 3	Research Officer I/Admin Officer I	\$54,210–59,010
APS 4	Research Officer II/Admin Officer II	\$60,110–66,670
APS 5	Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer	\$68,310–75,410
APS 6	Senior Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer II	\$76,500–87,430
Executive level 1	Principal Research Analyst/Admin Specialist	\$90,160–122,511
Executive level 2	Research Manager/Admin Executive	\$108,080–136,600
SES	SES Band 1	\$150,000+

2014–15 INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

Applications were invited for research internships from undergraduate and postgraduate students entering their final year of university in 2014–15 or from students who had completed their studies in 2014. Students in criminology or criminal justice at an Australian university were eligible, as were students in law or social science areas whose subjects included criminological themes.

The internship program was restructured in 2014 to allow continual receipt of applications and placements over the course of the year as relevant projects were identified. In 2014, the internships attracted over 50 applications and continue to receive strong interest. Four AIC-led research internships were granted in the first half of 2015 and the AIC also took on a communications intern placed through a program run by her university. Each of the research interns was assigned to one of the AIC's research teams and given experience in working on AIC research projects.

STAFF COMMUNICATION

The AIC contributed to the 2013–14 State of the Service employee census. This survey provided staff the opportunity to communicate issues and perceived weaknesses and strengths to management anonymously. The results of the survey showed continuing improvement in addressing issues around perceived bullying and harassment and internal communications.

All-staff meetings are scheduled on a bi-monthly basis and provide an opportunity for managers to advise staff of achievements or events over the past two months. These meetings also provide an open forum for discussing any issues impacting staff.

The AIC blog continued to provide an online information-sharing facility, offering a faster, easier and more efficient method of internal communication. It enables the Director or any of the work areas to post news for all staff at any time.

The intranet is the AIC's main vehicle for sharing and developing knowledge. It provides links to information in the library catalogue, the external databases to which the library subscribes and the public domain. By providing access to research projects, datasets and presentations, the intranet encourages researchers to build on and extend previous AIC research.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

NETWORK AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The AIC runs a stable and secure ICT network in accordance with Commonwealth Government PSPF and related information security requirements. The AIC has commenced the recertification process for the security classification of its network, with this to be completed in the first half of 2015–16. The AIC continues to take steps to enhance the performance of its system and reduce the overheads associated with its ICT service and systems; however, a number of software upgrade projects were placed on hold pending the outcome of the potential merger with the ACC.

In collaboration with Australian Survey Research, the AIC is currently developing a data collection system for the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program. The system will allow the seamless integration of offline survey data collection into the online survey environment. The new processes will enable offline collection of encrypted data and significantly reduce costs and processing time through the removal of hardcopy survey instruments and the labour-intensive data entry and validation process. The new system is currently being tested and is expected to roll out in late 2015. In addition to the AIC's website, support and hosting services are provided on a fee-for-service basis to other organisations including the NDLERF and Crime Stoppers Australia.

ICT SECURITY

The AIC has continued to monitor and review its ICT security. A review of compliance with the Australian Signals Directorate's Top 4 Mitigation Strategies was completed during 2014–15, resulting in the implementation of application whitelisting to further secure its Protected network.

STATUTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Institute's agency agreement includes a commitment to promoting a productive workplace that is fair, flexible, safe and rewarding, characterised by respect, courtesy, inclusion and equity; and to ensuring early intervention and resolution in instances of workplace harassment, bullying or discrimination and the fair treatment of employees involved.

Under the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (the WHS Act), the AIC is required to report in its annual report on the following matters:

- initiatives taken during the year to ensure the health, safety and welfare of workers who carry out work for the AIC;
- health and safety outcomes achieved as a result of the initiatives mentioned;
- statistics of any notifiable incidents of which the Institute became aware during the year that arose out of the conduct of businesses or undertakings by the agency;
- any investigations conducted during the year that related to businesses or undertakings conducted by the Institute, including details of all notices given to the entity during the year under Part 10 of the WHS Act; and
- such other matters as are required by the guidelines approved on behalf of the Parliament by the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit.

Health and safety initiatives

The Work Health and Safety Committee has a legislative function pursuant to section 77 of the WHS Act, as summarised below:

- to facilitate cooperation between the AIC and workers in instigating, developing and carrying out measures designed to ensure the workers' health and safety at work;
- to assist in developing standards, rules and procedures relating to health and safety that are to be followed or complied with; and
- any other functions prescribed by the regulations or agreed between the AIC and the committee.

The Work Health and Safety Committee met on four occasions during 2014–15. Regular workplace audits were conducted and key work health and safety roles were advertised and filled as quickly as possible.

During the year, the Institute undertook a range of initiatives, including an internal audit of the Institute's work health and safety practices that was completed in August 2014. The AIC has been following up on recommendations and implementing changes. The revised Health and Safety Management Arrangements were finalised in January 2015, and an occupational overuse policy was also developed and finalised as result of the audit findings. New procedures and training for staff, and memorandums of understanding for contractors, were developed for key projects involving fieldwork.

The AIC continued to provide:

- first aid training to nominated first aid officers within the Institute;
- training for fire wardens and health and safety representatives;
- influenza vaccinations to employees and contractors;
- resilience training;
- access to professional counselling services via the Employee Assistance Program; and
- ergonomic (workplace) assessments.

Health and safety outcomes

No incidents were reported to the Deputy Director Corporate.

Notifiable incidents

Under the WHS Act, a notifiable incident is one involving the death of a person, the serious injury or illness of a person or a dangerous incident. The AIC recorded no notifiable incidents during 2014–15.

Investigations including details of all notices

Under the WHS Act improvement, prohibition or non-disturbance notices may be issued to the agency. The AIC was not issued with any notices and there were no investigations undertaken during 2014–15.

DISABILITY REPORTING

The National Disability Strategy sets out a 10-year national policy framework for improving life for Australians with disabilities and their families and carers. Disability reporting occurs through a number of mechanisms; for example, the Australian Public Service Commission's *State of the Service Report* and the *Australian Public Service Statistical Bulletin*, to which the AIC contributes. The AIC makes every effort to ensure that its policies and procedures comply with the principles of the National Disability Strategy.

The AIC website and publications meet Government requirements for accessibility. The AIC works to ensure conferences and forums are accessible to all who are interested in attending.

CARER RECOGNITION ACT

The AIC is compliant with its obligations under the *Carer Recognition Act 2010*.

ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND 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.

In 2014–15, electricity consumption within our tenancy (which results in carbon emissions into the atmosphere and the use of resources) increased by less than 0.4 percent, compared with the previous period. The Institute uses 10 percent green energy, and in previous years installed new servers with solid-state hard drives that drastically reduce power consumption, in compliance with Government Greenhouse Energy Reporting.

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

- staff are encouraged to use web-based and teleconference facilities where possible rather than undertake air travel, which has adverse effects;
- selected seminar presentations are made available electronically so people do not have to travel to the Institute to hear them;
- the majority of Institute publications are produced in an e-book format, reducing the need for hardcopy, printing and paper usage; and
- waste generation (resource waste and emissions to the air) is reduced by recycling paper, cardboard, glass, plastics and metals.

The AIC continues to look for ways in which it can continue to reduce its impact on the environment when undertaking new procurements.

PURCHASING

All purchasing is carried out in line with the requirements of the Commonwealth Procurement Rules, as detailed in the AIC's Accountable Authority Instructions and procurement policy. All procurement in excess of \$10,000 is recorded on AusTender and contracts in excess of \$100,000 are reported in accordance with the requirements of Senate Order 192 and detailed on the AIC website at www.aic.gov.au.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE ACCESS CLAUSES

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.

CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Consultants are generally engaged where particular specialist expertise is necessary, sufficiently skilled expertise is not immediately available in-house, or independent advice on a matter is required. The services provided by new and continuing consultants over the reporting period included internal audit services, legal advice, counselling services and independent IT assessment.

During 2014–15, two new consultancy contracts were entered into (including those to a value of less than \$10,000), involving total actual expenditure of \$22,954 excluding GST. In addition, three ongoing consultancies were active during the year, involving a total actual expenditure of \$81,753 (excluding GST). Expenditure for the year totalled \$104,707 excluding GST (2013–14: \$114,901).

Information on the value of contracts and consultancies 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.

LEGAL SERVICES

The AIC engages legal services from the Legal Services Multi-Use List (LSMUL) framework in accordance with the Legal Services Directions 2005. Legal services include both contract and consultancy services relating to legislation, governance, contracting and human resource matters.

During 2014–15, the AIC's total expenditure for legal services was \$18,513 (2013–14: \$7,960).

ADVERTISING AND MARKETING

The AIC did not carry out any campaign advertising in 2013–14.

INFORMATION PUBLICATION SCHEME

The AIC has complied with IPS requirements. The Freedom of Information log can be found on the website in the Corporate Information section at http://aic.gov.au/about_aic/corporate%20information/foi.aspx.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

OVERVIEW

In accordance with the Commonwealth Government's net cash appropriation arrangements, the AIC's operating result for 2014–15 was a deficit of \$330,697 (2013–14: deficit of \$294,777) against a revised budget deficit position of \$305,000 published in the AIC's Portfolio Budget Statements 2015–16. This deficit position includes depreciation expenses of \$113,100 (2013–14: \$98,854). The operating loss is covered in full by the AIC's cash reserves.

The operating loss position was higher than anticipated as a result of the impact of the proposed merger of the AIC and the ACC. The merger has meant the diversion of executive-level resources away from income generating activities and stakeholder uncertainty has directly resulted in the AIC being unable to secure and undertake a number of fee-for-service research contracts in the second half of the financial year.

In 2012–13, the AIC sought and received the approval of the Minister for Finance to extend the amount of its operating loss in excess of depreciation. The additional loss position covers five financial years to 2016–17, to allow the expenditure of cash reserves tied to the CRG program. For 2014–15, an additional \$200,000 operating loss was approved.

See Table 13 for a summary of budgeted and actual expenses for 2014–15.

OPERATING REVENUE

The AIC's total operating revenue was \$8,251,451 (2012–13: \$8,840,974) and comprised:

- government appropriations of \$5,324,000;
- sale of goods and rendering of services of \$1,806,823;
- royalties of \$49,670; and
- grant program and other revenue of \$1,032,958.

Revenue from government appropriations decreased by a net amount of \$31,000 from 2013–14. The decrease is the net effect of appropriation indexation and a series of efficiency dividends over prior years.

Revenues from the provision of services decreased by \$472,828 from 2013–14. The decrease was attributable to a decline in fee-for-service research projects at both the Commonwealth and state/territory level, due to uncertainty among stakeholders related to the proposed merger of the AIC and the ACC. Conference revenue was also down \$136,643 with only two large-scale external conferences held during the year (2013–14: 3 conferences). The scale and number of conference events varies from year to year.

OPERATING EXPENDITURE

The AIC's total operating expense was \$8,582,148 (2013–14: \$9,135,751) and comprised:

- employee costs of \$5,206,889;
- supplier expenses of \$2,430,613;
- grants expenses of \$805,170;
- depreciation and amortisation of \$113,100; and
- losses from asset sales/disposal of \$26,376.

	2014–15 Budget \$'000	2014–15 Actual \$'000	Variation (Actual–Budget) \$'000	2015–16 Budget \$'000
Expenses				
Employee benefits	5,146	5,207	61	5,283
Supplier expenses	2,606	2,430	(176)	2,578
Grants	1,300	805	(495)	500
Depreciation and amortisation	105	113	8	105
Net loss from sale of assets	0	26	26	0
Total expenses	9,157	8,582	(575)	8,466
Income				
Own-source revenue				
Sale of goods and rendering of services	2,211	1,806	(405)	2,406
Royalties	50	50	0	50
Grants contribution and other	1,230	1,033	(197)	400
Total own-source revenue	3,491	2,889	(602)	2,856
Gains				
Other	37	38	1	38
Total gains	37	38	1	38
Total own-source income	3,528	2,927	(601)	2,894
Net cost of services	5,629	5,655	(26)	5,572
Revenue from government	5,324	5,324	-	5,267
Surplus (deficit) attributable to the Commonwealth Government	(305)	(331)	(26)	(305)

Employee expenditure increased by \$307,097 from 2013–14 as a result of an increase in the average staffing level (ASL) to 49.9 in 2014–15 (2013–14: 45.2). This increase in ASL was driven by a number of factors including the AIC insourcing a component of its DUMA data collection activity, temporary engagements to cover staff on maternity leave and insourcing of an ICT contract.

The AIC staffing level subsequently decreased to 48 average staffing level (ASL) at 30 June 2015 and is budgeted to settle around 47 ASL throughout 2015–16. This level of staffing is expected to be maintained through fee-for-service research project work, complementing the AIC's appropriation funding research and dissemination priorities.

Supplier expenses decreased by \$461,952 from 2013–14, primarily as a result of decreases in contractor expenditure associated with the DUMA program data collection activity and fee-for-service research projects. The decrease in expenditure also reflected the reduced conference program for the year.

Grants expenditure also decreased by \$439,534 from 2013–14. This reduction relates to the reduced expenditure against the NDLERF grant program which had reduced funding during 2014–15 and commenced winding up as a result of advice that the Department of Health would provide no further funding beyond 2014–15.

Balance sheet

Net asset position

The net asset position at 30 June 2015 was \$1,788,895 (2013–14: \$2,096,512).

Total assets

Total assets at 30 June 2015 were \$4,790,968 (2013–14: \$6,063,712). The large decrease in assets was due to a reduction in cash holdings through the use and recognition of unearned revenues, and a decrease in trade and other receivables as a result of existing fee-for-service contract payment timeframes.

Total liabilities

Total liabilities at 30 June 2015 were \$3,002,073 (2013–14: \$3,967,200). The difference is due to decreases in the level of unearned income recognised under the AIC's secretariat contracts. Major liabilities include prepayments received/unearned income of \$1,271,760 and employee provisions of \$935,969.

For detailed analysis, please refer to *AIC Financial Statements*.

AIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Australian Institute of Criminology
Financial Statements 2014-15

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Justice

Report on the Annual Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying annual financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2015, which comprise:

- Statement by the Acting Director and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement;
- Schedule of Commitments; and
- Notes comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

Accountable Authority's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Acting Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology is responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the rules made under that Act. The Acting Director is also responsible for such internal control as is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers

internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Acting Director, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology:

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

Australian National Audit Office



Michael White
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

24 September 2015

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015 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.....

Mr Chris Dawson APM
Acting Director (Chief Executive)
Australian Institute of Criminology
Date: 24/09/2015

Signed.....

Brian Russell
Acting Deputy Director, Corporate & Chief Financial Officer
Australian Institute of Criminology
Date: 24/09/2015

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME*for the period ended 30 June 2015*

	Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits	4A	5,206,889	4,899,792
Supplier	4B	2,430,613	2,892,341
Grants		805,170	1,244,764
Depreciation and amortisation	4C	113,100	98,854
Losses from asset sales	4D	26,376	-
Total expenses		8,582,148	9,135,751
LESS:			
OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	5A	1,806,823	2,279,651
Royalties		49,670	56,429
Grant program contributions		1,017,048	1,108,657
Other revenue		15,910	3,237
Total own-source revenue		2,889,451	3,447,974
Gains			
Resources received free of charge	5B	38,000	38,000
Total gains		38,000	38,000
Total own-source income		2,927,451	3,485,974
Net cost of services		5,654,697	5,649,777
Revenue from Government	5C	5,324,000	5,355,000
Deficit attributable to the Australian Government		(330,697)	(294,777)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to profit or loss			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		(920)	-
Total other comprehensive income		(920)	-
Total comprehensive loss attributable to the Australian Government		(331,617)	(294,777)

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION*as at 30 June 2015*

	Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7A	3,532,940	4,376,474
Trade and other receivables	7B	794,582	1,177,022
Total financial assets		4,327,522	5,553,496
Non-Financial Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8A, 8C	281,266	394,302
Intangibles	8B, 8C	60,529	-
Other non-financial assets	8D	121,651	115,914
Total non-financial assets		463,446	510,216
Total assets		4,790,968	6,063,712
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	9A	494,807	768,786
Other payables	9B	1,571,297	2,269,501
Total payables		2,066,104	3,038,287
Provisions			
Employee provisions	10A	935,969	928,913
Total provisions		935,969	928,913
Total liabilities		3,002,073	3,967,200
Net assets		1,788,895	2,096,512
EQUITY			
Contributed equity		1,134,294	1,110,294
Reserves		144,483	782,771
Retained surplus		510,118	203,447
Total equity		1,788,895	2,096,512

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the period ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation surplus		Contributed equity/capital		Total equity	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance									
Balance carried forward from previous period		203,447	498,224	782,771	782,771	1,110,294	1,086,294	2,096,512	2,367,289
Adjusted opening balance		203,447	498,224	782,771	782,771	1,110,294	1,086,294	2,096,512	2,367,289
Comprehensive income									
Other comprehensive income		-	-	(920)	-	-	-	(920)	-
Surplus (Deficit) for the period		(330,697)	(294,777)	-	-	-	-	(330,697)	(294,777)
Total comprehensive income		(330,697)	(294,777)	(920)	-	-	-	(331,617)	(294,777)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:									
Australian Government		(330,697)	(294,777)	(920)	-	-	-	(331,617)	(294,777)
Transactions with owners									
Departmental capital budget		-	-	-	-	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Sub-total transactions with owners		-	-	-	-	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Transfer between equity components		637,368	-	(637,368)	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government		510,118	203,447	144,483	782,771	1,134,294	1,110,294	1,788,895	2,096,512

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT*for the period ended 30 June 2015*

	Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Sales of goods and rendering of services		2,131,069	2,457,713
Appropriations		5,325,000	5,354,000
Net GST received		238,662	207,698
Other		476,773	1,057,118
Total cash received		8,171,504	9,076,529
Cash used			
Employees		5,155,764	4,888,245
Suppliers		2,990,215	3,010,874
Grants		805,170	1,244,764
Total cash used		8,951,149	9,143,883
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	11	(779,645)	(67,354)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		17,270	102,445
Purchase of intangibles		70,619	-
Total cash used		87,889	102,445
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		(87,889)	(102,445)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity		24,000	24,000
Total cash received		24,000	24,000
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		24,000	24,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(843,534)	(145,799)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		4,376,474	4,522,273
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	7A	3,532,940	4,376,474

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

SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS*as at 30 June 2015*

BY TYPE	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Commitments Receivable		
Contracts	992,387	1,082,820
GST recoverable on commitments	347,931	383,724
Total Commitments Receivable	1,340,318	1,466,544
Commitments Payable		
Other commitments		
Operating leases ¹	1,417,619	1,999,046
Contracts ²	1,750,722	1,589,782
Grants ³	1,182,302	1,230,671
GST payable on commitments	90,217	98,438
Total other commitments	4,440,860	4,917,937
Net commitments by type	3,100,542	3,451,393
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
One year or less	1,044,443	1,112,493
From one to five years	295,875	354,051
Over five years	-	-
Total commitments receivable	1,340,318	1,466,544
Commitments payable		
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	581,427	581,427
From one to five years	836,192	1,417,619
Over five years	-	-
Total operating lease commitments	1,417,619	1,999,046
Other commitments		
One year or less	2,553,165	2,645,465
From one to five years	470,076	273,426
Over five years	-	-
Total other commitments	3,023,241	2,918,891
Net Commitments by Maturity	3,100,542	3,451,393

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

1. Operating leases included are effectively non-cancellable and comprise:

Leases for office accommodation - The current lease expires in December 2017. Lease payments are subject to a fixed annual increase and recognised on a straight line basis.

