Section 02
Performance statement

STATEMENT OF PREPARATION

I, as the accountable authority of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), present the 2016–17 annual performance statements of the AIC, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) and (b) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act)* and associated rules.

In my opinion, in accordance with section 37 of the PGPA Act, these annual performance statements are based on properly maintained records and, in accordance with section 38 and subsection 39(2), appropriately measure, assess and provide information about the AIC's performance in achieving its purposes.

Yours sincerely

Nicole Rose PSM
Acting Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The AIC's *Corporate Plan 2016–20* includes a number of key performance indicators (KPIs) which can be used to measure the Institute's performance. These are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2016–17

Key performance indicator	Target	Actual	Comment
100 percent of publications in the Trends & issues (T&I) and Research Report series are peer reviewed. This ensures the quality of the Institute's research outputs.	100%	100%	Achieved
Reports produced for each of the monitoring programs are issued according to schedule, annually or biennially.	Facts & figures and Fraud against the Commonwealth reports expected in 2016–17	Facts & figures and Fraud against the Commonwealth reports published in 2016–17	Achieved
23 peer-reviewed T&I and Research Report papers are prepared for publication.	23 peer-reviewed publications published	25 peer-reviewed publications published	Achieved
38 other publications—including statistical reports, statistical bulletins, briefs, journal articles, consultancy reports—are produced each year.	38 other publications	46 other publications produced	Achieved
At least 10 roundtables, workshops and other forums are held annually	10 events	11 events	Achieved

COMMENTARY ON PERFORMANCE

The Institute achieved or exceeded its targets for all five KPIs. These included undertaking peer review of 100 percent of *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* papers and Research Reports and publishing planned monitoring reports. Importantly, the AIC exceeded its targets for publications. Twenty-five peer reviewed publications were produced, against a target of 23, and these covered a wide range of policy-relevant issues including (among others) drugs, cybercrime, child sexual exploitation, human trafficking and fraud (see *Appendix 1* for further details). A further 46 reports were produced by AIC researchers (against a target of 38). They were largely the result of consultancy activities for state and Commonwealth agency clients (see *Appendix 2* for further details).

Eleven events were held during the year, covering topics such as cybercrime, preventing terrorist attacks, organised crime and crime prevention. These events also included a national conference on crime prevention, in collaboration with the Queensland Police Service, and a roundtable in Bangkok, Thailand to help with the development of a national youth crime prevention strategy (see *Appendix 3* for further details).

The remainder of this report documents the AIC's performance in relation to its research, grants programs, communication and information services and library services and presents its financial statements.

RESEARCH PERFORMANCE

The focus of AIC resources on four key priorities this year provided the research team with an opportunity to rethink the way in which the research is undertaken, with the intention of ensuring policy relevance. With this in mind, the studies that were undertaken over the last year were developed to address key questions of national concern, including family and domestic violence, prison overcrowding, futures of crime and justice and the links between organised crime and volume crime. These themes are in addition to AIC's core research and statistical collection activities, which include the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program, the National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP), the National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP), the Fraud Against the Commonwealth survey and identity crime surveys.

During the year, the AIC worked closely with the Attorney-General's Department on a number of projects, including those related to identity crime and misuse, Commonwealth fraud and human trafficking and slavery. At the state and territory level, the AIC undertook research on a fee-for-service basis for agencies and government departments in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. Internationally, the AIC assisted with the development of a national youth crime prevention strategy for Thailand, which built on the Institute's international reputation through its membership of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's Network of Program Institutes.

An important milestone for the AIC was the launch of the new website, Crime Statistics Australia (CSA). This new site aims to bring together data on Australian crime and justice from both AIC's archives and other government entities to tell the story of crime in Australia. It will provide information in an accessible form that will allow users to explore and analyse the data themselves. In future, this will shape the way in which the AIC thinks about statistical data, with the intention of making as much information as possible available to the public in an accessible form.

The following sections outline the activities undertaken in relation to each of the AIC's four current research programs and its statistical monitoring programs.

STATISTICAL MONITORING

The AIC continued the administration of its three long-term crime monitoring programs—the DUMA program, NHMP and NDICP.

DRUG USE MONITORING IN AUSTRALIA PROGRAM

The DUMA program has been operating since 1999 and collects drug use and criminal justice information quarterly from police detainees at multiple sites across Australia. In 2016–17, 2,233 adult and juvenile police detainees were interviewed at four sites across Australia—Adelaide, Sydney, Brisbane and Perth. Seventy-five percent of eligible detainees provided a urine sample in the first and third quarters of 2016–17. Quarterly addenda administered with the core questionnaire during the financial year gathered detainees' responses to questions about methamphetamine production, the use of alcohol and energy drinks, the stolen goods market and predictions about the 2018 illicit drug market.

The DUMA program published a series of papers examining methamphetamine use and acquisitive crime, readiness to change drug use and help-seeking behaviour and, in collaboration with the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, a comparison of employment, education, housing and health outcomes of methamphetamine and other illicit drug users. In addition, DUMA finalised the 2015–16 biennial statistical report, which describes national and site-specific drug use and offending among police detainees interviewed in 2015 and 2016. Four supplementary bulletins on the 2015–16 heroin, ecstasy, methamphetamine and cannabis markets were prepared to complement the statistical report. A paper examining the non-medical use of prescription drugs, and changes in the illegal acquisition of prescription drugs since 2011, was also finalised.

DUMA continued to consolidate stakeholder relationships through the provision of timely data to key agencies. This included dissemination of site-based trend data on drug use and in-confidence reports to selected police representatives, as well as the facilitation of data requests.

NATIONAL HOMICIDE MONITORING PROGRAM

The Statistical Report *Homicide in Australia 2012–13 to 2013–14: National Homicide Monitoring Program report* was published in June 2017. The report showed that the homicide rate in Australia has decreased again. Domestic and acquaintance homicides decreased by 13 and 38 percent respectively between 1989–90 and 2013–14, while stranger homicides increased by nine percent. Family and domestic homicide remains the most prevalent homicide type committed in Australia.

Statistics on trends in family and domestic homicide, and in particular intimate partner homicide, continue to be widely cited as part of the response to family and domestic violence in Australia. To improve the collection of data on family and domestic violence, the NHMP revised its data collection practices to include a more detailed question on the nature of the homicide offender's previous history of domestic violence. A second question was added about known history of violence or abuse of another family member, including children in the offender's care. These additions were finalised for the 2014–15 and 2015–16 homicide data collection.

The AIC partnered with Monash University on a CRG-funded project on filicide. The study, which used 12 years of NHMP data from 2000–01 to 2011–12, is the first national study on filicide that examines child and adult victims killed by their parents and the relationship between the custodial status of the parental offender and the characteristics of the homicide. The AIC also contributed NHMP data to an Australian Research Council-funded project identifying points of intervention to prevent intimate partner homicide.

NATIONAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY PROGRAM

The NDICP is a leading contributor to criminal justice monitoring. Established in 1992, data from the NDICP is regularly sought by Commonwealth, state and territory government agencies for policy and performance reporting purposes. The AIC received over 10 requests for NDICP data in 2016–17 from a range of government, media and academic organisations.

During 2016–17 the AIC compiled data on all deaths in custody that occurred in 2013–14 and 2014–15 and commenced the compilation of 2015–16 and 2016–17 data. A Statistical Report presenting trend data on deaths in prison custody (from 1979–80) and police custody and custody-related operations (from 1989–90) was finalised.

CRIME STATISTICS AUSTRALIA

In 2016–17 the AIC launched CSA, an interactive website for users to view current and trend crime and justice data drawn from the AIC's and other government statistical collections. The purpose of the site is to provide stakeholders with accessible and straightforward crime statistics. The website will be revised as more recent data are released. The version launched in June 2017 comprises two portals—Homicide in Australia, showcasing data from the NHMP, and an online version of the Australian crime: Facts and Figures series, which collates national data on victims of crime, offenders, corrections and courts. DUMA and NDICP portals are being prepared for release in 2017–18.

CRIME STATISTICS AUSTRALIA

The CSA website was launched by the Minister for Justice and the Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Counter-Terrorism, the Hon. Michael Keenan MP, in June 2017. Developed by the AIC, CSA is an interactive gateway to statistics and information on Australian crime and justice issues. The website http://crimestats.aic.gov.au/ is designed for the general public, journalists and other groups who require fast access to reliable crime statistics in Australia.

