



Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian Institute
of Criminology

Criminology
Research Council

Annual report 2010–11



Australian Institute of Criminology
Criminology Research Council

Annual report
2010–11

www.aic.gov.au

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ISSN 1836-2281 (Print)
1836-229X (Online)

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Edited and typeset by the Australian Institute of Criminology

Guide to the reports

The annual reports of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) and the Criminology Research Council (CRC) are produced to meet parliamentary reporting requirements and to provide information to stakeholders and the community about the work of the two organisations.

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

There are two reports in this volume. They are divided into sections, as follows:

Australian Institute of Criminology

Year in review

The Chair of the Board of Management and the Director of the AIC review the significant issues and achievements for the year, provide a snapshot of performance and highlight expected developments for the coming year.

Agency overview

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

Performance review

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

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

Accountability and management

The external governance arrangements for the AIC are reviewed, including the Board of Management and legislation. Discussion of internal governance includes staffing, finance, information and communications technology (ICT) and office services.

Appendixes

Appendixes list publications, presentations, roundtables, seminars and submissions to inquiries. Mandatory reports on occupational health and safety (OH&S), environmental sustainability, freedom of information, expenditure on market research, external scrutiny and the inclusion of mandatory requirements in this report are also in the appendixes. The financial tables are also in this section.

Enquiries about the AIC annual report can be directed to Colin Campbell at the address shown or to front.desk@aic.gov.au.

Criminology Research Council

Year in review

The CRC Chair reviews the performance of the Council for the year and highlights research grant reports received and new grants allocated.

Agency overview

The operating arrangements for the Council are described, including its outcome statement and funding criteria and contributions.

Governance

This section outlines the external governance framework for the Council.

Report on performance

This report includes information on new, completed and continuing projects and consultancies funded by the CRC.

Appendixes

Mandatory reports on OH&S, environmental sustainability, freedom of information, expenditure on market research, external scrutiny and the inclusion of mandatory requirements in this report are in the appendixes. The financial tables are also in this section.

Inquiries about the CRC annual report can be directed to Katalina Bradley at the address shown below or crc@aic.gov.au

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The **CRC website** is <http://www.criminologyresearchcouncil.gov.au>

The web address for the annual report is: <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/annualreport/11-20/2011.aspx>

Contents

iii	Guide to the reports	
iii	Australian Institute of Criminology	
iv	Criminology Research Council	
iv	Contact details	
vii	Abbreviations and acronyms	
3	The year in review	
4	Chairman's overview	
6	Director's overview	
7	Changing nature of the AIC work program	
7	Interagency partnerships	
8	Communications	
8	Directions in 2011–12	
11	Agency overview	
12	Minister, portfolio and Director	
12	The 2010–11 outcome and program objective	
13	Relevant policy research	
14	Internal structural review	
17	Programs and performance	
18	Research Services—outcomes and outputs	
32	Disseminating research findings	
37	News headlines for the AIC	
45	Deliverables and key performance indicators	
47	Key performance indicators	
49	Management and accountability	
50	Governance and management accountability	
51	Corporate governance	
61	Appendixes	
62	Appendix 1: AIC publications	
65	Appendix 2: Non-AIC publications	
67	Appendix 3: Staff presentations	
71	Appendix 4: Occasional seminars	
72	Appendix 5: Submissions	
73	Appendix 6: Roundtables	
74	Appendix 7: Media enquiries	
75	Occupational health and safety	
75	Freedom of information	
75	Ombudsman	
75	Ecologically-sustainable development	
75	Appendix 8: Statutory reporting requirements	
77	Appendix 9: Compliance index	
81	AIC financial statements	
111	Criminology Research Council	
112	The year in review	
114	Agency overview	
116	Enabling legislation	
116	The Council	
116	Governance	
117	Funding grants	
117	Criminology Research Fund	
118	Selection panel	
119	New projects for 2010–11	
119	Report on performance	
120	Continuing projects for 2010–11	
121	Reports of completed research	
123	Notes	
123	Appendix 1: CRC members	
124	Freedom of information	
124	Ombudsman	
124	Advertising and market research	
124	Appendix 2: Statutory reporting requirements	
125	Appendix 3: Mandatory reporting in this report	
127	CRC financial statements	
147	Index	

Figures

- 40 Figure 1: AIC website monthly page views 2010–11
- 40 Figure 2: Facts & Figures Online monthly page views 2010–11
- 41 Figure 3: Drugs Online monthly page views 2010–11
- 45 Figure 5: Outreach to the world

Tables

- 15 Structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology
- 32 Table 1: Summary of outputs by research team 2010–11
- 47 The AIC's KPIs for 2010–11 year were:
- 54 Table 2: Staffing summary at 30 June 2011
- 54 Table 3: Mapping of AIC positions to APS classifications
- 58 Table 4: New Consultancy services 2010–11
- 62 Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice
- 63 Research and Public Policy series
- 63 Monitoring reports
- 63 Technical and Background papers
- 64 Research in Practice
- 64 Other AIC publications
- 64 AIC work for client/partner agencies
- 72 Submission/hearing

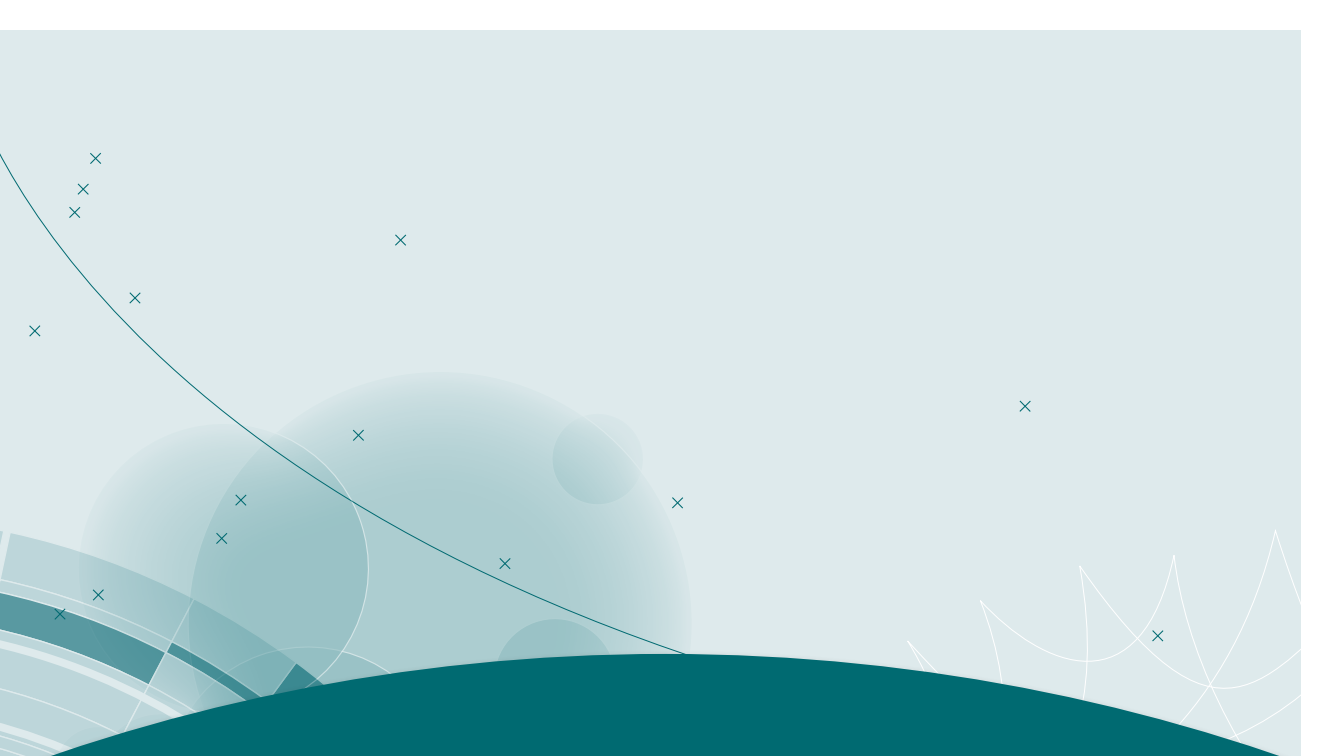
- 73 Roundtable/Forum
- 74 2010–11 Media statistics
- 115 Criminology Research Council procedures flowchart
- 118 State and territory contributions, 2010–11
- 118 Key financial items, 2010–11
- 123 CRC members at 30 June 2011

Highlights

- 13 Highlight 1: Direct work with parliamentary committees
- 14 Highlight 2: Who uses our research?
- 19 Highlight 3: People trafficking and trafficking in the sex industry
- 20 Highlight 4: Labour trafficking
- 22 Highlight 5: Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce surveys
- 26 Highlight 6: Twentieth anniversary of monitoring deaths in custody
- 30 Highlight 7: Drug use monitoring in Australia
- 34 Highlight 8: 2010–11 Conferences
- 36 Highlight 9: Media releases issued 2010–11
- 38 Highlight 10: Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards 2010
- 39 Highlight 11: In-Focus website page
- 41 Highlight 12: Internet and social media
- 56 Australia Day Achievement Award Medallions 2011

Abbreviations and acronyms

ABACUS	Australian Business Assessment of Computer User Security
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANZPAA	Australian and New Zealand Police Advisory Agency
ACFT	Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce
ACVPA	Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards
ACC	Australian Crime Commission
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AJJA	Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators
AML/CTF	Anti-money laundering/counter-terrorism financing
CAC Act	<i>Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997</i>
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CRC	Criminology Research Council
CRG	Criminology Research Grants
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DIAC	Department of Immigration and Citizenship
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
FaHCSIA	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FMA Act	<i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>
GIS	Geographic information systems
ICT	Information and communications technology
NDLERF	National Drug Law Enforcement Fund
NHMP	National Homicide Monitoring Program
OH&S	Occupational health & safety
RSD	remote service delivery
TBP	Technical background paper



Part one
Australian Institute
of Criminology



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16 September 2011

The Honourable Brendan O'Connor
Minister for Home Affairs
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister

In accordance with section 49 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, I have the honour to submit to you the annual report for the Australian Institute of Criminology and the Criminology Research Council for the year ending 30 June 2011.

This report has been prepared pursuant to the Requirements for Annual Reports approved by the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit.

Yours sincerely

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

Dr Adam Tomison
Director



The year in review

Chairman's overview



This is the last overview I will be offering as the independent Chair of the Board of Management, a position I have held for the past 13 years. As the longest serving Chair, it is appropriate to take a broader view of events than simply accounting for those that occurred in the

preceding fiscal year. Nonetheless, nothing has been more significant in the life of the Australian Institute of Criminology than the abolition, on 30 June 2011, of its Board of Management in a legislative restructuring of its governance. Happily, the vital input from state, territory and Commonwealth stakeholders will still be available to the Director under the revised structure through their representation on the new Criminology Research Advisory Council. This is explained more fully in the Director's report which follows.

When in 1965 Sir John Barry, regarded as the father of the Australian Institute of Criminology, put forward the proposition, 'that there should be established in Australia an Institute of Criminal and Penal Science, founded and maintained and administered by the Commonwealth of Australia' and, in 1969, the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth announced that the Commonwealth and the states had agreed to establish an autonomous national Institute of Criminology, it was implicit that the primary focus would be on problems in responding to state-based crimes rather than ones proscribed under federal law.

Then, as now, there were nine criminal justice systems functioning in this country. None has a monopoly position in serving the national interest, but the states and territories account for over 90 percent of the criminal justice business in Australia.

The early training and research priorities of the AIC were to bring together representatives of these diverse jurisdictions to acquaint them with the benefits of undertaking research into their common problems and in drawing on lessons derived from the natural experimentation that occurred within the Australian federation when various jurisdictions responded in different ways to recurring issues.

To reduce duplication of research effort that might otherwise be undertaken by these stakeholders, the AIC established ongoing national monitoring and research programs to determine trends in crime areas such as armed robbery, deaths in custody, drug use, firearms theft, homicide and juveniles in detention. These programs identified emerging forms of crime and changes in criminal activities that have been helpful in predicting demand for law and justice services in Australia at a federal, state and territory level. The AIC has also assisted the states and territories through reports on domestic and family violence, offending and victimisation patterns in Indigenous and general populations and through the compilation of an evidence base to inform policy for more effective criminal justice responses and crime prevention strategies.

The establishment of the AIC under the *Criminology Research Act 1971* predated the *Australia Federal Police Act 1979* by eight years and that of the office of the *Director of Public Prosecution Act 1983* by 12 years. These later Acts were some of the first markers of federal recognition of the need for national law enforcement responses and the consequential expansion of Commonwealth involvement in criminal justice.

A main driver was the Costigan Royal Commission on the Activities of the Federated Ship Painters and Dockers Union which was established by the Australian Government in 1980 to investigate tax

evasion and organised crime which flaunted the jurisdictional barriers of the Australian federal system. The findings of that commission led to the creation of the National Crime Authority in 1984 as a federal crime investigation agency. This was later superseded in 2002 by the establishment of the Australian Crime Commission as a national criminal intelligence and investigation agency to combat serious and organised crime such as corruption, the illicit drug trade, money laundering and terrorism.

In its work on emerging forms of organised and sophisticated cross-border crime in a rapidly changing digital and globalised age, the AIC was already leading with research and publications on cyber-crime and other forms of high-tech crime facilitated by the internet, such as identity fraud, paedophilic online child grooming and sex tourism, people smuggling and trafficking in persons. Given the resources to do so, it will continue to keep an eye on what is coming over the horizon in crime.

Therefore it should be no surprise to find the activities of the AIC shifting more in the direction of Commonwealth concerns with national and international conceptions of what constitutes serious crime. It is in the national interest for it to assist in achieving a better understanding of the scope of transnational crime and its impact on Australia, as criminals here and around the world exploit the ease with which they can transact dishonest business in the world's markets.

Only a decade or so ago it was not an offence in this country to launder money within or outside Australia, or to commit sexual offences abroad, or to engage in bribery and corruption of foreign officials overseas.

The need for research to underpin policy aimed at facilitating the cross-jurisdictional pursuit and prosecution of such offenders will remain forever urgent.

Transnational crimes of special interest for the AIC can be expected to include ones that involve:

- threats to the technological infrastructure of society, particularly by undermining data security and integrity in computer networks and communications systems
- threats to the stability of financial markets and capital flows through large-scale fraud, money laundering and tax evasion
- threats to government and political development through corruption of public officials
- threats to particular populations or minority groups
- threats to immigration policy
- threats to the environment.

If the state and territory members of the Criminology Research Advisory Council continue to be generous in their support of the Director and in their understanding of how the AIC has to adapt its research priorities to address the national and international concerns of the Commonwealth in relation to global forms of crime unheard of in Sir John Barry's time, while still preserving the cooperative federalism approach on which the AIC has been based for the past 38 years, it and the nation will continue to be well served in the future.

Professor Richard Fox AM
Chair
Board of Management
Australian Institute of Criminology

Director's overview



It is my pleasure to present the Australian Institute of Criminology's 2010–11 annual report.

Once again, the AIC has successfully fulfilled its role as the national crime and criminal justice knowledge centre, informing the work of governments, law

enforcement and the wider community. A diverse range of policy-relevant research has been conducted to improve the understanding of crime, what works in preventing and reducing crime and to shed light on the effectiveness of specific criminal justice system policies and programs.

Despite experiencing the first of two significant reductions to the AIC's budget appropriation, 2010–11 has been another year when a substantial number of research projects have been undertaken and successfully completed, and when there has been a major increase in the number of quality, peer-reviewed research outputs produced. The findings from research have been disseminated widely through a large number of presentations at the AIC and other conferences and forums, and via the AIC website and other online media.

In 2010–11, the research undertaken by the AIC included:

- estimation of the rate of international student victimisation in Australia, to be published in August 2011
- completion of performance measurement and program evaluation studies addressing a range of law enforcement and criminal justice programs

and functions in areas such as illicit drugs, community safety in Indigenous Australian communities and specialist court systems

- an ongoing focus on crime prevention research—including the drafting of a National Crime Prevention Framework for government consideration and the development of crime prevention and program evaluation training to be delivered to a range of law enforcement, criminal justice and other stakeholders from 2011 onwards
- the release of important research on labour trafficking and the publication of various papers that have explored the nature of human trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region
- successful completion of the final year of a four-year program of research investigating money laundering and terrorism financing, with a number of publications released over the year and further publications to be released in late 2011
- the release of findings from a national online consumer fraud survey and research investigating computer security incidents experienced by Australian businesses
- the release of the latest reports for most of the ongoing crime monitoring programs for which the AIC continues to collect data and report on, in the year of the 20th anniversary of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody
- the Fraud against the Commonwealth monitoring report, released publicly for the first time in 2011 by the Minister for Home Affairs and Justice. At the same time the government also released the revised Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines and a Better Practice Guide to help all agencies respond to risks of fraud.

Changing nature of the AIC work program

The reduction in core budget appropriation has led to some reduction in the AIC's staffing and the cessation of some capacities. Specifically, the AIC's investment in the development of specialist analytical capabilities (high-order statistical modelling and forecasting) and the creation of expertise in geospatial analysis has been curtailed. There has also been some reduction in staffing (and capacity) in the communication and information services areas, although these teams continue to provide excellent services by embracing innovative service delivery that has seen an increased output of publications, events, the dissemination of library and media activity.

Monitoring programs review

Since 2010 the AIC has been assessing its crime monitoring programs to improve their value and relevance to the sector, and in part, to assess ways to achieve better products in a more cost-effective way. This has resulted in a move to biennial reporting for some monitoring programs. As funding ceased in 2010–11 for the National Firearms Theft monitoring program, the last report of this series will be released in late 2011. In addition, the AIC's monitoring of juveniles in detention, and a complementary report on juveniles' contact with the criminal justice system, will no longer be undertaken as the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and the Australian Bureau of Statistics are now better placed to produce these analyses. However, the AIC will remain active in undertaking primary and secondary research on juvenile crime and criminal justice issues. Among other projects, work is planned to begin in late 2011 to investigate the increased remanding of juveniles in detention across the nation.

Interagency partnerships

The AIC has a strong history of positive engagements and partnerships with Commonwealth, state and territory law enforcement and justice bodies and a range of university and other research agencies. In 2010–11 AIC research staff were active contributors

to government agendas on Indigenous justice, human trafficking, fraud, high-tech crime and organised crime. The AIC was also involved in assisting in the development of a National Youth Policing Model, endorsed by the Ministerial Council on Policing and Emergency Management—Police (MCPEMP) in July 2010.

In late 2010–11 the AIC entered into negotiations with the Australian Crime Commission to second two AIC research staff on a part-time basis for 12 months to the Commission. This secondment will provide valuable research support for the Commission's work program, but is part of a broader memorandum of understanding signed by the agencies that is seen as the next step in facilitating research and analytical work done in partnership. I look forward to what promises to be an exciting and productive relationship for both agencies. Building on our existing relationship with the Attorney-General's Department, in 2011–12 I expect that the AIC will also be positioned to work more closely with the Australian Government law enforcement portfolio as a whole, something which should enhance the AIC's ability to engage in research with these agencies.

The AIC also continues to engage with the academic sector, regularly liaising and partnering with research agencies in Australia and overseas. For example, the AIC has been an active industry partner for the Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security and has also joined a university consortium seeking to establish a proposed Cooperative Research Centre on Social Inclusion, with the outcome of the bid being determined in late 2011.

However, the AIC's expertise is not limited to research functions alone. Corporate Services has continued to successfully provide secretariat services to the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards, and in July 2010 began providing such services for the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund. The fund promotes quality evidence-based practice in drug law enforcement to prevent and reduce the harmful effects of licit and illicit drug use in Australian society. The AIC also continues to host the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse and the Crime Stoppers Australia websites, and in late 2011 will begin providing secretariat services for the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology.

Performing these functions offsets some of the costs of the AIC's corporate services while increasing engagement with key groups in the sector and offering in return a quality service and access to the AIC's range of expertise.

Finally, the Communications team has successfully developed a number of conferences and forums, several of which have been undertaken in partnership with government, law enforcement and non-government agencies.

All of these activities have provided positive engagements with the broader sector, allowing the AIC to effectively use its expertise and to disseminate its work as widely as possible.

Communications

A large number of publications were released over the year and were received positively by the sector and government, generating wide media interest. The flagship Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice and Research in Public Policy series are both peer-reviewed, while other publications are not. This year the number of peer-reviewed papers produced by the AIC again increased, building on the increased number of peer-reviewed publications produced in 2009–10. Overall, the AIC produced 34 percent more publications than expected, many of which attracted national and international interest in academia and with other stakeholders, generating strong media coverage.

The AIC held 20 events in 2010–11, including the first International Serious and Organised Crime Conference (ISOC) in Melbourne in October 2010, where the AIC partnered with the Victoria Police, the Australian Crime Commission, the Australian Federal Police and CrimTrac—further strengthening relationships with these agencies. With over 280 registered participants, feedback on ISOC was overwhelmingly positive and the AIC is currently planning to run the conference again in mid-2012.

The AIC also partnered with the Victorian Safe Communities Network Inc. (VSCN) and NSW Victims Support Services (within the NSW Attorney General's Department) to hold successful conferences in Melbourne and Sydney. Both conferences were

tailored to engage practitioners and academics—in the case of the VSCN on youth, drugs and alcohol and their contact with the criminal justice system, and in the case of the Sydney conference, victims support services. The Minister for Home Affairs and Justice was a keynote speaker at each event.

In 2010 the AIC embraced Web 2.0 online information dissemination and began using Facebook, Twitter and developed its own YouTube site, CriminologyTV. These have been well-patronised and continue to attract an increasing audience. Monitoring of usage and comments made on the AIC's Facebook and Twitter pages identified a clear desire from many users to get to know the AIC better. As a result, in July 2010 the AIC hosted more than 80 criminology students from across Australia for a one-day AIC Student Criminology Forum, which proved to be a valuable way of connecting the AIC with the next generation of researchers, policymakers and law enforcement personnel. The event was a great success. A second forum is planned for early July 2011 and is likely to continue regularly in future years. The AIC also plans to hold similar forums for government stakeholders in early 2012 to improve the understanding of the work of the AIC, expose policymakers from across government to key findings and outcomes of the AIC's research and to enhance existing relationships.

Directions in 2011–12

In 2011–12, the AIC will continue to deliver on its core mandate of delivering and disseminating timely, policy and practice-relevant research. With a further decrease in core appropriation occurring from 1 July, it will be important to ensure that the AIC continues to be awarded (and delivers successfully) contracted research projects undertaken on behalf of the Australian Government, law enforcement, justice and other government agencies and the wider sector.

The AIC will continue to explore ways of reducing the costs associated with running its monitoring programs, while enhancing the usefulness of research products and making better use of these datasets. As has been the case during 2010–11, next year key stakeholders who contribute to or use

particular monitoring program outputs will be invited to give their views and to consider options for the future directions for these programs. This will help ensure the AIC's programs are well-structured and efficient and enable the agency to maintain its core set of research interests while meeting the needs of stakeholders.

As noted above, the AIC has an ongoing agenda of enhancing its relationship with Australian Government and state and territory agencies and exploring closer ties with the academic sector. This will continue in 2011–12, as will an increased focus on conducting research into elements of organised crime, the further development of research partnerships with Australian Government law enforcement agencies and ongoing work to create a crime prevention technical assistance program.

Governance changes

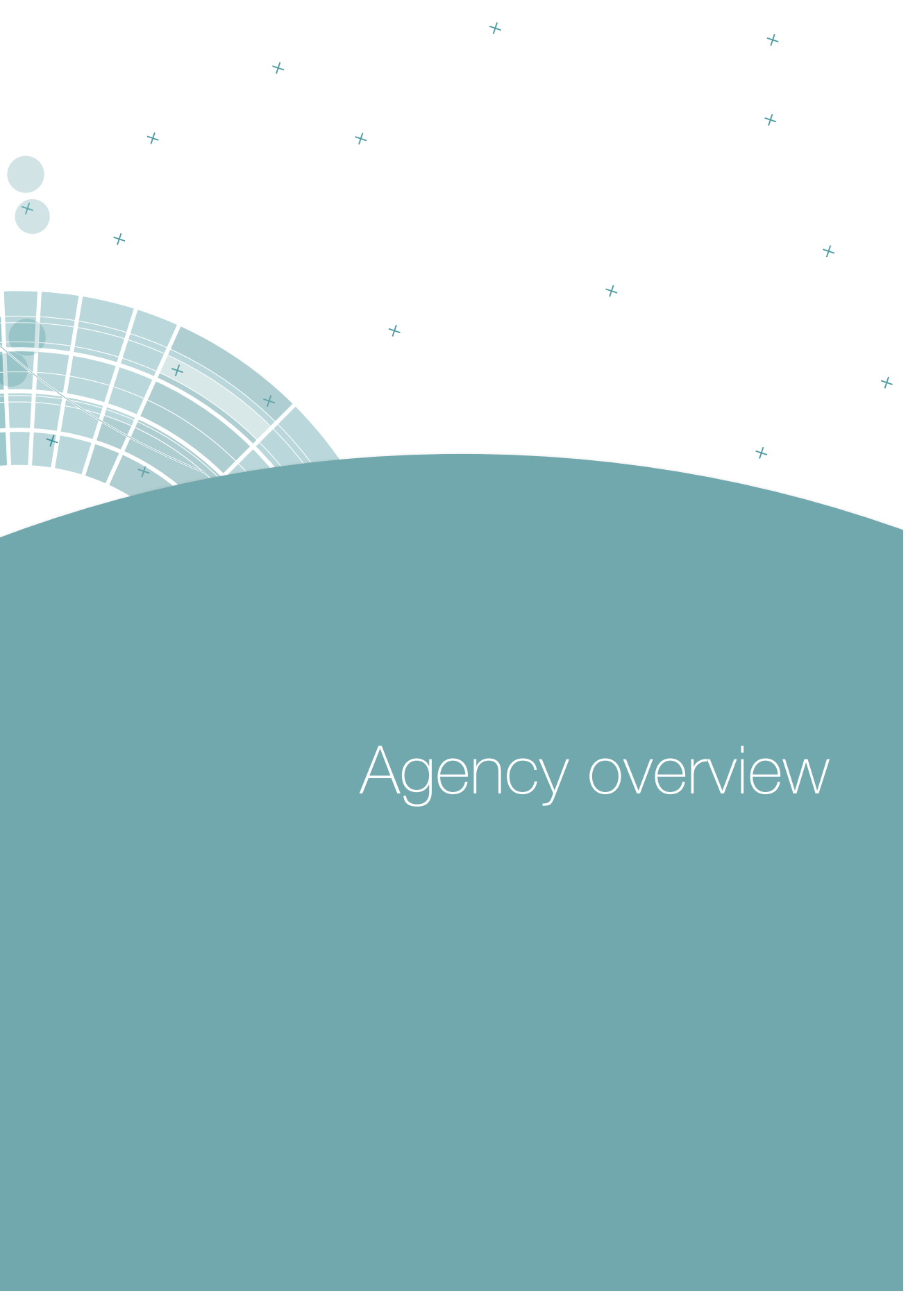
During 2010–11 the Australian Government tabled legislative amendments to the *Criminology Research Act 1971* to change the AIC, like a number of other agencies, from a *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* agency to a *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* agency. This change, which came into effect from 1 July

2011, affects how the AIC reports to government, but will not affect any of the AIC's current functions, nor will it affect the AIC's place as a statutory independent research agency. In essence, the changes will mean 'business as usual' but with the additional responsibility for the Criminology Research Council's successful national research grants program which will come to the AIC, as part of merging AIC and CRC functions.

With these changes the Director of the AIC takes on full financial management responsibility for the agency as the Chief Executive and the existing AIC Board of Management will cease to operate.

I would like to thank the Chair of the Board, Professor Richard Fox AM, and all board members for their leadership, advice and support over the years, and particularly since I joined the AIC as Director in 2009. I look forward to working with the members of the new Criminology Research Advisory Council, which will provide advice on strategic research priorities, communication and dissemination strategies and will recommend grants to be made under the Criminology Research Grants program.

Dr Adam M Tomison
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology



Agency overview

This year marks the fortieth anniversary of the Australian Government's first investment into criminology research—passing the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. Two years after the Act was passed the Australian Institute of Criminology was established and in operation.

Since then Australia's national knowledge centre on crime and justice has generated high-level research in Australian and international criminology, informing further research and policy making and providing crucial evidence-based research for policing agencies, the federal and state governments, practitioners, corrections services and many other stakeholders.

The AIC produces core research for the Attorney-General and specific project-based research for a range of state and federal stakeholders. It also manages grants programs such as the Criminology Research Council's Grants program, the National Drug Law Enforcement Fund (NDLERF) and the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA).

In 2010 the government determined that the AIC's fundamental legislative and accountability structure was to change and on 17 December 2010 the Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Bill 2010 was passed. The legislated amendments to the Criminology Research Act merged the AIC and the Criminology Research Council (CRC) and transferred them on 1 July 2011 from governance under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* to a single entity regulated under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*. The functions of the CRC were absorbed into the AIC.

These administrative and accountability changes are consistent with government policy for managing statutory agencies. The AIC will continue its role as Australia's knowledge centre for crime and criminal justice, developing and publishing evidence-based research to assist governments and policing agencies in policy development and practice. There will be no reduction in function due to the transfer to the FMA Act. The AIC assumes the responsibility for the annual CRC research grants, which will be determined taking into account the advice of a new Criminology Research Advisory Council.

As part of the changes, the AIC Board of Management ceases and the Director assumes all responsibility for the effective management of the AIC, and the new Criminology Research Advisory Council will begin operation. Comprised of CRC representatives from each jurisdiction, the Council will advise the Director on strategic research priorities, communications and the ongoing criminology research grants program (to be known as Criminology Research Grants).

Under these arrangements, the AIC will retain its capacity to provide high-quality independent research and advice to governments, policing agencies and corrections services and the Criminology Research Grants (CRG) program will continue to foster and support research that is relevant to current and future public policy issues.

Minister, portfolio and Director

The Minister for Home Affairs and Justice, the Hon. Brendan O'Connor, MP, is responsible for the AIC and the AIC sits within the Attorney-General's portfolio.

Dr Adam Tomison has been Director of the AIC since July 2009 and under the new legislative arrangements in force from 1 July 2011, is also the Chief Executive.

The 2010–11 outcome and program objective

The AIC has a single outcome:

An informed government and community through policy-relevant research and the generation of a crime and justice evidence base and national knowledge centre.

The strategy to achieve the outcome is:

The main focus of the Institute is on the conduct of research that is relevant to crime and justice policy and practice. As a national knowledge centre, the Institute disseminates both its own research as well as other national and international information relevant to crime and justice.

The outcome is achieved by:

- undertaking impartial and policy-relevant research
- keeping the minister fully informed of the AIC's publications
- working cooperatively with the Attorney-General's Department, portfolio agencies, state and territory criminal justice agencies and other stakeholders
- producing and disseminating crime and justice research and information to policymakers, practitioners, the academic community and the general public in Australia and internationally.

The primary objective of the AIC as stated in the Budget Papers 2010–11 is:

... to inform policy and practice that seeks to reduce crime and promote justice, through research and the dissemination of information. Its secondary objective is to maintain a comprehensive and focused collection in the field of criminal justice in Australia and to ensure that the Institute's researchers and stakeholders have access to the most up-to-date and relevant information.

Relevant policy research

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

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

The AIC designs and conducts projects that investigate or highlight particular criminal justice issues of national or Australian Government interest. These can be either primary or secondary research and can be undertaken as core or contracted individual consultancies. Topics vary and the AIC's emphasis is on providing a policy-relevant evidence base.

The AIC's research is primarily funded by the Australian Government but individual projects may be funded by the Australian Government, state and territory governments or non-government agencies. The AIC receives significant in-kind support from state and territory governments for long-term monitoring programs and research projects. This is often in the form of access to, or provision of, data.

The AIC's research falls under the Australian Research Council's National Research Priorities and its associated Priority Goals guidelines, specifically National Research Priority no. 4—*Safeguarding Australia* and particularly Priority Goals no. 1—*Protecting critical infrastructure* and no. 4—*Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime*.

Highlight 1: Direct work with parliamentary committees

During 2010–11 the AIC was involved in the following work with parliamentary committees:

- The AIC made a submission to the Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety on the safety of children and young people on the internet. AIC Principal Criminologist, Dr Russell Smith, gave evidence at the committee's public hearing on 24 March 2011.
- Research into alternative remittance systems that allow overseas transfers of money was examined during a hearing of the Legal and Constitutional Affairs committee examining the Combating the Financing of People Smuggling and Other Measures Bill 2011.
- The AIC completed a consultancy with the Victorian Parliamentary Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee examining alcohol related assaults in the Melbourne CBD.
- The AIC undertook a consultancy with the Victorian Parliamentary Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee to conduct a longitudinal birth cohort study of Victorian youth, examining contact with the criminal justice system and identifying implications for interventions with high-volume young offenders.

Highlight 2: Who uses our research?

The AIC's commitment to rigorous evidence-based research means that AIC research findings and recommendations are widely used and cited. This remained true in a number of important stakeholder reports during 2010–11.

These included:

- Australian Parliament's Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety, 2011. *High-Wire Act: Cyber-Safety and the Young*
- The Attorney-General's *National Human Rights Action Plan Baseline Study Consultation Draft* June 2011
- The landmark *Doing Time Time for Doing—Indigenous youth in the criminal justice system* report of the Australian Parliament's House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs 2011
- The West Australian state corrective services *Offender Drug and Alcohol Strategy 2010–14*
- SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2011, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011*, Productivity Commission, Canberra
- Report on Government Services [ROGS] : Indigenous compendium / Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision .

Some projects, such as the Anti Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF) and Trafficking in Persons programs also contribute to Goal no. 2—*Understanding our region and the world*. Other projects fall under National Research Priority no. 2—*Promoting and maintaining good health*, with work undertaken under Goal no. 1—*A healthy start to life* and Goal no. 4—*Strengthening Australia's social and economic fabric*.

