



Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian Institute of Criminology

Annual report **2011–12**



Australian Institute of Criminology

Annual report
2011–12

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Edited and typeset by the Australian Institute of Criminology

Guide to the report

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

The information contained in this report 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.

The report is designed as follows:

Year in review

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

Agency overview

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

Performance review

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

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

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

Governance and accountability

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

Appendixes

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

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The **AIC website** is <http://www.aic.gov.au>

The web address for the annual report is: <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/annualreport/11-20/2012.aspx>

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Abbreviations and acronyms

ACVPA	Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards
ACC	Australian Crime Commission
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AGD	Attorney General's Department
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AJJA	Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators
Amendment Act	<i>Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010</i>
AML/CTF	Anti-money laundering/counter-terrorism financing
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANZPAA	Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency
CAC Act	<i>Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997</i>
CEIs	Chief Executive's Instructions
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CP ASSIST	Crime Prevention Advice, Specialist Support, Information and Skills Training
CRC	Criminology Research Council
CRG	Criminology Research Grants program
DIAC	Department of Immigration and Citizenship
DoFD	Department of Finance and Deregulation
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>
FOI Act	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>
GEEC	Global Economic and Electronic Crime
HOCOLEA	Heads of Commonwealth Operational Law Enforcement Agencies
ICT	information and communications technology
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPS	Information Publication Scheme
NDICP	National Deaths in Custody Program
NDLERF	National Drug Law Enforcement Fund
NHMP	National Homicide Monitoring Program
NTER	Northern Territory Emergency Response
PM&C	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
RPP	Research and Public Policy series
TBP	Technical and background paper
T&I	Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice
VSCM	Violent and Serious Crime Monitoring
WHS Act	<i>Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011</i>



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27 September 2012

The Hon Jason Clare MP
Minister for Home Affairs
Minister for Justice
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

Australian Institute of Criminology annual report

It is with pleasure that I present to you the 2011-12 Annual Report of the Australian Institute of Criminology, for presentation to Parliament in accordance with Section 49 of the Criminology Research Act 1971, for the year ending 30 June 2012.

In its 39th year, the Institute continued to collaborate with Australian Government, police, state and territory agencies, non-government agencies and the university and private sectors to build and provide a research evidence base for policymakers, researchers and practitioners across a range of existing and emerging crime and criminal justice issues.

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

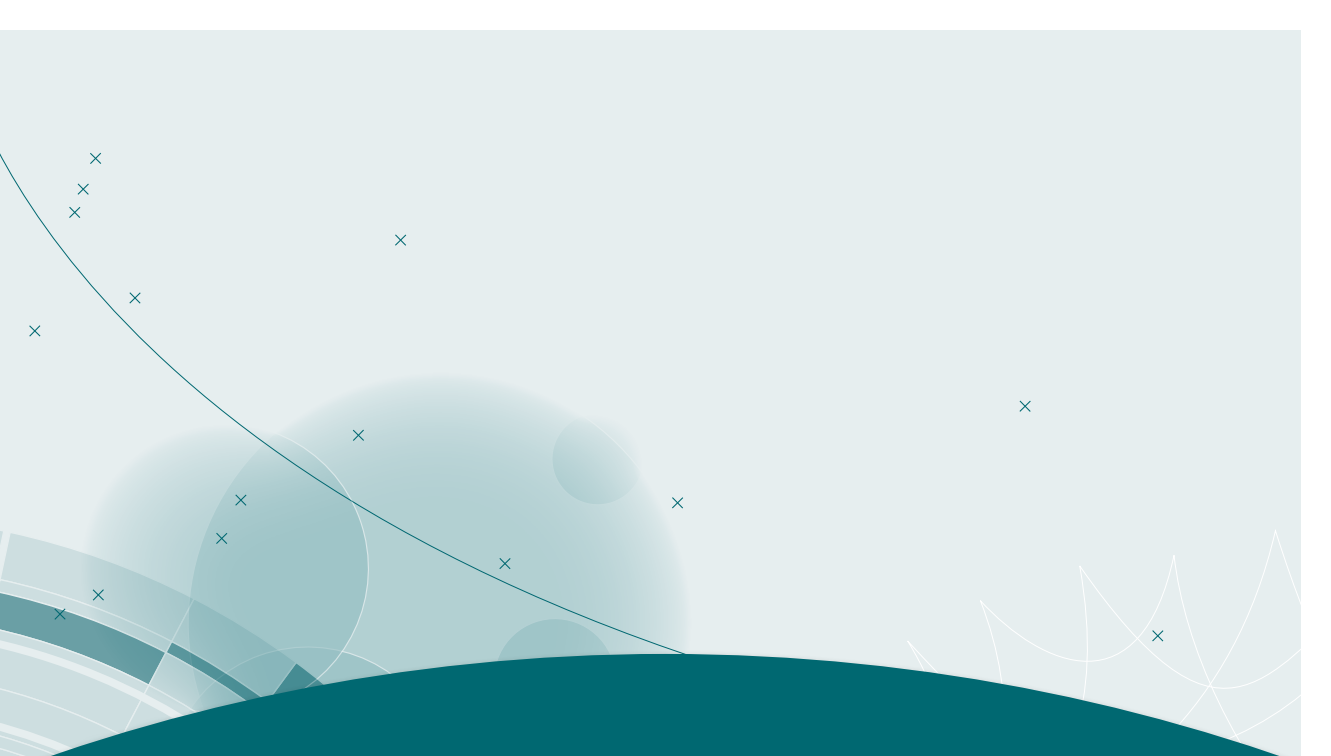
In addition, I certify that I am satisfied the Institute has in place appropriate fraud control measures that meet the agency's needs and comply with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines.

The Institute's annual reports and other publications are available online at www.aic.gov.au

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'AT', followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Dr Adam Tomison
Director (Chief Executive)



The year in review

Director's overview



It is my pleasure to present the *Australian Institute of Criminology Annual Report 2011–12*.

In 2010–11, the Australian Government tabled legislative amendments to the *Criminology Research Act 1971* to change the Australian Institute of

Criminology (AIC) and other agencies from being a *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* agency to a *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act) agency. This change came into effect from 1 July 2011.

While this change has affected how the AIC reports to government, it has not affected any of the AIC's current functions, nor its place as a statutory independent research agency. In essence, it is 'business as usual' for the AIC but with the added responsibility of the Criminology Research Council's successful national research grants program (now known as the Criminology Research Grants program), which came with merging of the AIC's and the Council's functions.

The change to operations under the FMA Act did mean that the AIC's Board of Management ceased to operate and the Director of the AIC assumed full financial responsibility for the AIC as Director and Chief Executive. The new Criminology Research Advisory Council was created to provide advice to the Director on strategic research priorities and research dissemination strategies, and to recommend grants to be made under the annual Criminology Research Grants program. The Advisory Council held its first meeting on 1 July 2011.

The changes also required the AIC to satisfy a significantly higher compliance and accountability regime, particularly in finance and human resourcing. Through much hard work, the AIC ensured it met its compliance obligations in 2011–12. The AIC undertook two internal audits during the year, focusing on its management of the transition process and compliance obligations. These reviews showed that the AIC had put in place appropriate processes and controls to meet the legislated requirements associated with the FMA Act and other regulations and requirements. Successful management of the transition was further demonstrated by the AIC receiving an unqualified audit of its 2011–12 financial statements.

Overall, in its 39th year of operation, the AIC continued to successfully fulfill its role as Australia's 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 understanding of crime and what works in preventing and reducing crime, and to shed light on the effectiveness of specific criminal justice system policies and programs.

Despite experiencing a significant reduction to the AIC's budget appropriation in 2011–12, a substantial number of research projects continued to be undertaken and successfully completed, and I am pleased to note that the AIC again exceeded all publication and other dissemination targets for the year.

In 2011–12, research activities undertaken by the AIC included:

- estimation and publication of the rate of international student victimisation in Australia;

- 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 development of Crime Prevention ASSIST, a new research unit that will focus on delivering crime prevention research and evaluations, education and training for a range of law enforcement, criminal justice and other stakeholders;
- continuation of the AIC's ongoing trafficking in persons program, including research on marriage arrangements and trafficking, and the beginning of exploratory research into physical labour trafficking vulnerabilities in the Australian construction industry;
- the second *Fraud against the Commonwealth* monitoring report, released publicly in early 2012 by the Minister for Home Affairs and Justice
- evaluation of the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* funding arrangements; and
- publication of the AIC-drafted National Crime Prevention Framework after its endorsement by the Standing Council on Police and Emergency Management.

Changing nature of the AIC work program

Despite a reduction in appropriation funding, the AIC was able to maintain staffing and all core capacities during 2011–12 by reducing or delaying work in some programs and increasing fee-for-service research, secretariat and communications work.

In recent years, the AIC has reviewed its crime monitoring programs to improve their value and relevance to the sector while assessing ways to achieve better products in a more cost-effective way. Previously, this had resulted in a move to biennial reporting for most monitoring programs. In 2011–12, the AIC finalised the review of two more programs. From 2012–13, there will be a reduced data

collection and a reduction in associated costs for the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program in order to maintain the program within existing resources. Some data collection functions will also be undertaken in-house rather than continue to be contracted out. The proposed changes were made in consultation with key DUMA stakeholders and are designed to preserve the national significance of DUMA and its relevance to law enforcement and academic research, while reducing the financial pressure on the AIC. The AIC has also slowed the delivery of projects under the ongoing Trafficking in Persons research program—completing the agreed work plan over a longer period will enable the program to continue within its available resources.

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 2011–12, AIC research staff continued as active contributors to government agendas and inquiries into Indigenous justice, human trafficking, fraud, high-tech crime and organised crime. The AIC was also involved in drafting a National Youth Justice Framework for the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators group, which it is hoped will be endorsed in 2012–13.

Australian Crime Commission

In 2010–11, the AIC agreed to second up to two AIC research staff on a part-time basis for 12 months to the Australian Crime Commission (ACC). This provided valuable research support for the Commission's work program, enabling the combining of academic research and intelligence skills to create better analyses of crime problems. The secondments were part of a broader memorandum of understanding signed by the agencies and was seen as the next step in facilitating research and analytical work done in partnership. Although the last secondment ceased in May, the AIC and ACC will release a publication on serious and organised investment fraud, which was developed as part of the secondment in August 2012.

Heads of Commonwealth Operational Law Enforcement Agencies

Building on its existing relationship with the Attorney-General's Department and Commonwealth law enforcement bodies, in 2011–12, the AIC took on a role coordinating the development of research priorities across the Australian Government law enforcement portfolio for the Heads of Commonwealth Operational Law Enforcement Agencies (HOCOLEA). As part of this role, the AIC will collect and summarise outcomes of the research on key priority areas undertaken by Commonwealth law enforcement agencies. It is hoped that this new role for HOCOLEA will also enhance the AIC's already good relationship with the sector and its ability to engage in research with these agencies.

Other partnerships

However, the AIC's expertise is not limited to research functions. Corporate Services has continued to successfully provide secretariat services to the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards and the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF). NDLERF promotes quality, evidence-based practice in drug law enforcement to prevent and reduce the harmful effects of licit and illicit drug use in Australian society.

The AIC also continues to host the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse and the Crime Stoppers Australia websites, and in late 2011, it began 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, in 2011–12, the Communications team continued to develop a large number of conferences, forums and seminars, some of which were undertaken in partnership with government, law enforcement and non-government agencies. All these activities provided positive engagements with the broader sector, allowing the AIC to use its expertise effectively and disseminate its work as widely as possible.

Communications

A large number of publications were released over the year. The flagship *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* and *Research and Public Policy* series are peer reviewed, while other publications are not. This year, the number of peer-reviewed papers produced by the AIC was again over our target. Reflecting the AIC's increased focus on contracted research for the sector, the number of contracted research reports increased substantially—part of a large number of non peer-reviewed publications produced during the year. The challenge is to turn this contracted research into additional peer-reviewed publications, a task the AIC is pursuing with vigour. Overall, many AIC publications continued to attract national and international interest, by governments, researchers and other stakeholders, generating strong media coverage.

The AIC held 27 events in 2011–12, including:

- *Crime Prevention and Policy: New Tools for Contemporary Challenges*—Sydney, November 2011. This event was organised by the AIC and the Crime Prevention Division of NSW Attorney General's Department and their colleagues in the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. For a niche event on spatial, statistical and economic tools, the turnout of 130 participants exceeded expectations.
- *Truth, Testimony, Relevance: Improving the Quality of Evidence in Sexual Offence Cases*—Melbourne, May 2012. The AIC partnered with Victoria Police and the Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault (Australian Institute of Family Studies), further strengthening its relationship with these agencies. There were over 130 registered participants and the feedback was overwhelmingly positive.

In 2010, the AIC embraced Web 2.0 online information dissemination, began using Facebook and Twitter and developed its own YouTube site, *CriminologyTV*. Social media tools were well patronised during the reporting year, attracting an increasing audience. Monitoring of usage and comments made on the AIC's Facebook and Twitter pages in 2010 identified a clear desire on the part of 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 and a second forum took place in early July 2011. Given the positive reception by students, these events will continue to be run annually for the foreseeable future. A third forum has now been scheduled for early July 2012. The AIC held a similar forum for government stakeholders in early 2012 to improve their 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. The intention is that similar events are run for state and territory agencies over time, as resources permit.

Senior staff changes

On 1 July 2011, I was pleased to appoint Dr Rick Brown as Deputy Director (Research) with responsibility for the AIC's Research Program. Rick's extensive experience in criminological research in the United Kingdom—in the Home Office and for his own research consultancy business—has been used to effect in refining and shaping the AIC's research program this year. He has also led the process of reviewing and developing strategic research priorities for the coming years, and orienting the AIC's Research program to best meet the needs of government and other stakeholders.

In November 2011, Mr Tony Marks, Deputy Director (Corporate) and Chief Financial Officer, resigned to take up a position with Geosciences Australia after more than five years dedicated service. During his appointment, Mr Marks acted as Director of the AIC for 14 months until my appointment. As Deputy Director (Corporate) he led a range of innovations for the AIC in financial management, communications

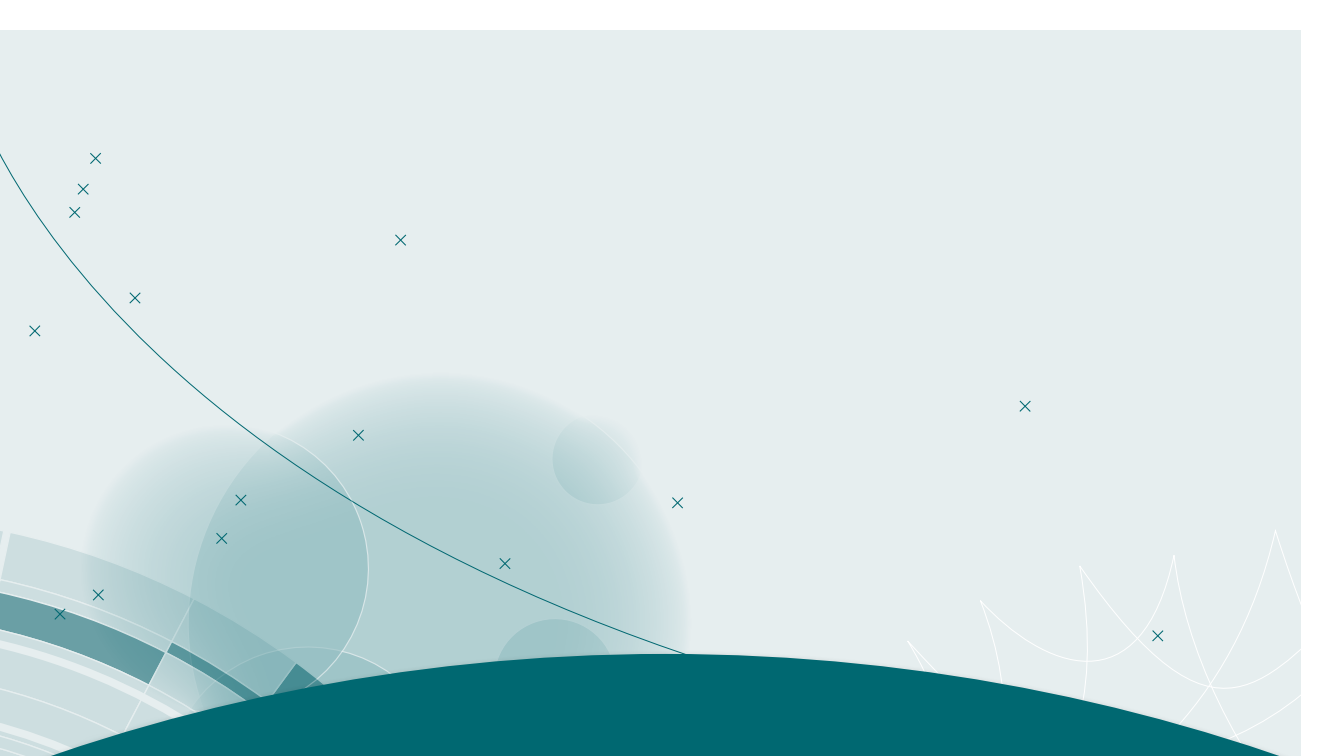
and IT functions, and took a key role in working through the implications of becoming an FMA agency, ably preparing the Institute for the change. From 14 November 2011, Mr Brian Russell was appointed Chief Financial Officer and acting Corporate Services Manager.

Directions in 2012–13

In 2012–13, the AIC will continue to deliver on its core mandate of conducting and disseminating timely, policy and practice-relevant research in a fiscally challenging environment. The AIC has a long history of providing both confidential and public strategic research advice to governments and government agencies, academia and the wider sector in Australia and overseas. This continued apace in 2011–12, through inquiries received and dealt with by the AIC's JV Barry library, research and executive staff, with the latter providing more strategic advice.

This activity is seen as part of the AIC's broader 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 2012–13, as will an increased focus on conducting research into elements of organised crime, further development of research partnerships with Australian Government law enforcement agencies and the extension of the AIC's new Crime Prevention ASSIST technical assistance program. The challenge is to continue to undertake strategically significant longer term research while balancing the need to undertake fee-for-service research that offsets costs and is of value in the short and medium term for government stakeholders and the wider research field.

Dr Adam M Tomison
Director (Chief Executive)
Australian Institute of Criminology



Agency overview

Over the next 12 months, the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) will reach a series of 40 year milestones.

In the late 1960s, deficiencies in criminological data and a paucity of research into crime in Australia prompted the Australian Government to enact the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, which led to the founding of the AIC and the establishment of the Criminology Research Council. Introducing the bill on 24 February 1971, then Attorney-General, Tom Hughes QC, stated in his second reading speech:

One of the big gaps in our resources both in Australia and overseas is the lack of basic information about the incidence and extent of crime. We do not know, for example, the extent to which statistics reflect increased police efficiency or improved crime reporting standards, bringing out into the light more of the dark figure than was previously known. We do not know the extent to which the figures reflect changing practices in the administration of justice. The recent population growth in the younger age categories has a close connection with the increase revealed in statistics. Nevertheless, if one makes all due allowances for defective statistics, there is in this country a trend of sufficient magnitude to give cause for real concern.

Clearly, the provision of facilities for research into crime is an urgent and pressing need. There is no deployment on a nationally co-ordinated basis of existing facilities in Australia for criminological research

The Act commenced in law on 2 November 1972, with Judge JH Muirhead appointed the Acting Director on 1 February 1973.

Since then, the AIC has worked to fulfil its role as Australia's national knowledge centre for crime and justice, producing criminological research and analysis of the highest order across a significant range of topic areas for the Australian and international crime and criminal justice sectors.

Through use of its core appropriation funding, supplemented by additional fee-for-service research undertaken for a range of Australian Government and state and territory government agencies (law enforcement agencies in particular), the AIC has

continued to maintain a strong platform for crime monitoring programs and a raft of primary and secondary research activity. AIC research has been disseminated effectively through publications, conferences and training events.

In the last few years, the AIC has embraced the use of web 2.0 and other online media as a means of expanding its 'reach' (in Australia and internationally) into the crime and criminal justice sector, the broader health, anti-violence and social welfare sectors, academia and more broadly to professional and advocacy groups, and to a variety of commercial and business sectors interested in preventing crime targeted at their businesses.

Over its life, and continuing in 2011–12, the AIC has shaped the legislative and policy agendas of governments, and has informed and shaped the practices of law enforcement agencies, court systems and corrective services. It has also shaped the work of agencies and entities across varied sectors as they seek to prevent criminal activity targeted at their businesses.

The AIC frequently works in partnership with other government and academic research agencies to undertake research projects. It also manages three grants programs—the Criminology Research Grants (CRG) program, the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF) and the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA). The CRG and NDLERF programs both provide funding on a competitive basis for other agencies to undertake primary research projects. Thus, the AIC is involved not only in undertaking research of significance but in promoting the undertaking of quality research in the Australian academic sector more broadly.

Merging with the Criminology Research Council

From 1 July 2011, the AIC experienced the most substantive governance and administrative changes in its 39 year history when it became a Prescribed Agency subject to the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act) and a Statutory Agency under the *Public Service Act 1999*. Prior to

this date, the AIC was a Statutory Authority under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* (CAC Act). These legislative changes were made through the *Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010* (the Amendment Act), which included changes to the AIC's enabling legislation, the *Criminology Research Act 1971*.

The legislative change also merged the Criminology Research Council (CRC) with the AIC. While these changes did not affect the AIC's existing functions, the AIC absorbed the CRC's functions, assuming full responsibility for administering the newly named CRG Program. The AIC modified its outcome statement to reflect this change in function.

The transfer to the FMA Act and *Public Service Act 1999* led to a significant increase in compliance and accountability reporting and significant governance, financial, procurement and recruitment policy changes. This required an increase in administrative staff to manage the additional workload and to achieve compliance.

The legislative changes also established the Criminology Research Advisory Council (Advisory Council), which comprises the representatives from each Australian jurisdiction who had previously been on the CRC. The Advisory Council's role is to advise the Director of the AIC on strategic research priorities, communications and research dissemination strategies and to recommend grants to be made under the annual CRG program. The Advisory Council held its first meeting on 1 July 2011.

Minister, portfolio and Director

The Minister for Home Affairs and the Minister for Justice, the Hon Jason Clare MP, is responsible for the AIC. The AIC resides within the Attorney-General's portfolio.

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

Outcome and program objective 2011–12

Within the purview of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, the AIC's objective is to ensure that government and the wider community is informed by policy-relevant research, as well as generating a crime and justice evidence base and national knowledge centre.

The AIC's single outcome, as stated in the 2011–12 Portfolio Budget 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.

The statement expresses the strategy as follows:

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 research and publications;
- working cooperatively with the AGD, portfolio agencies, state and territory criminal justice agencies and other stakeholders; and
- producing and disseminating crime and justice research and information to policymakers, practitioners, the academic community and the general public in Australia and internationally.

Table 1 AIC submissions to Parliaments

September 2011	Standing Committee on Social Issues, NSW Legislative Council. Inquiry into domestic violence trends and issues in New South Wales
November 2011	Submission in response to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet's Discussion Paper <i>Connecting with Confidence: Optimising Australia's Digital Future</i>
February 2012	Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety, Australian Parliament. Inquiry into cyber-safety for senior Australians
March 2012	Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs, Australian Parliament. Inquiry into marriage visa classes
May 2012	Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs, Australian Parliament. Inquiry into marriage visa classes

Research relevant to policy and practice

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

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

The AIC designs and conducts projects, and funds research through the CRG program, that investigate or highlight particular criminal justice issues of national or Australian Government interest. Although research topics and methodologies vary, the AIC's emphasis is always on providing a policy-relevant evidence base.

While the AIC's research is primarily funded by the Australian Government, individual projects may be funded by the Australian Government (or agencies), state and territory governments (or agencies) or a range of academic and 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 Australian state and territory governments, together with the Australian Government (which makes a contribution through the AIC's core appropriation) also fund the CRG program each year.

AIC research contributes to the Australian Government's national research priority area no 4, *Safeguarding Australia* and in particular that priority's fourth goal, *Protecting Australia from terrorism and crime*. Programs such as Anti Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF) and Trafficking in Persons contribute to the priority's second goal *Understanding our region and the world*.

The AIC also contributes to national research priority area no 2 *Promoting and maintaining good health*, through the priority's fourth goal *Strengthening Australia's social and economic fabric*.

Organisational structure and functions

Research services

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

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

On July 1 2011, the Deputy Director Research, Dr Rick Brown, took up his appointment to oversee the research team and research functions of the AIC. During the year, the AIC Research Services program was organised into the following four teams:

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

Global, Economic and Electronic Crime—provides information on, and analyses 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 whole.

Violent and Serious Crime Monitoring (VSCM)—enhances and promotes knowledge of Australia's central crime issues, including homicide and other violence, firearms theft and illicit drug use and crime, and identifies the number and characteristics of people detained in custody and those who die in custody.

Research activities

Research activities within the AIC fall into two main categories:

- national monitoring programs; and
- crime and justice projects.

National monitoring programs

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

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

- trafficking in persons;
- deaths in custody;
- fraud against the Commonwealth;
- drug use and the socio-demographics of police detainees;
- homicide; and
- armed robbery.

Crime and justice research projects

Crime and justice projects are limited-duration, major primary and secondary research activities. In 2011–12, projects undertaken by the AIC included:

- research on international student victimisation;
- further research on trafficking in persons, building on the 2010 report into labour trafficking;
- evaluation of the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* funding arrangements;
- finalisation of the AIC's review of AML/CTF functions and regulations in Australia;
- development of performance measurement frameworks to be applied by law enforcement agencies and to inform crime prevention strategies;
- drafting of the National Crime Prevention Framework for consideration by the Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management; and
- research into the involvement of organised crime in firearms, conducted in partnership with the Australian Federal Police and the Australian Crime Commission (ACC).

Corporate services

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

Communications

As Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice, the AIC seeks to promote justice and reduce crime by undertaking and communicating evidence-based research to inform policy and practice.

The AIC's communications team:

- ensures that new research and information is provided to AIC stakeholders, criminal justice practitioners and the general public; and
- facilitates the communication, transfer and adoption of findings into policy and further research.

The AIC publishes high-quality publications, such as the peer-reviewed series Research and Public Policy (RPP) and Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice (T&I) (see *Appendix 1*), as well as other material based on its research. The Communications team also develops and manages key channels such as web, social media, events and media inquiries.

Information services

The AIC hosts a substantial collection of criminal justice and related materials. The collection is housed in the AIC's JV Barry Library and has been made available online through the AIC website and via the

CINCH electronic database to inform and assist in the development of evidence-based policy and programs.