CSA provides current and trend data on crime and justice datasets including victims of crime, offenders, corrections, courts, and recent statistical findings from the AIC's Monitoring Program series. Data from Homicide in Australia and Australian Crime: Facts and figures are the first statistical series to be released on the new website. The website will continually evolve to include a broader range of datasets including Drug Use Monitoring in Australia, the National Deaths in Custody Program, and the National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program.

IMPROVING CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSES TO FAMILY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Family and domestic violence have been high on the agenda for Commonwealth and state and territory governments in recent years and there has been a strong push towards an evidence-based approach. Despite the significant investment in research and evaluation, gaps remain in our knowledge and understanding of how the criminal justice system, and in particular police, can best support victims and reduce repeat offending. The recent growth of evidence-based policing in Australia has reaffirmed the need for national efforts to increase the availability of high-quality, applied empirical research for police agencies.

The AIC's research program has built an understanding of policing responses to family and domestic violence—recognising this research also has broader implications for other criminal justice agencies and frontline services. Projects have also sought to develop a better understanding of the characteristics of domestic violence incidents and the opportunities for intervention.

As an important first step in the development of the research program, the first project was a large-scale review of empirical studies into the implementation and effectiveness of policing responses to domestic violence. Using a systematic literature search process, the review examined police-led responses across six key domains: training and development, reporting to police, first response to incidents, preventing repeat victimisation, investigation methods and prosecution. Over 300 studies from Australia, the US, UK, Canada and New Zealand were reviewed. The findings will be published as a Research Report, while a number of shorter papers have also been prepared.

Two additional projects were undertaken on the basis of the outcomes of this review. The first was a systematic review of high-quality studies examining the impact of protection orders on domestic violence reoffending. The AIC partnered with academics from the Australian National University to conduct a meta-analysis to determine the overall effectiveness of protection orders, while a methodology developed by international experts was used to understand the circumstances in which protection orders are most effective.

The second project was a systematic review of studies that identify predictors of domestic violence reporting to police. More than 20 studies met the criteria for inclusion. By collating results across multiple studies, this research aimed to identify those variables that appear to influence reporting rates. As well as helping to explain the increased reporting by victims, this research will help to identify those victims who may be less likely to report to police. The findings from this research may help to inform efforts to address under-reporting by certain sections of the community.

A separate systematic review was undertaken to develop a comprehensive understanding of what is known about domestic violence offenders, incidents and reoffending in Australia. More than 60 studies were included. This research highlighted what is known about domestic violence based on Australian research. By providing a detailed picture of domestic violence offenders, incident characteristics, and the prevalence and risk factors for reoffending, this research can help to inform effective prevention and policing strategies.

Two other projects adopted a crime science approach in an attempt to better understand domestic violence incidents and the potential for situational prevention. Drawing on repeat victimisation studies, and using analysis of police data on domestic violence incidents, the first study examined the prevalence and correlates of short-term reoffending. Offering new insights into short-term risk, the findings have important implications for police and other frontline agencies responding to domestic violence, demonstrating the importance of timely, targeted and graduated responses. In the second project, the AIC used crime scripts analysis of police narratives to develop a more detailed understanding of the sequence of events in domestic violence incidents and the potential intervention points at which the violence may be interrupted. This represents the first time crime scripts analysis has been applied in this way to domestic violence cases.

In support of this work, the AIC collaborated with the Australian and New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency, which also identified family and domestic violence as a priority for 2016–17, while the Australian and New Zealand Society of Evidence-Based Policing Executive Committee—comprising senior representatives from each policing agency— was engaged to act in an advisory role. Further, the AIC developed a new collaborative project with ACT Policing to examine the predictive validity of the new Family Violence Risk Assessment Tool (FVRAT) and, specifically, the degree to which FVRAT scores accurately predict the recurrence of intimate partner violence. Finally, on the back of work completed in 2016–17, the AIC also engaged with Commonwealth agencies with responsibility for the national response to family and domestic violence, with the aim of informing the research program for 2017–18.

REDUCING DEMAND FOR PRISON

Australian prison populations have substantially increased in recent years, with particularly marked rises among unsentenced prisoners, women, and Indigenous prisoners. Increasing prison populations come at a substantial cost, with pressures on facilities, infrastructure and staffing resources, and impacts on prisoners through potential problems such as overcrowding and reduced access to programs and services.

The AIC commenced two main projects under this strategic priority during 2016–17. The first asks the fundamental question: what is driving the growth in Australian prison populations? While there is a body of literature on the reasons behind the growth in imprisonment, it is not comprehensive in its coverage of all jurisdictions or all contributing factors. For some jurisdictions there is a good body of evidence available, but not for others. There is no efficient way for policymakers and other interested parties to gain a clear picture of what has been driving the growth in imprisonment across Australia.

This project examines prison growth by reviewing the available information, supplemented with additional quantitative analysis of published statistics. The research also gathered new information to expand the evidence base through consultation with key stakeholders in the criminal justice system. Researchers conducted interviews in most Australian states and territories, consulting with staff of corrective services agencies, representatives of parole release authorities, senior police officers and members of the judiciary. The interviews canvassed stakeholders' views on changes in the demographic and offending profiles of prisoner populations, factors contributing to the growth in these populations, and the impacts of these changes on correctional systems and on prisoners. The findings from this research will help policymakers and practitioners throughout the criminal justice system and related areas better understand the societal and political factors that have influenced prison growth, helping in the planning of ongoing responses to reduce the demand for imprisonment.

The second project is investigating increases in the imprisonment of women and how this impacts on community-based support services. For this project, the researchers are drawing on available literature as well as interviews with staff of services that work with women in prison and after release. These interviews provide information on changes in the profile of women entering prison, a national understanding of the services available to assist them, and an understanding of how the increasing imprisonment of women is impacting on these services and on the women and their children.

EXAMINING THE LINKS BETWEEN VOLUME CRIME AND ORGANISED CRIME

This priority is intended to examine the intersection between organised crime and volume crime. It is based on the understanding that organised crime does not exist in a vacuum, but rather has implications for non-organised volume crime (such as property crime, violence, fraud etc) in both direct and indirect ways. This program currently consists of two projects. The first examined the conceptual relationship between organised crime and volume crime. This resulted in a typology that classified the different facets of this relationship and identified a range of ways in which organised crime may be associated with volume crime.

The second study examined the criminal histories of organised crime offenders. It analysed data on organised crime and volume crime collected by the ACIC, allowing for criminal histories of known organised crime offenders to be constructed.

EXPLORING THE FUTURES OF CRIME AND JUSTICE

During 2016–17, research was developed for the AIC's strategic priority theme of exploring the futures of crime and justice. This research aims to identify critical future policy questions and issues affecting law enforcement, the courts and corrections for the ensuing five years, to document the nature and extent of the problems identified, to canvass the views of stakeholders in the relevant sectors concerning the problems identified, to forecast how agencies in these sectors might respond to the changes identified and to develop best practice solutions to the problems examined.

In connection with law enforcement, research was undertaken to explore the future of investigative capabilities, particularly involving covert operations, such as human source cultivation. Research was undertaken for the ACIC that examined current recruitment and management techniques employed in human source management. The AIC also embarked on a novel research program to forecast the nature of the illicit drug market at the start of 2018. Factors likely to influence the Australian illicit drug market were identified based on police detainee opinions, obtained as part of the AIC's DUMA program. A comprehensive snapshot of the current and future Victorian illicit drug market was developed in a separate study, commissioned by Victoria Police. This study combined Victoria Police members and police detainee perspectives on likely influences on the Victorian illicit drug market to support the development of an illicit drug strategy. The AIC also completed work commenced in 2015–16 for Victoria Police to re-align operational safety principles. The findings have directly influenced recruit training objectives and the organisational approach to operational safety.