Internal structural review

The Director conducted an internal structural review in September 2010. This identified a requirement for a Deputy Director (Research) role. With this new role in mind, the Director implemented a new organisational structure with Communications and Information Services—as well as the existing corporate functions of ICT, Finance, HR, Security & Facilities, and Secretariat & Grants—coming under the responsibility of the Deputy Director (Corporate).

Research services

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

- provide information on, and analysis of, the causes, control and prevention of crime and on the criminal justice system
- develop innovative products and services in the field of criminological research and information to better meet the needs of clients and stakeholders, including the provision of consultancy services
- anticipate the needs of major stakeholders by conducting research into emerging areas of crime, including maintaining the ability to respond quickly to the needs of government.

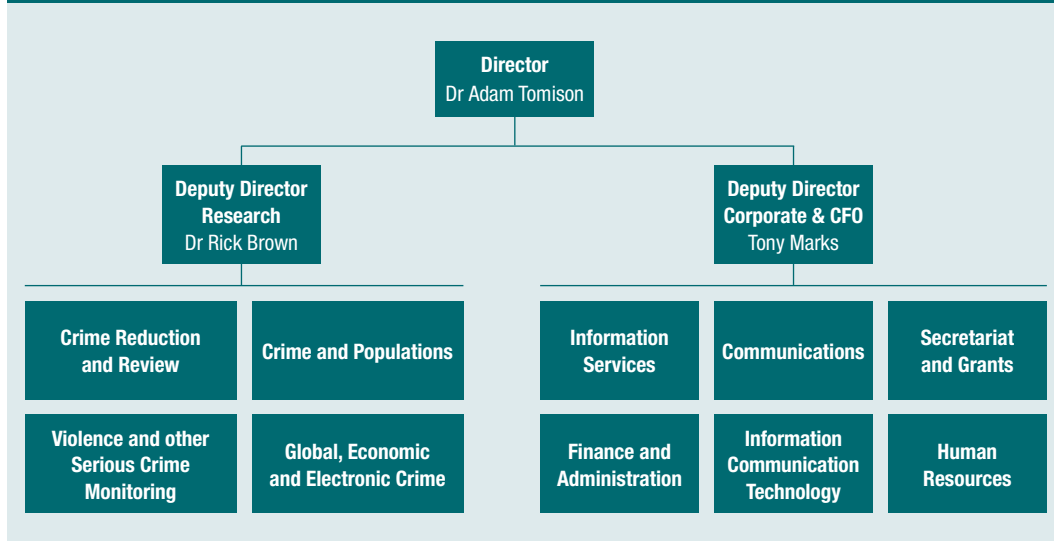
During 2010–11 the AIC Research Services program was organised into the following teams:

Crime Reduction and Review—reflects the AIC's commitment to implementing ways of promoting research, evaluation and knowledge exchange among crime reduction practitioners and policymakers in Australia.

Global, Economic and Electronic Crime—focuses on providing information on, and analysis of, the causes, extent, prevention and control of transnational criminal activity, economic crime, cybercrime and other complex and sophisticated criminal activity.

Crime and Populations—seeks to identify the nature and extent of particular crimes within specific sections of the community (such as juveniles or Indigenous communities) and the community as a

Structure of the Australian Institute of Criminology



whole, and to identify the number and characteristics of people detained in custody and those who die in custody.

Violent and Serious Crime Monitoring—enhances and promotes knowledge of Australia’s central crime issues including homicide and other violence, firearms theft and illicit drug use and crime.

Modelling and Forecasting and Geospatial Analysis—provided higher-order statistical and spatial analysis of crime. These teams were ceased in April 2011 due to budgetary restrictions, with some functions folded into the other areas of the Research Services program.

Research activities

Research activities within the AIC fall into two main categories:

- national monitoring programs
- crime and justice projects.

National monitoring programs are core research activities of the AIC, involving the ongoing collection and analysis of specialised crime and criminal justice data not available elsewhere. Most monitoring programs release an annual report analysing trends and characteristics revealed by the data. These reports are widely used to inform whole-of-government reporting on the crime and justice

sector and to support policy initiatives across all levels of government. The development and maintenance of monitoring programs relies on extensive in-kind assistance and support from all jurisdictions.

Crime and justice projects are major primary and secondary research activities which, in 2010–11, involved among other things:

- research on overseas student victimisation
- research on violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities
- further research on trafficking in persons building on the release of the 2010 report into labour trafficking
- finalising the AIC’s review of AML/CTF functions and regulations in Australia
- the evaluation of specialist courts
- the development of performance measurement frameworks for law enforcement agencies and to inform crime prevention strategies
- drafting of a National Crime Prevention Framework for consideration by the Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management
- research into the involvement of organised crime in firearms, conducted in partnership with the Australian Federal Police and the Australian Crime Commission.

Corporate services

The corporate services line area of the AIC provides substantive functions delivering AIC outcomes, as well as more traditional corporate support services as detailed in the following sections.

Communications

The AIC's communications team:

- ensures that new research and information is provided to AIC stakeholders and
- facilitates communication, transfer and adoption of findings into policy and further research.

The AIC publishes high-quality publications such as the peer-reviewed Research and Public Policy series, and the Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series (see Appendix 1) and other materials based on the AIC's and other research. The communications team also develops and manages key channels such as web, social media, events and media enquiries.

Information services

The AIC hosts a substantial collection of criminal justice and related materials. This collection is available online through the website and through the AIC's JV Barry Library, to inform the development of evidence-based policy and programs. The AIC's JV Barry library also provides information and research support services to AIC researchers, academics, policymakers, practitioners and the general public. Its links through a range of information service and library networks ensure access for AIC staff and stakeholders to a complete repository of specialist criminological resources in the most efficient manner.

Finance and administration

The AIC's financial services include:

- internal and external financial reporting, budget development and management and project management and reporting
- risk management and audit, including strategic risk identification and remediation, oversight of the outsourced internal audit activity, support to the Board Audit Committee and compliance with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines

- procurement, contracts and legal, including implementation of legislative and compliance frameworks such as the Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines, management of intellectual property, administration of grants, National Privacy Principles and insurance
- a host of general and essential support including facilities and security, travel, records and information management, responses to parliamentary questions and ministerial correspondence.

Human resource management

Human resource management within the AIC includes strategic planning and management, coordination of the outsourced payroll services provider, drafting of Director's Instructions, policies and procedures, implementation of industrial legislative obligations, negotiation of the agency agreement, liaison with the Staff Consultative Committee, monitoring of occupation health and safety (OH&S) issues, recruitment, the performance development scheme and general staff support.

Information and communication technology

The AIC provides a stable and secure network in accordance with government information security requirements, develops interactive datasets for publication and provides web and communications platforms. In addition to the AIC's website, support and hosting are provided on a fee-for-service basis to other organisations including the CRC, the ACVPA Board and since July 2010, the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund.

Secretariat and grants

The AIC provides secretariat services to the Board (up until 30 June 2010), the CRC (now the Criminology Research Advisory Council), the ACVPA Board, Crime Stoppers Australia and, since July 2010, NDLERF.



Programs and performance

The AIC measures its performance against the outcome and program objectives outlined in the previous section by the following criteria:

- timely production of high-quality AIC research findings, primarily through publications
- the extent to which AIC research and other services are valued by key stakeholders
- the flexibility of the AIC to respond to emerging policy needs
- budget and financial outcomes.

The following section summarises activity and results from the AIC's research projects and monitoring programs for the year under the key themes:

- transnational and organised crime
- economic and electronic crime
- crime prevention
- crime and the community
- violent crime
- drugs and alcohol
- property crime.

Research Services— outcomes and outputs

Transnational and organised crime

The best available estimates suggest that the total annual cost of organised crime in Australia is between \$10 and \$15 billion. This form of crime generally reaches across borders and can include corruption, trafficking in drugs or people and money laundering.

2010-11 was the final year of funding for a four-year program of research investigating money laundering and terrorism financing, a large number of publications have been released over the course of the project, with a series of further publications to be released in late 2011

The AIC's publications and internal briefs on trafficking in persons are an important contribution to the evidence base in Australia and the region. This research is well used by those tackling this crime in Australia and has been cited in authoritative international and national reports.

In 2011 the AIC and the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) established a formal partnership to exchange knowledge and skills as part of the establishment of an applied research partnership on serious organised crime in Australia. Two AIC research staff were seconded to the ACC on a part-time basis under this arrangement.

Trafficking in persons

Trafficking in persons, or people trafficking, is an old crime made new. It usually involves a person being recruited, transferred or kept, through some form of deception, fraud, violence or coercion, so that they can be exploited. The AIC conducts the only monitoring of trafficking program for Australia and the region. Australian and international agencies rely on this monitoring report for evidence-based information on the nature of, and trends in, this complex crime.

AIC research shows that trafficking as a crime type is both under-reported and unrecognised, and that the Australian community commonly misunderstands trafficking in persons, confusing it with people smuggling. The latter is generally a criminal financial contract with a smuggler who enables someone to enter a country illegally, which may be a method of trafficking.

To raise awareness of trafficking as an issue in Australia, the AIC ran information sessions in mid-2011 in Perth, Mildura and Kalgoorlie, as well as eastern seaboard cities. The sessions drew on AIC research to raise awareness of people trafficking, the differences between trafficking in persons and people smuggling and the difference between 'bad work' and criminal exploitation involving sexual exploitation, forced labour, debt bondage and slavery. The information sessions were well attended by a cross-section of community service providers such as rape crisis, migrant resource and community legal centres, non-government organisations, academics and government, and state and territory police.

In 2010-11 a number of specific areas of trafficking were investigated. The AIC produced papers on child trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region and a paper that explored the characteristics of migration in South-East Asia and the ways in which people

Highlight 3: People trafficking and trafficking in the sex industry

The AIC was provided \$2.4 million over four years as part of a whole-of-government appropriation to extend and expand the government's strategy to combat people trafficking.

The AIC has established a monitoring program on trafficking in persons relevant to Australia and the region, with the first annual monitoring report released in 2009—*Trafficking in persons monitoring report, July 2007–December 2008*. A second report is scheduled for release in late 2011.

Almost 70 percent of the 113 trafficked persons in Australia identified to December 2008 originated from a South-East Asian country. Australia is unlikely to experience a significant growth in trafficking in persons given its border controls and the current trend in the South-East Asian region where trafficking in persons follows existing internal migration pathways, or into more accessible destinations such as the Middle-East.

Any incidence of trafficking in persons, however, is of serious concern and the AIC's monitoring program is critical for preventing and reducing this crime. Trafficking is largely unreported and there are several challenges in the availability, reliability and comparability of data internationally, regionally and within Australia. The AIC aims to progressively overcome these issues in future monitoring reports with targeted new research.

Sex worker survey

To improve knowledge about vulnerabilities and protections relevant to trafficking in persons the AIC has partnered with Scarlet Alliance to conduct a multilingual survey of both migrant and non-migrant sex workers in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Townsville, Perth, Kalgoorlie and the ACT.

As part of the project, peer educators from Scarlet Alliance are surveying sex workers about migration experiences, access to justice and services, and industrial conditions of migrant sex workers as compared with non-migrant sex workers.

Birdie Thirapat, Migration Project Officer, Scarlet Alliance said:

As a Thai sex worker peer educator working on this survey I have had the opportunity to meet sex workers from Thai, Korean and Chinese backgrounds from around Australia. We have shared stories and information on laws, migration and sex worker rights.

Jules Kim, Migration Project Manager, Scarlet Alliance said:

The Scarlet Alliance survey of sex workers in Australia is importantly done by sex workers for sex workers. As a migrant and a sex worker, we have assumptions and stereotypes enforced upon us. With this research we are representing the voices and actual experiences of our community.

The project will give a better understanding of sex workers' experiences in Australia, identifying vulnerabilities to trafficking and exploring strategies used by sex workers to reduce the risks of trafficking.

trafficking occurs within this process and the implications for Australia's anti-trafficking response nationally and regionally.

While the body of literature on trafficking for sexual exploitation has grown steadily, much less is known about trafficking where the exploitation occurs outside the sex industry. The AIC responded to this critical gap in knowledge in 2009–10 and undertook research on labour trafficking.

Labour trafficking

The AIC examined what is known about labour trafficking in Australia, based on incidents of reported crimes and by drawing on information about unreported crime. This provided an assessment about the known or likely incidence of trafficking in persons that can occur in the agricultural, cleaning, hospitality, construction and manufacturing industries, or in less formal sectors such as domestic work and home-help. The Minister for Home Affairs and Justice launched the resultant report in November 2010.

The research raised a number of issues for law reform. On 23 November 2010, shortly after the report was launched, the Minister for Home Affairs and Justice announced a process to review Australia's laws on trafficking in persons. This process included a specific review of the Australian legal response to labour trafficking. Submissions to this review, including that of the Law Council of Australia, drew heavily on the AIC's labour trafficking report.

The research was cited by various international organisations, including HEUNI (the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control) and the International Confederation of Trade Unions, and received wide press coverage including on the BBC World News Service, the Voice of America news service and throughout the Australian media.

The AIC's recognised expertise in the research of vulnerable populations led to funding for ongoing research and monitoring linked to trafficking in persons as part of Australia's strategy to combat this crime.

Economic and electronic crime

Overview and impact

Major issues identified under this theme include computer security threats faced by small businesses in Australia, fraud, money laundering and the misuse of information and communications technologies when these crimes are being committed.

In 2010 the AIC made a submission to the Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety on the safety of children and young people on the internet. The submission identified the need for effective partnerships between the public and private sectors, cyber security awareness raising and educational activities and research into online child exploitation and cyber security. AIC Principal Criminologist, Dr Russell Smith, gave evidence at the committee's public hearing on 24 March 2011.

Research into alternative remittance systems that allow overseas transfers of money was examined during a hearing of the Legal and Constitutional Affairs committee examining the Combating the

Highlight 4: Labour trafficking

In an AIC Research and Public Policy report, *Labour Trafficking* (David 2010), released in November, by the Hon. Brendan O'Connor, MP, Minister for Home Affairs and Justice, researchers found that labour trafficking to Australia, while small in scope, is likely to be under-reported and very complex. The number of labour trafficking cases investigated or prosecuted in Australia is small but its occurrence may well be more far reaching.

In releasing the report, the Minister said, 'People are generally not aware that anti-trafficking laws can be applied just as readily to the exploitation of a male industrial cleaner, for example, as to a woman brought to Australia for the purpose of sex slavery.'

He welcomed the report, saying it contributed to our understanding of labour trafficking and highlighted the gaps in our knowledge. 'Effective detection, supported by training, screening tools and processes of cross-referral, is the key.'

AIC researchers found that intermediaries such as agents and recruiters play a major role in labour trafficking, not only in the migration process, but also once individuals are working in Australia—often involving the payment of exorbitant fees to brokers and agents overseas. The report suggested that some employers use the lure of gaining permanent residency as a way of controlling their workers. It identified the overlap between the trafficking of people and the smuggling of migrants as a future area of research.

The kinds of employment vulnerable to trafficking include the agricultural, cleaning, hospitality, construction and manufacturing industries, as well as less formal sectors such as domestic work and home help.

In 2007 the Australian Government provided \$26.3 million over four years to expand the government's strategy to combat people trafficking. Since then the AIC has been conducting research into the trafficking of people in the Asia-Pacific region.

The report examines what is known about labour trafficking in Australia, based on incidences of reported crimes and information about unreported crime. Building the knowledge base about labour trafficking is part of larger efforts directed at the prevention of trafficking.

Theme	Key results
Transnational organised crime	The AIC and the Australian Crime Commission formed a partnership to exchange knowledge and skills as a first step in establishing a research partnership for applied research on serious organised crime in Australia The AIC hosted the first international conference on serious and organised crime in Melbourne from 18–19 October 2010
People trafficking	Information sessions around the country on people trafficking <i>The trafficking of children in the Asia–Pacific</i> , Jacqueline Joudo Larsen, April 2011 <i>Labour trafficking</i> , Fiona David, November 2010 <i>Migration and people trafficking in South-East Asia</i> , Jacqueline Joudo Larsen, November 2010
Electronic crime	Submission to the Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety on the safety of children and young people on the internet Submission to the UK Office of Fair Trading e-Consumer protection consultation on 13 October 2010 Submission to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Commission briefing on 28 March 2011 <i>Cloud computing: Challenges and future directions</i> , Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, October 2010 <i>Cyber threat landscape faced by financial and insurance industry</i> , Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, February 2011
Fraud	Online survey to assess consumer fraud experiences on behalf of the Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce (ACFT). Results of the 2008 and 2009 ACFT surveys were published in 2011 <i>Fraud against the Commonwealth 2008–09 annual report to government</i> , Jade Lindley & Russell G Smith, April 2011

Financing of People Smuggling and Other Measures Bill 2011.

The AIC provided submissions to the UK Office of Fair Trading e-Consumer protection consultation on 13 October 2010 and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Commission briefing submitted on 28 March 2011. It also provided confidential advice to a number of government agencies on cybercrime issues.

The AIC's strong partnership with the Australian Consumer Fraud Taskforce included chairing the research sub-group of the taskforce and assisting with the Scamwatch program.

Cybercrime

An increased focus on computer security threats facing Australian businesses resulted in the AIC publishing a peer-reviewed Trends & Issues paper on the use of cloud computing (Choo 2010). This was followed by a paper that examined cyber threats faced by the financial and insurance industry (Choo 2011). This research drew on the results of the Australian Business Assessment of Computer User Security (ABACUS) survey and highlighted the need for a strong partnership between government and businesses for an effective crime prevention strategy.

Additional research undertaken in 2010–11 that drew on the ABACUS survey identified computer security threats faced by small businesses in Australia. This study included an overview of the implications for small business owners and countermeasures for preventing security breaches.

Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce Online Survey

Each year the AIC conducts a self-selected, online survey to assess consumer fraud experiences on behalf of the Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce (ACFT). The ACFT was formed in March 2005 and comprises 20 government regulatory agencies and departments, including the AIC. The taskforce also has partners from the community, non-government and private sectors in an effort to increase the level of scam awareness in the community. The online survey is conducted between 1 January and 31 March each year and is hosted on the AIC's website. It is designed to gather information about scams over the preceding 12 months and consumer responses to those scams, to improve the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of scam offenders. The AIC also conducts research into other consumer fraud-related issues, such as identity crime, plastic card fraud and fraud trends.

Highlight 5: Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce surveys

The results of the Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce online surveys for 2008 and 2009 were published as a Technical Background paper in 2011.

Those who perpetrate consumer scams use a wide range of deceptive practices and methods of communication. All of them, however, aim to trick unsuspecting consumers into parting with money or information. Consumer fraud has been estimated to cost Australia \$1 billion annually, although the full extent of losses is unknown as many people choose not to report their losses. Victims can feel ashamed or embarrassed of what they have done and be reluctant to report it.

The online survey is an attempt to obtain a snapshot of the public's exposure to consumer scams, assess their impact and to determine how victims respond.

Both the surveys from 2008 and 2009 found that despite most respondents indicating that they had received a scam invitation over the preceding 12 months, the majority did not respond. Email was the most common method of communicating these scams. Lottery scams attracted the highest number of victims in 2008 but in 2009 work from home scams were the most common.

The surveys provide a useful means of identifying the nature of victimisation and areas for further research on consumer fraud. Links between victims and patterns of age, income, reporting and jurisdiction could be used to develop more strategic and focused public awareness campaigns.

With a more extensive understanding of who is victimised and why, more effective scam prevention measures can be enacted.

The results of the 2008 and 2009 ACFT surveys were published in 2011. Other research undertaken in this reporting period related to online scams involving victims of advance fee frauds emanating from Nigeria. Further information about the ACFT can be found at www.scamwatch.gov.au.

Fraud against the Australian Government

In October 2006 the AIC was given responsibility for collecting and reporting on fraud against the Australian Government as required by the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines. All government agencies are required to provide the AIC with information on their experiences of fraud and the steps they take to control it. This information is used for an annual report to the Minister for Home Affairs and Justice.

Each year the AIC hosts the Fraud against the Commonwealth online survey on its secure website, and collates and compiles the data into an annual monitoring report showing trends in fraud across all agencies.

In January 2011 the review of the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines was finalised and the

guidelines for collecting data were clarified to ensure that fraud is reported consistently and uniformly. The next survey, for 2010–11, will draw a distinction between fraud and non-compliance. This will allow all agencies to better differentiate between suspected and substantiated cases of fraud and other operational activities that serve to 'check and balance' regulatory compliance activities. This is particularly relevant to the large service provision and revenue-collecting agencies.

For the first time in 2011 the Minister for Home Affairs and Justice released the Fraud against the Commonwealth monitoring report to the public. At the same time the government also released the revised Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines and a Better Practice Guide to help all agencies respond to risks of fraud.

New research

The AIC has started negotiations with Computer Emergency Response Team Australia to undertake survey research of computer security incidents in Australia.

Crime prevention

Overview and impact

The AIC continued to make important contributions to crime prevention in Australia and overseas in 2010–11.

In 2010 the AIC drafted a National Crime Prevention Framework for the Australia and New Zealand Crime Prevention Senior Officers' Group. The Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management—Police Senior Officer's Group—is currently considering this framework.

Outside Australia, the AIC contributed to the programs of the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, providing expert input to the development of a regional organised crime threat assessment tool. The AIC also worked with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction to provide input into the development of a European illicit drugs monitoring framework.

Capacity building in crime prevention

The AIC continued to develop its technical assistance program to support those working in the field of crime prevention, providing technical advice about performance measurement and monitoring to national, state and territory law enforcement agencies. In 2010–11 the AIC further developed its series of applied resources for crime prevention policymakers and practitioners, including its range of Research in Practice publications available on the AIC's website. An extensive national and international literature review on the effectiveness of single person police patrols is currently being drafted to provide guidance to law enforcement agencies.

The AIC also started developing a training series with the University of Sydney Institute of Criminology to assist those involved in crime prevention evaluation, by providing guidance on effective evaluation outcomes and critical steps. The first training sessions began in the first quarter of 2010–11.

Applied cannabis-related resources for criminal justice practitioners

As part of the AIC partnership with the National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre, the AIC developed resources for those dealing with cannabis-related crime. These resources are

intended to inform criminal justice professionals and the community about the criminal justice dimensions of cannabis use in Australia. In 2010–11 the focus was on developing a series of highly applied Research in Practice publications designed to improve the response of law enforcement to local cannabis problems.

AIC contribution to international crime prevention policy and practice

In 2010 the AIC coordinated the development of a National Crime Prevention Framework through the Australia and New Zealand Crime Prevention Senior Officers' Group, while outside Australia it contributed to the programs of the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. In addition, the AIC maintained a close involvement with the International Centre for Crime Prevention, with the Director and a number of staff involved with the Centre's activities over the year

Evaluation of criminal justice programs

The AIC is increasingly undertaking evaluation work for criminal justice and regulatory agencies. In the past year AIC staff completed or commenced evaluating a number of innovative court models. One example is the Queensland Murri Court—a court model established to reduce high rates of reoffending among Indigenous offenders and to provide a more culturally appropriate criminal justice process for Indigenous Australians. Other court-based evaluations undertaken by the AIC include an evaluation of the Queensland Homelessness and Special Circumstances Court Diversion Program and an evaluation of the NSW Children's Court Alternative Dispute Resolution Program.

The AIC also undertook evaluation work for a number of jurisdictions covering the following areas:

- the impact of policing strategies on managing licensed premises and alcohol-related harm
- reforms to victim support services
- police responses to local illicit drug problems
- the road transport regulatory environment.

Evaluating the impact of policing strategies on alcohol-related harms

In early 2011 the AIC completed a 12-month evaluation of the ACT Police response to alcohol-related harms. The final report, which will be published in 2011–12, made a number of recommendations to enhance ACT Police’s performance in this area. These included that ACT Police develop a longer-term strategy to address alcohol-related problems, supported by improved communication and collaboration within ACT Police and relevant third parties, improved intelligence gathering and analysis and better performance monitoring and measurement. Although the evaluation was conducted in the ACT, many of the findings from this work are likely to apply in other policing contexts.

Forecasting crime

The AIC conducted confidential commissioned analyses for federal, state and territory law enforcement and criminal intelligence agencies on the modelling and forecasting of volume crimes such as offences against children, drugs, economic and financial crimes and human trafficking in Australia.

Work was also undertaken on:

- estimating the size of prisoner populations in the next decade

- modelling the optimal performance and resourcing for community policing functions
- developing a predictive model of the location of clandestine drug laboratories based on precursor chemical dumps seized by police
- reviewing the Canadian Department of Justice’s research into the economic and financial costs of spousal violence in Canada.

The AIC worked with law enforcement agencies to improve the ability to identify patterns in drug seizures. This information could then be used for operational law enforcement. This project built on the AIC’s existing DRUGSMOD statistical model of the inter-relationships between Australian domestic drugs markets.

Much of this forecasting and modelling work was undertaken as consultancies with law enforcement agencies and will not be made public. In addition to producing these confidential reports a number of publications were released through the year. A Trends & Issues paper on ‘crime families’ (Goodwin & Davis 2011) drew attention to the intergenerational transmission of criminal behaviour in families and received significant media attention. A further Trends & Issues paper on measuring the severity of crime is currently in production and will be released in the next financial year.

Theme	Key results
Crime prevention	<p>The AIC drafted a National Crime Prevention Framework for the Australia and New Zealand Crime Prevention Senior Officers’ Group</p> <p>The AIC held the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards 2010, announced on 28 October</p>
Capacity building	<p>The AIC developed a series of applied resources for crime prevention policymakers and practitioners, including its range of Research in Practice publications</p> <p>The AIC began development of a training series with the University of Sydney Institute of Criminology for people involved in crime prevention evaluation</p> <p>The AIC and the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice co-hosted the Meeting the Needs of Victims of Crime conference, 18–19 May 2011</p> <p>Research in Practice publications designed to improve the response of law enforcement to local cannabis problems</p>
Criminal justice program evaluation	<p>Evaluation of a number of innovative court models including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Queensland Murri Court (Evaluation of the Queensland Murri Court: Final report, Anthony Morgan & Erin Louis, October 2010) • the Queensland Homelessness and Special Circumstances Court Diversion Program • the NSW Children’s Court Alternative Dispute Resolution Program <p>Twelve-month evaluation of ACT Police’s response to alcohol-related harms</p>

Crime and the community

Overview and impact

Much of the work in this area focused on Indigenous people, juveniles, human trafficking and women and children as victims of violence. The research is highly regarded because of the mixed methods it uses, its special expertise and its ethically-sensitive approach. The work directly assisted governments to achieve a wide range of outcomes, including ensuring 'community safety, including community confidence in law and order, and the effective and efficient administration of justice' (National Information Development Plan for Crime and Justice Statistics Information paper ABS 2005).

Since the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody the AIC has monitored deaths in custody. Various Productivity Commission and COAG reports, such as the Report on Government Services 2011 (produced by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision), have recognised this as the most reliable Indigenous-specific dataset on equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system.

The AIC is directly contributing to the National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children, endorsed by COAG on 14 February 2011, and undertook a substantial project on intimate partner homicide.

In April 2011 the ACT Human Rights Commission called for submissions for a review of the Bimberi juvenile justice facility. The AIC prepared a report to assist the Bimberi Review team using data provided to the AIC and publicly available data to give an overview of juveniles' contact with police, courts and corrections in the ACT.

As part of a greater focus on crime and justice issues for culturally and linguistically diverse communities in Australia, the AIC has been undertaking research investigating the crime experienced by international students.

Indigenous justice

In 2010–11, the AIC continued a substantial work program focused on Indigenous crime and justice issues.

Deaths in custody monitoring

The AIC continued to maintain the National Deaths in Custody program and during 2010–11 published an annual report covering data to 31 December 2008. See Highlight 6: Twentieth anniversary of monitoring deaths in custody.

During 2010–11 the AIC commenced an extensive review of the program to ensure data is accurate and relevant, meets the program's and stakeholders aims and needs, reflects ongoing developments in police and correctional practice and leads to more timely outputs. This review will be completed early in 2011–12 and improvements will be implemented throughout that year. The next report is due for release in 2012 and will cover data to 2010.

Monitoring police custody

Ever since the AIC began monitoring Aboriginal deaths in custody it has also conducted the complementary Police Custody Survey program. Under this program, census surveys were conducted covering cell custody incidents in August of the years 1988, 1992, 1995, 2002 and 2007. The program has been undergoing a review to address irregularities in the datasets. The AIC is currently assessing the 2007 data and investigating with state and territory police agencies the potential to replace the survey with an annually-calculated aggregate dataset of all custody incidents.

Indigenous community safety

One AIC project, supported by the ACC, resulted in the development of a community safety survey for Australian Indigenous communities. A review of this survey with service providers in urban, rural and remote communities found that, while respondents felt safe in most situations, they were concerned about their safety at night and about the safety of others in the community, especially girls and young women.

A later project, also completed in 2010–11, involved the AIC re-developing the community safety survey at the request of the Australian Government Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) to make it more suitable for use with Indigenous community members. The questionnaire has since been used by FaHCSIA to conduct surveys on community safety issues in remote Northern Territory communities.

Highlight 6: Twentieth anniversary of monitoring deaths in custody

On 15 April 2011 the Australian Institute of Criminology marked its 20th year of monitoring and reporting all deaths in custody after the 1991 Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody recommended a program to examine deaths occurring in prison, police and juvenile justice custody.

In 1992 the AIC released the first Deaths in Custody monitoring report. Annual data has been published regularly since then. The most recent report was released in December 2010 covering data to 2008.

The AIC receives deaths in custody data from all Australian police and corrections agencies and uses available coronial findings where possible.

The main conclusion from the Royal Commission was that Indigenous people are actually not more likely to die in custody than non-Indigenous people. This remains true today.

The problem remains that Indigenous people are significantly over-represented in all forms of custody compared with non-Indigenous Australians. Indigenous people make up less than two and a half percent of the total Australian population yet account for over a quarter of young people in juvenile detention, one-third of people in police custody incidents and more than a quarter of the total prison population.

Efforts to reduce Indigenous deaths in custody must include a focus on reducing the contact of Indigenous people with the criminal justice system.

While any death is of concern, there are some positive trends. Both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous rates of deaths in custody have decreased over the last decade. For example, in 2008 rates of death in prison for both cohorts were some of the lowest ever recorded. There were 1.3 deaths per 1,000 Indigenous prisoners and 2.2 per 1,000 non-Indigenous prisoners.

The nature of deaths in both prison and police custody has changed dramatically since 1991. The most common cause of prison custody death at that time was from self-inflicted injuries, primarily hanging. Since the late 1990s deaths from hanging in prison have declined and in recent years this is one of the least common causes of death in prison, particularly amongst Indigenous prisoners.

The nature of deaths in police custody has also changed over the past 20 years. During the 1990s most deaths in police custody occurred in an institutional setting such as a police cell or during raids. Since 2000, deaths occur most frequently in motor vehicle pursuits and sieges.

The AIC will continue to monitor deaths in all forms of custody and will assist custodial authorities in developing strategies to reduce these incidents.

Non-disclosure of violence in Indigenous communities

This project, supported by the ACC, examined the available information on non-disclosure, or under-reporting, of violence in Australian Indigenous communities. It considered ways of increasing levels of disclosure, including through specialised training and culturally appropriate adaptations for police and other service providers, community education and awareness and working with communities to develop community-based responses.

International indicators to measure Indigenous justice outcomes

This short project resulted in a research brief published through the Indigenous Justice

Clearinghouse. The brief explored indicators used by international and national bodies to measure differential justice outcomes, particularly for those experiencing disadvantage in the justice system.

Review of Northern Territory Community Safety Planning

This project reviewed a community safety planning program developed and implemented by the Northern Territory Department of Justice. The review identified a range of issues with the program, mainly linked to the complexity and challenges of whole-of-government policy development and implementation, and made recommendations for its future development.

Contribution to the baseline for the Northern Territory Emergency Response

During 2010–11 the AIC provided advice to FaHCSIA on its work on baseline mapping of remote service delivery (RSD) communities. This followed from a substantial body of work undertaken by the AIC for FaHCSIA in 2009–10, during which the AIC collected and analysed criminal justice data and information for 29 communities identified as priorities under the RSD National Partnership Agreement.

Victims of violence, especially women and children

The AIC continued to make a contribution to the National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children. The AIC finalised a quantitative and qualitative study of homicides occurring in the Northern Territory between 1989–90 and 2005–06 that involved Indigenous victims or offenders. The study, prepared by an external consultant engaged by the AIC, drew on Northern Territory police case files and data collected through the National Homicide Monitoring Program (see below).

The report showed that most Indigenous homicide victims and offenders were male, typically unemployed, had a criminal history and were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the offence. This report will not be publicly released for ethics and privacy reasons, due to the detailed case studies used, but a summary of the main findings and themes will be included as a chapter in a national report on intimate partner homicide due to be released in 2011–12.

Young people and crime

The AIC has a long involvement with monitoring and research on juvenile justice issues and has regularly published the Juveniles in Detention monitoring report and related data since 1999. In 2010 the AIC produced the monitoring report, Juveniles in Detention 1981–2008, which analysed the numbers and rates of juveniles in detention in Australia by sex, age, Indigenous and legal status. Following the release of this last report, the monitoring program ceased as juvenile justice reporting by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and the Australian Bureau of Statistics now comprehensively covers this.

However, the AIC will continue to focus on primary juvenile justice research. During 2010–11, it undertook work measuring the extent of juvenile recidivism in Australia, a project funded by the Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators (AJJA). This research was the first attempt in Australia to develop counting rules that were comparable across jurisdictions and that could accurately report on juvenile recidivism. Papers were also produced on interventions to reduce offending by Indigenous juveniles, police-referred restorative justice and children's exposure to domestic violence. In 2011–12, the AIC will conduct research into juvenile bail and remand.