2. Contracts included are effectively non-cancellable and comprise:

Contracts receivable includes contracts for the provision of AIC research and secretariat services. These are fixed term contracts and do not contain any provision for indexation of charges.

Contracts payable include contracts for the purchase of goods and services. These are fixed price contracts.

3. Grant commitments are effectively non-cancellable and comprise:

Grant agreements in respect of which the recipient is yet to either perform the services required or meet eligibility conditions.

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

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Objectives of the Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is an Australian Government controlled entity. It is a not-for-profit entity. 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; and through the generation of a crime and justice evidence base and national knowledge centre.

The AIC is structured to meet one outcome:

Outcome 1: Informed crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant research of national significance; and through the generation of a crime and justice evidence base and national knowledge centre.

The continued existence of the AIC in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing funding by Parliament for the AIC's administration and programs. The AIC's activities contributing toward these outcomes 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.

1.2 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 and notes have been prepared in accordance with:

- a) Financial Reporting Rule (FRR) for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2014; and
- b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations 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 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. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments or the contingencies note.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, income and expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies listed in this note, the AIC has made the following judgements that have the most significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements:

Property, plant and equipment are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not materially differ with the assets' fair values at reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends on the volatility of movements in market values of the relevant assets.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

The following new accounting standards were issued prior to the signing of the statement by the accountable authority and Chief Financial Officer, were applicable to the current reporting period and had a material effect on the entity's financial statements:

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) has recently approved amendments to Australian Accounting Standards that allow most Commonwealth entities to simplify disclosures about current values of assets in their financial statements. The amendments apply from 1 July 2016, however, entities are allowed to adopt the amendments as part of their 2014-15 financial statements, should they wish to do so, consistent with section 19 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting Rule) 2015. AIC has accepted early adoption of the fair value changes.

AASB 1055 Budgetary Reporting

AASB 1055 requires disclosure of major variances to be explained for line items in the primary statements.

All other new standards, revised standards, interpretations or amending standards that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the current reporting period did not have a material effect, and are not expected to have a future material effect, on AIC's financial statements.

Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

Other accounting standard pronouncements that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to future reporting periods are not expected to have a future financial impact on the AIC.

1.5 Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

- a) the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- b) the AIC retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods,
- c) the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- d) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the AIC.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:

- a) the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- b) the probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the AIC.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed.

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 the end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Revenues 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.

1.6 Gains

Resources Received Free of Charge

Resources received free of charge are recognised as gains when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

Sale of Assets

Gains from disposal of assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

1.7 Transactions with the Government as Owner

Equity Injections

Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'equity injections' for a year (less any formal reductions) and Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs) are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.

1.8 Employee Benefits

Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) and termination benefits due within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts.

The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability. Other long-term employee benefits are measured as net total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period minus the fair value at the end of the reporting period of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of the AIC is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including the AIC's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. The AIC recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.

Superannuation

The AIC's employees are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap) or Other Industry Superannuation Funds.

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

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

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.

1.9 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased assets. An operating lease is a lease that is not a finance lease. In operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

The AIC does not have any Finance Leases.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

Lease incentive in the form of rent free periods are recognised as liabilities with lease payments allocated between rental expenses and reductions of the liability.

1.10 Cash

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes: cash on hand and cash in special accounts.

1.11 Financial assets

The AIC classifies its financial assets as 'loans and receivables'.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. The AIC has no loans receivable.

Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'trade and other receivables'. Trade and other receivables are measured at their nominal value less any allowance for impairment.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period. If there is an indication that receivables may be impaired, the AIC makes an estimation of the receivables recoverable amount. When the carrying value of the receivable exceeds the recoverable amount, it is considered impaired and it is written down to its recoverable amount.

1.12 Financial Liabilities

The AIC's financial liabilities consist of Suppliers and Other payables which are recognised at amortised cost.

Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (irrespective of having been invoiced).

1.13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position but are reported in the relevant schedules and notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

1.14 Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

1.15 Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of Financial Position,

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to 'make good' provisions in property leases taken up by the AIC where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition. Currently the property lease held by the AIC does not have a 'makegood' provision, hence no provision for this has been brought to account.

Revaluations

Fair values for each class of asset are determined as shown below:

Asset class	Fair value measured at:
Property, plant & equipment	Depreciated replacement cost
Leashold Improvements	Depreciated replacement cost
Library Collection	Depreciated replacement cost

Following initial recognition at cost, all asset classes are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The assets were revalued at 30 June 2013 by a professional valuer to a value based on their depreciated replacement cost.

The Library collection was valued as at 30 June 2015 on the depreciated replacement cost method at a depreciation rate of 15% reducing balance and a five percent residual value.

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 was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets were recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reversed a previous revaluation increment for that class.

For all assets any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after the revaluation equals its fair value. Library assets are adjusted in this way to enable the diminishing value depreciation to be correctly calculated.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment & leasehold improvement assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the AIC using the straight-line method of depreciation. The library collection is depreciated using the reducing balance method at a rate of 15%.

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 infrastructure, plant and equipment are based on a useful life of 2 to 10 years (2013-14: 2 to 10 years).

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2015. 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.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the AIC were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

1.16 Intangibles

The AIC purchased off the shelf software during the financial year ended 30 June 2015. The assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. At this stage no impairment assessment been carried out as the assets are new.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the AIC's software are 2 to 5 years (2003-14: no assets).

1.17 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.

1.18 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures for 2014-15 reflect the figures reported in the AIC's 2013-14 financial statements.

1.19 Other matters

The Australian Government continues to have regard to developments in case law, including the High Court's most recent decision on Commonwealth expenditure in *Williams v Commonwealth* [2014] HCA 23, as they contribute to the larger body of law relevant to the development of Commonwealth programs. In accordance with its general practice, the Government will continue to monitor and assess risk and decide on any appropriate actions to respond to risks of expenditure not being consistent with constitutional or other legal requirements.

Note 2: Events after the Reporting Period Date

The Australian Government is considering whether the AIC should be merged with the Australian Crime Commission, but a final decision has not been made. In the interim, the ACC and AIC will continue to exist and operate as separate entities, while working together on expanding existing relationships.

Note 3: Net Cash Appropriation Arrangements

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Total comprehensive income (loss) less depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations	(218,517)	(195,923)
Plus: depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriation	(113,100)	(98,854)
Total comprehensive income (loss) - as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income	<u>(331,617)</u>	<u>(294,777)</u>

Note 4: Expenses

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Note 4A: Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	3,978,924	3,766,097
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	371,741	284,352
Defined benefit plans	343,769	380,356
Leave and other entitlements	512,455	468,987
Total employee benefits	<u>5,206,889</u>	<u>4,899,792</u>

Note 4B: Suppliers**Goods and services supplied or rendered**

Contractors	656,157	919,440
Consultants	124,328	161,522
Travel	189,667	203,403
IT Services	118,177	126,294
Other	755,089	918,216
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	1,843,418	2,328,875

Services are made up of

Rendering of services – related entities	147,121	101,464
Rendering of services – external parties	1,696,297	2,227,411
Total services	1,843,418	2,328,875

Other supplier expenses**Operating lease rentals**

Minimum lease payment	526,306	529,263
Workers compensation expenses	60,889	34,203
Total other supplier expenses	587,195	563,466
Total suppliers	2,430,613	2,892,341

Note 4C: Depreciation and Amortisation**Depreciation**

Property, plant and equipment	44,482	38,790
Leasehold Improvements	51,855	51,854
Library Collection	6,673	8,210
Total depreciation	103,010	98,854

Amortisation:

Intangibles - Computer Software	10,090	-
Total amortisation	10,090	-
Total depreciation and amortisation	113,100	98,854

Note 4D: Losses from asset sales

Property, plant and equipment		
Carrying value of assets disposed	26,376	-
Selling expense	-	-
Total losses from asset disposals	26,376	-

Note 5: Income

	2015	2014
OWN-SOURCE REVENUE	\$	\$

Note 5A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services

Rendering of services - related entities	669,382	863,442
Rendering of services - external parties	1,137,441	1,416,209
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	1,806,823	2,279,651

Note 5B: Other Gains

Resources received free of charge - Financial statement audit services	38,000	38,000
Total other gains	38,000	38,000

REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT**Note 5C: Revenue from Government**

Appropriations		
Departmental appropriation	5,324,000	5,355,000
Total revenue from Government	5,324,000	5,355,000

Note 6: Fair Value Measurements

The following tables provide an analysis of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.

The different levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined below.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Note 6A: Fair Value Measurements, Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used

	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period			For Levels 2 and 3 fair value measurements	
	2015	2014	Category \$ (Level 1, 2 or 3)	Valuation technique(s) ¹	Inputs used
Non-financial assets					
Furniture & office equipment	118,064	146,896	Level 2	Depreciated replacement cost	Market comparables
Leashold improvements	103,851	155,706	Level 2	Depreciated replacement cost	Market comparables
Library collection ²	59,351	91,700	Level 3	Depreciated replacement cost	Professional valuation including average purchase price of books and estimated useful life
Total non-financial assets	281,266	394,302			
Total fair value measurements of assets in the statement of financial position	281,266	394,302			

1. No change in valuation technique occurred during the period

2. Recurring Level 3 fair value measurements - valuation processes - The AIC procured valuation services from AON Valuation Services who undertake a full revaluation on a three year cycle. The AIC analyses changes to fair value measurements at least every 12 months between formal valuations by AON. This includes a desktop assessment of changes in key market factors. A range (weighted average) was determined based on the average purchase cost for this asset over the past 10 years representing the period for which maximum utilisation of the assets are obtained. The valuation also takes into account any optimisation of the asset(s) along with due consideration to any functional obsolescence factors affecting the existing assets.

Note 6B: Reconciliation for Recurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements**Recurring Level 3 fair value measurements - reconciliation for assets (2014-15)**

	Non-financial assets			
	Library collection		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance as at 1 July	91,700	95,351	91,700	95,351
Total gains/(losses) recognised in net cost of services ¹	(6,673)	(8,210)	(6,673)	(8,210)
Total gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income ²	(920)	-	(920)	-
Purchases	1,620	4,559	1,620	4,559
Disposals	(26,376)	-	(26,376)	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	59,351	91,700	59,351	91,700

1. These gains/(losses) are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income under depreciation.

2. These gains/(losses) are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income under changes in asset revaluation surplus.

The entity's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred can be found in Note 1.

Note 7: Financial Assets

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
<u>Note 7A: Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>		
Cash on hand or on deposit	481,172	64,418
Special account	3,051,768	4,312,056
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,532,940	4,376,474
<u>Note 7B: Trade and Other Receivables</u>		
Good and Services receivable in connection with		
Related entities	365,211	419,070
External parties	394,255	711,503
Total goods and services receivable	759,466	1,130,573
Appropriations receivable		
Existing programs	-	1,000
Total appropriation receivable	-	1,000
Other receivables		
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	28,616	38,448
Other	6,500	7,001
Total other receivables	35,116	45,449
Total trade and other receivables (net)	794,582	1,177,022
Trade and other receivables (gross) aged as follows		
Not overdue	713,207	1,177,022
Overdue by:		
0 to 30 days	81,375	-
31 to 60 days	-	-
61 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	-	-
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	794,582	1,177,022

No receivables are impaired.

Total trade and other receivables are expected to be recovered in no more than 12 months.

Note 8: Non-Financial Assets

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Note 8A: Property, Plant and Equipment		
Furniture and office equipment:		
Fair value	361,889	346,239
Accumulated depreciation	(243,825)	(199,343)
Total furniture and office equipment	118,064	146,896
Leashold improvements:		
Fair value	451,000	451,000
Accumulated depreciation	(347,149)	(295,294)
Total leasehold improvements	103,851	155,706
Library collection:		
Fair value	672,202	1,163,925
Accumulated depreciation	(612,851)	(1,072,225)
Total library collection	59,351	91,700
Total property, plant and equipment	281,266	394,302

No indicators of impairment were found for property, plant and equipment.

Revaluations of non-financial assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1.16. On 30 June 2015 an independent valuer conducted a revaluation of the Library Collection asset. A full revaluation of all asset classes was conducted as at 30 June 2013.

A revaluation decrement of \$920 was made to the Library Collection for the year ended 30 June 2015. (2014: No adjustment was made to the Library Collection.)

Note 8B: Intangibles

Computer software at cost	70,619	-
Accumulated amortisation	(10,090)	-
Total intangibles	60,529	-

No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.

The intangible assets did not require revaluation for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Note 8C: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles (2014–15)

	Furniture and Office Equipment \$	Leasehold Improvements \$	Library Collection \$	Intangibles \$	Total \$
As at 1 July 2014					
Gross book value	346,239	451,000	1,163,925	-	1,961,164
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(199,343)	(295,294)	(1,072,225)	-	(1,566,862)
Total as at 1 July 2014	146,896	155,706	91,700	-	394,302
Additions:					
by purchase	15,650	-	1,620	70,619	87,889
Revaluations and impairments recognised in Other Comprehensive Income					
Gross value	-	-	(1,102)	-	(1,102)
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	-	-	182	-	182
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(44,482)	(51,855)	(6,673)	(10,090)	(113,100)
Disposals					
Gross value	-	-	(492,241)	-	(492,241)
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	-	-	465,865	-	465,865
Total as at 30 June 2015	118,064	103,851	59,351	60,529	341,795
Total as at 30 June 2015 represented by:					
Gross book value	361,889	451,000	672,202	70,619	1,555,710
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(243,825)	(347,149)	(612,851)	(10,090)	(1,213,915)
Total as at 30 June 2015	118,064	103,851	59,351	60,529	341,795

Note 8C (Continued): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of Plant and Equipment and Intangibles (2013-14)

	Furniture and Office Equipment \$	Leasehold Improvements \$	Library Collection \$	Intangibles \$	Total \$
As at 1 July 2013					
Gross book value	248,353	451,000	1,159,366	-	1,858,719
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(160,553)	(243,440)	(1,064,015)	-	(1,468,008)
Total as at 1 July 2013	87,800	207,560	95,351	-	390,711
Additions:					
by purchase					
Revaluations and impairments recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	97,886	-	4,559	-	102,445
Gross value	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations recognised in the operating result	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(38,790)	(51,854)	(8,210)	-	(98,854)
Disposals:					
Gross value	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Total as at 30 June 2014	146,896	155,706	91,700	-	394,302
Total as at 30 June 2014 represented by:					
Gross book value	346,239	451,000	1,163,925	-	1,961,164
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(199,343)	(295,294)	(1,072,225)	-	(1,566,862)
Total as at 30 June 2014	146,896	155,706	91,700	-	394,302

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Note 8D: Other non-financial assets		
Prepayments	121,651	115,914
Total other non-financial assets	121,651	115,914

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets.

Total other non-financial assets are expected to be recovered in no more than 12 months

Note 9: Payables

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Note 9A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors and accruals	442,095	724,215
Operating lease rentals	52,712	44,571
Total suppliers	494,807	768,786
Suppliers payable expected to be settled within 12 months		
Related entities	-	1,275
External parties	494,807	767,511
Total suppliers payable	494,807	768,786

Settlement was usually made within 30 days.