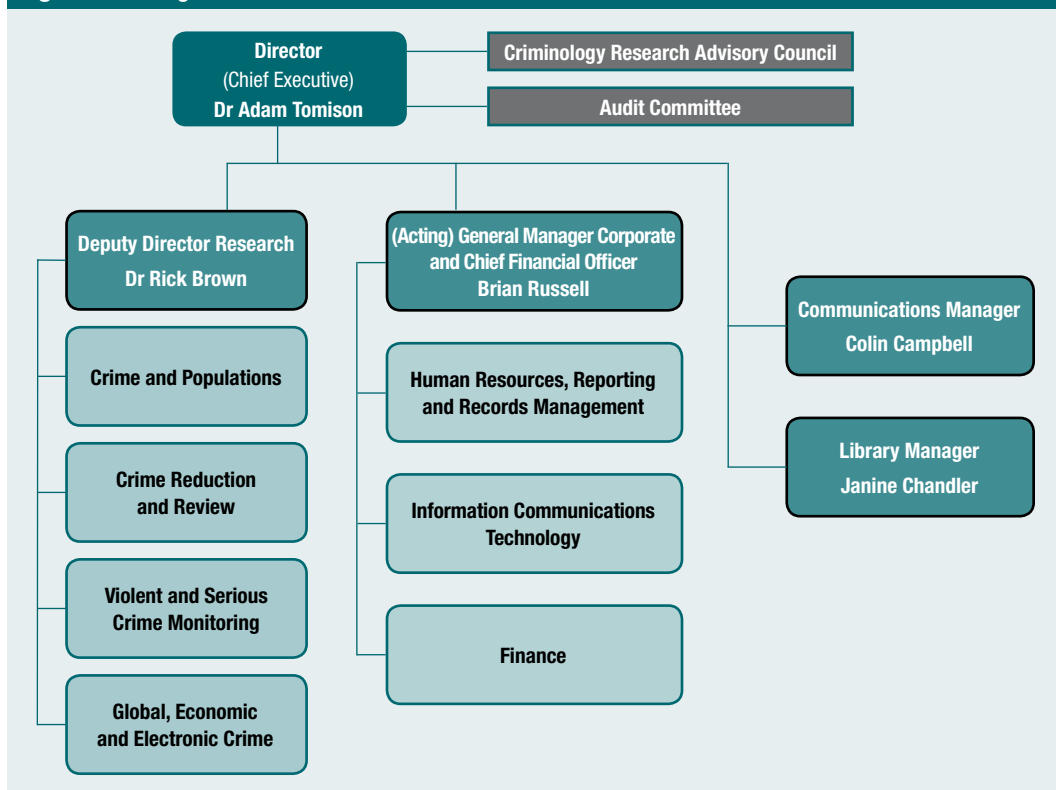
The JV Barry Library also provides information and research support services to AIC researchers, academics, policymakers, practitioners and the general public. Its links, via a range of information service and library networks, connect AIC staff and stakeholders to a complete repository of specialist 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;
- 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;

Figure 1 AIC organisation chart



Highlight 1 Some visiting delegations

Indonesia

On 15 November 2011, a delegation from the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) met with Deputy Director Rick Brown and Principal Criminologist Russell Smith and staff. The delegation consisted of:

- Dedie A Rachim, Director of Education and of Public Services;
- Luthfi Ganna Sukardi, Research System Assessment Specialist;
- Nurul Ichsan Al Huda, Prevention Specialist, Deputy of Prevention; and
- Bey Arifianto Widodo, Research and System Assessment Specialist, Directorate of Research and Development.



Mongolia

On 2 November 2011, AIC Director Adam Tomison discussed child protection policies with a visiting delegation from the Social Welfare Ministry of Mongolia and the UNICEF director based in Ulan Baator, Rana Flowers. Delegation members included:

- Mr Dagvadorj Ochirbat, Parliament Standing Committee on Social Policy, Education, Culture and Science;
- Mr Tsedev Dashdorj, Parliament Standing Committee on Economic Policy;
- Mrs Dulbaa Altai, Chairperson, National Agency for Children;
- Mr Sanjaa Narantsogt, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science;
- Mr Tsedev Tsolmon, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs;
- Mr Ognon Khuyagtsogt, Ministry of Finance;
- Mr Dumaa Namsrai, National Emergency Management Agency;
- Mrs Baljinnyam Javzankhuu, Adviser to the Deputy Prime Minister; and
- Mr Urgamal Byambasuren, State Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour.

The delegation was travelling with Mongolia's Deputy Prime Minister, who oversees children's rights in that country. The delegation visited the AIC to talk about Australia's regulations and operations in regard to children and to discover the coordination mechanisms in place to manage data on children. The delegation also wanted to identify service delivery modalities to drive standards for children's rights.



- 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;
- general and essential support, including facilities and security, travel, records and information management, responses to parliamentary questions and ministerial correspondence; and
- (in the past year) coordinating, developing and streamlining new FMA requirements as they apply to the AIC.

Human Resource management

Human Resource responsibilities at the AIC include:

- strategic planning and management;
- coordination of the outsourced payroll services provider;
- the drafting of Director's Instructions, and policies and procedures;
- implementation of industrial legislative obligations;
- negotiation of the agency agreement;
- liaison with the Staff Consultative Committee;
- monitoring of workplace health and safety issues;
- recruitment;

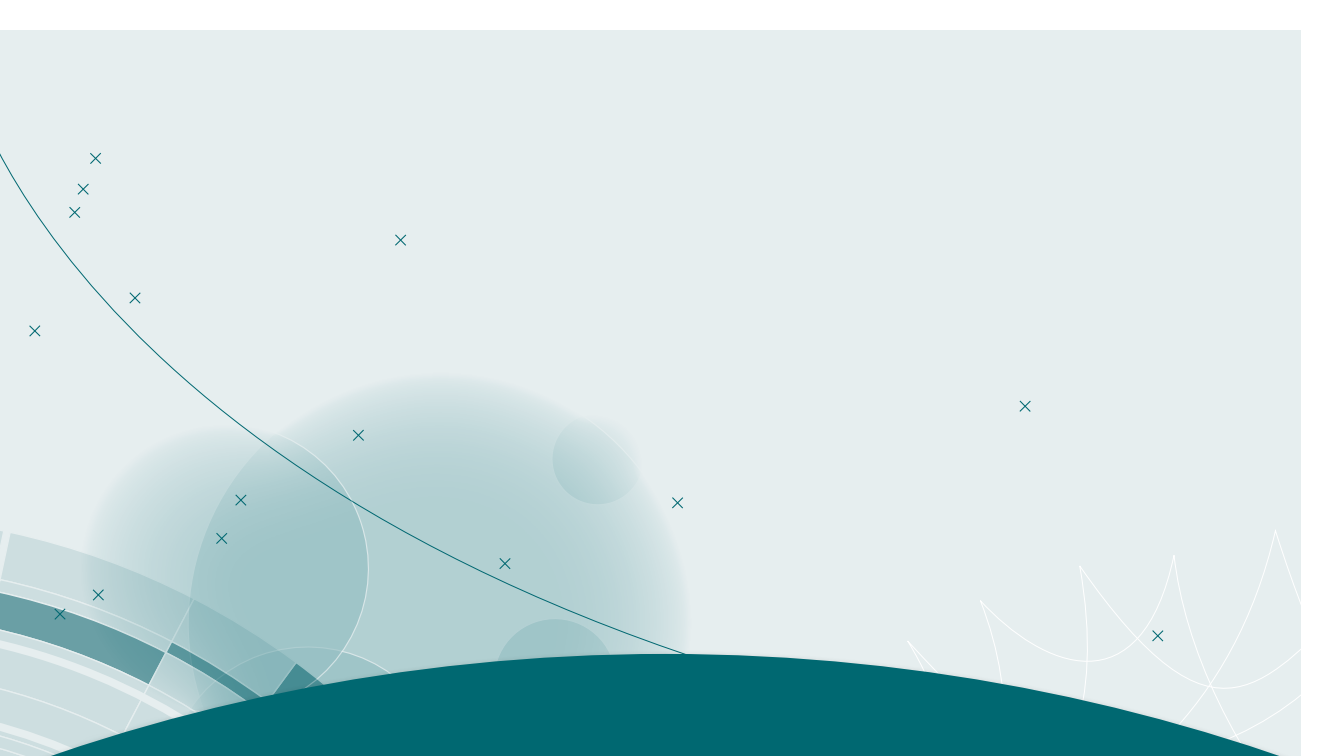
- the staff performance development scheme; and
- general staff support in the past year managing the transition of the AIC to the *Public Service Act 1999*.

Information and communications technology

The AIC runs a stable and secure information and communications technology (ICT) network in accordance with Australian Government information security requirements. The ICT team 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 ACVPA Board and since July 2010, NDLERF. The Crime Stoppers Australia website is also hosted on a fee-for-service basis.

Secretariat and grants

The AIC provides secretariat services to the Criminology Research Advisory Council, the ACVPA Board and NDLERF. From September 2011, the AIC has also provided the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology with secretarial support on a fee-for-service basis.



Report on performance

Research overview

The year saw the AIC continue to undertake high-profile, innovative and rigorous research that covered a wide range of crime and criminal justice issues of concern to Australian and state and territory governments. The Institute had many achievements in the year and the following particularly stand out:

- A report on international student victimisation in Australia was the first of its kind to match data from the Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) with data on victimisation from police records.
- A report on trafficking in firearms provided a valuable insight into the types of firearms being used and how they enter the market.
- The second publicly released report on fraud against the Commonwealth outlined the extent of fraud experienced by Australian Government departments and agencies in 2010–11.
- A review of grants for crime prevention projects funded under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* was conducted on behalf of Attorney General's Department (AGD).
- A new AIC capacity-building program, Crime Prevention ASSIST, was launched to support crime prevention practitioners.
- The secondment of two staff to work on research projects at the ACC resulted in the drafting of a report on serious organised investment fraud, which has been co-badged by the AIC and ACC and will be released in 2012–13.

During the year, the AIC took stock of its research priorities for 2012–14 to ensure that its strategic direction continues to meet the needs of key stakeholders. This review was shared and discussed with the Criminology Research Advisory Council. Research priorities for the next two years build on the research directions of the AIC over the past few years. They were determined to be:

- *Crime prevention*—the AIC will continue to develop expertise in crime prevention. This work will be concentrated mainly in Crime Reduction

and Review, with some extension to other research teams. One of the projects is to develop a web portal containing practitioner-friendly resources derived from prior research by the AIC and others that offers guidance on delivering crime prevention. Provision of other forms of support to crime prevention practitioners and robust evaluations of crime prevention initiatives are also projected.

- *Criminal justice responses*—criminal justice responses will continue to be a significant element of AIC work. Future research is planned in a diverse range of content areas, where the focus will be on the impact of policy and legislative initiatives, law enforcement activity, sentencing and corrections.
- *Substance abuse and crime*—research on substance abuse and crime will continue to be delivered primarily through the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program, which is managed in the Violence and other Serious Crime Monitoring team. Additional primary and secondary research will be undertaken as funding permits and via contracted fee-for-service research.
- *Transnational and organised crime*—researching this crime type is an increasingly important example of the way the AIC supports the goals of the Australian Government. The AIC's significant work in this area includes research on money laundering, fraud, cybercrime, identity crime, corruption, environmental crime and trafficking in persons.
- *Violent crime*—current work includes the monitoring of activity associated with homicide and armed robbery, and research projects related to domestic violence. As violent crime continues to be a national problem, this area will continue to be a priority.
- *Vulnerable communities*—crime is not experienced or perpetrated uniformly across the Australian community. Recognising this, the program was established to focus on communities

that may be at increased risk of either victimisation or offending, with a view to identifying approaches to their particular problems. Populations of concern include young people, Indigenous communities and people of culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. Older Australians may also be a target population, particularly as victims of fraud.

With its focus on high-quality applied research, the AIC plans to continue conducting independent research that supports policy and practice at both Commonwealth and state/territory level.

Violent and Serious Crime Monitoring

The VSCM team is particularly concerned with research programs on substance abuse and crime, and its links with violent crime. The team consists of 11 researchers led by Research Manager, Jason Payne.

Research directions

Throughout 2011–12, the VSCM team continued in its role of coordinating AIC's core crime monitoring programs. These included the National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP), the National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP), DUMA and the National Police Custody Survey. Reviews of DUMA and NDICP led to significant improvements in the programs (see below).

Following a review in 2011 of all AIC monitoring programs, a number of changes were implemented during 2011–12, including a transition for most programs from annual to biennial reporting. This new reporting arrangement will help ensure that monitoring programs remain on track to deliver detailed, policy-relevant research within realistic budget parameters.

In addition to crime monitoring, the VSCM program continued to deliver on a number of high-profile research programs in 2011–12. In August 2011, the final report into international student victimisation was released. This comprehensive analysis of crime victimisation data, undertaken to investigate a perceived rise in crimes committed against Indian

students studying in Australia, was the first of its kind to use data from DIAC, matched with national police victimisation records, to examine the prevalence of student victimisation in Australia.

In its ongoing role as a consortium member of the National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre, the AIC finalised a number of crime and justice research papers on topics such as cannabis drug-driving, cannabis and mental health in the criminal justice system, and cannabis use among prisoners in Australia.

VSCM also worked on a number of externally funded projects, including research into the Policing of Alcohol and Drug Misuse in Metropolitan Environments, funded by NDLERF.

In 2011, VSCM also began evaluating the effectiveness of six alcohol and substance misuse rehabilitation programs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients. This evaluation is funded by AGD in support of the *National Indigenous Law and Justice Framework 2009–15* (adopted by the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General). The framework seeks, in part, to increase safety and reduce offending within Indigenous communities by addressing alcohol and substance misuse.

The purpose of the evaluation is to assess whether the programs, or elements of them, can be considered 'good practice'. The basis for determining good practice will assist in identifying the best approaches to tackling crime, justice and community safety issues in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

The evaluation employs qualitative methods to assess good practice elements, augmented by some quantitative analysis to ascertain the nature of substance misuse and related offending that is occurring in local areas and to gain a general profile of clients who utilise local alcohol and drug services. This project is being undertaken in partnership with the Social Policy Research Centre at the University of New South Wales.

Key program outputs

National Deaths in Custody Program

In order to align with federal government reporting practice, NDICP was moved to reporting on a

financial year basis. This change will be evident in the next monitoring report, which is due out in October 2012 and will cover data to 30 June 2011.

During the second half of 2011, the AIC finalised a comprehensive review of NDICP. The review focused on data quality, clarity of definitions and areas of improvement in data collection and validation processes. All of the changes to NDICP that were identified through the review were implemented and are included in the program's forthcoming report. As part of the review, new data was collected around the prevalence of drugs and/or alcohol, and of mental illness among those who die in custody, and analysis of this new data has been included in the forthcoming report.

National Police Custody Survey

The survey is a census of all persons taken into custody by police and lodged in cells anywhere in Australia for a defined period. It was conducted first in August 1988 and subsequently in August 1992, August 1995, October 2002 and August 2007.

A review of the program was conducted in 2011, which brought together representatives of all of Australia's police services. Recognising that data on police custody had improved over time, the review recommended that a new methodology be developed and piloted in one or two states—based on aggregated whole-of-year data rather than a one-month census period. The AIC is currently working with police agencies to finalise the methodology and scope of the revamped survey, with a view to conducting a pilot in New South Wales in September 2012.

National Homicide Monitoring Program

Following the decision to move to biennial NHMP reporting in 2011–12, the focus was on producing a report using 2008–09 and 2009–10 data. Publication of the report will occur in late 2012. The NHMP research team is currently engaging with police services to collect data for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 period.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia

Operating since 1999, the DUMA program has provided timely data on drug use and offending to a range of stakeholders in the justice and health sectors

for over 13 years. The regular DUMA outputs inform operational policing practices in drug-related crime. DUMA data are also used to inform other justice agencies, including those in the intelligence sector.

In 2011–12, the AIC began a comprehensive review of DUMA to decide how to modify the program in light of changes to the AIC's funding structure. This involved extensive consultations with key stakeholders in justice and other relevant sectors. The consultations included a forum with state police representatives from relevant jurisdictions and a call for submissions from other key stakeholders to discuss ways to improve the DUMA program. As a result of these consultations and other considerations, DUMA's methodology is likely to be modified in 2012–13 to include a reduction in the frequency of its data collection but an increase in the use of specialised DUMA addenda.

Research influence

Deaths in custody

Deaths in custody is one of a few Indigenous-specific indicators of comparative disadvantage in the criminal justice system. The unique data collected as part of NDICP is used for planning, monitoring, performance assessment and research. It is used by the state/territory data providers and by an increasing number of key Australian Government agencies, including the Commonwealth Grants Commission, the Productivity Commission and various bodies associated with the Council of Australian Governments (COAG). The AIC continues to work closely with custodial authorities to monitor how efforts to close the gap are impacting on Indigenous overrepresentation in the justice system and the related issue of deaths in custody of Indigenous Australians.

In 2011, the AIC was invited to contribute to the *Australian Indigenous Law Review's* commemorative edition on the 20th anniversary of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. Senior AIC researchers reviewed long-term trends in the data for their article *Twenty years of monitoring since the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody: An overview by the Australian Institute of Criminology*.

Homicides in Australia

NHMP produces the most comprehensive set of data on Australian homicides. This dataset is integral to understanding the nature and extent of this crime and is a key resource that can be used to inform policy development and interventions. AIC disseminates these important data by developing research partnerships and completing data requests with and for academics and government agencies.

In 2011–12, the NHMP team partnered with Professor Stephen Tomsen (University of Western Sydney) under a CRG-funded project titled *Homicide in the Night-time Economy*. The team also contributed data to the Domestic Violence Resource Centre Victoria for its publication *Just say goodbye: Parents who kill their children in the context of separation*.

Parents who kill their children in the context of separation.

NHMP data were also featured in a presentation at the Intimate Partner Violence and Homicide Symposium hosted by Griffith University's Violence Research and Prevention Program.

Major stakeholder relationships

The VSCM research team has a very close working relationship with representatives of police agencies, corrective services departments, juvenile justice agencies and the coroner's court staff in each jurisdiction. Researchers frequently liaise with personnel in all of those organisations.

Highlight 2 Drug use monitoring

Substance use and crime

In 2011–12, DUMA produced a number of publications that focused on drug use and its related harms, including criminal activity. A highlight was the release in 2012 of a *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* paper, which examines attribution estimates for specific drugs and by specific attribution types, providing the most comprehensive estimates of this kind available in Australia (Payne & Gaffney 2012). Following the theme of crimes resulting from drug use, a second *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* paper was released using DUMA data that focused specifically on amphetamine users and related crime in Western Australia (Gately et al. 2012).

Drug markets

Another highlight of the DUMA program in 2011–12 was the release of a *Research in Practice* paper comparing drug use rates among offenders in Australia with those of offenders in the United States. The study found general similarities in rates of drug use between Australian and American offenders, with the exception that cocaine use was considerably higher among American detainees and methamphetamine use was higher among Australian detainees. This paper followed the release of another *Research in Practice* brief that analysed DUMA data to show a sharp increase in methamphetamine use among Australian detainees in 2011 (Sweeney & Payne).

Both papers attracted considerable media attention, due mainly to an escalation in methamphetamine use among DUMA police detainees. The papers were followed by a *Research in Practice* brief focusing on the use of ecstasy among police detainees, which showed a decrease in 2011.

Pharmaceuticals

In response to increased media and public attention on the non-medical use of pharmaceutical drugs in Australia, in 2011 the AIC developed an addendum to the DUMA survey that questioned police detainees about the diversion of pharmaceuticals to the black market. The findings were released in a *Research in Practice* brief detailing the sources and methods of obtaining pharmaceutical drugs illegitimately. On a similar note, a *Trends & Issues* paper was released that investigated the prevalence of prescription drug use among police detainees and its links to crime (McGregor, Gately & Fleming 2011).

In particular, and as a result of the review of monitoring programs, the team actively engaged with agencies throughout 2011–12 in an effort to identify and develop ways to improve its monitoring research functions. The AIC's monitoring of crime and justice issues would not be possible without the information provided by each of Australia's police services, by prison administrators and by juvenile justice authorities, who also assist by reviewing publications prior to release. Over the year, VSCM also timed the release of particular DUMA reports on police detainees and alcohol to coincide with the Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency's (ANZPAA) regular 'blitzes' on alcohol-related crime, *Operation Unite*.

During 2011–12, the AIC continued its collaboration with the National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre on a range of work focusing on cannabis use in the criminal justice system. A highlight was work on a communication strategy involving consultations with representatives from police, courts, corrections and juvenile justice. The aim of the forthcoming communications strategy is to improve the dissemination of drug-related research to criminal justice sector practitioners.

Crime and populations

The Crime and Populations team is particularly focused on the Vulnerable Communities program. This includes research on juvenile justice, Indigenous community safety, trafficking in persons and other vulnerable groups. The team consists of seven researchers led by Research Manager Laura Beacroft.

Research directions

In 2007, the AIC received Australian Government funding for a program of research on trafficking in persons, as part of the Australian Government Anti-People Trafficking Strategy. On conclusion of its first four-year program in early 2012, the AIC released a series of publications on issues in the Pacific, along with the second of two trafficking monitoring reports—*Trafficking in Persons Monitoring Report: January 2009–June 2011*, which included analysis of an AIC survey of the community's awareness of, and attitudes to, trafficking in persons.

The AIC has now embarked on its second four-year plan for research into human trafficking, which emerged from a review of the program in 2011. The areas of current and future research fall into three streams:

- improving the monitoring of trafficking in persons;
- trafficking for the purpose of exploitation in non-sex industries—marriage and construction; and
- further work on the nature of other trafficking, trafficked persons and offenders.

A survey of sex workers that explored their vulnerabilities and protections regarding exploitation was conducted in 2011, resulting in over 500 usable responses. A report will be released in late 2012.

Crime and Populations continues its research program on Indigenous justice and juvenile justice issues. The team is currently involved with the AGD-funded evaluation of four Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander diversion programs being conducted in partnership with the Australian Institute of Family Studies. This research, due to conclude in late 2012, fills a gap identified by earlier work undertaken by the AIC for the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse that had noted a paucity of evidence about the type of intervention that can reduce offending by Indigenous juveniles and thereby their overrepresentation in the criminal justice system.

The Crime and Populations team is also involved in a number of juvenile justice projects (see below), as well as taking on a role with the Australasian Youth Justice Conference, which the AIC is developing in partnership with the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators (AJJA) for May 2013.

Key program outputs

To meet its obligations as a party to the UN *Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, the Australian Government implemented a strategy to eradicate trafficking in persons and the related crime of slavery. Monitoring the region is also an obligation under the protocol. The AIC's trafficking research program is assisting the Australian Government meet its commitment in the global fight against this transnational crime.

Trafficking: Community awareness and attitudes survey

Examining community awareness of trafficking, including expectations about victims, can shape awareness-raising activities and shed light on issues that might affect trial outcomes. The AIC analysed the findings of its community survey in the second monitoring report on trafficking in persons:

- Of the 1,617 respondents, only 148 identified all three elements of the UN definition of human trafficking, whereas 973 confused it with people smuggling—most of these believing that over 1,000 people are trafficked into Australia each year. This is a substantial overestimation.

Trafficking in persons in the Pacific region

Given its proximity, Australia has established various committees and forums on human and other security in the Pacific region and participates in other relevant committees and forums.

In the absence of documented trafficking in the Pacific, the AIC analysed trafficking-like cases and verified that people may be trafficked into the region for sex work and non-sex work, such as in agriculture. It also found risks of some Pacific countries being used as transit points for destination nations, in part due to their special migration status.

Cultural practices such as bride price and customary adoption were found to create greater risks of trafficking in children and women, and an uneven labour market was found to create opportunities for exploiting and possibly trafficking migrant workers. The findings were published in two papers in the T&I series—*Australia's Pacific Seasonal Worker Pilot Scheme: Managing vulnerabilities to exploitation* (Ball, Beacroft & Lindley 2011) and *Vulnerabilities to Trafficking in Persons in the Pacific Islands* (Lindley & Beacroft 2011).

Survey of sex workers on vulnerabilities to, and protections against, trafficking in persons

The AIC funded the Scarlet Alliance, Australia's peak sex workers body, to conduct a multilingual survey of both migrant and non-migrant sex workers around Australia. The survey aimed to identify vulnerabilities to trafficking and explore the strategies

used by sex workers to reduce the risk of being trafficked. It examined migration experiences, access to justice and services, and how industry conditions for migrant sex workers compare with those for non-migrant sex workers. Analysis of the data is expected to be published later in 2012 and will be crucial to identifying trafficking and risks for trafficking.

Trafficking and marriage arrangements

In response to increasing concern, and anecdotal and officially reported evidence of trafficking within marriage arrangements, the AIC initiated a research project to consider:

- forced and servile marriage in the context of people trafficking;
- the use of sham marriages and spousal visas to facilitate people trafficking;
- the types of arrangement that might increase or decrease risks to trafficking (see *Highlight 2*); and
- implications for Australia's prevention, detection, prosecution and victim services.

Juvenile justice

The AIC continued to conduct research on significant issues in juvenile justice. Earlier research from the AIC's national juveniles in detention monitoring program and other analyses indicated that the proportion of juveniles in detention who were on remand (unsentenced) had tripled from about 20 percent of all young people in detention in the early 1980s to approximately 60 percent in the late 2000s. In 2011–12, the AIC was contracted by the AJJA to undertake two projects of significance.

Juvenile bail and remand national research project

In May 2012, the AIC provided a draft report on juvenile bail and remand to AJJA for comment. The report gives an overview of trends across Australia's jurisdictions and explores what has driven the increase in the proportion of juveniles in detention for remand issues.

National Youth Justice Framework research project

The AIC was contracted to develop a National Youth Justice Framework for AJJA with the objective of providing a unifying document to frame or inform

competing policy and practice responses among and within jurisdictions across Australia. A discussion paper in support of the framework has been submitted to AJJA, including an overview of effective responses to juvenile offending.

The framework is an important step towards ensuring that juvenile justice is evidence based. It is expected that the framework will be completed in late 2012.

Misperceptions about child sex offenders

In a *Trends & Issues* paper published in late 2011, the Crime and Populations team outlined the evidence against five common misperceptions about child sex offenders with the purpose of supporting implementation of policies and programs that are based on evidence. This paper was among the top 10 most widely read criminal justice policy publications in 2011, according to Australian Policy Online.

Research influence

Trafficking

During 2011, the UN's Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons (especially women and children) visited Australia and subsequently presented a country report to the UN General Assembly commending the AIC's research in the following terms:

The AIC issued an important report on labour trafficking...and is undertaking research into trafficking and the sex industry. Future research will focus on the construction industry and trafficking in marriage, as well as the development of a framework for monitoring trafficking in persons in Australia and a related guide for collecting information and data on trafficking in persons.

While its research on trafficking issues and marriage has not concluded, the interest it drew in the reporting year resulted in the AIC presenting preliminary findings at various forums and in a submission to a Senate inquiry. The Senate committee used much of the AIC's evidence in its recommendations.

Indigenous justice outcomes

Evaluation of law and order measures under the Northern Territory Emergency Response

The AIC undertook an independent review for the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) of law and order measures introduced through the Northern Territory Emergency Response (NTER). The review was published in November 2011 as a chapter in FaHCSIA's *NTER Evaluation Report 2011* and AIC's data analysis formed an appendix to the report. The evaluation report has informed Australian Government policy in relation to Indigenous Australians, including the *Stronger Futures* initiative.

Review of the Northern Territory Youth Justice System

Data analysed and reported by the AIC provided a core element of a review by the NT Department of Justice of its youth justice system. The AIC analysed Justice Department data on police, courts, and juvenile detention and education to understand recent changes in youth offending and criminal justice responses. The AIC's work formed a chapter of the *Review of the Northern Territory Youth Justice System*, published in September 2011, which plays a key role in the ongoing development of the Territory's youth justice policy.

Incarceration rates of Indigenous people

During the year, the AIC continued to help address the high incarceration rates of Indigenous people by providing new or better evidence to support the whole-of-government approaches in the *National Indigenous Law and Justice Framework*. The framework links to the *Closing the gap* targets adopted by all governments and monitored by the Productivity Commission (*Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011*; Productivity Commission 2011).

Indigenous community safety

During 2011–12, the AIC built on earlier research to develop a community safety survey for use by FaHCSIA in developing an understanding about safety issues in remote Indigenous communities and of whether communities feel these issues are changing over time and how these communities work towards resolving them.

The results of the survey informed the AIC's review of law and order measures, which formed part of the

Northern Territory Emergency Response Evaluation Report 2011 released by FaHCSIA in late 2011.

March 2012 saw the publication of technical and background paper no. 47, '*Community night patrols in the Northern Territory: Toward an improved performance and reporting framework*'. The paper summarised the results of an AGD-funded project to assess the benefit of the NT night patrol. The paper's recommendation of an improved framework for monitoring performance and reporting echoed the *Northern Territory Emergency Response Evaluation Report 2011*—to which the AIC also contributed data analysis—confirming general support for night patrols and the need for better data to more comprehensively assess performance.

Major stakeholder relationships

AFP–AIC in trafficking in persons forums

In 2011–12, the AIC combined its expert knowledge in trafficking in persons with the policing priorities of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) in hosting a number of awareness-raising and information-gathering activities. In June 2012 the AFP and AIC co-hosted a workshop in Canberra on supply and demand relating to trafficking in persons in Australia.

The interactive workshop sought to identify key achievable actions related to supply and demand, which will be detailed in a report to be distributed to participants. A major need for action that emerged is to better understand and respond to cultural issues.

The AIC also held a series of information sessions in 2011 in Darwin, Adelaide and Hobart targeting non-expert audiences. The need emerged to enhance the dissemination of information on human trafficking to front-line police and service providers, particularly in rural and regional areas. In March 2012 the AIC joined the AFP to co-present a series of similar forums in the Northern Territory and Western Australia. The forums examined the impact of human trafficking in the regions visited and the dissemination of regional capacity to target it.