Recidivism

Currently, the AIC is assisting the Victorian Department of Justice to develop the business and operational rules needed for an integrated recidivism measurement system. The aim is to monitor longitudinal recidivism outcomes and trends for separate birth cohorts. Longer-term recidivism research such as this is needed to provide context and clarity to key performance indicators used in the Report on Government Services.

The AIC is expecting to undertake a consultancy with the Victorian Parliamentary Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee in 2011–12 to conduct a longitudinal birth cohort study of Victorian youth, examining contact with the criminal justice system and identifying implications for interventions with high-volume young offenders. This followed earlier work on the recidivism outcomes of the Queensland Drug Court, the National Police Drug Diversion Initiative and the Victorian Youth Justice System.

Violent crime

Overview and impact

This area incorporates one of the AIC's largest and longest running programs—the National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP). One other major area of investigation in 2010–11 was the victimisation of international students.

The study on victimisation of international students was conducted with the support of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the

Theme	Key Results
Indigenous justice	<p>Development of a community safety survey for Australian Indigenous communities</p> <p>Review of community safety planning in the Northern Territory</p> <p><i>Deaths in custody in Australia: National Deaths in Custody Program 2008</i>, Mathew Lyneham, Jacqueline Joudo Larsen & Laura Beacroft, December 2010</p> <p>Study of homicides in the Northern Territory between 1989–90 and 2005–06 involving Indigenous victims or offenders</p>
Monitoring custody	<p>Police Custody Survey program</p> <p>National deaths in custody monitoring program</p>
Young people and crime	<p><i>Juveniles in detention in Australia, 1981–2008</i>, Kelly Richards & Mathew Lyneham, December 2010</p> <p>Young People, Risks and Resilience conference—co-hosted by the AIC and the Victorian Safe Communities Network</p>

Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) and state and territory police services. It sought ways to quantify the nature and extent to which Indian students were the victims of crime compared with other international student groups and the Australian population after a spate of attacks on Australian based Indian students. This work will be released in 2011–12.

Homicide research

The NHMP, which began in 1989, has grown into one of the world's most comprehensive homicide databases. It is made up of more than 70 variables for over 6,000 homicides, including detailed information about both the victims and offenders of homicide. The NHMP operates by combining three sources of data—police reports, media reports and coronial/court records. The AIC is committed to reporting the data biennially as well as producing a range of other AIC publications. The NHMP data is frequently requested by government agencies and included in major government reports including the Productivity Commission's Report on Government Services and Indigenous Supplement.

Recently the AIC experienced difficulties in maintaining cooperation and commitment from some state and territory police agencies in providing NHMP data. This resulted in delays in finalising the annual data and the annual reporting schedule. A move to biennial reporting should help ease the pressure on state and territory police. A longer-term goal, however, will be to redesign NHMP data collection procedures to further minimise burden while maximising the quality and timeliness of data provision.

International student victimisation

The investigation into victimisation of international students was a vital part of the Australian Government's response to growing concerns about the safety of international students following a series of media reports in 2009 of attacks on Indian international students and the subsequent death of Nitin Garg (an Indian student in Melbourne) in 2010.

The project was considered critical since the international education sector has become the third largest export industry in Australia, generating approximately \$15.5 billion and attracting more than 300,000 international students each year. The sector plays a crucial role in fostering stronger international links and developing diverse skills in Australia and overseas. Student safety is an important part of what makes Australia an attractive international education destination.

The AIC's final report, expected to be released in August 2011, represents the culmination of the AIC's research into crimes against international students using administrative and pre-existing survey data sources. It provides detailed findings from what is the most comprehensive victimisation study conducted to date using DIAC international student visa records for more than 400,000 students, matched with police crime victimisation records. Supplementary analysis of the AIC's NHMP database and the Australian component of the 2004 International Crime Victimisation Survey has provided additional context to the AIC's investigation.

The AIC is currently seeking funding to conduct a large-scale victimisation survey of migrant communities in Australia, which will include temporary residents, such as students.

Theme	Key results
Victimisation of international students	Study on victimisation of international students initiated and being finalised for release in 2011–12
Domestic violence	Literature review investigating research gaps and priorities in domestic violence research An evaluation of the Family Violence Intervention Program in the ACT <i>Integrated responses to domestic violence: Legally mandated intervention programs for male perpetrators</i> , Andrew Day, Donna Chung, Patrick O’Leary, Donna Justo, Susan Moore, Ed Carson & Adam Gerace, December 2010 (CRC-funded research) <i>Children’s exposure to domestic violence in Australia</i> , Kelly Richards, June 2011
Armed robbery	The AIC held the National Armed Robbery Roundtable in February 2011 <i>Armed robbery in Australia: 2008 National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program annual report</i> , Lance Smith, Kym Dossetor & Maria Borzycki, June 2011
Homicide	<i>Homicide in Australia: 2007–08 National Homicide Monitoring Program annual report</i> , Marie Virueda & Jason Payne, December 2010 Analysis of intimate partner homicides and risk assessment tools for preventing serious or fatal family violence

Domestic violence

Domestic and family violence remains a key policy priority for both federal and state and territory governments. This year the AIC, together with the Criminology Research Council (CRC), undertook a number of research projects that contributed greatly to the research and evidence base. This included:

- a comprehensive literature review commissioned by the CRC to investigate research gaps and priorities in domestic violence research
- analysis of intimate partner homicides and risk assessment tools for preventing serious or fatal family violence
- an evaluation of the Family Violence Intervention Program in the ACT.

The CRC commissioned the AIC to conduct research that profiles domestic violence offenders using one of Australia’s most comprehensive domestic violence data collection systems—the Tasmanian Safe at Home Program. Currently in progress, the project will provide new insights into the typologies of domestic violence behaviour and have implications for victim and perpetrator intervention programs.

National Armed Robbery Monitoring

In February 2011 the AIC hosted the National Armed Robbery Roundtable as part of its National Armed

Robbery Monitoring Program. The roundtable, comprised of business and law enforcement representatives, provided a forum for examining recent trends in armed robbery and exploring current thinking on good practice. The roundtable was convened to explore recent experiences of armed robbery in various industry sectors and to discuss crime prevention techniques recently implemented or under consideration. In June 2011, the latest National Armed Robbery Monitoring Report was released.

Drugs and alcohol

Overview and impact

Although the AIC continues to carry out alcohol and illicit drugs research, the flagship of the program is the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program, now Australia’s largest, most frequent and longest running survey of police detainees. Unlike other national drug monitoring programs, DUMA has the capacity to provide an early warning of changes in the availability and use of illicit drugs.

In 2010–11 other areas of interest under this theme involved some short-term studies, including a study of the policing of Indigenous substance misuse in metropolitan areas, funded through the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund.

Drug use monitoring in Australia

Originally established at four sites in 1999, DUMA has since expanded to nine sites across the country, with at least one collection location in each mainland capital city except Canberra.

In 2010–11 the AIC undertook a comprehensive review of the DUMA program, including a stakeholder review of the DUMA survey. It is proposed that the program move to biennial reporting (with the 2009–10 report anticipated in August 2011), freeing up staff resources to produce more detailed and policy-relevant publications throughout the two-year cycle.

The AIC also revised the DUMA survey to improve the quantity and quality of information collected on alcohol consumption and drug market participation. This new data has been extremely valuable in generating new publications and informing strategic intelligence gathering networks in both federal and state law enforcement agencies.

Alcohol and crime

A highlight for DUMA in 2010–11 was the development and production of two Research in

Practice publications on alcohol and crime. These reports use information collected as part of the new DUMA survey to examine the quantity and type of alcohol consumed by police detainees arrested and detained for assault or disorderly conduct offences on Friday and Saturday nights. The research was released to coincide with the nationally organised Operation Unite—an Australasian policing operation raising awareness of the consequences of alcohol abuse and misuse.

Drugs survey

The AIC released results from DUMA's new and emerging drugs survey, with a specific focus on Mephedrone (otherwise known as 'Meow Meow'). The study examined the prevalence of Mephedrone use and the extent of knowledge among detainees about the availability of Mephedrone in each jurisdiction. More recently, the AIC included a number of new questions in the DUMA survey on synthetic cannabinoids (otherwise known as 'Kronic'), the results of which will be released shortly.

Changes and improvements

The DUMA program will refocus its attention on outputs to ensure the continued production of high-quality policy-relevant publications. The AIC

Highlight 7: Drug use monitoring in Australia

Two Research in Practice papers on alcohol and crime were published under the DUMA program in 2010–11. One paper looked at people detained because of assault offences, the other examined offenders detained for disorderly behaviour on Friday and Saturday nights.

Although not necessarily violent, these latter offenders contribute significantly to the alcohol-related workload of police as well as creating costs for the community through the misuse of alcohol.

The research was released to coincide with the May 2011 Operation Unite, which is the regular Australian and New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) targeted strategy against alcohol related crime. The data from this report reinforced the need for such policing activity.

The AIC reports received significant media coverage, including citations from Police Commissioners in various jurisdictions. They also provided important information supporting complementary strategies such as regulatory controls including licensing restrictions and provisions for the responsible service of alcohol.

The report found that those charged with disorder on Friday and Saturday nights were more likely than those charged at other times to have consumed alcohol in the past 48 hours. It was also found that those detainees were also nearly twice as likely as those charged at other times to have been mixing drinks. This was particularly the case for males aged 26 to 35 years. The median number of drinks consumed for disorder offenders in the lead-up to their arrest was 15. Further, of those who had been drinking alcohol, 40 percent of all disorder offenders consumed their drink at a licensed premise.

Knowing the profile of disorderly conduct offenders, the amount of alcohol they have consumed and where they consumed their last drink provides a more detailed picture than previously available on the populations targeted by law enforcement agencies.

Theme	Key results
Drug Use Monitoring in Australia	<p>The AIC reviewed the DUMA program and revised the DUMA survey to improve the quantity and quality of information</p> <p>Two Research in Practice publications on alcohol and crime:</p> <p>Alcohol and assault on Friday and Saturday nights, Josh Sweeney & Jason Payne, May 2011</p> <p>Alcohol and disorderly conduct on Friday and Saturday nights, Josh Sweeney & Jason Payne, May 2011</p> <p>Release of results from DUMA new and emerging drugs survey</p>
Other drug and alcohol-related research	<p>Development of a predictive model of the location of clandestine drug laboratories based on precursor chemical dumps seized by police (confidential)</p> <p>Patterns of mephedrone, GHB, Ketamine and Rohypnol use among police detainees, Alex Ness & Jason Payne, May 2011</p> <p>Submission to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Commission briefing submitted on 28 March 2011</p>

is also currently in discussion with Edith Cowan University and WA Police about the possible regional expansion of the DUMA program in WA. Other jurisdictions have also shown an interest in the DUMA program being expanded to regional locations.

Other drug and alcohol-related research

As well as DUMA, the AIC has undertaken other drug and alcohol related research, including:

- a consultancy with the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General to evaluate the north and south Queensland Drug Court
- a consultancy with the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF) to examine Indigenous substance use in metropolitan locations and implications for policing
- a collaboration with the National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre to develop a number of new publications and criminal justice relevant information resources relating to cannabis (see above)
- a consultancy with the Victorian Parliamentary Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee examining alcohol-related assaults in the Melbourne CBD.

Future opportunities evaluating the criminal justice outcomes of Indigenous drug and alcohol programs in regional locations will result in the continued expansion of work in the drug and alcohol field.

Property crime

Overview and impact

The AIC has a long history in researching property crime. In recent years the focus has been on bushfire arson, firearms theft and firearms trafficking. The final report of a four-year National Firearms Theft monitoring program was in production in 2010–11 and is expected to be released in late 2011.

Bushfire arson

The AIC has undertaken bushfire arson research since 2005, funded by the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre (Bushfire CRC). The staff involved in the research program were relocated to the Geospatial team in 2010. The AIC's bushfire arson research has been pivotal in informing governments, fire agencies and the law enforcement sector about the nature of bushfire arson, particularly preceding and following the Black Saturday fires in Victoria in early 2009. The Bushfire CRC-funded arson research was completed in 2010. The AIC developed a number of new proposals to undertake further arson research but as these did not attract funding the arson program is now considered complete.

Although funding ceased, the AIC remained active in the arson area throughout 2010 in response to the Attorney-General's significant interest in a national bushfire arson prevention strategy. The AIC played a major role in helping the Attorney-General's Department develop a wildfire arson investigators

course. This course was designed to provide Australia with a critical mass of experienced bushfire arson investigators. It ran successfully for the first time in late 2010.

Disseminating research findings

The AIC provides information that supports a broad range of stakeholders. Through publications, the web, social media, the library, media releases, conferences, seminars and roundtables, the AIC disseminates information about the nature and extent of crime, emerging trends and effective responses to promote justice and reduce crime.

Publications

The AIC communicates new knowledge both internally and externally and the regular AIC publication stream is the foundation of this dissemination.

There are two peer-reviewed publications categories—the Research and Public Policy series and Trend & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice, researched and written by both AIC researchers and external authors.

Other publication categories in the AIC program include:

- Monitoring reports—reports from AIC monitoring programs that capture data across Australia on a range of crime and justice issues
- Technical and Background papers (TBPs)—technical reports containing statistical and methodological material produced as part of the AIC research process
- *Australian crime: Facts and figures*—an annual publication providing a statistical overview of

the most recent national information on crime in Australia, serving as a ready reference resource. The publication presents statistics on the numbers and types of recorded crime, where they occur, victim details, data on offenders, responses of criminal justice agencies and government resources for dealing with crime and corrections

- Research in Practice (RIP)—short research papers, fact sheets, tip sheets and case studies from evidence-based research for practitioners in the criminal justice field
- *Brief*—the AIC’s stakeholder newsletter, published in-house and distributed electronically to provide an informative summary of recent AIC research and activities.

During 2009–10 the AIC published a significant range of high-quality in-house publications including:

- *Australian crime: Facts & figures 2010*
- 31 peer-reviewed research publications (Research and Public Policy, Trends & Issues)
- Six monitoring reports
- 31 other publications (TBPs, RiPs, fact sheets, newsletters and confidential reports)
- the 2009–10 annual reports of the AIC and the CRC.

In 2010–11 peer-reviewed publications increased by 10 percent over 2009–10, an increase of 34 percent over the AIC’s publication target.

The AIC’s most popular publication is *Australian crime: Facts and figures*. This can also be viewed more dynamically using the ‘Facts and Figures Online’ data tool.

A full list of AIC publications is provided in Appendix 1. AIC staff also produced 24 articles and papers published by other agencies; these are listed in Appendix 2.

Table 1 Summary of outputs by research team 2010–11

Team	Publications—external and internal	Papers presented
Global, Economic and Electronic Crime	14	26
Crime Reduction and Review	12	7
Crime and Populations	22	21
Violent and Serious Crime Monitoring	21	23
Total	69	77

Review and publication process

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

The AIC has been accepted by the Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research as an accredited publisher to receive university funding under its higher education research data collections specifications. This accreditation covers the peer-reviewed and commercially published Trends & Issues papers and the Research and Public Policy series. The AIC gratefully acknowledges the contribution of those who have taken part in the peer-review process during the year.

Events

A large number of events including three major conferences, occasional seminars, forums and roundtables were held throughout the year to inform and engage with a range of AIC stakeholders. Details on each of these are available in Appendixes 4 and 5.

As well as appearing before public inquiries on topics including cybercrime, money laundering and people trafficking, staff also made more than 55 presentations on the AIC's work to meetings and conferences of criminal justice practitioners, government agencies, academics, politicians and other interested parties in Australia and overseas. These are listed in Appendix 3.

Conferences

The AIC hosted three significant conferences during the year:

- The first ever International Serious and Organised Crime Conference was held in Melbourne from 18–19 October 2010 and attended by around 300 delegates.
- The Young People, Risks and Resilience conference was co-hosted by the AIC and the Victorian Safe Communities Network and attracted 230 registrations.

- The international conference Meeting the Needs of Victims of Crime, co-sponsored by the AIC and Victims Services, NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice was held in Sydney on 18–19 May with 200 people in attendance.

Roundtable discussions

Experts, stakeholders and practitioners attend AIC roundtable discussions to explore issues of public policy and those related to managing and maintaining the monitoring report programs. The AIC organises these discussions to develop and maintain a common, current knowledge base on significant issues and to encourage strategic information sharing between policy and program agencies and practitioners.

Ten roundtable discussions and forums were held in 2010–11. These are listed in Appendix 6.

Seminars

Occasional seminars are held throughout the year at the AIC. This year speakers presented on a wide range of topics including international fraud, crime prevention in Northern Australia and juvenile rehabilitation programs in Canada. Members of the criminology and policy community were invited along with AIC staff. Forthcoming seminars are promoted on the AIC's website and via email. Appendix 4 lists the 10 public seminars hosted by the AIC during 2010–11.

The AIC also held a number of in-house seminars during the year at which staff members presented findings from their research for peer review.

Submissions to government inquiries

The AIC made formal submissions to eight inquiries during the year and appeared before four national inquiries. See *Appendix 5* for details.

Media liaison

The media continue to consult the AIC on a wide range of criminological issues seeking comment on AIC work, other research findings and general background information and statistics on crime within Australia. Highlight 9 shows the extent of this consultation for 2010–11.

Highlight 8: 2010–11 Conferences

International Serious and Organised Crime Conference

The AIC hosted this first ever international conference on serious and organised crime in Melbourne from 18–19 October 2010.

The cost of organised crime in Australia is more than \$10 billion a year—a massive burden on society of lost revenue and costs to criminal justice, social, health and welfare systems. The AIC chose this topic as it is an issue faced by law enforcement agencies around the world.

Sponsored by Victoria Police, the Australian Crime Commission, Australian Federal Police and CrimTrac, the conference brought together renowned experts from around Australia and overseas including:

- Simon Overland, Chief Commissioner, Victoria Police
- John Lawler, CEO, Australian Crime Commission
- William Hughes, former Director General of the UK Serious and Organised Crime Agency
- Gary Lewis, Regional Representative for the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
- Steve Martinez, Assistant Director in Charge of the Los Angeles Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Brigadier General Dr Saud Usman Nasution, Indonesian National Police
- Professor Ernesto Savona, Università Cattolica, Milan
- Dr Paula Miraglia, International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, Canada
- Professor Andrew Hughes, former Australian UN police chief now with the University of Wollongong Centre for Transnational Crime Prevention.

AIC Director, Dr Adam Tomison said, 'The Institute has felt for some time that it was crucial that law enforcement and criminal justice experts were provided with an opportunity to discuss the key issues facing us all in combating serious and organised crime'.

Over the course of the two-day conference more than 280 delegates from organisations and law enforcement agencies around the world shared their knowledge and experiences in investigating and targeting organised crime. Academics, government



William Hughes, former Director General of the UK Serious and Organised Crime Agency speaking at the International Serious and Organised Crime Conference

agencies and industry had the opportunity to collaborate on best practice and analyse local and international trends.

The conference covered more than 40 topics in both plenary and concurrent sessions including expert analyses of organised crime groups such as:

- the Italian and Russian mafias, Colombian cartels and Chinese triads
- cybercrime, fraud and identity theft
- people smuggling and people trafficking
- the nexus between organised crime and terrorism.

Other major themes included the importance of intelligence sharing and partnerships, strengthening integrity and fighting corruption, innovation, performance measurement and crime prevention strategies.

Young People, Risks and Resilience Conference

This conference was co-hosted by the AIC and the Victorian Safe Communities Network and attracted 230 registrations.

This was an important and timely conference as crime statistics are dropping for almost all demographics except for juvenile crime where there has been a worrying increase over the past few years.



Andrew Scipione, NSW Police Commissioner speaking at Young People, Risks and Resilience Conference

Many teenagers are attracted to risky behaviours—binge drinking, drug use and dangerous driving. Most indulge a few times and then remove themselves from these behaviours. Others continue to offend and end up in the criminal justice system.

This conference explored those who put themselves at risk and keep getting drawn to criminal behaviours—what motivates them and what we can do to intervene.

Most young people are naturally resilient but society must also provide support and therapeutic interventions for young people to build on that resilience.

Keynote speakers included:

- Adam Tomison, Director, AIC
- Andrew Scipione, NSW Police Commissioner
- David Chalke, Director of Quantum Research
- Professor Jan Copeland, Assistant Director, National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
- John Fitzgerald, Executive Manager, Knowledge & Environments for Health, VicHealth
- Keiran Walshe, Victorian Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The Minister for Home Affairs and Justice opened the second day of proceedings.

Meeting the Needs of Victims of Crime Conference

The AIC and Victims Services, NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice co-hosted this international conference in Sydney from 18–19 May with 200 attendees.

Proceedings were opened by the NSW Attorney General and Minister for Justice, the Hon. Greg Smith, MP. The Federal Minister for Home Affairs and Justice, the Hon. Brendan O'Connor, MP, opened the second day of the conference.

Issues canvassed included victims' rights and human rights, assisting victims through the criminal justice process and the experiences and support needs of victims of crime, including those who have experienced domestic violence, child abuse and fraud.

Victims and their representatives rightly insist more and more on greater participation in the justice system and receiving proper recognition and redress.

Plenary speakers included:

- Dr Jonathan Doak, Nottingham Trent University—victims' rights in the context of international human rights
- David Levine, former Supreme Court justice, Chairperson of the Serious Offenders Review Council—victims within court settings
- Dr Ann O'Neill, Director of *angelhands*, a support centre for victims of serious crimes—experiences as a researcher, practitioner and victim
- Professor Jane Ursel, Director of Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE), Canada.

There were presentations from a number of victims support groups such as *Bravehearts* and the *Enough is Enough Anti Violence Movement Inc.* The *Scarlet Alliance* presented on the experiences and vulnerabilities of sex workers.

As with all AIC conferences since 2010, the key speeches, sessions and conference papers were posted on *Criminology TV* and the AIC website.



Dr Ann O'Neill, Director of *angelhands*, a support centre for victims of serious crimes

The three conferences and the AIC's innovative research allowed significant positive media coverage of the AIC in the past year, with media enquiries resulting in 81 media interviews with AIC authors and researchers.

The Minister for Home Affairs and Justice's decision to publicly release, for the first time, the Fraud Against the Commonwealth report attracted a great deal of interest. Previously the report was confidential to government.

Other major releases included Research and Public Policy papers on environmental crime in October 2010 and labour trafficking in November 2010.

New AIC research on knife crime in Australia, Indigenous justice and juvenile justice all received extensive media coverage, as did the annual reports of the firearms theft and DUMA monitoring programs. There was also intense media interest on the intergenerational transmission of criminal behaviour, and specifically, the criminogenic effect of criminal mothers on their children's subsequent behaviour.

Highlight 9: Media releases issued 2010–11

Date	Topic
31 August 2010	Restorative justice measures for juvenile offenders not having intended impact
29 October 2010	National anti-crime award winners announced
9 November 2010	Exposing the hidden crime of labour trafficking (Minister's release)
12 November 2010	Human trafficking from SE Asia under-reported (Minister's release)
15 December 2010	Natural causes responsible for many deaths in custody
17 December 2010	Australia's homicide rates remain stable
19 January 2011	Complex barriers prevent disclosure of violence by Indigenous victims
4 February 2011	Measuring the effectiveness of drug law enforcement
10 February 2011	Study of jurors shows judges get it right on criminal sentencing (Minister's Release)
21 February 2011	Cyber threats to the financial and insurance industry
23 February 2011	The challenges of juvenile crime
25 February 2011	Antisocial behaviour: an examination of individual, family, and neighbourhood factors
10 May 2011	AIC Trafficking forum held in Kalgoorlie
7 March 2011	Youth Risk and Resilience Conference in Melbourne
8 March 2011	Lotteries and 'work from home' scams hit Aussies
15 April 2011	20 years of monitoring deaths in custody
4 May 2011	Study finds that alcohol leads to weekend assaults (Minister)
9 May 2011	Criminal mothers strongly influence crime in children
17 May 2011	Victims Conference opens in Sydney
18 May 2011	Knife crime in Australia
19 May 2011	'Meeting the needs of victims of crime' conference, speech, Sydney (Minister—launch of Facts and Figures 2010)
20 May 2011	High-risk prisoners receiving better rehabilitation programs
26 May 2011	AIC Trafficking forum held in Mildura
31 May 2011	GHB and Ketamine well-known in eastern states—Meow meow better known in west
17 June 2011	New study finds Centrelink leads the way to stop fraud (Minister)
27 June 2011	Exposure to domestic violence a form of child abuse (Minister)

News headlines for the AIC

Juvenile justice conferences missing targets: report

ABC Radio, 31 August 2010

Crime rates down across the nation
ABC Radio, 28 March 2011

Swindlers costing Aust govt \$775m

New Zealand Herald, April 5 2011

Bikie figures don't lie, says Rann
NEWS.com.au, January 25 2011

People trafficking unrecognised in Australia

ABC Radio, 18 October 2010

Report highlights fraud against govt

NEWS.com.au, April 4 2011

\$2m stolen pictures will be 'unsaleable'

Herald Sun, August 14 2010

Fraud costing Govt hundreds of millions

ABC Online, April 4 2011

Fraudsters pinch 18c in every \$100 outlaid by Federal Government

NEWS.com.au, April 4 2011

Myths of Australian crime

Good Weekend Magazine, 14 August 2010

New trends of people trafficked into Australia

ABC Radio, 3 November 2010

Look before we escalate

Sydney Morning Herald, October 1 2010

Home violence service to close as funds dry up

The Age, June 28 2011

Rorts, thefts drain \$600 million from coffers

Herald Sun April 4 2011

Bill to expand the definition of child abuse

Sydney Morning Herald, June 28 2011

When silence is not an option
Port Lincoln Times, July 17 2011

AIC website

The AIC's website (www.aic.gov.au) is the principal means of ensuring the wide dissemination of research results. As well as providing information about the AIC and its work, it acts as a gateway to important information on crime and criminal justice in Australia. Print copies of major AIC publications are available for purchase and electronic versions of all publications are available free of charge from the AIC website. Two AIC datasets can also be accessed via a data tool on the website—the Facts and Figures Online dataset and the Drugs and Offending data which is based on DUMA research data.

During April–June 2011, the AIC developed and published five In-Focus web pages on areas of

current research interest to stakeholders, the media and the public—trafficking, cybercrime, Indigenous justice, juvenile justice and crime prevention.

The pages are designed not only to explain why these areas of research are important, and the reasons behind developing research, but also to flag current research programs being undertaken by the AIC with links to publications in these areas.

The AIC website has more than 70 subject pages, providing links to hundreds of other websites and resources.

Website use increased during 2010–11 as follows:

- Visits: 634,116 (up 34 percent)
- Page views: 2,033,487 (up 15 percent).

Highlight 10: Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards 2010

For almost 20 years, the Commonwealth Heads of Government and the Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management Police have contributed funds annually to reward and showcase examples of good practice in community-based crime and violence prevention projects and programs through the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPAs). Each year a board of state and territory representatives, chaired by the Director of the AIC, meet to select award-winning projects from the general community and police agencies.

Minister for Home Affairs and Justice, the Hon. Brendan O'Connor, MP, presented the 2010 awards at Parliament House on 28 October. Five national awards were made for projects from Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland that addressed young offender rehabilitation, affordable housing communities, public housing tenants, victims of intimate partner violence and at-risk youth.

The 2010 national ACVPA winners were:

- Operation New Start Victoria (Vic)—a referral program for Victorian state secondary colleges providing academic and vocational support to youth at risk of offending
- The Bridge Project (Vic)—a program that provides support, training and employment opportunities to young offenders trapped in a recurring cycle of poverty, crime and imprisonment
- Bsafe Pilot Project (Vic)—an initiative combining a personal alarm system with risk management strategies to reduce incidents of domestic violence
- Dubbo Transformation Strategy (NSW)—a project involving the relocation of public housing tenants in Dubbo to new locations, resulting in reduced crime and truancy in the area
- Project Patch, Kelvin Grove Urban Village (Qld)—this National Police Award category winner fosters police and community cooperation to reduce the incidence of domestic violence and other crimes in this community of approximately 15,000 people.



May 2011 was the busiest month during the year with 256,197 page views.

From July 2010 the percentage of traffic from referring sites remained steady at approximately 16.5 percent, while stakeholders and followers who engage more and more with the AIC's social networking sites increased traffic from 2009–10 to:

- Facebook: 3,352 (up 391.5 percent)
- Twitter: 362 (up 402.78 percent)
- Wikipedia: 1,520 (up 147.15 percent)

The top 10 search engine keywords remain similar to last year, with 'domestic violence statistics' and

'violence in sport' the top subject-based referrers with over 1,100 click-throughs each.

The publications section remains the most popular part of the AIC's website, followed by the criminal justice system, statistics and crime in the community sections.

Other key websites:

- Facts & figures online: 37 percent increase in visits
- Drugs & offending online: 17 percent increase in visits
- Criminology Research Council: 9 percent increase in visits.

Highlight 11: In-Focus website page

The screenshot shows the AIC website's 'In focus' section for 'Trafficking in persons'. The page features a navigation menu at the top, a breadcrumb trail (Home > Crime types > In focus > Trafficking), and a main heading 'Trafficking in persons' with a background image of workers. The content is organized into three columns: 'Trafficking in focus', 'Current projects', and 'Events & publications'. The 'Trafficking in focus' column contains detailed text about the crime, including its definition, prevalence, and how it happens. The 'Current projects' column lists ongoing research areas like offender circumstances, child trafficking, and domestic trafficking. The 'Events & publications' column provides information on recent sessions and available reports.

Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

AIC home | Contact us | Subscribe | RSS feed | A C

Home About the AIC Crime types Crime and the community Criminal justice system JV Barry library Events Publications Media Briefing room Statistics

Drugs and alcohol Economic crime Violence Environmental crime Property Crime Organised and transnational crime Cybercrime: Key links In focus

Home > Crime types > In focus > Trafficking

Trafficking in persons

Trafficking in focus

Trafficking in persons is a crime characterised by exploitation. Being trafficked means a person is recruited, transferred or harboured, through some form of deception, fraud, violence or coercion, for the ultimate purpose of exploitation. Exploitation means conduct serious enough to be described as sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or equivalent practices.

Although people trafficking is found in most countries in the world, to date there have been relatively few cases identified in Australia, and few of those cases fit the traditional image of slavery or popular stereotypes about trafficking. Victims have not been abducted, held at gunpoint or kept in chains.

Often coming from poor socio-economic backgrounds, they have sought or accepted opportunities to work in Australia, attracted by the perception of well-paid jobs and educational opportunities. Once in the country they discover their living and working circumstances are very different from what they had expected. It is important to note that trafficking may occur within a country, ie domestically, not only transnationally.

How it happens

Victims find themselves trapped, being controlled and exploited through obligations to repay unreasonable debts, threats of violence, isolation, intimidation, detention, or having their travel documents withheld. While trafficking for sexual exploitation is the best known manifestation of the crime, the reality is that people can be trafficked for forced labour, slavery in any number of situations and industries, including construction, hospitality, agriculture, domestic service.

Most people identified as having been trafficked into Australia come from Asia, in particular Thailand, South Korea, Malaysia, India, Indonesia and China. Particular triggers of people trafficking include demand for cheap labour, lack of employment and education opportunities in the source country, natural disasters, political instability and economic disparity between countries. Another trigger is inequalities for women and girls which can draw them into risky situations to gain access to economic opportunities.

Unlike people smuggling where offenders make their profit from moving people, people traffickers makes their gains by continually exploiting victims when they have arrived at their destination.

In 2005, Australia ratified the international protocol to combat trafficking – the *Protocol to prevent and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children*. It also introduced legislation that added the offences of trafficking in persons, trafficking in children, domestic trafficking in persons and debt bondage to the Commonwealth Criminal Code. The AIC releases regular monitoring reports covering Australia and the Asia-Pacific region.

Current projects

The AIC has been running the Australian Government-funded Trafficking in Persons Research Program since 2007 to better understand the nature of the crime in Australia and the Asia-Pacific region.

Current research under this program examines:

- issues related to offenders and circumstances of offending
- inter-country adoption and trafficking
- child trafficking in non-adoption scenarios
- risks and protection of marriage arrangements for trafficking
- sex worker migration and vulnerabilities to trafficking and exploitation
- domestic trafficking
- the dataset on trafficked persons for Indonesia (International Organisation for Migration)
- Pacific Islanders in Australia and the horticulture sector
- vulnerabilities to trafficking in the Pacific.

Events & publications

Occasional information sessions on trafficking have been conducted lately in Mildura, Perth, Kalgoorlie, Darwin, Hobart and Adelaide. These have greatly assisted our research in this area.

