



Australian Government  
Australian Institute of Criminology

# Australian Institute of Criminology

Annual  
report 2012–13



Australian Institute of Criminology

Annual report  
2012–13

[www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au)

© Australian Institute of Criminology 2013

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

Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968* (Cth), no part of this publication may in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, microcopying, photocopying, recording or otherwise) be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted without prior written permission. Enquiries should be addressed to the publisher.

Published by the Australian Institute of Criminology  
GPO Box 2944  
Canberra ACT 2601  
Tel: (02) 6260 9200  
Fax: (02) 6260 9299  
Email: [front.desk@aic.gov.au](mailto:front.desk@aic.gov.au)  
Website: <http://www.aic.gov.au>

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 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), illicit 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.

## *Appendices*

Appendices 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 Appendices. The financial tables are also provided in this section.

Enquiries about the AIC annual report can be directed to Colin Campbell at the address shown, or to [front.desk@aic.gov.au](mailto:front.desk@aic.gov.au).

Enquiries about the Criminology Research Advisory Council and Criminology Research Grants Program can be directed to Katalina Bradley at the address shown below.

### *Contact details*

The address for the AIC and the Criminology Research Council Grants Program is:

GPO Box 2944

Canberra ACT 2601

74 Leichhardt Street

Griffith ACT 2603

Phone: +61 2 6260 9200

Email: [front.desk@aic.gov.au](mailto:front.desk@aic.gov.au)

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

The web address for the annual report is:

<http://aic.gov.au/publications/currentseries/annualreport/11-20/2013.html>

# Contents

iii	<b>Guide to the report</b>	
vii	<b>Abbreviations and acronyms</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>The year in review</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Director's overview</b>	
3	Key interagency partnerships	
4	Communications and information dissemination	
6	Directions in 2013–14	
<b>9</b>	<b>Agency overview</b>	
10	2012–13 highlights	
11	Minister, Portfolio and Director	
11	Outcome and program objective 2012–13	
13	Research relevant to policy and practice	
13	National research priorities	
14	Research program	
14	Research activities	
15	Communications and Information Services	
16	Corporate services	
16	Information and communications technology	
17	AIC key performance indicators	
<b>18</b>	<b>Report on Performance</b>	
<b>19</b>	<b>Research overview</b>	
20	Violent and serious crime monitoring	
24	Transnational and organised crime	
25	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses	
<b>29</b>	<b>Criminology Research Grants program</b>	
29	Management and outcomes	
29	Funding grants	
30	Funding	
31	New projects for 2012–13	
32	Continuing projects for 2012–13	
35	Reports of completed research	
<b>37</b>	<b>The National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund</b>	
37	Management and outcomes	
<b>40</b>	<b>Communications and Information Services</b>	
40	Overview	
46	Library and information services	
<b>56</b>	<b>Financial</b>	
56	Overview	
56	Operating revenue	
57	Operating expenditure	
57	Balance sheet	
<b>59</b>	<b>Governance and accountability</b>	
60	External scrutiny and review	
60	Corporate governance	
61	Management committees	
63	Risk management	
63	Corporate and statutory reporting	
68	Information and communications technology services	
69	Statutory reporting requirements	
71	Staffing summary at 30 June 2013	
<b>75</b>	<b>Appendices</b>	
<b>76</b>	<b>Appendix 1: AIC publications series output</b>	
<b>79</b>	<b>Appendix 2: AIC other publications output</b>	
<b>81</b>	<b>Appendix 3: Staff presentations</b>	
<b>86</b>	<b>Appendix 4: 2012–13 sample of external citations of AIC research works</b>	
<b>92</b>	<b>Appendix 5: Roundtables and forums</b>	
<b>93</b>	<b>Appendix 6: Delegation or other formal visits to the AIC</b>	
<b>94</b>	<b>Appendix 7: Compliance index</b>	
<b>99</b>	<b>AIC financial statements</b>	
<b>128</b>	<b>Index</b>	

## Figures

- 17 Figure 1 AIC organisation chart
- 46 Figure 2 Media inquiries to the AIC by financial year (n)
- 47 Figure 3 Social media uptake
- 48 Figure 4 Website page views by year (n)
- 54 Figure 5 Multi-platform subscribers: Global
- 54 Figure 6 Multi-platform subscribers: Australia

## Tables

- 11 Table 1 AIC submissions to Parliament and government
- 17 Table 2 KPI targets
- 29 Table 3 State and territory contributions to the Criminology Research Grants Program for 2012–13
- 30 Table 4 Criminology Research Grants Program financial data 2012–13
- 38 Table 5 Publications released under the NDLERF program in 2012–13
- 41 Table 6 Publications produced by the AIC in 2012–13
- 41 Table 7 Products and KPI targets by year
- 44 Table 8 Occasional seminars at the AIC
- 46 Table 9 Media requests for information and interviews
- 47 Table 10 Social media subscribers by year
- 48 Table 11 2012–13 web reach
- 50 Table 12 Library activity, 2012–13 and 2011–12
- 51 Table 13 Information awareness alert email subscriptions by topic at 30 June 2013
- 53 Table 14 The top 10 Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice titles logged by Proquest
- 53 Table 15 The top 10 Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice titles disseminated through CENGAGE GALE International Learning database

- 71 Table 16 All staff by classification level at 30 June 2012 and 2013 (actuals)
- 71 Table 17 All staff by employment category, employment status and gender at 30 June 2012 and 2013
- 72 Table 18 All staff by classification level and gender (at 30 June 2012 and 2013)
- 72 Table 19 Employment arrangements covering staff (at 30 June 2012 and 2013)
- 73 Table 20 Staff separations by classification level and employment category 2011–12 and 2012–13
- 73 Table 21 Salary ranges at 30 June 2013

## Highlights

- 4 Highlight 1 Thai royal visits the AIC
- 7 Highlight 2 40 year celebrations
- 10 Highlight 3 Key performance indicators
- 12 Highlight 4 AIC 40th anniversary
- 23 Highlight 5 Deaths in Custody
- 28 Highlight 6 Child exploitation material roundtable
- 39 Highlight 7 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards 2012
- 42 Highlight 8 Conference, forum and seminar program
- 43 Highlight 9 CriminologyTV
- 47 Highlight 10 Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse
- 49 Highlight 11 Sandy Hook Elementary School Massacre
- 55 Highlight 12 AIC-generated headlines 2012–13
- 67 Highlight 13 Interns

# Abbreviations and acronyms

ACVPA	Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards
ACC	Australian Crime Commission
AGD	Attorney-General's Department
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AJJA	Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANZPAA	Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency
CEM	Child exploitation material
CIS	Communications and Information Services
CP&CJR	Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses
CP ASSIST	Crime Prevention Advice, Specialist Support, Information and Skills Training
CRG	Criminology Research Grants program
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
FMA Act	Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997
HOCOLEA	Heads of Commonwealth Operational Law Enforcement Agencies
HREC	Human Research Ethics Committee
ICT	Information and communications technology
IPS	Information Publication Scheme
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
NARMP	National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program
NDICP	National Deaths in Custody Program
NDLERF	National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund
NHMP	National Homicide Monitoring Program
RCIADIC	Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody
TNI	The Northern Institute
TOC	Transnational and Organised Crime
VSCM	Violent and Serious Crime Monitoring
WH5	Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011
WHSC	Work Health and Safety Committee





**Australian Government**  
**Australian Institute of Criminology**

Telephone 02 6260 9200  
Facsimile 02 6260 9299  
GPO Box 2944  
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia  
[www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au)

26 September 2013

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

Dear Minister

**Australian Institute of Criminology annual report**

It is with pleasure that I present to you the 2012-13 Annual Report of the Australian Institute of Criminology, for presentation to Parliament in accordance with Section 49 of the Criminology Research Act 1971.

In its 40<sup>th</sup> year, the Institute continued to collaborate with Australian Government, police, state and territory agencies, non-government agencies and the research 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.

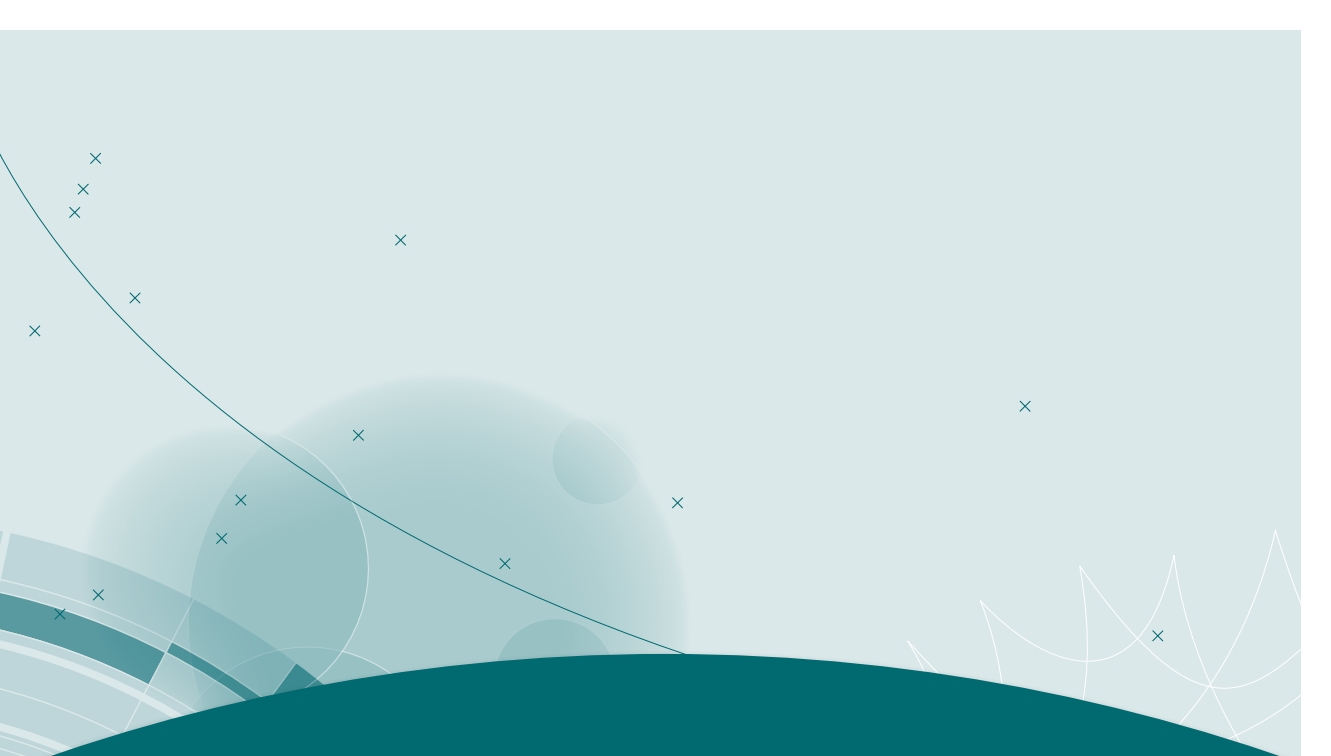
In addition, I certify that I am satisfied the Institute has in place appropriate fraud control measures that meet the agency's needs and comply with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines.

The Institute's annual reports and other publications are available online at [www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au)

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Adam Tomison', 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 (AIC) Annual Report 2012–13, which celebrates our 40th year of operation as Australia's knowledge centre on crime and justice.

The year 2012–13 was not an easy one in which to

operate. Like many government agencies, the AIC again experienced efficiency dividends, which further reduced its budget appropriation. In addition to these reductions, revenues derived from contracted research were significantly below expectation due to the reduced availability of funding for research within agencies at both the state and federal levels.

In order to best manage the decreased revenue while maintaining services, the AIC sought and received approval from the Finance Minister to extend the amount of the AIC's operating loss in excess of usual depreciation. The additional loss position was approved for 2012–13 and four outer years in order to expend cash reserves tied to the Criminology Research Grants (CRG) Program. For 2012–13, the AIC also requested that the loss amount include provision for voluntary redundancy payments. The operating loss was entirely covered through use of the AIC's cash reserves.

Other measures taken included the cessation of a small number of staff contracts and one voluntary redundancy which, combined with natural attrition, saw AIC staff numbers drop from 51 to a low of 42. Further, a number of changes were made to the delivery of outcomes in 2012–13 including a restructure of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program, which included reductions in the

amount of data collected and a deferral of all data collection for six months, and a restructuring of the Research program from four to three teams.

The significant increase in administrative and legislative compliance and accountability tasks the AIC has experienced since becoming a *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act) agency from 1 July 2011 also continued to impact the agency. In order to meet its ongoing compliance obligations, the AIC recruited one additional administrative officer which, was offset through additional savings, achieved through a restructure and continued assessment of Corporate Services functions.

Yet despite these issues, I am pleased to report that the AIC continued to successfully fulfil its mission, conducting and disseminating research to inform the work of governments, law enforcement and understanding of crime in the wider community. A diverse range of projects have assisted in better delineating specific crime types, what works in preventing and reducing crime, and shedding light on the effectiveness of specific criminal justice system policies and programs. The AIC was again able to exceed its publication and other dissemination targets for the year. These achievements are in no small part due to the dedication and professionalism of the AIC's staff across the Research, Communications and Information Services (CIS) and the Corporate Services areas.

In 2012–13, research activities undertaken by the AIC included:

- publication of the 20th anniversary report of the National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP);
- a number of evaluations on alternate dispute resolution approaches for the NSW Government;

- extension of the Crime Prevention—Advice, Specialist Support, Information and Skills Training (CP ASSIST) program to support education, training and research on local crime prevention initiatives;
- a series of financial and cybercrime projects covering areas including the costs of crime, identity crime, cloud computing risks and corruption; and
- the first research by the AIC exploring issues in youth gang behaviour and methods to counter violent extremism.

The *Research Overview* provides a comprehensive account of the range and depth of the AIC's research program.

With increased contract revenue flowing into the AIC towards the end of the 2012–13 year, a series of recruitments will be undertaken early in 2013–14 to replace some of the staff losses, particularly in the Research program.

## Key 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 2012–13, AIC research staff continued as active contributors to government agendas and Inquiries. The AIC also drafted a National Youth Justice Framework for the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators (AJJA) group, which it is hoped will be endorsed in 2013–14.

### *Secondments of research staff*

In 2010–11, the AIC agreed to second 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 ACC's work program, enabling the combining of academic research and intelligence skills to create better analyses of crime problems. One public outcome of this partnership was the release in July 2012

of a joint publication on serious and organised investment fraud.

The AIC also seconded a researcher to the Attorney-General's Department (AGD) in May 2013 to assist them with the development of the new National Crime Prevention Fund, to assist in reviewing grants applications for local crime prevention programs under the fund and to prepare the foundations for an effective evaluation of the fund. The AIC has previously reviewed two earlier crime prevention grants programs for AGD and it was pleasing to be able to engage with the Department and assist in developing the fund early in the process. That this was able to happen quickly and effectively speaks to the strength of the AIC's relationship with AGD

### *Heads of Commonwealth Operational Law Enforcement Agencies*

Since 2011–12, the AIC has had the role of 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 collects and summarises 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. A draft research plan was endorsed by HOCOLEA in 2012–13 and early in 2013–14, a secure webportal will be launched to enable agencies to better share research outcomes. The AIC is also considering ways to invest in a dedicated research program with HOCOLEA agencies in order to build on this important partnership and further develop quality research in the sector.

Further improving our relationships with the Commonwealth sector, the AIC is currently negotiating with CrimTrac to agree a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that will facilitate AIC's working with CrimTrac on a range of performance measurement studies over the coming years. This will be an exciting development and should provide

a fertile ground for testing new ways of determining the efficacy of key law enforcement programs.

### *Thailand Institute of Justice*

In August 2012, the AIC was honoured by a visit from Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol of the Kingdom of Thailand, who is also Ambassador and Chairperson of the 21st session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, together with the Thai Attorney General Mr Chulasingh Vasantasingh and other dignitaries as the first steps in establishing a partnership between the AIC and the newly founded Thailand Institute of Justice. (see Highlight box 1)

Since Her Royal Highness' visit, the agencies have maintained contact and in 2013–14, it is expected an MoU will be signed to cement the partnership. Subsequently, senior executives from the Thai Department of Corrections attended the AIC's Australasian Youth Justice Conference in part to begin negotiating a research partnership to assist with the development of the Thai youth justice system over the next three years.

### *The Northern Institute, Charles Darwin University*

In May, Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director (Research) and I travelled to Darwin where the AIC signed an MoU with The Northern Institute (TNI), Charles Darwin University. This MoU will enable the AIC to access NT Government-funded research more easily and build better links for the AIC in northern Australia. It is expected that the AIC will provide training for TNI staff and collaborate with the TNI on research projects providing AIC criminological research and methodological expertise that can be combined with the TNI's expertise in researching with Indigenous communities. The agencies are already working on a first contract for NT Police undertaking a 'safe streets' audit.

### *Ongoing partnerships*

Corporate Services has continued to successfully provide secretariat services to the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (ACVPA) 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.

## Communications and information dissemination

Maintaining a strong output focus in a difficult operating environment is not easy but the AIC again produced and released a large number of quality publications through the year. First, the AIC has again met (and slightly exceeded) the target for our two peer-reviewed flagship publication series—*Research and Public Policy* series reports and *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* papers. Second, as was the case in 2011–12 (and 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. Over the year, many AIC publications continued to attract national and international interest from governments, researchers and other stakeholders, generating strong media coverage.

The AIC held 24 events in 2012–13, including the Australasian Youth Justice Conference in May in Canberra, in partnership with AJJA, which merits a particular mention. I believe all AIC conferences are high-quality events that provide value for participants, but this Conference set a new standard, producing an excellent program of relevance to academics, policy and operational staff that was universally well-received, with many requests that the AIC run the event again.

## Highlight 1 Thai royal visits the AIC

In August 2012, the Institute was honoured by a visit from Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol of the Kingdom of Thailand, who is also Ambassador and Chairperson of the 21st session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, together with the Thai Attorney General Mr Chulasingh Vasantasingh and other dignitaries.

Her Royal Highness, herself a lawyer and criminologist, has been instrumental in the Enhancing Lives of Female Inmates Project, which was aimed at supplementing the *1955 United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*. The Project subsequently led to the Thailand-proposed *United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders* or the *Bangkok Rules*, which were adopted by the UN General Assembly at its 65th session in 2010. During the visit, Her Royal Highness presented a collection of books on female prisoners in Thailand and a copy of her doctoral dissertation to the AIC's Director, Dr Adam Tomison.

This was an important meeting undertaken to strengthen ties between the AIC, the Thai Government and the Thai criminal justice sector, with a specific focus on exploring how the AIC might assist the Thai Ministry of Justice in the establishment and development of the newly created Thailand Institute of Justice.

Dr Tomison briefed Her Royal Highness and the delegation on the governance, structure and extensive body of high-quality research conducted by the AIC over the past four decades. He noted that over its 40 years, the AIC has undertaken and/or assisted in the development of evidence-based criminological research in the Asia-Pacific region in a range of areas, including environmental crime, trafficking and illicit drugs research. He also welcomed the establishment of a new research institute for the Asia-Pacific region and committed the AIC to looking for opportunities to work cooperatively with the Thailand Institute of Justice.

In order to progress this agenda, Dr Tomison again met with Her Royal Highness and Ministry of Justice officers in Vienna as part of an overseas trip undertaken in September, before holding further meetings with the Ministry of Justice senior executives in Bangkok to continue discussions regarding potential partnerships between the AIC and the new Thailand Institute of Justice.



Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol of the Kingdom of Thailand and Dr Tomison, August 2012

Finally, the AIC continued to extend its 'reach' – the effective dissemination and use of AIC research across the nation and across the world. The electronic media have enabled an ever-increasing audience to download our publications, view our seminars and conference keynote addresses online, and to engage with the AIC via social media or access to our website. More importantly, as is demonstrated in the *Reach and Influence* section (also *Appendix 4*), our materials are used to inform research, policy and practice, thus fulfilling the AIC's purpose, to be of use in understanding crime and developing more effective means of combating and preventing crime.

## Directions in 2013–14

In 2013–14, the AIC will continue to assess the crime and criminal justice environment to ensure research is oriented to meet the needs of key stakeholders. The challenge continues to be 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. There will be three specific areas of focus.

### *1. Maintaining a research program of significance to the nation*

The AIC must maintain a research program of relevance to the Commonwealth and states and territories. The nature and extent of the research to be covered has increased markedly, as the Commonwealth has significantly increased its role in the past 15 years through a strong focus on transnational organised crime and the development of new federal legislation and regulation of the nation. While maintaining a program of research of significance for state/territory governments and justice systems, the AIC must also be responsive to the Commonwealth sphere and has developed various research programs in support of that sector, such as the Fraud against the Commonwealth monitoring program, facilitating the HOCOLEA

research group, a human trafficking and slavery research program, regular work undertaken on a range of financial crime (eg identity crime, fraud, money laundering), crime prevention and cybercrime topics, and working towards the development of a memorandum of understanding to undertake research with CrimTrac.

### *2. Further development of the AIC's strategic research program*

The AIC regularly reviews its research priorities and research plan. As part of this exercise, it works with the Minister, takes advice from the Criminology Research Advisory Council and key stakeholders to ensure the agency is able to maintain its role as the national knowledge centre on crime and criminal justice, and that the AIC's research programs produce findings of significance to governments, law enforcement and the research community.

A key element of this in recent years has been to review the AIC's ongoing crime monitoring program to ensure that it remains relevant, to explore alternative investments that could be made to investigate violent crime and to find new ways to enhance our working with Commonwealth law enforcement. Three areas will be considered in the next financial year:

- fostering closer relationships with Commonwealth law enforcement agencies by seeking to develop a research program in conjunction with HOCOLEA;
- exploring options to facilitate greater research collaboration with state and territory police agencies via a new national policing research agenda being developed for Police Commissioners by the Australian and New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA); and
- the development of an Australian Crime Panel Survey that will enable the AIC to regularly survey a cohort of Australians online regarding a range of crime and justice issues related to fear of crime, experiences of victimisation and participation in criminal behaviour, engagement with the criminal justice system and knowledge and awareness of national crime-related initiatives.



### 3. Collaboration—the importance of access to data

In order to fulfil its research function effectively, the AIC must be able to access law enforcement and other justice data to undertake research of benefit for government and its agencies. The AIC negotiates this access on a case-by-case basis as there is no legislation that provides a right of access, unlike that provided to the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The AIC wishes to increase access, particularly in the Commonwealth sector, which has seen the AIC explore ways to increase the level of collaboration and partnership with the sector, and which will remain a priority. This has included:

- ensuring the AIC Executive and all senior AIC research staff have Secret or Protected-level security clearances;

- AIC managing the HOCOLEA research group;
- co-partnering on conferences and other events (eg the 2nd International Serious and Organised Crime Conference with ACC and AGD scheduled for July 2013); and
- undertaking contracted and joint research projects to ensure quality research outcomes for the sector.

Enhancing linkages and building interagency trust is vital in assisting in the further development of relationships and to enhance the AIC's access to information (with the appropriate information sharing safeguards).

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

## Highlight 2 40 year celebrations

Three former AIC Directors and several former senior staff members, together with current Criminology Research Advisory Council members and other guests attended the Institute's 40 year anniversary dinner in Canberra to mark the commencement into law of the *Criminology Research Act 1971* on 6 November 1972, which established the AIC and the Criminology Research Council.

The development of the AIC as a criminology research centre straddled the transition from the Liberal McMahon government to the Labor Whitlam government and its establishment received bipartisan support.

Former directors Professor Toni Makkai (2003–2008), Professor Duncan Chappell (1987–1994) and Professor Richard Harding (1984–1987) attended, while Professor Adam Graycar (1994–2003) who could not attend sent a message to the gathering. The longstanding chair of the AIC Board of Management Professor Richard Fox AM (1998–2011) also travelled from Melbourne for the occasion. Other attendees included distinguished criminologist David Biles OAM (who was Deputy Director in the 1980s) and Mr Peter Loof, deputy chair of the AIC Board of Management (1973–1979) and chair (1979–1982 and 1984–1991).

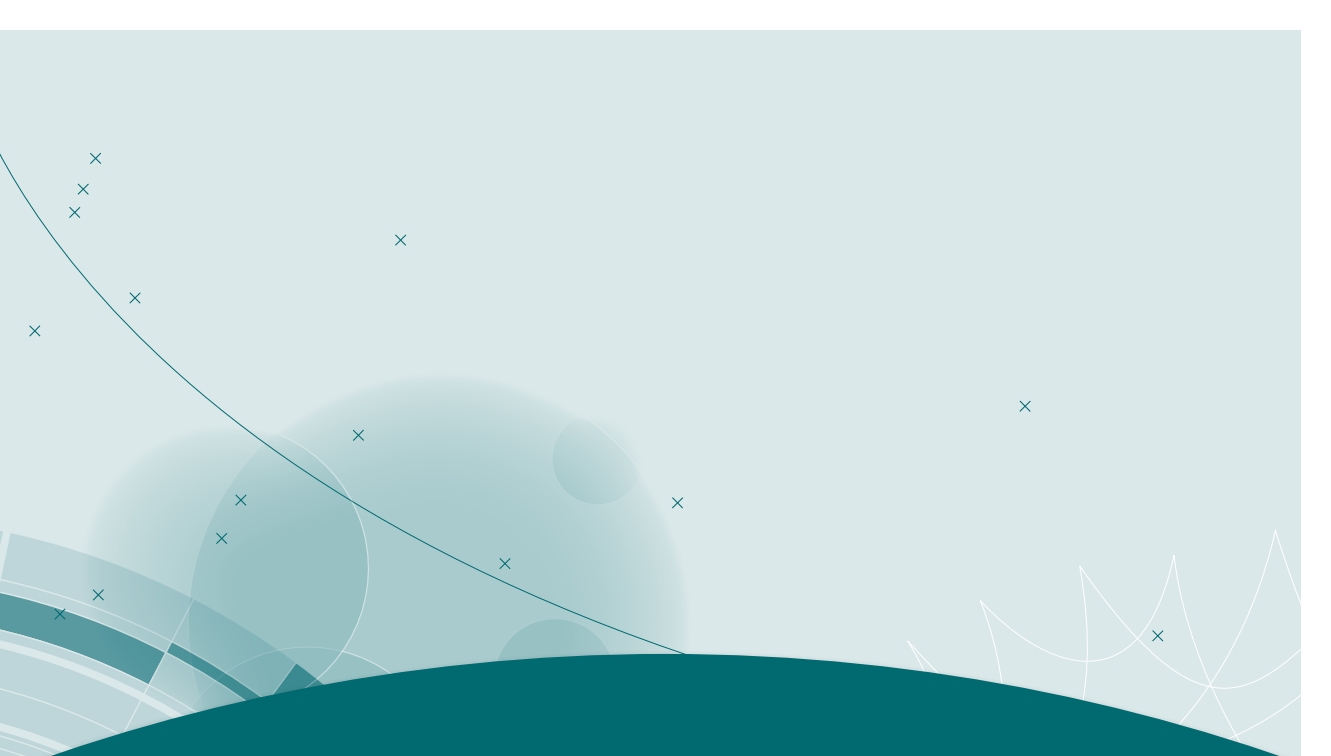
The anniversary dinner coincided with the Criminology Research Advisory Council meeting held at the AIC on 15 November.



AIC Director Dr Adam Tomison with former Directors Toni Makkai, Duncan Chappell and Richard Harding







# Agency overview

Having successfully completed 40 years of operations in 2012–13, the AIC has continued to inform the legislative and policy agendas of governments, and has shaped the practices of law enforcement agencies, court systems and corrective services. The AIC has also improved the work of agencies and entities across the private sector by providing through advice around crime prevention and business practice.

## 2012–13 highlights

AIC staff have continued to design, conduct and publish high-quality research and continue to monitor key crime types and justice system issues, despite the difficult budget environment faced by all government agencies.

The AIC has also met a raft of accountability and compliance challenges in its second year after transitioning to the FMA Act and *Public Service Act 1999*. This required a small increase in administrative staff to manage the additional workload and to enable the AIC to achieve compliance.

Further, 2012–13 has seen a reduction in staff numbers, although a broadening of the research capacity has been enabled through partnered research, consultant services and events. The AIC

continues to work regularly in partnership with other government and academic research agencies to undertake research projects. It also continues to manage three grants programs—the CRG program, NDLERF and the ACVPA. The CRG and NDLERF programs both provide funding on a competitive basis for the conduct of 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.

The global shift to primarily digital formats in publication and communications, as opposed to hardcopy form, has also presented significant challenges, with the majority of AIC publications now produced in electronic formats only.

The AIC was one of the first agencies within the Australian Government to embrace social media and Web 2.0, due to its affiliation with research and universities and its core role in disseminating evidence-based criminological research. This has added to the Institute’s ‘reach’ (in Australia and internationally) in 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.