Note 9B: Other Payables

Wages and salaries	146,768	131,775
Superannuation	25,324	22,314
Other Employee allowances payable	71,227	45,161
Prepayments received/unearned income	1,271,760	2,019,460
Other	56,218	50,791
Total other payables	1,571,297	2,269,501
Other payables are expected to be settled		
No more than 12 months	1,343,790	1,637,592
More than 12 months	227,507	631,909
Total other payables	1,571,297	2,269,501

Note 10: Provisions

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Note 10A: Employee Provisions		
Annual Leave	325,772	299,781
Long Service Leave	610,197	629,132
Total employee provisions	935,969	928,913
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	352,823	336,098
More than 12 months	583,146	592,815
Total employee provisions	935,969	928,913

Note 11: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per statement of financial position to cash flow statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	3,532,940	4,376,474
Statement of financial position	<u>3,532,940</u>	<u>4,376,474</u>
Difference	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from (used by) operating activities:		
Net cost of services	(5,654,697)	(5,649,777)
Add revenue from Government	5,324,000	5,355,000
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation /amortisation	113,100	98,854
Net write down of non-financial assets	-	-
Loss / (gain) on disposal of assets	26,376	-
Changes in assets / liabilities		
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	382,440	(242,075)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	(5,737)	25,328
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	7,056	(15,245)
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	(273,979)	171,238
Increase / (decrease) in other payable	<u>(698,204)</u>	<u>189,323</u>
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	<u>(779,645)</u>	<u>(67,354)</u>

Note 12: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2014 or 30 June 2015.

Unquantifiable contingencies

AIC is currently involved in legal proceedings related to a notice of defamation. At this stage, the outcome and any costs of this action is considered unquantifiable. AIC believes that these costs will be covered by the entities insurance arrangements with Comcover.

Note 13: Senior Management Personnel Remuneration

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salary	583,726	558,507
Performance bonuses	31,495	22,889
Motor vehicle and other allowances	<u>20,083</u>	<u>30,013</u>
Total Short-term employee benefits	<u>635,304</u>	<u>611,409</u>
Post-employment benefits		
Superannuation	<u>103,621</u>	<u>94,616</u>
Total post-employment benefits	<u>103,621</u>	<u>94,616</u>
Other long-term benefits:		
Annual leave accrued	47,571	49,059
Long service leave	<u>12,841</u>	<u>14,054</u>
Total other long-term benefits	<u>60,412</u>	<u>63,112</u>
Termination benefits	-	-
Total	<u>799,337</u>	<u>769,137</u>

The total number of senior management personnel that are included in the above table is 3 (2014: 3).

Note 14: Remuneration of Auditors

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Financial statement audit services were provided to the AIC by the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO)		
Fair value of the services provided		
Financial statement audit services	38,000	38,000
Total fair value of services received	<u>38,000</u>	<u>38,000</u>

Note 15: Financial Instruments

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
<u>Note 15A: Categories of Financial Instruments</u>		
Financial Assets		
Trade and other receivables:		
Cash at bank	3,532,940	4,376,474
Receivables for goods and services	759,466	1,130,573
Appropriation receivable	-	1,000
Other receivables	6,500	7,001
Carrying amount of financial assets	<u>4,298,906</u>	<u>5,515,048</u>
Financial Liabilities		
Fair value through profit and loss (designated):		
Trade creditors and accruals	442,095	724,215
Operating lease rentals	52,712	44,571
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	<u>494,807</u>	<u>768,786</u>

Note 15B: Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Note 15C: Credit Risk

The AIC is exposed to minimal credit risk as the majority of loans and receivables are cash, trade receivables or amounts owed by the Australian Tax Office in the form of a Goods and Services Tax refund. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the risk that arises from potential default of a debtor. This amount is equal to the total amount of trade and other receivables (2015: \$794,582 and 2014: \$1,177,022). The AIC has assessed the risk of the default on payment and has not made an allowance for this as all debts are expected to be recovered in full.

The AIC manages its credit risk by entering into contracts with parties and by having progressive milestone payments. In addition, the AIC has policies and procedures that guide employees in debt recovery techniques that are to be applied.

The AIC has no significant exposures to any concentrations of credit risk.

The AIC holds no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

Credit quality of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired:

	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2015	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2014	Past due but not impaired 2015	Past due but not impaired 2014
Cash at bank	3,532,940	4,376,474	-	-
Receivables for Goods and Services	759,466	1,130,573	81,375	-
Appropriation Receivable	-	1,000	-	-
Other Receivable	35,116	45,449	-	-
Total	4,327,522	5,553,496	81,375	-

Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2015:

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
Receivables for Goods and Services	81,375	-	-	-	81,375
Total	81,375	-	-	-	81,375

Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2014:

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
Receivables for Goods and Services	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

The AIC has no impaired financial assets.

Note 15D: Liquidity risk

The AIC's financial liabilities are payables only. The exposure to liquidity risk is based on the notion that the AIC will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. This is highly unlikely due to appropriation funding and internal policies and procedures put in place to ensure there are appropriate resources to meet its financial obligations.

The AIC receives appropriated funding from the Australian Government with some funding generated through the provision of services. The AIC manages its budgeted funds to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. In addition, the AIC has policies in place to ensure payments are made when due and has no past experience of default. Trade creditors are paid on demand.

Note 15E: Market risk

The AIC holds basic financial instruments that do not expose it to certain market risks, such as 'Currency risk' or 'Other price risk'. The AIC does not have interest-bearing financial instruments.

Note 16: Appropriations**Note 16A: Appropriation Tables****Table A: Annual Appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')**

	2015 Appropriations						Appropriation applied in 2015 (current and prior years) \$	Variance \$
	<i>Appropriation Act</i>		<i>PGPA Act</i>			Total appropriation \$		
	Annual Appropriation \$	AFM \$	Section 74 \$	Section 75 \$				
DEPARTMENTAL								
Ordinary annual services	5,348,000	-	-	-	-	5,348,000	(5,349,000)	(1,000)
Total departmental	5,348,000	-	-	-	-	5,348,000	(5,349,000)	(1,000)

	2014 Appropriations						Appropriation applied in 2014 (current and prior years) \$	Variance \$
	<i>Appropriation Act</i>		<i>FMA Act</i>			Total appropriation \$		
	Annual Appropriation \$	AFM \$	Section 30 \$	Section 31 \$	Section 32 \$			
DEPARTMENTAL								
Ordinary annual services	5,379,000	-	-	-	-	5,379,000	(5,378,000)	1,000
Total departmental	5,379,000	-	-	-	-	5,379,000	(5,378,000)	1,000

Notes:

1. Departmental appropriations do not lapse at financial year-end. However the responsible Minister may decide that part or all of the departmental appropriation is not required and request the Finance Minister to reduce that appropriation. The reduction in the appropriation is effected by the Finance Minister's determination and is disallowable by Parliament.

Table B: Departmental Capital Budgets ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

	2015 Capital Budget Appropriations			Capital Budget Appropriations applied in 2015 (current and prior years)		
	<i>Appropriation Act</i>	<i>PGPA Act</i>	Total Capital Budget Appropriations \$	Payments for non-financial assets ² \$	Payments for other purposes \$	Total Payments \$
	Annual Capital Budget ¹ \$	Section 75 \$				
DEPARTMENTAL Ordinary annual services - Departmental Capital Budget	24,000	-	24,000	24,000	-	24,000
						Variance \$
						-
	2014 Capital Budget Appropriations			Capital Budget Appropriations applied in 2014 (current and prior years)		
	<i>Appropriation Act</i>	<i>FMA Act</i>	Total Capital Budget Appropriations \$	Payments for non-financial assets ³ \$	Payments for other purposes \$	Total payments \$
	Annual Capital Budget \$	Section 32 \$				
DEPARTMENTAL Ordinary annual services - Departmental Capital Budget ¹	24,000	-	24,000	24,000	-	24,000
						Variance \$
						-

Notes:

1. Departmental Capital Budgets are appropriated through Appropriation Acts (No.1,3,5). They form part of ordinary annual services, and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Acts. For more information on ordinary annual services appropriations, please see Table A: Annual appropriations.
2. Payments made on non-financial assets include purchases of assets, expenditure on assets which has been capitalised, costs incurred to make good an asset to its original condition, and the capital repayment component of finance leases.

Table C: Unspent Annual Appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

The AIC has no undrawn and unspent annual appropriations in 2014-15 (2013-14: \$1,000). All departmental appropriations drawn during the financial year were spent in full.

Note 17: Special Accounts

Special Account: Criminology Research Special Account

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Balance brought forward from previous period	4,376,474	4,522,273
Increases		
Costs recovered	2,131,069	2,457,713
Other receipts	715,435	1,264,816
Total increases	2,846,504	3,722,529
Available for payments	7,222,978	8,244,802
Decreases		
Departmental		
Payments made to employees	1,825,894	1,623,551
Payments made to suppliers	1,058,973	1,000,013
Payments made to Grant recipients	805,170	1,244,764
Total departmental decreases	3,690,037	3,868,328
Total decreases	3,690,037	3,868,328
Total balance carried to the next period	3,532,941	4,376,474

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

The Criminology Research Special Account is established under the Section 46 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* Act No.15 of 1971 as amended through the *Financial Framework Legislative Amendment Act 2010* with effect from 1 July 2011.

The Criminology Research Special Account is a Special Account for the purposes of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

Note 18: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 18A: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Departmental				
Expenses	8,582,148	9,135,751	8,582,148	9,135,751
Own-source income	2,927,451	3,485,974	2,927,451	3,485,974
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome delivery	5,654,697	5,649,777	5,654,697	5,649,777

Note 19: Budgetary Reports and Explanations of Major Variances

The following tables provide a comparison of the original budget as presented in the 2014-15 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) to the 2014-15 final outcome as presented in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards for the entity. The Budget is not audited and does not reflect additional budget estimates provided in the 2014-15 Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements (PAES) or the revised budget provided as part of the 2015-16 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS).

Note 19: Departmental Budgetary Reports

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the period ended 30 June 2015

	Actual	Budget estimate	
	Original ¹	Variance ²	
	2015	2015	2015
	\$	\$	\$
NET COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits	5,206,889	5,146,000	60,889
Suppliers	2,430,613	2,606,000	(175,387)
Grants	805,170	1,300,000	(494,830)
Depreciation and amortisation	113,100	105,000	8,100
Losses from asset sales	26,376	-	26,376
Total expenses	8,582,148	9,157,000	(574,852)
Own-Source Income			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	1,806,823	2,211,000	(404,177)
Royalties	49,670	50,000	(330)
Grant Program Contribution	1,017,048	1,230,000	(212,952)
Other revenue	15,910	-	15,910
Total own-source revenue	2,889,451	3,491,000	(601,549)
Gains			
Resources Received Free of Charge	38,000	37,000	1,000
Total gains	38,000	37,000	1,000
Total own-source income	2,927,451	3,528,000	(600,549)
Net (cost of)/contribution by services	(5,654,697)	(5,629,000)	(25,697)
Revenue from Government	5,324,000	5,324,000	-
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government	(330,697)	(305,000)	(25,697)
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	(920)	-	(920)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	(920)	-	(920)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the Australian Government	(331,617)	(305,000)	(26,617)

1. The entity's original budgeted financial statement that was first presented to parliament in respect of the reporting period (i.e. from the entity's 2014-15 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS)).

2. Between the actual and original budgeted amounts for 2015. Explanations of major variances are provided further below.

Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2015

	Actual	Budget estimate	
		Original ¹	Variance ²
	2015	2015	2015
	\$	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,532,940	3,002,000	530,940
Trade and other receivables	794,582	756,000	38,582
Total financial assets	4,327,522	3,758,000	569,522
Non-financial assets			
Property, plant and equipment	281,266	375,000	(93,734)
Intangibles	60,529	-	60,529
Other non-financial assets	121,651	141,000	(19,349)
Total non-financial assets	463,446	516,000	(52,554)
Total assets	4,790,968	4,274,000	516,968
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	494,807	631,000	(136,193)
Other payables	1,571,297	781,000	790,297
Total payables	2,066,104	1,412,000	654,104
Provisions			
Employee provisions	935,969	1,057,000	(121,031)
Total provisions	935,969	1,057,000	(121,031)
Total liabilities	3,002,073	2,469,000	533,073
Net assets	1,788,895	1,805,000	(16,105)
EQUITY			
Parent entity interest			
Contributed equity	1,134,294	1,134,000	294
Reserves	144,483	782,000	(637,517)
Retained surplus	510,118	(111,000)	621,118
Total equity	1,788,895	1,805,000	(16,105)

1. The entity's original budgeted financial statement that was first presented to parliament in respect of the reporting period (i.e. from the entity's 2014-15 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS)).

2. Between the actual and original budgeted amounts for 2015. Explanations of major variances are provided further below.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the period ended 30 June 2015

	Retained earnings				Asset revaluation surplus				Contributed equity/capital				Total equity			
	Actual	Budget estimate		Variance ²	Actual	Budget estimate		Variance ²	Actual	Budget estimate		Variance ²	Actual	Budget estimate		Variance ²
		Original ¹	2015			Original ¹	2015			Original ¹	2015			Original ¹	2015	
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance																
Balance carried forward from previous period	203,447	194,000	9,447		782,771	782,000	771		1,110,294	1,110,000	294		2,096,512	2,086,000	10,512	
Adjusted opening balance	203,447	194,000	9,447		782,771	782,000	771		1,110,294	1,110,000	294		2,096,512	2,086,000	10,512	
Comprehensive income																
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-		(920)	-	(920)		-	-	-		(920)	-	(920)	
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	(330,697)	(305,000)	(25,697)		-	-	-		-	-	-		(330,697)	(305,000)	-	
Total comprehensive income	(330,697)	(305,000)	(25,697)		(920)	-	(920)		-	-	-		(331,617)	(305,000)	(920)	
Total comprehensive income attributable to: Australian Government	(330,697)	(305,000)	(25,697)		(920)	-	(920)		-	-	-		(331,617)	(305,000)	(920)	
Transactions with owners																
Contributions by owners																
Departmental capital budget	-	-	-		-	-	-		24,000	24,000	-		24,000	24,000	-	
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-		-	-	-		24,000	24,000	-		24,000	24,000	-	
Transfers between equity components	637,368	-	637,368		(637,368)	-	(637,368)		-	-	-		-	-	-	
Closing balance attributable to Australian Government	510,118	(111,000)	621,118		144,483	782,000	(637,517)		1,134,294	1,134,000	294		1,788,895	1,805,000	9,592	

1. The entity's original budgeted financial statement that was first presented to parliament in respect of the reporting period (i.e. from the entity's 2014-15 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS)).

2. Between the actual and original budgeted amounts for 2015. Explanations of major variances are provided further below.

Cash Flow Statement*for the period ended 30 June 2015*

	Actual	Budget estimate	
		Original ¹	Variance ²
	2015	2015	2015
	\$	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	2,131,069	1,485,000	646,069
Appropriations	5,325,000	5,324,000	1,000
Net GST received	238,662	-	238,662
Other	476,773	1,280,000	(803,227)
Total cash received	8,171,504	8,089,000	82,504
Cash used			
Employees	5,155,764	5,146,000	9,764
Suppliers	2,990,215	2,561,000	429,215
Other	805,170	1,300,000	(494,830)
Total cash used	8,951,149	9,007,000	(55,851)
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	(779,645)	(918,000)	138,355
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	17,270	96,000	(78,730)
Purchase of intangibles	70,619	-	70,619
Total cash used	87,889	96,000	(8,111)
Net cash from (used by) investing activities	(87,889)	(96,000)	8,111
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity	24,000	24,000	-
Total cash received	24,000	24,000	-
Net cash from/(used by) financing activities	24,000	24,000	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(843,534)	(990,000)	146,466
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	4,376,474	3,992,000	384,474
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	3,532,940	3,002,000	530,940

1. The entity's original budgeted financial statement that was first presented to parliament in respect of the reporting period (i.e. from the entity's 2014-15 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS)).

2. Between the actual and original budgeted amounts for 2015. Explanations of major variances are provided further below.