For details of upcoming events please contact:
peopletraffickingforums@aic.gov.au

Recent publications include:

- *The trafficking of children in the Asia-Pacific*: April 2011
- *Labour trafficking*: November 2010
- *Migration and people trafficking in southeast Asia*: November 2010
- *Trafficking of women for sexual purposes*: July 2008

Further information regarding the Australian Government's response to trafficking in persons is available from the Attorney-General's Department website
[http://www.ag.gov.au/www/agd/rwpag/10_web.pdf#/file/Trafficking in Persons_10_web.pdf](http://www.ag.gov.au/www/agd/rwpag/10_web.pdf#/file/Trafficking%20in%20Persons_10_web.pdf)

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Figure 1 AIC website monthly page views 2010–11

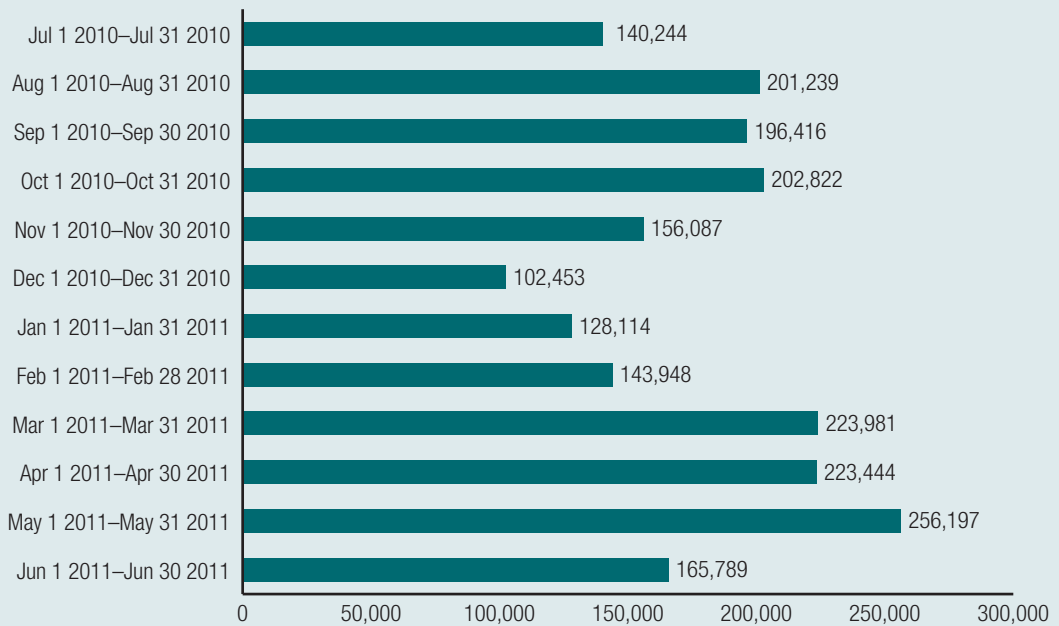


Figure 2 Facts & Figures Online monthly page views 2010-11

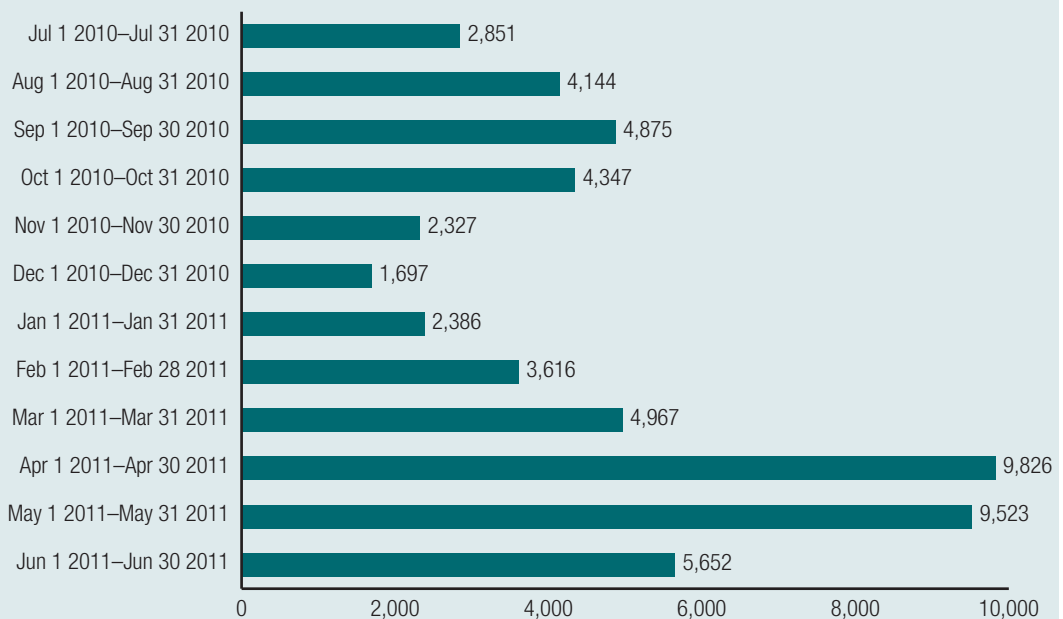
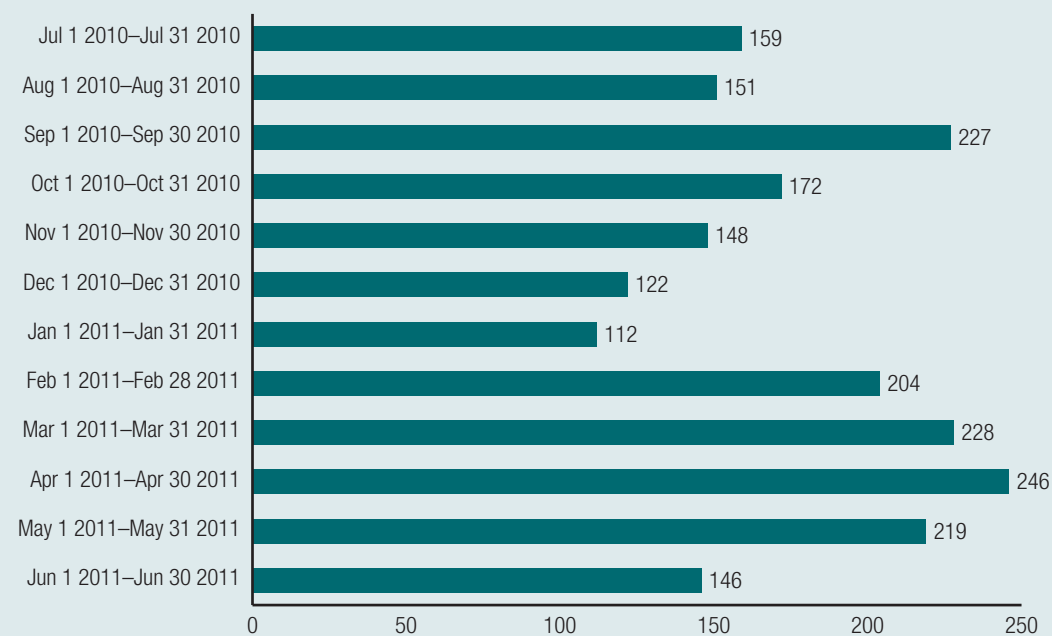


Figure 3 Drugs Online monthly page views 2010-11



Highlight 12: Internet and social media

The AIC showed great foresight in developing its social media platforms two years ago. This has extended the communication and dissemination of crime and criminal justice research and ideas. Social media sites are widely used by criminology students and the broader public and provide a means of alerting subscribers to new AIC products.

Content is what makes this communications strategy successful. Information placed on the website has to be high quality and this is the responsibility of the research staff. While the main AIC website has been a repository of criminology research since the 1980s, a combination of RSS alerts, library alerts, Facebook posts, the use of Twitter and Criminology TV has lifted the AIC's profile even further.

Between 2009–10 and 2010–11 there has been a 16 percent increase in webpage views—from 1,848,248 to 2,140,734 with over a quarter of a million views in May 2011.

The AIC's Facebook page has more than 1000 national and international users and receives between 300 and 500 visits a week depending on the dissemination of research and reports. Some posts engender lively discussion between Facebook users.

Since its inception Criminology TV, hosted on YouTube, has had 11,608 views and 78 subscribers. There are 72 presentations on Criminology TV with Alan Borowski's 'Evaluating the Children's Koori Court of Victoria' receiving the highest number of views at 813.

The AIC twitter site has 435 followers and is the growth area for social media reach. ScamWatch and South Australia Police re-tweet AIC announcements to their lists. This site also tends to engender media enquiries.

The AIC website has been refreshed with new, linked introductory material on landing pages and five 'In-Focus' pages outlining key areas of interest—juvenile justice, crime prevention, human trafficking, Indigenous justice and cybercrime.

Library services

The AIC's JV Barry Library is a key part of the AIC's role as a national knowledge centre on crime and criminal justice. Library services are provided to stakeholders in the sector, including academics, practitioners and policymakers and the general public, in addition to the fundamental support provided to AIC researchers, who estimate that they are 10 to 20 percent more productive due to the specialist information-gathering support they can access through the library staff's anticipation of research requirements and the pro-active sourcing of new and authoritative material.

Services for stakeholders

The library maintains and promotes a significant specialist criminology information collection for the nation.

The library's services which inform the sector include:

- maintaining and developing the CINCH database of Australasian literature on crime and criminal justice
- providing links to new external information sources, through the AIC website
- alerting subscribers by RSS feed and email to developments in their personally identified subject areas of—alcohol and violence, crime prevention, cybercrime, drugs and crime, evaluation, financial crime, homicide, trafficking in persons, Indigenous justice, juvenile justice, recidivism and desistance, serious and organised crime, and victims of crime
- responding to enquiries from an array of law enforcement and justice personnel, researchers, other practitioners, students and the public on crime and criminal justice matters. Collation of the requests for support by user provides an analysis of sectoral use of the AIC's information advice and support services. The main sources of external enquiries were:

– law enforcement agencies	35%
– Department of Justice	25%
– Community/Public Health	20%
– Universities/students/research	15%

- providing hard copy materials, such as books and journals from its specialist collection, as well as through the national inter-library loan scheme, where the AIC continues to lend considerably more than is borrowed, indicating the value of its collection
- actively participating in collaborative library and information service networks.

CINCH

CINCH is an invaluable and popular index with almost 60,000 abstracts of Australian literature in crime and criminal justice, including material about crime and criminal justice in Australasia—books, reports, journal articles, websites, conference proceedings and papers—with high-quality subject indexing and abstracts, developed over a period of 35 years.

The online criminology index is part of the suite of Australian databases provided by Informit and has a steady subscriber base, for which the AIC is paid royalties.

Crime and justice awareness alerts

Contemporary evidence-based information is disseminated to thousands of practitioners and policy makers across a range of sectors whose interests span the crime and justice sector, via the crime and justice information service alerts (as shown in Figure 4). This is a free service provided to subscribers with interest in the sector.

As a result of greater marketing of the service during the year, there was an increase of 30 percent in the number of individual subscribers across Australia and overseas. A new Victims of Crime alert was piloted at the Meeting the Needs of Victims of Crime Conference in May, immediately achieving a high level of interest. There are now over 1,800 individual subscribers, many of whom distribute the alerts further through their agencies, such as the Australian Institute of Police Management (distributes alerts to a further 400 stakeholders and staff), Victoria Police (1,369) and South Australian Police (1,900).

Networking across the sectors

In 2010–11 over 1,000 items were sought from the AIC’s specialised library from agencies in the law enforcement, university, government, health and community sectors, via the interlibrary loans service, minimising duplication of resources and maximising effectiveness and specialisation of library collections across the nation.

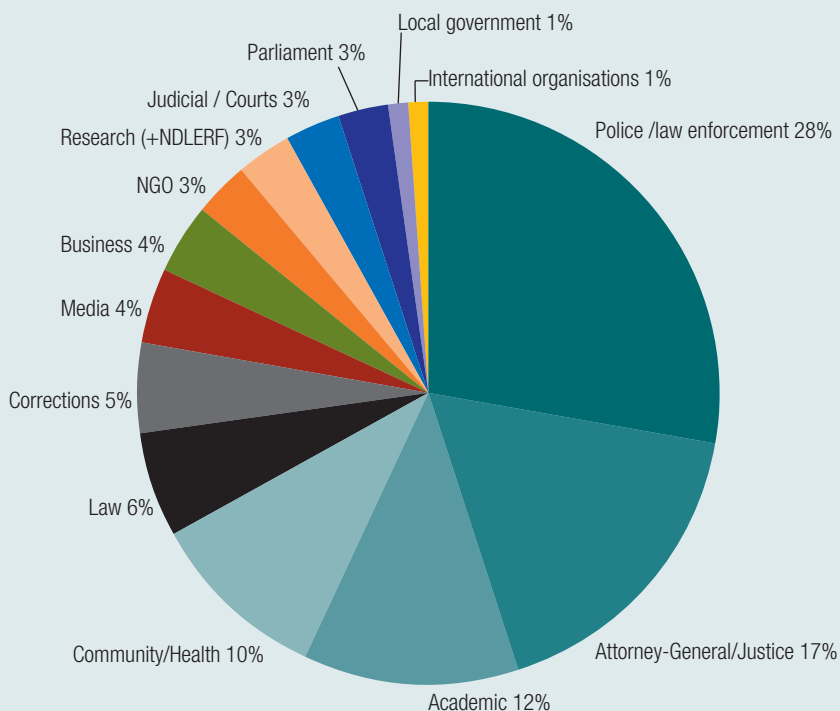
The library contributes news from Australia and overseas to the CrimNet email discussion list for criminal justice researchers, practitioners and policymakers in Australia. Contributions, including notice of new AIC publications and events, Indigenous affairs, Australian policy and international crime prevention are also made to a range of other e-discussion lists. Further, through the World Criminal Justice Libraries Network, news of AIC

events and outputs reaches academic and policy organisations throughout the world.

The library also maintains a strong relationship with the emergency management sector through involvement with the Australasian Libraries in the Emergency Sector group. One of the benefits of this membership is consortium pricing for external databases. This enables the AIC to subscribe to a suite of Ebsco and Informit services at substantially reduced prices.

The other major network the library belongs to is the Australian Government Libraries Information Network. The group promotes the work of libraries and information services in government and offers practical assistance through training, reciprocal document delivery and consortium arrangements for purchases.

Figure 4 Awareness alert email subscriptions by agency type at 30 June 2011



As well as providing avenues to promote AIC research, membership of these networks enables the library to seek assistance from colleagues around the world to meet the needs of external stakeholders and AIC researchers. The AIC also sends records to Libraries Australia for addition to the national database. This year records for 311 items were contributed. While this is down from a bumper number of 658 records in 2009–10, it still represents a 20 percent increase over the average of previous years.

Stakeholder and public enquiries

The library is the first point of call for telephone and email enquiries which range from the simple to requests for literature searching and some analysis, for example:

- Interpol Minsk seeking the Australian experience of compulsory in-prison drug treatment
- an update of the research on whistleblowing for the Victorian Ombudsman
- data on hate crime and racial discrimination reporting and cases for the Attorney-Generals' department
- information on Indigenous feuding for the West Australian Department of Justice.

Over 500 external enquiries were responded to during the year. A new reference request monitoring module was incorporated into the library management system during this year, which will provide for better reporting and management of different stakeholder requests.

Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse

The AIC is a partner with the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice in the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse (www.indigenousjustice.gov.au). The clearinghouse was developed after COAG's request to ensure that research findings and good practice in addressing Indigenous crime and justice issues are communicated to policymakers and practitioners. Key research is summarised in a series of research briefs written for the clearinghouse and a database of relevant reports and datasets have been compiled for stakeholder use. The AIC provides all library support services for the clearinghouse, including adding material to the database, hosting the website, and also advises on research papers and work programs for the collection. During the year the AIC participated in a review of the content and usability of the clearinghouse.

AIC's international 'reach'

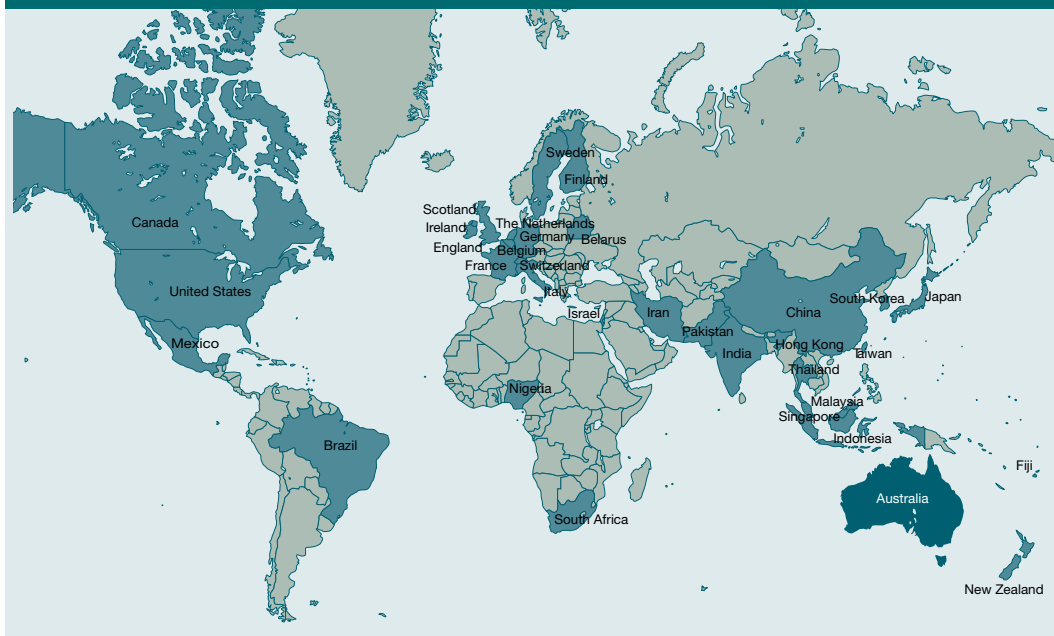
The AIC's dissemination strategy and reputation has ensured the AIC's research and services are used around the globe, as is demonstrated in Figure 5, which shows countries who use any or all of the AIC information services.

The JV Barry Library responds to public and general enquiries, guiding people to the AIC website, publications and services such as the CINCH database wherever possible.

In January 2011, Janet Smith, who had been Manager of Information Services since June 2003, sadly passed away. Her professional leadership of the AIC's JV Barry library and her innovative development of the AIC's information services was greatly valued.



Figure 5 Outreach to the world



This map illustrates the international outreach of the AIC—where staff have presented where; research requests have emanated from and locations of subscribers to alerts, twitter, and Facebook.

Deliverables and key performance indicators

This section summarises the AIC's performance during the year against the 2010–11 Portfolio Budget Statement's deliverables and key performance indicators (KPIs). It can sometimes be difficult to identify and quantify the impact of research work, particularly in the same year the research has been undertaken. Generally it takes time for outcomes to become apparent.

Research information is valuable not only for the particular study it is derived from but it can often be re-analysed to provide information on different issues or to identify trends in crime or criminal justice. Monitoring trends requires a major long-term investment both from those involved in collecting the data and those who analyse and interpret the data so it can be translated to contribute to both practice and policy development.

The AIC assesses client satisfaction at the end of each commissioned project and monitors public and media interest in its work. References in the media, literature and parliament to the AIC's work and

publications are noted and a watching brief is kept on legislative reforms. It can, however, be difficult to discern if legislative change is the direct result of research; more often it is a combination of several influences including relevant research.

Deliverables

Undertaking impartial and policy-relevant research of the highest standard on crime and criminal justice

The relevance and quality of the AIC's research is demonstrated in several ways including:

- the use of data from monitoring programs
- references to AIC research in parliamentary proceedings and inquiries and authoritative professional journals
- the use of findings to improve policy and procedures
- external peer review.

During 2010–11, the latest reports from ongoing monitoring programs continued to be used by government at all levels to inform reporting on the

crime and justice sector and by state and territory agencies when developing and implementing programs, allocating funds and identifying trends across jurisdictions. Australian and international agencies rely on the AIC's monitoring of people trafficking for evidence on the nature of this crime and its trends.

The annual Fraud against the Commonwealth online survey provides important information on trends in fraud across all agencies.

Various Productivity Commission and COAG reports, such as the Report on Government Services 2011, have recognised the AIC's monitoring of deaths in custody as the most reliable Indigenous-specific dataset on equity and effectiveness in the criminal justice system.

The Productivity Commission uses various AIC datasets in several of its key reports, for example, the Report on Government Services and the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage series. The Commonwealth Grants Commission uses various AIC datasets in its considerations about the allocation of funding to states and territories. COAG and The Attorney-General's Department have used data for funding purposes and in Indigenous programs to measure progress in implementation of the Closing the Gap in Indigenous Disadvantage national strategy.

This year, several parliamentary reports made considerable use of material from AIC submissions and evidence, notably the House of Representatives inquiries into Australian Parliament's Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety, 2011, *High-Wire Act: Cyber-Safety and the Young* and the landmark *Doing Time for Doing—Indigenous youth in the criminal justice system* report of the Australian Parliament's House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs 2011

Publications from the Trafficking in Persons continued to be used by authorities investigating the crime of trafficking.

The AIC completed a consultancy with the Victorian Parliamentary Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee examining alcohol related assaults in the Melbourne CBD.

The AIC undertook a consultancy with the Victorian Parliamentary Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee to conduct a longitudinal birth cohort study of Victorian youth, examining contact with the criminal justice system and identifying implications for interventions with high-volume young offenders.

As a further indicator of the quality of AIC research, all Trends and Issues papers and Research Public Policy series reports are double-blind peer reviewed. This is the highest level of peer review for academic publication. Finally, all monitoring reports are cleared by contributing agencies before publication.

Working cooperatively with the Attorney-General's Department and portfolio agencies in its role as the Australian Government's national research centre on crime and justice

During the year, particular mention was made of the AIC's preliminary investigation into the victimisation of international students. Other projects undertaken for the department included research and publication of Community night patrols in the Northern Territory: Toward an improved performance and reporting framework. The AIC also drafted a National Crime Prevention Framework for the Australia and New Zealand Crime Prevention Senior Officers' Group. The AIC continued to work with the department bedding down the new Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines, and the implementation of an AIC research coordination role across the portfolio.

The AIC and the Australian Crime Commission formed a partnership to exchange knowledge and skills as a first step in establishing a research partnership for applied research on serious organised crime in Australia

The AIC hosted the first international conference on serious and organised crime in Melbourne from 18–19 October 2010.

The study of Data from DUMA contributes to Australian Customs and Border Control activities to restrict imports of illicit drugs.

Indirectly, assistance given to Australian professional associations on the risks they face from money laundering and the financing of terrorism and to

the Australian Taxation Office on alternative criminal justice approaches to dealing with revenue fraud and non-compliance will help to strengthen the federal law responses to these offences.

Actively disseminating research findings to policymakers, practitioners and the general public across Australia and internationally in a timely manner

Apart from advice and reports to commissioning agencies, the Institute actively disseminated the findings of its research (and other research where appropriate) throughout Australia and internationally as follows:

- 31 peer reviewed research reports and papers;
- 18 other publications;
- six Monitoring reports;
- Australian crime : Facts and figures;

- 13 specific purpose reports to agencies;
- Three conferences;
- 10 Occasional Seminars
- 10 roundtables;
- 25 media releases;
- 209 media requests for information
- 81 media interviews;
- submissions or evidence to eight inquiries;
- 77 papers presented at conferences
- 1,000+ interlibrary loans
- 1,800 crime awareness alert subscriptions
- 311 records added to Libraries Australia
- notification of publications, events and news to Australian Policy Online, the national criminology research listserv, Crimnet and the World Criminal Justice Libraries Network, among others.

Key performance indicators

The AIC's KPIs for 2010–11 year were:		
KPI target		Outcome
1.	100% of Trends & Issues papers and Research and Public Policy papers are peer-reviewed. This ensures the quality of the research outputs by the AIC	Met—All 31 T&Is and RPPs were peer reviewed
2.	Volume of research and its appropriateness as determined by the Board	Met
3.	Attorney-General's Department and key stakeholders are satisfied with the AIC's responsiveness to requests for assistance in priority areas	Met—For example, the AIC's proposal to develop innovative research in response to concerns regarding the victimisation of international students
4.	Research activities under the national research priorities are reported in the annual report	Met
5.	Quantity of publications, roundtables and conferences as agreed by the Minister	Met—34% increase in peer-reviewed papers, 6 annual monitoring reports, 50+ other publications, 20 roundtables and other forums
6.	All publications are placed on the AIC's website within 24 hours of release and 90 percent of routine alerting to subscribers and listservs complete within two days of publication release	Met
7.	Implementation of Gov 2.0 measures	Met—social media, data online and web enhancement



Management and accountability

Governance and management accountability

External review

The AIC did not come under external review in 2010–11.

Director

Appointed by the Governor General

Dr Adam Tomison, Director, Australian Institute of Criminology

Board of Management

Appointed by the Attorney-General

Professor Richard Fox AM (Chair), Faculty of Law, Monash University, Victoria To 30/06/11

Mr John Lawler APM, Chief Executive, Australian Crime Commission To 30/06/11

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

Appointed by the CRC

Ms Penny Armytage, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria To 24/03/11

Ms Ingrid Haythorpe, Executive Director, Policy Planning & Legislation Division, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia To 24/03/11

Mr Laurie Glanfield AM, Director-General, Department of Attorney General & Justice, New South Wales

Ms Cheryl Gwilliam, Director General, Department of the Attorney General, Western Australia

Mr Richard Coates, Director, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Department of Justice, Northern Territory From 24/03/11

Mr Terry Ryan, Acting Deputy Director-General, Justice Services, Department of Justice & Attorney General, Queensland From 24/03/11

AIC Board Meetings in 2010–11

During 2010–11 AIC Board Meetings were held on the following dates:

- 21 July 2010 in Perth
- 11 Nov 2010 in Canberra
- 24 March 2011 in Sydney

The costs of the board members and meetings for the AIC were very little, as all members other than the Chairman are public sector employees and therefore did not require any payment from the AIC.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee was established in March 1999, in accordance with the provision of section 32 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*. The committee's primary role is to receive internal audit reports on the conduct of AIC business, undertake reviews in accordance with the approved audit work plan as approved by the Board of Management and monitor compliance with committee recommendations and with legislative and other obligations.

The Audit Committee comprised three members from the AIC's Board of Management and/or the Criminology Research Council's Board of Management:

- Mr Norman Reaburn (Chair)
- Ms Ingrid Haythorpe
- Ms Kathy Leigh.

There was also one independent member:

- Mr Kevin Patchell FCPA.

The AIC's internal audit provider for 2010–11 was PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Meetings were held on 15 July 2010, 31 August 2010, 24 March 2011 and 30 June 2011.

The committee considered one internal audit report on the AIC's new secretariat contract, 'National Drug Law Enforcement Fund (NDLERF) auspicing and secretariat compliance and efficiency review'.

The Audit Committee reviewed its charter and submitted it for approval by the Board of Management on 21 July 2010. It also conducted a review of its performance, in line with Australian National Audit Office better practice guidelines.

AIC Ethics Committee

The AIC Human Research Ethics Committee has been operating since 1992. It has eight members with backgrounds in law, social work and research, a minister of religion and/or Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander elder, as required by the National Health and Medical Research Council guidelines for ethics committees. The committee's role is to advise the Director whether approval to proceed should be granted for proposed research involving human subjects. It regularly reviews proposed projects to ensure that appropriate safeguards exist for conduct of the research to be consistent with ethical standards. During this reporting period, the committee reviewed and approved 13 proposals.

The Chair during the year was Professor Nicolas Peterson PhD, FASSA. Other members were:

- Ms Robyn Holder PhD candidate, MA
- Dr Tony Krone, PhD (from September 2010)
- Chaplain Gayl Mills (until August 2010)
- Ms Barbara Nicholson (from March 2011)
- Professor Debra Rickwood PhD, MAPS
- Mr Doug Taylor BA
- Ms Ruth Treyde BA/LLB
- Mr Steve Vaughn (until August 2010)
- Mr Anthony Morgan BA, GradDipCrim (AIC representative).

Corporate governance

Corporate governance practices in the AIC are designed to ensure compliance with statutory and other external requirements to achieve best practice in administrative and financial management. In its final year of existence the Board of Management, with the Director, oversaw the establishment of effective, practical governance processes to meet the needs of the agency, through the senior management group.

In addition to core legislative instruments, the AIC operates through reference to the Director's Instructions, to which all policies and procedures are subsidiary. Frameworks are also in place for risk management and project management. These have

been developed in accordance with ANAO better practice guides, in consultation with staff and internal audit and are available to staff on the intranet.

Senior executive

The role of Deputy Director (Corporate) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is held by Mr Tony Marks, FCPA FFin, FTIA, who assists the Director in leading and managing the AIC and works with senior managers responsible for corporate support, grants, communication and information outcomes.

The position of Deputy Director (Research) was announced towards the end of 2010–11. Dr Rick Brown will fill this position in July 2011. He was previously a UK-based Criminology Consultant and Research Manager at the UK Home Office.

Management committees

The Director was supported during 2010–11 by several committees that advised on the day-to-day operations of the AIC. The management committees were restructured during 2010 to provide a more appropriate representation and responsive management structure. As at 30 June 2011 the committees were:

The **Senior Management Committee** provides advice on research and management priorities and issues. Members of the committee are:

- Dr Adam Tomison, Director
- Tony Marks, Deputy Director (Corporate) and CFO
- Brian Russell, SFO
- Colin Campbell, Communications Manager
- Dr Russell Smith, Principal Criminology and Research Manager, Global, Economic and Electronic Crime
- Peter Homel, Research Manager, Crime Reduction and Review
- Laura Beacroft, Research Manager, Crime and Populations
- Jason Payne, Research Manager, Violent and Serious Crime
- Janine Chandler, Library Manager.

The **Information and Communication Technology Committee** provides advice to the Deputy Director (Corporate) on strategic direction and emerging issues. Members of the committee are:

- Tony Marks, Deputy Director (Corporate) and CFO
- Myles Lambert, ICT Administrator
- Jason Payne, Research Manager, Violent and Serious Crime
- Colin Campbell, Communications Manager
- Janine Chandler, Library Manager

The **Staff Consultative Committee** was established formally as part of the negotiation of the Agency Agreement 2009–11 as an acknowledgment that change in the workplace is constant and to identify, implement and encourage better practice, efficiency and productivity. Committee members are:

- Laura Beacroft, Research Manager, Crime and Populations (Director's representative)
- Tracey Cussen, Research Analyst (staff representative)
- Jacqui Joudo Larson, Senior Research Analyst (research member)
- Vacant (non-research member).

Financial Management and Accountability Act transition

The *Criminology Research Act 1971*, the AIC's enabling legislation, was amended by the *Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010* with effect from 1 July 2011.

The legislative amendments merged the AIC and the Criminology Research Council (CRC), from two *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* agencies into a single *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* agency. The merged entity will continue under the name 'Australian Institute of Criminology'.

The AIC was required to revise its outcome statement to align with the new governance arrangements. This statement was developed in consultation with the Department of Finance and Administration. The AIC obtained legal advice to validate that the revised outcome statement would support a valid appropriation.

The new outcome statement as published in the 2011–12 Portfolio Budgets Statement is:

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.

In addition to these changes, section 23 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* was amended such that staff of the AIC are now employed under the *Public Service Act 1999*, except in certain circumstances where employment is provided under the *Criminology Research Act*.

The transition to the Financial Management Act governance arrangements was completed successfully by 1 July 2011, with a concerted effort on the part of the AIC corporate team, in consultation with the Attorney-General's Department and the Department of Finance. The AIC was not provided with any additional funding to undertake the transitional work, which included:

- development and legal confirmation of the new outcome statement
- the creation of the 'Criminology Research Special account'
- establishment in the central budget management system of the new single agency
- changes to banking arrangements
- changes to financial systems structure and reporting
- establishment of the new Criminology Research Advisory Council
- a review and update of the Chief Executive (Director's) Instructions
- a review of procurement policy and cost recovery guidelines
- a review and update of other AIC policies
- the transition to the Public Service Act
- web accessibility compliance
- FMA compliant Intellectual Property framework
- a review of existing contracts
- an assessment of a host of additional reporting obligations.

Arrangements were also made for a determination from the Public Service Commissioner to transfer staff to engagement under the Public Service Act.

Risk management

The AIC's risk management framework provides the mechanism to prevent, or at least minimise, the impact of adverse events on the achievement of the AIC's outcome. The framework provides a systematic way to make informed decisions and ensure that risks have been recognised and managed.

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

- risk management policy and framework
- risk control register
- business continuity plan
- Director's Instructions—reflecting best practice in finance and administration
- finance policy and procedures
- research project management framework
- an annually reviewed audit program

The AIC also participates in the annual Comcover risk survey that benchmarks agencies' risk management frameworks, programs and systems against all participating agencies and peer group agencies. The AIC recorded above average ratings in the 2010–11 survey.

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

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

Human resources

Workforce planning and administration

The executive management of the AIC continually reviews its workforce requirements. Staff are employed according to requirements arising from

requests for research and support activities. The AIC also takes account of outsourcing opportunities in the university research and corporate sectors. Flexibility in staffing arrangements is essential to the AIC so that research outputs can be met through a collaborative approach and suitable appointments. This includes engaging leading national and international research organisations and individuals.

The AIC values fairness, equity and diversity. Consistent with that aim, there is a commitment to preventing and eliminating discrimination on the basis of race, colour, gender, sexual preference, age, physical or mental disability, marital status, family responsibilities, pregnancy, religion, political opinion, national extraction or socioeconomic circumstances.

Employment framework

With the exception of the Director and one senior manager who remains covered by an Australian Workplace Agreement, all staff at the AIC are now covered by the Employee Collective Agreement 2009–11.

Agency Bargaining 2011–14

Agency bargaining is underway for an agreement to replace the current one which expires on 20 June 2011. On 30 June 2011 the staff bargaining team and the CPSU provided 'in-principle' agreement to the AIC's offer of 3 percent per annum, and other model clauses as set out in the Australian Public Service Commission's bargaining framework for FMA agencies (although the AIC was not at this time subject to those requirements).

Move to employment under the Public Service Act

As part of legislative amendments to the Criminology Research Act the AIC's staff became subject to the Public Service Act from 1 July 2011. In preparation for this change, as well as to provide effective career structures, the AIC again reviewed its work level standards and position classifications.

It was resolved that the current Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer classification be split into two classifications, those of Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer 1 and Senior Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer 2. This will provide a better career pathway for mid-level staff.

