



Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology

ANNUAL REPORT 2017–18

ANNUAL REPORT CONTACT DETAILS

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ALTERNATIVE VERSION

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

FEEDBACK

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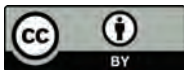
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

11 October 2018

The Hon Peter Dutton MP
Minister for Home Affairs
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister

I am pleased to present the annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2018, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* and the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014.

The report outlines the AIC's performance for 2017–18 and includes audited financial statements.

Subsection 46(1) of the Act requires me to provide you with a report for presentation to the Parliament.

In addition, I certify that I am satisfied the AIC has undertaken all appropriate fraud control measures as set out in Part 2-2 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014.

Yours sincerely

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

Michael Phelan APM
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

GUIDE TO THE REPORT

The annual report of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is produced to meet parliamentary reporting requirements and to provide information to stakeholders and the community about the Institute's work.

The information contained in this report is provided to inform the Australian Government, members of parliament, state and territory agencies, grant recipients, award winners, consultants, students of crime and criminal justice, potential employees and the public.

The report is designed as follows:

Director's introduction

In this section, the Director (Chief Executive) reviews the year's significant issues and achievements.

Agency overview

This section describes the role, functions and values of the AIC and its organisational structure. It also includes the AIC's outcome and objectives.

Performance statements

This section details the Institute's performance against its outcome. It summarises the AIC's performance in relation to the key performance indicators (KPIs) set out in its corporate plan. It then documents the Institute's performance in the areas of research, grants management, communication and information services.

Governance and accountability

This section reviews the AIC's governance and accountability arrangements, including the operation of the Criminology Research Advisory Council, which provides advice to the Director on a range of matters. The section also discusses internal governance, including staffing, finance, information and communications technology, and office services.

Financial performance

This section presents the AIC's financial statements and describes the Institute's resources and expenditure.

Appendices

The appendices list AIC publications, roundtables and other forums.

ACRONYMS

ACIC	Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission
ACVPA	Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
CRG	Criminology Research Grant
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
HREC	Human Research Ethics Committee
KPI	Key performance indicator
NDICP	National Deaths in Custody Program
NDLERF	National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund
NHMP	National Homicide Monitoring Program
RIP	Research in Practice
RPP	Research and Public Policy
T&I	<i>Trends & issues</i>

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2017-18 AT A GLANCE

PUBLICATIONS



67

RESEARCH PRODUCTS

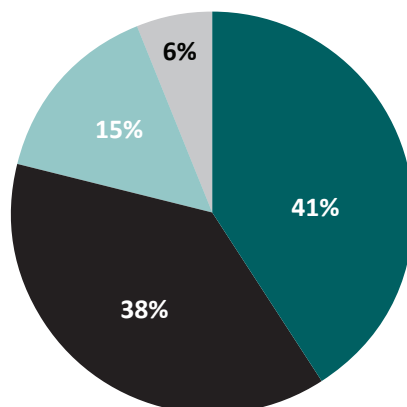


26

PEER-REVIEWED
PUBLICATIONS

CITATIONS

- Peer reviewed journal articles (41%)
- Government publications (38%)
- Other publications (15%)
- Parliamentary (Commonwealth, state and territory) documents (6%)



EVENTS AND SOCIAL MEDIA



20,483

FACEBOOK
FOLLOWERS



6,259

TWITTER
FOLLOWERS



4,706

EMAIL ALERT
SUBSCRIBERS



1,261

CRIMINOLOGY TV
SUBSCRIBERS



10

CONFERENCES
AND SEMINARS



DIRECTOR'S REVIEW

I am pleased to present the 2017–18 annual report of the AIC, outlining the Institute's achievements and outcomes for the year.

This has been a significant year of change for the Institute. At the beginning of the financial year, the AIC decided to reduce the amount of fee-for-service research it undertakes and to instead focus on supporting core Commonwealth funded research activity. Although this resulted in a smaller footprint for the AIC, it had little impact on the productivity of the team, which has continued to produce high quality, timely, policy-relevant research on key crime and justice issues.

With the introduction of the Department of Home Affairs, the Institute has sought to develop closer relationships with new policy colleagues and to provide a research service to the entire portfolio. However, I recognise the importance of working closely with states and territories and I am grateful for the support and advice of the Criminology Research Advisory Council, which ensures the AIC's research continues to have national significance. This year, we continued researching the same priority themes as last year, recognising the time taken to develop and deliver research. These priorities are:

- improving criminal justice responses to family and domestic violence;
- exploring the futures of crime and justice;
- examining the links between volume crime and organised crime; and
- reducing demand for prison.

The AIC has also worked closely with colleagues from the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC), providing internal research support that has resulted in significant improvements to practice. In addition, the investment in building a national organised criminal careers database, using data provided by the ACIC, is now reaping returns. New information is now emerging on the extent of crime committed by organised crime offenders over their lifetimes. This information can be used to assess the impacts of organised crime control policy initiatives.

RESEARCH

The AIC has undertaken a significant program of research to deliver on each of its four priority themes. This research is now entering the publication process and will be released in the coming year. Recognising its role in undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant crime and justice research of national significance, the Institute published research on a wide range of topics during the year. These topics were as diverse as missing persons, forced marriage, Aboriginal prisoners with cognitive impairments, police body-worn cameras, outlaw motorcycle gangs, sex offender registries and teenage antisocial behaviour, to name just a few.

The research team produced 67 reports during the year, including 39 that are available free on the AIC's website. Further work has also been devoted to growing the Crime Statistics Australia website, in recognition of our support for open data. The website now holds collections on homicide, deaths in custody and drug use monitoring, as well as the Facts and Figures webpage, which is regularly updated with the latest national crime statistics.

DISSEMINATION

Recognising the importance of disseminating the findings of research, the AIC continued to hold events to promote new research and to share information through the JV Barry Library.

We held four major conferences during the year. In July 2017, we teamed up with the Asia Pacific Association of Technology and Society to deliver the 5th International Conference on Cybercrime and Computer Forensics on the Gold Coast. The conference attracted over 200 delegates to hear about the latest trends in cybercrime from a range of international experts. In December 2017 the Institute, with the Australian National University and the University of Canberra, co-hosted the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference in Canberra, attracting almost 300 delegates. In May 2018, the Organised Crime Research Forum brought together academics from across Australia to discuss their latest research. In June 2018, the Crime Prevention and Communities Conference, hosted in

association with the Victorian Department of Justice and Regulation in Melbourne, brought together over 300 practitioners to hear about the latest developments in crime prevention. These large-scale conferences were in addition to a series of smaller events exploring the local impacts of organised crime, sex offender registries, violence and cybercrime.

The JV Barry Library continued to provide a range of information services to policymakers and practitioners. Library staff responded to over 600 information requests and provided new material to over 2,500 subscribers to the library's alert service.

Perhaps the most significant dissemination milestone this year was the launch of the new website (aic.gov.au). It includes over 1,400 reports produced by the AIC, along with access to over 92,000 documents in the library catalogue and links to information on events and grants. This new website is intended to make the AIC's publications and services more accessible.

As a result of the hard work and dedication of AIC staff, I am pleased to report that, once again, the Australian Institute of Criminology has achieved all of its key performance indicators, fulfilling its mandate as the nation's research and knowledge centre on crime and justice.



Michael Phelan APM
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

Section 01

Agency overview

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12	ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

INTRODUCTION

The AIC has served successive Australian governments and the criminal justice system for 45 years as the nation's research and knowledge centre on crime and justice—promulgating and disseminating research, compiling trend data and providing policy advice.

The Institute was established in 1973 following the passage of the Commonwealth *Criminology Research Act 1971*, to centrally collect and analyse national criminological data and provide evidence-based research to government and policing agencies. In late 2010 the Australian Government passed the *Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010*, amending the *Criminology Research Act*.

Following a machinery-of-government change in October 2015, staff from the AIC were transferred to the ACIC, with the ACIC Chief Executive Officer becoming Director of the AIC. Legislative amendments to combine the functions of the AIC and the ACIC are pending parliamentary approval.

Throughout the year, the Institute maintained strong links and partnerships with Commonwealth, state and territory government agencies, police jurisdictions, universities and other research organisations by providing research, analysis and advice. The AIC also frequently undertook research projects in partnership or under contract to meet its partner agencies' needs.

MINISTER, PORTFOLIO AND DIRECTOR

The AIC is part of the Home Affairs portfolio. The Minister for Home Affairs, the Hon Peter Dutton MP, has ministerial responsibility for the AIC.

Mr Michael Phelan is the Director of the AIC.

PURPOSE AND ROLE

The AIC is Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice.

OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOME

The AIC's outcome, as stated in the 2018–19 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 and policy-relevant research of the highest standard on crime and criminal justice sectors;
- working cooperatively with the Home Affairs portfolio, other federal agencies and state and territory government agencies in the AIC's role as the Australian Government's national research centre on crime and justice;
- administering an effective and efficient annual Criminology Research Grants program that results in policy-relevant research; and
- actively disseminating research findings to policymakers, practitioners and the general public, across Australia and internationally, in a timely manner.

FUNCTIONS

The AIC undertakes its functions as set out in the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, which are:

(a) to promote justice and reduce crime by:

- (i) conducting criminological research; and
- (ii) communicating the results of that research to the Commonwealth, the States, the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory and the community;

(b) to assist the Director in performing the Director's functions;

(c) to administer programs for awarding grants, and engaging specialists, for:

- (i) criminological research that is relevant to the public policy of the States, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory; and
- (ii) activities related to that research (including the publication of that research, for example).

The functions of the Director include:

- conducting criminological research, including the collection of information and statistics on crime and justice matters;
- communicating the results of that research, including through the publication of research material and seminars and courses of training or instruction;
- providing information and advice on the administration of criminal justice to the Australian Government and state and territory governments; and collaborating both within and outside Australia with governments, institutions and authorities, and with bodies and persons, on research and training in connection with the administration of criminal justice.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Figure 1 illustrates the AIC's structure during 2017–18. The AIC's research and information services reported through the Deputy Director to the AIC Director, who is also the ACIC's Chief Executive Officer.

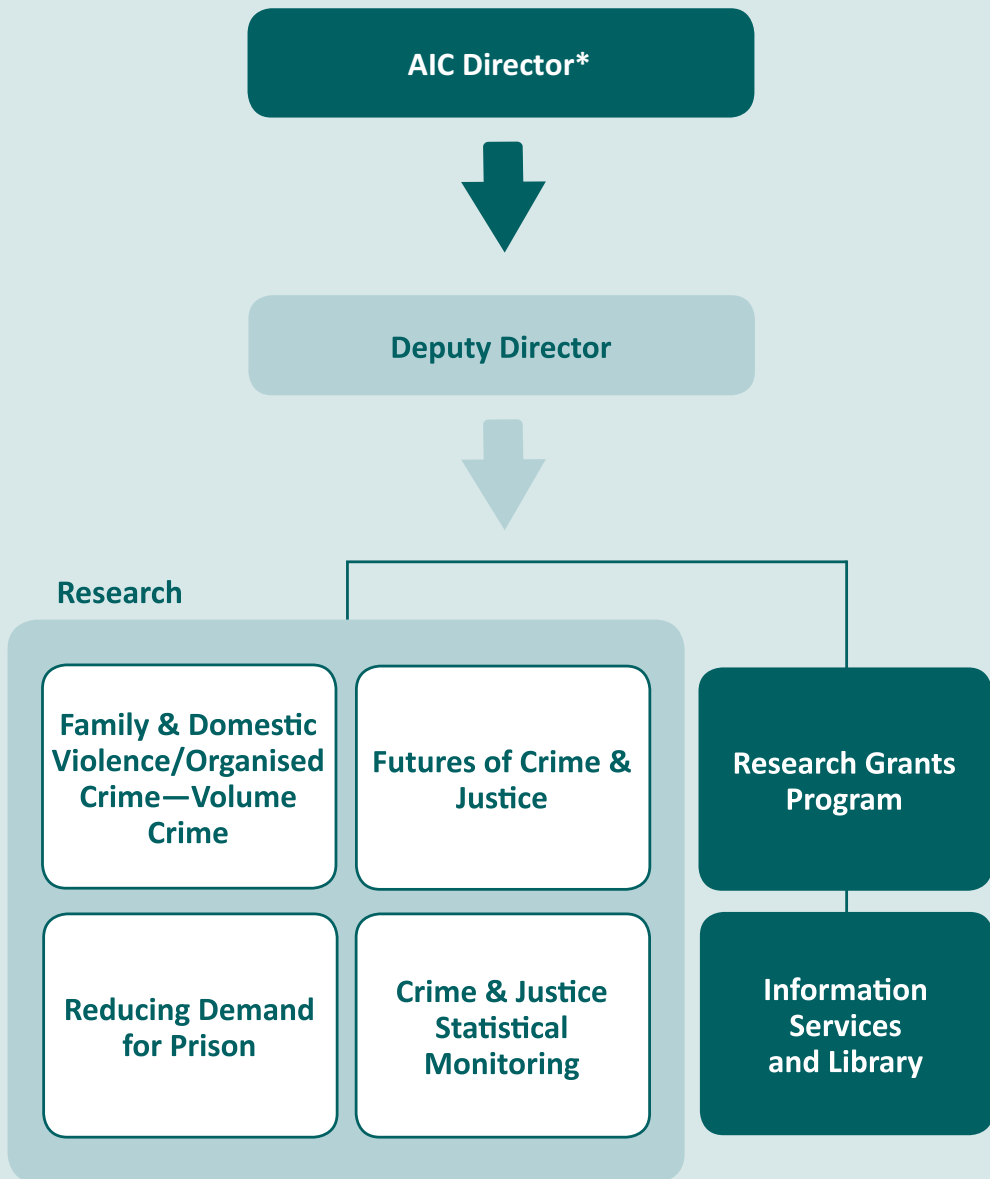
In 2017–18, the AIC's research teams were aligned with priority themes:

- improving criminal justice responses to family and domestic violence;
- examining the links between volume crime and organised crime;
- exploring the futures of crime and justice; and
- reducing demand for prison.

One team also focused on crime and justice statistical monitoring.

In addition, the AIC's small grants management team administered the Criminology Research Grants (CRG) and the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA).

FIGURE 1: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AS AT 30 JUNE 2018



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

Section 02

Performance statements

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STATEMENT OF PREPARATION

I, as the accountable authority of the Australian Institute of Criminology, present the 2017–18 annual performance statements of the AIC, as required under paragraphs 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. I am satisfied that the statements comply with the requirements of the relevant PGPA rules.



Michael Phelan APM

Director

Australian Institute of Criminology

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The AIC’s *Corporate plan 2017–21* 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 2017–18

Key performance indicator	Target	Actual	Comment
100 percent of publications in the <i>Trends & issues</i> (T&I) and Research Report series are peer reviewed. This ensures the quality of the Institute’s research output.	100%	100%	Achieved
Reports produced for each of the monitoring programs are issued according to schedule, annually or biennially.	Five monitoring reports expected in 2017–18	Five reports published in 2017–18	Achieved
23 peer-reviewed T&I and Research Report papers are prepared for publication.	23 peer-reviewed publications	26 peer-reviewed reports published	Achieved
38 other publications—including statistical reports, statistical bulletins, briefs, journal articles, consultancy reports—are produced each year.	38 other publications	41 other publications produced	Achieved
At least 10 roundtables, workshops and other forums are held annually	10 events	10 events	Achieved

COMMENTARY ON PERFORMANCE

The Institute achieved or exceeded its targets for all five KPIs. These included undertaking double-blind 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-six peer-reviewed publications were produced, against a target of 23 (see *Appendix 1* for further details). A further 41 reports were produced by AIC researchers, against a target of 38 (see *Appendix 2* for further details). This is a significant achievement and underlines the increased productivity of the research team.

Ten events were held during the year, covering topics such as cybercrime, organised crime, and violence prevention. These events included four major conferences: the International Conference on Cybercrime and Computer Forensics, the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, the Crime Prevention and Communities Conference and the Organised Crime Research Forum. See *Appendix 3* for further details.