## Highlight 3 Key performance indicators

- 100 percent of *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* papers and *Research and Public Policy* series papers are peer reviewed. This ensures the quality of the research outputs by the AIC.
- The volume of research and its appropriateness as agreed with the Minister.
- AGD and key stakeholders are satisfied with the AIC’s responsiveness to requests for assistance in priority areas.
- Research activities under the national research priorities are reported in the annual report.
- Quantity of publications, roundtables and conferences as agreed by the Minister.
- CRG program funds are used to support research that is relevant to current and future public policy issues and that produces research reports of value to government and other stakeholders.
- All publications are placed on the AIC’s website within 24 hours of release and 90 percent of routine alerting to subscribers and listservs is complete within two days of publication release.
- Implementation of Gov 2.0 measures.

**Table 1 AIC submissions to Parliament and government**

2012–13 financial year (1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013)

Date	Title	Submission/hearing
August 2012	Australia. Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. Inquiry into the Crimes Legislation Amendment (Slavery, Slavery-like Conditions and People Trafficking) Bill 2012	Submission
September 2012	Australia. Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade, Human Rights Sub-Committee. Inquiry into Slavery, Slavery-like Conditions and People Trafficking	Submission
October 2012	Australia. Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety. Inquiry into Cyber-Safety for Senior Australians	Hearing
November 2012	Australia. Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade, Human Rights Sub-Committee. Inquiry into Slavery, Slavery-like Conditions and People Trafficking	Hearing
November 2012	Australia. Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade, Human Rights Sub-Committee. Inquiry into Slavery, Slavery-like Conditions and People Trafficking	Submission
December 2012	Australia. Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade, Human Rights Sub-Committee. Inquiry into Slavery, Slavery-like Conditions and People Trafficking	Response to questions on notice
December 2012	Australia. Additional submission in respect of the Prime Minister and Cabinet's Discussion Paper Connecting With Confidence: Optimising Australia's Digital Future 2011	Submission
		On 12 Dec 2012 the Minister for Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy invited the AIC to provide additional input into the development of the Digital White Paper

## 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 2012–13

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 2012–13 Portfolio Budget Statement is:

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

This outcome is achieved through the conduct of research that is relevant to crime and justice policy and practice. As a national knowledge centre, the AIC disseminates its own research, as well as other national and international information relevant to crime and justice. The AIC also funds criminological research through the CRG program. A secondary objective is to maintain a comprehensive and focused national criminological research collection and to ensure that the AIC's researchers and

stakeholders have access to the most up-to-date and relevant information.

Outcomes are achieved by:

- undertaking impartial and contemporary policy-relevant research;
  - keeping the Minister fully informed of the AIC's outcomes and publications;
  - working cooperatively with the AGD, portfolio agencies, state and territory criminal justice agencies and other stakeholders;
  - producing and disseminating crime and justice research and other information to policymakers, practitioners, the academic community and the general public across Australia and internationally;
  - maintaining and producing research information of value to key stakeholders from ongoing monitoring programs and other research data collections;
  - determining priorities and making grants under the CRG program in consultation with Australian governments; and
- providing moneys to facilitate the conduct of, or otherwise supporting, impartial and policy-relevant research.

The AIC program has provided the following deliverables:

- undertaking impartial and policy-relevant research of the highest standard on crime and criminal justice;
- working cooperatively with AGD, portfolio and other federal agencies, and state and territory government agencies in the AIC's role as the Australian Government's national research centre on crime and justice;
- administering an effective and efficient annual grants program that results in policy-relevant research; and
- actively disseminating research findings to policymakers, practitioners and the general public across Australia and internationally in a timely manner.



## Highlight 4 AIC 40th anniversary

The AIC is currently passing a series of 40th anniversary milestones.

On 1 February 1973, Judge J H Muirhead (then of the Adelaide Local and District Criminal Court) became Acting Director. On 16 October 1973, an official opening ceremony for the AIC was held at the National Library Theatre.

The then Attorney-General, Senator Lionel Murphy QC, stated:

The Institute faces a difficult and responsible task and a challenging one. Present and future generations of Australians have much to gain from the success of its work. It will require support and cooperation of governments, officials, academics and citizens generally.

Two generations later, the AIC is well-established as Australia's national knowledge centre on crime and criminal justice and continues to produce high-quality criminological research, often in cooperation or partnership with justice agencies, law enforcement and academia.

From the very outset, the AIC also worked in the area of regional cooperation and capacity building in neighbouring countries, as well as building a strong presence at the United Nations, which is maintained today.

## 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 (who makes a contribution through the AIC's core appropriation) also fund the CRG program each year.

## National research priorities

The AIC contributes to the current National Research Priorities through National Research Priority Area no. 4—*Safeguarding Australia* and in particular, that priority's fourth goal, *Protecting Australia from Terrorism and Crime* specified as:

[P]romoting a healthy and diverse research and development system that anticipates threats and supports core competencies in modern and rapid identification techniques.

The trafficking in persons and slavery, financial and cybercrime programs 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*, to help families and individuals live healthy, productive and fulfilling lives, which fits with crime prevention and intervention research.

The National Research Priorities will be replaced in early 2013–14 with a set of five new Strategic Research Priorities. AIC research will fall mainly under the new priority *Securing Australia's Place in a Changing World*. There are two key elements to this priority:

- Improve cyber security for all Australians—AIC research identifies ways to improve cyber security for individuals, organisations, businesses, government and national infrastructure.
- Manage the flow of goods, information, money and people across our national and international boundaries.

AIC research identifies risks and prevention strategies in areas including:

- cyber security, international crime, and international and transnational legal and regulatory frameworks.

The AIC will also contribute to two other priorities:

- *Living in a Changing Environment*—specifically in the area of *Manage Risk and Capture Opportunities for Sustainable Natural and Human Systems*; and
- *Promoting Population Health and Wellbeing* in the areas of—*Maximise Social and Economic Participation in Society and Improve the Health and Wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People*.

AIC research has and will continue to identify strategies to maximise social and economic participation, particularly in relation to key life stages, intergenerational disparities and socioeconomic disadvantage.

## Research program

The strategic priorities of the AIC Research program 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.

During 2013, the Research program was restructured into the following three teams:

### *Crime prevention and criminal justice responses*

This team manages CP ASSIST as part of its focus on preventing crime and conducts the research in the following areas:

- criminal justice system responses;
- crime prevention;
- vulnerable communities;
  - Indigenous justice;
  - youth justice; and
- corrections.

### *Violence and other serious crime monitoring*

This team enhances and promotes knowledge of Australia's central crime issues, including:

- homicide and other violence;
- illicit drug use and alcohol-fuelled crime;
- number and characteristics of people detained in custody; and
- deaths in custody.

It is also responsible for the following critical areas:

- criminal justice issues for culturally and linguistically diverse communities, including countering violent extremism; and
- research advice and support for the NDLERF program;

### *Transnational and organised crime*

This team provides information on, and analyses the causes, extent, prevention and control of a range of transnational and organised criminal activity including:

- economic crime, including fraud, money-laundering and identity crime;
- cybercrime;
- corruption;
- trafficking in persons and slavery; and
- environmental crime.

## 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 research analyses undertaken using a range of primary and secondary data sources. In 2012–13, research undertaken by the AIC included:

- a feasibility study to measure the impact of environmental crime;
- developing a tool for estimating the security staff required at large events;
- developing indicators to measure identity crime at the national level;
- estimating the short-term costs of imprisonment and community corrections in Victoria;
- evaluating a preventing violence against women program in Victoria;
- evaluating changes to community corrections orders in Victoria;
- evaluating NAPCAN's Growing Respect program;
- examining police responses to dealing with intoxicated offenders;
- evaluating the effectiveness of drug and alcohol programs for offenders;
- evaluating the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* funding arrangements;
- examining links between child exploitation material (CEM) and child contact offending;
- examining the nature and impact of serious and organised investment;
- examining the risks associated with cloud computing for small businesses;
- exploring links between violent extremism and gang violence;
- re-estimating the costs of crime in Australia; and
- reviewing recent evidence associated with restorative justice.

## Communications and Information Services

A key part of the AIC's role as Australia's knowledge centre on crime and justice, the AIC seeks to promote justice and reduce crime is the development of a world-standard research and information collection and to effectively disseminate policy-relevant research of national significance.

### *Communications*

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

### *Information services*

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

The JV Barry Library also provides information and research support services to AIC researchers, academics, policymakers, practitioners and the general public. Its links, 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.



## Corporate services

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

### *Financial management*

The AIC's financial services include:

- internal and external financial reporting, budget development and management, and project management and reporting;
- risk management and audit, including strategic risk identification and remediation, oversight of the outsourced internal audit activity, support to the Audit Committee and compliance with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines;
- procurement, contracts and legal, including implementation of legislative and compliance frameworks such as the Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines and insurance; and
- coordinating, developing and streamlining new FMA Act requirements as they apply to the AIC.

### *Human resource management and administration*

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.

Administrative activities include:

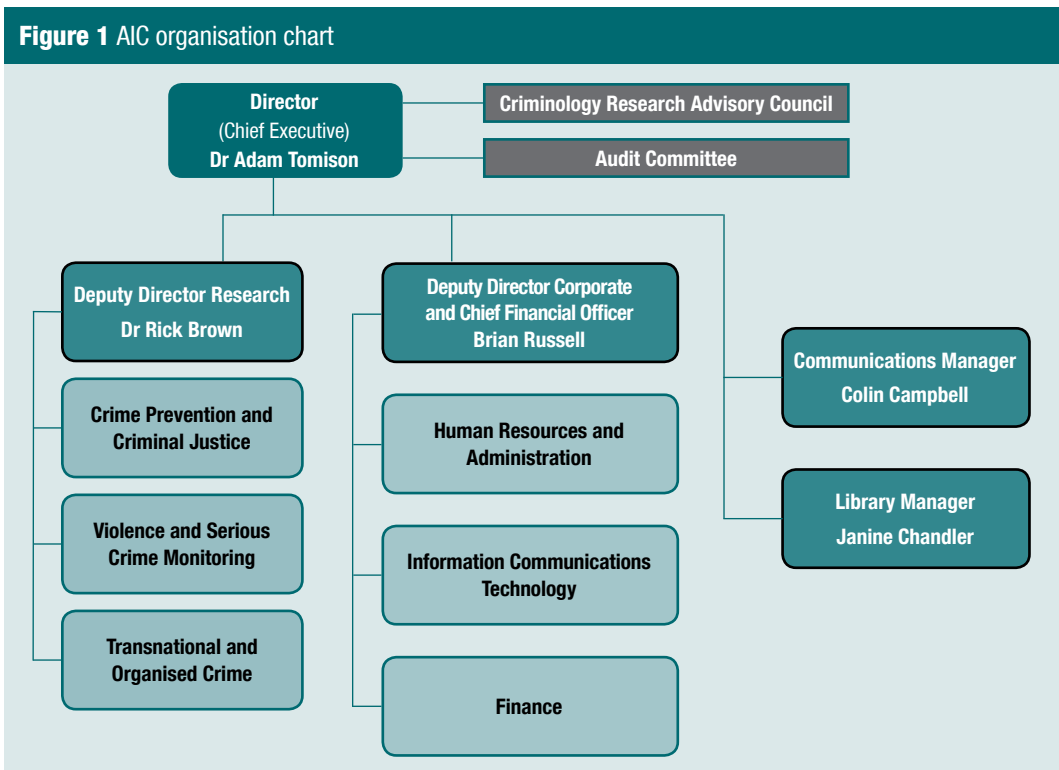
- administration of CRG and NDLERF grants programs;
- secretariat services provided to the Criminology Research Advisory Council, the ACVPA Board and NDLERF Board. From September 2011, the AIC has also provided the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology with secretarial support on a fee-for-service basis;
- records and information management, including implementation of National Privacy Principles and compliance with Digital Transition policies;
- management of intellectual property, responses to parliamentary questions and ministerial correspondence; and
- general and essential support, including facilities and security management and travel administration.

## Information and communications technology

The AIC runs a stable and secure information and communications technology (ICT) network in accordance with 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/or hosting are provided on a fee-for-service basis to other organisations, including NDLERF and Crime Stoppers Australia.

# AIC key performance indicators

Table 2 KPI targets	
Target	Outcome
100 percent of Trends & Issues papers and Research and Public Policy papers are blind peer reviewed. This ensures the quality of the research outputs by the Institute	Achieved
Reports produced for each of the monitoring programs are issued according to schedule (eg annually, biennially)	Achieved
23 Peer reviewed Trends & Issues papers and Research in Public Policy papers published	Exceeded
38 Other publications (including Research in Practice papers, Technical and Background papers, Brief, Journal articles, consultancy reports etc)	Exceeded
At least 10 roundtables and other forums held	Exceeded
>90% satisfaction of stakeholders with research (according to project mid-term and/or completion survey)	Achieved
Lodgement of research datasets and codebook at the completion of projects	Achieved
Unqualified audit on end-of-year Financial Statements	Achieved
Operate within budget approved by Director	Achieved
Implementation of Government 2.0 measures	Achieved





# Report on Performance

# Research overview

Despite undertaking less contracted research than expected in 2012–13 due to a general reduction in the availability of funding for research within agencies at both the state and federal levels, the AIC Research program completed another year where a substantial amount of quality work was undertaken and a valuable contribution was made to the crime and justice sector.

Midway through the year, a review of the research functions was undertaken and this resulted in a research team restructure to better meet the business needs of the organisation. There are now three research teams that align with the AIC's six strategic research priorities:

- The Violent and Serious Crime Monitoring (VSCM) team remained largely unchanged, but was given responsibility for the National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program (NARMP).
- The Transnational and Organised Crime (TOC) team (formerly the Global, Economic and Electronic Crime Team) was expanded to incorporate the Human Trafficking and Slavery Program.
- The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses (CP&CJR) team (formerly the Crime Reduction and Review Team) was given additional responsibility for youth justice, Indigenous justice and corrections.

There have been a number of highlights to the research undertaken this year, which serve to show the breadth of coverage of AIC's research which, as always, strives to be world-class.

Following a review conducted during the year, DUMA was re-launched with the intention of being more sustainable into the future. This has included reducing the number of core sites and bringing some of the fieldwork in-house. Importantly, the interview schedule is being streamlined to allow for additional temporary questions to be included. These are intended to explore a range of criminal justice and criminological questions over the coming

years, which see the use of DUMA extending beyond its traditional substance misuse focus. In this way, the AIC can make the most of the innovative methodology of being able to access and interview police detainees across the nation to explore not only traditional areas around illicit drugs, but to incorporate new areas for assessment.

This year was the 20th anniversary of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCIADIC). To mark this milestone, the AIC published a special edition monitoring report from its NDICP. Although the trend in deaths in custody is downward, the report noted that there is still more to be done to address the issue of Indigenous overrepresentation in the criminal justice system.

The year saw the Institute continue to support the Australian Government on a range of important research issues, maintaining a strong relationship with AGD. For example, the TOC team assisted AGD with the development of a framework for measuring identity crime and also undertook to update research on the costs of crime in Australia. The VSCM team supported AGD through its ongoing evaluation of drug and alcohol programs for offenders, and through a new study exploring the links between violent extremism and gang violence. Towards the end of the year, the CP&CJR team supported AGD by seconding a team member to assist with the development and evaluation of the National Crime Prevention Fund. The AIC also finished its secondment of two research staff members to work with the ACC, which was a useful way of enhancing existing relationships with the ACC and integrating research and intelligence analyses to effect.

Other government departments were also supported through a range of projects. For example, the TOC team collaborated with the Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security at Griffith University to complete a study of the cloud computing risks for small businesses for the Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy. The

CP&CJR team continued to support the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs by updating remote service delivery baseline data. In addition, the TOC team have continued to work with the Interdepartmental Committee on Human Trafficking and Slavery to implement a program of research on trafficking in persons and slavery.

During the year, AIC staff worked with representatives of HOCOLEA to finalise a first research plan that will focus on three research priorities—cybercrime, identity crime and financial crime. The plan identifies a range of specific areas in which further research will be needed in the coming years.

In addition to work at the national level, AIC has continued to work closely with states and territories on a range of important research projects. This has included a 'safer streets' audit and preparation for a review of a risk assessment tool tailored for use with Indigenous offenders in the Northern Territory, which will take place in late 2013. In Victoria, a number of projects have been undertaken for the Department of Justice, including an evaluation of changes to community corrections orders (undertaken in collaboration with PriceWaterhouseCoopers), the development of an economic model to measure the short-term costs of imprisonment and community corrections, and an evaluation of a violence against women prevention program. In New South Wales, the AIC completed a research project investigating the service needs and court experiences of male victims of non-sexual and non-domestic violence, and a significant systematic review for NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice of prevention measures targeting crime types for NSW local councils. In addition, the Institute is beginning to work closely with a number of local government areas to provide crime prevention research, education and training through its CP ASSIST program.

## 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 2012–13, the VSCM team continued in its role of coordinating AIC's core crime monitoring programs. These included the National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP), NDICP, DUMA, NARMP and the National Police Custody Survey.

In addition to crime monitoring, the VSCM program continued to progress a number of high-profile research projects in 2012–13. 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 continued an evaluation of 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 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. This project is being undertaken in partnership with the Social Policy Research Centre at the University of New South Wales.

VSCM staff also continued work on two separately funded CRG projects. The first, conducted with Professor Stephen Tomsen at the University of Western Sydney, examines homicide events directly and indirectly related to the night-time economy. The second, undertaken by AIC staff, sought to identify a typology of domestic violence perpetration by triangulating officially recorded incidents of domestic violence from Tasmania's Safe at Home program with descriptions of incidents and consultations with stakeholders.

In April 2013, VSCM was commissioned by AGD through the Australian Government's Countering-Violent Extremism Strategy to undertake research to better understand violent extremism. This three month study involved semi-structured interviews

with law enforcement officers and community representatives to explore the links between gang violence and violent extremism in order to assess the applicability of responses. The assessment was structured around the core aspects of engagement with young people, progression from non-violent activity to violent activity and disengagement.

In the year ahead, the VCSM team will undergo a restructure of its work plan, organising its core monitoring activities within two main streams of work—the National Violence Research Program and the National Custody Research Program. The new team structure will facilitate a renewed focus on the core research topics of violence and custody operation, bringing with it a series of new research publications and projects.

### *Key program outputs*

#### **National Deaths in Custody Program**

In May 2013, the AIC released the 20th anniversary special NDICP monitoring report. In this report, new data were analysed on the prevalence of mental illness and the impact of drugs and alcohol among the deaths in custody population. It was revealed that approximately one-quarter of all prisoners who died in custody and 40 percent of those who died in police operations had some form of mental illness. With regard to drugs and alcohol, 80 percent of police-related deaths were of persons who had recently consumed alcohol and/or illicit drugs, with this proportion increasing to almost 90 percent for motor vehicle pursuit offenders.

Overall, it was found that both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous rates of deaths in prison custody decreased over the last decade and are now some of the lowest ever recorded. Further, over the last eight years, the Indigenous rate of death in prison has been lower than the equivalent non-Indigenous rate.

However, while Indigenous prisoners are statistically less likely to die in custody than non-Indigenous prisoners, the actual number of Indigenous deaths in prison are rising. Twenty years after RCIADIC, too many Indigenous persons are still ending up in custody. It was concluded that efforts to address Indigenous overrepresentation and the structural factors that contribute (such as housing, employment, poverty, mental health and substance abuse) should be continued.

#### **National Police Custody Survey**

The AIC is currently engaged in technical discussions with police agencies to redevelop the current Police Custody census survey into a national police custody monitoring program. This revised program has been developed to take advantage of improved custody records available in the electronic custody management systems operating in each jurisdiction. The AIC is seeking electronic unit record data for each custody episode for at least one full financial year, rather than the one month paper-based census survey as in the previous program.

It is anticipated that this new program will provide the capacity to quantify the prevalence of a range of issues, such as providing a front-end measure of the representation of Indigenous Australians in police custody, the prevalence of mental illness, disability, drugs and/or alcohol, the amount of police time that is involved in custody episodes, as well as collecting data that can be used to assess the impact of alternatives to custody, such as police diversion.

#### **National Homicide Monitoring Program**

The 2008–09 and 2009–10 NHMP monitoring report was published in February 2013. Data collection for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years is currently underway and the team expects publication of these data early in 2014 to ensure the latest data are available to AIC stakeholders.

#### **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.

Following the review of DUMA completed in 2012, DUMA data collection was deferred for six months as an efficiency measure but is scheduled to recommence in July 2013.

## National Armed Robbery Monitoring program

NARMP aims to examine the use of weapons in the commission of armed robbery, to increase the in-depth knowledge of armed robbery and provide accurate and timely information regarding the circumstances and nature of armed robbery in Australia. The next report, describing armed robberies in the calendar years 2009 and 2010, has entered the publication process, with an anticipated release in late 2013.

In addition to monitoring activities, research is being undertaken to develop a classification framework that distinguishes different types of armed robbery. The focus of the research will be on identifying patterns in characteristics described in the NARMP robbery case narratives and how any identified types might correspond to those described in earlier Australian and international literature.

## Research influence

### Deaths in custody

NDICP provides 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. 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 RCIADIC. 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.

The NHMP team is currently finalising a collaborative study with academics from the Australian Centre for Arson Research and Treatment at Bond University. This study is exploring arson in terms of the intent of the offender, for example, whether arson was used as a means of deliberately killing someone as opposed to the majority of bushfire arsonists who set fires without a specific target in mind.

## Stakeholder relationships

The VSCM team has a 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.

In particular, and as a result of the review of monitoring programs, the team actively engaged with agencies throughout 2012–13 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 ANZPAA regular 'blitzes' on alcohol-related crime, Operation Unite.

During 2012–13, 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 a series of work conducted on synthetic cannabis, later translated into short research articles for publishing in national and jurisdictional police journals.

## Highlight 5 Deaths in Custody

### *Monitoring deaths in custody*

RCIADIC recommended a monitoring program to examine deaths occurring in prison, police and youth justice custody, and in 1992 the AIC released the first Deaths in Custody monitoring report. Annual data has been published regularly since then. The AIC receives deaths in custody data from all Australian police and corrections agencies and uses available coronial findings where possible. Throughout 2011, the AIC undertook a comprehensive review of the NDICP, which included a focus on data quality, clarifying definitions, improvements to data collection and validation processes, as well as the development of new data on the prevalence of drugs and/or alcohol, and mental illness among those persons dying in custody. To comply with Australian Government reporting practice, NDICP has moved to reporting on a financial year basis.

### *20th anniversary report*

In 2012–13, NDICP achieved a significant milestone with the production of a 20th anniversary special edition monitoring report covering data to 30 June 2011. This publication marks 20 years since the completion RCIADIC and the 20 years of monitoring by the AIC. Findings from the most recent monitoring report confirm the main conclusion of the Royal Commission, which was that Indigenous people are generally not more likely to die in custody than non-Indigenous people but that Indigenous people are significantly overrepresented in all forms of custody compared with non-Indigenous persons.

Since the Royal Commission, Indigenous representation in custody has almost doubled rather than reduced; therefore, efforts to reduce Indigenous deaths in custody must include a general focus on reducing their contact with the criminal justice system.

Despite the negative trend of increased Indigenous contact with the criminal justice system, analysis of data captured by NDICP demonstrates that significant improvements have been made to prevent deaths in some areas, but that work should continue in order to reduce other forms of deaths in custody.

Over the last decade, there has been a considerable decline in self-inflicted deaths in custody, such as hangings, most particularly among Indigenous prisoners and police detainees, however these incidents do still occur.

Over the period 2003–11, most deaths in custody were due to natural causes, with Indigenous people less likely to die in prison (0.16 per 100 in 2010–11) than non-Indigenous people (0.22 per 100). The challenge that remains is to continue to reduce self-harm matters, while orienting health facilities to cater for the needs of an ageing prison population and the concomitant rise in serious illness and disease.

### *Motor vehicle pursuits*

In response to increased media and public attention on motor vehicle pursuits by police, The AIC undertook analysis of pursuit-related crashes and fatalities using data from NDICP, the National Coronial Information System and from police agencies across Australia. The findings were released in a Trends & Issues paper detailing incident rates, characteristics of the pursuits and information relating to deaths. (see T&I 452 Motor vehicle pursuit-related fatalities in Australia, 2000-11)



# Transnational and organised crime

The TOC team, previously known as the Global Economic and Electronic Crime team, undertakes projects in the areas of cybercrime, financial crime and the costs of crime, identity crime, corruption, environmental crime and human trafficking and slavery. The team consists of six researchers and is led by Principal Criminologist, Dr Russell G Smith, with support from Deputy Research Manager, Dr Samantha Bricknell. In 2012–13, the team incorporated work into human trafficking and slavery as part of a restructure of the Research program.

## Research directions

In 2012–13, the TOC team continued a range of research projects in financial and cybercrime, undertaking new research dealing with cloud computing, identity crime and misuse, and the development of new estimates of the costs of crime in Australia.

The TOC team's research on identity crime has continued, with the preparation of a report for AGD setting out a plan for the development of a national monitoring program on identity crime and misuse. The first component of this will be a national survey of identity crime victims to be undertaken by the AIC in late 2013.

TOC staff also commenced research in collaboration with the Australian Federal Police and University of Canberra to document the relationship between the use of CEM, online grooming of children and contact sexual offending against children. This will involve the analysis of police files and interview material collected from a sample of over 100 individuals who have been convicted of possession or trading in CEM.

The Human Trafficking and Slavery Program commenced its second four-year research program in 2012–13. Along with finalising existing trafficking projects on sex worker vulnerabilities and marriage arrangements, the AIC undertook new research part-funded by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart Josephite Counter-trafficking Project and the Catholic Archdiocese, which examined the risks and protective factors for migrant workers in the

Australian construction industry. Additional research projects included an analysis of trafficking offenders, domestic trafficking, informal guardianship arrangements in the Pacific and child trafficking, and the return and reintegration of Indonesian trafficking victims.

## Key program outputs

During 2012–13, TOC team staff completed the final research papers in to elements of anti-money-laundering/counter-terrorism financing, including the publication of the results of a national survey into the perceptions of the regulated sector in Australia. Other published research included work on:

- consumer fraud victimisation—the results of the annual online survey of consumer scam victims for 2010, 2011 and 2012, as well as research into threats facing small businesses that use cloud computing technologies;
- the International Organization of Migration's Counter-Trafficking Module Indonesia database—the first three papers of a five part human trafficking report series using previously unpublished data from the IOM database were released. These reports describe the experiences and exploitation of Indonesian trafficking victims and the barriers to their involvement in the Indonesian criminal justice system; and
- TOC staff partnered with external authors on the publication of research into welfare fraud in Australia and convictions for insolvency offences committed by company directors.

## Key conferences

During 2012–13, TOC staff presented papers at a number of academic and industry conferences in the areas of financial crime, cybercrime and human trafficking. Key international events were the 30th Cambridge International Symposium on Economic Crime: *Economic Crime—Surviving the Fall—Myths and Realities*, at Jesus College, Cambridge, the 12th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, at Bilbao, Spain, the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Summit 2012 and the 25th Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, both in Auckland, New Zealand.

## Research influence

During the year, the research undertaken by the TOC team has been used to inform a range of developments in policy and practice. Notably:

- a review of corruption in the public sector was used to inform a proposed national anti-corruption plan;
- research on identity misuse was used to develop a national monitoring framework;
- research on cloud computing for small businesses informed a National Cloud Computing Strategy;
- research on consumer fraud supported the Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce's National Consumer Fraud Week; and
- TOC staff appeared before the Joint Select Committee on Cyber Safety as part of their Inquiry into Cyber Safety for Senior Australians.

## Stakeholder relationships

### Human trafficking and slavery research forum

In November, the AIC hosted a Research Forum attended by over 50 stakeholders representing academia, government and non-government agencies. The forum was used to present updates on three AIC human trafficking research projects (human trafficking risks and protective factors for sex workers, human trafficking involving marriage and partner migration, experiences of victims of human trafficking in Indonesia) and introduce stakeholders to the proposed enhancement of the human trafficking and slavery monitoring program.

### Other stakeholder relationships

Consultations were also held with a range of other agencies and organisations, including with the:

- Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce on consumer scams;
- Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy regarding cloud computing risks for small business; and
- AGD regarding identity crime and misuse, the proposed national anti-corruption strategy, research into justice reinvestment and the costs of crime.

## Crime prevention and criminal justice responses

The CP&CJR team was established midway through 2012–13 when the staff and responsibilities from the former Crime Reduction and Review team were combined with the Indigenous justice, juvenile justice and corrections responsibilities and associated staff from the former Crime and Populations team. The CP&CJR team is led by Research Manager Peter Homel with support from Deputy Research Manager Matthew Willis.

### Research directions

Since its establishment, the CP&CJR team has continued the AIC's work in conducting evaluation and performance measurement projects focused on interventions for preventing and reducing offending, as well as developing practical resources for developing crime prevention capacities. The team has also contributed to developments in the practice of youth justice and adult community corrections across Australia.

The AIC's evaluation work has covered a broad cross-section of the criminal justice system, resulting in the completion or continuation of work evaluating a diverse group of initiatives. These have included the Queensland Special Circumstances Court Diversion Program, the NSW Family Group Conferencing Pilot program, random breath testing in Queensland, the newly strengthened Service Delivery Model adopted by Victorian Community Correctional Services and the evaluation for AGD of a set of four distinct programs operating in South Australia, the Northern Territory and Queensland, each aimed at reducing the involvement of Indigenous youth in offending.