Analysing International Organization for Migration data on trafficking in persons

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is an intergovernmental body committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. IOM has provided direct assistance to approximately 15,000 persons trafficked to more than 90 destination countries and collected data for research and analysis.

Highlight 3 Servile marriage

How the AIC's research on marriage and human trafficking informed legislation, inquiries and discussion in 2010–12

In the first study of its kind, the AIC interviewed suspected victims of trafficking and related exploitation to examine the relevance of marriage to trafficking in persons in Australia. Findings confirmed that forced, servile and sham marriages can involve elements of trafficking and slavery, and that some migrant women experience associated types of exploitation within various marriage arrangements, such as love marriages, arranged marriages, and marriages resulting from online marriage brokering and internet dating sites.

Preliminary findings were shared across a range of agencies and a submission was made to the Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs' *Inquiry into Marriage Visa Classes*. The AIC was subsequently requested to provide evidence at the public hearing that would inform the committee's report on the Prospective Marriage Visa Program. The report recommends several changes to the program to improve Australia's anti-trafficking response in regard to prevention, detection and assistance.

The AIC also played an important role in the inclusion of forced marriage in legislation for slavery and trafficking. The Crimes Legislation Amendment (Slavery, Slavery-like Conditions and People Trafficking) Bill 2012 was drafted following the release by AGD of a discussion paper on forced and servile marriage. AGD had consulted with the AIC on the discussion paper before public submissions were invited in response.

More generally, the AIC's research has contributed to the work of the Australian Government's Anti-People Trafficking Interdepartmental Committee and operational agencies such as the AFP and non-government organisations. Trafficking through and for marriage is now a recognised issue of concern.

In 1999, IOM developed and implemented the Counter-Trafficking Module, the largest global database of primary data on victims of trafficking.

During 2011, the AIC collaborated with IOM to analyse the Counter-Trafficking Module Indonesia database, which contains significant and unanalysed data relating to 3,700 Indonesian victims of trafficking identified between 2005 and 2010. The AIC and IOM carried out joint research and analysis of extensive information on:

- the characteristics and histories of trafficked persons;
- the trafficking process, including recruitment and transportation methods;
- patterns of exploitation and abuse;
- instances of re-trafficking; and
- IOM's assistance role.

The analysis will contribute to more targeted government responses, providing insight for victim identification, risk and protective factors, prosecuting cases and better victim support. A number of papers will be published using IOM data in late 2012.

Global Economic and Electronic Crime

The Global Economic and Electronic Crime (GEEC) team focuses on issues of organised and transnational crime. This includes matters such as cybercrime, financial crime, identity misuse, corruption and environmental crime. The team consists of three researchers and is led by Principal Criminologist, Dr Russell Smith.

Research directions

The GEEC program continues its research involvement in financial crime, identity crime, cybercrime, consumer fraud scams and corruption. It is also developing expertise in new areas of risk, including cloud computing for small business, emissions trading, domain name misuse, and the links between identity crime and cybercrime. Over the year, GEEC staff took on new anti-corruption work, building on prior research into public sector fraud and cyber security.

A major commercial publication was released, the *Handbook of Global Research and Practice in Corruption* (Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd 2011), which Dr Smith wrote in collaboration with Professor Adam Graycar of the Australian National University. GEEC also undertook consultancy work for AGD—collating the available information and statistics on corruption in Australia—which will be used to develop Australia's Anti-Corruption Plan. GEEC program staff also delivered conference presentations on corruption and control of corruption.

The GEEC program's research over many years into identity crime was used by AGD to develop the *National Identification of Identity Crime and Misuse* project. This project to develop an Australia-wide identity crime and misuse evidence base will address a critical capability gap, as identity-related crime is becoming an increasingly serious problem both in Australia and globally.

A contracted report produced for AGD on the *Australian Experience of Corruption* is being used in the development of Australia's first National Anti-Corruption Plan. The objective is to strengthen Australia's governance arrangements through a whole-of-government policy and plan on anti-corruption. The AIC will be releasing an updated version of the corruption report in late 2012.

During 2011–12, GEEC program staff continued their research into AML/CTF, completing a number of major publications. Research into fraud against the Commonwealth, consumer fraud and online fraud resulted in the release of survey reports and generated topical papers on new areas of risk relating to the global financial crisis and on advance fee fraud in Victoria. The program released a final publication arising from the AIC's survey of cyber security risks to Australian businesses (ABACUS), which focuses on computer security threats faced by small businesses in Australia. GEEC also began new research into cloud computing and domain name misuse.

The collaborative research conducted by the AIC and ACC on firearms trafficking and organised criminal gangs is contributing to improvements in the collection of uniform data on illicit firearms in Australia. Through this work, GEEC produced a major investigative report, *Firearm Trafficking and Serious and Organised Crime Gangs*, using ACC and AFP data on the provenance of firearms seized

during law enforcement between 2002 and 2009. This collaborative report, funded by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) and using research carried out with the AFP and ACC, attracted widespread media attention.

Key program outputs

During 2011–12, GEEC program staff completed a number of pieces of research into AML/CTF, including a major review on the AML/CTF regime in nine selected countries, as well as separate reports on the risks associated with the non-profit sector and money laundering risks to international trade.

The *Fraud against the Commonwealth 2009–10* annual report to government, the second to be publicly released, was launched in March by the Minister for Home Affairs and Minister for Justice, the Hon Jason Clare MP. The results were presented at various events for Australian Government agencies.

As noted above, program staff also completed a short consultancy that drew together current research and data for the report on the *Australian Experience of Corruption*, which was undertaken at short notice to provide AGD with background information for Australia's *National Anti-Corruption Plan*.

Program staff finalised their collaboration with ACC on serious and organised investment fraud in Australia. This research was undertaken by ACC staff and an AIC researcher seconded to ACC. Further research into so-called 'boiler room scams' is being investigated for 2012–13.

Submissions

Program staff made submissions during the year to the Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety's *Inquiry into the Cybersafety of Senior Australians* (17 February 2012), the UK House of Commons Science and Technology Committee's *Inquiry into Malware and Cybercrime* (7 September 2011) and PM&C's discussion paper *Connecting with Confidence: Optimising Australia's Digital Future* (15 November 2011).

Stakeholder relationships

Program staff maintained a close relationship with AGD in relation to work on fraud against the

Commonwealth, identity crime monitoring, the anti-corruption plan and cybercrime. Consultations were also held with a range of other agencies and organisations, including:

- AFP and ACC on firearm trafficking and consumer fraud;
- Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre and the Universiti Teknologi MARA Malaysia in regard to money laundering;
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime expert working group formed to establish a Transnational Organised Crime Threat Assessment for Southeast Asia/Pacific;
- Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency and the Clean Energy Regulator in connection with fraud risks associated with the carbon price mechanism; and
- Murray–Darling Basin Authority regarding water theft.

Program staff took part in the 12th *Asian Regional Partners Forum on Combating Environmental Crime* in Bangkok.

As Chair of the Research Subgroup of the Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce, GEEC conducted the annual online consumer fraud survey on its behalf. This year's survey attracted a considerably higher number of respondents than in previous years. The survey findings will be released in August 2012.



The Minister for Home Affairs and Justice, Mr Jason Clare, launched the *Fraud against the Commonwealth 2009–10* monitoring report in March 2012

Crime Reduction and Review

The Crime Reduction and Review team focuses on issues associated with crime prevention and program evaluation. The team consists of eight researchers led by Deputy Director (Research), Dr Rick Brown and supported by Principal Criminologist (Crime Prevention), Professor Peter Homel.

Research directions

The Crime Reduction and Review team worked closely with states and territories on strategies, publications and technical advice to promote crime prevention and reduce crime. A key element of this work is an ongoing evaluation of the effectiveness of criminal justice system responses to crime. In 2011–12, the team's work included developing and publishing the *National Crime Prevention Framework* on behalf of the Australia and New Zealand Crime Prevention Senior Officers' Group. This landmark document is a blueprint for planning and implementing effective crime prevention in Australia. The team also collaborated with the Crime Prevention Division of the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice on a series of guideline publications on tackling different crime problems.

As part of its program evaluation role, the team completed a series of evaluations of specialist courts and alternative dispute resolution processes in New South Wales and Queensland.

During the year, a program of work was undertaken in the area of roads policing, which included evaluating a scheme to prevent trucks from speeding in New South Wales. The team also developed a research design to evaluate the impact of random breath testing in Queensland and conducted a study of success factors. Research was also conducted on the prevalence of drink driving among police detainees (based on an analysis of DUMA data) and on deaths resulting from police pursuits. These findings will be published in 2012–13.

Key program outputs

During the year, Crime Reduction and Review completed a number of important research projects that will shape future policy. On behalf of AGD, the team completed an evaluation of projects funded

from confiscated assets under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002*. This will be used to shape the way in which the grant program operates in future.

On behalf of the Victorian Government's Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee, the team completed a survey of local government authorities in Victoria regarding crime prevention activity. The survey was published in the committee's report *Inquiry into Locally Based Approaches to Community Safety and Crime Prevention* in June 2012.

The team also undertook data collection and analysis for the National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program and will publish a biennial monitoring report in 2012–13.

Research contracts

Much of the work of Crime Reduction and Review is undertaken on a fee-for-service basis. The team won a number of research contracts during the year, including for studies on:

- the social and economic costs of imprisonment and community corrections (Corrections Victoria);
- male victims of crime (NSW Victim Support);
- random breath testing (Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads); and
- estimating the number of crowd controllers required at large events, undertaken in conjunction with the University of Technology Sydney (NDLERF).

Evaluation of state criminal justice programs

During the year, the AIC completed a major program of work to evaluate specialist court programs. This included evaluations of the Queensland Homelessness and Special Circumstances Court Diversion Program, the NSW Children's Court Alternative Dispute Resolution Program and the NSW Family Group Conferencing Program.

Evaluation of the ACT's Sexual Assault Reform Program examined progress in implementing policy changes to support victims/survivors of sexual assault when they enter the criminal justice system.

Australian crime: Facts & figures 2011

This annual compendium of statistics on a range of crime types at the national and state/territory level incorporated a new feature for the 2011 edition—a

chapter that focuses on a particular area of interest. The chapter for 2011, *Spotlight on child victims: Crime and child maltreatment*, gives an overview of national statistics on this topic. *Facts & Figures* continues to be one of the AIC's most downloaded publications.

Conferences

Two major conferences on crime prevention were delivered during the year, with significant contributions from the Crime Reduction and Review team. The first, *Crime Prevention and Policy: New Tools for Contemporary Challenges* in Sydney in November 2011, focused on developing tools for evaluating crime prevention activity. The second, *Crime Prevention and Communities: Social and Environmental Strategies for Safer Neighbourhoods* in June 2012, focused on implementing community-based crime prevention.

Research influence

A highlight of 2011–12 for Crime Reduction and Review was the launch of the capacity-building initiative, Crime Prevention ASSIST. ASSIST stands for Advice, Specialist Support, Information and Skills Training. The program provides four key services:

- practical advice through a new website www.cpassist.aic.gov.au;
- training and support for local crime prevention practitioners;
- technical assistance for programs and projects at the local and national level; and
- research on and evaluation of crime prevention.

The web portal was launched at the AIC's national conference on crime prevention in June 2012 (see Highlight 3). In November 2011, in conjunction with the Sydney Institute of Criminology, the program delivered its first training course on evaluating crime prevention initiatives. In June 2012, it delivered a series of workshops on problem analysis, implementing crime prevention, and project management and evaluation. The workshops provide a foundation for training events in 2012–13.

Contribution to international crime prevention policy and practice

The AIC's role in supporting crime prevention activity continued in 2011–12, in Australia and overseas. On behalf of the Australia and New Zealand Crime Prevention Senior Officers' Group, Crime Reduction and Review developed and published the *National Crime Prevention Framework*. At the national level, the AIC had representation on the Ministerial Crime Prevention Advisory Committee, which convened in Sydney in December 2011 and it continues to be represented on the board of Crime Stoppers Australia. At the local level, the AIC provided support to a Victorian parliamentary inquiry into locally based approaches to community safety and crime prevention.

Outside Australia, the Director represents the AIC on the Board of the International Centre for Crime Prevention and also participated in its conference in South Africa. The AIC advises the United Nations *Global Network for Safer Cities* program and is a member of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Program Network Institutes, a network of peak criminology research centres.

Stakeholder relationships

Roundtable on Crime Prevention ASSIST

In November 2011, the AIC held a roundtable, largely for police representatives, to explore the demand for technical assistance in relation to crime prevention. The results of this roundtable were valuable for shaping the program's work; further roundtables will be held in 2012–13 to ensure that the program remains focused on the needs of practitioners.

Armed robbery forum

The AIC hosted the National Armed Robbery Forum in February, which was attended by representatives of the banking sector, service stations, the Australian Hotels Association, relevant unions, newsagents, the police and the private security industry.

Highlight 4 CP ASSIST portal

At its Crime Prevention and Communities conference in June 2012 in Sydney, the AIC launched a new program building on established theory and the best evidence on good crime prevention practice—Crime Prevention ASSIST (CP ASSIST).

The purpose of the program is to improve crime prevention knowledge transfer and enhance the skills and capacity of practitioners working in law enforcement agencies, federal, state and territory government, local government and community organisations. CP ASSIST will achieve this by:

- producing applied prevention resources;
- providing training and professional development in crime prevention evaluation; and
- funding research and evaluation services.

To facilitate knowledge exchange, a web portal was made available at www.cpassist.aic.gov.au, or on the AIC internet webpage. The CP ASSIST web portal is a centralised, national repository of resource

materials relevant to the diverse range of crime prevention practitioners. The material comprises:

- applied research material and tip sheets on different approaches to crime prevention;
- toolkits and better practice guidelines on evaluation and performance measurement, building effective partnerships and policing approaches; and
- publications on topics such as cybercrime, fraud and financial crime, property crime, violent crime, youth crime, alcohol and drugs, CCTV and vulnerable people and communities.

The web portal will develop over time to include further publications, video seminars and workshops, including crime prevention knowledge exchange workshops.

The program's second major area of activity in 2011–12 was to develop a series of live training workshops in partnership with the Institute of

Criminology at Sydney University. These ongoing workshops train in the design, implementation and evaluation of crime prevention programs to give policymakers and practitioners a comprehensive understanding of crime prevention key topics and challenges. Groups of up to 25 are guided by highly experienced practitioners through realistic case studies and scenarios. The AIC is exploring training options with a number of government agencies in the states and territories.

Criminology Research Grants program

Management and outcomes

The CRG program provides funding for criminological research that is relevant to public policy and to promote the value and use of such research.

As detailed in the *AIC Annual Report 2010–11*, and canvassed in the *Overview* and in the *Governance and Accountability* section of this year's edition, the CRG program (formerly the Criminology Research Council grants program) was transferred to the AIC following the merger of the Institute and the Criminology Research Council on 1 July 2011. This merger was brought about through changes made to the *Criminology Research Act 1971*.

The CRG program is now managed by the AIC, with the Director making grants based on the advice and recommendations of the newly established Criminology Research Advisory Council.

The AIC Director also takes into account the Advisory Council's advice in determining the Institute's forward research priorities, as council members bring a cross-jurisdictional strategic perspective to criminological trends and associated government policy.

The Advisory Council is made up of representatives from Australian Government and each state and territory. In 2011–12, it was chaired by Ms Penny Armytage, Secretary of the Victorian Department of Justice. The Advisory Council membership is listed in the *Governance and Accountability* section of this report. The AIC provides secretariat services for the Advisory Council.

Funding grants

The *Guidelines for Grants*, issued by the AIC to applicants, include the following criteria adopted by the Advisory 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(s) or principal investigator(s) to undertake the proposed research;
- ethics committee approval, where appropriate;
- availability of data, where required; and
- the extent of funding or in-kind support obtained from relevant agencies.

Funding

In the 2011–12 financial year, the AIC contributed \$215,000 to the CRG program from Commonwealth appropriation for the purposes of making grants. The AIC also contributed \$62,212 to administer the grants program.

State and territory governments collectively made an equal contribution of \$215,000 to that of the Commonwealth for the purposes of making grants. State and territory contributions were calculated on a pro rata population basis as shown in Table 2.

A summary of CRG income and expenditure for 2011–12 is provided in Table 3.

Selection panel

A panel comprising two senior criminologists, selected by the Advisory Council from

recommendations by the President of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, reviewed applications for general grants. The panel for 2011–12 consisted of Professor Alan Borowski and Professor David Indermaur. Each panel member usually serves for two years.

Panel members are required to assess all applications for research funding submitted to the Advisory Council independently of each other and must complete an assessment sheet for each application. Their assessments are discussed at a meeting held with the AIC's Academic Adviser to the

Table 2 State and territory contributions to the Criminology Research Grants Program for 2011–12

State and Territory contributions, 2011–12

New South Wales	\$69,502
Victoria	\$53,460
Queensland	\$43,505
Western Australia	\$22,235
South Australia	\$15,776
Tasmania	\$4,866
Australian Capital Territory	\$3,470
Northern Territory	\$2,186
Total	\$215,000

Table 3 Criminology Research Grants Program financial data 2011–12

Income for purpose of making grants

Commonwealth funding	\$215,000
State and territory funding	\$215,000
Total income for purpose of making grants	\$430,000

Expenditure for grants program

Grants ^a	\$292,328
Direct administration expenditure ^b	\$136,361
Total expenditure	\$428,689

a: The AIC awarded four new grants out of the 2011–12 grants round. The total value of grants awarded was \$252,437

b: Direct administrative expenditure includes expenditure agreed by the parties to be funded from contributions made for the purposes of making grants. This included expenditure relating to the work undertaken by the CRG Research Fellow, Grants Assessment Panel member fees, grants advertising costs and work undertaken by the AIC at the request of the Advisory Council

Table 4 Criminology Research Grants Program indirect administration financial data 2011–12

Income for indirect administration

Commonwealth funding	\$62,212
Total income	\$62,212

Expenditure for grants program administration

Indirect administration expenditure ^a	\$62,212
Total expenditure	\$62,212

a: Indirect administration expenditure includes grants program secretariat costs plus corporate overhead allocation costs

Advisory Council, who submits final recommendations to the Director and the Advisory Council for consideration at its November meeting.

At its meeting on 24 November 2011, the Advisory Council acknowledged the significant contribution of the Academic Adviser, Professor Peter Homel, who stepped down after two years in the Adviser role. Mr Matthew Willis takes on the Academic Adviser role for 2012–13.

The Advisory Council currently funds a Research Fellow, who is located within the AIC and undertakes research on projects agreed between the Advisory Council and the Director. Dr Lorana Bartels had ably performed the role for two years. In mid-2011, she resigned from the AIC to take up a position at the University of Canberra. Dr Lisa Rosevear was appointed and commenced duty on 12 September 2011 on a 0.8 part-time basis.

New projects for 2011–12

Bonds, suspended sentences and reoffending: Does the length of the order matter?

*Dr Don Weatherburn, Dr Suzanne Poynton
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research*

The CRG made a grant of \$25,238 for this project. The scope of the project is:

...to further understand...whether and in what circumstances and by how much the duration of a bond or suspended sentence reduces the risk of reoffending.

The research will address whether the length of a suspended sentence or bond influence the risk of reoffending, and whether long suspended sentences or long bonds more effective than prison in reducing reoffending? It will further explore whether long bonds more effective than long suspended sentences in reducing reoffending.

Understanding the extent nature and causes of adult-onset offending: Implications for the effective and efficient use of criminal justice and crime reduction resources

*Dr Carleen Thompson, Professor Anna Stewart,
Dr Troy Allard, Ms April Chrzanowski
Griffith University*

The CRG made a grant of \$15,141.50 for this project.

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

Crime in high-rise buildings: Planning for vertical community safety

*Dr Michael Townsley, Dr Sacha Reid,
Dr Danielle Reynald, Dr John Rynne*

Griffith University

The CRG made a grant of \$54,900.34 for this project.

The aim of this research is to inform housing and planning policy development by exploring the variation in types and volumes of crime in a range of existing high-density communities. The methodological approach will be multi-method, comprising quantitative analysis, in-depth interviews, a systematic observational instrument and resident surveys. By analysing actual rates and types of crime, building management styles

and perceptions of fear of crime, the research will reveal how policing and high-rise building management styles can coalesce to create safer vertical communities.

Preventing the onset of youth offending: The impact of the pathways to prevention project on developmental pathways through the primary years

*Professor Ross Homel AO,
Dr Kate Freiberg, Dr Sara Branch*

Griffith University

The CRG made a grant of \$60,092 for this project.

This project will conduct multivariate statistical analyses of a subset of 899 children from the Pathways to Prevention longitudinal child database to evaluate the impact of Pathways interventions on antisocial behaviour, adjustment to school and seven dimensions of positive development in late Grade 7/early Grade 8—straddling the transition to high school, a critical period for the onset of youth crime involvement. The Pathways database is unique in combining detailed data across the primary years on patterns and intensity of child or parent involvement in Pathways interventions, with data on educational achievement (including NAPLAN), behaviour, social-emotional wellbeing and family context.

Using evidence to evaluate Australian drug trafficking thresholds: Proportionate, equitable and just?

*Dr Caitlin Hughes, A/Professor Alison Ritter,
Mr Nicholas Cowdery AM QC*

University of New South Wales

The CRG made a grant of \$49,423 for this project.

One of the key measures in Australia for distinguishing drug users from traffickers and for determining the seriousness of drug trafficking

offences is the quantity of drug involved. New research by two of the Principal Investigators demonstrates that, assessed against evidence of Australian drug markets, current ACT drug offence thresholds pose risks of unjustifiable or inequitable convictions. In this study we will evaluate drug trafficking thresholds throughout Australian states and territories, taking into account inter-state differences in legal thresholds and drug markets. This will identify whether, consistent with our ACT findings, legislative problems beset all Australian drug trafficking thresholds.

Sexting and young people: Perceptions, practices, policy and law

*Dr Murray Lee, A/Professor Thomas Crofts,
Dr Alyce McGovern, Dr Michael Salter, Dr Sanja Milivojevic*

Sydney Institute of Criminology, University of Sydney

The CRG made a grant of \$55,812 for this project.

This project is an interdisciplinary and multi-methods investigation of 'sexting' by young people.

Three research aims link to specific methods:

- A quantitative online survey and qualitative interviews will be used to understand the perceptions and practices of young people in regard to 'sexting'.
- A media and policy analysis will evaluate broader community perceptions about young people and 'sexting'.
- A legal analysis will review the legal frameworks in relation to such behaviours.
- The project will allow us to understand how young people perceive and practise 'sexting' and to assess the appropriateness of existing law and policy in this area.

Continuing projects for 2011–12

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, A/Professor Tony Butler, Dr Amy Gibson, Dr Jo Kimber, Professor Richard Mattick, A/Professor Christopher Doran, Dr Devon Indig, Dr Tim Slade, Ms Deborah Zador

National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales

The CRG made a grant of \$100,000 for this project.

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

This study will specifically examine:

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

Study results will have clear implications for the health and welfare of this population, and will

provide evidence of potential health and crime reduction gains, and the cost savings that might result.

Reoffence risk in intrafamilial child sex offenders

Professor Jane Goodman-Delahunty, Professor Stephen C Wong

Charles Sturt University

The CRG made a grant of \$26,233 for this project.

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/nonbiological parents who commit child sex offences).

Homicide and the night-time economy

Professor Stephen Tomsen, Mr Jason Payne

University of Western Sydney

The CRG made a grant of \$55,332 for this project.

Australian national homicide monitoring is comprehensive. Nevertheless, key aspects of this crime are not fully understood, including the uneven long-term decline between offences occurring within distinct locations and social relations between parties. This study comprises a unique analysis of homicide, producing new quantitative and qualitative information about the full prevalence, trends and locations of killing related to aspects of the expanding night-time economy. It will advance knowledge of the range of related public and private/domestic offending to inform official strategies with more specific knowledge about levels of higher risk and the possibilities of prevention in key social settings and communities.

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

University of Queensland

The CRG made a grant of \$45,015 for this project.

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 and 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 patterning of these offences will provide the foundation for future crime prevention activities.

Classifying domestic violence perpetrators: Identifying opportunities for intervention and prevention

Mr Jason Payne, Mr Josh Sweeney, Ms Sarah MacGregor

Australian Institute of Criminology

The CRG made a grant of \$106,000 for this project.

This project seeks to identify a typology of domestic violence perpetration by triangulating officially recorded incidents of domestic violence from the Safe at Home program with descriptions of incidents and consultations with stakeholders. The two primary concerns of the research are to determine whether groups of domestic violence offenders are identifiable in Australia and whether such typologies are relevant for practitioners in the field. This is because typological undertakings in the area of domestic violence have been limited in Australia, and it cannot be assumed that international typologies will relate to the Australian experience for a range of factors such as differences in the structures of criminal justice systems, related data practices,

and evolving ideas about what constitutes domestic violence. Similarly, it is unclear how typologies translate into practice or policy. For example, is it practical for a practitioner to apply a typology in their work, and how can researchers assist in developing typologies that are more beneficial for the context of service delivery and policy?

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 CRG made a grant of \$186,208 for this project.

This study aims to investigate youth gangs in a remote NT Indigenous community. Diversionary schemes for Indigenous youth need to be based on an evidence base for gang membership's negative effects (substance misuse, crime and violence) and positive effects (high self-esteem, low rates of self-harm and suicide). This three-year longitudinal project, utilising mixed method methodologies, will gain an in-depth understanding of youth gang membership and more broadly the aspirations and life goals of the youth involved. In close association with an Indigenous run diversion project, the most appropriate diversionary activities for Indigenous youth will be investigated.

Reports of completed research

Oral language competence and interpersonal violence: Exploring links in incarcerated young males

Dr Pamela Snow and Professor Martine Powell

Monash University

The CRC made a grant of \$76,196 for this project.

This project will build on prior research conducted by the Principal Investigators, who have shown that unidentified oral language deficits are present

in over 50% of a community sample of male youth offenders. Such deficits include difficulties using and understanding everyday spoken language and may be undetected/misinterpreted by the communication partner. In this study, the prevalence of such deficits will be examined in an incarcerated sample (n=100), and links to violent offending (the most severe form of disrupted interpersonal behaviour) will be examined. Findings will inform both theory and practice in offender treatment programs, where verbally mediated interventions are common.

Child sexual abuse and subsequent offending and victimisation: A 45-year follow-up study

Professor James Oglloff, E/Professor Paul Mullen and Ms Margaret Cutajar

The CRC made a grant of \$43,652 for this project.

This 45-year follow-up study examined the rate and risk of subsequent offending and victimisation in 2,759 child sexual abuse (CSA) victims compared to the general population through data linkage to a Victoria Police database. While the majority of CSA victims do not develop to offend or be victims (77% and 64% respectively), they are a significant at-risk group relative to the general population, being 4.97 and 1.14 times more likely to be charged with and be the victims of any offence, respectively. Highest risks were associated to violent and sexual offences, with the risk for sexually offending accounted for by male victims abused at an older age.

Addressing the 'crime problem' of the Northern Territory intervention: Alternative paths to regulating minor driving offences in remote communities

Dr Thalia Anthony and Dr Harry Blagg

The CRC made a grant of \$33,000 for this project.

This study examines the incidence of Indigenous driving offending in the Northern Territory since 2006 and assesses the effectiveness of law enforcement in addressing this crime. It seeks to ascertain alternative forms of regulating driver safety and whether they are better suited to Indigenous communities. In doing so, it identifies

some of the major reasons for offending. It is particularly concerned with driving offences that have increased dramatically since 2006, including driving unlicensed and driving unregistered and uninsured cars.

ID scanners in the 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 investigates the introduction of ID scanners in 'high-risk' entertainment venues in Geelong (VIC) 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 documents what has been done and why, and what impact and potential (or actual) harms exist, to serve as a model for future policy and program development.

Sentencing of Indigenous offenders in the lower courts: A study of three Australian jurisdictions

Dr Samantha Jeffries and Dr Christine Bond

The CRC made a grant of \$15,086 for this project.