RESEARCH PERFORMANCE

This year, we decided to continue last year’s priorities rather than establishing new ones, given that these themes continue to be national concerns. At the same time, early discussions were held with the Criminology Research Advisory Council on the priorities for future years. Therefore, in 2017–18 the research team focused its attention on the four key themes described below. In addition, the Institute continued its statistical monitoring activities and added new data to the Crime Statistics Australia web portal.

With the formation of the Department of Home Affairs, AIC staff sought opportunities to undertake research in new areas, including those associated with national security, identity crime and immigration. At the same time, research on crime and justice issues was undertaken with other government departments, including studies of family and domestic violence for the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, fraud for the Attorney-General’s Department and criminal history exclusion associated with the National Disability Insurance Scheme for the Department of Social Services. A study on missing persons in Australia was also completed for the Australian Federal Police. In addition, the AIC continued to work with the states and territories, completing studies on child protection and justice reinvestment in New South Wales, youth offending in South Australia, family and domestic violence in Western Australia and community development in the Australian Capital Territory.

During 2017–18, the AIC conducted research into four priority themes:

- improving criminal justice responses to family and domestic violence
- examining the link between volume crime and organised crime
- exploring the futures of crime and justice; and
- reducing demand for prison.

In addition, the Institute continued to invest in its long-term statistical monitoring programs that allow crime trends to be tracked over time.

IMPROVING CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSES TO FAMILY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The first tranche of domestic and family violence research projects commenced in 2017–18 and were finalised in 2017–18. This included a review of the evidence on police responses to domestic violence, a review of the effectiveness of protection orders, a review of the factors associated with victim reporting to police, analysis of the prevalence and correlates of short-term repeat offending, and the use of crime script analysis to describe men’s violence against women. Two of these projects resulted in *Trends & issues* papers which were released during the AIC’s Crime Prevention and Communities Conference in June 2018. They were on protection orders for domestic violence and short-term risk of reoffending.

A rapid evidence assessment of the link between methamphetamine use and domestic violence was also completed in 2017–18. This project used the AIC’s new rapid evidence assessment methodology to review 11 studies on the prevalence of methamphetamine use among domestic violence offenders and the degree to which methamphetamine use increases the risk of violence between partners. Building on this work, a new study exploring the relationship between illicit drug dependency and male-perpetrated domestic violence also commenced in 2017–18.

During the year, the AIC worked with ACT Policing to measure the impact and predictive validity of its new Family Violence Risk Assessment Tool. Uniquely, this study attempts to account for the action taken by police when measuring how well the tool predicts repeat domestic violence victimisation.

Finally, four new projects commenced in 2017–18 that were developed in collaboration with the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. The first two explore the role of situational factors in female-perpetrated domestic violence—one analyses police narratives to identify differences between incidents of intimate partner violence involving Indigenous and non-Indigenous female perpetrators, while the other explores the broader social, historical and cultural settings in which women’s violence takes place, alongside event characteristics. This project analyses data from the AIC’s homicide collection. The other two projects analyse the criminal offending trajectories of domestic violence offenders using data provided by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. By working closely with the department, the AIC is addressing important policy questions in support of the Australian Government’s response to domestic and family violence.

EXAMINING THE LINK BETWEEN VOLUME CRIME AND ORGANISED CRIME

This research program built upon a conceptual study that examined the various relationships between organised and volume crime and developed a typology to classify the different facets of these relationships. This led to a series of statistical studies of the types of crime committed by offenders involved in organised crime groups. Modelled on research from the Netherlands and United Kingdom, this has involved an Australian-first study of the criminal careers of organised crime offenders.

A significant milestone in this research was the successful linkage of data between two ACIC systems—the National Criminal Target List and the National Police Reference System. The National Criminal Target List holds information on serious and organised crime targets who have been reported to the ACIC as operating in or affecting Australia. The National Police Reference System holds national information on persons of interest, including detailed offence histories. These data were used for several studies which commenced in 2017–18.

This data linkage culminated in a project to estimate the taxpayer savings from cancelling the visas of organised crime offenders. Using data from the Department of Home Affairs, the AIC produced a statistical model of known lifetime offending by organised crime offenders in Australia and applied this to the organised crime offenders whose visas were cancelled or refused. This project demonstrates the benefits of the closer working relationship between the AIC and the ACIC, and the value of drawing together existing datasets and viewing them through a criminological lens.

EXPLORING THE FUTURES OF CRIME AND JUSTICE

Research continued on exploring critical policy questions and issues affecting law enforcement, the courts and corrections. In connection with the future of the criminal courts, further work was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of videoconferencing in 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. Audiovisual systems, in particular, provide substantial cost savings for the courts as well as for corrections departments and legal practitioners. There are, however, many issues yet to be resolved, including cost effectiveness, availability of systems throughout the sector, booking and administration of conferencing and questions of the fairness and legality of using videoconferencing technology to present evidence in court. Court administrators and IT personnel throughout Australia were consulted to gain a complete assessment of these issues, and on-site inspections were undertaken with a sample of cases involving the use of audio-visual technologies in courts at all levels. Data on usage and costs were also sourced from each jurisdiction. An extensive literature review has been compiled and a report is in preparation.

With respect to the future of correctional programs, a review of prior research was conducted that examined recent innovations in the use of information and communications technologies in prisons in Australia and overseas. The review considered the benefits and risks associated with the deployment of technology from the perspectives of prisoners and correctional personnel. The use of videoconferencing between prisons and the courts is one example of this, as is the electronic monitoring of offenders. The AIC's previous research into electronic monitoring is currently being updated to include the latest information.

REDUCING DEMAND FOR PRISON

This program of work involved two key projects. The first investigated the factors contributing to the growth in imprisonment. The project consolidated information from available literature, supplemented with published statistics, and drew on consultation with stakeholders in corrective services agencies, courts, parole release authorities and police across Australia. A report from the project identified multiple reasons associated with the growth in the prison population.

A second project examined community-based service responses to the growing number of women in Australian prisons. This drew on interviews with community-based service providers to gain their views on the factors contributing to the increased imprisonment of women, impacts on their services, and innovative responses to providing support to women after leaving prison.

STATISTICAL MONITORING

In addition to undertaking projects on each of the research priorities, the AIC also administers five long-term statistical collections on crime and justice—the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program, the Fraud Against the Commonwealth census, the Identity Crime and Misuse Survey, the National Homicide Monitoring Program and the National Deaths in Custody Program.

DRUG USE MONITORING IN AUSTRALIA PROGRAM

The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program has been operating since 1999 and collects quarterly drug use and criminal justice information from police detainees at multiple sites across Australia. In 2017–18, 2,412 adult and juvenile police detainees were interviewed at five sites in Adelaide, Brisbane, Sydney (two sites) and Perth. Quarterly addenda are administered along with the core questionnaire, this year gathering detainees' responses about new psychoactive drugs, fraud and deception, and pharmaceutical opioids.

The most recent DUMA Statistical Report was published in April 2018 and describes drug use and offending behaviour among police detainees interviewed in 2015 and 2016. A key finding from the report was the continued increase in amphetamine use among police detainees, which surpassed cannabis use for the time since data collection began. The DUMA program contributed to the discussion on the misuse of prescription drugs in Australia with the publication of two papers on detainees' non-medical use of prescription drugs. This research found that four in 10 police detainees misused prescription drugs and one-fifth misused prescription opioids. Six short papers were also released on police detainee predictions and perspectives on illicit drug markets and drug market influences.

FRAUD AGAINST THE COMMONWEALTH CENSUS

The AIC's annual Fraud Against the Commonwealth census was again conducted in September 2017. It collected data on fraud investigations finalised by Commonwealth entities as well as detailed information on the most costly internal fraud and external fraud investigations completed during 2017–18. The Australian Federal Police and the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions also provided information for inclusion in the yearly report to government. The previous report, on fraud investigations finalised in 2015–16, was released in June 2018.

IDENTITY CRIME AND MISUSE PROGRAM

The AIC also completed the national identity crime and misuse monitoring activity for the Attorney-General's Department, compiling data from governments and private sector organisations nationally. Accompanying this research was a survey of 10,000 individuals from across Australia, developed to quantify their experience of misuse of personal information. A further study was completed for the Attorney-General's Department to assess the cost of identity crime and misuse experienced by businesses across Australia.

NATIONAL HOMICIDE MONITORING PROGRAM

Data collection for the 2014–15 to 2015–16 *Homicide in Australia* report was finalised and collection of 2017–18 to 2017–18 data commenced. The AIC released a Statistical Bulletin on the incidence of co-offending among persons aged 10–17 years who committed domestic, acquaintance or stranger homicide between 1989–90 and 2013–14. The National Homicide Monitoring Program also contributed to a study on the situational and contextual factors in female-perpetrated intimate partner homicide and how these factors compare when considering homicides involving Indigenous and non-Indigenous female offenders.

NATIONAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY PROGRAM

The National Deaths in Custody Program was established in 1992 following a recommendation of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. In April 2018 the AIC released the latest Statistical Report on deaths in custody, which presents data on the 115 deaths that occurred in prison custody and 34 deaths in police custody and custody-related operations during 2013–14 and 2014–15. The report showed that prison death rates remain lower than those recorded in previous decades.

CRIME STATISTICS AUSTRALIA

Crime Statistics Australia was launched in June 2017 as an interactive website of crime and justice data from the AIC's and other government statistical collections. Two new webpages were added to the site in 2017–18. The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia webpage presents statistics and trend data on alcohol and drug use among police detainees, patterns of drug use and offending and the characteristics of police detainees. The Deaths in Custody webpage shows key statistics and trend data on death rates, the age, gender and Indigenous status of persons who have died in prison and police custody and the cause, manner and circumstances of their deaths.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Crime Statistics Australia website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'AIC home', 'Monitoring programs', and 'Publications'. The main header features the 'Crime Statistics AUSTRALIA' logo and a 'Statistics' dropdown menu. Below the header, the main content area is titled 'Crime Statistics Australia' and includes a sub-header: 'Crime Statistics Australia is an interactive gateway to statistics and information on Australian crime and justice issues.' The main content is organized into four columns, each representing a different data category:

- Australian Crime: Facts and Figures** (Last Update: April 2018): Represented by a red icon showing a line graph with various crime-related symbols.
- Homicide in Australia** (Last Update: June 2017): Represented by a blue map of Australia with yellow circles indicating homicide statistics in different regions.
- Drug Use Monitoring in Australia** (Last Update: April 2018): Represented by a dark blue icon showing a hand holding a syringe, a bag of money, and a scale.
- Deaths in Custody** (Last Update: April 2018): Represented by a light blue icon showing a person behind bars and a police car.

At the bottom of the page, there is a dark footer section with a grid of links for each category:

- AUSTRALIAN CRIME: FACTS AND FIGURES**
 - Victims of Crime
 - Offenders
 - Corrections
 - Criminal courts
- HOMICIDE IN AUSTRALIA**
 - Trends in homicide
 - Victims & offenders
 - Situational factors
- DEATHS IN CUSTODY IN AUSTRALIA**
 - Prison custody
 - Police custody and custody-related operations
- DRUG USE MONITORING IN AUSTRALIA**
 - Trends in alcohol & other drug use
 - Drug and alcohol use & offending
 - Detainee profiles
- Copyright**
- Privacy**
- Disclaimer**
- Sitemap**

The footer also includes the Australian Government logo, the Australian Institute of Criminology logo, and social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. There are also links for 'Media centre', 'About the AIC', and 'Contact us', along with an 'Access to information' logo.

OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITY

Not all of the research undertaken during 2017–18 can be categorised into one of the priority themes. Some research relates to priorities from prior years, while some relates to fee-for-service research commissioned by Commonwealth, state or territory agencies. Topics covered by this research included:

- child protection;
- community development in a high-density housing area;
- costs of imprisonment;
- dissociation from organised crime;
- family investment models;
- forced marriage;
- identity crime;
- illicit drug markets;
- justice reinvestment;
- missing persons;
- outlaw motorcycle gangs;
- restorative justice;
- supported housing for prisoners returning to the community;
- victimisation of whistleblowers; and
- youth crime.

AIC HOSTS KENYAN NATIONAL CRIME RESEARCH CENTRE



AIC and Kenyan National Crime Research Centre.

In March 2018, the AIC hosted a delegation from the Kenyan National Crime Research Centre. Based in Nairobi, the centre is a government agency with a similar remit to the AIC's. The delegation spent a week with AIC staff, sharing ways in which each agency sets its strategic directions, undertakes its research and disseminates the findings.



Trading gifts of thanks.



The two Directors.



AIC and Kenyan National Crime Research Centre enjoyed learning from each other.

AIC HOSTS UNITED NATIONS WORKSHOP ON CYBERCRIME



In May 2018, the AIC coordinated a workshop in Vienna, Austria, at the headquarters of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The workshop was part of a meeting of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, a policymaking body that guides United Nations activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The commission also reviews United Nations standards and norms in this area, including their use and application by member states.

Each year, workshops are held to examine specific criminal justice issues and to make recommendations for policy reform. This year's workshop examined the topic of 'criminal justice responses to prevent and counter cybercrime in all its forms, including through the strengthening of cooperation at the national and international levels'. AIC staff developed the workshop program, invited international expert participants, and reported the results of the workshop to the plenary commission meeting.

RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH GRANTS

The Criminology Research Grants program provides funding for criminological research relevant to crime and justice 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 (see Table 2). Taking into account the recommendations of the Criminology Research Advisory Council, the Director of the AIC approves a number of research grants and other funded research projects each year. The program is currently funding 43 criminology research projects with a total value of more than \$2.1 million. Due to additional grants being awarded in 2016, the Advisory Council decided to postpone the 2017–18 round until late 2018. This ensures the program is well placed to continue to support criminological research in the next round of grants.

The Criminology Research Advisory Council comprises representatives from the Australian government and each state and territory. In 2017–18, 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 to the Advisory Council.

FUNDING GRANTS AND PROJECTS

The Advisory Council considers the following criteria when approving research grant applications:

- public policy relevance;
- the extent to which the proposed research will have practical application and contribute to the understanding, prevention or correction of criminal behaviour;
- the likelihood of the proposed research making a substantial and original contribution to criminological knowledge;
- the cost-effectiveness of the research;
- the soundness of the design and methodology, and the feasibility of the research;
- the competence of the applicant(s) or principal investigator(s) to undertake the proposed research;
- ethics committee approval, where appropriate;
- availability of data, where required; and
- the extent of funding or in-kind support obtained from relevant agencies.

GRANT ASSESSMENT PANEL

A panel of two independent expert criminologists reviews grant applications each year. The panellists are selected by the Criminology Research Advisory Council from recommendations made by the President of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. Each panel member usually serves for two years.

Panel members assess all grant applications 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.

2017–18 FUNDING

In 2017–18, the AIC contributed \$239,000 (2016–17: \$219,000) from the Commonwealth appropriation to fund CRG grants. The AIC also contributed \$75,000 (2016–17: \$65,930) to administer the grants program (see Tables 3 and 4).

State and territory governments collectively contributed \$219,000 (2016–17: \$214,266) 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 2017–18.

TABLE 2: STATE AND TERRITORY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM FOR 2017–18

State/territory	\$
New South Wales	70,038.85
Victoria	56,214.65
Queensland	43,855.05
Western Australia	23,019.50
South Australia	15,379.10
Tasmania	4,647.70
Australian Capital Territory	3,655.80
Northern Territory	2,189.35
Total	219,000.00

TABLE 3: CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM FINANCIAL DATA 2017–18

Total income for CRG program	\$
Commonwealth funding ^a	239,000
State and territory funding ^b	309,402
Total income for purpose of making grants	548,402
Expenditure for CRG program	
Grants	488,081
Direct administration expenditure	60,321
Total expenditure	548,402

a: Annual Commonwealth funding of \$219,000 plus \$20,000 funded for the 'Filicide in Australia' project

b: The contribution from the states and territories totals \$219,000 with the balance recognised as unearned income

TABLE 4: CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM INDIRECT ADMINISTRATION FINANCIAL DATA 2017–18

Total income for CRG program administration	\$
Commonwealth funding	75,000
Total income	75,000
Expenditure for CRG administration	
Administration expenditure	75,000
Total administration expenditure	75,000

NEW PROJECTS 2017–18

Three new projects commenced in 2017–18, based on when their contracts were executed.