The AIC also finalised a systematic review commissioned by the Crime Prevention Division of the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice to investigate prevention measures targeting crime types identified as priority areas for NSW local councils. A project conducted by the AIC in conjunction with the University of Technology Sydney and funded by NDLERF developed a practical and empirical basis for formulating the ratio of crowd controllers to patrons and tools for assessing and managing risk.

The AIC's work evaluating the Victorian Community Correctional Services Service Delivery Model is providing ongoing advice to support Corrections Victoria's continuing implementation of the model. Further, the AIC has worked closely with Corrections Victoria to develop an economic model to estimate the costs and savings associated with imprisonment and community corrections in that state. Through work commissioned by AJJA, the AIC has also developed a draft National Youth Justice Framework currently under consideration and is finalising a national study of juvenile bail and remand to be published in late 2013.

Finally, through CP ASSIST, the AIC increased an already strong focus on crime prevention at the local government level. This has led to the development of closer working relationships with networks of crime prevention and community safety professionals working at the local government level in several states. The AIC has placed greater emphasis on developing an urban safety agenda that encompasses a broad range of stakeholders, including architects and planners, as well as those from local criminal justice agencies.

### *Key program outputs*

During 2012–13, the CP&CJR team completed several important research projects that will impact on policy and practice.

### **Evaluation of state and territory criminal justice programs**

In February 2013, two reports were released for the NSW Government by the Attorney-General and Minister for Family and Community Affairs:

- the report of the evaluation of the NSW Family Group Conferencing pilot program assessed alternative dispute resolution services for care and protection matters not currently before the Children's Court. The research found the Family Group Conferencing pilot program provided an important opportunity to resolve child protection matters and build support networks for families and resulted in a number of recommendations aimed at improving the service; and
- the results of a process and outcome evaluation of alternative dispute resolution initiatives in the care

and protection jurisdiction of the NSW Children's Court. The evaluation found the programs had been implemented effectively and a high standard of alternative dispute resolution was being delivered, while also identifying areas for further improvement.

Following an earlier process review of the former Northern Territory Media Classification Awareness and Education Campaign, in 2012–13 the AIC completed an evaluation of the Northern Territory Department of Justice's Australian Classification Education program. The Australian Classification Education program aimed to educate Indigenous people about the Australian media classification and the harms of exposing young people to pornographic, sexually explicit and violent media. The evaluation found that the Northern Territory Department of Justice employed innovative approaches in responding to a rapidly changing social and technological environment in which the program delivery took place.

### **Victims of crime**

During 2012–13, the AIC completed a research project investigating the service needs and court experiences of male victims of non-sexual and non-domestic violence. Funded by the Victims Services section of the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice, the research found that many male victims of violence rely on informal sources of support, but some would benefit from more formal support services. A range of barriers to men engaging with support services were identified.

### **An empirical basis for the ratio of crowd controllers to patrons**

This NDLERF-funded a project aimed at developing an empirical basis for the formulation of crowd controller-to-patron ratios and at developing an appropriate risk management and decision-making tool. The matrix is particularly geared to calculating ratios for large-scale 'one-off' events, such as concerts, rave parties and country races and also allows the calculation of ratios for ongoing business in licensed premises. Undertaken jointly with the Australian Centre for Event Management at the University of Technology Sydney, the project resulted in a report and a series of dynamic toolkits to assist stakeholders in making informed assessments of the likely requirements for running a safer event.

## Conferences

The CP&CJR team provided significant contributions to the AIC's Australasian Youth Justice Conference, held in Canberra in May 2013, with team members contributing presentations and workshops to this very successful conference. Work in armed robbery monitoring and police crime prevention initiatives provided the basis for papers presented by team members at the 25th Australia and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference, held in Auckland New Zealand in November 2012.

Team members also presented papers based on the NSW evaluation work to the Child Aware Approaches Conference, held in Melbourne in April 2013 and a paper on improving the effectiveness of community crime prevention to the Western Australia Local Government Association Community Safety and Crime Prevention Conference, held in Perth in May 2013.

## New contracts

Towards the end of 2012–13, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses Team began work on two new areas of work:

- A Safer Streets Audit to examine crime and antisocial behaviour priorities in Darwin and surrounding areas. This is being undertaken in partnership with Charles Darwin University.
- A study for the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, examining sources of data available to inform the Royal Commission's work. This is being undertaken in partnership with the Australian Centre for Child Protection Studies at the University of South Australia and the Social Policy Research Centre at the University of New South Wales.

## Research influence

### CP ASSIST

Launched in 2011–12, CP ASSIST provides services in the following key areas:

- Research—a program of research and evaluation work directed towards improving the evidence base for effective crime reduction and prevention interventions.

- Events—direct provision of workshop, roundtable and seminar activities to crime reduction and prevention professionals and associated groups (eg local government, program managers, business councils and non-government organisations);
- Training seminars and workshops in crime prevention related areas;
- Information resources—research and policy material is synthesised for a range of stakeholder audiences on the CP ASSIST web portal. These range from larger issues papers, shorter summary papers, bibliographies, evaluation and performance measurement handbooks and toolkits;
- Crime prevention online community (OLC)—web-forums and an online knowledge exchange network are provided to facilitate professional engagement and enhance skills and other capacities within Australia but with the intention of facilitating international linkages as well.

The service continued to grow in 2012–13, adding a range of resources to its library. This included research outputs, better practice principles and information alerts to build and spread an evidenced knowledge base that can provide practical benefits to those involved in developing and implementing crime prevention policies and initiatives.

### Local government crime prevention

The AIC has been developing its role as a research and knowledge centre to support local government crime prevention initiatives. As well as CP ASSIST, members of the CP&CJR team have delivered information, support tools and training workshops to the City of Sydney, the NSW Local Government Community Safety and Crime Prevention Network, the Western Australia Local Government Association and the Victorian Local Government Professionals Community Safety Special Interest Group.

On behalf of the Office of Women's Policy in the Victorian Department of Human Services, the AIC is conducting an evaluation of the Preventing Violence Against Women in our Community program. This initiative aims to develop a whole-of-community approach to the prevention of violence against women.

## Contribution to international crime prevention policy and practice

CP&CJR Research Manager, Peter Homel, has been organising the AIC's contribution to the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to be held in Qatar in 2014. This will involve a workshop examining the public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice. This has involved engaging with international colleagues, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, the Korean Institute for Criminology, the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, and the Permanent Latin American Committee for the Prevention of Crime.

CP&CJR Deputy Research Manager, Matthew Willis, visited Bangkok, Thailand in April 2013 to present a paper at the ASEAN Plus Three Conference on Probation and Non-Custodial Measures. During this visit, Mr Willis had discussions with staff of the Thailand Institute of Justice and the Department of

Juvenile Protection and Observation to progress relationships between our agencies. These discussions continued with a visit from senior staff of the Department of Juvenile Protection and Observation to Canberra in May 2013 to attend the Australasian Youth Justice Conference and to meet with the AIC in relation to collaborative research opportunities.

## Stakeholder relationships

### CP ASSIST roundtable

A national roundtable on CP ASSIST was held at the AIC in October 2012 to identify current needs within the crime prevention sector and options for further developing CP ASSIST in coming years.

### Roundtable on cyber safety

In February 2013, the AIC hosted a roundtable meeting of the FaHCSIA-chaired Indigenous Cybersafety Working Group, which provided a forum to discuss research directions in this emerging area.

## Highlight 6 Child exploitation material roundtable

The AIC held a CEM roundtable in conjunction with the University of Tasmania, led by Sarah Macgregor from the AIC and Dr Jeremy Prichard (former AIC researcher, now lecturer) and Professor Kate Warner from the University of Tasmania. The forum was prefaced by an occasional seminar on 11 December 2012 presented by Dr Prichard entitled *Child Exploitation and the Internet*.

The meeting discussed the nature and progression in offending of CEM offenders (from image collector only, through to child physical (contact) sexual assault) and prosecution issues. Discussion also covered the occupational health issues experienced by police who were exposed to CEM material through the course of their work.

The forum was attended by members of police sex crime squads from South Australia, New South Wales, West Australian, Queensland and the Australian Federal Police, along with staff from Department of Broadband, Communication and the Digital Economy, the Australian Communication Media Authority, the Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault, Victorian Department of Justice, Public Prosecutors from the Australian Capital Territory and the Commonwealth, and CrimTrac.

# Criminology Research Grants program

## Management and outcomes

The CRG Program's purpose is to provide funding for criminological research that is relevant to public policy and to promote the value and use of such research.

The CRG Program (formerly the Criminology Research Fund), was transferred to the AIC following the merger with 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 Criminology Research Advisory Council. The Criminology Research Advisory Council comprises representatives from Australian Government and each state and territory. In 2012–13, it was chaired by Ms Cheryl Gwilliam, Director General of the Department of the Attorney General, Western Australia. The Criminology Research Advisory Council membership is listed in

the *Governance and Accountability* section of this report. The AIC provides secretariat services for the Criminology Research Advisory Council.

## Funding grants

The *Guidelines for Grants*, issued by the AIC to applicants, includes the following criteria adopted by the Criminology Research 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;

**Table 3 State and territory contributions to the Criminology Research Grants Program for 2012–13**

State/territory	\$
New South Wales	68,967
Victoria	53,134
Queensland	43,031
Western Australia	22,860
South Australia	15,652
Tasmania	4,856
Australian Capital Territory	3,538
Northern Territory	2,212
Total	214,250

**Table 4 Criminology Research Grants Program financial data 2012–13**

<b>Total income for making of grants</b>		<b>\$</b>
Commonwealth funding		214,660
State and territory funding		250,357
Total income for purpose of making grants		465,017
<b>Expenditure for grants program</b>		
Grants		422,728
Direct administration expenditure		103,203
Total expenditure		525,931
<b>Total income for making of grants</b>		<b>\$</b>
Commonwealth funding		68,552
Total income		68,552
<b>Expenditure for grants program administration</b>		
Indirect administration expenditure		68,552
Total expenditure		68,552

- 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 2012–13 financial year, the AIC contributed \$214,660 (2011–12: \$215,000) to the CRG program from Commonwealth appropriation for the purposes of making grants. The AIC also contributed \$68,552 to administer the grants program.

State and territory governments collectively made a contribution of \$214,250 (2011–12: \$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 3.

A summary of CRG income and expenditure for 2012–13 is provided in Table 4.

## Selection panel

A panel comprising two senior criminologists, selected by the Criminology Research Advisory Council from recommendations by the President of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, reviewed applications for general grants. The panel for 2012–13 consisted of Professor Alan Borowski and Professor Jane Goodman-Delahunty. Each panel member usually serves for two years.

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

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 Lisa Rosevear performed the role for 12 months. Dr Rosevear resigned from the AIC in mid-2012 to take up a position at the Department of the Immigration and Citizenship. Ms Jacqueline Joudo-Larsen was appointed and commenced duty in July 2012.



## New projects for 2012–13

### A cybercrime observatory for Australia: A pilot database of criminal activity on the internet

*Professor Roderic Broadhurst, Dr Mamoun Alazab*  
**The Australian National University**

The CRG made a grant of \$75,022 for this project.

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

### The effect of post-release supervision on risk of reoffending

*Dr Don Weatherburn, Dr Suzanne Poynton,  
Mr Simon Corben, Mr Simon Eyland*

**NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research**

The CRG made a grant of \$46,200 for this project.

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

### Prosecuting workplace violence: The utility and policy implications of criminalisation

*Dr Emily Schindeler, AI/Professor Janet Ransley*  
**Griffith University**

The CRG made a grant of \$39,956 for this project.

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

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

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

### Welfare and recidivism outcomes of in-prison education and training

*Dr Margaret Giles*

**Edith Cowan University**

The CRG made a grant of \$70,000 for this project.

The proposed study will evaluate, using a unique linked longitudinal database, the contribution of in-prison study to ex-prisoner welfare dependence and recidivism. It will test different measures of recidivism, welfare dependence and in-prison study. Then using multivariate regression techniques, the relative impacts of factors, including in-prison study, on the recidivism and welfare dependence of ex-prisoners will be estimated. The study will provide best practice guidelines for correctional education authorities and welfare agencies regarding the specific in-prison study classes that yield the best outcomes in terms of reduced recidivism and welfare dependence.



Exploring the relationship between the use of online child exploitation materials, the use of internet-enabled technologies to procure children and contact sexual offending against children

*AI/Professor Tony Krone, Dr Russell Smith, Dr Adam Tomison, Ms Alice Hutchings, Ms Sarah Macgregor*

**University of Canberra and Australian Institute of Criminology**

The CRG made a grant of \$99,177 for this project.

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

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

*Dr Angela Dwyer, Dr Matthew Ball, Dr Christine Bond, Dr Murray Lee, Associate Professor Thomas Crofts*

**Queensland University of Technology**

The CRG made a grant of \$16,332.75 for this project.

Relations between vulnerable LGBTI communities and police impact how, or even if, LGBTI victims report to police liaison services. This study will be the first to ask police and LGBTI communities about LGBTI police liaison services in Queensland and New South Wales. This is vital to better understand the gap between increasing awareness of LGBTI police liaison services and low rates of access of these services, and to create stronger engagement between police and LGBTI victims. To do this, the

study develops and deploys a survey with LGBTI communities aged 15–65 years and qualitative interviews with LGBTI police liaison services.

## Continuing projects for 2012–13

Bonds, suspended sentences and re-offending: Does the length of the order matter?

*Dr Don Weatherburn, Dr Suzane Poynton*

**NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research**

The CRG made a grant of \$25,238 for this project.

The aim of this study is to further understand whether, 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 influences the risk of reoffending and whether long suspended sentences or long bonds are more effective than prison in reducing reoffending? It will further explore whether long bonds are more effective than long suspended sentences in reducing reoffending.

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

*Dr Carleen Thompson, Prof 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**

***Prof 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/Prof 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, drug trafficking thresholds throughout Australian states and territories will be evaluated, taking into account interstate differences in legal thresholds and drug markets. This will identify whether consistent with ACT findings, legislative problems beset all Australian drug trafficking thresholds.

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

*Dr Murray Lee, A/Prof 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 facilitate an understanding of how young people perceive and practise 'sexting' and assess the appropriateness of existing law and policy in this area.

## Determining the impact of opioid substitution therapy upon mortality and recidivism among prisoners: A 22 year data linkage study

*Prof Louisa Degenhardt, Dr Lucy Burns,  
Dr Don Weatherburn, A/Prof Tony Butler,  
Dr Amy Gibson, Dr Jo Kimber, Prof Richard  
Mattick, A/Prof Christopher Doran,  
Dr Devon Indig, Dr Tim Slade, 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 re-incarceration;
- differences in duration of OST and its impact on crime and mortality among vulnerable subgroups, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and women;
- estimated years of life lost to prison in the cohort and potential impact of OST in reducing years of life lost; and
- cost benefits of OST in reducing crime and imprisonment among this group.

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

## Homicide and the night-time economy

*Prof Stephen Tomsen, Mr Jason Payne*

**University of Western Sydney and Australian  
Institute of Criminology**

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.

## 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?

## Reports of completed research

### 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.

### Community variations in hoax calls and suspicious fires: Geographic, temporal and socio-economic dimensions and trajectories

**Dr Jonathan James Corcoran, Dr Michael Townsley, Dr Rebecca Leigh Wickes, Dr Tara Renae McGee**

**The University of Queensland**

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

Malicious hoax calls for service and suspicious fires 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 malicious hoax calls for service and suspicious fires. 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.

### **CRC 44/10–11: 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 Violence Risk Scale—Sexual Offender, previously validated on incarcerated Canadian extrafamilial sex offenders, in an Australian sample of 214 intrafamilial sex offenders in a community-based setting.

Findings will have implications for practice (use of the instrument for this population), theory (increased knowledge about sex offender typologies) and policy (viability of legislated pre-trial diversion program for biological/non-biological parents who commit child sex offences).

### **CRC 38/10–11: Understanding criminal careers: Targeting individual and community based interventions to reduce Indigenous overrepresentation**

**Dr Troy Allard, Ms April Chrzanowski, A/Prof 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:

- differences in the nature and cost of offending trajectories across the youth and adult justice systems based on Indigenous status and gender; and
- 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 years. 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 than 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.

### **CRG 24/07–08: Analysis of supervision skills of juvenile justice workers**

**A/Prof Chris Trotter & Prof 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 as strong on problem solving, role clarification or Cognitive Behavioural Therapy 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 reoffended. 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 2012–13 program saw a total of nine new research grants awarded during the year at a total value of \$1.391m. The program further funded nine projects from previous years and continued to support two existing contracts with total expenditure of \$1.809m.

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 Officer and an NDLERF Scientific Advisor; and
- facilitation and coordination of Advisory Board activities and communication.

### Table 5 Publications released under the NDLERF program in 2012–13

*Patron offending and intoxication in night time entertainment districts (POINTED)*. Associate Professor Peter Miller, Dr Amy Pennay, Nicolas Droste, Dr Rebecca Jenkinson, Prof Tanya Chikritzhs, Prof Stephen Tomsen, Phillip Wadds, Prof Sandra C Jones, A/Prof Darren Palmer, Lance Barrie, Dr Tina Lam, William Gilmore & Prof Dan I Lubman, 2013. Monograph series 46

*Examining the relative cost effectiveness of different types of law enforcement directed towards methamphetamine*. Alison Ritter, David Bright & Wendy Gong, 2012. Monograph series 44

*Dealing with alcohol-related problems and the night time economy*. A/Prof Peter Miller, Jennifer Tindall, Anders Sønderlund, Daniel Groombridge, Christophe Lecathelinais, Karen Gillham, Emma McFarlane, Florentine de Groot, Nicolas Droste, Amy Sawyer, A/Prof Darren Palmer, Dr Ian Warren & A/Prof John Wiggers, 2012. Monograph series 43

*To assess the utility of obtaining human profiles from drug seizures*. LA Burgoyne, DEA Catcheside, P Kirkbride & C Pearman, 2012. Monograph series 42

*Evaluating the deterrent effect of Random Alcohol Breath Testing (RBT) and Random Saliva Drug Testing (RDT)*. Dr Katherine Papafotiou Owens & Inspector Martin Boorman, 2012. Monograph series 41

*Impacts of public drinking laws*. Amy Pennay, Elizabeth Manton, Michael Savic, Michael Livingston, Sharon Matthews & Belinda Lloyd, 2013. Research Bulletin series 1



## Highlight 7 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards 2012

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

On 1 November 2012, seven ground-breaking projects that substantially reduced local crime rates were honoured at an award ceremony at Parliament House, Canberra.

Dr Tomison, representing the Minister for Home Affairs and Justice, Jason Clare, presented three awards totalling \$50,000 to outstanding community-based projects that prevent or reduce crime and four non-cash awards to police crime prevention programs.

**The three community-led projects winning a certificate and cash award of \$20,000 or \$15,000 came from Victoria, New South Wales and the Northern Territory**

**Banksia Gardens Community Connections (Vic)**—This project addresses systemic problems of violence, low educational attainment and poor access to health services on the Banksia Gardens Estate in Victoria. Measures have led to a 46 percent reduction in crime on the estate.

**The Women in Prison Advocacy Network's (WIPAN) Mentoring Program (NSW)**—Being released from prison can be a troubling time, which can lead to reoffending by some vulnerable individuals. The NSW WIPAN mentoring program has been a successful female prisoner reintegration program to mentor and reconnect women within the community after release.

**North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency (NAAJA) Indigenous Prisoner Throughcare (NT)**—Funded by AGD, this successful program assists Aboriginal prisoners with pre- and post-release rehabilitation. This is an intensive program aimed at reducing recidivism and reintegrating Aboriginal prisoners with their community.

**Four National Police winning projects came from New South Wales, South Australia and Queensland:**

**South Australia Offender Management Plan (SA)**—This multi-agency initiative case manages adult offenders to reduce their offending patterns and assists them with counselling, healthcare and housing, among other issues. This is done in conjunction with law enforcement compliance measures.

**Reduce alcohol-related crime and violence in the Newcastle City Local Area Command (NSW)**—This program has had a long inception, with the police building a case for change, together with pressure from policing and related authorities to change licensing arrangements in the area. These new regulations resulted in a reduction in all alcohol-related crime-type incidents.

**Queensland Early Intervention Pilot Project (Qld)**—This program sends any youth intercepted by police on an alcohol-related offence to a free Alcohol Education Awareness session with a health provider.

**Vulnerable Persons Strategy (Qld)**—This is a successful Queensland Police targeting strategy, working with vulnerable persons in the Brisbane CBD and assisting those people who are offenders into changing their lives through programs that build their capacities and that also build up trust in first response police.



Banksia Gardens award winners Georgia Dougall and Nick Mac Hale with AIC Director Dr Adam Tomison



# 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 worldwide audience. Once research is completed, the AIC works to effectively disseminate new findings. The role of CIS 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. The transition to social media in 2010 has broadened the AIC reach considerably and uptake of new technologies such as eBook formats has allowed access to publications in new formats designed for digital platforms.

More than 2,000 AIC journal articles, reviews and reports are lodged on the AIC website, along with over 100 video seminars, hundreds of conference presentations and multiple links to relevant non-AIC criminological databases. The website carries a wealth of criminological knowledge developed over the 40 years of the AIC's existence.

## 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 generally designed, edited and typeset in-house.

The AIC has two peer-reviewed flagship publication series—*Research and Public Policy series* and

*Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*—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*—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.
- Publications published in 2012–13 by the AIC are listed in Table 6.

In 2012–13, the AIC released 24 peer-reviewed and 61 non-peer reviewed publications (including other academic papers, handbooks, as well as contracted research reports) and met all communication and publication KPIs as stipulated by government (see Table 7).

**Table 6 Publications produced by the AIC in 2012–13**

Publication type	n
Research and Public Policy series	5
Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice	19
Monitoring reports	2
Technical and Background papers	8
Australian Crime: Facts & Figures	1
Research in Practice	6
Brief	1

**Table 7 Products and KPI targets by year**

Product type	KPI	2011–12	2012–13
Peer-reviewed publications	23	24	24
Other publications, including articles in external journals	38	57	61
Events—conferences, seminars, workshops, roundtables	10	27	24

While the number of peer-reviewed publications remained at 24, non-peer reviewed publications have increased as the AIC put resources into consultancy and contract work such, as evaluations and technical development of state/territory programs.

### Peer review and publications process

All submissions are subject to a rigorous review process before they are accepted for publication. Drafts are reviewed by senior research staff and undergo external double-blind peer 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 *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* and *Research and Public Policy* series. The AIC gratefully acknowledges all those who performed peer reviews during the year.

The publications team also prepares NDLERF reports, which released five monographs, a research bulletin and one jointly branded *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* paper with the AIC during the year.

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*.

### Changes to the publication processes

All reports continue to be made freely available online and all new publications conform to Whole of Government Accessibility Guidelines compliance level AA. The AIC has moved its publications to primarily an online format and has reduced hardcopy print runs. In 2012–13, Monitoring reports were printed for library stock only and *Research and Public Policy* series were printed on an ‘as needed’ basis. The only standard publications that now receive a significant print run are the *AIC Annual Report* and *Australian Crime: Facts & Figures*.

The AIC continues its contract with Sydney University Press for print on demand of *Research and Public Policy* series, 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. *Research and Public Policy* series, Monitoring reports and *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* are now also available for ePub download on smartphones and tablets conforming to either Apple or Android formats.

## Highlight 8 Conference, forum and seminar program

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

### 3rd Student Criminology Forum— July 6 2012

Over 40 students attended the 2012 Student Forum, a free event for students studying criminology, policing or related subjects.

The 2012 Student Forum program was reframed to include four participatory workshops with AIC staff, as well as presentations in the traditional seminar format. The AIC participatory workshops covered:

- DUMA—Recent findings and methodologies;
- People Trafficking in Australia—Recent findings and methodologies;
- Indigenous justice—Interventions and community safety, what's working and what's not; and
- Fraud and scams—Recent research reports and methodologies.

The 2012 forum was rated *excellent* by 81 percent of those who completed the feedback survey, with the remaining 19 percent rating it *good*.

### Australasian Youth Justice Conference—May 2013

In partnership with AJJA, the AIC held its first Australasian Youth Justice Conference at the Canberra Convention Centre with the theme of Changing Trajectories of Offending and Reoffending on 20–22 May 2013. More than 250 people attended a program of keynote speakers and over 60 concurrent papers workshops and symposia.



Dr Tracy Westerman



Judge Andrew Becroft

The Keynote presenters were:

- Professor Mark Halsey, Law School, Flinders University;
- Judge Andrew Becroft, Principal Youth Court Judge of New Zealand;
- Mr Juan Tauri, Lecturer, School of Justice, Faculty of Law, Queensland University of Technology;
- Dr Raymond R Corrado, Simon Fraser University;
- Dr Tracy Westerman, Managing Director, Indigenous Psychological Services; and
- Professor Kerry Carrington, Head, School of Justice, Faculty of Law, Queensland University of Technology.

This was a highly successful event with universally positive feedback. Some of the evaluation comments included

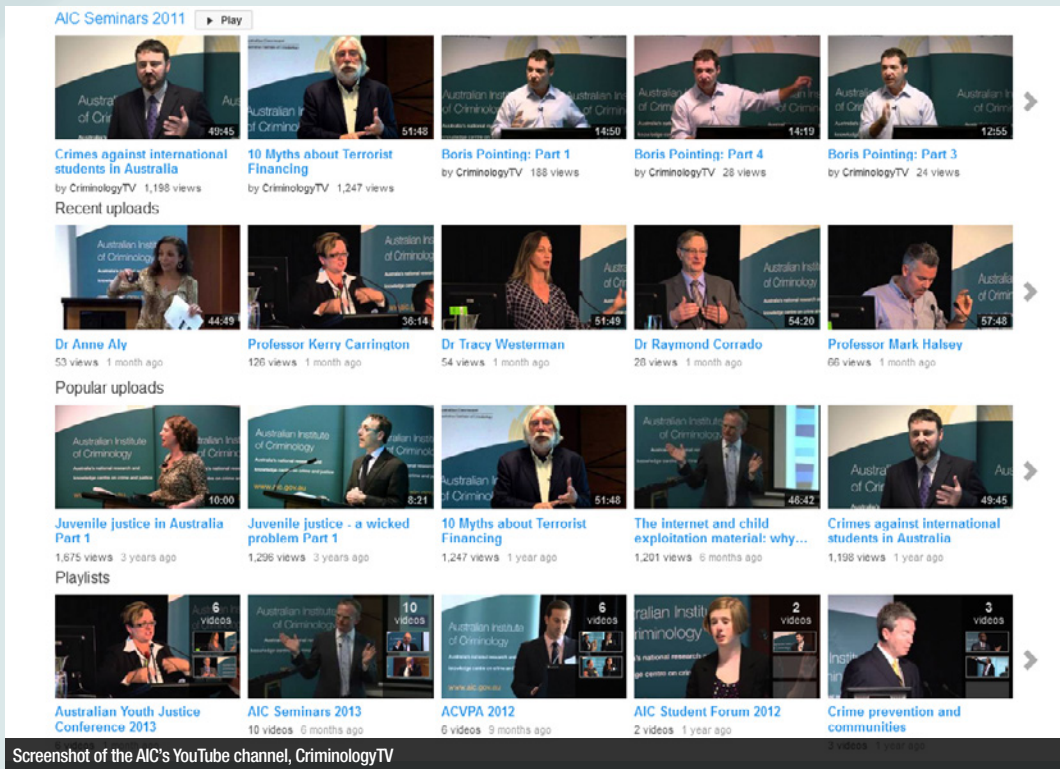
"I would love to see this conference become a biannual event. There is no doubt this is the best youth justice focused conference I have ever attended and I would love for it to become a regular event. There was a perfect mix of academics, researchers, and practitioners. Best conference I have attended in some time!"

"There was a good mixture of attendees and papers from policy, practice and academic fields. This was one of the key strengths of the conference."

"The Conference was excellent and had fantastic coverage of interesting and thought provoking topics."

As a result, the AIC is considering hosting the event on a biennial basis.

# Highlight 9 CriminologyTV



Screenshot of the AIC's YouTube channel, CriminologyTV

The AIC continues to integrate its communications platforms. The platform of CriminologyTV, the AIC's YouTube TV channel, is a successful showcase—particularly as download speeds and viewing capacity has improved.

The AIC has taken full advantage to upload a suite of material including all occasional seminars and keynote addresses at conferences, along with a trove of criminological information in lecture form, which is now being viewed around the world. Seminars and keynote addresses are edited, and slides and videos incorporated into each presentation.

While actual subscriber numbers are a poor indicator for CriminologyTV, the number of downloads has increased markedly.