In relation to the future of the criminal courts, a national study was developed to assess the nature and extent of video conferencing in the criminal courts throughout Australia. The use of technology in the courts is now extensive, with benefits involving increased access to justice, efficient use of court time and effective presentation of evidence during hearings. Audio-visual systems, in particular, provide substantial cost savings for the courts as well as for corrections departments and legal practitioners. Consultations were undertaken with court administrators and IT personnel throughout Australia to gain a complete assessment of these issues, and selected courtrooms were inspected and actual proceedings using video conferencing observed. Data on usage and costs were also sourced from each jurisdiction. An extensive literature review was compiled and a draft report prepared.

With respect to the future of correctional programs, a national roundtable discussion was held to canvass the views of correctional managers on the issues most likely to affect the sector in the ensuing five years. The roundtable identified innovations in technology as one of the key issues facing correctional managers, as appropriate use of available and emerging information and communications technologies has the potential to improve prisoners' use of time and to achieve positive rehabilitation and wellbeing outcomes. A review of prior research was conducted that examined recent innovations in the use of information and communications technologies in correctional settings in Australia and overseas and considered benefits and risks associated with the deployment of technology from the perspectives of prisoners and correctional personnel. The use of video conferencing between prisons and the courts is one example of this, as is the use of electronic monitoring of offenders. The AIC's previous research on electronic monitoring is being updated to include the latest data and information.

OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITY

In addition to research undertaken on each of the priorities, the research team undertook research on a range of other topics, some of which commenced in previous years. Topics covered by this research included:

- child protection;
- community development in a high-density housing area;
- drug courts;
- family investment models;
- identity crime;
- local government crime prevention;
- police detainees' perceptions of the use of closed-circuit television and police body-worn video cameras;
- police information systems;
- restorative justice; and
- youth crime.

RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAMS PERFORMANCE

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH GRANTS

The Criminology Research Grants (CRG) program provides funding for criminological research relevant to public policy at both the national and state or territory level. The program promotes the value and usefulness of such research by publishing and disseminating the findings of the funded work.

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

The Advisory Council comprises representatives from the Australian government and each state and territory. In 2016–17, the Advisory Council was chaired by Ms Julia Griffith, Deputy Secretary Corrections in the Victorian Department of Justice and Regulation. Advisory Council membership is listed in the *Governance and accountability* section of this report. The AIC provides secretariat services for the council.

FUNDING GRANTS AND PROJECTS

While the AIC allocates the majority of CRG program funding through an annual research grants round, the Advisory Council 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.

The Advisory Council may allocate funding for research projects undertaken solely by AIC research staff, AIC collaborations with other agencies or projects in support of grant applications. The Director allocates funding on the council's recommendation.

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

The 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.

GRANT ASSESSMENT PANEL

A panel of two independent expert criminologists reviews applications for general grants each year. The panellists are selected by the Advisory Council from recommendations made by the President of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. In 2016–17 the panel members were Dr James Martin and Dr Asher Flynn. Each panel member usually serves for two years.

Panel members assess all applications for research funding submitted to the Advisory Council independently of each other and complete an assessment sheet for each application. They then meet to discuss the assessments 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.

2016–17 FUNDING

In the 2016–17 financial year, the AIC contributed $219,000 (2015–16: $219,000) from the Commonwealth appropriation to fund CRG grants. The AIC also contributed $65,930 (2015–16: $75,257) to administer the grants program (see Tables 3 and 4).

State and territory governments collectively contributed $214,266 (2015–16: $214,242) to the AIC to fund grants. State and territory contributions were calculated on a pro rata population basis, as shown in Table 2.

Table 3 summarises CRG program income and expenditure for 2016–17.

TABLE 2: STATE AND TERRITORY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM FOR 2016–17

State/territory	$
New South Wales	70,179.35
Victoria	54,861.15
Queensland	43,995.80
Western Australia	23,823.15
South Australia	15,578.95
Tasmania	NIL
Australian Capital Territory	3,595.55
Northern Territory	2,232.35
Total	**214,266.30**

TABLE 3: CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM FINANCIAL DATA 2016–17

Total income for CRG program	$
Commonwealth funding	219,000
State and territory funding[a]	163,827
Total income for purpose of making grants	**382,827**
Expenditure for CRG program	
Grants	438,501
Other research projects[b]	29,662
Direct administration expenditure	49,164
Total expenditure[c]	**517,326**

a: The contribution from the state and territory totals $214,266 with $163,827 recognised as income and the balance as unearned revenue.
b: 'Other research projects' covers projects undertaken by AIC research staff as recommended to the Director by the Advisory Council.
c: Total expenditure is $134,499 higher than income recognised as a result of the program drawing down its equity injection.

TABLE 4: CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM INDIRECT ADMINISTRATION FINANCIAL DATA 2016–17

Total income for CRG program administration	$
Commonwealth funding	65,930
Total income	**65,930**
Expenditure for CRG administration	
Administration expenditure	65,930
Total administration expenditure	**65,930**

NEW PROJECTS 2016–17

CRG 03/15–16: 'Cross-over kids': Effective responses to children and young people in the youth justice and statutory child protection systems

Professor Rosemary Sheehan, Professor Chris Trotter, Magistrate Jennifer Bowles

Monash University

Total funding: $104,000

CRG 34/15–16: 'Filling in the gaps': Using a big data approach and text mining to enrich COPS data to inform prevention strategies in domestic and family violence

Professor Tony Butler, Professor David Greenberg, Associate Professor Handan Wand, Dr Stephen Anthony, Dr Azar Kariminia, Dr Armita Adily, Associate Professor Peter Schofield, Dr Stephen Allnutt, Professor Louisa Jorm

University of New South Wales

Total funding: $87,766

CRG 07/16–17: Research impact and dissemination in policing: Advancing an evidence-based policing agenda

Associate Professor Adrian Cherney, Dr Sarah Bennett, Dr Emma Antrobus, Detective Inspector Mike Newman

The University of Queensland

Total funding: $57,109

CRG 11/16–17: Intimate partner femicide in Australia: A victim-centred exploration

Professor Paul Mazerolle, Dr Samara McPhedran, Dr Li Eriksson, Associate Professor Holly Johnson

Griffith University

Total funding: $72,682

CRG 23/16–17: Responding to cybercrime crime: Perceptions and needs of Australian police and the general community

Dr Cassandra Cross, Dr Anastasia Powell, Professor Thomas Holt

Queensland University of Technology

Total funding: $79,904

CRG 24/16–17: Understanding crime and justice in Torres Strait Islander communities

Professor John Scott, Mr James Morton

Queensland University of Technology

Total funding: $30,665

CRG 27/16–17: Pocketing the proceeds of crime: The legislation, criminological perspectives and experiences

Associate Professor Natalie Skead, Associate Professor Hilde Tubex, Associate Professor Sarah Murray, Dr Tamara Tulich

The University of Western Australia

Total funding: $53,768

CRG 32/16–17: Predictive policing in an Australian context: Assessing viability and utility

Dr Daniel Birks, Associate Professor Michael Townsley, Dr Timonthy Hart

Griffith University

Total funding: $44,699

CRG 34/16–17: Bail decision-making and pretrial services: A comparative study of magistrates courts in four Australian states

Dr Max Travers, Professor Rick Sarre, Dr Isabelle Bartkowiak-Theron, Professor Andrew Day, Dr Christine Bond, Dr Emma Colvin

University of Tasmania

Total funding: $39,370

CRG 42/16–17: The nature of illicit drug supply/suppliers and the appropriateness of current Australian criminal justice responses: 'Social supply' and sentencing

Professor Ross Coomber, Associate Professor Melissa Bull

Griffith University

Total funding: $57,675

NEW PROJECTS 2016–17 (CONTINUED)

CRG 44/16–17: Corporate offending in Australia: A descriptive study of the extent and dimensions of the problem

Mr David Bartlett, Professor Janet Ransley

Griffith University

Total funding: $31,990

CRG 47/16–17: The use of ambulance data to inform patterns and trends of alcohol, substance misuse, self-harm and mental health in different forms of interpersonal violence

Dr Debbie Scott, Associate Professor Belinda Lloyd, Professor Dan Lubman, Professor Peter Miller, Associate Professor Karen Smith, Alex Wilson, Dr Gennady Baksheev

Monash University

Total funding: $92,804

CRG 49/16–17: Understanding the structure and composition of co-offending networks in Australia

Dr David Bright, Dr Chad Whelan, Professor Carlo Morselli

Flinders University

Total funding: $74,255

CRG 50/16–17: Darknet drug traders: A qualitative exploration of the career trajectories, activities and perceptions of risk and reward of online drug dealers

Dr James Martin, Dr Monica Barratt, Professor Ross Coomber, Associate Professor Jakob Demant, Mr Rasmus Munksgaard

Macquarie University

Total funding: $24,303

CRG 51/16–17: Cybercrime risks and spam deception experiments

Professor Roderic Broadhurst, Dr Mamoun Alazab

Australian National University

Total funding: $47,088

NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT RESEARCH FUND

MANAGEMENT AND OUTCOMES

NDLERF was funded by the Australian Government Department of Health as part of its commitment to the National Drug Strategy. The Institute administered the NDLERF program from June 2010. The funding ceased on 30 June 2015 and all work associated with NDLERF will be completed in 2017–18.