Indigenous disparities in imprisonment sentences are well documented. Yet there have been few systematic attempts made by researchers in Australia to explain these disparities in the imprisonment decision-making of the lower courts (*cf* Bond & Jeffries 2011a; Bond, Jeffries & Weatherburn 2011). Further, little is known about how Indigeneity impacts non-imprisonment decision making. This study undertook exploratory and explanatory regression based statistical analyses of Indigeneity and lower court sentencing in South Australia, New South Wales and Western Australia. Results showed that, under like circumstances:

- Indigenous defendants were more likely than non-Indigenous offenders to be sentenced to prison in all three study jurisdictions. While this finding was consistent across time (1998–2008), the pattern differed by jurisdiction.
- Indigenous defendants were less likely than non-Indigenous offenders to be sentenced to a monetary order (compared to other non-imprisonment penalties).
- Indigenous defendants were sentenced to monetary orders of a lesser amount than non-Indigenous offenders.
- The impact of Indigeneity on imprisonment terms varied by study jurisdictions. In South Australia, Indigenous defendants were sentenced to shorter terms than non-Indigenous offenders. In New South Wales, Indigenous offenders were sentenced to almost equal prison terms. In Western Australia, Indigenous offenders received longer terms of imprisonment.

Within the context of the framework of focal concerns, this study assessed the evidence of three sentencing disparities hypotheses (differential involvement, negative and positive discrimination). Although requiring further investigation, the consistent finding of harshness in the decision to imprison Indigenous offenders is particularly concerning. Based on the focal concerns approach, a possible reason for this pattern is lack of time and information in lower court sentencing hearing. The pressures on lower court decision-making, and its consequent impact on Indigenous defendants, points to the need for the extension and development of strategies that allow more detailed and reliable information to be placed before magistrates at the time of sentencing (e.g. Indigenous sentencing courts).

Amphetamine use among detainees at the East Perth watch house: What is the impact on crime?

Mrs Natalie Gately, Dr Catherine McGregor, Ms Jenny Kessel, Professor Steve Allsop, Dr Anthony Gunnell, Dr Celia Wilkinson

The CRC made a grant of \$55,251 for this project.

Amphetamines have been increasingly available on the Australian drug markets since the early 1990s, with a recent increase in clandestine laboratory detections as well as seizures by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and Customs. The present study compared data from the Western Australian (WA) arm of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) project from 1999 to 2009 with statistics on reported crime and drug seizures in WA. The DUMA dataset yielded 6,993 usable cases, which were categorised by self-reported use in the preceding 30 days and amphetamine-positive urinalysis as offending amphetamine users or non-users.

Self-reported indicators of amphetamine use were moderately to strongly correlated with objective indicators of use. Detainees' self-reported amphetamine use was also associated with crimes against property and drug-related crime, whereas detained amphetamine non-users were more likely to commit public order offences, sexual offences and abduction/harassment related offences. The profile of amphetamine using offenders did not differ considerably to the overall detainee population. However, relative to amphetamine non-users, amphetamine users generally were more likely to be non-Indigenous, female, single, less educated, unemployed, first arrested prior to 18 years of age, previously have used a range of other illicit drugs, and consume less alcohol.

Overall, all indicators of amphetamine use pointed to a slight general downward trend in amphetamine consumption since 2000, prior to which there was a general upward trend. A moderate correlation was found between amphetamine seizures and self-reported amphetamine use at a three-quarterly time lag. Overall, it was recommended that similar research be conducted in other Australian states in order to make national comparisons. It was also recommended that greater resources be put into amphetamine supply reduction through increases in police operations targeting clandestine laboratories and general drug seizures. Reducing the supply of amphetamines may sequentially decrease the proportion of property offences committed in Western Australia.

Understanding criminal careers: Targeting individual and community-based interventions to reduce Indigenous overrepresentation

Dr Troy Allard, Ms April Chrzanowski and A/Professor Anna Stewart

Griffith University

The CRC made a grant of \$48,181 for this project.

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, with separate models based on Indigenous status and gender. It is anticipated that Indigenous offenders will have different offending pathways to 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.

Analysis of supervision skills of juvenile justice workers

A/Professor Chris Trotter and Professor Gill McIvor

The CRC made a grant of \$154,105 for this project.

An increasing body of research suggests that some interventions with offenders can reduce reoffending. While little of this research has focused on the impact of routine supervision of offenders on probation, parole or other community-based orders, a few studies have found that, when supervisors make use of certain skills, those under their supervision offend less often. This study involved the direct observation of 117 worker–client interviews conducted by juvenile justice workers with a view to examining the extent to which effective practice skills were used.

It found that workers were strong on relationship and pro-social modelling skills but not so strong on problem-solving, role-clarification or CBT skills. It found, like the earlier studies generally done with adults, that the more workers used effective practice skills the less young people under their supervision re-offended. It also found that workers given a counselling role made more use of the effective practice skills than other workers.

The National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund

Management and outcomes

NDLERF is funded by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing as part of its commitment to the National Drug Strategy. In June 2010, the AIC was awarded a four-year contract by Department of Health and Ageing to manage and administer the NDLERF grants program.

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

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

The NDLERF Advisory Board of Management sets the strategic priorities for funding and allocating funds for research projects that offer a practical

contribution to operational or policy-level drug law enforcement activities in Australia. The Advisory Board also reviews and approves the progress and finalisation of funded research.

The functions performed for this program by the AIC include:

- administration of grants money;
- coordination of open funding application rounds;
- monitoring of the progress of individual research projects through the establishment of project reference groups;
- editorial support and publication of reports detailing outcomes of NDLERF-funded research;
- administration and support of the NDLERF Advisory Board through the services of a Research Fellow and an Academic Adviser; and
- facilitation and coordination of Advisory Board activities and communication.

The AIC hosted the annual NDLERF strategic priorities workshop on 30 March 2012.

Table 5 Publications released under the NDLERF program in 2011–12

Opioid substitution treatment in prison and post-release: Effects on criminal recidivism and mortality. Sarah Larney, Barbara Toson, Lucy Burns & Kate Dolan, 2011. Monograph series no 37

Drink or drunk: Why do staff at licensed premises continue to serve patrons to intoxication despite current laws and interventions? (Final report) D Costello, AJ Robertson & M Ashe, 2011. Monograph series no 38

Reducing the methamphetamine problem in Australia: Evaluating innovative partnerships between police, pharmacies and other third parties. Janet Ransley, Lorraine Mazerolle, Matt Manning, Ingrid McGuffog, Jacqueline Drew & Julianne Webster, 2011. Monograph series no 39

Law enforcement and khat: An analysis of current issues. Heather Douglas, Merali Pedder & Nicholas Lintzeris, 2012. Monograph series no 40

Highlight 5 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards 2011

The AIC manages the annual ACVPA, with AIC Director, Dr Adam Tomison, chairing the Selection Board.

On 25 October 2011, seven ground-breaking projects that substantially reduced local crime rates were honoured at an award ceremony at Parliament House, Canberra.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, Senator Kate Lundy, representing the then Minister for Home Affairs and Justice, Brendan O'Connor, presented three awards totalling \$35,000 to outstanding community-based projects that prevent or reduce crime, two non-cash awards to government-funded programs and two non-cash awards to police crime prevention programs.

The projects involved Indigenous and rural communities, drug and alcohol-related crime, domestic and family violence offenders and victims, vulnerable youth and prevention of ATM robberies.

The three community-led projects winning a certificate and cash award of \$10,000 or \$15,000 came from Tasmania, New South Wales and the Northern Territory:

Safe from the Start (Tas)—This project trains workers and parents to work therapeutically with children aged 0–5 years who have witnessed family violence. The aim is to break the cycle of alcohol and drug addiction, violence and other criminal behaviours.

Burbangana Zoo Awareness Program (NSW)—The program, at Taronga Zoo, aims to increase a sense of belonging, connection to culture, self-esteem and achievement in Indigenous people aged 11–17 years who have experienced severe physical, emotional and psychological trauma.

Larrakia Nation Aboriginal Corporation (NT)—The project offers tenancy, medical, family, and education and training support for homeless and other Aboriginal people in Darwin.

The two government-funded winning projects came from New South Wales and Western Australia:



Paul Maguire, Nardi Simpson (Burbangana Zoo awareness program) Senator Kate Lundy

Multi-systemic Therapy Program, Department of Health (WA)—The program teaches families/caregivers of a young person with a history of severe antisocial behaviour the skills to manage and improve the young person's behaviour.

Domestic Violence Intervention Program, Corrective Services NSW—This 20 session rehabilitative group intervention is for offenders serving community-based orders or custodial sentences for domestic and family violence convictions or related offences.

The two national police winning projects came from New South Wales and Queensland:

Queensland Police Service's 'Weed it Out' and James Cook University's 'Cape York Cannabis Project' (Qld)—This joint project provides evidence-based interventions to reduce harms associated with cannabis use and problems relating to drug misuse in Indigenous communities in Cape York and the Torres Strait regions.

Strike Force Piccadilly Two (NSW)—This project is an extension of a previous ACVPA-winning public-private partnership to help police detect and incapacitate criminal gangs in gas attacks on ATMs through countermeasures using gas detection and disabling equipment, bollards and relocation of ATMs. Forensic assistance is also provided through the project partners.

Financial

Overview

The appropriation efficiency measures experienced by the AIC over the past few years have influenced or resulted in a number of changes to the delivery of outcomes in 2011–12. These included:

- the cessation of the crime monitoring programs for juveniles in custody and firearms theft;
- less frequent reporting of crime trends for the national armed robbery and homicide monitoring programs;
- a reduction in data collection for the DUMA program; and
- an extended delivery period for the trafficking in persons research program.

With effect from 2011–12, as a result of the transition to the FMA Act, the AIC's depreciation and amortisation were no longer funded by departmental operating appropriations from government. Instead, replacement of fixed assets is funded from department capital appropriations through the Department Capital Budget. This is expected to result in an operating deficit equivalent to the depreciation expense.

The AIC's operating result for 2011–12 was a deficit of \$193,110 (2010–11: surplus of \$133,149) against a revised deficit of \$173,000 published in the AIC's *Portfolio Budget Statements 2011–12*. This deficit position reflects the depreciation expenses for 2011–12 of \$102,303 and was also affected by an increase in long service leave provision and expenses due to the decrease in the government bond rate during 2011–12. The government bond rate decreased from 5.21 percent on 30 June 2011 to 3.04 percent on 30 June 2012, causing an increase in employee expenses to the value of \$93,205. Approval for an operating loss for this additional reported loss position was applied for in accordance with the Department of Finance and Deregulation (DoFD) requirements.

The adjusted operating result for 2011–12, taking into account both depreciation and movement in the government bond rate, was a small surplus of \$2,398.

Operating revenue

The total operating revenue was \$9,615,263 (2010–11: \$9,038,086) and consisted of the following:

- government appropriations of \$5,432,000;
- sale of goods and rendering of services of \$2,461,838;
- royalties of \$80,169; and
- other revenue of \$1,606,756.

Revenue from government appropriations decreased by a net amount of \$1,338,000 from 2010–11. Decrease to revenues from government during the year included:

- a whole-of-government departmental efficiency measure, announced in November 2009, reducing appropriation in 2011–12 by \$1,000,000;
- termination of the AIC's AML/CTF measure of \$862,000; and
- additional one-off efficiency dividends in 2011–12.

Increases to the AIC's reported revenues from government included:

- the transfer of the revenue from government previously received by the Criminology Research Council \$215,000. The AIC assumed the former CRC's functions and the appropriation was transferred to the AIC; and
- a one-off increase in the AIC's appropriation as part of the FMA transition process of \$281,000.

Revenues from the rendering of services increased by \$660,964 from 2010–11, reflecting a strategic decision by the AIC to undertake additional

fee-for-service research contract work to offset the significant reductions in appropriation funding. This increase in external research contract work enabled the AIC to maintain a critical mass in research capacity.

Operating expenditure

The total operating expense was \$9,808,373 (2010–11: \$9,004,937) and consisted of the following:

- employee costs of \$4,864,666;
- supplier expenses of \$3,169,582;
- grants expenses of \$1,671,822; and
- depreciation and amortisation of \$102,303.

Expenditure in 2011–12 was more than \$800,000 above expenditure in 2010–11 and resulted from an increase in activity in the grant programs managed by the AIC. This also includes expenditure under the CRG program, which was transferred to the AIC with effect from 1 July 2011.

Employee and supplier expenses both declined from 2010–11 as a direct result of the whole-of-government departmental efficiency measure and termination of the AML/CTF measure, which resulted in a considerable reduction in the AIC's appropriation funding. This resulted in the AIC having to reduce staff numbers from an average 55.16 in 2010–11 to an average 50.38 in 2011–12.

The AIC is intending to maintain its staffing level at around 50 full-time equivalents, with reduced appropriation funding being offset by increased fee-for-service research project work and revisions to AIC fee-for-service charge rates.

Balance sheet

Net asset position

The net asset position at 30 June 2012 was \$2,616,281 (2010–11: \$1,900,147).

Total assets

Total assets at 30 June 2012 were \$6,243,821 (2010–11: \$6,418,372). The small decrease in assets was due primarily to a decrease in cash holdings.

Total liabilities

Total liabilities at 30 June 2012 were \$3,627,540 (2010–11: \$4,518,225). The difference is mainly due to a decrease in the level of unearned income recognised under the AIC's secretariat contracts. Major liabilities include prepayments received/ unearned income of \$1,909,597 and employee provisions of \$877,912.

For detailed analysis, please refer to *AIC financial statements* (see page 89)

Communications and Information Services

Overview

The AIC conducts innovative, evidence-based research in crime and justice and is an important repository of criminological research and knowledge for a wide audience. Once research is completed, the AIC works to disseminate this knowledge effectively. The role of Communications and Information Services is to facilitate the transfer and adoption of this knowledge so that the AIC can meet its goal of informing policy and practice.

A communications team of five, along with four JV Barry Library staff, provide an integrated service in disseminating criminological knowledge on a range of platforms. With the transition to social media in 2010 and uptake of new technologies such as ePublication formats, the AIC's reach in 2011–12 continued to expand.

Publications

The AIC communicates new knowledge developed by both AIC researchers and external authors. The regular AIC publication formats are the foundation of this dissemination. Because of the large volume of publications AIC produces, they are edited, designed and typeset in-house.

The AIC has two peer-reviewed flagship publication series—RPPs and T&Is—researched and written by AIC and external authors. These publications are produced with core AIC funding, CRG grants and using other funding sources.

Other publication categories in the AIC program include:

- *Monitoring Reports*—regular reports from AIC monitoring programs that capture data across Australia on a range of crime and justice issues.
- *Technical and Background Papers (TBPs)*—technical reports containing statistical and methodological material produced as part of the AIC research process.
- *Australian Crime: Facts & Figures*—an annual compendium providing a statistical overview of the most recent national information on crime in Australia, serving as a ready-reference resource, with a related online tool for testing a variety of datasets.
- *Research in Practice*—fact sheets, tip sheets and case studies from evidence-based research for practitioners in the criminal justice field.
- *Brief*—the AIC's stakeholder newsletter summarising recent AIC research and activities, published in-house and distributed electronically.

Table 6 Publication types released 2011–12

	n
Research and Public Policy	4
Trends & Issues in Crime and Justice	20
Monitoring Reports	3
Technical and Background Papers	2
Australian Crime: Facts & Figures	1
Research in Practice	7
Special reports	1
Brief	3

Table 7 Product type 2011–12	KPI	Number achieved
Peer-reviewed publications	23	24
Other publications, including articles in external journals	38	57
Events—conferences, seminars, workshops, roundtables	10	27

In 2011–12, the AIC published 24 peer-reviewed and 57 non peer-reviewed publications (including other academic papers, handbooks and contracted research reports) and met all communication and publication KPIs for 2011–12.

While the number of peer-reviewed publications reduced this year, from 33 in 2010–11, non peer-reviewed publications increased as the AIC put resources into consultancy and contract work such as evaluations and technical analysis of state/territory programs. The publications team also prepares NDLERF reports.

A full list of AIC publications is provided in *Appendix 1*. Articles and papers by staff in non-AIC publications are listed in *Appendix 2*.

Review and publication process

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

The AIC has been recognised by the Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research as an accredited publisher eligible to receive university funding under its higher education research data collections specifications. This accreditation covers the peer-reviewed *T&I* and *RPP* series. The AIC gratefully acknowledges all those who performed peer reviews during the year.

Changes to the publication processes

All reports continue to be made freely available online and all new publications conform to Web Content Accessibility Guidelines compliance level AA. Over the last two years the AIC has been moving its

publications to a primarily online format and reducing hard-copy print runs. In 2011–12, monitoring reports and *RPPs* were printed for library stock only. In 2012–13, print runs of publications will be further limited.

The AIC has a contract with Sydney University Press for print on demand of *RPPs*, monitoring reports, special reports and other publications that may warrant sale. A print and delivery arrangement is available from the AIC website or the Sydney University Press online bookshop.

The advent of ePublication has driven a further change in publication format. *RPPs*, monitoring reports and *T&Is* are now also available for ePub download on smartphones and tablets conforming to either Apple or Android formats.

Conference, forum and seminar program

A core part of the AIC's dissemination role is to partner with other organisations to develop conferences on various areas of criminology.

Seminars and forums at the AIC

In 2011–12, the AIC continued to develop and host a large variety of events to improve understanding of issues in crime and criminal justice.

2011 Student Criminology Forum: 6 July

This annual one day forum gave more than 70 criminology, policing and law students the chance to hear some of the AIC's leading researchers speak on drug crime, trafficking, crime prevention, cybercrime and other topics, and gain insight into the different crime monitoring programs run by the AIC. Students from a large range of institutions, from as far afield as Perth, Darwin and Brisbane, came to participate in the day-long program of seminars and workshops.

Highlight 6 AIC Conferences

In 2011–12, the AIC hosted three conferences, each evaluated very highly by participants, with the majority denoting them as having been ‘excellent’.

Crime prevention and policy: New tools for contemporary challenges

23–24 November 2011, Sydney

The conference was organised by the AIC and the Crime Prevention Division of NSW Dept Attorney-General & Justice and their colleagues in the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. For a niche event on spatial, statistical and economic tools, the turnout of 130 participants exceeded expectations.

Keynote speakers were Mr Steve Aos of the Washington Institute of Public Policy and Professor Patricia Brantingham of Simon Fraser University Canada. Mr Aos took ideas for research evaluation and cost–benefit analysis to another level of policy precision.

Professor Anna Stewart of Griffith University presented further findings of her analysis of the 83/84 Queensland longitudinal database, while AIC Principal Criminologist Peter Homel presented on measuring and evaluating crime prevention programs.

Truth, testimony, relevance: Improving the quality of evidence in sexual offence cases

15–16 May 2012, Melbourne Cricket Ground Function Venue



Justice Marcia Neave of the Victorian Appeals Court

This symposium was hosted by the AIC, Victoria Police and the Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault, with FaHCSIA providing some funding.



Mr Steve Aos, Director of the Washington Institute of Public Policy

Given improvements on what is known about sex offending, police and prosecutors from every jurisdiction, along with defence lawyers (many from Legal Aid) and law reform advocates and researchers met to clarify what evidence is (and should be) both relevant and admissible in sex offence trials. The objective was to explore ways to improve the criminal justice process to better meet the needs of victims while not impinging on the rights of the accused.

Justice Maxwell, the President of the Appeals Court of Victoria, gave the opening address. Other keynote speakers were Baroness Vivien Stern CBE, forensic psychologist Patrick Tidmarsh, Victorian Appeals Court Justice, Marcia Neave and Victorian Police Chief Commissioner, Ken Lay.

Crime prevention and communities: Social and environmental strategies for safer neighbourhoods

4–5 June 2012, Sydney; 6 June 2012,
workshops at University of Sydney

The conference was a timely bringing together of police, crime prevention officers from local governments, crime prevention program designers

and researchers—in all, 130 attendees from across Australia and 45 presenters. Participants looked at what works and what does not work in crime prevention and how to design and evaluate good interventions.

Notable among the international speakers specialising in urban safety and policing were:

- Mr Juma Assiago from UN Habitat's Global Network on Safer Cities;
- Mr Jon Bright, from the UK Department of Communities and Local Government; and
- Professor Michael Scott from the Centre for Problem-Oriented Policing.

Australia was also represented by some notable speakers, in particular:

- Professor Ross Homel AO, who set up Pathways to Prevention in Queensland;
- Ms Sharon Payne, who is experienced in Indigenous safety in remote communities;
- Mr Mark Burgess, Chief Executive of the Police Federation of Australia and a champion of police-led crime prevention programs; and
- Ms Annette Michaux, General Manager, Social Policy and research at the Benevolent Society.



Mr Juma Assiago from UNHABITAT's Global Network addresses the Crime Prevention and Communities conference in June



2011 Student Criminology Forum—Deputy Director (Research) Rick Brown with students from Edith Cowan University

2012 Commonwealth agency forum: 2 April

The forum was an opportunity for policy and research officers from Australian Government departments and agencies to hear about AIC research projects directly related to national programs and initiatives. The forum spanned security issues, health, Indigenous policy, research and policy adoption, program evaluation and cybercrime. It was attended by Commonwealth officers of executive level and above from

departments and agencies as varied as AGD, Customs and Border Protection, the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, the AFP, Office of Regulatory Services and ACMA.

Occasional Seminars

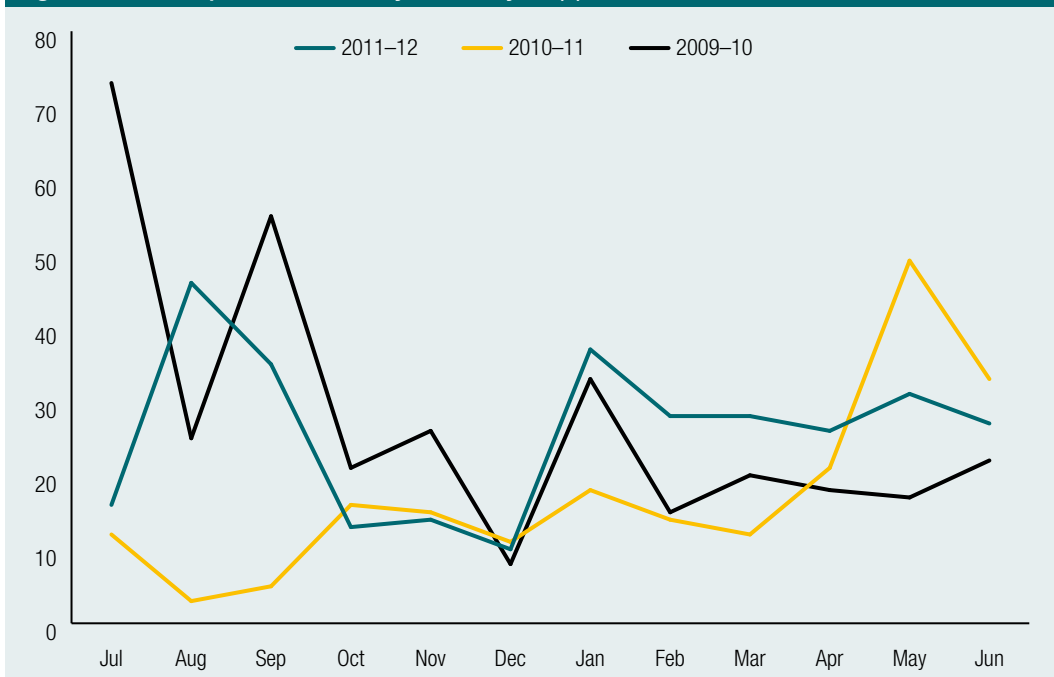
Eight public seminars were held at the AIC during 2011–12, canvassing issues such as juvenile justice, cybercrime, fraud and police pursuits.

Table 8 Occasional seminars at the AIC

<i>Ten myths about terrorist financing</i> —21 September 2011, Bill Tupman
<i>Crimes against international students in Australia</i> —26 October 2011, Dr Adam Tomison
<i>Young offenders and marginalisation: Characteristics and issues</i> —2 February 2012, Dr Jioji Ravulo
<i>Investigating cybercrime from an FBI perspective</i> —28 March 2012, William Blevins
<i>Two-way accountability: Improving ethical evaluation practice in Indigenous contexts</i> —19 April 2012, Associate Professor Emma Williams
<i>Dealing with rape: Controversies and political minefields</i> —18 May 2012, Baroness Vivien Stern CBE
<i>Bringing the world home: Lessons learnt in the prevention and support of online fraud victimisation</i> —31 May 2012, Dr Cassandra Cross, Queensland Police Service
<i>The challenges of use of force in policing</i> —4 July 2012, Professor Geoffrey Alpert

Table 9 Media requests and interviews

Year	Requests	Interviews	AIC media releases	Ministerial media releases
2011–12	311	114	14	8
2010–11	209	82	19	6
2009–10	333	166	8	10

Figure 2 Media inquiries to the AIC by financial year (n)

Media

The Australian media is crucial to the broad dissemination of AIC research. It brings issues into the public arena, highlights crime problems, raises public awareness about crimes such as internet scams and dispels myths (such as the perception that crime is on the rise).

The AIC also engages with the media to attract participation in its annual online fraud survey and promote its conferences. In 2011–12, there was heavy media traffic on:

- the release of *Crimes against International Students in Australia* report (August 2011);
- the release of the firearms monitoring and firearms trafficking reports (October 2011 and June 2012); and
- cybercrime and scams (across the year).

Social and online media

The AIC has strongly embraced the potential of social media to more widely disseminate its work (and effectiveness as a national resource) to the broader community. A major development was the building of the AIC's Facebook and Twitter sites, both of which have a worldwide following and often engender robust online discussions. As the world moves toward the increased use of tablets, smartphones, online lectures and seminars, and other video products, the AIC takes pride in being at the forefront of this digital transition to ensure that its product is read, seen and heard. In 2011–12:

- email subscribers increased by 29 percent to 2,998;
- Facebook followers increased by 57 percent to 2,378;

Table 10 Increase in social media and email subscribers (n)

	30 June 2011	30 Sept 2011	31 Dec 2011	31 March 2012	30 June 2012	% increase over year	avg view/month
Twitter followers	371	662	883	1,027	1,178	217%	
Facebook likes	1,509	1,830	2,017	2,196	2,378	57%	
Email subscribers	2,318	2,473	2,595	2,745	2,998	29%	
Unique YouTube viewers per month	437	409	371	710	650		515

- Twitter followers increased by 217 percent to 1,178; and
- the 105 seminars on CriminologyTV have had more than 7,000 views, with an average monthly viewing rate of 515.

Library and Information Services

The AIC's JV Barry Library plays a key part in the Institute's role as the national knowledge centre on crime and criminal justice in its provision of library services to practitioners, policymakers, academics, students and the general public. Library staff also offer fundamental support to AIC researchers, particularly by anticipating their research requirements and proactively sourcing new and authoritative material.

The library, which houses the most comprehensive library-based collection in the field of criminology and criminal justice in Australia, continued to respond to stakeholder and public inquiries, guiding people to the appropriate AIC website page, publications or services such as the CINCH database, in response to their needs for information about crime.

Services for stakeholders

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

- maintaining and developing the CINCH database
- providing links to new external information sources through the AIC website;

- alerting subscribers by email and RSS feed to developments in their subject areas;
- responding to inquiries from an array of law enforcement and justice personnel, researchers, other practitioners, students and the public; and
- providing hard-copy and electronic materials through national and networked interlibrary loan schemes (lending considerably more than is borrowed).

Additions to the CINCH database and Libraries Australia almost doubled in 2011–12 due to a commitment of short-term contracted resources and efforts to strengthen the specialist nature of the print and online collection. This is also reflected in the over 50 percent increase in monograph additions.

CINCH—the Australian Criminology Database

The CINCH bibliographic database is compiled and maintained by the AIC's Information Services staff. The database is one of the family of index databases for which access is provided by Informit (see <http://informit.com.au> for more information). CINCH aims to include all new material about crime and criminal justice in Australasia—books, reports, journal articles, websites, conference proceedings and papers—with high-quality subject indexing and abstracts.