From the inception of CriminologyTV in March 2010, until 30 June 2013, there have been 42,537 views of presentations. In the 2012–13 financial year, there were 14,556 views, which is 34 percent of all views over the three year period of operation. In terms of audience demographics:

- 47 percent of viewers are female and 53 percent male;
- the majority of viewers fall in the 35–64 year age bracket;
- 67 percent of the views were on a PC or laptop, but 13 percent were on a mobile device, a trend that is mirroring the general increased use of smartphones as viewing platforms; and
- the majority of viewers were from English speaking countries—Australia, the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada.

The top five downloads were:

- The internet and child exploitation material (Dr Jeremy Prichard);
- Juvenile justice in Australia (Dr Kelly Richards);
- Sentencing and offending (Professor Mark Kleiman);
- 10 myths about terrorist financing (Bill Tupman); and
- The challenges of use of force in policing (Professor Geoffrey Alpert).

## National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund

The AIC works closely with the NDLERF Board to manage this publication process which results from the \$1.8m grants program.

Last year, NDLERF released two already influential research reports led by researchers from Deakin University—*Dealing with Alcohol-related Problems and the Night Time Economy (DANTE)* and *Patron Offending and Intoxication in Night Time Entertainment Districts (POINTED)*. The reports analysed violent and alcohol-related offence prevalence and crime prevention solutions across Australia. POINTED was launched at the 6th Australasian Drug & Alcohol Strategy Conference run by ANZPAA in Sydney in March 2013.

Both the DANTE and POINTED reports were ground breaking in nature. AIC CIS provided media and marketing services and advice to the authors.

### Occasional seminar series

The AIC occasional seminar series is a public seminar series, featuring crime and justice experts across a wide range of topic areas. The series is publicised through AIC subscriber channels and the website.

All public seminars are subsequently featured on the AIC's CriminologyTV site.

The AIC has increased the number of occasional seminars held over the recent period, with the events attracting an increasing number of interested participants from external agencies and research institutions.

In the 2012–13 financial year, 10 seminars were held (see Table 8).

### 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).

During the year, the Minister for Home Affairs and Justice published eight press releases on AIC criminology publications and the AIC released a further 18 on publications and AIC conferences. The AIC has been broadening its media engagement through social media and pre-written media friendly articles. In 2012–13, it had the highest interaction with media outlets and highest media release output for the past four years, with staff participating in 140 interviews.

The AIC also engages with the media to attract community participation in its annual online fraud

**Table 8 Occasional seminars at the AIC**

Professor Geoffrey Alpert, University of South Carolina. <i>The challenges of use of force in policing</i> . July 2012
Mr John Masters. <i>Waking the sleeping tiger: Criminal prosecution for institutional and corporate non-compliance</i> . August 2012
AIC Deputy Director (Research) Dr Rick Brown. <i>The role of financial investigation in tackling organised crime: Findings from England and Wales</i> . September 2012
AIC Research Officer Mr Kiptoo Terer. <i>Best practice guidelines for drink driving enforcement and prevention</i> . September 2012
Dr Angela Higginson University of Queensland. <i>Faces of fraud: An analysis of serious and complex fraud against Australian Commonwealth agencies</i> . October 2012
Dr Jeremy Prichard University of Tasmania. <i>The internet and child exploitation material: Why we need to get smart(er) about demand reduction</i> . December 2012
Sebastian Baumeister UN office of Drugs and Crime. <i>The different faces of migrant smuggling in South-East Asia</i> . 31 January
Professor Mark Kleiman UCLA. <i>Towards smarter corrections</i> . February 2013
AIC staff, Anthony Morgan and Hayley Boxall. <i>Getting the most out of alternative dispute resolution: Lessons from the child protection experience</i> . April 2013
Dr Anne Aly, Curtin University. <i>Winning hearts and minds: Communicative acts of terrorism and counter terrorism</i> . June 2013
Dr Natalie Gately, Edith Cowan University. <i>Inside the mind of a burglar</i> . July 2013





Dr Anne Aly

survey and promote its conferences. In 2012–13, there was heavy media traffic on:

- the release of the *20th Anniversary Deaths in Custody Monitoring Report* (May 2013) and ancillary reports on fatal pursuits and shootings of people with mental illness;
  - interviews coinciding with the Youth Justice Conference (May 2013);
  - firearms issues (across the year); and
  - cybercrime and scams (across the year).
- Facebook followers increased by 35 percent to 3,221;
  - Twitter followers increased by 79 percent to 2,111; and
  - the 104 seminars on CriminologyTV have had more than 14,556 views, with an average monthly viewing rate of 1,200.

### 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, and direct information delivery to criminology students.

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 transition to ensure that its product is read, seen and heard. In 2012–13:

- email subscribers increased by 16 percent to 3,487;

### Website

The AIC website, as well as several ancillary sites, were rebuilt or upgraded during the year.

The AIC’s flagship website ([www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au)) was rebuilt to enhance flexibility, download time and accessibility for plug-ins. This has substantially decreased page load times across a variety of browsers, averaging 38 percent faster than when the site was in the previous content management system. The AIC server response time was made 80 percent faster and the upgrade included site-wide fixes to improve usability of the AIC research online.

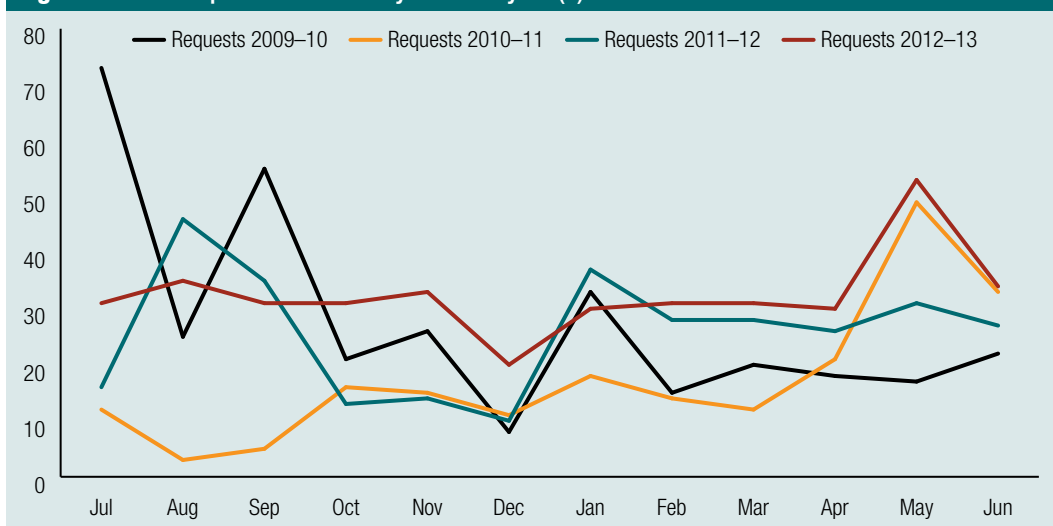
The popular Facts & Figures Online was rebuilt in-house using the AIC branding with enhanced data and graphic platforms allowing for quicker updates when the statistics are refreshed.

Other website developments include an extension to the CP ASSIST site to create a Crime Prevention

**Table 9 Media requests for information and interviews**

Year	Requests	Interviews	AIC media releases	Ministerial media releases	Total media releases
2012–13	390	140	18	8	26
2011–12	311	114	14	8	22
2010–11	209	82	19	6	25
2009–10	333	166	8	10	18

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



Online Community facility and the development of a HOCOLEA research group extranet, which will be launched in 2013–14.

Work continued on the WCAG accessibility parameters with the 2012 benchmarks being met.

### Web hosting

The AIC is a partner in the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse (see Highlight 10) 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. The AIC is currently planning to upgrade the NDLERF site as part of its management of the site.

### AIC web reach

New research and social media broadcast continue to increase the use of the AIC website as researchers, journalists and the public use the site. In 2012–13, there was a 15.2 percent increase in

page views with more than 2.5 million views and over 1 million visits. The website continues to maintain its criminological reputation as one of the five best in the world for comprehensive information on crime and justice matters (US Department of Justice).

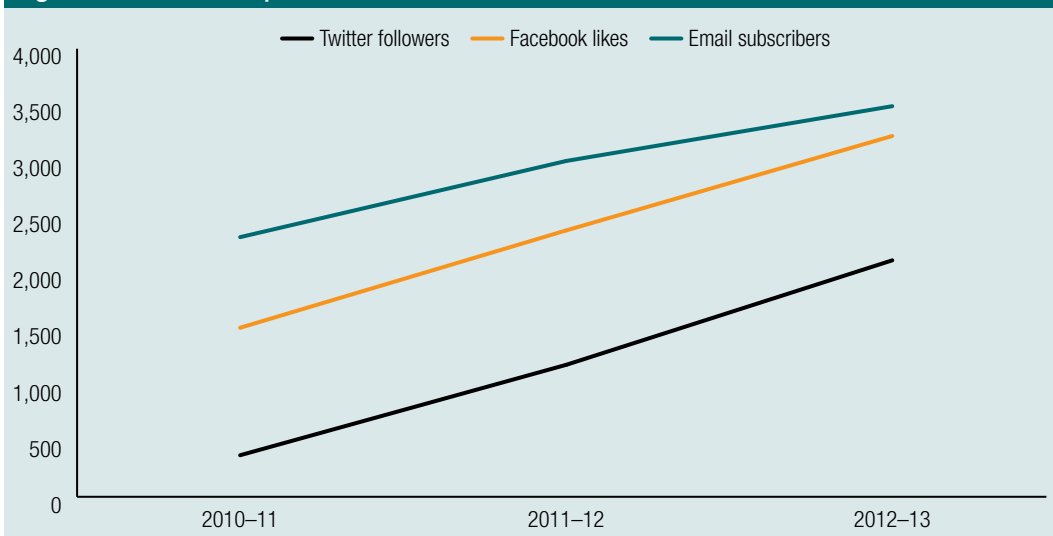
## Library and information services

The AIC's JV Barry Library plays a key part in the AIC's role as the national knowledge centre on crime and criminal justice through 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.

**Table 10 Social media subscribers by year**

	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13
Twitter followers	371	1,178	2,111
Facebook likes	1,509	2,378	3,221
Email subscribers	2,318	2,998	3,487

**Figure 3 Social media uptake**



## Highlight 10 Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse

The Clearinghouse was developed after the Council of Australian Governments' 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 and current initiatives papers 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 and hosting the website. The AIC also advises on research papers and work programs for the collection.

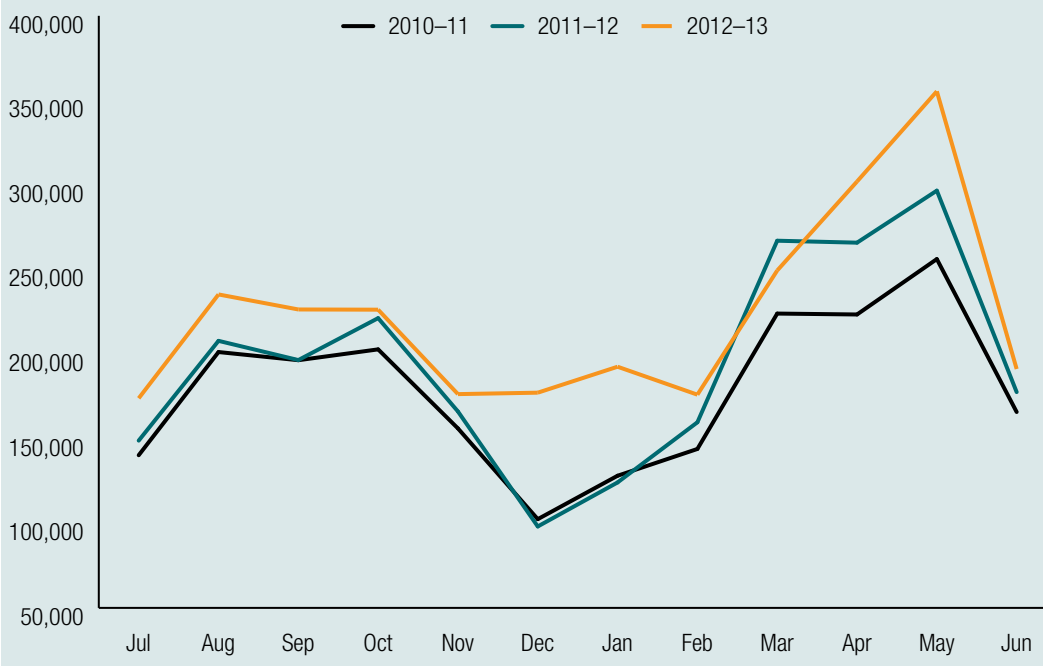
During 2012–13, the AIC library added 129 records to Clearinghouse, including the three commissioned Research Briefs and Current Initiatives papers. These papers are designed to bring research findings to policymakers and covered the topics—Indigenous Justice Agreements, Sentencing of Indigenous women and conducting research with Indigenous people and communities.





**Table 11 2012–13 web reach**

Page views	2,682,130	15.12% increase
Visitors	702,955	28.4% increase
Visits	1,059,307	21.68% increase

**Figure 4 Website page views by year (n)**

### Services for stakeholders

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

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

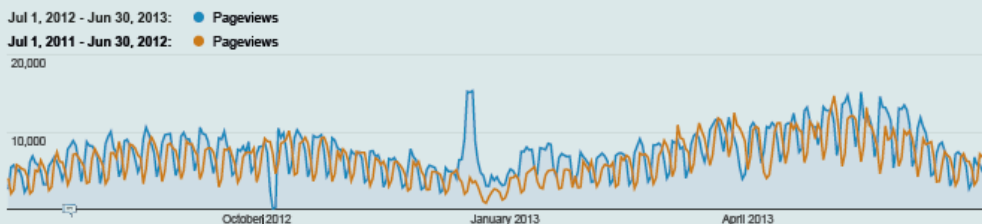
Additions to the CINCH database and Libraries Australia were consistent with 2011–12, with efforts

to strengthen the specialist nature of the print and online collection. The first five e-books were added to the collection, facilitating ease of access for researchers. Initially these e-books were viewable via the Internet or local server storage, however since May, an iPad has been dedicated for this purpose. Growing demand from researchers and availability from suppliers will see more e-books purchased in the future

### 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

## Highlight 11 Sandy Hook Elementary School Massacre



On 14 December 2012, the Sandy Hook Elementary School massacre occurred in the US state of Connecticut, resulting in the shooting deaths of 20 children and six staff. It provoked a massive domestic debate in the United States about gun laws. In the heat of the debate during the following months, there were worldwide citations of AIC research and gun crime statistics around the issues of gun control, due to the precedent of the Australian gun buy-backs in 1996 and 2002–03, and consequent AIC research on their efficacy in controlling gun crime.

The AIC website received 15,000 page visits from US users between 15–21 December 2012 (even exceeding the Australian total of 12,000) and far exceeding the 4,400 US visits in 2011. The following month, the site received 20,404 visits from the United States, compared with 3,000 in 2012; a 444 percent increase.

Stories using AIC data were syndicated through hundreds of outlets. Bloggers, mostly in the United States also used the research in both sides of the gun control debate. Gun control advocate, Associate Professor Philip Alpers, who addressed the New York gun violence summit on 14 January 2013, used AIC material to correct misperceptions and our findings were also included in an editorial page article in the *New York Times* by former Prime Minister John Howard on 17 January.

Not only did the anti-gun advocates use AIC statistics, but so did the National Rifle Association gun lobby; however, their use was challenged vigorously by an article in the online publication, *The Conversation*.

In *Faking Waves: How the NRA and Pro-gun Americans Abuse Australian Crime Stats*, Michael J Brown started off by a quote from Joyce Lee Malcolm in the *Wall Street Journal*:

In 2008, the Australian Institute of Criminology reported a decrease of 9% in homicides and a one-third decrease in armed robbery since the 1990s, but an increase of over 40% in assaults and 20% in sexual assaults.

Brown went on to say:

The implication is gun control has increased assaults and sexual assaults. This is completely misleading.

Weapons (including knives) are only used in 13% of assaults and 2% of sexual assaults in Australia. Firearms are rarely the weapon used, and only 0.3% of assaults in New South Wales used firearms.

Firearm use is almost completely irrelevant to assault and sexual assault in Australia, and cannot be driving changes in these crimes. Suggesting otherwise is deceptive.

Two of the most popularly downloaded articles around that period last year were *Firearm-related Deaths in Australia, 1991–2001* T&I no. 269 and *Trends in Violent Crime* T&I no. 359—elements of which were used by the pro-gun lobby to bolster their case.

**Table 12 Library activity, 2012–13 and 2011–12**

Activity	2011–12	2012–13
Inquiry responses <15 mins	1,179	1,199
Inquiry responses >15 mins	451	448
Records added to CINCH	1,629	1,243
Monographs added to collection	660	627
Original records to Libraries Australia	371	473
Journal articles supplied by other libraries	122	153
Journal articles supplied to other libraries	555	508
Items loaned to other libraries	139	116
Items borrowed from other libraries	24	61
Alerts titles disseminated	16	17

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 2013, the database contained 61,684 records. During the year, 1,243 records were added and over 4,000 records were updated greatly enhancing the integrity of the database. CINCH has been established for 40 years and is very well known to university students and academics in particular, as the key compendium for Australian criminology and criminal justice literature. Australian subscribers to CINCH include 44 academic institutions, 16 government departments, the Parliamentary Library, the National Library of Australia and all State Libraries. On the international scale, subscribers to the Australian Criminology Database includes, but is not limited to Queen's University Belfast, University of York (United Kingdom), University of Auckland, University of Massachusetts, University of Michigan, The British Library, New Zealand Ministry of Justice and Justice Canada.

The slightly lower number of significant inquiry responses for 2012–13 reflects fewer queries generated by internal researchers. The large increase in additions to CINCH and monograph collection records in 2011–12 reflected a one-off large data entry project undertaken by the library. The additions for CINCH and monographs in 2012–13 remain consistent and slightly above the long-term collection development targets. The decrease in items loaned to other libraries reflects

the increase in the AIC's digital collection (available online), with over 60 percent of monograph acquisitions now in digital format.

### *Networking across sectors*

In 2012–13, over 800 loans and article copies were exchanged through the interlibrary loans service. Partner libraries from agencies in the law enforcement, university, government, health and community sectors maintain strong reciprocal networks and the AIC is a member of the Libraries Australia Document Delivery service. This service minimises duplication of resources while maximising the effectiveness and specialisation of library collections across the nation.

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

The Library Manger presented a well-received paper entitled *The JV Barry Library: 40 Years of Collaboration* at the Australian Libraries in the Emergency Sector Annual General Meeting in March.

**Table 13 Information awareness alert email subscriptions by topic at 30 June 2013**

Information subject alert	Subscribers 2011–12	Subscribers 2012–13
All	561	908
Alcohol and violence	126	248
Child abuse and protection	123	241
Community safety	48	174
Crime prevention	227	368
Crimes against the environment <sup>a</sup>	0	47
Cybercrime	116	221
Drugs and crime	180	307
Evaluation	148	230
Financial crime	100	164
Homicide	90	170
Indigenous justice	118	202
Juvenile justice	128	238
People trafficking	120	213
Recidivism and desistance	130	244
Serious and organised crime	166	290
Victims of crime	126	235

a: Launched in September 2012

In May, the Library Manager visited the Radzinowicz Library of the University of Cambridge's Institute of Criminology. Meeting with counterparts and exchanging professional expertise is a valuable continuation of well-established collaborations in the criminal justice library network. Professional visitors to the JV Barry Library this year have included librarians and information specialists from the Queensland Crime and Misconduct Commission, ComCare, Australian Crime Commission, the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity and Defence. The Australian Libraries and Information Association executives were given a lengthy tour of the library and profiled our team and services in an issue of the Australian Library and Information Association professional journal—*Incite*.

Contributions are also made to most of the Institute's conferences, forums, visiting delegations and seminars with library presentations, tours and training, tailored subject alert handouts, information booth hosting and other liaison activities.

### *Stakeholder and public inquiries*

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

In 2012–13, library staff responded to an average of 30 requests per week, which required literature searching, guidance to AIC web-based statistics and information sources, referrals to supporting agencies and responses to questions.

The majority of external responses that came through the front desk phone and email service were to stakeholders (35%) and members of the public (25%). Most of the more extensive responses (over 1 hour) reflected stakeholders' recognition that the AIC can assist with complex subject matters.

External requests for Library and Information Services sectoral breakdown for 2012–13:

- law enforcement, justice and corrections (30%);
- public (25%);
- university academics and students (22%);
- community, public health (13%);
- law, business and others (10%).

Examples of these types of external enquires in 2012–13 were:

- a researcher from the Canadian Ministry of Justice seeking supervision standards in the community for serious violent offenders, domestic violent offenders and sex offenders;
- a Member of the South Australian Legislative Council needing urgent comparative state violent crime statistics;
- a doctoral student wanting the latest national and state vehicle theft figures;
- a policymaker from AGD requesting research relating to fines;
- a documentary maker requiring historic criminology books about Sydney in the middle of the 19th century;
- investigators from the Australian Defence Force seeking expertise and literature sources for crime and antisocial behaviour reduction in their demographic;
- a Queensland Health department officer looking for research on regional drug use;
- a NSW police officer seeking research on fugitives;
- a sTOCK protection officer from a major hardware chain needing statistics on retail theft, handling of stolen goods and fraud; and
- an officer from the South Australian Department for Correctional Services seeking recidivist domestic violence offender and victim data.

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 2012–13, this included 86 literature searches. The library catalogue also allows staff to create their own loans and area of interest alerts, and interactively submit requests to the library for literature research support. Library staff further support the corporate knowledge base through the creation and maintenance of centralised Intranet registers for research projects, datasets and tenders.

### *Crime and justice awareness alerts*

Contemporary, evidence-based information is disseminated to thousands of practitioners and policymakers worldwide via monthly emailed crime and justice information alerts (see Table 13). This free

service is received by over 1,500 individual subscribers, whose numbers increased by approximately 90 percent during the year as a result of marketing.

A new Crimes Against the Environment alert was launched in September 2012 and is already well accepted in the field.

### *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 146 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*

The AIC has a profound influence on criminological research and policy development across multiple jurisdictions, nationally and internationally. Crime and justice researchers and practitioners, international organisations and parliaments continue to utilise AIC publications published in the 1970s and through to the most recent 2012–13 publications. *Appendix 4* lists a sample of external citations of AIC research works in 2012–13.

### *Distribution and reach of publications*

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

ProQuest, GALE and Ebsco are database providers that host a large range of information products to academic, school, public, corporate and government agencies around the world and their distribution of AIC material gives an indication of the reach. Their statistics show that the AIC *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* series are referenced and downloaded by educational institutions around the world. While Ebsco is not able to provide a breakdown by separate titles, it

**Table 14** The top 10 *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* titles logged by Proquest

Title	Author	Usage
Print Media Reporting on Drugs and Crime, 1995–1998	Michael Teece	5,068
The Psychology of Fraud	Grace Duffield	2,381
The Pathways to Prevention Project: Doing Developmental Prevention in a Disadvantaged Community	Ross Homel	1,555
(Mis)perceptions of Crime in Australia	Brent Davis	569
Misperceptions about Child Sex Offenders	Kelly Richards	399
Children’s Exposure to Domestic Violence in Australia	Kelly Richards	364
Crime Victimization in Australia: Key Findings of the 2004 International Crime Victimization Survey	Holly Johnson	256
Police Diversion of Young Offenders and Indigenous Over-representation	Troy Allard	214
Experiences of Crime in Two Selected Migrant Communities	Holly Johnson	211
Date Rape: A Hidden Crime	Laura Russo	179

**Table 15** The top 10 *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* titles disseminated through CENGAGE GALE International Learning database

Titles	Author(s)	Views
Mental disorder prevalence at the gateway to the criminal justice system	L Forsythe & A Gaffney	569
Child sexual abuse and subsequent offending and victimisation: A 45 year follow-up study	J Ogloff et al.	440
Youth justice: Oral language competence in early life and risk for engagement in antisocial behaviour in adolescence	P Snow & M Powell	407
Organised crime and trafficking in persons	F David	371
Improving crime prevention knowledge and practice	P Homel	323
How much crime is drug or alcohol related? Self-reported attributions of police detainees	J Payne & A Gaffney	307
Misperceptions about child sex offenders	K Richards	219
The trafficking of children in the Asia–Pacific	J Joudo Larsen	188
Mental health, abuse, drug use and crime: Does gender matter?	K Adams & L Forsythe	171
Effective community-based supervision of young offenders	C Trotter	163

was reported that 28,214 abstracts and 13,505 full-text downloads of *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* articles were made for the year.

Proquest revealed nearly 33,000 downloads, a 43 percent increase in usage from 2011–12 in 50 different countries, mostly by the academic and government sectors in Australasia and the United States.

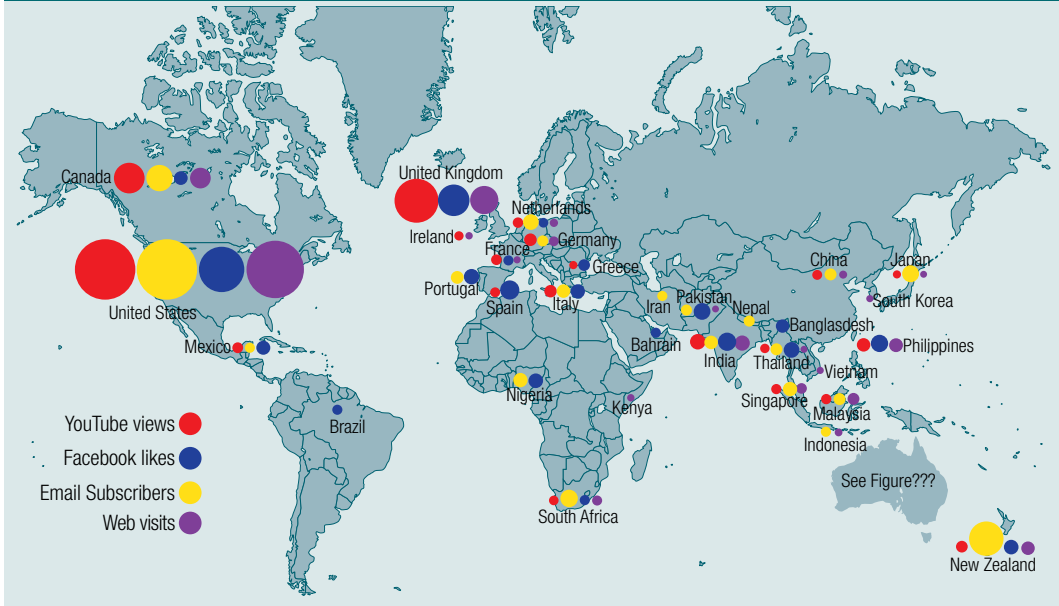
Dissemination through CENGAGE GALE International Learning database revealed a total of 7720 views of the *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* series for the year, a slight decrease on last year.

The reach of the AICs information distribution systems is worldwide. Alerts about publications and events are distributed through the Communications section via email subscriber lists, RSS feeds, Twitter and Facebook.

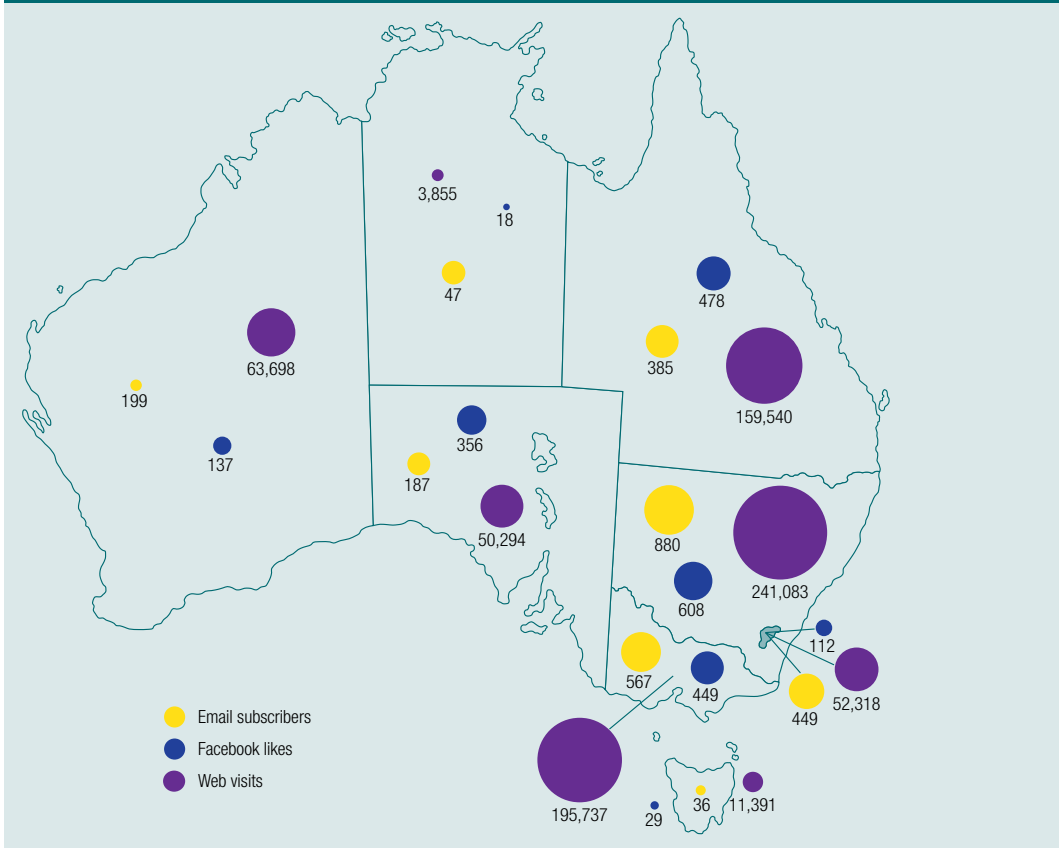
The maps (see Figures 5 & 6) clearly shows that the main take-up of AIC materials is English-speaking countries, but there is also a great deal of interest in AIC work throughout Europe, South America and Africa.