Children in out-of-home-care (OOHC) in the criminal justice system: The view of frontline criminal justice professionals

Dr Kath McFarlane, Associate Professor Alison Gerard, Dr Emma Colvin, Dr Andrew McGrath, Annette Gainsford, John Murray

Total funding: \$47,496

Costing Indigenous and non-Indigenous offending trajectories: Establishing better estimates to assist the evidence base and prevent offending

Dr Troy Allard, Professor Anna Stewart, Ms April Chrzanowski, Ms Molly McCarthy

Total funding: \$67,984

Examining Process: Court appearances via videolink for young offenders in Queensland

Associate Professor Terry Hutchinson

Total funding: \$20,082

AUSTRALIAN CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION AWARDS 2017



ACVPA 2017 award winners



Former Minister for Justice Hon. Michael Keenan MP with Mr Bernie Shakeshaft—Gold award



Former Minister for Justice Hon. Michael Keenan MP with Queensland Fixated Threat Assessment Centre—Gold award



Former Minister for Justice Hon. Michael Keenan MP with Ms Kathy Kelly and Mr Ralph Kelly—Silver award



Deputy Commissioner Stephen Brown of Western Australia Police and Mr Clinton Browning—Silver award

AUSTRALIAN CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION AWARDS 2017

The AIC manages the annual Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards, with the Director of the AIC chairing the selection board. On 19 October 2017, 11 projects were recognised at an award ceremony at Parliament House in Canberra. Four of these projects were led by police and seven by the community.

The Hon Michael Keenan, then the Minister for Justice, announced the winners. There were four gold winners, four silver winners and three bronze winners. The award-winning projects play a crucial role in preventing and protecting against crime and violence, and in reducing the impact of crime on people's lives.

POLICE-LED WINNERS

Enhancing Police Responses to Family Violence Project, Victoria—Gold award winner

This project is a three-year collaboration between law enforcement, a primary health network, forensic mental health and academia that leads to improved risk assessment and management by police in dealing with family violence in Victoria.

Working with police, researchers use existing data to generate new, evidence-based solutions. The involvement of specialist senior psychologists from the state's forensic mental health service allows for formal and informal training of specialist police. This has had an immediate impact on their understanding of family violence and led to substantially better outcomes for victims of family violence.

Queensland Fixated Threat Assessment Centre, Queensland—Gold award winner

The Queensland Fixated Threat Assessment Centre (QFTAC) is an early intervention initiative of the Queensland Police Service and Forensic Mental Health Service. It was developed to respond to the risk that fixated individuals pose to public office holders, the community and themselves. QFTAC is the first service of its kind in Australia or anywhere outside Europe. It provides risk assessment and intervention for fixated persons, many of whom have untreated or undiagnosed mental disorders.

In 2016, the remit of QFTAC expanded to respond to mentally disordered persons in the national security environment who are at risk of committing grievance-fuelled violence.

Western Australian Government's response to graffiti vandalism, Western Australia—Silver award winner

The State Graffiti Taskforce is the overarching body that drives the *Tough on Graffiti Strategy 2011–2017*. The WA Police Graffiti Team implements the projects within the strategy, contributing to a significant reduction of graffiti vandalism across the state.

An independent evaluation found it had achieved a marked and non-displaced reduction in graffiti offences, improvements in offence clear-up rates and a reduction in the number of active offenders. The strategy is easily adaptable to any other area with graffiti problems.

St George Youth Engagement Program, Queensland—Bronze award winner

The St George Youth Engagement Program is a resilience and personal development program targeted towards at-risk youth in St George and the surrounding area. The program engages with at-risk youth to improve self-esteem, create a sense of purpose and generate a learning culture by providing life skills and exercises for personal development. Conducted during school holidays, it is designed to improve self-esteem and to provide pathways for learning for youth, with the intention of improving school attendance and reducing youth crime.

COMMUNITY-LED WINNERS

BackTrack YouthWorks, New South Wales—Gold award winner

BackTrack is a non-government youth organisation working to address risk factors recognised as contributing to juvenile crime, including family dysfunction, disengagement from education, poverty, substance abuse and psychological distress. BackTrack provides youth with diversionary activities, case management, education, training and personal security to interrupt these key risk factors which result in youth coming into contact with the legal system. The BackTrack model has been proven to be effective in multiple NSW communities, with 87 percent of youth who complete the program moving into training or some form of employment, and maintaining positive life relationships.

Prisoners' Kids: The Invisible Victims of crime, South Australia—Gold award winner

The Prisoners' Kids Family Care Team works with children who have a parent in prison and their families. Referrals come from imprisoned parents, school teachers and others. The team comprises qualified and experienced social workers who make home visits and put strengthening factors around the children and their families so they continue to attend school. The team links prisoners' kids who require more intensive support to community support programs such as counselling and social/recreation programs. The team works with prisoners' kids to write individual goal plans for their futures and refers them to mentoring camps where they are taught positive values and how to make good choices.

The NSW Health Education Centre Against Violence, Aboriginal Qualification Pathway, New South Wales—Silver award winner

The NSW Health Education Centre Against Violence is a specialised registered training organisation providing training and support in relation to interpersonal violence. Its Aboriginal team delivers a range of community development programs including Strong Aboriginal Women, Strong Aboriginal Men and Weaving the Net, a child protection program. It also offers two courses nationally accredited by the Australian Skills Quality Authority:

- Certificate IV Aboriginal Family Health (Family Violence, Sexual Assault & Child Protection); and
- Advanced Diploma in Aboriginal Specialist Trauma Counselling.

The Aboriginal Qualification Pathway works to reduce violence in Aboriginal communities by training and retaining a skilled Aboriginal workforce.

Take Kare Safe Spaces and Ambassador Program, New South Wales—Silver award winner

The Take Kare Safe Space program operates year round from 10 pm to 4 am on Friday and Saturday nights in Sydney's central business district, Kings Cross and Darling Harbour. A 'sliding door moment' occurs for all youth who find themselves alone and vulnerable—a fun night out could turn out to be anything but. Take Kare Ambassadors have completed over 9,000 hours of volunteering to keep youth safe through interventions that minimise the risk of physical and sexual assault, theft and injury.

Braking the Cycle, Queensland—Silver award winner

Learner Driver Mentor Programs help learner drivers who have difficulty complying with the graduated driver licensing system, which in Queensland requires them to obtain 100 hours of supervised on-road driving experience in order to graduate from their learner licence to their provisional licence. These learners may not have access to an appropriate supervisor or an appropriate vehicle, or they may be unable to afford professional driving lessons. Learner Driver Mentor Programs provide a safe vehicle and pair learner drivers with volunteer mentors who help them to get the required hours of driving experience.

Initially Braking the Cycle had a strong focus on driving hours, licences and employment outcomes; however, it quickly became evident that crime prevention and diversion from unlicensed driving was an essential cornerstone of the program. As a result, training safe and competent provisional drivers became one of the program's core aims.

Neighbourhood Watch Australasia Remote and Vulnerable Communities Project, Queensland—Bronze award winner

Neighbourhood Watch Australasia aims to empower remote community members by working with local police to share responsibility for addressing local crime and antisocial behaviour. The project was implemented following broad community consultation, and used an engagement model focusing on localised problem solving, education and awareness.

The project also developed Speak Up, a culturally appropriate, highly visual educational resource for members of remote communities to increase awareness of antisocial behaviour and how community members can safely report crime. Confidence, language, distance, culture and understanding of the process are a few of the barriers identified and addressed in this educational resource, which is appropriate for all ages.

Encounter Youth's Party Safe Education™, South Australia—Bronze award winner

Encounter Youth's Party Safe Education™ program equips young Australians from years 9 to 12, parents and community members to prevent and reduce alcohol-related crime in young people. An early intervention crime prevention approach is adopted to educate people about alcohol-fuelled violence, sexual assault, drink-driving and antisocial behaviour. Young people are empowered to reduce risk factors and strengthen protective factors. Encounter Youth aim to increase the safety of young Australians engaging in celebrations and improve their understanding of social responsibility, thereby reducing risk-taking and offending and making the Australian community safer to live in.

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.

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 designed, edited and typeset in-house.

A summary of reports published by the AIC in 2017–18 is presented in Table 5. Details of the publications are listed in appendices 1 and 2.

TABLE 5: AIC PUBLICATIONS 2017–18

Publication type	n
Research Reports	8
<i>Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice</i>	18
Statistical Reports	5
Statistical Bulletins	8
Other	28
Total	67

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.

WEBSITE

The AIC has been a significant criminal justice publisher since the mid-1970s. During 2017–18, the AIC launched a new website—the first significant update of the site in the last decade. This new site has been designed to make the AIC’s reports easier to discover. Publications cover a broad range of subjects and there are approximately 1,450 AIC publications on the website.

During 2017–18, the number of people who used the AIC website decreased by 15 percent. Page views also decreased by 15 percent (see Table 6). This may be explained by the transition from the old to the new site, with many of the pages on the old site, to which external sites may have linked, no longer available. This is anticipated to be a temporary issue.

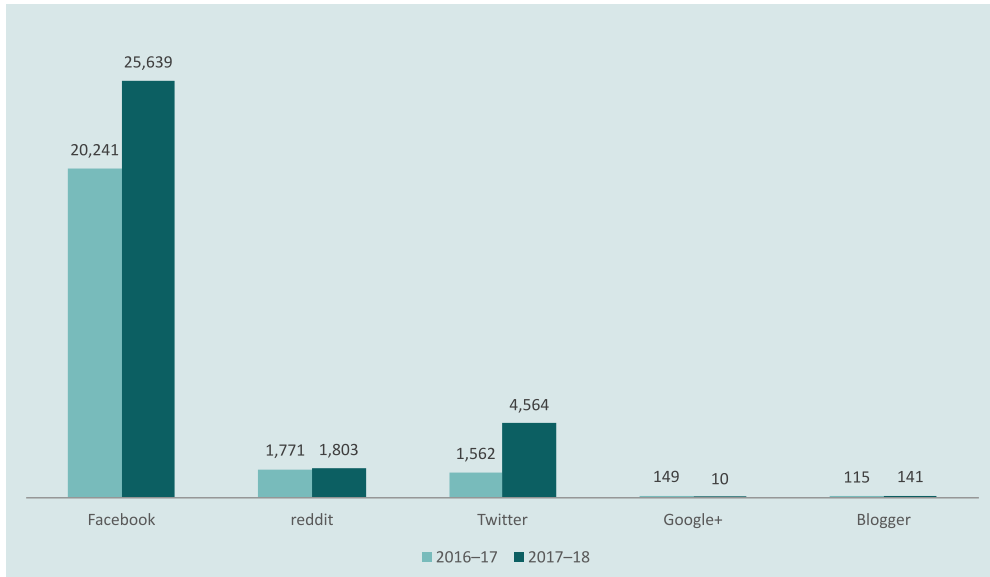
TABLE 6: WEB SESSIONS AND PAGE VIEWS, 2016–17 AND 2017–18 (N)

	Sessions	Users	Page views
2016–17	1,200,881	830,277	2,368,282
2017–18	1,013,918	705,522	2,015,344

Source: Google analytics

Given the focus of the AIC’s social media activity on Facebook and Twitter, it was unsurprising that these contributed the greatest increases in referrals to the website.

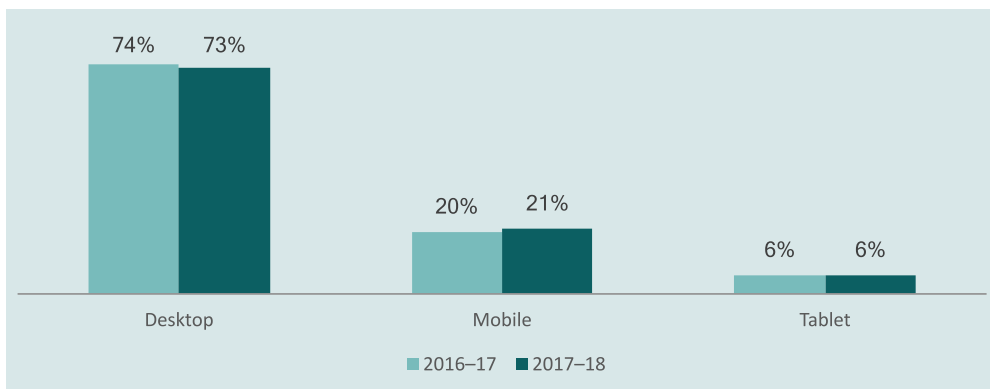
FIGURE 2: TOP 5 REFERRALS TO AIC WEBSITE FROM SOCIAL MEDIA BY SESSIONS (N)



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. Mobile access is likely to increase in future now that the website is formatted for mobile use.

FIGURE 3: DEVICES USED TO ACCESS WEBSITE BY SESSION (%)



Source: Google analytics

Table 7 shows the 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, as a number of these reports were published over five years ago.

TABLE 7: AIC PUBLICATIONS PERFORMANCE 2017–18 (N)

Title	Page views
Trends in violent crime (T&I 359)	30,307
Effective crime prevention interventions for implementation by local government (RPP 120)	17,516
Australian crime: Facts and figures 2014	14,113
Key issues in domestic violence (RIP 7)	13,033
Homicide in Australia: 2012–13 to 2013–14 (SR 2)	9,452
Key issues in alcohol-related violence (RIP 4)	8,945
Firearm trafficking and serious and organised crime gangs (RPP 116)	8,463
Misperceptions about child sex offenders (T&I 429)	8,427
What makes juvenile offenders different from adult offenders (T&I 409)	8,400
Domestic/family homicide in Australia (RIP 38)	7,163
Migrant sex workers in Australia (RPP 131)	6,800

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 144 media contacts and 15 interviews.

SOCIAL MEDIA

At June 2018 the AIC had an online subscriber network of 32,709 people:

- 20,483 Facebook followers;
- 6,259 Twitter followers;
- 4,706 email alert subscribers; and
- 1,261 CriminologyTV YouTube subscribers.

CriminologyTV makes 332 AIC video files publicly available to both subscribers and non-subscribers worldwide, substantially expanding access to AIC products. These videos include lectures, keynote conference presentations, seminars and ACVPA award ceremonies.

TOP FIVE TWEETS FOR 2017–18



1

Do you know how many missing persons reports were made to Australian state and territory police between 2008 and 2015? Read our report commissioned by [@AusFedPolice](#) & the NMPCC 'Missing Persons – Who is at risk?' to find the answer bit.ly/2B5K8a4 (Twitter poll)

👁️ 15,000 impressions (14 December 2017)

2

Hear from one of Australia's [#cyber](#) security experts, Michelle Price [@AustCyber](#) at [#ICCCF2017](#) free panel session: bit.ly/2tbA7V1 pic.twitter.com/Pm1sJeTW49

👁️ 6,210 impressions (22 November 2017)

3

Did you know that since the turn of the century Australia has experienced a significant decline in crime, especially by young people? Our latest *Trends & Issues* paper, *Where have all the young offenders gone?* examines the different theories why bit.ly/2Jk3YmE pic.twitter.com/BIVnHlSrgN

👁️ 6,157 impressions (8 June 2018)

4

Our library is your library. Visit aic.gov.au and discover the world of criminology through our many books, research papers and publications. pic.twitter.com/ixFNfwjoCh

👁️ 5,575 impressions (21 February 2018)

5

How much does prison really cost? Find out about the direct and indirect costs and savings associated with prisons and community corrections in our latest Research Report available online now aic.gov.au/publications/r... pic.twitter.com/IQWwp4bYpl


👁️ 5,078 impressions (24 April 2018)

TOP FIVE FACEBOOK POSTS 2017–18




1

Any government agency, not-for-profit organisation or individual person making a significant contribution to a program in Australia can be nominated for an ACVPA. Projects can address specific groups such as rural and remote communities, women, children, youth, family, migrant, ethnic or Indigenous communities, or specific problems such as alcohol-related violence. Nominate your program today! aic.gov.au/acvpa2018

 11,157 people reached (6 June 2018)


2

BackTrack is a community youth organisation working to address risk factors recognised as contributing to juvenile crime, including family dysfunction, disengagement from education, poverty, substance abuse and psychological distress. Last year, BackTrack won the Gold award at the ACVPA ceremony for its outstanding contribution to the community. Do you know a program that deserves the same recognition? Head to aic.gov.au/acvpa2018 and nominate today.