Note 19B: Departmental Major Budget Variances for 2015

Explanations of major variances	Affected line items (and statement)
<u>Suppliers paid</u> Suppliers expense decreased by \$0.175m, suppliers payable decreased by \$0.136m and the cash used from paying suppliers increased by \$0.429m as a result of a combination of factors including a decline in the number and volume of service contracts and decisions to delay a number of corporate based projects due to the proposed merger of the AIC advised by government. An increase in cash paid has resulted in a shift in the level of suppliers payable and use of funds previously held in unearned income.	<i>Suppliers expense (Statement of Comprehensive Income), Suppliers payable (Statement of Financial Position), Operating cash used - suppliers (Cash Flow Statement)</i>
<u>Grants paid</u> Grants expense decreased by \$0.495m and the cash used for paying grants decreased by \$0.495m as a result of a combination of factors including delays in a number of existing grants and delays in the execution of new grants from the current year grant funding rounds.	<i>Grants expense (Statement of Comprehensive Income), Operating cash used - other (Cash Flow Statement)</i>
<u>Rendering of services</u> Rendering of services income has decreased by \$0.404m as a result of a lower number and value of research service contract secured during the year. This decline was also impacted by the delay in a number of large projects resulting from client factors. Cash received from rendering of services increased by \$0.646m resulting from a high level of contract funding being received in advance of services being performed.	<i>Sale of goods and rendering of services (Statement of Comprehensive Income), Operating cash received - sale of goods and rendering of services (Cash Flow Statement)</i>
<u>Grant Program Contribution</u> Grant program contribution decreased by \$0.212m and Other payables increased by \$0.790m as a result of a combination of factors. Grant programs contributions are generally received in advance and credited to unearned income in the statement of Financial position and recognised once grant expenditure is incurred. Due to delays in grant programs during 2014-15, less income was recognised than budgeted and unearned income (other payables) remained at a higher than budgeted level.	<i>Grant Program Contribution (Statement of Comprehensive Income), Other payables (Statement of Financial Position)</i>
<u>Financial assets</u> Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$0.531m as a result of a combination of increases in unearned income and unearned income not being expended during the financial year due to delays in grant programs and rendering of services.	<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents (Statement of Financial Position)</i>
<u>Non-financial assets</u> Property, plant and equipment decreased by \$0.094m and Intangibles increased by \$0.061m as a result of the budget not separating asset purchases by category. Total asset purchases were only \$0.008m less than budget.	<i>Property, plant and equipment, Intangibles (Statement of Financial Position), Investing cash used - Purchase of property, plant and equipment, Purchase of intangibles (Cash Flow Statement)</i>
<u>Provisions</u> Employee provisions have decreased by \$0.121m as a result of the level of leave taken by employees during the year being higher than expected. This has also been contributed to by the turnover of staff which can be difficult to predict.	<i>Employee provisions (Statement of Financial Position)</i>
<u>Equity</u> Reserves has decreased \$0.638m and Retained surplus has increased \$0.621m as a result of a transfer between reserves accounts in relation to revaluation amounts associated with the disposal and derecognition of a large volume of the Library Collection asset.	<i>Reserves, Retained surplus (Statement of Comprehensive Income), Retained earnings, Asset revaluation surplus (Statement of Changes in Equity)</i>
<u>Operating Cash Received</u> Operating cash received - sales of goods and services increased by \$0.646m while Operating cash received - other decreased by \$0.803m. These variances are predominantly offset and a result of a classification error between the two categories within the budget.	<i>Operating cash received - sales of goods and services and Operating cash received - other (Cash Flow Statement)</i>

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: 2014–15 PUBLICATIONS LIST

Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series

- 473 *Responding to organised crime through intervention in recruitment pathways*
- 480 *Data reduction and data mining framework for digital forensic evidence: Storage, intelligence, review and archive*
- 481 *Preventing the onset of youth offending: The impact of the Pathways to Prevention Project on child behaviour and wellbeing*
- 482 *Parental sexual offending: Managing risk through diversion*
- 484 *Arson associated homicide in Australia: A 5 year follow up*
- 485 *Parole supervision and reoffending*
- 486 *Supply-side reduction policy and drug-related harm*
- 487 *Identifying first-time family violence perpetrators: The usefulness and utility of categorisations based on police offence records*
- 488 *Examining adult-onset offending: a case for adult cautioning*
- 489 *The 'oldest tricks in the book' don't work! Reports of burglary by DUMA detainees in Western Australia*
- 490 *Corruption in Australian sport*
- 492 *Homelessness and housing stress among police detainees: Results from the DUMA program*
- 493 *Prior offending among family violence perpetrators*
- 494 *Domestic violence typologies: What value to practice?*
- 495 *Explaining the property crime drop: The offender perspective*
- 496 *The serious impact and consequences of physical assault*
- 497 *Adult sex offenders in youth-oriented institutions: Evidence on sexual victimisation experiences of offenders and their offending patterns*

498 *Determining the impact of opioid substitution therapy upon mortality and recidivism among prisoners: A 22 year data linkage study*

502 *How patterns of injecting drug use evolve in a cohort of people who inject drugs*

505 *Understanding the role of local government in delivering community crime prevention in Australia*

Research and Public Policy series

122 (1) *Perceptions of money laundering and financing of terrorism in a sample of the Australian legal profession in 2008–09*

122 (2) *Industry perceptions on money laundering and financing of terrorism risks in non-financial sector businesses and professions*

126 *Male victims of non-sexual and non-domestic violence: Service needs and experiences in court*

127 *Restorative justice in the Australian criminal justice system*

129 *Counting the costs of crime in Australia: A 2011 estimate*

Technical and Background papers

58 *Exploring the feasibility of an enhanced monitoring program on human trafficking and slavery*

59 *Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce: Results of the 2013 online consumer fraud survey*

60 *The Database of Victimisation Experiences*

Research in practice

36 *Findings from the DUMA program: Impact of reduced methamphetamine supply on consumption of illicit drugs and alcohol*

37 *Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicide in Australia*

38 *Domestic/family homicide in Australia*

39 *Findings from the DUMA program: Drink and drug driving among police detainees*

40 *CCTV use by local government: Findings from a national survey*

42 *Findings from the DUMA program: Internet access, and frequency and nature of use among police detainees*

Monitoring reports

23 *Homicide in Australia: 2010–11 to 2011–12: National Homicide Monitoring Program report*

24 *Fraud against the Commonwealth Report to Government 2010–11 to 2012–13*

26 *Deaths in custody in Australia: National Deaths in Custody Program 2011–12 and 2012–13*

Other reports

AIC Annual Report 2014–15

CrimBrief blog

Social media, corruption discussed at high level AIC-United Nations workshop

Intimate partner homicide

Counting the costs of crime - 2011

Crime Prevention Award to AIC researcher

Armed robbery in small businesses

Drug driving—What the research shows

2014 Student Criminology Forum

NDLERF

Monograph 54 *An empirical basis for the ratio of crowd controllers to patrons*

Research Bulletin 2 *Drink driving among Indigenous Australians in outer regional and remote communities and development of a drink driving program: A summary of findings and recommendations*

Monograph 55 *Development of a drink driving program for regional and remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities*

Monograph 56 *Off-site outlets and alcohol-related harm*

Monograph 57 *Interventions for reducing alcohol supply, alcohol demand and alcohol-related harm*

Special reports

Historical review of sexual offence and child sexual abuse legislation in Australia: 1788–2013

Special Report 1 September 2014 (prepared for the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse)

Brief review of contemporary sexual offence and child sexual abuse legislation in Australia

Special Report 1 September 2014 (prepared for the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse)

Northern Territory Safe Streets Audit 29 July 2014 (prepared for the NT Government)

Indigenous youth justice programs evaluation

Evaluation of the Victorian Community Crime Prevention Program: Final report 10 June 2015

CRG reports

Parole Supervision and Re-offending: A propensity score matching analysis

Understanding the extent, nature and causes of adult-onset offending: Implications for the effective and efficient use of criminal justice and crime reduction resources

Determining the impact of opioid substitution therapy upon mortality and recidivism among prisoners: A 22 year data linkage study

Sudanese refugees' experiences with the Queensland criminal justice system

Preventing the onset of youth offending: The impact of the pathways to prevention project on developmental pathways through the primary years

APPENDIX 2: AIC OTHER PUBLICATIONS OUTPUT

Emami C & Smith RG 2015. *Identity Crime and Misuse in Australia, 2013–14*. Consultancy report for Attorney-General's Department, Canberra

Australian Institute of Criminology 2014. Submission to the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee inquiry into the ability of Australian law enforcement authorities to eliminate gun-related violence in the community

Althorpe L, Cussen T & Boxall H 2014. *Integrating risk assessment tools for domestic and family violence in court-based decision-making*. Unpublished consultancy report for the Commissioner for Victims of Crime Western Australia

Boxall H, Althorpe L, Davy D & Morgan A 2015. *Evaluation of the Adolescent Family Violence Program: Interim report*. Consultancy report for the Victorian Department of Human Services

Boxall H, Althorpe L, Morgan A & Hulme S 2015. *Meta-evaluation of the Preventing Violence Against Women in Our Community project*. Consultancy report for the Victorian Department of Human Services

Boxall H et al. 2015. *Preventing public sector corruption: a review of the literature*. Consultancy report for the Independent Broad-Based Anti-Corruption Commission (IBAC) Victoria

Boxall H, Morgan A & Althorpe L 2015. *Whole of community approach to preventing violence against women*. Consultancy report for the Victorian Department of Human Services

Bricknell S, Morgan A & Althorpe L 2015. *Identifying expected outcomes from the National Domestic Violence Order Information Sharing System*. Consultancy report for CrimTrac

Cussen T 2014. *Review of literature to inform decision-making processes—Working With Children Act 2012 (NSW)*. Unpublished consultancy report for the New South Wales Office of the Children's Guardian

Fuller G & Tomison A 2015. *Violence in Australia: some policy directions and challenges*. In Day A & Fernandez E (eds) *Preventing violence in Australia: Policy, practice and solutions*. Sydney: The Federation Press: 216–316

Gannoni A & Goldsmid S 2015. *Cannabis users' perceptions of differences between 'hydro' and 'bush weed'*. National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre (NCPIC)

Gannoni A & Goldsmid S 2014. *Key issues in policing 'fake weed'*. Tasmania Police Association News. Sept: 34–35

Goldsmid S 2015. *Findings from the DUMA program: The influence of cannabis dependency and use on criminal offending, through the eyes of police detainees*. National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre (NCPIC)

- Goldsmid S 2014. *National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre Consortium Partnership Final Report*. Consultancy report for the National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre (NCPIC)
- Goldsmid S 2014. *Findings from the DUMA program: Impact of reduced cannabis supply on consumption of illicit drugs and alcohol*. National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre (NCPIC)
- Goldsmid S & Brown R 2015. *Methamphetamine use among Australian police detainees*. *Australasian Policing* 7(1): 11–13
- Goldsmith A, Gray D and Smith RG 2015. Criminal Asset Recovery in Australia, in King C & Walker C (eds), *Dirty Assets: Emerging Issues in the Regulation of Criminal and Terrorist Assets*. Farnham: Ashgate Publishing Limited: 115–139
- Harris Hogan S & Barrelle K 2014. *Evaluation of ANZCTC-funded capability development to counter violent extremism and review of the National Framework to Counter Violent Extremism*. Unpublished consultancy report for the Attorney-General's Department
- Hamel P & Hulme S 2014. *Evaluation of the Victorian Community Crime Prevention Program: Final report*. Consultancy report for the Community Crime Prevention Unit, Victorian Department of Justice
- Morgan A 2015. *Program logic model for the Corrections Alcohol and Drug Strategy 2015*. Consultancy report for Corrections Victoria
- Morgan A 2014. *Improving the evaluation of crime prevention and reduction programs through research-practitioner partnerships*. *Learning Communities Journal* 12: 108–127
- Morgan A & Althorpe L 2014. *Short-term cost-benefit model for imprisonment and community corrections in Victoria: female prisoners and offenders*. Consultancy report for Corrections Victoria
- Morgan A, Boxall H & Althorpe L 2014. *A new approach to evaluating prison programs in Victoria: A model framework and requirements for future evaluation*. Consultancy report for Corrections Victoria
- Morgan A et al. 2015. *Evaluation of the Australian Ballistic Information Network (ABIN) Interim Evaluation Report*. Unpublished consultancy report for CrimTrac
- Morgan A, Lyneham S, Davy D & Coughlan M 2015. *Towards national measures of alcohol related crime*. Consultancy report for the Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs
- Morgan A & Mann M 2014. *Identifying the outcomes of national information services and systems for police partner agencies and the wider community: A whole-of-service logic model for CrimTrac*. Consultancy report for CrimTrac
- Morgan A, Smith M, Jorna P, Mann M & Brown C 2015. *Evaluation of the Australian Ballistic Information Network: Pre-implementation report and pilot study*. Consultancy report for CrimTrac
- Morgan A, Smith M, Mann M, Brown C & Brown R 2015. *Evaluation of the Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network: Pre-implementation report*. Consultancy report for CrimTrac
- Parliament of Victoria Law Reform, Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee 2014. *Inquiry into the Supply and Use of Methamphetamines, Particularly Ice, in Victoria, Final Report*. Consultants: Smith RG et al. Melbourne: Government Printer for State of Victoria
- Richards K & Lyneham S 2015. Bride traffic: Trafficking for marriage to Australia. In Dragiewicz M (ed) *Global human trafficking: critical issues and contexts*. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge: 105–120

Smith M & Smith RG 2015. *Exploring the procedural barriers to securing unexplained wealth orders in Australia*. Unpublished consultancy report for the Attorney-General's Department, Canberra

Smith RG 2015. Interview with Russell Smith. *International Journal of Criminology and Criminal Profiling*. Spain: CRIMXXIEDITIONS. <http://crimxxieditions.weebly.com/>

Smith RG 2015. *Spotting a typical fraudster*. IBAC Insights 2. <http://www.ibac.vic.gov.au/news-and-features/spotting-a-typical-fraudster>

Smith RG 2015. Submission to the Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory Select Committee on the prevalence, impacts and government responses to illicit use of the drug colloquially known as 'Ice' in the Northern Territory

Smith RG 2015. Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement inquiry into crystal methamphetamine (ice)

Smith RG 2015. Submission to the Victorian Law Reform Commission on the use of regulatory regimes to help prevent organised crime and criminal organisations entering into or operating through lawful occupations and industries

Smith RG, Bryant W, Bricknell S & Jorna P 2014. *Fraud Risk Review of the Australian Overseas Aid Program 2011–13: A Confidential Report to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade*. Unpublished consultancy report for DFAT

Smith RG, Cheung RC-C & Lau, LY-C (eds) 2015. *Cybercrime Risks and Responses: Eastern and Western Perspectives*. Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan

Willis M 2014. *Evaluation framework for the Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT 2012–22*. Consultancy report for the ACT Community Services Directorate

Willis M & Hedwards B 2014. Alternative and international approaches. In T Hiestand and WJ Weins (eds) *Sexting and youth: a multidisciplinary examination of research, theory and law*. North Carolina: Carolina Academic Press

Willis M & Holcombe S 2014. *Evaluation of the Cross Border Indigenous Family Violence Program*. Consultancy report for the South Australia Department for Correctional Services

Willis M & Lyneham S with Pricewaterhouse Coopers 2014. *Evaluation of the Victorian Community Correctional Services Service Delivery Model: final report*. Consultancy report for the Victorian Department of Justice, Corrections Victoria

Willis M & Mann M 2015. *Risk and needs assessment for Indigenous community-based offenders in the Northern Territory of Australia*. Consultancy report for the Northern Territory Department of Correctional Services

Willis M & Tomison A 2014. *Program evaluation in a cross-cultural context: Using action research approaches to develop program logic models*. *Learning Communities* 14: 128–143

APPENDIX 3: STAFF PRESENTATIONS

Boxall H 2014. When the best laid plans go astray: a case study in pragmatic approaches to evaluation. *Learning Communities Journal* 12: 96–107

Boxall H, Rosevear L & Payne J 2014. First-time family violence perpetrators: the usefulness and utility of categorisations based on police offence data. Paper presented to the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Sydney, October 1–3

Boxall H, Rosevear L & Payne J 2014. Domestic violence typologies, academically interesting but of little value to policy and practice? Paper presented to the 13th Australian Institute of Family Studies Conference, Melbourne, July 30–August 1

Boxall H, Tomison A & Hulme S 2014. Cycles of recognition: a socio-political history of Australia's sexual assault and child sexual abuse legislation. Paper presented to the ANZATSA 2014 Symposium: The continuum of institutional sexual abuse: from perpetrators to prevention, Sydney, November 6–7

Bricknell S 2015. Filicide. Presentation to the National Roundtable—Examination of children affected by family and domestic violence, Canberra, 1 June

Bricknell S 2014. Sport and corruption in Australia: a case of home-grown talent? Paper presented to the AIC Occasional Seminar Series, Canberra, 8 August

Coughlan M, Davy D, Morgan A & Edmonds M 2015. The use and impact of CCTV on the detection of offending. Paper presented to the Safe Cities Conference, Melbourne, 8 July

Coghlan S 2014. Drug driving: Findings from the DUMA program. Paper presented to the Australia and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Sydney, 1–3 October

Davy D, Althorpe L & Morgan A 2015. Lessons from the field: Community development approaches in social housing. Paper presented to the Safe Cities Conference, Melbourne, 8 July

Dussuyer I, Armstrong A & Smith RG 2015. Whistleblowers as victims: The experiences of whistleblowers after reporting wrongdoing. Paper presented to the 15th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology, Victimisation, Justice and Healing: Challenging Orthodoxies, Perth, 5–9 July

Fuller G 2015. Exploring and understanding violent victimisation: the Database of Victimisation Experiences. Paper presented to the World Society of Victimology 15th International Symposium, Perth, 7 July

Fuller G 2015. Thoughts and actions: Parents as secondary victims of child sexual assault. Paper presented to the 14th Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Auckland New Zealand, 31 March