In Australia, the subscriber lists across all platforms are reflected against the most heavily populated states.

**Figure 5 Multi-platform subscribers: Global**



**Figure 6 Multi-platform subscribers: Australia**



Highlight 12 AIC-generated headlines 2012–13

Killings spark teenage gun use warning

**BLACKMAIL, SEXUAL ASSAULT ON THE RISE**

CALL FOR REVIEW OF JUVENILE SENTENCING

Synthetic cannabis: Even regular drug users don't trust it

**KNIFINGS ON RISE AS GUN DEATH DROPS**

DOUBLING OF INDIGENOUS IN PRISONS ALARMS LEADERS

Shooting sparks warning of teenage gun use

**ARMED AND DANGEROUS**

JUVENILE OFFENDERS COSTING MILLIONS

**DRINK AND DISPUTES A FATAL MIX**

JAIL DEATHS INCREASE

DUI plays large role in pursuit fatalities

Shootings down but stabbings up

**STAB KILLINGS OUTSTRIP GUN DEATHS**

HOMICIDES FROM THE USE OF A FIREARM HAVE DECREASED: AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY **REPORT**

**FATAL PURSUITS LINKED TO DRUGS, ALCOHOL**

**MURDERS AT A LOW, BUT KNIFE USE ON THE RISE**

Exclusive: Thousand of child crims cost millions

**LITTLE DEVILS**

Policy Failure as Prisons Fill With Indigenous People

BOOZE, DRUGS FACTOR

'IN MOST FATAL PURSUITS'

Concerns As Aboriginal Deaths Rise

**HOLLOW PROMISES: AN ENDURING TRAGEDY**

CSI HELPS TO SPARK INTEREST IN FORENSICS

**FOCUS ON FUTURE BEST FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS**



# Financial

## Overview

The appropriation efficiency measures experienced by the AIC over the past few years have resulted in a number of changes to the delivery of outcomes in 2012–13. These included:

- a significant restructure of the DUMA program and further reductions in the amount of data collected; and
- a review of Research structure, resulting in the restructuring of the research teams from four to three.

Since 2011–12, as a result of the transition to the FMA Act, the AIC's depreciation and amortisation is 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. In 2012–13, the AIC sought and received approval by the Finance Minister to extend the amount of the AICs operating loss in excess of depreciation. The additional loss position was approved for the current and four outer years in order to expend cash reserves tied to the CRG Program. For 2012–13, the AIC also requested that the loss amount include provision for redundancy payments.

The AIC's operating result for 2012–13 was a deficit of \$300,662 (2011–12: deficit of \$193,110) against a revised budget deficit position of \$445,000 published in the AIC's Portfolio Budget Statements 2013–14. The operating loss is covered in full by the AIC's cash reserves.

## Operating revenue

The total operating revenue was \$8,375,126 (2011–12: \$9,615,263) and consisted of the following:

- government appropriations of \$5,311,000;
- sale of goods and rendering of services of \$1,562,733;
- royalties of \$53,114; and
- grant program contributions of \$1,410,530
- other income of \$2,749.

Revenue from government appropriations decreased by a net amount of \$121,000 from 2011–12.

Decrease to revenues from government was the result of a series of efficiency dividends throughout the year.

Revenues from the rendering of services decreased by \$899,105 from 2011–12. The decrease was due to the reduced availability of funding for research within agencies at both the state and federal levels. The decrease was also contributed to by the AIC not running high-profile external conferences during the year (as a result of timetabling two large-scale events in early 2013–14).

## Operating expenditure

The total operating expense was \$8,675,778 (2011–12: \$9,808,373) and consisted of the following:

- employee costs of \$5,004,901;
- supplier expenses of \$2,196,145;
- grants expenses of \$1,370,972;
- depreciation and amortisation of \$93,893; and
- write down of assets and losses on assets disposals of \$9,877.

Expenditure in 2012–13 was \$1,132,585 below expenditure in 2011–12 and resulted from reductions in contractor payments, in particular for the DUMA program data collection, which was suspended for six months during 2012–13 and a reduction in the level of conference expenses for the year. There was also a significant reduction in the level of grants expenditure, which was more a result of timing than the size of the grant programs.

Employee benefits (less redundancy payments) and supplier expenses both declined from 2011–12 as a direct result of the whole of government departmental efficiency measures. This resulted in the AIC having to reduce staff numbers from an average 50.38 in 2011–12 to an average 47.64 in 2012–13.

The AIC intends to maintain its staffing level at around 50 full-time equivalents, by exploring additional fee-for-service research project work to offset the reduced appropriation funding position.

## Balance sheet

### *Net asset position*

The net asset position at 30 June 2013 was \$2,367,289 (2011–12: \$2,616,281).

### *Total assets*

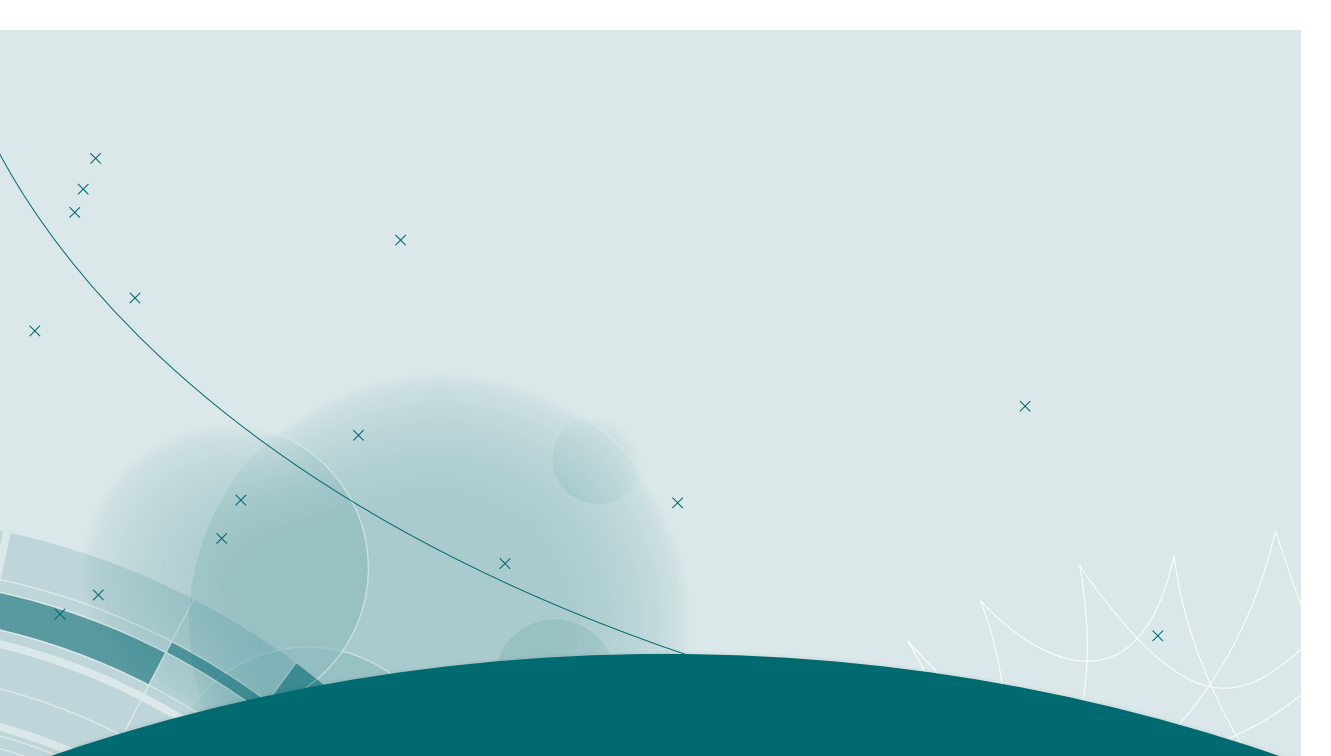
Total assets as at 30 June 2013 were \$5,989,173 (2011–12: \$6,243,821). The small decrease in assets was due primarily to a decrease in cash holdings mostly as a result of additional grant payments, expenditure of cash previously recognised as unearned income and additional payments for staff redundancies.

### *Total liabilities*

Total liabilities at 30 June 2013 were \$3,621,884 (2011–12: \$3,627,540). 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 \$1,876,644 and employee provisions of \$944,158.

For detailed analysis, please refer to AIC financial statements.





# Governance and accountability

## External scrutiny and review

In 2012–13, no judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals affected the Institute; nor were there any parliamentary committee reports or Ombudsman reports.

The AIC was selected as an agency to be audited under the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) performance audit on *Managing Conflicts of Interest in FMA Agencies*. The audit commenced in March 2013 and is expected to be tabled in early 2014.

The Institute is also subject to an annual statutory audit 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 AIC Audit Committee and plans are developed for the implementation of recommendations and the ongoing monitoring of actions for improving processes.

## Corporate governance

In 2012–13, the AIC continued to adopt FMA Act accountability and governance measures to the highest level of corporate integrity in building the Institute's research, communications and corporate capacities.

The governance changes continue to bring 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 committees. These changes are now being embedded into the AIC's governance framework.

### *Director (Chief Executive of the AIC)*

Dr Adam Tomison was appointed Director of the AIC by the Governor-General in 2009 and also became Chief Executive of the Institute after July 1 2011, when the AIC transitioned from a *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* Agency to an FMA Act agency.

## *Criminology Research Advisory Council*

The Criminology Research Advisory Council was established under amendments to the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. The Criminology Research Advisory Council and its members have no legal, management or financial responsibility for the AIC. The role of the Criminology Research 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 Criminology Research Advisory Council consists of nine members representing the Australian Government and state and territory governments. This composition ensures that areas targeted for research funding reflect both national and state/territory priorities.

Meeting dates for 2012–13 were:

- 19 July 2012 by teleconference;
- 16 November 2012 in Canberra; and
- 1 March 2013 in Canberra.

Ms Penny Armytage (Vic) resigned as Chair and as a member of the Council on 19 July 2013. Ms Cheryl Gwilliam (WA) was formally appointed Chair from 19 July 2013 by the Council. Mr Norman Raeburn (Tas) was appointed on 19 July 2012 as Deputy Chair, the position formally held by Ms Gwilliam.

### **Members of the Criminology Research Criminology Research Advisory Council as at 30 June 2013**

#### ***Western Australia***

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

#### ***Tasmania***

Mr Norman Raeburn, Director, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania, Deputy Chair.

## **Commonwealth**

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

## **Australian Capital Territory**

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

## **New South Wales**

Mr Brendan Thomas, Assistant Director General, Department of Attorney General and Justice.

## **Northern Territory**

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

## **Queensland**

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

## **South Australia**

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

## **Victoria**

Dr Claire Noone, Executive Director, Consumer Affairs, Department of Justice.

## **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 2012–13, 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, Deputy Director (Research).

The Institute's internal audit provider for 2012–13 was Ernst & Young.

Meetings of the Audit Committee were held on 13 September 2012, 15 November 2012, 14 March 2013 and 20 June 2013. The committee considered two internal audit reports:

- Assessment of Enterprise Risk Management Framework; and
- Strategic Workforce Planning.

The AIC reviewed and updated its Risk Management Framework and Policy in line with the Australian and New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 31000:2009: *Risk Management—Principles and Guidelines*.

Implementation of this framework commenced in early 2013 with the AIC redeveloping its Risk Management Planning process and Risk Registers.

The AIC continue's to develop its certificate of compliance process in accordance with Department of Finance and Deregulation guidance.

## **Management committees**

### **Ethics committee**

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

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

During the reporting period, HREC reviewed and approved 17 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 HREC);
- Ms Barbara Nicholson (Minister of religion or Aboriginal elder);
- Professor Debra Rickwood PhD, MAPS (person with knowledge of, and current experience in, the care, counselling or treatment of people);
- Mr Doug Taylor BA (layman) to December 2012;
- Ms Ruth Treyde BA/LLB (lawyer); and
- Ms Tracy Cussen MSocSc (AIC representative).

### *Senior executive committee*

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

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

### *Senior management committees*

The Senior Management Committee system was restructured in March 2013 to better meet the needs of the agency. The Senior Management committee was replaced by the Research Managers Committee and the Corporate Services Managers Committee. Both of these committees report to the Senior Executive Committee through the respective chairs.

The Research Managers Committee meets every two months to consider both strategic and operational aspects of the AIC Research Program and provides advice to the Executive Committee on research priorities and risks. The meetings are regularly attended by other senior management staff to discuss specific management topics. Its members as at 30 June 2013 were:

- Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director (Research) (Chair);
- Dr Russell Smith, Principal Criminologist and Research Manager, Global, Economic and Electronic Crime;

- Professor Peter Homel, Principal Criminologist (Crime Prevention); and
- Jason Payne, Research Manager, Violent and Serious Crime.

The Corporate Services Managers Committee meets every two weeks to consider both strategic and operational aspects of the Corporate Services functions and provides advice to the Executive Committee on Financial Management, Information and Communication Management, Human Resource and Administration matters. Its members as at 30 June 2013 were:

- Mr Brian Russell, Acting Deputy Director (Corporate) & CFO (Chair);
- Karen Johnston, Manager HR & Administration;
- Adam Cooper, Financial Manager; and
- Myles Lambert, ICT Manager.

### *Other committees*

The Information and Communication Technology Committee provides advice to the Executive Committee on strategic direction and emerging issues. Its members as at 30 June 2013 were:

- Dr Adam Tomison, Director (Chief Executive);
- Myles Lambert, ICT Manager (Chair);
- Brian Russell, Chief Financial Officer and Acting Corporate Services Manager;
- Kate Hogden, Web Manager;
- Jason Payne, Acting Research Manager, Violent and Serious Crime;
- Colin Campbell, Communications Manager; and
- Janine Chandler, Library Manager.

The Workplace Health & Safety Committee provides oversight of Workplace Health & Safety aspects of the organisation and advises the Deputy Director Corporate on Workplace Health & Safety issues and risks. Its members as at 30 June 2013 were:

- Karen Johnston, Manager HR & Administration (Chair);
- Penny Smyth, HR Administrator;
- Matthew Willis, Chief Fire Warden;
- Samantha Bricknell, First Aid Officer (and Harassment Contact Officer);
- Adam Cooper, First Aid Officer; and

- Jacqui Joudo Larson, Health and Safety Representative (pending training).

The Harassment Contact officers also meet separately with the Manager HR and Administration.

### *Staff consultative committee*

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

The main role of the Committee is to consult on policies that impact on employment conditions and to identify areas of productivity or efficiency gain. The Committee meets at least quarterly with the Executive and with the Manager HR and Administration as often as required to workshop draft policies. In February 2013, elections were held to refresh the membership of the Committee. As of 30 June 2013 committee members were:

- Anthony Morgan (Chair);
- Janine Chandler (Management representative);
- Samantha Lyneham; and
- Kate Hogden.

## 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 identified, managed and appropriately treated.

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

- risk management policy and framework;
- risk management plan and risk registers;
- business continuity plan;
- Chief Executive instructions;
- finance policy and procedures;

- research project management framework; and
- internal audit program.

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*

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.

No fraud was identified in 2012–13.

## Corporate and statutory reporting

### *Human resources*

The AIC's human resources management framework is designed to maintain a workforce that has the skillset, flexibility and diversity to meet the 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.

The AIC's strategic and corporate direction is being 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. Staff have been encouraged to provide feedback on the Strategic Plan.

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 in 2012–13.

### *Human resources policies*

During 2012–13, the Institute commenced a review of its human resources policies to ensure compliance with legislation and relevance to the current workforce.

The policies are being reviewed and updated in consultation with the Staff Consultative Committee. Since 1 July 2012, the following policies have been revised:

- AIC work level standards;
- home-based work policy;
- health and safety management arrangements;
- agency multicultural plan;
- travel policy;
- learning and development policy (draft);
- review of actions policy and procedures;
- procedures for determining breaches of Code of Conduct and determining sanctions;
- procedures for dealing with whistleblower reports; and

- environmental management statement.

The Agency Agreement included a commitment to promoting a productive workplace that provides employees with a fair, flexible, safe and rewarding workplace, characterised by respect, courtesy, inclusion and equity, and early intervention and resolution in instances of workplace harassment, bullying or discrimination and fair treatment of employees involved.

### *Workforce planning*

The AIC's executive management team continually reviews workforce requirements. Staff are employed on the basis of 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 undertakes workforce planning as part of internal budget deliberations. Priorities for the upcoming year and resources required to meet those priorities are considered. Various committees have input into ensuring the needs of the organisation and individuals are met.

The Institute undertook a workforce planning audit, completed in November 2012, to review its workforce planning capacity. The Institute is developing policies and processes to meet the Report's key recommendations being:

- conduct further research into the Employee Value Proposition;
- development of work level standards and learning and development strategies that support progression; and
- better align strategies and policies such as performance management, work level standards and learning and development.

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 and cultural background.

The AIC is committed to making all reasonable endeavours to increase Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employment within the AIC.

### *Performance development scheme*

Under the *Public Service Act 1999 (Cth)*, the AIC is required to focus on achieving results and managing performance. The AIC's performance and development scheme requires clearly defined performance goals, fairness and transparency in rewarding good performance, and prompt and appropriate management of underperformance.

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

The scheme emphasises continuous feedback, a strong focus on developing employees and encouraging improvements in productivity and efficiency. 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*

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

In 2012–13, 16 employees received a performance bonus relating to the previous year's performance. The total amount of performance bonus paid was \$51,076 at an average of \$2,554 per eligible employee.

### *Learning and development*

In 2012–13, as part of the Executive's response to staff feedback, a Learning and Development Policy was drafted and consultation with staff on the policy is under way. The AIC is committed to continued improvement of its Learning and Development Framework including investment in the training and development of employees. This commitment will help to embed the Learning and Development program in a cohesive and consistent manner across the Institute, so as to maximise the benefits of the program to the organisation and its employees.

The draft policy aims to facilitate a working environment that enables employees to develop their skills, knowledge and effectiveness and to promote improved performance in delivery of the AIC's goals and priorities.

In 2012–13, learning and development activities included opportunities to produce authored publications, 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 two staff undertaking PhD studies.

As a small agency, the Institute needs to take advantage of training days and briefing sessions offered by other government departments and agencies, such as the Department of Finance and Deregulation, Comcover, the National Archives of Australia and the Australian Government Solicitor. Wherever possible, AIC staff develop and deliver relevant training to other staff to minimise costs and to make the best use of existing expertise. 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 2012–13 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.

The staff census results from the State of the Service 2011–12 indicated some concerns around bullying and harassment in the workplace. The Executive made a clear commitment to eradicating such behaviour and to provide staff with regular training courses on preventing and dealing with bullying and harassment in the workplace and regular follow-ups. Sessions were held in late 2012 and follow-up sessions are planned for July 2013.

### *2013 Internship program—January 2013*

Applications were invited for the annual four week research internships from undergraduate and postgraduate students entering their final year in 2012 or from students who had completed their studies in 2011. 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.

Each of the interns was assigned to one of the AIC's research teams and given the experience of working on AIC research projects.

In 2013 one library internship was also granted.

## Highlight 13 Interns

Jessica Ritchie, who has a Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Criminology and Criminal Justice from Griffith University, was an intern with the Transnational and Organised Crime Research Program. With an interest in human trafficking and a legal background, Jessica was involved in refining and updating data on successful convictions for human trafficking in Australia as well as developing documentation on finalised cases relating to matters with relevance to human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices.

Jessica Begley who is completing a Masters in Information Studies at the University of Canberra, worked in a number of roles as a library intern: client services (responding to information requests), records management, and learning the AIC's Custom cataloguing. She also was involved in learning about the information needs of the agency, what statistics are collected and reported on, and general library management.

Cienan Muir, who is majoring in Criminology and Sociology at the Institute of Koori Education within Deakin University, was an intern with the Transnational and Organised Crime Research Program. Cienan undertook exploratory research to locate case examples of organised criminal groups recruiting people either for the purposes of committing crimes or to form part of an organised criminal enterprise. He explored avenues of recruitment in order to develop a categorisation and analysis tool that could be used in connection with preventive strategies.

Shann Hulme, who has a Bachelor of Criminology and Criminal Justice from the University of New South Wales, was an intern with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justices Responses Program. Shann worked on the National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program, coding police narratives on armed robbery incidents. She also assisted with an evaluation of a violence against women project by developing a questionnaire to be used with a sample of local government staff.

Daniel Talbot, who is a police officer with Western Australia Police, was an intern with the Violent and Serious Crime Monitoring Program. Sergeant Talbot joined the AIC with experience and interest in the prevention of sexual and domestic assault and he worked across a number of related projects. This included assisting with the development of a Trends & Issues paper examining the practices and procedures underpinning sex offender registration systems both in Australia and overseas.

In addition to the main internship program, Sarah Gosper, a part-time research assistant working for Professor Stephen Tomsen, was an intern with the Violent and Serious Crime Monitoring Program. While at the AIC, Sarah was responsible for collating qualitative and quantitative data on alcohol-related homicides from the National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP), as part of a CRG funded study examining the links between homicide and the night-time economy.



From left: Jessica Ritchie, Shann Hulme, Jessica Begley, Daniel Talbot and Cienan Muir

## *Staff communication*

The AIC held an internal staff survey, as well as reporting on the findings of the 2011–12 State of the Service census results. The internal survey was undertaken to assess the outcome of a number of actions taken from the outcomes of the 2011–12 State of the Services survey. These surveys provided staff with the opportunity to communicate issues, perceived weaknesses and strengths to management in an anonymous way.

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

The AIC blog continued to provide an online information-sharing facility providing a faster, easier and more efficient method of internal communication. 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.

## *Purchasing*

The AIC has developed internal policies and procedures for purchasing goods and services. These are included in the Chief Executive instructions 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 2012–13, seven new consultancy contracts were entered into (including those to a value of less than \$10,000), involving total actual expenditure of \$55,721 (including GST; 2011–12: \$81,201). No consultancies were continuing from the prior year.

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

## *Information and communications technology services*

### *Network and infrastructure*

The AIC runs a stable and secure ICT network in accordance with Australian Government information security requirements.

The AIC has recently upgraded its internal servers to include servers with SSD (solid state drives) hard disk drives greatly improving performance and reliability. The new servers, having SSDs also drastically reduce power consumption in compliance with the Government Greenhouse Energy Reporting.

A VOIP (voice over internet protocol) solution has recently been implemented with a failover ISDN

(integrated services digital network) backup. The solution allows the AIC to take advantage of considerably cheaper call costs while still maintaining the reliability of ISDN as an automatic failover option.

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 NDLERF. The Crime Stoppers Australia website is also hosted on a fee-for-service basis.

## ICT strategic plan

The AIC has commenced a review of its ICT strategic plan with a focus on the future direction of the AIC's ICT environment, improvement in performance and stability, and a review of the ICT capital management plan.

## Government gateway services

In June 2013, Telstra was announced as the successful tenderer for the provision of Secure Internet Gateway services to 11 Government agencies. AIC is one of these agencies under the Australian Customs and Border Protection Services lead cluster. Customs coordinated the requirements of its group and approached the market through an open Request for Tender on behalf of itself and the other government agencies.

This contract is part of the Australian Government's Internet Gateway Reduction program, aimed at improving operational efficiency, reliability and security by reducing the number of government internet gateways from 124 to eight or fewer. The AIC expects to transition to the new service contract in early 2014.

## Statutory reporting requirements

### Workplace health and safety

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

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

## Health and safety initiatives

The Work Health and Safety Committee (WHSC) has a legislative function pursuant to s 77 of the WHS Act, which is summarised below:

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

The WHSC met on three occasions during 2012–13. Regular workplace audits were conducted and key workplace health and safety roles were advertised and filled as quickly as possible.

During the year, the Institute undertook a range of initiatives. The AIC continued to provide:

- first aid training to nominated first aid officers within the Institute;
- training for fire wardens and health and safety representatives and harassment contact officers;
- influenza vaccinations to employees and contractors; and
- workstation assessments.



The Institute's Health and Safety Management Arrangements were finalised in consultation with the WHSC and staff along with a new Home-based Work Policy.

### *Health and safety outcomes*

No incidents were reported to the Deputy Director Corporate, in accordance with the AIC's incident notification and reporting procedures.

### *Notifiable incidents*

Under the WHS Act, a notifiable incident is one involving death of a person, serious injury or illness of a person, or a dangerous incident. The AIC had no notifiable incidents during 2012–13.

### *Investigations including details of all notices*

Under the WHS Act, improvement, prohibition or non-disturbance notices may be issued to the agency. The AIC was not issued with any notices and there were no investigations undertaken during 2012–13.

### *Any other matters*

There are no other matters required by the guidelines.

### *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 Australian Public Service 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*

This report on ecologically sustainable development and environmental matters is provided in accordance with s 516(a) of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The Institute's Executive and staff are committed to the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

In accordance with government guidelines, the 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.

In 2012–13, electricity consumption within our tenancy (causing emissions to the air and use of resources) decreased by 1.6 percent compared with the previous period. The Institute uses 10 percent green energy and recently installed new servers, having solid state hard drives that drastically reduce power consumption in compliance with the Government Greenhouse Energy Reporting.

Initiatives to reduce environmental impacts include:

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

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

### *Advertising and marketing*

The AIC did not carry out any campaign advertising in 2012–13.

## Information publication scheme

Agencies subject to the Freedom of Information Act 1982 are required to publish information to the public as part of the Information Publication Scheme (IPS). This requirement is in Part II of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* 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 Freedom of Information log can be found on the website in the Corporate Information section at [http://aic.gov.au/about\\_aic/corporate%20information/foi.aspx](http://aic.gov.au/about_aic/corporate%20information/foi.aspx).