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 set the strategic priorities for funding and allocated funds for research projects that offered practical contributions to operational or policy-level drug law enforcement activities in Australia. The advisory board also reviewed and approved the progress and finalisation of funded research.

The program continued to fund two projects from previous years, with total expenditure of $343,000.

The AIC performed the following functions for the NDLERF program:

- administering the allocation of grants money and the grants delegation;

- coordinating open funding application rounds;

- monitoring the progress of individual research projects by establishing project reference groups;

- editing support and publishing reports presenting the outcomes of NDLERF-funded research;

- administering and supporting the NDLERF Advisory Board through the services of a Research Officer and an NDLERF Scientific Adviser; and

- facilitating and coordinating advisory board activities and communication.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED UNDER THE NDLERF PROGRAM IN 2016–17

CLOUD AUTHENTICATION AND FORENSICS
Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, Jill Slay. Monograph 69

ALCOHOL/DRUG-INVOLVED FAMILY VIOLENCE IN AUSTRALIA
Peter Miller, Elise Cox, Beth Costa, Richelle Mayshak, Arlene Walker, Shannon Hyder, Lorraine Tonner, Andrew Day. Monograph 68

DRUG AND ALCOHOL INTOXICATION AND SUBSEQUENT HARM IN NIGHT-TIME ENTERTAINMENT DISTRICTS
Peter Miller, Raimondo Bruno, Anthony Morgan, Richelle Mayshak, Elise Cox, Kerri Coomber, Nicolas Droste, Nicholas Taylor, Nicolette Dimitrovski, Amy Peacock, Hayley Boxall, Isabella Voce. Monograph 67

AUSTRALIAN POLICE DIVERSION FOR CANNABIS OFFENCES: ASSESSING PROGRAM OUTCOMES AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS
Marian Shanahan, Caitlin Hughes, Tim McSweeney. Monograph 66

MANAGING INTOXICATED OFFENDERS
Georgina Fuller, Susan Goldsmid, Rick Brown. Monograph 65

POLICING AND PATHWAYS TO DIVERSION AND CARE AMONG VULNERABLE YOUNG PEOPLE WHO USE ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS
Rachael Green, Joanne Bryant, Rebecca Gray, David Best, Jake Rance, Sarah MacLean, Rebecca Brown. Monograph 64

STIMULANT USE TRANSITIONS AND HARM MITIGATION RESPONSES: ANALYSIS OF A QUALITATIVE DATASET
Ellen Leslie, Andrew Smirnov, Jake Najman, John Scott. Monograph 63

TRAFFICKING IN MULTIPLE COMMODITIES: EXPOSING AUSTRALIA'S POLY-DRUG AND POLY-CRIMINAL NETWORKS
Caitlin Hughes, Jenny Chalmers, David Bright, Michael McFadden. Monograph 62

THE ONLINE ENVIRONMENT: A PRECURSOR TO ILLICIT SYNTHETIC DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT
Nigel Phair. Monograph 70

THE NATURE OF RISK DURING INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE POLICE AND INTOXICATED OFFENDERS
Georgina Fuller, Susan Goldsmid. T&I 525

ALCOHOL USE AND MOTIVATIONS FOR DRINKING AMONG TYPES OF YOUNG ADULT ILLICIT STIMULANT USERS

Ellen Leslie, Andrew Smirnov, Jake Najman, John Scott. T&I 515

DIGITAL FORENSICS IN THE CLOUD ERA: THE DECLINE OF PASSWORDS AND THE NEED FOR LEGAL REFORM

Ben Martini, Quang Do, Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo. T&I 512

DRUG AND ALCOHOL INTOXICATION AND SUBSEQUENT HARM IN NIGHT-TIME ENTERTAINMENT DISTRICTS (DASHED)

Richelle Mayshak, Anthony Morgan, Amy Peacock, Nicholas Taylor, Nicolas Droste, Kerri Coomber, Elise Cox, Raimondo Bruno, Peter Miller. Research Bulletin 6

POLICING AND PATHWAYS TO DIVERSION AND CARE AMONG VULNERABLE YOUNG PEOPLE WHO USE ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Rachael Green, Joanne Bryant, Rebecca Gray, David Best, Jake Rance, Sarah MacLean, Rebecca Brown. Research Bulletin 5

TRAFFICKING IN MULTIPLE COMMODITIES: EXPOSING AUSTRALIA'S POLY-DRUG AND POLY-CRIMINAL NETWORKS

Caitlin Hughes, Jenny Chalmers, David Bright, Michael McFadden. Research Bulletin 4

AUSTRALIAN CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION AWARDS 2016

ACVPA 2016 award winners

Acting Director Mr Chris Dawson, Ms Michelle Barton, Ms Teena Ryder—BRONZE COMMUNITY

Acting Director Mr Chris Dawson with Senior Constable Sandra Atkinson—BRONZE POLICE

Dr Mark Collis, Ms Emma Robertson, Dr Sarah Anderson—GOLD COMMUNITY

Superintendent Luke Freudenstein, Mr Shane Phillips, Acting Director Mr Chris Dawson—GOLD POLICE

AUSTRALIAN CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION AWARDS 2016

The AIC manages the annual Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA) every year, with the Director of the AIC chairing the Selection Board. On 23 November 2016, 15 projects were recognised at an award ceremony at Parliament House in Canberra.

The Hon. Michael Keenan, Minister for Justice and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Counter-Terrorism, announced the winners. There were four gold winners, four silver winners and seven bronze winners (seven police-led and eight community-led). The award-winning projects focused on providing specialised mediation for individual and extended family and workplace disputes, diversionary victim-offender mediation, assisting young people in detention to reintegrate into the community, and preventing and reducing victimisation from online fraud activity impacting on the community.

ACVPA POLICE-LED WINNERS

Project Booyah, Queensland—Gold award winner

Project Booyah is a Queensland Police Service led early intervention program, targeting criminogenic behaviours and attitudes of at-risk young people. Project Booyah represents an integrated program embracing a community inclusive approach which is delivering real change for young people at risk in Queensland. This is achieved by promoting seamless service delivery across the whole-of-government and establishing effective strategic and operational partnerships with private enterprises which can sustain change for these young people. Aligned with evidence-based best practice, it aims to holistically address a young person's disengagement from their family, their community and education.

Project Booyah incorporates adventure-based learning principles, social and skill development training, community interventions, mentoring, youth support, education and vocational scholarships to support young people and their families to build careers and vocational pathways as well as bridging their disconnect with society. Over the past four years, 308 young people have graduated from the program.

Clean Slate Without Prejudice and Never Going Back programs, New South Wales—Gold award winner

The Clean Slate Without Prejudice program is a police-community engagement program based within the Redfern Local Area Command. The program is designed to reduce crime by developing strong working relationships between community members and police. The program is based on routine and discipline, targeting vulnerable and influential young Aboriginal people.

Clean Slate has been running since 2009 and consists of a boxing and fitness program at the National Indigenous Centre of Excellence gymnasium in Redfern. It also involves the active participation of community leaders and police officers from the Redfern Local Area Command. The Never Going Back program targets Aboriginal inmates who are nearing the completion of their custodial sentences. They are collected from Long Bay Correctional Centre three times a week to attend boxing with Clean Slate Without Prejudice and receive training for employment.