CINCH records are also available in the JV Barry Library's catalogue on the AIC website. At the end of June 2012, the database contained 61,153 records. During the year, 1,629 records were added, compared with 858 records for the previous year. CINCH has been established for nearly 40 years and is very well known to university students and academics in particular as the key compendium for

Table 11 Library activity, 2010–11 and 2011–12

	2010–11	2011–12
Inquiry responses <15 mins	1,511	1,179
Inquiry responses >15 mins	425	451
Records added to CINCH	858	1629
Monographs added	426	660
Original records to Libraries Australia	237	371
Copy records to Libraries Australia	145	265
Additions to the AIC website	203	519
Items borrowed from other libraries	72	24
Journal articles supplied by other libraries	177	153
Items loaned to other libraries	178	139
Journal articles supplied to other libraries	630	555

Table 12 Awareness alert email subscriptions by topic at 30 June 2012

Information subject alert	Number of subscribers
All	561
Alcohol and violence	126
Child abuse and protection	123
Community safety	48
Crime prevention	227
Cybercrime	116
Drugs and crime	180
Evaluation	148
Financial crime	100
Homicide	90
Indigenous justice	118
Juvenile justice	128
People trafficking	120
Recidivism and desistance	130
Serious and organised crime	166
Victims of crime	126

Australian criminology and criminal justice literature. On the international scale, subscribers to the Australian Criminology Database include the British Library, Rutgers University, the Library of Congress Queens University (Canada), Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation, Christchurch City Libraries, University of Auckland, Hong Kong University and the University of Cambridge.

Australian subscribers to CINCH include 44 academic institutions, 16 government departments, one legal firm and one state library.

Crime and justice awareness alerts

Contemporary, evidence-based information is disseminated to thousands of practitioners and

polymakers worldwide via crime and justice information alerts (see Table 12). This service is free to subscribers, whose numbers increased by approximately 370 percent this year as a result of greater marketing.

A new community safety and policing alert was launched at the *Crime Prevention and Communities* conference in June 2012, achieving immediate interest.

By 30 June 2012, more than 2,500 emails were being sent monthly to 930 subscribers, who often redistributed them through their agencies.

Web hosting

The AIC is a partner in the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse (See Highlight 7) and manages its website. The Institute also hosts and manages the NDLERF and CrimeStoppers websites as part of a

commitment to the dissemination of criminological knowledge.

Networking across sectors

In 2011–12, over 700 loans and article copies were sought through the interlibrary loans service from agencies in the law enforcement, university, government, and health and community sectors. This service minimises duplication of resources while maximising the effectiveness and specialisation of library collections across the nation.

The library contributes news from Australia and overseas to the CrimNet email discussion list for criminal justice researchers, practitioners and policymakers in Australia. It also gives notice of new AIC publications and events through other email discussion lists and through the World Criminal Justice Libraries Network. Further, as a member of the Australian Libraries Information Network, the

Highlight 7 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 has been compiled for stakeholder use. The AIC has three members on the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse Working Group and provides all library support services for the Clearinghouse, including adding material to the database, hosting the website. The AIC also advises on research papers and work programs for the collection.

During 2011–12, the AIC progressed the recommendations of an external review of the content and usability of the Clearinghouse website. The format of the website is being enhanced to improve accessibility, the news section has been improved and links have been updated, all creating a more informative and current clearinghouse.

library promotes AIC research and seeks assistance from international colleagues on behalf of external stakeholders and AIC researchers.

In 2011–12, the AIC sent records for 638 items to Libraries Australia, more than double those provided in 2010–11; a substantial and unique contribution to the national bibliographic database.

Stakeholder and public inquiries

The JV Barry Library is the first point of contact for telephone and email inquiries from external stakeholders and the public.

In 2011–12, the library responded to an average of 32 requests per week, slightly less than in 2010–11.

Externally, the majority of responses via the front desk phone and email were to stakeholders (33%) and members of the public (23%). In 2011–12, there were fewer simple requests (managed in less than 15 minutes) received by the Library but an increase in more detailed requests requiring staff to spend more than 15 minutes completing them. Most of these more intensive responses required up to one hour of work and reflects stakeholders' increased recognition that the AIC can assist with more complex subject matters.

External requests for Library and Information Services sectoral breakdown for 2011–12:

- law enforcement, justice and corrections 40%;
- university academics and students 20%;
- community, public health 15%;
- public 15%; and
- law, business and others 10%.

Examples of these types of enquires in 2011–12 were:

- a Canadian policy officer inquiring about Australian prisoner populations;
- a UK science documentary team inquiring about homicide by poisoning;
- an Indigenous youth leader seeking figures on Indigenous crime in Queensland; and
- a Tasmanian police officer comparing a legal term across jurisdictions.

Finally, the support given by the library to AIC researchers illustrates the value of having specialist information on hand to significantly accelerate research

productivity. In 2011–12, this included 103 literature searches, the majority of which (42%) comprised one to three hours work, all of which were received positively. This compares with 73 literature searches last year, indicating a much increased contribution by library staff and value to clients.

Unique datasets

The AIC acquires or creates datasets for many of its research projects; it added seven new datasets to the database during the year, bringing the total to 138 datasets. 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.

Reach and influence

Crime and justice researchers and practitioners continue to utilise AIC publications—searching, requesting or downloading titles that span from the 1970s through to 2011–12.

The AIC has a profound influence on criminological research and policy development across multiple jurisdictions, nationally and internationally.

In addition to producing timely and relevant research for the law and justice sector, Communication and Information Services facilitates understanding through knowledge transfer and policy adoption.

2012 online users survey

Results of a 2006 survey (Quay Communications) of AIC clients led to a recommendation that the AIC be recognised as 'Australia's pre-eminent research agency for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of criminological data and information to the government and the community'.

A new online survey of clients in February 2012 confirmed the AIC's research publication stream to be its key asset—55 percent of respondents found the publications to be very useful; 96 percent found them to be generally useful (see Figure 3).

Figure 3 Reported usefulness of AIC products to clients (%)

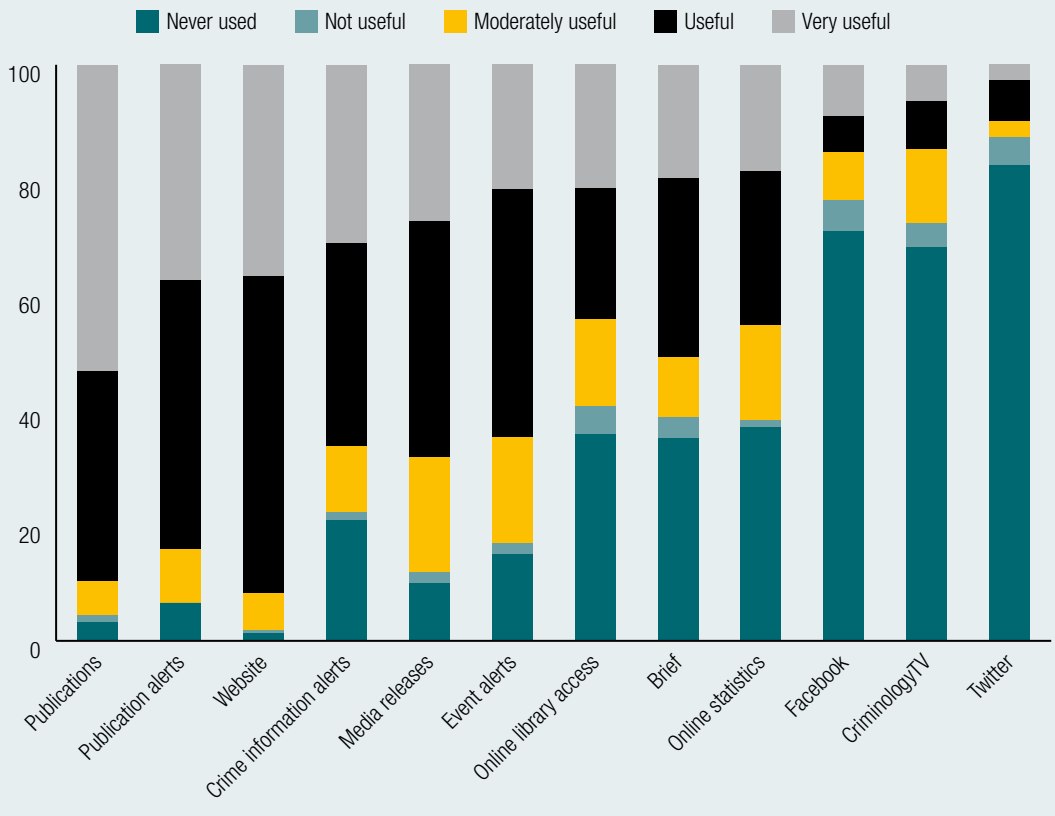
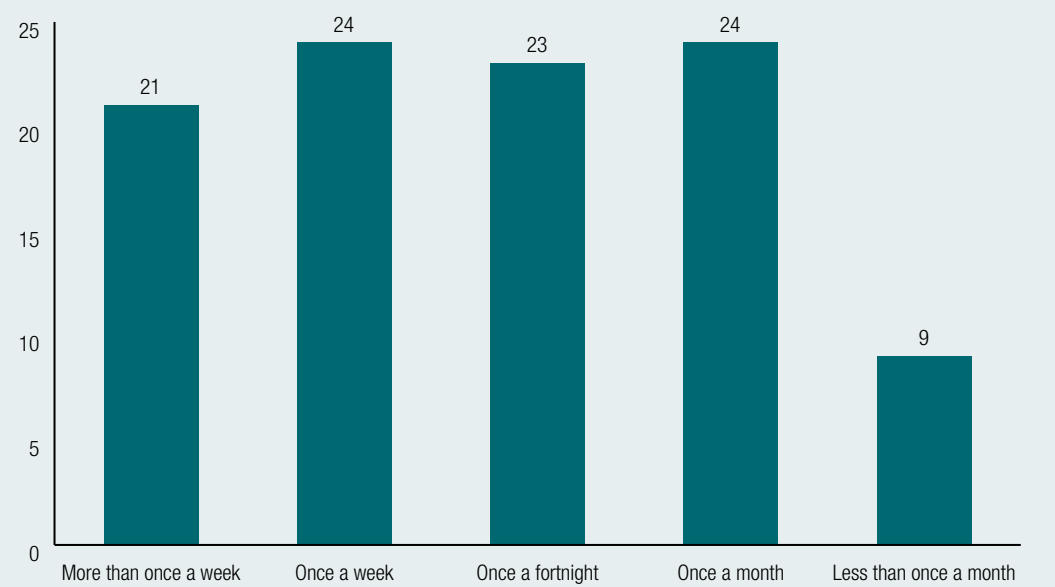


Figure 4 Frequency of use of AIC material (%)



Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

The AIC website also won consistent approval –94 percent of users found the site useful or indispensable in 2006 (see Figure 3). Both surveys also endorsed the AIC library as a valuable centre for knowledge and information.

The survey had the biggest response from government stakeholders (27%) and the most popular products were publications (90%), the website (79%) and publication release alerts (58%). Importantly, users also kept coming back—AIC material was accessed by 45 percent of respondents at least once a week and by 92 percent of them at least once a month (see Figure 4).

Distribution and reach of publications

An indication of the reach of AIC material is its distribution through the international database providers ProQuest and CENGAGE GALE, which host a large range of information products for academic, school, public, corporate and government agencies. The T&I series is particularly widely referenced and downloaded by educational institutions around the world (see Tables 13 and 14). ProQuest revealed 23,000 downloads in 40 countries, mostly by the academic and government sectors in Australasia (11,863) and the United States (10,495).

Table 13 The top 10 titles logged by ProQuest for 2011–12

Title	Author	T&I number	Usage (n)
Print Media Reporting on Drugs and Crime, 1995–98	Michael Teece	158	1,993
The Psychology of Fraud	Grace Duffield	199	599
Children’s Exposure to Domestic Violence in Australia	Kelly Richards	419	474
(Mis)perceptions of Crime in Australia	Brent Davis	396	389
Trends in Violent Crime	Samantha Bricknell	359	364
The Pathways to Prevention Project: Doing Developmental Prevention in a Disadvantaged Community	Ross Homel	323	360
Police Diversion of Young Offenders and Indigenous Over-representation	Troy Allard	390	336
Trends in Juvenile Detention in Australia	Kelly Richards	416	323
Crime Victimization in Australia: Key Findings of the 2004 International Crime Victimization Survey	Holly Johnson	298	284

Table 14 Top 10 titles logged by CENGAGE GALE for 2011–12

	Title	Author(s)	Views
1	Misperceptions about Child Sex Offenders	Kelly Richards	668
2	The Trafficking of Children in the Asia–Pacific	Jacqueline Joudo Larsen	456
3	Organised Crime and Trafficking in Persons	Fiona David	372
4	Detecting and Preventing Welfare Fraud	Tim Prenzler	346
5	Youth Justice: Oral Language Competence in Early Life and Risk for Engagement in Antisocial Behaviour in Adolescence	Pamela Snow and Martine Powell	340
6	Prescription Drug use Among Detainees: Prevalence, Sources and Links to Crime	Catherine McGregor, Natalie Gately and Jennifer Fleming	289
7	Assessing the Social Climate of Australian Prisons	Sharon Casey, et al	285
8	(Mis)perceptions of Crime in Australia	Brent Davis and Kym Dossetor	278
9	Crime Families: Gender and the Intergenerational Transfer of Criminal Tendencies	Goodwin et al	263
10	Risk Factors for Advance Fee Fraud Victimization	Stuart Ross and Russell Smith	262

Highlight 8 Website statistics

Publications and reports on the AIC website are accessed and downloaded free of charge in html, pdf or e-publication formats.

In 2011–12, website page views steadily rose to 2,329,722—a 6.5 percent rise from last year’s results. There were 547,486 individual visitors to the site during the year.

The graphs reveal peaks of access around the release of the international student victimisation special report in October last year and a surge around the time of the two major conferences held during the year—*Truth, Testimony and Relevance* and *Crime Prevention and Communities*.

Figure 5 Web page views (n)



Figure 6 Web visitors (n)

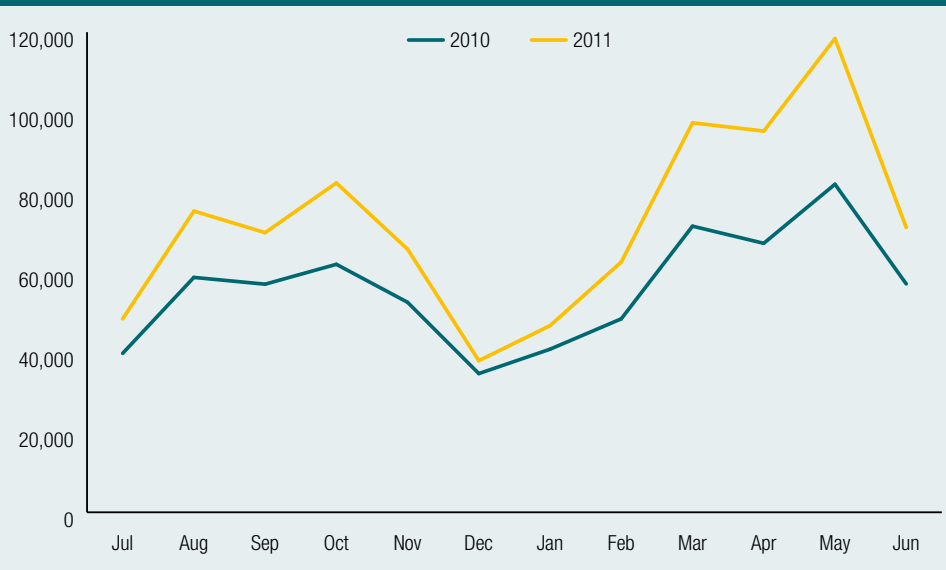


Table 15 Key news headlines as a result of AIC publications 2011–12

Data checks spell end for welfare, tax cheats. More being caught, study finds *Canberra Times*
Indian students 'more likely to be robbed, assaulted' *The Age*
नस्लीय नहीं भारतीयों पर हमले: ऑस्ट्रेलिया अध्ययन *Hindustan*
Scam distress **The Advertiser**
'Robbery, not racism, is the cause behind assault on Indians in Australia' *The Hindu*
The Australian Institute of Criminology has found older people are more likely to fall victim of internet fraud despite being less likely to use the internet. *3AW*
Big sums lost online to Nigerian conmen Cyber scams bite innocent *Herald Sun*
Older people fall for scams **Townsville Bulletin**
Authorities target illegal handgun trade *The World Today ABC*
Oz study rules out racism as cause for attacks on Indian students *expressindia.com*
Web scams net \$12,000 per victim, study finds *The Canberra Times*
Dobbers lead blitz on welfare cheats *Herald Sun*
Thousands of guns stolen across Australia **ABC ON-LINE**
Race not reason behind attacks on India students: Report *The Economic Times*
Oldies 'too embarrassed to report fraud' *The Daily Telegraph*
Majority of child sex abuse victims don't become offenders *AM program ABC*
CSI helps to spark interest in forensics *The Australian*

CENGAGE GALE International Learning revealed 7,980 views of the *T&I* series for the year, up from 5,350 last year—an almost 50 percent increase.

Subscribers to platforms worldwide

The AIC's information distribution systems have a worldwide reach. Alerts about publications and events are distributed through AIC Communications Services via email subscriber lists, RSS feeds, Twitter and Facebook.

The main take-up is in English-speaking countries, but there is also a great deal of interest in the AIC's work throughout Europe, South America and Africa (see Figure 7).

In Australia, subscriber numbers across all platforms reflect Australia's population distribution (see Figure 8).

Scope and reach of external citations of AIC research in 2011–12

While the following examples are far from a comprehensive bibliometric measure of AIC impact,

they illustrate the scope of influence among relevant stakeholders.

Academic textbooks and international handbooks

- Dragiewicz M & DeKeseredy W (eds) 2012. *Routledge handbook of critical criminology*. New York: Routledge
- Marmo M, de Lint W & Palmer D (eds) 2011. *Crime and justice: A guide to criminology*, 4th ed. Sydney: Thomson Reuters
- Prenzler T (ed) 2012. *Policing and security in practice: Challenges and achievements*. Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan
- Graycar A & Smith RG (eds) 2012. *Handbook of global research and practice in corruption*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar

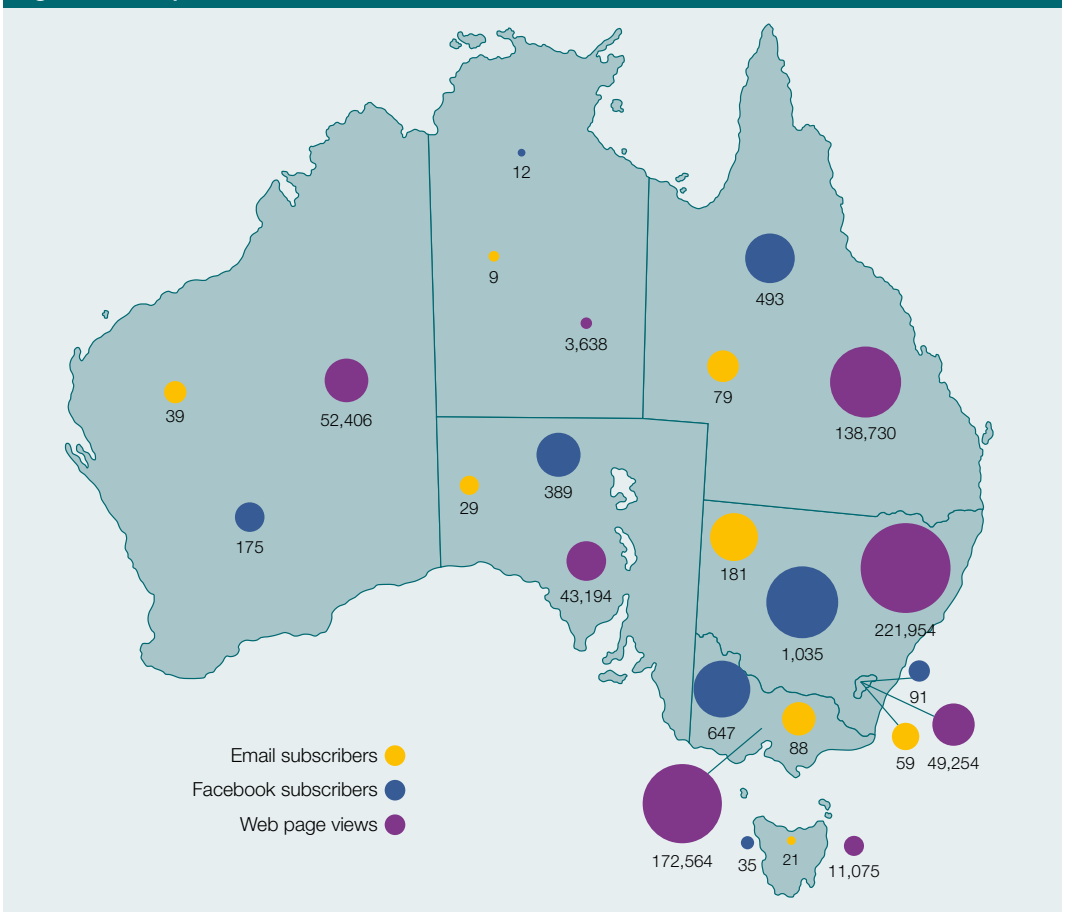
Government reports

- Australian Crime Commission 2012. *Illicit drug data report 2010–11*

Figure 7 Multi-platform subscribers—Global



Figure 8 Multi-platform subscribers—Australia



- Australian Human Rights Commission 2012. Submission to Inquiry into Cybersafety for Senior Australians
 - AIFS 2012. *Mothers with a history of childhood sexual abuse*. Research summary
 - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2011. *Strategies to enhance employment of Indigenous ex-offenders after release from correctional institutions*. Closing the Gap resource sheet
 - AGD 2012. *Improving the family law system for clients from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds*. Report
 - AGD 2012. *Improving the family law system for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients*. Report
 - Productivity Commission 2012. *Overcoming Indigenous disadvantage: Key indicators 2011*
 - NSW BOCSAR *Illicit drug use and property offending among police detainees*. CJB157
 - NSW BOCSAR *Uses and abuses of crime statistics*. CJB153
 - NSW BOCSAR *Youth justice conferences versus Children's Court: A comparison of reoffending*. CJB160
 - Northern Territory Fire, Police and Emergency Services 2011. *Communication strategies for random urban arson investigation*
 - Northern Territory Government 2011. *Review of NT youth justice system*
 - Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council 2011. *Minimum standard non-parole period—Final report*
 - Queensland Justice & AGD 2011. *Sentencing of child sexual offences in Queensland: Research paper*
 - South Australia Office of the Guardian for Children and Young People 2012. *Gendered violence and its impact on children*
 - South Australia OCSAR *The South Australian drug court: A recidivism study*
 - Tasmania. Commissioner for Children 2011. *Ashley Youth Detention Centre: The last resort*
 - Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies 2012. *Integration and collaboration: Building capacity and engagement for the provision of criminal justice services to Tasmania's mentally ill: Final report*
 - VicHealth 2011. *Baby makes 3*. Project report
 - VicHealth 2011. *Working together against violence*. Final project report
 - Sentencing Advisory Council 2011. *Statutory minimum sentences for gross violence offences report*
 - Victorian Sentencing Advisory Council 2012. *Community attitudes to offence seriousness*
 - Victorian Sentencing Advisory Council 2011. *Sentencing children and young people in Victoria*
 - Victorian Sentencing Advisory Council 2011. *Statutory minimum sentences for gross violence offences*
 - Victorian Auditor-General 2012. *Fraud prevention strategies in local government*
 - Victorian Parliament 2012. *Inquiry into locally based approaches to community safety and crime prevention*
 - Wall L 2012. *Asking women about intimate partner sexual violence*. AIFS
 - Western Australian Commissioner for Children and Young People 2012. *The state of Western Australia's children and young people*.
 - Parliament of Western Australian 2012. *Proceeds of crime and unexplained wealth: A role for the Corruption and Crime Commission? Joint Standing Committee on the Corruption and Crime Commission*
- ## Law reform commissions
- Australian Law Reform Commission 2012. *Family violence and Commonwealth laws: Improving legal frameworks*. ALRC report no 117
 - NSW Law Reform Commission 2012. *Bail*. Report no 133
 - NSW Law Reform Commission 2012. *Penalty notices*. Report no 32
 - VIC Law Reform Commission 2011: *Sex offenders registration: Final report*
 - WA Law Reform Commission: *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004*. Final report
- ## Non-government stakeholder agency reports
- ADFVC: Salter 2011. *Managing recidivism amongst high risk violent men* ADFVC Issues paper

- Hobart Community Legal Service 2012. *Submission to Tasmanian Department of Justice. Regulation of the Sex Industry in Tasmania*
- Justice Action 2012. *Restorative justice: Creating a safer society* report
- Kirby Institute 2011. Sex industry in NSW report to NSW Department of Health
- Multicultural Centre for Women's Health 2011. *On her way: Primary prevention of violence against immigrant and refugee women in Australia* report.
- Martin W (Chief Justice, WA) Mental health & the judicial system report
- NDARC 2011 *Alcohol-related crime: Finding a suitable measure for community-level analyses using routinely collected Data*. Technical report no. 317
- WA CRC 2012 *Examination of the extent of elder abuse in Western Australia: A qualitative and quantitative investigation of existing agency policy, service responses and recorded data*
- Qld Parliament Hansard: Murri Courts
- Qld Parliament Hansard: Unexplained wealth
- Tas Parliament Hansard: Drug usage and the link with crime
- Tas Parliament Hansard: Facts & Figures
- Vic Parliament Hansard: Corrections: statistical modelling tools
- Vic Parliament Hansard: White Ribbon Day
- Vic Parliament Hansard: Drugs, Poisons And Controlled Substances Amendment (Prohibition Of Display And Sale Of Cannabis Water Pipes) Bill 2011
- WA Parliament Hansard: Violent crime, burglary and robbery
- WA Parliament Hansard: Elder abuse
- WA Parliament Hansard: Misuse Of Drugs Amendment Bill 2011
- WA Parliament Hansard: Domestic violence—Effect on children
- WA Parliament Hansard: Restraining Orders Amendment Bill 2011
- WA Parliament Hansard: Mental impairment court intervention program

Australian Parliament

- Australian Parliamentary Library Briefing 2011. *Domestic violence in Australia*
- Australian Parliament. Hansard M Cash, Speech to Cth Parliament on White Ribbon Day violence against women
- Australia. Parliament. Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety. *High-wire act—Cyber-safety and the young*

State/territory Parliament

- ACT Parliament Hansard: Prostitution Act reform
- NSW Parliament Hansard: Hunting
- NSW Parliament Hansard: Graffiti
- NSW Parliament Hansard: Mandatory sentencing for murder of police
- NSW Parliamentary Brief 2012: Family Violence Courts.
- NSW Parliamentary Brief 2012: Gun violence: An update
- NT Parliament: Review of the Northern Territory Youth Justice System
- Qld Parliament Hansard: Knife crime

International agency documents

- Public Safety Canada 2012. *An introduction to economic analysis in crime prevention—The why, how and so what*. Research report
- UNODC 2012. *Corruption to foster small and medium-sized enterprise development*
- UNODC 2011. *Smuggling of people by sea*
- US State Department. *Trafficking in persons report 2012*

Peer-reviewed journals

- Azmat F, Osborne A & Rentschler R 2011. Indian student concerns about violence—Exploring student perceptions. *Australian Journal of Social Issues* 46(3)
- Carrington K et al. 2011. The resource boom's underbelly. *ANZJOC* 44
- Campbell L 2011. Non-conviction, DNA databases and criminal justice: A comparative analysis. *Journal of Commonwealth Criminal Law*

Carlton B & Segrave M 2011. Women's survival post-imprisonment: Connecting imprisonment with pains past and present. *Punishment & Society* 13(5)

Croft T 2011. Prohibited behaviours orders and indigenous overrepresentation in the criminal justice system. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 23(2): 277–285

Finnane M & Finnane K 2011. *A death in Alice Springs* Current Issues in Criminal Justice 23(2): 255–271

Fitzgerald RT et al. 2012. Exploring sex differences among sentenced juvenile offenders in Australia. *Justice Quarterly* 29(3): 420–447

Hayes H, McGee TR & Cerruto M 2011. Offending behaviour after a restorative justice conference. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 23(2): 127–143

Hutchinson 2011. Drawing the line. *Australian Journal of Human Rights* 17(2): 91–130

Kelty SF et al. 2011. You have to hit some people. *Psychology, Psychiatry & Law* 19(3): 299–313

Marchetti E 2012. Victims or offenders: Who were the 11 Indigenous female prisoners who died in custody and were investigated by the Australian Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody? *International Review of Victimology*

Mazerolle L et al. 2012. Violence in and around entertainment districts—A longitudinal analysis of the impact of late-night lockout legislation. *Law and Policy* 34(1) Jan 2012: 55–79

Snow P & Powell M 2012. Oral language competence in incarcerated young offenders: Links with offending severity. *International Journal of Speech-Language Pathology* 13(6)

Tobin C et al. 2011. A review of public opinion towards alcohol controls in Australia. *BMC Public Health*.