 8,324 people reached (11 May 2018)


3

Less than a month to the 30th Australian & New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, 5–8 December 2017 at **QT Canberra**. Don't miss your chance to hear lawyer and Deputy Chief Executive officer of **Legal Aid ACT** Louise Taylor present on Indigenous Australians and the criminal justice system. [#ANZSOC2017](http://bit.ly/2y8idpd)

 5,879 people reached (15 November 2017)

4

Learn all about last year's ACVPA Gold winners on our website: bit.ly/2s9JfXn If any of these sounds like a project you're a part of, head to aic.gov.au/acvpa2018 and nominate for the 2018 ACVPA today!

 4,754 people reached (2 June 2018)

5

Since winning a Gold award at last year's ACVPA ceremony, Second Chances South Australia's Prisoner's Kids (PK) program has enjoyed greater acknowledgement and validation for their work, putting them in a stronger position to help the community. We want to recognise more projects like PK and we need your help to find them! Spread the word or nominate now at aic.gov.au/acvpa2018 today


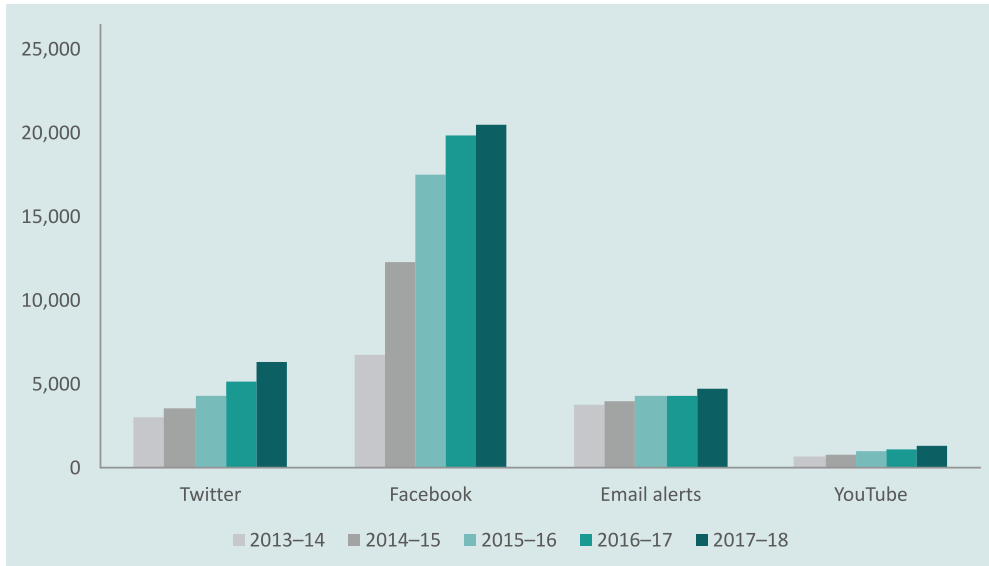
 4,597 people reached (9 May 2018)

FIGURE 4: SOCIAL MEDIA FOLLOWERS BY YEAR (N)

OCCASIONAL SEMINARS

The AIC hosted three occasional seminars this year.

What impact do public sex offender registers have on community safety?

Dr Christopher Dowling and Sarah Napier, 5 September 2017

Drawing on published literature, this presentation provided an overview of what is known about the crime prevention efficacy of public sex offender registries. This presentation reviewed the latest empirical evidence from Australia and overseas regarding the effectiveness of public and non-public sex offender registries. Results showed that while public sex offender registries may have a small general deterrent effect on first-time offenders, they do not reduce recidivism. Despite having strong public support, they appear to have little effect on levels of fear in the community. While the evidence was limited to a small number of US studies, non-public sex offender registries did appear to reduce reoffending by assisting law enforcement.



The nature and impact of organised crime in local communities

Professor Martin Gill, 16 October 2017

This presentation explored the findings from a study that examined the impact of organised crime. The research provided an understanding of the ways in which different types of organised crime groups form and operate and depicted their impact on local communities. These groups take many different forms, from loose networks to rigid family structures. Some specialise in specific types of crime, while others are more versatile, responding to opportunities. Despite the need to stay under the police radar, they all engaged in ongoing criminal activities. Professor Gill reported on how these groups impacted on localities and examined some potential responses in an era where police resources are stretched.



Prosecuting cybercrime: Legal and other challenges

Esther George, 20 November 2017

This seminar examined the issues and obstacles that law enforcement globally face in dealing with cybercrime. These include the borderless nature of cybercrime, the multiplicity of jurisdictions involved, the challenges in detecting cybercrime and the difficulties in obtaining admissible evidence to support prosecutions owing to its transient nature, volume, and the need for expertise and legislation in this field. The presentation also explored the challenges associated with electronic evidence, particularly its availability, reliability and admissibility.



CONFERENCES



International Conference on Cybercrime and Computer Forensics



International Conference on Cybercrime and Computer Forensics



International Conference on Cybercrime and Computer Forensics



International Conference on Cybercrime and Computer Forensics



Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference



Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference



Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference



Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference



Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference



Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference



Organised Crime Research Forum



Organised Crime Research Forum



Crime Prevention and Communities Conference



Crime Prevention and Communities Conference



Crime Prevention and Communities Conference



Crime Prevention and Communities Conference

WORKSHOPS

One workshop was delivered during the year.

Criminal justice responses to prevent and counter cybercrime in all its forms, including through the strengthening of cooperation at the national and international levels

In May 2018, the AIC coordinated a workshop on cybercrime held in Vienna, Austria, at the headquarters of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The workshop was associated with a meeting of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. It brought together experts from Australia, Canada, China, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United Nations to discuss cybercrime law enforcement and international legislation.

ROUNDTABLES

One roundtable was held during the financial year.

Violence Prevention Roundtable

In April 2018, a roundtable on violence prevention was held in Sydney, in collaboration with the University of Sydney. It brought together Professor David Kennedy and Rachel Locke from the US National Network on Safer Communities with crime prevention practitioners to discuss evidence based methods and approaches to preventing violence.

CONFERENCES

The AIC hosted four conferences in 2017–18.

International Conference on Cybercrime and Computer Forensics

This conference, held on the Gold Coast in July 2017, was hosted in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Association of Technology and Society. It brought together over 200 delegates to hear from a range of international experts about the latest trends in cybercrime.

Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference

This conference, held in Canberra in December 2017, was hosted in collaboration with the Australian National University and the University of Canberra. It attracted almost 300 academics and researchers to hear about the latest developments in criminology.

Organised Crime Research Forum

Hosted in collaboration with the Australian National University in Canberra in May 2018, this forum brought together academics from across Australia to present and discuss their latest organised crime research. This year, the event also attracted an audience of over 50 law enforcement policymakers and practitioners.

Crime Prevention and Communities Conference

Hosted in association with the Victorian Department of Justice and Regulation in Melbourne in June 2018, this conference brought together over 300 practitioners to hear about the latest developments in crime prevention. This was the fourth time the AIC has hosted this event.

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. Table 8 summarises the key outputs associated with information services.

TABLE 8: LIBRARY SERVICES ACTIVITY 2015–16 TO 2017–18

	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Inquiry responses <15 mins	492	478	597
Hours spent on complex queries	242	281	438
Records added to CINCH	1,110	1,174	939
Monographs added to collection	497	654	519
Journal articles supplied by other libraries	143	304	381
Journal articles supplied to other libraries	372	302	276
Items loaned to other libraries	103	109	77
Items borrowed from other libraries	35	24	34

SERVICES FOR STAKEHOLDERS

The library maintains and promotes a significant, specialist criminology information collection and provides a range of services that inform the sector. 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 11,451 hard copy book titles, 139 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 from the library catalogue: <http://library.aic.gov.au>.

CINCH: AUSTRALIAN CRIMINOLOGY DATABASE

CINCH was established over 40 years ago 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 go back to 1968 and subscribers are located in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. The majority are 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 Information Alerts. This free service provides information on 15 topics to 2,508 individual subscribers, an annual increase of four percent over last year. The alerts also allow 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, performing literature searches, locating AIC web-based statistics and information sources, making referrals to supporting agencies and answering 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 external enquiries received in 2017–18 include:

- an officer from the Police Federation of Australia requesting information on motor vehicle pursuit fatalities;
- a researcher requesting information about deaths in custody and coroners' recommendations;
- a Victorian Agency for Health Information researcher seeking data on shotgun homicides in Australia;
- a Hebrew University of Jerusalem researcher seeking information on hate crime in Australia;
- a query from the Victorian Department of Premier and Cabinet regarding child homicide in Victoria; and
- a Reserve Bank of Australia researcher enquiring about international crime rates by country.

NETWORKING ACROSS SECTORS

In 2017–18, over 760 loans and article copies were exchanged through the interlibrary loans service. The library partners with other libraries from agencies in the law enforcement, university, government, health and community sectors to maintain strong reciprocal networks. The Library is also a member of the Libraries Australia Document Delivery service. This service minimises duplication of resources while maximising the effectiveness and specialisation of library collections across the nation.

The library gives notice of new AIC publications and events to the CrimNet email discussion list for criminal justice researchers, practitioners and policymakers; to the Analysis & Policy Observatory for the general research community and policymakers; to library networks both local and international (e.g. World Criminal Justice Libraries Network); and to other related professional networks and commercial databases such as Ebsco and ProQuest.

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

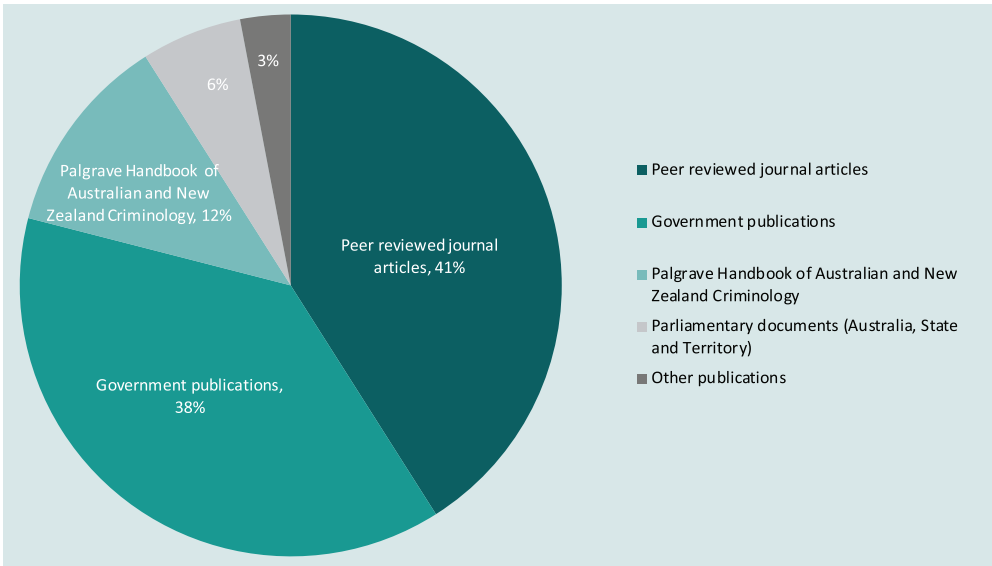
DISTRIBUTION, REACH AND INFLUENCE OF AIC PUBLICATIONS

The AIC has a significant influence on criminological research and policy development across multiple jurisdictions, nationally and internationally. Crime and justice researchers and practitioners, international organisations and parliaments continue to use AIC publications—from the most recent to those from the 1970s. In addition to the numerous journal articles which cite the AIC, citation analysis shows AIC material being used by all levels of government. Government organisations that have cited the Institute’s publications include:

- Parliament of Australia
- Parliament of New South Wales
- Parliament of Queensland
- Parliament of Victoria
- Attorney-General’s Department
- Australian Institute of Family Studies
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
- Australian Law Reform Commission
- Australian National Audit Office
- New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
- Office of the Inspector of Custodial Services (Western Australia)
- Queensland Family and Child Commission
- Royal Commission into the Protection and Detention of Children in the Northern Territory
- Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse
- Victorian Auditor-General’s Office

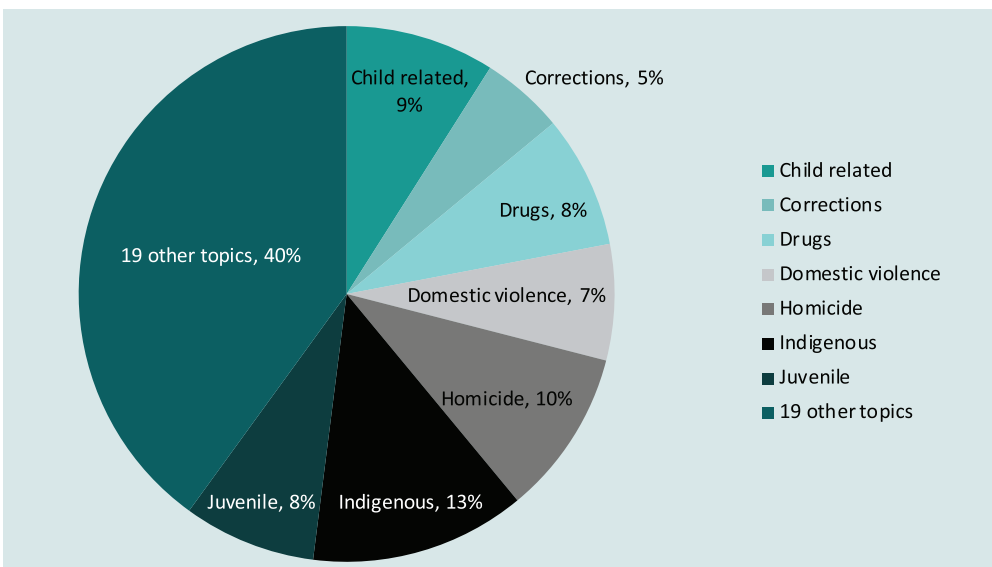
The various materials which cite our publications can be classified by type. As shown in Figure 5, from a sample of 435 publications, AIC citations appear in a variety of contexts, with government documents and peer-reviewed journals representing nearly 80 percent.

FIGURE 5: WHERE AIC MATERIAL IS USED



The subjects of the cited publications were diverse but the most popular topics are shown in Figure 6. Subject tags given to the cited publications indicated 26 broad topics were covered by the citations.

FIGURE 6: TOPICS OF AIC PUBLICATIONS CITED



DATABASE PROVIDERS

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. Their distribution of AIC material indicates its reach. ProQuest statistics show that 26,298 *Trends & issues* papers were downloaded by academic and government sectors in Australasia (70.5%) and beyond (29.5%).

Section 03

Governance and accountability

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EXTERNAL SCRUTINY AND REVIEW

In 2017–18, no judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals affected the Institute, nor were there any relevant parliamentary committee reports or Ombudsman reports.

The AIC undertakes a risk assessment annually and reviews risks on a regular basis. The Institute is subject to an annual statutory audit performed by the Australian National Audit Office. In addition, regular internal audit reviews are undertaken by an independent consultant. The outcomes of all audits are presented to the AIC's Audit Committee.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In 2017–18, the AIC continued to enhance its accountability and governance practices and to implement changes in Commonwealth legislation and policy to ensure its corporate integrity.