## Staffing summary at 30 June 2013

### All staff by classification

**Table 16** All staff by classification level at 30 June 2012 and 2013 (actuals)

Classification	2012	2013
SES Band 1 (equivalent)	1	2
Executive Level 2	7	5
Executive Level 1	9	9
APS 6	6	6
APS 5	11	8
APS 4	9	6
APS 3	7	6
APS 2	1	0
APS 1	0	0
Total	51	42

### Employment status

**Table 17** All staff by employment category, employment status and gender at 30 June 2012 and 2013

Employment category/ status	Male (n)		Female (n)		Total (n)		Females as % of total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
<b>Ongoing</b>								
Full-time	7	8	15	15	22	23	68	65
Part-time	-	-	2	1	2	1	100	100
Sub-total	7	8	17	16	24	24	71	67
<b>Non-ongoing</b>								
Full-time	10	6	15	10	25	16	60	63
Part-time	-	-	2	2	2	2	100	100
Sub-total	10	6	17	12	27	18	63	67
Total	17	14	34	28	51	42	67	67



## Gender

**Table 18 All staff by classification level and gender (at 30 June 2012 and 2013)**

Classification	Male (n)		Female (n)		Total (n)		Females as a % of total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
SES Band 1	2	2	-	-	2	2	0	0
Executive Level 2	5	5	1	-	6	5	17	0
Executive Level 1	3	3	6	6	9	9	67	67
APS 6	-	-	6	6	6	6	100	100
APS 5	1	1	10	7	11	8	91	88
APS 4	3	2	6	4	9	6	67	67
APS 3	3	1	4	5	7	6	57	83
APS 2	-	-	1	-	1	-	100	0
APS 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17	14	34	28	51	42	67	67

## Employment arrangements

**Table 19 Employment arrangements covering staff (at 30 June 2012 and 2013)**

Employment arrangement	Staff	2012 (n)	2013 (n)
AIC agency agreement	SES (equivalent)	0	0
	Non-SES	49	40
Australian Workplace Agreements	SES (equivalent)	0	0
	Non-SES	0	0
Common Law contracts	SES (equivalent)	2	2
	Non-SES	0	0
s 24(1) determinations	SES (equivalent)	0	0
	Non-SES <sup>a</sup>	0	0
Individual flexibility arrangements	SES (equivalent)	0	0
	Non-SES	0	2

a: Non-SES employees with an s 24(1) determination or individual flexibility arrangement are also covered by the Enterprise Agreement. As a result, the total number of agreements is higher than the total number of staff by the number of s 24(1) determinations and individual flexibility arrangements. The Director is covered by a Common Law contract but not included in staffing figures as an Office holder

## Staff separations

**Table 20 Staff separations by classification level and employment category 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Classification	Ongoing		Non-ongoing		Total	
	2011–12	2012–13	2011–12	2012–13	2011–12	2012–13
SES Band 1 (equivalent)	-	-	1	-	1	-
Executive Level 2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Executive Level 1	-	2	-	1	-	3
APS 6	-	-	1	-	1	-
APS 5	-	-	1	3	1	3
APS 4	1	1	2	3	3	4
APS 3	-	-	5	3	5	3
APS 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
APS 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	5	10	10	11	15

## Remuneration

**Table 21 Salary ranges at 30 June 2013**

Classification	Position	Salary range
APS 1	Trainee	\$38,730–44,250
APS 2	Admin assistant	\$47,540–52,520
APS 3	Research Officer I/Admin Officer I	\$52,630–57,290
APS 4	Research Officer II/Admin Officer II	\$58,350–64,720
APS 5	Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer	\$66,320–73,210
APS 6	Senior Research Analyst/Senior Admin Officer II	\$74,270–84,880
Executive level 1	Principal Research Analyst/Admin Specialist	\$87,530–102,170
Executive level 2	Research Manager/Admin Executive	\$104,930–132,620
SES	SES Band 1	\$140,000-





# Appendices

# Appendix 1: AIC publications series output

Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice	
461	Bonds, suspended sentences and reoffending: Does the length of the order matter? Suzanne Poynton and Don Weatherburn
460	Mobile device forensics: A snapshot. Christopher Tassone, Ben Martini, Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo and Jill Slay
459	Malicious hoax calls and suspicious fires: An examination of their spatial and temporal dynamics. Jonathan Corcoran, Tara Renae McGee, Michael Townsley, Rebecca Wickes, Renee Zahnow and Tiebei Li
458	Evaluating crime prevention: Lessons from large-scale community crime prevention programs. Anthony Morgan and Peter Homel
457	Youth gangs in a remote Indigenous community: Importance of cultural authority and family support. Teresa Cunningham, Bill Ivory, Richard Chenhall, Rachael McMahon and Kate Senior
456	Cloud computing for small business: Criminal and security threats and prevention measures. Alice Hutchings, Russell G Smith & Lachlan James
455	Good practice lessons from Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards winners. Jessica Anderson and Kiptoo Terer
454	The societal costs of alcohol misuse in Australia. Matthew Manning, Christine Smith and Paul Mazerolle
453	Regulating crime prevention design into consumer products: Learning the lessons from electronic vehicle immobilisation. Dr Rick Brown
452	Motor vehicle pursuit-related fatalities in Australia, 2000–11. Mathew Lyneham and Alana Hewitt-Rau
451	Barriers to trafficked persons' involvement in criminal justice proceedings: An Indonesian case study. Hannah Andrevski, Jacqueline Joudo Larsen & Samantha Lyneham
450	Exploitation of Indonesian trafficked men, women and children and implications for support. Samantha Lyneham and Jacqueline Joudo Larsen
449	Experiences of trafficked persons: An Indonesian sample. Jacqueline Joudo Larsen, Hannah Andrevski and Samantha Lyneham
448	Effective community-based supervision of young offenders. Chris Trotter
447	Indigenous disparity in lower court imprisonment decisions: A study of two Australian jurisdictions, 1998 to 2008. Samantha Jeffries and Christine Bond
446	Profiling heavy vehicle speeding. Katie Willis and Simone Gangell
445	Targeting crime prevention to reduce offending: Identifying communities that generate chronic and costly offenders. Troy Allard, April Chrzanowski and Anna Stewart
443	Sentencing scammers: Law and practice. Lorana Bartels

## Research and Public Policy series

23	Targeting crime prevention: Identifying communities that generate chronic and costly offenders. Troy Allard, April Chrzanowski, Anna Stewart
121	Evaluation of the Family Group Conferencing pilot program. Hayley Boxall, Anthony Morgan, Kiptoo Terer
120	Effective crime prevention interventions for implementation by local government. Anthony Morgan, Hayley Boxall, Kym Lindeman, Jessica Anderson
119	Responding to welfare fraud: The Australian experience. Tim Prenzler
118	Evaluation of alternative dispute resolution initiatives in the care and protection jurisdiction of the NSW Children's Court. Anthony Morgan, Hayley Boxall, Kiptoo Terer, Dr Nathan Harris
117	The anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regime in Australia: Perceptions of regulated businesses in Australia. Julie Walters, Russell G Smith, Brent Davis, Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo and Hannah Chadwick

## Monitoring reports

21	Homicide in Australia: 2008–09 to 2009–10 National Homicide Monitoring Program annual report. Andy Chan and Jason Payne
20	Deaths in custody in Australia to 30 June 2011: Twenty years of monitoring by the National Deaths in Custody Program since the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. Mathew Lyneham and Andy Chan

## Technical and Background papers

56	Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce: Results of the 2012 online consumer fraud survey. Penny Jorna and Alice Hutchings
55	ACT victims of crime referral project: Final report. Kiah McGregor, Lauren Renshaw and Hannah Andreovski
54	Measuring mental health in criminology research: Lessons from the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program. Lubica Forsythe
53	A tough nut to crack: Performance measurement in specialist policing. Zhivan Alach and Charl Crous
52	ACT Family Violence Intervention Program review. Tracy Cussen and Mathew Lyneham
51	Evaluation of the ACT Sexual Assault Reform Program (SARP): Final report. Jessica Anderson, Kelly Richards and Katie Willis
50	Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce: Results of the 2010 and 2011 online consumer fraud surveys. Alice Hutchings and Jade Lindley
49	First-response police officers working in single person patrols: A literature review. Jessica Anderson and Kym Dossetor

## Research in Practice

34	Police shootings of people with a mental illness
32	Forced and servile marriage in the context of human trafficking
31	Homicides involving international visitors in Australia
30	Convictions for summary insolvency offences committed by company directors
29	Male and female assault offending in Australia
28	'Initiation into drug use' addendum: Findings from the DUMA program

## Other AIC publications

Australian Crime Commission and Australian Institute of Criminology 2012. Serious and Organised Investment Fraud in Australia. Canberra: ACC
Australian crime: Facts & Figures 2012
Brief: Newsletter of the Australian Institute of Criminology No. 11 December 2012

## AIC reports for client partner agencies

Boxall H, Morgan A & Terer K 2012. <i>Evaluation of the Family Group Conferencing pilot program</i> . Report to the NSW Department of Family and Community Services
---

Bricknell S & Smith RG 2013. *Developing a monitoring framework for identity crime and misuse*. A report to the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology: 1–39

Bricknell S, Boxall H & Andrevski H 2013. *Male victims of non-sexual and non-domestic violence: Service needs and experiences in court*. Final report to Victim Services, NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice

Beacroft L, Rosevear L, Willis M & Hedwards B 2012. *Australian Classification Education (ACE) campaign evaluation*. Final report to the Northern Territory Department of Justice

Stewart J, Hedwards B, Richards K, Willis M & Higgins D 2013. *Indigenous Youth Justice programs evaluation: Final report*

James L, Hutchings A & Smith RG 2012. *Final report: Cloud computing threat assessment for small business*. Report prepared by the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security and the Australian Institute of Criminology for the Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy, Canberra. Released with National Strategy on 29 May 2013

Morgan A 2013. *A cost-benefit model for imprisonment and community correction in Victoria: Feasibility study*. Report to Corrections Victoria

Morgan A 2013. *Short-term cost-benefit model for imprisonment and community correction in Victoria: Technical report*. Report to Corrections Victoria

Morgan A 2013. *Performance measurement and evaluation framework for the City of Sydney Safe City Strategy*. Report to the City of Sydney

Smith RG, Jorna P, Sweeney J & Fuller G 2013. *Counting the costs of crime in Australia: 2011 update*. A report to the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology: 1–97

# Appendix 2: AIC other publications output

Australian Institute of Criminology 2012. Access control and awareness campaigns to prevent residential burglary. Costing framework. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Australian Institute of Criminology 2012. Community-based and multi-component strategies to prevent alcohol-related assault in entertainment precincts. Costing framework. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Australian Institute of Criminology 2012. CPTED and access control to prevent stealing from motor vehicles. Costing framework. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Australian Institute of Criminology 2012. Providing information and assistance to retailers to prevent retail theft. Costing framework. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Australian Institute of Criminology 2012. Improving lighting to prevent stealing from motor vehicles. Costing framework. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Australian Institute of Criminology 2012. Improving lighting to prevent non-domestic violence related assault. Costing framework. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Australian Institute of Criminology 2012. CPTED and awareness campaigns to prevent stealing from person offences. Costing framework. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Australian Institute of Criminology 2012. Access control, CPTED and education projects to prevent malicious damage. Costing framework. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Boxall H & Morgan A 2012. *Improving lighting to prevent stealing from motor vehicles*. Fact sheet. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Boxall H & Morgan A 2012. *Improving lighting to prevent non-domestic violence related assault*. Fact sheet. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Boxall H, Morgan A & Anderson J 2012. *Improving lighting to prevent non-domestic violence related assault*. Handbook for local government. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Boxall H & Morgan A 2012. *CPTED and awareness campaigns to prevent stealing from person offences*. Fact sheet. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Bricknell S 2013. Shooting down gun law critics. Op ed, *The Courier Mail* 31 January 2013

Brown R, Evans E, Webb S, Holdaway S, Berry G, Chenery S, Gresty B & Jones M 2012. *The contribution of financial investigation to tackling organised crime: A qualitative study*. Home Office Research Report 65. London: Home Office

Brown R 2013. Reviewing the effectiveness of electronic vehicle immobilisation: Findings from four countries. *Security Journal*, advanced online publication, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1057/sj.2012.55>

Brown R 2013. Reaching the parts other investigations cannot reach: Securing convictions for organised crime through financial investigation. *Journal of Financial Crime* 20(3)

Hutchings A 2013. Hacking and fraud: Qualitative analysis of online offending and victimization, in Jaishankar K & Ronel N (eds), *Global criminology: Crime and victimization in the globalized era*. Boca Raton: CRC Press: 93–114

Macgregor S 2013. It is not child pornography: It is a crime scene photo. *The Conversation* 28 February. <http://theconversation.com/it-is-not-child-pornography-it-is-a-crime-scene-photo-12465>



Macgregor S 2013. Synthetic cannabis: Even regular drug users don't trust it. *The Conversation* 18 June. <http://theconversation.com/synthetic-cannabis-even-regular-drug-users-dont-trust-it-15122>

Morgan A 2012. *Access control and awareness campaigns to prevent residential burglary*. Fact sheet. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Morgan A & Anderson J 2012. *Access control and awareness campaigns to prevent residential burglary*. Handbook for local government. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Morgan A & Boxall H 2012. *Community-based and multi-component strategies to prevent alcohol-related assault in entertainment precincts*. Fact sheet. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Morgan A & Anderson J 2012. *Community-based and multi-component strategies to prevent alcohol-related assault in entertainment precincts*. Handbook for local government. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Morgan A & Boxall H 2012. *CPTED and access control to prevent stealing from motor vehicles*. Fact sheet. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Morgan A, Boxall H & Anderson J 2012. *CPTED and access control to prevent stealing from motor vehicles*. Handbook for local government. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Morgan A & Boxall H 2012. *Providing information and assistance to retailers to prevent retail theft*. Fact sheet. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Morgan A & Anderson J 2012. *Providing information and assistance to retailers to prevent retail theft*. Handbook for local government. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Morgan A & Anderson J 2012. *Improving lighting to prevent stealing from motor vehicles*. Handbook for local government. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Morgan A, Boxall H & Anderson J 2012. *CPTED and awareness campaigns to prevent stealing from person offences*. Handbook for local government. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Boxall H & Morgan A 2012. *Access control, CPTED and education projects to prevent malicious damage*. Fact sheet. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Morgan A, Terer K & Anderson J 2012. *Access control, CPTED and education projects to prevent malicious damage*. Handbook for local government. Sydney: Department of Attorney-General and Justice

Richards K & Lyneham S 2012. Ten-hut! Boot camps can't replace youth programs. *The Conversation* 4 December

Smith RG & Gibbs A 2012. Extending the electronic net in Australia and New Zealand: Developments in electronic monitoring down-under, in Nellis M, Beyens K & Kaminski D (eds), *Electronically monitored punishment: International and critical perspectives*. Routledge: London

Smith RG 2013. Transnational cybercrime and fraud, in Reichel P & Albanese J (eds), *Handbook of transnational crime and justice*, 2nd ed. New York: Sage Publications. Released May 2013

Williams E & Tomison AM 2013. Monitoring and evaluating community based interventions for children and families in the Asia-Pacific region, in Srivastava RN, Seth R & van Niekerk J (eds), *Child abuse and neglect: Challenges and opportunities*. New Delhi: JayPee: 159–172

# Appendix 3: Staff presentations

Beacroft L & Renshaw 2012. Sex work and vulnerabilities to exploitation and/or coercion linked to slavery-like situations in Australia. Paper presented to the AIC Trafficking in Persons Research Forum: 29 November 2012

Boxall H 2013. Findings and lessons from the evaluation of the NSW Family Group Conferencing pilot program. Paper presented to the Child Aware Approaches Conference, Melbourne: 11–12 April 2013

Bricknell S 2012. Firearm trafficking and serious and organised criminal gangs. Presentation to the Australian Federal Police Forensics and Data Centre, Canberra: 7 August 2012

Bricknell S 2012. Water theft. Presentation to the Murray Darling Basin Authority, Canberra: 22 August 2012

Brown R 2013. Future casting crime in the 21st century. Presentation at the AIC Student Criminology Forum 2012, Canberra: 6 July 2012

Brown R and Payne J 2012. Predicting recidivism based on first offence. Paper presented to the National Legal Assistance Advisory Body, Sydney: 28 September 2012

Brown R 2013. The role of financial investigation in tackling organised crime: findings from England and Wales. Paper presented to the Australian Institute of Professional Intelligence Analysts, Canberra: 31 January 2013

Brown R 2013. International evidence of the effectiveness of electronic vehicle immobilisation: Learning the lessons for crime prevention. Paper presented to Victoria Department of Justice, Melbourne: 26 February 2013

Brown R 2013. Insight into the Australian Institute of Criminology. Presentation to the University of the Third Age, Canberra: 27 February 2013

Brown R 2013. International trafficking in stolen vehicles: understanding the Australian context. Paper presented to the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators Seminar, Gold Coast: 16 April 2013

Brown R 2013. International vehicle immobilisation and trafficking. Paper presented to the South Australia Vehicle Theft Reduction Committee, Vehicle Theft Awareness Seminar, Adelaide: 19 April 2013

Brown R 2013. Preparation for the 2015 Crime Congress Workshop 4: Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice—experiences and lessons learned. Paper presented to the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 22nd Session, Vienna, Austria: 24 April 2013

Brown R 2013. Forty years on: recent developments in criminological research at the AIC. Paper presented to Griffith University, Brisbane: 6 May 2013

Fuller G 2012. From muggings to hold-ups: An examination of armed robbery typologies and implications for prevention. Paper presented to the 25th Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Auckland: 27 November 2012

Fuller G & Borzycki M 2012. Armed robbery in Australia: changing patterns of an age-old crime?. Presentation at the AIC Student Criminology Forum 2012, Canberra: 6 July 2012

Homel P 2013. Improving the effectiveness of community crime prevention. Paper presented to the Western Australia Local Government Association Local Government Community Safety and Crime Prevention Forum, Perth: 27 May 2013

- Homel P 2013. Current trends and new directions for crime prevention and community safety in Australia and internationally. Paper presented to the NSW Local Government Community Safety and Crime Prevention Network Conference, Newcastle: 7 March 2013.
- Homel P 2013. Crime Prevention Partnerships. Paper presented to Crimestoppers Australia National Conference, Sydney: 22 October 2012
- Homel P 2012. Perspectives on the development and implementation of the UN Guidelines on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice 2002. Paper presented to the International Forum on Safer Cities, UN HABITAT World Urban Forum, Naples, Italy: 5 September 2012
- Homel P, Fuller, G, Edwards D and Harris R 2013. Crowd control management at venues and events: best practice. Paper presented to the Australasian Drug and Alcohol Strategy Conference, Sydney: 21 March 2013
- Hutchings A 2013. Cyber crime and safety research, paper presented to the CWG Sub-Working Group on Cyber Safety in Indigenous Communities Research Directions Roundtable, Canberra: 6 February 2013
- Hutchings A 2013. Filling the gaps in cyberspace: what we know, what we don't know and what we're trying to find out, paper to the HOCOLEA Research Network Closed Seminar, Canberra: 27 February 2013
- Hutchings A 2013. Young cybercriminals: pathways and potential prevention and response strategies. Paper presented to the Australasian Youth Justice Conference, Canberra: 20 May 2013
- Jorna P 2012. Corruption: An Australian experience. Paper presented to the 25th Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Auckland, New Zealand: 27 November 2012
- Jorna P 2013. Scope and dimensions of fraud in Australia. Paper presented to the 13th Fraud Summit, Sydney: 24 June 2013
- Jorna P & Hutchings A 2012. Personal fraud: Victims and offenders and changing technologies. Paper presented to the 25th Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Auckland, New Zealand: 27 November 2012
- Jorna P & Smith RG 2013. Public sector fraud. Paper presented to the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Security Awareness Week Seminar, Canberra: 1 March 2013
- Lyneham M & Chan A 2012, Homicides and deaths in custody: an update on unnatural deaths in Australia, Presentation at the AIC Student Criminology Forum 2012, Canberra, 6 July 2012.
- Lyneham M 2012, Motor vehicle pursuit-related fatalities in Australia, presentation to the First International Law Enforcement and Public Health Conference, Melbourne: 11–14 November 2012
- Lyneham M 2013, Key findings from 20 years of monitoring deaths in custody, presentation to the National Corrections Advisory Group, Melbourne: 18 March 2013
- Lyneham S 2012. Trafficking in persons involving marriage and partner migration, presentation to the National Roundtable on People Trafficking, Canberra: 28 November 2012
- Lyneham S 2012. Experiences of exploitation, implications for support and participation in the criminal justice system: a case study of Indonesia. Paper presented to the AIC Trafficking in Persons Research Forum: 29 November 2012
- Lyneham S 2013. Marriage trafficking: forced, servile and sham marriages involving CALD women and their children. Paper presented to the 1st national conference on eliminating violence against CALD women and their children, Canberra: 28-30 April
- Lyneham S & Richards K 2012. Trafficking in persons involving marriage and partner migration. Paper presented to the AIC Trafficking in Persons Research Forum, 29 November 2012
- Macgregor S. 2012. Synthetic cannabis: findings from the DUMA program. Paper presented at the 2nd National Cannabis Conference, Brisbane: 19 September 2012
- Macgregor S 2012. Surveying police detainees: Lessons for future research. Paper presented at the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology 2012 Conference: 28 November 2012

- Macgregor S. 2013. What we know about CEM offenders. Paper presented at the Child Exploitation Material Forum, Canberra: 8 February 2013
- Morgan A 2012. Evaluation of ADR initiatives in the care and protection jurisdiction of the NSW Children's Court. Paper presented at Legal Aid NSW's Care and Protection Conference, Sydney: 31 October 2012
- Morgan A 2012. Police crime prevention in Australia: findings from a review. Paper presented to the 25th Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Auckland: 28 November 2012
- Morgan A 2013. Alternative dispute resolution initiatives in the care and protection jurisdiction of the NSW Children's Court. Paper presented to the Child Aware Approaches Conference, Melbourne: 11–12 April 2013
- Morgan A & Boxall H 2013. Getting the most out of alternative dispute resolution: lessons from the child protection experience. Paper presented to AIC Occasional Seminar series, Canberra: 4 April 2013
- Morgan A & Brown R 2013. Evaluating initiatives that aim to prevent or respond to youth offending. Workshop presented at the Australasian Youth Justice Conference, Canberra: 22 May 2013
- Payne J 2012. Drug Use Monitoring in Australia. Workshop presented at the AIC Student Criminology Forum 2012, Canberra: 6 July 2012
- Payne J 2012. Recidivism and Criminal Careers. Lecture given at the Australian National University, Canberra: 18 July 2012
- Payne J 2013. Strategic Priority Setting for the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLRF). Facilitated workshop for NDLREF Board, Melbourne: 28 March 2012
- Renshaw L & Beacroft L 2012. Sex work and vulnerabilities to trafficking in persons and related exploitation: preliminary survey results. 25th Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Auckland, New Zealand: 27–29 November 2012
- Renshaw L & Lyneham S 2012. Trafficking in persons, presentation to the University of the Third Age, Canberra: 19 September 2012
- Renshaw L & Richards K 2012. Youth remand trends and drivers in Australia. Doing Justice for Young People—Issues and Challenges for Judicial Administration in Australia and New Zealand , Brisbane: 23–25 August 2012
- Renshaw L, Andrevski H & Lyneham S 2012. People trafficking in Australia—recent findings and methodologies. Workshop presented at the AIC Student Criminology Forum, Canberra: 6 July 2012
- Richards K & Renshaw L 2013. Bail and remand for young people in Australia. Australasian Youth Justice Conference, Canberra: 20 May 2013
- Rosevear L 2012. Proposals for developing a better practice framework for monitoring of trafficking in persons in Australia and its regions. Paper presented to AIC Trafficking in Persons Research Forum: 29 November 2012
- Roylance R & Tomison AM 2012. Multidisciplinary strategies to enhance communication, coordination and best outcomes. Workshop presented at the 19th ISPCAN International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect 'Every Child Matters: Promoting Local, National and International Partnerships for Protecting Children', Istanbul, Turkey: 11 September 2012
- Smith RG & Jorna P 2012. Corrupt misuse of information and communications technologies. Paper presented to the National Public Sector Fraud and Corruption Congress, Sydney: 25–26 July 2012
- Smith RG 2012. Understanding money laundering and financing of terrorism research: Balancing policy needs with privacy considerations. Paper presented to Anti Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Summit 2012, Auckland, New Zealand: 21–23 August 2012
- Smith RG 2012. Economically motivated crime—the viability, relevance and methodology of research. Workshop presented at the 30th Cambridge International Symposium on Economic Crime: Economic Crime—Surviving the Fall—Myths and Realities, Cambridge, England: 3 September 2012
- Smith RG 2012. Economic crime: Crisis or beat-up? Paper presented to 30th Cambridge International Symposium on Economic Crime: Economic Crime—Surviving the Fall—Myths and Realities, Cambridge, England: 3 September 2012

Smith RG 2012. Seizing the proceeds of crime. How effective is your legislation? A comparative study and discussion of asset recovery legislation in various jurisdictions, Workshop presented at the 30th Cambridge International Symposium on Economic Crime: Economic Crime—Surviving the Fall—Myths and Realities, Cambridge, England: 3 September 2012

Smith RG 2012. Corrupt use of information and communication technology in public sector investigations, NSW Independent Commission Against Corruption, the NSW Ombudsman's Office and the Institute of Public Administration, National Investigations Symposium, Sydney: 8 November 2012

Smith RG 2012. Identity crime: Recent trends and future risks. Paper presented to the ANZ 5th Annual Financial Crime Conference, Melbourne: 22 November 2012

Smith RG 2012. Understanding the drivers of fraud and the motivations of offenders. Paper presented to the 25th Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Auckland, New Zealand: 27 November 2012

Smith RG 2012. Cyber crime research. Presentation to Legal, Policy and Law Reform Branch, Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions, Canberra: 5 December 2012

Smith RG 2013. Fraud, bribery and corruption in Australian government agencies. Paper presented to the KPMG Fraud Survey breakfast, Canberra: 14 March 2013

Smith RG 2013. Online shopping scams: Results of the 2012 survey. Paper presented to the National Consumer Fraud Week: Outsmart the scammers—Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce Forum, Melbourne: 18 June 2013

Smith RG 2013. Understanding and responding to public sector fraud and corruption. Paper presented to VPS Fraud Control Network, Melbourne: 20 June 2013

Smith RG & Jorna P 2012. Corrupt Misuse of information and communications technologies. Paper presented to the 12th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, Bilbao, Spain: 12 September 2012

Smith RS, Hutchings A & Jorna P 2012. Fraud and scams—Recent research reports and methodologies. Workshop presented at the AIC Student Criminology Forum, Canberra: 6 July 2012

Smith RG, Rowe E & Tomison A 2012. Organised crime and public sector corruption: a crime scripts analysis of displacement risks. Paper presented to the 25th Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Auckland, New Zealand: 27 November 2012

Terer K 2012. Best practice guidelines for drink driving enforcement and prevention. AIC Occasional Seminar, Canberra: 27 September 2012

Tomison AM 2012. Welcome to the Australian Institute of Criminology. Opening address presented at the AIC Student Criminology Forum 2012, Canberra: 6 July 2012

Tomison AM & Willis M 2012. Indigenous justice—Interventions and community safety—what's working and what's not. Workshop presented at the AIC Student Criminology Forum 2012, Canberra: 6 July 2012

Tomison AM 2012. Child protection: the process of change. Lecture presented to Masters in Public Policy students, Crawford School, Australian National University, Canberra: 27 August 2012

Tomison AM 2012. The Australian Institute of Criminology: An overview. Presentation to the Centre of Criminal Law & Criminology and Faculty of Law, Istanbul Üniversitesi, Istanbul, Turkey: 9 September 2012

Tomison A, Cussen T & McDonald H 2012. Domestic violence issues in Australia. Presentation at the WA Domestic Violence Forum, Perth: 20 November 2012

Tomison AM 2012. Key issues (national and international) in intimate partner violence, intervention and prevention. Presentation to WA Department of the Attorney General Forum on Family Violence, Perth: 20 November 2012

Tomison AM 2013. Occasional Address, Graduation Ceremony. Faculty of Business and Law, Deakin University, Geelong, 22 April 2013

Tomison AM 2013. The history and outcomes of child abuse inquiries. Presentation to the Institute of

Public Policy (Australian Catholic University)  
Roundtable: Royal Commissions and Public  
Inquiries—Australian and International Trends &  
Issues, ACT Assembly, Canberra: 23 April 2013

Tomison AM 2013. The work of the Australian  
Institute of Criminology: An overview. Occasional  
seminar, The Northern Institute People-Policy-Place  
Seminar Series 2013, Charles Darwin University,  
Darwin: 9 May 2013

Tomison AM 2013. Protecting children: Theory vs  
practice. Lecture to Bachelor of Social Work course,  
Australian Catholic University, Canberra:  
14 May 2013

Tomison AM 2013. Opening address. Australasian  
Youth Justice Conference 'Changing trajectories of  
offending and reoffending', Australian Institute of  
Criminology and Australasian Juvenile Justice  
Administrators conference, Canberra: 20 May 2013

Tomison AM 2013. Australian Indigenous peoples  
and the criminal justice system: Issues and  
innovations. Keynote presentation at the  
Government of New Caledonia's 'What shared future  
for the prevention of delinquency?' Forum on  
Regional Safety, Community of the South Pacific,  
Noumea: 6 June 2013

Tomison AM 2013. Citizen mobilisation and whole of  
community involvement in developing collective  
solutions. Workshop presentation at the

Government of New Caledonia's 'What shared future  
for the prevention of delinquency?' Forum on  
Regional Safety, Community of the South Pacific,  
Noumea: 7 June 2013

Tomison AM 2013. Youth, crime and juvenile justice:  
The pathway to crime. Presentation to the Informa  
Out-of-Home Care Summit 2013, Melbourne:  
27 June 2013

Willis M 2012. The state of Australia's prisoners.  
Paper presented to the Citizen's Jury, Sydney:  
3 December 2012

Willis M 2012. Lessons from Indigenous program  
evaluation. Paper presented to Community  
Development Evaluation Forum, Fairfield NSW:  
6 December 2012

Willis M 2013. Community corrections in Australia.  
Presentation to the ASEAN Plus Three Conference  
on Probation and Non-Custodial Measures,  
Bangkok, Thailand: 3–5 April 2013

Willis M 2013. It seems to work: Lessons from  
evaluating Indigenous youth justice programs. Paper  
presented to the Australasian Youth Justice  
Conference, Canberra: 20–22 May

# Appendix 4: 2012–13 sample of external citations of AIC research works

This is far from a comprehensive bibliometric measure of AIC impact, merely illustrative of the scope of influence among relevant stakeholders.