Wilson LA 2011. Perceptions of legitimacy and strategies of resistance. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 23(2): 183–201

Other journals

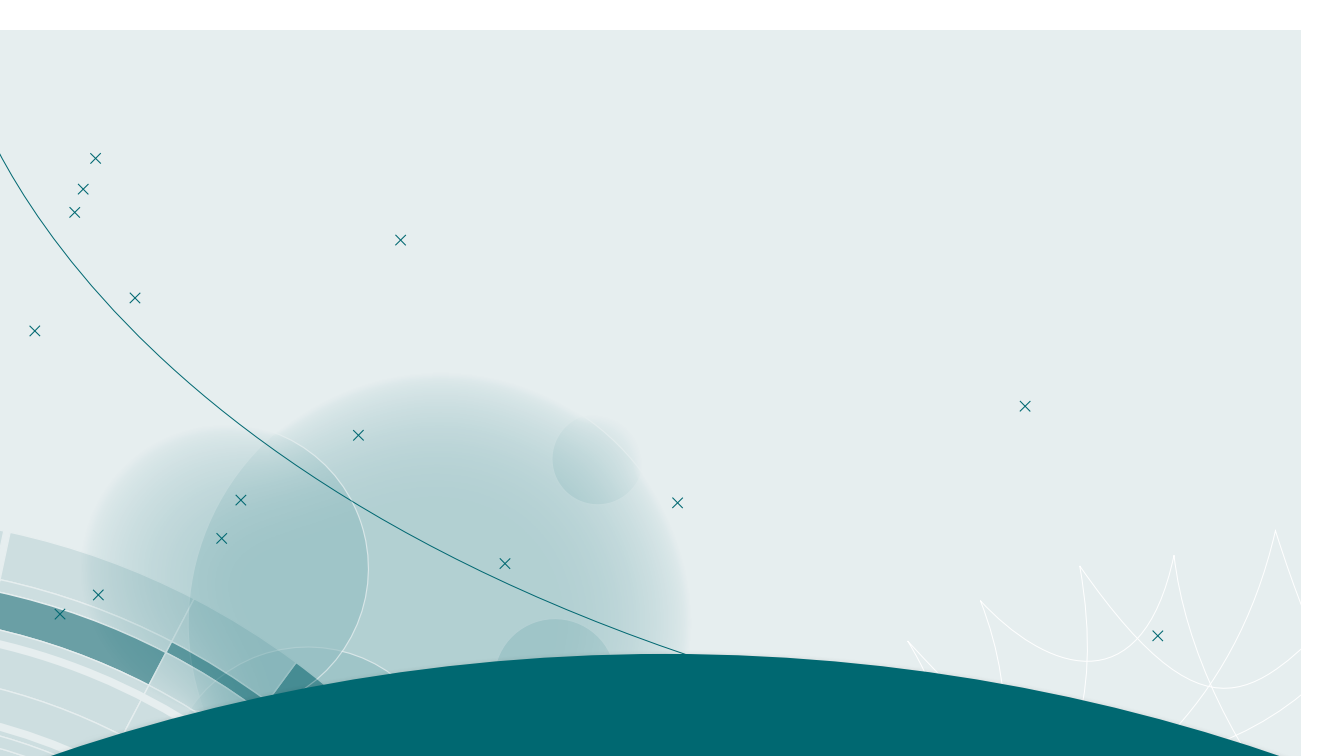
Police Association of South Australia 2011. Single person patrols. *Police Journal* Dec

The impact of domestic violence on children. *ADVCH Newsletter* Sept 2011

Salter 2011. Managing recidivism amongst high risk violent men. *ADFVC Issues paper*

AIC key performance indicators

Table 16 KPI targets	Outcome
1. 100 percent of T&I papers and RPP papers are blind peer reviewed. This ensures the quality of the research outputs of the Institute	Met
2. Reports produced for each of the monitoring programs are issued according to schedule (eg annually, biennially)	Met
3. 23 peer-reviewed T&I papers and RPP papers published	Met 24 published
4. 38 other publications (including RIP papers, TBPs, <i>Brief</i> , journal articles, consultancy reports etc)	Met 57 published
5. At least 10 roundtables and other forums held	Met 27 events held
6. >90 percent satisfaction of stakeholders with research (according to project mid-term and/or completion survey)	Met
7. Lodgement of research datasets and codebook at the completion of projects	Met
8. Unqualified audit on end-of-year Financial Statements	Met
9. Operate within budget approved by the Director	Met
10. Implementation of Government 2.0 measures	Met



Governance and accountability

External scrutiny and review

In 2011–12, no judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals affected the Institute; nor were there any parliamentary committee reports or Ombudsman reports. No Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) audit reports directly affected or involved the AIC.

The AIC is, however, subject to annual statutory audit of its financial statements performed by the ANAO. In addition, regular internal audit reviews are undertaken by an independent consultant. The outcomes of all audits are presented to the Audit Committee and plans are developed for the implementation of recommendations and the ongoing monitoring of actions for improving processes.

The AIC was reviewed under the Strategic Review of Small and Medium Agencies in the Attorney-General's Portfolio conducted by the DoFD, which was led by Stephen Skehill. This review was part of an ongoing suite of strategic reviews conducted for a Cabinet assessment of how programs and services are performing against current Australian Government policy.

The Expenditure Review Principles, with their focus on appropriateness, effectiveness, efficiency, integration, performance assessment and strategic alignment, drove the strategic review. Other important drivers were the need to explore the potential of shared services and the need to assess the agencies' desirable level of independence from executive government—either by establishing and/or maintaining agencies that are separate from their portfolio department or by bestowing powers on independent statutory officeholders.

The review concluded that retention of the AIC as a separate independent agency was justified by reference to the Expenditure Review Principles. The criteria, while not actually requiring it, gave considerable strength to the argument that the AIC remain a separate and independent entity. The review considered the corporate services arrangements to be sound and showed that AIC corporate costs were quite low by comparison with the other agencies reviewed.

Corporate governance

In 2011–12, the AIC operated for its first year under the FMA Act. During transition from the CAC Act, the Institute endeavoured to adopt FMA accountability and governance measures to the highest level of corporate integrity in building the Institute's research, communications and corporate capacities.

The governance changes this financial year brought a significant increase in administrative and legislative compliance and accountability tasks for the Corporate area of the AIC, including the review and implementation of the majority of the AIC's policies and audit committee charter.

AIC Director (and Chief Executive)

Dr Adam Tomison was appointed Director of the AIC by the Governor-General in 2009 and also became Chief Executive of the Institute after 1 July 2011 when the FMA changes became law.

Criminology Research Advisory Council

The Advisory Council was created through the legislative amendment to the *Criminology Research Act 1971* and commenced on 1 July 2011. The role of the Advisory Council and its members is to advise the Director in relation to:

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

The Advisory Council and its members have no legal, management or financial responsibility for the AIC.

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

In 2011–12, the Advisory Council was chaired by Ms Penny Armytage, the Secretary of the Department of Justice in Victoria.

The Advisory Council met on 1 July 2011, 24 November 2011 and 16 March 2012. All meetings were held at the AIC in Canberra.

Members of the Criminology Research Advisory Council as at 30 June 2012

Victoria

Ms Penny Armytage, Secretary, Department of Justice, Chair.

Western Australia

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

Australian Capital Territory

Ms Kathy Leigh, Director-General, Justice and Community Safety Directorate.

Commonwealth

Mr Iain Anderson, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice Division, AGD.

New South Wales

Mr Laurie Glanfield AM, Director General, Department of Attorney General and Justice.

Northern Territory

Mr Richard Coates, Director, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Department of Justice.

Queensland

Mr Terry Ryan, Deputy Director-General, Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney General.

South Australia

Ms Ruth Ambler, Executive Director, Strategic Policy & Organisational Performance, Attorney-General's Department.

Tasmania

Mr Norman Reaburn, Director, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee was re-established in July 2011 in accordance with s 46 of the FMA Act. Its objective is to provide independent assurance and assistance to the Director of the AIC about its risk, control and compliance framework, and its external accountability responsibilities. The Audit Committee Charter was reviewed to align with both FMA Act requirements and ANAO better practice guidance.

In 2011–12, the Audit Committee comprised three members, appointed by the Director, two of whom are independent:

- Mr Norman Reaburn (Chair) (independent member);
- Mr Kevin Patchell FCPA (independent member); and
- Dr Rick Brown.

The Institute's internal audit provider for 2011–12 was PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Meetings were held on 30 August 2011, 23 November 2011, 15 March 2012 and 14 June 2012.

The committee considered three internal audit reports:

- Knowledge management;
- FMA conversion post-implementation review; and
- Financial Statement disclosure review.

The AIC implemented revised Chief Executive's Instructions (CEIs) during the year in accordance with DoFD's model CEIs, as well as a new certificate of compliance process, both of which were reviewed by the Audit Committee.

Ethics committee

The AIC Human Research Ethics Committee (the Committee) has been operating since 1992. Its eight members have backgrounds in law, religion, social work and research, as stipulated in the National Health and Medical Research Council 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. The Committee regularly reviews proposed projects to ensure that appropriate safeguards exist for the conduct of the research to be consistent with ethical standards.

During the reporting period, the Committee reviewed and approved 14 proposals. The Committee Chair during the year was Professor Nicolas Peterson PhD, Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia.

Other members were:

- Ms Robyn Holder MA (laywoman)
- Dr Tony Krone PhD (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, research regularly considered by the Human Research Ethics Committee)
- Ms Barbara Nicholson (Minister of religion or Aboriginal elder)
- Professor Debra Rickwood PhD, MAPS (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, the care, counselling or treatment of people)
- Mr Doug Taylor BA (layman)
- Ms Ruth Treyde BA/LLB (lawyer)
- Ms Tracy Cussen MSocSc (AIC representative).

Management committees

Senior Executive Committee

The Senior Executive Committee was chaired by Dr Adam Tomison, Director of the AIC. As at 30 June 2012, the other members were Deputy Director (Research), Dr Rick Brown, who started in his position on 1 July 2011 and Mr Brian Russell, Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and acting Corporate Services Manager. The committee considers and provides broad strategic advice on research directions, budget and risk management.

Senior Management Committee

The Senior Management Committee meets monthly to consider and provide advice on research and management priorities and communication and information issues. Its members as at 30 June 2012 were:

- Dr Adam Tomison Director (Chief Executive) (Chair)
- Dr Rick Brown Deputy Director Research

- Brian Russell CFO and Acting Corporate Services Manager
- Colin Campbell Communications Manager
- Dr Russell Smith Principal Criminologist and Research Manager, GEEC
- Professor Peter Homel Principal Criminologist, Crime Prevention
- Laura Beacroft Research Manager, Crime and Populations
- Jason Payne Research Manager, VSCM
- Janine Chandler Library Manager

Other committees

The **Information and Communications Technology Committee** provided advice to the General Manager Corporate on strategic direction and emerging issues. As at 30 June 2012 members of the ICT Committee were:

- Dr Adam Tomison Director (Chief Executive)
- Myles Lambert ICT Manager (Chair)
- Brian Russell CFO and Deputy Director Corporate
- Colin Campbell Communications Manager
- Janine Chandler Library Manager
- Kate Hogden Web Manager
- Paul Greenfield Database Administrator
- Jason Payne Acting Research Manager, VSCM

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. As of 30 June 2012 committee members were:

- Michael Jeremenko (Director's representative)
- Samantha Lyneham
- Kate Hogden
- Katie Willis

Risk management

The AIC's risk management framework provides the mechanism to prevent, or at least minimise, the impact of adverse events on the ability of the Institute to achieve its outcome. The framework aims to provide a systematic way to make informed decisions and gain assurance that risks have been recognised and managed.

The risk management policy and framework is well established and is scheduled for review in early 2012–13. The primary components of the AIC's risk management strategy are:

- risk management policy and framework;
- risk control register;
- business continuity plan;
- CEIs;
- finance policy and procedures;
- research project management framework; and
- an internal audit program which is reviewed annually.

The AIC also participates in the annual Comcover risk survey, which seeks to benchmark agencies' risk management frameworks, programs and systems against those of all participating agencies and peer group agencies. The Institute has recorded above average ratings in the three years it participated in this survey.

Fraud control

No fraud was identified in 2011–12.

As required by the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines*, the Director certified 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; and
- annual fraud data that comply with the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines* have been collected and reported.

Corporate and statutory reporting

Human resources

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

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

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

Corporate direction was effectively communicated to staff throughout the reporting year at meetings and via the intranet, email and internal blogs informing and updating staff on research projects and on corporate issues and directions.

The AIC and APS values and code of conduct set out the behaviour expected of all AIC employees as they carry out their responsibilities. The code is part of the compendium of documents providing guidance to employees and is discussed with new staff during their induction to the AIC.

The AIC continued to outsource its payroll functions.

Workforce planning

The AIC's executive management team continually reviews workforce requirements. Staff are employed according to the output 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 for meeting research outputs through a collaborative approach and suitable appointments. This includes engaging leading national and international research organisations and individuals.

The Institute aims to be an organisation that values fairness, equity and diversity and is therefore

committed to preventing and eliminating discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, sex, gender, sexual preference, age, physical or mental disability, marital status, family responsibilities, pregnancy, religion, political opinion, cultural background and socioeconomic status.

Table 17 Staffing summary at 30 June 2012

Staffing summary at 30 June 2012										
Classification and Position		Gender		Type		Tenure		Basis		Total
		Male	Female	ECA	Contract	Ongoing	Non ongoing	Full time	Part time	
APS1	Trainee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS2	Admin Assistant	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	1
APS3	Research Officer I/ Admin Officer I	3	4	7	–	–	7	7	–	7
APS4	Research Officer II/ Admin Officer II	3	6	9	–	1	8	8	1	9
APS5	Research Analyst/ Senior Admin Officer	1	10	11	–	7	4	10	1	11
APS6	Senior Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer II	–	6	6	–	4	2	6	–	6
EL1	Principal Research Analyst/Admin Specialist	3	6	9	–	8	1	7	2	9
EL2	Research Manager/ Admin Executive	6	1	7	–	4	3	7	–	7
SES	SES Band 1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Totals		17	34	50	1	24	27	47	4	51

Table 18 Salary ranges at 30 June 2012

Classification and position		Salary range
APS1	Trainee	\$37,600–\$42,960
APS2	Admin Assistant	\$46,150–\$50,090
APS3	Research Officer I/Admin Officer I	\$51,090–\$55,620
APS4	Research Officer II/Admin Officer II	\$56,650–\$62,830
APS5	Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer	\$64,380–\$71,070
APS6	Senior Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer II	\$72,100–\$82,400
EL1	Principal Research Analyst/Admin Specialist	\$84,980–\$99,190
EL2	Research Manager/Admin Executive	\$101,870–\$128,750
SES	SES Band 1	\$135,000-

Employment framework and the New Agency Agreement

On 1 July 2011, the AIC became subject to the *Public Service Act 1999*. While the Institute retains the ability to employ staff under the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, in August 2011 an s 72 determination was made by the Public Service Commissioner applying to all Institute staff, with the exception of the Director and SES-equivalent employees.

Staff are employed under the terms and conditions of the AIC Agency Agreement 2011–14, approved by Fair Work Australia on 21 December 2011. The Agreement came into effect on 28 December 2011.

As part of enterprise bargaining agreement negotiations held during the year, the AIC reviewed its work level standards and salaries to ensure parity with similar agencies and the broader public service. As a result, some position designations underwent restructuring.

The restructure resulted in salary increases—in addition to real wage increases—for the more junior positions in order to reduce the gap in some salaries between AIC and comparable bodies, which also offered more rapid promotion in some instances. It also provided a more defined structure for research staff, dividing the existing Research Analyst level into two levels—Research Analyst and Senior Research Analyst (separated by a soft barrier)—to create a better career pathway for mid-level staff, should vacancies arise. Senior Research Analysts were reclassified as Principal Research Analysts. In the Research program, the levels of appointment are now:

- Research Officer Grade 1;
- Research Officer Grade 2;
- Research Analyst;
- Senior Research Analyst (upper half of the former Research Analyst band);
- Principal Research Analyst (formerly Senior Research Analyst); and
- Research Manager.

Performance development scheme

Under the *Public Service Act 1999* (Cth), APS values require agencies to focus on achieving results and

managing performance. Central to effective performance management is credibility. The AIC's performance and development scheme requires clearly defined performance goals, fairness and transparency in rewarding good performance, and prompt and appropriate management of underperformance.

The AIC supports these principles and is committed to fostering a performance improvement culture within an organisation that values its most important resource—its people.

The scheme emphasises continuous assessment and improvement with a strong focus on improvements in productivity. The scheme promotes fairness by clearly defining expectations that align with corporate goals. It includes:

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

Performance pay

Employees may qualify for a performance bonus in accordance with the AIC's performance development scheme where they have achieved a performance rating of 'superior' or above. Eligible Executive Level 2 and SES employees may qualify for a performance bonus of between two and 10 percent, based on their performance. Eighteen employees received a performance bonus during 2010–11. The total amount of performance bonus paid was \$45,774 at an average of \$2,543.

Learning and development

The Institute is continuing to develop its induction and training program. The program gives new and existing staff an opportunity to gain knowledge and an understanding of the Institute's governance, administration, research methodologies and publication processes.

The AIC is also committed to the professional development of its employees. Employees are encouraged to identify activities that have a clear connection with the Institute's work and can assist

Highlight 9 Australia Day Achievement Award Medallions 2012

Mike Lau joined the Institute in 2011 as Accounts Officer. His efficiency and professionalism gave him the capacity to provide extra support to the CFO in the refinement of accounts processes, especially in light of the significant changes in the AIC's legislation and governance arrangements in moving from the CAC Act to FMA Act.

Dylan Jones played a key role in the publications process and substantially expanded the role of publications officer with the development of the electronic publications format in 2011–12, while maintaining his key tasks of in-house design and typesetting of AIC publications. His added expertise as a still and video camera operator captures a range of AIC events and enables presentations to be edited and uploaded to the AIC's CriminologyTV site.

Seven years ago, new graduate **Jessica Anderson** joined the AIC as a Research Assistant. Over the years she developed expertise across a number of topics and received promotion to Research Analyst, giving her the opportunity to work on more difficult and challenging projects. In 2011, Jess was selected for part-time secondment to the ACC, which required sound research skills and an ability to engage with the ACC staff to find ways to meet their research needs and inform their strategic thinking and analysis functions.



their career development. Opportunities are limited by available resources.

In 2011–12, learning and development activities included opportunities to produce authored publications and present internal seminars and/or papers at national and international conferences, and support of formal study. As part of the support

of formal study, the Institute supported six staff undertaking postgraduate degrees in 2011–12, including four staff members undertaking a PhD.

The Institute also takes advantage of training days and briefing sessions offered by other government departments and agencies, such as DoFD, Comcover, the National Archives of Australia and the Australian

Government Solicitor. Corporate staff have undertaken a number of these programs in order to meet the additional level of compliance and administration associated with the recent transition to the FMA Act and *Public Service Act 1999* (Cth).

Workplace support

Non-salary benefits provided to staff in 2011–12 reinforce the AIC’s standing as an employer of choice. They included:

- flexible working arrangements, which exclude the notion of core hours;
- influenza immunisation;
- employee assistance services, including counselling;
- workplace health and safety training in first aid, bullying and harassment, and fire warden training;
- the opportunity to author (or co-author) research publications;
- the opportunity for staff to present their work at internal lunchtime seminars and/or external conferences and events; and
- an in-house program of training in research methods, statistics and criminological theory.

2012 Internship program— January 2012

Applications were invited for the annual four week research internships from undergraduate and postgraduate students entering their final year in 2011 or from students who had completed their studies in 2010. Students in criminology or criminal justice at an Australian university were eligible, as were students in law or social science areas whose subjects included criminological themes. One of the internships was designated as an Indigenous placement and operated in the same way as all other internships. The internships attracted over 70 applications; the AIC granted four internships in 2011.

Each of the interns was assigned to one of AIC’s four research teams and given the experience of working on AIC research projects. Alana Hewitt-Rau worked with the Violent and Serious Crime Monitoring team, co-authoring a report on deaths in motor vehicle pursuits, due to be published later this year.

Kelly Hine worked with the Crime Reduction and Review team on developing material for the CP ASSIST website. Angela Robinson worked with the Crime and Populations team on the development of a literature review and conceptual analysis paper to

Alana Hewitt-Rau	2011	Master of Social Science (Criminology) Bachelor of Social Science (Criminal Justice) at Charles Sturt University
Kelly Hine	2012	Bachelor of Psychological Science/Bachelor of Criminology & Criminal Justice (Honours) at Griffith University
Angela Robinson	2011	Bachelor of Arts—majoring in Criminology at University of Tasmania. Note—completed by distance while maintaining full-time employment as Constable in the Tasmanian Police Force
Elizabeth Rowe	2012	Bachelor of Justice (Honours) at Queensland University of Technology



From left: Alana Hewitt-Rau, Kelly Hine, Angela Robinson and Elizabeth Rowe

support the evaluation of the Australian Classification Education program. She also worked on a literature review to support the Indigenous Justice Programs Evaluation project. Elizabeth Rowe worked with the Global Economic and Electronic Crime team. She co-authored a paper on corruption in the public sector, which will be published later this year.

Staff communication

The AIC blog continued to provide an online information-sharing facility providing a faster, easier and more efficient method of internal communication than did the bi-monthly staff newsletter. It enables 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 vehicle for sharing and developing knowledge. It links to information in the public domain in the library catalogue and to the external databases to which the library subscribes. By providing access to research projects, datasets and presentations, the intranet encourages researchers to build on and extend previous AIC research.

New governance arrangements

The *Criminology Research Act 1971*, the Institute's enabling legislation, was amended by the *Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010* with effect from 1 July 2011. The amendments merged the AIC and the Criminology Research Council—two CAC Act agencies—into a single FMA agency. The merged entity continues under the name 'Australian Institute of Criminology'. The change in legislation also made the AIC subject to the *Public Service Act 1999* (Cth).

The Corporate Services team spent considerable time during 2011–12 in the management and implementation of the governance, reporting and accountability changes which resulted from the transition to the FMA Act and *Public Service Act 1999* (Cth). These changes required some Corporate staff to attend various training and information sessions, along with seeking external advice on a number of matters. The transition was successfully embedded into the Institute's business and will undergo continued review over the 2012–13 year.

Purchasing

The AIC has developed internal policies and procedures for purchasing goods and services. These are included in the CEIs and are in accordance with the *Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines* and the Institute's enabling legislation.

Australian National Audit Office access clauses

The AIC's contract templates contain standard clauses to provide for the Auditor-General to have access to the contractor's premises. All contracts let during the reporting period contained these standard clauses.

Exempt contracts

The AIC has not entered into any contracts or standing offers that have been exempted from being published in AusTender.

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 audit services, legal advice on the Institute's change in governance arrangements, contractual and human resource matters.

During 2011–12, seven new consultancy contracts were entered into (including those to a value of less than \$10,000), involving total actual expenditure of \$64,834 (including GST). In addition, one ongoing consultancy was active during the year, involving a total actual expenditure of \$16,367 (including GST). Expenditure for the year totalled \$81,201 (including GST) (2010–11: \$154,293).

Information on the value of contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website, www.tenders.gov.au. Contracts above the value of \$100,000 are detailed on the AIC website, www.aic.gov.au.

Information and communications technology services

Strategic plan

The Institute continues the implementation of its ICT Strategic Plan which was reviewed by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC) in 2010–11. The first phase of improving IT performance and reliability has been successfully implemented during 2011–12, with a number of benefits being achieved through the increased performance and stability of the IT platform.

Work is now progressing on the second phase of the ICT Strategic plan, improving management of information, with phase three work also to commence during 2012–13.

Network and infrastructure

The AIC implemented server clustering during 2011–12 as part of the implementation of phase one of the IT Strategic plan. This also included enhancements to the communications infrastructure. These changes have resulted in a more reliable and faster service to staff and stakeholders. Ongoing monitoring and review continues to be undertaken to further enhance the system.

The 'in-sourcing' of Fedlink (Federal government secure network), which was undertaken in 2010–11, continues to perform well and has been stable since this occurred.

Web services

Work has continued to progress in improving the Institute's web content management system and the Google search functionality, which operates on the AIC's main website and ancillary websites is continuing to perform well.

The AIC continues to provide webhosting services to Crimestoppers Australia and Crimestoppers International, with additional sites relocated to the Institute servers during the year. There remain a number of other sites which are expected to be relocated during 2012–13.

The AIC also continues to provide webhosting and web administration services for NDLERF and webhosting services for the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse.

Government Gateway Reduction Program

The AIC was an active participant in the Government Gateway Reduction Program and continued working with Customs and Border Protection to meet the gateway requirements. The program has the potential to minimise gateway costs to the AIC.