DIRECTOR (CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE AIC)

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

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL

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

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

The Criminology Research Advisory Council consists of nine members representing the Australian Government and state and territory governments. This composition ensures that areas targeted for research funding reflect national, state and territory priorities.

In 2017–18 the council met on the following occasions:

- 20 July 2017, by teleconference.
- 24 November 2017, by teleconference.
- 1 March 2018 in Canberra.

COUNCIL MEMBERS AT 30 JUNE 2018

Commonwealth

Mr Hamish Hansford, First Assistant Secretary of the National Security and Law Enforcement Division, Department of Home Affairs

New South Wales

Mr Paul Miller, Deputy Secretary, Justice Strategy and Police, NSW Department of Justice

Victoria

Ms Julia Griffith, Deputy Secretary, Corrections, Victorian Department of Justice (Chair)

Queensland

Ms Jennifer Lang, Deputy Director General, Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General (Deputy Chair)

Western Australia

Dr Adam Tomison, Director General, WA Department of Justice

South Australia

Mr Adam Kilvert, Chief Executive, Policy and Community, Attorney-General's Department

Tasmania

Ms Kathrine Morgan-Wicks, Secretary, Tasmanian Department of Justice

Australian Capital Territory

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

Northern Territory

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

AUDIT COMMITTEE

In accordance with responsibilities under section 45 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, the Director has established and maintains an independent Audit Committee. The Audit Committee's authority is established under its Charter, which sets out the committee's functions and responsibilities.

The Audit Committee functions as a joint audit committee for the AIC and the ACIC and endorses the Internal Audit Charter, approves the annual audit plan, reviews progress against the plan and considers all audit reports. It also monitors implementation of all internal and external audit recommendations and takes a keen interest in the implementation of recommendations arising from other reviews, including those of the Australian National Audit Office and Commonwealth Ombudsman.

The Audit Committee provides advice on matters of concern raised by internal auditors or the Auditor-General and advises the Director on the preparation and review of the AIC's financial statements and certificate of compliance.

The Audit Committee includes an independent external chair and three members as well as an observer from the Australian National Audit Office. The committee meets quarterly to review internal and external audit reports, consider findings and recommendations, and oversee the internal audit program. The committee also holds an additional meeting once a year to review the financial statements. In addition, the committee monitors risk, internal controls, fraud and corruption prevention activities, and performance reporting.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

Human Research Ethics Committee

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

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

During the reporting period, the HREC reviewed and approved 15 new proposals. The HREC met on three occasions: 17 July 2017, 15 November 2017 and 22 February 2018.

The committee chair in 2017–18 was Professor Nicolas Peterson PhD, Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia. The committee's other members at 30 June 2018 were:

- Mr Derek Jory MA (layman);
- Ms Christine Freudenstein (laywoman);
- Professor Debra Rickwood PhD, MAPS (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, the care, counselling or treatment of people);
- Miss Dolores Schneider LLB (lawyer);
- Reverend Christopher Nelson (person who performs a pastoral care role in a community)
- Associate Professor Tony Krone PhD (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, research regularly considered by the HREC); and
- Ms Samantha Lyneham BSocSc, PGDip Crim, PhD candidate (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, research regularly considered by the HREC).

Research Managers Committee

The Research Managers Committee meets every two weeks to consider both strategic and operational aspects of the AIC's research program and provides advice to the Executive Committee on research priorities and risks. The meetings are regularly attended by other senior management staff to discuss specific management topics. Its members at 30 June 2018 were:

- Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director (Chair);
- Dr Russell Smith, Principal Criminologist and Research Manager;
- Matthew Willis, Research Manager;
- Anthony Morgan, Research Manager;
- Dr Samantha Bricknell, Research Manager; and
- Jane Shelling, JV Barry Library Manager.

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 as follows:

- 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.

FRAUD AND CORRUPTION CONTROL

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

- a fraud and corruption risk assessment and fraud and corruption control plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Commonwealth Fraud Control Framework;
- appropriate fraud prevention, detection, investigation and reporting procedures and processes are in place; and
- annual fraud data that complies with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Framework has been collected and reported.

Fraud and corruption risks were assessed as part of the ACIC's fraud and corruption risk assessment process. The inclusion of corruption control in the fraud control plan recognises the ACIC's organisational environment as a target for infiltration and corruption. No fraud or corruption was identified in 2017–18.

PROTECTIVE SECURITY

The AIC, as an Australian Government agency, is required to follow the Commonwealth Government Protective Security Policy Framework and the Commonwealth Government Information Security Manual. The AIC's protective security requirements are managed by the ACIC.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Staff were informed of the AIC's strategic and corporate direction throughout the reporting year at meetings, via the intranet, emails and internal blog posts informing and updating staff on research projects and corporate issues.

The AIC continued to provide staff with learning and development opportunities, including effective performance development and staff management.

The Institute's security, payroll and reporting functions were provided by the ACIC.

WORKFORCE PLANNING

The AIC continually monitors workforce requirements. Staff are employed on the basis of requirements arising from both appropriation-funded and fee-for-service research and support activities. The AIC takes into account outsourcing opportunities in the university research and corporate sectors. Flexible staff arrangements are essential for meeting research outputs and for enabling collaboration. This includes engaging leading national and international research organisations and individuals from within these organisations.

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 priorities for the upcoming year and the resources required to complete the priority tasks.

This year, the agency is undertaking an active and continuous workforce planning approach that will encompass the following initiatives:

- gathering business intelligence to inform the organisation about the current and future impact of the external and internal environment at an enterprise level; and
- supporting and enabling the AIC to become more resilient to structural and cultural changes as they occur, ensuring the AIC will be better positioned for the future.

To achieve this, the workforce planning team will undertake two separate but interrelated tasks:

- operational workforce planning, aligning with the organisation’s annual planning cycle; and
- strategic workforce planning, aligning with the Strategic Plan.

Both approaches will ensure that workforce planning is future focused and based on identifying and exploring a range of possible future scenarios.

PERFORMANCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

Under the *Public Service Act 1999* (Cth), the AIC is required to have in place effective performance management. Our staff performance plans incorporate work outcomes, career planning, capability and skills enhancement and require regular performance feedback. An online system supports our performance management process and assists staff to make strategic links between business objectives and individual activities when identifying opportunities for development.

In 2017–18, our Performance Development System completion rate was 100 percent.

Our Enterprise Agreement 2016–2019 provides for salary advancement using a three-point scale (high performing, performing well and requires development). Eligible staff receive an incremental increase if they receive a rating of high performing or performing well.

Managers are given guidance on the more formal aspects of the performance management process, including managing underperformance. Managers and staff are supported through coaching to maintain an appropriate focus on the issues at hand.

RECOGNITION

The Institute recognises staff who make a significant contribution to achieving its goals through a formal rewards and recognition program which includes an award for *Excellence in the field of Research*. Individuals are also recognised for their service to the AIC with awards for 10, 15 and 20 years of service.

NON-SALARY BENEFITS

Non-salary benefits include flexible working arrangements for APS 1–6 officers, time off in lieu arrangements for Executive Level staff, tertiary studies assistance and a comprehensive Performance Development System.

STAFF COMMUNICATION

The AIC contributed to the 2018 Australian Public Service Employee Census. This survey gave staff the opportunity to communicate perceived weaknesses and strengths to management anonymously. The results of the survey showed continuing improvement across a range of areas.

All-staff meetings are held fortnightly and provide an opportunity for managers to advise staff of achievements or events over the past two weeks. These meetings also provide an open forum for staff to discuss any relevant issues.

The AIC's intranet is its main vehicle for sharing and developing knowledge. It provides links to information in the JV Barry 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.

INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

During the year the AIC hosted four interns through the Australian National Internship Program.

LOCATION OF STAFF

Most staff are located at the AIC's head office in Canberra. Three staff members are located elsewhere: one in New South Wales, one in Victoria and one in South Australia.

STAFFING

TABLE 9: ALL STAFF BY CLASSIFICATION LEVEL

Classification	30 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2017	30 Jun 2018
SES Band 1 (equivalent)	1	1	1
Executive Level 2	4	4	4
Executive Level 1	6	6	4
APS 6	5	4	3
APS 5	7	10	3
APS 4	6	5	2
APS 3	4	7	1
APS 2	0	0	0
APS 1	1	0	0
Total	34	37	18

Note: Staffing figures do not include the Director or staff on temporary transfer to another agency, and figures show staff at their actual classification

TABLE 10: AVERAGE STAFFING LEVEL BY FINANCIAL YEAR

Financial year	Average staffing level
2013–14	45.2
2014–15	49.9
2015–16	38.6
2016–17	33.3
2017–18	25.2

TABLE 11: ALL STAFF BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, FULL-TIME STATUS AND GENDER

	Male (n)			Female (n)			Total (n)			Females as % of total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Ongoing												
Full time	5	7	5	17	13	7	22	20	12	77	65	58
Part time	–	1	1	3	3	2	3	4	3	100	75	67
Subtotal	5	8	6	20	16	9	25	24	15	80	67	60
Non-ongoing												
Full time	2	3	–	6	8	2	8	11	2	75	73	100
Part time	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	2	1	100	100	100
Subtotal	2	3	–	7	10	3	9	13	3	78	77	100
Total	7	11	6	27	26	12	34	37	18	79	70	67

TABLE 12: ALL STAFF BY CLASSIFICATION LEVEL AND GENDER

	Male (n)			Female (n)			Total (n)			Females as % of total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
SES Band 1	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
Executive Level 2	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	4	4	25	25	25
Executive Level 1	1	1	–	5	5	4	6	6	4	83	83	100
APS 6	1	2	2	4	2	1	5	4	3	80	50	33
APS 5	–	1	–	7	9	3	7	10	3	100	90	100
APS 4	1	–	–	5	5	2	6	5	2	83	100	100
APS 3	–	3	–	4	4	1	4	7	1	100	57	100
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	100	–	–
Total	7	11	6	27	26	12	34	37	18	79	71	67

Note: Staffing figures do not include the Director or staff on temporary transfer to another agency. Figures show staff at their actual classification.

TABLE 13: EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENTS (N)

Employment arrangement	Staff	2015	2016	2017
Enterprise agreement	SES (equivalent)	0	0	0
	Non-SES	33	34	17
Common law contracts	SES (equivalent)	1	1	1
	Non-SES	0	0	0
Individual flexibility arrangements	SES (equivalent)	0	0	0
	Non-SES	0	2	1

TABLE 14: STAFF SEPARATIONS BY CLASSIFICATION LEVEL AND EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY (N)

	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Total		
	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Chief Executive	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
SES Band 1 (equivalent)	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Executive Level 2	1	1	1	1	–	–	2	1	1
Executive Level 1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2
APS 6	1	2	2	–	–	1	1	2	3
APS 5	1	–	1	2	1	2	3	1	3
APS 4	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
APS 3	–	–	2	4	2	4	4	2	6
APS 2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	6	6	10	12	5	10	18	11	20

TABLE 15: SALARY RANGES BY CLASSIFICATION LEVEL AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Position	Salary range
APS 1	Trainee	\$44,153–48,799
APS 2	Admin assistant	\$50,722–56,245
APS 3	Research Officer 1/Admin Officer 1	\$58,681–63,334
APS 4	Research Officer 2/Admin Officer 2	\$64,501–70,035
APS 5	Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer	\$71,418–75,731
APS 6	Senior Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer 2	\$77,924–88,183
Executive level 1	Principal Research Analyst/Admin Specialist	\$98,244–118,443
Executive level 2	Research Manager/Admin Executive	\$122,744–138,295
SES	SES Band 1	\$152,697+

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

NETWORK AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

In collaboration with Australian Survey Research, the AIC has developed a data collection system for the DUMA program. The system allows offline survey data collection to be integrated into the online survey environment. The process enables the offline collection of data and significantly reduces costs and processing time by eliminating hard copy survey instruments and the labour-intensive data entry and validation process. An improved version has been developed and is currently in use.

STATUTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY PRIORITIES FOR 2017–18

The AIC's work health and safety responsibilities are managed by the ACIC. This year we:

- strengthened our risk management and due diligence framework. This involved developing a health and safety assurance process for higher risk work environments and revising due diligence checklists for officers;
- strengthened our existing work health and safety systems to ensure effective and innovative work health and safety support for the AIC; and
- implemented tailored early intervention strategies and rehabilitation case management, leading to improved injury prevention and workers compensation performance.

WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The National Work Health and Safety Committee meets quarterly and is responsible for:

- supporting the executive by helping to identify, develop, review and implement measures to protect and actively manage the health and safety of workers;
- promoting and monitoring measures to ensure safe work practices;
- facilitating consultation and communication with workers about work health and safety matters; and
- undertaking functions as prescribed in the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and related regulations.

CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The National Work Health and Safety Committee is the conduit for consultation with employees on all work health and safety issues. Local Work Health and Safety Committees meet regularly and provide input to the national committee.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING PROGRAM

Our Health and Wellbeing Program continues to evolve with staff input, reviews of better practice and new initiatives. The program aims to:

- help staff make positive health and behaviour changes;
- promote a culture that supports healthy and positive lifestyles;
- provide a central source of health and wellbeing information and resources;
- inspire staff to take ownership of health and wellbeing initiatives in their offices;
- encompass a broad view of health including physical, mental and social aspects; and
- demonstrate our commitment to the health and wellbeing of employees and their families.

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

We take a proactive approach to identify and control hazards in the workplace and to prevent injury. We continue to identify and assess hazards and ensure that risk control strategies are in place. This year we:

- provided access to an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) which includes manager assistance, mediation services and other employee information and support services;
- implemented targeted and random, unannounced drug and alcohol testing of high risk and low risk employees;
- conducted regular workplace inspections to identify hazards and determine appropriate controls; and
- coordinated a number of EAP awareness sessions following the engagement of a new EAP provider. The new EAP provider also coordinated mental health awareness training.

WORKERS COMPENSATION

The agency's workers compensation insurance premium gives an indication of an employer's effectiveness in preventing injury or illness and in helping its employees to return to work quickly and safely after a work-related injury or illness. The AIC is committed to supporting employees with work-related injuries or illness and, as outlined in our policies, early intervention is a key strategy. There were no workers compensation claims submitted during 2017–18.

INCIDENT AND INJURY

There was one incident reported during 2017–18. The mechanism of injury was ‘other/unspecified’.

NOTIFIABLE INCIDENTS

Under section 38 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, the agency is required to notify Comcare immediately after becoming aware of any death, serious personal injury or dangerous incident. There were no notifiable incidents during 2017–18.

WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY INVESTIGATIONS

The AIC was not subject to any external work health and safety investigations in 2017–18.

DIVERSITY REPORTING

The Diversity and Inclusion Sub-Committee developed a series of Diversity Action Plans for 2017–19 on gender equity, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds and people with disability. The Reconciliation Action Plan 2018–20 was launched on 19 April 2018 and is intended to drive greater equality and understanding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and their culture and history. It is an Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan that outlines the actions the AIC will undertake to work towards reconciliation.

The AIC is working towards a culture that encourages inclusivity and embraces diversity regardless of gender, age, culture, religion, language or personal circumstances.

The National Disability Strategy 2010–2020, which sets out a 10-year national policy framework to improve the lives of people with disability, promotes participation and creates a more inclusive society. A high level two-yearly report will track progress against each of the six outcome areas of the strategy and present a picture of how people with disability are faring. These reports can be found at www.dss.gov.au.

TABLE 16: DIVERSITY DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Employees who have a disability	Employees who do not have English as a first language	Employees who identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
67% women	0%	5.5%	0%

CARER RECOGNITION ACT

The Institute 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.

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

- staff are encouraged to use web-based and teleconference facilities where possible rather than undertaking air travel, which has adverse effects;
- selected seminars are made available electronically so people do not have to travel to the Institute to hear them;
- all AIC publications are available online, reducing the need for printing and paper use; and
- waste generation (resource waste and greenhouse gas emissions) is reduced by recycling paper, cardboard, glass, plastics and metals.