Policing Indigenous Youth: Achieving through adversity, Queensland—Silver award winner
The project aims to create a culture of trust between police and Indigenous youth with a view to diverting them from crime and reducing the risk of recidivism among the groups of offenders. The children range from as young as nine to 16 years old.

The youth and police are encouraged to interact daily through schooling, recreation and their day-to-day activities. Issues such as minor traffic interceptions were changed from negative contact with police to an opportunity to recognise, reward and acknowledge young people doing the right thing. Awards for youth are then presented in front of their peers or large community events to reinforce their standing within their community.

Revitalising Hamilton South: An integrated service delivery project, New South Wales—Silver award winner
Newcastle City Police initiated Operation Revitalising Hamilton South in response to many years of antisocial behaviour and crime in and around the Hamilton South housing estate. The area houses approximately 1,000 residents and makes up less than one percent of the city's population. However, it accounts for approximately six percent of the city's total crime. Police initially set out to bring back harmony in support of the good people who were attempting to make the most of their life living on the estate. While police had a heavy focus on proactively reducing crime, they also worked very closely with the NSW Department of Family and Community Services and Housing NSW to target unauthorised tenants who were believed to be causing much of the trouble on the estate.

The NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet assisted by bringing a number of other government agencies to the table. Their combined efforts under an integrated service delivery model have seen significant improvement in the residents' overall wellbeing through reduced crime, increased safety and increased community confidence.

Beach Watch, Queensland—Bronze award winner
Beach Watch aimed to harness the resources of local government, Neighbourhood Watch, Surf Life Saving Queensland, businesses, the local community and police in a partnership to reduce the incidence of crime at local beaches and surrounding car parks.

The project involved formation of a steering committee with major stakeholders, design of a unique and suitable logo that represented the program's objectives and placement of signage along the entrance and carparks of Mooloolaba Beach. Safety audits on car parks that service the beach focused on natural surveillance enhancements and lighting. Ongoing public awareness campaigns in car parks reminded car owners to secure their vehicles. The project also involved proactive beach patrols at high-risk times by local police and promotion of the objectives of Beach Watch to the community via radio, print, television and social media.

Outcomes included lifting the profile of the Neighbourhood Watch program in the surrounding area, significantly decreasing property crime at the beach and raising community awareness of how to reduce opportunities for crime by securing vehicles and property.

Operation NOMAD, South Australia—Bronze award winner
Operation NOMAD is South Australia Police's response to the threat of bushfires. It commenced in 2004 as part of the corporate planning framework and is a statewide policing operation that supports the Country Fire Service.

The key focus is to ensure:

- a highly visible policing presence in high-risk fire areas;

- zero tolerance of breaches of fire laws;

- targeting and disrupting persons of interest; and

- coordinated investigations of fires.

The 1800 Police Duress Alarm Register, Western Australia—Bronze award winner
The 1800 Police Duress Alarm Register is a web-based application which manages and maintains a database of persons issued with a 1800 domestic violence duress alarm for use on their mobile phone. The application allows Western Australia Police's Solidus telephony system to prioritise duress alarms over 000 calls, including for alarm activations that have been abruptly terminated (abandoned) before being received by a 000 call taker.

1800 police duress alarms can be set up and activated for use in less than five minutes, regardless of the user's location. On activation, email alerts are immediately sent to the Police Communications Duty Inspector, State Family Violence Coordination Unit and the Victim Support Unit managing the duress alarm. The application also allows up to three SMS alerts to be sent to nominated recipients.

ACVPA COMMUNITY-LED WINNERS

Court Integrated Services Program, Victoria—Gold award winner
The Court Integrated Services Program (CISP) was established by the Magistrates' Court of Victoria and the Victorian Department of Justice to ensure accused people can access support and services to reduce reoffending and make communities safer.

The CISP provides an immediate and comprehensive assessment, and assists participants to engage with treatment and support services aimed at stabilising them while they are on bail. The CISP links participants with support such as drug and alcohol treatment, crisis and long-term accommodation, and mental health, acquired brain injury and disability services. It also provides regular feedback to magistrates on the progress of each participant.

Participation in the CISP helps magistrates and the accused better understand the issues that underpin the accused's offending and how to address those behaviours effectively. Issues associated with mental health, cognitive impairment and alcohol and other drug use are stabilised through case management-facilitated access to support. This in turn reduces the likelihood of reoffending and helps stop the 'revolving door' of offending.

Blueprint for Youth Justice, Australian Capital Territory—Gold award winner
The Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT 2012–22 is a whole-of-government and community plan to reduce youth crime by better supporting young people. It recognises that by reducing risk factors and strengthening protective factors, the ACT community will be better equipped to keep young people safe, strong and connected. In the long term, the blueprint seeks to achieve a community where fewer children and young people are at risk of or engaged in offending, and the ACT is a safer place to live.

The blueprint was developed in consultation with a multidisciplinary task force and specialists in child and adolescent psychology, trauma, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander engagement, youth justice, education and health.

Evidence from the blueprint's implementation shows sustained reductions in the number of young people coming into contact with, or being further involved in, the ACT youth justice system. This suggests that youth crime is being prevented, the impact of youth crime is reduced and community safety is improved.

South Asian Men's Behaviour Change Program, Victoria—Silver award winner
Due to an increasing number of referrals of culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) men, and with significant rates of family violence occurring within South Asian communities in Melbourne, the provision of culturally specific services was seen as critical by Kildonan Uniting Care, law enforcement agencies and other service providers.

Following consultation with the South Asian community and other service providers, Kildonan Uniting Care established the program with support from the Victorian Government Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and Department of Justice.

The program commenced in September 2013 and continues to be delivered to groups weekly at Kildonan's Heidelberg office. Men can be referred to Kildonan through the court system, by DHHS or through self-referral. Kildonan provides counselling and group activities to female partners and/or former partners; and also monitors risk, addresses safety concerns and provides advice, support and referral.

Smart Start, Queensland—Silver award winner

The Smart Start project began in June 2014 and grew to become one of the world's largest studies on preloading and one of the first research and engagement projects of its kind to include frontline police and a focus on operational outcomes. Funded by the National Drug Strategy Law Enforcement Funding Committee, frontline police and researchers from Griffith University surveyed more than 3,200 people as they entered entertainment precincts in Fortitude Valley, Brisbane, Mackay and the Gold Coast.

The study was continued and funded again in 2015 to carry out the 'Last Drinks' phase— surveying patrons at the end of the night. Linking the two projects together resulted in more than 7,500 patrons being surveyed. The project resulted in high levels of positive engagement with the community, substantially changing the police/public conversation around alcohol preloading and harm.

WESNET Telstra Safe Connections, Australian Capital Territory—Bronze award winner

The WESNET Telstra Safe Connections project aims to prevent technology facilitated abuse of women experiencing family violence, sexual abuse, stalking and threats. WESNET and Telstra formed a partnership and created this national project.

It is important for victims of family violence to be empowered to have access to safe technology to help them stay connected to those who can assist them, such as supportive family, friends and support organisations.

Telstra provides new smartphones, prepaid credit and a small information card on the safe use of technology to WESNET, which provides training and advice on technology abuse. Specialist family violence workers are trained to help a woman experiencing abuse assess whether her current phone may have been compromised and to show her how she can set up the new one so that her privacy, security and safety are maintained.

Youth Justice Education and Training, Queensland—Bronze award winner

Youth Justice Education and Training (YJET) is a vital education and crime prevention program in the Moreton Bay region of South-East Queensland. YJET is primarily an alternative education program which produces crime prevention outcomes as a by-product. Approximately 15 to 20 young people attend YJET each day to complete their school work and learn valuable social and life skills to prepare them to become contributing citizens in their local community. Their classroom is very youth-friendly and includes a pool table, ping-pong table, couches, a kitchen and laundry, tables, computers and artwork.

YJET Moreton Bay has been effectively and efficiently delivered by a collaborative partnership between the Lutheran Community Care Intercept Youth and Family Service (Intercept), as lead agency; Caboolture Youth Justice Centre; Charters Towers School of Distance Education; and three local state high schools.