- Fuller G 2015. Thoughts and actions: parents as secondary victims of child sexual assault. Paper presented to the World Society of Victimology 15th International Symposium, Perth, 9 July
- Fuller G & Goldsmid S 2015. Alcohol intoxication and its role in violent, disorder and breach offending. Poster presentation to the 7th Australasian Drug & Alcohol Strategy Conference, Brisbane, 17–20 March
- Gannoni A & Goldsmid S 2014. Hydro, bush and synthetic cannabis: perceptions, prevalence and experience of use among a sample of police detainees. Poster presentation to the Australian Winter School Conference, Brisbane, 22–24 July
- Goldsmid S 2015. Methamphetamine drug market trends: analysis of Australian Police Detainee reports from the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program. Paper presented to the 7th Australasian Drug and Alcohol Strategy Conference, Brisbane, 17–20 March
- Goldsmid S & Gannoni A 2014. Alcohol and drug use as a contributing factor in the commission of crime—perceptions of Australian detainees. Paper presented to the Australian Winter School Conference, Brisbane, 22–24 July
- Homel P 2015. Workshop 4: Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice—experiences and lessons learned: Background paper. A/CONF.222/13. 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Doha, Qatar, 12–19 April 2015. http://www.unodc.org/documents/congress/Documentation/A-CONF.222-13/ACONF222_13_e_V1500657.pdf
- Homel P 2015. Delivering effective crime prevention messages in the era of new communications technologies. Paper presented to Workshop 4 of the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Doha, Qatar, 16 April
- Homel P 2014. Community safety and security sector governance in development contexts. Paper presented to the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Sydney, 1–3 October
- Jorna P 2014. It's not all bribes and backroom deals: corruption trends and complexities in Australian government agencies. Paper presented to the Corruption Prevention Network, Sydney 11 September
- Krone T, Cartwright J, Smith RG, Tomison AM, Hutchings A & Macgregor S 2015. Ethnicity and child exploitation material. Paper presented to the 14th Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Auckland, 29 March–1 April 2015
- Lyneham S 2015. Broadening the conceptualisation of human trafficking in Australia: the problem of marriage trafficking and how to respond. Paper presented to the Inaugural Asia-Pacific Conference on Gendered Violence and Violations, Sydney, 10–12 February
- Lyneham S 2014. Slavery within intimate relationships. Paper presented to the Inaugural National Domestic Violence Summit, Sydney, 8–9 December
- Lyneham S 2014. Bride traffic: challenging assumptions about human trafficking to Australia. Paper presented to the 27th annual Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Sydney, 1–3 October
- Mann M, Morgan A & Smith M 2015. Understanding online fraud victimisation in Australia. Paper presented to the 15th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology, Perth, 5–9 July
- Mann M & Willis M 2015. Evaluating comprehensive responses to alcohol-related violence: A realist perspective of the Newcastle solution. Paper presented to the Australasian Drug and Alcohol Strategy Conference, 17–20 March
- Morgan A 2015. Preventing crime by embracing science: Lessons for practice from Australian and international experience. Keynote presentation to the Safer Cities Conference, Melbourne, 8 July

Morgan A 2015. What does prison really cost? Estimating the wider costs and savings associated with imprisonment and community corrections. Paper presented to the Stockholm Criminology Symposium, Stockholm, 8–10 June

Morgan A 2015. The use of evidence to inform decision-making: Tackling the challenge of translating research into practice. Paper presented to the Strengthening Evaluation & Evidence-based Policy: Ensuring quality evidence to support decision making conference, Sydney, 15 April

Morgan A 2014. Mapping and analysing the context of your policymaking to guarantee policy success: Lessons from crime prevention and criminal justice. Paper presented to the Government Policy Development, Implementation & Evaluation Summit, Canberra, 29 October

Morgan A 2014. What does prison really cost? Estimating the wider costs and savings associated with imprisonment and community corrections. Paper presented to the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Sydney, 1–3 October

Morgan A 2014. Adam Sutton Crime Prevention Award 2014. *PacificCrim* 11(2): 6

Morgan A 2014. Improving the evaluation of crime prevention and reduction programs through research-practitioner partnerships. *Learning Communities Journal* 12: 108–127

Morgan A, Cussen T, Gannoni A & Payne J 2015. The impact of community-based drug and alcohol treatment on reoffending in Indigenous communities. Paper presented to the Applied Research in Crime and Justice Conference, Sydney, 18 February

Morgan A & Maynard J 2014. Evaluating crime prevention strategies: Practical evaluation in a local government context. Workshop at the Holistic Community Safety: Innovative Strategies to Drive Safety and Security Conference, Sydney, 28 November

Smith RG 2015. Understanding how misuse of personal information facilitates financial crime. Paper presented to the IQPC Australian Financial Crime Summit, Sydney, 28 July

Smith RG 2015. Roundtable discussion: How to prevent the commission of identity fraud. IQPC Australian Financial Crime Summit, Sydney, 28 July

Smith RG 2015. The nature and extent of criminal misuse of personal information. Invited keynote address to the International Conference on Cyber Crime and Computer Forensics 2015—Identity Misuse and IP Crime in Cyberspace: Risks and Solutions for 2015 and Beyond, Macau, 21 June

Smith RG 2015. Understanding the drivers of fraud and the motivations of offenders. Plenary keynote address to the Chartered Accountants Australia & New Zealand (formerly NZICA) Fraud and Forensic Accounting Conference, Auckland, 21 May

Smith RG 2015. Individual risk factors of fraud victimisation. Paper presented to the Chartered Accountants Australia & New Zealand (formerly NZICA) Fraud and Forensic Accounting Conference, Auckland, 21 May

Smith RG 2015. Counting the costs of not mitigating fraud in Australia. Paper presented to the Akolade 4th Annual Fraud Prevention and Detection Summit, Sydney, 28 April

Smith RG 2015. Panel: detecting and preventing fraud with the use of automated continuous monitoring tools. Akolade 4th Annual Fraud Prevention and Detection Summit, Sydney, 28 April

Smith RG 2015. Panel: Reprisals against whistleblowers who make reports in the public interest. IBAC Protected Disclosure Coordinator Annual Forum, Melbourne, 6 March

Smith RG 2015. *Is there a Typical Fraudster?*, IBAC Podcast no 3. <http://www.ibac.vic.gov.au/news-and-features/article/is-there-a-typical-fraudster>

Smith RG 2015. *Organised Crime and Public Sector Corruption*, IBAC Podcast no 2. <http://www.ibac.vic.gov.au/news-and-features/article/ibac-launches-second-podcast>

Smith RG 2014. Profiling fraud offenders. Paper presented to the IBAC Practitioners' Forum, Bendigo, 13 November

Smith RG 2014. Blind spots: investigating so as to detect infiltration. Paper presented to the Institute of Public Administration Australia (NSW Division) 10th National Investigations Symposium, Sydney, 5 November

Smith RG 2014. Facilitating fraud: risks for criminologists. Paper presented to the AIC Staff Seminar, Canberra, 9 October

Smith RG 2014. The development of cybercrime: Past, present and future. Paper presented to the ECPR General Conference: Standing Group on Organised Crime, Understanding and Tackling the Roots of Insecurity: Terrorism, Transnational Organised Crime and Corruption, Glasgow, 4 September

Smith RG 2014. Criminogenic effects of economic crime prevention information. Plenary address to 32nd International Symposium on Economic Crime, Jesus College, Cambridge, 2 September

Smith RG 2014. Workshop: The nature and extent of criminal misuse of personal information. 32nd International Symposium on Economic Crime, Jesus College, Cambridge, 2 September

Smith RG, Lau LY-C & Cheung RC-C 2015. Cybercrime risks and responses—eastern and western perspectives. Paper presented to the 7th Annual Conference of the Asian Criminological Society: Criminology and Criminal Justice in a Changing World: Contributions from Asia, Hong Kong, 26 June

Smith RG and Parmentier S 2014. Comparing public perceptions of crime in Australia and Belgium. Paper presented to the 14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, Prague, Czech Republic, 10 September

Tomison AM 2014. Violence in Australia: What do we know about violence in Australia, what are the policy directions and challenges? Invited presentation to the Violence Prevention in the Australian Context Workshop, Deakin University, Melbourne, 1 July

Tomison AM 2014. The role of not for profits in preventing and responding to child abuse and neglect in Australia: An overview. Keynote presentation (via video) to the Not for Profit Organisations (NFO) Forum on Child Abuse Prevention, 20th ISPCAN International Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Nagoya Japan, 13–17 September

Tomison AM 2014. Work of the AIC. Neighbourhood Watch Australia Annual General Meeting conference, Cabarita Beach, 23 October

Tomison AM 2014. Evidence-based disruption and intervention to prevent online crime. Paper presented (via video) to the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) 11th Colloquium on Crime Prevention in a Mobile World, Palermo, 17–19 November

Tomison AM 2014. The Australian Institute of Criminology: An overview. Paper presented to the Nepalese criminal justice delegation, AIC, Canberra, 1–2 December 2014

Tomison AM 2015. Co-chair's opening address to the 14th Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect (ACCAN 2015), Auckland, 29 March–1 April 2015

Tomison AM 2015. Workshop Moderator for Workshop no. 4, Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned. 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Doha, Qatar 12–19 April

Tomison AM 2015. Child homicide (filicide): Australian trends and issues. Keynote presentation to the Addressing Filicide: 2nd International Conference—Moving to Prevention, Prato, Italy, 3–4 June

Tomison AM 2015. Crime Prevention ASSIST: A framework for training local crime prevention officers in Australia. Paper presented as part of the workshop Crime Prevention Training for Practitioners at the 9th Annual International Forum for Crime Prevention, at the 20th German Congress on Crime Prevention, Frankfurt, Germany, 8–9 June

Tomison A & Morgan A 2015. The economics of crime prevention: An Australian perspective. Paper presented to the 9th Annual International Forum for Crime Prevention, Frankfurt, 8 June

Willis M 2015. The state of Australia's prisons. Paper presented to the Prison Planning and Design Conference, Melbourne, 17 March

Willis M 2015. Participation in two panel sessions of the National Policy Officers' Evidence-Based Policy Development Conference, Canberra, 9–10 June

Willis M, Coghlan S & Goldsmid S 2014. Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: an overview. Paper presented to the Australia and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Sydney, 1–3 October

Willis M 2014, Coghlan S & Goldsmid S 2014. Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: an overview. Presentation to the Nepalese criminal justice delegation, AIC, 2 December

APPENDIX 4: SAMPLE OF EXTERNAL CITATIONS OF AIC RESEARCH WORKS

This list is a sample of the scope of influence of AIC research among relevant stakeholders

Australian Parliament

Australian Parliament. Senate Hansard 26 November 2014. Crimes Legislation Amendment (Psychoactive Substances and Other Measures) Bill 2014 cites Australian crime: Facts & figures 2013, Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian Parliament. House of Representatives Standing Committee on Health—The Silent Disease: Inquiry into Hepatitis C in Australia—June 2015 cites *Prison HIV Peer Education: report of the National Prison HIV Peer Education Project*. Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian Parliament. Committee Hansard Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement 9 September 2014. Financial related crime. Cites AIC research on remittance services

Australian Parliament. Committee Hansard Parliamentary Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade 21 August 2014. Human rights issues confronting women and girls in the Indian Ocean and Asia-Pacific region. Cites AIC research *Vulnerabilities to trafficking in persons in the Pacific Islands*. Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian Parliament. Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee April 2015. Ability of Australian law enforcement authorities to eliminate gun-related violence in the community. Cites *Firearm trafficking and serious and organised crime gangs*. Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian Parliament. House of Representatives Standing Committee on Indigenous Affairs 5 September 2014. Harmful use of alcohol in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Cites AIC recidivism studies

Australian Parliament. House of Representatives Standing Committee on Social Policy and Legal Affairs. *Reviewing Troubled Waters: consideration of the Government response to the 2012 inquiry into arrangements surrounding crimes at sea*

Australian Parliament. House of Representatives. Social Service Legislation Amendment Bill 2015 debate. Cites Summary of arson legislation-indictable offences

Australian Parliament. House of Representatives. Crimes legislation Amendment (Powers, Offences and Other Measures Bill 2015) cites Australian crime: Facts & figures 2013

Commonwealth Government policy documents

Australian Crime Commission 2015. Illicit drug data report 2013–14

Australian Crime Commission 2015. Organised crime in Australia 2015

AIFS 2014. *Who abuses children?* CFCA Resource Sheet

AIFS 2014. *Child deaths from abuse and neglect.* CFCA Resource Sheet

AIFS 2014. *Child protection and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children.* CFCA Resource Sheet

AIFS 2015. *Conceptualising the prevention of child sexual abuse Final report.* Research Report No. 33

AIFS 2014. *Under the influence? Considering the role of alcohol and sexual assault in social contexts* (ACSSA Issues No. 18)

AIFS 2015. *Commonwealth Place-Based Service Delivery Initiatives.* Key Learnings project Research Report No.32

AIHW 2014. *Alcohol and other drug treatment and diversion from the Australian criminal justice system: 2012–13*

AIHW 2014. *Law and justice: prevention and early intervention programs for Indigenous youth.* Resource sheet no.34

AIHW 2014 *Supporting healthy communities through arts programs.* Resource sheet no.28

Auditor-General ANAO Report No. 41 2014–15. *The award of funding under the safer streets programme.* Cites *Considerations for establishing a public space CCTV network.* Australian Institute of Criminology

Auditor-General ANAO Report No. 22 2014–15 . *Administration of the Indigenous Legal Assistance Programme.* Cites *Deaths in custody in Australia to 30 June 2011.* Australian Institute of Criminology

Department of Health 2014. *Intergovernmental committee on drugs (IGCD) framework for a national response to new psychoactive substances.* Cites DUMA waste water initiative

Department of Social Services 2014. *Second Action Plan 2013–2016 Moving Ahead of the National Plan to Reduce violence against women and their children 2010–2022*

State and territory governments and parliaments

Australian Capital Territory

ACT Auditor-General's Report 2015. *The rehabilitation of male detainees at the Alexander Maconochie Centre.* Report No.2/2015

ACT Auditor-General's Report 2014. *Annual report 2013–14.* Report No.6/2014

ACT Legislative Assembly Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety 2015. *Inquiry into sentencing.* Report No.4

New South Wales

Legislative Council 2014. Amphetamine Use. Quotes *Australian crime: Facts & figures 2013*

Legislative Assembly 2014. Courts Legislation Amendment (Broadcasting Judgements) Bill 2014 Second reading. Discusses *Public judgement on sentencing: Final results from the Tasmanian Jury Sentencing Study* (Trends & Issues 407)

NSW Parliamentary Research Service 2015. Domestic and family violence: Briefing paper 5/2015

NSW Parliamentary Research Service 2015. Reducing adult reoffending: Briefing paper 2/2015

Office of the Public Advocate 2014. The need for a disability justice plan for Queensland: Submission to the inquiry on strategies to prevent and reduce criminal activity in Queensland

Queensland

Queensland District Court Decisions. *Barry v Commissioner of Police* 2015. Quotes AIC published domestic violence statistics

Tasmania

Tasmania Parliament 2015. Firearms (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2015 (No. 3) Second reading

Tasmania. Law Reform Institute 2015. Bullying Issues paper No. 21. Cites 'What Harm Does Bullying Do?', a paper presented to the AIC Children and Crime: Victims and Offenders Conference 1999

Western Australia

Western Australia 2015. Community Development and Justice Standing Committee. *Are we there yet? How WA Police determines whether traffic law enforcement is effective*

Law Reform and Commissions

Judicial Commission of New South Wales 2015. *Sentencing in NSW: a cross-jurisdictional comparison of full-time imprisonment*

Law Reform Commission of Western Australia 2014. *Enhancing Family and Domestic Violence Laws*

Non-government stakeholder agency and university reports

Australasian College for Emergency Medicine 2014. Measures to reduce alcohol and drug-related violence (submission to NSW Parliament)

Drug Policy Modelling Program UNSW 2014. Measures to reduce alcohol and drug-related violence (submission to NSW Parliament)

Foundation for Alcohol Research & Education 2015. National framework for action to prevent alcohol-related family violence

Foundation for Alcohol Research & Education 2015. A national examination of Random Breath Testing and alcohol-related traffic crash rates (2000–2012)

Foundation for Alcohol Research & Education 2015. *The hidden harm: Alcohol's impact on children and families*

Salvation Army Property Trust 2014. Measures to reduce alcohol and drug-related violence (submission to NSW Parliament)

City of Sydney 2014. Measures to reduce alcohol and drug-related violence (submission to NSW Parliament)

Royal Australasian College of Surgeons 2014. Measures to reduce alcohol and drug-related violence (submission to NSW Parliament)

Faculty of Health, Deakin University 2014. Measures to reduce alcohol and drug-related violence (submission to NSW Parliament)

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs Council Tas 2014. Medical marijuana (submission to the Tasmanian Parliament)

Drug Free Australian 2014. Medical marijuana (submission to the Tasmanian Parliament)

Academic textbooks and international handbooks reports

Scottish Centre for Crime & Justice Research 2014. *Violence against women: effective interventions and practices with perpetrators: A literature review*. SCCJR Research Report No. 05/2014

Dragiewicz, Molly (Ed.) 2015. *Global Human Trafficking: Critical Issues and Contexts*. London: Routledge

Hayes, Sharon 2014. *Sex, love and abuse: discourses on domestic violence and sexual assault*. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan

Peer-reviewed journals

Aloi P 2015. Victim impact statements in Western Australia. *University of Western Australia Law Review* 38(2): 24–45

Arsovska J 2014. Introduction: Illicit firearms market in Europe and beyond. *European Journal of Criminal Policy and Research* 20(3): 29–305

Bond C & Jeffries S 2014. Similar punishment? Comparing sentencing outcomes in domestic and non-domestic violence cases. *BJC* 54(5): 849–872

Boxall, H 2014. When the best laid plans go astray: a case study in pragmatic approaches to evaluation. *Learning communities: International Journal of Learning in Social Contexts* 14: 96–107

Broadley K 2014. Equipping child protection practitioners to intervene to protect children from cumulative harm: legislation and policy in Victoria, Australia. *Australian Journal of Social Issues* 49(3): 265–284

Brown R 2014. Seeing is believing? Experiences of using systematic social observation as an evaluation method. *Learning communities: International Journal of Learning in Social Contexts* 14: 82–95

Buchanan F, Power C & Verity F 2014. The effects of domestic violence on the formation of relationships between women and their babies: “I was too busy protecting my baby to attach”. *Journal of Family Violence* 29(7): 713–724

Cashmore J & Shackel R 2014. Responding to historical child sexual abuse and the needs of survivors. *Current issues in Criminal Justice* 26 (1): 1–4