The AIC continues to look for ways to reduce its impact on the environment when undertaking new procurements.

PROCUREMENT

The AIC's approach to procuring property and services, including consultancies, is consistent with the Australian Government's procurement policy and legislation. The Commonwealth Procurement Rules are applied to activities through the Accountable Authority Instructions and supporting operational policies and procedures, which are reviewed for consistency with the Commonwealth Procurement Framework. The procurement framework reflects the core principle governing Australian Government procurement—value for money. The Institute's policies and procedures also focus on:

- encouraging competitive, non-discriminatory procurement processes;
- efficient, effective, economical and ethical use of resources; and
- accountability and transparency.

During 2017–18 the AIC continued to participate in whole-of-government, coordinated procurement initiatives and sought opportunities to lower tendering costs and provide savings through economies of scale.

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 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 2017–18, one new consultancy contract was entered into, involving total actual expenditure of \$1,100 including GST. In addition, four ongoing consultancies were active during the year, involving total actual expenditure of \$46,200 (including GST). Expenditure for the year totalled \$47,300 including GST (2016–17: \$55,933 excluding GST).

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on contracts for consultancies. 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 (aic.gov.au).

PROPERTY AND SHARED CORPORATE SERVICES

Since the machinery-of-government changes came into effect, the support services of the AIC have been subsumed into the support services of the ACIC. As such, functions relating to finance, human resources, ICT and property are now provided to the AIC by the ACIC. The AIC currently occupies space leased by the ACIC. The lease of the former AIC premises expired in December 2017.

LEGAL SERVICES

The AIC engages legal services from the Legal Services Multi-Use List 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 2017–18, the AIC made no expenditure on legal services (2016–17: \$0).

PROCUREMENT INITIATIVE TO SUPPORT SMALL BUSINESS

The AIC supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and medium enterprise and small enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website (<http://www.finance.gov.au/procurement/statistics-on-commonwealth-purchasing-contracts/>).

The AIC recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time.

We support the use of small and medium enterprises through various means, including the use of template contracts for both low risk and higher risk procurements and compliance with the Australian Government's Supplier Pay on Time or Pay Interest Policy.

GRANTS

Information on grants awarded by the AIC during 2017–18 is available on the Criminology Research Grants website (www.crg.aic.gov.au).

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Details about how to make a freedom of information request of the AIC are on our website (aic.gov.au/freedom-information).

Section 04

Financial performance

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FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The AIC's operating result for the year ended 30 June 2018 was a surplus of \$0.418 million (2016–17: deficit \$0.521 million). Excluding depreciation expenses the surplus is \$0.461 million. The surplus is due to reductions in both employee and supplier expenditures in line with the agency's reduced reliance on external research revenue. In addition, following an independent revaluation, the value of the library collection increased by \$0.709m.

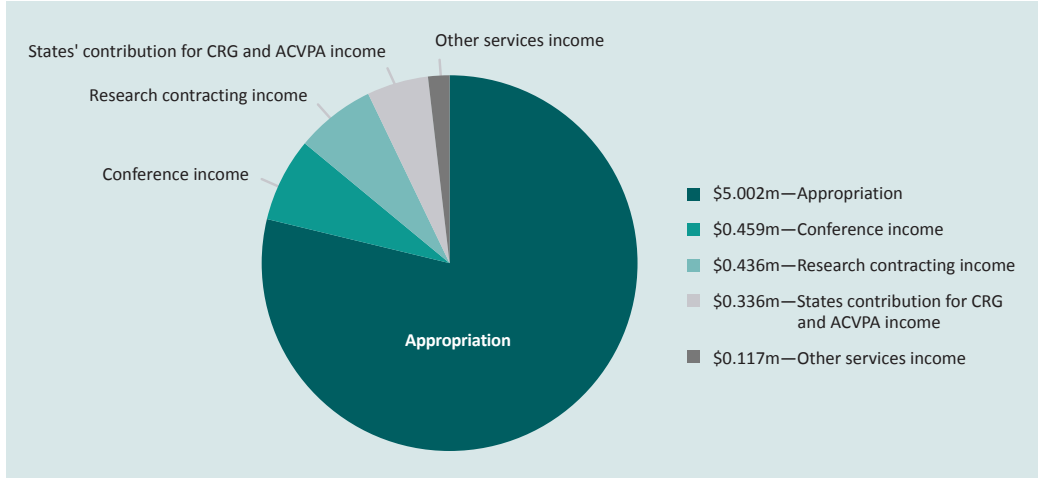
The AIC received an unmodified audit opinion from the Australian National Audit Office.

During 2017–18 there were no instances of significant non-compliance with the finance law.

The AIC's revenue totalled \$6.349 million in 2017–18 (2016–17: \$6.417 million). Revenue included \$5.002 million appropriation for operating budget and \$1.347 million own source income. Own source income includes:

- \$0.459 million from conference registration fees;
- \$0.436 million from provision of research services;
- \$0.336 million from jurisdictions' contribution for Criminology Research Grants and Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards; and
- \$0.117 million from other minor sources including royalties and audit services received free of charge.

FIGURE 7: 2017–18 REVENUE



The AIC's operating expenses totalled \$5.931 million in 2017–18 (2016–17: \$6.938 million). Employee expenditure fell during the year, consistent with the fall in average staffing levels, to 25 staff in 2017–18 (2016–17: 33).

The AIC's net asset position has improved significantly to \$1.496m (2016–17: \$0.357 million). This improvement is due to both the revaluation of the library collection and the operating surplus.

The closing balance of the Criminology Research Special Account as at 30 June 2018 was \$0.937 million (2016–17: \$1.281 million).

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

TABLE 17: AGENCY RESOURCE STATEMENT 2017–18

	Actual available appropriations for 2017–18 \$'000	Payments made 2017–18 \$'000	Balance remaining \$'000
Ordinary annual services			
Departmental appropriations ¹	5,025	5,007	18
Total	5,025	5,007	18
Special accounts			
Opening balance	1,281	–	–
Receipts to special accounts	1,240	–	–
Payments made	–	1,584	–
Closing balance	–	–	937
Total	2,521	1,584	937
Total resourcing and payments	7,546	6,591	955

1 Includes an amount of \$0.023m in 2017–18 for the Departmental Capital Budget. For accounting purposes this amount has been designated as 'contributions by owners'.

TABLE 18: EXPENDITURE AND STAFFING BY OUTCOME

Outcome 1: Informed crime and justice policy and practice in Australia by undertaking, funding and disseminating policy-relevant research of national significance; and through the generation of a crime and justice evidence base and national knowledge centre	Budget 2017–18 \$'000	Actual Expenses 2017–18 \$'000	Variation \$'000
Outcome 1: Departmental expenses			
Departmental Appropriations	5,002	5,002	–
Special Accounts	2,789	846	1,943
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	145	83	62
Total for Outcome 1	7,936	5,931	2,005
Total expenses for Outcome 1	7,936	5,931	2,005
	Budget 2017–18	Actual 2017–18	
Average staffing level (number)	46	25	

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Home Affairs

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2018:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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 2018 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology, which I have audited, comprise the following statements as at 30 June 2018 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Accountable Authority and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Australian Institute of Criminology in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and his delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Accountable Authority's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Australian Institute of Criminology, the Director 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 – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the rules made under that Act. The Director is also responsible for such internal control as the Director determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Director is responsible for assessing the Australian Institute of Criminology's ability to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Director is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Accountable Authority;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Accountable Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Australian National Audit Office



Bola Oyetunji
Senior Executive Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General
Canberra
18 September 2018

STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 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.....


Michael Phelan APM
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology
17 September, 2018

Signed.....


Yvette Whittaker
Chief Financial Officer
Australian Institute of Criminology
17 September, 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the period ended 30 June 2018

		2018	Budget 2018	2017
	Notes	\$	\$	\$
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Employee benefits	1.1A	2,837,401	4,516,000	3,527,336
Suppliers	1.1B	3,049,514	3,315,000	3,252,717
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	43,241	105,000	143,420
Write-down and impairment of assets	2.2A	1,000	-	14,766
Total expenses		5,931,156	7,936,000	6,938,239
Own-source income				
Own-source revenue				
Rendering of services	1.2A	1,262,486	2,739,000	1,225,287
Royalties		44,385	50,000	57,625
Other revenue	1.2B	40,305	-	56,839
Total own-source revenue		1,347,176	2,789,000	1,339,751
Gains				
Other gains		-	40,000	-
Total gains		-	40,000	-
Total own-source income		1,347,176	2,829,000	1,339,751
Net cost of services		4,583,980	5,107,000	5,598,488
Revenue from Government	1.2C	5,002,000	5,002,000	5,077,347
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government		418,020	(105,000)	(521,141)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services				
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		716,771	-	-
Total other comprehensive income		716,771	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the Australian Government		1,134,791	(105,000)	(521,141)

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
Budget variances commentary: see Note 6 for major variance explanations.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2018

		2018	Budget 2018	2017
	Notes	\$	\$	\$
ASSETS				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2.5	936,856	1,008,000	1,281,417
Trade and other receivables	2.1A	329,663	716,000	281,754
Total financial assets		1,266,519	1,724,000	1,563,171
Non-Financial Assets				
Furniture and office equipment	2.2A	25,150	-	41,006
Library collection	2.2A	766,800	209,000	57,812
Intangibles	2.2A	2,104	-	17,779
Prepayments		69,928	84,000	131,348
Total non-financial assets		863,982	293,000	247,945
Total assets		2,130,501	2,017,000	1,811,116
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Suppliers		175,630	751,000	544,658
Other payables	2.3A	458,210	991,000	670,787
Total payables		633,840	1,742,000	1,215,445
Provisions				
Provision for onerous lease obligations	2.4A	-	-	238,801
Total provisions		-	-	238,801
Total liabilities		633,840	1,742,000	1,454,246
Net assets		1,496,661	275,000	356,870
EQUITY				
Contributed equity		1,185,294	1,203,000	1,180,294
Reserves		861,254	144,000	144,483
Accumulated deficit		(549,887)	(1,072,000)	(967,907)
Total equity		1,496,661	275,000	356,870

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

Budget variances commentary: see *Note 6* for major variance explanations.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the period ended 30 June 2018

	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation surplus		Contributed equity/capital		Total equity	
	Budget	2018	Budget	2018	Budget	2018	Budget	2018
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance carried forward from previous period	(967,907)	(446,766)	144,483	144,483	1,180,294	1,157,294	357,000	855,011
Opening balance	(967,907)	(446,766)	144,483	144,483	1,180,294	1,157,294	356,870	855,011
Comprehensive income								
Surplus (Deficit) for the period	418,020	(105,000)	-	-	-	-	418,020	(105,000)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	716,771	-	-	-	716,771	-
Total comprehensive income	418,020	(105,000)	716,771	(105,000)	(105,000)	(105,000)	1,134,791	(521,141)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Australian Government	418,020	(105,000)	716,771	(105,000)	(105,000)	(105,000)	1,134,791	(521,141)
Transactions with owners								
Departmental capital budget ¹	-	-	-	-	5,000	23,000	5,000	23,000
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	5,000	23,000	5,000	23,000
Closing balance as at 30 June	(549,887)	(1,072,000)	861,254	144,483	1,185,294	1,180,294	1,496,661	356,870

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes. Budget variances commentary: see Note 6 for major variance explanations.

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT*for the period ended 30 June 2018*

		2018	Budget 2018	2017
	Notes	\$	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Appropriations	3.1A	5,002,000	5,002,000	5,077,347
Rendering of services		1,058,066	2,739,000	1,669,309
Net GST received		141,147	-	141,965
Other		40,819	50,000	76,964
Total cash received		6,242,032	7,791,000	6,965,585
Cash used				
Employees		2,837,401	4,516,000	3,776,356
Suppliers		3,749,265	3,498,000	3,906,550
Total cash used		6,586,666	8,014,000	7,682,906
Net cash used by operating activities		(344,634)	(223,000)	(717,321)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash used				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		4,927	105,000	4,406
Purchase of intangibles		-	-	31,350
Total cash used		4,927	105,000	35,756
Net cash used by investing activities		(4,927)	(105,000)	(35,756)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Contributed equity		5,000	23,000	23,000
Total cash received		5,000	23,000	23,000
Net cash from financing activities		5,000	23,000	23,000
Net decrease in cash held		(344,561)	(305,000)	(730,077)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		1,281,417	1,313,000	2,011,494
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	2.5	936,856	1,008,000	1,281,417

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
Budget variances commentary: see *Note 6* for major variance explanations.

OVERVIEW

Objectives of the Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is an Australian Government controlled 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 continued existence of the AIC in its present form is dependent on Government policy and on continuing funding by Parliament. The AIC's activities contributing toward this outcome are classified as departmental. Departmental activities involve the use of assets and income controlled, or liabilities and expenses incurred by the AIC in its own right.

Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by section 42 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

The financial statements and notes have been prepared in accordance with:

- a) Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015 (FRR) for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2017; and
- b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations – Reduced Disclosure Requirements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities which are carried at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Unless 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.

Unless an 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.

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.

Comparative Figures

Comparative figures for 2017–18 reflect the figures reported in the AIC's 2016–17 financial statements. Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation to these financial statements where required.

Contingent assets and liabilities

The AIC did not have any quantifiable contingencies to report for the financial year ended 30 June 2018 (2016–17: Nil).

Events after the reporting period

No subsequent events to report after the balance date.

Note 1.1: Expenses

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Note 1.1A: Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	2,175,266	2,655,007
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	226,463	320,367
Defined benefit plans	177,307	180,238
Leave and other entitlements	254,616	371,724
Separation and redundancies	3,749	-
Total employee benefits	2,837,401	3,527,336

AIC staff were primarily employed by ACIC for the duration of the year and seconded to the AIC to resource AIC's ongoing operations. The ACIC initially met all the employee expenses, and claimed reimbursement from the AIC on a monthly basis. Therefore, whilst the employee benefits costs are reflected in the AIC statement of comprehensive income, the AIC does not hold any liabilities or provision in respect to employees in the statement of financial position.

Accounting Policy*Superannuation*

The ACIC staff seconded to AIC were members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap) or other superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government.

The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme. The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The liability for defined benefit schemes is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported by the Department of Finance as an administered item.

The ACIC makes employer contributions to the employees' defined benefit superannuation schemes in respect to the staff seconded to AIC at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government. The ACIC and AIC account for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

Note 1.1: Expenses (continued)

	2018	2017
	\$	\$

Note 1.1B: Suppliers

Goods and services

Contractors and consultants	782,737	730,194
Research services	471,903	479,302
Travel	95,504	138,135
Information technology	99,171	133,282
Property operating expenses	274,999	474,121
Office rent	218,748	332,837
Outsourced corporate services	545,121	545,000
Conferences and meetings	378,663	150,320
Other	182,668	269,526
Total suppliers	3,049,514	3,252,717

Leasing commitments

Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

Within 1 year	-	238,779
Total operating lease commitments ¹	-	238,779

1. Total operating lease commitments excludes GST. The lease for the former headquarters expired in December 2017.

Accounting Policy

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

The AIC leased office accommodation and minor office equipment under operating lease agreements.

Note 1.2: Own Source Revenue

	2018	2017
	\$	\$

Own-Source Revenue**Note 1.2A: Rendering of Services**

Research Contract Income	435,651	688,596
Conference Income	458,697	166,836
Other Services Income	<u>368,138</u>	<u>369,855</u>
Total rendering of services	<u>1,262,486</u>	<u>1,225,287</u>

Accounting Policy*Rendering of Services*

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of services 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 services at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

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.