Schoolies Education Program, Queensland—Bronze award winner

The Schoolies Education Program is part of the Queensland Government's Safer Schoolies Initiative, which aims to minimise harm and community disruption. It also encourages youth to engage in safe and responsible behaviour during schoolies celebrations. The Schoolies Education Program is delivered by the Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services in partnership with the Queensland Police Service, with the support of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General, the Department of Education and Training, Queensland Health and the Queensland Ambulance Service.

The Schoolies Education Program prepares thousands of young people to safely navigate the risks that may arise during the schoolies holiday period. It promotes safe and responsible behaviour, raises awareness of rights and responsibilities and aims to prevent and reduce antisocial and risky behaviour.

Rise Above the Pack, South Australia—Bronze award winner

Rise Above the Pack is a community safety campaign delivered by YWCA Adelaide, initially funded through a Crime Prevention Grant from the South Australian Attorney-General's Department. The aim of the campaign is to increase awareness of the role that everyone can play in preventing violence against women and creating safer public spaces.

Fundamental to this campaign is the need to shift the public conversation from victim blaming to perpetrator behaviour. It also encourages men and women to challenge attitudes and behaviours that underpin violence against women, such as sexist jokes in the workplace or street harassment, through a positive bystander approach.

YWCA Adelaide engaged with community, government and business stakeholders in the development and delivery of Rise Above the Pack, and had support from key organisations such as South Australia Police and the Adelaide City Council in the rollout of the campaign.

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SERVICES PERFORMANCE

COMMUNICATION

One of the AIC's critical functions is disseminating new research findings, recognising that applied criminological research should inform policy, practice and the wider community debate on issues of concern. The communication function ensures the AIC's research is disseminated and widely understood, is targeted at those who will use the findings, and informs policy and practice.

The AIC website is the Institute's core communication tool, providing access to approximately 4,000 AIC publications as well as 321 video seminars and multiple links to relevant external databases.

PUBLICATIONS

The AIC communicates new knowledge developed by both AIC researchers and external authors. The AIC's regular publications are the foundation of this. Due to the large volume of publications the AIC produces, these are generally edited and typeset in-house.

In 2016–17 the AIC streamlined its publications into four series:

- Research Reports—reports up to 30,000 words in length that explore a particular topic in detail;

- Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice—papers of up to 6,000 words that provide a summary of research findings;

- Statistical Reports—regular reports from AIC monitoring programs that capture data across Australia on a range of crime and justice issues;

- Statistical Bulletins—short reports that present statistical information on crime and justice in a concise way.

Reports published in 2016–17 by the AIC are listed in appendices 1 and 2.

TABLE 5: AIC PUBLICATIONS 2016−17

Publication type	n
Research Reports	3
Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice	22
Statistical Reports	2
Statistical Bulletins	3
Other	41
Total	**71**

PEER REVIEW AND PUBLICATIONS PROCESS

Research Reports and Trends & issues papers 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 Deputy Director and edited to conform to AIC publishing style, promoting clear and understandable research.

WEB USE

The AIC has been a significant criminal justice publisher since the mid-1970s. Publications cover a broad range of subject areas and there are approximately 4,000 AIC publications on the website.

During 2016–17, the number of people who used the AIC website decreased by 19 percent. Page views also decreased by 19 percent (see Table 6).
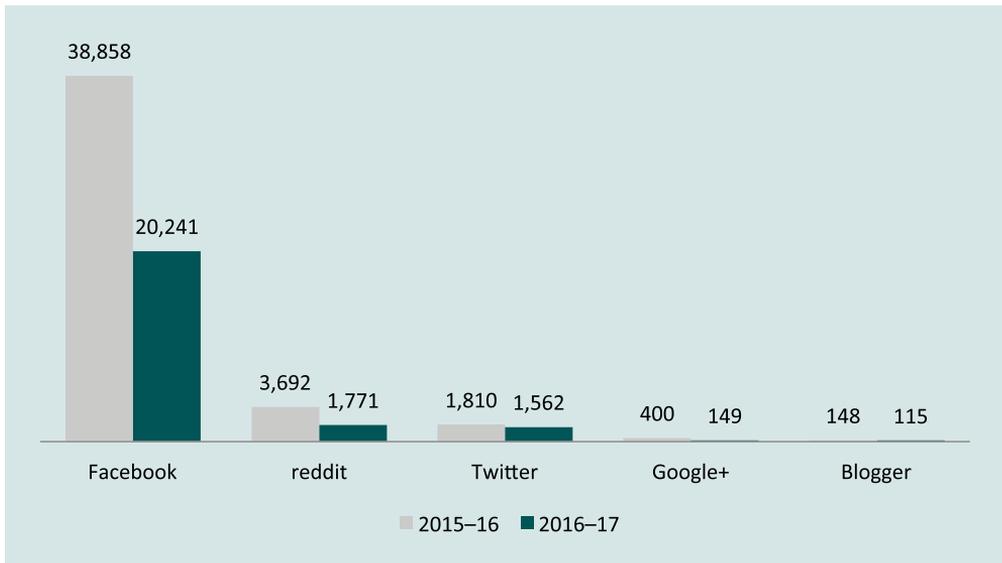
TABLE 6: WEB SESSIONS AND PAGE VIEWS, 2015−16 AND 2016−17 COMPARISON (N)

	Sessions	Users	Page views
2015–16	1,427,823	1,020,428	2,900,914
2016–17	1,200,881	830,277	2,368,282

Source: Google analytics

Referrals from social networking sites to the AIC website decreased in 2016–17, after peaking in the previous financial year.
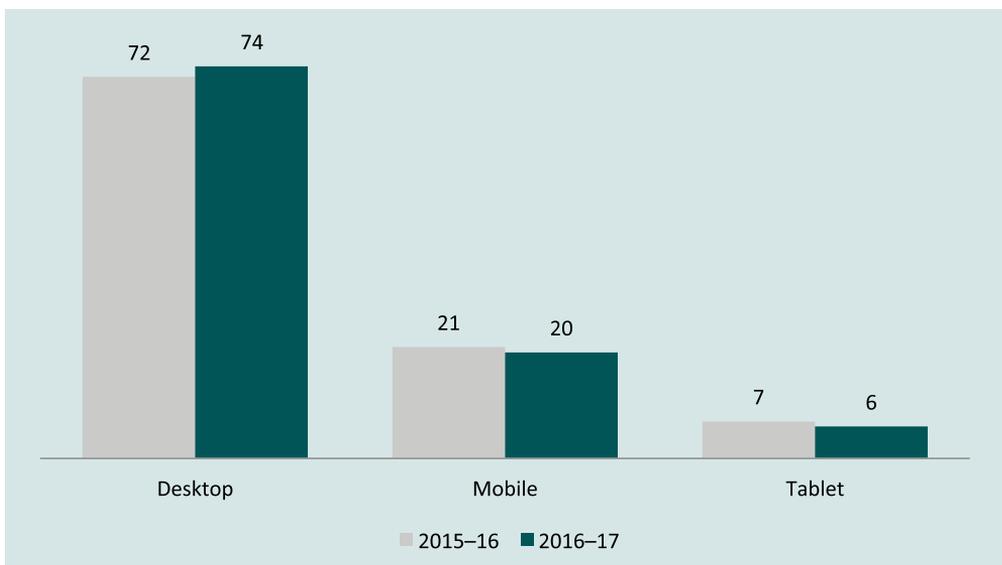
FIGURE 1: TOP 5 REFERRALS TO AIC WEBSITE FROM SOCIAL MEDIA BY SESSIONS (N)

Source: Google analytics

While desktop computers remain the most common way of accessing the AIC website, traffic from mobile phones represents one in five website sessions.

FIGURE 2: DEVICES USED TO ACCESS WEBSITE BY SESSION (%)

Source: Google analytics

Table 7 shows AIC's most popular publications based on page views. These demonstrate the importance and continuing relevance of the AIC's extensive back catalogue of research, with a number of these reports published over five years ago.