Cashmore J & Shackel R 2014. Gender differences in the context and consequences of child sexual abuse. *Current issues in Criminal Justice* 26(1): 75–105

Chua S & Foley T 2014. Implementing restorative justice to address Indigenous youth recidivism and over incarceration in the Act: navigating law reform dynamics. *Australian Indigenous Law Review* 18(1): 138–152

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- Darroch & Mazerolle 2015 Intelligence-led policing: a comparative analysis of community context influencing innovation uptake. *Policing and Society* 25 (1): 1–24
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- Eriksson L & Mazerolle P A 2015. A Cycle of Violence? Examining Family-of-Origin Violence, Attitudes and Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 30(6) 945–64
- Gordon H, Kelty S & Julian R 2015. An evaluation of the level of service/case management inventory in an Australian community corrections environment. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law* 22(2): 247–258
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- Horyniak D, Stooze M, Degenhardt L et al. 2015. How do drug markets changes affect characteristics of injecting initiation and subsequent patterns of drug use? *International journal of drug policy*. 26(1): 43–50
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- Starfelt L, Young R, Palk G et al. 2015. A qualitative exploration of young Australian adults' understanding of and explanations for alcohol-involved rape. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law* 22(3): 337–354
- Tilley N, Rayment-McHugh S, Smallbone S et al. 2014. On being realistic about reducing the prevalence and impacts of youth sexual violence and abuse in two Australian Indigenous communities. *Learning communities: International Journal of Learning in Social Contexts* 14: 6–27
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- Willis M & Tomison A 2014. Program evaluation in a cross-cultural context: Action research, program logic and youth justice in Thailand. *Learning communities: International Journal of Learning in Social Contexts* 14: 128–142
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APPENDIX 5: ROUNDTABLES AND FORUMS

23 February 2015

Canberra: Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse working group teleconference

6 May 2015

Canberra: Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse working group teleconference

21 May 2015

Sydney: DUMA NSW Steering Committee meeting

1 June 2015

Canberra: DUMA site managers teleconference

4 June 2015

Canberra: Managing intoxicated and aggressive airline passengers roundtable

APPENDIX 6: A SUMMARY OF THE AIC'S ACHIEVEMENTS 2009–15

Submissions to Parliamentary inquiries in the past six years

Commonwealth:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 2009–10 | <p>Australia. House of Representatives. Standing Committee on Communications. Inquiry into cybercrime. July 2009. (Submission and Hearing)</p> <p>AGD. Family Courts violence review. October 2009</p> <p>AGD. Review of Part 1D of the Crime Act (1914). November 2009</p> <p>Australia. House of Representatives. Standing Committee on Family, Community, Housing and Youth. Inquiry into the impact of violence on young Australians. December 2009. (Submission and Hearing)</p> <p>Australia. House of Representatives. Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs. Inquiry into the high level of involvement of Indigenous juveniles and young adults in the criminal justice system. February 2010. (Submission and Hearing)</p> <p>Australia. Senate. Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. Inquiry into the Crimes Legislation Amendment (Sexual Offences Against Children) Bill 2010. February 2010 (Submission)</p> <p>Australia. Joint Select Committee on Cyber Safety. Inquiry into cyber safety issues affecting children and young people. June 2010 (Submission)</p> |
| 2010–11 | <p>Australia. Parliament. Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. Inquiry into the Combating the Financing of People Smuggling and Other Measures Bill 2011. March 2011. (Submission)</p> <p>Australia. Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety. Inquiry into cyber-safety issues affecting children and young people. March 2011. (Hearing)</p> |
| 2011–12 | <p>PM&C. Response to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet's Discussion Paper: Connecting With Confidence: <i>Optimising Australia's Digital Future</i>. November 2011 (Submission)</p> <p>Australia. Parliament. Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety. Inquiry into Cybersafety for Senior Australians. February 2012 (Submission); October 2012 (Hearing)</p> |

	Australia. Parliament. Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. Inquiry into Marriage Visa classes. March 2012 (Submission); May 2012 (Hearing)
2012–13	<p>Australia. Parliament. Senate Standing Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs. Submission to Inquiry into the Crimes Legislation Amendment (Slavery, Slavery-like Conditions and People Trafficking) Bill 2012. August 2012 (Submission)</p> <p>Australia. Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade, Human Rights Sub-Committee. Inquiry into Slavery, Slavery-like Conditions and People Trafficking. September 2012 (Submission); November 2012 (Hearing); December 2012 (Response to Questions on Notice)</p> <p>Australia. Additional submission in respect of the Prime Minister and Cabinet's Discussion Paper <i>Connecting With Confidence: Optimising Australia's Digital Future 2011</i>. December 2012 (Submission)</p>
	Minister for Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy invited the AIC to provide additional input into the development of the Digital White Paper. December 2012
2013–14	<p>ABS. Response to Australian Bureau of Statistics Draft Conceptual Framework for Cybercrime. September 2013 (Submission)</p> <p>Australia. Parliament. Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee. Inquiry into the Criminal Code Amendment (Misrepresentation of Age to a Minor) Bill 2013. March 2014 (Submission)</p>
2014–15	<p>Australia. Parliament. Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee. Inquiry into the Crimes Legislation Amendment (Psychoactive Substances and Other Measures) Bill 2014. August 2014 (Submission)</p> <p>Australia. Parliament. Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee. Inquiry into the ability of Australian law enforcement authorities to eliminate gun-related violence in the community. August 2014 (Submission); October 2014 (Hearing)</p> <p>Australia. Parliament. Joint Committee on Law Enforcement. Inquiry into crystal methamphetamine (ICE). June 2015. Submission by the Attorney-General's department, Australian Crime Commission, Australian Federal Police, Australian Institute of Criminology, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre, Immigration and Border Protection Portfolio</p>

State/Territory:

2009–10	Vic. Parliament. Inquiry into Trafficking of Women for Sexual Purposes. December 2009 (Hearing)
2010–11	Nil.
2011–12	NSW. Parliament. Legislative Council Standing Committee on Social Issues. Inquiry into domestic violence trends and issues in NSW. September 2011 (Submission)
2013–14	Vic. Parliament. Law Reform Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee. Inquiry into Methamphetamine use. November 2013, February 2014 (Committee hearings)
2014–15	<p>Vic. Parliament. Law Reform Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee. Inquiry into Methamphetamine use. August 2014 (Committee hearing)</p> <p>Qld. Queensland Parliament Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee. Inquiry into Weapons (Digital 3D and Printed Firearms) Amendment Bill 2014. July 2014 (Submission)</p>

Qld. Queensland Parliament Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee. Inquiry on strategies to prevent and reduce criminal activity in Queensland. August 2014 (Submission)

NSW. New South Wales Sentencing Council. AIC response to possible sentencing measures to achieve deterrence and behaviour change in relation to alcohol and drug fuelled violence. April 2015 (Submission)

Overseas

2011–12 Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons Science and Technology Committee. Inquiry into Malware and Cybercrime. August 2011 (Submission)

AIC PUBLICATIONS RELEASED SINCE OCTOBER 2009¹

Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series

- 382 *Consumer fraud in Australia: costs, rates and awareness of the risks in 2008*
- 383 *Challenges in mainstreaming specialty courts*
- 384 *Mental health, abuse, drug use and crime: Does gender matter?*
- 385 *Improving crime prevention knowledge and practice*
- 386 *Challenges in dealing with politically exposed persons*
- 387 *Confidence in the criminal justice system*
- 388 *Crime risks of three-dimensional virtual environments*
- 389 *Responding to intimate partner violence victimisation: Effective options for help-seeking*
- 390 *Police diversion of young offenders and Indigenous over-representation*
- 391 *Following the proceeds of illegal logging in Indonesia*
- 392 *Enhancing fairness in DNA jury trials*
- 393 *Alternative remittance systems in Australia: Perceptions of users and providers*
- 394 *Financing of terrorism: Risks for Australia*
- 395 *Unexplained wealth laws in Australia*
- 396 *(Mis)perceptions of crime in Australia*
- 397 *Cash in transit armed robbery in Australia*
- 398 *Police-referred restorative justice for juveniles in Australia*
- 399 *Computer security incidents against Australian businesses: Predictors of victimisation*
- 400 *Cloud computing: Challenges and future directions*
- 401 *Migration and people trafficking in South-East Asia*
- 402 *The illegal movement of cash and bearer negotiable instruments: Typologies and regulatory responses*
- 403 *Online interactions involving suspected paedophiles who engage male children*
- 404 *Integrated responses to domestic violence: Legally mandated intervention programs for male perpetrators*
- 405 *Non-disclosure of violence in Australian Indigenous communities*
- 406 *Measuring the effectiveness of drug law enforcement*
- 407 *Public judgment on sentencing: Final results from the Tasmanian Jury Sentencing Study*
- 408 *Cyber threat landscape faced by financial and insurance industry*
- 409 *What makes juvenile offenders different from adult offenders?*

¹ In some cases publications have been withdrawn before publication because permission to publish has been withheld by contracting agencies, or because of a determination there were quality control issues that could not be managed. As a result there are occasional gaps in publication numbering.

- 410 *Antisocial behaviour: An examination of individual, family, and neighbourhood factors*
- 412 *Prison-based correctional rehabilitation: An overview of intensive interventions for moderate to high-risk offenders*
- 413 *Fraud in the 'outback': Capable guardianship in preventing financial crime in regional and remote communities*
- 414 *Crime families: Gender and the intergenerational transfer of criminal tendencies*
- 415 *The trafficking of children in the Asia–Pacific*
- 416 *Trends in juvenile detention in Australia*
- 417 *Knife crime: Recent data on carriage and use*
- 418 *Detecting and preventing welfare fraud*
- 419 *Children's exposure to domestic violence in Australia*
- 420 *Risk factors for advance fee fraud victimisation*
- 421 *Welfare fraud in Australia: Dimensions and issues*
- 422 *Fraud vulnerabilities and the global financial crisis*
- 423 *Prescription drug use among detainees: Prevalence, sources and links to crime*
- 424 *Misuse of the non-profit sector for money laundering and terrorism financing*
- 425 *Poly drug use among police detainees*
- 426 *Older prisoners—A challenge for Australian corrections*
- 427 *Assessing the social climate of Australian prisons*
- 428 *Vulnerabilities to trafficking in persons in the Pacific Islands*
- 429 *Misperceptions about child sex offenders*
- 430 *Considering local context when evaluating a closed circuit television system in public spaces*
- 431 *The impact of structural ageing on crime trends: A South Australian case study*
- 432 *Australia's Pacific Seasonal Worker Pilot Scheme: Managing vulnerabilities to exploitation*
- 433 *Computer security threats faced by small businesses in Australia*
- 434 *The association between birth cohort size and fluctuating crime levels: A Western Australian case study*
- 435 *Youth (in)justice: Oral language competence in early life and risk for engagement in antisocial behaviour in adolescence*
- 436 *Organised crime and trafficking in persons*
- 437 *Amphetamine users and crime in Western Australia, 1999–2009*
- 438 *Mental disorder prevalence at the gateway to the criminal justice system*
- 439 *How much crime is drug or alcohol related? Self-reported attributions of police detainees*
- 440 *Child sexual abuse and subsequent offending and victimisation: A 45 year follow-up study*
- 441 *People trafficking in Australia*
- 442 *Measuring drug use patterns in Queensland through wastewater analysis*
- 443 *Sentencing scammers: Law and practice*
- 444 *Organised crime and public sector corruption: A crime scripts analysis of tactical displacement risks*
- 445 *Targeting crime prevention to reduce offending: Identifying communities that generate chronic and costly offenders*
- 446 *Profiling heavy vehicle speeding*
- 447 *Indigenous disparity in lower court imprisonment decisions: A study of two Australian jurisdictions, 1998 to 2008*
- 448 *Effective community-based supervision of young offenders*
- 449 *Experiences of trafficked persons: An Indonesian sample*
- 450 *Exploitation of Indonesian trafficked men, women and children and implications for support*
- 451 *Barriers to trafficked persons' involvement in criminal justice proceedings: An Indonesian case study*
- 452 *Motor vehicle pursuit-related fatalities in Australia, 2000–11*
- 453 *Regulating crime prevention design into consumer products: Learning the lessons from electronic vehicle immobilisation*
- 454 *The societal costs of alcohol misuse in Australia*
- 455 *Good practice lessons from Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards winners*
- 456 *Cloud computing for small business: Criminal and security threats and prevention measures*
- 457 *Youth gangs in a remote Indigenous community: Importance of cultural authority and family support*
- 458 *Evaluating crime prevention: Lessons from large-scale community crime prevention programs*

- 459 *Malicious hoax calls and suspicious fires: An examination of their spatial and temporal dynamics*
- 460 *Mobile device forensics: A snapshot*
- 461 *Bonds, suspended sentences and reoffending: Does the length of the order matter?*
- 462 *Online communities: Utilising emerging technologies to improve crime prevention knowledge, practice and dissemination*
- 463 *Oral language competence and restorative justice processes: Refining preparation and the measurement of conference outcomes*
- 464 *Human trafficking and slavery offenders in Australia*
- 465 *Profiling parental child sex abuse*
- 466 *ID scanners in the night-time economy: Social sorting or social order?*
- 467 *Australian threshold quantities for 'drug trafficking': Are they placing drug users at risk of unjustified sanction?*
- 468 *Help-seeking strategies of victim/survivors of human trafficking involving partner migration*
- 469 *Same-sex intimate partner homicide in Australia*
- 471 *Experiences of exploitation and human trafficking among a sample of Indonesian migrant domestic workers*
- 472 *Effective drink driving prevention and enforcement strategies: Approaches to improving practice*
- 473 *Responding to organised crime through intervention in recruitment pathway*
- 474 *Challenges of responding to online fraud victimisation in Australia*
- 475 *Modelling the effectiveness of counter-terrorism interventions*
- 476 *Risky facilities: Analysis of crime concentration in high-rise buildings*
- 478 *Victims' experiences of short and long-term safety and wellbeing: Findings from an examination of an integrated response to domestic violence*
- 479 *Where and when: A profile of armed robbery by location*
- 480 *Data reduction and data mining framework for digital forensic evidence: Storage, intelligence, review and archive*
- 481 *Preventing the onset of youth offending: The impact of the Pathways to Prevention Project on child behaviour and wellbeing*
- 482 *Parental sexual offending: Managing risk through diversion*
- 483 *Recovery, return and reintegration of Indonesian victims of human trafficking*
- 484 *Arson associated homicide in Australia: A 5 year follow up*
- 485 *Parole supervision and reoffending*
- 486 *Supply-side reduction policy and drug-related harm*
- 487 *Identifying first-time family violence perpetrators: The usefulness and utility of categorisations based on police offence records*
- 488 *Examining adult onset offending: a case for adult cautioning*
- 489 *The 'oldest tricks in the book' don't work! Reports of burglary by DUMA detainees in Western Australia*
- 490 *Corruption in Australian sport*
- 492 *Homelessness and housing stress among police detainees: Results from the DUMA program*
- 493 *Prior offending among family violence perpetrators*
- 494 *Domestic violence typologies: What value to practice?*
- 495 *Explaining the property crime drop: The offender perspective*
- 496 *The serious impact and consequences of physical assault*
- 497 *Adult sex offenders in youth-oriented institutions: Evidence on sexual victimisation experiences of offenders and their offending patterns*
- 498 *Determining the impact of opioid substitution therapy upon mortality and recidivism among prisoners: A 22 year data linkage study*
- 502 *How patterns of injecting drug use evolve in a cohort of people who inject drugs*

Research and public policy series

- 107 *Indigenous women's offending patterns: A literature review*
- 108 *Labour trafficking*
- 109 *Environmental crime in Australia*
- 110 *Community safety in Australian Indigenous communities: Service providers' perceptions*
- 111 *Community Policing in Australia*
- 112 *Prison-based correctional offender rehabilitation programs: The 2009 national picture in Australia*
- 113 *Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing across the globe: A comparative study of regulatory action*
- 114 *Money laundering and terrorism financing risks to Australian non-profit organisations*
- 115 *Trade-based money laundering: Risks and regulatory responses*
- 116 *Firearm trafficking and serious and organised crime gangs*
- 117 *The anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regime in Australia: Perceptions of regulated businesses in Australia*
- 118 *Evaluation of alternative dispute resolution initiatives in the care and protection jurisdiction of the NSW Children's Court*
- 119 *Responding to welfare fraud: The Australian experience*
- 120 *Effective crime prevention interventions for implementation by local government*
- 121 *Evaluation of the Family Group Conferencing pilot program*
- 122.1 *Perceptions of money laundering and financing of terrorism in a sample of the Australian legal profession in 2008–09*
- 122.2 *Industry perspectives on money laundering and financing of terrorism risks in non-financial sector businesses and professions*
- 123 *Targeting crime prevention: Identifying communities that generate chronic and costly offenders*
- 124 *Human trafficking involving marriage and partner migration to Australia*
- 125 *Bail and remand for young people in Australia: A national research project*
- 126 *Male victims of non-sexual and non-domestic violence: Service needs and experiences in court*
- 127 *Restorative Justice in the Australian criminal justice system*
- 128 *Identity crime and misuse in Australia: Results of the 2013 online survey*
- 129 *Counting the costs of crime in Australia: A 2011 estimate*