Appendices

Appendix 1: AIC publications

Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice	
422	<i>Fraud vulnerabilities and the global financial crisis</i> , Michael Levi & Russell Smith, July 2011
423	<i>Prescription drug use among detainees: Prevalence, sources and links to crime</i> , Catherine McGregor, Natalie Gately & Jennifer Fleming, August 2011
424	<i>Misuse of the non-profit sector for money laundering and terrorism financing</i> , Samantha Bricknell, September 2011
425	<i>Poly drug use among police detainees</i> , Josh Sweeney & Jason Payne, August 2011
426	<i>Older prisoners—A challenge for Australian corrections</i> , Susan Baidawi, Shelley Turner, Christopher Trotter, Colette Browning, Paul Collier, Daniel O'Connor & Rosemary Sheehan, August 2011
427	<i>Assessing the social climate of Australian prisons</i> , Andrew Day, Sharon Casey, James Vess & Gina Huisy, September 2011
428	<i>Vulnerabilities to trafficking in persons in the Pacific Islands</i> , Jade Lindley & Laura Beacroft, November 2011
429	<i>Misperceptions about child sex offenders</i> , Kelly Richards, September 2011
430	<i>Considering local context when evaluating a closed circuit television system in public spaces</i> , Jessica Anderson & Amanda McAtamney, October 2011
431	<i>The impact of structural ageing on crime trends: A South Australian case study</i> , Lisa Rosevear, February 2012
432	<i>Australia's Pacific Seasonal Worker Pilot Scheme: Managing vulnerabilities to exploitation</i> , Rochelle Ball, Laura Beacroft & Jade Lindley, November 2011
433	<i>Computer security threats faced by small businesses in Australia</i> , Alice Hutchings, February 2012
434	<i>The association between birth cohort size and fluctuating crime levels: A Western Australian case study</i> , Lisa Rosevear, February 2012
435	<i>Youth (in)justice: Oral language competence in early life and risk for engagement in antisocial behaviour in adolescence</i> , Pamela Snow & Martine Powell, April 2012
436	<i>Organised crime and trafficking in persons</i> , Fiona David, March 2012
437	<i>Amphetamine users and crime in Western Australia, 1999–2009</i> , Natalie Gately, Jennifer Fleming, Robyn Morris & Catherine McGregor
438	<i>Mental disorder prevalence at the gateway to the criminal justice system</i> , Lubica Forsythe & Antonette Gaffney, July 2012
439	<i>How much crime is drug or alcohol related? Self-reported attributions of police detainees</i> , Jason Payne & Antonette Gaffney, May 2012
440	<i>Child sexual abuse and subsequent offending and victimisation: A 45 year follow-up study</i> , James RP Ogloff, Margaret C Cutajar, Emily Mann & Paul Mullen, June 2012
441	<i>People trafficking in Australia</i> , Jacqueline Joudo Larson & Lauren Renshaw, June 2012
442	<i>Measuring drug use patterns in Queensland through wastewater analysis</i> , Jeremy Prichard, Foon Yin Lai, Paul Kirkbride, Raimondo Bruno, Christoph Ort, Steve Carter, Wayne Hall, Coral Gartner, Phong K Thai & Jochen F Mueller, June 2012

Research and public policy

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| 113 | <i>Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing across the globe: A comparative study of regulatory action</i> , Julie Walters, Carolyn Budd, Russell G Smith, Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, Rob McCusker & David Rees, February 2012 |
| 114 | <i>Money laundering and terrorism financing risks to Australian non-profit organisations</i> , Samantha Bricknell, Rob McCusker, Hannah Chadwick & David Rees, February 2012 |
| 115 | <i>Trade-based money laundering: Risks and regulatory responses</i> , Clare Sullivan & Evan Smith, February 2012 |
| 116 | <i>Firearm trafficking and Serious and Organised crime</i> , Samantha Bricknell, June 2012 |

Monitoring reports

- | | |
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| 16 | <i>Firearm theft in Australia 2008–09</i> , Samantha Bricknell, October 2011 |
| 17 | <i>Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2009–10 report on drug use among police detainee</i> , Josh Sweeney & Jason Payne, March 2012 |
| 18 | <i>Fraud against the Commonwealth 2009–10 annual report to government</i> , Jade Lindley, Penny Jorna & Russell Smith, March 2010 |

Technical and background papers

- | | |
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| 47 | <i>Community night patrols in the Northern Territory: Toward an improved performance and reporting framework</i> , Laura Beacroft, Kelly Richards, Hannah Andreuski & Lisa Rosevear, March 2012 |
| 48 | <i>Policing licensed premises in the Australian Capital Territory</i> , Lance Smith, Anthony Morgan & Amanda McAtamney, October 2011 |
| 49 | <i>First response police officers working in single person patrols: A literature review</i> , Jessica Anderson & Kym Dossetor, August 2012 |

Research in practice

- | | |
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| 21 | <i>Police interviews with vulnerable adult suspects</i> , Lorana Bartels, July 2012 |
| 22 | <i>Increase in use of methamphetamine</i> , Sarah Macgregor & Jason Payne, November 2011 |
| 23 | <i>Pharmaceutical drug use among police detainees</i> , Simon Ng & Sarah Macgregor, February 2012 |
| 24 | <i>Scam delivery methods 2007 to 2011 (tipsheet)</i> , March 2012 |
| 25 | <i>Decrease in use of ecstasy/MDMA</i> , Josh Sweeney & Sarah Macgregor, February 2012 |
| 26 | <i>Consumer scams—2010 and 2011 (tipsheet)</i> , March 2012 |
| 27 | <i>Drug use among police detainees: A comparative analysis of DUMA and the US Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program</i> , Josh Sweeney & Jason Payne, May 2012 |

Special reports

- | |
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| <i>Crimes against international students in Australia: 2005–09</i> , Jacqueline Joudo Larsen, Jason Payne & Adam Tomison, August 2011 |
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Other reports

AIC Annual report 2011–12

Australian crime: Facts & figures 2011

National Crime Prevention Framework and Summary, prepared for the Australian and New Zealand Crime Prevention Senior Officers' Group, February 2012

Brief: Newsletter of the Australian Institute of Criminology

No 8	July 2011
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No 9	December 2011
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No 10	June 2012
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AIC work for client partner agencies

- Access control and awareness campaigns to prevent residential burglary.* Handbook for local government for the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice, January 2012
- Access control, CPTED and education projects to prevent malicious damage.* Handbook for local government for the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice, January 2012
- An evaluation of the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority's 'Three Strikes and You're Out' scheme.* Final report to the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority, September 2011
- Beacroft L & Rosevear L 2011. Information paper on the AIC's *National Police Custody Survey report* and *Proposal* for a new report. Canberra: AIC
- Beacroft L, Lyneham M & Willis M, 2011. Issues paper to inform the review of the National Deaths in Custody Program (unpublished)
- Brown R 2011. *Applying criminological theory to the 2011 London riots.* Consultancy report submitted to PM&C
- Community-based and multi-component strategies to prevent alcohol-related assault in entertainment precincts.* Handbook for local government for the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice, January 2012
- CPTED and access control to prevent stealing from motor vehicles.* Handbook for local government for the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice, January 2012
- CPTED and awareness campaigns to prevent stealing from person offences.* Handbook for local government for the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice, January 2012
- CPTED and awareness campaigns to prevent stealing from person offences.* Project-costing framework for the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice, January 2012
- Discussion paper outlining appropriate methodologies that can be used to calculate the broader social costs of imprisonment versus community-based supervision, submitted to the Department of Justice, Corrections Victoria, November 2011
- Effective crime prevention strategies for implementation by local government.* Consultancy report for the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice, April 2012
- Evaluating the effectiveness of random breath testing in Queensland.* Consultancy report for the Department of Transport and Main Roads, June 2012
- Evaluation of the ACT Sexual Assault Reform Program: Final report.* Consultancy report to the ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate (formerly ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety), March 2012
- Evaluation of the Australian Classification Education Campaign in the Northern Territory (phase 2).* Consultancy report for the Department of Justice, NT Government, 2012
- Evaluation of the Family Group Conferencing pilot program.* Consultancy report for the NSW Department of Families and Community Services, June 2012
- Evaluation of the new model of dispute resolution conferences and Legal Aid pilot in the NSW Children's Court: Final report.* Consultancy report for the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice, April 2012
- Evaluation of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 funding program: Final report.* Consultancy report for AGD, May 2012
- Evaluation of the Queensland Special Circumstances Court Diversion Program: Final report.* Consultancy report for the Queensland Department of Attorney Justice and Attorney General, April 2012
- Improving lighting to prevent non-domestic violence related assault.* Handbook for local government for the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice, January 2012
- Improving lighting to prevent stealing from motor vehicles.* Handbook for local government for the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice, January 2012
- Providing information and assistance to retailers to prevent retail theft.* Handbook for local government for the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice, January 2012
- Review of the NT youth justice system: Overview of the data.* Report submitted to the NT Department of Justice and incorporated into A safe territory: Youth justice system review. NT Government 2011 (Review of the Northern Territory Youth Justice System)

Appendix 2: Non-AIC publications

Author	Title
Bartels L & Richards K (in press)	Vulnerabilities in the courtroom, in Bartkowiak-Theron I & Asquith N (eds), <i>Policing vulnerability: The vulnerabilities of policing</i> . Sydney: Federation Press
Beacroft L, Lyneham M & Willis M 2012	20 years of monitoring since the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody: An overview by the Australian Institute of Criminology. <i>Australian Indigenous Law Review Journal: 20th anniversary of the RCIADIC</i> . 15(1)
Borzycki M 2011	Gangsters? Co-offending and armed robbery, in <i>Security Insider</i> . Australian Security Industry Association, 16(5) (released 11 Dec 11)
Bradford D & Payne J 2012	Illicit drug use and property offending among police detainees. <i>Contemporary Issues in Crime and Justice</i> no 157 (released 1 Dec 11)
Brown R & Evans E 2012	When intervention is a load of rubbish: Evaluating the impact of clean-up operations. <i>Crime Prevention & Community Safety</i> (released 1 Dec 11)
Chandler J, Putt J & York K 2011	Reflections on 'The evidence base: where is it?' by Janet Smith. <i>Australian Library Journal</i> 60(4): 357–359
FaHCSIA 2011	Promoting law and order, in <i>Northern Territory Emergency Response Evaluation Report</i> . Canberra: Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (0217 Evaluation of NT Law and Order Measure)
Graycar A & Smith RG (eds) 2011	<i>Handbook of global research and practice in corruption</i> . Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd (released 23 Nov 11)
Graycar A & Smith RG 2011	Research and practice in corruption: An introduction, in Graycar A & Smith RG (eds), <i>Handbook of global research and practice in corruption</i> . Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd (released 23 Nov 11)
Homel P and Kirvan MA 2012	Crime prevention: Celebrating its inroads, accelerating its progress, in Redo SM (ed), <i>Blue criminology: The power of United Nations ideas to counter crime globally</i> . Helsinki: European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control: 98–100
Payne J 2011	Alcohol and violence. <i>The Drum Online</i> . ABC
Richards K & Bartels L (in press)	Book reviews of <i>Crime and justice research: Tales from the field</i> by Westmarland L and Conducting sociolegal research by Halliday S & Schmidt P, <i>British Journal of Criminology</i>
Richards, K (in press)	Benefits and challenges of using restorative justice approaches for victims of crime committed by adults: An exploration of theory and evidence, in Bruce J, Bolitho J & Mason G (eds), <i>Restorative justice and adults: Emerging issues</i> . Sydney: Sydney Institute of Criminology Press
Smith RG & Grabosky PN 2011	Cybercrime, in Marmo M, de Lint W & Palmer D (eds), <i>Crime and justice: A guide to criminology</i> , 4th ed. Sydney: Thomson Reuters: 245–74 (released 6 Nov 11)
Smith RG & Jorna P 2011	Corrupt misuse of information and communications technologies, in Graycar A & Smith RG (eds), <i>Handbook of global research and practice in corruption</i> . Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd (released 23 Nov 11)
Smith RG 2011	Human rights infringement in the digital age, in Jaishankar K (ed), <i>Cyber criminology: Exploring internet crimes and criminal behaviour</i> . Florida: CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group (released 22 Nov 11)
Willis M 2011	<i>Review of the Northern Territory youth justice system: Overview of the data</i> , submitted to the NT Department of Justice and incorporated into <i>A safe territory: Youth justice system review</i> , NT Government (released 2011 as part of its Review of the Northern Territory Youth Justice System)

Appendix 3:

Staff presentations

AIC 2011. AIC Trafficking in Persons Research Forum 2011, Parliament House, Canberra, 24 November

AIC 2012. *Preventing trafficking through addressing demand*. A background paper for the AFP and AIC discussion day 'Actions to reduce demand', Canberra, 20 June

Beacroft L 2011. *Trends & issues: 20 years of monitoring deaths in custody in Australia*. Paper presented at the Australasian Coroners' Conference, Noosa, Queensland, 8 November

Beacroft L 2011. *The inconvenient (and hard to measure) truths*. Paper presented at the Pacific Trafficking in Persons Forum of the Salvation Army, 'The inconvenient truths', (0142 TIP) Wellington, New Zealand, 2–3 December

Beacroft L 2012. *Research on trafficking in persons: Practical assistance for policy and programs*. Paper presented at the AIC Commonwealth Agency Forum, Canberra, 2 April

Beacroft L 2012. *Australian classifications education campaign: Case study of an innovative program*. Paper presented at the AIC Crime Prevention Conference, Sydney, 5 June

Beacroft L & Brown R 2011. *Measuring performance with theory driven outcomes*. Joint paper presented at CPA Conference, Canberra, 22 September

Bricknell S 2011. *Financial and economic crime*. Presentation at the AIC Student Criminology Forum, AIC, July

Bricknell S 2012. *Environmental crime*. Paper presented at the Australian National Environmental Enforcement Summit, 29 February

Bricknell S 2012. *Firearm trafficking*. Paper presented to the Firearm and Weapons Policy Working Group, Canberra, May

Bricknell S 2012. *Water theft*. Paper presented at the Murray–Darling Basin Authority seminar series, Albury Wodonga, June

Hutchings A 2011. *Measurement of cyber security issues in government*. Paper presented at the Cyber Security Summit 2011, Canberra, 25–26 July

Hutchings A 2011. *Protecting your organisation from identity theft and cybercrime*. Paper presented at the CPA Congress, Canberra, 22 September

Hutchings A 2011. *Automatic number plate recognition technology*. Presentation at AIC staff seminar, AIC, Canberra, 13 October

Hutchings A 2011. *Sizing the problem: The impact on business, citizens, and governments*. Presentation at the eCrime Symposium 'Ctrl, Alt, Del: Resetting the agenda', University of Canberra, 8 November

Hutchings A 2012. *Rational-choice offending and the role of deterrence*, Australian Consumer Fraud Taskforce Agency Forum, ASIC, Sydney, 19 March

Hutchings A 2012. *Cybercrime*. Paper presented at the Commonwealth Agency Forum, AIC, Canberra, 2 April

Jorna P 2011. *Consumer fraud, new and changing practices*. Paper presented at the 2011 (24th) Annual Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC) Conference, Geelong, 28 September

Jorna P 2012. *Interviews with scammers*. Paper presented at the Australian Consumer Fraud Taskforce Agency Forum, ASIC, Sydney, 19 March

Jorna P, Chan A & Bartels L 2011. *Sentencing money launderers in Australia*. Paper presented at the 2011 Annual ANZSOC Conference, Geelong, 28 September

- Payne J 2011. *DUMA: Monitoring drugs and crime in Australia*. Presentation to the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing 'Talking heads' seminar, Canberra, October 19
- Payne J 2011. *DUMA: Monitoring drugs and crime in Australia*. Presentation to the Chinese Government delegation, Canberra, November 3
- Payne J 2012. *DUMA: Monitoring drugs and crime in Australia*. Presentation to the NSW Crime Commission, Sydney, April 18
- Payne J 2012. *DUMA: Monitoring drug and crime trends in New South Wales*. Presentation to the Sydney Institute of Criminology, Sydney, April 24
- Ross S & Smith RG 2011. *The victimology of advance fee fraud*. Presentation to the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission, Canberra, 15 November
- Rosevear L 2011. *Promising interventions for reducing Indigenous juvenile offending*. Presentation to the Juvenile Justice Aboriginal Staff Committee, Sydney, 26 October 2011
- Rosevear L 2011. *What does structural ageing mean for Australian apprehension trends?* Paper presented at the 24th annual conference of the Australian & New Zealand Society of Criminology Geelong, 27–30 September 2011
- Smith RG 2011. *Penetration of financial and commercial organisations by criminals and terrorists*. 29th Cambridge International Symposium on Economic Crime 'Responsibility for risk', Cambridge, 6 September
- Smith RG 2011. *Cybercrime research*. Fraud Advisory Panel meeting, London, 14 September
- Smith RG 2011. *Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regimes across the globe*. 11th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology 'Rethinking crime and punishment' in Europe, Vilnius, 21 September
- Smith RG 2011. *Exploring fraud against the Commonwealth*. 2011 Annual ANZSOC Conference, Geelong, 28 September
- Smith RG 2011. *Financial crime in the professions*. Paper presented at the conference 'Financial crime risks and the professions: From facilitators to gatekeepers', Sydney University, Hilton Hotel, Sydney, 2 November
- Smith RG 2011. *Researching money laundering and financing of terrorism: What's known and what needs to be known?* Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Conference 'Financial intelligence: Global and domestic partnerships and practices, successes and challenges', Swissotel Sydney, 7 November
- Smith RG 2011. *Emerging trends in public sector fraud*. Presentation at CPA Australia's Public Sector Leaders Series Luncheon, CPA Centre, Sydney, 8 November
- Smith RG 2012. *Understanding the drivers of fraud and the motivations of offenders*. Australian Consumer Fraud Taskforce Agency Forum, ASIC, Sydney, 19 March
- Smith RG 2012. *Understanding and responding to public sector fraud in Australia*. CPA Australia Forensic Discussion Group, Melbourne, 28 March
- Smith RG 2012. *Public sector fraud*. Commonwealth Agency Forum, AIC, Canberra, 4 April
- Smith RG 2012. *Evidence-led policy: The annual fraud survey and report*. Commonwealth Fraud Liaison Forum, Australian Federal Police National Headquarters, Canberra, 11 April
- Tomison AM 2011. *Child protection: The process of change*. Lecture presented to Masters of Public Policy and ANZSOG executive masterclass, Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University, 19 August
- Tomison AM 2011. *Child protection in Australia: Taking the next step*. Public lecture, Australian Catholic University, Canberra, 21 September
- Tomison AM 2011. *Crimes against international students in Australia, 2005–09*. Keynote address to the 2011 ANZSOC Conference, Geelong, 30 September
- Tomison AM 2012. *Mental health and the criminal justice system*. Keynote presentation for the conference 'Mental illness: A challenge for the justice system', Adelaide, 15 February
- Tomison AM 2012. *The impact of research on policy and practice: Examples from the AIC*. Invited paper presented at the International Centre for Crime Prevention's 10th Biennial Colloquium, 'Filling the gaps: Integrated approaches to crime prevention and safety', Cape Town, South Africa, 20–23 February

Tomison AM 2012. *The AIC as a Commonwealth resource*. Opening presentation at the AIC Commonwealth Agency Forum 2012, AIC, Canberra, 2 April

Tomison AM 2012. *Trends in youth criminality and juvenile justice*. Opening presentation to the National Youth Week 2012 'Locked up and left out' forum, Institute of Child Protection Studies, Australian Catholic University, Canberra, 18 April

Tomison AM 2012. *Child protection: Policy to practice*. Lecture to Bachelor of Social Work undergraduates, School of Social Work, Australian Catholic University, Canberra, 24 April

Tomison AM 2012. *Sexual offence case study*. (Moderator with D Sullivan of workshop at the 'Truth, testimony, relevance: Improving the quality of evidence in sexual offence cases' National Symposium, AIC, Australian Institute of Family Studies and Victoria Police, Melbourne, 15–16 May

Tomison AM 2012. *What's in and what's out in prosecuting sexual offences?* Chair of panel discussion at the 'Truth, testimony, relevance: Improving the quality of evidence in sexual offence cases' National Symposium, AIC, Australian Institute of Family Studies and Victoria Police, Melbourne, 15–16 May

Tomison AM 2012. Opening address, AIC Student Criminology Forum 2011, AIC, Canberra, 6 July

Tomison AM & Williams E 2011. *Monitoring and evaluation of community-based interventions for children*. Invited masterclass workshop for the 9th Asia–Pacific Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, New Delhi, India, 6 October

Appendix 4: Submissions

1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012—AIC submissions to Parliaments

Date	Submission/hearing
September 2011	Australia. Standing Committee on Social Issues, NSW Legislative Council. Inquiry into domestic violence trends and issues in New South Wales (submission)
September 2011	United Kingdom. Science and Technology Committee, House of Commons. Inquiry into malware and cyber-crime (submission)
November 2011	Australia. Submission in response to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet's Discussion Paper <i>Connecting with confidence: Optimising Australia's digital future</i>
February 2012	Australia. Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety. Inquiry into cyber-safety for senior Australians (submission)
March 2012	Australia. Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. Inquiry into marriage visa classes (submission)
May 2012	Australia. Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. Inquiry into marriage visa classes (hearing)

Appendix 5: Roundtables and forums

Date	Roundtable/forum
6 July 2011, AIC	AIC Criminology Student Forum. Students heard AIC researchers speak on drug crime, trafficking, crime prevention and cybercrime and were provided with insight into some crime monitoring programs
2 April 2012, AIC	Commonwealth Agency Forum. Policy and research officers from government agencies heard about relevant research projects related to Commonwealth programs and initiatives.
March 2012, Perth, Karratha, Darwin and Alice Springs	A series of four anti-human trafficking forums. AIC and AFP
20 June 2012, Canberra	AIC Discussion Day. 'Actions to reduce demand'
23 September 2011, Canberra	AIC National Deaths in Custody Program and National Police Custody Survey Roundtable
July 2011, Adelaide and Hobart	AIC Information Sessions on trafficking in persons. A series of forums for non-experts on recent research and approaches to tackling the crime
22 November 2011, AIC	AIC Roundtable, held largely for police representatives to explore the demand for technical assistance in relation to crime prevention
15 March 2012, AIC	National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program roundtable of representatives from the retail, banking and service station industries, police and private security
7 March 2012, AIC	NHMRC Alcohol Data Workshop
2 December 2011, Canberra	National Drug Strategy Household Survey Technical Advisory Committee Meeting
4 March 2012, Perth	WA DUMA Steering Committee Meeting
18 August 2011, Sydney	National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre National Advisory Committee Meeting
17 November 2011, Sydney	National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre National Advisory Committee Meeting
16 February 2012, Sydney	National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre National Advisory Committee Meeting

Appendix 6: Delegation or other visits to the AIC

Apart from a number of esteemed speakers at the AIC occasional seminar series (see conferences and forums section in *Report on Performance*), the Institute hosted several overseas delegations and visits.

Date	Delegations
2 Nov 2011	Ministerial delegation from the Mongolian Government, together with senior Parliamentary and Social Welfare Ministry representatives, accompanied by the UNICEF's Director in Mongolia
3 Nov 2011	Delegation from the Ministry of Public Security, People's Republic of China
15 Nov 2011	Delegation from Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)

Date	Other visitors
14 Jul 2011	Professor Dr Normah Omar and Dr Roszana Tapsir, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
14 Sep 2011	Mr Mark Harris, UNODC
16 Apr 2012	Mr Gary Lewis, UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand
2 May 2012	Ms Siao-Yue Chang, Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Australia, Canberra
17 May 2012	Mr Michael Jandl, Statistics and Surveys Section, Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna

Appendix 7: Statutory reporting requirements

Workplace Health and Safety

The AIC has an established health and safety policy in accordance with the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011* (WHS Act). The Health and Safety Committee (HSC) has a legislative functionality pursuant to s 77 of the WHS Act, which is summarised below:

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

Disability reporting

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

Carer Recognition Act

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

Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance

Institute management and staff are committed to the principles of ecologically sustainable development. In accordance with government guidelines, AIC participated in Earth Hour during the year, although it is worth noting that it is Institute practice to always turn off non-essential lighting and appliances.

The Institute's operations have the following environmental impacts and Institute staff have taken the specified initiatives to minimise their impact:

In 2011–12, electricity consumption within our tenancy (causing emissions to the air and use of resources) decreased by seven percent compared with the previous period. The Institute continued to reinforce the practice of shutting down computers at the end of the day and encouraging staff to switch off lights when not needed. The Institute uses 10 percent green energy and is reviewing an increase in this during 2012–13, thus reducing emissions and resource use. All office equipment conforms to environmental standards.

Adverse effects due to transport (causing emissions to the air and use of resources) are primarily due to domestic airline flights. Staff are encouraged to use web-based and teleconference facilities where possible. Selected seminar presentations are made available electronically so that people do not have to travel to the Institute to hear them.

Waste generation (resource waste and emissions to the air) is reduced by recycling paper, cardboard, glass, plastics and metals.

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

Information Publication Scheme

Agencies subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) are required to publish information to the public as part of the Information Publication Scheme (IPS). This requirement is in Part II of the FOI Act and has replaced the former requirement to publish an s 8 statement in an annual report. Each agency must display on its website a plan showing what information it publishes in accordance with the IPS requirements. The AIC has complied with IPS requirements. The FOI log can be found on the website in the Corporate Information section at http://aic.gov.au/about_aic/corporate%20information/foi.aspx.

Advertising and Marketing

The AIC did not carry out any campaign advertising or marketing in 2011–12.

Commonwealth Ombudsman

In 2011–12, no judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals affected the Institute—nor were there any parliamentary committee reports or Ombudsman reports. No ANAO audit reports directly affected or involved the AIC.

Appendix 8: Compliance index

Reference in Annual Report	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number(s) in this report
8(3) & A.4		Letter of transmittal	Mandatory	viii
A.5		Table of contents	Mandatory	v–vi
A.5		Index	Mandatory	120–123
A.5		Glossary	Mandatory	vii
A.5		Contact officer(s)	Mandatory	iv
A.5		Internet home page address and Internet address for report	Mandatory	iv
9	Review by Agency Head		Mandatory	
9(1)		Review by Agency Head	Mandatory	1–5
9(2)		Summary of significant issues and developments	Suggested	3
9(2)		Overview of department's performance and financial results	Suggested	2–3
9(2)		Outlook for following year	Suggested	5
9(3)		Significant issues and developments —portfolio	Portfolio agency departments— suggested	
10	Agency overview		Mandatory	
10(1)		Role and functions	Mandatory	8–12
10(1)		Organisational structure	Mandatory	12
10(1)		Outcome and program structure	Mandatory	10–11
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	40–41
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	16–2
11(2)		Actual performance in relation to deliverables and KPIs set out in PB Statements/PAES or other portfolio statements	Mandatory	60

Reference in Annual Report	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	16–60
11(2)		Trend information	Mandatory	16–60
11(3)		Significant changes in nature of principal functions/ services	Suggested	
11(3)		Performance of purchaser/provider arrangements	If applicable—suggested	
11(3)		Factors, events or trends influencing 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	40–41
11(7)		Discussion of any significant changes from the prior year, from budget or anticipated to have a significant impact on future operations.	Mandatory	40–41
11(8)		Agency resource statement and summary resource tables by outcomes	Mandatory	40–41
12	Management and accountability			
Corporate Governance governance				
12(1)		Agency heads are required to certify that their agency comply with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines	Mandatory	65
12(2)		Statement of the main corporate governance practices in place	Mandatory	65
12(3)		Names of the senior executive and their responsibilities	Suggested	62
12(3)		Senior management committees and their roles	Suggested	62–63
12(3)		Corporate and operational planning and associated performance reporting and review	Suggested	67
12(3)		Approach adopted to identifying areas of significant financial or operational risk	Suggested	65
12(3)		Policy and practices on the establishment and maintenance of appropriate ethical standards	Suggested	63
12(3)		How nature and amount of remuneration for SES officers is determined	Suggested	
External Scrutiny				
12(4)		Significant developments in external scrutiny	Mandatory	62

Reference in Annual Report	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number(s) in this report
12(4)		Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals	Mandatory	62
12(4)		Reports by the Auditor-General, a Parliamentary Committee or the Commonwealth Ombudsman	Mandatory	62
Management of Human Resources				
12(5)		Assessment of effectiveness in managing and developing human resources to achieve departmental objectives	Mandatory	65
12(6)		Workforce planning, staff turnover and retention	Suggested	65
12(6)		Impact and features of enterprise or collective agreements, individual flexibility arrangements (IFAs), determinations, common law contracts and AWAs	Suggested	
12(6)		Training and development undertaken and its impact	Suggested	67
12(6)		Work health and safety performance	Suggested	
12(6)		Productivity gains	Suggested	
12(7)		Statistics on staffing	Mandatory	66
12(8)		Enterprise or collective agreements, IFAs, determinations, common law contracts and AWAs	Mandatory	67
12(9) & B		Performance pay	Mandatory	70
12(10)–(11)	Assets management	Assessment of effectiveness of assets management	If applicable—mandatory	
12(12)	Purchasing	Assessment of purchasing against core policies and principles	Mandatory	70
12(13)–(24)	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	70
12(25)	Australian National Audit Office access clauses	Absence of provisions in contracts allowing access by the Auditor-General	Mandatory	70
12(26)	Exempt contracts	Contracts exempt from the AusTender	Mandatory	70
13	Financial statements	Financial statements	Mandatory	90–118
Other mandatory information				
14(1) & C		Workhealth and safety (Schedule 2 part 4 of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011)	Mandatory	83
14(1) & C		Advertising and Market Research (section 311A of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918) and statement on advertising campaigns	Mandatory	84

Reference in Annual Report	Part of report	Description	Requirement	Page number(s) in this report
14(1) & C		Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance (section 516A of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999)	Mandatory	83
14(1)		Compliance with the Agency's obligations under the Carer Recognition Act 2010	If applicable, mandatory	83
14(2) & D		Grant programs	Mandatory	29–39
14(3) & D		Disability reporting—explicit and transparent reference to agency-level information available through other reporting mechanisms	Mandatory	83
14(4) & D(3)		Information Publications Scheme statement	Mandatory	84
14(4)		Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable—mandatory	
F		List of requirements	Mandatory	85

The background features a teal gradient that transitions from a lighter shade at the top to a darker shade at the bottom. A large, dark teal curved shape is positioned at the bottom of the page. In the upper portion, there are several overlapping, semi-transparent white circles of varying sizes. A thin, dark teal curved line arcs across the upper left quadrant. Scattered throughout the upper half are small, dark teal 'x' marks. On the right side, there are faint, white, stylized leaf-like or petal-like shapes.

AIC financial statements



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Home Affairs and Minister for Justice

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Australian Institute of Criminology for the year ended 30 June 2012, which comprise: a Statement by the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer; Statement of Comprehensive Income; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Commitments and Notes comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

Chief Executive's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the 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 Chief Executive of the Australian Institute of Criminology, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Independence

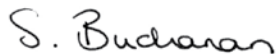
In conducting my audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Opinion

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

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability 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 2012 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
14 September 2012

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 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 Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997, as amended.

Signed.....

Dr Adam Tomison
Director (Chief Executive)
Australian Institute of Criminology
Date: 14 / 09 / 2012

Signed.....