Note 1.2B: Other Revenue

Resources received free of charge - audit services	39,000	39,000
Other Revenue	<u>1,305</u>	<u>17,839</u>
Total other revenue	<u>40,305</u>	<u>56,839</u>

Accounting Policy*Resources Received Free of Charge*

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

Revenue from Government**Note 1.2C: Revenue from Government**

Appropriations		
Departmental appropriations	<u>5,002,000</u>	<u>5,077,347</u>
Total revenue from Government	<u>5,002,000</u>	<u>5,077,347</u>

Accounting Policy

Amounts appropriated for departmental appropriations for the year are recognised as Revenue from Government when the AIC gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned. Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

Note 2.1: Financial Assets

	2018	2017
	\$	\$

Note 2.1A: Trade and Other Receivables

Debtors	208,808	74,725
Accrued Revenue	110,984	183,041
GST receivable	-	18,988
Royalties receivable	9,871	5,000
Total trade and other receivables	329,663	281,754

Accounting Policy

Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables are recorded at fair value less any impairment. Trade and other receivables are recognised when the AIC becomes party to a contract and has a legal right to receive cash. Trade and other receivables are derecognised on payment and are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Note 2.2: Non-Financial Assets**Note 2.2A: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles (2017–18)**

	Furniture and Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Library Collection	Intangibles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2017					
Gross book value	366,091	451,000	681,523	70,450	1,569,064
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(325,085)	(451,000)	(623,711)	(52,671)	(1,452,467)
Total as at 1 July 2017	41,006	-	57,812	17,779	116,597
Additions:					
Purchase	-	-	4,927	-	4,927
Revaluations and impairments recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	7,447	-	709,324	-	716,771
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(22,303)	-	(5,263)	(15,675)	(43,241)
Write-down and impairment of assets	(1,000)	-	-	-	(1,000)
Total as at 30 June 2018	25,150	-	766,800	2,104	794,054
Total as at 30 June 2018 represented by:					
Gross book value	25,150	-	766,800	70,450	862,400
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	(68,346)	(68,346)
Total as at 30 June 2018	25,150	-	766,800	2,104	794,054

There are no furniture & office equipment, library and intangibles expected to be sold or written off within the next 12 months. The AIC assessed all assets for indicators of impairment as at 30 June 2018 and none were noted.

Revaluation of non-financial assets

The AIC engaged an external valuer to undertake the valuation of these assets for financial reporting purposes.

The valuation was conducted in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, including AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement and AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment.

The market approach was utilised to determine the fair values of the assets which were both level 2 and level 3 measurements.

A revaluation increment of \$7,447 for Furniture & Office Equipment (2016-17: Nil) and a revaluation increment of \$709,324 for the Library Collection (2016-17: Nil) were credited to the asset revaluation surplus by asset class and included in the equity section of the Statement of Financial Position. No decrements were expensed in 2018 (2016-17: Nil).

Note 2.2: Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Accounting Policy

Asset Recognition

Purchases of library assets are capitalised when the cost exceeds \$2,000. Purchases of other property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of Financial Position, except for purchases costing less than \$5,000 which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total). Where required under the standards 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.

Revaluations

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

Asset class	Fair value measured at:
Property, plant & equipment	Current replacement cost
Leasehold Improvements	Current replacement cost
Library Collection	Market valuation

Following initial recognition at cost, property plant and equipment are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted every 3 years.

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 are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reversed a previous revaluation increment for that class. 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.

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 percent with a five percent residual value. Depreciation rates applying to infrastructure, plant and equipment are based on a useful life of 2 to 10 years (2016–17: 2 to 10 years). Software licences with the renewable term of one year or longer are treated as prepayments at the time of purchases and expensed over the term.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment as at 30 June 2018. 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 current replacement cost.

Intangibles

AIC's intangibles comprise only purchased software. Software assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. 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 (2016-17: 2-5 years). All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2018.

Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

Based on the characteristics of the items within the library and researched market evidence for library material in both Australia and internationally the external valuer advised that the market approach should be utilised in preference to the Current Replacement Cost (CRC) approach as the market approach utilised more observable inputs than the CRC approach. Under the previous valuation the monographs were considered to have an intrinsic value to the AIC and that the majority would not be replaced if lost or destroyed unless the AIC undertook a new project which required this information. However, based on the AASB 13 (Fair Value Measurement) the fair value is a market-based measurement, because the entity uses the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset, not an entity-specific measurement.

Note 2.3: Payables

	2018	2017
	\$	\$

Note 2.3A: Other Payables

Unearned income	444,691	670,787
GST payable to ATO	13,519	-
Total other payables	458,210	670,787

Accounting Policy*Financial Liabilities*

Supplier and other payables are classified as 'other financial liabilities' and are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced). Supplier and other payables are derecognised on payment.

NOTE 2.4: Other Provisions

	2018	2017
	\$	\$

Note 2.4A: Provision for Onerous Lease Obligations

Onerous lease obligations	-	238,801
Total provision for onerous lease obligations	-	238,801

The lease for the former headquarters expired in December 2017.

2.5: Special Accounts

	2018	2017
	\$	\$

Note 2.5A: Special Account: Criminology Research Special Account

Balance brought forward from previous period	1,281,417	2,011,494
Increases	1,240,032	1,888,239
Available for payments	2,521,449	3,899,733
Decreases	1,584,593	2,618,316
Total balance carried to the next period	936,856	1,281,417
Balance represented by:		
Cash held in entity bank accounts	60,291	68,400
Cash held in the Official Public Account	876,565	1,213,017
Total balance carried to the next period	936,856	1,281,417

Appropriation: *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* section 80.

The Criminology Research Special Account is established under section 46 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* as amended through the *Financial Framework Legislative Amendment Act 2010* with effect from 1 July 2011.

Purpose: Conduct criminology research to promote justice, crime reduction and communicating results to Commonwealth, state and territory including administering programs to award grants, engage specialists for research and publication of that research.

3.1: Appropriations**Note 3.1A: Annual Appropriation ('Recoverable GST exclusive')****Annual Appropriations for 2018**

	Annual Appropriation \$	Adjustments to appropriation \$	Total appropriation \$	Appropriation applied in 2018 (current and prior years) \$	Variance ¹ \$
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services	5,002,000	-	5,002,000	(5,002,000)	-
Capital Budgets ²	23,000	-	23,000	(5,000)	18,000
Total departmental	5,025,000	-	5,025,000	(5,007,000)	18,000

Annual Appropriations for 2017

	Annual Appropriation \$	Adjustments to appropriation \$	Total appropriation \$	Appropriation applied in 2017 (current and prior years) \$	Variance \$
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services	5,077,347	-	5,077,347	(5,077,347)	-
Capital Budgets ²	23,000	-	23,000	(23,000)	-
Total departmental	5,100,347	-	5,100,347	(5,100,347)	-

1. The AIC has no ordinary annual appropriations variance to report.

2. Departmental Capital Budgets are appropriated through the Appropriation Act (No. 1).

They form part of ordinary annual services, and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Act.

Unspent Annual Appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

The AIC has no undrawn and unspent ordinary annual appropriation as at 30 June 2018 (2016-17: nil).

The AIC has drawn \$5,000 Capital Budgets as at 30 June 2018 (2016-17: \$23,000) and the remaining \$18,000 will be rolled over to 2018-19.

4.1: Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. The AIC has determined the key management personnel positions to be the Director and the Deputy Director. The key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Minister. The Minister's remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by the AIC. Key management personnel remuneration (excluding the Director: see note below) is reported in the table below:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Note 4.1: Key Management Personnel Remuneration		
Short-term employee benefits	193,288	178,585
Post-employment benefits	29,133	28,791
Other long-term benefits	19,620	19,234
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses¹	242,041	226,610
Total number of key management personnel	1	1

1. Includes officers substantively holding or acting for a period exceeding three months in a key management personnel position, for the 2017–18 financial year the AIC had one key management personnel (2016–17: one). The ACIC CEO is also the Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC). The full cost of the CEO is included in ACIC financial statements, and therefore not disclosed here. The AIC makes a contribution towards the overheads of the ACIC, including executive oversight, which is shown in "Suppliers" (see Note 1.1B).

4.2: Related Party Disclosure

Related party relationships:

The AIC is an Australian Government controlled entity. Related parties of the AIC comprise the Ministers responsible for the AIC, other Australian Government entities, the key management personnel of the AIC, and parties related to the AIC's key management personnel (including close family members and entities controlled by themselves, their close family members or jointly with close family members).

Transactions with related parties:

Given the breadth of Government activities, related parties may transact with the government sector in the same capacity as ordinary citizens. Such transactions include the payment or refund of taxes. These transactions have not been separately disclosed in this note.

Giving consideration to relationships with related entities, and transactions entered into during the reporting period by the entity, it has been determined that there are no related party transactions requiring disclosure.

Note 5.1: Financial Instruments

		2018	2017
	Notes	\$	\$

Note 5.1A: Categories of Financial Instruments**Financial Assets****Loans and other receivables:**

Cash and cash equivalents		936,856	1,281,417
Trade and other receivables	2.1A	319,792	257,766
Royalties receivables	2.1A	9,871	5,000

Total financial assets		<u>1,266,519</u>	<u>1,544,183</u>
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Financial Liabilities**Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost**

Trade creditors and accruals		175,630	544,658
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Total financial liabilities		<u>175,630</u>	<u>544,658</u>
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Note 6: Explanations of Major Variances Between Budget and Actual

The following table provides a comparison of the original budget as presented in the 2017–18 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) to the 2017–18 final outcome as presented in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards for the entity. The Budget is not audited.

Variances are considered to be ‘major’ based on the following criteria:

- the variance between budget and actual is greater than 10%; and
- the variance between budget and actual is greater than 1% of the relevant category (Income, Expenses and Equity totals); or an item below this threshold but is considered important for the reader’s understanding or is relevant to an assessment of the discharge of accountability and to an analysis of performance of an entity.

Explanations of major variances	Affected line items (and statement)
<p>Budget assumptions</p> <p>The market conditions for criminology researcher consultancy is less buoyant than the budget (less number and value of research service contracts secured during the year), resulting in lower research revenue and trade receivables. The lower revenue in turn restricted the agency’s ability to engage additional staff, resulting in lower employee costs.</p>	<p><i>Rendering of services, Employee benefits (Statement of Comprehensive Income), Trade and other receivables (Statement of Financial Position).</i></p>
<p>Timing of supplier payments</p> <p>Due to transition to a new Financial Management Information System (FMIS) for the AIC from financial year 2018-19, there was an effort to reduce outstanding creditors, resulting lower supplier payables, other payables and cash balances at close of year.</p>	<p><i>Cash and cash equivalents, Suppliers and Other payables (Statement of Financial Position).</i></p>
<p>Classification misalignment</p> <p>Audit services received free of charge are reported as other revenue in the Annual Report and other gains in Budget. The Budget will be revised to follow the Annual Report classification.</p>	<p><i>Other Revenue, Other Gains (Statement of Comprehensive Income).</i></p>
<p>Property plant and equipment and intangibles</p> <p>Asset revaluations were conducted as at 30 June 2018 in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, including AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement and AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment.</p> <p>A revaluation increment of \$7,447 for Furniture & Office Equipment was credited to the asset revaluation surplus by asset class (2016-17: Nil).</p> <p>The increased availability of market information for special items such as the library collection facilitated a market valuation of the AIC library collection resulting in a revaluation increment of \$709,324 (2016-17: Nil).</p>	<p><i>Property, plant and equipment (Statement of Financial Position), Reserves (Statement of Financial Position).</i></p>

Section 05

Appendices

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APPENDIX 1: PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS

The following peer-reviewed papers were released in 2017–18.

TRENDS & ISSUES IN CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Shepherd S, Ogloff J, Paradies Y & Pfeifer J 2017. Aboriginal prisoners with cognitive impairment: Is this the highest risk group? *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 536. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Taylor E, Lee M, Willis M & Gannoni A 2017. Police detainee perspectives on police body-worn cameras. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 537. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Willis M, Taylor E, Lee M & Gannoni A 2017. Police detainee perspectives on CCTV. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 538. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Higginson A, Eggins E & Mazerolle L 2017. Police techniques for investigating serious violent crime: A systematic review. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 539. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Chung D, Fisher C, Zufferey C & Thiara RK 2018. Preventing sexual violence against young women from African backgrounds. *Trends & issues in crime & criminal justice* no. 540. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Patterson E, Sullivan T & Ticehurst A 2018. Use and misuse of prescription drugs among police detainees. *Trends & issues in crime & criminal justice* no. 541. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Douglas K & Smith RG 2018. Disengagement from involvement in organised crime: Processes and risks. *Trends & issues in crime & criminal justice* no. 542. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Jahnsen SØ 2018. Scandinavian approaches to outlaw motorcycle gangs. *Trends & issues in crime & criminal justice* no. 543. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Flynn A & Freiberg A 2018. Plea negotiations: An empirical analysis. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 544. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Heerde J, Toumbourou JW, Hemphill SA, Le H, Herrenkohl TI & Catalano RF 2018. Prevent crime and save money: Return-on-investment models in Australia. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 545. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Quilter J, McNamara L, Seear K & Room R 2018. The significance of 'intoxication' in Australian criminal law. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 546. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Allard T, Hurren E, Thompson C, Jenkins B, Chrzanowski A & Stewart A 2018. Who is responsible for child maltreatment? *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 547. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Morgan A & Jorna P 2018. Impact of ballistic evidence on criminal investigations. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 548. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Dussuyer I & Smith RG 2018. Understanding and responding to victimisation of whistleblowers. *Trends & issues in crime & criminal justice* no. 549. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Napier S, Dowling C, Morgan A & Talbot D 2018. What impact do public sex offender registries have on community safety? *Trends & issues in crime & criminal justice* no. 550. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Dowling C, Morgan A, Hulme S, Manning M & Wong G 2018. Protection orders for domestic violence: A systematic review. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 551. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Morgan A, Boxall H & Brown R 2018. Targeting repeat domestic violence: Assessing short-term risk of reoffending. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 552. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Payne J, Brown R & Broadhurst R 2018. Where have all the young offenders gone? Examining changes in offending between two NSW birth cohorts. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 553. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

RESEARCH REPORTS

Krone T & Smith RG 2018. *Criminal misuse of the Domain Name System*. Research Report no. 3. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Morgan A 2018. *How much does prison really cost? Comparing the costs of imprisonment with community corrections*. Research Report no. 5. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Morgan A, Brown R, Coughlan M, Boxall H & Davy D 2018. *Reducing crime in public housing areas through community development: An evaluation of the High Density Housing Program in the ACT*. Research Report no. 6. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Willis M 2018. *Supported housing for prisoners returning to the community: A review of the literature*. Research Report no. 7. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Bricknell S 2017. *Missing persons: Who is at risk?* Research Report no. 8. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Willis M & Kapira M 2018. *Justice reinvestment in Australia: A review of the literature*. Research Report no. 9. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Smith RG 2018. *Organised crime research in Australia 2018*. Research Report no. 10. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Lynham S & Bricknell S 2018. *When saying no is not an option: Forced marriage in Australia and New Zealand*. Research Report No. 11. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

APPENDIX 2: OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The publications listed below were released in 2017–18.