Research in Practice

- 4 *Key issues in alcohol-related violence*
- 5 *Key issues in antisocial behaviour*
- 6 *Key issues in graffiti*
- 7 *Key issues in domestic violence*
- 8 *Considerations for establishing a public space CCTV network*
- 9 *Covert and cyber bullying*
- 10 *Emerging issues in domestic/family violence research*
- 11 *Bushfire arson prevention handbook*
- 12 *Spectator violence part 1: Professional sporting events*
- 13 *Diversion programs for Indigenous women*
- 14 *Alcohol and assault on Friday and Saturday nights*
- 15 *Alcohol and disorderly conduct on Friday and Saturday nights*
- 16 *Patterns of mephedrone, GHB, Ketamine and Rohypnol use among police detainees*
- 17 *Victimisation and fear of crime among a sample of police detainees*
- 18 *Crime prevention programs for culturally and linguistically diverse communities in Australia*
- 19 *Strategies for preventing scrap metal theft*
- 20 *Court-based mental health diversion programs*

- 21 *Police interviews with vulnerable adult suspects*
- 22 *Increase in use of methamphetamine*
- 23 *Pharmaceutical drug use among police detainees*
- 24 *Scam delivery methods 2007 to 2011*
- 25 *Consumer scams—2010 and 2011*
- 26 *Decrease in use of ecstasy/MDMA*
- 27 *Drug use among police detainees: A comparative analysis of DUMA and the US Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program*
- 28 *'Initiation into drug use' addendum: Findings from the DUMA program*
- 29 *Male and female assault offending in Australia*
- 30 *Convictions for summary insolvency offences committed by company directors*
- 31 *Homicides involving international visitors in Australia*
- 32 *Forced and servile marriage in the context of human trafficking*
- 34 *Police shootings of people with a mental illness*
- 35 *Tackling property damage A guide for local commerce groups, councils and police*
- 36 *Findings from the DUMA program: Impact of reduced methamphetamine supply on consumption of illicit drugs and alcohol*
- 37 *Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicide in Australia*
- 38 *Domestic/family homicide in Australia*
- 39 *Findings from the DUMA program: Drink and drug driving among police detainees*
- 40 *CCTV use by local government: Findings from a national survey*
- 42 *Findings from the DUMA program: Internet access, and frequency and nature of use among police detainees*

Monitoring Reports

- 05 *Juveniles in detention in Australia, 1981–2007*
- 06 *Trafficking in persons monitoring report July 2007–December 2008*
- 07 *Juveniles' contact with the criminal justice system in Australia*
- 08 *Firearm theft in Australia 2007–08*
- 09 *Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2008 annual report on drug use among police detainees*
- 10 *Deaths in custody in Australia: National Deaths in Custody Program 2008*
- 11 *Armed robbery in Australia: 2007 National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program annual report*
- 12 *Juveniles in detention in Australia, 1981–2008*
- 13 *Homicide in Australia: 2007–08 National Homicide Monitoring Program annual report*
- 14 *Fraud against the Commonwealth 2008–09 annual report to government*
- 15 *Armed robbery in Australia: 2008 National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program annual report*
- 16 *Firearm theft in Australia 2008–09*
- 17 *Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2009–10 report on drug use among police detainees*
- 18 *Fraud against the Commonwealth 2009–10 annual report to government*
- 19 *Trafficking in persons monitoring report: January 2009–June 2011*
- 20 *Deaths in custody in Australia to 30 June 2011: Twenty years of monitoring by the National Deaths in Custody Program since the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody*
- 21 *Homicide in Australia: 2008–09 to 2009–10 National Homicide Monitoring Program annual report*
- 22 *Armed robbery in Australia 2009–10: National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program report*
- 23 *Homicide in Australia: 2010–11 to 2011–12: National Homicide Monitoring Program report*
- 24 *Fraud against the Commonwealth Report to Government 2010–11 to 2012–13*
- 25 *Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2011–12 report on drug use among police detainees*
- 26 *Deaths in custody in Australia: National Deaths in Custody Program 2011–12 and 2012–13*
- 27 *Drug Use Monitoring Australia 2012–13*

Technical and background papers

- 34 *Pornography awareness: a process of engagement with Northern Territory Indigenous communities*
- 35 *Assessing the impact of 'available street time' and mortality on estimates of recidivism*
- 36 *A review of confiscation schemes in Australia*
- 37 *Improving jury understanding and use of expert DNA evidence*
- 39 *Evaluation of the Queensland Murri Court: Final report*
- 40 *A model performance framework for community based crime prevention*
- 41 *Good practice in women's prisons: A literature review*
- 42 *Cost-benefit analysis and its application to crime prevention and criminal justice research*
- 43 *Consumer fraud in Australasia: Results of the Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce online Australia surveys 2008 and 2009*
- 44 *Measuring juvenile recidivism in Australia*
- 45 *'Knife crime' in Australia: Incidence, aetiology and responses*
- 47 *Community night patrols in the Northern Territory: Toward an improved performance and reporting framework*
- 48 *Policing licensed premises in the Australian Capital Territory*
- 49 *First response police officers working in single person patrols: A literature review*
- 50 *Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce: Results of the 2010 and 2011 online consumer fraud surveys*
- 51 *Evaluation of the ACT Sexual Assault Reform Program (SARP): Final report*
- 52 *ACT Family Violence Intervention Program review*
- 53 *A tough nut to crack: Performance measurement in specialist policing*
- 54 *Measuring mental health in criminology research: Lessons from the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program*
- 55 *ACT victims of crime referral project: Final report*
- 56 *Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce: Results of the 2012 online consumer fraud survey*
- 58 *Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce: Results of the 2013 online consumer fraud survey*
- 59 *Exploring the feasibility of an enhanced monitoring program on human trafficking and slavery*
- 60 *The Database of Victimisation Experiences*

Other reports

Special Reports

- Crimes against international students in Australia: 2005–09 (2011)
- Serious and Organised Investment Fraud in Australia 2012. Joint report of the Australian Crime Commission and Australian Institute of Criminology
- Historical review of sexual offence and child sexual abuse legislation in Australia: 1788–2013
Special Report 1 September 2014 (Prepared for the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse)
- Brief review of contemporary sexual offence and child sexual abuse legislation in Australia
Special Report 1 September 2014 (Prepared for the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse)
- Northern Territory Safe Streets Audit 29 July 2014 (Prepared for the NT Government)
- Indigenous youth justice programs evaluation
- Evaluation of the Victorian Community Crime Prevention Program: Final report 10 June 2015

Bushfire arson bulletins

- 56 *Copycat or serial arson*
- 57 *The changing meaning of arson in Australia*
- 58 *Patterns in bushfire arson*
- 59 *The number of fires and who lights them*
- 60 *Cost of bushfires*
- 61 *Responding to bushfire arson*

AIC Crime reduction matters

- 80 *Using CCTV to reduce antisocial behaviour*
- 81 *Strategies to combat graffiti*

Transnational crime brief

- 7 *Risks of money laundering and the financing of terrorism arising from alternative remittance systems*

Corporate AIC publications

- Australian crime: Facts & figures 2009
- Australian crime: Facts & figures 2010
- Australian crime: Facts & figures 2011
- Australian crime: Facts & figures 2012
- Australian crime: Facts & figures 2013
- Australian crime: Facts & figures 2014 (forthcoming)

- Australian Institute of Criminology and Criminology Research Council Annual report 2009–10
- Australian Institute of Criminology and Criminology Research Council Annual report 2010–11
- Australian Institute of Criminology and Criminology Research Council Annual report 2011–12
- Australian Institute of Criminology Annual report 2012–13
- Australian Institute of Criminology Annual report 2013–14

Other peer-reviewed publications by staff of the AIC and/or reports published by clients

From 2009–10 to July 2015 AIC staff authored an additional 210 publications, approximately half of which were peer-reviewed or other types of academic papers, and a further 40 of which were academic reports published by other agencies (eg contracting departments).

CONFERENCES ORGANISED/RUN BY THE AIC: JULY 2009–2015

2009

- Indigenous young people, crime and justice conference. 31 August 2009, Parramatta NSW
- Pacific trafficking in persons forum. 2 September 2009, Wellington NZ

- Drugs, crime and their impact on the community: DUMA Annual Conference 2009. 10 September 2009, Adelaide
- Australian Consumer Fraud Taskforce Agency Forum 2009. 8 October 2009, Canberra
- 8th ISPCAN Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect and 11th Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect. 15–18 November 2009, Perth

2010

- Collaborating for change: A symposium advancing bushfire arson prevention in Australia. 25 March 2010, Melbourne
- 1st AIC student criminology forum 2010. 30 July 2010, Canberra
- 1st International Serious and Organised Crime Conference 2010. 18 October 2010, Melbourne

2011

- Young people, risk and resilience: The challenges of alcohol, drugs and violence conference. 7 March 2011, Melbourne
- Meeting the needs of victims of crime. 18 May 2011, Sydney
- 2nd AIC Student criminology forum 2011. 6 July 2011, Griffith
- Crime prevention and policy: New tools for contemporary challenges. 23 November 2011, Sydney

2012

- AIC Commonwealth agency forum 2012. 02 April 2012, Canberra
- Truth, testimony, relevance: improving the quality of evidence in sexual offence cases. 15 May 2012, Melbourne
- Crime prevention and communities: Social and environmental strategies for safer neighbourhoods
4 June 2012, Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre
- 3rd Student criminology forum 2012. 6 July 2012, Australian Institute of Criminology

2013

- Australasian Youth Justice Conference. 20–22 May, Canberra
- 4th AIC Student criminology forum 2013. 5 July 2013, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra
- 2nd International Serious and Organised Crime Conference 2013. 29–30 July 2013, Brisbane Convention Centre
- World Crime Forum. 28–29 October 2013, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra
- 13th Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect. 10–13 November 2013, Pullman Melbourne Albert Park

2014

- Homicide: Precursors and Prevention. 24–25 March 2014, Brisbane
- Crime Prevention and Communities: Building Better Local Solutions. 10–11 June 2014, Melbourne
- 5th AIC Student criminology forum 2014. 4 July 2014, Canberra

2015

- 14th Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect. 29 March–1 April 2015, Auckland, Aotearoa New Zealand
- 15th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology. 5–9 July 2015, Perth, Western Australia
- 6th AIC Student criminology forum 2015. 17 July 2015, Canberra

2013–14 SAMPLE OF EXTERNAL CITATIONS OF AIC RESEARCH

In 2014 the AIC generated a one-off assessment of the external citations of AIC work as a demonstration of the scope and influence of AIC research among relevant stakeholders. A sample of these citations is provided here.

Australian Parliament

- Australian Parliament. House of Representatives Hansard 16 June 2014. Private Members' Business: World Elder Abuse Awareness Day cites AIC research on under-reporting of elder abuse
- Australian Parliament. Senate Hansard 16 June 2014. Debate on Aboriginal deaths in custody cites AIC's National Deaths in Custody monitoring program research
- Australian Parliament. Senate Hansard 10 December 2013. Debate on juvenile detention in Western Australia cites AIC's work on diversion of children and young people away from the formal youth justice system
- Australian Parliament. Senate Hansard 4 December 2013. Matters of public interest: Indigenous Communities cites AIC offender statistics
- Australian Parliament. Senate Hansard 2 December 2013. Debate on youth crime cites AIC costs of crime research

Commonwealth Government policy documents

- Australian Bureau of Statistics 2013. In Focus: Crime and Justice Statistics, October 2013
- Australian Crime Commission 2013. Organised crime In Australia 2013. Canberra: The Commission
- Australian Crime Commission 2013. Facts sheets on:
 - environmental crime;
 - financial crime;
 - cybercrime;
 - fraud;
 - illicit firearms;
 - outlaw motorcycle gangs;
 - criminal infiltration in the private security industry.
- Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) 2013. Child protection statistics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children
- AIHW 2013 Programs to improve interpersonal safety in Indigenous communities: Evidence and issues
- AIHW 2013. The role of community patrols in improving safety in Indigenous communities
- Dept. Social Security 2014. National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children. Second Action Plan 2013–2016: Moving Ahead
- National Mental Health Commission 2013. National Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Report Card drew from AIC's report on Police shootings of people with mentally illness
- Productivity Commission 2013. Deep and persistent disadvantage in Australia. Melbourne: The Commission
- Productivity Commission 2014. Report on Government Services 2014. Chapter 16 Youth justice services

State and Territory governments and parliaments

Australian Capital Territory

- Bravehearts 2014. Submission to the ACT Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety into the Sentencing of Child Sex Offenders. March 2014
- Legislative Assembly for the ACT Hansard 10 April 2014. Debate on trafficable quantities for controlled drugs cited an AIC report that compared the laws by jurisdiction
- Legislative Assembly for the ACT Hansard 8 May 2014. Extensively cited AIC deaths in custody reports while debating on police pursuit driving policy

New South Wales

- Legislative Assembly 15/05/2014 Crimes Amendment (Strangulation) Bill 2014 (Second Reading) cited AIC's homicides figures
- Legislative Council 14/05/2014 Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Amendment (Family Member Victim Impact Statement) Bill 2014 (Second Reading) cited AIC work on the role of victims in criminal justice system
- Legislative Council 25/03/2014 Crimes Amendment (Provocation) Bill 2014 (Second Reading) cited AIC research on family violence
- Legislative Assembly 30/01/2014 Crimes and Other Legislation Amendment (Assault and Intoxication) Bill 2014 and Liquor Amendment Bill 2014 (Second Reading, Consideration in Detail) cited AIC's 'strong evidence of an association between the consumption of alcohol and violence'
- Legislative Assembly 21/11/2013 Debate on the judiciary cited an AIC study investigating what informed members of the public thought about sentences (Private Members Statements)
- Legislative Assembly 19/11/2013 White Ribbon Day (Matter of Public Importance) cites AIC's figures on domestic homicide
- Legislative Council 17/10/2013 Standing Committee on Law and Justice. The Committee used AIC figures on elder abuse and neglect to support the implementation of a dedicated elder abuse support service
- NSW Parliamentary Research Service 2014. Alcohol-related violence: key sources. Issues Backgrounder. Cited AIC research on the impact of alcohol related violence

Queensland

- Keilty M 2013. *Sustaining the unsustainable: Police and Community Safety Review. Final report*. Queensland government
- Queensland Parliament Hansard Debates. 21 Mar 2014 cites AIC research on boot camps
- Queensland Parliament Hansard Debates on Youth Justice Amendment Bill. 18 Mar 2014 cites AIC research on incarceration and recidivism of young people
- Queensland Parliament. Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee. Report on Crime and Misconduct and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2014. Mentions of the AIC are made in relation to the CMC's research functions
- Queensland Parliament. Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee. Report on Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2014 refers to AIC research on characteristics of juvenile offending

Northern Territory

- Lindeman M, Flouris A and Lopes J 2013. Youth programs in remote Central Australian Aboriginal communities. Centre for Remote Health and the Central Australian Youth Link Up service cites AIC research

- NT Dept of Attorney-General and Justice presented a paper at the 2013 Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, organised by the AIC, on the association between criminal behaviour and experience of maltreatment as a child
- Aboriginal Peak Organisations NT Submission to Northern Territory Government 's new Domestic and Family Violence Strategy February 2014 cites AIC research on the societal costs of alcohol misuse in Australia

South Australia

- South Australian Parliament. Hansard 4 August 2013 debate on graffiti laws cites AIC research

Victoria

- Callinan I 2013. *Review of the Parole System in Victoria*. Melbourne: Department of Justice—Corrections Victoria
- Victorian Council of Social Service 2013. Crime and justice Special issue of *Insight*

Tasmania

- Commissioner for Children 2013. *Alternatives to secure youth detention in Tasmania*. Hobart: The Commission

Western Australia

- Western Australia. Office of the Inspector of Custodial Services 2013. *The management of young women and girls at Banksia Hill Detention Centre*
- Western Australian Parliament. Hansard 9 Apr 2014 cited AIC research in the context of domestic homicide
- Western Australian Parliament. Hansard 11 Mar 2014 cited AIC research in the context of Criminal Code Amendment (Child Sex Offences) Bill 2013 [Second Reading speech]
- Western Australian Parliament Hansard cited AIC research in the context of Criminal Code Amendment Bill (No. 2) 2013 (Second Reading speech)
- Western Australian Parliament. Hansard 24 September 2013 cited AIC research in the context of elder abuse
- Western Australian Parliament. Hansard (Estimates Committee) 22 Aug 2013 cited AIC research in the context of Aboriginal affairs

Law Reform and Commissions

- Judicial Commission of New South Wales 2013. *Children's Court of NSW Resource Handbook* Sydney: The Commission
- Victoria Ombudsman 2014. *Investigation into deaths and harm in custody*. Melbourne: Ombudsman

Non-government stakeholder agency and university reports

- Medcalf R 2013. India-Australia Poll 2013: *Partners, problems and prospects Indian attitudes to Australia* / Lowy Institute for International Policy and the Australia India Institute. Sydney: Lowy Institute
- Ritter A, Chalmers J and Berends L 2014. *Australian alcohol and other drug treatment spending*. Sydney: Drug Policy Modelling Program, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre

Academic textbooks and international handbooks reports

- Alpert GP & Lum C 2014. The evidence base of police pursuits, in police pursuit driving. *SpringerBriefs in Criminology* 2014: 29–42
- Chapman S 2014. *Over our dead bodies: Port Arthur and Australia's fight for gun control*. Sydney: Pluto Press
- Cernat C & Moloney J 2014. Repeat victimization. *The Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice*: 1–5
- Hayes S 2014. *Sex, love and abuse*. Palgrave Macmillan Social Sciences Collection May 2014