Table 2 Staffing summary at 30 June 2011

Classification and salary range	Gender			Type			Tenure		Basis	
	Male	Female	Total staff	ECA	AWA	Contract	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Full-time	Part-time
Trainee \$36,500–41,700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level A: Research officer/Admin officer \$46,800–49,000	4	7	11	11	–	–	–	11	11	–
Level B: Research officer/ Admin officer \$50,500–61,000	3	5	8	8	–	–	–	8	7	1
Level C: Research analyst/Senior admin officer \$62,500–78,100	–	15	15	15	–	–	3	12	14	1
Level D: Senior research analyst/Admin specialist \$80,200–96,300	3	7	10	10	–	–	7	3	7	3
Level E: Research Manager/Specialist/Admin executive \$98,900–135,300	6	1	7	7	–	–	4	3	7	–
Senior executive officer >\$135,000	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–
Total	17	35	52	51	1	1	14	38	47	5

Table 3 Mapping of AIC positions to APS classifications

Prior classification	Salary with effect 1 July 2010			Current classification title	Current classification level	Comparative salary	
	Range from	Range to	Range from			Range to	
AIC Trainee	\$36,500	\$41,700	Trainee	Trainee	APS classification level	\$36,500	\$41,700
AIC Level A	\$44,800	\$49,500	Admin Assistant	Admin Assistant	APS 2	\$44,800	\$49,500
AIC Level B	\$46,800	\$49,500	Research Officer I/Admin Officer I	Research Officer I/Admin Officer I	APS 3	\$49,600	\$54,000
AIC Level C	\$50,500	\$61,000	Research Officer II/Admin Officer II	Research Officer II/Admin Officer II	APS 4	\$55,000	\$61,000
AIC Level D	\$62,500	\$78,100	Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer	Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer I	APS 5	\$62,500	\$69,000
AIC Level E	\$80,200	\$96,300	Senior Research Analyst/Admin Specialist	Senior Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer II	APS 6	\$70,000	\$80,000
AIC Level E	\$98,900	\$135,300	Research Manager/Specialist / Admin Executive	Principal Research Analyst/Admin Specialist	EL 1	\$82,500	\$96,300
AIC Level E	\$98,900	\$135,300	Research Manager/Specialist / Admin Executive	Research Manager/Admin Executive	EL 2	\$98,900	\$125,000

----- Current soft barrier

_____ New soft barrier

Note: Where current salary for existing employees at the AIC Level E classification is above the revised 'range to', flexibility clauses will be used to ensure that there is no loss to current entitlements.

Work level standards have been developed for all proposed AIC roles that align with Australian Public Service position classifications, a requirement under the Public Service Act.

The current staffing summary is shown in Table 2. As of 1 July 2011, the classification structure will be as shown in Table 3.

Performance Development Scheme

The AIC's performance and development scheme helps managers and employees make strategic links between business goals and key result areas when identifying opportunities for development. The scheme ensures greater transparency and consistency in performance reviews and rewards for all staff. The scheme emphasises continuous assessment and improvement with a strong focus on improvements in productivity. The scheme promotes fairness through clearly defining expectations aligned with corporate goals. It includes:

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

Learning and development

The AIC has a highly educated workforce with specialist and generalist skills. Of the 51 staff employed at 30 June 2011, 36 percent had undergraduate qualifications (22% of those with honours), 32 percent had postgraduate qualifications and a further 22 percent had doctorates. A further 12 percent of staff have specialist qualifications, such as Microsoft certified systems engineer (2%), or additional professional qualifications, such as CPA or solicitor practising certificates (10%) Eighteen percent of staff are currently undertaking study towards a higher-level award, with the ongoing support of the AIC. The AIC recognises that staff involvement in these activities will contribute to the achievement of its goals.

The AIC is also committed to specialist training for employees. All employees have the chance to take part in relevant activities that have a clear connection with AIC work and will assist with ongoing career

development. This support may include on and off the job training, work placements, staff presentations at national and international conferences, formal study and reimbursement or payment for these activities. The AIC also takes advantage of training days and briefing sessions offered by other government departments and agencies such as Comcover, National Archives Australia and the Australian Government Solicitor.

In addition, staff are trained internally by senior staff on a range of applications, processes and methodologies and statistics courses. The AIC's communications staff continued to develop the media capabilities of research staff by conducting in-house training sessions during the year and will conduct further seminars involving practical examples and mock media interviews to improve skills for communicating the AIC's research. The AIC also arranged the mentoring of some staff by leading academics or key business personnel.

The AIC is refining and developing its induction program to emphasise the importance of supporting and displaying the AIC's values. The induction training program provides new staff with an understanding of governance, research methodologies and publication processes.

Workplace support

Non-salary benefits provided to staff in 2010–11 reinforced the AIC's position as an employer of choice and included:

- flexible working arrangements, which exclude the notion of core hours
- influenza immunisation for staff
- employee assistance services including counselling
- OH&S training
- the opportunity for staff to present their work at external conferences and events
- an in-house program of training in research methods, statistics and criminological theory.

2011 Internship Program—January 2011

Applications were invited for the annual four-week research internships from undergraduate and postgraduate students entering their final year in

Australia Day Achievement Award Medallions 2011

Anthony Morgan

Anthony has demonstrated leadership, perseverance, good comradeship and innovation in his work at the AIC. His project management, research analyses and publications have been of a consistently high standard. Anthony also made an important contribution to the ongoing enhancement of the AIC's professional capacity through setting up model processes for submitting research and evaluation tenders, as well as helping others to develop skills in the process. Similarly, he played a crucial role in the development and delivery of the Evaluation Workshops for Research staff, helping to set up a model for similar training workshops in the coming years.



From left: Michael Ofei, Dr Adam Tomison and Anthony Morgan

Michael Ofei

Michael joined the AIC in November 2009 as a Trainee Accountant from the private sector. In a relatively short time, Michael developed new and efficient accounts/receivable processes that not only provided better efficiency for the AIC, but also significant costs savings. Michael combined study and work at the AIC with great competency and professionalism, working to complete a Bachelor of Commerce at the University of Canberra.

2011, or students who had completed their studies in 2010. Students in criminology or criminal justice in an Australian university were eligible as were students in law or social science whose subjects included criminological themes. One of the internships was designated as an Indigenous placement but operated in the same way as all other internships. The internships were highly competitive, attracting over 70 applications, from which the AIC granted five internships for 2011.

Staff communication

The AIC blog provides an online information-sharing facility, making better use of the AIC's intranet facilities and providing a faster, easier and more efficient method of internal communication than the previous bimonthly staff newsletter. It allows news posts from the Director or any of the work areas to be made at any time to all staff.

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

The AIC acquires or creates datasets for many of its research projects. These are all captured and made available to AIC staff through the intranet, using the library database as an interface. The data collected can be used to deliver other client data services where appropriate and will be used for further analysis in future research projects. Four new datasets were added to the database during the year, making a total of 135 datasets.

Payroll

The AIC has continued its outsourcing of payroll function to minimise corporate overhead.

Strategic finance activity

The AIC has adopted the provision of shared services where appropriate, through several means:

- providing services to other agencies
- outsourcing selected support services, such as payroll and ICT backup support
- use of multi-agency, or whole-of government procurement contracts.

After a successful tender bid, the AIC commenced providing secretariat and auspicing services for the Department of Health and Ageing and the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF) Board from 1 July 2010 for a four-year period.

This service meets the strategic research affiliation needs of the AIC, as well as reducing the unit cost of grants administration.

Auspicing services will include providing a secretariat for NDLERF and managing the NDLERF website and publications process through funding of \$1.91 million in 2010–11 and \$0.84 million in another three years.

The AIC has also negotiated to take on secretariat services for the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology from 2011–12, which includes management of its website and annual conference.

The AIC continued to manage and update the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse website in partnership with the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice.

The AIC has reduced travel expenditure by around 30 percent as a result of adoption of the Department of Finance centralised travel arrangements. In addition, office services, office machines, ICT procurement, legal services and electricity contracts of other agencies are used to achieve better value for money and minimise administrative overhead in managing procurement. As contracts for services expire, it is standard AIC practice to test the availability and pricing of similar

services through contracts or panel arrangements in place in the Attorney-General's Department and the Department of Finance.

Financial performance

The overall result for 2010–11 was an operating surplus of \$133,149 (2009–10: \$6,439) against a budgeted surplus of \$200,000 in the 2011–12 Portfolio Budget Statements.

Operating revenue

The total operating revenue was \$9,024,256 (2009–10: \$9,167,214) and consisted of the following:

- government appropriations of \$6,770,000
- sale of goods and rendering of services of \$1,959,678
- interest of \$237,748
- other revenue of \$56,830.

Revenue from government appropriations decreased by a net amount of \$484,000 from 2009–10, reflecting the impact of a whole-of-government departmental efficiency measure of \$500,000 in addition to the ongoing 1.25 percent efficiency dividend, offset partially by increases resulting from changes in prices and wages indices. The AIC's budget for 2011–12 has been reduced by a further \$1,000,000 as a result of the above measure, in addition to a reduction of \$862,000 as a result of the termination of the Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorism Financing measure.

Own-source revenues have increased by \$341,187 from 2009–10 reflecting an increase in secretariat services provided by the AIC, along with additional research services provided on a contracted fee-for-service basis for agencies across the sector.

Operating expenditure

The total operating expense was \$8,891,107 (2009–10: \$9,160,775) and consisted of the following:

- employee costs of \$5,137,690
- supplier expenses of \$3,416,045

- grants expenses of \$224,689
- depreciation and amortisation of \$112,683.

Expenditure was generally less than in 2009–10 resulting from the reduced funding position of the AIC as a result of the whole-of-government departmental efficiency measure. However, additional own-source revenues for secretariat functions have seen a related increase in grant expenditure up \$181,689 on 2009–10.

The AIC actively sought to reduce staff numbers in the second half of 2010–11 to ensure they were appropriate to the reduced funding position in 2011–12. This included one staff redundancy, termination of some fixed-term contracts and not replacing some vacated positions.

Balance sheet

Net asset position

The net asset position at 30 June 2011 was \$1,900,147 (2009–10: \$1,766,998).

Total assets

Total assets at 30 June 2011 were \$6,287,365 (2009–10: \$3,923,200). The increase in assets resulted primarily from an increase in cash holdings under the AIC's secretariat contracts. The majority of these cash holdings are committed in the forward years.

Total liabilities

Total liabilities at 30 June 2011 were \$4,387,218 (2009–10: \$2,156,202). The difference is mainly due to an increase in the level of unearned revenue through the AIC's secretariat contracts.

Consultancy services

Consultants are generally engaged when particular specialist expertise is necessary, sufficiently skilled expertise is not immediately available in-house, or independent advice on an issue is required.

The services provided by new and continuing consultants in the reporting period included internal and external audit services, legal advice on the AIC's change in governance arrangements, contractual and human resource matters.

During 2010–11, only two new consultancy contracts (one being less than \$10,000) were entered into, involving total actual expenditure of \$44,500. In addition, three ongoing consultancies were active during the year, involving a total actual expenditure of \$109,793. Expenditure for the year totalled \$154,293 (2009–10: \$240,578).

Legal Expenditure

The AIC incurs legal expenditure when particular specialist expertise is necessary or independent advice on an issue is required. Total expenditure on legal services for 2010–11 was \$118,469.45 (inclusive of GST). Some of this expenditure is included in the consultancy services reported above.

The services provided included legal advice and writing on the AIC's change in governance arrangements, contractual and human resource matters.

Purchasing

The AIC has developed internal policies and procedures for purchasing goods and services. These are included in the Director's Instructions

Table 4 New Consultancy services 2010–11

Consultant Name	Description	Contract price	Selection process	Justification ^a
HBA Consulting	Work level standards review	\$5,750	Direct source	A
ANAO	External audit	\$38,750	Self appointed in accordance with the audit act	A

a: justification for decision to use consultancy—A: Need for independent research or assessment; B: Need for specialised or professional skills; C: Skills currently unavailable within agency.

and are in accordance with the Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines and ministerial approvals required under the AIC enabling legislation.

ICT services

Strategic Plan

PricewaterhouseCoopers conducted a review of the AIC's ICT Strategic Plan. This review was to update the strategic plan and to assess the current ICT environment and opportunities to develop and improve this. The review highlighted the following three strategic phases to be conducted over the next three years:

- improving IT performance and reliability
- improving management of information
- improving dissemination across channels.

The review was endorsed in November 2010 and the AIC began implementing the plan immediately.

Network and infrastructure

The AIC's ICT network was independently assessed so it could meet Defence Signal's Directorate requirements to be cleared for a classification of 'protected'. A full report was received and the network was approved at the 'protected' level. This new certification will allow more secure and convenient communication with other government departments including a request from the Attorney-General's Department to allow for email transmission of cabinet-in-confidence correspondence.

The 'in-sourcing' of Fedlink (the federal government's secure network) was initially delayed due to

configuration changes which were required by Verison (the Fedlink authorised service provider) but after initial testing identifying some minor issues this was completed in November, delivering the anticipated cost savings for 2010–11.

The AIC's video conferencing capabilities have also been enhanced. Full video conferencing is now available for newer ISP (internet) and older ISDN (phone) connections. There are now high-resolution cameras in several conference rooms and for off-site staff.

Web services

Crimestoppers Australia relocated all of its sites to AIC servers. The AIC will also host other sites expected to be developed by Crimestoppers in 2011–12. The NDLERF website was transferred to the AIC for hosting as part of its secretariat and auspicing services.

Search engine

Work commenced to improve the function of the AIC's web search engines with the testing and purchase of a Google site search. The function was updated on the AIC's main website and ancillary websites.

Web accessibility

In the AIC transition to FMA requirements, the websites were tested and upgraded to improve accessibility. From 1 July 2011 publications were released in accordance with the FMA national transition strategy guidelines for web content accessibility version 2.0.



Appendixes

Appendix 1: AIC publications

Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/tandi.aspx>

Number	Title
395	<i>Unexplained wealth laws in Australia</i> , Lorana Bartels, July 2010
396	<i>(Mis)perceptions of crime in Australia</i> , Brent Davis & Kym Dossetor, July 2010
397	<i>Cash in transit armed robbery in Australia</i> , Lance Smith & Erin Louis, July 2010
398	<i>Police-referred restorative justice for juveniles in Australia</i> , Kelly Richards, August 2010
399	<i>Computer security incidents against Australian businesses: Predictors of victimisation</i> , Kelly Richards & Brent Davis, September 2010
400	<i>Cloud computing: Challenges and future directions</i> , Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, October 2010
401	<i>Migration and people trafficking in South-East Asia</i> , Jacqueline Joudo Larsen, November 2010
402	<i>The illegal movement of cash and bearer negotiable instruments: Typologies and regulatory responses</i> , Russell G Smith & John Walker, October 2010
403	<i>Online interactions involving suspected paedophiles who engage male children</i> , Angelique Grosskopf, December 2010
404	<i>Integrated responses to domestic violence: Legally mandated intervention programs for male perpetrators</i> , Andrew Day, Donna Chung, Patrick O'Leary, Donna Justo, Susan Moore, Ed Carson & Adam Gerace, December 2010
405	<i>Non-disclosure of violence in Australian Indigenous communities</i> , Matthew Willis, January 2011
406	<i>Measuring the effectiveness of drug law enforcement</i> , Katie Willis, Jessica Anderson & Peter Homel, February 2011
407	<i>Public judgment on sentencing: Final results from the Tasmanian Jury Sentencing Study</i> , Kate Warner, Julia Davis, Maggie Walter, Rebecca Bradfield & Rachel Vermey, February 2011
408	<i>Cyber threat landscape faced by financial and insurance industry</i> , Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, February 2011
409	<i>What makes juvenile offenders different from adult offenders?</i> , Kelly Richards, February 2011
410	<i>Antisocial behaviour: An examination of individual, family, and neighbourhood factors</i> , Tara Renae McGee, Rebecca Wickes, Jonathan Corcoran, William Bor & Jake Najman, February 2011
412	<i>Prison-based correctional rehabilitation: An overview of intensive interventions for moderate to high-risk offenders</i> , Karen Heseltine, Rick Sarre & Andrew Day, May 2011
413	<i>Fraud in the 'outback': Capable guardianship in preventing financial crime in regional and remote communities</i> , Russell G Smith & Penny Jorna, June 2011
414	<i>Crime families: Gender and the intergenerational transfer of criminal tendencies</i> , Vanessa Goodwin & Brent Davis, May 2011
415	<i>The trafficking of children in the Asia-Pacific</i> , Jacqueline Joudo Larsen, April 2011
416	<i>Trends in juvenile detention in Australia</i> , Kelly Richards, May 2011
417	<i>Knife crime: Recent data on carriage and use</i> , Lorana Bartels, May 2011
418	<i>Detecting and preventing welfare fraud</i> , Tim Prenzler, June 2011
419	<i>Children's exposure to domestic violence in Australia</i> , Kelly Richards, June 2011
421	<i>Welfare fraud in Australia: Dimensions and issues</i> , Tim Prenzler, June 2011

Research and Public Policy series

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/rpp.aspx>

Number	Title
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107	<i>Indigenous women's offending patterns: A literature review</i> , Lorana Bartels, July 2010
108	<i>Labour trafficking</i> , Fiona David, November 2010
109	<i>Environmental crime in Australia</i> , Samantha Bricknell, October 2010
110	<i>Community safety in Australian Indigenous communities: Service providers' perceptions</i> , Matthew Willis, October 2010
111	<i>Community policing in Australia</i> , Judy Putt (ed), January 2011
112	<i>Prison-based correctional offender rehabilitation programs: The 2009 national picture in Australia</i> , Karen Heseltine, Andrew Day, Rick Sarre, May 2011

Monitoring reports

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/mr.aspx>

Number	Title
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10	<i>Deaths in custody in Australia: National Deaths in Custody Program 2008</i> , Mathew Lyneham, Jacqueline Joudo Larsen & Laura Beacroft, December 2010
11	<i>Armed robbery in Australia: 2007 National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program annual report</i> , Lance Smith & Erin Louis, July 2010
12	<i>Juveniles in detention in Australia, 1981–2008</i> , Kelly Richards & Mathew Lyneham, December 2010
13	<i>Homicide in Australia: 2007–08 National Homicide Monitoring Program annual report</i> , Marie Virueda & Jason Payne, December 2010
14	<i>Fraud against the Commonwealth 2008–09 annual report to government</i> , Jade Lindley & Russell G Smith, April 2011
15	<i>Armed robbery in Australia: 2008 National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program annual report</i> , Lance Smith, Kym Dossetor & Maria Borzycki, June 2011

Technical and Background papers

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/tbp.aspx>

Number	Title
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39	<i>Evaluation of the Queensland Murri Court: Final report</i> , Anthony Morgan & Erin Louis, October 2010
40	<i>A model performance framework for community based crime prevention</i> , Anthony Morgan & Peter Homel, February 2011
41	<i>Good practice in women's prisons: A literature review</i> , Dr Lorana Bartels & Antonette Gaffney, February 2011
42	<i>Cost-benefit analysis and its application to crime prevention and criminal justice research</i> , Kym Dossetor, March 2011
43	<i>Consumer fraud in Australasia: Results of the Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce online Australia surveys 2008 and 2009</i> , Carolyn Budd & Jessica Anderson, March 2011
44	<i>Measuring juvenile recidivism in Australia</i> , Kelly Richards, May 2011
45	<i>'Knife crime' in Australia: Incidence, aetiology and responses</i> , Dr Lorana Bartels, May 2011

Research in Practice

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/rip.aspx>

Number	Title
13	<i>Diversion programs for Indigenous women</i> , Dr Lorana Bartels, December 2010
14	<i>Alcohol and assault on Friday and Saturday nights</i> , Josh Sweeney & Jason Payne, May 2011
15	<i>Alcohol and disorderly conduct on Friday and Saturday nights</i> , Josh Sweeney & Jason Payne, May 2011
16	<i>Patterns of mephedrone, GHB, Ketamine and Rohypnol use among police detainees</i> , Alex Ness & Jason Payne, May 2011
17	<i>Victimisation and fear of crime among a sample of police detainees</i> , Josh Sweeney & Jason Payne, June 2011
18	<i>Crime prevention programs for culturally and linguistically diverse communities in Australia</i> , Dr Lorana Bartels, June 2011
19	<i>Strategies for preventing scrap metal theft</i> , Hayley Boxall, June 2011
20	<i>Court-based mental health diversion programs</i> , Hayley Boxall, June 2011

Other AIC publications

Australian crime: Facts & Figures 2010

Brief: newsletter of the Australian Institute of Criminology

No. 5 August 2010

No. 6 December 2010

No. 7 April 2011

AIC work for client/partner agencies

Bartels L & Gaffney A 2010. *A literature review on good practice in women's prisons*. Consultancy report submitted to Corrections Victoria

Beacroft L, Richards K, Westropp-Evans H & Rosevear L 2011. *Community night patrols in the Northern Territory: Towards a performance and reporting framework*. Canberra: AIC (confidential report to AGD)

David F & Gallagher A 2010. *Human trafficking for labour exploitation: Challenges and opportunities for the Commonwealth and its member states*. Paper prepared at request of AGD for Commonwealth Senior Officials of Law Ministries Meeting, London, 18–20 October

Joudo Larsen J 2010. *Inter-country adoption and trafficking risks*. Report to the Attorney-General's Department (unpublished)

Richards K 2011. *Measuring juvenile recidivism in Australia*. Report to AJJA

Willis M & Rosevear L 2011. *Evaluation of the Australian Classification Education Program: Evaluation framework*, Report to Northern Territory Department of Justice

Willis M & Rosevear L Beacroft L 2011. *Review of the Northern Territory Community Safety Planning program*. Consultancy report to the Department of Justice, Northern Territory Government. Canberra: AIC

Willis M & Rosevear L. *Development of a community safety survey tool for use by FaHCSIA in Northern Territory remote Indigenous communities*. Consultancy report submitted to FaHCSIA in October 2010

Willis M 2010. *Throughcare programs for Indigenous offenders*. Literature review for Australian Healthcare Associates to support their contracted evaluation work for AGD (fee for service).

A range of confidential reports for departments, agencies and criminal justice organisations.

Appendix 2: Non-AIC publications

Author	Title
Bartels L 2010.	An examination of the arguments for and against the use of suspended sentences. <i>Flinders Law Journal</i> 12: 119–173
Bartels L 2011.	Domestic violence: A research agenda. In Lee M, Mason G & Milivojevic (eds). <i>The Australian and New Zealand Critical Criminology Conference 2010</i> , proceedings. Sydney: University of Sydney
Bartels L 2011.	Prisons, injecting drug use and blood-borne viruses: Continuing challenges. <i>HIV Australia</i> 9(1): 16–17, 41
Bartels L & Richards K (eds) 2011.	<i>Qualitative criminology: Stories from the field</i> . Sydney: Hawkins Press
Bartels L & Richards K 2011	The story behind the stories: Qualitative criminology research in Australia. In Bartels L & Richards K (eds) <i>Qualitative criminology: Stories from the field</i> . Sydney: Hawkins Press
Beale J & Jones W 2011.	Preventing and reducing bushfire arson in Australia: A review of what is known. <i>Fire Technology</i> 47(2): 507–518
Broadhurst R & Choo K-K R 2011.	Cybercrime and on-line safety in cyberspace in Smith CJ, Zhang SX & Barberet R (eds), <i>Routledge handbook of criminology: An international perspective</i> . New York: Taylor & Francis: 153–65 (released 23-5-11)
Carozza D 2010.	Fraud down under: An interview with Australian criminologist Russell G Smith, PhD, <i>Fraud Magazine</i> , 24(6): 36–40, 50–3 (released 15-11-10)
Choo K-K R 2011.	Cloud computing risks. <i>Information Age</i> Jan–Feb: 48–51 (released 11-1-11)
Gannoni A 2011.	Guidance points to assist police in improving collaboration and partnership-building for more effective cannabis enforcement. <i>Research into Practice Brief no. 5</i> . Sydney: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
Hamel P 2010.	Delivering effective local crime prevention: Why understanding variations in municipal governance arrangements matters, in Idriss, M et al (eds) <i>2010 International report on crime prevention and community safety: Trends and prospects</i> . Montréal: International Centre for the Prevention of Crime: 118–119
Putt J & Lindley J 2011.	Australia: The state of criminology, in Smith CJ, Zhang SX & Barberet R (eds), <i>Routledge handbook of criminology: An international perspective</i> . New York: Taylor & Francis: 302–12 (released 23-5-11)
Richards K 2011.	Nip family crime links in the bud. <i>The Canberra Times</i> 9 February: 19
Richards K, Rosevear L & Gilbert R 2011.	Promising interventions for reducing Indigenous juvenile offending. <i>Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse Brief no. 10</i> : Sydney: NSW Department of Justice and Attorney General
Smith RG 2010.	Organised identity theft in a global perspective. <i>Security Solutions Magazine</i> 68: 88–92
Smith RG 2011.	The criminogenic effects of fraud prevention advice—and how to avoid them. <i>Targeting Tax Crime</i> Issue 4: 26–7. Canberra: Australian Taxation Office (released 2-3-11)
Smith RG 2010.	The development of cybercrime, in Lincoln R & Robinson S (eds), <i>Crime over time: Temporal perspectives on crime and punishment in Australia</i> . Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing: 211–36 (released 17-11-10)
Smith RG 2011.	International identity crime, in Smith CJ, Zhang SX & Barberet R (eds), <i>Routledge handbook of criminology: An international perspective</i> . New York: Taylor & Francis: 142–52 (released 23-5-11)

Author	Title
Willis K & McAtamney A 2010.	Assessing the impact of police on cannabis markets. <i>Bulletin no.7</i> . Sydney: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
Willis K 2010.	Managing community perceptions of drug problems, crime and policing. <i>Research into Practice Brief no. 4</i> : Sydney: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
Willis K 2010.	Tackling cannabis markets in residential settings. <i>Research into Practice Brief no 3</i> . Sydney: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
Willis K 2010.	What works in the policing of street-level cannabis markets? <i>Research into Practice Brief no. 2</i> . Sydney: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre
Willis K 2011.	Developing a quality cannabis-themed intelligence product. <i>Research into Practice Brief no. 6</i> . Sydney: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre.
Willis K, Simpson M & Sweeney J 2011.	Improving our understanding of Australian cannabis markets. <i>Bulletin no.8</i> . Sydney: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre.

Appendix 3: Staff presentations

Anderson J, Morgan A & Willis K 2010. *Evaluation concepts and challenges*. AIC staff training course, August

Bartels L 2011. *Unexplained wealth and proceeds of crime laws*. Presentation to delegation of Indonesian justice representatives, Canberra, 28 June

Bartels L 2011. *Unexplained wealth and proceeds of crime laws*. Presentation to delegation of US Department of Justice representatives, Canberra 27 May

Bartels L 2010. *Emerging issues in domestic and family violence research*. 4th Australian and New Zealand Critical Criminology Conference, Sydney, 1 July

Beacroft L & Richards K 2010. *Developing a program logic for community night patrols in the Northern Territory*. A forum with patrols and the Attorney-General's Department, Canberra, 15 September

Beacroft L & Richards K 2011. *Community night patrols in the Northern Territory: Towards a performance and reporting framework*. Presentation to the Attorney General's Department, Canberra, 3 March

Beacroft L 2010. *Trafficking in persons: Overview and opportunities for prevention and intervention*. Paper to Crime Stoppers Australia Training Conference, Canberra, 26 October

Beacroft L 2011. *Doing research to support improved community safety for Indigenous people in Australia*. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, Montreal, Canada 28–29 April

Bricknell S 2011. *Understanding the nature and extent of environmental crime*. Presentation to the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra, 8 February

Bryant CJ 2011. *Human caused: Reducing the impact of deliberately lit bushfires*. Lecture presented to the Biology & Environment Fire Science Course, ANU College of Medicine, February

Choo, K-K R 2010. *Does it matter how we describe cybercrime?* International Conference on Applied Linguistics, Taiwan, 25–30 November

Choo, K-K R 2010. *The organised cyber crime threat landscape*. CPA Congress, Adelaide, 5 November

David F 2011. *Labour trafficking*. Paper presented to Forced Labour Seminar, Anti-Slavery Centre, UTS, Sydney, 18 February

David F 2011. *Labour trafficking in Australia: Definitions, drivers and why it is significant for Australia*. Paper presented at the 3rd Annual Border Security Conference, Melbourne, 10–11 May

Davis B 2010. *Modelling the dynamics of drugs markets in space and time*. Geographical Intelligence Conference Defence Intelligence Geo-Spatial Organisation, Canberra, 9–10 November

Gaffney A 2011. *A cohort comparison of young adult police detainees in DUMA*. Paper to the Young people, Risk and Resilience: The Challenges of Alcohol, Drugs and Violence Conference, Australian Institute of Criminology and the Victorian Safe Communities Network, Melbourne, March

Hamel P & Willis K 2010. *Measuring the impact of law enforcement on serious and organised crime*. Paper at the International and Serious Organised Crime Conference, 18–19 October

Hamel P & Westropp-Evans H 2010. *Transnational and organised crime in the Pacific*. Paper to the Pacific Island Law Officers Network, 8 December

Hamel P 2011. *Building capacity for crime prevention*. Presentation to the Australian Crime Prevention Council (ACPC) Asia Pacific Crime Prevention Forum, Adelaide University, 26 January

- Hutchings A 2011. *Protecting your organisation from cyber crime*. CPA Australia Public Sector Leaders Series, Canberra, 21 June
- Hutchings A 2011. *Computer chip identification systems*. Fraud Summit 2011, Sydney, 28 June
- Jones W 2010. *Was Shaw right all along? A reappraisal of the ecological approach to crime*. Presentation to the Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis Conference, Brisbane, 7–8 July
- Jones W 2010. *After the gold rush: Analysing the crime geography of Australia's major cities*. Paper presented at the Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis Conference, Brisbane, 7–8 July
- Jones W 2010. *Human terrain risk modelling: Lessons from criminology*. Defence Geospatial Intelligence Conference, Canberra 9–10 November
- Joudo Larsen J 2010. *People trafficking*. Paper presented to the International Serious and Organised Crime Conference, Melbourne, 18–19 October
- Lindley J & Smith R G 2011. *Supporting victims of scams: what's needed, what's available and what can be improved?* Meeting the Needs of Victims of Crime Conference, Sydney, 18–19 May
- Lindley J and Choo K-K R 2010. *Regulatory pluralism and defeating organised cyber fraud networks*. Centre for Transnational Crime Prevention, University of Wollongong and Équipe de Recherche sur la Délinquance en Réseau, University of Montreal, 2nd Illicit Networks Workshop, Novotel Northbeach Wollongong, 6 December
- Macgregor S 2011. *Drug market information: Findings from the DUMA program*. Paper to the New South Wales Police DUMA Workshop, Sydney, 17 May
- Macgregor S 2011. *Drug market information: Findings from the DUMA program*. Paper to the Queensland Police DUMA Workshop, Brisbane, 16 June
- Macgregor S 2011. *Drug market information: Findings from the DUMA program*. Paper to the South Australia Police DUMA Workshop, Adelaide, 21 June
- Macgregor S 2011. *Drug market information: Findings from the DUMA program*. Paper to the Western Australia Police DUMA Workshop, Perth, 23 June
- Macgregor S 2011. *Drug market information: Findings from the DUMA program*. Paper to the DUMA Stakeholder Workshop, Perth, 24 June
- Morgan A, Willis K & Anderson J 2010. *Evaluation findings and recommendations*. AIC staff training course, November 2010
- Morgan A 2010. *Evaluation of the Queensland Murri Court: Recommendations for improving the effectiveness of Indigenous sentencing courts*. Paper presented to the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Alice Springs, 28–30 September
- Morgan A 2010. *National Crime Prevention Framework*. Paper to the National Crime Prevention Workshop, Canberra, 9 November
- Payne J 2011. *DUMA: What is it and how can you make the most of it?* Paper to the New South Wales Police DUMA Workshop, Sydney, 17 May
- Payne J 2011. *DUMA: What is it and how can you make the most of it?* Paper to the Queensland Police DUMA Workshop, Brisbane, 16 June
- Payne J 2011. *What is it and how can you make the most of it?* Paper to the Western Australia Police DUMA Workshop, Perth, 23 June
- Payne J 2011. *DUMA: What is it and how can you make the most of it?* Paper to the DUMA Stakeholder Workshop, Perth, 24 June.
- Payne J 2011. *Alcohol and assault on Friday and Saturday nights*. Paper to the Queensland Police DUMA Workshop, Brisbane, 16 June
- Renshaw L & Joudo Larsen J 2010. *Monitoring of people trafficking*. Paper presented at the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Alice Springs, 27–30 September
- Renshaw L 2011. *A report on trafficking issues in Australia*. Presented to Experts Meeting on Crime Prevention and Trafficking in Persons, International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, Montreal, Canada 21–22 March
- Richards K 2010. *Measuring juvenile recidivism in Australia: Challenges and ways forward*. Paper to Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Alice Springs, 29 September

- Richards K 2010. *Trends in juvenile detention in Australia*. Paper to Australian and New Zealand Critical Criminology Conference, Sydney, 2 July
- Richards K 2011. *Promising interventions for reducing offending by Indigenous juveniles*. Paper presented to the Indigenous Justice Forum, Perth, 18 May
- Richards K 2011. *Trends in juvenile detention 1981–2008*. Presentation to Bimberi Review Team forum, Canberra, 16 March
- Richards K 2011. *What makes juvenile offenders different from adult offenders?* Paper to Young people, Risk and Resilience: The Challenges of Drugs and Alcohol Conference, Melbourne, 7 March
- Smith L & Dossetor K 2011. *Armed robbery patterns in Australia 2008–10*. Paper to Armed Robbery Roundtable, Canberra, 16 February
- Smith L 2010. *Impact of policing on licensed premises in the ACT*. Paper to the National Crime Prevention Workshop, Canberra, 9 November
- Smith L 2011. *Research challenges with the ACT Policing strategies for licensed premises project*. Paper to Young People, Risk and Resilience Conference, 7–8 March
- Smith RG 2010. *Fraud Down Under: Risks and responses to financial crime in Australia and New Zealand*. Association of Certified Fraud Examiners' Annual Pacific-Rim Fraud Conference, Melbourne, 15 November
- Smith RG 2010. *Fraud in the Outback: Capable guardianship in preventing financial crime in remote communities*. 23rd Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference: Cross-border and Transnational Crime: Risks and Responses, Alice Springs, 28 September
- Smith RG 2010. *Organised identity theft in a global perspective*. International Serious and Organised Crime Conference, Melbourne 18 October
- Smith RG 2010. *Restorative justice approaches to economic crime control*. Twenty-Eighth International Symposium on Economic Crime, Jesus College, Cambridge, 7 September
- Smith RG 2010. *Risks and responses to fraud in Australia*. Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, Victorian Forensic Accounting Special Interest Group, Melbourne, 25 November
- Smith RG 2011. *Supporting victims of scams: What's needed, what's available and what can be improved?* Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce Agency Forum, Melbourne, 8 March
- Smith RG 2010. *Countering criminogenic effects of consumer fraud public awareness-raising campaigns*. Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce Agency Forum, Australian Taxation Office, Brisbane, 20 July 2010
- Smith RG 2010. *Nigerian scams. 6th Joint London Action Plan and Contact Network of Spam Authorities Workshop*. Melbourne 20 October
- Smith RG 2010. *Global economic and electronic crime research at the Australian Institute of Criminology*. Australian Institute of Criminology Student Forum, Canberra 30 July
- Smith RG 2010. *Risks and responses to fraud in Australia*. National Fraud Authority Seminar, National Fraud Authority, London, 2 September
- Smith RG 2010. *Understanding consumer fraud: How to avoid being scammed*. University of the Third Age, Belconnen Current Affairs Group, Canberra Southern Cross Club, Canberra, 4 August
- Smith RG 2010. *Identification processes in the higher education sector: Risks and countermeasures*. Auckland University of Technology Staff and Postgraduate Criminology Seminar, Auckland, 5 July
- Smith RG 2010. *Electronic monitoring of offenders Downunder*. BRCSS Inter-University Video Seminar, Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, 6 July
- Smith RG 2010. *Online identity fraud: Understanding and responding to consumer scams*. Auckland University of Technology public lecture, Auckland, 6 July 2010
- Smith RG 2010. *Understanding the drivers of fraud and the motivations of offending*. University of Auckland staff seminar, Auckland, 7 July