STATISTICAL REPORTS

Jorna P & Smith RG 2018. *Fraud against the Commonwealth: Report to Government 2014–15*. Statistical Report no. 3. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Patterson E, Sullivan T, Ticehurst A & Bricknell S 2018. *Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2015 and 2016 report on drug use among police detainees*. Statistical Report no. 4. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Ticehurst A, Napier S & Bricknell S 2018. *National Deaths in Custody Program: Deaths in custody in Australia 2013–14 and 2014–15*. Statistical Report no. 5. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Smith RG & Jorna P 2018. *Identity crime and misuse in Australia*. Statistical Report no. 6. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Jorna P & Smith RG 2018. *Commonwealth fraud investigations 2015–16 and Appendix*. Statistical Report no. 7. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

STATISTICAL BULLETINS

Jorna P & Smith RG 2018. *Fraud within the Commonwealth: A census of the most costly fraud incidents 2014–15*. Statistical Bulletin no. 4. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Fuller G & Goldsmid S 2018. *Police detainee predictions on future Australian illicit drug market influences*. Statistical Bulletin no. 5. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Ticehurst A & Sullivan T 2018. *The methamphetamine market: Police detainee perspectives*. Statistical Bulletin no. 6. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Patterson E & Sullivan T 2018. *The cannabis market: Police detainee perspectives*. Statistical Bulletin no. 7. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Sullivan T & Patterson E 2018. *The ecstasy market: Police detainee perspectives*. Statistical Bulletin no. 8. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Patterson E & Sullivan T 2018. *The heroin market: Police detainee perspectives*. Statistical Bulletin no. 9. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Goldsmid S & Fuller G 2018. *Predictions on future Victorian illicit drug market influences*. Statistical Bulletin no. 10. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Sullivan T, Ticehurst A & Bricknell S 2018. *Prescription opioid use among Australian police detainees*. Statistical Bulletin no. 11. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

REPORTS TO THE CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL

Dwyer A, Ball M, Bond C, Lee M & Crofts T 2017. *Exploring LGBTI police liaison services: Factors influencing their use and effectiveness according to LGBTI people and LGBTI police liaison officers*. Criminology Research Grants Report no. 31/11–12. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Higginson A, Eggins E & Mazerolle L 2017. Investigating serious violent crime: what works, what doesn't and for what crime types? Criminology Research Grants Report no. 43/13–14. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Shepherd S, Ogloff J, Paradies Y & Pfeifer J 2017. *Aboriginal prisoners with cognitive impairment: Is this the highest risk group?* Criminology Research Grants Report no. 09/14–15. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Gannoni A, Willis M, Taylor E & Lee M 2017. *Surveillance technologies and crime control: Understanding offenders' perspectives on police body-worn video (BWV) and CCTV cameras*. Criminology Research Grants Report no. 31/14–15. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Flynn A & Freiberg A 2018. *Plea negotiations*. Criminology Research Grants Report no. 51/13–14. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Chung D, Fisher C, Zufferey C & Thiara RK 2018. *Young women from African backgrounds and sexual violence*. Criminology Research Grants Report no. 07/12–13. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Heerde J, Toumbourou JW, Hemphill SA, Le H, Herrenkohl TI & Catalano RF 2018. *Prevent crime and save money: Return-on-investment models in Australia*. Criminology Research Grants Report no. 18/14–15. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Hurren E, Thompson C, Jenkins B, Chrzanowski A, Allard T & Stewart A 2018. *Who are the perpetrators of child maltreatment?* Criminology Research Grants Report no. 18/13–14. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Quilter J, McNamara L, Seear K & Room R 2018. *Intoxication and Australian criminal law: Implications for addressing alcohol and other drug-related harms and risks*. Criminology Research Grants Report no. 20/14–15. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Dussuyer I, Smith RG, Armstrong A & Heenetigala K 2018. *Understanding and responding to victimisation of whistleblowers*. Criminology Research Grants Report no. 23/13–14. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Payne J, Brown R & Broadhurst R 2018. *Exploring the causes and consequences of the Australian crime decline: A comparative analysis of the criminal trajectories of two NSW birth cohorts*. Criminology Research Grants Report no. 50/14–15. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

EXTERNAL REPORTS

Mayshak R, Morgan A, Peacock A, Taylor N, Droste N, Coomber K, Cox E, Bruno R & Miller P 2018. *Drug and alcohol intoxication and subsequent harm in night-time entertainment districts (DASHED)*. National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund Research Bulletin no. 6. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

CONSULTANCY REPORTS

Dowling C, Facchini L & Morgan A 2017. Review of the National Criminal Target List. Report to the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

Lyneham S, Voce I, Fuller G & Boxall H 2017. Evaluation of the ReBoot Intensive Intervention Trial: Final report. Report to the Victorian Department of Justice and Regulation

Lyneham S & Morgan A 2018. Evaluation framework for Youth Control Order and Intensive Bail Monitoring and Control Bail Supervision Scheme. Report to the Victorian Department of Justice and Regulation

Dowling C 2017. Family and domestic violence, and child sexual abuse, on Norfolk Island: Benchmarking against other isolated communities. Report to the Australian Federal Police

Hulme S, Morgan A & Bryant W 2017. Multi-site evaluation of CCTV projects: A feasibility study. Report to the Victorian Department of Justice and Regulation

Willis M & Boxall H 2018. Research and evaluation agenda for Ravenhall Prison. Report prepared for Corrections Victoria

Boxall H, Barker J, Morgan A, Lyneham S & Voce I 2018. Evaluation of the Youth Hope Program: Final report. Report to the NSW Department of Family and Community Services

Willis M 2018. Kimberley Family Violence Service Interim evaluation. Report prepared for Western Australian Department of Justice

Morgan A, Fuller G & Brown R 2018. What are the taxpayer savings from visa cancellations for organised crime offenders? Report to the Minister for Home Affairs

Boxall H, Dowling C, Morgan A & Willis M 2018. Evaluation of the Living Safe Together Intervention Program: Interim report. Report to the Countering Violent Extremism Centre, Department of Home Affairs

Dowling C 2018. What is best practice in countering violent extremism with young people? A rapid evidence assessment. Report to the Countering Violent Extremism Centre, Department of Home Affairs

Willis M 2018. Evaluation of the New South Wales Family Investment Model pilot program: Baseline data report. Report to Strategy and Policy, NSW Department of Justice

JOURNAL ARTICLES

Smith RG 2017. Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of ANZSOC's inaugural meeting. *PacifiCrim* 14: 4, 7

BOOK CHAPTERS

Smith RG 2017. Public sector criminological research, in Deckert A & Sarre R (eds), *Australian and New Zealand Handbook of Criminology, Crime and Justice*. London: Palgrave Macmillan: 33–49

SUBMISSIONS

ACIC–AIC submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement's Inquiry into the impact of new and emerging information and communications technology

OTHER

Australian Institute of Criminology 2017. *Annual report 2016–17*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

APPENDIX 3: CONFERENCES, ROUNDTABLES, WORKSHOPS AND FORUMS

16–18 JULY 2017, GOLD COAST

Conference: 5th International Conference in Cybercrime and Computer Forensics. In collaboration with the Asia Pacific Association of Technology and Society

5 SEPTEMBER 2017, CANBERRA

Occasional seminar: What impact do public sex offender registers have on community safety? Christopher Dowling and Sarah Napier, Australian Institute of Criminology

16 OCTOBER 2017, CANBERRA

Occasional seminar: The nature and impact of organised crime in local communities. Professor Martin Gill, Perpetuity Research

19 OCTOBER 2017, CANBERRA

Award ceremony: Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards ceremony

20 NOVEMBER 2017, CANBERRA

Occasional seminar: Prosecuting Cybercrime: Legal and other challenges. Esther George, Global Prosecutors E-Crime Network

5–8 DECEMBER 2017, CANBERRA

Conference: 30th Annual Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference. In collaboration with the Australian National University and University of Canberra

17 APRIL 2018, SYDNEY

Roundtable: Violence Prevention Roundtable. In collaboration with the University of Sydney

14 MAY 2018, VIENNA

Occasional seminar: 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, University of Warwick

31 MAY–1 JUNE 2018, CANBERRA

Forum: Organised Crime Research Forum. In collaboration with the Australian National University

3–8 JUNE 2018, MELBOURNE

Conference: 4th Crime Prevention and Communities Conference. In collaboration with the Victorian Department of Justice and Regulation

APPENDIX 4: COMPLIANCE INDEX

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AD(g)	Letter of transmittal		
17AI	A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by accountable authority on date final text approved, with statement that the report has been prepared in accordance with section 46 of the Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report	Mandatory	Page 1
17AD(h)	Aids to access		
17AJ(a)	Table of contents	Mandatory	Page 4
17AJ(b)	Alphabetical index	Mandatory	Page 113
17AJ(c)	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms	Mandatory	Page 3
17AJ(d)	List of requirements	Mandatory	Pages 104–109
17AJ(e)	Details of contact officer	Mandatory	Inside front cover
17AJ(f)	Entity's website address	Mandatory	Inside front cover
17AJ(g)	Electronic address of report	Mandatory	Inside front cover
17AD(a)	Review by accountable authority		
17AD(a)	A review by the accountable authority of the entity	Mandatory	Pages 6–8
17AD(b)	Overview of the entity		
17AE(1)(a)(i)	A description of the role and functions of the entity	Mandatory	Pages 10–11
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	A description of the organisational structure of the entity	Mandatory	Pages 12–13
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	A description of the outcomes and programs administered by the entity	Mandatory	Pages 10–11
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan	Mandatory	Pages 10–12
17AE(1)(b)	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity	Portfolio departments—mandatory	Page 10

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AE(2)	Where the outcomes and programs administered by the entity differ from any Portfolio Budget Statement, Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement or other portfolio estimates statement that was prepared for the entity for the period, include details of variation and reasons for change	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AD(c)	Report on the Performance of the entity		
	Annual performance Statements		
17AD(c)(i); 16F	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the Rule	Mandatory	Page 16
17AD(c)(ii)	Report on Financial Performance		
17AF(1)(a)	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance	Mandatory	Page 72
17AF(1)(b)	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity	Mandatory	Page 73
17AF(2)	If there may be significant changes in the financial results during or after the previous or current reporting period, information on those changes, including: the cause of any operating loss of the entity; how the entity has responded to the loss and the actions that have been taken in relation to the loss; and any matter or circumstances that it can reasonably be anticipated will have a significant impact on the entity's future operation or financial results	If applicable, mandatory	Page 72
17AD(d)	Management and Accountability		
	Corporate Governance		
17AG(2)(a)	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems)	Mandatory	Page 58
17AG(2)(b)(i)	A certification by accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared	Mandatory	Page 58
17AG(2)(b)(ii)	A certification by accountable authority that appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place	Mandatory	Page 58
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity	Mandatory	Pages 1, 58

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AG(2)(c)	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance	Mandatory	Pages 53–70
17AG(2)(d)–(e)	A statement of significant issues reported to Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non compliance with Finance law and action taken to remedy non compliance	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
External Scrutiny			
17AG(3)	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny	Mandatory	Page 54
17AG(3)(a)	Information on judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(3)(b)	Information on any reports on operations of the entity by the Auditor General (other than report under section 43 of the Act), a Parliamentary Committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(3)(c)	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Management of Human Resources			
17AG(4)(a)	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives	Mandatory	Pages 58–60
17AG(4)(b)	Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and non ongoing basis; including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Statistics on staffing classification level; ■ Statistics on full time employees; ■ Statistics on part time employees; ■ Statistics on gender; ■ Statistics on staff location; ■ Statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous 	Mandatory	Pages 60–63, 67
17AG(4)(c)	Information on any enterprise agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, Australian workplace agreements, common law contracts and determinations under subsection 24(1) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i>	Mandatory	Pages 59, 63
17AG(4)(c)(i)	Information on the number of SES and non SES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c)	Mandatory	Page 63
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level	Mandatory	Page 64

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	A description of non salary benefits provided to employees	Mandatory	Page 60
17AG(4)(d)(i)	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Assets Management			
17AG(5)	An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Purchasing			
17AG(6)	An assessment of entity performance against the <i>Commonwealth Procurement Rules</i> .	Mandatory	Page 68
Consultants			
17AG(7)(a)	A summary statement detailing the number of new contracts engaging consultants entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on all new consultancy contracts entered into during the period (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting year on the ongoing consultancy contracts (inclusive of GST)	Mandatory	Page 69
17AG(7)(b)	A statement that <i>"During [reporting period], [specified number] new consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]"</i>	Mandatory	Page 69
17AG(7)(c)	A summary of the policies and procedures for selecting and engaging consultants and the main categories of purposes for which consultants were selected and engaged	Mandatory	Page 69
17AG(7)(d)	A statement that <i>"Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on contracts for consultancies. Information on the value of contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website."</i>	Mandatory	Page 69

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
Australian National Audit Office Access Clauses			
17AG(8)	If an entity entered into a contract with a value of more than \$100,000 (inclusive of GST) and the contract did not provide the Auditor General with access to the contractor's premises, the report must include the name of the contractor, purpose and value of the contract, and the reason why a clause allowing access was not included in the contract.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Exempt contracts			
17AG(9)	If an entity entered into a contract or there is a standing offer with a value greater than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST) which has been exempted from being published in AusTender because it would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act, the annual report must include a statement that the contract or standing offer has been exempted, and the value of the contract or standing offer, to the extent that doing so does not disclose the exempt matters.	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Small business			
17AG(10) (a)	A statement that "[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website."	Mandatory	Page 70
17AG(10) (b)	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises	Mandatory	Page 70
17AG(10) (c)	If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature—a statement that "[Name of entity] recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury's website."	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
Financial Statements			
17AD(e)	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act	Mandatory	Pages 74–93

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Requirement	References
Other Mandatory Information			
17AH(1)(a)(i)	If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that <i>“During [reporting period], the [name of entity] conducted the following advertising campaigns: [name of advertising campaigns undertaken]. Further information on those advertising campaigns is available at [address of entity’s website] and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance’s website.”</i>	If applicable, mandatory	Page 110
17AH(1)(a)(ii)	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AH(1)(b)	A statement that <i>“Information on grants awarded by [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity’s website].”</i>	If applicable, mandatory	Page 70
17AH(1)(c)	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information	Mandatory	Page 67
17AH(1)(d)	Website reference to where the entity’s Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found	Mandatory	Pages 111–112
17AH(1)(e)	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory	Not applicable
17AH(2)	Information required by other legislation	Mandatory	Not applicable

APPENDIX 5: ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH

During 2017–18, the AIC conducted the following advertising campaign:

- Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards

Further information on this advertising campaign is available on the AIC's website (aic.gov.au) and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance's website.

APPENDIX 6: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REPORT

During 2017–18, the AIC received one request for information under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act).

STATEMENT

Prior to reforms that came into effect on 1 May 2011, section 8 of the FOI Act required agencies to publish annually statements containing particulars and information about their organisation, functions, decision-making powers, consultative arrangements, categories of documents maintained and facilities and procedures to enable members of the public to obtain access to documents under the FOI Act. These statements were required by the FOI Act to be included in the annual report of each agency.

From 1 May 2011 agencies subject to the FOI Act are required to publish information to the public as part of the Information Publication Scheme (IPS). This requirement is in Part II of the FOI Act and has replaced the former requirement to publish a section 8 statement in an annual report. Information published under the IPS requirements is accessible from our website.

The following information is correct as at 30 June 2018.

ORGANISATION

As at 30 June 2018 the Australian Institute of Criminology is a Commonwealth statutory authority and was established in 1973 under the *Criminology Research Act 1971*.

FUNCTIONS

The functions of the Australian Institute of Criminology are listed in section 6 of the *Criminology Research Act* and are summarised as follows:

- to conduct criminological research on matters specified by the Attorney-General;
- to conduct criminological research which is approved by the Board;
- to communicate to the Commonwealth and the states the results of research conducted by the Institute;
- to conduct seminars and courses of training or instruction for people engaged, or to be engaged, in criminological research or in work related to the prevention or correction of criminal behaviour as specified by the Attorney-General or approved by the Board;
- to advise the Criminology Research Advisory Council on needs for, and programs of, criminological research;

- to provide secretarial and administrative services for the Council;
- to give advice and assistance on any research performed wholly or partly with moneys provided from the Criminology Research Fund;
- to give advice on the compilation of statistics relating to crime;
- to publish such material resulting from or connected with the performance of its functions as is approved by the Board; and
- to do anything incidental or conducive to the performance of any of the foregoing functions.

CATEGORIES OF DOCUMENTS

The *Criminology Research Act 1971* is available from www.comlaw.gov.au.

In addition, annual reports, corporate and strategic plans, research reports and other documents can be obtained from the AIC website.

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS

All applications for access to documents in the possession of the AIC are handled in our Canberra office.

Requests under the provisions of the FOI Act should be addressed to:

frontdesk@aic.gov.au

Australian Institute of Criminology

GPO Box 1936

CANBERRA ACT 2601

Further information is available at aic.gov.au/freedom-information.

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