TABLE 7: AIC PUBLICATIONS PERFORMANCE 2016−17 (N)

Title	Page views
Key issues in domestic violence (RIP 7)	40,195
Effective crime prevention interventions for implementation by local government (RPP120)	34,720
Key issues in alcohol-related violence (RIP 4)	27,472
Misperceptions about child sex offenders (T&I 429)	19,179
Australian crime: Facts and figures 2014	19,093
Australian threshold quantities for drug trafficking: Are they placing drug users at risk of unjustified sanction (T&I 467)	17,658
What makes juvenile offenders different from adult offenders? (T&I 409)	17,450
Domestic/family homicide in Australia (RIP 38)	13,296
Children's exposure to domestic violence in Australia (T&I 419)	12,092
Homicide in Australia: 2010–11 to 2011–12 (MR 23)	11,889

Source: Google analytics

MEDIA

The AIC's media engagement is both proactive, triggered by publications and events, and reactive, when journalists request information or interviews on general criminal justice topics. Over the year there were 196 media contacts and 20 interviews.
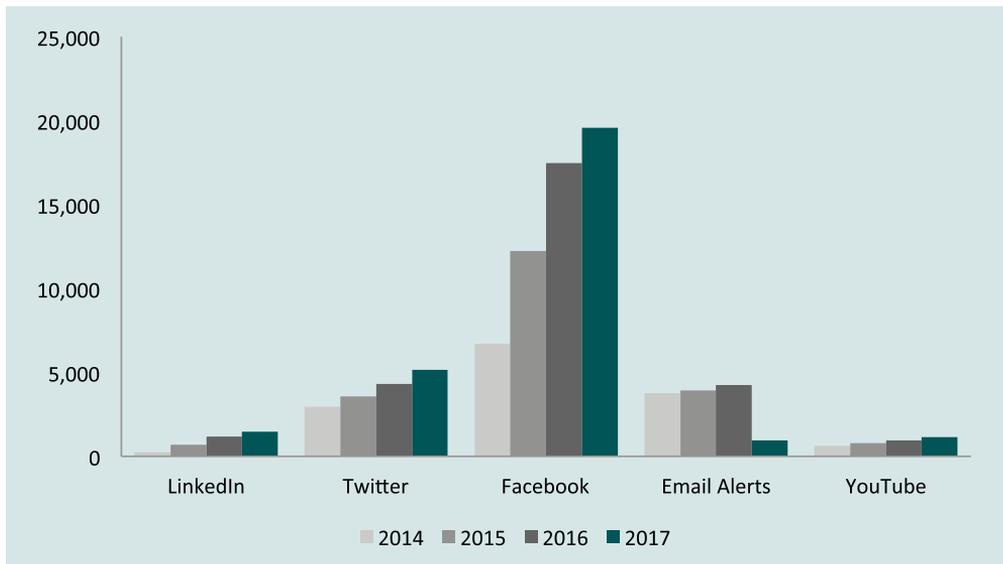
SOCIAL MEDIA

At June 2017 the AIC had an online subscriber network of 31,607 people:

- 19,584 Facebook followers;
- 5,137 Twitter followers;
- 4,281 Email Alert subscribers;
- 1,473 LinkedIn subscribers; and
- 1,132 CriminologyTV YouTube subscribers.

CriminologyTV makes 321 AIC video files—lectures, keynote conference presentations, seminars and ACVPA award ceremonies—publicly available to both subscribers and non-subscribers worldwide, substantially expanding access to AIC products.

FIGURE 3: SOCIAL MEDIA FOLLOWERS BY YEAR (N)

OCCASIONAL SEMINARS

Three occasional seminars were hosted by the AIC this year.

What is CPTED? Reconnecting theory with application in the words of users and abusers
Dr Leanne Monchuk, 28 October 2016

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a multi-faceted approach to crime reduction that draws upon theories from environmental criminology, architecture and urban design. It requires the commitment of agencies as diverse as police, planners and housing developers. The importance of CPTED as a crime reduction approach has been formalised through strategy, policy and regulation. This presentation was based on findings from interviews with incarcerated adult male burglars and 10 Designing out Crime Officers in England and Wales. The findings reveal key similarities between the users and abusers of CPTED, confirming and elevating the significance of features such as surveillance. However, other features of design traditionally considered critical to burglary risk are given less importance.

SOCIAL MEDIA

TOP FIVE TWEETS FOR 2016–17

1 Last call for nominations: Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards closing today bit.ly/2agpacZ

2 .@MichaelKeenanMP has launched our new and interactive website Crime Statistics Australia bit.ly/2sF7kXT

3 The most cited Trends and Issues paper in 2015–16 was 'Children's exposure to domestic violence in Australia' bit.ly/2jSOohx

4 Nominations for the 2017 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards are now open aic.gov.au/acvpa #ACVPA

5 Project Booyah is delivering real change for young people at risk in QLD #CrimePrevention2016 @QPSmedia

TOP FIVE FACEBOOK POSTS 2016−17 **f**

1 Congratulations to all winners from the #ACVPA. The awards recognise Australia's best crime and violence prevention programs. View a snapshot of some of the national winners. Photos coming soon. bit.ly/2fA6YZl

2 Are you involved in a project that's working towards a safer community? The 2017 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards recognise and reward good practice... www.aic.gov.au/acvpa

3 The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) have 12 internship openings in Rome and Turin, Italy, to commence from January 2017... http://unicri.it/institute/join_us/jobs...

4 The Minister for Justice, the Hon. Michael Keenan has launched our new website Crime Statistics Australia www.crimestats.aic.gov.au which provides an interactive gateway to Australian crime and justice research...

5 Have you registered to attend the International Conference on Cybercrime and Computer Forensics? Early bird tickets close 30 May. bit.ly/2jP88mF

OCCASIONAL SEMINARS (CONTINUED)

Denial of service attacks for a fee: Understanding 'booter' operators
Dr Alice Hutchings, 5 December 2016

The most frequent users of 'booter' or 'stresser' services are online gamers. These services are used to gain an advantage over an opponent by 'booting' them off the game with a denial of service attack. Booter services have customer-facing websites, whereby payments are taken for subscriptions, and attacks are requested.

In order to understand this black market resource, the University of Cambridge asked those providing the services about themselves and their activities. The operation of booter services requires not just technical expertise but also information about the market for denial of service attacks and how to monetise them. The presentation discussed how this knowledge is obtained, exposure to these services, and the escalation from using to operating booter services and to other forms of cybercrime.

There's a scam out there for everyone: An examination of tricks employed by scammers in work-at-home and romance scams
Professor Monica Whitty, 15 December 2016

This presentation discussed work from the Detecting and Preventing MMF (mass-marketing fraud) project, including findings from interviews conducted with work-at-home and romance scam victims. Comparisons were made between the anatomy of these scams and the persuasive strategies employed by the criminals. It was argued that internet communication technologies play an important role in the success of these scams and are used to build trusting relationships to push victims into parting with their money. The findings have implications for crime prevention as well as insights into the most appropriate support for these victims.

CONFERENCES

The AIC hosted two conferences in 2016–17.

Organised Crime Research Forum

The AIC, in collaboration with the Australian National University, hosted the Organised Crime Research Forum on 6 and 7 June 2017. The forum brought together researchers in the fields of corruption, security, transnational crime and illicit drug networks to discuss issues relating to intelligence sharing, cybercrime, policing approaches and the relationship between organised crime and terrorism.

Crime Prevention and Communities

The AIC hosted its third Crime Prevention and Communities conference on 3 and 4 November 2016. Co-hosted with the Queensland Police Service at the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre, the conference brought together local government, urban planners, policymakers, police, criminologists, non-government community organisations, researchers and students to discuss best practice, policy, evaluation and research.

Crime Prevention and Communities conference 2016

Keynote speakers included Rosie Batty, 2015 Australian of the Year; Professor Kate Bowers from the University College London; Chief Robert Davis of the Lethbridge Police Service in Canada; Professor Anna Stewart from Griffith University; and Commissioner Ian Stewart and Deputy Commissioner Peter Martin of the Queensland Police Service.

The conference was a great success with almost 300 attendees, making it the most popular Crime Prevention and Communities conference yet.

INFORMATION SERVICES AND LIBRARY PERFORMANCE

The Institute's information services, centred around the JV Barry Library, are essential to our role as the national knowledge centre on crime and criminal justice. The library provides information to practitioners, policymakers, academics, students and the general public. The Information Services team also offers fundamental support to AIC researchers, particularly by anticipating their research requirements and proactively sourcing new and authoritative material.