- Sweeney J 2011. *Alcohol and assault on Friday and Saturday nights*. Paper to the New South Wales Police DUMA Workshop, Sydney, 17 May
- Sweeney J 2011. *Victimisation and fear of crime among a sample of police detainees: Findings from the DUMA program*. Paper to the Meeting the Needs of Victims of Crime Conference, Sydney, 19 May
- Sweeney J 2011. *Alcohol and assault on Friday and Saturday nights*. Paper to the Western Australia Police DUMA Workshop, Perth, 23 June
- Sweeney J 2011. *Alcohol and assault on Friday and Saturday nights*. Paper to the DUMA Stakeholder Workshop, Perth, 24 June
- Tomison AM 2010. *Child protection: From theory to practice*. Social Policy Implementation and Service Delivery course, Masters of Public Policy, Crawford School of Economics and Government, Australian National University, 16 August
- Tomison AM 2010. *Findings from the NAPCAN 'Help Break Down the Wall' community survey*. Invited address, National Child Protection Week Breakfast, Old Parliament House, Canberra, 6 September
- Tomison AM 2010. *The AIC: Current and future research directions*. Presentation to graduate students, Institute for Crime Prevention, University of Ottawa, Canada, 20 September
- Tomison AM 2010. *The AIC: Current and future research directions*. Presented three times to Public Safety Canada Executive and invited Canadian law enforcement, government and criminal justice stakeholders, 21–22 September
- Tomison AM 2010. *Child protection in Australia: Taking the next step*. Keynote address, Australian College for Child & Family Protection Practitioners Conference, Canberra, 16 October
- Tomison AM 2010. Welcome to the AIC: Opening Address. Australian Institute of Criminology Student Forum, Canberra 30 July
- Tomison AM 2011. *Emerging and future trends in organised crime*. Invited address, 9th Annual National Security Australia conference, Sydney, 22 February
- Tomison AM 2011. *Emerging and future trends in organised crime*. Paper and panel discussion (with Mr John Lawler, CEO, Australian Crime Commission), National Security Senior Executive Development Course, National Security College, Australian National University, Canberra, 23 February
- Tomison AM 2011. *Child Abuse: Pathways to the juvenile justice system*. Keynote address, Young People, Risk and Resilience: The Challenges of Alcohol, Drugs and Violence Conference, Melbourne, 8 March
- Tomison AM 2011. *Making sense of quantitative data*. Presentation to Bachelor of Social Work, Social Work Research Methods course, Australian Catholic University, Canberra, 10 May
- Walters J 2010. 14th Illegal logging and anti-money laundering legislation and regulation. International Anti-Corruption Conference, Bangkok, 3–13 November
- Willis K, Morgan A & Anderson J 2010. *Designing and implementing an evaluation*. AIC staff training course, September
- Willis K 2010. *Measuring the impact of drug law enforcement: A performance measurement tool developed for Australian drug law enforcement agencies*. Paper to the First European Conference on Drug Supply Indicators, Brussels, 20–22 October
- Willis M & Rosevear L 2011. *Information summary: Evaluation framework for the Northern Territory Australian Classification Education campaign*. Presented to Strong Choices Stakeholder Forum, Alice Springs, 12 April
- Willis M 2010. *Closing the gap on justice and safety for Indigenous Australians*. Presented at Australian Institute of Criminology Student Forum, Canberra, 20 July
- Willis M 2010. *Diversion programs for responding to substance abuse in Indigenous communities*. Paper to Looking Forward with Hope: a Conference to Celebrate 10 years of the Youth Drug and Alcohol Court NSW, Parramatta, 30 July
- Willis M 2011. *Don't ask, don't tell: Increasing the disclosure of violence in Indigenous communities*. Presented to the Meeting the Needs of Victims of Crime Conference, Sydney, 18–19 May

Appendix 4:

Occasional seminars

Date	Seminar
26 July 2010	Securing the knowledge: the 5I's framework for improving performance in crime prevention, security and community safety. Professor Paul Ekblom, University of the Arts London Research Centre
17 August 2010	Responding to human security threats in East Asia and the Pacific. Gary Lewis, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific
19 August 2010	Juvenile justice—a wicked problem. Reflections on a strategic review of the NSW Juvenile Justice System. Peter Murphy, Noetic Solutions
18 November 2010	Anti-money laundering regulation: Implementation experience for accountants in the UK. Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
2 February 2011	Transnational crime and public-private sector interventions. Dr Wynsen Faber, Police Academy of the Netherlands
15 February 2011	Multi-problem risk profiles of youth in custody. Professor Raymond Corrado, Simon Fraser University; Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge; BC Centre for Social Responsibility
10 March 2011	Circles of support and accountability. Dr Kelly Richards, Australian Institute of Criminology
11 March 2011	Consumer Fraud Awareness Week: Panacea or fig leaf? Mike Haley, National Fraud Authority
31 March 2011	New systems eve: An overview of the Cairns Model approach to reduce alcohol related violence around licensed premises. Boris Pointing, James Cook University
16 May 2011	Trailblazing victims' rights as human rights: the quest for clarity. Dr Jonathan Doak, Nottingham Trent University (United Kingdom)

Appendix 5: Submissions

The AIC made one written submissions and one hearing appearance to government inquiries, as follows:

Date	Submission/hearing
March 2011	Australia. Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. Inquiry into the Combating the Financing of People Smuggling and Other Measures Bill 2011 (submission).
March 2011	Australia. Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety. Inquiry into cyber-safety issues affecting children and young people (hearing).

Appendix 6: Roundtables

Date	Roundtable/Forum
15 September 2010, Canberra	Towards an improved performance and reporting framework for Northern Territory community night patrols. Workshop held with key stakeholders, AIC
8 October 2010, Darwin	Willis M & Rosevear L 2010. Forum to discuss a Program Logic for the Northern Territory Community Safety Planning program, Northern Territory Department of Justice,.
8 October 2010, Darwin	Willis M & Rosevear L 2010. Forum to discuss a Program Logic for Australian Classification Education, Northern Territory Department of Justice,.
16 February 2011, Canberra	Armed Robbery Roundtable, AIC
3 June 2011, Canberra	Workshop on Deaths in Custody Monitoring Program and Police Custody Monitoring: Issues for improvement, held with police data providing agencies, AIC
27 June 2011, Canberra	Beacroft L & Joudo Larsen J 2011. Monitoring trafficking in persons: Developing a conceptual framework and supporting minimum dataset. Workshop with Operational Working Group, Inter-Departmental Committee on Trafficking in Persons
29 June 2011, Canberra	Workshop on Deaths in Custody Monitoring Program and issues for improvement, held with prison and juvenile justice data providing agencies, AIC
June 2011, Mildura, Perth and Kalgoorlie	Information Sessions on Trafficking in Persons: recent research and approaches to tackling it. A series of forums for non-experts

Appendix 7: Media enquiries

2010–11 Media statistics				
	Requests	Interviews	Media Releases	Minister Releases
Total	209	81	19	6

Appendix 8: Statutory reporting requirements

Occupational health and safety

The AIC has an OH&S policy, established in accordance with the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991*.

The AIC has a nominated health and safety representative. There were no major OH&S issues during the year.

The AIC continues to provide access to professional counselling services for its staff and their families through the Employee Assistance Program. This service is offered to assist staff with any personal or work-related problems.

Freedom of information

This statement is provided in accordance with section 8 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*. Freedom of information statistics for the Department and all portfolio agencies are set out in the Attorney-General's latest annual report to the Parliament on the operation of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*, available at <<http://www.pmc.gov.au/foi>>. The structure of the AIC is covered earlier in this report. Below is information on the categories of documents the AIC holds and on how access can be made.

Categories of documents

- *general*—internal papers and records, including statistical records, copies of facsimiles, interagency and general correspondence and papers, policy documents (including recommendations and decisions) and work plans
- *executive*—briefing papers and submissions prepared for the Minister for Home Affairs and Justice and the Attorney-General, ministerial correspondence and replies to parliamentary questions

- *research*—research, development and evaluation papers, statistical data holdings, conference proceedings and publications
- *administration*—finance, establishment, personnel, recruitment, staff development, office services and tender files.

Freedom of Information requests can be made in writing to the Deputy Director, Corporate, Australian Institute of Criminology, GPO Box 2944, Canberra, ACT 2601.

FOI requests

There were two Freedom of Information requests in 2010–11.

One, which was transferred in full from the Attorney-General's Department to the AIC was released in full. At the time of reporting, the second was being processed. A request for consultation on a third from the Attorney-General's Department was also dealt with.

Ombudsman

There were no reviews undertaken by the Ombudsman.

Ecologically-sustainable development

Under section 516A(3) of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, the Directors of the AIC must ensure a report prepared under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* complies with the reporting provisions (ss. 6) of the EPBC Act.

The AIC has continued its commitment during the past year to improving its energy efficiencies in order to fulfil its obligations under the EPBC Act.

Measures include:

- active recycling of paper, plastic and bottles and computer toner
- use of recycled paper in all multi-function devices
- installation of equipment that incorporates energy-saving devices such as desktop computers, photocopiers, water-saving showerheads, dishwashers and printers
- use of sensor lighting and air conditioning management systems
- water conservation—toilets with half-flush systems
- reductions in consumable supplies through reduced printing of material available on the internet and in electronic databases, email and document management systems, leading to lower consumption of paper, toners and energy.

The AIC is committed to practices that assist ecologically-sustainable development and improve environmental performance. It does not administer any legislation or have any appropriations directly related to these issues.

During the year, the AIC continued to develop its e-publications program which reduced printing. Trends & Issues papers and Technical and Background Papers are 'online only' publications. Monitoring reports and the Research and Public Policy series are being moved to a print-on-demand model. These measures have resulted in a reduction in the use of consumable supplies. In 2011–12 all publications from late 2011 will be downloadable as e-publications. Hardcopy reports will only be available via a 'print on demand' scheme.

The AIC building is now part-powered by solar electricity, as panels were installed during June 2011 which will see significant savings and a better environmental outcome.

Advertising and market research

The AIC did not engage any vendors for advertising or market research in 2009–10.

Appendix 9: Compliance index

Reference in Annual Report Guidelines ¹	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number(s) in this report
8(3) & A.4		Letter of transmittal	Mandatory	2
A.5		Table of contents	Mandatory	v
A.5		Index	Mandatory	147
A.5		Glossary	Mandatory	vii
A.5		Contact officer(s)	Mandatory	iii
A.5		Internet home page address and Internet address for report	Mandatory	iv
9	Review by Secretary		Mandatory	
9(1)		Review by departmental secretary	Mandatory	6
9(2)		Summary of significant issues and developments	Suggested	6–8
9(2)		Overview of department's performance and financial results	Suggested	6–8
9(2)		Outlook for following year	Suggested	8
9(3)		Significant issues and developments —portfolio	Portfolio agency departments— suggested	
10	Departmental overview		Mandatory	
10(1)		Role and functions	Mandatory	12
10(1)		Organisational structure	Mandatory	14–15
10(1)		Outcome and program structure	Mandatory	12
10(2)		Where outcome and program structures differ from PB Statements/PAES or other portfolio statements accompanying any other additional appropriation bills (other portfolio statements), details of variation and reasons for change	Mandatory	12
10(3)		Portfolio structure	Mandatory for portfolio departments	
11	Report on performance		Mandatory	
11(1)		Review of performance during the year in relation to programs and contribution to outcomes	Mandatory	18–47
11(2)		Actual performance in relation to deliverables and KPIs set out in PB Statements/PAES or other portfolio statements	Mandatory	18–47

Reference in Annual Report Guidelines ¹	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number(s) in this report
11(2)		Where performance targets differ from the PBS/PAES, details of both former and new targets, and reasons for the change	Mandatory	
11(2)		Narrative discussion and analysis of performance	Mandatory	18–47
11(2)		Trend information	Mandatory	18–47
11(3)		Performance of purchaser/provider arrangements	If applicable—suggested	
11(3)		Significant changes in nature of principal functions/ services	Suggested	
11(3)		Factors, events or trends influencing departmental performance	Suggested	
11(3)		Contribution of risk management in achieving objectives	Suggested	
11(4)		Social inclusion outcomes	If applicable—mandatory	
11(5)		Performance against service charter customer service standards, complaints data, and the department's response to complaints	If applicable—mandatory	
11(6)		Discussion and analysis of the department's financial performance	Mandatory	57
11(7)		Discussion of any significant changes from the prior year or from budget.	Suggested	
11(8)		Agency resource statement and summary resource tables by outcomes	Mandatory	47
11(9)		Developments since the end of the financial year that have affected or may significantly affect the department's operations or financial results in future	If applicable—mandatory	52
12	Management accountability			
Corporate governance				
12(1)		Agency heads are required to certify that their agency comply with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines	Mandatory	53
12(2)		Statement of the main corporate governance practices in place	Mandatory	51–52
12(3)		Names of the senior executive and their responsibilities	Suggested	51
12(3)		Senior management committees and their roles	Suggested	51
12(3)		Corporate and operational planning and associated performance reporting and review	Suggested	
12(3)		Approach adopted to identifying areas of significant financial or operational risk	Suggested	52
12(3)		Policy and practices on the establishment and maintenance of appropriate ethical standards	Suggested	50
12(3)		How nature and amount of remuneration for SES officers is determined	Suggested	54

Reference in Annual Report Guidelines ¹	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number(s) in this report
External scrutiny				
12(4)		Significant developments in external scrutiny	Mandatory	50
12(4)		Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals	Mandatory	
12(4)		Reports by the Auditor-General, a Parliamentary Committee or the Commonwealth Ombudsman	Mandatory	74
Management of human resources				
12(5)		Assessment of effectiveness in managing and developing human resources to achieve departmental objectives	Mandatory	53
12(6)		Workforce planning, staff turnover and retention	Suggested	53
12(6)		Impact and features of enterprise or collective agreements, individual flexibility arrangements (IFAs), determinations, common law contracts and AWAs	Suggested	53
12(6)		Training and development undertaken and its impact	Suggested	
12(6)		Occupational health and safety performance	Suggested	
12(6)		Productivity gains	Suggested	
12(7)		Statistics on staffing	Mandatory	54
12(8)		Enterprise or collective agreements, IFAs, determinations, common law contracts and AWAs	Mandatory	53
12(9) & B		Performance pay	Mandatory	55
12(10)–(11)	Assets management	Assessment of effectiveness of assets management	If applicable—mandatory	58
12(12)	Purchasing	Assessment of purchasing against core policies and principles	Mandatory	58
12(13)–(24) & C, D	Consultants	Summary statement detailing the number of new consultancy services contracts let during the year; the total actual expenditure on all new consultancy contracts let during the year (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing consultancy contracts that were active in the reporting year; the total actual expenditure in the reporting year on the ongoing consultancy contracts (inclusive of GST), and a statement noting that information on contracts and consultancies is available through the AusTender website	Mandatory	58
12(25)	Australian National Audit Office access clauses	Absence of provisions in contracts allowing access by the Auditor-General	Mandatory	
12(26)	Exempt contracts	Contracts exempt from the AusTender	Mandatory	
13	Financial statements	Financial statements	Mandatory	81–111
Other mandatory information				
14(1) & C		Occupational health and safety (section 74 of the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Act 1991</i>)	Mandatory	74

Reference in Annual Report Guidelines ¹	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number(s) in this report
14(1) & C		Freedom of Information for the period 1 July 2010 to 30 April 2011 inclusive (subsection 8(1) of the <i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>) as it existed prior to 1 May 2011)	Mandatory	74
14(1) & C		Advertising and Market Research (section 311A of the <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i>) and statement on advertising campaigns	Mandatory	75
14(1) & C		Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance (section 516A of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>)	Mandatory	74
14(2) & D		Grant programs	Mandatory	
14(3) & D		Disability reporting—explicit and transparent reference to agency-level information available through other reporting mechanisms	Mandatory	
14(4)		Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable—mandatory	
F		List of requirements	Mandatory	76–79



AIC financial statements



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Home Affairs

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2011, which comprise: a Statement by the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer; the Statement of Comprehensive Income; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Commitments; Schedule of Asset Additions; and Notes comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

The Responsibility of the Director for the Financial Statements

The Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Australian Institute of Criminology's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 Australian Institute of Criminology's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the members, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

GPO Box 707 CANBERRA ACT 2601
19 National Circuit BARTON ACT 2600
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

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

Independence

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

Opinion

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

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including the Australian Institute of Criminology's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Serena Buchanan
Audit Principal

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
30 August 2011

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, as amended.

Signed.....

Dr Adam Tomison
Chief Executive
Australian Institute of Criminology
Date: 30/8/11

Signed.....

Tony Marks
Chief Financial Officer
Australian Institute of Criminology
Date: 30/8/11

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the period ended 30 June 2011

	Notes	2011 \$	2010 \$
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits	3A	5,137,690	5,373,262
Suppliers	3B	3,416,045	3,624,060
Grants		224,689	43,000
Depreciation and amortisation	3C	112,683	120,453
Total expenses		8,891,107	9,160,775
LESS:			
OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4A	1,959,678	1,741,797
Interest	4B	237,748	121,565
Royalties		56,712	45,214
Other		118	4,493
Total own-source revenue		2,254,256	1,913,069
Gains			
Sale of assets	4C	-	145
Total gains		-	145
Total own-source income		2,254,256	1,913,214
Net cost of services		6,636,851	7,247,561
Revenue from Government	4D	6,770,000	7,254,000
Surplus (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government		133,149	6,439
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation reserves		-	(27,754)
Total other comprehensive income		-	(27,754)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Australian Government		133,149	(21,315)

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

BALANCE SHEET*as at 30 June 2011*

	Notes	2011 \$	2010 \$
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	5,413,492	2,882,040
Trade and other receivables	5B	220,402	331,017
Total financial assets		5,633,894	3,213,057
Non-Financial Assets			
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	6A, 6C	471,178	517,490
Intangibles	6B, 6C	-	14,720
Other non-financial assets	6D	182,293	177,933
Total non-financial assets		653,471	710,143
Total assets		6,287,365	3,923,200
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	7A	661,881	777,764
Other payables	7B	2,964,569	501,666
Total payables		3,626,450	1,279,430
Provisions			
Employee provisions	8A	760,768	876,772
Total provisions		760,768	876,772
Total liabilities		4,387,218	2,156,202
Net assets		1,900,147	1,766,998
EQUITY			
Contributed equity		996,276	996,276
Reserves		755,101	755,101
Retained surplus		148,770	15,621
Total equity		1,900,147	1,766,998

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the period ended 30 June 2011

	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation reserves		Contributed equity/capital		Total equity	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance								
Balance carried forward from previous period	15,621	9,182	755,101	782,855	996,276	996,276	1,766,998	1,788,313
Adjusted opening balance	15,621	9,182	755,101	782,855	996,276	996,276	1,766,998	1,788,313
Comprehensive income								
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(27,754)	-	-	-	(27,754)
Surplus (Deficit) for the period	133,149	6,439	-	-	-	-	133,149	6,439
Total comprehensive income	133,149	6,439	-	(27,754)	-	-	133,149	(21,315)
of which:								
Attributable to the Australian Government	133,149	6,439	-	(27,754)	-	-	133,149	(21,315)
Transactions with owners								
Equity injection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government	148,770	15,621	755,101	755,101	996,276	996,276	1,900,147	1,766,998

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the period ended 30 June 2011

	Notes	2011 \$	2010 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Sales of goods and rendering of services		4,943,294	1,383,553
Receipts from Government		6,770,000	7,254,000
Interest		236,711	128,351
Net GST received		-	237,414
Other		68,220	63,498
Total cash received		<u>12,018,225</u>	<u>9,066,816</u>
Cash used			
Employees		5,229,310	5,348,278
Suppliers		3,882,157	4,080,104
Net GST paid		98,966	-
Grants		224,689	43,000
Total cash used		<u>9,435,122</u>	<u>9,471,382</u>
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	9	<u>2,583,103</u>	<u>(404,566)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		-	145
Total cash received		<u>-</u>	<u>145</u>
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		51,651	49,097
Purchase of intangibles		-	-
Total cash used		<u>51,651</u>	<u>49,097</u>
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		<u>(51,651)</u>	<u>(48,952)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		<u>2,531,452</u>	<u>(453,518)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		<u>2,882,040</u>	<u>3,335,558</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	<u>5,413,492</u>	<u>2,882,040</u>

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

SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2011

BY TYPE	2011 \$	2010 \$
Commitments Receivable		
Contracts	3,510,357	5,075,941
GST recoverable on commitments	637,138	539,643
Total Commitments Receivable	4,147,495	5,615,584
Commitments Payable		
Other commitments		
Operating leases ¹	703,472	1,193,018
Contracts ²	5,317,933	4,743,057
Grants ³	987,122	-
GST payable on commitments	319,123	461,449
Total other commitments	7,327,650	6,397,524
Net commitments by type	3,180,155	781,940
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
One year or less	1,896,841	2,556,295
From one to five years	2,250,654	3,059,289
Over five years	-	-
Total commitments receivable	4,147,495	5,615,584
Commitments payable		
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	489,546	489,546
From one to five years	213,926	703,472
Over five years	-	-
Total operating lease commitments	703,472	1,193,018
Other commitments		
One year or less	1,890,267	1,074,249
From one to five years	4,733,911	4,130,257
Over five years	-	-
Total other commitments	6,624,178	5,204,506
Net Commitments by Maturity	3,180,155	781,940

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

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

Leases for office accommodation - The current lease expires in December 2012. A new lease agreement from December 2007 was signed for 5 years with a 5 year option. Lease payments are subject to a fixed annual increase and recognised on a straight line basis.

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

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

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

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

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

SCHEDULE OF ASSET ADDITIONS
for the period ended 30 June 2011

The following non-financial non-current assets were added in 2010-11:

	Infrastructure, property, plant & equipment	Library Collection	Intangibles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
By purchase - Government funding	47,530	4,121	-	51,651
By purchase - Own-source funding	-	-	-	-
Total additions	47,530	4,121	-	51,651

The following non-financial non-current assets were added in 2009-10:

	Infrastructure, property, plant & equipment	Library Collection	Intangibles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
By purchase - Government funding	-	4,705	-	4,705
By purchase - Own-source funding	44,392	-	-	44,392
Total additions	44,392	4,705	-	49,097

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Objective of the Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology (Institute) is an Australian Government controlled entity. The Institute is Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice. The Institute undertakes and communicates evidence-based research to inform policy and practice. All work undertaken seeks to promote justice and reduce crime.

The Institute is structured to meet one outcome:

Outcome 1: An informed Government and community through policy relevant research and the generation of a crime and justice evidence base and national knowledge centre.

The Institute will undergo a change to its governance arrangement from 1 July 2011 as a result of legislation changes made through the *Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010* (the Amendment Act). Further details on the impact of these changes are outlined at Note 2: Events after the balance sheet date. The continued existence of the Institute under the new governance arrangements is dependent on Government policy and on continuing funding by Parliament for the Institute's administration and programs.

1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statement and are required by clause 1(b) of Schedule 1 to the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and are general purpose financial statements.

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

- a) Finance Minister's Orders (FMOs) for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2010; and
- b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

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

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

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FMOs, assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity or a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under executory contracts are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the schedule of commitments or the schedule of contingencies.

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

1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard.

Other new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the current reporting period did not have a financial impact, and are not expected to have a future financial impact on the Institute.

Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

Other new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the future reporting periods are not expected to have a future financial impact on the Institute.

1.5 Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

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

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

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

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

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

Revenues from Government

Funding received from Attorney-General's Department (appropriated to them as a CAC Act body payment item for payment to the Institute) is recognised as Revenue from Government unless they are in the nature of an equity injection or loan.

Parental Leave Payments Scheme

Amount received under the Parental Leave Payments Scheme by the Institute not yet paid to employees were presented gross as cash and a liability (payable). The total amount received under this scheme is disclosed as a footnote to the Note 4D: Revenue from Government.

1.6 Gains

Sale of Assets

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

1.7 Employee Benefits

Liabilities for services rendered by employees are recognised at the reporting date to the extent that they have not been settled.

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

The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured as net total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period minus the fair value at the end of the reporting period of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

Leave

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

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

The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to the work of an actuary as at 30 June 2011. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and Redundancy

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

Superannuation

The Institute's staff are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap).

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

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported by the Department of Finance and Deregulation as an administered item.

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

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

1.8 Leases

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

1.9 Cash

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes:

- a) cash on hand; and
- b) demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

1.10 Financial assets

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

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon trade date.

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets that are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and Receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Financial assets held at amortised cost - If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.11 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

1.12 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

1.13 Acquisition of Assets

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

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

1.14 Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the balance sheet, 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).

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

Revaluations

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

Asset class	Fair value measured at:
Infrastructure, plant & equipment	Market Selling Price
Library Collection	Depreciated replacement cost

Following initial recognition at cost, infrastructure, plant and equipment and library collection are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations were conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets did not differ materially from the assets fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

The Library collection was valued as at 30 June 2010 on the depreciated replacement cost method at a depreciation rate of 15% reducing balance and a five percent residual value.

Revaluation adjustments were made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reversed a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets were recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reversed a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Depreciation

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

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

Depreciation rates applying to infrastructure, plant and equipment are based on a useful life of 2 to 10 years (2009-10: 2 to 10 years).

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2011. 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 Institute were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

1.15 Intangibles

The Institute's intangibles comprise internally developed software for internal use. These 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 Institute's software are 2 to 5 years (2009-10: 2 to 5 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2011.

1.16 Taxation

The Institute is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax (FBT) and the goods and services tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:

- a) where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- b) for receivables and payables.

1.17 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these financial statements where required.

Note 2: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

On 17 December 2010 the *Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010* (the Amendment Act) received royal assent. The Act provides for amendments to the Institute's enabling legislation, the *Criminology Research Act 1971* (CR Act), which includes the merging of the Criminology Research Council (CRC) with the Institute and a change in governance arrangement from the current *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* (CAC Act) to the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act).

These changes take effect as of 1 July 2011.

These events do not impact on the values reported in the financial statements for the period to 30 June 2011.

Note 3: Expenses

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 3A: Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	4,081,862	4,046,761
Superannuation: Defined contribution plan	604,492	658,119
Leave and other entitlements	434,028	560,665
Separation and redundancies	17,308	107,717
Total employee benefits	5,137,690	5,373,262
Note 3B: Suppliers		
Goods and services		
Contractors	1,324,864	1,543,268
Consultants	91,422	210,114
Travel	199,721	195,166
IT Services	310,882	279,085
Other	1,010,959	916,906
Total goods and services	2,937,848	3,144,539
Goods and services are made up of:		
Rendering of services – related entities	338,722	205,808
Rendering of services – external parties	2,599,126	2,938,731
Total goods and services	2,937,848	3,144,539
Other supplier expenses		
Operating lease rentals - related entities:		
Minimum lease payment	467,729	464,963
Workers compensation expenses	10,468	14,558
Total other supplier expenses	478,197	479,521
Total supplier expenses	3,416,045	3,624,060
Note 3C: Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation:		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	86,817	80,945
Library Collection	11,146	13,313
Total depreciation	97,963	94,258
Intangibles:		
Computer Software	14,720	26,195
Total amortisation	14,720	26,195
Total depreciation and amortisation	112,683	120,453

Note 4: Income

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
OWN-SOURCE REVENUE		
<u>Note 4A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services</u>		
Rendering of services - related entities	935,723	686,424
Rendering of services - external parties	<u>1,023,955</u>	<u>1,055,373</u>
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	<u>1,959,678</u>	<u>1,741,797</u>
<u>Note 4B: Interest</u>		
Deposits	<u>237,748</u>	<u>121,565</u>
Total interest	<u>237,748</u>	<u>121,565</u>
GAINS		
<u>Note 4C: Sale of Assets</u>		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	-	145
Carrying value of assets sold	-	-
Selling expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net gain from sale of assets	<u>-</u>	<u>145</u>
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT		
<u>Note 4D: Revenue from Government</u>		
Attorney-General's Department:		
CAC Act body payment item	<u>6,770,000</u>	<u>7,254,000</u>
Total revenue from Government	<u>6,770,000</u>	<u>7,254,000</u>

The Institute received \$Nil (2010: \$Nil) under the Paid Parental Leave Scheme

Note 5: Financial Assets

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
<u>Note 5A: Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>		
Cash on hand or on deposit	5,413,492	67,302
Overnight and term deposits	<u>-</u>	<u>2,814,738</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>5,413,492</u>	<u>2,882,040</u>
<u>Note 5B: Trade and Other Receivables</u>		
Good and Services:		
Goods and services - related entities	115,235	14,761
Goods and services - external parties	<u>73,368</u>	<u>296,599</u>
Total receivables for goods and services	<u>188,603</u>	<u>311,360</u>
Other receivables:		
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	22,495	-
Interest receivable	9,304	8,267
Other receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>11,390</u>
Total other receivables	<u>31,799</u>	<u>19,657</u>
Total trade and other receivables (net)	<u>220,402</u>	<u>331,017</u>
Receivables are aged as follows:		
Not overdue	220,133	293,467
Overdue by:		
0 to 30 days	269	37,550
31 to 60 days	-	-
61 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total receivables (gross)	<u>220,402</u>	<u>331,017</u>

No receivables are impaired.

Total trade and other receivables are expected to be recovered in no more than 12 months.

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
<u>Note 6A: Infrastructure, plant and equipment</u>		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment (excluding Library collection):		
Fair value	651,640	604,110
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(276,427)</u>	<u>(189,610)</u>
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment (Excluding Library collection)	<u>375,213</u>	<u>414,500</u>
Library collection:		
Fair value	995,595	991,474
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(899,630)</u>	<u>(888,484)</u>
Total library collection	<u>95,965</u>	<u>102,990</u>
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment (non-current)	<u>471,178</u>	<u>517,490</u>

Revaluations of non-financial assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1.14. No revaluations were conducted in 2010-11. In 2009-10 an independent valuer, AON Risk Services, conducted a revaluation of the Library collection.

There was no revaluation movement for the Library Collection in the asset revaluation reserve for 2011 (2010: \$27,754 decrement). No decrement was expensed.

No indicators of impairment were found for infrastructure, plant and equipment.

No property, plant or equipment is expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

Note 6B: Intangibles

Computer software at cost	52,390	52,390
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(52,390)</u>	<u>(37,670)</u>
Total intangibles (non-current)	<u>-</u>	<u>14,720</u>

No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 6C: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of infrastructure, plant and equipment and intangibles (2010-11)

	Infrastructure, plant and equipment (excluding Library collection)	Library Collection	Intangibles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2010				
Gross book value	604,110	991,474	52,390	1,647,974
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(189,610)	(888,484)	(37,670)	(1,115,764)
Net book value 1 July 2010	414,500	102,990	14,720	532,210
Additions:				
by purchase	47,530	4,121	-	51,651
Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(86,817)	(11,146)	(14,720)	(112,683)
Net book value 30 June 2011	375,213	95,965	-	471,178
Net book value as of 30 June 2011 represented by:				
Gross book value	651,640	995,595	52,390	1,699,625
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(276,427)	(899,630)	(52,390)	(1,228,447)
	375,213	95,965	-	471,178

Note 6C (Continued): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of infrastructure, plant and equipment and intangibles (2009-10)

	Infrastructure, plant and equipment (excluding Library collection)	Library Collection	Intangibles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2009				
Gross book value	597,807	1,077,229	81,218	1,756,254
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(146,754)	(937,877)	(40,303)	(1,124,934)
Net book value 1 July 2009	451,053	139,352	40,915	631,320
Additions:				
by purchase	44,392	4,705	-	49,097
Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income	-	(27,754)	-	(27,754)
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(80,945)	(13,313)	(26,195)	(120,453)
Net book value 30 June 2010	414,500	102,990	14,720	532,210
Net book value as of 30 June 2010 represented by:				
Gross book value	604,110	991,474	52,390	1,647,974
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(189,610)	(888,484)	(37,670)	(1,115,764)
	414,500	102,990	14,720	532,210

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Note 6D: Other non-financial assets		
Prepayments	182,293	177,933
Total other non-financial assets	182,293	177,933

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets.

Total other non-financial assets are expected to be recovered in no more than 12 months

Note 7: Payables

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 7A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors and accruals	624,178	731,828
Operating lease rentals	37,703	45,936
Total supplier payables	661,881	777,764
Suppliers payable expected to be settled within 12 months:		
Related entities	31,838	3,150
External parties	630,043	774,614
Total suppliers payable	661,881	777,764

Settlement was usually made within 30 days.