Brian Russell
Chief Financial Officer
Australian Institute of Criminology
Date: 14 / 09 / 2012

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the period ended 30 June 2012

	Notes	2012 \$	2011 \$
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits	3A	4,864,666	5,137,690
Supplier	3B	3,169,582	3,426,875
Grants		1,671,822	327,689
Depreciation and amortisation	3C	102,303	112,683
Total expenses		9,808,373	9,004,937
LESS:			
OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4A	2,461,838	1,800,874
Interest	4B	-	241,466
Royalties		80,169	56,712
Other revenue		1,606,756	269,034
Total own-source revenue		4,148,763	2,368,086
Gains			
Resources received free of charge	4C	34,500	-
Total gains		34,500	-
Total own-source income		4,183,263	2,368,086
Net cost of services		5,625,110	6,636,851
Revenue from Government	4D	5,432,000	6,770,000
Surplus (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government		(193,110)	133,149
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation reserves		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Australian Government		(193,110)	133,149

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

BALANCE SHEET*as at 30 June 2012*

	Notes	2012 \$	2011 \$
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	4,982,942	5,544,499
Trade and other receivables	5B	684,888	220,402
Total financial assets		5,667,830	5,764,901
Non-Financial Assets			
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	6A, 6C	436,316	471,178
Intangibles	6B, 6C	-	-
Other non-financial assets	6D	139,675	182,293
Total non-financial assets		575,991	653,471
Total assets		6,243,821	6,418,372
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	7A	631,078	661,881
Other payables	7B	2,118,550	3,095,576
Total payables		2,749,628	3,757,457
Provisions			
Employee provisions	8A	877,912	760,768
Total provisions		877,912	760,768
Total liabilities		3,627,540	4,518,225
Net assets		2,616,281	1,900,147
EQUITY			
Contributed equity		1,062,294	996,276
Reserves		755,101	755,101
Retained surplus		798,886	148,770
Total equity		2,616,281	1,900,147

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the period ended 30 June 2012

	Notes	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation surplus		Contributed equity/capital		Total equity	
		2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance		148,770	15,621	755,101	755,101	996,276	996,276	1,900,147	1,766,998
Balance carried forward from previous period									
Adjusted opening balance		148,770	15,621	755,101	755,101	996,276	996,276	1,900,147	1,766,998
Comprehensive income									
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (Deficit) for the period		(193,110)	133,149	-	-	-	-	(193,110)	133,149
Total comprehensive income		(193,110)	133,149	-	-	-	-	(193,110)	133,149
of which:									
Attributable to the Australian Government		(193,110)	133,149	-	-	-	-	(193,110)	133,149
Transactions with owners									
Departmental capital budget		-	-	-	-	30,000	-	30,000	-
Restructuring	9	843,226	-	-	-	36,018	-	879,244	-
Sub-total transactions with owners		843,226	-	-	-	66,018	-	909,244	-
Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government		798,886	148,770	755,101	755,101	1,062,294	996,276	2,616,281	1,900,147

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the period ended 30 June 2012

	Notes	2012 \$	2011 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Sales of goods and rendering of services		2,220,019	4,943,294
Appropriations		5,432,000	6,770,000
Interest		9,304	240,429
Net GST received		241,769	-
Other		705,753	309,339
Total cash received		8,608,845	12,263,062
Cash used			
Employees		4,762,979	5,229,310
Suppliers		3,577,404	3,892,987
Net GST paid		-	98,966
Grants		1,671,822	327,689
Total cash used		10,012,205	9,548,952
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10	(1,403,360)	2,714,110
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Total cash received		-	-
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		67,441	51,651
Purchase of intangibles		-	-
Total cash used		67,441	51,651
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		(67,441)	(51,651)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity - Restructures	9	879,244	-
Contributed equity - Departmental Capital Budget		30,000	-
Total cash received		909,244	-
Cash used			
Other		-	-
Total cash used		-	-
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		909,244	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(561,557)	2,662,459
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		5,544,499	2,882,040
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	4,982,942	5,544,499

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

SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2012

BY TYPE	2012 \$	2011 \$
Commitments Receivable		
Contracts	2,546,083	3,510,357
GST recoverable on commitments	<u>258,876</u>	<u>383,005</u>
Total Commitments Receivable	<u>2,804,959</u>	<u>3,893,362</u>
Commitments Payable		
Other commitments		
Operating leases ¹	213,925	703,472
Contracts ²	1,368,247	2,522,477
Grants ³	1,370,263	987,122
GST payable on commitments	<u>231,463</u>	<u>319,123</u>
Total other commitments	<u>3,183,898</u>	<u>4,532,194</u>
Net commitments by type	<u>378,939</u>	<u>638,832</u>
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
One year or less	1,754,566	1,896,841
From one to five years	1,050,393	1,996,521
Over five years	-	-
Total commitments receivable	<u>2,804,959</u>	<u>3,893,362</u>
Commitments payable		
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	213,925	489,546
From one to five years	-	213,926
Over five years	-	-
Total operating lease commitments	<u>213,925</u>	<u>703,472</u>
Other commitments		
One year or less	1,979,635	1,890,267
From one to five years	990,338	1,938,455
Over five years	-	-
Total other commitments	<u>2,969,973</u>	<u>3,828,722</u>
Net Commitments by Maturity	<u>378,939</u>	<u>638,832</u>

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.

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

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Objectives of the Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is an Australian Government controlled authority. It is a not-for-profit entity. The objective of the AIC is to be Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice. The AIC undertakes and communicates evidence-based research to inform policy and practice. All work undertaken seeks to promote justice and reduce crime.

The AIC is structured to meet one outcome:

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

The AIC became a Prescribed Agency subject to the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act), and a Statutory Agency under the *Public Service Act 1999*, on 1 July 2011. Prior to this date, the AIC was a Statutory Authority under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*. These legislative changes were made through the *Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010* (the Amendment Act) which included changes to the AIC's enabling legislation, the *Criminology Research Act 1971* (CR Act).

The Amendment Act also merged the former Criminology Research Council (CRC) with the AIC, the two agencies becoming a single entity with the AIC absorbing the functions of the former CRC. Further information relating to the financial restructuring is contained at Note 9.

The Criminology Research Special Account was created under the CR Act from 1 July 2011. Funds received into the Special Account include all funds paid to the AIC in relation to the performance of any of its functions, or exercising any of its powers under the CR Act. This includes appropriation funding received for the purposes of the account and amounts paid by a state or territory to the AIC. The AIC can expend funds from the Special Account in relation to its functions as set out in section 6 of the CR Act, including the payment of grants, remuneration and allowances and costs of administering the special account.

The continued existence of the AIC in its present form and with its present programs under the new governance arrangements is dependent on Government policy and on continuing funding by Parliament for the AIC's administration and programs. The AIC's activities contributing toward these outcomes are classified as departmental. Departmental activities involve the use of assets and income controlled, or liabilities and expenses incurred by the AIC in its own right.

1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by section 49 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*.

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 2011; 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

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

The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to the shorthand method prescribed in the FMOs as at 2012. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

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

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

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

Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

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

1.5 Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

- a) the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- b) the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- c) 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 the end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Interest revenue in the year 2010-11 was recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. Following the transition from the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* to the *Financial Management and Accountability Act (1997)* on 1 July 2011, the AIC is no longer allowed to earn interest on cash or hold any investments. As a result, the AIC did not earn any interest in the 2011-12 financial statement reporting period.

Revenues from Government

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

1.6 Gains

Resources Received Free of Charge

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

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

Sale of Assets

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

1.7 Transactions with the Government as Owner

Equity Injections

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

1.8 Employee Benefits

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

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

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of the 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. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

During 2011-12 there was a reduction to the Government's long term bond rate for 10 year treasury bonds resulting in an increase to AIC's long service leave provision. This also follows an approval by Department of Finance and Deregulation for a bond rate loss application for AIC in 2011-12.

Separation and Redundancy

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

Superannuation

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

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

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

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

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

1.9 Leases

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

The AIC does not have any Finance Leases

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

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

1.10 Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred. The AIC did not have any borrowing costs in 2011-12.

1.11 Cash

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

1.12 Financial assets

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

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

Trade and Other Receivables

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

1.13 Financial Liabilities

The AIC's financial liabilities consist of Suppliers and Other payables which are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (irrespective of having been invoiced).

1.14 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.

1.15 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.

1.16 Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

In 2011/12 the AIC lowered its capitalisation threshold for purchases of property, plant and equipment from \$5,000 to \$2,000. These assets are recognised initially at cost in the balance sheet, except for purchases costing less than \$2,000, 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 AIC where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition. Currently the property lease held by the AIC does not have a 'makegood' provision, hence no provision for this has been brought to account.

Revaluations

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

Asset class	Fair value measured at:
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.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after the revaluation equals its revalued amount.

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 (2010-11: 2 to 10 years).

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2012. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

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

1.17 Intangibles

The AIC's intangibles comprise internally developed software for internal use. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. These assets have been fully depreciated.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the AIC's software are 2 to 5 years (2010-11: 2 to 5 years).

1.18 Taxation

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

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

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

1.19 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures for 2011-12 reflect the figures reported in the AIC's 2010-11 financial statements as a Statutory Authority subject to the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*. Comparative figures have not been restated to reflect any changes in classification as a result of becoming an agency under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act (1997)*, but have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these financial statements where required.

Note 2: Events after the Reporting Period Date

There were no events occurring after the reporting period date that should be brought to account or noted in 2011-12 financial statements.

Note 3: Expenses

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 3A: Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	3,731,889	4,081,862
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	273,125	276,223
Defined benefit plans	291,099	328,269
Leave and other entitlements	568,553	434,028
Separation and redundancies	-	17,308
Total employee benefits	4,864,666	5,137,690
Note 3B: Suppliers		
Goods and services		
Contractors	1,490,164	1,324,864
Consultants	94,076	91,422
Travel	155,490	199,721
IT Services	195,918	310,882
Other	750,482	1,021,789
Total goods and services	2,686,130	2,948,678
Goods and services are made up of:		
Rendering of services – related entities	344,558	338,722
Rendering of services – external parties	2,341,572	2,609,956
Total goods and services	2,686,130	2,948,678
Other supplier expenses		
Operating lease rentals - related entities:		
Minimum lease payment	467,561	467,729
Workers compensation expenses	15,891	10,468
Total other supplier expenses	483,452	478,197
Total supplier expenses	3,169,582	3,426,875
Note 3C: Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation:		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	92,220	86,817
Library Collection	10,083	11,146
Total depreciation	102,303	97,963
Intangibles:		
Computer Software	-	14,720
Total amortisation	-	14,720
Total depreciation and amortisation	102,303	112,683

Note 4: Income

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
OWN-SOURCE REVENUE		
<u>Note 4A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services</u>		
Rendering of services - related entities	1,203,324	935,723
Rendering of services - external parties	<u>1,258,514</u>	<u>865,151</u>
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	<u><u>2,461,838</u></u>	<u><u>1,800,874</u></u>
<u>Note 4B: Interest</u>		
Deposits	-	241,466
Total interest	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>241,466</u></u>
GAINS		
<u>Note 4C: Other Gains</u>		
Resources received free of charge - Financial statement audit services	34,500	-
Total other gains	<u><u>34,500</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT		
<u>Note 4D: Revenue from Government</u>		
Appropriations		
Departmental appropriation	5,432,000	-
Attorney General's Department		
CAC Act body payment	-	6,770,000
Total revenue from Government	<u><u>5,432,000</u></u>	<u><u>6,770,000</u></u>

Note 5: Financial Assets

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
<u>Note 5A: Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>		
Cash on hand or on deposit	135,210	5,544,499
Special Account	<u>4,847,732</u>	<u>-</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>4,982,942</u></u>	<u><u>5,544,499</u></u>
<u>Note 5B: Trade and Other Receivables</u>		
Good and Services:		
Goods and services - related entities	141,962	115,235
Goods and services - external parties	<u>510,482</u>	<u>73,368</u>
Total receivables for goods and services	<u><u>652,444</u></u>	<u><u>188,603</u></u>
Other receivables:		
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	-	22,495
Interest receivable	-	9,304
Other receivables	<u>32,444</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other receivables	<u><u>32,444</u></u>	<u><u>31,799</u></u>
Total trade and other receivables (net)	<u><u>684,888</u></u>	<u><u>220,402</u></u>
Receivables are aged as follows:		
Not overdue	679,388	220,133
Overdue by:		
0 to 30 days	5,500	269
31 to 60 days	-	-
61 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	-	-
Total receivables (gross)	<u><u>684,888</u></u>	<u><u>220,402</u></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

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 6A: Infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment (excluding Library collection):		
Fair value	692,313	651,640
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(345,866)</u>	<u>(276,427)</u>
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment (Excluding Library collection)	<u>346,447</u>	<u>375,213</u>
Library collection:		
Fair value	999,583	995,595
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(909,714)</u>	<u>(899,630)</u>
Total library collection	<u>89,869</u>	<u>95,965</u>
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment	<u><u>436,316</u></u>	<u><u>471,178</u></u>

Revaluations of non-financial assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1.16. No revaluations were conducted in 2011-12.

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>(52,390)</u>
Total intangibles	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></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 (2011-12)

	Infrastructure, plant and equipment (excluding Library collection)	Library Collection	Intangibles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2011				
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)
Net book value 1 July 2011	375,213	95,965	-	471,178
Additions:				
by purchase	63,453	3,988	-	67,441
Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(92,220)	(10,083)	-	(102,303)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Gross value	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	-	-	-	-
Net book value 30 June 2012	346,446	89,870	-	436,316
Net book value as of 30 June 2012 represented by:				
Gross book value	692,313	999,583	52,390	1,744,286
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(345,866)	(909,714)	(52,390)	(1,307,970)
	346,447	89,869	-	436,316

Note 6C (Continued): 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

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 6D: Other non-financial assets		
Prepayments	139,675	182,293
Total other non-financial assets	139,675	182,293

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

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 7A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors and accruals	617,472	624,178
Operating lease rentals	13,606	37,703
Total supplier payables	631,078	661,881

Suppliers payable expected to be settled within 12 months:

Related entities	350	31,838
External parties	630,728	630,043
Total suppliers payable	631,078	661,881

Settlement was usually made within 30 days.

Note 7B: Other Payables

Salaries and wages	110,957	126,973
Superannuation	16,139	12,041
Other Employee allowances payable	46,768	50,307
Prepayments received/unearned income	1,909,597	2,892,321
GST payable to ATO	8,834	-
Other	26,255	13,934
Total other payables	2,118,550	3,095,576

Total other payables are expected to be settled in:

No more than 12 months	1,159,783	1,384,940
More than 12 months	958,767	1,710,636
Total other payable	2,118,550	3,095,576

Note 8: Provisions

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 8A: Employee Provisions		
Annual Leave	284,521	296,343
Long Service Leave	593,391	451,913
Appointment fees	-	12,512
Total employee provisions	877,912	760,768

Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:

No more than 12 months	322,424	316,285
More than 12 months	555,488	444,483
Total employee provisions	877,912	760,768

Note 9: Restructuring

Departmental Restructuring¹

	Criminology Research Council - Grants Program 2012 \$
Assets recognised	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	871,118
Interest Receivable	771
GST Receivable	7,355
Total assets recognised	<u>879,244</u>
Liabilities recognised	
Trade Creditors	-
Total liabilities recognised	-
Net assets/(liabilities) assumed*	<u><u>879,244</u></u>

1. The Criminology Research Council (CRC) functions were assumed by the AIC on 1 July 2011 as a result of a restructuring of administrative arrangements.
2. The net assets assumed from the CRC were \$879,244.
3. In respect of functions assumed, the net book values of assets and liabilities were transferred to the AIC for no consideration.

Note 10: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	4,982,942	5,544,499
Balance sheet	4,982,942	5,544,499
Difference	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:		
Net cost of services	(5,625,110)	(6,636,851)
Add revenue from Government	5,432,000	6,770,000
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation /amortisation	102,303	112,683
Changes in assets / liabilities		
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	(464,486)	110,615
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	42,618	(4,360)
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	117,144	(116,004)
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	(30,803)	(115,883)
Increase / (decrease) in other payable	(977,026)	2,593,910
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	<u><u>(1,403,360)</u></u>	<u><u>2,714,110</u></u>

Note 11: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2012 or 30 June 2011.

There were no unquantifiable contingencies at 30 June 2012 or 30 June 2011.

Note 12: Senior Executive Remuneration

Note 12A: Senior Executive Remuneration Expense for the Reporting Period

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salary	435,893	412,695
Annual leave accrued	34,865	34,818
Performance bonuses	4,725	12,207
Motor vehicle and other allowances	20,013	21,374
Total Short-term employee benefits	<u>495,496</u>	<u>481,094</u>
Post-employment benefits		
Superannuation	50,611	60,686
Total post-employment benefits	<u>50,611</u>	<u>60,686</u>
Other long-term benefits:		
Long service leave	14,598	10,574
Total other long-term benefits	<u>14,598</u>	<u>10,574</u>
Termination benefits	-	-
Total	<u>560,705</u>	<u>552,354</u>

Notes:

1. Note 12A is prepared on an accrual basis (therefore the performance bonus expense disclosed above may differ from the cash 'Bonus paid' in Note 12B).
2. Note 12A excludes acting arrangements and part-year services where remuneration expensed for a senior executive was less than \$150,000.

Note 12B: Average Annual Reportable Remuneration Paid to Substantive Senior Executives During the Reporting Period

	2012				2011				
	Senior Executives No.	Reportable salary ² \$	Contributed superannuation ³ \$	Reportable allowances ⁴ \$	Senior Executives No.	Reportable salary ² \$	Contributed superannuation ³ \$	Reportable allowances ⁴ \$	Total \$
Average annual reportable remuneration ¹									
Total remuneration (including part-time arrangements):									
\$0 to \$149,999	1	79,232	8,557	8,603					113,449
\$150,000 to \$179,999	1	131,673	12,297	19,476					163,446
\$300,000 to \$329,999	1	283,544	42,729	-					326,273
Total	3								
Average annual reportable remuneration ¹									
Total remuneration (including part-time arrangements):									
\$210,000 to \$239,999	1	178,648	27,262	22,021					239,556
\$300,000 to \$329,999	1	265,746	40,320	-					306,066
Total	2								

Notes:

1. This table reports substantive senior executives who received remuneration during the reporting period. Each row is an averaged figure based on headcount for individuals in the band.
2. 'Reportable salary' includes the following:
 - (a) gross payments (less any bonuses paid, which are separated out and disclosed in the 'bonus paid' column);
 - (b) reportable fringe benefits (at the net amount prior to 'grossing up' to account for tax benefits); and
 - (c) exempt foreign employment income.
3. The 'contributed superannuation' amount is the average actual superannuation contributions paid to senior executives in that reportable remuneration band during the reporting period, including any salary sacrificed amounts, as per Payroll provider reports.
4. 'Reportable allowances' are the average actual allowances paid as per the 'total allowances' line on individuals' payment summaries.
5. 'Bonus paid' represents average actual bonuses paid during the reporting period in that reportable remuneration band. The 'bonus paid' within a particular band may vary between financial years due to various factors such as individuals commencing with or leaving the AIC during the financial year.
6. Various salary sacrifice arrangements were available to other highly paid staff including superannuation, motor vehicle and expense payment fringe benefits. Salary sacrifice benefits are reported in the 'reportable salary' column, excluding salary sacrificed superannuation, which is reported in the 'contributed superannuation' column.

Note 12C: Other Highly Paid Staff

	2012					2011						
Average annual reportable remuneration ¹	Staff No.	Reportable salary ²	Contributed superannuation ³	Reportable allowances ⁴	Bonus paid ⁵	Total	Staff No.	Reportable salary ²	Contributed superannuation ³	Reportable allowances ⁴	Bonus paid ⁵	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total remuneration (including part-time arrangements):												
\$150,000 to \$179,999	3	118,398	25,943	12,821	3,340	160,502	2	118,127	23,664	19,231	2,848	163,870
Total	3						2					

Notes:

1. This table reports staff:
 - (a) who were employed by the entity during the reporting period;
 - (b) whose reportable remuneration was \$150,000 or more for the financial period; and
 - (c) were not required to be disclosed in Tables A or B.
 Each row is an averaged figure based on headcount for individuals in the band
2. 'Reportable salary' includes the following:
 - (a) gross payments (less any bonuses paid, which are separated out and disclosed in the 'bonus paid' column);
 - (b) reportable fringe benefits (at the net amount prior to 'grossing up' to account for tax benefits); and
 - (c) exempt foreign employment income.
3. The 'contributed superannuation' amount is the average actual superannuation contributions paid to senior executives in that reportable remuneration band during the reporting period, including any salary sacrificed amounts, as per Payroll provider reports.
4. 'Reportable allowances' are the average actual allowances paid as per the 'total allowances' line on individuals' payment summaries.
5. 'Bonus paid' represents average actual bonuses paid during the reporting period in that reportable remuneration band. The 'bonus paid' within a particular band may vary between financial years due to various factors such as individuals commencing with or leaving the AIC during the financial year.
6. Various salary sacrifice arrangements were available to other highly paid staff including superannuation, motor vehicle and expense payment fringe benefits. Salary sacrifice benefits are reported in the 'reportable salary' column, excluding salary sacrificed superannuation, which is reported in the 'contributed superannuation' column.

Note 13: Remuneration of Auditors

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Financial statement audit services were provided to the AIC by the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO)		
Fair value of the services provided		
Financial statement audit services	34,500	26,000
Total	<u>34,500</u>	<u>26,000</u>

Financial Statement audit services were provided free of charge to the AIC in 2011/12. The fair value of audit services provided by the ANAO was \$34,500 in 2011/12 and \$26,000 in 2010/11. No other services were provided by the auditors of the financial statements.

Note 14: Financial Instruments

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 14A: Categories of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Cash at bank	4,982,942	5,544,499
Receivables for goods and services	652,444	188,603
Interest receivable	-	9,304
Other receivables	32,444	-
Carrying amount of financial assets	<u>5,667,830</u>	<u>5,742,406</u>
Financial Liabilities		
Fair value through profit and loss (designated):		
Trade creditors and accruals	617,472	624,178
Operating lease rentals	13,606	37,703
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	<u>631,078</u>	<u>661,881</u>
Note 14B: Net Income and Expense from Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables		
Interest revenue (see note 4B)	-	241,466
Net gain from loans and receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>241,466</u>
Net gain from financial assets	<u>-</u>	<u>241,466</u>

Note 14C: Net Income and Expense from Financial Liabilities

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

Note 14D: Fair value of financial instruments

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

Note 14E: 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 (2012: \$684,888 and 2011: \$220,402). 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 2012	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2011	Past due but not impaired 2012	Past due but not impaired 2011
Cash at bank	4,982,942	5,544,499	-	-
Receivables for Goods and Services	646,944	188,334	5,500	269
Interest Receivable	-	9,304	-	-
Other Receivable	32,444	-	-	-
Total	5,662,330	5,742,137	5,500	269

Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2012:

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
Receivables for Goods and Services	5,500	-	-	-	5,500
Total	5,500	-	-	-	5,500

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

The AIC has no impaired financial assets.

Note 14F: Liquidity risk

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

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

Note 14G: Market risk

The AIC holds basic financial instruments that do not expose it to certain market risks, such as 'Currency risk' or 'Other price risk'. The AIC does not have interest-bearing financial instruments.

Note 15: Appropriations

Table A: Annual Appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

	2012 Appropriations					Total appropriation	Appropriation applied in 2012 (current and prior years)	Variance
	Appropriation Act		FMA Act					
	Annual Appropriations	reduced ³	AFM	Section 30	Section 31			
DEPARTMENTAL	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Ordinary annual services ¹	5,462,000	-	-	-	-	5,462,000	(5,462,000)	
Total departmental	5,462,000	-	-	-	-	5,462,000	(5,462,000)	

Table B: Departmental Capital Budgets ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

	2012 Capital Budget Appropriations			Capital Budget Appropriations applied in 2012 (current and prior years)		
	Appropriation Act	FMA Act	Total Capital Budget Appropriations	Payments for non-financial assets ⁴	Payments for other purposes	Payments for other purposes
	Annual Capital Budget	Appropriations reduced ³	Section 32	Assets ⁴	Other purposes	Other purposes
DEPARTMENTAL	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary annual services	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	30,000
Departmental Capital Budget ²	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	30,000

Notes:

1. The AIC received revenue from government in 2010-11 as a CAC Act body payment from the Attorney-General's Department. The AIC became subject to the *Financial Management and Accountability Act (1997)*, from 1 July 2011.
2. Departmental Capital Budgets are appropriated through Appropriation Acts (No.1,3,5). They form part of ordinary annual services, and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Acts. For more information on ordinary annual services appropriations, please see Table A: Annual appropriations.
3. Appropriations reduced under Appropriation Acts (No. 1,3,5) 2011-12: sections 10,11,12 and 15 or via a determination by the Finance Minister.
4. Payments made on non-financial assets include purchases of assets, expenditure on assets which has been capitalised, costs incurred to make good an asset to its original condition, and the capital repayment component of finance leases.

Table C: Unspent Annual Appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

The AIC does not have any unspent annual appropriations. All departmental appropriations were drawn and spent in full during the financial year.

Note 16: Special Accounts and FMA Act Section 39

Note 16A: Special Accounts (Recoverable GST exclusive)

	Special Account: Criminology Research Special Account	
	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Balance brought forward from previous period	-	-
Increases:		
Cash transferred to special account on restructure of CRC (see Note 9)	871,118	-
Cash transferred from AIC Cash accounts on 1 July 2011	5,544,499	-
Costs Recovered	2,220,019	-
Other Receipts	715,057	-
Total Increases	<u>9,350,693</u>	<u>-</u>
Available for payments	<u>9,350,693</u>	<u>-</u>
Decreases:		
Departmental		
Payments made to employees	1,616,791	-
Payments made to suppliers	1,214,348	-
Payments made to Grant recipients	1,671,822	-
Total departmental decreases	<u>4,502,961</u>	<u>-</u>
Total decreases	<u>4,502,961</u>	<u>-</u>
Total balance carried to the next period	<u><u>4,847,732</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

Appropriation: Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997 section 21.

The Criminology Research Special Account is established under the Section 46 of the Criminology Research Act 1971 Act No.15 of 1971 as amended through the *Financial Framework Legislative Amendment Act 2010* with effect from 1 July 2011.

The Criminology Research Special Account is a Special Account for the purposes of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*. The Special Account was established to provide the AIC with a mechanism of debiting and crediting amounts for the specific purposes set out in that section, to be as consistent as feasible with the AIC's existing financial arrangements under the CAC Act.

Note 16B: Compliance with Statutory Conditions for Payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund

Section 83 of the Constitution provides that no amount may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund except under an appropriation made by law. The Department of Finance and Deregulation provided information to all agencies in 2011 regarding the need for risk assessments in relation to compliance with statutory conditions on payments from special appropriations, including special accounts.

During 2011-12, the AIC developed a plan to review exposure to risks of not complying with statutory conditions on payments from appropriations. The plan involved:

- identifying each special account and special appropriation;
- determining the risk of non-compliance by assessing the statutory conditions; and
- assessing the extent to which existing payment systems and processes satisfy those conditions.

The AIC identified one special account involving statutory conditions for payment, the Criminology Research Special Account. The AIC did not have any special appropriations.

As at 30 June 2012 this work had been completed in respect to this special account and it was determined that there is a low risk of non-compliance. The work conducted identified no issues of non-compliance with Section 83.

Note 17: Compensation and Debt Relief

No payments were made for compensation or debt relief during 2011-12 (2010-11 no payments made).

Note 18: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 18A: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Departmental				
Expenses	9,808,373	9,004,937	9,808,373	9,004,937
Own-source income	4,148,763	2,368,086	4,148,763	2,368,086
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome delivery	5,659,610	6,636,851	5,659,610	6,636,851

Note 19: Net Cash Appropriation Arrangements

	2012
	\$
Total Comprehensive Income (loss) less depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations¹	(90,807)
Plus: depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriation	<u>(102,303)</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) - as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income	<u>(193,110)</u>

1. From 2010-11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements, where revenue appropriations for depreciation/amortisation expenses ceased. The AIC was not subject to these arrangements until 1 July 2011 when legislation changes meant that the AIC was subject to the FMA Act. Entities now receive a separate capital budget provided through equity appropriations. Capital budgets are to be appropriated in the period when cash payment for capital expenditure is required.



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