- Pease K & Farrell G 2014. Multiple victims and super targets, in Bruinsma G & Weisburd D (eds.), *Encyclopedia of criminology and criminal justice*. New York: Springer
- Simon M & Choo KKR 2014. Digital forensics: Challenges and future research directions, in Il-Su Kim & Jianhong Liu (eds), *Contemporary trends in Asian criminal justice: Paving the way for the future*. Seoul: South Korean Institute of Criminology: 105–146
- Wyatt T 2013. *Wildlife trafficking: A deconstruction of the crime, the victims, and the offenders*. London: Palgrave Connect

Peer reviewed journals

- Antonowicz D & Winterdyk J 2014. A review of deaths in custody in three Canadian provinces. *Canadian journal of criminology and criminal justice* 56(1): 85–104
- Birks D, Townsley M & Stewart A 2014. Emergent regularities of interpersonal victimization: An agent-based investigation. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 51(1): 119–140
- Blomberg T, Charness N & Pesta G 2014. *Elder financial exploitation: A strategy for advancing research, theory and policy*. June 9 2014: online
- Brooks O 2014. Interpreting young women's accounts of drink spiking: The need for a gendered understanding of the fear and reality of sexual violence. *Sociology* 48(2): 300–316
- Brown D 2013. Looking behind the increase in custodial remand populations. *International Journal of Crime, Justice and Social Democracy* 2(2): 80–99
- Chibba M 2013. Human trafficking and migration: Concepts, linkages and new frontiers. *Global policy* Dec: online
- Burns L et al. 2014. The rise of new psychoactive substance use in Australia. *Drug testing and analysis online*: 5 March: online
- Callinan C & Room R 2014. Harm, tangible or feared: Young Victorians' adverse experiences from others' drinking or drug use. *International Journal of Drug Policy* 18 April: online
- Choo KKR 2013. Designated non-financial businesses and professionals: A review and analysis of recent financial action task force on money laundering mutual evaluation reports. *Security Journal* 5 August: online
- Baldry E & Cunneen C 2014. Imprisoned Indigenous women and the shadow of colonial patriarchy. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* March 17: online
- Bugeja L et al. 2013. The implementation of domestic violence death reviews in Australia. *Homicide Studies* 17(4): 353–374
- Button M et al. 2014. Online frauds: Learning from victims why they fall for these scams. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* March 28: online
- Calvey D 2014. Covert ethnography in criminology: A submerged yet creative tradition. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 25(3): online
- Doğan R 2014. Different cultural understandings of honor that inspire killing: An inquiry into the defendant's perspective. *Homicide Studies* March 12: online
- Dolan K & Rodas A 2014. Detection of drugs in Australian prisons: Supply reduction strategies. *International Journal of Prisoner Health* 10(2): 111–117
- Ellison I & Munro V 2014. A 'special' delivery? Exploring the impact of screens, live-links and video-recorded evidence on mock juror deliberation in rape trials. *Social & Legal Studies* 23(1): 3–29
- Finch N et al. 2014. Expenditure and motivation of Australian recreational hunters. *Wildlife Research* 41(1): 76–83

- Gray R et al. 2014. Discussion and client motivation in men's domestic violence programs: An Australian qualitative interview study. *Australian Social Work* 14 March: online
- Halsey M, Goldsmith A & Bamford A 2014. Achieving restorative justice: Assessing contrition and forgiveness in the adult conference process. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* June 30: online
- Halsey M & Deegan S 2014. 'Picking up the pieces': Female significant others in the lives of young (ex)incarcerated males. *Criminology and Criminal Justice* 13 March: online
- Keane J & Bell P 2013. Confidence in the police: Balancing public image with community safety: A comparative review of the literature. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 41(3): 233–246
- Lick D & Johnson K 2014. Perceptual underpinnings of antigay prejudice: Negative evaluations of sexual minority women arise on the basis of gendered facial features. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin* June 9: online
- Lonne B & Gillespie K 2014. How do Australian print media representations of child abuse and neglect inform the public and system reform?: Stories place undue emphasis on social control measures and too little emphasis on social care responses. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 37: 837–850
- Mace G, Powell M & Benson M 2014. Evaluation of Operation RESET: An initiative for addressing child sexual abuse in Aboriginal communities. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* May 1: online
- Mani D, Choo KKR & Mubarak S 2014. Information security in the South Australian real estate industry: A study of 40 real estate organisations. *Information Management & Computer Security* 22(1): 24–41
- Manning M & Fleming C 2014. The economics of private security expenditure: The influence of perception of crime. *Security Journal* 2 June: online
- Martinovic M 2014. Abolishing electronic monitoring in Australia. *Criminal Justice Matters* 95(1): 16–17
- Miller P et al. 2014. Changes in injury-related hospital emergency department presentations associated with the imposition of regulatory versus voluntary licensing conditions on licensed venues in two cities. *Drug and Alcohol Review* 33: 314–322
- Milsom S et al. 2014 Factor structure of the Essen Climate Evaluation Schema measure of social climate in a UK medium-security setting. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health* 24(2): 86–99
- Mastrocinque J 2014. Victim personal statements: An analysis of notification and utilization. *Criminology and Criminal Justice* 14(2): 216–234
- Neil A et al. 2014. Costs of psychosis in 2010: Findings from the second Australian National Survey of Psychosis. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 48(2): 169–182
- Oleson J 2014. Habitual criminal legislation in New Zealand: Three years of three-strikes. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* June 5: online
- Pilgrim J, Gerostamoulos D & Drummer O 2014. 'King hit' fatalities in Australia, 2000–2012: The role of alcohol and other drugs. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 135(1): 119–132
- Porter L 2013. Indigenous deaths associated with police contact in Australia: Event stages and lessons for prevention. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* 46: 178–199
- Powell R, Weber L & Pickering S 2013. Counting and accounting for deaths in Australian immigration custody. *Homicide Studies* 17(4): 391–417
- Quilter J 2014. Populism and criminal justice policy: An Australian case study of non-punitive responses to alcohol-related violence. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* June 9: online
- Putt J 2014. Community studies using ethnographic research: Still relevant to criminology? *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 25(3)

- Ross J & Wright B 2014. 'I've got better things to worry about': Police perceptions of graffiti and street art in a large mid-Atlantic City. *Police Quarterly* 17(2): 176–200
- Shepherd S et al. 2014. Violence risk assessment in Australian Aboriginal offender populations: A review of the literature. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law* May 19: online
- Shepherd S et al. 2014. The predictive validity of risk assessment approaches for young Australian offenders. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law* 13 May: online
- Shepherd S et al. Finding color in conformity: A commentary on culturally specific risk factors for violence in Australia. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* June 24: online
- Shepherdson P et al 2014. Partnerships and NSW local government community safety officers. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety* 16: 71–86
- Sindich N, Mills K & Barrett E 2014. Offenders as victims: Post-traumatic stress disorder and substance use disorder among male prisoners. *Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology* 25(1): 13
- Smith D et al. Early evidence kits in sexual assault: An observational study of spermatozoa detection in urine and other forensic specimens. *Forensic Science, Medicine and Pathology* April: online
- Sodhi-Berry N et al. 2014. Pre-sentence mental health service use by adult offenders in Western Australia: Baseline results from a longitudinal whole-population cohort study. *Criminal Behavior and Mental Health* 17 Feb: online
- Somers J, Rezansoff S & Moniruzzaman A 2014. Comparative analysis of recidivism outcomes following drug treatment court in Vancouver, Canada. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 58(6): 655–671
- Sorg E et al. 2014. Boundary adherence during place-based policing evaluations: a research note. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 51(3): 377–393
- Stobbs N, Mackenzie G & Gelb K 2014. Sentencing and public confidence in Australia: The dynamics and foci of small group deliberations. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* June 25: online
- Taylor MF & Khan U 2014. What works and what does not work in reducing juvenile graffiti offending: A comparison of changes that occurred in the frequency of persistent graffitiists patterns of offending following the announcement of two successive initiatives aimed at reducing graffiti proliferation. *Crime Prevention & Community Safety* 16: 128–145
- Thompson C, Dennison S & Stewart A 2013. Are different risk factors associated with moderate and severe stalking violence? : examining factors from the integrated theoretical model of stalking violence. *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 40: 850–880
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- Trotter C & Baidawi S 2014. Older prisoners: Challenges for inmates and prison management. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* May 13: online
- Vanhaelemeesch D, Beken T & Vandeveld S 2014. Punishment at home: Offenders' experiences with electronic monitoring. *European Journal of Criminology* 11(3): 273–287
- Van Hout M & Phelan M 2014. A grounded theory of fitness training and sports participation in young adult male offenders. *Journal of Sport & Social Issues* 38(2): 124–147
- Wakefield S et al. Perceptions and profiles of interviews with interpreters: A police survey. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* May 22: online
- Wall L & Quadara A 2014. Acknowledging complexity in the impacts of sexual victimisation trauma. *ACSSA Issues* no. 16. Australian Institute of Family Studies
- Walton J & Chou S 2014. The effectiveness of psychological treatment for reducing recidivism in child molesters: A systematic review of randomized and nonrandomized studies. *Trauma, Violence & Abuse* June 26: online

- White D & Rees G 2014. Self-defense or undermining the self? Exploring the possibilities and limitations of a novel anti-rape technology. *Violence Against Women* 20(3): 360–368
- Wiebe D et al. 2014. Adolescents' fears of violence in transit environments during daily activities. *Security Journal* 27 May: online
- Zhang H & Song W 2014. Addressing issues of spatial spillover effects and non-stationarity in analysis of residential burglary crime. *GeoJournal* 79(3): 89–102

NOTES ON AIC FINANCES

1. Appropriation Funding changes

- 2007–08 The AIC was awarded three new policy proposals (NPPs) for a defined period of four years. This included funding for:
 - anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing;
 - human trafficking research; and
 - drug use of police detainees monitoring (two additional sites).

The AIC also received one-off funding of \$0.500m for research into intimate partner homicide.

- 2010–11 AIC appropriation income decreased from \$7.254m in 2009–10 to \$6.770m as a result of a whole-of-government departmental efficiency measure of \$0.500m. This was the first of two related efficiency cuts.
- 2011–12 In July 2011 the *Criminology Research Act (1971)* was amended and the AIC became subject to the FMA Act. As part of this change the Criminology Research Council (CRC) was merged with the AIC. The AIC's appropriation had a net decrease of \$1.338m from \$6.770m to \$5.432m which was the result of the following adjustments:
 - Reduction of \$1.000m from a whole of government departmental efficiency measure;
 - Reduction of the \$0.862m from the termination of the Anti-money laundering/counter-terrorism financing measure;
 - Increase of \$0.215m representing the appropriation for the merged CRC; and
 - Increase of \$0.280m representing supplementation for loss of interest income on transition to the FMA Act.

Appropriation funding for DUMA extension and human trafficking was transferred to ongoing appropriation funding.

- 2012–13 to 2015–16 The AIC has continued to incur reductions to the appropriation level as a result of both ongoing and one-off efficiency measures issued by government. The result of these measures has seen the AIC's appropriation income fall a further \$0.165m over the four-year period.

2. Sale of Goods and Services

- This income includes research contracts, conference income and other services such as secretariat and web hosting.
- 2012–13 This was a particularly tight year in respect of external income resulting from a significantly lower level of income generated from conferences (smaller scale conference held this year) and external contracts being hard to secure as government continued tightening budgets. The AIC was also continuing to manage the staffing levels on the back of the significant funding cuts in prior years.

3. Grant Program Income

- 2011–12 The former CRC was merged with the AIC through legislative changes to the CR Act and the AIC now received state and territory funding contributions for the Criminology Research Grants (CRG) program, approximately \$0.215m per annum
- The AIC won a tender for the management of the National Drug and Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF) through the Department of Health and Ageing. This contract was worth approximately \$0.760m per annum with existing funding of approximately \$2.4m transferred upon commencement.
- 2015–16 Funding for NDLERF ceased in 2014–15, but the program will continue in 2015–16 to enable existing commitments to be completed.

APPENDIX 7:

COMPLIANCE INDEX

Ref	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number
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A.5		Index	Mandatory	180
A.5		Glossary	Mandatory	viii
A.5		Contact officer(s)	Mandatory	iv
A.5		Internet home page address and Internet address for report	Mandatory	iv
9	Review by Secretary			
9(1)		Review by Agency Head	Mandatory	2
9(2)		Summary of significant issues and developments	Suggested	2–9
9(2)		Overview of department's performance and financial results	Suggested	2–9
9(2)		Outlook for following year	Suggested	2–9
9(3)		Significant issues and developments — portfolio	Portfolio departments — suggested	
10	Departmental overview			
10(1)		Role and functions	Mandatory	10
10(1)		Organisational structure	Mandatory	15
10(1)		Outcome and programme structure	Mandatory	11–12
10(2)		Where outcome and programme structures differ from PB Statements/PAES or other portfolio statements accompanying any other additional appropriation bills (other portfolio statements), details of variation and reasons for change	Mandatory	101–103
10(3)		Portfolio structure	Portfolio departments — mandatory	11
11	Report on Performance			
11(1)		Review of performance during the year in relation to programmes and contribution to outcomes	Mandatory	17–33 35–51
11(2)		Actual performance in relation to deliverables and KPIs set out in PB Statements/PAES or other portfolio statements	Mandatory	15

Ref	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number
11(2)		Where performance targets differ from the PBS/ PAES, details of both former and new targets, and reasons for the change	Mandatory	101–103
11(2)		Narrative discussion and analysis of performance	Mandatory	17–103
11(2)		Trend information	Mandatory	17–103
11(3)		Significant changes in nature of principal functions/ services	Suggested	
11(3)		Performance of purchaser/provider arrangements	If applicable, suggested	
11(3)		Factors, events or trends influencing agency performance	Suggested	

Ref	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number
11(3)		Contribution of risk management in achieving objectives	Suggested	87
11(4)		Performance against service charter customer service standards, complaints data and the department's response to complaints	If applicable, mandatory	
11(5)		Discussion and analysis of the agency's financial performance	Mandatory	101–103
11(6)		Discussion of any significant changes in financial results from the prior year, from budget or anticipated to have a significant impact on future operations.	Mandatory	101–103
11(7)		Agency resource statement and summary resource tables by outcomes	Mandatory	101–103

12 Management and accountability

Corporate governance

12(1)		Agency heads are required to certify that their agency complies with the 'Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines'.	Mandatory	87
12(2)		Statement of the main corporate governance practices in place	Mandatory	83–94
12(3)		Names of the senior executive and their responsibilities	Suggested	85
12(3)		Senior management committees and their roles	Suggested	85–87
12(3)		Corporate and operational plans and associated performance reporting and review	Suggested	88–94
12(3)		Internal audit arrangements including approach adopted to identifying areas of significant financial or operational risk and arrangements to manage those risks	Suggested	84 and 87

Ref	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number
12(3)		Policy and practices on the establishment and maintenance of appropriate ethical standards	Suggested	85
External scrutiny				
12(4)		Significant developments in external scrutiny	Mandatory	83–94
12(4)		Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner	Mandatory	83
12(4)		Reports by the Auditor-General, a Parliamentary Committee, the Commonwealth Ombudsman or an agency capability review	Mandatory	83
Management of human resources				
12(5)		Assessment of effectiveness in managing and developing human resources to achieve departmental objectives	Mandatory	88–90
12(6)		Workforce planning, staff retention and turnover	Suggested	88–90
12(6)		Impact and features of enterprise or collective agreements, individual flexibility arrangements (IFAs), determinations, common law contracts and Australian Workplace Agreements (AWAs)	Suggested	
12(6)		Training and development undertaken and its impact	Suggested	
12(6)		Work health and safety performance	Suggested	96–97
12(6)		Productivity gains	Suggested	
12(7)		Statistics on staffing	Mandatory	91–93
12(8)		Enterprise or collective agreements, IFAs, determinations, common law contracts and AWAs	Mandatory	92
12(9) & B		Performance pay	Mandatory	90
12(10)–(11)	Assets management	Assessment of effectiveness of assets management	If applicable, mandatory	103
12(12)	Purchasing	Assessment of purchasing against core policies and principles	Mandatory	98
12(13)–(22)	Consultants	The annual report must include a summary statement detailing the number of new consultancy services contracts let during the year; the total actual expenditure on all new consultancy contracts let during the year (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing consultancy contracts that were active in the reporting year; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting year on the ongoing consultancy contracts (inclusive of GST). The annual report must include a statement noting that information on contracts and consultancies is available through the AusTender website.	Mandatory	99

Ref	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number
12(23)	Australian National Audit Office Access Clauses	Absence of provisions in contracts allowing access by the Auditor-General	Mandatory	98
12(24)	Exempt contracts	Contracts exempted from publication in AusTender	Mandatory	99
13	Financial Statements	Financial Statements	Mandatory	104
Other mandatory information				
14(1) & C.1		Work health and safety (Schedule 2, Part 4 of the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>)	Mandatory	96
14(1) & C.2		Advertising and Market Research (Section 311A of the <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i>) and statement on advertising campaigns	Mandatory	99
14(1) & C.3		Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance (Section 516A of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>)	Mandatory	98
14(1)		Compliance with the agency's obligations under the <i>Carer Recognition Act 2010</i>	If applicable, mandatory	97
14(2) & D.1		Grant programmes	Mandatory	42–54
14(3) & D.2		Disability reporting – explicit and transparent reference to agency level information available through other reporting mechanisms	Mandatory	99
14(4) & D.3		Information Publication Scheme statement	Mandatory	99
14(5)		Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory	NA
E		Agency Resource Statements and Resources for Outcomes	Mandatory	109–110
F		List of Requirements	Mandatory	176–179

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