Note 7B: Other Payables

Salaries and wages	126,973	83,537
Superannuation	12,041	13,768
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other Employee allowances payable	50,307	67,632
Prepayments received/unearned income	2,761,314	254,642
GST payable to ATO	-	76,020
Other	13,934	6,067
Total other payables	2,964,569	501,666
Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	1,253,933	501,666
More than 12 months	1,710,636	-
Total other payable	2,964,569	501,666

Note 8: Provisions

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 8A: Employee Provisions		
Annual Leave	296,343	360,179
Long Service Leave	451,913	516,593
Appointment fees	12,512	-
Total employee provisions	760,768	876,772
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	316,285	356,997
More than 12 months	444,484	519,775
Total employee provisions	760,769	876,772

Note 9: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	5,413,492	2,882,040
Balance sheet	<u>5,413,492</u>	<u>2,882,040</u>
Difference	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:		
Net cost of services	(6,636,851)	(7,247,561)
Add revenue from Government	6,770,000	7,254,000
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation /amortisation	112,683	120,453
Loss / (gain) on disposal of assets	-	(145)
Changes in assets / liabilities		
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	110,615	(23,924)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	(4,360)	59,936
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	(116,004)	(60,041)
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	(115,883)	(99,318)
Increase / (decrease) in other payable	<u>2,462,903</u>	<u>(407,966)</u>
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	<u><u>2,583,103</u></u>	<u><u>(404,566)</u></u>

Note 10: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2011 or 30 June 2010.

There were no unquantifiable contingencies at 30 June 2011 or 30 June 2010.

Note 11: Directors' Remuneration

	2011	2010
	No.	No.
The number of non-executive directors of the AIC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:		
\$0	8	9
\$1 to \$29,999	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u><u>9</u></u>	<u><u>10</u></u>
Total remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the AIC.		
	<u><u>2,538</u></u>	<u><u>1,827</u></u>

The directors of the AIC were appointed as per Section 9 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and consisted of the Director, three members appointed by the Attorney-General and four members appointed by the Criminology Research Council.

The directors of the AIC (other than the chair) were not remunerated by the AIC.

Remuneration of executive directors is included in Note 13: Senior Executive Remuneration.

Note 12: Related Party Disclosures

Directors of the AIC

The Board of Management during the year were:

Professor Richard Fox AM (Chair), Monash University, Victoria	(to 30/06/11)
Dr Adam M Tomison, Director, Australian Institute of Criminology	
Mr John Lawler APM, Chief Executive Officer, Australian Crime Commission	(to 30/06/11)
Mr Iain Anderson, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice Division, Attorney-General's Department, Commonwealth	(to 30/06/11)
Ms Penny Armytage, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria	(to 24/03/11)
Ms Ingrid Haythorpe, Executive Director, Policy Planning & Legislation Division, Attorney General's Department, South Australia	(to 24/03/11)
Mr Laurie Glanfield AM, Director-General, Department of Attorney General & Justice, New South Wales	(to 30/06/11)
Ms Cheryl Gwilliam, Director-General, Department of the Attorney General, Western Australia	(to 30/06/11)
Mr Richard Coates, Director, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Department of Justice, Northern Territory	(from 24/03/11 to 30/06/11)
Mr Terry Ryan, Acting Deputy Director-General, Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney General, Queensland	(from 24/03/11 to 30/06/11)

Membership of the Board of Management of the AIC comprised the director of the AIC, three members nominated by the Commonwealth Attorney-General and four members nominated by the Criminology Research Council (CRC).

The AIC advised the CRC in relation to criminological research and provided in-kind support for the provision of services relating to editing and publishing, website design, management and hosting services, secretariat and financial services. The AIC also received \$89,265 from the CRC for the services of a research fellow.

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 11.

Note 13: Senior Executive Remuneration

Note 13A: Senior Executive Remuneration Expense for the Reporting Period

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salary	412,695	413,290
Annual leave accrued	34,818	33,382
Performance bonuses	12,207	11,625
Motor vehicle and other allowances	21,374	67,917
Total Short-term employee benefits	481,094	526,214
Post-employment benefits		
Superannuation	60,686	59,772
Total post-employment benefits	60,686	59,772
Other long-term benefits:		
Long service leave	10,574	11,952
Total other long-term benefits	10,574	11,952
Termination benefits	-	-
Total	552,354	597,938

Note 13A excludes acting arrangements and part-year services where remuneration expensed for a senior executive was less than \$150,000

Note 13B: Average Annual Remuneration Packages and Bonus Paid for Substantive Senior Executives as at the end of the Reporting Period

Fixed Elements and Bonus Paid ¹	as at 30 June 2011					as at 30 June 2010					
	Senior Executives No.	Salary \$	Fixed elements		Total \$	Senior Executives No.	Salary \$	Fixed elements		Total \$	Bonus paid ² \$
			Allowances	Bonus paid ²				Allowances	Bonus paid ²		
Total remuneration (including part-time arrangements):											
\$150,000 to \$179,999	-	-	-	-	-	1	155,000	22,000	-	177,000	14,500
\$180,000 to \$209,999	1	162,750	22,000	184,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$270,000 to \$299,999	1	291,854	-	291,854	1	280,351	-	-	-	280,351	-
Total	2				2						

Notes:

- This table reports substantive senior executives who were employed by the entity at the end of the reporting period. Fixed elements were based on the employment agreement of each individual. Each row represents an average annualised figure (based on headcount) for the individuals in that remuneration package band (i.e. the 'Total' column).
- This represents average actual bonuses paid during the reporting period in that remuneration package band. The 'Bonus paid' was excluded from the 'Total' calculation, (for the purpose of determining remuneration package bands). The 'Bonus paid' within a particular band may vary between financial years due to various factors such as individuals commencing with or leaving the entity during the financial year.

Variable Elements:

With the exception of bonuses, variable elements were not included in the 'Fixed Elements and Bonus Paid' table above. The

- Bonuses:
 - Bonuses were based on the performance rating of each individual. The maximum bonus that an individual can receive was 10 per cent of his/her base salary.
- On average senior executives were entitled to the following leave entitlements:
 - Annual Leave (AL): entitled to 20 days (2010: 20 days) each full year worked (pro-rata for part-time SES);
 - Personal Leave (PL): entitled to 18 days (2010: 18 days) or part-time equivalent; and
 - Long Service Leave (LSL): in accordance with Long Service Leave (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1976.
- Senior executives were members of the following superannuation fund:
 - Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS): this scheme is closed to new members, with current employer contributions were set at 15.4 per cent (2010: 15.4 per cent) (including productivity component). More information on PSS can be found at <http://www.pss.gov.au>;
 - Various salary sacrifice arrangements were available to senior executives including super, motor vehicle and expense payment fringe benefits.

Note 13C: Other Highly Paid Staff

During the reporting period, there were no other employees that were not senior executive and whose salary plus performance bonus were \$150,000 or more.

Note 14: Remuneration of Auditors

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Financial statement audit services were provided to the AIC by the Auditor General.		
The fair value of the services provided was:	26,000	25,850
Total	26,000	25,850

No other services were provided by the auditors of the financial statements.

Note 15: Financial Instruments

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 15A: Categories of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Cash at bank	5,413,492	2,882,040
Receivables for goods and services	188,603	311,360
Interest receivable	9,304	8,267
Other receivables	-	11,390
Carrying amount of financial assets	5,611,399	3,213,057
Financial Liabilities		
Other financial liabilities		
Trade creditors and accruals	624,178	731,828
Operating lease rentals	37,703	45,936
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	661,881	777,764

Note 15B: Net income and expense from financial assets

Loans and receivables		
Interest revenue (see note 4B)	237,748	121,565
Net gain loans and receivables	237,748	121,565
Net gain from financial assets	237,748	121,565

Note 15C: Net income and expense from financial liabilities

The AIC does not have any income or expenses from financial liabilities.

Note 15D: Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Note 15E: Credit Risk

The AIC is exposed to minimal credit risk as the majority of loans and receivables are cash, trade receivables or amounts owed by the Australian Tax Office in the form of a Goods and Services Tax refund. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the risk that arises from potential default of a debtor. This amount is equal to the total amount of trade and other receivables (2011: \$220,402 and 2010: \$331,017). The AIC has assessed the risk of the default on payment and has not made an allowance for this as all debts are expected to be recovered in full.

The AIC manages its credit risk by entering into contracts with parties and by having progressive milestone payments. In addition, the AIC has policies and procedures that guide employees in debt recovery techniques that are to be applied.

The AIC has no significant exposures to any concentrations of credit risk.

The AIC holds no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

Credit quality of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired:

	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2011	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2010	Past due but not impaired 2011	Past due but not impaired 2010
Cash at bank	5,413,492	2,882,040	-	-
Receivables for Goods and Services	188,334	273,810	269	37,550
Interest Receivable	9,304	8,267	-	-
Other Receivable	-	11,390	-	-
Total	5,611,130	3,175,507	269	37,550

Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2011:

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
Receivables for Goods and Services	269	-	-	-	269
Total	269	-	-	-	269

Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2010:

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
Receivables for Goods and Services	37,550	-	-	-	37,550
Total	37,550	-	-	-	37,550

The AIC has no impaired financial assets.

Note 15F: Liquidity risk

The AIC's financial liabilities are payables only. The exposure to liquidity risk is based on the notion that the AIC will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. This is highly unlikely due to appropriation funding and internal policies and procedures put in place to ensure there are appropriate resources to meet its financial obligations.

The AIC receives appropriated funding from the Australian Government with some funding generated through the provision of services. The Authority manages its budgeted funds to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. In addition, the AIC has policies in place to ensure payments are made when due and has no past experience of default. Trade creditors are paid on demand.

Note 15G: Market risk

The AIC holds basic financial instruments that do not expose it to certain market risks. The AIC is not exposed to 'currency risk' or 'other price risk'.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The AIC is exposed to interest rate risk primarily from loans and receivables.

The following table is a sensitivity analysis of the risk that the AIC entity is exposed to:

Sensitivity analysis for financial year ended 30 June 2011

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Effect on	
			Profit and loss 2011	Equity 2011
Interest rate risk	Interest	1.75%	94,736	94,736

Sensitivity analysis for financial year ended 30 June 2010

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Effect on	
			Profit and loss 2010	Equity 2010
Interest rate risk	Interest	1.50%	43,231	43,231

Note 16: Compensation and Debt Relief

No payments were made for compensation or debt relief during 2010-11 (2009-10 no payments made).

Note 17: Assets Held in Trust

Monetary assets

The AIC is trustee of funds held in a trust account on behalf of the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards. These are designed to reward good practice in the prevention or reduction of violence and other types of crimes in Australia and encourage local public initiatives at the grass roots level and to assist governments identify and develop practical projects that will reduce violence and other types of crime in the community. These monies are not available for other purposes of the AIC and are not recognised in the financial statements.

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards Trust Account		
Opening Balance	121,002	97,041
Receipts during the year	120,117	154,205
Interest received	3,718	2,009
Available for payments	244,837	253,255
Payments made	(113,830)	(132,253)
Closing Balance	131,007	121,002

Note 18: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 18A: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

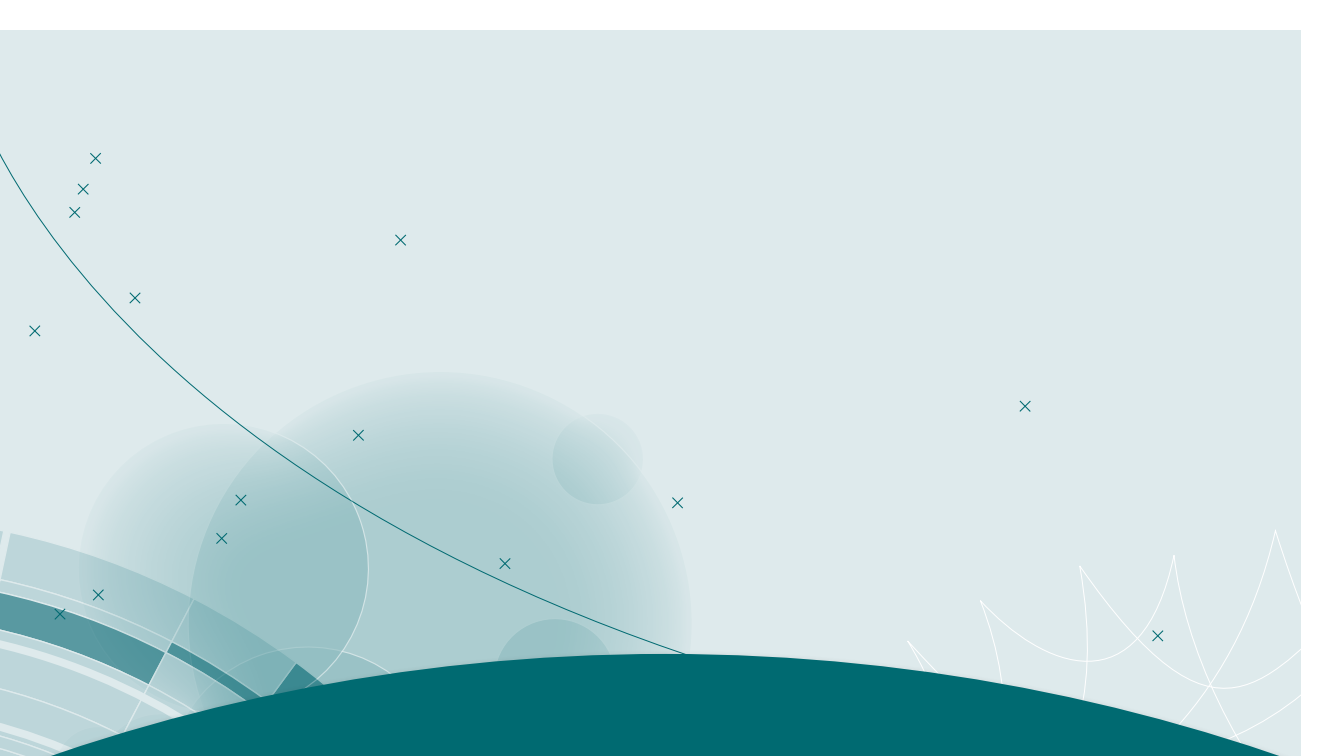
	Outcome 1		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses	8,891,107	9,160,775	8,891,107	9,160,775
Income from non-government sector				
Provision of services	1,023,955	1,055,373	1,023,955	1,055,373
Total	1,023,955	1,055,373	1,023,955	1,055,373
Other own-source income				
Sale of goods and services to Related Parties	935,723	686,424	935,723	686,424
Interest	237,748	121,565	237,748	121,565
Royalties	56,712	45,214	56,712	45,214
Other	118	4,493	118	4,493
Total other external income	1,230,301	857,696	1,230,301	857,696
Gains				
Sale of Assets	-	145	-	145
Total gains	-	145	-	145
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome delivery	6,636,851	7,247,561	6,636,851	7,247,561

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

Note 18B: Major Classes of Expenses, Income, Assets and Liabilities by Outcomes

Outcome 1	Outcome 1		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses				
Employee benefits	5,137,690	5,373,262	5,137,690	5,373,262
Suppliers	3,416,045	3,624,060	3,416,045	3,624,060
Grants	224,689	43,000	224,689	43,000
Depreciation and amortisation	112,683	120,453	112,683	120,453
Losses from asset sales	-	-	-	-
Total	8,891,107	9,160,775	8,891,107	9,160,775
Income:				
Revenue from Government	6,770,000	7,254,000	6,770,000	7,254,000
Sale of goods and rendering of services	1,959,678	1,741,797	1,959,678	1,741,797
Interest	237,748	121,565	237,748	121,565
Royalties	56,712	45,214	56,712	45,214
Other revenue	118	4,493	118	4,493
Total	9,024,256	9,167,069	9,024,256	9,167,069
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,413,492	2,882,040	5,413,492	2,882,040
Trade and other receivables	220,402	331,017	220,402	331,017
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	471,178	517,490	471,178	517,490
Intangibles	-	14,720	-	14,720
Other non-financial assets	182,293	177,933	182,293	177,933
Total	6,287,365	3,923,200	6,287,365	3,923,200
Liabilities:				
Suppliers	661,881	777,764	661,881	777,764
Other payables	2,964,569	501,666	2,964,569	501,666
Employee provisions	760,768	876,772	760,768	876,772
Total	4,387,218	2,156,202	4,387,218	2,156,202

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.



Part two
Criminology
Research Council



The year in review



The year 2010–11 has been another very productive period for the Criminology Research Council as it has continued to support the field of criminological research.

Despite a reduction in the Commonwealth funding

contribution as part of the 2010–11 whole-of-government efficiency measure, there were six new research grants approved during the year, initiating an interesting range of research relevant to current and future public policy issues.

Projects included Homicide in the Night-Time Economy, and Understanding Criminal Careers to reduce Indigenous over-representation.

The CRC also continued to support a number of existing research grants, while three research grants were completed, with their final reports approved by the Council. These projects were:

- Jury sentencing review
- Assessing the therapeutic climate of prisons
- Sudanese refugee experiences with the Queensland criminal justice system.

During the year research findings from CRC grants on crime in neighbourhoods, and jury sentencing, were released as AIC Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice papers. A consultancy on correctional offender treatment programs was also completed and released as an AIC Research and Public Policy report and as a Trends & Issues paper.

Four additional research grants were completed and provided final reports which will be considered by the new Criminology Research Advisory Council (see below) in the 2011–12 financial year. These projects were:

- Oral language competence and interpersonal violence: Exploring links in incarcerated young males
- Child sexual abuse and subsequent offending and victimisation: A 45-year follow-up study
- Amphetamine use among detainees at the East watch house: What is the impact on crime?
- ID scanner in the night-time economy: Social sorting or social order?

With regard to Council membership, one new council member was appointed this year—Mr Iain Anderson, replacing Ms Elizabeth Kelly as the Member for the Commonwealth. One council member also resigned this year—Ms Ingrid Haythorpe, the Member for South Australia.

Cessation of the Criminology Research Council

In late 2010, the Australian Government legislated amendments to the *Criminology Research Act 1971* which will merge the AIC and the CRC, and transfer them, on 1 July 2011 from governance under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* to a single entity (the AIC) regulated under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*.

The year 2010–11 therefore marks the last year that the CRC will operate as a separate statutory authority. The primary function of the Council has always been to support research that is relevant to current and future public policy issues, foster the undertaking of quality criminological research and ensure that CRC-supported research is disseminated effectively. Under the new legislated arrangements, the AIC assumes the responsibility for the annual CRC research grants program—making research grants that take account of the advice from the new Criminology Research Advisory Council.

The Council is pleased that the highly successful CRC research grants program will continue on as the re-named AIC Criminology Research Grants program. Existing state and territory members of the CRC will also continue to advise and recommend research grants as they will form the membership of the new Criminology Research Advisory Council. The Council will also advise the Director AIC on the AIC's strategic research priorities and communication functions.

Under these new arrangements, all jurisdictions will continue to provide funds annually for the purposes of making Criminology Research grants—and importantly, there is no major change to the annual research grants process, the Criminology Research Grants program will continue to foster and support research that is relevant to current and future public policy issues.

I would like to thank Council members for their hard work throughout the year, and for current and previous serving members for their contributions to the success of the CRC research grants and I look forward to working with current members again as the new Chair of the Criminology Research Advisory Council in 2011–12.

Finally, on behalf of the CRC, I would like to express my appreciation to Dr Adam Tomison, Director AIC, Mr Peter Homel, Academic Adviser to the Council, Ms Katalina Bradley (CRC Grants Administrator) and the staff of the Australian Institute of Criminology for their exceptional support throughout the year and to the 2010-11 CRC Assessment Panel Members—Professor Alan Borowski and Associate Professor David Indermaur for their reviews of grant applications.

Laurie Glanfield AM
Chairman
Criminology Research Council

Agency overview

The CRC was established by the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and is an integral part of a state, territory and Australian Government approach to research criminological issues in Australia today.

The principal objectives of the CRC are to support research that is relevant to current and future public policy issues, foster the undertaking of quality criminological research and ensure that CRC-supported research is disseminated effectively.

The CRC provides a forum for attorneys-general around Australia and their representatives to assess needs in the field of criminological research and to fund specific research projects in universities, government agencies and elsewhere. The fund receives contributions every year from the Australian Government and state and territory governments.

Research funded by the Council addresses the National Research Priorities in a number of ways. Priority Areas 4 and 2—*Protecting Australia from terrorism crime* and *Strengthening Australia's social and economic fabric*—are of particular relevance. Research has improved the evidence base for policy and practice, as well as public awareness of major types of offending, victimisation risk factors and effective measures to reduce and prevent crime.

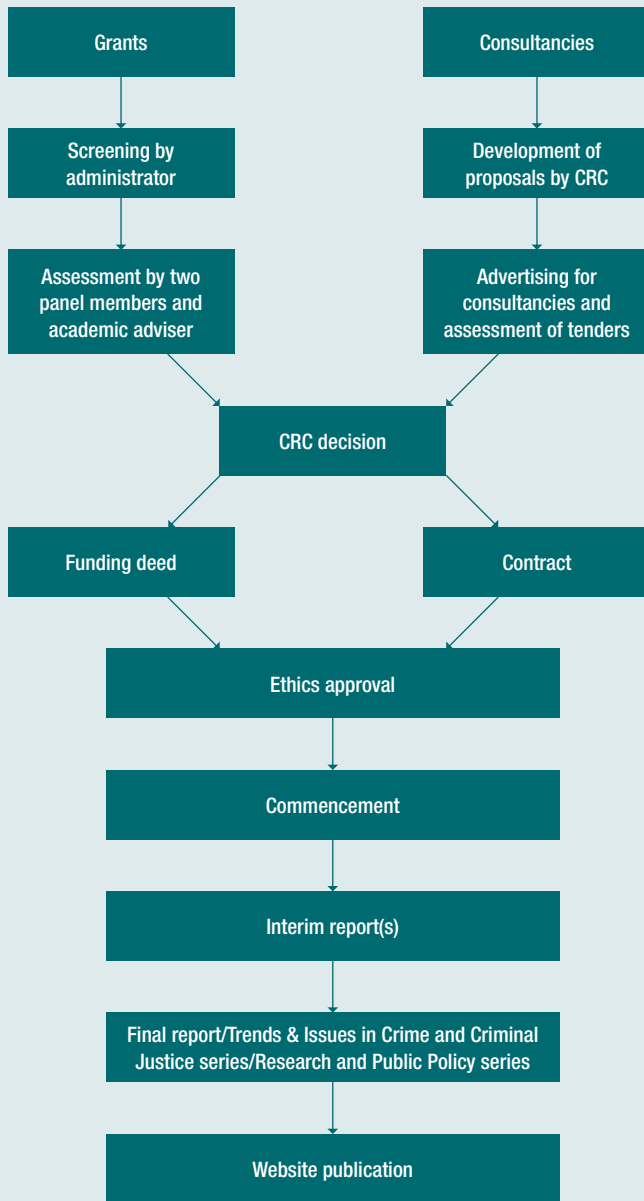
The Council's funds may be disseminated through the research grants program, as well as via a consultancy program. For its consultancies, the

Council identifies topics of policy importance for research and then develops proposals that are publicly advertised. These consultancies are designed to meet highly specific objectives to which the Council has accorded priority. Such research, for example, could be designed to contribute to, or complement, the work of national initiatives by other organisations or state and territory initiatives that have clear policy or best practice implications for other governments within Australia.

Through the AIC's JV Barry library, the CRC-funded research reports are listed on Libraries Australia and also on CINCH—the Australian criminology database—which is publicly available online. With hundreds of libraries Australia-wide participating in Libraries Australia, CRC reports receive wide coverage. Details of CRC-funded projects and the reports submitted in fulfilment of the projects, are posted on the CRC's website.

Under grant funding arrangements, grantees are able to distribute their final report themselves. Many researchers choose to publish in the form of reports and journal articles, making their research readily available to the community. They also distribute copies to appropriate government departments and agencies. Grantees also provide a draft paper, which may be produced for publication in the AIC's Trends & Issues series or, where appropriate, in the Research and Public Policy series.

Criminology Research Council procedures flowchart



Governance

Enabling legislation

The CRC was established under section 34 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* as a body corporate. The functions of the CRC, as stated in section 40 of the Act are:

... to control and administer the Fund in accordance with Part IV and, for that purpose, to examine, and determine the relative importance and urgency of, projects for which the expenditure of moneys from the Fund may be authorised.

In the 2010–11 Portfolio Budget Statement, the CRC had one outcome:

Criminological research by funding projects relevant to the public policy of both Australian and State and Territory Governments.

The principal objective of the CRC is:

... to support research which is relevant to current and future public policy issues, foster the undertaking of quality criminological research and ensure CRC-supported criminological research is disseminated effectively.

This is achieved by:

- consulting with Australian, state and territory governments to determine research priorities
- providing monies to facilitate the conduct of, or otherwise supporting, impartial and policy-relevant research
- keeping key stakeholders informed of Council activities
- working cooperatively with Australian, state and territory government agencies and other organisations
- regularly consulting with the Australian criminal justice community as to the activities and directions of the Council

- actively disseminating research findings to policymakers, practitioners and the general public, both in Australia and internationally.

The CRC's deliverable is:

research reports based on identified needs and priorities.

The Council

The Council does not employ administrative staff members; the AIC provides secretariat and administrative services. These include the provision of internal auditing of the Council's activities as well as participation in the AIC's internal governance structure which is designed to ensure compliance with statutory and other external requirements aimed at achieving best practice in administrative and financial management. The AIC advises the Council in relation to the need for criminological research as required under the Act.

The Council consists of nine members who represent the Australian Government and state and territory governments. This composition ensures that areas targeted for research funding reflect both national and state and territory priorities.

The Australian Government representative is appointed by the Attorney-General; state and territory representatives are appointed by the Attorney-General on the nomination of the responsible state or territory minister.

The Council meets three times a year and broadly dedicates the meetings to the following issues:

- March/April—establish Council strategies and priorities for the forthcoming year
- July/August—target specific areas for consultancies and strategic development

- November—allocate general grants.

Members and meetings are identified in Appendix 1.

The Council funds a Research Fellow, who is located within the AIC and undertakes research at the direction of the Council. Dr Lorana Bartels was appointed and commenced duty on 17 September 2007 on a part-time basis. In 2010–11, Dr Bartels produced the following reviews, reports and papers for the Council, as well as assisting in the Council's research activities:

- *Crime prevention programs for culturally and linguistically diverse communities in Australia.* Research in Practice no. 18
- *Knife crime: Incidence, aetiology and responses.* Technical and Background Paper no. 45
- Knife crime: Recent data on carriage and use. *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* no. 417
- *Diversion programs for Indigenous women.* Research in Practice no. 13
- *Indigenous women's offending: A literature review.* Research and Public Policy Series no. 107
- The scope and impact of unexplained wealth laws in Australia. *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* no. 395

The Fellow prepared a research proposal and undertook preliminary research on a proposal approved by the Council at its November 2010 meeting, *Classifying domestic violence perpetrators: Identifying opportunities for intervention and prevention* (CRC 50/10–11). In addition, the Fellow presented a paper at the 4th Australian and New Zealand Critical Criminology Conference on domestic violence issues, which was subsequently published in the refereed conference proceedings. The Fellow was also invited to present her research on confiscation schemes and unexplained wealth laws to delegations from the United States Department of Justice and Indonesian justice representatives. Dr Bartels resigned from her position in June 2011 in order to take up a position at the University of Canberra. The Council extends its thanks to Dr Bartels for her work as CRC Fellow over the past four years.

Consultancies

For consultancies, the Council identifies topics of policy importance for research and then develops proposals which are publicly advertised. These consultancies are designed to meet highly-specific objectives to which the Council has accorded priority. Such research, for example, could be designed to contribute to, or complement, the work of national initiatives by other organisations, or state and territory initiatives which have clear policy or best practice implications for other governments within Australia.

Funding grants

The Guidelines For Grants, issued by the Council to applicants, includes the following criteria adopted by the Council in consideration of 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 or principal investigator to undertake the proposed research
- ethics committee approval, where appropriate
- availability of data, where required
- the extent of funding or in-kind support obtained from relevant agencies.

Criminology Research Fund

In the 2010–11 Portfolio Budget Statement, the total Australian Government appropriation for the CRC was \$205,000. The appropriation to the CRC was to meet administered costs for the single government outcome.

Contributions to the Criminology Research Fund by the participating governments for the 2010–11 financial year totalled \$205,000. Each state and territory made contributions on a pro-rata population basis as shown in the table below.

Selection panel

A panel comprising two senior criminologists, selected by the Council from recommendations by the President of ANZSOC, considers applications

for general grants. The panel this year consisted of Professor Alan Borowski and Associate Professor David Indermaur. Panel members were required to assess all applications for research funding submitted to the Council independently and completed an assessment sheet for each application. Their assessments were discussed at a meeting held with the Academic Adviser to the Council, Mr Peter Homel, who submitted final recommendations to the CRC for consideration at its November meeting.

State and territory contributions, 2010–11

State/territory	\$
Australian Capital Territory	\$3,284
New South Wales	\$66,549
Victoria	\$50,862
Queensland	\$41,392
Western Australia	\$21,009
South Australia	\$15,120
Tasmania	\$4,677
Northern Territory	\$2,107

The table below is a summary of CRC income and expenditure for 2010–11.

Key financial items, 2010–11

Total Income	\$449,022
Value of new grants awarded	\$380,761
Grants expenditure	\$208,665
Contractor and administration expenditure	\$104,183

Report on performance

New projects for 2010–11

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

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

Prisoners are a marginalised group placing considerable costs on society. They experience very high rates of drug dependence, health problems and premature mortality. Without intervention they are highly likely to come into further contact with the criminal justice system, creating further health risk.

This study will quantify the impact of opioid substitution therapy (OST; methadone or buprenorphine) on two important outcomes for opioid dependent prisoners: mortality, particularly in the post-release period; and subsequent criminal activity. Using linked data, the study will have almost 600,000 person-years of follow-up over 22 years, allowing fine grained analyses of disadvantaged subpopulations. This evidence cannot be obtained with accuracy from small studies or randomised controlled trials. Study results will have clear implications for the health and welfare of this population, and will provide evidence of potential health and crime reduction gains, and the cost savings that might result.

CRC 38/10–11: Understanding criminal careers: Targeting individual and community based interventions to reduce Indigenous over-representation

Dr Troy Allard, Ms April Chrzanowski, Associate Professor Anna Stewart, Griffith University

The project will adopt a criminal careers framework and determine: (i) differences in the nature and cost

of offending trajectories across the youth and adult justice systems based on Indigenous status and gender; and (ii) whether the spatial distribution of offender groups and the cost of these groups is a useful approach for targeting community crime prevention interventions. The project involves construction and analyses of a Queensland based offender cohort, which includes all contacts that individuals born in 1990 have had with police cautioning, youth justice conferencing, youth court and adult court to age 20. Trajectory models will be produced using the Semi-Parametric Group-based Method (SPGM), with separate models based on Indigenous status and gender. It is anticipated that Indigenous offenders will have different offending pathways from non-Indigenous offenders, the chronic Indigenous offender group will be more costly than other groups and the spatial distribution of offender groups will facilitate targeting of community-based interventions to particular locations.

CRC 44/10–11: Reoffence risk in intrafamilial child sex offenders

Professor Jane Goodman-Delahunty, Professor Stephen C Wong, Charles Sturt University

The Violence Risk Scale–Sexual Offender version includes dynamic and static factors. It has the potential to contribute significantly to recidivism risk assessment by predicting sexual violence, identifying treatment targets and evaluating treatment change. This study tests the validity and reliability of the VRS-SO, previously validated on incarcerated Canadian extrafamilial sex offenders, in an Australian sample of 214 intrafamilial sex offenders in a community-based setting. Findings will have implications for practice (use of the instrument for this population), theory (increased knowledge about sex offender typologies) and policy (viability of legislated pre-trial diversion program for biological/non-biological parents who commit child sex offences).

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

Professor Stephen Tomsen, University of Western Sydney, Mr Jason Payne, Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian national homicide monitoring is comprehensive. Nevertheless, key aspects of this crime are not fully understood, including the uneven long-term decline between offences occurring within distinct locations and social relations between parties. This study comprises a unique analysis of homicide producing new quantitative and qualitative information about the full prevalence, trends and locations of killing related to aspects of the expanding night-time economy. It will advance knowledge of the range of related public and private or domestic offending to inform official strategies with more specific knowledge about levels of higher risk and the possibilities of prevention in key social settings and communities.

CRC 48/10–11: Community variations in hoax calls and suspicious fires: Geographic, temporal and socio-economic dimensions and trajectories

Dr Jonathan James Corcoran, Dr Michael Townsley, Dr Rebecca Leigh Wickes, Dr Tara Renae McGee, The University of Queensland

Malicious hoax calls for service (MHCs) and suspicious fires (SFs) are a significant burden to the community, financially and in the potential danger they present, yet little is known about the dynamic associated with their prevalence. This research will comprehensively examine these offences using unit-level location data supplied by the Queensland Fire & Rescue Service. The aim of this research is to identify the temporal and spatial patterning of MHCs and SFs. Analysis will use advanced methods of geographic visualisation and spatially based temporal modelling. Understanding the pattern of these offences will provide the foundation for future crime prevention activities.

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

Mr Jason Payne, Mr Josh Sweeney, Ms Sarah MacGregor, Australian Institute of Criminology

This project seeks to identify a typology of domestic violence perpetration by triangulating officially recorded criminal history records, detailed case management files and offender/victim interviews for clients of the Tasmanian Safe at Home program. Key research issues include to what extent case management and interviews with perpetrators and victims contribute to the development of domestic violence profiles and how such a typology can be used to inform early intervention policies and offender programs. The data gathered will help to develop a more complete profile of domestic violence offending, as well as facilitating an analysis of concordance between multiple data sources.

Continuing projects for 2010–11

CRC 11/09–10: Sentencing of Indigenous offenders in the lower courts: A study of three Australian jurisdictions

Dr Samantha Jeffries, Dr Christine Bond, Queensland University of Technology

The CRC made a grant of \$15,086 for this project.