## Australian Government and Parliament

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2013. *Defining the data challenge for family, domestic and sexual violence*. Canberra: ABS

Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) 2013. *The long-term effects of child sexual abuse*. CFCA Paper no. 10. Canberra: AIFS

Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) 2013. *The role of forensic medical evidence in the prosecution of adult sexual assault*. ACSSA Issues no. 15. Canberra: AIFS

Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) 2013. *The role of emerging communication technologies in experiences of sexual violence: A new legal frontier?* AIFS Research Report 53. Canberra: AIFS

Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) 2012. *Addressing women's victimisation histories in custodial settings*. ACSSA Issues no. 13. Canberra: AIFS

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2012. *A picture of Australia's children 2012. Part VII. How safe and secure are Australia's children?* Canberra: AIHW

Australian Parliament. Hansard debate. (15 Aug 2012) Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (Question No. 1897) on Illegal fishing of shark fins

Australian Parliament. Hansard debate. (23 Aug 2012) Privacy Amendment (Enhancing Privacy Protection) Bill 2012; Second Reading Speech. On victims of scams

Australian Parliament. Hansard debate. (27 Feb 2013) Bills: Crimes Legislation Amendment (Slavery, Slavery-like Conditions and People Trafficking) Bill 2012; Second Reading Speech

Australian Parliament. Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade. 2013 Report on the inquiry into Slavery, Slavery-like conditions and People Trafficking. Trading Lives: Modern Day Human Trafficking

Commonwealth and Immigration Ombudsman 2013. *Suicide and self-harm in the immigration detention network*. <http://www.ombudsman.gov.au/media-releases/show/220>

Family Law Courts 2013. *Family violence best practice principles*, ed 3.1

Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse 2012. *Communities working to reduce Indigenous family violence*. IJC Brief 12. Canberra: Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse



# State government and parliament

## New South Wales

Bathurst Council 2013. *CCTV working party final report: Investigating the effectiveness of CCTV in preventing alcohol related incidents, malicious damage and non-domestic related violence in the Bathurst CBD*. Bathurst: Bathurst Council

Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) 2013. *Personal stress, financial stress, social support and women's experiences of physical violence: A longitudinal analysis*. Sydney: BOCSAR

Department of Family and Community Services (DFCS) 2013. *Women in NSW 2013*. Services report. Canberra: DFCS

Department of Family and Community Services (DFCS) 2012. *Child protection: Legislative reform legislative proposals Strengthening parental capacity, accountability and outcomes for children and young people in state care*. Canberra: DFCS

Ombudsman NSW 2012. *How are Taser weapons used by the NSW Police Force? A special report to Parliament under s 31 of the Ombudsman Act 1974*. Sydney: Ombudsman NSW

Ombudsman 2013. *Responding to child sexual assault in Aboriginal communities*. Sydney: Ombudsman

Ombudsman 2012. *Report of reviewable deaths in 2010 and 2011. Volume 1: Child deaths*. Sydney: Ombudsman

## Queensland

Child Protection Commission of Inquiry 2013. Discussion paper

Commission for Children and Young People and the Child Guardian 2013. Advocacy paper. Contesting the justifications for keeping 17 year olds in adult correctional facilities

Commission for Children and Young People and the Child Guardian 2012. Child guardian report: Youth justice system 2010–11

Crime and Misconduct Commission 2013. Vulnerable victims: Child homicide by parents

Human Rights Law Commission 2013. A human rights approach to youth justice reform. Submission to the Department of Justice and Attorney General, Queensland

Queensland Police 2012. Police pursuit policy a matter of balance. Commissioner's statement

Queensland Parliament. Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee 2012. Findings from its examination of the Criminal Law (Two Strike Child Sex Offenders) Amendment Bill 2012

Queensland Parliament. Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee. 2012. Report No. 18 on the Youth Justice (Boot Camp Orders) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2012

## Northern Territory

Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education 2012. Submission on the NT Alcohol Mandatory Treatment Bill

Law Foundation 2012. Legal Australia-wide survey. Legal need in the Northern Territory

Personal Safety Australia 2013. Safe Start Awareness Workshop Northern Territory

## South Australia

Department for Communities and Social Inclusion 2012. Guidelines for regional collaborations homelessness: Violence against women

Office for Problem Gambling 2013. Rethinking problem gambling in the South Australian criminal justice system. A critical review of the literature on problem gambling and therapeutic justice. Final report

National Centre for Education and Training on Addiction 2012. Australia's key alcohol-related datasets. Adelaide: Flinders University



## Victoria

Australian Institute of Family Studies 2012. *Rarely an isolated incident: Acknowledging the interrelatedness of child maltreatment, victimisation and trauma*. CFCA Paper no. 15

Department of Human Services 2013. Children with problem sexual behaviours and their families. Best interest case practice model. Specialist practice resource

Department of Sustainability and Environment. 2012. Future directions for native vegetation in Victoria. Review of Victoria's native vegetation permitted clearing regulations. Consultation paper

Parliament of Victoria. Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee 2012. Inquiry into Crime Prevention through Environmental Design in Victoria

Sentencing Criminology Research Advisory Council of Victoria 2013. Reoffending following sentencing in the Magistrates' Court of Victoria

Vic Health & Powell A 2012. More than ready: Bystander action to prevent violence against women in the Victorian community. Carlton: Victorian Health Promotion Foundation (VicHealth)

## Tasmania

Department Treasury and Finance 2012. Responding to gambling-related crime: Sentencing options and improving data collection in courts and prisons

## Western Australia

Commissioner for Children and Young People 2012. Youth justice: Addressing the needs of the small group of young people who enter the justice system should be both a priority and an achievable goal

Department of Child Protection 2012. Family and domestic violence: Background paper

Department of Health 2012. Model of care: Specialist Aboriginal Mental Health Service (Metropolitan)

Office of the Inspector of Custodial Services 2012. Report of an announced inspection of Wooroloo Prison Farm

## Law Reform and Commissions

NSW Law Reform Commission 2013. Criminal responsibility and consequences. Report 138

NSW Law Reform Commission 2013. Jury directions in criminal trials. Report 136

VIC Law Reform Commission 2012. Sex offenders registration: Final report

WA Law Reform Commission 2013. Complaints against judiciary. Discussion paper. Project 102

## Non-government stakeholder agency and university reports

Australian Centre for Youth Studies 2013. Youth development programs in Central Australian Aboriginal communities: A review of the literature

Bartkowiak-Théron I & Travers M 2012. Changing the way we think about change. The Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies, UTAS

Bravehearts 2012. 'The 3 Piers' to prevention: Educate, empower, protect solid foundations to making Australia the safest place in the world to raise a child

Jesuit Social Services 2013 Thinking outside: Alternatives to remand for children: Research report. Richmond, Victoria: Jesuit Social Services

McKenzie J 2013. Insights from the coalface: The value of justice reinvestment for young Australians. Sydney: Australian Youth Affairs Coalition

Pejic D 2012. International student welfare in Australia. International Social Service Australia and the School of Social and Political, Sciences, University of Melbourne

Ritter A, Bright DA & Gong W 2012. Evaluating drug law enforcement interventions directed towards methamphetamine in Australia. NDLERF Monograph Series no. 44. Canberra: National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund

## Academic textbooks and international handbooks

Street Gangs, Migration and Ethnicity. edited by Frank van Gemert, Dana Peterson, Inger-Lise Lien 2013 edition

Policing vulnerability. edited by Isabelle Bartkowiak-Theron and Nicole L Asquith

Nellis M, Beyens K, Kaminski D. Electronically monitored punishment: International and critical perspectives. edited by 2013

## International agency documents

David F & UNODC 2012. Migrant smuggling in Asia: A thematic review of literature. A publication of the coordination and analysis unit of the regional centre for East Asia and the Pacific

International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) 2012. The 2012 international report on crime prevention and community safety. ICPC

Medcalf R 2013. India-Australia poll 2013: Partners, problems and prospects Indian attitudes to Australia. Melbourne: Lowy Institute for International Policy and the Australia India Institute

United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme 2012. Report of the Standing Group on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network

United Nations Economic and Social Council Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. 22nd session Vienna, 22–26 April 2013 Thematic discussion on the challenge posed by emerging forms of crime that have a significant impact on the environment and ways to deal with it effectively

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), Business Action to Stop Counterfeiting and Piracy (BASCAP).

Confiscation of the Proceeds of IP Crime: A modern tool for deterring counterfeiting and piracy, UNICRI, Turin, 2013

United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime. 2012. Model legislative provisions against organized crime. Vienna: United Nations

## Peer-reviewed journals

Anderson JL 2012. The label of life imprisonment in Australia: a principled or populist approach to an ultimate sentence. *University of New South Wales Law Journal* 35(3): 747–778

Block CR 2013. Homicide against or by the elderly in Chicago 1965-2000. *Homicide studies* 17(2): 154-183

Block S & Fujita S 2013. Patterns of near repeat temporary and permanent motor vehicle thefts. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety* 15: 151–167

Braithwaite J 2013. One retrospective of Pacific criminology. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* 46(1): 3–11

Camilleri P, Thomson L & McArthur M 2013. Needs or deeds? Child protection and youth justice in the Australian Capital Territory. *Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law* 35(2): 193–206

Carleen MT et al. 2013. Are different risk factors associated with moderate and severe stalking violence?: Examining factors from the integrated theoretical model of stalking violence. *Criminal Justice and Behavior Online* 18 June

Ching H, Daffern M and Thomas S 2012. Appetitive violence: A new phenomenon? *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law* 19(5): 745–763

Clancey G, Lee M & Crofts T 2012. 'We're not Batman': Roles and expectations of local government community safety officers in New South Wales. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety* 14: 235–257

Darwinkel E, Powell M & Tidmarsh P 2013. Improving police officers' perceptions of sexual offending through intensive training. *Criminal Justice and Behavior Online* 2 May

de Lint W 2012. Risking precaution in two south Australian serious offender initiatives. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 24(2): 145–165

- Doolana I et al. 2013. Does child abuse and neglect explain the overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people in youth detention? Findings from a birth cohort study. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 37(5): 303–309
- Douglas H et al. 2012. The importance of foetal alcohol spectrum disorder for criminal law in practice: views of Queensland lawyers. *Queensland Lawyer* 32(3): 153–164
- Ferrante AM 2013. Assessing the influence of 'standard' and 'culturally specific' risk factors on the prevalence and frequency of offending: The case of Indigenous Australians. *Race and Justice* 3(1): 58–82
- Flynn A & Henry N 2012. Disputing consent: The role of jury directions in Victoria. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 24(2): 167–184
- Flynn C, Alston M & Mason R 2012. Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation: Building Australian knowledge. *International social work*. Online 1 Nov
- Horyniak D et al. Pattern and characteristics of ecstasy and related drug (ERD) presentations at two hospital emergency departments, Melbourne, Australia, 2008–2010. *Emergency Medicine Journal Online* 12 February
- Jones C 2013. Early-phase outcomes from a randomized trial of intensive judicial supervision in an Australian drug court. *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 40(4): 453–468
- Karklins Larisa & Dalton D 2012. Social networking sites and the dangers they pose to youth: some Australian findings. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 24(2): 205–222
- Karimnia A et al. 2012. Increased mortality among Indigenous persons during and after release from prison in New South Wales. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 36(3): 274–280
- King MS 2012. Reflections on ADR, judging and non-adversarial justice: Parallels and future developments. *Journal of Judicial Administration* 22: 76–84
- Kinner S et al 2012. Prevalence and correlates of alcohol dependence in adult prisoners vary according to Indigenous status. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 36(4): 329–334
- Lentona E et al. 2013. Preventing hepatitis C virus transmission among young people in the justice system. *Children and Youth Services Review* 35(5): 834–836
- Mazerolle L et al. 2013. Legitimacy in policing: A systematic review. *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2013: 1
- Millie A 2013. The policing task and the expansion (and contraction) of British policing. *Criminology and Criminal Justice* 13(2): 143–160
- Olayinka A 2013. Juvenile/youth justice management in Nigeria: Making a case for diversion programmes. *Youth Justice* 13(1): 13
- Pointing S et al. 2012. The role of an open-space CCTV system in limiting alcohol-related assault injuries in a late-night entertainment precinct in a tropical Queensland city, Australia. *Injury Prevention* 18: 58–61
- Scambary J & Meredyth D 2012. Policing the Melbourne street heroin trade: Perspectives of Vietnamese Australian social justice professionals. *Policing* 7(1): 72–78
- Stathis SL et al. 2013. Challenges in establishing adolescent forensic mental health services within Australian youth detention centres. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law Online* 15 Feb
- Weatherburn D; McGrath A & Bartels L 2012. Three dogmas of juvenile justice. *University of New South Wales Law Journal* 35(3): 779–809
- Weller M, Hope L & Sheridan L 2013. Police and public perceptions of stalking: The role of prior victim–offender relationship. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 28(2): 320–339
- White R 2013. Environmental crime and problem-solving courts. *Crime, Law and Social Change* 59(3): 267–278
- Wilson HA & Hoge RD 2013. The effect of youth diversion programs on recidivism: a meta-analytic review. *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 40(5): 497–518
- Wilson LA 2012. Exploring illicit drug use and drug driving as edgework. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 24(2): 223–240

Woodworth M, Agar AD & Coupland R 2013. Characteristics of Canadian youth-perpetrated homicides. *Criminal Justice and Behavior* Online 5 June

## Other journals

Australian Domestic & Family Violence

Clearinghouse 2012. The gender debate in domestic violence: The role of data. Issues paper 25

Dixon N 2012. Unexplained wealth laws. Research brief no. 9 (Queensland Parliamentary Library)

Dixon N 2012. Proposed changes to offence provisions in the *Weapons Act 1990 (Qld)* Research Brief no. 8 (Queensland Parliamentary Library)

Edgely M 2012. Solution-focused court programs for mentally impaired offenders: What works? *Journal of Judicial Administration* 22(4)

Howard J et al. 2012. Young men and Yarndi: A pilot to diffuse information on cannabis, its use and potential risks among young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre NCPIC Bulletin No. 15

Lennan J & Williams G 2013. The death penalty in Australian law. University of New South Wales Faculty of Law research series. Working Paper 12

Murphy K et al. 2012. The community capacity survey—Face-to-face ethnic minority interviews: Methodology and preliminary findings. The ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security: Brisbane

Schloenhardt A & Stacey KL 2013. Assistance and protection of smuggled migrants: international law and Australian practice. *Sydney Law Review* 35: 53

UN Women 2012. Australian Fact sheet: Violence against women. *Human Rights Defender* 21(3)

WA Government Drug & Alcohol Office Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Team 2012. Latest research and trends from the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia Project. Pulsecheck Issues 1 and 2

Youth & Family Service and Kildonan UnitingCare. 2012. Spotlight on economic abuse: An overview of economic abuse. Catalyst paper 1

# Appendix 5: Roundtables and forums

Date	Forum/roundtable
4 July 2012, Canberra	National Roundtable on Use of Force in Policing
26 September 2012, 11 June 2013, Canberra	HOCOLEA Research Network Steering Group Meeting
17 October 2012, Canberra	National Roundtable to develop the AIC's Crime Prevention ASSIST technical assistance program for crime prevention practitioners
28 November 2012, Canberra	National Roundtable on People Trafficking
29 November 2012, Canberra	Trafficking in Persons Research Forum
18 February 2013, Canberra	Child Exploitation Material Forum
19 February 2013, Canberra	Firearms and Weapons Policy Working Group Meeting
27 February 2013, Canberra	HOCOLEA Research Network Closed Seminar on Cybercrime
6 February 2013, Canberra	Indigenous Cyber-safety Research Directions
22 May 2013, Melbourne	National Roundtable on Human Trafficking and Slavery—Senior Officials' Meeting
29 June 2013	Exploring similarities and differences between gang violence and violent extremism. Closed National Law Enforcement Roundtable

# Appendix 6: Delegation or other formal visits to the AIC

23 July 2012. Ambassador Maris Sangiampongsa, Royal Thai Embassy, Canberra. Meeting in advance of visit on 16 August of HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol, Kingdom of Thailand.

13 Aug 2012. Ambassador Maris Sangiampongsa and Embassy officials, Thai Ministry of Justice advance party officials, PM&C, AGD, and AFP. Meeting and walk through before HRH visit on 16 Aug.

16 Aug 2012. HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol, Kingdom of Thailand. Meeting with Director and Deputy Director (Research) to discuss the establishment of a Thai Institute of Justice.

HRH was accompanied by 23 Thai Ministry of Justice and Embassy officials: Thai Attorney General; Permanent Secretary of the Thai Ministry of Justice; Advisor to the (HRH) Chairperson of the 21st Session of UN Commission on CP and CJ (CCPCJ); HRH Advisor (Principal Secretary); Thai Ambassador; Consul-General, Royal Thai Consulate-General, NSW; Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor attached to the Office of Attorney General; Director of International Affairs, Office of the Permanent Secretary; Divisional Public Prosecutor, and a range of 1st/2nd/3rd Secretaries, justice, legal, ministerial and attaché officers.

5 Nov 2012. Mr Fumihiko Abe, National Police Agency of Japan and Counsellor at the Embassy of Japan in Canberra, Professor Peter Grabosky, Australian National University (ANU), and Dr Emmeline Taylor, School of Sociology, ANU.

13 Nov 2012. Mr Joseph Eligh, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Country member, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

21 Nov 2012. Professor Keith Krause, Programme Director, Small Arms Survey, Switzerland.

6–7 Dec 2012. Professor Paul Ekblom, UK University of the Arts, London Research Centre on Design Against Crime, Central Saint Martins College of Arts and Design; and Visiting Professor at the Applied Criminology Centre, University of Huddersfield, and the Department of Security and Crime Science, UCL.

16 April 2013. Ms Katharine Chang, Representative, and Dr Bruce Tai, Deputy Director, Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Australia.

21 May 2013. Thailand Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection (Ministry of Justice). Mr Thanis Sriyaphant, Director-General, Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, and Dr Kattiya Ratanadilok, Head of Research and Development, Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection.

# Appendix 7: 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	129–131
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			
9(1)		Review by Agency Head	Mandatory	2–7
9(2)		Summary of significant issues and developments	Suggested	2
9(2)		Overview of department's performance and financial results	Suggested	2–3
9(2)		Outlook for following year	Suggested	6–7
9(3)		Significant issues and developments —portfolio	Portfolio agency departments— suggested	
10	Agency overview			
10(1)		Role and functions	Mandatory	10–13
10(1)		Organisational structure	Mandatory	17
10(1)		Outcome and program structure	Mandatory	11–16
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	56–57
10(3)		Portfolio structure	Mandatory for portfolio departments	
11	Report on performance			
11(1)		Review of performance during the year in relation to programs and contribution to outcomes	Mandatory	19–55
11(2)		Actual performance in relation to deliverables and KPIs set out in PB Statements/PAES or other portfolio statements	Mandatory	17

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	19–55
11(2)		Trend information	Mandatory	19–55
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	56–57
11(7)		Discussion of any significant changes from the prior year, from budget or anticipated to have a significant impact on future operations.	Mandatory	56–57
11(8)		Agency resource statement and summary resource tables by outcomes	Mandatory	56–57
71–73				
12	Management and accountability			
<b>Corporate Governance</b>				
12(1)		Agency heads are required to certify that their agency comply with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines	Mandatory	63
12(2)		Statement of the main corporate governance practices in place	Mandatory	60–64
12(3)		Names of the senior executive and their responsibilities	Suggested	60
12(3)		Senior management committees and their roles	Suggested	60–63
12(3)		Corporate and operational planning and associated performance reporting and review	Suggested	63–66
12(3)		Approach adopted to identifying areas of significant financial or operational risk	Suggested	63
12(3)		Policy and practices on the establishment and maintenance of appropriate ethical standards	Suggested	61
12(3)		How nature and amount of remuneration for SES officers is determined	Suggested	
<b>External Scrutiny</b>				
12(4)		Significant developments in external scrutiny	Mandatory	60



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	60
12(4)		Reports by the Auditor-General, a Parliamentary Committee or the Commonwealth Ombudsman	Mandatory	60
<b>Management of Human Resources</b>				
12(5)		Assessment of effectiveness in managing and developing human resources to achieve departmental objectives	Mandatory	63
12(6)		Workforce planning, staff turnover and retention	Suggested	64–73
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	65–66
12(6)		Work health and safety performance	Suggested	69
12(6)		Productivity gains	Suggested	
12(7)		Statistics on staffing	Mandatory	71–73
12(8)		Enterprise or collective agreements, IFAs, determinations, common law contracts and AWAs	Mandatory	68
12(9) & B		Performance pay	Mandatory	65
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	68
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	68
12(25)	Australian National Audit Office access clauses	Absence of provisions in contracts allowing access by the Auditor-General	Mandatory	68
12(26)	Exempt contracts	Contracts exempt from the AusTender	Mandatory	68
13	Financial statements	Financial statements	Mandatory	100–127
<b>Other mandatory information</b>				
14(1) & C		Workhealth and safety (Schedule 2 part 4 of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011)	Mandatory	69
14(1) & C		Advertising and Market Research (section 311A of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918) and statement on advertising campaigns	Mandatory	70

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	70
14(1)		Compliance with the Agency's obligations under the Carer Recognition Act 2010	If applicable, mandatory	70
14(2) & D		Grant programs	Mandatory	29–38
14(3) & D		Disability reporting—explicit and transparent reference to agency-level information available through other reporting mechanisms	Mandatory	70
14(4) & D(3)		Information Publications Scheme statement	Mandatory	71
14(5) & D4		Spatial reporting	If applicable—mandatory	
14(4)		Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable—mandatory	
F		List of requirements	Mandatory	94–96



The background features a gradient from light blue at the top to a solid teal at the bottom. A dark teal curved shape separates the two sections. The upper section contains faint, overlapping circles, a curved line, and several small 'x' marks scattered across the space.

# 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 2013, 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***

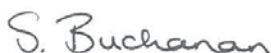
In conducting my audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

***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 2013 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

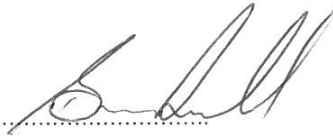
Canberra  
16 September 2013

**STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2013 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: 16/9/13

Signed.....

Brian Russell  
Acting Deputy Director, Corporate & Chief Financial Officer  
Australian Institute of Criminology  
Date: 16/9/13

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

for the period ended 30 June 2013

	Notes	2013 \$	2012 \$
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Employee benefits	3A	5,004,901	4,864,666
Supplier	3B	2,196,145	3,169,582
Grants		1,370,972	1,671,822
Depreciation	3C	93,893	102,303
Losses from asset disposals	3D	538	-
Write Down of Assets	3E	9,339	-
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>8,675,788</u>	<u>9,808,373</u>
<b>LESS:</b>			
<b>OWN-SOURCE INCOME</b>			
<b>Own-source revenue</b>			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4A	1,562,733	2,461,838
Royalties		53,114	80,169
Grant Program Contributions		1,410,530	1,603,783
Other revenue		2,749	2,973
<b>Total own-source revenue</b>		<u>3,029,126</u>	<u>4,148,763</u>
<b>Gains</b>			
Resources received free of charge	4B	35,000	34,500
<b>Total gains</b>		<u>35,000</u>	<u>34,500</u>
<b>Total own-source income</b>		<u>3,064,126</u>	<u>4,183,263</u>
<b>Net cost of services</b>		<u>5,611,662</u>	<u>5,625,110</u>
Revenue from Government	4C	5,311,000	5,432,000
<b>Surplus (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government</b>		<u>(300,662)</u>	<u>(193,110)</u>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>			
<b>Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to profit or loss</b>			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		27,670	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<u>27,670</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Australian Government</b>		<u>(272,992)</u>	<u>(193,110)</u>

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



**BALANCE SHEET***as at 30 June 2013*

	Notes	2013 \$	2012 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	4,522,273	4,982,942
Trade and other receivables	5B	934,947	684,888
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>5,457,220</b>	<b>5,667,830</b>
<b>Non-Financial Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	6A, 6C	390,711	436,316
Intangibles	6B, 6C	-	-
Other non-financial assets	6D	141,242	139,675
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>		<b>531,953</b>	<b>575,991</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>5,989,173</b>	<b>6,243,821</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Payables</b>			
Suppliers	7A	597,548	631,078
Other payables	7B	2,080,178	2,118,550
<b>Total payables</b>		<b>2,677,726</b>	<b>2,749,628</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Employee provisions	8A	944,158	877,912
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>944,158</b>	<b>877,912</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>3,621,884</b>	<b>3,627,540</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>2,367,289</b>	<b>2,616,281</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Contributed equity		1,086,294	1,062,294
Reserves		782,771	755,101
Retained surplus		498,224	798,886
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2,367,289</b>	<b>2,616,281</b>

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

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
for the period ended 30 June 2013

	Notes	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation surplus		Contributed equity/capital		Total equity	
		2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Opening balance</b>									
Balance carried forward from previous period		798,886	148,770	755,101	755,101	1,062,294	996,276	2,616,281	1,900,147
<b>Adjusted opening balance</b>		798,886	148,770	755,101	755,101	1,062,294	996,276	2,616,281	1,900,147
<b>Comprehensive income</b>									
Other comprehensive income		-	-	27,670	-	-	-	27,670	-
Surplus (Deficit) for the period		(300,662)	(193,110)	-	-	-	-	(300,662)	(193,110)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		(300,662)	(193,110)	27,670	-	-	-	(272,992)	(193,110)
of which:									
Attributable to the Australian Government		(300,662)	(193,110)	27,670	-	-	-	(272,992)	(193,110)
<b>Transactions with owners</b>									
Departmental capital budget		-	-	-	-	24,000	30,000	24,000	30,000
Restructuring	9	-	843,226	-	-	-	36,018	-	879,244
<b>Sub-total transactions with owners</b>		-	843,226	-	-	24,000	66,018	24,000	909,244
<b>Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government</b>		498,224	798,886	782,771	755,101	1,086,294	1,062,294	2,367,289	2,616,281

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

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
for the period ended 30 June 2012

	Notes	2013 \$	2012 \$
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Sales of goods and rendering of services		1,696,295	2,220,019
Appropriations		5,311,000	5,432,000
Interest		-	9,304
Net GST received		155,963	241,769
Other		1,251,812	705,753
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>8,415,070</b>	<b>8,608,845</b>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Employees		4,940,061	4,762,979
Suppliers		2,558,211	3,577,404
Grants		1,370,972	1,671,822
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>8,869,244</b>	<b>10,012,205</b>
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	10	<b>(454,174)</b>	<b>(1,403,360)</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		-	-
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		30,495	67,441
Purchase of intangibles		-	-
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>30,495</b>	<b>67,441</b>
<b>Net cash from (used by) investing activities</b>		<b>(30,495)</b>	<b>(67,441)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Contributed equity - Restructures	9	-	879,244
Contributed equity - Departmental Capital Budget		24,000	30,000
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>24,000</b>	<b>909,244</b>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Other		-	-
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net cash from (used by) financing activities</b>		<b>24,000</b>	<b>909,244</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>(460,669)</b>	<b>(561,557)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		4,982,942	5,544,499
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	5A	<b>4,522,273</b>	<b>4,982,942</b>

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

## SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2013

BY TYPE	2013 \$	2012 \$
<b>Commitments Receivable</b>		
Contracts	1,707,191	2,546,083
GST recoverable on commitments	<u>556,436</u>	<u>258,876</u>
<b>Total Commitments Receivable</b>	<u><b>2,263,627</b></u>	<u><b>2,804,959</b></u>
<b>Commitments Payable</b>		
<b>Other commitments</b>		
Operating leases <sup>1</sup>	2,580,473	213,925
Contracts <sup>2</sup>	1,836,780	1,368,247
Grants <sup>3</sup>	1,696,301	1,370,263
GST payable on commitments	<u>155,199</u>	<u>231,463</u>
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<u><b>6,268,753</b></u>	<u><b>3,183,898</b></u>
<b>Net commitments by type</b>	<u><b>4,005,126</b></u>	<u><b>378,939</b></u>
<b>BY MATURITY</b>		
<b>Commitments receivable</b>		
One year or less	1,770,726	1,754,566
From one to five years	492,901	1,050,393
Over five years	-	-
<b>Total commitments receivable</b>	<u><b>2,263,627</b></u>	<u><b>2,804,959</b></u>
<b>Commitments payable</b>		
<b>Operating lease commitments</b>		
One year or less	581,427	213,925
From one to five years	1,999,046	-
Over five years	-	-
<b>Total operating lease commitments</b>	<u><b>2,580,473</b></u>	<u><b>213,925</b></u>
<b>Other commitments</b>		
One year or less	2,302,250	1,979,635
From one to five years	1,386,030	990,338
Over five years	-	-
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<u><b>3,688,280</b></u>	<u><b>2,969,973</b></u>
<b>Net Commitments by Maturity</b>	<u><b>4,005,126</b></u>	<u><b>378,939</b></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 2017. The 5 year option on the lease agreement originally signed in December 2007 and was taken up upon the lease expiry in December 2012. 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 continued existence of the AIC in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing funding by Parliament for the AIC's administration and programs. The AIC's activities contributing toward these outcomes are classified as departmental. Departmental activities involve the use of assets and income controlled, or liabilities and expenses incurred by the AIC in its own right.

### 1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by section 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.

The Australian Government continues to have regard to developments in case law, including the High Court's most recent decision on Commonwealth expenditure in *Williams v Commonwealth* (2012) 288 ALR 410, as they contribute to the larger body of law relevant to the development of Commonwealth programs. In accordance with its general practice, the Government will continue to monitor and assess risk and decide on any appropriate actions to respond to risks of expenditure not being consistent with constitutional or other legal requirements.

### 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 an actuary as prescribed in the FMOs as at 30 June 2013. 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.