SERVICES FOR STAKEHOLDERS

The library maintains and promotes a significant, specialist criminology information collection and provides a range of services that inform the sector (see table 8). These services include:

- maintaining and developing the CINCH database;
- 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 hard copy and electronic materials through national and networked interlibrary loan schemes.

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

LIBRARY COLLECTION

The library collection consists of 11,359 hard copy book titles, 137 individual serial subscriptions and access to more than 1,780 serial titles through subscribed databases. All of the Institute's publications are also held in the library. Library holdings can be viewed using the online catalogue: http://library.aic.gov.au

CINCH: AUSTRALIAN CRIMINOLOGY DATABASE

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. CINCH records have coverage from 1968 to the present and include two subsets: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, and Health Issues in Criminal Justice. CINCH subscribers are located in Australia, Canada and New Zealand, with the majority from academic institutions, followed by government (state and federal), TAFE and state libraries and finally corporate organisational subscribers.

The CINCH bibliographic database is compiled and maintained by the AIC's library team. The database is one of a family of index databases that can be accessed via Informit (see http://informit.com.au for more information). The intention is for CINCH to include all new material about crime and criminal justice in Australasia—books, reports, journal articles, websites, conference proceedings and papers—while including high-quality subject indexing and abstracts. CINCH records are also included in the JV Barry Library's catalogue.

CRIME AND JUSTICE ALERTS

Contemporary evidence-based information is disseminated to practitioners and policymakers worldwide via the Institute's monthly email Crime and Justice Alerts. This free service provides information on 17 topics to 2,406 individual subscribers, an increase of eight percent over last year. The alerts also provide an opportunity for the library to highlight new AIC publications to a subscribed audience.

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 team responded to a diverse range of requests, providing literature searches, guidance on AIC web-based statistics and information sources, referrals to supporting agencies and responses to questions.

The approximately 50 queries received each month are generally answered within 24 hours and come from diverse clients including government officers, members of the public, solicitors, students, researchers, law enforcement and justice personnel, and academics.

Examples of the types of external enquiries in 2016–17 included:

- an officer from South Australia's Independent Commissioner Against Corruption requested information on particular crime related management systems;

- the Victorian Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders requested additional information related to an AIC report;

- a tertiary student was looking for information related to crime statistics by religion/ ethnicity;

- an officer from the Queensland Crime and Corruption Commission sought information from the Future Investigations Capabilities Project;

- an officer of Civil Liberties Australia requested information regarding recalled evidence; and

- an Australian Army officer requested information on legislative controls over Queensland motorcycle gangs.

NETWORKING ACROSS SECTORS

In 2016–17, over 764 books and article copies were exchanged through the interlibrary loans service. This is an increase in activity of 17 percent. The JV Barry Library partners with libraries from agencies in the law enforcement, university, government, health and community sectors to maintain strong reciprocal networks, and 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.

The library 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, library networks both local and international (eg the World Criminal Justice Library Network) and other related professional networks.

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

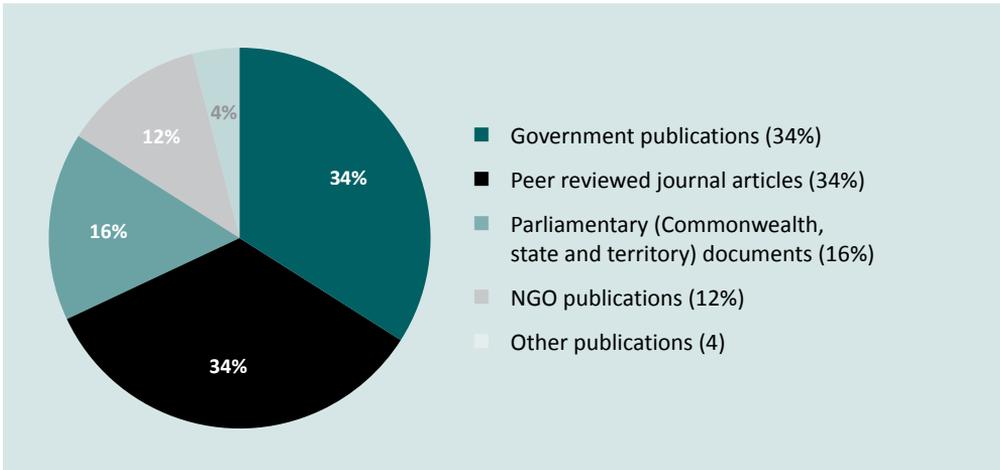## DISTRIBUTION, REACH AND INFLUENCE OF AIC PUBLICATIONS

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 use AIC publications from the 1970s right through to the most recent publications.

In addition to the numerous instances of individual journal articles which cite AIC publications, citation analysis has revealed the significant use of AIC material by all levels of government. Prominent government organisations that have cited AIC papers include:

- Parliament of Australia;
- Attorney-General's Department (Commonwealth);
- Australian Institute of Family Studies;
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare;
- Australian Law Reform Commission;
- Australian National Audit Office;
- Productivity Commission;
- Parliament of New South Wales;
- Audit Office of New South Wales;
- New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research;
- New South Wales Ombudsman;
- Parliament of Queensland;
- Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Queensland;
- Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Queensland;
- Parliament of Victoria;
- Department of Health and Human Services, Victoria;
- Sentencing Advisory Council, Victoria;
- Commission for Children and Young People, Victoria;
- Parliament of Western Australia; and
- Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

The various materials which cite our publications can be classified by type. As shown in the chart below, a third of the 407 AIC citations identified appeared in government documents and another third in peer reviewed journals. Another prominent source of citations is parliamentary documents.

FIGURE 4: WHERE AIC MATERIAL IS USED

- Government publications (34%)
- Peer reviewed journal articles (34%)
- Parliamentary (Commonwealth, state and territory) documents (16%)
- NGO publications (12%)
- Other publications (4)

Publications cover a broad range of subject areas and are available for download from the AIC website and from database providers.

TRENDS & ISSUES SERIES

Since 1986 the Trends & issues series has offered more than 520 concise, peer-reviewed papers on criminological topics for policymakers and practitioners.

- 18 percent of all Trends & issues papers were cited in 2016–17; the earliest paper was from 1999. The most cited paper was *Non-disclosure of violence in Australian Indigenous communities*, published in 2011.

RESEARCH AND PUBLIC POLICY SERIES

This series of over 130 publications is a diverse set of original research papers, shorter conference proceedings and statistical works. The series was discontinued in 2016 and replaced with the Research Reports series.

- 22 percent of the *Research and Public Policy* series were cited this year. *Police drug diversion: A study of criminal offending outcomes*, published in 2008, was the most cited paper in this series.

AUSTRALIAN CRIME: FACTS AND FIGURES

The *Facts and Figures* series began in 1998 and presents annual statistics on the numbers and types of recorded crime, their place of occurrence, victim details, responses of criminal justice agencies and government resources to deal with crime and corrections. The series was moved to the new CSA website in 2017.

- 23 percent of *Facts and Figures* papers were cited this year and the latest edition, from 2014, was the most popular.

MONITORING REPORTS

Monitoring Reports capture data from AIC monitoring programs across Australia for a range of crime and justice issues. The series was discontinued in 2016 and replaced with the Statistical Reports series.

■ 48 percent of these publications were cited in the last 12 months and the most popular monitoring report was *Homicide in Australia: 2010–11 to 2011–12: National Homicide Monitoring Program*.

DATABASE PROVIDERS

In addition to producing timely and relevant research for the law and justice sector, the AIC facilitates understanding by transferring knowledge 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. ProQuest statistics show that:

■ 27,579 Trends & issues papers were downloaded by academic and government sectors in Australasia (73.5 percent) and beyond (26.5 percent).

TABLE 8: LIBRARY SERVICES ACTIVITY 2014−15 TO 2016−2017

	Activity 2014–15	Activity 2015–16	Activity 2016–17
Inquiry responses <15 mins	870	492	478
Hours spent on complex queries	749	242	281
Records added to CINCH	1,434	1,110	1,174
Monographs added to collection	454	497	654
Journal articles supplied by other libraries	138	143	304
Journal articles supplied to other libraries	398	372	302
Items loaned to other libraries	108	103	109
Items borrowed from other libraries	54	35	24