CRC 38/09–10: Addressing the ‘crime problem’ of the Northern Territory Intervention: Alternate paths to regulating minor driving offences in remote communities

Dr Thalia Anthony, Dr Harry Blagg, University of Technology, Sydney

The CRC made a grant of \$33,000 for this project.

CRC 24/07–08: Analysis of supervision skills of juvenile justice workers

Associate Professor Chris Trotter and Professor Gill McIvor, Monash University

The CRC made a grant of \$154,105 for this project.

CRC 26/08–09: Developing successful diversionary schemes for youth from remote Aboriginal communities

Dr Kate Senior, Dr Richard Chenhall, Mr William Ivory and Dr Tricia Nagel, Menzies School of Health Research

The CRC made a grant of \$186,208 for this project.

Reports of completed research

CRC 04/06–07: Jury sentencing survey

Professor Kate Warner, Dr Julia Davis, Dr Maggie Walter, Dr Rebecca Bradfield, University of Tasmania

The CRC made a grant of \$174,050 for this project.

The project aimed to improve the measurement of public attitudes to sentencing matters and the level of public knowledge of sentencing and related issues. A three-phase research design surveyed jurors in trials with a guilty verdict immediately following the verdict and again after the jurors were provided with sentencing information. Survey results were supplemented by follow-up in-depth interviews with a reflective sample of jurors. The results of the research will allow policymakers to respond to informed public opinion with the ultimate aim of improving confidence and confronting public punitiveness.

CRC 42/08–09: ID scanners in night-time economy: Social sorting or social order?

Dr Darren Palmer, Dr Peter Miller and Dr Ian Warren, Deakin University

The CRC made a grant of \$56,452 for this project.

The project investigated the introduction of ID scanners in 'high-risk' entertainment venues in Geelong (Victoria) as part of an attempt to enhance

community safety. Recently the inner city area of Geelong has been transformed into a significant 'night-time economy'. However, such developments come with potential harms, such as increases in crime and anti-social behaviour. Networked ID scanners are a unique innovation introduced to address these issues. The project documented what has been done, why, with what impact and potential (or actual) harms existed to serve as a model for future policy and program development.

CRC 02/09–10: Assessing the therapeutic climate of prisons

Associate Professor Andrew Day, Dr Sharon Casey, Dr James Vess, Deakin University

The CRC made a grant of \$45,554 for this project.

Correctional administrations across Australia have, in recent years, dedicated considerable resources to the development of offender rehabilitation programs. While few controlled evaluations of Australian correctional programs have been conducted, there is a long history of anecdotal and ethnographic observations relating to the nature of prison cultures and their possible deleterious effects on rehabilitative outcomes. This project aimed to investigate the social climate of Australian prison units, validate a brief scale (the EssenCES) for assessing prison social climates, provide a comparison between different types of units and develop recommendations for improving the therapeutic context in which rehabilitation programs are offered.

CRC 50/09–10: Amphetamine use among detainees at the East Perth watch house: What is the impact on crime?

Mrs Natalie Gately, Dr Catherine McGregor, Ms Jenny Kessell, Professor Steve Allsop, Dr Anthony Gunnell, Dr Celia Wilkinson, Edith Cowan University

The CRC made a grant of \$55,521.75 for this project.

Existing data from the Western Australian arm of the Drug Use Monitoring Australia (DUMA) project and reported crime in Western Australia was analysed. Firstly, amphetamine use indicators from the DUMA data between 1999 and 2009 and the types of crime for which amphetamine users were being detained were identified and significant relationships analysed.

Secondly, amphetamine use indicators were analysed in relationship to Western Australian reported crime statistics for the period 2002–08 to identify significant relationships between amphetamine use indicators and reported crime in Western Australia.

CRC 13/09–10: Child sexual abuse and subsequent offending and victimisation: A 45-year follow-up study

Professor James Ogloff, Emeritus Professor Paul Mullen, Ms Margaret Cutajar, Monash University

The CRC made a grant of \$43,652 for this project.

This study aimed to examine the relationship between child sexual abuse (CSA) and subsequent criminal offending and victimisation, and to examine the mediating role of mental illness on apparent associations. This 45-year follow-up study involved the linkage of 2,759 CSA cases derived from records from the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine to a Victorian Police database, identifying contacts for criminal and victimisation matters. The CSA cohort was compared with a control group matched on gender and age to determine whether victims of CSA were at an increased risk of offending and victimisation, which was hypothesised to be affirmative.

CRC 38/08–09: ‘Sudanese refugees’ experiences with the Queensland criminal justice system

Dr Garry Coventry, Dr Glenn Dawes, Dr Stephen Moston & Dr Darren Palmer, James Cook University

The CRC made a grant of \$134,811 for this project.

This study consisted of an 18-month longitudinal study which focused on how Sudanese refugees interacted with the Queensland criminal justice system. The study was original because it employed a multi-methodological approach in gaining the perceptions of Sudanese people who were either the victims or perpetrators crime. Other data sources included examination of key police databases, interviews with police and support agencies and a discourse analysis of media reportage about Sudanese integration in the state. Another potential significant outcome of the research related to the development of a streamlined procedure for measuring race related crime.

CRC 19/07–08: Crime in neighbourhoods: Individuals and families in context

Dr Tara McGee, Dr Rebecca Wickes, Professor Jake Najman, Dr William Bor

The CRC made a grant of \$57,361.52 for this project.

This project simultaneously examined individual, family and neighbourhood predictors of adolescent antisocial behaviour. This paper drew on the Mater University Study of Pregnancy and the Australian Bureau of Statistics census data to examine the between neighbourhood variation in incidences of antisocial behaviour in adolescence while controlled for a range of individual and familial factors. Analyses explored the dynamic relationship between individual and social factors and their relationship to antisocial behaviour across the statistical local areas located in the South-East Queensland region. Individual and maternal factors and family processes were more important than neighbourhood characteristics. The small observed area effects may have had pronounced impacts on outcomes and the present research suggests that disadvantage may exacerbate antisocial behaviour. However, these effects were secondary to other individual and familial factors.

CRC 10/08–09: Oral language competence and interpersonal violence: Exploring links in incarcerated young males

Dr Pamela Snow & Prof Martine Powell, Monash University

The CRC made a grant of \$76,196 for this project.

This project built on prior research conducted by the principal investigators, who showed that unidentified oral language deficits were present in over 50 percent of a community sample of male youth offenders. Such deficits included difficulties using and understanding everyday spoken language and may have been undetected or misinterpreted by the communication partner. In this study, the prevalence of such deficits was examined in an incarcerated sample (n=100), and links to violent offending (the most severe form of disrupted interpersonal behaviour) was examined. Findings informed both theory and practice in offender treatment programs, where verbally mediated interventions are common.

Appendix 1: CRC members

CRC members at 30 June 2011		
Jurisdiction	Member and deputy	Appointed
Australian Capital Territory	Member: Ms Kathy Leigh	27/11/09
	Deputy: Mr Stephen Goggs	13/06/07
Australian Government	Member: Mr Iain Anderson	02/07/10
	Deputy: Ms Sarah Chidgey	27/03/09
New South Wales	Member: Mr Laurie Glanfield AM (Chair)	30/07/91
	Deputy: Mr Brendan Thomas	08/11/07
Northern Territory	Member: Mr Richard Coates	19/09/02
	Deputy: Ms Marianne Conaty	15/06/11
Queensland	Member: Mr Terry Ryan	24/05/04
	Deputy: vacant	
South Australia	Member: vacant	02/06/11
	Deputy: vacant	
Tasmania	Member: Mr Norman Reaburn	09/10/00
	Deputy: Mr Peter Maloney	08/08/00
Victoria	Member: Ms Penny Armytage	19/06/03
	Deputy: Dr Marion Frere	08/06/11
Western Australia	Member: Ms Cheryl Gwilliam	14/03/08
	Deputy: Mr Andrew Marshall	01/01/10

Notes

Mr Russell Caldwell attended the June meeting as an observer for the Northern Territory, Ms Jenny Lang attended the June meeting as an observer for Queensland, Ms Mini Dharmasenan attended the June meeting as an observer for South Australia, and Ms Kathrina Lo attended the June meeting as an observer for New South Wales.

There was a 94 percent attendance rate by Australian Government, state and territory representatives this financial year.

The meeting on 21 July 2010 was held at the Department of the Attorney-General in Perth. The meetings on 10 November 2010 and the final meeting of the Council on 30 June 2011 were held at the AIC in Canberra.

At the meeting on 30 June 2011, the Council acknowledged the significant contribution of Mr Laurie Glanfield as Chair of the Council for 20 years.

Appendix 2: Statutory reporting requirements

Freedom of information

This statement is provided in accordance with section 8 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*. It refers to the structure of the CRC and the categories of documents it holds, with information as to how access can be made.

Categories of documents

- internal papers and records, including working drafts, statistical records, copies of facsimiles, interagency and general correspondence, and policy documents and reports (including recommendations and decisions)
- briefing papers and submissions prepared for the Attorney-General, ministerial correspondence and replies to parliamentary questions
- scoping papers, records of consultations, statistical data holdings and publications
- finance, establishment, personnel, recruitment, staff development, office services and funded research and consultancy files.

Freedom of Information requests during 2010–11

The Council received no requests for information under the provisions of the Act during the year ending 30 June 2011.

Requests can be made in writing to the General Manager, Corporate Services, Australian Institute of Criminology, GPO Box 2944, Canberra ACT 2601.

Ombudsman

There were no reviews undertaken by the Ombudsman.

Advertising and market research

The Council did not engage any vendors for advertising or market research in 2010–11.

Appendix 3: Mandatory reporting in this report

Requirement	Page
Covered in the CRC report	
Letter of transmittal	2
Table of contents	v
Index	147
Contact officer	iv
Internet address of agency and annual report	112–113
Review by Director	114
Agency overview	114–115
Agency role and functions	
Organisational structure	
Outcome and program structure	116
Review of performance in relation to programs and contribution to outcomes	119
Narrative discussion and analysis of performance	119
Trend information	
Developments since the end of the financial year that may affect future operations or results	112
Statement of main corporate governance arrangements	116
Certification of compliance with Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines	
Significant developments in external scrutiny	
Judicial and administrative tribunal decisions	
Reports by the Auditor-General, Parliamentary committees or the Ombudsman	124
Statement of new consultancy services contracts	117
Absence of provisions in contracts allowing access by the Auditor-General	
Contracts exempt from	
Financial statements	128–146
Freedom of information	124
Advertising and market research	124
Grant programs	117
Correction of material errors in previous annual report	
List of requirements	125
Covered in the AIC report	
Performance in relation to deliverables and KPIs set out in PBS/PAES	47
Discussion and analysis of financial performance	57–59

Requirement	Page
Agency resource statement and resource table by outcome	
Assessment of effectiveness in managing and developing human resources to meet objectives	
Staffing statistics	54
Agreements and AWAs	53
Performance pay	
Effectiveness of assets management	
Assessment of purchasing against core policies and principles	58
Performance on implementation of Commonwealth Disability Strategy	
OH&S	74
Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance	74



CRC financial statements



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Home Affairs

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Criminology Research Council for the year ended 30 June 2011, which comprise: a Statement by the Australian Institute of Criminology Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer; the Statement of Comprehensive Income; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Commitments; Schedule of Asset Additions; and Notes comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

The Responsibility of the Director for the Financial Statements

The Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Criminology Research Council's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 Criminology Research Council's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the members, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

GPO Box 707 CANBERRA ACT 2601
19 National Circuit BARTON ACT 2600
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

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

Independence

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

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Criminology Research Council:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including the Criminology Research Council's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Serena Buchanan
Audit Principal

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
30 August 2011

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, as amended.

Signed.....

Dr Adam Tomison
Director (Chief Executive)
Australian Institute of Criminology
Date: 30/8/11

Signed.....

Tony Marks
Chief Finance Officer
Australian Institute of Criminology
Date: 30/8/11

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the period ended 30 June 2011

	Notes	2011 \$	2010 \$
EXPENSES			
Suppliers	3A	104,183	224,795
Grants	3B	208,665	257,531
Total expenses		312,848	482,326
LESS:			
OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source revenue			
Interest	4A	49,022	35,704
Other	4B	205,000	214,000
Total own-source income		254,022	249,704
Net cost of services		58,826	232,622
Revenue from Government	4C	205,000	338,000
Surplus attributable to the Australian Government		146,174	105,378
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation reserves		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Australian Government		146,174	105,378

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

BALANCE SHEET*as at 30 June 2011*

	Notes	2011 \$	2010 \$
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	871,118	734,007
Other receivables	5B	8,127	16,565
Total financial assets		<u>879,245</u>	<u>750,572</u>
Total assets		<u>879,245</u>	<u>750,572</u>
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	6A	-	17,501
Total payables		<u>-</u>	<u>17,501</u>
Total liabilities		<u>-</u>	<u>17,501</u>
Net assets		<u>879,245</u>	<u>733,071</u>
EQUITY			
Contributed equity		36,018	36,018
Retained surplus		843,227	697,053
Total equity		<u>879,245</u>	<u>733,071</u>

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the period ended 30 June 2011

	Retained earnings		Contributed equity/capital		Total Equity	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance						
Balance carried forward from previous period	697,053	591,675	36,018	36,018	733,071	627,693
Adjusted opening balance	697,053	591,675	36,018	36,018	733,071	627,693
Comprehensive income						
Surplus for the period	146,174	105,378	-	-	146,174	105,378
Total comprehensive income	146,174	105,378	-	-	146,174	105,378
Transactions with owners						
Equity injections	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government*	843,227	697,053	36,018	36,018	879,245	733,071

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the period ended 30 June 2011

	Notes	2011 \$	2010 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from Government		205,000	338,000
Interest		55,297	30,414
Net GST received		33,897	41,781
Other		205,000	216,825
Total cash received		<u>499,194</u>	<u>627,020</u>
Cash used			
Suppliers		132,550	227,637
Grants		229,533	283,284
Total cash used		<u>362,083</u>	<u>510,921</u>
Net cash from operating activities	7	<u>137,111</u>	<u>116,099</u>
Net increase in cash held		<u>137,111</u>	116,099
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		<u>734,007</u>	<u>617,908</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	<u>871,118</u>	<u>734,007</u>

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

SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2011

BY TYPE	2011 \$	2010 \$
Commitments Receivable		
GST recoverable on commitments	30,594	41,182
Total Commitments Receivable	<u>30,594</u>	<u>41,182</u>
Commitments Payable		
Other commitments		
Grant Commitments	340,496	453,002
Research Consultancies	-	-
Total other commitments	<u>340,496</u>	<u>453,002</u>
Net commitments by type	<u>309,902</u>	<u>411,820</u>
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
One year or less	30,594	29,658
From one to five years	-	11,524
Over five years	-	-
Total commitments receivable	<u>30,594</u>	<u>41,182</u>
Commitments payable		
Other commitments		
One year or less	340,496	326,241
From one to five years	-	126,761
Over five years	-	-
Total other commitments	<u>340,496</u>	<u>453,002</u>
Net Commitments by Maturity	<u>309,902</u>	<u>411,820</u>

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

As at 30 June 2011, other commitments comprise amounts payable under grant agreements in respect of which the recipient is yet to either perform the services required or meet eligibility conditions.

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

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Objective of the Criminology Research Council

The Criminology Research Council (CRC) is an Australian Government controlled entity. The CRC is an integral part of a state, territory and Australian Government collaboratively funded approach to research on crime and justice issues in Australia. The principle objectives of the CRC are to support research that is relevant to current and future public policy issues, to foster the undertaking of quality criminological research, and to ensure that CRC supported criminological research is disseminated effectively.

The CRC is structured to meet one outcome:

Outcome 1: Criminological research by funding projects relevant to the public policy of both Australian and State and Territory Governments.

The CRC will not continue as a reportable entity from 1 July 2011 due to legislation changes made through the *Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010* (the Amendment Act). Further details on the impact of these changes are outlined at Note 2: Events after the reporting period.

1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by clause 1(b) of Schedule 1 to the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- a) Finance Minister's Orders (FMOs) for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2010; and
- b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

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

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

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FMOs, assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity or a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under executory contracts are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the schedule of commitments or the schedule of contingencies.

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

1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard. Other new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the current reporting period did not have a financial impact, and are not expected to have a future financial impact on the CRC.

Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

Other new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the future reporting period are not expected to have a future financial impact on the CRC.

1.5 Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

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

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

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

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

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

Revenue from Government

Funding received or receivable from Attorney-General's Department (appropriated to them as a CAC Act body payment item for payment to the CRC) is recognised as Revenue from Government unless they are in the nature of an equity injection or loan.

1.6 Leases

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

1.7 Cash

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes:

- a) cash on hand; and
- b) demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

1.8 Financial Assets

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

Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon trade date.

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets that are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and Receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Financial assets held at amortised cost - if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.9 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Supplier and other payables 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).

1.10 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

1.11 Taxation

The CRC is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:

- a) where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- b) for receivables and payables.

1.12 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these financial statements where required.

Note 2: Events After the Reporting Period

On 17 December 2010 the *Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010* (the Amendment Act) received royal assent. The Act provides for amendments to the CRC's enabling legislation, the *Criminology Research Act 1971* (CR Act), which includes the merging of the CRC with the Australian Institute of Criminology (Institute) with effect of 1 July 2011.

The Institute will be responsible for the delivery of the existing CRC outcome and program.

These events do not impact on the values reported in the financial statements for the period to 30 June 2011.

Note 3: Expenses

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 3A: Suppliers		
Rendering of services – related entities	89,265	186,167
Rendering of services – external parties	14,918	38,628
Total supplier expenses	104,183	224,795
Note 3B: Grants		
Private sector:		
Non-profit organisations	208,665	257,531
Total grants	208,665	257,531

Note 4: Income

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
OWN-SOURCE REVENUE		
Note 4A: Interest		
Deposits	49,022	35,704
Total interest	49,022	35,704
Note 4B: Other Revenue		
Contributions from State and Territory Governments	205,000	214,000
Total other revenue	205,000	214,000
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT		
Note 4C: Revenue from Government		
Attorney-General's Department:		
CAC Act body payment item	205,000	338,000
Total revenue from Government	205,000	338,000

The CRC received nil (2010: \$Nil) under the Paid Parental Leave Scheme

Note 5: Financial Assets

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	871,118	9,749
Short term deposits	-	724,258
Total cash and cash equivalents	871,118	734,007

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 5B: Other receivables		
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	7,355	9,518
Interest receivable	772	7,047
Total trade and other receivables (net)	8,127	16,565

Receivables are aged as follows:

Not overdue	8,127	16,565
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	-	-
30 to 60 days	-	-
61 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	-	-
Total receivables (gross)	8,127	16,565

No receivables are impaired.

Total trade and other receivables are expected to be recovered in no more than 12 months.

Note 6: Payables

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 6A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors and accruals	-	17,501
Total supplier payables	-	17,501

Suppliers payable expected to be settled within 12 months:

Related entities	-	17,501
External parties	-	-
Total suppliers payables	-	17,501

Settlement was usually made within 30 days.

Note 7: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	871,118	734,007
Balance sheet	871,118	734,007
Difference	-	-
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:		
Net cost of services	(58,826)	(232,622)
Add revenue from Government	205,000	338,000
Changes in assets / liabilities		
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	8,438	(6,780)
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	(17,501)	17,501
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	137,111	116,099

Note 8: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2011 or 30 June 2010.

There were no unquantifiable contingencies at 30 June 2011 or 30 June 2010.

Note 9: Directors' Remuneration

CRC consists of nine members appointed under section 35 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. One member is appointed by the Australian Government to represent the Commonwealth and eight members are appointed by their respective States and Territories.

	2011 No.	2010 No.
The number of non-directors of the CRC included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:		
less than \$150,000	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	<u><u>10</u></u>	<u><u>9</u></u>

No remuneration was paid to any director of the CRC during the reporting period (2010: \$Nil)

Note 10: Related Party Disclosures

The members of the CRC during the year were:

Mr Laurie Glanfield AM (Chair), Director-General, Department of Attorney General & Justice, New South Wales	(to 30/06/11)
Ms Elizabeth Kelly, First Assistant Secretary, Attorney-General's Department, Criminal Justice Division, Commonwealth	(to 02/07/10)
Mr Iain Anderson, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice Division, Attorney-General's Department, Commonwealth	(from 02/07/10 to 30/06/11)
Ms Penny Armytage, Secretary, Department of Justice, Victoria	(to 30/06/11)
Ms Ingrid Haythorpe, Executive Director, Policy Planning & Legislation Division, Attorney General's Department, South Australia	(to 02/06/11)
Ms Cheryl Gwilliam, Director-General, Department of the Attorney General, Western Australia	(to 30/06/11)
Mr Richard Coates, Director, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Department of Justice, Northern Territory	(to 30/06/11)
Mr Terry Ryan, Acting Deputy Director-General, Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney General, Queensland	(to 30/06/11)
Mr Norman Reaburn, Director, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania, Tasmania	(to 30/06/11)
Ms Kathy Leigh, Director-General, Justice and Community Safety Directorate, Australian Capital Territory	(to 30/06/11)

Note 10: Related Party Disclosures cont.

Funding of \$205,000 was received from states and territories represented by the members above.

Following are the amounts received:

Department of Attorney-General & Justice, New South Wales	\$	66,549
Department of Justice, Victoria	\$	50,862
Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Queensland	\$	41,392
Department of Attorney-General, Western Australian	\$	21,009
Attorney-General's Departmen, South Australia	\$	15,120
Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania	\$	4,677
Department of Justice and Community Safety, Australian Capital Territory	\$	3,284
Department of Justice, Northern Territory	\$	2,107

Funding of \$205,000 was received from the Commonwealth.

The CRC paid \$89,265 to the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) for the services of a research fellow. The AIC provided in-kind support for editing and publishing, website design, management and hosting services, and secretariat and financial services. The AIC is governed by a Board of Management that has four members nominated by from the CRC's own Board of Management representatives.

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 9.

Note 11: Executive Remuneration

There were no executive officers employed by the CRC.

Note 12: Remuneration of Auditors

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Financial statement audit services were provided to the CRC by the Auditor General.		
The fair value of the services provided was:	12,750	12,750
Total	<u>12,750</u>	<u>12,750</u>

No other services were provided by the auditors of the financial statements.

Note 13: Financial Instruments

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Note 13A: Categories of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	871,118	734,007
Interest receivable	772	7,047
Carrying amount of financial assets	871,890	741,054
Financial Liabilities		
Other financial liabilities		
Trade creditors	-	17,501
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	-	17,501
Note 13B: Net income and expense from financial assets		
Loans and receivables		
Interest revenue (see note 4A)	49,022	35,704
Net gain loans and receivables	49,022	35,704
Net gain from financial assets	49,022	35,704

Note 13C: Net income and expense from financial liabilities

The CRC does not have any income or expenses from financial liabilities.

Note 13D: Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Note 13E: Credit Risk

The CRC is exposed to minimal credit risk as the majority of loans and receivables are cash or amounts owed by the Australian Tax Office in the form of a Goods and Services Tax refund. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the risk that arises from potential default of a debtor. This amount is equal to the total amount of trade receivables (2011: \$Nil and 2010: \$Nil).

The CRC manages its credit risk by entering into contracts with parties and by having progressive milestone payments. In addition, the CRC has policies and procedures that guide employees in debt recovery techniques that are to be applied.

The CRC has no significant exposures to any concentrations of credit risk.

The CRC holds no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

Credit risk of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired:

	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2011	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2010	Past due but not impaired 2011	Past due but not impaired 2010
Cash at bank	871,118	734,007	-	-
Interest Receivable	772	7,047	-	-
Total	871,890	741,054	-	-

Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2011

	0 to 30 days \$'000	31 to 60 days \$'000	61 to 90 days \$'000	90+ days \$'000	Total \$'000
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2010

	0 to 30 days \$'000	31 to 60 days \$'000	61 to 90 days \$'000	90+ days \$'000	Total \$'000
Receivables for Goods and Services	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Note 13F: Liquidity risk

The CRC's financial liabilities are payables only. The exposure to liquidity risk is based on the notion that the CRC will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. This is highly unlikely due to appropriation funding and internal policies and procedures put in place to ensure there are appropriate resources to meet its financial obligations.

The CRC is appropriated funding from the Australian Government, with some funding being from State and Territory Government contributions. The CRC manages its budgeted funds to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. In addition, the CRC has policies in place to ensure payments are made when due and has no past experience of default.

All financial liabilities are current.

Note 13G: Market risk

The CRC holds basic financial instruments that do not expose it to certain market risks. The CRC is not exposed to 'currency risk' or 'other price risk'.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The CRC is exposed to interest rate risk primarily from 'loans and receivables'.

The following table is a sensitivity analysis of the risk that the CRC entity is exposed to:

Sensitivity analysis for financial year ended 30 June 2011

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Effect on	
			Profit and loss 2011	Equity 2011
Interest rate risk	Interest	1.75%	15,245	15,245

Sensitivity analysis for financial year ended 30 June 2010

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Effect on	
			Profit and loss 2010	Equity 2010
Interest rate risk	Interest	1.50%	11,010	11,010

Note 14: Compensation and Debt Relief

No payments were made for compensation or debt relief during 2010-11 (2009-10 no payments made).

Note 15: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 15A: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses	312,848	482,326	312,848	482,326
Income from non-government sector				
Provision of services	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Other own-source income				
Interest	49,022	35,704	49,022	35,704
Other	205,000	214,000	205,000	214,000
Total other external income	254,022	249,704	254,022	249,704
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome delivery	58,826	232,622	58,826	232,622

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

Note 15B: Major Classes of Expenses, Income, Assets and Liabilities by Outcomes

Outcome 1	Outcome 1		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses				
Suppliers	104,183	224,795	104,183	224,795
Grants	208,665	257,531	208,665	257,531
Total	312,848	482,326	312,848	482,326
Income:				
Revenue from Government	205,000	338,000	205,000	338,000
Interest	49,022	35,704	49,022	35,704
Other revenue	205,000	214,000	205,000	214,000
Total	459,022	587,704	459,022	587,704
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	871,118	734,007	871,118	734,007
Trade and other receivables	8,127	16,565	8,127	16,565
Total	879,245	750,572	879,245	750,572
Liabilities:				
Suppliers	-	17,501	-	17,501
Total	-	17,501	-	17,501

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

Index

a

ACT police 23, 24
address 44, 46, 69
advertising 75, 79, 115, 124, 125
agency agreement 16, 52
agency overview iii, iv, 11, 114, 125
alcohol and crime 30, 31
alcohol and violence 42
alternative remittance systems 13, 20,
Anti Money Laundering and
Counter-Terrorism Financing 14
armed robbery 4, 29, 61–62, 72, 68
Attorney-General's Department 7,
13, 31, 46, 52, 57, 59, 63, 66, 74,
Audit Committee 16, 50
Australia Day Achievement Award
Medallions 56
Australian and New Zealand Society
of Criminology 57, 67–68
Australian Business Assessment of
Computer User Security 21
Australian Consumer Fraud Taskforce
21
Australasian Consumer Fraud
Taskforce Online Survey 21–22
Australian Crime and Violence
Prevention Awards 7, 12, 24, 38
Australian Crime Commission 5, 7–8,
18, 46, 34, 69
Australian crime: Facts and figures 32
Australian Federal Police 8, 15, 34, 46,
Australian Juvenile Justice
Administrators 27,
Australian Research Council 13

b

Bimberi Review 25
Board of Management iii, 4, 9, 12,
50–51
Brief 32, 63–64
bushfire arson 31, 64

c

cannabis 23–24, 31, 35, 64–65
child abuse 15, 35, 36–37, 46, 69
CINCH database 42, 44
cloud computing 21, 61, 64
committees 13, 50–51, 125
Commonwealth Authorities and
Companies Act vii, 9, 12, 50, 52, 74,
Commonwealth Fraud Control
Guidelines 6, 16, 22, 53
Communications 8, 12, 14–16, 20,
41, 51, 55
Information services 16,
community safety 6, 24–26, 62–64,
68, 70, 72
computer security threats 20–21
conferences 6, 8, 32–34–35
consultants iii, 58
consumer fraud 6, 20–21, 62, 68, 70
contact details iv
corporate governance 77, 51
corporate services 7–8, 16
courts 15, 25
crime prevention iii, 4, 6, 9, 13, 15, 18,
24, 41,
Crime Stoppers 7, 16
Criminology Research Act 4, 9, 12,
52–53
Criminology Research Advisory
Council 4–5, 9, 12, 16, 52,
Criminology Research Council iii–iv, 9,
12, 29, 39, 50, 52, 111–115
Criminology Research Grants 9, 12,
113
cyber-safety 13–14, 20–21, 46, 72
cybercrime 14, 21, 33, 38, 42, 65, 67

d

deaths in custody 4, 6, 25, 46, 63, 73
Department of Families, Housing,
Community Services and
Indigenous Affairs 25, 27, 64

Department of Foreign Affairs and
Trade 27
Department of Immigration and
Citizenship 28
domestic violence 27, 29, 62
Drugs 6, 8, 18, 20, 23–24, 27, 29–31,
39, 42, 46,
Drugs Online 41
drugs survey 30
Drug use monitoring in Australia
29–30, 36, 38, 46, 67–68, 70

e

ecologically-sustainable development
75–76
employment framework 53
Ethics Committee 51, 117

f

Facts and Figures Online data tool 40
Financial Management and
Accountability Act 9, 12, 52
financial services 16
financial statements 79, 81, 127
firearms 4, 7, 15, 31, 36
fraud 5, 6–7, 18, 20–22, 36, 46, 53,
67–71
freedom of information iv, 75, 80, 124

g

Geospatial Analysis 7, 15
Grants iii, 9, 12, 14–16, 46, 51, 57–58,

h

Homicide 15, 25, 27–29, 36, 63, 112
human resources 15, 53
human trafficking 6–7, 24–25, 64

i

illicit drugs 6, 29, 46,
Indigenous 4, 6–7, 14–15, 23, 25–28,
30–31, 36, 38, 42–46, 56–57, 62–70

Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse 7, 44
information and communication
technology 16, 52
internal structural review 14
internship program 55

j

Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety 13–14, 20–21, 46, 72
juvenile justice vii, 25–26, 27, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 70, 71, 73, 121
juvenile recidivism 27, 63, 64, 68
juveniles in detention 4, 7, 27, 28, 63
JV Barry Library 16, 42, 44, 114

k

key performance indicators 27, 45, 47
knife crime 36, 62, 63, 117

l

labour trafficking 6, 15, 19–20, 21, 36, 63, 67
law enforcement vii, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 42, 43, 50, 57, 62, 67, 70
learning and development 55
legislation iii, 12, 50, 52, 59, 70, 76, 91, 95, 103, 116, 136, 138, 141
letter of transmittal 77, 125

m

Media 6–8, 16, 20, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 36, 41–43, 45, 47, 55, 58, 59, 74, 122
Minister 6–8, 12, 13, 16, 19, 20, 22, 35, 36, 38, 47, 51, 74, 75, 91, 136
Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management 15, 23, 38
money laundering 5–6, 14, 18, 20, 33, 46, 57
monitoring reports 32, 46–47, 63, 76

n

National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre 65–66
National Crime Prevention Framework 6, 15, 23, 46, 68
National Deaths in Custody Program 25, 63
National Drug Law Enforcement Fund 12, 50
National Homicide Monitoring Program 27, 27, 63

national monitoring programs 15
National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children 25, 27
National Research Priorities 13, 47, 144
Northern Territory Community Safety Planning 64, 73
Northern Territory Emergency Response 27

O

Objectives 18, 77, 78, 114, 117, 126, 136
occasional seminars 33, 70
occupational health and safety iii, 74, 78
Ombudsman 74, 78
Operation Unite 30
organisational structure iii, 14, 76, 125
organised crime iii, 5, 7–9, 15, 18, 21, 23, 33, 34, 42, 66–69
outcome and program objective 12, 18
overseas student victimisation 15

p

parliamentary committees 13, 125
peer review 6, 8, 16, 21, 32, 33, 46, 47
people trafficking 18–21, 33, 34, 37, 45, 61, 67
performance development scheme 16, 55
performance review iii, 55
police custody 25, 26, 28, 72
public inquiries 33
publications iii, iv, 5–8, 13, 16, 18, 23, 24, 28, 30–32, 38, 39, 43–45, 47, 56, 57, 59, 61–64, 74, 75, 124
purchasing 58, 78, 126

r

recidivism 27, 42, 62, 63, 67, 119
Research and Public Policy 16, 20, 32, 33, 36, 62, 75, 112, 114, 115, 117
Research in Practice 23, 24, 30–32, 63, 117
research priorities 4, 5, 9, 12, 13, 47, 113, 114, 116
research teams iii,
risk management 16, 38, 51, 52, 53, 77
roundtables iii, 32, 33, 47, 72

S

Scamwatch 21, 41
Scarlet Alliance 19, 35
secretariat services 7, 16, 57, 89
seminars iii, 32, 33, 55, 70
senior executive 51, 54, 69, 77, 102, 103, 104
sex trafficking 19
sex worker survey 19
social media 16, 32, 41, 47
solo police patrols 23,
staff communication 56,
staff presentations 55, 66
staffing summary 53, 54
stakeholders iii, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 25, 32, 33, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 69, 72, 116
strategic research priorities 9, 12, 113
submissions 19, 21, 25, 32, 33, 46, 71, 74, 124

t

Technical and Background papers 32, 62, 75
Trafficking in persons 5, 14, 15, 18, 19, 42, 46, 66, 67, 72
Trafficking in persons monitoring report 19
Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice see Trends & Issues paper 21, 24, 33, 47, 75, 112

U

United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime 23

V

victims of violence 24, 27
Victorian Parliamentary Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee 13, 27, 31
Violence 4, 7, 12, 15, 18, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 46, 61, 64

W

website ii, 6, 7, 16, 21–23, 33, 38–44, 57, 59
workforce planning 53
workplace support 55

Y

year in review 3, 112

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