### 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.

### 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 2012-13.

## **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 AIC makes an estimation of the receivables recoverable amount. When the carrying value of the receivable exceeds the recoverable amount, it is considered impaired and it is written down to its recoverable amount.

### **1.13 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

Purchases of property, plant and equipment 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:
Property, plant & equipment	Depreciated replacement cost
Leashold Improvements	Depreciated replacement cost
Library Collection	Depreciated replacement cost

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

The Library collection was valued as at 30 June 2013 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.

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



### Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment & leasehold improvement assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the 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 (2011-12: 2 to 10 years).

### Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2013. 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 has no intangible assets recognised at 30 June 2013.

#### **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 2012-13 reflect the figures reported in the AIC's 2011-12 financial statements.

### **Note 2: Events after the Reporting Period Date**

On 5 August 2013, the Finance Minister issued a determination to reduce the departmental appropriation for 2012-13 following a request by the Minister. The amount of the reduction under Appropriation Act (No.1) was \$23,000. Since the determination by the Finance Minister was not signed until after the end of the financial year the reduction to the appropriation is shown as a variance in Note 15A, as it is appropriation that was quarantined to be returned to government as an efficiency dividend. However the reduction met the criteria of a formal reduction in revenue during 2012-13.

This change to the amount of appropriation does not impact on the financial statements current or future except to the extent that it is shown as a variance in Table A of Note 15A in the 2012-13 financial year.

### Note 3: Expenses

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
<b>Note 3A: Employee benefits</b>		
Wages and salaries	3,818,033	3,731,889
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	276,156	273,125
Defined benefit plans	319,852	291,099
Leave and other entitlements	497,254	568,553
Separation and redundancies	93,606	-
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>5,004,901</b>	<b>4,864,666</b>
<b>Note 3B: Suppliers</b>		
<b>Goods and services</b>		
Contractors	712,578	1,490,164
Consultants	76,901	94,076
Travel	144,875	155,490
IT Services	104,553	195,918
Other	635,371	750,482
<b>Total goods and services</b>	<b>1,674,278</b>	<b>2,686,130</b>
<b>Goods and services are made up of:</b>		
Rendering of services – related entities	327,832	344,558
Rendering of services – external parties	1,346,446	2,341,572
<b>Total goods and services</b>	<b>1,674,278</b>	<b>2,686,130</b>
<b>Other supplier expenses</b>		
<b>Operating lease rentals:</b>		
Minimum lease payment - external party	486,337	467,561
Workers compensation expenses - related entity	35,530	15,891
<b>Total other supplier expenses</b>	<b>521,867</b>	<b>483,452</b>
<b>Total supplier expenses</b>	<b>2,196,145</b>	<b>3,169,582</b>
<b>Note 3C: Depreciation</b>		
Depreciation:		
Property, plant and equipment	41,682	49,049
Leasehold Improvements	43,052	43,171
Library Collection	9,159	10,083
<b>Total depreciation</b>	<b>93,893</b>	<b>102,303</b>
<b>Note 3D: Write-down and impairment of assets</b>		
Asset Write-Downs from		
revaluation of property plant and equipment	9,339	-
<b>Total write-down and impairment of assets</b>	<b>9,339</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Note 3E: Losses from asset disposals</b>		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	-	-
Carrying value of assets dsiposed	538	-
Selling expense	-	-
<b>Total losses from asset disposals</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>-</b>

## Note 4: Income

	2013	2012
<b>OWN-SOURCE REVENUE</b>	\$	\$
<b>Note 4A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services</b>		
Rendering of services - related entities	641,840	1,203,324
Rendering of services - external parties	920,893	1,258,514
<b>Total sale of goods and rendering of services</b>	<b>1,562,733</b>	<b>2,461,838</b>
<b>Note 4B: Other Gains</b>		
Resources received free of charge - Financial statement audit services	35,000	34,500
<b>Total other gains</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>34,500</b>
<b>REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT</b>		
<b>Note 4C: Revenue from Government</b>		
Appropriations		
Departmental appropriation	5,311,000	5,432,000
<b>Total revenue from Government</b>	<b>5,311,000</b>	<b>5,432,000</b>

## Note 5: Financial Assets

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
<b>Note 5A: Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
Cash on hand or on deposit	112,977	135,210
Special Account	4,409,296	4,847,732
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>4,522,273</b>	<b>4,982,942</b>
<b>Note 5B: Trade and Other Receivables</b>		
<b>Good and Services:</b>		
Goods and services - related entities	435,209	141,962
Goods and services - external parties	494,088	510,482
<b>Total receivables for goods and services</b>	<b>929,297</b>	<b>652,444</b>
<b>Other receivables:</b>		
Other receivables	5,650	32,444
<b>Total other receivables</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>32,444</b>
<b>Total trade and other receivables (net)</b>	<b>934,947</b>	<b>684,888</b>
<b>Receivables are aged as follows:</b>		
Not overdue	870,530	679,388
Overdue by:		
0 to 30 days	64,417	5,500
31 to 60 days	-	-
61 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	-	-
<b>Total receivables (gross)</b>	<b>934,947</b>	<b>684,888</b>

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

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
<b>Note 6A: Property, Plant and Equipment</b>		
<b>Furniture and Office Equipment:</b>		
Fair value	248,353	271,932
Accumulated depreciation	(160,553)	(159,737)
<b>Total Furniture and Office Equipment</b>	<b>87,800</b>	<b>112,195</b>
<b>Leashold Improvements:</b>		
Fair value	451,000	420,381
Accumulated depreciation	(243,440)	(186,129)
<b>Total Leashold Improvements</b>	<b>207,560</b>	<b>234,252</b>
<b>Library Collection:</b>		
Fair value	1,159,366	999,583
Accumulated depreciation	(1,064,015)	(909,714)
<b>Total Library Collection</b>	<b>95,351</b>	<b>89,869</b>
<b>Total Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>390,711</b>	<b>436,316</b>

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.

### Revaluations of non-financial assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1.16. On 30 June 2013 an independent valuer conducted a full revaluation of all assets.

A revaluation decrement of \$9,339 for Furniture and Office Equipment was written off due to there being no asset revaluation surplus for this class of assets (2012: Nil).

A revaluation increment of \$16,360 for Leasehold Improvements creating a new asset revaluation surplus for this class of assets (2012: Nil).

A revaluation increment of \$11,310 for the Library Collection was added to the existing asset revaluation surplus for this class of assets (2012: Nil).

### Note 6B: Intangibles

Computer software at cost	-	52,390
Accumulated amortisation	-	(52,390)
<b>Total intangibles</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.

## Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

### Note 6C: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles (2012-13)

	Furniture and Office Equipment \$	Leasehold Improvements \$	Library Collection \$	Intangibles \$	Total \$
<b>As at 1 July 2012</b>					
Gross book value	271,932	420,381	999,583	52,390	1,744,286
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(159,737)	(186,129)	(909,714)	(52,390)	(1,307,970)
<b>Net book value 1 July 2012</b>	<b>112,195</b>	<b>234,252</b>	<b>89,869</b>	-	<b>436,316</b>
Additions:					
by purchase	26,627	-	3,868	-	30,495
Revaluations and impairments recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	16,360	11,310	-	27,670
Revaluations recognised in the operating result	(9,339)	-	-	-	(9,339)
Depreciation expense	(41,683)	(43,052)	(9,159)	-	(93,894)
Disposals					
Gross value	(48,881)	-	(5,440)	(52,390)	(106,711)
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	48,881	-	4,902	52,390	106,173
<b>Net book value 30 June 2013</b>	<b>87,800</b>	<b>207,560</b>	<b>95,351</b>	-	<b>390,711</b>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June 2013 represented by:</b>					
Gross book value	248,353	451,000	1,159,366	-	1,858,719
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(160,553)	(243,440)	(1,064,015)	-	(1,468,008)
	<b>87,800</b>	<b>207,560</b>	<b>95,351</b>	-	<b>390,711</b>

**Note 6C (Continued): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of infrastructure, plant and equipment and intangibles (2011-12)**

	Furniture and Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Library Collection	Intangibles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>As at 1 July 2011</b>					
Gross book value	231,259	420,381	995,595	52,390	1,699,625
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(133,468)	(142,958)	(899,630)	(52,390)	(1,228,447)
<b>Net book value 1 July 2011</b>	<b>97,791</b>	<b>277,423</b>	<b>95,965</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>471,178</b>
Additions:					
by purchase	63,453	-	3,988	-	67,441
Depreciation expense	(49,049)	(43,171)	(10,083)	-	(102,303)
<b>Net book value 30 June 2012</b>	<b>112,195</b>	<b>234,252</b>	<b>89,870</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>436,316</b>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June 2012 represented by:</b>					
Gross book value	271,932	420,381	999,583	52,390	1,744,286
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(159,737)	(186,129)	(909,714)	(52,390)	(1,307,970)
	112,195	234,252	89,869	-	436,316

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
<b>Note 6D: Other non-financial assets</b>		
Prepayments	141,242	139,675
<b>Total other non-financial assets</b>	<b>141,242</b>	<b>139,675</b>

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

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
<b>Note 7A: Suppliers</b>		
Trade creditors and accruals	578,113	617,472
Operating lease rentals	19,435	13,606
<b>Total supplier payables</b>	<b>597,548</b>	<b>631,078</b>
<b>Suppliers payable expected to be settled within 12 months:</b>		
Related entities	42,784	350
External parties	554,764	630,728
<b>Total suppliers payable</b>	<b>597,548</b>	<b>631,078</b>

Settlement was usually made within 30 days.

## Note 7B: Other Payables

Salaries and wages	104,673	110,957
Superannuation	16,709	16,139
Other Employee allowances payable	51,076	46,768
Prepayments received/unearned income	1,876,644	1,909,597
GST payable to ATO	9,065	8,834
Other	22,011	26,255
<b>Total other payables</b>	<b>2,080,178</b>	<b>2,118,550</b>
<b>Total other payables are expected to be settled in:</b>		
No more than 12 months	1,620,155	1,159,783
More than 12 months	460,023	958,767
<b>Total other payable</b>	<b>2,080,178</b>	<b>2,118,550</b>

## Note 8: Provisions

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
<b>Note 8A: Employee Provisions</b>		
Annual Leave	312,474	284,521
Long Service Leave	631,684	593,391
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<b>944,158</b>	<b>877,912</b>
<b>Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:</b>		
No more than 12 months	345,162	322,424
More than 12 months	598,996	555,488
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<b>944,158</b>	<b>877,912</b>

## Note 9: Restructuring

### Departmental Restructuring<sup>1</sup>

	<b>Criminology Research Council - Grants Program</b>	
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	\$	\$
<b>Assets recognised</b>		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	871,118
Interest Receivable	-	771
GST Receivable	-	7,355
<b>Total assets recognised</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>879,244</u>
<b>Liabilities recognised</b>		
Trade Creditors	-	-
<b>Total liabilities recognised</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net assets/(liabilities) assumed<sup>2</sup></b>	<u>-</u>	<u>879,244</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

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	\$	\$
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement</b>		
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as per:</b>		
Cash flow statement	4,522,273	4,982,942
Balance sheet	4,522,273	4,982,942
<b>Difference</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from (used by) operating activities:</b>		
Net cost of services	(5,611,662)	(5,625,110)
Add revenue from Government	5,311,000	5,432,000
<b>Adjustments for non-cash items</b>		
Depreciation /amortisation	93,893	102,303
Net write down of non-financial assets	9,339	-
Loss / (gain) on disposal of assets	538	-
<b>Changes in assets / liabilities</b>		
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	(250,059)	(464,486)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	(1,567)	42,618
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	66,246	117,144
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	(33,530)	(30,803)
Increase / (decrease) in other payable	(38,372)	(977,026)
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	<u>(454,174)</u>	<u>(1,403,360)</u>



## Note 11: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

There were no contingencies at 30 June 2013 or 30 June 2012.

There were no unquantifiable contingencies at 30 June 2013 or 30 June 2012.

## Note 12: Senior Executive Remuneration

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

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
<b>Short-term employee benefits:</b>		
Salary	533,992	436,959
Annual leave accrued	47,363	33,799
Performance bonuses	11,531	4,725
Motor vehicle and other allowances	30,790	20,013
<b>Total Short-term employee benefits</b>	<b>623,676</b>	<b>495,496</b>
<b>Post-employment benefits</b>		
Superannuation	75,022	50,611
<b>Total post-employment benefits</b>	<b>75,022</b>	<b>50,611</b>
<b>Other long-term benefits:</b>		
Long service leave	14,106	14,598
<b>Total other long-term benefits</b>	<b>14,106</b>	<b>14,598</b>
Termination benefits	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>712,804</b>	<b>560,705</b>

#### Notes:

- 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).
- Note 12A excludes acting arrangements and part-year services where remuneration expensed for a senior executive was less than \$180,000.

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

Average annual reportable remuneration <sup>1</sup>	2013					Total
	Senior Executives No.	Reportable salary <sup>2</sup>	Contributed superannuation <sup>3</sup>	Reportable allowances <sup>4</sup>	Bonus paid <sup>5</sup>	
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
\$0 to \$179,999	1	142,085	12,661	19,936	4,725	179,407
\$180,000 to \$209,999	1	145,189	21,110	9,999	4,851	181,149
\$330,000 to \$359,999	1	308,409	40,852	-	-	349,261
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>					

Average annual reportable remuneration <sup>1</sup>	2012					Total
	Senior Executives No.	Reportable salary <sup>2</sup>	Contributed superannuation <sup>3</sup>	Reportable allowances <sup>4</sup>	Bonus paid <sup>5</sup>	
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
\$0 to \$179,999	2	102,262	10,427	9,738	6,104	128,533
\$180,000 to \$209,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$330,000 to \$359,999	1	299,453	37,529	-	-	336,982
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>					

**Notes:**

- 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.
- Reportable salary' includes the following:
  - gross payments (less any bonuses paid, which are separated out and disclosed in the 'bonus paid' column);
  - reportable fringe benefits (at the net amount prior to 'grossing up' to account for tax benefits);
  - exempt foreign employment income; and
  - salary sacrificed amounts payments.
- The 'contributed superannuation' amount is the average cost to the AIC for the provision of superannuation benefits to substantive senior executives in that reportable remuneration band.
- 'Reportable allowances' are the average actual allowances paid as per the 'total allowances' line on individuals' payment summaries.
- '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.

**Note 12C: Other Highly Paid Staff**

The AIC has no Other Highly Paid Staff (earning in excess of \$180,000) in 2013 (2012: Nil).

**Note 13: Remuneration of Auditors**

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Financial statement audit services were provided to the AIC by the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO)		
<b>Fair value of the services provided</b>		
Financial statement audit services	35,000	34,500
<b>Total</b>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>34,500</u>

Financial Statement audit services were provided free of charge to the AIC in 2012-13. No other services were provided by the auditors of the Financial Statements.

**Note 14: Financial Instruments**

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
<b>Note 14A: Categories of Financial Instruments</b>		
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
<b>Trade and other receivables:</b>		
Cash at bank	4,522,273	4,982,942
Receivables for goods and services	929,297	652,444
Other receivables	5,650	32,444
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>	<u>5,457,220</u>	<u>5,667,830</u>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
<b>Fair value through profit and loss (designated):</b>		
Trade creditors and accruals	578,113	617,472
Operating lease rentals	19,435	13,606
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>	<u>597,548</u>	<u>631,078</u>

**Note 14B: Net Income and Expense from Financial Liabilities**

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

**Note 14C: 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 (2013: \$934,947 and 2012: \$684,888). 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:**

	<b>Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2013</b>	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2012	<b>Past due but not impaired 2013</b>	Past due but not impaired 2012
Cash at bank	4,522,273	4,982,942	-	-
Receivables for Goods and Services	864,880	646,944	64,417	5,500
Interest Receivable	-	-	-	-
Other Receivable	5,650	32,444	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,392,803</b>	5,662,330	<b>64,417</b>	5,500

#### **Ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired for 2013:**

	<b>0 to 30 days</b>	<b>31 to 60 days</b>	<b>61 to 90 days</b>	<b>90+ days</b>	<b>Total</b>
Receivables for Goods and Services	64,417	-	-	-	64,417
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,417</b>	-	-	-	<b>64,417</b>

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

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

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

### Note 15A: Appropriation Tables

Table A: Annual Appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

	2013 Appropriations						Appropriation applied in 2013 (current and prior years) \$	Variance \$
	Appropriation Act			FMA Act				
	Annual Appropriation	reduced	AFM	Section 30	Section 31	Section 32		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
DEPARTMENTAL								
Ordinary annual services	5,358,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,358,000	23,000
Total departmental	5,358,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,358,000	23,000
	2012 Appropriations						Appropriation applied in 2012 (current and prior years) \$	Variance \$
	Appropriation Act			FMA Act				
	Annual Appropriation	reduced	AFM	Section 30	Section 31	Section 32		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
DEPARTMENTAL								
Ordinary annual services	5,462,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,462,000	-
Total departmental	5,462,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,462,000	-

Notes:

1. Departmental appropriations do not lapse at financial year-end. However the responsible Minister may decide that part or all of the departmental appropriation is not required and request the Finance Minister to reduce that appropriation. The reduction in the appropriation is effected by the Finance Minister's determination and is disallowable by Parliament. On 5 August 2013, the Finance Minister issued a determination to reduce the departmental appropriation following a request by the Minister. The amount of the reduction under Appropriation Act (No.1) was \$23,000. Since the determination by the Finance Minister was not signed until after the end of the financial year the reduction to the appropriation is shown as a variance, as it is appropriation that was quarantined to be returned to government as efficiency dividend savings during the 2012-13 financial year. However the reduction met the criteria of a formal reduction in revenue during 2012-13.

**Note 15: Appropriations**

**Table B: Departmental Capital Budgets ('Recoverable GST exclusive')**

	2013 Capital Budget Appropriations			Capital Budget Appropriations applied in 2013 (current and prior years)			Variance \$
	<i>Appropriation Act</i>	<i>FMA Act</i>	Total Capital Budget Appropriations \$	Payments for non-financial assets <sup>2</sup> \$	Payments for other purposes \$	Total Payments \$	
	Annual Capital Budget <sup>1</sup> \$	Appropriations reduced \$					
<b>DEPARTMENTAL</b>							
Ordinary annual services							
Departmental Capital Budget	24,000	-	24,000	24,000	-	24,000	-

	2012 Capital Budget Appropriations			Capital Budget Appropriations applied in 2012 (current and prior years)			Variance \$
	<i>Appropriation Act</i>	<i>FMA Act</i>	Total Capital Budget Appropriations \$	Payments for non-financial assets <sup>3</sup> \$	Payments for other purposes \$	Total payments \$	
	Annual Capital Budget \$	Appropriations reduced <sup>2</sup> \$					
<b>DEPARTMENTAL</b>							
Ordinary annual services - Departmental Capital Budget <sup>1</sup>	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-

*Notes:*

1. Departmental Capital Budgets are appropriated through Appropriation Acts (No.1,3,5). They form part of ordinary annual services, and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Acts. For more information on ordinary annual services appropriations, please see Table A: Annual appropriations.

2. Payments made on non-financial assets include purchases of assets, expenditure on assets which has been capitalised, costs incurred to make good an asset to its original condition, and the capital repayment component of finance leases.

**Table C: Unspent Annual Appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')**

The AIC does not have any unspent annual appropriations (2011-12: Nil). All departmental appropriations were drawn and spent in full during the financial year.

**Note 15B: Compliance with Statutory Conditions for Payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund**

During 2012-13 additional legal advice was received that indicated there could be breaches of Section 83 under certain circumstances with payments for long service leave, goods and services tax and payments under determinations of the Remuneration Tribunal. The AIC has reviewed its processes and controls over payments for these items to minimise the possibility for future breaches as a result of these payments. The AIC has determined that there is a low risk of the certain circumstances mentioned in the legal advice applying to the department and is not aware of any specific breaches of Section 83 in respect of these items.

## Note 16: Special Accounts

### Special Account: Criminology Research Special Account

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
<b>Balance brought forward from previous period</b>	<b>4,847,732</b>	-
<b>Increases:</b>		
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	<b>1,696,295</b>	2,220,019
Other Receipts	<b>1,407,775</b>	715,057
<b>Total Increases</b>	<b><u>3,104,070</u></b>	<u>9,350,693</u>
<b>Available for payments</b>	<b><u>3,104,070</u></b>	<u>9,350,693</u>
<b>Decreases:</b>		
<b>Departmental</b>		
Payments made to employees	<b>1,445,312</b>	1,616,791
Payments made to suppliers	<b>748,455</b>	1,214,348
Payments made to Grant recipients	<b>1,370,972</b>	1,671,822
<b>Total departmental decreases</b>	<b><u>3,564,739</u></b>	<u>4,502,961</u>
<b>Total decreases</b>	<b><u>3,564,739</u></b>	<u>4,502,961</u>
<b>Total balance carried to the next period</b>	<b><u><u>4,387,063</u></u></b>	<u><u>4,847,732</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 17: Compensation and Debt Relief

No payments were made for compensation or debt relief during 2012-13 (2011-12 no payments made).

## Note 18: Reporting of Outcomes

### Note 18A: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Departmental</b>				
Expenses	8,675,788	9,808,373	8,675,788	9,808,373
Own-source income	3,064,126	4,148,763	3,064,126	4,148,763
<b>Net cost/(contribution) of outcome delivery</b>	<b>5,611,662</b>	<b>5,659,610</b>	<b>5,611,662</b>	<b>5,659,610</b>

## Note 19: Net Cash Appropriation Arrangements

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
<b>Total Comprehensive Income (loss) less depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>(179,099)</b>	<b>(90,807)</b>
Plus: depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriation	<b>(93,893)</b>	<b>(102,303)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss) - as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(272,992)</b>	<b>(193,110)</b>

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.





# Index

## a

advertising and marketing 70  
agency agreement 63, 64, 65  
agency overview 9-17  
alcohol and crime 21, 22, 38, 39, 44, 67  
Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing 6, 14, 24, 77  
armed robbery 15, 19, 22, 27, 67  
arson 22  
Attorney-General's Department 3, 7, 10, 12, 19  
Audit Committee 16, 17, 60, 61  
Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce 25, 77  
Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce Online Survey 25  
Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators 3, 4, 26, 42  
Australian and New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency 6, 22  
Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology 4, 16, 24, 27  
Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault 28  
Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards 4, 10, 16, 39, 69  
Australian Crime Commission 3, 51  
Australian crime: Facts and figures 40, 41, 45, 77  
Australian Federal Police 24, 28  
Australian National Audit Office 60, 61, 122

## b

Brief 17, 40, 41, 77

## c

cannabis 20, 22  
Carer Recognition Act 70  
Charles Darwin University 4  
child abuse or exploitation 15, 24, 28, 92  
CINCH database 15, 48-49, 50  
cloud computing 15, 19, 24, 25  
committees 16, 61-63  
Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 60  
Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines 16, 63  
communications 2, 4, 10, 15, 40-46, 68  
community safety 20, 26, 27  
conferences 4, 7, 10, 15, 24, 27, 41, 42-45, 65  
consultants and contractors 10, 60, 68, 113  
consumer fraud 24, 25, 77  
contact details iv  
corporate governance 60-61  
corporate services 2, 4, 16, 62  
Corrections Victoria 25, 26, 78  
corruption 3, 14, 24, 25  
Council of Australian Governments 22, 47  
courts 20, 22, 25, 26

crime prevention 3, 6, 26-28, 31  
Crime Prevention ASSIST 3, 14, 20, 26, 27, 28, 45  
Crime Stoppers 4, 16, 46, 69  
Criminology Research Act 7, 11, 29, 60, 126  
Criminology Research Advisory Council iii, iv, 6, 7, 16, 17, 29, 30, 60-61  
Criminology Research Council vii, 7, 29, 119  
Criminology Research Grants iii, iv, 2, 29-36  
CrimTrac 3  
Cybercrime 3, 6, 11, 13, 14, 20, 24, 25, 28, 31

## d

deaths in custody 2, 14, 21, 22, 23, 45, 77  
Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs 20  
Director's overview 2-7  
disability reporting 70  
domestic violence 20, 35  
Drug Use Monitoring in Australia 2, 19, 20, 21, 22, 42, 56, 57  
drugs 19, 21, 23

## e

ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance 70  
environmental crime 5, 14, 15, 24  
employment arrangements 72  
Ethics Committee 30, 61-62

## f

Financial Management and Accountability Act 2, 10, 16, 56, 60, 61, 65, 124, 125, 127  
financial services 16  
financial statements 2, 57, 99-127  
firearms 45, 49, 92  
forums 17, 25, 27, 28, 42, 51, 92  
fraud 3, 6, 14, 24, 42, 44, 63, 77  
Fraud against the Commonwealth annual report 6, 14  
freedom of information iii, 71

## g

grants iii, 2, 3, 10, 12, 16, 22, 29-36, 37, 57, 103, 106, 107  
gun control 49

## h

Heads of Commonwealth Operational Law Enforcement Agencies 3, 6, 7, 20, 46, 92  
homicide 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 34, 77  
human resources 16, 17  
human trafficking and slavery 6, 19, 20, 24, 25, 67, 77

## i

Indigenous 4, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 35, 36, 39, 42, 66  
Indigenous Cybersafety Working Group 28  
Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse 4, 46, 47  
Information and Communications Technology 68-69  
Information Publication Scheme 71  
information services 2, 15, 46-55, 68  
International Centre for Crime Prevention 26  
International Organization for Migration 24  
internet home page and address (see website)  
internship program 66-67

## j

Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety 11, 25  
juvenile justice 3, 14, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 33, 36  
JV Barry Library 15, 17, 40, 46-53, 66

## k

key performance indicators 10, 17

## l

law enforcement 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 21, 39, 48, 50, 92  
learning and development 63, 64  
legislation 6, 7, 11, 64, 68, 127  
letter of transmittal viii

## m

marriage arrangements 24, 25, 77  
media 4, 6, 10, 15, 44-46  
Minister 6, 10, 11  
money laundering (see Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing)  
monitoring reports 19, 21, 23, 40, 41, 45, 77  
Murray-Darling Basin Authority 81

## n

National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program 19, 22, 67  
National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre 20, 22  
National Crime Prevention Fund 3, 19  
National Deaths in Custody Program 2, 20, 21, 22, 23, 77  
National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund 4, 10, 14, 16, 26, 37-38, 44  
National Homicide Monitoring Program 20, 21, 22, 67, 77  
National Indigenous Law and Justice Framework 20  
National Police Custody Survey 20, 21  
National Research Priorities 10, 13

National Youth Justice Framework 3, 26  
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 31, 32  
New South Wales Department of Attorney General and Justice 20, 25, 26

## o

objectives 108  
occasional seminars 28, 43, 44  
Ombudsman 60  
Operation Unite 22  
organisational structure iii, 19, 21, 24  
organised crime iii, 6, 7, 14, 19, 24, 44  
outcome and program objective iii, 11-12

## p

parliamentary committees 60, 69  
peer review 4, 10, 15, 17, 40, 41  
people trafficking (see human trafficking)  
performance development scheme 63, 65  
performance report 18-55  
police custody 21  
police pursuits 23  
public inquiries 15, 44, 46, 48  
publications 4, 10, 15, 40-41, 53, 76-80  
purchasing 68

## r

recidivism 31, 34, 36, 39, 51, 81  
Research and Public Policy 4, 10, 15, 17, 40, 41, 77  
Research in Practice 17, 40, 41, 77  
research priorities 6, 10, 13, 19, 20, 62  
research teams iii, 2, 14, 19  
risk management 16, 63  
roundtables 17, 27, 28, 41

## s

secretariat services 4, 16, 29, 57  
seminars 6, 27, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45  
senior executive 11, 17, 60, 62, 120, 121  
servile marriage (see marriage arrangements)  
social media 6, 10, 15, 40, 44, 45, 46, 47  
Special reports 41  
staff communication 64, 66, 68  
Staff Consultative Committee 16, 63, 64  
staff presentations 81-85  
staffing summary 71  
Student Criminology Forum 42  
submissions 11

## t

Technical and Background papers 17, 40, 41, 77  
Thai Ministry of Justice 4, 5, 93  
Thailand Institute of Justice 4, 5, 28, 93  
trafficking in persons 13, 14, 20  
The Northern Institute 4  
Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice 15, 17, 23

## u

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 28, 93

## v

victims 20, 24, 25, 26, 32, 51, 77  
Victorian Parliament Drugs and Crime Prevention  
Committee 88  
violence 10, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 39, 51  
visitors 93

## w

website 3, 4, 6, 10, 15, 16, 27, 40, 45-46, 48, 54, 69  
workforce planning 61, 63, 64  
workplace health and safety 16, 62, 63, 70  
workplace support 65-66

## y

year in review iii, 1-8

## Australian Institute of Criminology

GPO Box 2944  
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia  
Tel: +61 2 6260 9200  
Fax: +61 2 6260 9299  
Email: [front.desk@aic.gov.au](mailto:front.desk@aic.gov.au)

Australia's national research and  
knowledge centre on crime and justice

[www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au)